"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday, thundershowers at night or Monday; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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NEW AMENDMENT LEAVES BEER AND WINE AS THEY ARE

Retains Ban on Spirits, but Limits President's Discretion to Seizing Stocks in Bond.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

That or Gore Amendment, Giving President Power Over Lighter Drinks, to Prevail.

MAY BE SETTLED TOMORROW

And Food Bill Passed Tuesday—Anti-Saloon League Takes Hands Off—Speech by Lewis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In an effort to agree upon a liquor amendment to the Food Administration bill that would save the President the necessity of having to use discretionary power to allow the use of beer and wines during the war, the Senate Committee on Agriculture had a long conference today, as an outcome of which a new section to the measure was drafted by Senator Chamberlain.

Under this amendment the manufacture of distilled spirits from any foodstuffs is prohibited, but no allusion is made to beer and wines. The commandeering section is retained, so that the President would have power to take over the whisky now in bond in national emergency. Outside of the power to commandeer whisky, rum, gin, and brandy, the bill takes all responsibility for the manufacture or use of intoxicating liquor out of the hands of the President.

Anti-Saloon League Complies.

The Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America wrote a letter to President Wilson tonight, saying that as patriotic Americans in this time of war they would not place any obstruction in the way of the pending food legislation, but reserve the right to press for anti-beer and wine legislation later. The letter was in response to the letter written by the President yesterday to the Rev. Dr. Cannon, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, in which the President expressed the hope that to prevent delay in the passage of the Food Administration bill at a critical time the opposition to the provision permitting the manufacture of beer and wine from foodstuffs would be abandoned.

The letter of the Legislative Committee to President Wilson follows:

Washington D. C., June 30, 1917.
To the President, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

We have carefully considered the statement in your letter of yesterday to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America that, in the face of the present food crisis, you are greatly concerned lest the early passage of the food administration legislation now pending in Congress be jeopardized by heated and protracted debate upon certain sections of the bill relating to the manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating liquors.

We are aware of the threats made by the friends of beer and wine in the Senate of an indefinite and protracted filibuster against those provisions of the bill, and beg to assure you that as patriotic Americans, determined to uphold you as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in the present war, we will not for our constituency offer any obstruction to the prompt passage of the food control bill.

Of course we cannot presume to indicate to members of Congress what action they should take in view of this request from the President of the United States. They will doubtless act in accordance with their convictions of duty.

We are glad to note that your request applies only to the pending food administration legislation. It will be our purpose to urge the passage of legislation prohibiting the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wines at the earliest possible date, either in the form of a separate bill or in connection with other war legislation. We assure you also that our purpose is to patriotic American citizens to co-operate in every way in the winning of the great war in which our nation is engaged.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
JAMES CANNON, JR.,
ARTHUR J. BARTON,
WAYNE B. WHEELOCK, Legislative Committee.
P. A. BAKER, General Superintendent;
EDWIN C. DUNWIDDIE, Legislative Superintendent.

The Chamberlain Amendment.

The substitute drafted by Senator Chamberlain reads:

Section 12. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no person shall use any foods, fruits, food material, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for Governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or other non-beverage purposes. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

So as not to embarrass the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Gore refrained from offering in the Senate his substitute amendment prohibiting the manufacture of whisky during the war, but allowing the making of beer and wine, while giving the President discretionary power to put the ban on the lighter drinks at any time he might see fit. Which substitute amendment shall be offered to the Senate, whether Senator Gore's or Senator Chamberlain's, will be decided tomorrow at an informal conference of members of the Agriculture Committee.

Senator Chamberlain felt certain tonight, he said, that either one or the other would be put in. After a talk with various Senators among the "wets" and "drys," he said, it looked as though legislation to relieve the President of the responsibility of any action respecting wine and beer would have the best chance of being passed.

"The President has asked that the Senate decide this liquor issue itself," said Senator Chamberlain. "Out of respect to his wishes, I have drafted the bill putting the ban on the manufacture of whisky and leaving out wines and beer. From all I can learn, it will have the support of the majority of Sen-

Continued on Page 2.

Hindenburg Offers Armistice During Russian Elections

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—It is reported from German sources that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of General Staff, in a wireless message has again offered an armistice to Russia. This time his wish is to suspend hostilities during the election of delegates to the Russian Constitutional Convention. The report is not confirmed officially, but it is in accord with preliminary intimations last week that von Hindenburg's new offer was contemplated.

A Copenhagen dispatch, June 17, said that Germany was considering the offering of an armistice to Russia for the period of the elections to the Russian Constitutional Convention. This arrangement was intended to further the growth of pro-German sentiment in Russia. The elections to the Russian Constituent Assembly have been set for Sept. 30.

KINGDON GOULD TO WED ARTIST

Miss Annunziatta Lucci to Become His Bride in St. Patrick's Rectory Tomorrow.

WILL NOT CHANGE HIS FAITH

After Obtaining License Hurries to Home of His Father, Who Did Not Know of Romance.

Kingdon Gould, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lucci, an artist, will be married tomorrow, according to an announcement made by the couple after they obtained a marriage license yesterday at the office of City Clerk Scully in the Municipal Building. The marriage will take place in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and will be performed by Mgr. Gherardi Ferrante. Since Mr. Gould is a Protestant the marriage cannot be performed before the altar in the Cathedral.

Miss Lucci is a native of Italy. She was born at Arezzo. Her father and mother, both of whom are dead, were Condido Lucci and Fortunata Menci Lucci. In the application for the license she gave her age as 31. She has been in the United States eight years and has known Mr. Gould about two years. The bride-to-be lives in an apartment house at 27 East Sixty-second Street. She has a studio at the Art Students' League in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Gould gave his age as 29, his place of birth as New York City, and on the line indicating his occupation he wrote "corporation."

After obtaining the license Mr. Gould and his fiancée rode away in one of his automobiles. Later he left the city for his father's home, Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J., where he refused to make any statement about his wedding. Before his arrival home, Mr. Gould's father and the servants said they knew nothing about Kingdon's marriage, and expressed surprise at the news. When Miss Lucci was asked if Mr. Gould, who is within the conscription age, was going to war, she said:

"Well, if he is drafted, I am sure he will do his duty. Further than that I do not know, I am sure."

Miss Lucci is an attractive brunette. Of medium height, she has very dark eyes and very dark hair. She speaks slightly broken English. She wouldn't tell much about her work, beyond saying she didn't intend to give it up, because she loved painting. Continuing to express a reticence to talk about herself, she said:

"Ask me something about Mr. Gould, and I will tell you he is the finest man in these United States. Not only I think so, but I am sure everybody thinks so. He is so democratic and plain. Oh, I thik he is the finest man in the whole country."

Pressed to tell where she and Mr. Gould had met, Miss Lucci insisted that was something she wouldn't tell, and suggested asking Mr. Gould. Asked where she and Mr. Gould would live, she said:

"That is, as you say, 'up to him.'"

Mr. Gould lives in the handsome home of his father at 857 Fifth Avenue, and it has been reported that he will purchase Hyerwood Park, a large estate near Lakewood, about a mile from Georgian Court.

Mr. Gould, it was said at the apartment house, had called on Miss Lucci a great many times in the last six months, and it was said that for some time one of his cars has been constantly at her disposal.

Miss Lucci expressed astonishment last night that the news of her coming marriage to Mr. Gould should arouse so much interest. Not only newspaper men called her up and went to see her, but she had a large number of calls from persons she had never heard of before. She refused to discuss the question as to whether Mr. Gould's family looked with pleasure or displeasure upon her approaching marriage. She suggested it would be well to ask the Gould family.

"I like him; he likes me: that's enough for the people to know," she insisted. "Oh, so many people have been wanting to know about it. I am not going to talk to any one more tonight. If I don't get some sleep he might change his mind tomorrow about marrying me after all, and that would be too terrible."

Mr. Gould was born in 1887. Before her marriage, his mother was Miss Edith Kingdon. Mr. Gould entered Columbia in 1904 and brought the wrath of the sophomore class upon him by refusing to wear a freshman cap. The sophomores started out to force him to do so, and in the mixup that followed young Gould drew a revolver and with shots over their heads put the sophomores to flight. For this he was disciplined by his fellow students, and for the rest of his term at Columbia his act was held against him by the other students.

After leaving Columbia, where he studied mining engineering, Kingdon Gould went to Cripple Creek in 1908, where he worked in one of his father's mines. In 1909 he was elected to be a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the same year he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Pacific. Step by step he took a more active interest in the interests of his father. He is also a Vice President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Gould is an athlete. At Columbia he and his brother Jay were well-known figures on the tennis courts. He is also a good polo player. He is also a good

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SENATE REVISION FIXES WAR LEVY AT $1,652,170,000

Finance Committee Cuts Secretary McAdoo's Estimates of Expenditures $148,000,000.

NO BOND ISSUE INCLUDED

Congress Is Left to Vote Funds if Deficiency Develops—Graduated Tax on Excess Profits.

IMPORT TARIFF ELIMINATED

Consumption Taxes Substituted for Proposed 10 Per Cent. Increase—Report Due on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—After six weeks of work, the Senate Finance Committee tonight finished its re-draft of the war revenue bill passed by the House. As revised, the measure calls for a tax levy of $1,652,170,000, which is $148,000,000 less than Secretary McAdoo told the House that the Government would need to run the war for this year.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, said tonight that the proposal of Senator Stone of Missouri, to provide for raising another $1,000,000,000 by bond issue, so that the Government would have ample funds for its requirements, was withdrawn by the Missourian after the committee had agreed that, if an emergency arose, any additional funds could easily be voted by Congress.

"We have provided for sufficient money to run the war away beyond the time when Congress will reconvene in the Fall after its Summer holiday," said Senator Simmons. "If the President finds the levy we have put in this bill is not sufficient, the deficiency can be made up at any time. But the Government can run the war for many months on the appropriation we have fixed."

Formal Final Action Tomorrow.

While the Finance Committee voted for the bill almost unanimously today, it allowed final action to go over until Monday out of courtesy to Senator La Follette, so as to vote on the substitute he has offered, by which the entire tax would be imposed upon excess corporation profits, corporation income, liquors, and tobacco. As nearly every member of the committee but Senator La Follette is opposed to his substitute, the vote to be taken Monday will be merely perfunctory.

The increase of approximately $200,000,000 over the aggregate levy agreed upon by the committee earlier this week was effected by fixing today a graduated scale of taxation on excess war profits of corporations. The amount to be gathered from this source will be $730,000,000 under the new tax, which follows the scheme of that outlined THE TIMES two weeks ago. Under the arrangement decided upon today the levy will be graduated as follows:

"Not in excess of 15 per cent. of the normal profits, 12 per cent. in excess of 15 per cent. and not of 25 per cent., 16 per cent.; in excess of 25 per cent. and not of 50 per cent., 20 per cent.; in excess of 50 per cent. and not of 75 per cent., 25 per cent.; in excess of 75 per cent. and not of 100 per cent., 30 per cent.; in excess of 100 per cent. and not of 150 per cent., 35 per cent., and in excess of 150 per cent., 40 per cent."

The original scheme of the Finance Committee was to tax excess profits 16 per cent. flat; but after vigorous protest by representatives of financial interests throughout the country, the graduated scale was substituted. The $730,000,000 to be derived from the tax this year is $505,000,000 greater than the amount now raised under the present corporation tax. The excess tax is to be based upon war profits of 1917 as compared with average profits of 1911, 1912, and 1913.

The Finance Committee voted an amendment to the tax on undistributed profits by which an exemption is to be allowed up to 20 per cent. of such profits. Another amendment, offered by Senator Penrose, provides that the tax on the undistributed profits applies only to surplus earned during 1917 or afterward. Profits earned prior to 1917 will be taxed under the rate in effect in those years. This latter provision is expected to act as an inducement to corporations to report on the undistributed profits of earlier years so that they may get the advantage of the tax rate.

Retains the Tax on Spirits.

As the War Revenue bill has now been completed, it retains its levy upon distilled spirits and upon wines and beers. The distilled spirits tax is $2.20 a gallon for any whisky, rum, brandy, or gin taken from bond, which is double the existing tax. For newly manufactured distilled spirits the tax would be $60 upon each 100 pounds of grain used. The distilled spirits tax would yield a total of $278,000,000 on whisky in bond if the President should not forbid its use. The aggregate tax to be derived from beers and wines would run to approximately $250,000,000. The Finance Committee will leave these provisions in the bill, awaiting action by the Senate on the liquor problem.

As finally drafted, the much-debated publishers' tax section proposes a 5 per cent. tax upon publishers' profits over $4,000, yielding $7,500,000 revenue, and an increase of a quarter of a cent a pound in second-class postage rates, yielding $3,000,000.

From income taxes $582,700,000 would be raised — $66,000,000 less than the House provided, the decrease being made entirely on incomes of $40,000 annually and above, with the committee approving the House plan of lowering income tax exemptions to $1,000 for

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Spain Bars Submarines from Territorial Waters

MADRID, June 30.—King Alfonso has signed a decree dealing with submarines, with a view to avoiding repetition of incidents such as that at Cadiz, where a German submarine took refuge and later was escorted out of the port by Spanish torpedo boats.

The text of the decree follows:

Article 1—The submarines of all the belligerent powers are forbidden to navigate within Spanish territorial waters or to enter Spanish ports.

Article 2—All such submarines which enter the Spanish zone for whatever reason will be interned until the end of the war.

Article 3—The submarines of neutral nations which enter Spanish territorial waters must navigate on the surface, with their colors visibly displayed.

BRAZIL'S NAVY JOINS OUR FLEET

Now Patrolling South Atlantic on Watch for German Sea Raiders or U-Boats.

WE MAY SEND A MISSION

President Considering Its Personnel — Venezuela Says It Won't Sell Island to Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines. Official notification of Brazil's revocation of her neutrality decree came today in dispatches from Ambassador Morgan at Rio.

Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for a greater co-ordination of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two Governments is under consideration by the United States. President Wilson now has under consideration the personnel of the mission. It probably will leave the United States within a month or six weeks, and will include men familiar with Latin American conditions and representatives from the military establishment.

The Government today received assurances from the Venezuelan Government that it had no intention of disposing of the island of Margarita to the Germans. The assurances came as a reply to a protest made by the State Department, after it had received information that German agents were endeavoring to purchase or otherwise gain control of the island to establish a submarine base.

It is without any formal declaration of war that Brazil has practically joined the United States against Germany. Coincident with the inauguration of Brazil's naval operations, a plan for protecting her merchant ships in their voyages to allied ports with frozen meats and other foodstuffs has been put into effect.

Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is not known here, and by some officials such action is regarded as doubtful, because the Government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather defensive than aggressive. For the present it is believed Brazil's part will be adequately done if she contributes to the safety of southern seas and to the movement to Europe of foodstuffs.

Brazil's seizure of the war-bound German ships has added to her merchant marine more than 150,000 tons, which, with that already at her disposal, will, it is believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the Allies.

The Brazilian Navy is the largest of the South American group, and in connection with the American fleet commanded by Admiral Caperton it is believed the work of keeping the South Atlantic clear of enemy craft will be greatly facilitated.

It is not the intention of the Brazilian Government at present to use its navy in patrolling waters off Argentina, but that feature, it is believed, will not weaken materially the scheme of ocean sweeping, since the long field of operations of the coast of Brazil comprises the more important sector of southern operations.

The decision of Brazil not to operate in waters off Argentina is due, it is understood, to a desire not to give unnecessary offense to the Government of Argentina and also because British warships are operating in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands, off the Argentine coast. Hope is still felt at the State Department that the Argentine Government may join the war for world democracy. This is indicated by dispatches from Buenos Aires, which say that it is regarded by some there as merely a question of time before Argentina will adopt a course similar to that of Brazil.

BAKER REJECTS COAL AGREEMENT AS 'EXORBITANT'

Declares Conferees' Price for Bituminous Both "Unjust and Oppressive."

DENIES COMMITTEE POWER

Secretary, as Head of Defense Council, Writes Repudiation of Compact.

DANIELS HAS SIMILAR VIEW

Orders Navy Fuel, with Price to be Fixed Later—Trade Board to Make Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The action taken by members of the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense and other representatives of the Government in agreeing, at a conference with 400 coal operators Thursday, on a maximum price of $3 a ton for bituminous coal on cars as it comes from the mine, was repudiated tonight by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Chairman of the Council of National Defense, in a letter to W. S. Gifford, the Council's Director. Secretary of the Navy Daniels took a similar stand.

The developments in this connection created something akin to a sensation in Government circles. Secretary Lane of the Department of Interior, who participated in the conferences at which the tentative maximum price was reached, had praised the operators as patriots, and told them that they deserved the gratitude of the country. Mr. Baker, on the other hand, stated in his letter today that the price was exorbitant, unjust, and oppressive, and that the coal production committee had exceeded its authority if it had made any such agreement.

"As you are aware," he wrote to Mr. Gifford, "the Federal Trade Commission has been directed by the President to ascertain for his information the cost involved in coal production. I am to some extent familiar with the progress made by the commission. The information I have from that and other sources I think justified me in believing that the price of $3 suggested, or agreed on, as a maximum, is an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive one."

Fight Against Prices.

There were other developments today which made it evident that the Government, as represented by the President and some other officials, was prepared to make a determined fight against prices which it felt was based upon war times, and which gave to the operators and manufacturers what it considered unusual profits at the expense of the Government and the consuming public.

Secretary Daniels announced that he had ordered fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, and distillate required for the navy up to Sept. 30 to be furnished as needed, the prices to be determined later on the basis of cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. He said also that he would not pay the $3 a ton for bituminous coal, the price that had been agreed upon as a maximum at the conference of operators to which Mr. Baker in his letter referred.

Mr. Daniels announced he was getting coal now at a price of $2.33 at the mines and $2.85 at the ships. On the report of the Federal Trade Commission, he said, a price would be set and allowances made for the coal the navy was now obtaining on that basis. This price would include cost of production, plus a fair and liberal profit, he explained.

According to an official announcement, which was given on Thursday night through the Committee on Public Information, the new maximum price for bituminous coal of $3 with a reduction of 50 cents a ton for the Government, was to take effect tomorrow. It was accepted here generally tonight that the action of Secretary Baker and the statement of Mr. Daniels left the conference conclusions without any standing whatever.

Further, the latest upset between these officials and the Council of National Defense over price fixing, recalling an earlier one involving the cost of steel, made it appear certain that the Fed-

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German Socialists, Back from Stockholm, Revile Wilson as "That Arch Hypocrite"

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—The German majority Socialists have returned home from Stockholm and are indulging in an outburst of scolding against both Germany and France, and particularly criticising the United States, for not favoring the German majority Socialists' particular brand of peace.

Richard Fischer, a Socialist leader, in addressing a mass meeting in Berlin, said in regard to the Stockholm conference that the whole world, except the British, French, and Italian Governments and "that arch-hypocrite Wilson," was arrayed for peace. Herr Fischer praised the patriotism of the German Socialists in voting for the war credits.

Another Socialist speaker, at a convention in West Prussia, after abusive remarks directed at England and France, declared to the immense delectation of the Jingo press that President Wilson was a greater autocrat than the Russian Czar had been.

Vorwärts, in commenting on peace resolutions adopted by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says that those resolutions are in direct contrast with the outcry of the belligerents of all ranks, who wish to wage war to the bitter end, including France, England, and the United States. The editorial advises the Russians not to hope for a German revolution in answer to their appeal. If a German revolution were successful, the newspaper says, it would bring the British within a fortnight to Cologne and the French to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and entail the triumph of Western imperialism.

Dr. Cohn, Socialist member of the Reichstag, who visited Copenhagen to confer with the Danish Socialists, has furnished to The Associated Press a statement of the piece views of himself and his associates. The only novel point in his statement is the suggestion that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should be excluded from the deliberations on the peace conference and its settlement deferred until several years until the passions engendered by the war have cooled.

Dr. Cohn's program for peace is characteristically vague and theoretical, and it is embraced in the generalized statement that there is a necessity of instituting a "cosmos of State entities" with Socialist institutions, the abolition of war by decree, and the elimination of standing armies. He asserts that the problems of Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium are easy of settlement in comparison with the task of fitting the Balkans and the Near East into the radical Socialists' new cosmos.

Other details of the policy enunciated by Dr. Cohn and his associates are so vague that they scarcely furnish any practical assistance toward a peace settlement. He confessed that he and his party voted for the first war credits and praised as consistent the course of the Russian Socialists in the same regard.

PERSHING'S FIRST FORCE IS IN FRANCE; GENERAL PRAISES TROOPS AFTER VISIT; ENTIRE PORT PUT IN AMERICAN CONTROL

Not a Man Lost or Seriously Ill, Says Pershing, Praising His Troops as Fit to Fight Beside Allies

PARIS, June 30.—Not a man was lost during the transfer of the American forces to France, and there was not even a case of serious illness, said Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, on his return to his headquarters today, after a quick trip to the port of debarkation.

"The landing of the first American troops has been a complete success," he said. "In this remarkable transfer of a large force across the ocean (one of the largest operations we have ever undertaken) not a man or an animal was lost or injured, and there was not a single case of serious sickness—nothing but a few unimportant cases of mumps. The men landed in splendid morale, with keen, confident, and eager spirit.

"The physical appearance of our men is truly inspiring. They are all fine, husky young fellows, with the glow of energy, good health, and physical vigor which will make them a credit alongside any troops.

"They are exceptionally well camped and cared for, with substantial wooden barracks, good beds, good food, and the best sanitary arrangements. They are located on high ground. For all of this we are deeply indebted to French co-operation with members of my staff."

England Appreciates Our Feat; Sees German Calculations Upset

Experts, Surprised by Prompt Arrival of Troops, Forecast a Speedy Putting Forth of Our Strength—Press Hail Landing as an Omen of Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 30.—Full appreciation of the feat accomplished by the United States in landing the advance forces of Pershing's army in France without loss is found by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent among those whose attention to the war and its various phases and incidents are not a mere reflection of daily newspaper reports.

A high British military official reminded the correspondent today of the remarks made when the United States came into the war by General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, as to Americans' "quickness in the uptake."

America's rapidity in this particular uptake has excited not only admiration, but surprise among those who from experience know something of the work required to transport an army overseas.

"At this rate," said one officer, "Germany's calculations as to the time it will take America to make her weight felt are going to be knocked sky high."

Not only in London does this view obtain. THE TIMES correspondent one day this week was at a certain British base, where the transport and convoying of troops has from long usage become a matter of routine, worked out to the highest degree of perfection. Among these men, who can legitimately be called past masters in these particular branches of military and naval work and are consequently good judges, the highest tribute were paid to the ability which had enabled the United States within three months of the declaration of war to land in Europe "the advance guard of a great and splendidly organized army which will follow its chief in helping France and the Allies in the great effort to secure the triumph of civilization."

Though the mention of figures would be injudicious, the estimates of the strength of the first American contingent current in well informed quarters here are regarded as the happiest augury of what American can do in the way of military assistance to France and the time in which she will be able to do it.

Little News of Actual Event.

News of the arrival of the first contingents of American troops in France reached London late Wednesday night, with the result that most of the Thursday morning newspapers were only able to use a brief report in their first editions. In later editions, however, the news received prominence, leading all other features of the day. The Daily Mail and Daily News displayed it under headlines running across the whole page.

Strict censorship had been exercised by the French authorities, presumably in accordance with plans arranged beforehand with the American Army Headquarters, and the only report which reached England was the one transmitted by Reuter's Agency, which ran along the lines of the official bulletin circulated in France by the Havas Agency.

None of the special correspondents of London papers in Paris were allowed to describe the arrival of the American troops "somewhere in France," even if they had been permitted to witness it, as was the case when General Pershing landed in France. He was met at Boulogne by not only American correspondents, but also the chief representatives of the London press in Paris, who telegraphed long reports here.

Beyond the Reuter dispatch mentioned, which gave a picturesque description of the arrival of "a veritable armada of huge transports," and referred to "the men, who looked in the pink of condition, having made the best impression on the French," there has been almost an entire absence of further news of the American contingents for the reasons indicated in a message from Washington to the effect that the landing of American troops in France could not be fully discussed at present for obvious reasons. Since Thursday the British public have been practically without any news of the American forces in France.

The paucity of material available for publication necessarily reacts on the interest of the public.

Arrival as a Great Symbol.

Editorial comment by the London papers has been restricted by several causes. The first was the lateness of the hour at which the news was received, which permitted only one paper, The Times, which goes to press later than its colleagues, to print an editorial dealing with what in most news columns received precedence over even the Mesopotamia report, which startled England to her marrow.

The Mesopotamia report, incidentally, was issued at an hour which led The Daily News to complain that if the authorities "imagine that a really adequate precis of such a report can be prepared under such circumstances, they imagine that journalists are geniuses or magicians." The Daily Chronicle also made a protest on the ground that by issuing the Mesopotamia report at the time and date selected, the newspapers were forced to blanket the stories of King George's visit to the grand fleet.

The Times, commenting on the arrival of Pershing's men, said that it would be absurd to exaggerate the importance of the landing of the first American unit in France, but went on:

"Its arrival is a sign to all men, an omen full of hope and promise to the friends of ordered freedom, and a portent of defeat and ruin to her foes. None, we believe, can fail to read the sign aright. It means that within a few months great armies, drawn from the hundred millions of free American citizens and furnished with all the boundless resources which that republic can supply will begin to follow this first detachment across the Atlantic, and it means that these armies will be increased by successive reinforcements until a democratic peace has been wrung from defeated Germany.

"But the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Europe beside the Union Jack and the tricolor means more than a vast addition to our military strength, more than an allied victory, more even than a democratic peace. It is an earnest of all these, but it is also a symbol of that union of mind and feeling between the ordered democracies of England, France, and the United States which promises to play the greatest part in molding the future ideals and future destinies of the world. This union bids fair to rank forever amongst the great historic landmarks in the moral and political history of mankind. It is too large and too near a thing for the boldest amongst us to gauge. In character, in extent, and in duration, its results are past finding out."

The Daily Mail followed on Friday with an editorial along similar lines.

The Manchester Guardian hailed the American advance guard as "of immense importance, though we must not suppose that this force will be followed all at once by large bodies of men."

Another Lesson for Germany.

After remarking that the news will cause discouragement, when it spreads through the Central Empires, The Guardian said:

"The Germans have not denied the power of the United States to improvise a great army. Their Generals made denial positively at the beginning of the war, when they read about Kitchener's millions, and they did so quite sincerely because no soldiers, trained in the continental staff schools, would believe that an unmilitary people like the British could improvise formidable armies of the modern type within two years. They learned better and what they say now is not that a great American army cannot be produced, but that the submarine will prevent it from being brought across the sea.

"The arrival of the American advance guard is the first answer to their prophecy. Many others of a like kind will follow as the months go by. The trouble about the Germans is that they lack imagination."

Encouraged by Our Promptitude.

A similar point was made in The Birmingham Post, which said:

"The American soldiers who have gone to France are not recruits nor are they untrained levies. In a very short time we shall probably see the flower of the old American army, that is to say, the established force which existed before America entered the war, on French soil. They go to France just as well equipped and just as well trained as any of the old Kitchener battalions, and they will only require the same local training that our new battalions require before they are put into the line.

"What is so encouraging about their arrival is the remarkable promptitude with which the United States has put in its trained material, and it doubtless came in the nature of a shock to Wilhelmstrasse to learn that the cadres of America's great army were embarking for Europe. Germany knew, of course, that the army was on its way and we may suppose that all the U-boat commanders operating in the Atlantic were out looking for their Order 'Pour le Merite.'

"The safe arrival of a force of this size and character is not exactly an advertisement for the infallibility of the U-boats' campaign, and if the German had any power of independent thought

Continued on Page 3.

COMING SURPRISED FRENCH

Destroyers and Cruisers Guarded the Armada of Big Transports.

CLOSE WATCH ON VOYAGE

Fog on Last Night of Calm Trip Kept Vessels Safe as They Sped to Port.

CITY GAVE GREAT WELCOME

Troops Swiftly Departed for Base, Where They Are Well Housed and Cared For.

Plain indication that all the contingents of Pershing's advance forces have arrived safely in France is given by the release by the French censor of delayed dispatches telling of the coming of the first American troops, their landing and departure for the nearby base and the subsequent visit of their commander.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Tuesday, June 26.—There was a slight sea haze, presaging a glorius Summer day, when the arrival of the American ships was signaled. Those privileged persons who knew what was going on passed along the deserted quays before the town clocks had struck 6. The port commander's launch put off at once with the French authorities and a number of American officers.

The American ships were met a short distance out steaming toward land—a veritable armada of huge transports, whose black hulls showed clearly against the horizon, while the gray forts of their escorting destroyers were almost blotted out in the lead colored sea. Dominating all was an enormous American cruiser with its peculiar upper works.

The warships picked up their moorings with clockwork precision and the transports were taken in charge by tugs, which towed them to their appointed berths.

By this time the haze had disappeared and crowds began to gather. As the great transports were slowly brought alongside the quays on the stroke of 8 o'clock, work ceased for the moment and the troops came to salute.

Then there were resounding cheers from the transports, to which the populace responded with a right good will.

Along the breakwater there were ranks of men who took no part in the demonstration of welcome. They were German prisoners who gazed in open mouthed astonishment at the spectacle.

Each transport as she was made fast was greeted with loud cheers and the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated throughout the morning.

The meeting between the American General in command of the transports and the French officers on the quay was of the most friendly character.

General ——, a veteran of the Cuban, Philippine, and Mexican campaigns, was overwhelmed with questions as to how the voyage had passed, but even the blandishments of experienced interviewers could make him say nothing more than "We left in fine weather, with a calm sea, and we have arrived on time. Nothing happened."

He added: "I am happy to be the commander of the first troops who will fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of the Marne and Verdun."

The General then left to inspect the camp where his men will be lodged.

No time was lost in landing the stores. Negro laborers rushed down the gangways, carrying boxes and tinned meats, biscuits, sugar, &c.

The soldiers look in the pink of condition and have made the best impression on the French.

Wild Welcome from Populace.

By The Associated Press.

A PORT IN FRANCE, Tuesday, June 26.—The first contingents of American troops, landing today, were greeted joyfully by the population of this whole district.

The transports, whose expected arrival had not been previously announced publicly, came streaming into the harbor in a long line at an early hour. The news that the Americans were arriving spread with amazing rapidity, and by the time the troopships drew alongside the quays where the men were to disembark thousands of persons were on hand to greet them.

A wild welcome was shrieked by whistles of craft in the harbor, and cries of "Vive la France!" and "Vive les Etats Unis!" seemed to come from every throat in the crowd, which was thickly dotted with the varicolored uniforms of French soldiers and sailors. Meanwhile the bands on the warships were playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the American colors were hoisted to their staffs.

The town soon took on a holiday appearance and before the day was over scores of American flags were flying along with the tricolor of France over public buildings and private houses.

Delegations of American army officers from Paris and American naval men from elsewhere were present with French military men of high rank, and

similar representation from the French Navy to receive the new fighting forces of the Allies.

Speed Through Submarine Zone.

Land was first sighted from the transports on Monday night after an exciting trip through the submarine zone. Frequent warnings of submarines, operating in the expedition's course, were received during the last few days of the voyage, and the passage through the war zone was made at high speed.

The men were prepared for every emergency during this period. Boats and lifecrafts were placed so as to be quickly available, and the watches at all the lookout stations were heavily reinforced.

Weather conditions during the entire voyage were ideal and the men arrived in excellent health. The days were warm and the night cool and comfortable, while the sea was unusually smooth. Very few cases of seasickness or other illness were reported.

The voyage was made on scheduled time without any serious mishaps to men or machinery. The port of arrival was known by less than a score of officers until the ships were almost within sight of land.

All unnecessary communication among the ships was dispensed with, the wireless being used only in unusually urgent cases. The sighting of porpoises and other objects in the water resulted in frequent alarms.

The departure of the vessels from an American port was made quietly in the early morning. There were no farewells of any kind.

Intensive training by the ship's crews began immediately. Target practice was held daily except within the submarine zone. A towing spar was fitted up with a dummy periscope, and an unusually high percentage of hits was registered on this target, which indicated that submarine attacks would be made at great peril to the underseas craft.

All the guns were manned throughout the entire voyage, lookouts constantly scanning the waters and horizon for strange and suspicious craft.

Stereopticon views of German battleships, raiders, and submarines were shown to the men to enable identification of an enemy vessel.

The last few nights of the voyage were dark and foggy, and thus it was impossible for submarines to operate without exposing themselves and coming within easy range of the guns aboard the ships of the expedition.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 27.—The first expeditionary unit of American troops in command of Major Gen. William L. Siebert arrived safely at a French port.

Rear Admiral Gleaves has cabled Secretary of the Navy Daniels saying that the expedition has arrived safely.

Pershing Visits His Forces.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, Thursday, June 28.—General Pershing, the American commander; General Pelletier, representing French General Headquarters, and a small staff arrived here early this morning from Paris.

A pouring rain and the early hour kept all but a few hundred enthusiastic townspeople at home, but those who were on hand welcomed the General warmly.

The American commander, after a morning spent in inspecting the camp, occupied by the soldiers who had been disembarking steadily from the transports, went aboard the flagship and ate luncheon with Rear Admiral Gleaves. Afterward both officers received the French and American newspaper men. Admiral Gleaves welcomed them and then General Pershing said to their guests:

"This is the happiest of the busy days which I have spent in France preparing for the arrival of the first contingent. Today I have seen our troops safe on French soil, landing from transports that were guarded in their passage overseas by the resourceful vigilance of our navy.

"Now our task as soldiers lies before us. We hope, with the aid of the French leaders and experts who have placed all the results of their experience at our disposal, to make our force worthy in skill and in the determination to fight side by side in arms with the French army."

Admiral Gleaves also spoke briefly.

"Only a few weeks ago," he said, "I stood in the shadow of the Yorktown monument, where our independence was won with the assistance of the great French General De Grasse. This is the happiest day of my life when our navy is welcomed in a French harbor and where our soldiers have been disembarked.

"I should feel that I was neglecting a wonderful opportunity if I did not extend the earnest and serious co-operation I have received in my undertaking from General Sibert, his officers and men, in this extraordinary overseas expedition. Never have co-operation and co-ordination been so imperative and also so complete between two defensive arms of the nation, as at this moment."

Major Gen. Pershing, true to his democratic principles, refused to hag e or delay over the niceties of etiquette when the question was raised whether Admiral Gleaves should call on him or he on the Admiral. "The point is that I want to see him," the General declared. It was, accordingly, arranged, as more convenient, that General Pershing should go to the flagship as soon as he was free from the task of inspection.

Toward the middle of the afternoon General Pershing returned ashore, and he probably will go to Paris tomorrow. (Friday.)

Streets Lively with Troops.

The debarkation of the American troops has become almost an old story to this French town, and the interest of the inhabitants has centred all day around the commander of the forces.

The weather has been so inclement that only moderate-sized crowds have been present to welcome the strangers. The streets, however, have been enlivened with swarms of soldiers and sailors.

Their activities occupied all of yesterday and last night. Many of the inhabitants watched in wondering fashion the marching and countermarching as if to question whether the French or the Americans owned the town.

The preparations for the completion of the camp are proceeding rapidly and were so far advanced this morning that the troops were comfortable, notwithstanding the rain. General Pershing expressed his satisfaction with the conditions, and the soldiers say they are delighted with the camp, which stands on high ground. Although drinking water must be brought from a considerable distance, it is of an excellent quality.

The sudden influx of the American forces has almost exhausted the town's stocks of supplies, such as tobacco, matches, and other articles not on the army ration, and prices are gradually rising. All the necessities, however, are abundantly present.

Notwithstanding the concentration here of thousands of soldiers, sailors, and marines, there has been a minimum of disorder, and the strangers from overseas are proving more welcome to the townsfolk every hour.

Town Under American Authority.

The French authorities today turned over to the American military police the necessary authority for maintaining discipline in this town, which is now overwhelming American in appearance and public life. To assist the Americans to keep order, however, the authorities have issued new and stringent regulations which forbid the sale of spirituous liquors to any men in uniform, regulate the hours the men may be admitted to or served in cafés and restaurants and specify that disputes and disorders shall be referred to and decided by the Americans.

In addition, an unofficial warning has gone out to cafe and restaurant proprietors, specifying what prices they may charge for the most common commodities, especially food and drink. The new order permits those attached to the military to visit cafés only between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the evening on weekdays, and from 10 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening on Sundays, and restaurants between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon on weekdays, and from 5 to 9 in the evening on Sunday.

Officers and men on leave are permitted a little more liberty. No one in uniform may utilize the popular [illegible] "terraces"—sidewalk seats—after 8 o'clock in the evening.

The sale on spirituous liquors means that the cruche here will henceforth be [illegible] beer and light wines.

SHIPPING BOARD GETS 87 GERMAN VESSELS

President's Order Authorizes It to Man, Operate, Lease, or Charter Them.

MORE THAN 500,000 TONS

Most of Commercial Craft Will Go Into Atlantic Service—To Avoid Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—President Wilson today signed an executive order authorizing the Shipping Board, of which William Denman is President, to take "possession and title" of eighty-seven German owned ships, representing more than 500,000 tons, which wer in American ports prior to the opening of hostilities between the United States and Germany.

The Board secures from the President the broad powers to repair, equip, man, operate, lease, or charter the vessels in any service for the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise. A list of the ships which includes the great liners now in the port of New York is given in the order.

The directions do not affect fourteen German ships which have been taken over by the Navy Department. These, it was said, raised the tonnage of the German ships seized to approximately 650,000 tons. The ships taken are in ports on the Atlantic and Pacific and in island ports. The order, of course, does not include the Austrian shipping taken over by the United States by purchase.

Authorized by Congress.

Here is the executive order:

"Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917;

Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Island, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, subject, or citizen of any country with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and through the United States Shipping Board or through any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a Board of Survey whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein at the time of its taking and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings in any claim for compensation."

List of Ships Involved.

"And whereas, the following vessels were at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States now is at war, or were flying the flag or under the register of the Empire of Germany, or a political subdivision or municipality thereof: Vaterland, Amerika, Kaiser Wilhelm II., President Grant, Pennsylvania, Bulgaria, Prinzess Irene, Hamburg, Neckar, Bohemia, Rhaetia, Willekind, Armenia, Adamsturm, Willehad, Serapis, Allemannia, Nassovia, Maia, Neptune, O. J. D. Ahlers, Prinz Waldemar, Leongmon, Governor Jaeschke, Darvel, Prinzess Alice, Wiegand, Richcham, Carl Diederichsen, Cobiena, Esslingen, Lycemoon, Pongtong, Sachsen, Suevia, Steinbeck, Elsass, Indra, Arnoldus Vinnen, Ottawa, Grunewald, Sachsenwald, Staatssekretar Self, Aroa, (lighter,) George Washington, Kronprinzessin Cecilis, President Lincoln, Cincinnati, Grosser Kurfurst, Barbarossa, Yorkfriich, der Grosse Rhein, Koenig Wilhelm II., Koln, Prinz Oskar, Ockenfels, Arcadia, Pisa, Prinz Joachim, Harbug, Eor Tonia, Clara Mennig, Pommern, Setos, Holsatia, Staatssekretar Kraetke, Bornso, Marudu, Tsintau, Andalusia, Camilla Rickmers, Clara Jebsen, Elmshorn, Johanne, Mark, Rajah, Sambia, Tubingen, Dalbak, Magdeburg, Matador, Kurt, Andromeda, Prinz Sigismund, Savoia, Arni, (lighter,) and Argus, (lighter.)

"It is, therefore, ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessels. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man the said vessels; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States or in any commerce foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of the joint resolution above set forth.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, June 30, 1917."

Many of the ships already have been repaired and put into service by the Shipping Board, which proceeded unofficially without awaiting today's executive order giving it formal jurisdiction. The ships retained for commercial service will be put for the most part into transatlantic runs, though several to be brought from Manila to the Pacific Coast for repairs may be kept in the Pacific. Those at Honolulu will remain in the Pacific to move the great amount of freight along the coast waiting shipping to Vladivostok.

The Shipping Board has announced no general policy concerning operation of the German ships or of the fleet the Government is building, but it is understood vessels will be chartered for single trips. This plan was pursued by the board in chartering the first ships repaired to the French and Italian Governments for transportation of food and coal. The board, it is said, has no intention of operating ships directly and thus competing with private shipping concerns.

SAYS MEXICO SEEKS LOAN.

Appeal May Be Considered Here, V. W. Yorke Asserts in London.

Cable advices received in the financial district yesterday said that Vincent W. Yorke, Chairman of the Mexican Railway Company, Limited, told stockholders at a meeting in London on Friday that Mexico must obtain a loan from abroad in order to relieve the country's general stress.

"There have been persistent rumors for some time past that Mexico had requested a loan from America," he said, "and that her request had been seriously considered. I cannot affirm or deny the truth of these rumors. It cannot be doubted that in return for a loan Mexico has a good deal to offer in the way of natural resources which may be of great service to the cause of our allies.

"I have no doubt that if these negotiations exist and if anything come of them that one of the conditions of the loan would be that such businesses as ours, in which British and American capital is interested and which have done such excellent service in building up the prosperity of Mexico in the past, will be restored at once to their lawful owners and proper compensation given to them for the losses they have incurred in the last few years."

$10,000,000 MORE TO BRITAIN

Advances to the Allies Now Total $1,018,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Treasury Department today placed an additional $10,000,000 to the credit of England, making total loans to Great Britain for war purposes of $560,000,000.

This makes a total of loans to the allied countries of $1,018,000,000.

OUR ENVOY RESENTS DANISH SLURS ON US

Egan Protests to Foreign Office Against Socialist Minister's Utterances.

STAUNING TRIES TO EXPLAIN

But Abuse of Wilson in His Party Organ Weakens the Force of His Disclaimers.

LONDON, June 30.—The American Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Egan, has presented a protest to the Danish Foreign Office against the anti-American utterances of M. Stauning, Socialist member of the Danish Cabinet, at the peace deliberations recently held in Stockholm, according to reliable information reaching London. M. Stauning has been received in audience by the King, presumably in connection with the question of his retention of his Cabinet post.

Early in June the Conservatives demanded that M. Stauning withdraw from the Cabinet, but Premier Zahle refused to accede to the demand at that time. It was then asserted that M Stauning's participation in the Stockholm conference was inconsistent with the determination of the Danish Government to observe strict neutrality.

The Socialist members of the Parliamentary caucus unanimously approved M. Stauning's activities, but the Conservatives still continue their strong opposition.

Minister Egan, in his protest, maintained that the United States Government was the last in the world to desire to interfere with freedom of speech, but that M. Stauning's position as a responsible Government Minister made a protest necessary.

The non-Socialist parties and newspapers have been criticising Stauning's activities as inconsistent with Danish neutrality. The matter was brought to a head by an interview with M. Stauning, published by the Berlin Tageblatt, in which he was quoted as condemning America's participation in the war as a capitalistic venture, which made peace more remote instead of advancing it. This, together with the steady campaign which the principal Socialist organ in Denmark had been waging for some time against the good faith of the United States, ascribing to President Wilson and the American Government sordid motives, forced the American Minister to act.

M. Stauning, in the course of a speech, defended his action in attending the Stockholm conferences, pointing out that he had entered the Cabinet in his capacity as Chairman of the Socialist Party at the request of the other parties and reserved the right to act as his party saw fit. He was ready to leave the Cabinet, he said, if his presence was incompatible with the work at Stockholm, and announced that he would submit the question of his resignation to a party caucus of the Socialist members of Parliament.

Stauning Tried to Explain.

Simultaneously, in a statement to the newspaper Social Demokraten, he made a somewhat lame attempt to explain away his unfriendly references to the United States, asserting that he had been incorrectly quoted by the Tageblatt. He said he had attributed responsibility for the war to the economic interests of the various belligerents, or to capitalism, and in the special case of America's entry he expressed the opinion that capitalism in the United States had no interest in peace, but only in the prolongation of the war. He regretted that no attention had been paid to a recent speech in which he made a reference to President Wilson which he intended only as criticism in principle of the present social order.

Minister Stauning's attempt at explanation is weakened by an editorial in the same paper, which is the principal and official organ of the Danish Social Democracy, entitled "Wilson Against Wilson." This editorial asserts that America's participation in the war resulted merely because the manufacturers needed a home market for munitions which were no longer demanded abroad. President Wilson is described as "capitalism's megaphone, which with phonographic exactitude reproduces all the vibrations in the atmosphere of interests," and as "capitalism's tool, whether appearing as a peace apostle of a war prophet."

The editorial develops the usual German theory that America for two years has "swum in gold," owing to profits from a one-sided neutrality, and that at the end of that time, with France and Great Britain able to supply their own needs from the home munitions industry, American capitalists found it necessary either to make peace, in order to reap the profits which were then expected, or, failing that, to have America enter the war so that a demand would be created for munition products at home.

The paper ignores completely the direct cause of America's entry into the war—unrestricted submarine warfare waged in accordance with a general and consistent policy—and omits any criticism of Germany. It finds that its thesis furnishes "a complete explanation of President Wilson's change from peace apostle to prophet of war," and declares that his "idealism is merely a cloak for capitalistic interests."

Thing Egan Acted "Informally."

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Officials of the State Department said today that no instructions had been sent by the United States to have Minister Egan protest to Denmark against the utterances of M. Stauning. They considered it probable that Mr. Egan acted informally and on his own responsibility.

BAKER REJECTS COAL AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

eral Trade Commission would be the court of resort for the Government in all these matters and that prices would be fixed by determining cost of production and adding a reasonable profit, and not through the suggestions of the producers and manufacturers involved.

Secretary Baker's Letter.

The letter of Secretary Baker to Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense reads:

"My Dear Mr. Gifford:

"My attention has been called through the newspapers to the action reported to have been taken at Washington, D. C., during the past week by the so-called Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense, in cooperation with certain coal producers and representatives of coal mining enterprises, with regard to the price of bituminous and anthracite coal.

"The fact seems to be that the Coal Production Committee invited to Washington various coal operators and arranged conferences between them, members of the Coal Production Committee, and members of the Federal Trade Commission, leading to the adoption of resolutions in favor of an early and accurate determination of the costs involved in the production of bituminous and anthracite coal, as a basis for some future action by some official agency of the Government in fixing fair and just prices for these products, should such agency be given power to do so.

"Pending such an ascertainment of costs this meeting seems to have adopted a resolution whereby the operators present agreed to sell bituminous coal at a price not higher than $3 per ton, and that this obligation should remain in force until some such action had been taken by an authorized governmental agency.

"The color which has been given to this meeting and this resolution in the newspapers may well mislead the public into believing that the Council of National Defense has either undertaken itself to fix the price of coal or to sanction its being fixed by the Coal Production Committee or that committee in conjunction with the coal operators.

"I, therefore, as President of the Council of National Defense, write this to say that the Council of National Defense has no legal power, and claims no legal power, either to fix the price of coal or to fix a maximum price for coal, or any other product. The Coal Production Committee is a subordinate committee of the Council of National Defense, purely advisory in its character, formed for the purpose of advising the Council as to steps which might be recommended leading to a stimulation of production and distribution of coal.

"No power has been even attempted to be delegated to it to consider or deal with the question of price, and any action taken by that committee or sanctioned by that committee dealing with price, either fixed or maximum, for coal is clearly beyond the legal power of the Coal Production Committee and of the Council of National Defense, from which the committee derives whatever authority it has.

Calls Price Exorbitant.

"As you are aware, the Federal Trade Commission has been directed by the President to ascertain for his information the costs involved in coal production. I am to some extent familiar with the progress made by the commission. The information I have from that and other sources, I think, justified me in believing that the price of $3 suggested, or agreed on, as a maximum is an exorbitant, unjust, and oppressive price.

"The fact that these conferences were attended by members of the Federal Trade Commission and by members of the Council of National Defense, of course, adds nothing to their legal powers, and I am sure that none of my associates in the Council will dissent from the view I have herein expressed, both on the limitation upon the powers of the council and the Coal Production Committee, and the effect of the action alleged to have been taken.

"I write this for the information of the Coal Production Committee and for the guidance of all other sub-committees of the council.

"Very truly yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,

"President of the Council of National Defense."

In a formal statement Secretary Daniels treated with the subject of fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, and distillate allocation, announcing that the Federal Trade Commission was now investigating the cost of production, and when it was determined the price to the producer would be fixed. Advance payments for fuel oil, he said, would be made on a basis of $1.26 a barrel delivered at Port Arthur, Texas, and $1.08 a barrel delivered at San Francisco.

"The lowest price offered for fuel oil delivered at Port Arthur in the bids recently opened," he said, "was $1.68 per barrel, whereas the present price paid by the navy is 85 cents a barrel. Aside from the great increase in price, the bids received for fuel oil do not afford the navy adequate supplies and facilities for meeting its requirements. This made it necessary to order at once the quantities required delivered as needed."

Daniels's Order to Suppliers.

Mr. Daniels served this order on the suppliers, directing that they be prepared to meet the Government demands without delay:

"Effective July 1, 1917, please be prepared to furnish your proportion of the total quantity of fuel oil, Diesel engine oil, gasoline, and distillate required by the navy for the period ending Sept. 30, 1917.

"The particular points at which deliveries of these items will be called for under this order as well as the forms of delivery required are to be stated under the various items alloted your company in the within schedule.

"The prices to be paid for such petroleum products as you may be required to deliver are to be determined later; and, as the result of this department's decision, as communicated to the committee on petroleum, Council of National Defense, will be contingent on the cost of production, data concerning which is now being prepared. As an advance payment, however, this department will allow the unit prices noted on the within schedule, although it is understood that any payments made at those rates will be subject to such increases or decreases as may be later decided upon as proper by reason of the ultimate decision with respect to the cost of production, plus such a reasonable profit as may be allowed.

The advance payment allowed for deliveries of fuel oil at the various points noted has been arrived at by using the base price of 98 per barrel at Port Arthur, Texas, and $1.08 per barrel at San Francisco, Cal., while those used for gasoline and distillate are practically the same as the prices prevailing under contracts for the fiscal year of 1917, and allowances for coast patrol gasoline are those effective for deliveries of that item made under the special arrangements covering the period May 1 to June 30, 1917. Special consideration in the matter of payments has also been given to the quality of oil required for use in Diesel engines.

"It will be understood that the figure finally agreed upon as a proper amount to be paid your company will be subject to increase or decrease in transportation and labor costs as may be exacted of you during the period of the formal contract.

For Equitable Treatment.

"In making the allotments to meet the navy's petroleum products requirements during the period stated, every effort has been made to treat the suppliers equitably—consideration being given to the question of production, manufacture, convenience of transportation and other governing factors. However, in view of the inability to reach a definite agreement, as result of conferences held on this subject, it has not been practicable to, as yet, investigate as thoroughly as might be desired, so that, if it is found a possible injustice has been made any supplier, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence bearing out such contention, steps will be taken to remedy the same in subsequent allotments in the best interests of all concerned.

"In view of the necessity for careful accounting in the matter of items delivered under this arrangement, it is requested that invoices for such deliveries as you may make be promptly forwarded to the supply officers of the respective yards or districts concerned.

"It is also requested that your company submit to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., semi-monthly reports showing the quantities furnished by you under the respective items at each point covered by the within schedule."

The prices fixing agreement was reached after the operators called here by the Coal Production Committee had adopted resolutions authorizing their committees to give assent to such maximum bituminous prices as might be named by the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Coal Production Committee, and this was reported by Trade Commissioner Fort from a special committee. In presenting it for adoption Mr. Fort declared he believed it was entirely safe for the conference to adopt, and that any responsibility as to the legality of fixing prices was put on the Government and not on the operators, under the terms of the resolution. Some operators had expressed a fear that they might be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws if they entered into an agreement among themselves to lower prices.

One contention heard here today in connection with the coal prices was that while $3 a ton represented a loss to many of the operators as compared with the present prices, due to unusual war conditions, it was considerably above the figure which they were able to command a few years ago, although most of them then were making a comfortable profit. All of these points will be taken up by the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission.

The informal call which President Wilson made on the Trade Commission on Saturday last and the developments since that time, which culminated in the action today over the coal and fuel prices, has left little doubt in official circles that the President has determined upon a policy by which the Trade Commission will investigate production cost in all commodities over which disputes may arise, including lumber and steel.

Anthracite coal, which is used in great quantities by the households of the country, will not escape investigation. The impression was spread by some who had attended the recent bituminous coal conferences that there was little chance of a decided falling off in the present prices of anthracite. The Government is determined to get at the bottom of the situation, however.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world

FIXES WAR TAX LEVY AT $1,652,170,000

Continued from Page 1.

single persons, $2,000 for married persons, and additional normal taxes of 2 per cent. on incomes up to $5,000, with surtaxes graduated from 1 to 13 per cent. on larger incomes.

The committee also changed the method of collecting income taxes from that of "collection at the source" to "information at the source" to accomplish direct payment.

Comparison With the House Bill.

A comparison of the estimated revenue to be gained from other sources under the revised bill and the House bill, respectively, follows:

Liquors, $155,000,000 against $181,000,000; tobacco, $56,600,000 against $63,200,000; freight transportation, $77,000,000, unchanged; passenger transportation, $37,500,000 against $75,000,000; automobiles, $40,000,000 against $63,000,000 (payable under the revised bill by pleasure car owners and not manufacturers); amusement admissions, $90,000,000 against $100,000,000, and first class mail, $30,000,000 against $70,000,000, retaining the 1 cent increase for first class mail and striking out the increase upon post cards).

The committee struck out entirely the House 10 per cent. general tariff on luxuries, which imports, estimated to raise $200,000,000. It substituted consumption taxes, totaling $80,000,000, and bearing more directly upon consumers of half a cent a pound on sugar, 2 cents on coffee, 5 cents on tea and 3 cents on cocoa and substitutes.

Senator Simmons expects that the war revenue bill will be reported by Tuesday of next week, unless the Senate adjourns over the Fourth, in which event it will not go in until Thursday.

BEER AND WINE BAN OUT OF FOOD BILL

Continued from Page 1.

ators. The Senate seems to be strongly against allowing the further manufacture of distilled spirits during the war. They believe the three-year supply in bond is sufficient, and that to permit further distillation would use up too much of the nation's grain.

"Although I have not made a thorough canvass of the Senate, I am reasonably confident that the majority will back up the President in his desire not to be forced to the position of saying whether the manufacture of beer and wine shall be allowed."

In the Senate lobby it was believed that Senator Chamberlain's amendment would be passed, in preference to that of Senator Gore. This change in sentiment came overnight, after the "drys" had had an opportunity to think over what the President had urged. As to what alignment there might be on the proposal to prohibit making whisky and to allow beer and wine no one would speculate.

May Be Fought Out Monday.

Of the straight-out advocates of nation-wide prohibition on both sides of the Senate it was estimated by one Senator that thirty would vote against any legislation permitting the manufacture of whisky, beer, or wine. As against these radical prohibition advocates it was calculated that the attitude of the President would win support from wavering Democrats from the "dry" States, while Senators holding tolerant views, such as Senator Lodge, on the Republican side, would make up the majority needed to pass the Chamberlain amendment.

In any event the liquor problem will be fought out on the floor of the Senate next week. The battle, put off until Monday, is expected to come to a finish with a vote by Monday night. This, Senator Chamberlain said, might enable the Senate to reach a vote on the Food bill by Tuesday night.

In a speech in the Senate today supporting the bill, Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, advocated giving the President power to stop the manufacture of all intoxicating liquors and beverages at discretion.

"Whatever restraint upon the conversion of foodstuffs into beverages shall be necessary, as time shall disclose, the President, as Commander in Chief, will be best able to judge, and in his position, with the aid of his selected staff, he will know when and in what way to enforce these limitations," said Senator Lewis. "As we are giving the President full power to control the food, let him control the drink also. Let Congress refrain from administering either; at least, let a food measure be a food measure, not a drink measure. Then let the drink measure be a drink measure, not a food measure. Let there be no further movements of political strategy. This is no time for sentimental morality. It is the hour for sensible economies."

Constitution "Obsolete."

Senator Lewis advocated any legislation required to bring the war to a victorious end, even though some Senators may feel that the Constitution is being thrust aside in the bestowal of extraordinary powers upon the President. The Democratic whip went so far as to call the Constitution an "obsolete paper." This characterization was sharply challenged by Senator Reed of Missouri, who insisted that any American "who doesn't want to live under the Constitution must link himself with Prussianism."

"Is the United States a Government, or are we a group of children crying for what we want and too weak to get what we need?" demanded Senator Lewis, in advocating the fullest authority for the President in the conduct of the war. If this is the government of men, then let us do things, instead of talking things. The only thing to do now and at once is for Congress to put into the hands of the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, every power necessary for him to win the war of the people. If Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States is to be held responsible for the result of the war, give him authority sufficient to conduct the war. If Congress is to assume the authority, let us take the responsibility. We cannot charge the President with the responsibility and at the same time withhold from him the authority necessary for him to execute the responsibility.

Can Trust Woodrow Wilson.

"The army needs food for blood. The people need food for life. Those who would take it from them would be willing to starve them. The President ought to be put in the position to take away the business or the liberty of action of any man who would use authority to take the life of the soldier by starvation.

"There need be no fear of trusting the President. In this crisis he must be accepted by all. He will not debase or debauch his powers. If there were no other reason to assure his fidelity, the selfish one is sufficient. As Woodrow Wilson wishes to deserve the praise of men while he lives and the blessing of his country when he is gone, he will not do the thing that could bring down on his head the curses of his people and the execrations of his nation. And, apart from these personal guarantees must be indulged the knowledge that he is a patriot, and from love of his country could never put upon it a wrong or upon its people an oppression.

"It will not serve to excuse our inactivity or defeat proposed methods because of the cry, 'Unconstitutional.' The people are not so much concerned about our Constitution as they are about our institutions. The American people are in no mood to allow an obsolete paper Constitution to defeat the preservation of the human constitution. Under the war powers of our Government, the President commands and the Congress directs the methods of performance. The citizen who obstructs this exercise of power on any ground at this time will be regarded by his nation as one who deserts his duty or betrays his country.

"We must take our place. The hour demands action—and again action—if we would avert the calamity that has befallen other countries through dawdling upon formality or hesitating through deference to time-worn precedents and imperilling our country by conduct which the enemy takes advantage of to the destruction of our nation."

Wants No Food Dictation.

Senator Reed bitterly opposed centralising power in the hands of the President.

"For weeks Senators have been telling us that if we didn't have a food dictator we would face starvation," he said. "Now, I have been insisting that if we gave nature a chance, you'd see that we'd have enough to eat. Without anybody's tinkering with nature, we find that potatoes in the last few days have suddenly dropped from $12 to $4 a barrel. That was just the natural outcome of the growth of crops, that's all.

"Oh, if a food dictator had only been appointed and this sudden drop had happened, there would be a wreath put on his brow for a thousand years. But, no, there was no dictator, no Hoover, and potatoes dropped just the same. And there has been a decrease in price in other things—onions, string beans, a lot of garden truck. The farmer grew them without the interference of coddling of a food dictator. Flour that was selling on May 14 at $13.65 a barrel is now selling at $11.65. No food dictator there, either.

"Let's drop the Smith-Hoover and let the farmer alone. He'll keep us from starvation; if he can't, no food dictator can do it."

23 STATES BONE DRY BEGINNING TODAY

Reed Prohibition Amendment in Effect at Midnight—Heavy Penalties for Violations.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Twenty-three States will be bone dry after midnight tonight, when the Reed amendment prohibiting shipment of liquor into any territory where its manufacture or sale is prohibited goes into effect. Eleven other States are partially affected by the legislation, which has been hailed by temperance advocates as the greatest single step toward abolition of the liquor traffic yet taken in the nation's history.

The language of the anti-shipment section is very comprehensive, imposing a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for six months, or both, on any person who shall "order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, or mechanical purposes into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes." The same penalties are prescribed for violators of anti-advertising section. For a second offense either case thus penalty is made one year's imprisonment.

Following are the States wholly affected by the act: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Those partially affected are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Texas.

MRS. WILSON'S FOOD PLEDGE.

Conservation Card in White House Window—Hoover Advances Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Preparations for the big food conservation campaign which opens tomorrow, when announcements will be made from thousands of pulpits throughout the country, asking all citizens to join in preparing the country for the war, were completed today.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson took the lead in getting the women of the country organized when she attached her signature to this pledge, which will be filed with Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration:

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administration in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances admit."

Mrs. Wilson, like every other woman who signs a pledge, will receive one of the pledge cards, bearing the emblem adopted by the Food Administration, and it will be hung in a window of the White House. The inscription on it reads: "Member of United States Food Administration."

Mr. Hoover appealed to the boys of the country today in an address before the National Conference of State Directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. He told them that every boy in the United States who volunteered his service was competing with a boy in Germany and doing his part to win the war.

Representatives of the hotel men and restaurant proprietors of New York completed conferences today with Mr. Hoover and pledged their support in the conservation work by eliminating waste. They will return on July 10 and present a final plan of co-operation.

CHURCH URGES FOOD SAVING

Monsignor Mooney Asks Clergy to Emphasize Economy.

In response to a request made by Herbert C. Hoover, national food controller, that a sermon upon the conservation of food be preached in every church in the country today, Mgr Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, has sent out a letter to all the priests in the diocese urging them to tell their congregations of the need of food saving in the homes. The letter closes, "Urge the people to take this matter seriously to heart."

After reciting the facts that our allies are asking the United States and Canada for 350,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 250,000,000 more than the two countries can furnish, "unless special measures are taken," Mgr. Mooney continues:

"The most important thing is to avoid waste. Estimates assert that at least $50 worth of food is wasted every year by each family in America. The waste of a single ounce of food each day in every home means a yearly loss of nearly 500,000,000 pounds of food; of a single slice of bread each day in every home a yearly waste of 365,000,000 loaves. We can also save much by purchasing wisely, serving no more than hunger demands, and preventing again unused portions."

APPRECIATES FEAT IN LANDING ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

he might well demand how it was possible for America to send her troops through the danger zone without mishap.

"They are but the advance guard," said The Westminster Gazette, "of a great army which our ally will send if the war lasts long enough, and he would be a bold man to predict that it will not. We congratulate the United States on the promptitude with which it sent General Pershing and his expeditionary force, and we have not the smallest doubt that this advance guard will, when it goes into action, gloriously and gallantly uphold the honor of the great country it represents."

The weekly reviews all comment on congratulatory lines. The Nation thinks it "at least a minor commentary on the limitations of the submarine campaign that a number of large American transports have been able to cross the Atlantic in safety." It adds:

"We have no knowledge of the size of the force landed, but it is a fully trained unit of regular troops with adequate equipment. Its mass sinks in the vast numbers engaged on the western front, but we cannot doubt of the moral significance of its arrival."

Calls It "Turning Point of War."

The Spectator describes the landing as "the great military event of the week and the turning point of the war." It goes on:

"These American regulars are the advance guard of a mighty army with the unlimited resources of America behind it. Within three months of the declaration of war against Germany they have arrived in France on their way to the front. There could be no clearer proof of the fact that America is in deadly earnest about the war, and will put every ounce of her strength into the effort to gain a decisive and speedy victory.

"To the French who see Lafayette's service to the infant American Republic repaid with interest after four generations and to ourselves, who are now assured of our full reunion in spirit with America, the coming of General Pershing's troops is the best of good tidings. Not only does it assure the triumph of the allied cause, but it guarantees a durable peace."

The "Writing on the Wall."

The Catholic Tablet thinks that "there is ample compensation for all the disquietudes of the east of Europe in the news that comes from overseas from the furthest west." It adds:

"The significance of that landing is clear for friend and foe, and for Germany it is the writing on the wall. Sooner or later the news of the arrival of the American troops in France will penetrate the barriers of the German censorship, and then all the flustered junkerdom will realize that the game is up.

"Time was when they might have cheated themselves with the belief that hastily raised troops would prove no match for the long trained veterans of Germany, but their experience with the British army will suffice to prevent them finding comfort in that direction. They are up against this stark fact that at the moment when all the great powers of Europe and Asia are exhausted with the strain of the three years' struggle, there steps into the arena a new combatant, young and strong, and representing a hundred millions of the most virile and resourceful and practical people in the world. When once this is understood and admitted in Central Europe, peace will not be far off, and if it is not understood and admitted and the peoples are still deceived by their rulers, the war may be prolonged a little, but the result will be just the same."

The New Statesman says:

"This new force is the thin end of a very large wedge, and its appearance will be as depressing to our enemies as it is cheering to ourselves."

This weekly reflects the widely prevalent opinion in London when it expresses the hope that some American troops, if only a few hundreds, might be marched through London. It remarks:

"The occasion is very exceptional. We are in alliance with a great nation, from which we never ought to have been divorced, and it is most desirable that the public should have the opportunity of manifesting its feeling.

"If a march of the troops is considered impossible, our Government might at least take advantage of Independence Day to give our new allies a ceremonial and popular salute. We have seen it suggested that the Guards' Band might on that day play the American national anthem in Trafalgar Square. This may not appeal to the imagination of our politicians, but though a superficially small thing it would do more to make Americans realize what we feel about them than any number of polished official phrases."

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Independence Day Combination Package

Whether you plan spending the day out of town or at home, you'll find this Week End Combination Package indispensable to the enjoyment of the Day. This handy, time-saving Combination of selected sweets contains the following, all neatly packed in cardboard container, tied with strong twine, with handle attached. On sale Mon & Tues, July 2nd & 3d.

¼-Lb. Box American Filled Confections, 1-Lb. Box Ye Anc

BRITISH A MILE NEARER TO LENS

Strong Series of Defenses Over Front of Four Miles Now Completely Cleared.

HARD FIGHTING AT VERDUN

Germans Deliver New Attacks Near Dead Man Hill, with Small Gains.

SOME GROUND RETAKEN

French Inflict Severe Losses, Then Drive Enemy Back In Counterthrusts.

LONDON, June 30.—The War Office this afternoon announced that as a result of the operations in the neighborhood of Lens the British line has been advanced a mile over a front of about four miles. A series of strong eGrman positions on both banks of the Souches Brook, covering Lens itself, has been captured.

The text of the statement issued early today follows:

Additional information now available confirms the success of our recent operations in the neighborhood of Lens. Besides the captures of prisoners and machine guns already reported, an important advance has been made on a total front of about four miles to a depth of over a mile.

As a result of our attacks a series of strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the River Souches, covering the town of Lens, has been captured. Our troops have gained the whole of their objectives on each occasion during the night, while inflicting considerable casualties on the enemy. Positions of great strength and tactical and strategic importance thus passed into our hands.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night northwest of Gouzeaucourt.

The official report issued tonight reads:

Our troops again made progress during the day south of Lens and captured a further portion of the enemy's trench system in this area with a few prisoners.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed this morning southeast of Gouzeaucourt.

Several encounters took place in the air yesterday between our airplanes and large formations of hostile machines. As a result five German airplanes were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. One other enemy machine was shot down by fire from the ground. One of our airplanes is missing.

Germans Attack at Verdun.

PARIS, June 30.—The resumption of fighting activity on a considerable scale in the Verdun area is noted in both official reports issued today by the War Office. It not yet clear whether the German high command plans to institute another campaign against the Meuse fortress or hopes to relieve the ever-increasing pressure of the French armies on the Aisne and in Champagne.

The activity so far is confined to the region of the Meuse, and it is precisely in this district that the Germans had the least success in their great battles last year. Following Thursday's attacks west of Hill 304, the artillery fighting has been very violent on the whole front from Avocourt wood to Dead Man Hill. Late yesterday the French in a counterattack succeeded in recapturing part of the ground lost west of Hill 304 on the preceding day.

At the same time the Germans launched a very powerful attack on a front of over one and a quarter miles west of Dead Man Hill. Although the French fire cut wide swaths in the advancing troops, they succeeded in occupying the first line over the whole front attacked. The French immediately counterattacked, however, and drove the Germans out of the greater part of their positions. The enemy was able to maintain his positions on the slopes west of Dead Man Hill.

Great activity continued in this section throughout today, all enemy attacks being driven back.

The text of the War Office report issued this afternoon follows:

In Champagne a strong enemy surprise attack west of Navarin Farm was repulsed completely.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

North of St. Quentin an enemy surprise attack on one of our outposts in the region of Gricourt was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery of both sides was very great between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. All the enemy attempts were driven back by our counterattacks. We took about [illegible] prisoners, including three officers.

Captured 835 French Prisoners.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—German troops yesterday captured several trench lines south of La Bovelle Farm on the Aisne front, Army Headquarters announced today.

A line 500 meters in length on the eastern slope of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, was also captured, the official statement reports.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The artillery fighting was within moderate limits, owing to the bad weather, and there was heavy fighting at only a few places. In the afternoon a British company, supported by airplanes flying at low altitude, broke into our trenches southeast of Armentières. It was at once driven out by a counterattack. Enemy detachments reconnoitring northwest of Cerny were driven back on several occasions. Our own thrusts on the Yser and northwest of St. Quentin resulted in the capture of several Belgian and French prisoners.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—After effective preparatory fire Bavarian troops carried out a powerful reconnoissance southeast of Corbeny. Assaulting troops forced their way into the rear of the French lines over a front of 1,200 meters, and in spite of a solid defense blew up some dugouts. They returned with a large number of prisoners.

In the evening Westphalian regiments extended their gain of the previous day east of Cerny. By a surprise assault they captured several enemy trench lines south of La Bovelle Farm. The number of prisoners was increased appreciably. Simultaneously the French attacked twice with strong forces near Cerny. They were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

The gain achieved on the western bank of the Meuse Thursday has been extended to the eastern slope of Hill 304. A Posen regiment stormed about 500 meters of French positions, and storming detchments of Brandenburgers and Berliners took possession of enemy trenches in the ground stretching from Bethincourt toward Esnes. Here Thursday and Friday 825 prisoners were brought in. The enemy offered stubborn resistance and his losses were heavy. He increased them still further by making futile counterattacks on the southeastern fringe of Avocourt Wood and against the southwestern slope of Hill 304.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—There is nothing important to report.

CLEAR PLAIN NEAR VIMY.

Canadians Make Gain Greater Than Any Since Capture of Ridge.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, June 29, (by Canadian Press, Limited.)—Success unexpectedly great and complete at a cost in casualties far less than in some recent unimportant engagements, has attended the drive of the Canadians along the valley of the Souchez, toward Lens, during the last week. The gain of ground is greater than in any actions since the capture of Vimy Ridge, and the land restored to France includes some of her most productive coal mines. Coulotte, Leavitte, and almost all of Avion are firmly held, and that part of the plain east of Vimy, where a week ago no one could show himself above the top of a trench without drawing the fire of snipers and machine guns, may now be traversed in the open.

Lying out in the water-sucked ground along the Souchez River this afternoon, still under fire, are the troops who attacked the enemy at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday morning in the outskirts of Avion. The Germans put up a resistance so strong that some of the advanced parties were forced to retire. At 7 o'clock in the morning they attacked again, and after hard hand-to-hand fighting, the result of which was seen in the number of German dead remaining on the field, they pressed forward toward the western part of the village. The same men took part in a third attack within twenty-four hours. This was launched at 7 o'clock last night, and after they had once again reached the goal set for them they surrendered to sleep, the sleep of utter exhaustion, in a downpour of torrential rain.

The situation on Friday afternoon is regarded as most satisfactory. The enemy by damming the Souchez River, by blowing up the highway and the railway bridges crossing the canal, and by obstructing the connecting channels through the marshes in the region southwest of Lens, has placed a belt of inundated land between himself and the Canadian corps along a front of more than a mile. The inundations are a cover to a weakness the enemy would not have betrayed even a few months ago, because they reveal his intention to wage a purely defensive warfare along this part of the line.

There are daily increasing signs that the German man-power is no longer what it was. The number of enemy troops in the field appears little less than before the opening of Spring operations, but the spirit of the men is no longer that of an assured victory. A prisoner taken yesterday spoke of the process of disillusionment the German people are now going through. If the war does not end soon, he said, there will be a revolution in Germany. This changed spirit is not due to underfeeding. Most of the German prisoners are well nourished. A big guardsman, at least six feet four in height, when cornered fought like a wildcat till he was badly wounded, and was so heavy that four bearers could make no headway carrying him over the wet and slippery chalk to a dressing station. The change in their idea as to how the war will end is all the more significant because it was not brought about by hunger or privation.

TELLS OF GREAT EXPLOSION.

Letter on German Prisoner Mentions Disaster at Detmold.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30.—Some remarkable items of German news have been gleaned within the last few days from letters found in raided dugouts. One of them, written from Bielefeld, Prussia, June 6, tells of an explosion in a munitions factory at Detmold on May 28:

"It was terribly sad. On Sunday ninety victims already had been buried. One woman, who has lost four sons in the field, has now lost her three daughters in the explosion. It is strange that the Westphalian newspapers give no report of the accident."

Another letter, written at Erfurt, Prussian Saxony, May 28, says:

"The church bells have pealed a farewell. This week all of them will be taken away to be smeltered down and turned into shells. No eye remained dry when the pastor mentioned that instead of ringing out tidings of an early peace they must now cause death and destruction."

REGRET GOMPERS'S ACTION.

Swedes Disappointed by Refusal to Enter the Swiss Labor Conference.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—The refusal of the American Federation of Labor to participate in the International Congress of Trades Unions called to meet in Switzerland in September is a great disappointment to the Scandinavian labor federations, and particularly the Swedes, who issued the call. This disappointment is voiced by Herman Lindquist, President of the Swedish Federation of Labor, in the following statement to The Associated Press:

"The officials of the labor federations of the three Scandinavian countries have met frequently during the war, and it has been our constant wish that an international trades union conference might be held. In March, at the suggestion of the Swiss federation, we issued a summons for a conference at Stockholm in June. Delegates came from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Holland, Switzerland, Finland, and the Scandinavian countries. In view of the lack of representatives from so many large countries, however, we decided to call another conference, and, in order to give plenty of time for the notification to reach everybody and for everybody to come, we made the date Sept. 16 and the place Switzerland, and we notified the various federations by telegraph and also by letter.

"I cannot but express the deepest regret that the American Federation of Labor has taken a stand against official participation. I cannot understand how the labor men of any land can refuse to come together to discuss problems vitally affecting their own interests. I may add that our purpose never was to assume any attitude whatever toward, or even to discuss, the war, either as to its conduct or the responsibility for its origin. What we wanted was simply to get the world's federated labor men together to discuss problems which must be faced by labor after the war and to formulate the demands of international labor for a period when more than ever before it will be necessary for the world's workingmen to stand united.

"Could President Gompers and his organization have misunderstood your purposes?" was asked. President Lindquist replied:

"I consider it impossible. There was nothing ambiguous or uncertain in our summons to the Switzerland Conference. It is no part of our intention to serve any belligerent purpose whatever in any way. I could understand how labor federations that are at the same time political organizations might possibly refuse participation for Governmental reasons, but the American Federation is not a political organization, and its attitude cannot be understood and is regrettable."

ITALY PROTECTS COASTS.

Guns on Trains, Airplanes, and Warships Used Against U-Boats.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Some of the means by which Italy reduced the submarine sinkings of Italian vessels last month to only one vessel of over 1,600 tons were described in dispatches to the Italian Embassy. The coast at present is guarded, among other things, by coast guns on trains, fast motor boats, hydroaeroplanes, small dirigibles, torpedo boats, and even submarines.

The Prince of Udine, head of the war mission here, in a talk today to American naval officers, told of his experience during two years of war as commander of a destroyer, and explained Italy's system of hunting submarines.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE NEAR, BERLIN SAYS

Increased Fighting in Galicia and Near Lutsk Regarded as Important.

GERMANS DIG NEW LINE

Preparing Trenches 20 Miles Behind Present Front, Petrograd Writer Asserts.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—Russian activity in East Galicia, says today's German official statement, indicates that attacks are intended. A strong Russian destructive fire, the German General Staff reports, has been maintained from the Lemberg-Brody Railway to the south of Brzesany. Infantry attacks in Galicia upon the upper Stripa as far as the Zlota Lipa failed.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—Owing to the increasing pressure of other Entente powers, the Russian fighting activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression that attacks are intended. A strong Russian destructive fire, has been maintained since yesterday against our position from the Lemberg-Brody line to the heights south of Brzezany. Near Koniuchy Russian forces made a night attack, but were driven back with heavy losses by our annihilating fire.

The firing activity also increased considerably north and northwest of Lutsk.

Tonight's statement says:

After a strong fire Russian infantry attacks were launched upon the Upper Stripa as far as the western bank of the Zlota Lipa. They broke down under our destructive fire.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The official communication concerning the Russian front today reads:

The enemy artillery fire, which had been increasing during the last few days, has assumed very great intensity since yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Brzezany and Koniechy. Where the situation rendered it necessary, our artillery replied with a vigorous and destructive fire.

An enemy infantry attack launched near Koniuchy broke down under our curtain of fire.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—Increased artillery activity yesterday in Eastern Galicia is reported in the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text reads:

Western Russian Front—In certain sectors south of the Pripet marshes there has been increased artillery activity on both sides. The bombardment was especially intense in the directions of Zlochoff and Brzezany.

Rumanian Front—There were fusillades.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 29.—Renewed activity on the German Front indicated in the reports from the front in the last few days presumably is the result of a revival of the Russian fighting spirit and a joint conviction that a separate peace is impossible.

The correspondent at Minsk of the Birzheviya Vedomosti says that the Germans, who, during the period of fraternization, almost completely laid bare their battle front, are now feverishly fortifying their trenches and are creating a new defensive line twenty miles behind the first in preparation for a retreat. Prominent politician, the correspondent says, has entirely ceased and soldiers immediately fire upon parliamentaires. The Germans have been obliged to return to their former system of propaganda—dropping from airplanes the pamphlets containing abuse of Russia and Russians.

From the Riga front comes a similar report. The Germans there are said to be fortifying their lines and to have been obliged to ask for reinforcements. The Germans at Mitau are reported to be awaiting the arrival of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General von Ludendorff.

Two Russian Divisions Revolt; Shot Down by Own Artillery

PETROGRAD, June 30.—By order of M. Kerensky, Minister of War, after all peaceful efforts had been exhausted, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Divisions of Sharpshooters, which had refused to obey orders, were surrounded by detachments of cavalry and artillery Thursday in the village of Joukoff, which was twice shelled with shrapnel. Later the cavalry charged, and 500 of the sharpshooters surrendered and were disarmed.

RUSSIA BUILDING UP NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Government Asks Monopolies in Minerals, Fuel and Sugar—Income Tax Increased.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 29.—Great activity is being shown by the Provisional Government with the object of improving Russia's financial and economic condition. The main items of the Government's program are better organization of the supply and distribution of food and raw material, reporting where necessary to State monopolies; the increase of national revenue and productivity, and the creation of new specialist State organizations to relieve or extinguish overlapping departmets.

Details were published today of the plan already announced for a Supreme Economic Council, representing all interests, which aims at the organization of national production. With the council will work a new Ecoomic Committee, also representing many interests, which will unify the measures of the different State departments, coordinate economic and financial statistics, and organize technical research.

The Provisional Government has issued a law increasing the existing progressive income tax to 30 per cent. on incomes over $200,000. Another new law increases the war tax on increment of industrial profits to 60 per cent. A third law establishes a supplementary progressive income tax, rising on the largest incomes to more than 30 per cent., and making, together with the highest ordinary income tax, 60 per cent. of the income.

Bills establishing monopolies in minerals, fuel, and sugar were submitted yesterday by the Government, and a bill transferring fodder supplies to the hands of the State has been drafted. The Minister of Supplies has approved a bill authorizing the local authorities to requisition for public use agricultural machinery which is not being effectively employed.

Ex-Foreign Minister Pokrovsky, in an interview published in the Pirzheviya, declared that the United States was lending Russia incalculable assistance by her arrangements for payment of contracts made through American firms. He added, however, that if the Provisional Government failed to obtain the confidence of financial and industrial circles at home it must refuse to adopt the extreme program of the Socialists.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and the labor member on the British delegation now visiting Russia, has transmitted to the Russian Foreign Minister a document in which the directors of a number of important undertakings, mainly British, working in Russia point out the serious position of industry. In many instances the stoppage of production is threatened.

The directors ask security for property and the adoption of all possible measures to prevent the threatened ruin of industrial enterprises, which are of the utmost importance for Russia. They suggest that Government control be instituted similar to that established in Great Britain.

Says Russia Faces New Era.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Unshackling and rejuvenation of Russian industry and finance were predicted today by M. Novitsky, financial head of the Russian mission. Already, in the short life of the Provisional Government, he said, the reconstruction has begun.

"Russia," M. Novitsky said, "is facing a new era of economic development, and there is no doubt that the United States may share largely in that development. The United States, with a surplus capital and a steadily increasing industrial production, requires the immensely large Russian market as an outlet for its trade and investment. The industry restrained by the old régime by prohibitory and selfish legislation will now be able to expand freely and attain its fullest development.

The present low value of the ruble, selling at less than half par, was explained as due to the upheaval of Russia's foreign trade.

"The war has placed upon Russia an enormous financial burden, amounting now to $16,000,000,000. Her national debt, only $4,500,000,000 in 1913, has now reached $20,000,000,000. Nevertheless, compared to the country's national wealth and resources, this is much lower than the debt of other belligerents. The Government is at present drawing up an approximate estimate of the valuation, which will doubtless exceed all expectations.

"Since the unsuccessful Russo-Japanese war Russia has been steadily developing her economic and financial resources. During the next decade Russia's wealth more than doubled. You can imagine what the development will be when free and authority have passed to the people and the most powerful principle of efficiency, the principle of democracy, is established."

RUSSIAN ARMY IMPROVED.

Revolutionist, Formerly in New York, Cables His Impressions.

A Russian officer's opinion of the effect of the revolution on the Russian Army was cabled to Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, yesterday by Nicolai Nakariakoff, a noted revolutionist and former editor of a Russian newspaper in this city. He reveals that thousands of high officers of the army were slaughtered by their men at the outbreak of the revolution.

Nakariakoff, who had been a refugee from Russia since the beginning of the European war, conducted his newspaper in New York under the name of Ivan Ellert. A week after the revolution started in Russia he left this country, revealing to his friends for the first time his true name.

Upon reaching Petrograd he was welcomed by prominent revolutionary leaders and introduced to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. They appointed him officer of the Russian Army and deputized him to go out among the soldiers and agitate a continuance of the war against Germany. He is a strong pro-war advocate, and since he left Petrograd he has traveled the length of Russia and visited nearly every army division.

His cablegram follows:

"It has been revealed that immediately after the outbreak of the revolution in Petrograd many regiments killed some of their leading Generals and Colonels, thus disorganizing a vast section of the army. The officers who drew upon themselves the wrath of the men were such as had enjoyed an undesirable reputation.

"They had been known for their cruelty and barbarity. Prior to the revolution drastic measures had been intensified under the régime, making the life of the rank and file utterly intolerable. The prevailing impression was that instead of fighting Germany the Czar was fighting his own people.

"When the revolution broke out the Generals and Colonels who had distinguished themselves by their cruelty were among the first victims. The good-natured officers—those who had treated the men properly—were all spared and are now treated with respect and affection, but the number of those that have been removed or put to death was large.

"In various divisions and regiments the result is felt rather keenly. When soldiers of two different regiments meet one of their topics of conversation is the cruel officers that the respective regiments had put out of the way. The conversation of this nature is carried on in a mysterious and with something like solemn reticence. The men hate to talk of this.

"At present there are harmony and good-will in the army. The men respect their officers, although they don't address them as slaves do their masters, as they had been wont to do under the old régime. Altogether there is a great psychological rebirth going on in the Russian Army, and it takes a deep observer to appreciate and realize all these changes."

JEWS FREE IN RUSSIA.

Cables Indicate They Enjoy Absolute Equality as Citizens.

The status of the Jews in Russia is now one of absolute equality with all other citizens, according to a cable dispatch from Petrograd to the Jewish Warheit. Everywhere their emancipation has been complete. Practically all the Jews support the Provisional Government, the only exceptions being a few extremists and anarchists who have recently arrived from New York.

At a recent mass meeting of Jews in Petrograd a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the war aims of the Allies and calling for a continuation of the war. Many Jews are volunteering for service in the army, and at Minsk preparations are being made for a congress of delegates representing all the Jewish soldiers, which will meet in the near future.

DEMAND AUTONOMY FOR CZECHS AND SLAVS

Reichsrat Deputies at Stockholm State That as One Condition of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In a Czech-Slav communiqué issued by Messrs. Haberman, Memec, and Smerold, members of the Austrian Reichsrat, who are delegates to the conference here, the statement is made that the discussions of the conference have been principally concerned with Socialist action for a general peace and national questions in Austria-Hungary and the rest of Europe. The delegates are convinced that the action of the Socialist International is now the sole fruitful attempt to find a way to peace. If this attempt should fail, the danger is that the war will not finish before the whole of Europe is exhausted and bleeding to death.

The delegates particularly ask their Russian comrades as soon as possible to fuse their initiative with that of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee looking to united action for peace without annexations or indemnities, realizing that to insure self-government to all nations it is necessary to allow every nation to constitute its national independence, equipped with all its attributes. If this cannot be realized, at least national independence within State federations must be granted.

"Most expressly we declare," says the statement, "that we do not agree with the Austrian delegation that for this purpose autonomy in national cultural matters is enough for the Czech nation. We claim the establishment of the independence of the Czech State within the federal reorganized Danube dominions. We claim within this federation political ties uniting all Czechs and Slovaks, too, as far as they inhabit connected territory. For the Czech State we claim all the attributes of sovereignty, such as its own national Parliament and Government, responsible to it, the bounds of which may be drawn only by the necessities of foreign politics and defense and the securing of its necessary economic and financial functions.

"For Finland we demand self-government and acknowledge as self-evident the endeavor for the independence of Poland, but we consider that independence for the Poles need not colide with Ukrainian claims to the right of self-government.

"We consider the question of Alsace-Lorraine most important. We think the best way to settlement would be an agreement between German and French Socialists and recommend a plébiscite a posteriori."

For Serbia and Belgium the delegates demand re-establishment. All questions, they say, must be considered as international.

FOE UNDERGROUND, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

It's the Beginning of the End, He Asserts, When Germans Are Pounded Into Humility.

MUNITIONS NOW ADEQUATE

U-Boats Cannot Affect Supply Now —Promises to Keep Bread Prices Down.

DUNDEE, Scotland, June 30.—"We have driven the great army of Germany underground," said Premier Lloyd George in a speech here today, when he received the freedom of the city. "When a great army is driven to these tactics it is the beginning of the end; it means that we are pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind.

"It is good for the war, is even better for after the war. As long as the Prussians have an idea of superiority in their minds Europe will not be a decent place for people to live in in peace. It will be easier after this."

The Prussian, said Mr. Lloyd George, had many virtues, but a sense of humility had never been among them. The Premier added that the Prussian was now being taught the virtue of humility with a fierce and relentless lash.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if necessary the Government would resort to the Exchequer in order that the price of bread should be kept within reach of the bulk of the people.

Speaking of the sacrifices the people had been called on to make in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no privations in the country thus far and that while there were privations in Germany and Austria those countries were still fighting. Men restricted in their luxuries should not give themselves the airs of men who were enduring tortures. Complaints did not come from the men who were making the real sacrifices, but the country was entitled to ask the Government that restrictions and limitations should have a genuine war purpose; and he included in that the demobilization after the war. That rule he had applied to every restriction that had been made.

The restriction of horse racing, the Premier said, was entirely a question of the extent to which it could be permitted without interfering with the work of the war. Anything beyond that would be irritating and mischievous, and anything short of it inadequate to meet the case.

"If you apply those principles to the question of drink," he continued, "you will find that it will work out all right. No man of his senses would sacrifice the food of the country for any drink, however alluring it may be."

Cannot Permit Profiteering.

The second condition which the country was entitled to ask from the Government, the Premier continued, was that it should not permit the burdens of the country to be increased by what was called profiteering, as distinct from profit. Profiteering was unfair in peace; in war it was an outrage. That was why the Government had taken action to restrict profits, and proposed to deal very drastically with unfair profiteering in food.

The third condition which the people were entitled to expect, Mr. Lloyd George went on, was that food should be brought within the reach of the people. The present prices were largely dependent on prices over which the Government had no control, in America and elsewhere, but steps such as were within its power had been taken by the Government to keep the prices of food within bounds. The Government would even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer to see at any rate that the price of bread was within reach of the bulk of the people.

The Premier said that the people must not shirk under the burden of the struggle, but lift their eyes to Great Britain's purpose, which was clearer than ever. He continued:

"We are fighting for the rights of men and women, and we shall win. I always knew the struggle would be a prolonged one, and made plans on that presumption, but with continuous persistence and unfaltering will we shall win."

The Premier referred to the attitude which the Germans adopted in 1870—1, "when Alsace and Lorraine (those French provinces) were dragged from France," and continued:

"The doctrine of 1870 is the doctrine of today, and it is the doctrine we are fighting. So it is with Italy, who wants to live with those of her people, and so also with the Poles, who want to resume the thread of their national independence. It is our will that they shall. And so it is with Mesopotamia and Palestine. These men are not to be dumb-driven cattle that are to be transferred at the will of the Emperor. That is what we are fighting."

Defy U-Boats on Munitions.

The Premier referred to some of the measures taken to combat the Central Powers. Among other things he said:

"The lesson from the financial measures we took at the beginning of the war was this—that in war you must not be afraid of things which were never done before. And there might also be a lesson there for times of peace. The boldest measures are often the safest."

The Premier went on to say that the romantic story of how the country had organized and utilized its resources had been told by Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, a day or two ago in the House of Commons. He added:

"We have now such a reserve that even the German submarines cannot deprive us of necessary munitions for prosecuting the war to a successful termination."

It was his special pride, he said, that from the first he had advocated a great program of big guns and a superabundance of projectiles for the purpose of destroying the barbed wire and trenches of the enemy. There was no doubt now that the British Army had guns of the heaviest calibre and an abundance of ammunition to enable it to triumph over the foe.

SEES HIT AT NORTHCLIFFE.

London Star Quotes Lloyd George on John Bull in a Rage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 30.—The Evening Star says editorially:

"The Prime Minister spoke the mind of the nation at Glasgow. He asked the nation to keep steady. If we are not mistaken the answer of the nation will be to its leaders, keep steady, too. The nation was never steadier than it is today; it's nerve was never stronger, and we are not sure that it needs the help of the press to keep up its nerve. On the contrary, it could do without some of the help it is getting from the stunt press.

"We are glad to see that Lloyd George took advantage of the absence of Lord Northcliffe to read a lecture to the Northcliffe press. Here it is: 'I rather object to John Bull (I mean the old Britisher) always being represented as if he were in a towering rage with somebody or something, growling at his food and generally swearing at everybody. That does not represent him, as a matter of fact he is a good-tempered, forebearing, patient, tenacious old gentleman who has cultivated the habit of never giving in, once he has made up his mind about it. There are people who think the nation is like a petrol machine that it can only be driven by a rapid succession of petty explosions, and unless they always hear its spluttering, they think the machine is at a standstill.' (The Northcliffe press has just published a cartoon of John Bull in a towering rage with cane in his hand like Mr. Squeers, threatening to thrash the old gang of which Lloyd George was so eminent a member).

"We are somewhat tickled by Lloyd George's description of the Northcliffe press and its passion for a rapid succession of petty explosions. Excellent! But what will the god across the sea think of it all?"

LONDON, June 30.—The speech of Premier Lloyd George at Glasgow yesterday, in which he said the war would come to an end when the allied armies had reached the aims which they had set out to obtain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany, is mainly approved by the newspapers, but does not escape criticism from the extreme press of opposite camps, Radical and Tory.

Some conservative papers dissent from his assumption that a difference of opinion exists between the German Government and the German people, and say that the German people are faithful to their Government because it accurately mirrors the spirit of Germanism. The Morning Post says that the Germans are all in this war up to the neck, and if the Premier thinks any change in the system of government would alter their spirit, he knows nothing of the German people. The Post contends that the idea that Germany is driven to war by a tyrannical Government and is groaning for liberation from the Hohenzollern yoke is pure fancy.

Referring to the difficulties of Russia from anarchical elements, subsidized by Germany. The Post complains that the British Government is showing indulgence and timidity toward secret enemies at home, allowing the formation of revolutionary committees to organize disaffection, and says this disaffection has been allowed to win a victory in Ireland.

At the other extreme, The Daily News finds that the speech falls short of expectations, and laments the lack of definiteness in declaring war aims. It says that the Premier cannot convince Germany by signals from the public platform, and it may be doubted whether he can wholly convince Russia.

"It is essential," continues The Daily News, "that the Allies should state their war aims once for all in a declaration, drawn up in concert and indorsed by every party to the alliance. Today, when the former subjects of the Russian Emperor are foremost in urging a statement of war aims of democracy, the force of the demand is irresistible."

The News suggests that war aims be formulated and submitted to Germany with the intimation that if peace is refused on terms proposed every port and market of the Allies shall be closed to her for a fixed period after the war.

With regard to the Premier's reference to Russia some editorials commend him for giving candid expression to the idea that the Russian upheaval postponed victory. His prediction that Russia will regain its strength and become more formidable than ever is indorsed by the morning Post, which believes that Russians know Germany is their inveterate enemy and exploiter.

Concerning the future of the captured German colonies, The Express suggests that these, as well as Mesopotamia and Armenia, be administered after the war by international commissions until their people are able to govern themselves. The paper adds:

"The representation of the United States on such commissions would remove European suspicions."

The Manchester Guardian agrees with Lloyd George's statement that it would be a disaster if the war ended before the Allies obtained the objects for which they are fighting, but thinks that the country had better be under no delusions regarding the present position, as not enough has happened yet to make Germany relinquish her conquests.

"As to this relinquishment of all, including the most specific, the Russians are warned," says the paper, "and all might therefore unite to fight on for the present, until this initial stage is reached. But what lies beyond? The Russians wish to repudiate annexations and indemnities. The Allies have drawn a distinction between indemnity and reparation, and we confess that the Premier would have been better advised to have adhered to guarantees against repetition."

Asking who would continue the carnage a day on the question of money payments, The Guardian thinks that this is a point on which "we can go far toward meeting the views of the new democracy, which is our ally, and on whose sympathy so much depends.

"Our object," continues the paper, "is to beat Germany decisively, so that she once for all will relinquish hope of world domination. In this an indemnity is neither here nor there, but the hearty agreement of the Russian people is a very serious factor."

BRITISH SHIP FOUGHT WITH TWO U-BOATS

Disabled One and Remaining Foe Withdrew to Attack a Smaller Vessel.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 30.—A running fight between a British steamship and two German submarines, which took place June 8, about thirty miles off the Italian coast near Genoa, in which the steamship succeeded in eluding the U-boats by superior speed, was described by officers of the ship on their arrival here today.

The submarines came into sight some distance astern the steamer soon after she had left the Italian port, one of the officers said, and with their appearance they immediately opened fire from deck guns. Shrapnel was used by the Germans, and while no serious damage was inflicted on the steamer, her deck houses and funnel were considerably battered with flying metal.

The gun crew on the steamer returned the fire and soon succeeded in making one of the submersibles withdraw from the fight. The second enemy after an hour's chase gave up to go after a smaller vessel that appeared in the distance, and soon a wireless message was heard telling that a steamer had been torpedoed and asking for assistance.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK BY MINE; 38 LOST

The Kleber Was Nearing French Coast on Return from Africa —Was Here in 1907.

PARIS, June 30.—An official announcement was made last night that the armored cruiser Kleber had struck a mine off Point St. Mathieu on Wednesday and sunk. Three officers and thirty-five men were lost. The Kleber had come from Dakar, Africa, and was on its way to Brest.

The sinking of the Kleber was attended by dramatic scenes and marked by exceptional heroism on the part of the commander and the individual members of the crew. The Kleber sighted a mine and was attempting to destroy it by gunfire when another appeared, which the vessel hit before it could turn aside.

When it became evident that the Kleber was doomed, the commander gave the order for every one to save himself. He prepared to go down with the ship, and a plucky bugler insisted on standing on the bridge beside the captain. The crew scrambled into the boats and went overboard as the vessel settled. The Captain was almost immersed in the water. The sailors vainly urged him to come to their boat, but he declined to do so, and the bugler remained with his chief.

It was a freakish wave finally that came to the commander's rescue. It tore him and the bugler from their posts and hurled them into the sea. They were rescued by a destroyer which had rushed to the assistance of the cruiser. The other officers of the Kleber showed great coolness and remained at their posts until the last moment.

The cruiser Kleber was built at Bordeaux in 1902, launched in 1903, and cost $3,651,000. She was 425½ feet long, had a 58½-foot beam, and a draught of 24½ feet. Her displacement was 7,578 tons. She had a horsepower of 17,000, and her maximum speed was 20 knots. Her armament consisted of eight 8-inch guns, mounted on four turrets; four 4-inch guns, two 3-inch guns, ten 2-inch guns, and four guns of smaller calibre. Her complement at the time of launching was 500 men.

The Kleber visited New York City on May 1, 1907, when she was sent over to represent France at the Jamestown Exposition. Her commander at that time, Admiral Thierry, made a formal visit to the City Hall, where he was received by Acting Mayor McGowan.

Point St. Mathieu is on the French coast not far from Brest.

Redfern Corsets
Back Lace Front Lace
$3.50 to $25
At all high class stores, and at
The Redfern Corset Shop
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SAY ELKUS TRIED TO SEDUCE AUSTRIA

Pan-German Organs Thus Explain Recent Anti-German Demonstrations.

REVENTLOW GIVES WARNING

Declares That Negotiations for a Separate Peace Would Be Fatal to the Monarchy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 30.—Just as in Germany, Anglo-American spies were invented to account for labor disturbances, so now intrigues by Ambassador Elkus in Vienna are being invented by part of the Vienna press to explain the anti-German demonstrations in Bohemia, Moravia, and other agricultural and industrial districts of Austria.

The Pan German Viennese paper, the Ostdeutsche Rundschau, says:

"For some time past reports of intrigues have been received from different parts which can no longer be ignored, because they are of a nature to disturb the relations of Germany's allies and to create feeling that may influence the general political and war situation. There is an organized plan to spread the rumor, especially in industrial districts, that Austria-Hungary could long ago have had peace if it had not been allied with the German Empire. The Prussians alone, it is said in these districts, are to blame for the continuation of the war. This nonsense meets with credulity."

The Rundschau says that reports are also circulated of serious dissension between Austria and Germany, without any details or reasons being given, and it is even asserted that Germany is about to make war on Austria-Hungary. These, it says, are also believed, and they have led to a sort of panic in Silesia.

In other districts, especially in Inner Bohemia and Moravia, and even in Vienna, rumors are circulated that Austria's economical plight is due to the fact that she has been forced to send large quantities of grain to Germany, and only the Germans are to blame for the shortage.

"This last statement," says the Rundschau, "is obviously the work of allied spies and agents. * * *

"Neither as regards the political nor the war situation is the feeling against the German Empire a matter of indifference to them. The Emperor's throne spoke of our being loyally bound to our allies, Germany must insist that the Austro-Hungarian Government do something to counteract these rumors and deny these lies. These intrigues must no longer be countenanced. It would be a mistake and might entail serious consequences to the influence of our Parliaments if we allowed this incitement against our people to continue.

"Some time ago it was announced that the American Ambassador, Elkus, who was leaving Constantinople, had arrived in Switzerland today. Witnesses, he was seen there with Czech members of Parliament. It is well known that America is still trying to break the Central Alliance. We know, too, how crazy this attempt is; nevertheless, it is of interest to ascertain if this incident did not coincide with Ambassador Elkus's presence in Vienna. That Elkus has the stuff in him to grow into a Gerard we know.

"The rumor that the United States had made a peace offer to Austria, cabled by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent yesterday, is also calculated to further evidence of American Machiavellian policy.

Suspects Poles of Treachery.

Commenting on this rumor, Count zu Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

THE HAGUE, June 30.—Commenting on the rumors of American negotiations with Austria for a separate peace, Count zu Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"We do not know whether Ambassador Elkus is really still in Vienna. He arrived there weeks ago, and the longer he stayed the more reason there would be for such reports. Anyway, his visit would be sufficiently remarkable. Naturally all the reports are untrue, but they show in what direction the Americans and English are working. It is notorious that there is energetic collaboration between Poles in America and in Europe. It is also no accident that just at the moment when the Poles and Slavs in Austria have upset the Clam-Martinic Cabinet rumors appear regarding offers of a separate peace and negotiations to that end, and that at the same moment the Poles and Slavs in the Austrian Parliament force the discussion of an interpellation aggressively directed against the Austro-German alliance."

AMSTERDAM, June 30.—While rejecting the idea that Austrian statesmen would consider American negotiations for a separate peace, as a widely circulated rumor suggests, Count zu Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, remarks that the acceptance by Austria of a huge loan from America, with its logical consequences, would be looked upon as a victory of the elements in Austria hostile to the Austro-German alliance, and would be the monarchy's ruin.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—The Pan-German Conservative press of Germany reprints an article from the Ostdeutsche Rundschau of Vienna, the organ of the German Nationalists, which complains of machinations within the Dual Monarchy in favor of a separate peace for Austria. This article, in connection with the British peace interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrat, is used as a text by the Pan-German newspapers for a violent outburst against peace-making influences in Austria-Hungary.

The Austrian Poles and Slavs are attacked as traitors to the cause of the Central Empires. They are charged with living in the hope of

SLEUTH WATCHED AS COCCHI SAILED

Murderer Went to Italy on the Verdi, Which Detective Dillon Says He Guarded.

FELLOW-TRAVELER FOUND

Swann Starts a Missing-Girl Roundup and General White Slave Inquiry.

CALLS HOTEL PROPRIETORS

Wallstein's Police Investigation Will Reach Headquarters on Thursday—Montana Girl Lost.

Another instance of police failure in the Cruger case came to light yesterday when Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling learned that Alfredo Cocchi sailed on the Giuseppe Verdi for Genoa on Feb. 23. Detective Edward J. Dillon of the Fourth Branch testified on Friday before Commissioner Wallstein that he had searched that steamer and had watched until she left the harbor, but had not found his man.

The District Attorney's informant was John C. Leonard, who sailed on the Giuseppe Verdi in charge of a cargo of horses and mules from the La Prister-Miller Company of 66 Broadway, for the Italian Government. He described the clothes Cocchi is known to have worn, and easily picked out his pictures from among other faces.

Leonard said he noticed that Cocchi appeared anxious to avoid others, pulled his cap over his eyes, gave short answers to questions, and seemingly was worried. When the steamer reached Genoa on March 11, Leonard declared, Cocchi made a quick departure.

Mrs. Cocchi and Mr. Dooling have examined the passenger list of the Giuseppe Verdi, but have not found the name Cocchi used.

In an effort to trace sixty-eight girls reported to him or to Mrs. Grace R. Hamilton as missing since March 1, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of the vice crusade, started by the revelations in the Cruger case, said yesterday that he had subpœnaed the proprietors of nearly a dozen hotels to produce on Tuesday the leases of their premises, their registers, all ledgers and their room books, the latter to show how the rooms have been tenanted.

Mr. Smith said he had already returned one girl to her friends after causing the arrest of her alleged abusers. Her name is Mary Povash and she is now with the Children's Society awaiting a call before the Grand Jury.

"Mary told a story so shocking that at first I was not inclined to believe it," Mr. Smith declared yesterday. "After I had made a preliminary investigation, however, I was soon convinced that this little 15-year-old girl was telling the truth."

According to the Assistant District Attorney, Mary Povash's parents came to New York a year ago from Ohio. Two months ago when Mary sought work she learned that she must get her working papers in Ohio, so she made the trip to Ohio alone. When she applied for her papers she said the person in charge invited her to remain for a few days as his guest. Mary told Mr. Smith that she accepted and went to his home, believing he was married. This man, she declared, kept her a prisoner for three days. "I told him I would tell the police," she said, "and he sent me to a truant school, where I was kept for a week and wasn't allowed to write home."

The child said she escaped and hid in the caboose of a freight train, was discovered by the conductor and trainman, who permitted her to ride to Cleveland. There she met a man who offered to buy a ticket for her to New York. He accompanied her to the city and took her to a house on West Twenty-third Street, where she was virtually a prisoner.

Later, according to Mr. Smith, this man sold her to two Italians, who put her into a resort in Forsythe Street. These two men after subjecting her to cruelties, Mr. Smith said, sold her to a Mrs. Rose Dannenberg, who, he said, ran a disorderly resort in East Fifteenth Street. Mary was discovered by the police when the place was raided last week. Mrs. Dannenberg is now under arrest.

"I shall let this child tell her story to the Grand Jury on Monday," Mr. Smith said. "If what she says is true her abusers ought to be severely punished."

Mr. Smith said he was also investigating stories told by out-of-town men, who said they had been fleeced by women to whom they had been introduced by hotel detectives and taxicab starters. Mr. Smith said he had damaging evidence against the house detective of one of the most exclusive hotels in the city.

Commissioner Wallstein, Deputy Commissioner Clarence King, Philip A. Johann, and Dr. Louis B. Blan, examiners in the Commissioner's office, and a squad of assistants were busy yesterday going over the record of Commissioner Wallstein's police investigation and preparing for continuing the investigation next Thursday. Mr. Wallstein will follow a lead to headquarters. Among those to appear before him are Commissioner Woods and Fifth Deputy Guy [illegible].

The Newark and Jersey City police [illegible] search for Miss Thelma Pomeroy, a graduate of the University of Montana, and daughter of Judge C. W. Pomeroy, a wealthy resident of Kalispell, Mont., who dropped out of sight at midnight last Wednesday, after sending her father a telegram from the Jersey Central station in Jersey City, saying "Will be right home." The girl is described as good looking and appearing to be about five years younger than she is.

After her graduation last year, Miss Pomeroy decided to support herself, came East, found work as a stenographer, and went to live with a friend at the Linden Court, 125-127 Washington Place, facing Sheridan Square. At that address, it was said last night, Miss Pomeroy and a Miss Russell shared a three-room apartment, and that little was known of either.

On Tuesday Miss Pomeroy announced her intention to return to Kalispell. The next heard of her was through the telegram received by Judge Pomeroy, which had been filed at 12:30 A. M. in the Communipaw station of the Jersey Central. Judge Pomeroy wired to Roy F. Soule of 216 Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, a friend of the Pomeroy family, who notified the Newark police.

CITY COLLEGE OPENS FIRST SUMMER TERM

Eight Weeks' Session Will Give Instruction in More Than 100 Courses.

WOMEN TO BE ADMITTED

Will Have Use of Gymnasium, Apparatus and Baths—Possible War Needs Taken Into Account.

For the first time in its history City College will open a Summer session tomorrow for a period of eight weeks. The expense of maintaining the extra session will be borne by Leo Kohns, a Trustee of the college, and the city will not be asked for an appropriation.

More than 100 courses of the College of Liberal Arts and Science and the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration are offered by the various departments, to be given by a staff of eighty-five men.

A noteworthy feature of the session is the organized recreational activity offered for both women and men. As a result of this course, women will for the first time be permitted the use of the gymnasium, apparatus, athletic field and showers. Instruction and supervision will be given to groups of twenty, for men on Tuesdays and Fridays between 4 and 5 P. M., and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings between 8 and 9 o'clock. This program for men will include instruction in marching, tactics and callisthenics; simple exercises on the horse, buck, parallel bars, &c., to develop co-ordination and skill; game periods devoted to play, utilizing various types of gymnastics and competitive games; open-air handball, tennis, baseball and the use of the track, indoor handball and basketball, and swimming for men. Non-swimmers will receive individual instruction in the elements of swimming. Instruction in diving, plunging and the more important strokes will be given to those who are qualified.

Exercise for women, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 to 5 P. M., will include the lighter forms of calisthenics, graded exercise on selected apparatus, appropriate games and the use of the handball rooms and showers. The fee for the course is $5, for which each student is entitled to attend one regular class and select one other day for free recreational activity.

The popular accountancy courses which were first offered at the college last October will be continued all Summer, both at the college and at the Municipal Building. These courses are open for men and women, as are all the courses offered, and are designed to help train persons to take the places of men called to the front. The war itself has created more places for workers of this sort, and the demand for such help has increased considerably. The courses in the Municipal Building will be given from 4 to 6 P. M., and at the college at the regular evening hours. Other business and commercial courses offered are: Economics, economic development of the United States, money and banking, business law, bookkeeping and office practice, elementary and advanced stenography and manufacture of textiles.

The military curriculum includes the special course in military surveying and map drawing now being given under F. O. X. McLoughlin, C. E., which will be repeated, on account of the great demand, beginning July 17. This course treats of surveying, map drawing and reading and general military engineering procedure. Courses in telegraphy and telephony are offered under Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, and a course in the elementary theory of automobiles, their practical operation and repair, and the study of accessories and parts will be given by Professor George C. Altenreith, a consultant on gas engines and automobiles. There are also engineering courses in drafting, surveying, materials of construction, reinforced concrete, tunneling and excavating and electrical engineering.

Of special interest to teachers are the courses in the history and principles of education, educational and general psychology, principles and methods of teaching, and specialized courses on different subjects.

Fitting in with the need for a working knowledge of foreign languages is the group of courses in French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and even German, all to be taught by the natural conversational method. A course in elementary Latin is also offered in which the class will be conducted without using a word of English throughout the lesson. Models of Roman life are to be used to facilitate the thought and speech of the students. Aside from all these are the regular courses of the college given essentially as they are offered during the regular Fall and Spring terms.

Those desiring to enroll in any class should communicate immediately with the office of Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Director of the Summer Session, College of the City of New York, 138th Street and Convent Avenue. Courses are open to all male and female residents of the city.

DIRECTORY GROWS 190,000.

Mr. Aaby Still Leads—Mr. Zzisko Displaces Mr. Zywsky.

Thirty tons of type were used in printing the City Directory, issued yesterday by the publishers, R. L. Polk & Co., with 190,000 more names in it than in last year's issue. Leaving out the 7,500 business, professional, and trade listings, there are 1,400,000 individual entries in the alphabetical section of the book.

Emil Aaby, who last year led the list of names, continues at the top in this year's edition, but Barnet Zywsky, who was the last of the Z's in 1916, was displaced by Ignatz Zzisko, who apparently is sure from competition for last place honors.

The first City Directory was printed in 1786 and was a scanty affair, with the "Van" descendants of the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam taking up pretty nearly all the space. The first attempt to compile names of New Yorkers by business or trade was made in 1805, when a classified list was appended to the directory. At the top of each classification the publishers inserted the work of a poet whose lyre was turned to commerce; this, for instance, is the bard's thoughts on hairdressers:

Ye ragged pates, your hair we'll crop
And dress it vastly pretty;
Or if your blocks are bare walk in,
I warrant we can fit ye.
With bag or queue or long pig-tail
Or bushed wig or grizzled—

It was pointed out that the poet evidently had no trouble finding inspiration for each of the different [illegible] he was called upon to sing about until he came to the list of [illegible] which was published without verse, leading to the belief that the strain of singing of food had been too much for the bard.

CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

SUMMER MOTOR DELIVERY SERVICE

Our Motor Service will deliver goods to the following points the day after they are purchased:

New Jersey Coast Resorts — Long Island Coast Resorts — Westchester County
New Jersey Suburban Division — Long Island Suburban Division

Mail and Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Phone 6900 Greeley

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Baronette Satin Skirts

For Women and Misses

Box pleated model, in white, flesh, gray, tan or purple; two-piece detachable belt.

18.50

NEW SUMMER STYLES

White Boots and Pumps

For Women and Misses

High laced Boots, also hand sewed Pumps, of highest quality white washable kidskin; with graceful long vamps.

9.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

NEW SUMMER MODELS

WOMEN'S WHITE DRESSES

At Special Prices

White French Voile Dresses, 18.50
White Georgette Crepe Dresses, 18.50
White Net Dresses, 29.50
White Embroidered Net Dresses, 39.50

Women's Silk Dresses

New Summer Models—At Special Prices

Crepe Meteor Gowns
In navy, black, French blue or taupe with self color sleeves and beaded vestee of Georgette crepe, skirt with inset side tunic, wide crushed girdle. 24.50

Navy Taffeta Silk Gowns
Of taffeta—the fashionable and practical Summer fabric, beaded, soutache braided or with emb'd yoke and collar of Georgette. 29.50

Women's Wool Jersey Suits

Made of Highest Grade Wool Jersey

In white or the new sport colors, belted coat with large convertible collar and patch pockets, shirred back skirt, detachable belt. *Special* 18.50

WOMEN'S MOTOR COATS

New Summer Models—At Special Prices

Palm Beach Motor Coats
New slip-on models of natural color Palm Beach cloth, set-in or fitted raglan sleeves. 9.75

Palm Beach Motor Coat-Capes
Of Palm Beach cloth in natural color, horn buttons down each side; full length belted coat-front with soft roll collar. 12.50

WHITE SPORT SKIRTS

New Summer Models—At Special Prices

White Cotton Gabardine Skirts
Two distinct models, with slot seam or rounded patch pockets, pearl or crochet buttons, wide detachable belt. 5.75

White Faille Silk Skirts
New sport model, panel pockets buttoned to skirt, detachable belt over gathered top. 12.75

Will Close Out Monday

Women's "Gossard" Corsets

"They Lace in Front."

This season's models for medium or full figures, of white broche with low top, medium or long skirt, many inset with elastic gores.
Heretofore $3.75 to $6.50 2.50

CLEARANCE SALE—Monday

Women's Silk Underwear

On Sale Underwear Shop—Balcony Floor.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Tailored or lace trimmed models, in white or flesh.
Heretofore $3.95 to $4.95 2.50

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Kimono or Sleeveless models, trimmed with Georgette or lace.
Heretofore $5.95 to $8.95 3.75

Crepe de Chine Chemises
Envelope models, in white or flesh, Empire style, lace trimmed.
Heretofore $1.95 and $2.95 1.65

Satin Bodices
Also of Crepe de Chine, in white or flesh, tailored or lace trimmed.
Heretofore $1.45 to $2.95 1.00

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

For Women and Misses

This season's trimmed or tailored models, in plain or two-tone medium or dark colors. 2.85
Heretofore $3.95 to $5.95

French Lingerie Petticoats

Hand Made and Hand Embroidered

For Women and Misses, of white nainsook, deep flounce, hand emb'd, hand scalloped. 2.75
Heretofore $4.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Clearance Sale Monday

Boys' Washable Suits

Sizes 2 to 10 years—on Sale Fifth Floor

Regulation middy, belted middy, Dutch, Junior or beach models, of galatea, chambray, poplin or kiddie cloth, in white or colors. *Heretofore $2.95 to $5.00* 1.90

WOMEN'S WHITE WAISTS

New Models—At Special Prices

White Sport Waists
Of voile, dimity, linen or batiste. 4.75

French Lingerie Waists
Hand made, hand embroidered. 7.50

White Habutai Silk Shirts
With tucked shirt bosom. 5.75

French Lingerie Waists
Val. or real filet lace trimmed. 9.75

BATHING DRESSES

New Models—for Women and Misses.

Jersey Swimming Suits
Of wool Jersey in black or navy. 3.95

Satin Bathing Dresses
Of black or navy satin, chinese trim'g. 9.75

Silk Bathing Dresses
Smocked model of taffeta or satin. 7.95

Taffeta Bathing Dresses
Of black or navy taffeta, draped skirt. 14.50

NEW SUMMER MODELS

MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

At Special Prices

Striped Voile Dresses, 9.75
Gingham Dresses, 14.50
Colored Voile Dresses, 15.75
White Voile Dresses, 18.50
White Georgette Dresses, 18.50

Misses' Silk Dresses

Six New Summer Models—At Special Price

Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe or foulard silk, in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

Featuring White—Now so much the Vogue

Four new models in this season's most wanted colors, also Chinese blue, salmon pink, or rookie; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Misses' Silk Jersey Suits

Featuring White—Now so much the Vogue

Two new models in light or dark shades, also black; one model is plain tailored, the other braided in self color; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

SUMMER ACCESSORIES

At Special Prices

Women's Silk Hosiery

Plain Colors or with Novelty Stripes

Of pure thread silk in black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes.
3 Pair for $2.75 .95

Fibre Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Coat Model, in purple, Copen, maize, rose, white or black; sailor collar, patch pockets, long sash with tassel ends, self-covered buttons. 9.75

Women's White Silk Gloves

Of Superior Quality Milanese Silk

Two-clasp, with double finger tips and Paris point stitching. .85

White Midsummer Hats

Ten New Models, For Women and Misses

Of white satin, Georgette crepe or panne velvet, trimmed with flowers, ribbon or silk braid. 7.50

ALLIED FLAGS

Size About 4x6" — Sent By Mail Postpaid

FINE QUALITY SILK
AMERICAN—FRENCH—ENGLISH
SPECIAL COMBINATION
3 FOR $1.00
Including Metal Holder
Money Refunded If Unsatisfactory
HOPE SILK FLAG CO.
[illegible] Ave., New York City.
Dealers and Agents Supplied
[illegible] Send for Catalogue.

HUGE TANK JARRED ON TO CROWDED SHIP

Falls Five Stories, Striking Departing Whaleback at Milwaukee and Killing Ten.

CRASHES THROUGH 2 DECKS

Steamer, Unmanageable, Had Struck Dock, Toppling Water Tank Off Nearby Roof—Score Injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—At least ten persons were killed and more than a score injured here late this afternoon when the whaleback Christopher Columbus, in swinging away for her return trip to Chicago, crashed into a dock on the Milwaukee River, causing a huge water tank to fall from the top of the five-story Yahr & Lang warehouse onto the deck of the vessel.

There were said to be approximately 400 passengers on the whaleback, including a number of students from the University of Chicago, who were returning from an outing.

Of the known dead six are women and four men.

At a late hour none of the dead had been identified.

The water tank tore through the bridge, pilot house and two decks and slid into the river when it struck the steel main deck.

The officers of the boat could give no explanation of the tragedy. They said James Brody, pilot, was at the wheel and that his wheel failed to respond. An unconfirmed report was that one of the tugs guiding the big vessel had its hawser cast off too soon.

The first ones to notice the plight of the passengers were the employes of a provision company. They put out in a steam launch and picked up three dead bodies and three persons who had been knocked unconscious as they were thrown into the river by the falling tank.

Fire Chief Clancy and Chief of Police Janssen ordered every available man under their command to assist in the work of rescue. Fireboat 15 was called into service to transport the bodies to the shore as they were dug from the wreckage by the firemen. Taxicabs and passing automobiles were pressed into service to rush the injured to hospitals.

John Minola, John Amimaand, and John Candino, sailors, went over the side in a boat shortly after the accident. They rescued two men and a woman. The woman died before she reached the hospital.

Among the injured was David Costlow, 40 years old, of New Orleans. He has a fractured skull.

FINGER PRINT ON TAG.

How Every Man in the United States Navy Is Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Each officer and enlisted man in the United States Navy will wear a metal identification tag, which will bear the wearer's name and date of birth, enlistment, and appointment. On the reverse side will be etched the print of his right index finger. This is part of what naval officers regard as the best system of identification known.

The tag consists of an oval plate of monel, 1¼ by 1½ inches, perforated at one end and suspended from the neck by a monel wire incased in a cotton sleeve. A copy of each finger print on paper is supplied to the Bureau of Navigation, where it is filed by J. H. Taylor, finger print expert, who devised the tag.

Monel, which is the alloy used as the material for battleship propellers, was chosen in preference to brass or any similar metal because it resists heat, not melting until it reaches a temperature of 2,480 degrees Fahrenheit; it will not corrode and is not affected by salt water. The finger print is taken in ink on the metal and the name and dates written on the tag, which is sprinkled with powdered asphaltum, and held over an alcohol lamp until the asphaltum melts into the ink. The tag is then placed for an hour in a nitric acid bath, which etches the finger print and inscription on the metal.

SHOT PARTNER AND HIMSELF

Owners of Garage in Ridgewood, L. I., Not Expected to Recover.

For three years Harry Maynard and Jeremiah Kubelka, two machinists, have kept bachelor apartments together at 1417 Bleecker Street, Ridgewood, L. I. Last Winter, when Kubelka announced that he had saved up enough money to open a garage and enter business for himself, Maynard promptly pooled his savings and became a partner in the enterprise. The business flourished until several weeks ago, when another garage was built and a price-slashing competition was started, with the result that Maynard and Kubelka began to lose money and were in danger of bankruptcy.

When it finally became necessary to borrow money, Maynard announced yesterday morning that he would try to raise the amount needed among his friends. Shortly after 4 o'clock he entered the garage, where Kubelka was talking with a customer.

"Well, did you get it?" Kubelka asked.

"No," his partner replied, "but I've got something just as good." With that he flourished a revolver and fired four shots, all of which entered Kubelka's body. The fifth shot Maynard reserved for himself, applying the pistol to his stomach and firing. Both men fell to the floor. The customer, who narrowly missed injury himself, summoned help and the two men were taken to the German Hospital, where it was said their chances of recovery were slight.

TEACHER AND 3 GIRLS DROWN WHILE BATHING

Older Woman Sacrifices Her Life in Futile Attempt to Save Her Companions.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 30.—While bathing in a pond on the Isaac B. Hosford estate at Chapel Hill, in Middletown Township, this afternoon, Miss Edith Putney, 39 years old, a teacher in the Newtown High School at Elmhurst, L. I., and three school girls who were in her charge, were drowned. The other victims were Meta Janquaski, 17 years old, of 61 Corwith Avenue, Elmhurst; Katherine Halloran, 16 years old, of 41 Meyers Avenue, Elmhurst, and Kathaleen O'Connor, 13 years old, of 88 Sixteenth Avenue, Astoria, L. I. Miss Putney, who lost her life in attempting to save the girls, lived at 839 Broadway and Shell Road, Elmhurst.

The teacher and girls went to Leonardo yesterday for a five days' visit as the guests of the A. Y. Z. Club, a school girls' club of Elmhurst, at their place at Leonardo, near Melvin A. Rice's estate. The four put on their bathing suits this afternoon and went to Hosford's Pond, about an eighth of a mile away. Pushing out from shore on a home-made raft, the girls were having a merry time when the raft was tipped, according to the story told by Marjorie Gunard and Oliver Hons of Leonardo, the only witnesses of the drowning. They said Miss Halloran fell in, and Miss Putney, the only one who could swim, dived after her.

The teacher swam with the girl to the raft, but in an effort to get on to the raft it tipped and the other two girls fell in. They all seized the teacher, who struggled hard to get back with them to the raft, but sank with the three a few feet away. The two young women on shore screamed for help, and James Kelch and Herbert Moran, two employes at the Hosford place, rushed to the scene. It was fully twenty-five minutes later that they brought the girls up with poles. Miss Putney and the Halloran girl were grasped in each other's arms. Mrs. Hendrickson and Rosenwasser of Atlantic Highlands were summoned and used a pulmotor on the victims, but in vain. The victims' families were notified tonight.

Mr. Hosford had recently notified Melvin A. Rice of Leonardo, President of the State Board of Education, to tell the club girls not to bathe in the pond, as it was not safe. Mr. Rice showed them Mr. Hosford's letter, but they evidently paid no heed to it.

ITALIAN POSTS WITHDRAW.

Retire from Trentino Pass Because of Heavy Austrian Fire.

ROME, June 30.—The War Office announces that the Italian advance posts were withdrawn last night from Agnello Pass, on the front below Trent, owing to the prolonged and violent bombardment by the Austrians. The Italians still hold the eastern end of the pass.

The text of the Italian statement reads:

Last night on the Asiago Plateau our advanced posts withdrew from Agnello Pass owing to a prolonged violent enemy bombardment. We occupy the eastern end of the pass. On the same night an enemy attack on our position on Piccolo Colbricon failed completely in spite of careful artillery preparation.

The artillery was very active yesterday on the Carso, south of Versic.

During the day one of our airplanes east of Gorizia brought down an enemy machine and forced another to land. One of our air squadrons effectively bombed enemy hutments in the Monte Hermada region. During the night enemy machines dropped bombs on our lines of communication in the Lower Isonzo and in various localities on the northern Adriatic coast. There were no victims and only very slight damage was done. As a reprisal our machines bombed the enemy aviation ground at Prosseco.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning the Italian front:

Enemy airmen dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Trieste. So far, twelve guns have been brought in from Monte Ortigara.

CORRESPONDENT IS KILLED.

Serge Basset, Well-Known French Writer, Shot Near Lens.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30.—Serge Basset, a distinguished French war correspondent attached to the British armies, was killed yesterday by rifle fire while watching the fighting about the Lens salient.

Although several correspondents have been wounded, Basset is the first journalist to be killed in the field during the present war. He had been awarded the Legion of Honor for literary and dramatic work. He will be buried tomorrow with military honors.

GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

Lieutenant Allmanroeder Had Won Thirty Victories Since January.

COPENHAGEN, June 30.—Lieutenant Allmanroeder, a German aviator, who was one of the brightest stars of Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen's battle squadron, has been killed in aerial combat.

Lieutenant Allmanroeder had a record of thirty victories, although he only passed the pilot examination last January.

DOORS OF ST. DENIS TO CLOSE TOMORROW

After 64 Years Hotel Will Give Way to a Loft Building.

ONCE HOME OF NOTED MEN

General Grant, Mark Twain, Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, and P. T. Barnum Among Them.

The Hotel St. Denis, for sixty-four years at Broadway and Eleventh Street and once one of the leading hotels of the city, will close its doors tomorrow night. Desire of the Renwick estate, owners of the land, to use the site for a loft building; failure of the management to keep pace with the modern ideas in hotel-keeping and the changed character of the neighborhood were the reasons which caused the decision. According to Raymond L. Carroll, who has managed the hostelry for the last five years, another thing that contributed materially to the decline of the house was the fact that the late "Big Tim" Sullivan when he controlled the hotel made it a Tammany rendezvous. Many persons, particularly from the New England States, refused to take their families there.

The hotel was opened with much ceremony in June, 1853, and drew considerable patronage from the West and South. It was at the St. Denis that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt lived while on her first American tour and that General Grant began his famous memoirs. The General had some difficulty in getting a start, and to coach him Mark Twain, whose company published the book, took a room at the hotel for more than three months. Others who stopped at the hotel for considerable periods were Roscoe Conkling, Chester A. Arthur, P. T. Barnum, and Colonel William Cody.

Yesterday a general exodus was in progress, and many, like James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park, and George B. Barnett, the straw hat maker, who had lived at the St. Denis for forty-five and twenty-five years, respectively, quit their old home sadly. The heavy, old-fashioned silverware and the solid mahogany furnishings, many of which go back for half a century, will be disposed of at a public auction, to be held on July 12 and 13.

HIGHWAY FATALITIES GROW.

Autos Kill 302 in 6 Months, Against 257 for Same Period in 1916.

According to the report of the National Highways Protective Society, issued last night, 302 persons were killed by automobiles in the State of New York, including New York City, in the first six months of 1917, compared with 257 in the same period of 1916.

In June 32 persons were killed by automobiles, 9 by trolleys, and 7 by wagons in New York City, compared with 35 by automobiles, 4 by trolleys and 1 by wagon in June, 1916. In New York State, outside of New York City, 39 were killed by automobiles, 2 by trolleys, and 1 by wagon, compared with 23 by automobiles, 1 by trolley, and 3 by wagons in the same month last year.

For the first six months of this year in New York State, outside of New York City, automobiles killed 142 persons, trolleys 14, and wagons 8, compared with 105 by automobiles, 13 by trolleys and 12 by wagons in the same period last year.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, said he hoped the new law, which takes effect today, under which all operators of automobiles in New York must have licenses, would reduce the number of accidents.

In New Jersey in June automobiles killed 18 persons, a trolley 1, and a wagon 1.

In June 5 persons were killed at railroad grade crossings in New York and 8 in New Jersey. For the first six months of this year 33 persons were killed at grade crossings in New York and 25 in New Jersey, compared with 37 in New York and 19 in New Jersey in the same period last year.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN MAY GET $1,000,000 A YEAR

Reported That Movie Comedian Has Received Offer from National Exhibitors' Circuit.

Broadway theatrical and movie stars were startled yesterday when they heard that Charley Chaplin, the English comedian, had received an offer of a salary of $1,000,000 for his services for one year, beginning about Sept. 1. According to the report that reached the Rialto, Chaplin, who is now at work at Los Angeles on the final part of his contract with the Mutual Film Company, for which he is paid a salary of $670,000 a year, will average more than $20,000 a week in his new job, as he is to receive a bonus of $50,000 for signing the "million-dollar contract."

The report that Chaplin was to receive the largest salary ever paid to a performer in the history of the amusement world could not be confirmed yesterday through his brother and manager, S. Chaplin. Mrs. Chaplin, wife of the manager, who was at the Hotel Claridge, said her husband was away with a yachting party. Mrs. Chaplin said she had heard of negotiations for the services of her brother-in-law, but knew nothing of his signing a contract or what amount had been offered him.

S. L. Rothapfel, proprietor of the Rialto Theatre, said the offer of $1,000,000 a year had been made to Chaplin by the First National Exhibitors Circuit, a new picture organization, of which Rothapfel is the President, but he had no contract to show that the deal had been completed. Mr. Rothapfel said he expected to make an announcement to that effect within a day or two, or as soon as cash advances had been made to bind the agreement.

It was said that twenty-four other moving picture men were interested with Rothapfel in the First National Exhibitors' Circuit, each of whom was to have exclusive rights to the Chaplain productions in certain territories.

A week ago it was reported that the Mutual Film Company had offered to raise Chaplain's salary to the million mark providing he would produce a series of twelve pictures during the year. This he considered too big a task. It is said that he will engage himself according to the Exhibitors' Circuit contract to produce a series of eight pictures.

NEW HEAD FOR THE "ANTIS."

Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth Succeeds Mrs. Dodge as National President.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President since its founding of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has resigned from the association to make place for a Washington woman, as the association has voted to transfer its headquarters from New York to the national capital.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of the senior Senator of New York State, daughter of the late John Hay, has been elected to take Mrs. Dodge's place. Mrs. Wadsworth has been President of the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

SAYS SHIPYARD OWNERS WILL REFUSE TO YIELD

Representative Insists They Are Ready to Fight Strike—Union Leaders to Call Men Out.

Henry C. Hunter, lawyer of 30 Church Street, who represents the owners of the New York shipyards in the dispute with the Marine Trades Council, admitted yesterday that some of the employers had received notices from their men asking for a fixed minimum wage of $4.50 a day. In some of the old-established yards, he said, there had been no trouble, as the workmen had been there for years and many of them were stockholders in the concerns. The owners would stand firm, he added, in their decision not to deal with their employes through the Marine Trades Council or give in to the present demands. He did not believe there would be a general strike in the shipyards tomorrow, he concluded, but if it came the owners were prepared to fight it out.

Samuel Gompers declined last night to discuss the question of the labor troubles in the New York shipyards, but said he might make a statement today. W. L. Dixon of the Marine Trades Council said yesterday he did not care whether the owners recognized the union or not so long as they agreed to the minimum wage of $4.50 for the men.

"We decline to deal with H. C. Hunter," Mr. Dixon added, "and intend to confer with the shipyard owners individually. We will call out tomorrow only the men whose employers decline to accede to our demands, and it will take three or four days to call on all the ship owners in and around New York and we shall not ask any men to walk out until their employers have had a chance to accept or decline the new conditions of pay and working hours."

KINGDON GOULD TO WED ARTIST

Continued from Page 1.

boxer, in which sport he is often joined by his father.

George Jay Gould has seven children. Jay Gould, the second child, married Miss Annie Douglas Graham in 1911. Miss Marjorie Gwynne Gould, the third child, was married to Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., in 1910. Miss Helen Vivien Gould, who was born in 1892, married Lord Decies in 1911. There are three other children, George Jay Gould, Jr., born in 1896; Miss Edith Kingdon Gould, born in 1901, and Miss Gloria Gould, born in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have eight grandchildren—Eleanor Gould and Annie Douglas Gould, children of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould; Edith Kingdon Drexel, Anthony J. Drexel, 3d, and Marjorie Gould Drexel, children of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and Eileen Vivien de la Poer Beresford, Catherine Moya, and Arthur George Marcus de la Poer Beresford, children of Lord and Lady Decies.

Store open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Closed all day Saturday during July and August and September 1st.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY ONLY—SALE OF

WHITE KID WASHABLE BOOTS

For Women & Misses

8.50

Two lasts—one with Louis XV. covered heels and welted soles; another with ivory soles and low military heels.

SPECIAL VALUES—MONDAY

WOMEN'S BATHING FROCKS

Knit Fibre Swimming Suits
Slip-on model of knit fibre with sailor collar and sash of contrasting color. *Formerly 10.75* **7.95**

Satin Bathing Frocks
Fine black satin with wide box pleats. Trimmed with jersey cloth collar, belt and bottom. *Formerly 14.75* **9.75**

Taffeta Bathing Frocks
Fine quality taffeta piped with fancy silk. *Formerly 16.50* **12.75**

Skerry Worsted Slipovers
Scotch slipovers, several gathered at the waistline. In solid colors or with white collars and cuffs. **10.00**

Light Weight Wool Sweaters
V-neck model suitable for wear under a motor coat. In twelve new shades. **3.75**

JERSEY SLIPOVER SWEATERS

Formerly 22.50 to 32.50

19.50

Jersey cloth slipovers of English materials, handsomely embroidered. Also a number of coat models. In all colors.

Glove Silk Vests
In white and pink, trimmed with lace. *Formerly 2.95 to 4.95* **2.45**

Glove Silk Knickers
In white and pink, trimmed with lace and ribbon. *Formerly 3.50 to 5.95* **2.95**

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises
In white and pink, trimmed with lace. *Formerly 4.50 to 6.00* **2.65**

Pure Silk Hosiery
Superior quality all silk hose in black, white and sport shades. *Reduced to* **1.25**

Paris Clox Silk Hosiery
Superfine quality all silk hose with Paris clox. In black, white and colors. *Reduced to* **1.65**

CLOSING OUT—BROKEN SIZES IN

"BONTELL" CORSETS

Formerly 3.75 to 6.50

2.50

Closing out—odds and ends in corsets of brocade and striped batiste for small and medium figures. In pink only.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Final Clearance Sale

Best Values of the Season

Georgette, Taffeta, Satin or Foulard Gowns Formerly up to $65.00 *Now* 28.50

Afternoon and Street Gowns Various models and fabrics. Formerly up to $59.50 *Now* 23.50

Lace and Net Gowns Formerly up to $55.00 *Now* 24.75

Voile and Linen Dresses Formerly up to $18.50 *Now* 11.75

Afternoon and Street Dresses Highest Type Models. Formerly up to $95.00 *Now* 39.75

Evening Gowns—Highest Type Models Formerly up to $95.00 *Now* 39.75

Street, Motor and Silk Coats

10.00 (Were 25.00) 25.00 (Were 55.00) 69.50 (Were 135.00)

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

© 1917

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Monday—Exceptional Sale of

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON FROCKS

29.50 *Formerly 39.50 to 75.00*

Included in this collection are frocks of Georgette, striped satin, foulard combined with chiffon, heavy satin with gold thread embroidery and tussah in combination of white and colors.

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

Formerly 24.50 to 59.50

19.50

Distinctive frocks of foulard, crepe de chine, wash silk and Summer cotton fabrics.

WOMEN'S NEW SILK FROCKS

BEACH, LAWN & SPORT TYPES

35.00

Frocks of foulard combined with chiffon, satin and striped crepe; many with collars of white Georgette.

A Collection of About One Hundred

WOMEN'S DRESS & SPORT SKIRTS

Formerly 11.90 to 29.50. To be closed out at

8.75

Heavy brocades, satin in white combined with colors, figured faille and barred silks. Also wool guernsey skirts in all colorings.

Clearance Sale—Women's

AFTERNOON COATS

Formerly 27.50 to 35.00 **14.50**

Odds and ends in coats, featuring the smartest styles of the season in black-and-white checks, overplaids, and wool guernsey. Only one of a kind.

Clearance Sale—Women's

AFTERNOON COATS

Formerly up to 85.00 **36.00**

Included are distinctive types for afternoon wear of satin and silk. Also a collection of unusual wool guernsey coats suitable for motor wear.

WOMEN'S CLOTH TAILLEUR SUITS

15.00 25.00 35.00

Formerly 29.50 to 95.00

Only one or two of a kind taken from the regular stock in plain tailored, waistcoat and dressy models. Suits of Tricotine, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Burella and Poiret Twill in the season's favored shadings.

SILK & JERSEY SPORT SUITS

Formerly 45.00 to 69.50

25.00 29.50

Typical sport suit of wool jersey and heather mixtures. Distinctive silk suits of Khaki-Kool, Rajah silk and silk jersey.

SPORT & OUTING SHIRTS

MAIN FLOOR

5.50 7.50

At 5.50, three typical models of handkerchief linen with tricot collars and deep cuffs. Large pearl buttons. At 7.50, unusual shirts of handkerchief linen, tucked bosom and sailor collar.

Unusual New Summer Fashions in

MISSES' DISTINCTIVE DAY FROCKS

17.50 20.00 25.00 to 49.50

A collection of typical Bonwit Teller & Co. models developed in combinations of Georgette and taffeta or foulard; also demi-tailored frocks of taffeta. In navy and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

35.00 to 49.50

A varied assortment of frocks in straightline, draped or tucked effects, suitable for street or dinner wear. In plain, striped or flowered Georgette, white, flesh, maize, dove, ciel, apricot, navy and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Voile & Gingham Frocks

9.75 to 27.50

Organdie and pique trimmed gingham frocks in several models including most unusual handmade types. English voile frocks in shirtwaist and cluster tucked skirt styles, trimmed with organdie or filet. Sizes 14 to 18.

$44,736 IS ADDED TO RED CROSS FUND

New York's Total $38,255,799, Exclusive of $500,000 Given by A. T. & T. Co.

WORKING GIRLS GIVE $500

Employes of W. R. Grace & Co. Collect It in Donations of Five and Ten Cent Pieces.

The Red Cross Committee received additional contributions yesterday of $41,-736.16, of which $7,180.73 was in small amounts by mail. This raised the total collected and pledged in New York to $38,255,799.21, exclusive of the $500,000 pledged by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which will be paid by branches in various cities. The committee also received $100,000 in payment of pledges previously announced. Among those who gave yesterday were: I. de Junge, $10,000; Louis Marshall, $5,000; Sterling Salt Company, $2,500; Ada T. Huntzinger, $2,000; J. Herbert Ogden, $1,476; Joseph P. Chamberlain, $750; Harris Allan, Jr., $500; employes of William Salomon, $570; Millinery Division of the Red Cross (additional), $2,000. The Wells Fargo Express Company yesterday increased its pledge of $20,000 to $40,000.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., as Captain of one of the Red Cross teams, has received a check for $500, the aggregate of a collection in 5 and 10 cent pieces among a large number of girls employed by W. R. Grace & Co. A few became deeply interested in the fund at a meeting last Sunday, and on their own initiative made an appeal to the others the following day. A letter from "An Englishwomen," expressing gratification at the generosity displayed in the Red Cross campaign, was received by THE TIMES yesterday. It inclosed an excerpt from a letter received by her from Detroit telling of money being showered into a Red Cross flag carried through the streets by Boy Scouts, and of a barrel in charge of a nurse at a street corner being half filled with bills. "Only in this great country of magnificent and generous impulses could such a thing take place," she wrote. "It is such things as these that thrill the hearts of the Allies and give them everything to hope for."

The personnel of the "Harmony Committee," appointed by Frederick H. Allen to confer with a committee headed by Robert S. Lovett, on a plan for centralizing the work of the Red Cross and other relief organizations, was made public yesterday. It is:

John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the French Heroes Fund and of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany; C. A. Coffin, Chairman of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies; Dr. Dutton, representing the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief; Felix Warburg, representing Jewish relief; Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded; Mrs. Barclay Warburton, head of the Emergency Aid Fund of Pennsylvania; Captain Philip Ayer, head of the American Ambulance in Russia; Mrs. Robert Lovett, of the New England Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded; Mrs. Hatch Willard, President of the National Committee of the Surgical Dressings Fund; Walter E. Maynard, President of the French Tuberculous War Victims Fund; Mrs. Russell Tyson, Director of the Chicago Red Cross; Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, head of the Committee for the Men Blinded in Battle, and E. G. Merrill, Executive Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard has been requested to act as counsel to this committee. A preliminary meeting of the committee will be held at 360 Madison Avenue next Thursday, and on Friday Judge Lovett has arranged for a joint meeting with the National Committee on the co-operation of the American Red Cross.

The executive officer of the Epworth League, Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan of Chicago, has invited the National Red Cross organization to send a lecturer and demonstrator of Red Cross work to each of the thirty-five Epworth League Institutes to be held in the country this Summer and present the various phases of Red Cross work. Dr. Sheridan has also sent out instructions to the 20,000 local chapters of the league and to its 850,000 members to co-operate in every possible way with the local Red Cross organization.

A concert for the benefit of the American Red Cross is to be held at Hilden, Mrs. William Barbour's country place at Rumson, N. J., on Tuesday evening. Albert Spaulding, violinist, and Miss May Peterson of the Metropolitan Opera Company, are giving their services.

BENEFIT AT BROKAW HOME.

$10,000 Obtained for the Red Cross at Great Neck Entertainment.

Under an immense tent erected on the grounds of the W. Gould Brokaw home at Great Neck an entertainment was given last night for the benefit of the Red Cross, at which the receipts were in excess of $10,000. To an audience of 2,500 persons, Mme. Frances Alda sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Senor A. de Segurola sang an old English ballad and the aria from "Don Giovanni." Contributions to the evening's entertainment were made by Miss Hazel Dawn, Miss Margaret Romaine, Miss Adele Rowland, Frank Tinney, Jefferson de Angelis, Donald Brian, and others from New York theatre companies. Dudley Field Malone made a brief address.

RED CROSS DAY FOR THEATRES

Managers, Under A. L. Erlanger, Will Give Nation-Wide Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, is planning the largest theatrical benefit ever attempted. A National Red Cross Theatrical Day will be designated, probably in October, and on this day it is planned to stage a nation-wide theatrical benefit in practically every theatre in the country for the benefit of the Red Cross. A. L. Erlanger of New York has been appointed National Chairman for the Red Cross Theatrical Day by Mr. Davison and already over 250 theatre managers throughout the country have volunteered to turn over their entire receipts on this day to the Red Cross.

In New York City a committee has been appointed, composed of many of the leaders in the theatrical world, to carry forward the project. This committee includes Marc Klaw, David Belasco, Lee Shubert, George M. Cohan, Sam H. Harris, Henry W. Savage, Oliver Morosco, Charles Dillingham, Arthur Hammerstein, Florenz Ziegfeld, Marcus Loew, E. F. Albee, Martin Beck, Alf. Hayman, A. H. Woods, Selwyn & Co., John D. Williams, Sam Scribner, Joel Comstock, Elliott & Gest. Similar committees are being formed in all parts of the country.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route TO North Jersey Coast Resorts

STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK.

West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 2:15, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.

Liberty St., 9:15, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:45, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.

Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

FIRST DIVIDEND IS PAID IN LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Pays $250,000—One Per Cent. Voted for Red Cross.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company yesterday paid a dividend of 5 per cent. in Liberty bonds, the first distribution so far made of the new 3½s by an industrial corporation. The dividend was paid on the preferred stock and amounted to $250,000 of the bonds. The temporary certificate representing the bonds can be exchanged by the recipient for the certificates issued by the Government.

Besides the bond dividend, the company disbursed 1 per cent. cash as an extra payment, and another 1 per cent. with the request to stockholders that it be turned over to the Red Cross. All of these dividends were additional to the usual quarterly payment of 2 per cent. on the preferred. The regular 1¾ per cent. on the common stock was paid out.

William G. Pearce, President, said in a letter accompanying the dividends that the munitions contracts had been finished and the profits were represented by the new Erie plant, which cost $2,000,000, and a reasonable amount of cash. The employment of the profit from munition work, he said, together with the regular earnings of the company, made it probable that the preferred stock dividend would hereafter be 8 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. quarterly, unless unusually heavy war taxes prevented.

Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company declared an initial dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable in quarterly installments on July 25, Oct. 25, Jan 25, 1918, and April 25, 1918.

JOFFRE SENDS HIS THANKS.

Writes in Appreciation of 500,000-Franc Gift for War Charities.

A letter from Marshal Joffre expressing thanks for 500,000 francs collected here in his honor for French war charities was received yesterday by Frank A. Vanderlip as Treasurer of the fund. The letter, dated Paris, June 13, said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the check for 500,000 francs, which in the name of the committee of American citizens interested in our labors in behalf of the war sufferers you have so kindly sent me through the intermediary of our Ambassador at Washington.

"In accordance with the desires of yourself and your noble countrymen this amount will be employed in the maintenance of our war charities. With all my heart I wish to express my gratitude to you, with the request that you make yourself the bearer of my most sincere thanks to all the generous givers."

CALLS GREEK ARMY CHIEFS.

Venizelos Summons Them to Discuss a Macedonian Offensive.

ATHENS, June 30.—Premier Venizelos has invited the chiefs of the Greek Army Corps in the Peloponnesus to come to Athens. Most of the officers have accepted the invitation and are arriving in the capital. The Premier will discuss with them the question of sending forces to Macedonia.

AJACCIO, Corsica, June 30.—A party of prominent Greeks who were expelled from Athens through the joint action of France, Great Britain, and Russia, has arrived here aboard the steamer Vasilefs Constantinos. It comprises Demetrios Gounaris, formerly Minister of Justice in the Zaimis Cabinet; General Dousmanis, Colonel Metaxas, and M. Mercouris, and twenty-five other deported persons.

The Prefect and the naval authorities went aboard the vessel as soon as it arrived. All the Greeks will be brought ashore and distributed among the different hotels of the city.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue At 36th Street

Specially Arranged Sales for Your Independence Day Outing

"La Mignonette" Taffeta Silk Dress 19.75

of warranted quality rustle taffeta, combined with Georgette. Blouse and pockets elaborately hand embroidered.

19.75 5.00 6.95 25.00

Newest Voile Dresses 6.95

Pastel shades in lovely designs Models of unusual grace and dash

Charming Silk Dresses 17.50 19.75 25.00

Taffeta—satin—Georgette—foulard—crepe—artistically designed—exquisitely fashioned

White Satin Skirts 10.50

Richest quality satin, guaranteed washable; detachable belts; novel patch pockets; best pearl buttons

White Gabardine Skirts 2.95 & 5.00

Faultlessly tailored — trimmed with patch pockets and best pearl buttons; detachable belt

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue

Can You Swim?

Learn how at once in a few lessons. Get the most fun at the Beaches, and really enjoy the surf. We have taught thousands who thought they never could learn.

Complete Swimming Course, $5

A Two-Hour Dip in Pool, 50c

Women's Hours—Mon., Wed. & Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Men's Hours—Mon., Wed. & Friday Evenings after 10. Tuesday & Thursday Evenings after 4. Sat., Sunday & Holidays. All Day. All Night.

Complete Swimming Course for Men and Women, $5

Fleischmann's POOL

42d St., Cor. 6th Ave.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Monday

Women's Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collars, sport pockets and belts, in a wide range of attractive colors. *13.50 Values*

8.90

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters, in attractive models, in self-color and combinations. 9.75

Surf Satin Bathing Suits

Slip-on model of superior surf satin in black with rose, Copenhagen and white pipings (no bloomers).

Exceptional Value **3.95**

Wool Jersey Bathing Suits

One-piece model with bloomers attached, of wool Jersey in Copen, navy or black. 5.90

Other Bathing Suits . . . 7.90 to 25.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

On Sale Monday Only

Patent Leather Pumps

All Sizes, Including AAA and AA Widths

This season's most popular model, in patent leather with hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels

Special **4.75**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Unusual Sale Monday

Women's Summer Blouses

All Sizes to 46 bust measure

Several attractive models (three as illustrated) of superior voile, lingerie and linen, in tailored, lace trimmed and embroidered effects, showing the new collars and cuffs.

Specially Priced **2.00**

Georgette Crepe Blouses

Of superior Georgette crepe in flesh and white, full frilled and lace trimmed models, eyelet embroidery, large collars and new cuffs. *Special* 3.95

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Monday, July 2d,

Women's and Misses'

Blue Serge Tailored Suits

Offering Unusual and Exceptional Value

Several smart belted, pleated and plain-tailored models of superior navy blue men's wear serge. 20.00

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

High-class custom tailored models of superior wool Jersey in attractive colorings. *Extraordinary value* 16.50

Milanese Silk Sport Suits

New and distinctive model of superior Milanese silk in sport shades of beige, gold, rose, gray, jade green, copen and purple. *Exceptional value* 22.50

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Another Special Sale Monday

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Consisting of new tailored, sport and afternoon models of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and novelty summer silks.

Offering Phenomenal Values at

15.00

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models—Specially Priced

Dresses of Novelty Voile
Attractive sport and practical models of novelty voile in prevailing colors, smartly trimmed. *Special* 5.90

Dresses of Gingham and Voile
In novelty plaids and stripes, pleated and flounce models in the new colors and combinations. *Special* 9.75

Dresses in Combinations of Voile and Linen
Full box pleated model of superior voile and linen in pastel colors, large sailor collar with lace insertions. *Special* 18.75

Dresses of Georgette Crepe
Beaded, braided and tailored models of Georgette crepe in white, flesh and summer colors. *Special* 29.75

Women's Summer Silk Dresses

Of taffeta, Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine and other silks.

19.75 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Women's Sport Skirts

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords
In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* 2.95

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord
New tailored model, full shirred back, with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* 4.95

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth
Full shirred sport model, with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* 10.75

Skirts of White Serge..... 9.75 | Skirts of Tonquin Silk ... 13.75
Skirts of Khaki-Kool..... 15.00 | Skirts of Georgette Satin . 16.00

Misses' Summer Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust.

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear in the materials, colors and combination now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses.....	6.90	9.75	10.75	12.75
More Elaborate Dresses.....	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00
Summer Silk Dresses.....	15.00	19.75	25.00	35.00

WILL BE NO HALT IN RECRUITING WORK

Failure of 'Regular Army Week' to Fill the Ranks Only Cause for Greater Effort.

CITY'S QUOTA 1,800 SHORT

Friday Night's Parade Expected to Show Results Tomorrow—Good Work by British Mission.

"Regular Army Week," designated by the President for filling up the ranks, ended last night with New York's quota still lacking about 1,800 men. Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting for the metropolitan district, said yesterday that he was not in the least disheartened by the failure to finish the job in a week, and that he was confident twenty days would see all the men called for in uniform. A total of 126 men were enlisted in New York yesterday for the army.

"Don't let any one get the impression that we are through recruiting just because Army Week is over," said Colonel Walsh. "That would be a mistake. It is never too late to volunteer. All our recruiting stations will be open next week and the week after, and our recruiting campaign will be just as active as it has been during the past week."

Colonel Walsh said he did not expect to see the results of Friday night's big recruiting parade, staged by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, until Monday, because men who had made up their minds to enlist usually took twenty-four hours to settle their affairs, and then, if a Sunday or holiday intervened, waited until after that day for a farewell fling. Monday and July 5 would be big recruiting days, he said.

The Mayor's committee, through Chairman Alexander J. Hemphill of the Recruiting Committee, co-operated with the Queens County War Aid Association in another recruiting parade in Long Island City, Whitestone, Jamaica, and Flushing yesterday afternoon. The parade was followed by a mass meeting in the evening in the Court House, Long Island City, addressed by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Bainbridge Colby, and Sheriff Al Smith of New York County.

General W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission in this country, yesterday reviewed the results of the first month of his campaign, and declared that they were highly encouraging. In New York alone, he said, more than two thousand men, approximately two battalions, had enlisted and had been accepted. General White expressed himself as grateful to the recruiting officers of the United States Army, who, he said, had been doing work of great value in co-operating with him.

Nearly a hundred prominent British and Canadian residents of this city have been invited to meet at the Hotel Vanderbilt tomorrow evening to complete plans for carrying out a personal canvass of the city in the interests of recruiting British subjects. Most of the men who meet tomorrow night will act as captains of teams which will do the actual work. The assembly or election districts will be used as units, and in this way an endeavor will be made to get into touch with every Briton of military age in the city.

The British and Canadian clubs and patriotic societies of the city are furnishing the men asked to become captains of teams. Colonel Charles D. Murray of the recruiting mission said yesterday that general publicity mediums had been used with great success, but that every man should now have his duty brought home to him personally.

One of the most effective recruiting campaigns in New York during the past week has been that of Major Opdyke, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and a squad of men under his command who are looking for wireless men, telegraphers, linemen, trouble men, and experts in the handling and repair of all kinds of telephone and telegraph apparatus. Major Opdyke a few days ago established two signal stations on opposite ends of the big subway construction building in the middle of Times Square. Last night they had a wireless buzzer going, sending messages with such an aggressive crackle that nearly everybody on Broadway stopped to look up at them. Major Opdyke's own headquarters are in the Putnam Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and in the past week he has enlisted nearly 200 men.

ENGINEERS AID GOVERNMENT.

United Engineering Council Will Have Charge of Work.

To aid the Government to get engineers and to utilize to the fullest the inventive ability of its members, the United Engineering Society has appointed a council of twenty-four well-known engineers. The society, which includes the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, made this announcement yesterday. The personnel of the council is:

Civil—J. F. Stevens, George F. Swain, F. H. Newell, Alexander C. Humphreys, F. D. Galloway;
Mining—S. J. Jennings, B. B. Lawrence, J. Parke Channing, Edwin Ludlow;
Mechanical—I. N. Hollis, Charles Whiting Baker, John H. Barr, A. M. Greene, Jr., D. S. Jacobus.
Electrical—H. W. Buck, E. W. Rice, N. A. Carle, P. Junkersfeld, C. E. Skinner.
United Society—Clemens Herschel, B. B. Thayer, I. E. Moultrop, Calvert Townley.

The Government was notified of the creation of the committee, and H. W. Buck, A. M. Greene, Jr., and Edmund B. Kirby were appointed to find the best method of co-operation.

ENTERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

Two Houses in Madison Avenue Opened for Their Club.

There will be two houses thrown open to the soldiers and sailors whom the National League for Woman's Service entertains every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, 257 Madison Avenue and the house adjoining having been loaned for the purpose by Mrs. James Speyer. Last night, in addition to the entertainment, music, and dancing, the Countess Alice del Garcia was present to give French lessons to any of the men who wished instruction. Refreshments are served by the second canteen division of the league.

The hostesses for this week are Mrs. Herbert C. Halcomb, Mrs. Robert L. Bigelow, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Herman Viele, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. Hart McKee and the Misses McKee, Miss Helen Winne, and Miss Belle Moses.

SPIRITED DRILL AT MADISON.

Athletic Contests Arranged for July 4 at the Training Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 30.—The regular weekly inspection of the full pack equipment of the reserve candidates occupied the greater part of the morning program at the Madison Barracks training camp today. With cool weather prevailing, the men passed through a spirited drill before the inspection. Afterward the instructors spent considerable time with the men explaining the rudiments of map reading.

James A. Whitmore, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and George M. Randall, Executive Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will arrive at Madison Barracks tomorrow morning and speak briefly at the Y. M. C. A. services.

Jack Moakley, the Cornell coach, will referee the athletic contests on the parade grounds July 4, assisted by Dr. Huntington, coach at Colgate. More than $200 has been contributed by the students with which to purchase prizes.

Henry van Dyke, formerly Minister to Belgium, will be the principal speaker on the Fourth. A feature of the celebration will be competitive singing of college songs. Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, and other colleges are well represented here, and have entered choruses. A silver loving cup will be given the winners.

Lieut. Col. Sample, the camp commander, who has been selected by the War Department to command the Thirty-eighth Infantry, received many messages of felicitation today. He will undoubtedly finish his work here before assuming his new command. The regiment he has been assigned to is in the process of organization at Syracuse.

FLANNERY ESTATE $1,413,361

Wife and Two Daughters of Lawyer the Beneficiaries.

The estate of Joseph A. Flannery, the lawyer who made a fortune out of condemnation proceedings, and who died on Sept. 20, 1915, not long after the Court of Appeals had affirmed his disbarment for unprofessional conduct, was appraised yesterday at $1,413,361. His wife, Viola M. Flannery gets $442,702, and his daughters, Viola and Aileen Flannery, each receive $458,108.

The bulk of the lawyer's estate was in securities, appraised at $873,407, the largest blocks being 2,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock worth $145,500 and $130,000 Missouri Pacific three-year notes appraised at $120,000. He had only $40,350 in realty, but his bank deposits aggregated $462,928.

Post Route Maps to be Reduced.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that, beginning Aug. 1, the price of post route maps would be reduced from 80 cents to 50 cents a sheet, in order to conform to the law, which provides for their sale at the cost of printing and 10 per cent. additional.

ONLY 8,000 RECRUITS OBTAINED IN WEEK

Drive to Fill Up Ranks Has Failed and Conscripts Probably Will Be Used for New Regiments.

OVER 50,000 STILL NEEDED

131,623 Men Have Joined the Colors Since April 1—1,290 Were Obtained on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The drive made during the last week to obtain 70,000 recruits for the regular army to complete its war strength was a complete failure. The Administration probably will have to resort to the selective draft to obtain the number of men needed to enable the War Department to form its new infantry regiments.

When the drive for army recruits began last Monday morning the figures showed that 124,849 recruits had been obtained since April 1. With five days of recruiting figures for the present week in hand at the War Department, the figures now show that 131,623 recruits have been taken in since April 1.

Comparison of these figures show that the total number of recruits obtained during the first five days of the present week was only 6,674. Today's figures will not be available until Monday, but are not expected to exceed 1,500, so that the net result of the drive for recruits was probably not more than about 8,000 men.

The regular army still needs a little over 50,000 men. At 8,000 a week it would take nearly two months to get them. There is a strong likelihood that the men needed to fill out the ranks of the regular army will be drafted. The Selective Draft act gives the President power to draft men for the army, as well as for the National Guard, whenever he is of the opinion that they cannot be obtained quickly enough through the volunteer system. The daily statement on recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Ob'ned June 29.	Total to June 29.		Ob'ned June 29.	Total to June 29.
Alabama	4	1,362	Nebraska	7	2,238
Arizona	..	197	*Nevada	5	646
Arkansas	14	800	N. Hamp.	..	323
California	64	4,420	New Jersey	61	4,301
Colorado	57	1,250	N. Mexico	..	206
Conn.	..	1,126	New York	187	14,172
Delaware	8	215	North Car.	34	1,033
Dist. of C.	8	302	North Dak.	..	473
Florida	5	1,041	Ohio	40	5,895
Georgia	33	2,200	Oklahoma	13	1,709
*Idaho	7	744	*Oregon	17	2,277
*Illinois	82	12,565	Penn.	156	14,788
*Indiana	77	7,223	Rhode Isl'd	2	482
Iowa	28	3,071	South Car.	6	705
Kansas	13	2,389	South Dak.	11	730
Kentucky	14	2,305	Tenn.	23	1,757
Louisiana	15	1,338	Texas	27	4,704
Maine	21	606	*Utah	4	1,902
Maryland	11	767	Vermont	2	81
Mass.	74	5,447	Virginia	10	1,028
*Michigan	41	6,005	Washing'n	16	1,524
Minnesota	21	2,065	West Va.	11	1,282
Mississippi	4	815	Wisconsin	5	1,371
Missouri	36	5,854	*Wyoming	3	450
*Montana	14	1,067			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 133,898.
Total obtained June 29, 1,290.
Total obtained since April 1, 131,623.

SHOW AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

3,000 Students in Amphitheatre Sing the New Camp Song.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 30.—Riding classes for the field artillery candidates will begin Monday and fifty-five men from each battery will be selected for this practice. The class will be in two setcions, meeting each afternoon. This will be the first outdoor work for the artillerymen for some time, for, with the exception of physical drills, the work has consisted mainly of theoretical problems.

This morning the field artillery candidates had four examinations, with half an hour's hike thrown in for good measure, while the infantry continued their map sketching and target practice on the rifle range. Orders were received today from Washington that there will be no more musketry practice with the sub-calibre rifles and that students will not be required to shoot at the 500 and 600 yard targets. In trench warfare practically all the firing is at short range. Consequently the students will concentrate their efforts on rapid fire at the ranges of 200 and 300 yards.

A vaudeville performance, with actors from the Palace Theatre, New York, was held in the camp amphitheatre tonight, which was crowded with students and their friends. The Twelfth Coast Artillery Band supplied the music. The most picturesque sight of the evening came when the band played "Over There," a song which bids fair to become the camp "Tipperary." The 3,000 students in the theatre rose and sang the song at the top of their voices, while they waved their campaign hats in time to the music.

To-night's entertainment ended with a six-round boxing exhibition between Tommie Murphy of arlem and his brother Hughie. Irving Hay refereed the match. Tomorrow night the Lambs Club of New York, with John Phillip Sousa leading the Coast Artillery Band, gives it gambol in the amphitheatre, and tickets are at a premium.

July 4 will be devoted to sports, when the New York regiment will try to wrest from the New England regiment the Correspondents' Cup. In the forenoon there will be a military pentathlon, which will consist of pistol shooting, rifle firing, horsemanship with an obstacle test, and a race in which each contestant must first swim 400 yards and then run two miles. In the afternoon teams from the two regiment will face each other in a baseball game and a tug of war.

This afternoon Miss Esther Jenkins of Malden, Mass., was married to Demott Letertman, also from Malden and a member of the New England Regiment. The wedding, which was plannes for next May, was hastened by the possibility of men from Plattsburg being sent to France by January, 1917.

4,000 LEWIS GUNS ORDERED.

Savage Arms Company Hopes to Soon Turn Out 2,000 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Since the discharge of the board of army officers, headed by Brig. Gen. F. H. French, which conducted the competitive tests of machine guns, an order for 4,000 Lewis machine guns has been awarded to the Savage Arms Company by the War Department. The order was based upon the findings of the test board.

These guns will be chambered for United States ammunition, but an additional order for several hundred Lewis machine guns chambered for British ammunition has also been placed for use on aircraft at aviation training schools. The Savage Arms Company has increased its facilities so as to deliver a maximum of 1,600 Lewis guns a month, and the manufacture is expected to reach 2,000 a month by September.

The board under General French without exception was declared today to have indorsed the Lewis gun. The American cartridge used by this gun has a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet a second, whereas the British cartridge's muzzle velocity is only 2,200 feet.

RETAIL COAL PRICES ARE AGAIN NORMAL

Dealers Say Trade Board Will See That New York Gets Its Proportion of Anthracite.

EARLY BUYING IS ADVISED

Price of $12 a Ton, That Obtained Last Winter, Not Likely to Occur This Fall.

There will be very little change this Fall in the present retail price of anthracite coal in the New York market, according to opinions expressed yesterday by dealers. They say the Federal Trade Commission has effected such changes in the situation that prices are now normal, considering increased costs of transportation and labor. No one expects that the retail price will go to $12 this year. For instance, stove coal is now quoted at $5.25 a ton retail and pea coal at $4.80.

"The Federal Trade Commission," said Arthur P. Rice of the New York Coal Merchants' Association, "is working out the matter of distribution and prices at the mine. There are many phases of the retail trade that have to be considered. The retailer must take what he pays for coal as a basis and add to that the cost of handling and a reasonable profit. This profit has not averaged 25 cents a ton on domestic sizes and 10 cents a ton on steam sizes in the last ten years. I imagine if things work out as now indicated there will be no panic this Winter. Much depends upon labor, and the outlook is now promising."

Dealers said yesterday the Federal Trade Commission had already investigated the local market. It has had agents at work quietly for the last few weeks, and, it was understood, all retailers would be required to make reports concerning the quantity of anthracite received by them during the first five months of 1916 and 1917. It was the opinion of one retailer that this action was probably the result of the complaints which the Retail Dealers' Association had made to the commission that New York City was not receiving its share of anthracite.

The retailers believed that coal was not being shipped here in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, but was diverted into more profitable markets. They expect this inquiry to show the justice of their complaint, and as a result the Federal Trade Commission will see that this city receives its proper share of the product. If this is done the retailers will then be able to deliver coal on orders taken in April and May, but which have not been put into the consumers' bins because there was no coal on hand to fill the orders.

Men in the trade believe that the inquiry into the local retail trade will bring also an inquiry into their profits and, as one of them said, there was nothing to fear from such an investigation, as the New York retailers have only been getting a fair margin of profit from the sale of anthracite.

This dealer said that some of his customers had called him on the telephone to inquire as to the effect on anthracite prices of the conference of coal operators in Washington last week. He explained that this agreement applied only to bituminous coal and had nothing to do with anthracite. He pointed out that the price of anthracite coal had been fixed by the Trade Commission two months ago, and that the New York customers were now benefiting by the reduction in prices. He said he expected the retail prices to advance in July, August, and September, as was the case in normal times. He predicted that, if the commission continued fixing the price at the mines and there were no labor troubles and no increase in railroad freight and harbor barge rates, the retail price of anthracite coal in this city would be only 30 cents more than in June.

The Trade Commission advises the consumer to place his order with his regular retailer for the smallest quantity of coal he will need next Winter, and allow the retailer to deliver this coal as soon as his supply will allow him.

"There will not be much readjustment in prices in New York," said George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond. "Anthracite is the base of everything in the retail trade, and the Federal Trade Commission has already suggested that the major operators get 25 cents a ton over what they got on April 1 of last year. That is because of the increase in wages, and it makes the price about normal. The retail price is now an irreducible minimum. Coal will be cheaper than last Winter. It certainly will not go to $12 a ton.

"The retail situation is a crime of the commercial world. The distribution is the crudest, and the retailer has so little of a margin to go on, and so limited a field that he is working now for a minimum of profit when his overhead is considered."

MEXICAN PARTY EXPELS PRO-GERMAN LEADERS

Rafael Zubaran, Former Minister at Berlin, Dismissed by Constitutionalists.

MEXICO CITY, June 30.—Rafael Zubaran, former Mexican Minister to Germany and former representative of the Constitutional Government in Washington, now a leader of the Mexican Senate, and Jesus Uerta, best known orator in the country and one of the leaders in the House of Deputies, were last night expelled from the Constitutional Liberal Party, which has a majority in Congress.

The session at which this action was taken was secret, but it was announced that the reason was that the presence of these men within the ranks was detrimental to the party and was causing defections.

Señor Zubaran is widely known for his pro-German sympathies and Señor Uerta as one of the leaders of the opposition to President Carranza. Reports in political circles attribute the action to pro-German sentiments of the men expelled and say the action indicates a weakening of Presidential opposition in Congress.

MURTHA LOSES JOB APPEAL.

Court Refuses to Reinstate Ex-Warden on Blackwell's Island.

The application of John J. Murtha, former Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, for a writ of mandamus directing Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis to reinstate him, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Tierney. The court follows the ruling of the Appellate Division in the case against the Commissioner brought by Mrs. Mary Dunphy, and says:

"I feel that the decision in this case is controlling in holding that the respondent had power to remove the relator without restriction of any kind. I have placed my decision on this ground without entering upon a discussion or consideration as to whether the relator did have an opportunity for making an explanation of the charges against him which he claims he was entitled to."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO "THE HUB OF TRUTH"
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th Street Lex. to 3d Ave.

To-morrow

Women's Smart Vacation Wear
TAFFETA FROCKS OF NAVY BLUE
As Low as $9.75
DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES OF TUB FABRICS
At $5.95
AND
OF DRESS FAILLE OR POPLIN (YARD WIDE).
At 68c. Yard

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, July 2nd

The Annual Sale of
Franklin Simon Hand-Tailored
Suits for Men

Very liberally reduced from former low prices

$28 to $38 Suits reduced to . . $23
$40 and $45 Suits reduced to . . . $35

REMEMBER—the Plums, Like the Marines—GO FIRST!

IN view of the present high cost of woolens and the high cost of tailoring them exclusively by hand, such liberal reductions as these are unique.

But do not overlook the fact that whilst these suits are now reduced to the level of machine-made reductions, the Levelling Process ceases at the prices.

These Hand-Tailored Suits have nothing in common with other ready-for-service clothes except price—in cut, workmanship and fit they are radically superior.

Finally, they are our regular stock, kept at the high water mark of variety, and there are no so-called "special purchases" to dilute the wine of original selections.

Blues and Blacks included. No Charge for Alterations.

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not
Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

Est. 1879

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERIES TO JERSEY SHORE POINTS

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY & TUESDAY

Introducing Midsummer Fashions

that are Smart and Becoming, and at surprisingly low prices, considering their style distinction and Best's customary excellence of materials and making.

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Extraordinary Value
New Khaki-Kool Skirts
15.00
An entirely new model to be worn with sweaters; for Sports, Beach or outdoors. In white and midsummer colors.

Special Sale—New Model
Gabardine Coatfront Capes
25.00
In Navy or Black, trimmed with bone buttons and braid bound.

Special Sale—New Models
Beaded Georgette Dresses
29.50
Several new models in white and flesh, at a very attractive price.

Chic Taffeta Dresses
15.00 to 45.00
Of plain Taffeta or Georgette composé.

Midsummer Styles
New Silk Sports Blouses
5.00 7.75
Five new smartly tailored models of heavy quality Habutai or Jersey Silk, low or convertible collars, pearl button trimmed.

Best's Custom-made Shirts
High or low neck
7.75 Special
Three special Best & Co. models of Broadcloth or Habutai Silk.

Silk-Finished Surf-Cloth Smocked Bathing Dresses
Button in front, V neck model, hand smocked, sash belt. In black, with contrasting colored piping.
5.00 Special

Special Sale—New Fashion
Cretonne Knitting Bags
1.50
A necessary summer item for every patriotic woman, miss or child; of flowered cretonne, lined in contrasting colors and finished with gold cord.

Complete Showing
Women's Summer Negligees
1.95 2.95
In a variety of models and materials; at 1.95, of Dotted Lawn or Cotton-Crepe; at 2.95, of cotton Voile or Lawn.

Panelled Back and Front
Tub Silk Petticoats
2.95 3.95
Of excellent quality and full patterns with easily laundered tailored flounces.

The Department for Girls' Camp Apparel
is a busy place these days. Parents are taking advantage of this unusual service we have inaugurated; a service which includes Best Made Kamp Klothes and the free advice of an ex-camp councillor.

The Misses' and Girls' Departments
have prepared large assortments of these wanted items, so that there will be no last minute disappointment. Third Floor.

Misses' Silk Foulard Frocks
32.50
An exclusive Best & Co. dressy midsummer model combined with plain navy Georgette.

Misses' Gingham Frocks
13.50
of imported colored check gingham and trimmed with white pique.

Misses' White Sport Skirts
3.95
of gabardine, tricotine and rippline.

Girls' Military Serge Capes
12.95
navy blue with brass buttons and braid binding, 8 to 14 years.

FIRST INTRODUCING Justhesuit for Misses or Girls—3rd Floor

Because of its interchangeable features this is the most serviceable suit yet introduced—practical yet becoming. It can be used for

Aviation Canoeing Equitation
Gardening Golfing Hunting
Military Pursuits Motor Cycling Sports

Monday and Tuesday Only—Patriotic Flag Sale—25% Off

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

SOLEMNITY TO MARK CELEBRATION OF 4TH

Mayor's Committee, in Arranging Gatherings, Guided by Realization We Are at War.

NO NOISE OR FIREWORKS

Instead There Will Be Community Song Rallies and Athletic Events for the Youth.

The completed programs for Fourth of July demonstrations all over the city were announced yesterday by the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. Without noise or clamor or flare of skyrockets, Fourth of July will be celebrated as a day of solemn consecration. There will be ceremonies, rallies and games, but the spirit permeating the occasion will be marked by a deeper regard for the significance of the historic declaration which gave America her freedom.

In announcing the schedules for Fourth of July demonstrations yesterday, James Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, said:

"Let us all unite to maintain the flame of patriotism in our community, to pledge our faith to our noble allies and to give the whole world an abounding proof that the heart of America, which is New York, is engaged in this war and is determined to see it through to a triumphant conclusion."

The commemoration of America's Independence Day will begin at sunrise, when the Stars and Stripes will be flung to the breeze at an official flag raising at the blockhouse in Central Park. For those who can get up early enough, this ceremony will be made particularly interesting by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse.

Meetings at All Borough Halls.

At 10 o'clock the official city celebration will begin at City Hall, with Mayor Mitchel presiding. He and Controller Prendergast will make the speeches. Similar meetings will be held at the same hour at the borough halls of all the boroughs, with the Borough Presidents presiding. At about the same time there will be a historic and patriotic parade along Broadway from Forty-fifth Street to the Maine monument.

In the evening arrangements have been made for a demonstration in the City College Stadium, with Secretary of War Baker and Representative Murray Hurlbert delivering the addresses. Patriotic songs will be sung by the Community Chorus and a number of patriotic tableaux will be staged under the general direction of Dr. George F. Kunz. The subject of two of the principle tableaux will be "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Molly Pitcher."

Brooklyn will have a big demonstration in Prospect Park, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Sarah Bernhardt will deliver a selection from "L'Aigdon" and the speakers will be Senator William M. Calder and Senator Wesley Jones of the State of Washington. Borough President Pounds will preside.

Throughout the city there will be athletic programs in the parks and playgrounds. It is planned to have Secretary Baker visit a number of these centres and observe how New York takes care of the physical unbuilding of its youth. Professor Henry D. Fleck of Hunter College has arranged a series of song rallies to be held in the various boroughs. Noted concert and oratorio singers will assist in these events. Owing to the growth of the community singing movement, it is expected the song rallies will form a striking feature of the Fourth of July celebrations. A proof of the interest in this part of the program is indicated by requests from various sections to Professor Fleck, that he arrange more meetings for them than the present schedule contemplates. The largest song rallies will take place at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch at the Prospect Park Plaza in Brooklyn, in Flushing, in Linoleumville, Staten Island, in Manhattan at City Hall, the City College Stadium, in Central Park and at Grant's Tomb.

The schedule of Fourth of July events for Manhattan follows:

SUNRISE.

5:00 A. M.—Meeting Blockhouse, Central Park, 110th Street—Raising United States flag, reading Declaration of Independence by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse.

MORNING.

10:00 A. M.—Washington Square, Alderman James Hatch, Chairman—Children's celebration, parade, drills by Boy Scouts and Junior American Guard, folk dancing, patriotic addresses, band concert, choral singing.

10:00 A. M.—Colonial Park, Alderman Frank Mullen, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:00 A. M.—Union Square, E. W. Estes, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:00 A. M.—St. Gabriel's Park—Band concert.

10:00 A. M.—116th St. and 7th Av.—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:30 A. M.—Mt. Morris Park, Alderman John McKee, Chairman; Alderman McGillick, Vice Chairman—Patriotic addresses, singing, band concert.

10:30 A. M.—City Hall, George Gordon Battle, Chairman—Official borough celebration.

10:30 A. M.—Columbus Circle—Parade of the Spanish War Veterans, United State Naval Militia, band concert, patriotic addresses.

10:30 A. M.—Grant's Tomb—Band concert, patriotic addresses, choral singing.

NOON.

12:00 M.—Governors Island—Salute 48 guns

13:00 M.—Mt. Morris Park, Alderman Charles J. McGillick, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

AFTERNOON.

2:00 P. M.—Bryant Park—Band concert.

2:00 P. M.—Jefferson Park—Band concert.

2:00 P. M.—Yorkville Playground, E. 82d St., between 1st and 2d Avs.—Band concert.

2:00 P. M.—Olympic Field—Parade of the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, band concert, patriotic addresses.

2:30 P. M.—17th St. and East River—Band concert.

4:00 P. M.—Central Park Mall—Orchestral concert. Courtesy of Elkan Naaumberg.

4:00 P. M.—Washington Headquarters, Jumel Mansion, West 160th St., near Amsterdam Av.)—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

4:00 P. M.—Isham Park, E. P. Gaudineer, Chairman—Band concert, patriotic addresses.

EVENING.

8:00 P. M.—Chelsea Square, Alderman Frank L. Dowling, Chairman—Band concert, motion pictures, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Grant's Tomb—Patriotic addresses, choral singing and quartet, band concert, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Hudson Park—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—John Jay Park and Cherokee Place—Motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—St. Gabriel's Park, Charles W. Eldt, Chairman—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—Children's Playground, 97th St. and Riverside Drive, Alderman Thomas A. Williams, Chairman—Motion pictures, band concert, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument—Patriotic addresses, band concert, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Washington Square, Greenwich Village Association, Charles Bohlen, Chairman—Patriotic addresses, singing, band concert, motion pictures, illumination, decorations.

8:00 P. M.—Battery Park, Alderman Bernard E. Donnelly, Chairman; Mrs. Laura Prisk, Vice Chairman—Patriotic addresses, motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Isham Park, E. P. Gaudineer, Chairman—Motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Abingdon Square Park—Motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—72d St. and Riverside Drive—Illuminations, motion pictures, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Carl Schurz Park, Alderman Edward Gilmore, Chairman—Band concert, motion pictures, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—59th St. and Park Av., Alderman Lauren Carroll, Chairman—Patriotic addresses, band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Central Park, under the auspices of Sons of American Revolution—Address by Borough President Marks, band concert, decorations, illumination.

8:00 P. M.—Sheridan Square—Motion pictures.

8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Seward Park—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—St. Nicholas Park—Band concert.

8:00 P. M.—Lenox Hill Settlement—69th St. and Avenue A—Band concert, song rallies, patriotic addresses.

8:00 P. M.—Morningside Park—Motion pictures.

8:00 P. M.—City Hall—Song rally, patriotic addresses.

8:00 P. M.—De Witt Clinton High School—song rally, patriotic addresses.

8:30 P. M.—Stadium, City College, George Gordon Battle, Chairman—Official borough celebration, band concert, patriotic addresses, choral singing.

BLOCK CELEBRATIONS.

(Each to include band concert, dancing, patriotic addresses, and motion pictures, beginning at 8 P. M.)

Dominick St., between Hudson and Varick Sts.

Henry St., between Scammel and Grand Sts.

West 35th St., between Ninth and Tenth Avs.

West 39th St., between Fifth and Sixth Avs.

East 46th St., between Second and Third Avs.

East 62d St., between First and Second Avs.

West 63d St., between Amsterdam and Eleventh Avs.

West 96th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.

East 106th St., between Madison and Fifth Avs.

West 118th St., between Lenox and Seventh Avs.

West 126th St., between Amsterdam and Broadway.

West 131st St., between Seventh and Lenox Avs.

Start of "Safe and Sane" Idea.

This celebration of Independence Day in New York City is eighth under municipal auspices since the adoption of the "safe and sane" idea. Noisy demonstrations with firearms and bells characterized the independence demonstrations before that time, this manner of celebration being more or less prescribed from the very first, when John Adams, writing to his wife on July 3, 1776, of the adoption on the previous day of Richard E. Lee's resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, declared:

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by the succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with show, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

It was on the following day, the fourth, that Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and it was this day, rather than the second, that received the official designation of Independence Day. The early celebration of Independence Day in the big cities such as New York consisted usually of the firing of thirteen rounds of cannon at sunrise at City Hall. At 8 A. M. the bells of the city used to ring for an hour, and at noon the Mayor, Aldermen, and other city officials would pay their respects to the Governor and President of Congress, while the bells were rung and the cannon were fired as before. At sunset the cannon salute would be repeated.

From such beginnings the Fourth of July celebration developed into a noisy, dangerous and destructive festival through the use of firearms and firecrackers, which resulted each year in injuries and death to many children and adults. About ten years ago public sentiment demanded a reform in Fourth of July celebration, and in 1910 the late Mayor William J. Gaynor took up the matter in a practical way by appointing a Citizens Independence Day Committee to arrange and plan a series of orderly and patriotic celebrations, with a ban on firearms.

Decrease in Fatal Accidents.

The adoption of a "safe and sane" Fourth has materially decreased mortalities and injuries resulting from the use of firearms and explosives, as indicated by the statistics published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The figures which follow include returns for the whole United States:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1903	406	3,953	4,449
1904	183	3,986	4,169
1905	185	4,894	5,179
1906	158	5,308	5,466
1907	164	4,249	4,413
1908	163	5,460	5,623
1909	215	5,092	5,307
1910	131	3,792	2,923
1911	57	1,546	1,603
1912	41	947	988
1913	32	1,131	1,163
1914	40	1,498	1,506
1915	80	1,135	1,165
Totals	1,862	42,089	43,951

The figures given by the same authority for New York City for the past nine years are as follows:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1907	22	422	444
1908	11	316	327
1909	7	559	566
1910	6	179	185
1911	8	91	99
1912	1	58	59
1913	0	65	65
1914	1	94	95
1915	0	272	272
Totals	51	2,056	2,107

In 1909, the year before the "safe and sane" celebrations began in New York City, there were 223 fires on the Fourth of July.

For this year's celebration, the city appropriated $25,000, placing the money in the budget for the first time. In previous years the appropriation was made by the Board of Aldermen. This fund is insufficient to meet the expenses of the celebration, and the public is asked to subscribe to a special fund to augment the city appropriation. Last year $14,000 was subscribed from private sources. This year $9,500 has been subscribed so far. While no pageants will be conducted this year, thus cutting down some of the expense, the committee still needs several thousand dollars to carry out its present program successfully. Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, 37 Wall Street.

SUFFRAGE TABLEAU ON 4TH.

Pageant Will Be Part of the Program at Stadium Gathering.

A big suffrage pageant tableau, in which Columbia and Justice will be central figures, is to be given at the Fourth of July celebration at the Stadium by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which is taking part at the request of George F. Kunz, Chairman of the Mayor's Fourth of July Committee. Miss Henrietta Crosman will arrange the tableau.

Mrs. Robert Cummings will take the part of Columbia. Justice will be played by Miss Alma Chester, and Suffrage by Miss Charlotte Tittell. There will be representative groups of women. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany will direct the doctors' group; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton a group of woodcraft girls; Miss Charlotte Delafield the Red Cross nurse group; Miss Ethel Watts Mumford arts and letters group, and Miss Helena Smith Layton the sculptor group.

At the end of the tableau the American flag will be raised with an electric sign under it, "Vote for Woman Suffrage, Nov. 6."

NEED 10,000 BOYS TO WORK ON FARMS

More Than 12,000 Are Already on Duty and Farmers Call for More.

PAY IS $1.50 TO $2 A DAY

Squad Leaders, Too, Are Wanted to Care for Camps Where Many of the Cadets Live.

On returning from a tour of the cadet farms, which have been established throughout the State since the beginning of war to supply boy labor to farmers, Arthur W. Wilson of the Federal Department of Labor declared yesterday that at least 10,000 more boys could be used at once to meet the labor shortage which now prevails in the agricultural districts of the State. Ever since the movement was begun the response to the call for boy labor has been very great, and according to Mr. Wilson, more than 12,000 boys collected from the big cities, are devoting their energies to the raising and harvesting of crops.

"These boys are all making good," said Mr. Wilson yesterday. "The farmers are so pleased that they are constantly calling for more boys than the Secretary of the Farm Cadet Bureau of New York State can supply. As an illustration of the need of this class of labor, Cattaraugus County has twice as many boys on the farm as the initial census showed any demand for. The boys are earning from $1.50 to $2 a day without board, and many are getting $30 a month with board. Several thousand have gone on individual farms, but there are also over forty squads of from fifteen to twenty boys living together in camps under competant leaders."

The camps were established as concentration places for boy farm labor. The boys live in the camps under canvas and are hired out to the farmers in the immediate vicinity. The boy returns to the camp for his three meals a day and sleeps there. To pay for the boy's board the camp director subtracts from $3 to $5 a week from what the boy receives from the farmer. As members of the farm cadet camps the boys lead a healthful and sanitary life under the careful supervision and guidance of competent squad leaders. Mr. Wilson, in speaking of the work done at the camps, emphasized yesterday the need of squad leaders to take care of the camps. Many more camps will be established within the next few months, as there are hundreds of farmers eager to utilize boy labor under an arrangement where they would not have to provide room and board.

To be eligible for this work boys must generally be between 16 and 21 years of age. They must pass a physical examination and then take an oath of allegiance, just like any man enlisting in the army and navy. They must be in actual farm service for three months before they get the badge of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. At the end of the Summer a bar is attached to the badge with this commendatory inscription: "Honorable Service, 1917."

"This far," said Mr. Wilson yesterday, "not half the boys needed have been enrolled. Of the 12,000 boys now on the farms, the district of which New York City is a part supplied 2,700. There is easily room for 10,000 more boys, and we expect them to flock to the service from all the big cities."

The Long Island Food Reserve Battalion is preparing to conduct farm cadet work on an extensive scale. Attached to each camp will be one or more men who have had practical farming experience. A regular course of instruction will be carried on for the cadets under the direction of the School of Agriculture, the farm bureaus, and practical farmers from the neighborhood. A plot of ground adjacent to the camp will be cultivated for practice and demonstration work. Every effort will be made to train the cadets as efficient farm laborers, making a large force of experienced labor available within a few months. Volunteers for farm labor from New York City can enroll with Arthur F. Payne of the Farm Cadet Bureau at 68 William Street.

WORK FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Educational Alliance Issues Report on Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

An account of the proceedings that marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Educational Alliance has been published in book form. The volume includes addresses by Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the alliance; Mayor Mitchel, William C. Popper, Dr. Jacob B. Grossman, Professor Israel Friedlander, Rabbi Z. H. Masselansky, Marcus M. Marks, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. John H. Finley, and Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo.

The volume also contains the annual report of the institution, describing its work in the education of immigrants. In the period covered by the report classes were held in domestic art and science, in English, telegraphy, physical training, ethics, and other subjects, and there were lectures in history and civics and moral topics. Religious services for adults and children, clubs, social circles for girls, concerts and other entertainments were features of the alliance's program of activities. More than 100,000 persons attended the entertainments. The expenditure exceeded $100,000.

Leonard's

The House That Specializes in Distinctive Maternity Apparel.

24 West 39th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

CLEARANCE SALE

Big Reductions

Stylish Maternity Apparel

SUMMER DRESSES
In all the Summer fabrics.
Formerly up to $18.50, Now 6.75

SILK DRESSES
Crepe de Chine, Georgette or Taffeta.
Formerly $29.50, Now 16.75

SILK DRESSES
A collection of the very newest modes in all the fashionable silks.
Formerly $39.50, Now 25.00

NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS

Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

MEN'S SUMMER FURNISHINGS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

4000 SCARFS—Four-in-hand Scarfs in Crepe, Faille, Foulards and Fancy Silks. } 45c

4000 SCARFS—Four-in-hand Scarfs made of Mercerized Materials. }

6000 NEGLIGEE & OUTING SHIRTS—Made of Madras and Mercerized Fabrics; soft cuffs and neckbands; also in White Oxford with collar attached. } 1.00

2000 NEGLIGEE & OUTING SHIRTS—Woven Madras and Mercerized Materials; soft cuffs and neckbands; also in White Oxford with collar attached. } 1.55

2000 SILK SHIRTS—Made of extra heavy Tub Silk in an extraordinary range of colorings and stripes. } 2.95

1500 MADRAS SHIRTS—Made of good quality Madras with Russian cord or silk and fibre stripes; neat and novelty effects; absolutely fast color. } 2.35

1000 SILK SHIRTS—Made of Silk Crepe in a large selection of patterns and colors; Custom finish. } 4.85

750 PAIRS TENNIS TROUSERS—Made of Flannel or Serge with Stripes. } 3.75

300 BATHING SUITS—Worsted Bathing Suits in Black, Blue or Gray. } 3.85

Robinson's

25 and 27 West 42nd St.

FINAL SALE

MONDAY

MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

92 Silk and Cloth Suits $10
of Silk Jersey—Wool Jersey—Gabardine—Serge—Tricotine—Khaki Kool or Taffeta.

125 Silk and Cloth Coats $10
of Silk Jersey—Wool Jersey—Gabardine—Serge—Taffeta and Mixtures.

Former prices up to $50.00

Holiday Special

600 BLOUSES $1.50 Former Price $5.00
of Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Cotton Voile, Jap Silk, Novelty Plaids, Laces and Jerseys.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Semi-Annual Sale

FAMOUS ANGLO-PERSIAN, FRENCH WILTON & KARNACK WILTON RUGS

For a limited time only, we will offer the discontinued patterns in these well-known weaves

At Greatly Reduced Prices

These very popular rugs are positively the finest machine-made rugs in the world; the patterns and colorings are beautiful, and there are designs to harmonize with the decorations of any room.

9x12 ft. ..... 56.75 ..... regularly 82.50
8.3x10.6 ft. ..... 55.75 ..... regularly 74.50
6x9 ft. ..... 39.75 ..... regularly 50.75
36x63 inches ..... 11.50 ..... regularly 13.75

IN ADDITION

SEAMLESS ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Size 9x12 ft. ..... 39.50 ..... regularly 49.50

ORIENTAL RUGS

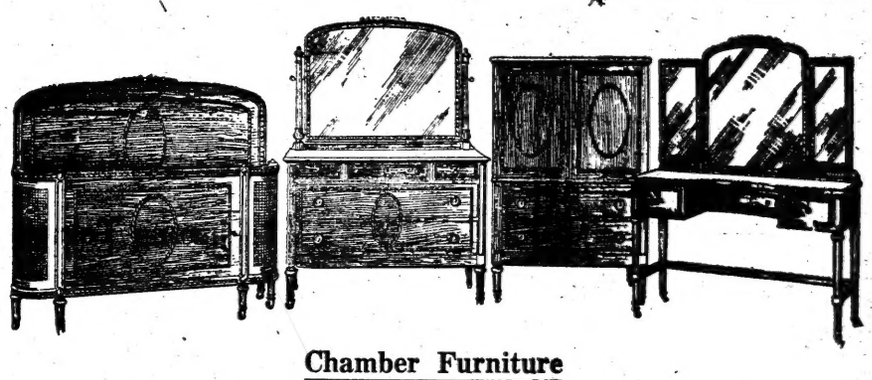
Reduced 20% to 30% From Regular Prices

Annual July Sale

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

At Remarkable Savings

PURCHASES WILL BE HELD FOR FUTURE DELIVERY, IF DESIRED.



Chamber Furniture

Louis XVI Model Suite, as illustrated, made in Walnut, Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. Suite consists of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed with bow foot ends and cane panels. 298.50 regularly 395.00

Four-piece English Model Suites finished in Brown Mahogany; Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed, regularly 250.00, 198.50

Nine-piece Chippendale Model Suites in Solid Mahogany; Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table, Night Table, Twin Beds, Chair, Rocker and Bench, regularly 1424.00, 995.00

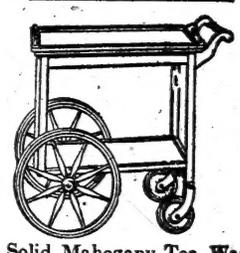
Library Furniture

Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, with frames of solid Mahogany; upholstered in Damask.

Sofa ..... regularly 189.50 149.50
Armchair ..... regularly 90.00 69.50
Bookcase ..... regularly 67.50 55.00
Table ..... regularly 75.00 54.00
Small Chair or Rocker ..... regularly 51.00 43.50

Separate Pieces

Solid Mahogany Telephone Stand and Chair. Special 12.00



Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon; four rubber-tired wheels; tray 18x26 ins. Special 15.00

Solid Mahogany Chair (or Rocker) with cane backs. Special 12.50

Solid Mahogany Nests of Tables—four tables. Special 15.00

"Priscilla" Work Tables of Solid Mahogany. Special 4.75

"Martha Washington" Work Tables. Special 10.75

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands with scoop shelves. Special 3.95

Beds & Bedding

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch posts, 2-inch square cross rods and one-inch filler rods. regularly 15.50 13.00

Special Hair Mattresses with roll edge; 47-pound weight. regularly 38.00 33.50

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts, square top rods; seven 1-inch filler rods. regularly 37.50 22.50

Layer Felt Mattresses with roll edge. regularly 14.50 12.00

James McCreery & Co.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

July Sale
"McCREERY QUALITY HOSIERY"

Special Purchases Make Possible These
Extraordinary Values

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, —fine gauge. Black or White, also fancy striped effects.
pr. **95c**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, —novel effects in various styles; also Richelieu ribbed styles in plain colors.
pr. **1.65**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery in plain Black, White and leading shades; extra reinforced.
pr. **1.35**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery, —superior quality. Plain Black, White and Colors; Black or White with hand-embroidered insteps or clox.
pr. **1.95**

Women's Light Weight Cotton Hosiery—full fashioned, Black or White, pair, **35c**—6 pairs **2.00**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century
For Best Values

Largest variety of new weaves and styles, and most complete color assortments in America, in stock at all seasons of the year.

Georgette Crepe	yd.	1.28 to 3.00
Crepe de Chine	yd.	1.28 to 3.00
Rajah Pongee Silks	yd.	1.25 to 3.50
Imperial Dress Satin	yd.	1.25 to 3.50
Natural Ecru Pongee Silk	yd.	75c to 3.00
Military Striped Taffetas	yd.	98c to 3.00
Plaid Taffetas and Satins	yd.	98c to 3.00
Washable Gingham Stripe Silks	yd.	98c

SPECIAL
25,000 Yards of
WHITE SUMMER DRESS SILKS

White Washable Japanese Habutai	yd.	48c to 1.95
White Washable Satin	yd.	85c to 2.50
White Shantung Pongee Silk	yd.	75c to 2.50
White Bridal Satin	yd.	1.25 to 3.00
White Crepe de Chine	yd.	1.28 to 3.00
White Georgette Crepe	yd.	1.15 to 2.50

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Discontinued Models—Greatly Reduced

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton, Shetland Weave and Worsted Sweaters in attractive colors. **4.75** formerly 5.90

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton Sweaters, in various colors, plain or trimmed with white. **6.90** formerly 7.90

Glove Silk, Fibre Silk, Jersey Cloth and Worsted Sweaters in a variety of colors. **8.90** formerly 10.90, 12.75 and 14.50

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Exceptional Offerings
"McCREERY LUGGAGE"

English Russet Cowhide Bags,—full cut, Oxford design; French edges with sewed corners; hand-sewed frames; solid brass mountings; set-in lock. Size 18 inches. **14.75** regularly 22.50

Week-End Cases made of Black Enameled Duck,—steel frames; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; extra catches; separate tray. 24, 26 and 28 inches. **5.95** regularly 7.50

Traveling Bags of Genuine Cowhide in Tan or Black; full cut; two pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. regularly 11.00 **7.95**

Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame; covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, ten hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag. **29.75** regularly 35.00

July Clearance
2,000 BOYS' WASH SUITS

Radical Reductions

Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

1.10.....formerly 1.45 and 1.95
1.85.....formerly 2.45 and 2.95
2.75.....formerly 3.45, 3.95, 4.75

The materials include Galatea, Repp, Imperial Chambray, Devonshire Cloth, Crepe, Silverbloom Cloth, Linen and Blue Palmer Cloth. The prettiest models are represented such as Junior Norfolk, plaited front and back; Russian Norfolk, Middy, Oliver Twist, and Military Trench. A wonderful variety of colors and color combinations; some suits are plain, others have fancy trimmings.

Every garment guaranteed absolutely fast color.

WOMEN'S GENUINE PONGEE & WOOL JERSEY SUITS

9.50

A special purchase of new Sport Suits in very smart models, attractively trimmed, in the season's newest colors.

Genuine Pongee Suits, in smart models, trimmed with contrasting colors.

Attractive Wool Jersey Suits, in very desirable models, suitable for slender figures; most popular colors.

TO CLOSE OUT:—A number of Fine Suits in Silks and other materials, greatly reduced for absolute clearance.

McCreery's
JULY WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Commencing Monday, July the 2d

50,000 Yards of
this season's most fashionable weaves and colors
will be offered at

18c to **65c** a yard

New Dress Ginghams
Novelty Striped Voile
Printed Floral Voiles
Sport Suitings
Madras Skirting
Kimono Crepe
Romper Suiting
Sport Stripe Skirting

ALSO

Plain White Gabardine, Voile, Pique, Swiss, Poplin, Organdie and Crepe.
yd. **18c** to **65c**

The Biggest Sale of the Season
1,500 WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS

1.75

This offering of an enormous purchase of all new Skirts affords an excellent opportunity to supply your Summer requirements at extremely low prices.

—smart styles
—novel pocket effects
—tailored and detachable belts
—button trimmed

Suitable for town or country, street or sport wear.

2.75

NOTE: All sizes from 24 to 36 inch waistbands in each group illustrated.

3.75

Khaki, Cotton Gabardine and Pique. **1.75**

Fine quality Cotton Gabardine, Pique, Velvet Corduroy. **2.75**

Linen, Cotton Gabardine, Fancy Stripe Pique and Khaki. **3.75**

Satin Stripe Poplin, Needle Cord, Fine Linen, Cotton Gabardine and Fancy Cords. **4.75**

4.75

Clearance Sale
ODD BLOUSES

A Collection of Attractive Models Taken from Regular Stock and Offered at Prices That Cannot Be Duplicated This Season

In many instances there are only one or two of a kind; all sizes represented in the sale, but not all sizes in each model, therefore early selections will be advantageous.

2.95 and **3.95**
formerly 5.00 to 8.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses in smart and attractive models. White or Flesh Color.

Georgette Crepe Blouses in effective models, in White, Flesh Color and Pastel shades.

GARDEN SMOCKS in Tan Japanese Cotton Crepe, with square neck; trimmed with blue linen bands; finished with pocket and belt. **2.95**

Extraordinary Clearance
WOMEN'S SMART COATS

Presenting an exceptional opportunity to purchase High Class Street and Semi-evening Coats

At Substantial Savings

67 Beautiful Silk Coats in most effective models and specially selected materials; taken from regular stock and offered at these very low prices:
25.00 **35.00** **45.00**
formerly 45.00 to 75.00

117 Afternoon, Street and Semi-evening Coats in models that have been popular this season and materials that are most desirable.
15.50 **19.50** **28.00**
formerly 32.00 to 45.00

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

A timely sale of Silk, Mohair and Jersey Bathing Suits in the newest and smartest models.

At Very Low Prices

150 Bathing Suits of Silk or Jersey, in new and attractive models, trimmed in various combination effects; excellent quality materials.
5.95, 6.95 and **8.95**

187 Mohair Suits—very smart models, attractively trimmed in combination effects; good quality fabric.
2.95 and **3.95**

Also a large variety of Caps, Shoes and Hats at moderate prices.

Decided Price Reductions
WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES

Every dress is an extraordinary value—embodying all the latest style features—made of Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Net and Serge—most fashionable colors. As there are only one or two of a style, early selections are advisable.
29.50
formerly up to 50.00

Early Showing
NEW EVENING DRESSES

A charming new model, developed in Silk Net over Cloth of Silver, with lace effectively arranged in waist. Attractive colors and Black. **27.50**

185 MISSES' SUITS

Decidedly Reduced for Absolute Clearance

Materials	Colors	Styles
Serge	Navy Blue	Plain Tailored
Gabardine	Black	Belted Effects
Tricotine	Gold	Sport Styles
Burella	Tan	Braid Bound
Homespun	Green	High Waisted
Gunniburl	Gray	Semi-fitted

An excellent opportunity is presented in this sale to purchase suits of high grade manufacture and good quality materials, in the season's smartest models, at a very low price. **16.75**
formerly 29.50 to 42.50

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Silk Glove Special

Women's 2-clasp Pure Silk Milanese Gloves in black and white with Paris point stitching and double finger tips.

An 85c. Value.

Monday **.55** Tuesday

A 2 Day

July Clearance Sale

Monday and Tuesday

Sports Silk Hose

For Women

A splendid stocking of heavy lustrous Pure Thread Silk, in smart black and white two-tone plaid effects, with cotton soles and tops.

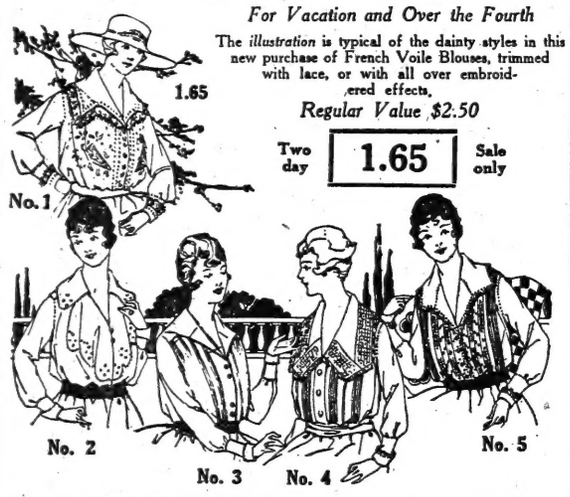
Actual Value $1.50 pair

Monday **.85** Tuesday

For Monday and Tuesday Only

500 Fresh Cool Blouses

For Vacation and Over the Fourth



The *illustration* is typical of the dainty styles in this new purchase of French Voile Blouses, trimmed with lace, or with all over embroidered effects.

Regular Value $2.50

Two day **1.65** Sale only

No. 2—GEORGETTE CREPE with embroidered Jabot. **5.00** *Value $6.00*

No. 3—HANDKERCHIEF LINEN in Tailleur models—all white. **3.00** *Value $3.95*

No. 4—CHIFFON VOILE in tucked model, with deep collar, lace trimmed. **2.50** *Value $3.50*

No. 5—CHIFFON VOILE, with embroidery and lace insertings. **2.50** *Value $3.50*

An Entirely New Purchase of

Men's Fine Summer Shirts

25 to 40% below present retail value

All Sizes—All Newest Patterns—All Colors

GROUP I.—**Pure Silk Shirts**—New weaves with fancy Jacquard stripes. Finest making throughout. **4.85**
Regular value $6.50

GROUP II.—**Mercerized Madras Shirts**—very fine light weight in staple and novelty patterns, with collars to match. **1.75**
Regular value $3.00

GROUP III.—**Mercerized and Madras Shirts**—fast colored stripes woven through—from the neatest pin stripe to extreme novelties. **1.45**
Regular value $2.00 & $2.50

GROUP IV.—**Japanese Cotton Crepe Shirts** — white and plain colors with separate collars to match—also neat fancy stripe. **1.95**
Regular value $3.00

10% Discount on

American Lingerie

Cool, dainty undergarments in fine Nainsook, Batiste or Cambric, including some styles in flesh color.

NIGHT GOWNS, 95c. to 7.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 95c. to 5.00
DRAWERS, 65c. to 3.00
CORSET COVERS, 50c. to 1.25
SKIRTS, 95c. to 12.50
} 10% Discount

Silk Lingerie

Exquisite effects in Crepe de Chine or washable Satin, combined with fine lace, Georgette or embroidered Batiste.

NIGHT GOWNS, 3.95 to 22.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 1.95 to 22.50
CHEMISES, 5.00 to 10.00
BLOOMERS and DRAWERS, 2.95 to 5.00
CAMISOLES, 1.00 to 5.00
COMBINATIONS, 3.95, 5.00
VESTS, 1.95
} 10% Discount

Silk Remnants

One to five yard lengths

In a large assortment of the season's most fashionable weaves for Day, Evening and Sports Apparel, also for trimmings.

Regularly $1.00 to $6.00 yard

To **.75 to 4.50** Close

Misses' and Small Women's

Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses

14 to 20 years and Small Women

(As illustrated) A smart frock of excellent quality Taffeta, combined with Georgette, front and collar embroidered in silk and handsome beaded effects; also other new Summer models in the collection.

At the Remarkable Price

Monday **16.50** Tuesday

Regular Retail Value $24.50

Misses' White Dresses

About ½ Price

Chiefly models in net or net and lace combined—not all sizes in each style, but a good selection—some slightly handled.

Formerly to $27.50 Reduced to **12.00**

The Balance of Misses' Khaki Suits

In regulation Army model, finely tailored.

Formerly $16.50 Now **14.50**

Women's Georgette Frocks.

(As illustrated) Long tunic of superior quality Georgette, with bands of Crepe de Chine and braided in Soutache; underskirt of Crepe de Chine; in Flesh, White, Navy, Beige and Black.

Regular Retail Value $32.50

Monday **24.50** Tuesday

Women's

Colored Silk Hose

Pure Thread Silk throughout, unusually lustrous—strongly re-inforced soles and tops.

Sizes 8½ to 10

Suede	Navy	Pearl
Silver	Champagne	New Blue
Fawn	Bronze	Beige
Gray	Nile	Pink
Peacock	Emerald	Reseda
Gold	Shadow Lawn	Hunter
Turquoise	Lavender	Sky
Rose	Flesh	Yellow
Smoke	Black	White

1.65

3 prs. for 4.80

Women's

Colored Silk Hose

Pure Thread Silk, excellent quality, desirable weight—Cotton tops and soles.

Smoke	Suede	Navy
Champagne	Ivory	Turquoise
French Blue	Sky	Flesh
Copen	Pink	Rose
Claret	Green	Yellow

Actual Value $1.50 pair

Specially **1.25** Priced

Women's

Lisle Combinations

Of excellent quality, fine ribbed, cool and ideal for Summer wear; all sizes, with tight knee.

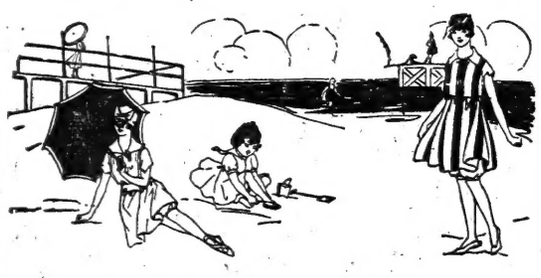
Value .95

Specially **.68** priced

6 for 4.00

Monday and Tuesday Specials In

Bathing Suits for Men and Women



Women's Merino Jersey Bathing Suits

Of superior quality in a one-piece model in black and colors, with fancy border and trimming; lacing in front.

Value $8.50

Monday **7.00** Tuesday

Men's All Wool Bathing Suits

Non-shrinkable—Fast Colors—Made of steam shrunk, hard twisted yarns that shed the water and wear well. All desirable styles.

Value $5.00

3.95

Continuing the Clearance of

Fashionable Summer Silks

Georgette Crepe

40-inch; superior quality

Ivory	Alice
Pink	Navy
Olive	Copenhagen
Brown	Heliotrope
Black	Orchid
Turquoise	Gold
Myrtle	Mulberry
Taupe	Pearl

Actual Value $2.00

Monday and Tuesday only

Specially **1.65** priced

Imported Taffeta

40-inch; of superior grade

Navy	Ciel
Black	Wistaria
Rose	Helio
Ivory	Taupe
Brown	Copenhagen
Gray	Green
Belgian	Tan
	Mais

Actual Value $2.50 yard

Monday and Tuesday only

Specially **1.68** priced

Black Silks at Important Reductions

BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE—Very rich and lustrous in effect. Pebble back finish; 40 inches wide. **2.25**
In regular stock at $3.00 yard

BLACK RADIUM—All silk, light and cool, for Summer wear; 43 inches wide. **2.00**
In regular stock at $2.50 yard

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—A heavy, durable quality for handsome frocks; 40 inches wide. **2.25**
In regular stock at $2.50 yard

BLACK DRESS SATIN—A beautiful quality—Imperial finish and pure dye; 36 inches wide. **2.25**
In regular stock at $2.75 yard

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

VACATION AND TRAVEL OUTFITS

including

every essential of the Summer costume for Women Misses and Juniors

Sports Garments for Men, Youths and Boys

Suit Cases, Travel Bags and Kodaks

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

(all soft-cuff models)

will take place on the First Floor, to-morrow and Tuesday

and will offer unsurpassed values in

SIX HUNDRED DOZEN NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

(a special purchase consummated under unusually advantageous conditions) exceptionally priced at

$1.65, $2.25 & $2.85 each

and

FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN NEGLIGEE SHIRTS at $1.10 each

All of the materials used in the making of these Shirts are striped shirtings of Spring, 1917.

A Special Reduction Sale of Silk Lengths

commencing to-morrow (Monday)

will offer 20,000 Yards of Choice Dress Silks, cut in Lengths suitable for all purposes and reduced to

55c., 65c., 90c., $1.15 & 1.45 per yard

Included will be

Black Silks	White Silks
Sports Silks	Novelty Silks

and Printed Chiffons

Inexpensive Summer Frocks

DAINTY AND COOL

suitable for either town or country wear, are extensively featured in the Department for Women's Cotton Dresses, on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section).

A number of pretty styles, the sizes of which are incomplete, are obtainable at the remarkably low prices of

$3.50, 5.00, 6.90, 9.75, 10.50, 12.50, $15.00, 16.50 & 18.50

Also SEPARATE COTTON SKIRTS for sports and general wear, at $2.90 & 4.25

A Clearance Sale of Semi-made Serge Skirts

(fine twill; plaited or plain tailored) marked at radically reduced prices because of incomplete sizes,

will take place to-morrow (Monday)

It will comprise

Semi-made Skirts in navy blue or in blue-and-green plaid . . . . . at $3.50

Semi-made Skirts in navy blue, ivory white, black-and-white check or a variety of plaids, at $4.50

These Semi-made Skirts are admirably adapted for country, shore or mountain wear, and will form an attractive and useful addition to the vacation outfit. Very little work is needed to finish them.

(Wool Dress Goods Dep't, First Floor)

For the Summer Out-of-doors

All-wool Jersey Sports Suits

at $16.75

are an attractive and paying investment.

Featuring the wanted sports colors, these Suits are of decidedly superior quality.

(Women's Sports Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL **Thirty-fifth Street**

FEDERAL AGENT ENDS UTAH COPPER STRIKE

Conciliator Settles Trouble at Tulle and Takes Up Butte, Mon., Situation.

GERMAN INFLUENCE FELT

Companies Determined Not to Recognize Bands Believed to be Supported by I. W. W.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor was notified today by John McBride, one of the Federal Government's conciliators, who was sent to the scene of the strike at the request of the Governor of Utah, that the smelters' strike at Tulle, Utah, had been settled. Mr. McBride has now gone to Butte, Mon., where, with William H. Rodgers, he is endeavoring to effect a settlement of the miners' strike at that place.

The lace workers' strike at Paterson, N. J., affecting about 350 employes, has been settled by an increased scale of wages for the workers, according to a telegram to the Department of Labor today.

The department has been notified of a strike of 225 retail clerks at Memphis, Tenn., and has sent Charles Bendheim to Memphis to represent the Government in attempting to effect a settlement.

Reports that the copper mine strikes were being engineered by I. W. W. agitators working in German interests were supported in advices received yesterday from their Butte, Mon., correspondent by Charles A. Stoneham & Co. of 41 Broad Street. The Stoneham informant is a man who is thoroughly in touch with the mining situation in the West. In a dispatch yesterday the Butte correspondent wrote this:

"Evidence has been steadily accumulating that the Industrial Workers of the World, under the direction of W. D. Hayward, who at one time was a power in the Western Federation of Miners, are the moving spirits in the new metal mine workers' organization in Butte. The companies are determined that under no consideration will they recognize this band. The leaders in the movement in Butte are the same men who started the revolution against the old Butte Miners' Union, and succeeded in breaking that up. They are known in this community for their radical views of the most violent socialistic type.

Seeking German Sources.

"Government officers connected with the Secret Service Department are working on the clue that the present Butte strike is being engineered from German sources and financed by German money. It is known that the strike leaders have plenty of money. Where it comes from has not been proved yet."

The strike has reduced the country's output of copper by 25 per cent. The great Butte mining camps are seriously affected. The Anaconda copper mines, those of the North Butte and East Butte Mining Companies, and the Butte and Superior mines are 60 per cent. idle. The total reduction of production because of the strikes, which is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds a month, threatens the plans of the Government in procuring a large amount of copper for manufacture of munitions of war.

The Stoneham correspondent said that the agitators took advantage of the feeling engendered by the Granite Mountain fire, which caused a loss of 121 lives and engineered the strike.

"Taking advantage of the feeling, organizers for the I. W. W. and sympathizers with the German cause," he wrote, "have sought further to complicate the situation and paralyze the copper and zinc industry of Butte. To carry out their plans they started a new union. Tom Campbell, who was expelled from the Western Federation of Miners some years ago, returned to Butte from Arizona to take charge of the organization of this union."

The correspondent told how the strike had been called at a meeting without the presentation of grievances to the companies.

"Without waiting for their committees to meet," he wrote, "the leaders put through a resolution to strike at all the Butte mines at once. No list of grievances or no demands of any sort had been prepared or presented to the managements of the various mines.

"In selecting a Grievance Committee a significant incident took place. A motion to appoint a Committee of Ten was adopted and it was decided to select one man from each nationality represented in the Butte mines. An Irishman was named first, then a Finlander. 'There is a German over there who would make a fine man on the committee,' shouted one of the Irishmen. This remark was greeted with tremendous applause, which was meant to show the sympathy of the men in the meeting for the German side in the great war. The German was named.

Butte Miners Suspicious.

"The Cornish, Welsh, and Serbian miners, together with the loyal Americans, form over 50 per cent. of the miners employed in Butte, and these men have consistently refused to have anything to do with what they regard as an effort engineered by German sympathizers to stop the mining of copper and zinc.

"In Butte there is an organization composed of radical Irish, called the Pearce-Connolly Club. It has a membership of some 800, and those men have been attempting to keep the youngsters of Butte from registering for conscription, and in other ways have shown their sympathy for Germany and their hostility to the United States. These were the men largely instrumental in the so-called union. They managed to secure the active cooperation of the Finns by misrepresentation and by circulating a story to the effect that all Finlanders were to be drafted into the army and sent to Europe to fight.

"There is no possibility of the companies giving the new union recognition. The principal reason for this is the known fact that the men in control are of the most radical anarchistic type, and back of it is the intention of closing the mines in the interest of Germany. The companies have issued a statement making their position on this plain. They are now going ahead attempting to secure absolute protection for their men, and they hope within two weeks to have all the miners needed to operate every mine to its capacity."

A

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Packard Motor Car Company of New York

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Extraordinary Sale

2,000 Semi-made Skirts

of French Cotton Eponge

in the most desirable colors, also white.

$1.85

All Sizes and Lengths.

Ground Floor.

Corsets—Reduced

To Much Below the Usual

To meet the Summer demand for inexpensive but correctly fashioned Corsets—these timely offerings:

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

$2.50 Model **$1.45**

Striped coutil; low bust, medium skirt. Lightly boned.

$5.00 Model **$2.95**

Pink broche, daintily lace trimmed model, medium bust and length; for average and well developed figures.

Second Floor.

Pre-inventory Clearance Sale

Morning Dresses

$2.95 to $5.95

Formerly $3.95 to $10.75

Ginghams, Voiles, Linens, Tissues, Crash, Sport Striped & Novelty Cottons.

A great variety of models; size and color ranges incomplete, but excellent choosing in the assortment.

New Morning and Porch Dresses

Specially Priced.....**$1.45, $1.95** and **$2.75**

Clearance Sale of Smocks

Extraordinary Values at

$2.50, $2.95 and **$3.95**

Colored Trouville Cloth, Basket Weaves and Linens, in smart models for garden and Sport wear.

Second Floor.

3,500 Pairs of Women's

Pure Silk Gloves

Closing Out at

55c

Two clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, double finger tipped. In white, black, navy, tan and pongee shades. Not all sizes in each color, but all sizes in the assortment.

No Mail or Telephone Orders. None C. O. D.

Ground Floor.

An Important Sale

1,000 Midsummer Blouses

Cool, Dainty Washable Fabrics—Models Purchased Especially for This Occasion—and Providing at These Prices Exceptional Values.

White Tub Silk Tailored Blouses
$2.95 & $3.95

White Washable Net Blouses
$2.95

Striped Tub Silk Tailored Blouses
$1.95

Lace Trimmed Voile and Batiste Blouses
$2.95

White Batiste and Voile Blouses, 98c, $1.65 and $1.95

Ground Floor.

Clearance of Lingerie Blouses

$1.95 to $6.95

Formerly $3.95 to $12.75

Third Floor.

An Exceptional Sale

Women's Summer Dresses

Several Especially Purchased Collections Assembled for This Event and Offered at Prices That Make These the Most

Extraordinary Values of the Season at

$5.95, $6.95, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50 & $14.50

Dresses of Sheer Novelty Voiles
Dresses of Fashionable Ginghams
Dresses of Colored Linens, also
Dresses of White Voiles and Novelty Cottons.

Models are the latest and most fashionable, ranging from the new Shirtwaist Dresses to the daintiest Summer Afternoon Frocks. Scores of styles from which to select.

Third Floor.

July Clearance Sale

Women's Fine Footwear

Beginning Monday, this important Annual event affords unusual economies. The season's smartest novelties are especially featured at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Pumps and Colonials in White, Patent and Dull Leathers. Formerly $7.00 **$5.50**

562 Pairs

Colored Low Shoes

Formerly $5.50 and $6.50

$2.95

(Sizes Incomplete)

Pumps and Colonials in Colored Kidskin Formerly $8.00 **$4.85**

1000 Pairs Cut Steel Buckles

Formerly $5.00.....**$2.50** | Formerly $8.00.....**$4.00**

Second Floor.

Value Remarkable

Smart New Sweaters

of Wool or Fibre Silk

$4.85

Light weight Wool Sweaters in rose, emerald, gold, Copenhagen, corn and white. Coat models with sailor collars, sashes or belts.

The fibre Silk Sweaters in all Sport colors.

Shetland Wool Sweaters

At the Special Price

$5.50

Extremely effective model with deep sailor collar and sash. In choice shades of Nile, rose, lavender, Copenhagen and white.

Third Floor.

Satin Bathing Suits

Exceptional Values at

$5.95

Two new and decidedly effective models—in heavy black Satin. Pipings and trimmings of contrasting color emphasize the smart lines of these semi-Princess and waist-line Suits

One-Piece Jersey Suits

Heavy quality knit Suits, in black or navy, bordered with gay Roman stripes in fibre Silk. Special **$6.95**

Taffeta, Satin and Mohair Suits

Complete assortment of smart new models.

$3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95 to **$39.50**

Third Floor.

A New Showing

Midsummer Hats

A Notably Charming Collection of Latest Millinery creations, featuring smart models in—

The Fashionable White, Pink and Purple Satin, Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Hats,

also, Hats in sand, navy and black, effectively trimmed with ribbons, braid, burnt hackle bands.

The Display includes Felt and Velour Hats in all Sport Colors.

Exceptional Values at

$6.50 to $10.95

These Hats are all new and made especially for this showing

Fourth Floor.

1,500 Rompers

Worth 85c to $1.95

On Sale Tomorrow, Monday, at

45c to 95c

Chambray, Gingham and Striped Galatea. Several models for children of 6 months to 5 years.

Ground Floor.

Seasonable Silks

At Less Than Current Prices

Tub Silks In desirable styles and colors; 32 inches wide.....Special, yard	98c	***Black Liberty Habutai*** A beautiful fabric for Summer Gowns Usual price $2.00 yard	$1.25
Black Taffeta Dress Silks 36 inches wide.....Special, yard	$1.50	***Navy Blue Chiffon Taffetas*** Regular $2.00 quality.....yard	$1.58
Fancy White Crepes For Waists and Summer Gowns Yard	$1.50	***Soft Black Taffetas*** 40 inches wide.....yard	$1.58

Ground Floor.

Women's Coats and Suits

At Very Special Prices

Linene Dust Coats $4.95
Full length belted models; in natural color.

Palm Beach Coats $12.50
Full length flaring model; natural color or grey.

White Tub Skirts—Reduced
$1.95, $2.95, $3.95 & $5.00

New Tweed Coats $19.50
Light weight grey or tan tweeds.

Tweed Touring Coats.....$10.75
Belted, flaring models.

100 Summer Suits
Colored Ramie Linen and Cotton Eponge.
$12.50

Third Floor.

Clearance Sale

Summer Rugs

Summer Rugs of every description—Braided Oval Rush Rugs—Oval Braided Cretonne Rugs—Fibre Rugs and Rag Rugs.

Japanese Oval Braided Tea Room Rugs

Size	Were	Now
3x 6 feet	$4.75	$3.75
8x10 feet	$22.75	$14.75
9x12 feet	$29.50	$19.50

Japanese Oval Cretonne Braided Rugs

Size	Were	Now
3x 6 feet	$7.50	$5.50
4x 7 feet	$14.50	$10.50
6x 9 feet	$19.50	$14.50
8x10 feet	$29.50	$22.50
9x12 feet	$39.50	$29.50

Fifth Floor.

Clearance of All

Summer Furniture

33⅓ to 50% Off

The collection includes Willow, Reed, Fibre, Chinese Sea Grass, Canton Peel, Old Hickory and Cretonne Covered Upholstered Furniture, in Suites and Odd Pieces—Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Lamps, Chaises Longues and Novelty Furniture.

Sixth Floor.

38 Sample Bed Spreads

At Half Price to Close

Embroidered on fine sheer lawn, and heavy linen sheeting.

Formerly $13.50 to $45.00. **$6.75 to $22.50**

Second Floor.

July Sale

Household Linens

Presenting an unusual opportunity to secure Summer Furnishings at reduced prices.

Table Cloths

Size	Were	Now
2x2 yds.	$4.50	$3.50
2x2½ yds.	$5.65	$4.50
2x3 yds.	$6.75	$5.75

Napkins to Match (dinner size)
Reduced from $6.75 doz. to.....**$5.65**

Breakfast Table Cloths
Pure linen; hemmed, ready for use. Reduced from $3.00 to.....**$2.65**

Huckaback Towels
Reduced from $2.75 doz. to.....**$1.95**
Reduced from $3.50 doz. to.....**$2.75**

Linen Sheets
Reduced from $12 pair to.....**$9.75**

Pillow Cases
Reduced from $2.25 pair to.....**$1.95**

Madeira, Hand Embroidered 13 pc. Luncheon Sets
Reduced from $5.50 to **$3.75**

Second Floor.

ASKS CONCRETE DATA ON TRANSFER PLEA

Service Board Calls for Actual Value of Third Avenue Railroad Property.

OPERATING COSTS WANTED

Commission Wants to Know in What Details Additional Charge of 2 Cents Is Justified.

The Public Service Commission has asked the Third Avenue Railway Company to submit concrete data on important matters before the close of the hearings on the application for permission to charge 2 cents for first transfers. One of the important details is the actual value of the physical property of the company at the present time.

A detailed statement is asked of any inventory or appraisal of the property which the company proposes to submit. Another question asked by the commission is this: "Has the system or any company thereunder any evidence which it desires to present as to the value of its properties other than the valuations annually reported under oath to the State Tax Commission and reproduced in its reports to the Public Service Commission?"

The commission has asked also detailed statements from the company's books showing the experience and results in instances where certain of the constituent companies undertook to charge more than a single fare for trips involving transfers. What the commission seeks to discover is whether the company considers that there is less profit in a five-cent fare when the passenger rides half a mile on the fare and another half mile on the transfer than if the passenger should ride a mile without transferring.

What the Commission Wants to Know.

Information is also desired by the commission concerning the results of any attempt by the company to increase its rate of fare. The requests are phrased in this way by William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, under the general heading of "Concrete data desired":

"Any available data as to the average length of ride by passengers who use transfers and by those who do not use transfers.

"Detailed statements from the petitioners' books showing the experience and results in instances where certain of the constituent companies of the Third Avenue Railway system undertook to charge more than a single fare for trips involving transfers. For example, what were the results of this plan as to the Westchester Electric and the Yonkers companies? What were the details of the financial results brought about by the Belt Line Railway Corporation, (formerly the Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company) when it tried the experiment of charging more than a single fare for trips involving transfers?

"Any concrete evidence showing—if it be the fact—that additional operating costs or other factors warrant charging 2 cents to a surface railroad passenger who makes an "L"-shaped trip of, for example, a mile, under routing conditions which require him to change to another car at the intersection point, but only 5 cents to a passenger who rides a mile or more over an "L"-shaped route where no change of cars is required, or a mile or more in the same general direction without change of cars.

"In other words, what proof is there for presentation showing warrant for an additional charge to the passenger whose trip is in such a direction or directions that under the routing conditions he can reach his destination only by a change of cars and so by obtaining a transfer? When all factors are considered, can it be shown to cost more to carry such a passenger? If so, by what items of additional cost?

The Question of Revenue.

"Any concrete evidence which the petitioners have for presentation, in order to show that authorization of a charge for transfers in excess of the statutory fare would actually increase the gross or net revenues of the system and each of its constituent companies. For example, if increase of net revenue is the objective sought, would not this more adequately and advantageously be secured if no change were made in abrogation of existing privileges or increase of existing statutory fares, but transfer privileges on crosstown lines were accorded to passengers on subway and elevated lines on payment of two cents? What have been the financial results of the three-cent transfer accorded to New York City Interborough passengers from rapid transit lines?"

Other information desired by the commission is the annual cost of the accounting and auditing departments of the company, and how much of the amount is applicable "to the preparation of financial reports to the Public Service Commission."

HONOR CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Founder of Little Mothers' Aid Remembered with a Tablet.

A memorial tablet to Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, who founded the Little Mothers' Aid Association twenty-seven years ago, was unveiled in the Happy Day House, headquarters of the association, 236 Second Avenue, yesterday morning. Mrs. Johnston was the first President of the association and its Honorary President until her death on May 2 last.

The work was begun through Mrs. Johnston's interest in the little girls she saw bear her own home caring for baby brothers and sisters. There were ten little mothers, all under 12, whom she took first for an outing in Pelham Bay Park to bathe in the Sound and play on the grass. The unveiling of the tablet was informal, with short addresses by Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the association, and friends of Mrs. Johnston. The actual unveiling was done by a granddaughter, Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston Bangs.

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New Lunch Room — Baseball
Band Stand — Water Slide

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Saturdays.....50c
Week Days.....25c

Admission to Beach:
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Week Days.....10c

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THE IDAHO LAUNCHED UNDER HEAVY GUARD

Public Excluded as Precaution Against Plots and Spies When Battleship Takes the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 30.—The superdreadnought Idaho was launched from the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard this morning. The launching was in every way a success, but was surrounded with the greatest precautions against enemy conspiracies or the presence of spies. For the first time in the history of the yard the public was not admitted to a launching. Only the sponsors and a few newspaper men having passes signed by the Vice President of the company were permitted to enter the yard. Armed guards were at the entrances, and a detail of sailors from the Philadelphia Navy Yard were lined up on the launching platform.

Henrietta Amelia Simons, granddaughter of Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho, smashed the bottle of champagne against the steel prow, while at the same time Miss Monroe Dever broke against the side of the ship a bottle containing water from Snake River, Idaho. The red, white, and blue ribbons of the champagne bottle stuck to the prow, floating gaily in the smoke arising from the ways until the ship made her bow in the Delaware. A collision with a tug towing three empty barges up the river was narrowly averted, the tug swinging the barges around just in time to escape fouling the Idaho.

Governor Alexander was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. William Simons; Colonel Louis Doplin of his staff, Attorney General T. A. Walker, and several personal friends. Secretary Daniels wired at the last moment that he could not be present, and the Navy Department was represented by Captain C. H. Dickens, chaplain from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Idaho is the heaviest vessel ever built at the Camden yard, and is 70 per cent. completed. Her keel was laid Jan. 19, 1915, and she will be completed in six months. She is a sister ship to the Mississippi, recently launched at Newport News, and the New Mexico, built at the New York Navy Yard. Her length is 624 feet; breadth, 97 feet 4½ inches; displacement, 32,000 tons, and mean draught, 30 feet. Her armament consists of twelve 14-inch guns, twenty-two 5-inch, four 3-pounders, four anti-aircraft guns, and two torpedo tubes. She will be manned by fifty-six officers and 1,141 men.

WARNS NAVY OFFENDERS.

Daniels Says They Are Liable to Severer Punishment in Wartime.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A general order issued by Secretary Daniels relating to naval courts-martial declares that in times of war a higher degree of criminality attaches to offenses committed by persons in the United States Navy service than in peace times, and that "in lieu of the limitations of punishments fixed by the President, which may not be exceeded in time of peace, the only limitations are those prescribed by the articles for the government of the United States Navy."

In order that records of general court-martial cases of those who commit offenses during the period of war may clearly show why the more severe penalty attaches, the order directs that hereafter the specifications of the charges preferred against such offenders contain "the particular averment that the United States was then in a state of war."

"The inclusion of such an averment in a specification," says the order, "is not intended to imply that it is contemplated that general courts-martial will therefor adudge sentences in excess of the peace limitation, except in cases where the circumstances attending the commission of the offense, including the time and place thereof, were such as, in the opinion of the court, require a greater penalty in view of the war conditions actually prevailing."

SOCIALIST PAPER HELD UP.

St. Louis Postmaster Refuses to Distribute National Party's Organ.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The issue of June 19 of The American Socialist, organ of the National Socialist Party, has been held up here since that date, editors of the paper were informed at the Post Office today. It was said that for three weeks the Postmaster at St. Louis has been declining to distribute the paper.

Objection to the present issue is said to have been based on an advertisement of a Socialist pamphlet entitled "The Price We Pay," and in general to the tone of the paper in opposing the war and the draft.

RADICALS CAMPAIGN FOR 'NO INDEMNITY'

Peace Agitation Along Lines Said to Have the Approval of Germany.

PLANS OF PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Also Seek Volunteers to Oppose Conscription—Expensive Offices Maintained Here.

The so-called People's Council of America, which has been formed for the announced purpose of agitating for a peace in America along lines said to have the approval of the German Government, began its campaign on the east side last night, when a meeting was held in the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, to enlist the aid of the United Hebrew Trades Union, the Workmen's Circle, and other radical organizations in the propaganda of the People's Council.

The meeting in Stuyvesant Casino was termed the First Conference for the Maintenance of Workers' Rights and Standards, and, according to one of those in attendance, the 600 delegates present represented 300,000 working men and women. Algernon Lee, the Socialist, who could not obtain a State Department pass to attend the Stockholm Peace Conference, and Professor Lindley M. Keasbey of the University of Texas, were present as the representatives of the People's Council of America. Mr. Lee argued that the time had come for the working masses to organize "to make the United States safe for democracy," while Professor Keasbey said he was there to urge "the mobilization of the democracy of the United States."

Professor Keasbey in the course of a conversation with a reporter was informed that ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans in this country were of the opinion that the so-called People's Council was working for a German brand of peace. He denied this was true and asserted that the Council had a following much greater than anybody not in the Council supposed.

"Would you favor a peace which would leave Belgium as she is without reperation for the wrong done her, and which would keep Alsace-Lorraine German?" Professor Keasbey was asked.

"I cannot argue with you," he replied, "but I will say tha I think this talk about' France and Belgium is "piffle.'"

One of the speakers who talked in Yiddish denounced Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and no single utterance received so much applause as did that one. He also prophesied a general strike in Canada if that country adopted conscription, which was a remark that also was approved by those present.

The reason for the Gompers denunciation was the remark made on Friday night by Mr. Gompers when he referred to last night's gathering as a "movement to create discontent—not the right sort of discontent, but discontent through misrepresentation and vilification. It is a movement to organize a 'workers' movement fashioned after the Russan revolution.

That organized labor in the United States will refuse to become entangled in the so-called People's Council movement was the staetment made last night by one of the best known labor officials in the United States. The American Federation of Labor, he said, would have nothing to do with the organization, and if necessary would throw its full strength into the field to oppose what he termed the un-American activities of the organization.

"Is the People's Council a German affair?" this man was asked.

"I don't know whether it has German backing or not," he replied, "but I do know that Germany must be deeply grateful to them for the work they are doing to further German-made peace in the world."

At last night's meeting in Stuyvesant Casino, those present voted to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of joining the People's Council. It was said that it was certain the report would favor such action.

The Council is now busy every day spreading its propaganda, which calls for a peace through the United States with no annexations and no indemnities. The organization also announces that it has started a campaign against the conscription law, and that it seeks to create in this country a committee of some sort which shall be patterned after the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee in Russia.

Government agents are following the activities of the persons connected with the propaganda, and it is admitted that the organization appears to have more strength and greater financial backing than any of the other anti-administration organizations formed in America since war was declared on Germany. The organizing committee employs a large force of secretaries and stenographers in offices at 70 Fifth Avenue.

The committee says among the recruits who have joined the propaganda for a "no annexation, no indemnity" peace, and a Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee for America, are Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois, Miss Laura Hughes, a daughter of General Sir Sam Hughes, the former Canadian Minister of Militia; Professor James McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, father of Owen Cattell, who was convicted a week ago for being in a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States; L. Hollingsworth Wood, the Rev. Dr. Paul Jones, Episcopal Bishop of Utah; Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania, and Harry Weinberger, a lawyer, who was one of the principal speakers at the anarchist anti-conscription meeting held recently in the Harlem River Casino.

Concerning the acquisition of Miss Hughes, it is stated she will agitate for the Council in Canada, but that she will be in Chicago next Saturday, when she will be one of the principals at a convention to be held in that city for the purpose of accelerating the propaganda in the Middle West. Miss Hughes is quoted in one of the press pamphlets issued by the New York committee as saying that she is certain "that it will not be long until Canada has a great labor party powerful enough to stand for liberty in every part of the world."

"We in Canada," she is quoted as having said, "have been much maligned. We know what it is to be called traitor. We have a right to say what we will fight for, how long we will fight, and when we will stop. That isn't treason, for you can't commit treason against yourself and the people are the source of power."

At another meeting, which has been arranged for San Francisco, it is announced that ex-Senator John D. Works of that State will try to prove that the President did not favor war in order to safeguard democracy the world over. Besides Mason and Miss Hughes, others scheduled to speak at the Chicago agitation are Morris Hillquit, the New York Socialist, and James H. Maurer, the Pennsylvania labor leader.

O'CONNOR OFF TO CAPITAL.

With Fellow-Irish Envoy He Expects to See President.

T. P. O'Connor and George Hazleton, the Irish Nationalist leaders now in this country for the purpose of exchanging views with Irish-American leaders regarding the coming Irish convention, left here this afternoon for Washington, where they hope to have an interview with President Wilson and put before him their side of the Irish question.

Mr. O'Connor before leaving reviewed the results of his first week in this country, and found them, he said, "joyous." During the week, he remarked, he had written many newspaper articles, had seen several hundred people, and had been compelled to decline scores of invitations to speak before Irish-American gatherings in all parts of the country.

"I want, also," he said, "to thank all the New York newspapers for their cordial and helpful attitude toward us and our errand. They have been very generous to us, and I have tried to show my appreciation by giving up all the time they asked to the New York reporters. It is owing to them in no small measure that our mission has been so successful, and that public sentiment here toward us and toward the Irish Convention has been so favorable."

FIT WOMEN FOR WAR WORK.

Columbia Opens Courses in Banking and Even Corporation Finance.

The important place which women are expected to take in business as a result of the war draft upon men is recognized by Columbia's Summer session and extension department. The usual courses in teaching and practical arts have been elaborated, but the most important change is in the courses offered to women for the first time in banking, higher economics, advanced secretarial work, and even corporation finance. The Summer session will open on July 9 and will continue until Friday, Aug. 17.

The great stress in both of these departments will be upon equipping women to take the place of men whenever and wherever required.

DORSEY BECOMES GOVERNOR

Prosecutor of Frank Inaugurated, Succeeding Nat E. Harris.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30.—Hugh M. Dorsey was inaugurated today as Governor of Georgia, succeeding Nat E. Harris.

In his inaugural address Governor Dorsey recommended that the Legislature create a State Council of National Defense to aid the Federal body, pleaded for new taxation for schools and better schools for negroes, mentioning the fact that approximately 50,000 negroes recently had left Georgia for the North and East.

Mr. Dorsey attracted nation-wide attention as the prosecutor of Leo M. Frank.

"I am Guided by the Lamp of Experience"

P Henry

(Patrick Henry)

IN developing the Firestone Super-size Cord Tire only the facts of road performance dictated manufacturing policy. Perhaps the relentless Firestone road tests are responsible for the marked differences between Firestone Cord Tires and others. Super-size, that is, greater girth and larger air column, is one of these differences. A special arrangement of the cords is another. The Firestone tread compound is another. All of these have been definitely tested and proved by experience, road experience.

Firestone

Your preference for Firestone Super-size Cord construction can come only as a result of your experience with them. But you'll find that just a short test is necessary to convince you of their greater resilience, speed and gasoline economy. Conviction regarding Most Miles per Dollar will follow later.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO., INC.

Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. — 84 Bank St. Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Very Exceptional Values Monday, in a Sale of Women's Summer Dresses, Suits and Skirts

At the following exceedingly low prices:

Dresses, at $5.00, 7.50 and 9.75
Of voiles, tissues, linens, ratines and crepes.

Dresses, $12.50, 15.00 and 19.75
Made of embroidered cotton voiles and nets

Dresses, $14.50, 19.75 and 29.50
Crepe de Chine, taffeta and Georgette crepe.

Suits, $13.50, 19.75 and 29.50
Made of linen, khaki, ratine and ginghams.

Washable Skirts, at $1.50, 2.95, 3.95 and 5.00
Of Bedford cord, pique, corduroy, khaki, linen and gabardines, in white or novelty effects.

Women's Summer Blouses

Providing decided price inducements.

Unusually fine quality Voile Blouses, embroidered and lace trimmed; extremely good value — $1.50

Very New Blouse Styles in Japanese Silk, French Voiles and Tailored Handkerchief Linens; very superior materials, ...at — $2.95

Smart Dressy Blouses, of Georgette Crepe, French Voiles and Crepe de Chine, excellent materials and workmanship, ...at — $3.85

Women's Trimmed Sport Hats

At very substantial savings

Rough Straw Sailors, former price $1.35, at 75c

Natural Leghorns, white & colored trimmings at $1.95

Wenchows, in all colors, at $1.25

Fancy Milans and White Hinokis, at $2.95

Excellent Corset Values

Will be offered on the Second Floor.

Stern Brothers' Special Corsets
Made of white mercerized broche, low top, and medium length,
Sizes 20 to 28

Stern Brothers' 'Alpha' Corsets
Made of white and pink broche; topless; lightly boned,
Sizes 22 to 26

At $2.65

These are worth while economies.

Table Cloths and Napkins

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Heavy Irish All Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, each — $3.75
Size 2 x 2½ yards; no matching napkins.
Regularly $5.00 each

Dinner Size Napkins, - at $5.50 a doz.
Heavy All Linen Satin Damask; 25x25 inches,
Regularly $7.50 a dozen

Sharp Reductions have been made on our remaining stock of Reed, Rattan and Willow Furniture

New effects in design and color treatment in Suites and Separate Pieces, selected for this season's selling, including

Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Ferneries, Magazine Stands, Tables, Tabourets, Footrests Bird Cages, Chaises Longues, Swings, Desks, Settees, Tea Wagons, Baskets, etc.

This sale will be held on the Fifth Floor

Women's Daytime Coats

Of Burella cloth, tricotines, serges and coverts; new collars and pockets; desirable colors; special at $16.50

Women's Mohair Coats
For motor wear, of fine quality mohair, in fashionable colors and with large pockets, at $15.00

Women's Dust Coats
Smart models, made of linon, Palm Beach, also khaki; with new collar and large pockets, at $3.95 to 9.75

Girls' Smart Dresses

Non-crushable linen, pongee or taffeta; some embroidered, others effectively trimmed; to be closed out at $7.50 and 9.75

Girls' Summer Dresses
Made of voiles attractively trimmed; Empire and waistline models, suitable for beach or town wear, at $2.95 and 3.75

Sport Smocks
Made of Trouville or "Wonder-lin" cloth, many elaborately hand-smocked; desirable colors, at $2.95 and 3.75

Vacation Specials for Monday and Tuesday:

Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets
Also Organdie Vestees, hand-embroidered with net ruffle, in French blue, biscuit, rose and white,
Unusual value at 89c

Children's Shetland Sweaters
In rose, white and maize; sizes ranging from 2 to 5 years,
Special at $1.85

Women's Silk Stockings
Medium weight; serviceable lisle soles and tops; in champagne, cocoa, Russia calf, chestnut and grey; reg. $1.10,
Very special at 95c

Women's Underbodices
Made of Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin, in pink and white,
Special at 89c

Pink Batiste Night Gowns
Tailored and lace-trimmed models,
Special at 98c

Women's Handkerchiefs
A new importation of French Linen Handkerchiefs, in a large variety of styles and colors, at 50c each *Per doz. $5.50*

500 MORE OFFICERS FOR RESERVE CORPS

...ers of Newly Commissioned ...en Are Ordered to Report at Governors Island.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER IN LIST

...ember of Rockefeller Institute Is Made a Major in the Medical Department.

Army orders published yesterday included the names of more than 500 new officers of the Reserve Corps, U. S. A., of whom 300 report to the Eastern Department headquarters on Governors Island. Among the ne wmedical Majors from New York City is Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute. The Governors Island list, with the date of the commissions, follows:

JUNE 13—Allen E. Foster, 1st Lt., Cav., New York; Frank H. Fay, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; R. S. Hamilton, Major, Q. M., Washington; Joseph H. Galliher, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Duncan Hannegan, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Herbert W. Ferris, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; Edwin R. Hodge, Capt., Inf., Washington; W. C. Hollopter, Capt., Inf., Philadelphia, Penn.; Frederick A. Stuart, Capt., Med., Jamesville, N. Y.; Max Osborn, Capt., Med., New York; William A. Fisher, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; John Prudelte, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; F. J. Sheridan, Capt., Med., Staten Island; C. H. Slocombe, 1st Lt., Med., Trenton; Emanuel L. Freund, 1st Lt., Med., Albany; F. P. Hammon, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Francis E. Pilat, 1st Lt., Med., New York; John E. Rhoads, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Erwin F. Bergey, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; William E. Grove, 1st Lt., Med., Johnstown; Charles L. Fulmer, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Andrew Flanagan, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Asa L. Hickok, 1st Lt., Med., Hoppen; C. F. Howland, 1st Lt., Med., New York.

JUNE 15—James H. O'Reilly, 1st Lt., Inf., Fore Slocum; L. B. Nottingham, Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., Richmond; William Eastman, 1st Lt., Inf., Roslyn, N. Y.; A. E. Purchas, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., New York; B. W. Peabody, 2d Lt., Cav., Mt. Vernon; Henry T. Kent, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Princeton; J. Hollingsworth, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Charles P. Doyle, 1st Lt., Cav., Rochester; William F. Phillips, 2d Lt., Cav., New York; Philip T. Quirk, 2d Lt., F. A., New York; Arthur C. Roberts, Major, Cav., Washington; Theodore S. Pattison, Major, Engrs., Pittsburgh; F. K. Perkins, 1st Lt., Engrs., Mt. Vernon; A. J. A. Peterson, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; William J. Gerhardt, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; James R. Kelly, 2d Lt., Engrs., Ambridge; Frank M. Maor, Q. M., Washington; Evan Howell, Major, Q. M., Washington; J. L. Campbell, Capt., Q. M., Hamilton, Ont.; Irving Pierce, Major, Q. M., New York; Miller P. Galliher, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Joseph H. James, Capt., Ord., Pittsburgh; Francis Kingsley, 1st Lt., Ord., New Rochelle; Reuben F. Fisher, 1st Lt., Ord., Watertown; Joseph L. Seligman, 1st Lt., Cav., New York; Robert L. Radcliff, Capt., Cav., Elizabeth; Frank C. Page, Capt., Sig., Garden City; Edward J. G. Beardsley, Capt., Inf., Philadelphia; John R. Bradley, Capt., Inf., Rochester; Harry R. Stone, Capt., Inf., New York; Harold L. Hunt, Capt., Inf., New York; Charles C. Osborn, Capt., Inf., Albany; Scott D. Breckinridge, Capt., Inf., Washington; Edward G. Seibert, Capt., Inf., Washington; James P. Erskine, Capt., Inf., New York; Ellis E. W. Given, Capt., Inf., Philadelphia; George J. Heuer, Capt., Inf., Baltimore; Robert E. Caldwell, 1st Lt., Inf., New York; A. B. Edgar, 1st Lt., Med., Assistant Comptt; Sidney J. Repplier, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Harry P. Mencken, 1st Lt., Med., Astoria; Rowand P. Stanley, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Roy C. Fraval, 1st Lt., Med., Richmond; Robert E. Buckley, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wythe M. Rhett, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Romer P. Prowitt, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Otto L. Muliot, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Ernest S. Hansell, 1st Lt., Med., Camden; Frank E. Browning, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Claude W. Page, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Joseph Price, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Lowrie W. Blake, 1st Lt., Med., New York; G. G. Ornstein, 1st Lt., Med., West Chester; Francis J. Powers, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; J. W. H. Pollard, 1st Lt., Med., Lexington, Va.; Alexander Milcau, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., New York; William J. Martin, 1st Lt., Med., Wilkinsburg; Laurent G. Detwiler, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; I. L. Stein, 1st Lt., Med., Long Island City; Ord L. Hilliard, 1st Lt., Med., Orange; Marion H. Devereux, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Francis A. Stiles, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Charles J. Stamm, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Clarence Y. Black, 1st Lt., Med., Trenton; Thomas K. Fee, 1st Lt., Med., Lawrenceville; Edward R. Steibel, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Howard R. Plank, 1st Lt., Med., Carlisle; Harry R. Selinger, 1st Lt., Med., Norfolk; William T. Phillipy, 1st Lt., Med., Carlisle; Lawrence Shields, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Norman J. Quinn, 1st Lt., Med., Atlantic City; Stephen Campbell, 1st Lt., Med., Salisbury, N. C.; C. E. G. Shannon, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; George A. Pour, 1st Lt., Med., Meadville; R. W. Rodman, 1st Lt., Med., Allendale; George F. Gracey, 1st Lt., Inf., New York; J. F. Park, 1st Lt., Med., Bethlehem; William O. Hoe, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; George H. Musgrave, 1st Lt., Med., Boykins, Va.; James H. Arnett, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Thomas I. Smith, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Joseph Greene, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Earle G. Hamilton, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; John G. Emslie, 1st Lt., Med., Hoboken; Cesare Mondini, 1st Lt., Med., New York; J. P. M. Snyder, 1st Lt., Med., New Kensington; Arthur G. Quinn, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Lester Neuman, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; William F. O'Donnell, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Joseph Rosenfeld, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Buckner M. Randolph, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Frank B. Netherland, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Francis J. Rogers, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Clayton A. Beald, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; William J. Brown, 2d Lt., Vet., Frederick, Md.; Alexander F. Malcolm, 2d Lt., Vet., Accoquan, Va.; Monte C. Smith, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Alverda J. Dawson, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington.

JUNE 19.

Morgan Farrell, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington; Charles J. Benner, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington; Clement B. Wood, Capt., Cav., Philadelphia; L. A. Smith, Capt., Cav., Hastings-on-Hudson; George F. Tucker, 1st Lt., Cav., New York; Edgar S. Clark, 2d Lt., Cav., Albany; Luke G. Thomas, 2d Lt., Cav., New York; W. P. Haslegrove, 2d Lt., Cav., Roanoke; James V. Brooks, 2d Lt., Cav., Baltimore; George A. Wold, Capt., C. A., Washington; Norman S. Moose, 2d Lt., C. A., Washington; Roger H. Williams, Major, A. G., New York; Chauncey W. Reed, 1st Lt., Engrs., Chrome, N. J.; Francis B. Wheaton, Major, Q. M., Washington; Donald H. Sawyer, Major, Q. M., Washington; O'Kelly Myers, Major, Q. M., Washington; Henry McConnell, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Robert A. H. Vorheid, Capt., Q. M., Washington; John J. Deeming, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; Joseph L. McGree, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; Franklin D. Shawn, Capt., Q. M., Philadelphia; Charles Stewart, Capt., Q. M., New York; Richard L. Parker, Capt., Q. M., New York; William G. Wilkinson, Capt., Q. M., Aidan, Penn.; Louis H. Tripp, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Bernard Thomson, Capt., Q. M., New York; John A. Broderick, Capt., Q. M., New York; William E. Manpear, Capt., Q. M., Wilkes-Barre; Philip G. Mumford, Capt., Q. M., New York; Samuel H. Wolfe, Capt., Q. M., New York; John E. Brooks, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Charles S. Bryan, Major, Ord., New York; James C. Heckman, Major, Ord., Buffalo; Lewis H. Van Dusen, Capt., Ord., Philadelphia; Alex. P. Osborn, Capt., Ord., Washington; Mason A. Stone, Jr., Capt., Ord., New York; Samuel Wiley, Capt., Ord., Metuchen; Rose C. Blanchard, Capt., Ord., Washington; Charles W. Kennedy, 1st Lt., Ord., Princeton; William L. Rich, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Samuel C. Latta, 1st Lt., Ord., New York; George R. Metcalf, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Erie; William H. Brett, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; William Woodyard, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Forrest E. Brooks, Capt., Sig., New York; Albert F. Combe, Capt., Sig., Philadelphia; Walter E. Ballard, 1st Lt., Sig., Wassington; John W. Stepp, 1st Lt., Sig., Washington; F. K. Lane, Jr., 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Alex. B. Thaw, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., New York City; Stephen J. Idzoreck, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Jos. H. Stevenson, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., New York; Clarence P. Young, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Harry T. Lewis, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Archibald C. Harrison, Major, Med., Baltimore; Simon Flexner, Major, Med., New York; Hugh H. Young, Major, Med., Baltimore; David A. Kraker, Major, Med., Newark, N. J.; Charles F. Nassau, Major, Med., Philadelphia; William C. Le Compte, Major, Med., Bristol, Penn.; Frank Martin, Major, Med., Baltimore; George Walker, Major, Med., Baltimore; Josiah P. Thomley, Capt., Med., New York; James C. Wilson, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; Grant C. Madill, Capt., Med., Ogdonsburg; Harry Winsor, Capt., Med., Haverford.

Clyde G. Guthrie, Capt., Med., Baltimore; William E. Butler, Capt., Med., New York; Harvey B. Stone, Capt., Med., Baltimore; Walter A. Baetjer, Capt., Med., Baltimore; William A. Fisher, Jr., Capt., Med., Baltimore; Homer G. Dunoan, 1st Lt., Med., Brodhead, Penn.; Roy C. Falles, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Charles B. Reits, 1st Lt., Med., Allentown, Penn.; Linwood M. Gable, 1st Lt., Med., New York; John H. King, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; William H. McKeever, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; James F. Wagner, 1st Lt., Med., Bristol, Penn.; Clyde L. Curil, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Bartholomew Wintersteen, 1st Lt., Med., Moorestown, N. J.; George H. Preston, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; H. M. Hawkins, 1st Lt., Med., Saggerstown, Penn.; James J. L. Young, 1st Lt., Med., Newark; B. L. Crawford, 1st Lt., Med., Richmond; Lloyd F. Allen, 1st Lt., Med., Gorham, N. Y.; C. K. Wagener, 1st Lt., Med., Edgewood Park; Albert C. Margulies, 1st Lt., Brooklyn; Leo G. Weishaar, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; E. B. Pardee, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Thomas E. Cooney, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Victor C. Von Unruh, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Richard E. Stifel, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; John I. Meagher, 1st Lt., Med., Montclair; Ephraim E. Campbell, 1st Lt., Med., Butler, Penn.; Sutherland Miller, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Webb W. Weeks, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Ali T. Hawkins, 1st Lt., Med., Irvington, Va.; H. W. Jackson, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wilbur C. Davison, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Samuel W. Dodd, 1st Lt., Med., Montclair; Floyd G. Reed, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; W. D. Witherbee, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Samuel Jaffe, 1st Lt., Med., Norristown; Louis J. Ladinski, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Allen V. Carl, 1st Lt., Med., Numidia, Penn.; D. A. Kenneth Allen, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Frank W. Bradner, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Henry L. Bibby, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Henry E. Marks, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Russell Lee F. Cecil, 1st Lt., Med., New York; R. F. W. Campbell, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Joel Grosner, 1st Lt., Med., New York; John G. Archer, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Stephen H. Curtis, 1st Lt., Med., Troy; W. B. Low, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Richmondville, N. Y.; Frederic Crounse, 1st Lt., Med., Albany; Sidney W. Thompson, 1st Lt., Med., Owego; Robert M. Deming, 1st Lt., Med., Schenectady; George H. Moffit, 1st Lt., Med., Harrisburg; Emilio L. Hergert, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; John W. West, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Joseph W. Dennin, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Benjamin W. Maule, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Theodore Melnick, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Jas. W. Levering, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Calvin B. Witter, 1st Lt., Med., Schenectady; William H. G. Mackay, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; E. D. Thomas, 1st Lt., Med., Torrancetop, Penn.; C. G. Berardinelli, 1st Lt., Med., Newark.

Charles W. Hoffman, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Harold G. Walker, 1st Lt., Med., Wyckoff, N. J.; Mortimer, Warren, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Anthony C. Zehnder, 1st Lt., Med., Newark; Richard Bow, 1st Lt., Med., Atlantic City; J. O. Farramore, 1st Lt., Med., Mount McGregor, N. Y.; Harry M. Stein, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Thomas M. Holmes, 1st Lt., Med., Delmar, N. Y.; A. H. Williamson, 1st Lt., Med., New York; William Goldstein, 1st Lt., Med., Bronx, New York; F. H. Caery, 1st Lt., Med., Bronx, New York; Edward d. Dillon, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; William W. Southard, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Cyril F. Lauer, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; John F. Zychowicz, 1st Lt., Med., Scranton; Robert W. Johnson, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Fred. W. McSorley, 1st Lt., Med., Salem, N. Y.; G. W. Van Gorder, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Erwin E. Mayer, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Noel B. Leggett, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wm. F. Patten, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; James E. McDewell, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Edward R. Easton, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Preston Wilson, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Benjamin S. Kline, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Livins Lankford, Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, Baltimore; J. R. Merrill, Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, New York; John G. Vanderwoort, 1st Lt., Dental, New York; Faber W. Cyrll, 1st Lt., Dental, Philadelphia; Wiltahire C. Clayton, 1st Lt., Dental, Brooklyn; N. W. Trimpi, 1st Lt., Dental, East Orange; James J. Nelson, Jr., 1st Lt., Dental, Wilcroft, Penn.; Lloyd Y. Beers, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Frank P. K. Barker, 1st Lt., Dental, Gladwyne, Penn.; Chalmers L. Crist, 1st Lt., Dental, Plainfield; Wilson G. Hunt, 1st Lt., Dental, Asbury Park; George L. Cassel, 1st Lt., Dental, Johnstown; F. E. Hendrickson, 1st Lt., Dental, Rochester; W. P. Crawford, 1st Lt., Dental, Clifton Heights, Penn.; William H. Houston, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Jra H. Arnold, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Jacob H. Behney, 2d Lt., Vet., Roanoke; Thomas A. Breen, 2d Lt., Vet., Bridgeville, Del.

DOG BILL IN EFFECT TODAY.

Animals Must Be Licensed and Kept from Running Wild.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—The Wicks dog law becomes effective tomorrow. The act makes mandatory the licensing of dogs throughout the State by town and city clerks and then includes a provision of the county law in regard to the killing of unlicensed dogs. A dog without a tag attached to the collar will be treated as an unlicensed animal.

For the last few weeks town and city clerks have been doing a big business in the licensing of dogs. Licenses taken out prior to July 1 are good for a year, after which the license fee is materially increased. The law calls for a fee of $2 for each male and $3 for each female dog, with special licenses of $20 for pure-bred kennels.

Under the former county law, a dog might be killed within seventy-two hours after a notice had been posted setting forth the fact of the seizure, but under the new law the dog must be held for ten days. The Commissioner of Agriculture can issue an order restraining the owner from permitting the animal from running outside the premises when he is dangerous to persons, domestic animals, or fowls. Power is also given the Commissioner to order the confinement of all dogs in certain districts between sunset and sunrise.

Any representative of the Commissioner or any peace officer may kill on sight any dog running at large in violation of the law, but that person must have made a reasonable effort to secure the dog and failed.

The law was made primarily for the protection of the sheep raising industry of the State. It is expected that when the farmers of the State realize that the ravages of dogs will be stopped thousands of them will re-enter the sheep raising business.

In many districts of the State during the last few days a dog census has been taken, which has caused many owners of dogs to take out licenses for their animals. Owners of dogs that are captured and placed in dog pounds must pay a $10 fine, regardless of the fact that the dog is killed or released.

JUMP INTO FIREMEN'S ARMS.

Children Rescued in Tenement Fire —Man Saved by Rope.

Ten persons caught in their rooms by a fire that burned out two floors of a five-story tenement house at 1,787 Madison Avenue early yesterday morning were saved with difficulty by firemen. More than 100 tenants in the building were awakened by the clanging of a street car gong before the fire had reached the upper floors and they made their way to safety down the fire escapes.

Samuel Friedman was hemmed in by the flames in his room on the top floor with a window opening on a court as his only way of escape. Louis Markowitz, who lived across the court in a wing of the house untouched by the fire, saw his neighbor on the window ledge with the flames almost reaching him. He threw a rope across the court and Friedman made his way out of danger by going hand over hand on the rope, sixty feet above the ground.

Bernard Jaffe and his two sisters were caught on the third floor. Ladders raised by Hook and Ladder 26 were too short, but the firemen rescued the three children by catching them as they jumped from the window ledges. One of the children slipped from the grasp of Fireman Lahey, but she fell into the arms of other firemen on a ladder fifteen feet below. Several other persons were carried down the fire escapes. The loss was only $3,000, but it was necessary to turn in two alarms for apparatus.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Luggage for Summer Tours

At June Sale Prices

Short-Trip Wardrobe Trunks

Formerly $25.00

$21.50

(as illustrated)

Open-top model, constructed of 3-ply veneer basswood throughout; covered with hard vulcanized fibre.

Cretonne lined and with shoe pockets and convertible hat drawer; fitted with spring locks. Made exclusively for Lord & Taylor to our own specifications.

Full Size Wardrobe Trunk Very Special,

$25.00

45 inches; of basswood, covered and interlined with hard, vulcanized fibre; cretonne lined in rose or blue; fitted with draw bolts and spring locks; top drawer is divided into compartments and can be locked. 12 assorted hangers, shoe pockets and interchangeable hat drawers; tapes in drawers.

Traveling Bags, Special, $8.95

Cowhide leather of excellent grade, with sewn-on, reinforced corners. Lined with leather throughout; 3 inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches.

Fourth Floor.

Two Very Good Reasons Why Our Prices Are Lower Than Others: WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH We Sell at Moderate Profits.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

To Save Your Time, To Avoid Mistakes, To Return Change Quickly, 56 NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

Business Hours 9 to 6
Closed Saturdays during July and August, as originated by us 17 years ago.

No Curtailing of Summer Stocks

Our Buyers Are Instructed to

"KEEP UP ASSORTMENTS"

No Inventory Until End of Summer—That Is Why You Always Can Find What You Want HERE

FOLLOWING for MONDAY and TUESDAY:

Holiday Blouse Needs

May Be Satisfied Here—Huge Assortments in Interesting Variety, Priced at Our Usual Low Prices.

At 1.44—Special—Our Reg. $2.00

Sports Blouses—Striped Poplins, Sage, Rose, Copen, Navy—Straight line and Norfolk styles—Smartly tailored with white collars in various effects—New ideas in Belts, Pockets and Cuffs—Buttons are a feature and not by any means the least important.

At 2.38—Our Reg. $2.85

Poplins, Crepe, Beach Cloth and Linon—Practical or fancy styles and Sports designs as well—White collars and cuffs on some, while others show effective self trim—all sizes.

At 1.85—Our Specialized Price

There are so many styles at 1.85 that any description gives only a very vague idea of assortment—Every good style and color is shown at this price—Every day the assortment is "filled in," as it were, with new and worthy models—you just can't help but be suited if you are looking for a blouse about this price.

HATS Oh, So Different!

Because They're Our First

Advance Models

(As *illustrated* above.)

Value $7.50 and $8.50.

5.75

(a)—A Smart Tailored Mushroom of pleated mirror, satin finished with snappy band and bow of velvet. In black, navy and various combinations.

(b)—A New Style Tricorne, mirror satin, effectively trimmed with hand-made flowers of satin and Georgette. Black, navy and attractive combinations.

(c)—Fetching Model with black maline brim and velvet crown—chic velvet bow and jet ornaments.

ALSO:—

Untrimmed Hats—

Milan hemp—large and small shapes in black, white and colors—our reg. $1.87.... 1.15

Trim'd free if materials are purchased here.

Trimmings—

Wings—bands and fancy feathers, in black and white. Also some navy blues. our reg. .95 to $1.1[illegible].... .75

HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's Handkerchiefs.

Corded border—colored initial—broken assortment.

Special..... 9

Half dozen, .50

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs

All pure linen—broken assortment—our reg. $.50 half dozen.

Special.....1.00

Women's Handkerchiefs

Wreath design initial—all pure linen—½ dozen in box—our reg .14 each.

Special..... .12

Half dozen, .65

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs.

Corded and colored tape border—fancy designs—colored initial—our reg. .12½ each.

Special.....9

Half dozen, .50

Women's Emb'd Handkerchiefs.

White and colored—some all pure linen—many designs.

Special..... .11

Half dozen, .60

BATHING SUITS for MEN

Navy blue worsted shirts—sleeveless—trunks to match—all sizes 2.95—others at 4.95

BOYS'

one and two-piece Suits—in all colors— .94 to 2.94

Plain and Novelty

WHITE GOODS

40 inch Gabardine Skirting—plain and novelty patterns— Special .58

36 inch Novelty Voiles—checks, stripes and dots—also cotton Crepe de Chine, 44 inch organdy, lingerie batiste and chiffon voiles— Special .38

36 inch Novelty Voiles and Swisses—splendid assortment of patterns— Special .23

Taffeta Sunshades

Plain and fancy striped silks—also Dresdens in all popular colors and new combinations—loop handles—long or short sticks. Included also Rain or Shine Umbrellas.

Special.....2.35

CHIC TUB SKIRTS

For that week-end or "over the holiday" trip—best fabrics and styles interestingly priced.

At 1.00

Usual $2.00 Value.

White Pique, Gabardine, Repp—Yokes, gathered backs, button trimmed or with Novelty pockets. Splendid finish.

At 1.75

Our reg. $2.49 & $2.89.

Khaki, White Gabardines and Cordelines, Novelty and Sports Fabrics—Majority button down front, with patch or flap pockets—detachable belts—medium and extra sizes.

At 2.95

Usual $5.00 Value.

Copen, Tan or White Gabardine, Pique and Novelty fabrics as well—full backs, yokes, pockets and all the new "cuts"—button trim'd, some smart stripe Serges, too.

Children's Bathing Togs *and Girls'*

Navy Mohair Suits

2.94

Slip on model—roll collar—braid trimmed—6 to 18 years.

Girls' Bathing Tights

Made of Jersey cloth,

.38

Black Sateen Suits

1.94

One-piece model—contrast trim of black and white stripes—6 to 18 yrs.

Girls' Bathing Caps

Rose, green and various combinations—with or without brim,

.18 to .48

Knit Bathing Suits

.94

One-piece suits—light and dark gray—6 to 10 yrs.

Girls' Bathing Shoes

Per pair,

.18

Hammocks and Summer Rugs occupy the space of two good-sized stores on Third Floor—Complete assortments at moderate profit prices make it most satisfactory to shop here—We have prepared for the holiday demand with unusual care and our offerings are all that we claim for them.

Swinging Hammocks—Armure weave—large turnback pillow—strong, durable 1.44

Tapestry Weave Hammocks—full size—large, turnback pillow—variety of colors.....2.97

Tapestry Hammocks—very large and attractive—finest workmanship and finish—Oriental colors....5.97

Couch Hammocks—khaki color—tubular frame attached to rust-proof ring—thick, comfortable mattress—chain and wind shield 6.44

Others at.....7.97....9.94

Davenport Couch Hammocks—upholstered back rest with cotton-filled mattress—very comfortable 13.94

Rattania Fibre Rugs—Cool Summer colorings with borders in chintz and verdure effects:

9 x12 ft.....11.97
7.6x10.6 ft.....9.47
6 x 9 ft.....6.49
4.6x 7.6 ft.....4.47
30 x60 inch.....1.63

SUMMER SWEATERS For Beach and Mountain

Service Sweaters—our reg. $3.94 2.94 Worsted, with Sailor or Shawl Collars—wide belt and pockets—plain weave—rose, blue, gray, garnet—all sizes.

Shetland Wool Sweaters—Spec'l, 4.00 Plain knit—coat effect—buttoned belt—square collar—Copenhagen, rose, black, myrtle and white.

Fibre Silk Sweaters...Special..7.65 Rose and Copenhagen—swagger coat models, with collar, cuffs, sash and belt of two-tone stripes.

Fibre Silk Sweaters...Special..9.65 Plain weave—sash belt, sailor collar—turnback cuffs—Rose, Copenhagen and purple.

Separate Section on Main Floor.

VEILINGS

Silk Shetland Veils.

Plain hexagonals or shadow effects, others with striped borders—in black, brown, taupe, white and navy.

Our reg. .67.....57

Square Shetland Veils.

Plain hexagonals, fancy borders and figures—green, black, brown, navy, taupe and white.

Our reg. .94.....78

Chiffon Veils.

Hemstitched borders—light and dark shades—black and white.

Our reg. $1.34..1.13

Others .47 to 3.00

Toilet Goods Dept.

For Their Comfort in Training Camp, Vacation Time or Holidaying.

Khaki Rubber-Lined Tourist Cases .....32...46...96

Khaki Komfort Kushion—air pillow which folds to fit vest pocket size, case to match....1.74

Witch Hazel—12 ct. size..... 8
Jergens' Talc—25 ct. size.....16

Pierre Grasnelles or Cleansing Cream—25 ct. size.....15

Woodbury's Facial Soap or Powder—25 ct. size.....16

Odol Mouth Wash—44 ct. size....28
Pompeian Massage Cream—50 ct. size.....28

Kolynos Tooth Paste—25 ct. size..16

Sample Tooth Brushes—value .13 to .34.....12½

FOR HIM:—

Shaving Soaps, Powders and Creams.....5 to .25
Shaving Brushes.....28 to 2.96

FOR HER:—

Brilliantine—popular odors .25 and .30

Hygienal Powder Puffs..10 to .23
Down Powder Puffs.....12 to .96

BE PATRIOTIC

Celebrate the 4th by Displaying a U. S. Flag

Prices that are within the reach of everybody.

"Sterling" Wool Bunting U. S. Flags—
3x5 ft.....3.45
4x6 ft.....4.85
6x10 ft.....10.00

"Defiance" Heavy Cotton Bunting—
3x5 ft.....2.00
4x6 ft.....2.55

Cotton Flags (fast colors)—printed stars, sewed stripes—
4x6 ft.....1.25
5x8 ft.....1.45

Cotton Flags (fast colors)—sewed stars and sewed stripes—
3x5 ft.....1.75
4x6 ft.....2.00
5x8 ft.....2.95

Flag Poles with Halyards—
3 ft..70 10 ft..80 12 ft..1.00

Flag Holders—stationary.....38
Adjustable 1.40

Small Flags of silk or cotton on staffs.

SUMMER FROCKS of Unusual Charm

A—(Illustrated)—Frock of White Voile combined with attractive cord fabrics—Moyenage basque with apron tunic is a distinguishing feature that adds to the charming simplicity characteristic of this model—

9.75

B—(Illustrated)—Sports Model of Plain Voile—pink, blue, rose, green—white braid embroidery on pockets, belt and collar adds a fetching contrast—

6.75

C—(Illustrated)—Attractive Sports Model of Box Pleated Voile with contrasting bands of voile—sash or girdle and tie—

9.75

Several other models at each price.

Manufacturers' Close-Out Purchases

Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear

Misses' Princess Slips—Yokes of lace insertion and embroidery medallions—deep flounce with pointed ruffle—our reg. $1.96.

1.84

Misses' Princess Slips—Fichu lace yoke—all lace flounce to match—others with embroidery inserts and lace combined—ribbon-run flounce, pin-tucked—our reg. $2.96.

2.45

Misses' Princess Slips—Ribbon-run Medallion set yoke, pointed and scalloped ruffles. Also messaline model in camisole design—lace edge in white or pink—our reg $3.96.

3.74

Others to 6.98

Misses' Crepe and Sateen Bloomers—White and pink—sizes 1 to 16 yrs.—

Special..... .58

Misses' Petticoats—Deep ruffle of fancy lace or fine embroidery—

Special..... 1.28

Children's Princess Slips—Fancy yoke of lace insertions and embroidery—skirt and ruffle trimmed to match—6 to 16 years.

.88

Children's Cambric Drawers—Embroidery and tucks—sizes 1 to 12 yrs.—our reg. .35..... .24

Hemstitched ruffle and tucks—sizes 14 and 16—our reg. .39.... .28

Children's Madras Pajamas—Pretty stripes—
4 to 12 yrs..... .79
14 to 16 yrs..... .89

Children's Cambric Night Drawers—
1 to 6 yrs..... .58
8 to 11 yrs..... .65

Children's Cambric Night Dresses—Fancy yoke of lace and embroidery—ribbon run—1 to 16 yrs.—value .89..... .55

Children's Flannel Skirts—Scalloped ruffle—6 to 12 yrs.—

Special..... .96

Children's Cambric Skirts—Embroidery—trimmed—4 to 14 yrs.—our reg. .58..... .38

See Herald and World for Specials in Women's Underwear.

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$8.74 and $9.74 Women's Coats.....6.75
Black silk poplin—overlay detachable white collars—sash belts—all sizes to 46.
COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.87 and $3.24 Women's Summer Dresses.....2.19
Sport model—combination striped coat and white skirt—also chambray—pink, blue, green, etc.—cretonne collars and cuffs.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.19 and $1.24 Women's & Misses' Tub Skirts.....85
Novelty fabrics—white and Copenhagen—variety of models—all sizes.
SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Women's Mohair Bathing Dresses.....2.44
Slip on or belted models—white or colored hand trim—sizes 36 to 44.
BATHING DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.95 Ready-to-Wear Satin Hats.....1.95
Black, white and colors—new tams—braid or novelty trimmings.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.17 Women's Middy Blouses.....84
White drill with Copenhagen or rose trim'g—or emb'd collar and pockets—open front.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 Striped Tub Silk Blouses.....1.59
Tailored models—assorted stripes
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

Women's Cotton Union Suits.....28
Seconds of 48 ct. quality—low neck—sleeveless—lace trim'd knee.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.29 Little Tots' White Dresses.....87
Variety of models—lace and emb'y trim'd—sizes to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

77 ct. Sateen Petticoats.....61
Black, white and colors—pleated or tucked flounces—all lengths.
PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....3.00
Pinch back styles—stripes, checks and fancy mixtures—8 to 17 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.74 Boys' Washable Suits.....1.27
3 to 9 yrs.—beach and Norfolk styles—white, colors and stripes.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

68 ct. Rompers—2 to 6 yrs.....55
New colors and patterns—various pipings—sailor collars—open knee.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

Men's White Lisle Underwear.....77
Seconds of $1.26 quality—short or long sleeves—short or long drawers—all sizes to 50 in lot.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

68 ct. Mohair Sicilienes.....58
50 inch—heavy weave—high lustre—cream, brown, navy and black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Millinery & Sash Ribbons.....20
Satins, Moires and plain and striped taffetas—white, black and colors—also Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

38 ct. White Skirtings—36 inch.....29
Novelty striped gabardines.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Fancy Voiles.....11
Assortment of pretty patterns.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$1.21 Black Satins—35 inch.....93
Also taffetas—good serviceable quality—rich deep black
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$9.25 to $10.25 Genuine Crex Grass Rugs.....7.45
9x12 ft.—novelty border designs—green, brown and blue grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

14 ct. Kitchen Toweling.....9¾
Colored borders, also glass check.
TOWELINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

**98

RESERVE BANKS AID LOANS TO THE ALLIES

Weekly Statement Shows Government Withdrawals to Make Foreign Advances.

GAIN IN GOLD RESERVES

Conditions Changed by Redemption of Certificates and Transfers Connected with Liberty Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Redemption by the United States Treasury of 2 per cent. certificates of indebtedness and the transfer of funds from Government account to member banks in connection with Liberty Loan operations, also withdrawals by the Treasury of funds for the Allies, are responsible for changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks, as shown in the Reserve Board's weekly statement.

Gold reserves of the banks increased $82,500,000 and cash reserves $86,700,000. The larger part of this increase is due to Government payments in redemption of the 2 per cent. certificates. Some part, however, represents the increase in reserves of member banks in central and other reserve cities to meet the larger reserve requirements of Section 19 of the amended act. Owing to the relatively large gain in reserve funds, the reserve condition of the banks, as gauged by the ratio of net deposit liabilities to aggregate reserve, shows an improvement of 4.7 per cent. for the week.

The New York bank reports a decrease in reserve of $35,100,000, the gain of gold as the result of the liquidation of Government indebtedness and additional transfers of member banks' reserve being more than fully offset by withdrawals of Government funds for the benefit of foreign Governments and large transfers to other banks of funds through the gold settlement fund. Following the weekly settlement, Government deposits, composed in part of part paid and full paid subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, show a decline of about $126,000,000. A large part of this amount has been redeposited with qualifying member and non-member banks, reserve deposits of the former showing an increase of $128,600,000.

Discounted bills on hand show a decrease of $43,700,000, the New York bank reporting an even larger decrease as the result of liquidation by some of the large city members of collateral notes given in connection with Liberty Loan operations. Of the total discounts about 60 per cent., or over $110,000,000, is composed of collateral notes, of which $26,400,000 were secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim receipts for Liberty bonds. Bills bought in open market show an increase of about $8,000,000, New York, Boston, Chicago and Kansas City reporting substantial increases under this head. Liquidation of most of the 2 per cent. certificates of indebtedness is indicated by a decrease of $44,900,000 in the amount of United States short-term securities held.

Total earning assets decreased by about $58,100,000, and constitute at present 965 per cent. of banks' paid-in capital, as against 967 per cent. the week before. Of the total, acceptances constitute 40.9 per cent.; discounts, 39.9 per cent.; United States long-term securities, 7.4 per cent.; United States short-term securities, 0.9 per cent.; loans on gold coin and bullion, 4.4 per cent., and municipal warrants, 0.3 per cent.

Government deposits show a falling off for the week of $194,800,000, while member bank reserve deposits show a gain of $227,300,000. The difference between the two amounts represents a portion of the additional reserve payments due from member banks. Federal Reserve notes in circulation show an increase for the week of $9,066,000, New York and Chicago reporting the largest increases in circulating notes. Owing largely to the substitution of gold for paper cover, the note reserve percentage shows an increase of 1.2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on June 29 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$90,984,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent	22,400,000
Total gold reserves	106,944,000
Total reserves	106,944,000
Bills discounted and bought	35,184,000
Due to members, reserve account	75,727,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$339,580,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	139,252,000
Total gold reserves	484,082,000
Total reserve	510,616,000
Bills discounted and bought	180,702,000
Due to members, reserve account	442,007,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$64,939,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	33,603,000
Total gold reserves	98,905,000
Total reserves	100,280,000
Bills discounted and bought	31,431,000
Due to members, reserve account	54,200,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$77,892,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	34,428,000
Total gold reserves	112,360,000
Total reserve	113,077,000
Bills discounted and bought	20,496,000
Due to members, reserve account	90,956,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$33,274,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	7,372,000
Total reserve gold	41,401,000
Total reserves	41,590,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,910,000
Due to members, reserve account	33,194,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$14,588,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	16,320,000
Total gold reserves	31,380,000
Total reserves	32,025,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,605,000
Due to members, reserve account	24,332,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$93,803,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	62,600,000
Total gold reserves	156,622,000
Total reserves	159,479,000
Bills discounted and bought	47,041,000
Due to members, reserve account	127,475,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,124,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	12,477,000
Total gold reserves	43,702,000
Total reserves	47,150,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,184,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,812,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,384,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	21,878,000
Total gold reserves	53,163,000
Total reserves	53,282,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,638,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,154,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$41,501,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	14,830,000
Total gold reserves	57,692,000
Total reserves	57,870,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,407,000
Due to members, reserve account	55,419,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$20,338,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	16,986,000
Total gold reserves	46,467,000
Total reserves	46,560,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,905,000
Due to members, reserve account	23,370,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$40,864,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	24,538,000
Total gold reserves	65,274,000
Total reserves	65,414,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,021,000
Due to members, reserve account	43,805,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$484,264,000	$402,742,000	$262,088,000
Gold settlement fund	345,845,000	267,910,000	112,981,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,362,000	52,600,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$882,471,000	$813,252,000	$374,969,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	402,698,000	390,765,000	165,986,000
Gold redemption fund	9,402,000	8,007,000	1,789,000
Total gold reserves	$1,294,566,000	$1,212,018,000	$542,744,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	89,840,000	85,680,000	27,448,000
Total reserve	$1,384,406,000	$1,247,698,000	$570,192,000
Bills discounted—members	197,242,000	190,984,000	21,188,000
Bills bought in open market	202,270,000	244,306,000	71,095,000
Total bills on hand	$399,512,000	$435,287,000	$92,283,000
U. S. long-term securities	36,426,000	36,427,000	52,939,000
U. S. short-term securities	84,302,000	78,491,000	4,190,000
Total U. S. securities	$2,416,000	$114,918,000	$22,671,000
Municipal warrants	21,850,000	2,444,000	.....
Total earning assets	$494,536,000	$552,649,000	$172,083,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks—net	1,448,000	2,561,000	20,414,000
Uncollected items	221,706,000	195,826,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$223,153,000	$198,387,000	20,414,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	450,000
All other resources	799,000	498,000	4,622,000
Total resources	$2,053,394,000	$1,999,642,000	$767,761,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,176,000	$57,171,000	$54,854,000
Government deposits	300,966,000	495,807,000	101,152,000
Due to members—res. account	.....	806,209,000	467,503,000
Collection items	149,527,000	137,581,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,488,933,000	$1,439,597,000	$558,655,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	508,807,000	499,721,000	152,244,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	934,000	776,000	1,721,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,324,000	2,377,000	287,000
Total liabilities	$2,053,394,000	$1,999,642,000	$767,761,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	69.9%	65.5%	69.7%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	73.1%	68.4%	74.8%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	81.0%	79.8%	110.2%

SEEK NORMAL PROFIT IN SALES OF WHEAT

Produce Exchange Committee Reports on Conference with Herbert C. Hoover.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST FIRST

Merchandizing of Crop Expected to be Controlled from Producer to Consumer.

A special committee of the New York Produce Exchange, appointed to act in behalf of the board on matters growing out of food administration, issued a report yesterday of its first conference with Herbert C. Hoover at Washington on last Wednesday. The committee gave as its opinion that the merchandizing of the wheat crop is to be controlled from producer to consumer with as little disturbance as possible to the regular channels of distribution.

"The effort to eliminate abnormal profits or expenses in the handling and distribution of wheat and flour," said the report, "will be thorough and comprehensive. Normal profits are expected. While it is understood that control of wheat will be comprehensive, the markets for corn and oats are in an altogether different position and are expected to continue in their normal channels. The impression of the committee was that the Food Administration law when passed will carry out with as little interference as possible with the genuine business interests of the country and the normal profits of such business, but will be carried out for the best interests of the country and the greatest assistance to the Allies."

The report went into considerable detail in regard to the conference with Mr. Hoover. The committee asked a number of questions, and in replying the Food Administrator presented his views.

"In view of the prices of wheat prevailing in this country the prices of flour made from this wheat and the expenses of moving this wheat and flour to England," the report says, "the question was asked how prices for wheat and flour as well as bread could be made lower on the other side than in this country. With wheat and flour selling higher in America than in England, was it not a fact that part of the cost of grain and flour were absorbed as a war expense by the British Government? For instance, on May 20, No. 1 Manitoba wheat was quoted at $2.40 in Winnipeg, and at the same time it was quoted at $2.49 in London, notwithstanding the expense of moving grain. Did not also the quality of the flour enter into the question of the price? (By the latest mail reports the price of Government regulation flour was quoted at 61 shillings for 280 pounds, equal to $10.25 a barrel, while Kansas flour was quoted at 93 shillings, or $22.32, equal to $15.62.)"

"Mr. Hoover in reply stated that he had not in any way doubted the position of the New York Produce Exchange or its members. He was not opposed to the function of the Exchanges in normal business or normal business profits. The situation was so extraordinary, however, as regards wheat and flour that the abnormal difference between the price of wheat and the price of flour in the leading markets of the country must be reduced. The average prices for wheat and flour in the period before the war and the first years of the war had not been abnormal in the difference between the price of wheat and the price of flour in these leading markets. For the crop of 1916 so far, the difference had been so great between the price of cash wheat and the price of flour that the extra profits had amounted to $139,000,000 up to the date of the records, and this will be increased probably $20,000,00 more before the end of the season. This was not a profit chargeable to any one interest, (said Mr. Hoover,) but was a result of the abnormal conditions and a return must be made to normal distributing costs and profits. A great trouble was that the quotations for flour were based on the daily changes in the cash wheat market, which is something that must be gotten away from, and was not based on the actual price at which the bulk of the crop was sold.

"The way to remedy this" in Mr. Hoover's opinion, according to the report, "was for the price of flour to be based on the cost of the crop. The wheat and flour in England was regulated on the cost of the entire supply and had nothing to do with the high prevailing prices in America or elsewhere. The only way that the situation is to be remedied is to base the price of flour on the average cost of the wheat. The price of the loaf could then be fixed by the price of the wheat and the flour. While the price of bread on the other side was to some extent governed by the difference in milling and the quantity of the flour, the English percentage of milling (81 per cent.) did not mean 9 per cent. more than the American average of 72 per cent., but was due to the fact that the English method employed more moisture and was equal to about 76 per cent. American method."

The Produce Exchange committee consisted of R. A. Claybrook, President of the board; H. C. Piper of Holt & Co., and A. L. Russell.

NEW SUGAR PLANT FINISHED

Savannah Has Only Refinery Between Philadelphia and New Orleans

The new plant of the Savannah Sugar Refining Company is scheduled to begin operations tomorrow, according to an announcement made yesterday in the financial district. The corporation was formed a few months ago. The refinery has a capacity of 150,000 tons of sugar a year, and is the only one between Philadelphia and New Orleans.

The directorate includes Henry T. Oxnard and Robert Oxnard, Vice Presidents of the American Beet Sugar Company; James Imbrie, Mills B. Lane, President of the Citizens and Southern Bank of Savannah; John H. Hunter, President of the Savannah & Northwestern Railway, and B. A. Oxnard, President of the corporation.

Flower Days for Consumptives.

Today and Wednesday will be special flower days in the parks of the city when, by permission of the Park Commissioners, flowers will be sold for the benefit of the New York Pavilion for consumptives at Los Angeles, Cal. The selling will be under the auspices of the Los Angeles Sanatorium Relief Association of 20 East 112th Street, which had issued a call for young men and women to sell the flowers and an appeal to all to buy them. The appeal points to the special need this year for support of the association's work because so much of the normal aid to the work is being diverted to the war.

PROUD POLICE BOYS MARCH IN FIFTH AV.

2,000 Volunteers of Junior Force Reviewed by Commissioner Woods.

NONE OVER 15 YEARS OLD

Youngsters Taught to Assist Regular Patrolmen and Detect Minor Law Violation.

New York for the first time saw its boy policemen on parade yesterday. Close to 2,000 of them in olive drab uniform of the Junior Police marched down Fifth Avenue and were reviewed at Madison Square by Commissioner Woods. Ranging anywhere in age from 11 to 15 years, almost every boy had his mother, father, or some other member of the family in the crowd to feel proud of him.

To many spectators along the line of march, the Junior Police was something unknown until they saw them on parade yesterday. Many questions could be heard as to who they were and what they were for, and some even had the impression that the "juniors" assisted the regular policemen in runnning down law breakers and making arrests.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, the committee in charge of the parade distributed a lot of literature along the line of march with information as to the exact functions of the junior police. In these pamphlets the public was informed that one of the activities of the junior police was to practice in their daily lives safety regulations which should be known to every boy in every family.

The Junior Policeman never jumps off a moving car and knows that he must get on with the right hand and left foot, and get off with the left hand and right foot. He always keeps a wary eye out for traffic. He does not engage in street fights, or build fires, or play on fire-escapes and unprotected roofs. He is also instructed to regard the policeman as his best friend and one whom he helps in every way he can. If the boy knows that the law is being violated in his particular precinct, he is taught to regard it his duty to report that violation to the nearest policeman. He also tries to keep paper and refuse off the street, thereby helping to keep the city clean. All these things the junior policeman not only knows but he also teaches and tries to impress the necessity of them on others.

There are actually about 4,000 boys organized in the junior force. Only half of them were on parade yesterday because the others have not yet been supplied with uniforms. The geographical unit of organization is the police precinct, of which there are eighty-seven in New York City. The minimum membership for any precinct is twenty-one and the maximum limit is the total of boys between 11 and 15 years of age. Any boy between those ages is eligible to membership in the precinct organization and becomes a member after promising to obey the pledge, motto, and duties of the organization. The motto is "Be Trustworthy. Be Honest. Be Loyal. Be Polite. Be Helpful. Be Obedient. Be Brave."

Twenty-two precincts of the Junior Police were represented in the line of march. For the big boys, the parade was a lark and they enjoyed every bit of it, as was apparent from the determined manner in which they pushed their chests forward on marching by the Police Commissioner. Some of the smaller boys, around 11 and 12 years, found the march from Fifty-seventh Street to Twentieth Street a little tiresome. By the time they reached Twenty-third Street, they dragged their feet a bit. Most of them picked up their strength, however, on seeing the Police Commissioner, who raised his hat and saluted them repeatedly.

After the parade, Commissioner Woods said he was convinced that the Junior Police movement was doing a great deal to develop manliness and civic pride in the boys of the city.

"It not only makes the boys better boys by keeping them off the streets and teaching them to accept the responsibility for their own conduct," said the Commissioner, "but it makes these boys helpful to the city departments in that they try to maintain healthful, sanitary and orderly conditions in their various neighborhoods."

MRS. PERKINS SUES HUSBAND

Niece of Collis P. Huntington Alleges Bonds Were Taken.

Mrs. Clara Huntington Perkins, niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, Gilbert B. Perkins, from whom she has been living apart for some months, for an account of $115,000 in bonds of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, which she alleges her husband took without authority from a safe deposit box in the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Mrs. Perkins says she was compelled to be in California from December, 1915, to July, 1916, and that during that time her husband had access to her safe deposit box in order to clip the coupons from the bonds and to produce them, if necessary for legal purposes. She alleges that during this period her husband removed all the bonds, declining some of them with the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company and selling others to purchase an automobile business and garage at 1,416 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Perkins also names as a defendant Gilbert B. Perkins, Inc., which was organized by her husband last April to take over all his business interests, and which she alleges now holds her property. She also made the Brooklyn Trust Company a defendant because her husband has an account there, and asks an injunction restraining all the defendants from disposing of her property pending trial of the suit.

BRIDE OF MANTON MARBLE.

Miss Dorothy Morrison Weds in St. James's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Manton Munroe Marble of Chicago and Miss Dorothy Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Morrison of this city, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. White peonies touched with rose were tied to the nave pews and masses of white roses, peonies, and the village filled the chancel, with Lucifer lilies on the altar.

The bride walked alone up the nave. Her simple, soft white satin frock was draped a bit here and there and caught with orange blossoms, and rose point lace outlined the slightly low neck and paneled sides. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a carved moonstone worn also by her mother. When she reached the chancel her aunt, Miss Eva Buckingham, gave her in marriage.

Bridegroom and Ushers in Khaki.

The wedding of Miss Julia Ten Eyck, daughter of John Conover Ten Eyck of Yonkers, to Robert Stone Stoddart, son of John H. Stoddart of Englewood, N. J., took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Yonkers.

The ceremony bore a military aspect, for the bridegroom and his ushers were all enlisted for service and were khaki-clad. Miss Josephine Stoughton was the bride's maid of honor and only attendant. Mr. Stoddart had as his best man his brother, John C. Stoddart. The ushers were Stuart F. Landstreet, Leighton and Douglas Coleman, and Thomas Robinson.

Passengers for a French Port.

Among the passengers sailing recently for a French port were:

R. W. Armstrong, R. J. Aldrich, R. Inspach, Captain Jean Roger de la Brosse, Mrs. Z. W. Bowman, Mrs. Blanche J. Bimmel, J. Burtant, J. A. Baker, R. P. Bagley, William E. Bean, J. P. Bullard, W. F. Boerner, J. I. Bliss, S. Brown, D. C. Brodeson, James S. Brown, Malcolm Baker, Beverly W. Bowditch, Jr., Herbert C. Cutler, Richard G. Conant, E. P. Curry, Alexander H. Campbell, W. D. Clark, C. W. Collier, C. S. Davis, W. C. Dickey, R. W. Dennis, R. D. Edington, R. S. Edwards, Mrs. Fellner, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Flint, D. Field, Wilfred C. Frank, R. P. Fowles, Miss Katherine R. Geddes, G. T. Griffon, W. S. Gee, Dr. James T. Gwathmey, John C. Glover, J. E. Graham, Jr., Miss C. Graves, E. Hill, J. King, J. S. Kennedy, Francis Lord, J. E. Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Leavitt, Arthur J. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. J. P. Norton, William T. Nelson, H. S. Ogden, T. W. Patterson, J. F. Savory, Mrs. Ellen Seawell, Miss Mary E. Tyler, Everett Trask, Major C. L. Wheat, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Waples, J. S. Warren, M. H. Wilkinson, Claude W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Miss Gertrude S. Woolsey.

JUDGE N. S. DIKE MARRIES.

Brooklyn Jurist Weds Miss Evelyn M. Biddle at Glen Cove.

Miss Evelyn Moore Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Biddle of this city, and County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn were married at noon yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Richards, at Glen Cove, L. I. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Charles Hinton.

The bride was unattended. She wore a gown of pink chiffon and satin. Robert Maxwell of New York served as best man.

The ceremony was witnessed by about fifty guests, including the immediate relatives and intimate friends, and was followed by a breakfast.

The engagement of Judge Dike and Miss Biddle was announced on May 31. He is 54 years of age, and has been on the bench for twelve years or more. His clubs are the University, Hamilton, Riding and Driving, and Dyker Meadow.

Broker Marries Choir Singer.

Miss Lillian Decevee and Arthur Paulson, a broker of this city, were married yesterday forenoon at the home of the bride's father, Samuel E. Decevee, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Frank L. Gosnell of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the bride has been singing in the choir. Mr. Paulson was prominently identified with the Billy Sunday campaign, in which his bride was also a worker. They will spend their honeymoon at Niagara Falls and the West.

Chandler-Whitbeck.

Miss Ida B. Whitbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whitbeck of Montville, Mass., and this city, and George F. Chandler, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler of Boston, Mass., were married at noon yesterday in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman officiating. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 123 East Sixtieth Street. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will live in Flushing, L. I.

O'Conor-Carson.

Norreys Jephson O'Conor, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Christopher O'Conor, of 24 East Thirty-third Street, and Miss Grace Edith Carson, a daughter of the late Arthur C. Carson and Kathleen Richards Carson, were married on Wednesday last in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Prescott Evarts. Mr. O'Conor was graduated from Harvard in 1907 and is a nephew of Miss Laura J. Post of this city.

Further Reductions Have Been Made for This

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF All Summer Apparel

FOR WOMEN OF ALL SIZES

34 to 56 Bust—26 to 45 Waist

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th Street, Just off 5th Ave.

Those who have delayed their summer purchases will find this a wonderful opportunity to secure fresh, new summer apparel at enormous reductions. A large variety to meet your needs for home, sport and country wear.

COATS

Linen, Mohair, Serge, Wool Jersey, Mixtures, Taffeta and Silk Poplin.

5.95, 9.85, 18.50, 29.75

SUITS

Linen, Mohair, Serge, Poplin, Gabardine and Wool Jersey.

5.95, 12.95, 18.50, 29.75

Summer Dresses

Striped Voile and Beach Cloth. White and figured Voile. Striped Marquisette, Crepe de Chine, Pongee, Taffeta and Georgette Crepe.

2.45, 4.95, 11.50, 19.85, 29.75

SKIRTS

Khaki Cloth and Twill. Cotton Gabardine, Pique and Wool Challie.

1.95, 3.45, 4.95, 6.95

WAISTS & MIDDIES

Drill striped and plain Voile and Crepe de Chine.

.75, 1.25, 1.95 to 4.95

Negligees, House and Porch Dresses, 1.25 to 4.95

Cotton Crepe, Striped Tissue Swiss, Figured Voile and Silk Crepe

Bathing Apparel, Corsets, Underwear and Brassieres—Greatly Reduced

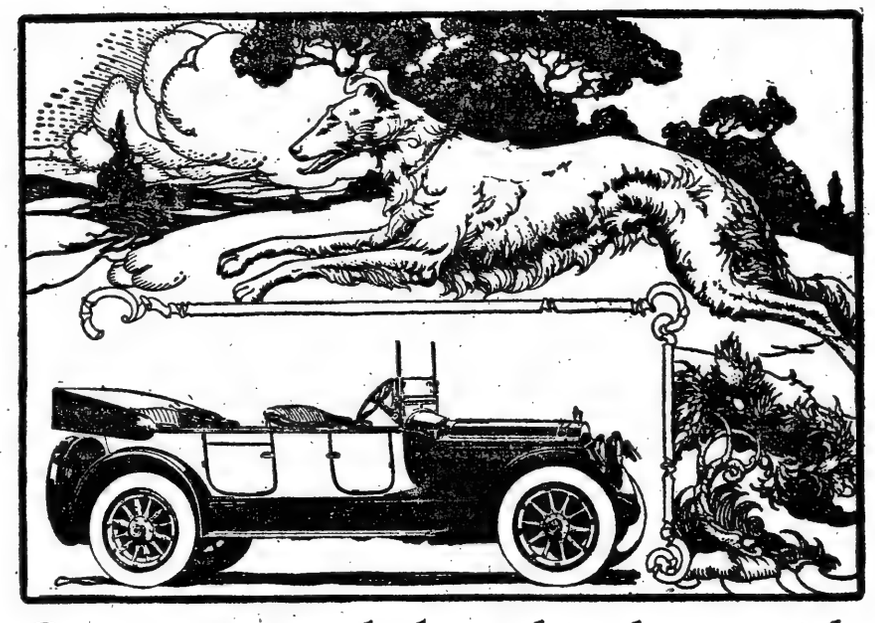
REMEMBER that Lane Bryant not only FITS ALL FIGURES but can also suit all pocketbooks—the MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE as well as the woman of MODERATE MEANS.

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase Summer apparel at extremely low prices

Dresses	1.95 to 64.75	Coats	5.95 to 49.75
Suits	5.95 to 64.50	Skirts	1.95 to 19.85

Also Maternity Corsets, Brassieres, Muslin and Silk Underwear



Grace accomplishes the thing with *least* outlay of energy

That which we call "beauty of motion" is motion with no power lost or misapplied.

Clumsiness is nothing but wasted force.

And true efficiency is never gained until all waste is eliminated.

To develop a motor that would make the utmost use of every particle of gasoline, it became imperative to lessen the size of the cylinders employed and multiply the number of explosions.

And the result? The powerful, economical Twin-six.

The smooth-running might of this motor is due to its twelve-fold division of fuel charges, merging multiplied impulses into a continuous torrent of power.

In thirty-three months of desperate fighting for mastery of the air, European motor-makers have demonstrated beyond question that the twelve-cylinder engine is the most dependable and economical of power plants.

To this basic "beauty of performance" Packard beauty of line and finish are fitting and enduring accompaniments.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6

THIS IS THE TYPE OF FURNITURE THAT HAS MADE THE NAME OF TIERNEY FAMOUS. "NEVER BEFORE SOLD AT THESE PRICES"

TIERNEY FURNITURE

INCLUDING EVERY PIECE ON OUR FLOORS OR IN OUR WAREHOUSE AT

40% TO 60% LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

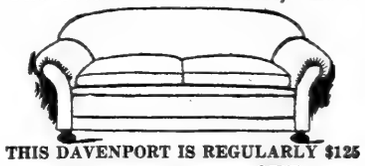
BEGINNING TOMORROW

REMOVAL SALE

to effect immediate clearance of over 3,000 pieces at prices emphatically lower than we have ever before marked them.

Nowhere in this city can you hope to equal the bargains that will be offered; certainly in no other shop can you find more beautiful and more trustworthy pieces.

The Values Are Incredibly High; The Prices Are Incredibly Low.



THIS DAVENPORT IS REGULARLY $125

FOR THIS SALE IT HAS BEEN REDUCED TO $75

It measures 6 feet 6 inches in length, is liberally over-stuffed, and is supported by a super-sturdy frame. We will cover yours from a choice of Denim at no additional cost.

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS OF VARIOUS NEW TYPES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE

THIS DAY BED

REGULARLY MARKED $60. SPECIALLY REDUCED FOR THIS SALE TO $35

Complete with finest Turkish spring mattress.

No other shop has given quite the attention to Day Beds that we have. Here you will find many quaint patterns, notably the modified Colonial pattern in solid mahogany.

OTHER DAY BEDS.

Regularly $55; Removal Sale Price $38
" $72; " " " $48
" $85; " " " $54

MAHOGANY 4-POSTER BEDS

Regularly Priced, $40

Full Size, for this sale, $20

Twin Size Usually $35.

Special price for this sale, $17.50

A restricted Tierney Design, of very staunch construction.

A SPECIAL BOX SPRING AT $15; ANY SIZE EXCELLENT GRADE HAIR MATTRESSES.

Full Size Usually $33; Removal Sale Price $21.50
Twin Size " $28; " " " $18.75

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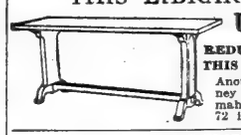

Usually $60

REDUCED FOR THIS SALE TO $32.50

Another exclusive Tierney pattern of rich solid mahogany. Size 22 in. x 72 in.

FOR THE LIVING ROOM

Pieces that have no counterpart for Charm and Beauty.	Usual Prices.	Removal Sale Prices.
Colonial (Mahogany) Bookcase	$40.00	$25.00
Chippendale (Mahogany) Bookcase	67.00	48.00
Chippendale (Mahogany) Desk to match	55.00	37.50
William and Mary (Mahogany) Davenport Table	72.00	45.00
Adam (Mahogany) Cane Chair	36.00	18.00
Rocker to match	36.00	18.00

Many other pretty (and in many cases exclusive) designs in Bookcases Chairs, Tables, Desks, Tabourettes and Stands at unbelievable reductions.

FOR THE BEDROOM

A 5 piece set in American Walnut or Mahogany, priced regularly at $275.00, will be retired from our stock at $175.00.

A 4 piece set in American Walnut or Mahogany, regular $160.00, will be sold at $100.00.

A Colonial Mahogany Dresser, formerly $55.00, now $35.00.

Chiffonier to match, reduced from $42.50 to $25.

Mahogany High Boy, reduced from $180.00 to $100.

Proportionate reductions on Mirrors, Lamps, Candlesticks, Bud Vases, Tea Trays, Muffin Stands, Mahogany and Lacquer Novelties.

The W.H.T. Tierney Shop

6 E. 37th St.

Adjoining Tiffany's

AUGUST 1ST THE NEW TIERNEY SHOP, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN NEW YORK, WILL BE LOCATED AT 7 E. 38.

EARLY PURCHASERS WILL BE REPAID BY BETTER SELECTIONS. INSPECTION IS ADVISED TOMORROW AND TUESDAY

ANTITOXIN FOUND FOR WAR GANGRENE

Rockefeller Institute Announces Discovery to be Placed at Service of the Allies.

SOON FOR FIGHTING MEN

The Bacillus in Wounds Always a Serious Problem for Army Surgeons—Experiments on Horses.

Within three months the allied armies will be supplied with a serum which the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research believes is an effective antitoxin for the gangrene gas bacillus. Gangrene has been for all time the most serious problem of army surgeons. It has been especially deadly in the present conflict, in which trench warfare puts the fighting men in greater danger than ever of infection from the bacillus.

The July number of the Journal of Experimental Medicine, published by the Rockefeller Institute, will give a technical description of the work of Dr. Carroll G. Bull and Ida W. Pritchett, in which, by using bacilli obtained on European battlefields, they obtained by experiments upon animals a serum which will nullify the poisonous action of the bacillus. At the institute laboratory, Avenue A and Sixty-sixth Street, a large number of animals are being used in the production of the serum for the European armies.

In September of 1915 a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Paris told of the successful treatment of gangrene by Dr. Kenneth Taylor, who used injections of quinine. The report of the Rockefeller research workers dispute the theories of Dr. Taylor as to the action of the bacillus. It is the theory of the Institute workers that the damage done to the human organism through the gas bacillus is not due to the action of the bacilli in the blood but to the effect of substances generated by the bacillus in the wound, which substances are highly toxic.

Cultures of the gangrene bacillus were obtained in Europe last year and Dr. Bull and Miss Pritchett set to work to discover the effect of the germ upon pigeons and guinea pigs and then on finding a serum that would halt the action of the bacilli. The perfection of the serum is regarded by the Institute as its most important accomplishment in their work.

Use Horses to Produce Serum.

While guinea pigs and pigeons were used in the experiments at the Rockefeller Institute, the serum is being made on a large scale by the use of horses, in the same manner that tetanus antitoxin is manufactured. There are several more horses which have been inoculated. It takes about three months for the complete course of making the serum. The horses were inoculated three weeks ago.

An interpretation of the results announced by the institute workers, prepared by an expert, says:

"One of the serious surgical problems which the trench fighting of the present world war has brought into the foreground is the so-called gaseous gangrene which follows on various kinds of gunshot wounds. The cause of the malady is bacterial infection with a bacillus discovered about 1892 by Professor Welch of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, to which the name of gas bacillus has been applied. The spores or seeds of the bacillus are widely distributed in nature. As they are present in the intestinal contents of man and animals, they readily gain access to the soil, and from the soil to wool, for example, of sheep. As the spores are very hardy, they survive for long periods, and even resist the various processes through which the wool must put in converting it into clothing. On this account, the spores readily and frequently are carried into wounds by bullets which penetrate clothing or carrying bits of the cloth into the tissues, and with earth covering the clothing, and picked up by fragments of exploding shells. The spores when imbedded in the muscles, away from the air, soon germinate, and the bacilli that are produced, multiply rapidly, give rise to the formation of gas and thus bring about extensive disorganization of the muscle and other tissues, usually leading to their death, when the condition named gaseous gangrene is produced.

"There has been much discussion and difference of opinion among bacteriologists as to the manner in which the gas bacilli produce the gangrene. Some investigators have regarded the pressure of the gas as chiefly responsible, since this pressure interferes with the free circulation of the blood, and when the circulation is so far impeded as to interfere with the nutrition of the tissues their death inevitably follows. Others have regarded the destructive effects to be caused by poisons produced by the bacilli, but no one had up to the present been able to demonstrate experimentally that the bacilli yield a powerful poison.

Discovery of the Anti-toxin.

"The recent work which was carried out at the Rockefeller Institute by Dr. Bull and Miss Ida Pritchett was primarily successful in detecting this poison and in discovering a method by the use of which unlimited quantities of it may be secured. With this poison or toxin, proof was brought that the gas bacillus acts directly on the muscular and other tissues of the body through this poison, which is destructive to them. Once the tissues are thus injured the bacilli multiply very rapidly, producing more and more toxin which finally kills the tissues, so that the gangrene appears.

"The next step forward was the discovery that with the toxin an antitoxin could be produced by immunizing animals. The aptitoxin neutralizes the toxin and renders it inert. When the bacilli are already present in the muscles of animals and the antitoxin is injected, their injurious effects are removed, because the antitoxin neutralizes their poison just as in the analogous instance of diphtheria. With the neutralization of the poison the bacilli are no longer a danger, as the body is now readily able to destroy them.

"It will be recalled that the bacteria responsible for gaseous gangrene enter the wounds as spores. Should the bacilli developing from these spores be prevented from multiplying, then no ill effects should ensue. It was found that when the spores are introduced into animals on bits of cloth, they tend to germinate and multiply in a few hours, with the inevitable effect of causing gaseous gangrene. But when a preventive injection of the antitoxin is administered, then no multiplication occurs.

"The studies thus far made have been wholly upon animals. But the knowledge thus gained justifies the hope that in human beings this new antitoxin may also be effective. If it is, we may expect a reduction in the occurrence of gas bacillus infection following wounds, and an amelioration of the severe effects of gaseous gangrene in cases in which wounds are very large and heavily contaminated with soil."

Warning by Surgeon General Gorgas.

In an article in THE TIMES in 1915, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., called attention to the seriousness of gangrene in the present war.

"Infection from the so-called gas bacillus," he said, "seems to be unprecedentedly frequent, and such infections are fatal in a very large proportion of cases.

"This infection creates gangrene through the entrance of the bacillus with dirt into the wounds. Gangrene follows, and the resultant death of tissue is accompanied by generation of the gas which gives the bacillus its popular name. This form of infection was recognized some years ago, but it seems to be occurring more frequently in this war than it ever did before. The frequency of this infection, like the frequency of tetanus infection, probably is due to the fact that this war's wounds are being administered in battles fought on fields which long have been the sites of human habitation."

The strains of bacillus with which the Institute had to work were five; the first was from scrapings of a bullet wound in a soldier's thigh which showed gangrene; the second was from a fragment of shell which adhered to pieces of clothing taken from a wound; the third was from the stump of a leg of a soldier which had been amputated, the fourth was from a bullet wound which shattered a leg bone, and the fifth from a piece of cloth from a soldier's overcoat. These strains killed pigeons and guinea pigs invariably in a very short time, the gangrene gas forming rapidly in bubbles, which ignited with a flash.

WILL CONTEST GREEN TAX.

Controller Travis Means to Carry Case to U. S. Supreme Court.

As a result of the decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court holding that the State of New York cannot collect a tax of about $6,000,000 on the estate of Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green because she was a resident of Vermont, although the bulk of her property was in this State, Controller Travis announced yesterday that he would carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if the Court of Appeals upholds the ruling of the lower courts. Controller Travis said he would urge an amendment to the present law, which will tax intangible as well as tangible assets of non-residents living within this State at the time of their death, and pointed out that because of the present liberal laws the State has lost about $12,000,000 in taxes in the last four years.

"I do not believe the State should continue on its statute books a law which permits a person to live and transact business within its borders for eleven months in the year, receiving during this period the protection of its laws, and the benefit of those facilities which make it desirable and advantageous to do business in this State and then upon his or her death to have the estate declared immune from the transfer tax law," said Mr. Travis. "simply because he or she had a place in another State for lodging a few weeks in the Summer months, calling it a domicile."

Ironworker Killed by Falling Girder.

The boom of a derrick hoisting steel girders on the fourth floor of the new Pennsylvania Hotel, which is being erected at Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, fell yesterday morning, carrying with it two girders, one of which killed Frank Kreski, 36 years old, married, an ironworker, of 430 East 118th Street. Alexander Kuchmann, 30 years old, of 411 East Thirty-first Street, received contusions of the right hip, and Victor Nelson, 49 years old, of 378 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, had his right arm and leg lacerated. The foreman, William Anderson, 48 years old, of Harrison, N. Y., employed by the Fuller Construction Company, was arrested on a technical charge of homicide.

JEWISH RELIEF FUND REACHES $5,250,000

War Committee Is Confident $10,000,000 Will Be Raised by November 1.

THIS CITY'S QUOTA $4,000,000

Reports to Date Show Contributions in All Cities Exceed Those of Other Years.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman, announced yesterday that in the last six months it had raised $5,250,000 for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones of Europe. The committee is pledged to raise $10,000,000 before Nov. 1 next. Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the committee, in making public the figures, pointed out that the total given was exclusive of the 10 per cent. on all contributions which Julius Rosenwald of Chicago offered to give, up to any individual contribution of $1,000,000.

The report shows that as a result of the campaign carried on throughout the nation this year, nearly 100 cities have exceeded, so far, the combined contributions made by them in 1915 and 1916 by from 25 to several hundred per cent.

The list of cities, with the amount given in each during 1915 and 1916, with the amount contributed so far this year, is as follows:

City.	Raised in 1915 and 1916.	Amount Contributed This Year.
Albany, Ga.	$190	$3,700
Albany, N. Y.	11,084	18,500
Akron, Ohio	6,016	10,000
Altoona, Penn.	5,226	12,000
Athens, Ga.	2,072	1,800
Allentown, Penn.	12,410	16,500
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,234	9,000
Battle Creek, Mich.	170	500
Buffalo, N. Y.	40,123	102,000
Chicago, Ill.	570,476	720,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	106,320	185,000
Cleveland, Ohio	101,184	185,000
Columbus, Ohio	14,989	15,000
Charleston, S. C.	2,897	3,500
Charleston, W. Va.	4,623	16,000
Columbus, Ga.	811	2,000
Cumberland, Md.	1,988	3,000
Chester, Penn.	114	4,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,881	2,000
Dayton, Ohio	8,719	27,883
Des Moines, Iowa	18,075	15,000
Detroit, Mich.	87,174	300,000
Dover, N. J.	67	1,566
Durham, N. C.	33	700
El Paso, Texas	4,400	19,465
Evansville, Ind.	6,816	5,000
East Liverpool, Ohio	1,892	4,000
Erie, Penn.	2,888	15,000
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	3,397	15,000
Flint, Mich.	1,528	11,000
Fargo, N. D.	5,089	6,000
Fresno, Cal.	2,882	2,500
Greensboro, N. C.	8,249	18,220
Gary, Ind.	5,012	4,000
Galveston, Texas	10,635	19,000
Houston, Texas	5,908	10,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	26,055	60,557
Jackson, Tenn.	217	1,500
Joplin, Mo.	208	3,000
Johnstown, Penn.	2,187	5,200
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1,820	5,000
Kansas City, Mo.	48,569	80,000
Little Rock, Ark.	2,977	6,000
Lignonier, Ind.	305	1,000
Louisville, Ky.	25,137	25,000
Lynchburg, Va.	100	5,000
Lafayette, Ind.	2,357	7,000
Leavenworth, Kan.	1,070	1,700
Lansing, Mich.	17	4,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	18,102	65,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,253	64,000
Muncie, Ind.	515	3,000
Minch, S. D.	345	1,500
New York, N. Y.	1,545,530	1,000,000
New Haven, Conn.	28,417	50,000
New Orleans, La.	61,144	58,000
Newark, N. J.	32,698	50,000
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,681	3,000
Paterson, N. J.	7,588	14,000
Philadelphia, Penn.	192,072	200,000
Pittsburgh, Penn.	95,728	100,000
Plainfield, N. J.	3,210	4,400
Peoria, Ill.	3,513	4,000
Petersburg, Va.	3,085	3,000
Portland, Ore.	32,851	20,000
Racine, Wis.	368	2,000
Richmond, Va.	12,244	30,000
Rochester, N. Y.	11,910	16,516
San Antonio, Texas	13,577	15,000
Scranton, Penn.	2,694	23,000
Sioux City, Iowa	5,872	10,000
Sioux Falls, S. D.	840	2,500
St. Paul, Minn.	9,766	35,000
St. Louis, Mo.	64,252	100,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	18,802	28,000
Shreveport, La.	2,400	7,000
Savannah, Ga.	10,232	12,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	10,389	7,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	4,042	5,000
Spokane, Washington	3,101	12,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	4,189	8,000
Toledo, Ohio	16,852	22,000
Tuscon, Ariz.	40	1,000
Waco, Texas	2,862	6,000
Wilkes-Barre, Penn.	7,911	10,000
Wilmington, Del.	5,485	45,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	7,815	8,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.	740	500
Youngstown, Ohio	5,446	17,547

The committee, from its New York headquarters, has supplied speakers and propaganda material to hundreds of cities, and Mr. Billikopf expresses the conviction that the $10,000,000 sought will shortly be reached if New York City, in which there has not yet been an intensive campaign, does its proportionate share in the Fall, when such a campaign is to be held. The report lays stress upon the fact that New York should raise $4,000,000, according to its Jewish population and wealth.

A statement by the committee says:

"In this connection it will be noted in the list published above that New York thus far has only contributed this year $1,000,000, or approximately one-fourth of the sum it should be expected to raise in view of its large Jewish population, which is estimated at 40 per cent. of that of the entire nation and 40 per cent. of the $10,000,000 has therefore been allotted to this city to raise.

"The campaign can only be successful if every Jew in New York City does his part and puts his shoulder to the wheel, not alone in contributing, but in personal effort.

"During Red Cross Week the committee completely suspended its activities in order that the Jews might cooperate in raising the Red Cross Fund, but the relief work carried on by the Jews in various parts of the world covers a distinctive field and reaches a vast noncombatant population which is starving and which the Red Cross does not attempt to reach."

Henry Morgenthau, who has been Chairman of the 1917 campaign, has gone on a special mission to Egypt as the accredited representative of the American Government, his purpose being to come to the aid of the thousands of Jews in Palestine, who have been evicted from their homes and who are shelterless and rationless, without food and other supplies, many of them totally destitute and suffering for want of the most necessary medical supplies, as well.

Mr. Billikopf's report impresses upon those engaged in Jewish war relief work that the needs of the situation have not diminished and that the money which is raised is being disposed for the aid of the Jews, not only in Palestine, but in Russia and other zones.

RELIEF SHIP STARTS TODAY.

The Neptune Carries Supplies for Crocker Land Party.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett telegraphed to the American Museum of Natural History from St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday, that he had taken command of the steam sealer Neptune at that port and that early this morning he would leave for Sydney, C. B. The eight tons of supplies shipped from New York for the Crocker Land party are at Sydney and will there be stowed on the Neptune. Captain Bartlett expects to leave Sydney on either the 3d or 4th of July for Etah, Greenland, where the Crocker Land expedition is now quartered. The party has supplies barely sufficient to last them until Aug. 1, and will be in dire need if the Neptune fails to reach them at the scheduled time.

A special display devoted to the Crocker Land expedition which was installed yesterday on the first floor of the museum includes pictures of the vessels which have been sent to the rescue of the party—the Neptune being the third. There is also a remarkable canoe of skin, in which Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, a member of the party, who arrived a few days ago, made part of his perilous journey from the base at Greenland to civilization.

Suffragists Plan New Headquarters

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman, yesterday concentrated its headquarters at 50 West Thirty-fourth Street, moving from 48 West Thirty-fourth Street. The two buildings had been used for some time. These are now to be turned into stores, with studios above, and the party will take new headquarters as soon as they can be found. For the present the popular 25-cent lunch restaurant which the party has been conducting will be discontinued for lack of room.

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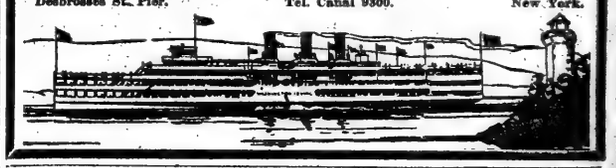

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BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 32d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
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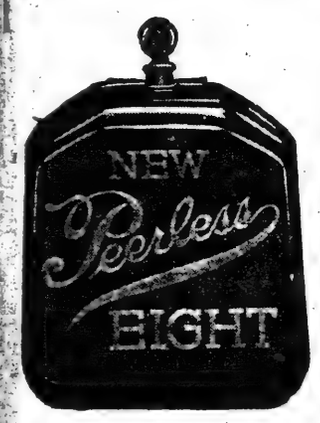

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE WORLD OF SPORTS

FALL RUNS RECORD MILE, BEATING RAY

Oberlin Collegian Disposes of Chicago Man Early and Wins Easily in 4:16.

TWO OTHER MARKS FALL

Chicago A. A. Captures Team Honors in Central A. A. U. Meet—Andy Ward Victor in Both Sprints.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Three records were broken in the Central A. A. U. annual outdoor track and field championships which were decided on Stagg Field today. The Chicago Athletic Association, with a total of 92 points, won the meet. The University of Chicago, with 49 points, was second, and the Illinois Athletic Club third, with 46.

E. H. Fall of Oberlin (Ohio) College, running under the colors of the C. A. A., clipped 5 1-5 seconds off the Central A. A. U. record for the mile run, winning the event easily in 4:16. Fall recently broke the "Big Nine" record for the distance. James Shanahan of the I. A. C. smashed the record for the 56-pound weight, hurling the missile 31 feet 9 inches. The previous mark was 29 feet 3¼ inches. The third record to fall was the running hop, step and jump, which went to Daniel Ahearne of the Illinois A. C., who leaped 48 feet 6½ inches, beating his former record by three inches.

Jole Ray, the Illinois A. C. crack miler, who holds the national indoor two-mile championship, was beaten in the two events in which he started. He quit after running the first lap of the mile, and was beaten by twenty feet by Bert French, a teammate, in the five-mile run.

Andy Ward of the C. A. A. was the individual star of the meet, scoring ten points as a result of victories in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. W. C. Gorgas of the University of Chicago piled up eight points, winning the discus throw and finishing third in the shot put.

Elmer Oliphant, the West Point athletic star, who was expected to compete under the colors of the Illinois A. C., failed to put in an appearance. Performances in the track events, aside from Fall's victory, were considered mediocre. The proceeds of the meet were turned over to a fund for the purchase of a Red Cross ambulance.

PIRATES DROP CALLAHAN.

Hans Wagner Named Temporary Manager of Pittsburgh Team.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—James J. Callahan, Manager of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club since the opening of the 1916 season, was today relieved of the managership of the club and it was announced that Hans Wagner, the veteran infielder of the club, has been appointed temporary Manager. Wagner assumed charge of the club this afternoon.

The dropping of Callahan, who succeeded Fred Clarke, had been predicted for several days. Dissatisfaction among members of the team, and the consequent poor showing of the Pirates this season was blamed by many upon Callahan. He was notified of his release shortly before this afternoon's game.

It was stated that President Dreyfuss expects to have a new Manager for the club within two or three days. Wagner, it is said, has refused to become Manager permanently. Club officials tried to hold off today's report that Larry Doyle of the Chicago Nationals would be engaged as Manager.

Others reported to be under consideration are Harry Wolverton, recent Manager of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League, and Jack Hendricks, Manager of the Indianapolis American Association Club.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Although denying that the Pittsburgh Nationals had made overtures for the services of Larry Doyle to succeed James J. Callahan as Manager of the club, Barney Dreyfuss, Manager of the Chicago Nationals, said today that he would be willing to trade the second baseman if a satisfactory deal could be arranged.

"If there is a chance for Doyle to become a Manager he will have my consent," Mitchell said. "He has been in the National League a good many years and deserves such a chance. I would not part with him, however, unless Pittsburgh gave me in exchange a man of equal playing strength."

PONY KILLED IN MATCH.

Ford Johnson's Mount Victim in Polo Game Won by Freebooters.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., June 30.—Turning short in dodging a goal post at the Rumson Country Club Field today in the Rumson-Freebooters polo match, a pony owned and ridden by Ford Johnson, a member of Squadron A polo team of New York, who was playing on the Rumson team, slipped and fell, fracturing its shoulder. The pony was shot. Mr. Johnson fell clear of the pony and escaped injury. The Freebooters won the match by the score of 9 goals to 4. Hugh J. Barrett scored six goals and W. G. Stonebridge 3. Howard S. Borden was the mainstay of the Rumson team, but was handicapped by poor support.

The line-up:

RUMSON FREEBOOTERS. (9.)	RUMSON. (4.)
1—Hugh J. Barrett.	1—Thomas S. Field.
2—W. G. Stonebridge.	2—Ford Johnson.
3—A. S. H. Jones.	3—Howard S. Borden.
Back—G. J. Waters.	Back—Peter Hauck.

Individual goals: By Freebooters—Barrett, 6; Stonebridge, 3. By Rumson—Borden, 2; Field, 2. Referee—Joseph Clancy. Timer—R. W. Brown.

BAGGS DEFEATS JACKSON.

Rosenbaum Also Advances in University Heights Tennis Play.

Play in the annual tournament of the University Heights Tennis Club, which began yesterday, advanced well through the second round with several well-known contestants winning advanced brackets. Ralph Baggs, who has been well up with the leaders in tournaments hereabouts this year, was not pressed hard to earn a second round victory over D. Jackson, the score being 6—1, 6—0. Dr. William Rosenbaum went through the first round by defeating Dr. L. V. Robinson at 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—First Round—E. L. Schmidt defeated C. Cleveland, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; A. J. Ostendorf defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—3, 9—7; Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Dr. L. V. Robinson, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2; H. R. Hathaway defeated L. Wulf, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2; G. Grenz defeated F. Oliver, 6—2, 0—6, 9—7. Second Round—E. McGirr defeated G. Groesbeck, 6—4, 6—1; M. Messner defeated R. Perry, 6—1, 6—4; H. Buzzini defeated A. J. Harrison, 6—0, 6—0; H. Tappan defeated H. Diecks, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; H. Marschalk defeated Dr. F. Damrau, 7—5, 6—3; K. W. Wright defeated A. Iler, 6—3, 8—6; R. Baggs defeated D. Jackson, 6—1, 6—0; S. Spaeth defeated B. Barnes, 6—1, 6—3; R. McKay defeated W. M. Fischer, 3—6, 6—3, 6—6; H. Hewetson defeated L. H. Rogers, 6—2, 6—1; L. Croley defeated C. Low, 6—3, 7—5; H. Sachs defeated F. T. Adams, 7—5, 6—2.

FRICK FIRST IN RUN.

Former Champion Runner Beats Adams on Travers Island.

Eddie Frick of the New York Athletic Club, a former metropolitan one-half mile champion, yesterday showed a flash of his old-time ability when, from a handicap of twenty-three yards, he romped away with the premier honors of the three-quarter mile running event at the New York Athletic Club games at Travers Island. Frick's time for the distance was 3:08 2-5, and he led Wilson Adams, a clubmate, by about twenty yards.

Another feature of the afternoon was the presentation of the colors to the Military Battalion of the New York A. C. These ceremonies were held while an admiring crowd of about 500 looked on, and as the colors were presented the spectators burst into wild cheering. Major Graeme M. Hammond, President of the New York A. C., reviewed the trained battalion. The colors which were presented were donated by Rudolph Schaefer of the New York A. C.

The summaries of the athletic competitions:

Three-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., (150 yards); George Andrews, New York A. C., (145 yards,) second; George Jamovsik, Knights of St. Peter, (175 yards,) third. Time—14:50 3-5.

120-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., (2½ yards;) A. Gockler, unattached, (5½ yards,) second; T. Dempsey, unattached, (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:11 4-5.

16-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by Herbert F. Bleesy, unattached, (4 feet,) distance 46 feet 10 inches; William Bradley, New York A. C., (4 feet,) distance 43 feet, second; Fred Onken, Irish-American A. C., (3 feet,) distance 42 feet 4 inches, third.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Frick, New York A. C., (23 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (32 yards,) second; John J. Broderick, St. Mary's A. A., (62 yards,) third. Time—3:08 2-5.

WAR FUND GAME TODAY.

Dodgers and Phillies Will Meet In Carnival at Ebbets Field.

Ebbets Field in Brooklyn this afternoon will be the scene of a patriotic demonstration and carnival, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, as a benefit for the Militia of Mercy and various other war fund organizations. In addition to a splendid musical program which has been arranged there will be a regularly scheduled baseball game of the National League between the champion Dodgers and Pat Moran's Philadelphia ball players. This contest was originally scheduled for next Tuesday, but has been moved up a couple of days so as to make an added attraction for the benefit performance.

Admiral Usher and his staff from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Captain E. T. Fitzgerald will take an active part in the patriotic demonstration, which will include a drill exhibition by 300 men of the Naval Militia from the Grand Fleet recruiting ships, under command of Commodore Forshew, while 600 men from the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia of Brooklyn, under Captain E. T. Fitzgerald, will give a separate drill. A prominent vocalist will render George M. Cohan's latest song hit, "Over There." "The Spirit of '76" will be sung by soloists, and a chorus of twenty male and female voices and this chorus will also lead the grand finale, "The Star-Spangled Banner," which will be participated in by 1,000 sailors facing the grand stand.

NEWSPAPER GOLF TOURNEY.

Proceeds of Fourth of July Event for Red Cross Fund.

The New York Newspaper Golf Club will hold an invitation golf tourney, open to the public, at Van Cortlandt Park, on July 4. The entire proceeds of the event will be donated to the Red Cross Fund. In anticipation of a large entry list, the officials have decided to start the play at 4 A. M. and continue until sundown.

The entry fee will be $1 or more for each individual, and this will be coupled with the Red Cross donation of the various clubs which have entered in the tourney. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx has already sent in his entry. The prize list is made up of a dozen trophies.

Good Men in New Brunswick Meet.

The announcement of the entries received for the Fourth of July athletic meet at New Brunswick, N. J., contains the names of some of the premier track and field performers in the metropolitan district. This set of games is to be conducted for the benefit of the Red Cross Society and Home Defense League. The track is in fine condition and some sterling performances are anticipated.

PEKES EARN $3,000 FOR THE RED CROSS

Mrs. M. E. Harley's Chu Chu Yen Best Dog in Show on E. G. Snow Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—The Summer show of the Pekingese Club of America, which took place on the estate of Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., Old Church Road, here, this afternoon, was one of the largest and best open-air shows ever held in this country. Mr. Snow bore the expense of the show, the entire proceeds, amounting to over $3,000, being devoted to the motor ambulance fund of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Haley Parks and Mrs. Frederick Edey were the judges.

The competition was keen enough to satisfy the most exacting of dog fanciers, the leggy type winning in some classes, while in others the low bully type seemed to meet popular favor. Takara of Rosecrest, belonging to Mrs. Theodore W. Myers of New York, was placed fourth in the American-bred class, although she has much quality and richness.

In the children's class Miss Janet Snow won easily with her Nankinyum of Nankiborne, and as a result it brought about the first defeat of Bagatelle Fi, owned by Mrs. Thomas Hastings, which lacked the quality of the winner. Mr. Snow's thirty noted Pekingese of the Yankibourne Kennels were on exhibition, but did not compete.

The cup for the best dog in the show went to Mrs. M. E. Harley's Chu Chu Yen of Toddington.

The chief awards:

Puppies, Dogs, 9 months and not exceeding 12.—First, Marie A. Stovell's Ching of Mill Farm; second, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Fi Chang of Marimar; third, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Young Peter of Marimar.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Marie A. Stovell's Ching of Mill Farm; second, Caroline W. Riley's Fonsa of Kya Lami; third, Miss A. V. Hamilton's Lauriston Foo Shong; reserve, Cottage Kennels' Inka Kee Lee.

American-bred Dogs, 8 pounds and under.—First, M. E. Harby's Nowata Chun II.; second, Pah Kow Kennels' Lewa of Pah Kow; third, Caroline W. Riley's Ponsa of Kya Laura; reserve, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Ching Yen.

Limit, Dogs, Over Eight Pounds.—First, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince Kung of Alderbourne; second, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle's Chin Chin; third, Mrs. F. C. McAllister's Nowata Al Lee Goble; reserve, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan Tong of Poli Kow.

Open, Dogs, Red or Sable.—First, Martha A. Hicks's Toyo; second, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Chee Choo of Arcady; third, Lady Adrienne Moor's Cho Erh of Winkfield.

Open, Dogs, Eight Pounds and Under.—First, Pah Kow Kennels' Pah Kow Kerh of Reinenham; second, Misses Lowther's Sutherland Air Chui; third, Caroline Riley's Pousa of Kya Lima.

Open, Dogs, Over Eight Pounds.—First, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan Tong of Pah Kow; second, Martha A. Hicks's Toyo; third, Mrs. William Shepard's Cinnivala Chin Chi; reserve, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Cruchou of Arcada.

Open, Dogs, Any Weight or Color.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Chi Chu Yen of Toddington.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Chi Chu Yen of Toddington; reserve, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Prince King of Alderbourne.

Puppies, Bitches, Nine Months and not Exceeding Twelve.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; second, Marie A. Stovell's Boodles of Mill Farm; third, Miss ney's Ti Ni Tai of Arden; reserve, Miss P. Hysick's Pokey of Kya Lami.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Mrs. William Shepard's Princess Sue of Minoon; second, Mrs. W. S. Belding's Fu Fu; third, Arden Kenney's Ti Ni Tai of Arden; reserve, Miss Francis P. Hysich's Pohay of Kya Lami.

American Bred Bitches, Eight Pounds and Under.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; second, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Kuma of Sunnyfields Farm; third, Mrs. Theodore W. Myer's Takara of Rosecrest; reserve, Miss Frances P. Hysich's Pohay of Kya Lami.

American Bred Bitches, Over Eight Pounds.—First, Mrs. William Shepard's Princess Sue of Minoon; second, Mrs. W. S. Belding's Fu Fu; third, Edward B. Seabriskie's Quoug Lily; reserve, Miss Lupsiger's Chimita.

Limit, Bitches, Eight Pounds and Under.—First, Mrs. F. C. Engel's Palace Sus Mich of Arden; second, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Kimma of Sunnyfields Farm; third, Miss Mary Kenney's Yea Toy; reserve, Mrs. Theodore W. Myers's Takara of Rosecrest.

Open, Bitches, Any Weight and Any Color.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; second, Mrs. F. Goldesmith's Nowata Lamphsy Dolly; third, Mrs. Gertrude L. Hayward's Ko Newi of Estluo; reserve, Mrs. William Benin's Sheusai.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. C. E. Engel's Palace Sus Mich of Arden; reserve, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi.

YACHTS GO INTO SERVICE.

Samuel Rea's Monaloa Given to U. S. Is Commanded by His Son.

Two of the finest craft of the Great Lakes fleet have passed on as pleasure craft. Monaloa, recently purchased from Chauncey B. Borland, of Chicago by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been presented to the United States Government by her owner, and is in charge of his son, Henry C. Rea, an officer of the Naval Reserve. She is manned by a crew made up mainly of Philadelphia friends of the Reas who have enlisted for the war and are now doing sailors' duty aboard this handsome craft, which is attached to the Fourth Naval District, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and is now out on patrol duty somewhere on the Atlantic.

Monaloa is 137 feet long, 15 feet beam, has a draught of 7 feet, and, in spite of her size, a speed of about 18 knots an hour. She is fitted with two 300-horse-power engines, and suitably armed for the service in which she is engaged.

Lydonia, queen of the Great Lakes fleet, which has been the property of Commodore W. A. Lydon of the Chicago Yacht Club, has been sold to the Government for use as a naval auxiliary. Lydonia measures 214 feet over all, 172 feet on the water line, is 26 feet in beam, and has a draught of 12 feet. She was designed by William Gardner of this city and built at Wilmington, Del., and was one of the most luxuriously furnished yachts on Lake Michigan. She is stable enough to carry a rather heavy armament, and has a speed of some 14 knots.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

E. C. M. Kemp Wins President's Cup Competition at Apawamis.

It was a gala day for the members of the Apawamis Club of Westchester yesterday, when competition was held over the club's course in five different events. E. C. M. Kemp won the play for the President's Cup, defeating S. W. Howland in the deciding match, 2 up. Kemp also went through the second eight, first round, in the Governor's Cup competition, when he won his match by default from L. L. Fleming.

In a special eighteen holes medal play handicap event, E. W. Harris led home the field of golfers, with a card of 95, 22—73. W. H. Browning finished second, with 104, 28—76, and A. A. Forrest's card of 104, 24—80, got him third position.

The scores of the other events follow:

Ball Sweepstakes.—S. W. Howland, 81, 6—75; E. J. Laidlaw, 96, 10—76; A. Trippe, Jr., 89, 12—76; H. S. Graves, 84, 5—79; D. N. Hugerty, 101, 18—83.

Governor's Cup, First Round.—First Eight.—E. H. Barnes won from C. R. Manville by default; S. Battelle won from S. W. Howland, by default; H. S. Graves defeated Frank Presbrey, 6 up and 4 to play.

Second Eight.—M. E. Squire defeated H. A. Goode, 6 up and 4 to play; E. A. Choate defeated W. F. S. Hart, 2 up and 1 to play; E. C. M. Kemp won from L. L. Fleming, by default; R. Wayland Smith won, by default.

Eighteen Holes Medal Play Handicap.—W. F. S. Hart, 89, 15—76; R. W. Harris, 95, 18—77; F. S. Wheeler, 82, 5—77; C. R. Manville, 93, 16—77; R. C. Hunt, 94, 16—78; J. A. Tedford, 96, 15—81.

S. W. Mason yesterday won the championship honors of the North Jersey Country Club, when he scored a victory over George E. Sweetser in the final competition for the honors, over thirty-six holes, by 6 up and 8 to play. A ball sweepstakes event, eighteen holes medal play handicap, was won by J. E. Sullivan, with a card of 85, 7—78. Eight golfers participated in this event.

C. I. Christie yesterday earned the right to have his name inscribed on the Red Cross plaque at the Englewood Country Club when he led home the field of golfers who took part in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap event with a card of 80, 10—70.

S. W. Bender and Samuel Armstrong will be opponents in the final competition for the Governor's Cup at the Westfield Golf Club, both of them having come through successfully in their semi-final round matches yesterday. Bender scored over A. B. Tuttle one up in nineteen holes, and Armstrong registered his victory over J. D. Ludwig 3 up and 2 to play.

In the final competition of the Handicap Cup event for women Mrs. D. C. Arnold defeated Mrs. Peter Randall by 2 up and 1 to play.

The final play in the June tournament was held over the links of the Essex Fells Country Club yesterday, when C. E. Bacon defeated Jason Rogers by 1 up. Rogers, however, had the satisfaction of returning the best card in the ball sweepstakes competition over eighteen holes medal play, when he went around the course for 85, 11—74. C. Merriman was second with a card of 91, 13—78.

A large field of golfers contested in a sweepstakes on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, the division leaders at the end of the day's playing being J. B. Batten in Class A, with 77, 7—70, and H. C. Harrin in Class B with 89, 18—71. Other scores in both classes were:

Class A—S. B. Hall, 84, 11—73; J. E. Noyes, 86, 12—74; Dr. J. S. Brown, 84, 10—74.

Class B—S. K. Costikyan, 101, 26—75; C. R. Christie, Jr., 98, 19—79; G. A. Hornseck, 99, 19—80. In a women's putting competition Mrs. F. E. Donohue carried off premier honors, while Mrs. J. B. Kremmer was the runner-up.

An eighteen holes handicap medal play competition was held over the Glen Ridge links yesterday as a benefit for the Mountainside Hospital, and the sum of $400 was realized. The conditions of play were that a tax of 2 cents be levied on the participants for every stroke under 100 and a tax of 1 cent for every stroke over 100. The best score was turned in by George B. Larkin, whose card showed 75, 4—71. R. C. Loudan was second with a card of 81, 6—75; R. N. Blake, 89, 7—82, and B. C. Beekman, 101, 19—82, tied for third; H. B. McLean was fifth with 89, 5—84, and B. C. Dunham was sixth, with a card of 94, 8—86.

S. C. Barr led home the Class A field in the sweepstakes competition on the links of the Upper Montclair Country Club yesterday, he turned in a card of 85, 13—72. The Class B field was headed by G. P. Stanford with a card of 103, 30—73. The scores:

Class A.—S. C. Barr, 85, 13—72; F. E. Tingden, 93, 17—76; A. S. Armagnac, 95, 12—83; H. Mackie, 91, 8—83; S. E. Griswall, 99, 13—86.

Class B.—G. P. Stanford, 103, 30—73; G. B. Stearns, 102, 29—73; C. P. Andrews, 95, 18—77; J. C. Patterson, 106, 27—79; J. B. Hersford, 103, 18—85.

The premier honors of the ball sweepstakes competition in Class A over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday went to H. D. Hawks. The following scores were returned in the 18-hole medal play handicap competition for the July prizes:

Class A—J. G. Wright, 84, 13—71; P. S. McLoughlin, 84, 11—73; W. A. Beall, 85, 11—74; A. W. Haight, 83, 8—75; H. Chalmers, 90, 14—76; H. V. Conrad, 88, 12—76; E. N. Chilson, 88, 12—76; W. B. Whitney, 88, 12—76.

Class B—A. Childress, 87, 17—70; H. A. Young, 89, 19—70; V. Z. Carheristi, 94, 22—72; J. M. Stewart, 91, 17—74; W. P. French, 98, 24—74; C. Torchio, 100, 24—76; D. L. Lindquest, 95, 19—76; D. Ducher, 99, 22—77.

The four-ball match at the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday resulted in a victory for the William P. Taylor and William R. Townsend combination, with a net score of 154. For second honors there was a tie between the teams of R. M. Smith and G. H. Smith, and H. H. Woodland and Walter Whitehead, both with net scores of 161.

The point winners for the President's Cup were William Taylor, 84, 11—73; H. H. Woodland, 99, 23—76; R. M. Smith, 101, 24—77.

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FIGURE ON GAIN FOR EASTERN ROADS

Increase in Class Rates Is Estimated to Give from 4 to 7 Per Cent.

RAILWAY STOCKS DECLINE

Some Recovery Before the Close—Pennsylvania Head Says Decision Is Discouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Only as applied to tonnage can the increases in rates indicated yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission as permissible be estimated. It is admitted by the railroad experts here that the revenues of the carriers will be considerably increased, and estimates run from 4 to 7 per cent. In effect the decision is regarded as a victory for the railroads, notwithstanding the spectacular form of the opinion and the various dissents from it by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The fact that the commission named Oct. 28 as the nearest date to which the proposed tariffs are suspended has given rise to an expectation that when the real meaning of the decision is known there will be a movement to readjust the rate question by adequate Congressional legislation, as was suggested by Commissioner McChord, and also proposed by Commissioner Harlan.

Some idea of the gigantic increase of revenue that will follow the action of the commission appears in the one item of an increase of 15 cents for hauling coal and coke. There are 600,000,000 tons of coal alone hauled annually by the roads, and under the terms of the decision it will cost $90,000,000 more to carry it during the approaching year.

In all probability the coke haul will add $25,000,000 to railroad revenues in Eastern territory the coming year. The haul of iron ore promises to be heavier during a war year than it has ever been before, and this item adds another very large increase to railroad revenues.

The average operating revenue per mile of American railroads in 1916 was $9,200, which is to be compared with the normal year of 1913, the first before the war, when the earnings were only $1,850 per mile. What they will be this year under the impulse of the increases allowed only the cold figures, when they come along, can tell.

Railroad men who are satisfied with the result today declared that they were glad the horizontal increase of rates had been denied, as that would not have made any better increase for their territory, and besides the horizontal increase would have applied to short-haul business as well as route traffic, and on that business the railroads from the nature of the case do not and cannot make large profits. The reorganization of schedules and tariffs throughout the visit range of short-haul traffic and get in the most profitable form of railroad traffic seemed to them to be all that should have been asked.

Railway Stocks Affected.

The immediate effect of the Interstate Commerce Commission's freight rate decision in yesterday's stock market was a decline running from 1 to 5 points in the leading railroad shares, followed before the end of the short session by a fairly sharp recovery in case of some issues, especially favored by speculators. The feeling evidenced in all quarters of the Street when trading began on the Stock Exchange was one of disappointment that the full 15 per cent. increase asked for had not been granted. Later sentiment improved, buoyed by the thought that the Eastern lines had obtained concessions and also by the promise of the commission to review its findings in the Autumn in case developments showed a drop in net earnings to the carriers.

St. Paul was the heaviest sufferer, dropping 5 full points in opening sales, while Lehigh Valley, Reading, and New York Central retreated 2 points each or more. An active demand was speedily uncovered, and at the end of the two hours New York Central had regained all but the smallest fraction of its loss, Reading's net decline was only 1 point, and St. Paul moved forward 2 points from the bottom. Lehigh Valley showed no resiliency. Atchison and Pennsylvania were hardly disturbed at all, and Union Pacific, after dropping a point, recovered all of the loss. This table shows the day's result in most of the active railroad issues on the list:

	High.	Low.	Net Loss.	Gross Loss.
Atchison	100¼	100	⅝	⅝
C. M. & St. P.	73⅝	71	3	5
Erie	23¾	24¾	1½	2¼
Gt. Northern pf.	106	106	⅞	⅞
Lan. City Secs.	21½	21¼	1	1⅝
Lehigh Valley	63	62¼	2	2
N. Y. Central	91	89	1½	2
New Haven	37⅛	36⅝	1¼	1⅝
Norfolk & Western	123	122	⅝	1¼
Northern Pacific	101¼	100⅝	1	1¼
Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52½	¼	⅝
Reading	95⅝	94	1	2⅜
Southern Pacific	93⅞	92⅜	½	1½
Southern Ry.	26¼	25⅝	1⅛	1½
Union Pacific	135¼	134	..	1

Contrary to the movement in the rails, industrial stocks displayed considerable strength all through the trading. The steel issues, especially Steel common and Crucible, were bought eagerly, and a number of specialties gained as much ground as the carriers lost in their initial downward step.

Taking the market all around, stocks made a better showing than had been expected before business started. The financial community had been counting on a more favorable decision on the rate application than was rendered, knowledge that the railroads had asked for higher revenue on the specific basis of increasing expenses, through costs of material and higher wages, had imbued the speculative as well as the investment public with the feeling that the request would be granted in large part at least.

Railroad officers pored over the Commerce Commission's findings, especially as they affected Eastern lines. It was said in some quarters that the direct benefit of the increases allowed, which might be equivalent to 7 per cent. when spread over all Eastern traffic, could not be determined until a summary of current business had been made. Traffic incident to the heavy movement of coal, iron ore, coke, war munitions, and supplies for the army and navy has been expanding for several months, and in the light of this progress considerable study will need to be devoted to the rate advances to uncover their full effect.

President Rea "Discouraged."

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, issued a statement yesterday in which he said he was "amazed" and "discouraged" by the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission Friday on the application of the railroads of the United States for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates. The commission granted but a small increase, and suspended the 15 per cent. schedules until Oct. 28, 1917.

"I am amazed at the reasoning and discouraged at the conclusions in the rate decision," said Mr. Rea. "The Eastern railroads are the great terminals for the whole country and absolutely require the 15 per cent. increase immediately. The Pennsylvania Railroad system is indicative of conditions on the railroads in Eastern territory, and its operations verify the estimates made for the commission.

"The five months ended with May show an increase of about 9 per cent. in gross earnings, but a decrease of about 4 per cent. in net operating income, or nearly $10,500,000, compared with 1916. The cost of labor and material are still rising, especially fuel coal, which will be increased by several millions over what was estimated in the rate case.

"Notwithstanding all the railroads are doing in co-operation with the Government, (and no other interests are doing more,) the country will realize that there will probably be more congestion next Fall and Winter than it has heretofore experienced. We are bending every effort to meet that situation, but instead of putting the railroads in a position where they can give substantial assistance by additional facilities and equipment, their credit will be seriously limited by this decision, and the country at large must of necessity suffer.

"The commission estimates a return of only 4.99 per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1917, on the roads and equipment provided for public use by the Eastern railroads, and yet declines to allow a reasonable increase in rates. What credit or progress can be based on any such inadequate return?

"The condition of the weak conditions for five years prior to 1916, with practically no new mileage constructed and insufficient terminal facilities, is utterly ignored.

"I dislike to criticise any Government decision, but the people should know why it is impossible to provide adequate facilities and service which are imperatively required for this growing country, and should understand how unjustly the Eastern railroads are being treated."

UPHOLDS AMERICAN'S WILL.

French Court Supports Mrs. Coleman's Big Gifts to Charities.

PARIS, June 30.—French charities will receive many millions of francs under the will of Mrs. Rosalie Parent Coleman, an American, who died here in 1915.

A few days before her death she executed a codicil to her will revoking a bequest of some 30,000,000 francs to her natural son, Guido Hickel, who resided in Germany, and leaving the money instead to several French charities. The civil tribunal of the Seine has just upheld the codicil.

On May 28, 1916, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a telegram from Lebanon, Penn., saying that Dr. Guido Hinkel of Freiburg, Baden, had brought suit in the courts of Lebanon County to break his mother's will, she having disinherited him because he had joined the German Army. In a codicil to her will dated Feb. 28, 1915, Mrs. Coleman bequeathed her share (about $1,000,000) in the Cornwall Iron Ore Mines of Lebanon County to J. Coleman Drayton, a nephew; Ronald George de Reuter, a cousin, and Camille Besson, a friend, all Americans.

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Lenox, Mass.	Curtis Hotel	William D. Curtis, Prop.
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Springfield, Mass.	Cooley Hotel	C. T. Shean, Prop.
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Golf, Tennis, Swimming Pool. Garage accommodating 70 cars.
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Lakeville, Conn.; between two lakes; fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis, excellent table; special attention to automobile parties.

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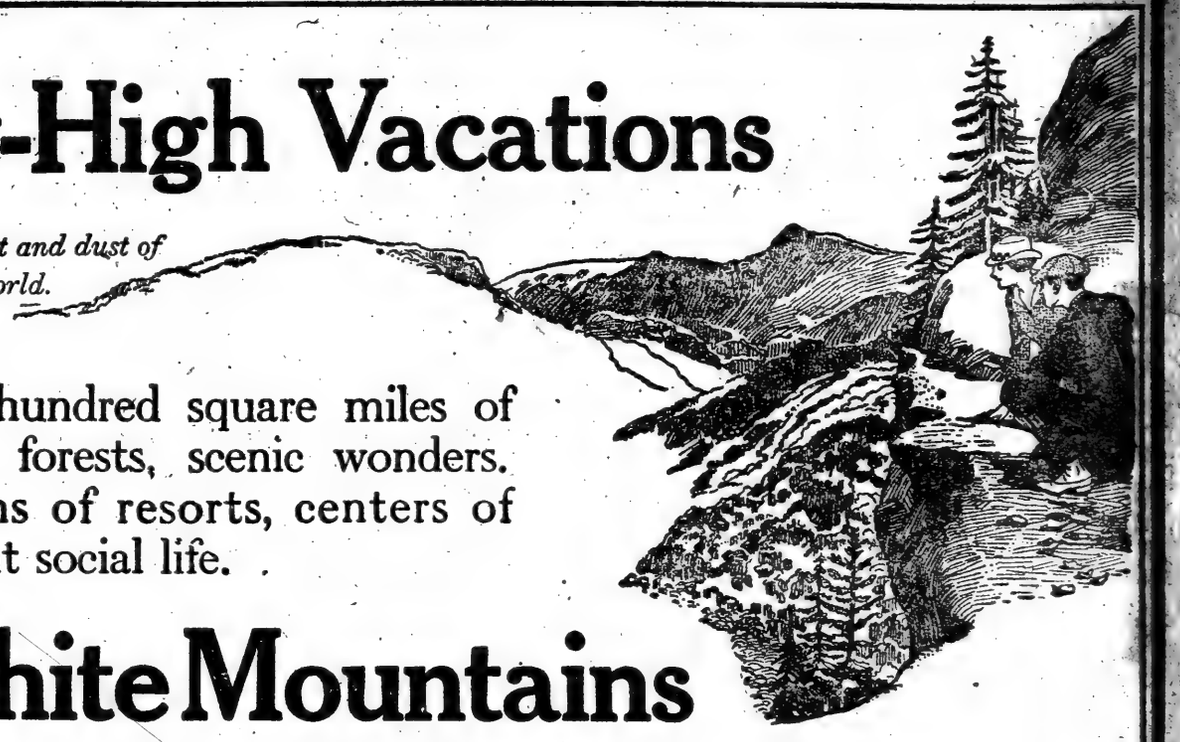
Far above the heat and dust of the work-a-day world.



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Golf courses near the clouds; beautiful roads for motoring and riding. Mountain air that gives a new zest to every summer pleasure.

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The Mount Washington, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 500	New Wentworth Hotel, JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 400	New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 450
Crawford House, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 200	Sunset Hill House, SUNAPEE HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 225
The Stockbridge, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 250	Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 200
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 200	The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 200
Forest Hills Hotel, FRANCONIA, N. H. CAPACITY 150	Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H. CAPACITY 125
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 50	Flume House, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 50

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TOUR NEW ENGLAND
VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
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NEW PROFILE HOUSE
NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET
Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standard. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage. Golf, Tennis. Boating and Fishing, own farm and dairy.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS
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JUNE TO OCTOBER.
SURROUNDED BY MOUNTAIN PEAKS
Mts.—Mt. Washington—Kearsarge and White Horse Ledge.
Every amusement. Grill and Tea Garden for Motorists. Centre of good roads.
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70 Bedrooms, single or en suite; private baths; electric elevator; large dining rooms with first class service; pleasant surroundings with garden and large garage. Visit us or write for terms and full particulars.

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Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN.
Roads in Excellent Condition.
Route Books and circulars on request.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires,
Now Open. Elevation 1,400 feet.
Very desirable, fully furnished 8-room cottage in hotel grounds for rent.
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Winter, Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

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AND COTTAGES
BAR HARBOR, MAINE,
NOW OPEN.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager

Moosilaukee Inn.
AN IDEAL SPOT FOR REST AND RECREATION.
Warren, N. H.
Golf, tennis, croquet and bowling. Beautiful walks and drives. Great fishing. Best of spring water. Ill. booklet.

MERRILL HALL AND COTTAGES
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Open May 30. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. For information address
BURLL & CROSBY.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake; boathouse. Particulars and picture, M. F. Farris, 305 Canal Street, N. Y. C. Inspection, address V. W. Farris, Sunapee, N. H.

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Vacation Land
Within a few hours trip to many far-famed points of interest.
PORTLAND
MAINE
presents unlimited possibilities for motoring over new State roads, and sailing among the 365 picturesque islands of Casco Bay.
Delicious shore dinners, surf bathing, camping, fishing, League baseball, golf. Daily concerts, Portland's famous municipal organ. Write for booklet to
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"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
NOW OPEN.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y. Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing. Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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Manchester-in-the-Mountains
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NOW OPEN.
80 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 5TH AVE. AT 45TH ST.

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Large house, with annex; spacious rooms, pleasantly located for Summer guests. Motor parties accommodated. Near Berkshires, en route to White Mountains. 1917 Cadillac touring car, with careful driver, for use of guests, at reasonable rates.
MRS. M. S. MONTGOMERY.
Telephone 839.

KITTERY POINT, MAINE
Always Cool. Charming Country Back of the Bay.
HOTEL PEPPERRELL
Entirely modernized; Restful rooms
Food YOU will Appreciate.
Booklet and rates. L. E. Farr, Prop.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
W. F. OSBORNE.

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On Highland Lake.
Fishing, Boating, Etc.
Harry Lightfoot, Prop.

Central House
BELGRADE LAKES, ME.
New addition, rooms en suite with bath; delightful bungalows. Moderate rates. Situated in beautiful lake region.

Wykeham Inn, Washington, Ct.
Will open July 2. Finest location in Berkshire foothills. Pure air, sparkling water. Broad verandas; golf, tennis. Booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Manager.

THE IDEAL TOUR
1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

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POLAND SPRING, MAINE
POLAND SPRING HOUSE, Open June 1 to Oct. 15.
MANSION HOUSE. Open All Year.

GRINDSTONE INN WINTER HARBOR, ME.
Across Bay from Bar Harbor. Illustrated Booklet.
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26 Acre Grounds
Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. 30 m. Booklet. Dan. T. Pearsons, Vt.

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Shippan Point on-the-Sound
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Management of Harriet L. Hayes.
Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, bathing, dancing; running hot and cold water in every room; finest beach along the shore; aviation school adjoining; tourists accommodated; 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; express service. Special rates to families for summer. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. Telephone 211.

Chatham Bars Inn
and cottages. Newest hotel on Cape Cod. Golf course, electric lights, steam heat. Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Opens June 15. Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Mass.

Great Lake, Belgrade Lakes
Best and coolest point on Great Lake, Belgrade Lakes, Maine. For Sale, including 2 finely built whole log cabins, completely furnished; wood shed, shower bath house, chicken house, garage, ice house, and boat house. Also attractive pine grove; a fine 18-mile motor boat and 3 row boats. A bargain at the price. Bass, Trout, and Salmon fishing unsurpassed. These private camps must be seen to be appreciated.
E. A. BEAN, AGENT.
BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE

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Merriewold Park, 1,600 acres; 1,500 ft. altitude; pine forests, two lakes, boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, orchestra. Clubhouse now open. For circular and rates apply MERRIEWOLD CLUB, Merriewold, N. Y.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Large house, with annex; spacious rooms, porches; quiet, shady street; especially adapted to Summer guests; near car line; motor parties accommodated; automobile service.
MRS. M. S. MONTGOMERY,
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COLONIAL INN
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
Heart of Berkshires, 1,000 feet elevation; spacious grounds; modern improvements; unexcelled cuisine; tennis, golf, billiards; garage accommodations
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Larchmont-on-the-Sound
Extended view of Sound. Rooms with or without bath. Tennis. Fine bathing.
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THE KNICKERBOCKER
Surrounded by pines, overlooking bay and ocean; bathing, fishing, boating. Garage. Booklet. H. H. ANDERSON. Evergreen Landing. CASCO BAY, MAINE.

Redding, Conn.—GLEN FARM
In foothills of beautiful Berkshires; offers perfect rest and comfort; nourishing food; improvements. New York less 2 hours; no children: $12 up.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
Open June 25. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Pres.

WEST-HAVEN-ON-THE-SOUND.
The Colonial Inn; sixty feet from the Sound; all charms of the country.

SOUTHERN STATES.
Healing Springs Hotel
Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—3 miles from it—the same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 95 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Forbes, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL GRAFTON
American Plan. Washington, D. C.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Terms $3.00 Day Upwards.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop.

THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 481 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

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Glacier, B. C.
IN THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES
Glorious days out-of-doors on mountain tops or in flower starred meadows. Triumphs for mountain climbers, relaxation for rest seekers.
ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER
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Expert Swiss Guides for the Peaks and Glaciers. Easy trails for the novice.
Excellent hotel and pleasant social life at
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DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.
The Switzerland and Bar Harbor of Nova Scotia; fine view, overlooking 60 square miles of salt water; nice grounds; deep-sea fishing; trout, tennis, and golf; climate unsurpassed.
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS.
C. A. JORDAN.

CANADA—Muskoka Lakes.
Royal Muskoka
Canada's finest summer hotel. In the heart of its marvelous Muskoka Lakes. All outside rooms with fascinating vistas of forest, lake and island scenery. Golf, fishing, bathing, tennis, sailing. Motoring, canoeing and bayfever unknown. Ideal holiday enjoyment for less money than anywhere else. Passport not required. No head tax. Write for booklet. Royal Muskoka P. O. Lake Muskoka, Ont.

GET BACK LOST ARTICLES.
The best way to recover lost property is by an advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1200 Times Subway.

MARIE C. ALEXANDRE IS BRIDE AT LENOX

Her Marriage to Prof. Frederic Schenck of Harvard Is Held In St. Ann's Catholic Church.

FRENCH OFFICERS ATTEND

Bridesmaids Gowned Alike in Pink Anne Alexandre Maid of Honor —Reception at Spring Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 30.—Frederic Schenck, Professor of English Literature at Harvard University, the son of Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck of Lenox, and Miss Marie Civilise Alexandre, daughter of Mrs. John E. Alexandre of New York and Lenox, were married this afternoon in St. Ann's Catholic Church. The Rev. William F. Grace, pastor, performed the ceremony.

A special dispensation from the Archbishop of Massachusetts was obtained for the wedding, as Mr. Schenck is not a member of the Catholic Church.

A touch of the military activities of the day were given to the service by the presence of the French officers who are at Cambridge training the Harvard regiment. They were Commandant de Rerier de Mauny, Captain Dupont, Lieutenant Morise, and Lieutenant Girodaux of the French Army.

The church was simply decorated. There were garlands of laurel in the chancel and on the guest pews, and garden flowers on the altar. Allen B. Fenno, organist of Trinity Episcopal Church, Lenox, played a program while the guests were arriving.

The ushers who led the procession were Prof. Roger B. Merriman of Harvard University, the Rev. Joseph T. Addison of Boston, David M. Osborne, Fulton Cutting, Charles Lanier Lawrence, T. Lawrence Riggs, Louis A. Shaw, Richard C. Greenleaf, and Bayard Hoppen. Harold Edgell, Harvard '09, was Mr. Schenck's best man.

The maids, all gowned alike in delicate shell pink organdie, with hats of the same material, there being slight touches of blue on the skirts and hats, and carrying a bouquet of garden flowers, followed the ushers. They were Misses Virginia Lawrence Alexandre, Katherine Greene, Marion Hollins, the noted golfer, Katherine E. Stewart, Edith Percy Morgan, Julia Appleton, Mary A. Wood, Isabel D. Shotter, and Zelina T. Clark of New York.

MISS HORNER WEDS IN ALL ANGELS' CHURCH

Daughter of Charles E. Horner the Bride of Wm. A. Rowley, Who Is to be Dispatch Carrier in War.

The wedding of Miss Constance West Horner, daughter of Charles Egerton Horner, and William Armstrong Rowley, son of Mrs. M. A. Rowley of Englewood, N. J., was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James of Englewood.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of white satin and tulle, the bodiced tunic of tulle being trimmed with chantilly lace. A court train of satin depended from the shoulders, and over this in voluminous folds fell the tulle veil, caught at the back of the coiffure by a chaplet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Marian Westervelt, who was in blue satin and tulle, carrying pink roses and cornflowers. Mrs. Elmer S. Mulford, the matron of honor, was gowned in orchid-colored satin and tulle, and carried mauve orchids and sweet peas.

The bridesmaids included the Misses Marjorie Chambers, Eleanor Radford, Elizabeth Barber, and Catherine Matchan, who appeared in frocks of pink satin and tulle, and carried pink sweet peas. All of the attendants wore large hats of tulle of matching colors and trimmed with ribbon and French flowers.

Tracy Edgerton acted as best man, and the ushers were Archibald Fisk, Charles Burnett, Albert P. Armour, and Edward S. Brockie.

The decorations at the church were June flowers, which were also used at the home of the bride, 894 West End Avenue, where a small reception for the bridal party was held after the church ceremony. Later Mr. and Mrs. Rowley left for a fortnight's stay in the Adirondacks.

The wedding was hastened on account of the war, as Mr. Rowley is attached to the New Jersey Brigade Headquarters. He will go to the front as a dispatch carrier.

Goldschmidt-De Vinne.

The marriage of Elsworth H. Goldschmidt and Miss Grace De Vinne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. De Vinne, took place yesterday at Rye, N. Y., the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore of Christ Church, New York, officiating. Robert M. de Vignier was the best man. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. Goldschmidt is a member of the Reserve Signal Corps and expects to be called into service soon.

Paulist Fathers' Bequest Shrinks.

An accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the temporary administrators of the estate of Miss Jessie Gillender, whose will was upheld recently, shows that the total value of her property, estimated at $2,000,000 at the time of her death, is only $1,10,367; and that the residuary bequest to the Paulist Fathers, instead of amounting to $1,500,000 as estimated, will be only $365,3x7. The administrators report that Miss Gillender's property, which she inherited from her father, Arthur Gillender, is $417,511 in personalty and the remainder in realty.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin of 808 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Merrill Goodwin, to Henry Nicholas Dunning, son of Mrs. Henry N. Dunning and the late Rev. Dr. Dunning of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Dunning's father was a well-known lecturer and former pastor the Clinton Square Presbyterian Church at Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate of 306 West Seventy-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florance Hall Colgate, to Major Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., son of General Edwin St. John Greble, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greble. Major Greble is a graduate of West Point, class of 1909, and is now in the Second Field Artillery of Pennsylvania. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Mrs. William Simpson Secombe of Peterborough, N. H., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Secombe, to Charles Dana Burrage, Jr., of this city. Mr. Burrage is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1911.

Mrs. M. E. Anderson of Bedford Park, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Anderson, to Deane G. Beverley of Lincoln, Neb. The wedding is to take place shortly at the home of Miss Anderson's sister, Mrs. George L. Marshall of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. MacMurray of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen A. Rubel, to Lieutenant Edward J. Rivers of the U. S. Marine Corps, who is stationed at the U. S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md. Lieutenant Winters was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1917, and was manager of this year's university baseball team, and a member of the Colony.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Sun. Mon., thunder showers; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sun.; showers near the coast. Mon., fair; moderate e to s. e. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun.; thunder showers in extreme s. Mon., thunder showers; s. e. to s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sun. Mon., thunder showers; cooler in w.

Ky.—Fair Sun.; thunder showers at night or Mon; cooler Mon.

Ind.—Thunder showers Sun. or Sun. night. Mon., fair and cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., fair and cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Sun. night.

Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Sun. Mon., probably fair; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sun. or Sun. night. Mon., fair in w., showers in e.; somewhat cooler; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Mon.

Ill.—Unsettled and warm Sun., with local thunder showers. Mon., generally fair and much cooler; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w. winds.

Mo.—Thunder showers Sun.; cooler in w. and extreme n. Mon., fair and much cooler; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w. winds.

Wis.—Unsettled Sun., thunder showers and warmer in s. and central. Mon., fair and much cooler; fresh s. w. shifting to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon., much cooler Sun in s. and w.; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled and much cooler Sun., local thunder showers in e. and s. Mon., fair and cooler; fresh n. w. winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sun. and Mon., cooler in s. and central Sun.

Neb.—Generally fair Sun. and Mon., preceded by unsettled in s. Sun., much cooler Sun.; fresh n. w. winds.

Kan.—Unsettled and much cooler Sun.; Mon. fair and cooler. Fresh n. w. winds.

La.—Sun. and Mon. fair except probably showers in s.

Ark.—Sunday fair, continued warm; Mon. cloudy, probably showers in n.

Okla.—Sun. fair, cooler in w.; Mon. fair.

E. Tex.—Sun. fair and warmer; Mon. fair.

W. Tex.—Sun. fair, cooler in s.; Mon. fair.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes, between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, West 46th St.

LOST—Black velvet bag, containing watch marked "A. T. W.," lost between Cedar Street Pier and Brooklyn Bridge; please return to D. M. Riera, Room 1202, 50 Liberty Street; telephone Cortlandt 6974 and receive liberal reward.

LOST—On Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Av., certificate or license to practice dentistry; issued by Territory of Utah; reward given. Dr. Samuel W. Tallaferro, 1,183 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

LOST—Diamond earring, between Creskill, N. J., via Erie R. R. to Chambers Street Ferry, then to Rector and Washington Sts., on June 22; liberal reward. Mrs. Haring, 140 Washington St.

LOST—On Brooklyn elevated railroad, Thursday night, small leather case containing paper scales; $10 reward. Republic Bag and Paper Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4720. Room 1254.

LOST—On May 15, solitaire diamond pin and ring at 104th St. and Broadway. Liberal reward and absolutely no questions asked if returned to Colonial Bank, Broadway and 103d St. Manager.

LOST—Wall St. subway to Cedar St. pier, in taxicab or on street, lady's purse containing gold watch, name and address. Communicate E 287 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque, pin broken off, between 70th and Broadway and Sixth and Sixth, in store. Saturday, June 23; $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th St. Columbus 9673.

LOST.—Lany's green silk bag, in taxicab, between Ritz-Carlton and Palace Theatre, June 29th, about 9 P. M. Please return to Room 1051, 120 Broadway, phone 9710 Rector. Reward.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 86th St., East, or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. B. Taryen, 535 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond pin form letters "J. E.," vicinity 53 West 95th, McAlpin, Cohan Theatre; reward. Martin, 340 Madison Avenue.

LOST—Platinum bracelet, flexible, 5 diamonds, Broadway car, Thursday; very big reward if returned or telephone Riley, 1,000 Beach, Rockaway House, Jamesport, L. I.

LOST—On road Friday, white Mock with spots; answers to name; reward. Mrs. Hatfield, White Plains and Silvin Rock; reward. R. Wightman, Saybrook.

LOST—Red chow dog, family pup; liberal reward for information or return, no questions asked. Phone Rector 7070, W. J. O'Brien.

LOST—Black satin bag, Thursday, containing bracelet, glasses, pocketbook, money; White Plains car; good reward. Boecher, Intervale 1884.

LOST—Diamond bird pin, set in platinum, Saturday night, June 23, between 100th and 86th Sts., on Broadway; reward. A. Mayer, 200 West 98th St. Phone 9488 Riverside.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, between Morningside Drive and 121st St. and 526 West 113th St., seed pearl brooch, valued as heirloom; reward. Haring, 74 West Tremont Av.

LOST—Bunch office keys with registry tag attached. Finder will be rewarded on delivery at office of Superintendent, Washington Building, 1 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's fur boa, on New Haven train, Port Chester local, leaving New York 1:12 Saturday. Liberal reward if returned to Wygerl Country Store, New Rochelle.

LOST.—Black pigskin portfolio, containing documents, Hudson Tube, between Cortlandt St. and Hoboken, about 4:30 P. M. Thursday, June 28. Finder telephone West-Broad 3546.

LOST—Light female canary, flew out of window at 444 Park Av.; $5 reward if returned. Mrs. Wilson.

LOST—Gold, silver wrist watch, vicinity Grand Central, Madison Av., 42d St. Nicholson, 462 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4441.

LOST—June 28, blood pressure apparatus, East 58d and Lexington Av.; liberal reward. Dr. Ordway, 591 Park Av.

LOST.—Handsome reward for return to hotel of diamond solitaire found in ladies' room of Manhattan Hotel; no questions.

LOST—Friday, June 29, platinum bar pin set with diamonds; $50 reward if returned to Mrs. S. Higgins, 12 East 58th St.

LOST—June 23, on Stamford train, fraternity pin set in pearls; reward. Phone Intervale 4491.

LOST—Friday, notebook with registration card, Basil D. Gordenko, Room 702, Flatiron Building; reward, $10.

LOST.—Alligator card case containing $135; liberal reward. Room 707, Hotel McAlpin.

$5,000 REWARD.

The owners of the jewelry stolen from their residence in Southampton, L. I., May 1 and June 21, 22, or 23, from safes in second-story bedrooms, offer a reward of five thousand ($5,000) dollars for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves and for recovery of the stolen property. Or a proportionate amount for proportionate information and recovery.

A proportionate amount of reward is offered for confidential information, to be positively treated as such, without exposing informant or information.

Communicate with me by letter or telephone.

T. R. STRONG,
40 Pine St., New York City.
Telephone John 3844.

LOST—EDWARD return diamond horseshoe brooch and diamond dinner ring, lost in vicinity of Altman's on June 28. Both pieces were contained in Tiffany pasteboard box. Proportionate reward for return of pieces. No questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD return ring lost about May 1st in the vicinity of Gladstone, N. J.; square emerald, 24 small diamonds, 8 cut diamonds set in platinum. Return to Charlton & Co., 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for a hat and 2 hatpins of aquamarines and diamonds, lost from an auto between Long Branch and 50th St. Finder to call 50th St., city. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD return of diamond and platinum ring; one large diamond, 36 small diamonds, lost June 1 in the vicinity of Fort Lee, N. J. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.

Lost, bracelet. Gentile diamond set with square sapphires last Wednesday in or near Grand Central; return to Black, Star & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.—Gold brooch; Tuesday, Broadway, 57th-87th Sts. Communicate X, 143 Times Downtown.

$50 REWARD.
GOLD MATCHBOX, DIAMOND SET, BACK ENGRAVED "ROGER HARRY," IN FRONT OF HENDERSON'S, CONEY ISLAND. TELEPHONE 2000 HARRY ARONSOHN, IN EAST

WILLIAM WINTER, NOTED CRITIC, DIES

Shakespearean Scholar and Poet Succumbs After Long Illness at Almost 81.

WROTE REVIEWS 50 YEARS

His Books Included Lives of Famous Players—His Career Crowned with a Big Testimonial.

William Winter, dramatic critic, author, and Shakespearean scholar, died last night at his home in New Brighton, S. I., as the result of repeated attacks of angina pectoris. He would have been 81 years old on July 15. He was first stricken on Feb. 9, 1916, but he continued his literary work until June 4 of this year. He was unable to leave his bed after that, but for several days carried on his work by dictation. He grew steadily weaker, however, and was compelled to relinquish the labor to which he was devoted.

At his bedside when he died were his son, Jefferson Winter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jefferson Winter, known on the stage as Elsie Leslie.

Mr. Winter was perhaps the only American author who may truly be said to have built up a great reputation as a critical essayist on theatrical performances and the history of the stage. He was born at Gloucester, Mass., July 15, 1836, and on both sides of his family his ancestors had been seafaring people. His father's name was Charles Winter and his mother's maiden name was Louisa Ward. She died at twenty-four and was buried at Gloucester when the future critic was only 4 years old.

His motherless boyhood was passed in old Gloucester, but later he went to Boston, where he attended the Boylston School, and at 16 he was graduated from the Cambridge High School, receiving his diploma from Edward Everett. Though he never afterward practiced his profession, he studied law at Harvard and received his degree in 1857.

Began Writing Verse at Ten.

Mr. Winter had been writing verse, however, since the age of 10 years, and his first book of verse, dedicated to Longfellow, was published when he was 18. He delivered many Lyceum lectures before coming to this city, and made political addresses in the campaign for Fremont. His second book of poems was entitled "The Queen's Domain and Other Poems," and was published in 1858, the year before he came to New York. On his arrival here Mr. Winter became connected with Vanity Fair, the Saturday Press, and other publications and began in earnest to map out his life career.

He married Elizabeth Campbell of Ederline, Scotland, a talented writer, on Dec. 8, 1860, and the following year was made assistant editor of The New York Albion, for which he wrote the Mercutio Letters. Probably he was best known to the public at large as a dramtic critic, a position which he held until a few years ago, and for the unprecedented term of fifty years. He joined The New York Tribune in 1865 and commenced the critical department for critical scholarship made him a unique figure in the history of journalism.

From 1856 to 1870 Mr. Winter was managing editor of The New York Weekly Review, to which he contributed many articles on dramatic and literary subjects. He wrote for The New York Express during the editorship of Erastus Brooks, and was for a time managing editor of Frank Leslie's paper. His main efforts were always devoted at this period to his work for The Tribune and to the creation of many books.

Friend of Distinguished Actors.

Though he had published many volumes it was but a hint of his great industry to know that his uncollected writings on theatrical subjects would probably fill ten volumes of equal bulk a character in American theatrical life he was noted for his friendships with many distinguished actors and actresses of the generations of long ago. Among his intimates were Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Adelaide Neilson, and many other noted players. He was the lifelong friend of Longfellow and other distinguished authors. His clegy on Adelaide Neilson, and that of George Arnold, have been copied all over the world.

Mr. Winter traveled much abroad, but especially was he fond of Shakespeare's country, about which he wrote most charmingly. He made his first trip to England in 1877. He lived for many years at Fort Hill, Staten Island, but he likewise had an estate in California. There he spent many restful months. His favorite pastime was to meet his dears when he was only 14, and to his memory Mr Winter established the Arthur Winter Memorial Library in the Staten Island Academy, where Arthur had been a student.

Testimonial in His Honor.

A year ago players and playgoers of today and yesterday gathered in the Century Theatre in honor of Mr Winter. An impressive testimonial had been arranged at the suggestion of Viola Allen, which was met with response from a hundred sources.

A list of Mr. Winter's works includes "Poems," "The Queen's Domain and Other Poems," "The Poems of George Arnold," edited, with a sketch of his life; "My Witness," a book of verse; "Edwin Booth in Twelve Dramatic Characters," "Thistledown, a collection of poems; "Edwin Booth's Hamlet and Other Essays," "The Trip to England," "The Jeffersons," a minute biography of the family of actors; "The Poems and Stories of Fitz James O'Brien," edited, with a sketch of his life; "The Poems and Stories of John Brougham," "English Rambles," "Other Days," "Other Fugitive Pieces," "Henry Irving," essays on Mr. Irving's principal performances; "Mary Anderson," "Shakespeare's England," "Wanderers," a complete collection of poems; "The Press and the Stage," "Brief Chronicles," "Memorials of John McCullough," "The Life of John Gilbert," "A Daughter of Comedy," a life of Ada Rehan; "The Actor and Other Orations," "Gray Days and Gold in England and Scotland," "Old Shrines and Ivy," including reminiscences of Longfellow; "George William Curtis," a eulogy; "Shadows of the Stage," "The Life and Art of Edwin Booth," "A Wreath of Laurel," "Brown Heath and Blue Bells," "The Life and Art of Richard Mansfield," "Shakespeare on the Stage," and many prefaces to Shakespearean plays.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will attend a patriotic service at St. Stephen's Church in the morning.

The twenty-sixth session of the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, will be opened with morning services.

The New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus will hold a special meeting at Pabst Hall, Columbus Circle, at 2:30 P. M. There will be a discussion of educational and migration movements among Southern negroes in the Abyssinian Baptist Church at 3 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers of Boston preaches at the Union Tent Evangel, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 4 and 8 P. M., and on every evening of the week except tomorrow.

The Young People's Branch of the Educational Alliance will give the final of a series of Sunday evening concerts at Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets.

There will be patriotic service attended by members of the Home Defense League at Grace Methodist Church in the evening.

Tomorrow.

A special instruction train to promote food preservation and canning clubs will start from Jersey City in the morning to tour Orange County over the Erie lines.

The Knights of Columbus of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Districts will hold a patriotic rally at the Amsterdam Opera House at 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

There will be a conference on the high cost of living at the Hotel McAlpin with three sessions, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 8 P. M.

Wednesday.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its thirty-first annual picnic and games at the Manhattan and Central Casinos.

Saturday.

The presentation of medals to members of the Fire Department for meritorious acts performed during the year 1916 and a drill and exhibition of fire fighting will be held

DR. ALMON GUNNISON DEAD.

President Emeritus of St. Lawrence University Since 1914.

The Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison, for fifteen years President of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and since 1914 President Emeritus of that university, died yesterday at his residence, 50 Rugby Road, Flatbush, in his seventy-fourth year. Dr. Gunnison was a brother of Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and of the late Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall High School. Born in Hallowell, Me., he was a son of the Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, a prominent clergyman in the Universalist denomination. eH was educated at Green Mountain Institute, Vermont, took his collegiate course at Tufts College, and received his theological education at St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1868. Dr. Gunnison received the degree of LL. D. from Union College in 1902 and from Tufts College in 1905.

For three years after his graduation Dr. Gunnison served as pastor of the Universalist Church at Bath, Me., and then for twenty years was pastor of the All Souls' Universalist Church in Brooklyn. He resigned from the pastorate of All Souls' Church to accept a call to the First Universalist Church at Worcester, Mass., where he remained for ten years. After he had declined two previous elections to the Presidency of St. Lawrence University, of which he had been a Trustee for many years, Dr. Gunnison finally accepted the call in 1899.

Dr. Gunnison had traveled extensively and was the author of "Rambles Overland" and of "Wayside and Fireside Rambles." He is survived by his wife, a son, Fred E. Gunnison, Vice President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, and a daughter, Mrs. Guy L. Harrington.

Ex-U. S. Senator Jonathan Chace.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—Jonathan Chace, United States Senator from Rhode Island from 1885 to 1889 and long identified with the cotton manufacturing industry of New England, died here today. He was 88 years old. Mr. Chace had served two terms in the National House of Representatives previous to his election to the Senate.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HOFSTADTER.—Born, a son to Mrs. J. L. Hofstadter, (nee Flora Glanz,) June 29. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KREEGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving E. Kreeger (nee Borenstein) announce the birth of a son, June 30.

WARTMAN.—June 24, 416 West 215th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wartman, a daughter.

Engaged.

BOTWINICK—TISCHLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Tischler, 1,563 58th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Minnie, to Mr. Irving Botwinick.

BRODY—LIPMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lipman of 84 West 115th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hattie Lipman, to Mr. Isaac Brody, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brody of 84 West 113th St.

BRODZIAK—HOROWITZ.—Mrs. T. Horowitz, 1,024 Simpson St., New York, announces the engagement of her daughter Sara to Mr. Frederick L. Brodziak, June 28, 1917.

CAREY—VAN DE WATER.—Mrs. John Carpenter Van De Water of 249 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Cornelia Knowlton Van De Water, to Mr. Harold Dearborn Carey of Hartford, Conn.

DAVID—SCHREIER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schreier of 791 Rockaway announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha, to Mr. Otto David.

GOLDBLATT—WEISS.—Mr. S. Heimlich of Philadelphia announces the engagement of his daughter, Esther Weiss, to Dr. L. Goldblatt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goldblatt of New York.

GROSS—ABRAHAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Abrahams announce the engagement of their daughter Dora to Mr. Joseph Gross of Philadelphia.

ISRAEL—GANS.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gans of 542 West 124th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Mr. Albert Israel.

SHAINWALD—RABINER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rabiner of 1,472 1st Av., announce the engagement of their daughter Goldie to Mr. Ben Shainin.

TUTHILL—PASMORE.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pasmore, 109 Chester St., Mount Vernon, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marian Luella Pasmore, to Mr. Munroe Roesbrooks Tuthill of Detroit, Mich.

WALDMAN—SCHEIBEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Scheibel of 796 East 163d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Samuel Waldman.

WEGE—SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith of Mountain View, N. J. announce the engagement of their daughter Olive Cornelia to Mr. Ellis W. Welch of Rutherford, N. J.

Married.

BENEDICT — WALLACE. — On Saturday, June 30, at the Little Church around the Corner, by the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, Jessie Hunter Wallace, daughter of Emilie F. and the late William L. Wallace of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Mr. Wilbert M. Benedict of Warwick, N. Y.

CARDOZO — MORDECAI. — Miss Constance Mordecai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mordecai of 319 West 106th St., New York City, was married to Mr. Daniforth Cardozo on Thursday, June 28, 1917, at Lawrence, L. I., by Rabbi James Heller of Philadelphia.

DELAND — HAMILTON - BROCK. — Friday, June 29 at Sacramento, Cal., Hazel Hamilton-Brock, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Hamilton, to Walter Deland of San Francisco, Cal.

DE POLO—MAHONEY.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Mahoney to Mr. Oscar Aurelio De Polo, on Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at the Church of St. Francis Assisi, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOLDSCHMIDT — DE VINNE. — At Rye, N. Y., June 30, by the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore of Christ Church, New York City, Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. De Vinne, to Elsworth H. Goldschmidt of New York City.

GORDON—SMITH.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at the Church of the Transfiguration, N. Y., Florence Butler Smith to Mortimer Richardson Gordon.

GREENBAUM—SPITZ.—Mr. Frederick Spitz announces the marriage of his daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Emanuel Greenbaum on Thursday, June 28, 1917, by the Rev. Herman L. Martin.

GRIFFITH—SMITH.—On Saturday, June 30, in Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J., Grace Dodd Smith, daughter of Norwood T. and the late Grace Dodd Smith to Earl Griffith. Members of the family and a few friends only were present.

JACOBSON—OUTWATER.—Saturday, June 30, 1917, at Hackensack, N. J., Adrienne Ely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Outwater, to Gerald Fowler Jacobson.

LICHTIG—BLOCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloch announce the marriage of their daughter, Cecele, to Mr. Arnold Lichtig, June 27, in the Amalia.

LYTLE—COX.—On Thursday, June 28, in the Friends Meeting House at Moorestown, N. J., by the Rev. A. G. Cummins of Pennsylvania, Ethel Benedict Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Whitlock Cox, to Dr. Richard Riddell Lytle.

MILES—TOWNSEND.—Saturday, June 30, by Rev. H. H. Taylor, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Eugenia Bogart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Townsend, to H. Francis Miles.

NEWCOMBE—CONSON.—On June 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Katherine Geary Wilson to Frederick Courtney Newcombe.

O'CONOR—CORSON.—On Wednesday, June 27, at Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Norreys Jephson O'Conor of New York and Grace Edith Corson, daughter of the late Arthur Corson and Kathleen Richards Corson.

REED—CAREY.—On Saturday, June 30, at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, New York, Miss Madeline Marie Carey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, to Mr. Charles Reed.

SNIDER—MILLER.—On Saturday, June 30, at East Orange, N. J., by Rev. Edgar Tilton, Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Miller, to Cyril Scott Snider of New York.

STODDART — HYDE.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Tuxedo, N. Y., by the Rev. William Morrison Gibert, Julie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Conover Ten Eyck, to Robert Stone Stoddart of Englewood, N. J.

TYLER—LANGFORD.—Myrtle Langford to Harry W. Tyler, Friday, June 29.

Brooklyn.

BAILE—COOKE.—June 30, Geo. E. Cooke

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN B. DAVIS, a veteran turfman who had acted as Judge at Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach, and other racetracks, died on Thursday at his home in Brighton Beach. Mr. Davis was born in Louisville, Ky., ninety-two years ago and was the author of a volume called "The History of the American Turf."

Mrs. MARIE ANTOINETTE BARRE, widow of William Barre, three times Register of Kings County, died on Wednesday and was buried in Plainfield, N. J., where she had lived for the last fifteen years. She was formerly a prominent member of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn.

CHRISTIAN CHARLES MILLER, a civil war veteran, is dead at his home, 1,261 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. Mr. Miller served in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of New York Infantry and was promoted to Sergeant of Company H for bravery.

Mrs. SARAH AYLESBURY, 68 years old, wife of James L. Aylesbury and an old resident of Corona, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday.

Captain CHRISTIAN DIEDRICH SMITH, a retired harbor master and active in the affairs of the Sunset Park Norwegian M. E. Church, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. He was born in Norway sixty-two years ago.

HARRY JOSEPH LOGAN, 39 years old, employed in the Department of Water Supply, died from heart disease on Friday at his home, 62 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

NATHANIEL W. NILES, a resident of New York and former Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, and formerly United States Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Chatham, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

HORACE A. QUIMBY, for more than fifty years in the crockery business here under the name of Quimby & Co., died yesterday at Springfield, Mass., in his fifty-first year.

THOMAS W. MALONEY, lawyer, of Rutland, Vt., died there yesterday in his fifty-sixth year.

Miss MARCIA E. MARTYN, until recently Superintendent of the Washington Heights Hospital, died yesterday at a private sanitarium in her forty-fourth year.

Former Police Lieutenant WILLIAM GREEN died on Thursday at his home in Woodside, L. I.

EDWARD W. BLAZIER, President of the Chatham Board of Education, died yesterday in Green Village, N. J., aged 63 years.

LEVENTRITT, SMITH & CO., Pinkham & Smith Company, opticians of Boston, died at his home in Everett, Mass., on Friday in his fifty-first year.

HENRY C. OSBOY, engineer of Engine Company 50, New York Fire Department, is dead at his home, 504 Tinton Avenue.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, for many years President of the inland Oil Company, which controlled the Standard Oil interests, died in Cincinnati on Wednesday.

HARRY VAUGHAN, an architect, known for his part in reviving Gothic architecture in this country, died yesterday in Boston. He was 72 years of age. The Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at Washington, in which he collaborated with George E. Bodley of England; the chapel of Groton School at Groton and the English Chapel of St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., are among the structures that he designed.

Married.

GROSS—CAREY.—June 28, Julia Carey to John F. Cross.

MALOWITZ—HILL.—June 28, Jennie Hill to Amil Malowitz.

RUSSELL—FAIRHURST.—June 28, Helena J. Fairhurst to J. Edwin Russell.

TRIMBLE—HEISS.—June 24, Anna Heiss to Frank Trimble.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEEMAR—CAIN.—June 24, Jersey City. Elizabeth Gavin to William J. Beemar.

BIGLEY—WADDINGTON.—June 27, Hoboken, Mary Waddington to Bernard J. Bigley.

BURGER—O'CONNOR.—June 27, Margaret O'Connor to Frank Buerger.

KING—MURPHY.—June 20, Hoboken, Katherine Murphy to John King.

McCRACKEN—BOULTON.—June 27, Jersey City, Agnes Boulton to Malcolm L. McCracken.

MILLER—HEYDE.—June 27, Hoboken, Florence Heyde to Gustave T. Miller.

PHILLIPS—McNEIL.—June 28, Newark, Martha Y. McNeil to William J. Phillips.

THOMSON—RATHJEN.—June 27, Jersey City, Anna Rathjen to T. P. Thomson.

Long Island.

DIKE—BIDDLE.—June 30, Glen Cove, Evelyn Biddle to Norman B. Dike.

Anniversaries.

CHAUSER.—A surprise party was tendered on June 29, by the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Chauser, in celebration of their golden wedding, at their home. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

HART.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hart announce their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary Thursday, July 5. Informal reception 8 P. M. 128 Riverside Drive, New York.

MORITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Moritz announce their 50th wedding anniversary Saturday, July 7. Reception 8:30 P. M., Hotel Savoy.

Died.

ADAIR.—Robert, on June 30, at his residence, 11 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, in his 61st year, son of the late Robert and Ann Adair. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAUER.—At Hutchinson, Kan., on Wednesday, June 27, Merwin Bolton, son of Minnie Dewey and the late Merwin Bolton Bangs, aged 16 years.

BEERS.—Belle, suddenly, June 29. Funeral services Monday, July 2, at Keyport Episcopal Church, 2 P. M.

BINNARD.—Emma Liebes, widow of Benjamin Binnard and beloved mother of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Liebes and Mrs. Hildegarde F. Saltman, passed away Saturday, June 30, in her 65th year. Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, 6,820 2d Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 2, 10:30 A. M. Remains will be cremated at the Fresh Pond Crematory.

BOUTELLE.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death on June 27 of Frank Warren Boutelle, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

CROHN.—Marcus, suddenly, at his residence, 2,051 5th Av., on June 29, beloved husband of Julia Crohn, father of Esther Sittenfield, Ruby Norr, and Marion Crohn. Funeral Monday morning, 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

CURTIS.—William D., June 29, 1917, at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass. Funeral services Monday morning, July 2, at 11 o'clock.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—Entered into rest on June 28, 1917, Gertrude Weekes, beloved daughter of Henry and Amelia W. de la Montagnie, in her 34th year. Funeral services at convenience of family. Inter

SUMMER STORE HOURS BEGIN THURSDAY

Beginning Thursday, July 5th, up to and including Saturday, Sept. 1st, the GIMBEL Store will be open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Saturdays during July and August open from 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service — 32nd ST.–BROADWAY–33rd ST. — Madison Square 8200

STORE CLOSED WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH

Do your pre-holiday shopping Monday and Tuesday; the GIMBEL Store will be closed all day the Fourth of July. Store hours for tomorrow and Tuesday—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. See other side for Summer hours.

For the Greatest "Fourth" in American History

Gimbel Hospitality to "Our Soldier Boys" Now in Europe

Gimbel Brothers have extended to American soldiers at the front all the accommodations of which our London and Paris Headquarters are capable.

There have been provided rest rooms, reading rooms where leading American newspapers are on file, writing rooms, telegraph and mail service guides and information of every description.

Gimbel Brothers London — Oxford Circus.

Gimbel Brothers Paris — 17 Boul. Poissonnière.

The Garden City Sailor $4.75

And Other Outing Hats

The Garden City, $4.75

Net, $5

Leghorn, $1.95

Duplicated from a style that cost several times the price of this. A shape that is becoming,—and very chic. Made of pineapple straw braid.

Brim 2¼ inches wide.
Crown 3¼ inches high.

The trimming is a simple crushed scarf of satin in plain white,—or polka dot,—and the effect is stunning. $4.75.

$5—Untrimmed net or maline Dress Hats, in black and white.

$1.95—Untrimmed Italian Leghorn Hats.

$1.95—Toyo Jap Panama Dress Hats.

89c—Wenchow Hats in best colors.

$1.95—Banded Sennit straw mushroom Sports Hats.

$1.95—Satin and braid Tams; trimmed with tassel.

$5—Black Milan cushion brim Sports Hats.

95c—Rough straw banded sailors.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Rear

A Sale of Fashionable Smocks, $2.45

$2.45

Usual Price $3.95 to $5.95

Every pretty Smock fashion of the Summer is included,—a maker's overlots and samples.

Stunning styles. Materials are wonderlin, drill, Japanese crepe in stripes, sports figured effects, plain white with gaily colored collar, pockets and cuffs. Some of plain high and staple colors.

The smocking on all of them is hand-done. All very wonderful values,—good lines and smart for Fourth of July outings of every kind. $2.45, —usual prices $3.95 to $5.95.

$2.45

GIMBELS—Third Floor—32nd Street

Summer Equipment for Young Women

Georgette Crepe Dresses, all white or flesh, **$22.50 to $35**

Navy Blue Taffeta Frocks, tailored and dress models, **$10 to $15.75**

Voile and Tissue Dresses, several models, variety of colors, **$5**
Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Jersey Suits and Jersey Slip-over Dresses, street and sports colors, **$13.75**

Tailored Suits, Mixtures and desirable cloths in street colors, **$13.50**

Young Women's Dresses of Crepes and Voiles in many styles, **$7.95**

GIMBELS—Third Floor—B'way

A Midsummer Handkerchief Dispersal

Dainty effect,—and satisfactory quality. You won't want to take your finest Handkerchiefs off on outings,—and to camp. Take a supply of these,—the values are exceptional.

Women's Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1.45
Made with colored hem, and hand embroidered initial,—some in mourning effect.

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c
Hemstitched, with block initial.

Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 28c
Heavy quality; very special.

Women's Cotton Handkerchiefs, 6 for 28c
Soft quality; white and colors.

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for $2
Hemmed edges; embroidered; floral design and initials.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c
White hemstitched; with initial; slight imperfections.

Men's Cotton Handkerchiefs, Box 6—60c
Soft finish, with initial.

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c
Extra large size.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 for 35c
Plain white cotton; good quality.

Women's Sheer Shamrock Handkerchiefs, 6 for 35c
White, hemstitched; very special.

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 59c
One corner embroidered; excellent quality.

Women's Novelty Handkerchiefs, 12½c
Colored Novelty Handkerchiefs; wide variety.

Women's Imported Glove Handkerchiefs, 25c
Beautifully colored; also hand embroidered Madeira scalloped.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—B'way

Vacation Clothes for Lads Who Follow Dads

The true test as to the worth of boys' clothes comes after the examination,—(read it either way.) And Gimbels are willing to let these boys' clothes take it.

Built right from the start, by firms who make a specialty of youngsters' clothing, they are sure not only to pass the strenuous vacation period, but come out far better than the average.

Knickerbocker Suits,—$3.95, $4.95 and $5.00
Norfolk styles,—of khaki, tan linen and grey linen crash. Some with two pairs of knickers. Sizes 7 to 15.

Boys' Wash Suits,—$2.50
Japanese crepe,—fancy stripes, blazer stripes, plain colors. Handsome models, some with short sleeves. Sizes 3 to 8.

Wash Knickers,—$1.00
Grey and tan crash, white duck, and khaki for all sorts of outdoor wear. Sizes 7 to 17.

Boys' Khaki Suits,—$5.00
Same shade as the official boy scout suit, and made on the same model. Some say the official isn't as good. Also in grey. Suits have one pair of knickerbockers.

GIMBELS BOYS' CLOTHING—Fourth Floor

900 Bathing Suits—A Sale at $3.95

Smart Styles, Wonderful Values

They come in sizes for women and misses,—just in time for the holiday outing. The styles *pictured*.

Picture A—**Black Satin Slip-on Bathing Suits, $3.95**
Trimming and tie of black-and-white, red, Copen, green, purple, white and black. New sleeve with sash.

Picture B—**Surf Satin Bathing Suits, $3.95**
Short effect; collar and cuffs of white stitched with black, finished with black; sash in back.

Picture C—**Shows Woman's Knitted Suit, $3.95**—Low neck, small sleeve, with knitted sash of contrasting color.

Bathing Hats

Rubber Diving Caps, 15c, 25c and 50c
The New Rubber Fisherman's Hat, $1.50
Sateen Hats, 85c
Cotton Sateen Hats, up to $1.50
Bathing Bags, 50c to $1.25
Bathing Tights in cotton combination, 65c and $1
Mercerized, $2.75
Worsted, $3
With feet, $3.75
Bathing Sandals and Shoes in canvas, sateen and satin, 50c to $3.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor, Centre

3,000 $3.00 to $5.00 "Hand-Made" Straws

The annual offering—samples from Charles Levy's Sons—manufacturers of first rank. **$1.95**

Where do other straw hat sales compare to this? Italian Milans, Belgian and Chinese Splits, fine and rough Sennets—as a matter of fact, every straw the shops of New York and London are featuring.

All "hand-made" and made with painstaking care. The linings, inside and outside bands and the general appearance of the finished product "look it."

Styles—hundreds! As samples are made one, two and three of a kind, here is where a man—every man—can find a hat to his liking. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

MEN'S SUITS $15

Perhaps the broadest selection at this one price in New York.

Sack Suits, English Models, Conservative Styles, Plain Blue Serges, Handsome Stripes, Fancy Colors, Plain Greens, Fancy Mixtures, etc. Single and Double Breasters. Sizes to fit and suit all.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, Smart Pinch Backs, $5.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway

Women's Cool Summer Frocks, $7.95 Usual Price Much Higher

You'll know when you see the Dresses ranged up. Some are of fine quality imported gingham in several styles. They come in checks of various sizes, some in the smart, fashionable large plaids. Made with care and designing usually given to fine silk and satin dresses.

Others are of Cotton Voile—in several charming styles and colorings. They come in sizes 34 to 44—and are specially priced at $7.95.

High Grade Crepe de Chine Dresses, $22.50
These come in midsummer shades, as well as darker tones of navy blue, taupe, and dark gray. They are trimmed with braid, in an embroidered effect.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's White Shoes and Pumps, $4 and $5

Smart Styles for Outing

You'll want a fresh, new, stylish pair, for the Fourth-of-July Outing. You will be amazed at the buying power,—the excellent assortments at $4 and $5.

White Opera Pumps; in canvas, with light welted soles and leather Cuban heels. $4

White Colonial Pumps, in canvas, with hand turned soles and Louis heels. $4

White Canvas Lace Shoes; with hand turned soles and Louis XV heels. $5

White Nu-Buck Lace Shoes, light welted soles and leather military heels. $5

White Nu-Buck Lace Shoes, light welted soles and leather Louis heels. $5

$5 $4 $5 $4 $5

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

Women's Military Khaki Suits, $5

Great for mountain, camp, boating, or for general utility. Plain tailored, with military lines, and very unusual at $5. Small sizes only.

Women's Wool and Taffeta Suits, $12.75
A group of these—broken lots—hence the greatly lowered price—they've been double and over. Dark and light colors. Many styles.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

A REMARKABLE SPECIAL IN

U. S. Flags For the 4th of July $2.95

Five hundred in the collection. Five by eight foot. Thirteen sewed stripes and forty-eight sewed stars. Made of cotton fabric of an excellent grade. First five hundred persons or 'phone calls end the sale. Act!

U. S. Flags of Wool Bunting
3 x 5 foot, $3.95
4 x 6 foot, $5.95
5 x 8 foot, $7.50
6 x 10 foot, $12.50

Necessary accessories for hanging—poles, brackets, etc.—small flags—mounted silk flags—flags of the Allies.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Rear

Over-the-Holiday Clothes for Girls

Taffeta Dresses, a number of attractive models,—suitable for afternoon wear and formal occasions. Also some odd sizes in colored Taffeta Dresses at **$6.95 to $18.75**

White Frocks, lace and embroidery trimmed, $1.50

Ginghams and other colored Dresses at $1.50

Girls' White Drill Middy Blouses, $1

Girls' White Drill Skirts at $1

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

The Arctic Wind Electric Fan Is a Wizard at the Price—$3.90

$3.90

Place it on dining table, in bedroom, living room, or apartment, and you will agree

That it does more than the price indicates. A stiff, cooling breeze, at the cost of 1-6c an hour is the work it does

It is a six-inch fan, has universal motor, which operates on alternating or direct current. An excellent desk fan for the busy man, $3.90.

GIMBELS House Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor

The Headlines and Nameplate Tell the Story!

Annual Reduced Price Disposal Discontinued Whittall Rugs

With a bit of pardonable pride we announce that M. J. Whittall has chosen Gimbel Brothers as Manhattan distributors of his discontinued Rugs. M. J. Whittall is without question America's foremost rug manufacturer.

M. J. WHITTALL WORCESTER, MASS.

The opportunity this year takes on added interest. In face of the most unsettled conditions the rug industry has ever known, M. J. Whittall has maintained the same high standards which gave him his reputation. It is wise to buy now.

The advantages held forth to Hotels, Clubs, Banks, Institutions, etc., as well as to folks thinking of Fall home furnishing, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Suffice it to say that by Fall even the *regular* prices of M. J. Whittall rugs will most likely witness an increase, due to the scarcity of high-grade wool,—and labor.

Room Size Rugs (9 x 12 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$63.50
Anglo Indian.....$62.50
Royal Worcester.....$57.50
Teprac.....$49.50
Chlidema B. B.....$37.50
Peerless B. B.....$35.00

Room Size Rugs (8.3 x 10.6 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$59.50
Royal Worcester.....$52.50
Teprac.....$45.50
Chlidema B. B.....$34.50
Peerless B. B.....$32.50

Extra Large Size Room Rugs

	11.3x15	10.6x13.6	9x15
Anglo Persian	$125.00	$110.00	$100.00
Royal Worcester	$95.00	$85.00	$75.00
Teprac		$72.50	$65.00
Peerless Body Brussels	$60.00	$52.50	$45.00

Room Size Rugs (6 x 9 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$45.00
Royal Worcester.....$35.50
Teprac.....$30.00
Chlidema B. B.....$23.50
Peerless B. B.....$22.00

Room Size Rugs (4.6 x 7.6 Ft.)
Anglo Persian.....$25.00
Anglo Indian.....$22.00
Royal Worcester.....$19.75
Teprac.....$17.00
Chlidema B. B.....$13.00
Peerless B. B.....$12.00

SMALL RUGS AND HALL RUNNERS SPECIALLY PRICED

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

PORCH SCREENS

They divide your porch from the sun and add a comfortable outdoor rest room to your house.

Isn't a Summer's use of the front or back porch worth the price of a screen or two? Mighty cheap rent, we think.

Don't Forget to Bring Your Measurements With You.

Aerolux Wide Slat
Colors, Brown or Green

3 foot wide	$1.40 each	7 foot wide	$3.35 each
4 foot wide	$1.90 each	8 foot wide	$3.85 each
5 foot wide	$2.60 each	9 foot wide	$4.50 each
6 foot wide	$3.25 each	10 foot wide	$5.00 each
		12 foot wide	$7.00 each

Aerolux Narrow Slat
Colors, Brown or Green

3 foot wide	$1.75 each	7 foot wide	$4.50 each
4 foot wide	$2.50 each	8 foot wide	$4.85 each
5 foot wide	$3.15 each	9 foot wide	$5.75 each
6 foot wide	$3.75 each	10 foot wide	$6.50 each
		12 foot wide	$8.25 each

Green Painted Japanese Screens
Narrow Slat

4 foot wide	$1.40 each	8 foot wide	$2.80 each
6 foot wide	$2.10 each	10 foot wide	$3.50 each
Wide Slat			
6 foot wide	$3.00 each	10 foot wide	$5.10 each

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—Broadway

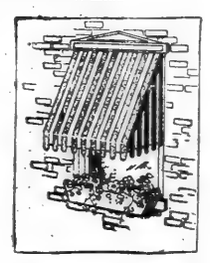
45-in. Costume Linen, 75c a Yd.

Fine for tailored suit, or separate skirt. It is oyster-white, ramie weave,—made from long flax yarns; lustrous finish. Special at 75c a yd.

Costume Linen, Natural Color, 95c Yd.
It is 45 inches wide; cool, loose mesh.

Russia Crash Homespun, 90c Yd.
It is 52 inches wide; natural flax color.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway



Regular $2.35

Awnings $1.95

Ready to Hang

At this low price no bungalow or cottage should go un-awninged. A rare value in normal times, the offering becomes *extraordinary* with conditions as they are.

Made of heavy guaranteed awning stripes in two-toned tan. Mounted on durable steel frames,—complete with galvanized fixtures *ready to hang*.

4 Sizes—All $1.95 Now

These awnings come in sizes to fit any window 25 inches to 50 inches wide. The drop is 48 inches, including valance.

BRING YOUR MEASUREMENTS WITH YOU.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—B'way.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917.

FLAGS

For Independence Day and every other day—a complete assortment of flags in various sizes and qualities; also flag staffs, brackets, etc., at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Hours Beginning Monday, July 2d

During the months of July and August this store will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 12:00 M.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

A Special in the

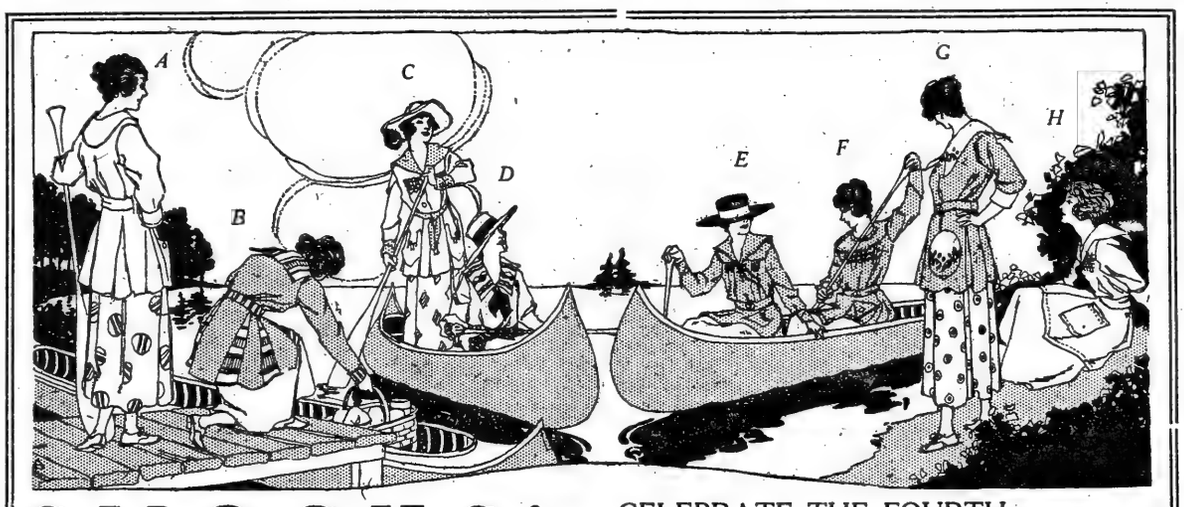
Dress Goods Department

36-inch White Washable Corduroy

46c per yard

Same quality selling elsewhere at 85c per yard.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.



SMOCKS!

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH WITH SAFE AND SANE LOW PRICES

$1.39 **$1.89** **$2.74**

It's a Summer for smocks beyond the shadow of a doubt—and we're ready. This excellent collection of eight new models affords ample choosing for fastidious smock devotees. Low prices characteristic of this store mark every one.

(A) Norfolk coat smock of white crash with belt and reticule pockets. Hand stitching on collar; poplin tie. **$1.39**

(B) Slip-over smock of bright sport colored linen crash with flare inserts of Roman striped crash. Collar and cuffs also striped. **$1.89**

(C) Coat smock of white crash with collar and sash of contrasting color. Hand smocking in front. Shirred pockets. **$1.89**

(D) White crash slip-over smock with border, belt, collar, and cuffs of gayly colored crash in Indian stripes and geometric figures. **$1.89**

(E) Khaki smock with hand smocking in front and hand blanket stitching on collar and pockets in contrasting color, silk lace. **$1.89**

(F) Round neck smock, buttoned on shoulder. Bright sport colors, with many-colored smocking and French knots; envelope pockets. **$2.74**

(G) Smock of white, rose or blue batiste with collar and pocket trimmings of white. Hand-stitched loops on collar and pockets. **$2.74**

(H) Coat smock with threaded-through belt. Hand smocking in pastel colorings on yoke and hand-made French knots on pockets. **$2.74**

Women's sizes, 34 to 46

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Inexpensive Linens For Country and Town

These are exceptionally low-priced goods to be picked up in our linen department at this time of the year. The heavy Spring business is over, and we are glad to let odd pieces go at fractions of their usual selling prices, in order to make way for new Fall stocks.

Table Damask made in the U. S. A. expressly for R. H. Macy & Co. This heavy mercerized cotton table damask is specially recommended for long wear and service. 69 in. wide. **97c** yd.

Hemstitched Damask Tea Napkins. Fine, and of pure linen. They are heavy and lustrous and the designs are beautiful. 15x15 inches. **$6.94** doz.

Hemstitched Tablecloths. A desirable purchase, this! It is a neatly hemstitched mercerized cotton tablecloth in a choice of three pretty floral and conventional patterns. 68x68 in. square. **$1.19** each

Renaissance Buffet Scarfs. A timely offering of these inexpensive handmade dresser scarfs from Japan. Just the thing for the country home. 17x52 inches. **46c** each

Table Damask by the Yard. A good, pure linen table damask, heavy and firmly woven, in several attractive designs. 70 inches wide. **$1.59** yd.

Hemmed Breakfast Napkins, in good designs, closely woven; heavy. Hemmed ready for use. 21x21 in. **$1.49** doz.

Odd Damask Tablecloths. To close out some old pieces we are offering these pure linen damask tablecloths at exceptionally low prices. Some are very slightly soiled, but in every case they are low priced. Sizes from 36x36 in. to 90x144 in.

98c to **$14.39** ea.

Hemmed Dinner Napkins. Extra fine double satin damask dinner napkins, in a serviceable quality with a high, lustrous finish. Hemmed ready for use. Ivy Leaf, Polka Dot and Fleur De Lis. 25x25 in. **$6.49** doz.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

SALE OF

Silk Parasols

That Shine In Quality And Shade Others in Price

$1.69

An unusual collection! Parasols of sport silks, solid color taffetas, pongees in natural colors and all-over Persian designs, black and white striped silks, Dresden effects, solid color silks with contrasting borders, black grosgrain silks. All of more than ordinary quality at this remarkably low price.

HANDLES,—long, thin, graceful ones; short ones with silk cord loops; mushroom tops and Japanese shapes. Maple wood or ebony in natural or polished finishes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Girls' Voile Frocks at $1.96

Make Home Sewing Unnecessary

At our usual less-than-elsewhere prices, such frocks would be $2.96. At this figure practical mothers who figure savings on time, energy, and hot weather annoyance will find them to cost considerably less than if made at home.

A Variety of Pretty Styles

of dainty, dotted, striped and figured voiles, all very girlish. They are trimmed with collars and cuffs of white organdie or contrasting colors and materials; pleated frills, odd pockets, small peplums, and wide belts are other features.

One is illustrated.

Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Two Dresses Out of Every Four Are of PONGEE or TAFFETA

SALE of these SILKS AT SPECIAL PRICES

It is a service of this store to strain every effort to secure the things our patrons are asking for, and to sell them at low prices even against such odds as scarcity, advancing markets, etc. These two specials represent the fruit of such efforts. Quality for quality, these prices cannot be matched elsewhere.

Navy Blue Chiffon Dress Taffeta **$1.12 yd.**

Scarce! But popular, smart, good-looking. A dress of this is a valuable adjunct to a Summer wardrobe. Standard quality. 36 inches wide.

Imported (Natural Color) Shantung Pongee **79c yd.**

Pure silk! Makes charming street and sport frocks for Summer that would look cool in the tropics. Good weight and quality. 32 in. wide.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street

Choose From These

BATHING SUITS

And Own a Good One for Little Money

The Suit pictured is a smart slip-on style of black satin, good quality, with collar, sash and buttons of contrasting color wool jersey. Its loose lines mean swimming comfort. **$6.49**

A pretty, fitted model of black taffeta, has shirred skirt, crushed girdle and small straps, simulating reticule pockets. Fancy buttons and pipings of contrasting color contribute to the good effect. **$8.74**

There's a slip-on model of satin or poplin (silk and wool), belted. A V neck, sleeveless style with bindings of contrasting color silk around the armholes, reticule pockets, and neck. **$3.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

White

Cotton Voiles 29c yd.

Chiffon Finish

The unusual width of these cotton voiles, 44 inches, makes them extraordinarily adaptable to the making of sheer dresses and blouses, which will help to make the Summer a cool one for you.

Made of selected, twisted yarns, in a soft chiffon finish.

44 inches wide.

Macy's Special Nainsook, $2.19

Piece of 10 yards

Undergarments and children's wear made from this fine quality nainsook will give unusual service and durability. 39 inches wide.

Macy's—White Goods Dept., Second Floor

We Have Reduced

Dinner Sets and Cut Glass

The items speak for themselves, the regular prices being mentioned in each case to show the amount of the reduction.

	Regular	Special
Dinner Sets, 42 pieces,	$4.89	$3.89
Dinner Sets, 31 pieces,	3.49	2.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	16.89	12.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	19.89	14.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	21.89	16.89
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,	24.89	19.89

Rich Cut Glass—Reduced

	Regular	Special
Sugars and Creams,	$2.19 Set	$1.89 Set
Celery Trays,	2.49 ea.	1.98 ea.
Flower Vases,	2.97 ea.	2.39 ea.
Spoon Trays,	1.19 ea.	89c ea.
Nabisco Trays,	1.49 ea.	1.19 ea.
Handled Olive Dishes,	1.29 ea.	98c ea.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St.

Misses' Suits of Linen or Pongee

Achieve smartness even in hot weather with surprisingly little expenditure.

At $18.74

Pongee suits in a belted model with pockets and pointed collar. The skirt is a plain gathered model. Natural color only.

At $12.74

Linen suits of superior quality. These have three patch pockets trimmed with pearl buttons. The skirt is a two-piece style, buttoned down the front. White, navy, cadet, rose, pink or brown.

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years

Macy's—Third Floor. 35th St., Broadway.

Inexpensive

Hand Luggage

What you save in purchasing a bag or suit case here—can be applied to the purchase of some other necessity or convenience which may add to your vacation pleasures.

Leather Bags, $5.69

Carefully made of durable leather, with sewn-on corners, rubberized lining, dependable fastenings. Full length pocket. Size 18 inches.

Cowhide Suit Cases, $10.49

Of good quality cowhide, reinforced corners, short straps, muslin lining. Fold in top. Well made. Size 26 inches.

Cowhide Bags, $8.24

With reinforced sewn-on corners, brassed lock and clutches, rubberized lining. Size 18 inches.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

A Great Gathering of

Women's Tub Skirts

All Ready to Look Their Best on The FOURTH

There are 500 of these tub skirts, in gabardine, galateas, linen, cotton corduroy, and velvet corduroy. They come in figured designs, stripes, plain white or colors. The belt sizes are 33 to 40.

Prices $1.49 to $7.49

White Velvet Corduroy Skirts, (Wide and Narrow Wale) **$2.59**

Opening at front or side; novelty pocket; some have shirred tops.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Don't Forget Candy

Macy's Own Marshmallow Fudge

Specials Please Everyone

Milk Chocolate Maraschinos. One pound in box, **34c**

Chocolate Broadways, One pound in box, **24c** (Vanilla Marshmallows and Caramels).

Assorted Lemon and Lime Drops. One pound in box, **15c**

Filled Boxes in the Shape of Firecrackers. **29c**

All four in one package ready to take with you, 99c.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

A Sweater

For Evening Coolness

There's a chill in the air at times, even in the warm weather. After a day's outing in the heat, one is sometimes glad of a sweater for evening homecoming.

A cozy, colored sweater of knitted wool in plain stitch, with a deep collar of white brushed wool and similar trimming on the pockets and cuffs, is the very thing. A range of pretty colors.

Price $6.94

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

Women's Pongee Dresses

For General Summer Wear

Pongee dresses always look cool. Pongee dresses always look well. These dresses look better than most because they are charmingly trimmed, as the *illustration* shows, with navy blue coin-spotted foulard.

Price **$12.74**

A surplice model with a shawl collar and pleated skirt with draped sides. Navy foulard trimmings.

Coat effect dress, with sailor collar and belt of self material, and trimmed with navy foulard.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

A July CLEARANCE of RUGS

Discontinued patterns will be sold at clearance prices to make room for successors. All fresh goods.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

6 x 9 ft.	$23.74.	Were $29.25
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$34.25.	Were $44.25
9 ft. x 12 ft.	37.25.	Were 47.25

HIGHEST QUALITY WILTON RUGS (Best Worsted Yarn)

Size 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	$33.50	Were $40.75
Size 9 x 10 ft. 6 in.	$53.75	Were $64.75
Size 9 x 12 ft.	58.75	Were $68.50 to $73.50

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Front.

CARPETS *Selling at a Reduction*

Several fine grades of carpets are being cleared from our stocks because we have only small amounts left and the patterns are to be discontinued.

Wool Velvet Carpets in Oriental Effects

They are 27 inches wide. These are 79c per yard; were $1.19 per yard.

A Few Heavy Wool Velvets

Quantity Limited.

$1.24 per yard. Were $1.64 to $1.94

High Grade Axminster Carpets

With 18-inch Borders to Match

Carpet 27 inches wide $1.69 per yard. Was $2.59

18-inch border. $1.69 per yard. Was $2.39

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Women's Silken Coats

For Summer Wear

A new style coat has come into the store. It is of Radium, a silk fabric with a soft sheen. The coat is made with a very full skirt (as *illustrated B,*) from a gathered back. Its deep roll collar, cuffs and bottom hem are trimmed with marabou.

$17.74

The silk coat *(illustrated A)* comes in navy blue or black taffeta. The back is smocked, and besides the deep collar there is an overlay collar of contrasting silk. It has a sash belt trimmed with buckles, and novelty pockets.

$13.74

Women's Pongee Coats made with deep convertible collars, all around belts and large pockets.

$19.74

Macy's—Third Floor, B'way.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

A SALE OF "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE.

Our Vienna brand coffee is a blend of the choicest South American coffee. Our regular price for 1 lb. carton, 28c; this sale, 25 lb. bag, bean only, $5.49; 5 lb. carton, bean only, $1.12; 1 lb. carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 23c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TEAS.

We pack every brand of our Teas in air-tight cartons, thus insuring absolute sanitation, and absence of dust or dirt.

Curio Teas include English Breakfast, Oolong, Mixed, Young Hyson and Japan; our regular price, 48c per lb.; this sale, 5 lb. caddy, $2.14; 1 lb. carton, 44c.

"Curio" Ceylon Tea—Compare its quality; sold elsewhere at 60c lb.; our price, 48c lb.; 5 lb. caddy, $2.24

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast; 1 lb.; carton, 34c; 5 lb. caddy, $1.64

Macy's Finest Quality Imported Teas—Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Young Hyson, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder, Ceylon and Japan; regular price, 94c for 1-lb. caddy; this sale at 84c

A SPECIAL SALE OF BROKEN RICE, 5-LB. BAG, 34c

Guaranteed to be strictly Louisiana Fancy Broken Rice, of exceptional quality, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly.

A Special Sale of Macy's Celebrated "Red Star" Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate—Prepared in our own laboratory. Our reg. price, 39c lb. can; this sale, 5-lb. can, $1.59; 1-lb. can, 34c; ½-lb. can, 18c

A Special Sale of Jelly Powders, "Lily White" Brand—including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, unflavored and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; this sale, 8c each; dozen, 89c

Saxon Wheat Food—A delicious wheat food cereal; granulated, sterilized; 1-lb. 10-oz. carton, doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Quaker Oats—Reg. 10c carton; this sale, doz., 89c; each, 8c

Samp—Choicest Maryland; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bag, 33c

Genuine Whole Wheat Flour—10-lb. bags, 84c; 5-lb. bags, 44c

A Special Sale of Genuine Virginia Southern Flat Ground Yellow or White Cornmeal—5-lb. cotton bag, this sale, 27c

Special Sale of Best Quality White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 51c; 5-lb. bags, each, 27c

Sugar—Fine Granulated; 5-lb. bag, 42c; 10-lb. bag, 83c

Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand—Large, crisp, perfect fruit, 1 pint 2 oz. jars; doz., $2.84; each, 24c

Stuffed Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand—Large Spanish Olives stuffed with red peppers; 1 pint 2 oz. jars; doz., $3.74; each, 32c

"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—A pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; ¼-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 39c; 5-lb. can, $1.79

A Special Sale of Wheat Bran—Purified from the finest selected wheat; 2-lb. bags, our regular price 22c; sale, 18c bag; 5-lb. bag, 44c

Alber's Wheat Flakes—Large white flakes; 1-lb. 14 oz. cartons; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes, Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti each, 99c

Ralston Wheat Food—One cup makes breakfast for 6; 1⅛-lb. cartons; doz., $1.94; each, 17c

A Sale of "Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—A quality that generally retails at 8c per package; sale, each, 7c

Seeded Raisins—Best California; full weight cartons, 13c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 79c

"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans; each, 10c

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound, 9c

"Red Star" Brand Free-Running Table Salt—2-lb. cartons, 9c

DOWN GOES THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

"Bridal Veil," Hecker's, "Gold Medal," "Lily White," 24½ lb. bags; this sale, bag, $1.75

Do your own baking, and beat the high cost of living.

A SPECIAL SALE OF EDUCATOR FOOD CO.'S CRACKERS

Fresh from their ovens. Luncheon Biscuits, a perfect cracker for crackers and milk. Also Toasterette Crackers, Sweet Grahams, and Animal Crackers. The regular price is 10c per carton; for this sale, ½ doz., 46c; each, 8c

Educator Kremox—A tasty chocolate biscuit, with a layer of cream filling between; regular 10c carton; this sale, ½ dozen cartons, 46c; each, 8c

Genuine Gluten Egg Biscuits—Made of pure gluten flour and eggs. Carton containing 12-18 large biscuits, regularly sold at 20c; our price, 22c each

REFRESHING BEVERAGES FOR HOT WEATHER.

"Lily White" Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented. Made of the choicest Concord grapes; guaranteed to be absolutely pure, without any addition of sugar; ½ gal. glass jars, doz., $6.66; each, 74c; quart bottles, doz., $4.46; each, 39c. Pint bottles, doz., $2.48; each, 22c; ½ pt. bots., doz., $1.35; each, 13c

Pure Fruit Syrup—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure; including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange and pineapple; pint bottles, each, 24c

Tim Pine—The new Hawaiian Drink. Pure Pineapple Juice, with the Fruit. A drink of Tim Pine before breakfast is most delicious and refreshing. Bottled in the Hawaiian Islands. Pint bottles only. Dozen, $2.64; each, 22c

Grape Ola—A pure condensed fruit juice, makes a delicious and healthful beverage by adding 5 to 7 parts of plain or charged water; quart bottles, 68c; ½-pint bottle, 22c

"Red Star" Brand Root Beer Extract—One bottle makes 6 to 10 gallons of the finest Root Beer; quality that sells at 15c. bottle; our price, doz., $1.04; each, 9c

"American Beauty" Brand Fancy California Tomatoes—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.54; ea. 22c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10 oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

"American Beauty" Maine Corn—Doz., $1.94; can, 17c

Fancy Sweet Wrinkled Peas—"Cazenovia" brand; doz., $1.69; each, 15c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.08; can, 18c

Cut Refugee String Beans, "Jessamine" Brand—No. 2 can; doz., $2.03; can, 18c

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917.

RAILWAY FACTS AND THEORIES.

Dividend and interest disbursements July 1 are the greatest known. They are particularly interesting in connection with the railway rate decision. The total is $318,843,079, against last year's $285,461,162. The part played by the railways in this showing is given by the Railway War Board's report. The railways delivered 3,354,000,000 more ton miles in April than in the same month in 1916. The War Board says this is the same as adding 35,000 miles to the country's railways and 126,000 cars. There can be no charge of lack of efficiency on the part of the railways in consideration of this expansion of service without capital expansion, but strictly by economy of resources. Bearing this in mind, it is interesting to analyze the dividend record of The Journal of Commerce to see how the railways are repaid for their efforts.

There no longer is novelty about the fact that the industrials pay larger dividends than the railways, but this year's disproportion is unusually large. Rail dividends increased this year about a single million, while the industrial dividend increase is $15,-000,000. The significance of the comparison is that it is not enough for the railways to increase their dividends. The railways may be improving their conditions with reference to themselves, as the commission says, but it is necessary that they should show favorable comparison with other attractions for investment money. If railroads increase their distributions, they are less attractive than investment classes which enlarge their dividends by scores. Railways are also less attractive than industrials because there are so much greater charges ahead of dividends. Industrial dividends are $40,000,000 larger than railway dividends, but industrial interest payments are $66,-000,000 smaller. Industrial dividends are $25,000,000 larger than industrial interest charges, but railway dividends are $28,192,584 and railway interest is $111,600,000. In other words, the mortgage charges on railways are excessive in proportion to the capital. Put the other way, railways are undercapitalized as regards their shares and overcapitalized as regards their obligations.

Whatever may be the disagreement regarding which is cause and which is effect, there can be no doubt about the result that the railways' credit is poor. If their credit were good they could issue more shares, and put themselves in less danger of being sold by the Sheriff upon default of their obligations. Dividends may be passed or reduced without receivership, but not without disadvantage to bondholders. Dividend changes prejudicial to the margin of credit depress bonds, and this occurs at a time when it is sure that the railways must pay higher for capital upon even bond security. The railways got into trouble because they borrowed too liberally under happier conditions, for the sake, perhaps, and with the result, certainly, of enlarging the dividend fund with the aid of cheap capital. Now the mistake must be corrected when capital is dear. In other words, dividends must be large to attract investors in bonds. That is the position of the industrials, not of the railways.

Applying these inferences to the capital market, it appears that the railways attracted $55,500,000 less capital than last year. The industrial loss was $43,700,000. The decrease in railway interest issues was $15,000,-000 larger than the industrial decrease. For both rails and industrials the issues were $100,000,000 below last year. That shows that both are overbid by public bonds at a rising rate of interest, but the railways suffer more. The reaction can hardly be called surprising, and yet it is remarkable that it coincides with the largest July distributions ever made.

Such considerations control those with free funds. They offer no argument to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission is guided by the law, and the law is no respecter of economics. The Commission says, as the Supreme Court said before it, that such matters are to be determined by those intrusted with the nation's policy toward railways, that is by Congress, and through Congress by the people. The Supreme Court found a way to change its mind without such pressure as has been brought to bear upon the Commission. It remains to be seen whether the Commission will convince the people or whether the people will change the Commission. Five years ago THE TIMES remarked that there must be either a change of heart among the Commissioners or a change of Commissioners. All developments since then have confirmed that opinion. The country must go on short rations of railway facilities or it must change the Commission's mind.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

The recurrence of Independence Day at a time when this free nation is engaged in another war for the preservation of its independence and the salvation of democratic ideals finds the American people united and strong in their determination to perpetuate this Republic and to help other peoples to crush militarism dominated by autocracy. Our allies know we are in earnest and the Teutonic enemy of free institutions and modern civilization is no longer sure of his power to force the rest of the world to do his bidding. But the way to victory is still long and hard and inevitably our celebration of our national anniversary must also be a demonstration of the present national purpose. We shall not fail to render just homage to the Founders, for it is their very spirit which now moves us. We shall not fail to acknowledge that the great edifice we have builded is firm because it rests upon the foundations they laid with so great sacrifice. But we should fail in our duty if we did not express, in the celebration of the 141st anniversary of our independence, our sense of the weight of the vast burden of new responsibility we have assumed in accordance with the principles upon which our Government was founded and for which the Fathers of the Republic sacrificed their lives and fortunes. Glorification of the national institutions at this time without a realizing sense of the losses we are all pledged to endure to make permanent those institutions and all that they stand for would be futile. The old Fourth has a new meaning.

In New York the civic celebration, which of late years has supplanted the old hullabaloo of noise and the dangerous playing with fire, will be rational but not lacking in light and life and color. There will be no fireworks. This is no time to waste gunpowder. In the morning, at the old City Hall, there will be speeches and music appropriate to the anniversary and to the spirit of the present crisis. In the evening, under the electric lights at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, there will be a more elaborate program, with living pictures. The principal speakers will be the Mayor, the Controller, Dr. GEORGE F. KUNZ, GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, the Secretary of War, Representatives FITZGERALD and MURRAY HULBERT and NATHANIEL PHILLIPS, President of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens. Five hundred members of that league will take part in the evening exercises, and there will be various military demonstrations suitable to the occasion. It will be a safe and sane Fourth, and one on which the public demonstration of loyalty will not be less inspiriting because it is tinctured by a strong sense of our immediate duty.

PRINCIPLES? YES, FIVE HUNDRED!

The Platform Committee of the Democratic-Fusion Committee of 170, an organization in which Tammany and its organized allies hold the dominating position, is at work on an issue for the coming Mayoralty campaign, which will assimilate the principles of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S speech before the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912 and the platform of the Hearst Municipal Ownership League of 1905.—From yesterday's news.

Tammany will not stop there. To public ownership and operation it will add the initiative, the referendum, the recall, it will doubtless declare for the seizure for operation by the city of all stands and markets where ice, milk, meat, fish, and vegetables are dealt in. Even then it will not draw the line. Anybody with a party, however small, will be welcomed, for the purposes of the Fall election, into the Tammany organization and the principles of the party will be inscribed upon the Tammany banner, "unsight, unseen." So throughout the Mayoralty campaign the air will resound with the shouts of a thousand soap-box orators advocating grand opera of, by, and for the people, the popular election of university Presidents, the general cancellation of mortgages, and the distribution of bank surpluses among the poor.

"The Tammany of today is not the "Tammany of yesterday. The pleaders for the special interests who "once upon a time had the ear of the "leaders of Tammany Hall cannot get "within a mile of the Tammany of this "day," said one of the leaders of the Tammany Fusion movement to a reporter of THE TIMES on Friday. Above all, purity in thought and deed. No man today would have the hardihood to approach Tammany with a suggestion that a street railway construction contract, already awarded, should be revoked in order that the work might be done by another contracting firm from which Tammany leaders would draw their due percentage. Just that thing has been done in the history of the city and of Tammany, but that was before the old organization felt the stir of this new and mighty moral impulse. Still, "every effort will be made to keep "Tammany Hall in the background in "the coming contest." This is puzzling. It suggests that

Moral mottoes on his front appear,
But all is carnal business in the rear.

Public ownership, referendum, recall, all phases of social uplift to the fore, deep in his cave and out of sight, the Tiger. But why so, if the beast has shed his stripes, changed his very nature and now presents himself as the guardian angel of reform? There is something wrong with the Tammany plan or with the Tammany professions. Upon one plank of this platform Tammany plants itself immovably. "We are going to make this "squarely a fight between democracy "and plutocracy." Let that eminent plutocrat, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, take heed to himself. After all there is a ring of sincerity in this affirmation. The last Tammany Mayor to amass a great fortune during his term of office has lived abroad ever since he retired to private life. Now we know why. Tammany so loathes a plutocrat that it exiled him.

The coming Mayoralty campaign will be a spectacle for gods and men. Tammany will exert its magnetic power to draw to itself every faddist and visionary, every crier of political nostrums, every plain crank in the community. Dozens of them have announced their adherence already. And why? Because Tammany wants numbers. To get them it will adopt any principle and give the right hand of fellowship to any party, faction, group, or remnant. It has been long out of power, it must regain its offices, and it cannot afford to be too particular about the company it keeps in that endeavor. Why should Tammany be particular? It can afford to promise everything, it can even afford to perform much. The principles of the Progressives and of the thousand and one little organizations with which it is ready to join hands are nothing to Tammany, all its eye is fixed on is the possession of the offices and the power of government. There lies the interest of Tammany. It is a rich reward, richer now than ever, and Tammany intends to profit by it in the good old way.

It will be a test of the intelligence, the steadiness, the sobriety, and the soundness of judgment of this community. All the uncovenanted theorists and visionaries on one side, joining hands with Tammany, cool, calculating, knowing just what it wants, perfectly sordid, perfectly unscrupulous, animated by no higher emotions than by those of the wolf in the sheepfold, and on the other hand the great body of New York citizenship resolved to continue the control of public business of the city in the capable and clean hands that have administered it during the last four years.

THE GOAL.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE used the strongest possible language, but any milder language would have been an understatement and therefore an untruth, when he said at Glasgow that if the war ended before the aims of the Allies were fully achieved "it will be "the greatest disaster that has ever "befallen mankind." The aims of the Allies are to defeat Germany thoroughly, and to deprive her of the power of renewing over and over again the attack she made on the world three years ago. Germany, in which name is included the chain of vassal monarchies that stretches from Vienna to Constantinople, is now the only nation in the world that can endanger the general peace; for all other nations, with the progress of enlightenment and the change in economic conditions, have given up the belief that once ruled them all—that they must live by devouring each other, and that peace was merely the intermission between meals. As long as Germany remains unconverted to the modern idea, so long will the peace of the world be in peril; and when she is either forced or persuaded to give up the ancient idea, the peace of the world will be assured, at least to the extent that no organized attempt by one nation to massacre others will be possible, for there will be no nation left which will desire it.

If peace comes before Germany accepts of her own free will the modern idea, or before she is so defeated and weakened that it makes no difference whether she accepts it or not, it will indeed be "the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind." It will mean that she can renew the attack whenever she has regained strength, and that, avoiding the mistakes she made in this first attempt, she can have much greater prospect of success. It will be a greater disaster than the present war, because, in anticipation of such a renewal, every other nation will have to give over its progress in the direction of peaceful prosperity and devote itself with might and main to making ready. It will mean heavy armaments and crushing taxation. This is what a peace on the basis of the status quo ante would mean, a peace in which everybody should shake hands and agree to stop fighting without "annexations or indemnities."

The Kaiser's Government would not agree to any terms which would safeguard the future of the world, because, while it would be advantageous for Germany, it would be suicide for the Kaiser and Kaiserism. Therefore these terms can be made in one of only two ways: Either by so completely defeating his army that it makes no difference what the Kaiser will or will not agree to, so that he will have to take any terms he can get, or by the establishment in Germany of a free Government, whose word can be trusted because its aims would be the same as those of other free Governments. It is to this alternative that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE alludes when he says that he does not wish to dictate to the German people the form of Government they shall live under, but only to inform them that a free Government will get better terms than one which accepts peace only to make war again.

He did well when he reminded those who are gloomy over the Russian Revolution how greatly that event had simplified the future for the Allies. How could we be sure, even after defeating Germany, that the prize of the world's liberty would not be snatched from us, or at least greatly lessened, if the Czar was to sit at the council table when peace terms were made? But the Czar is gone; there is no fear that democracy, at the peace table, with her war-won prize of the world's freedom ready to be grasped, will find "the most reactionary autocracy in the world" there, talking to democracy in an obsolete language. That autocracy is gone, and if the bewilderment that followed the convulsion has temporarily unnerved Russia's arm, yet when she again comes to bear her part in the fighting her allies will know that they are not fighting for a dream, for something that her discordant aims and mediaeval ambitions may snatch from them in the very hour of triumph.

THE FOOD BILL DELAY.

The prospect is good for an early passage of the Food Administration bill, although the hope expressed by President WILSON that it might receive his signature by July 1 has been frustrated by the activity of the prohibition lobby and the unwise acquiescence of a majority of the House of Representatives in a plan needlessly to deprive the Government of vast revenues at a critical period. The House having accepted a rider to the bill providing, in the jargon of the hour, for "bone dry" prohibition, there was danger that the Senate would be unable to modify the provision because of the fancy of so many of its members that the whole country is eager to destroy the demon rum by fair means or foul. It is an old story with the present Congress, this infatuated pursuit of false issues and the tendency to pervert the meaning and purpose of the legislation it has to deal with.

After enduring the delay as long as possible, however, the President has come to the rescue of a bill the quick passage of which is positively essential to the nation's safety. In his letter to the Rev. Dr. CANNON, Mr. WILSON explains the necessity of the abandonment of the clauses in the amendment relating to wine and beer. The threatened ruin, without the least practical excuse, of the California vineyards and the allied industries, and the throwing out of employment of many thousands of men engaged in the brewing industry, will be averted by the acceptance of the substitute amendment, drawn up by Senator GORE after a conference of the Democratic leaders with the President. This amendment still prohibits the use of grains during the period of the war in the manufacture of spirituous liquors. That it will lead to a vast multiplication of illicit distilleries is not a matter which affects Congress in its present mood. Moreover, there are large quantities of spirituous liquors in storage, and although the bill empowers the President at his discretion to commandeer all liquors in stock, it is not at all likely he will use that power unless a scarcity of alcohol needed for the manufacture of munitions compels him to do so.

The whole question of the restriction of distilling and fermenting and brewing should have been left to the discretion of the Executive. That could have been done with the certainty that the President and Mr. HOOVER would have acted according to the needs of the situation. But the forces of prohibition saw a great political opportunity, and they have managed to delay legislation of vital importance, as other forces, less concerned with the welfare of the nation than with the furtherance of their own ideas, have delayed other important legislation since the declaration of war. There is reason to hope now for the passage of the bill in a form enabling the Food Administrator to begin operations at once. The time is short and harvesting is under way.

GREECE AND BRAZIL.

Though Greece and Brazil have not formally declared war, Greece will soon do so and Brazil is already actually at war. Even though Greece's technical declaration should precede Brazil's, Brazil will be entitled to rank as the eighteenth nation in the war and Greece as the nineteenth. For Greece has as yet taken no positive warlike action, while Brazil, having begun by seizing the German ships, is now actively at work through her navy, which, in co-operation with the American squadron, is engaged in hunting German raiders in the South Atlantic. By revoking her decree of neutrality she has placed herself in a position to render any aid which may be desirable to the Allies.

Greece's entry has two aspects. One can, if he prefers, look only at the effect on the Allies; she not only frees SARRAIL'S army, but aids it, gives him all her territory as a base, and will give him men as fast as she can repair the havoc wrought in her army when CONSTANTINE dismantled it like a ship about to be interned. But today one would a little rather look on it from another standpoint, that of the redemption of the Greek soul, the wiping out of the dishonor that had been put on the Greek name, though not by Greece.

For what is VENIZELOS doing when he makes ready for the declaration of war? Keeping at last the pledge that CONSTANTINE broke in Serbia's hour of agony; bringing Greece, two years late, to the altar where she made her vow. She had pledged herself, if Serbia were in peril, to come to the rescue, and if she had done so Serbia might have been saved; but when the expected moment came, and Serbia cried for help, CONSTANTINE deprived Greece of her sword and sided with the aggressor. Not satisfied with the blood of Serbia, he soiled his hands with Rumania's too; for the fact is clearly emerging from the mysteries of 1915 that what kept SARRAIL from moving to Rumania's aid, when she fought alone against Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, was the fear of CONSTANTINE and his ability to work on the fears of the Czar.

The broken pledge is now to be kept. It is too late to save Serbia, but not too late to revive her; and when SARRAIL moves on toward Serbia to drive the conquerors out, it will be by Greece's aid, both passive and active. That day, which will mean the restoration of Serbia, will mean the redemption of Greece.

Brazil is in the war to make the world safe for democracy, and specifically to make the Western Hemisphere safe for American democracy. Brazil understands perfectly well that a victorious Germany, with a Mitteleuropa Empire firmly established, would only wait long enough to gather strength for the next move before she would proceed to carry out a large program of colonial expansion, and that South America is the most tempting field. Brazil understands that her future existence is bound up with our success in the war, and she is in no way disposed to let us save her without striking a blow for herself. Since we should fight just the same whether Brazil came to our aid or not, we must recognize that she is doing a fine and honorable thing in refusing to be the beneficiary of a war in which she has no share.

It is distinctly the United States to which Brazil is rendering this aid; she emphasized that fact by making a long pause between her revocation of neutrality in favor of us and her revocation in favor of our allies. Her statesmen have been truly statesmanlike in seizing for Brazil the honor of being the first South American nation to recognize the duty of all democracies in this hour, and to strike this great blow for the cause of American solidarity.

THE ADVERTISING TAX.

In counsels given to Congress about the new tax law much has been said of the goose and the golden eggs; also Congress has been warned that in seeking honey it must avoid killing the bee. The Finance Committee of the Senate has evidently taken heed of the precepts conveyed by these metaphors, but it is still an open question whether some of the proposed taxes are not open to the objection of doing more harm to the source of the tax than good to its recipient.

In protesting against the levying of special taxes upon newspapers, as if the newspaper business were a war industry, enriched by war profits, the Publishers Association of New York City has incontestable facts and every consideration of justice on its side. The association points out that a tax on gross income from advertising "would be an unjust discrimination" not made in the case of other industrial enterprises. Newspapers now pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their corporation income, they are content to pay a tax on profits, and the suggestion is made that a general tax on net earnings of all business concerns, corporate and private, would be a fair levy, of which the newspapers would not complain. They have a right to protest against being singled out for special imposts upon the gross receipts of one department of their business.

M. Bessaraboff Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret very much the publication of my letter to Miss Alice Paul, President of Executive Committee of Women's National Party, referring to the well-known Suffragette demonstration at the White House, which letter was printed in your issue published on the 23d inst.

This letter was written by me as a private communication and was not intended for publication. Otherwise, being a Junior Inspector connected with the Russian Artillery Commission, (which please do not confuse with the Russian Mission sent by the Provisional Government,) I would not make my personal feelings known, whatever they may be, because this letter of mine, after having been printed, became in some way an act of interference on the part of a foreigner in America's home affairs, which, of course, was not my intention.

To correct the impression produced by my above-mentioned letter, I should like to request all newspapers which printed it to also publish my present message.

N. S. BESSARABOFF,
Junior Inspector of Russian Artillery Commission.
Wilmington, Del., June 28, 1917.

Wilson Speech at the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the outside of a church away uptown I observed a placard of Mr. Wilson's speech on the reasons why we are in this war. I have not seen such a placard on any other church and venture to suggest the importance of having them not only on the outside of all churches, but all other public buildings as well. GENERAL BENEFIT.

New York, June 29, 1917.

VENEZUELAN REPORTS.

For Action Against the Dictator if German Plots Are Found.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the reports of the activity of German agents in Venezuela are correct, and our Government is apprehensive of trouble from that quarter, a short, swift stroke against General Juan Vicente Gomez, the Dictator-President-elect, would clear up the atmosphere. It would not take much to bring General Gomez to terms. He is unpopular with many of his people, and they would welcome a change.

My opinion of General Gomez is based on a personal study of the man, made some ten or eleven years ago in Caracas, where I had gone to "cover" an expected revolution.

At the time, Castro was lying ill at Macuto, a little watering place just east of Caracas, and it used to be a frequent happening that men would sit up all night in the Club Concordia, in the capital, waiting for news that his end had come. Gomez was then Vice President, and as I found it not very easy to appraise the situation correctly, I determined to get an interview with him.

It was a difficult matter, but through friends he consented to give me his views provided I should not use his name in the interview.

The sequel was a scene from comic opera.

At a certain hour in a dark afternoon I was standing at an appointed place. A closed carriage drove up. Out jumped one of my intermediaries, a close personal friend of the Vice President. He grabbed my arm and hurried me into the vehicle.

The blinds were put down, and for a quarter of an hour we drove madly through the streets of Caracas—to shake off Castro's spies—until finally we stopped at a house which was not three blocks away from our starting place.

As the carriage stopped the door of the house opened cautiously.

"Quick!" urged my companion, in a hoarse whisper.

I darted across the sidewalk, followed by him. The door, shutting, caught his coattails.

We were shown into a darkened room. Big, swarthy men tiptoed in and looked at me. Finally we were conducted into another room, where, after some minutes of waiting, the Vice President appeared.

He spoke in whispers. Every few moments he looked suddenly at a door or window. He told me he had it from Castro's doctor that the latter had no chance of getting well. He was extremely courteous throughout the interview, but at every few words he made me repeat my promise not to quote him. But he was in great fear. Outwardly he was the close friend of Castro. However, he already had his organization formed, and if he had had a spark of courage he could have seized the Government. But the spell of the shriveled little Andean at Macuto, sick almost unto death as he was, paralyzed him into abject terror.

The Government doesn't need any advice, perhaps, but a warship or two and a regiment of marines would work wonders. There are several thousand Venezuelan exiles in this country who would be very glad to help drive out the German plotters who hang about the Gran Hotel Klindt and who would like to see their country governed in a fashion that would give them life and law and enable them to pursue happiness at home, and some of them are ready to go upon the word.

ALBERT S. CROCKETT.

Leases Hold Recruits Back.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain New York landlords are refusing to release young men anxious to join the army from their leasehold obligations. I personally have just had this experience, and to my knowledge there are many young men who, though willing to volunteer, are deterred from so doing by a responsibility of this nature. Are wealthy landlords to be permitted to act with impunity in this unpatriotic and selfish fashion? If so, the Federal Army will undoubtedly lose many willing recruits. CLYFFORD TREVOR.

New York, June 25, 1917.

AMERICA THE UPBUILDER.

The clarions of judgment down Time's groove
Have set a-quiver the uncertain world;
The awful mandates of Sabaoth move;
The thunderbolts of wrath are being hurled;
The impious might of Kings is set
Against the People's parapet,
And unimagined dole
Encompasses Man's soul.
Out of thy sloth, America, the lulled,
Thou art summoned to thy part
From the furnace and the mart!
Rouse from thy self-bound, fortune-cradled past:
Endangered Liberty shakes ocean with her blast!
Out with the sword corroding wealth has dulled!
For thou must hear, and smite,
That Freedom bow not to the Red Amalekite!

* * * *

From thy storm-tried pioneer,
Who flouted death and laughed at fear;
From his iron heart and thew,
That nor doubt nor fainting knew;
From his patience and his calm,
Vibrant in his earnest psalm;
From his simple, sturdy faith,
That o'er-leapt the bound of Death;
From the virtue of his maid,
Walking clear-eyed, unafraid;
From untamed adventurer,
In the untrod wilds astir;
From the hunter of the plain,
Dauntless slayer, dauntless slain;
From the eager wanderer West,
Fired with wider vision's zest;
From the builder of the town,
Planning a new land's renown;
From these children of thy soil,
Draw thou strength for every toil—
Prescience, inspiration, heart,
For supreme, compelling part
In the world's upbuilding task,
When the older nations ask
For endangered Liberty
Thy coequal ministry!

* * * *

The clarions of triumph on Time's breast
Shall hush the tumult of the troubled world;
Inscrutable, the high Sabaoth rest;
The wrathful thunderbolts be no more hurled.
And dust of Emperors and Kings shall sift
Across the desert, as the People's paeans lift
Above the riven dole
Their new-impassioned soul.
And over them, America, thy voice,
Big with new hope and heart,
Since thou'lt have done thy part,
Shall swell the diapason, and rejoice.
And they shall sing of thee,
Thy sisters in Democracy,
That thou didst help to smite
The blood-stained sceptre of the Red Amalekite!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

SHIPS BEFORE SKYSCRAPERS.

Building Steel Might Be Used for War Purposes to the Advantage of Architecture as a Fine Art.

By CASS GILBERT,
Architect.

New York, June 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one who heard the speeches made by the members of the Italian Royal Commission at the luncheon given by the Merchants' Association on Friday, the 22d instant, must have been struck with the practical statements which were made by the members of that commission, and must have noticed the emphasis which was given to the urgent need of Italy for coal, iron, and ships. Signor Arlotta made a special plea for them, Senator Marconi strongly reinforced his plea, and the Prince of Udine reiterated it.

It is apparent that so great and immediate is this need that every energy should be bent toward meeting it. Signor Arlotta suggested that if we could "not furnish iron for both ships and for skyscrapers, we should for a time at least cease to build skyscrapers."

If it be true that the use of metal for buildings in the United States limits the amount available for war purposes, the buildings should stop and the ships go on. Preference should, of course, be given to the needs of our allies in the war, and the use of metal, especially steel and copper, in building work should be reduced to a minimum or prohibited entirely.

We have been perhaps extravagant in America in the use of structural steel for building work. There are hundreds of buildings erected in this country every year which could be just as well erected without steel, and in hundreds of others the amount of steel could be greatly reduced. An enormous tonnage could be saved if reinforced concrete, masonry, or other material was used. Practically all buildings of moderate height can be erected without the use of large quantities of structural steel. Reinforced concrete or old-fashioned masonry can take its place, and for a time at least we could well forego the erection of buildings of excessive height. The architects and engineers of America have ingenuity enough to meet our building problems along these lines if they must, and if the owners of prospective buildings will adapt their views a little to the practical conditions of masonry and concrete there is no reason why we should not in the end have even better and more substantial buildings for all structures of moderate height.

When Colonel Roosevelt was President of the United States he inaugurated the first conference to consider the conservation of natural resources of the country. Talking with several of the architects present at that time, he half-jocularly and half-seriously charged them with being "among the worst offenders in the extravagant use of metal," to which I replied that every pound of metal used in buildings was conserved for the future, and when the metal became more valuable than the buildings the buildings would be destroyed and the metal used; in other words, "that the skyscrapers of today would be the steel mines of the future."

The time may come, and may not be far distant, when this prophecy spoken in jest will be realized.

The iron mines of this country, however, are so extensive that for a long time they can supply all the needs, but should they ever prove insufficient we will tear down the skyscrapers to find metal with which to build the ships and make guns.

There is, however, no lack of raw material. The shortage, if any, would be in the manufactured material, and therefore it is a question of the capacity of our rolling mills, our fabricating shops, and our transportation facilities. Vast as they are, there is of course a limit to what they can do in a short time. If a shortage of manufactured metal exists or is likely to exist, let us meet the situation promptly and utilize our resources where they are most needed. In the meanwhile, let us adopt the suggestion of our Italian allies and lessen the use of metal for buildings, bridges, and other purposes if such use interferes with the supply needed for war purposes.

Our architecture will not suffer for it, and if it did we can wait to remedy that. The greatest architecture the world has ever known was built of masonry and concrete. Vast spaces were vaulted, vaster, perhaps, than any we now build, and far more enduring. The Baths of Caracalla and of Diocletian, the Pantheon in Rome, the Dome of St. Peter's in Rome, the Mosque of Santa Sophia in Constantinople, all spanning great distances, were built of masonry. The great cathedrals in France and England were vaulted with masonry. Certainly no more dignified and imposing buildings were ever built. The floor construction of the earlier buildings in our own country, such as the old section of the Treasury Department and the older portion of the National Capitol, was vaulted masonry. In Italy and France, in our own time, it has been the custom to construct floors of concrete or masonry vaulting, and should we return to these methods of construction we would develop an architecture more substantial and more imposing than anything that we can construct of steel.

The use of the timbrel arch construction, as in the Boston Public Library, the Hall of Fame of New York University, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine of New York, the Capitol Building at St. Paul, and the elliptical "rotunda" of the United States Custom House in New York, are examples of what can be done in wide-span construction, practically without the use of steel, the dimensions of the last-named vault being 86 feet in its minor axis and 126 feet in its major axis. A great number of other examples of recent constructions, such as loft buildings, office buildings, warehouses, and factories from five to ten stories in height, have been erected entirely in concrete in various parts of the United States, and show that Americans can build and build well without structural steel. Viaducts, bridges across broad rivers, and culverts almost without number have been built in this country practically without steel. The great bridge of the Great Northern Railroad across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, the viaducts in the Borough of Queens, all of concrete or masonry.

There are, of course, certain practical considerations of economy of space, which we cannot fulfill always quite as well in certain kinds of buildings without the use of structural steel, but there is no reason why our people should not change their requirements, if necessary, to meet war conditions, and if they are willing to do so it would be greatly to the advantage of architecture as a fine art. It would need the co-operation of architect, engineer, and owner alike, and the suggestion of our Italian allies may not only result in practical help to them and ourselves, but in the revival of the great art of architecture in America upon nobler lines than we have followed in the past. CASS GILBERT.

"BABY WEEK" IN BRITAIN.

Lady Aberdeen Asks Our Aid for the Great Effort There and in Ireland.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Save the babies! Rebuild the nations!

Such is the slogan under which Great Britain and Ireland are entering on a great national drive during this first week in July, to save the little children who will build up that golden future of liberty and righteousness which we believe that the heroes of the present generation are making safe for the world.

The publication and the pressing home of certain salient facts have stirred British statesmen to a realization of the truth that a certain class of war work has been neglected, and that the results of such neglect may be seen by:

(a) Ninety thousand and sixty-seven infants out of 986,821 born in Great Britain and Ireland in 1916 dying under 1 year old.

(b) The calculation made by doctors that an equal number of infants die before birth, and that a vastly greater number escape with their lives, to drag out a maimed and crippled existence.

(c) The fact that 10 per cent. of the children when medically examined in England and Wales on entering school life at 5 years of age are found to be physically unfit.

(d) The fact that 1,000,000 men have been rejected for military service because of physical unfitness.

And at the very lowest estimate half of all this national loss might have been prevented by knowledge, by proper care, and by healthful conditions surrounding mothers and young children.

And so, imitating the action taken in the United States by your wisely instituted Children's Bureau, a "Nation-wide Baby Week" has been proclaimed under the Presidency of the Prime Minister and the Chairmanship of Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller. Sermons are to be preached in all the churches on July 1, and during the whole week every section of the people are asked to take their part in the meetings, child welfare exhibitions, moving picture shows, baby conferences, tram parades, &c., through which doctors, nurses, food experts, and workers who understand the conditions which are responsible for so much wastage of human life are to conduct a great publicity campaign, aided by the press, and with the object of forming maternity and infant welfare centres and pure milk dépôts wherever they do not exist, and of developing and strengthening those already in the field.

Thus it is hoped that while not diminishing the all-important work of caring for the needs of our gallant fighting forces, nor necessary relief work for our own people and for the desolated countries of our Allies, there will be evolved a systematic effort to preserve the lives and the health of those precious little ones who are our most valuable asset, and who once lost, can never be recovered.

Already we have lost unnecessarily hundreds of thousands of lives, more than doubling our losses on the battlefield. During 1915 nine men of Great Britain's fighting forces on land and sea, from all over the Empire, were killed every hour; and during the same period twelve little children under a year old died every hour in Great Britain and Ireland alone. We must accept and endure the loss of the lives of those gallant men, but surely we must see to it that the nation receiving that supreme sacrifice should feel it to be a sacred charge to make the country worthy of that sacrifice by carefully conserving the rising generation on whose full development of body, mind, and soul the future of the race depends.

The fact that the country has called so many women to munition making and to other work where they replace men brings another danger to infant life, if not most carefully watched, and the high prices and the scarcity of milk and sugar are causing great hardships to families with small, fixed incomes.

Lord Aberdeen and I have reason to thank many kind American friends who during the last eighteen months have enabled anti-tuberculosis and child welfare work to be carried on in Ireland, where it is so much needed, especially in the cities, and also to maintain a traveling Child Welfare Exhibition in Scotland, which has done great good. Now this week's great national effort is to be made, and the Duchess of Marlborough writes to me hoping that her compatriots will take an interest in the establishment of a national school of mothercraft in London, under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, through which help and guidance can be given to all the schemes for maternity and child welfare throughout the United Kingdom. The women in the United States are giving a splendid example in keeping all this kind of national conservation work at home well to the front while they carry on their beneficent work abroad; and I venture to ask friends of British and Irish blood to remember that, if they wish to keep up an immigration from English speaking countries after the war, their help in maintaining that stock at home through wise assistance and education of the mothers in these trying times would be most gratefully appreciated.

Any contributions in support of the child saving campaign will be received and acknowledged by the Children's Welfare Committee, care of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

ISHBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.

A Search for a Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

People born in Europe are Europeans, born in the Americas are Americans, born in Canada are Canadians; Mexico, Mexicans; Peru, Peruvians, &c. There are American Indians, North and South; all are Americans.

Persons born in the United States traveling abroad are called "Yankees," or "Americans." The American part is correct, but it does not designate from which part of America they come. Would they properly be called "United Statesians"?

R. G. RUSSOM.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To Help a Girl Learn a Trade.

Just a few months more and the first of Lillie's ambitions will have been realized—if only she can get by those few months. For a long time she has been working hard at a trade school learning dressmaking, so she can help mother take care of her four younger brothers and sisters. Now her course is almost completed, only there is no money for rent and food in the meantime—and there is no father to provide them. The Charity Organization Society has determined that she is entitled to the opportunity and urgently appeals for gifts to the amount of $160 to keep the family sheltered and fed until the girl has graduated and can join with her mother in making them self-supporting. Gifts should be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

SERBIAN HOSPITALS GET $95,000 IN GIFTS

Annual Report Tells of Activities of Fund, Directed by Mme. Grouitch.

BLUE CROSS MAKES APPEAL

Ten New Ambulance Companies Ordered to Allentown, Penn., for Preliminary Training.

The annual report of the Serbian Hospitals Fund and other special contributions for relief of the Serbian war sufferers shows contributions amounting to more than $95,000, the total made up for the most part of small cash gifts from people in all parts of the United States. Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the director, Otto T. Bannard the Treasurer, and Miss Mary T. Conklin the Secretary of the fund. The report includes many letters of appreciation and gratitude from high Serbian officials and gives in detail the audited story of the activities of the organization.

In the course of the last year the American Committee has sent to Saloniki for the use of the Serbian troops complete equipment for a 500-bed hospital, thousands of comfort kits for convalescent Serbian soldiers, sanitary outfits for various hospitals, fourteen motor ambulances and trucks, and a great amount of hospital and relief supplies.

The average receipts during the last year have amounted to about $7,000 a month, of which about 90 per cent. has been disbursed or definitely allotted toward the continuance of the committee's work in the next few months. Mme. Grouitch estimates that the committee will need about $3,000 a month for the maintenance of the relief work. In the transmission of money and supplies the committee refers to the assistance rendered by the American Red Cross, the American War Relief Clearing House, the Rockefeller Foundation, the New York Trust Company, and the American diplomatic and consular officials in Greece.

Ship 300 Cases of Supplies.

To date the committee has shipped more than 300 cases of supplies to Europe for the relief of the Serbians, and when the report was written there still remained in warehouses in this country and awaiting shipment more than 1,000 comfort kits and about 50 cases of miscellaneous supplies.

Referring to the work of the committee at Monastir, the Serbian city recently recaptured from the enemy, and in the Serbian prison camps in the Teuton countries, Mme. Grouitch tells of the installation of the first civilian relief hospital at Monastir, where Miss Mary E. Gladwin, the American nurse, who worked for an long at Belgrade prior to the Teuton invasion, is in charge.

Of the unhappy lot of the Serbian prisoners of war, Mme. Grouitch among other things says:

Among the many moving appeals that have reached this office, none have been more difficult to withstand than those for relief to Serbian boys interned in Bohemia, and the Serbian prisoners of war in Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria. Their wretched condition has been described by eyewitnesses as follows:

"The Serbian prisoners of war unquestionably look more unhappy than ours. They have all become very weak and emaciated from hunger. No one can look at them without being filled with pity. I don't think I ever saw a set of men looking more wretched than the unfortunate Serbian prisoners in Austrian captivity."

A small remittance for the relief of these prisoners has been made from our funds, and at our request the Serbian Committee of the Emergency Aid of Philadelphia has cabled directly to the Serbian Minister at Berne $1,000, to be divided between the prisoners of war and the most needy of the Serbian students. These prisoners can only be reached through Switzerland.

Letters Tell of Gratitude.

Among the many letters included in the report is the following from the Chief Medical Officer of the Serbian Ministry of War:

Dear Mme. Grouitch: Allow me to thank, through you, the generous contributors to your fund for all that they have done to send relief to the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals, and also to their families. No greater moral aid can be given to a soldier than to know that while he is at the front, especially when he is wounded in hospital, some one is providing for his family. The fear for his family is one of the most terrible sorrows a soldier has, especially when his country has been invaded and they are refugees in a foreign land.

The friendship of the great American nation, which through its Red Cross and other relief committees has sent relief to people inside Serbia and given aid to the refugee families in Europe, besides sending to our hospitals most generous gifts in sanitary material, is something the Serbian nation will ever remember and be grateful for. We beg that you will persevere in this generous and noble effort.

Believe me, with cordial expression of my gratitude and high consideration, yours sincerely,

Colonel SIMA KARANOVITCH,
Chief of the Medical Service of the Serbian Ministry of War.

The Serbian Minister of Public Instruction wrote:

Mme. Slavko Grouitch: The Serbian students will never forget the generous contributions for their aid which have been sent from your kind friends in America, and I know, Madame, that you will be the interpreter of my own, and my Government's, profound gratitude. Our Government does all it possibly can for these young men, but, alas! owing to the loss of our country, its resources are almost non-existent, and that is why I must now make the urgent request that you will, if possible, send from your funds the amount of ten thousand francs, for the payment of the examination dues and taxes for the one hundred students who are attending the universities here, as well as to provide food and clothing for them.

May I repeat my request that you publicly express to the noble and liberty-loving American nation, the heartfelt affection and gratitude of the Serbian people for its sympathy and charity to our wounded and refugees, and to our martyrs behind the enemy lines.

L. DAVIDOVITCH,
Serbian Minister of Public Instruction.

The American headquarters office of the fund is at 1 Madison Avenue. Cash contributions should be sent to that address. Donations of hospital supplies and clothing, which are greatly desired, should be addressed to Mme. Grouitch, care of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

The American Red Cross.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has commenced a very comprehensive campaign for enlisting the support of the workers in New York City in the Red Cross movement. The plan, as announced by Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the local chapter, provides for a contribution of one day's pay from every employe in the greater city. When it is realized that there are almost three million workers in the Borough of Manhattan, it will be seen that such subscriptions will amount to several million dollars.

Practically all the money collected in this manner by the New York County Chapter will go directly for surgical dressings and bandages for wounded soldiers. There is an urgent need for bandages on the French front, as the latest report from Mr. Herman Harjes, Paris, states that newspapers are being used as dressings; in fact, twenty thousand cases of hospital dressings have already gone direct to the base hospital units from the various Red Cross chapters in the United States. All these surgical dressings pass directly through the New York County Chapter on their way to the front, as do the various base hospital units and the different ambulance services.

Ten of the ambulance companies that are now being prepared to be sent to the European front have been ordered to Allentown, Penn., in order that they may be thoroughly trained in preparation for work in France and Russia. These companies are from the University of Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Fordham University, the University of New York, Columbia University, Battle Creek, Mich., and Pittsfield, Mass.

All gifts to the war relief funds of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross should be sent to 280 Fifth Avenue. These new subscriptions of $100, or more, are acknowledged:

J. J. Riker	$5,000	W. L. Perrin & Son	$100
F. M. Preston	3,000	F. A. Lindley	100
Horter College	5,000	Miss M. Ludington	100
N. Whitmore	2,000	Sagamore Lodge	100
Cowperthwait & Sons	1,000	A. F. Treadway	375
J. C. McCoy	2,800	Miss E. Putney	372
Farmington Sewing Society	1,000	Mrs. S. F. Levi	100
F. W. Emerson	1,000	Clara Potten	125
Mary C. Kling	1,000	Mrs. J. S. Foot	100
W. M. Krauss	100	Dr. E. B. Thompson	100
Roberta E. J. Buckley	100	Chamberlain, Dodd	100
F. A. Kleckhefer	500	Miss M. L. Hance	500
E. W. Murphy	100	E. C. Rumley	100
Mrs. W. H. McIlroy	500	Mail and Express	250
Miss M. B. Chapin	100	Orme Wilson	350
West Side Tennis Club	250	Charlotte B. Compton	100
Dr. W. M. Krauss	250	Newberger & Co.	250
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	100	Mrs. C. F. Cartine	300
		Theodore Little	100
		Steinhardt Bros.	250

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, this city, has been increased by these new donations of $100, or more, recently:

Coal Trade Journal	$3,008	E. M. Bulkley	500
Soc. of Penn. Women, N. Y.	4,200	Bulkley children	100
Bourne-Fuller Co.	2,000	C. O. Miller	100
L. de Forest	1,000	W. Jennings	100
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Purdy	600	J. P. R. Dilworth	500
St. Timothy's School Alumni	600	Mrs. M. S. Burrill	100
Mrs. R. Lathrop	100	H. M. Hanna	500
Mrs. W. H. Crocker	500	Mrs. C. D. Dickey	500
Union Club, Cleveland	278	Mem'y. E. Colgate	600
Martha A. Alford	500	Mr. and Mrs. G.	
J. S. Joyce	100	McK. Brown	800
		W. Gammell	100
		A. B. Pouch	500
		Mrs. N. F. Brady	800
		E. P. Prowell	500

Polish Victims Relief.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund now totals in money collected, since its organization two years ago, more than $808,000. All subscriptions to this fund should be sent to 33 West Forty-second Street. Recent gifts of $100, or over, follow:

Polish Nat. Council, Greenpoint	$250	Rev. B. A. Bojanowski	$100
Pol. Nat. Assn., Williamsburg	250	Allies' Rel. Fund, Madison, Wis.	100
Marie Russell	100		

For Polish Scholars.

The contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $62. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 3 West Forty-second Street.

National Allied Relief.

The fund of the National Allied Relief Committee, which to date has collected more than $1,000,000 for relief in the countries of the Allies, has been increased by new gifts amounting to more than $1,400. James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer of the committee, the office of which is at 360 Madison Avenue. Gifts of $100, or over, follow:

J. R. Lunger	$200	Mrs. H. Hathaway	$200
Lady Lister Kaye	195	Various	826

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund has been increased by recent contributions, which total more than $500. This fund has recently taken title to the Lafayette home in France, which is to be made a great memorial to the famous soldier of the Revolution. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue.

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the War in France, with offices at 293 Fifth Avenue, has received in cash donations to date more than $87,200. Since its organization this committee has shipped nearly 9,000 cases of clothing and other relief supplies to France. The committee also cares for 240 French war orphans. Recent gifts to the fund totaled nearly $2,500.

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany has acknowledged new subscriptions amounting to $117.25. James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer of the committee, the office of which is at 360 Madison Avenue.

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, with national headquarters at 122 Madison Avenue, has received new donations which amount to more than $10,200. A large consignment of hospital supplies and clothing was recently shipped to France by the committee. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer of the fund. An appeal has been issued for donations of socks, handkerchiefs, shirts, pajamas, mosquito netting, slippers, gauze &c. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Indianapolis Com.	$6,000	Mary Ludington	$200
Miscellaneous	2,475	Gertrude L. Gavin	100
Parker & Graff	100	P. J. Kelly	100
Gramatan Com.	100	J. Steele	100
Baltimore Com.	100	Lectures, (workroom)	105
Lectures	971		

Le Bien-etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurer, of Le Bien-être du Blessé, acknowledge new contributions to that fund totaling more than $1,400. The new gifts included a check for $1,000 from an anonymous giver. The office of the committee is at 360 Madison Avenue.

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland is the General Secretary, reports new contributions amounting to $215 for the work of the American Huguenot Committee. This fund aids Huguenot churches in France and Belgium. Among the contributions was one of $100 from Mrs. Anna C. Kibbe.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland is Chairman and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $224,934. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. The name and address of child is given subscribers on request. Donations of over $100 follow:

Anonymous	$170	W. A. Clark	$1,000
For 25 orphans	912	Salvation Army, Cent. Providence	365
Mrs. B. Scribner & Miss A. P. Gannett	100	A. Madeleine Carey and Helen L. Carter	200
Mrs. W. Roosevelt and Yonkers S. S. Francaise	100	A Friend and Miss J. S. Pond	125
Mrs. I. Jacobs and Miss En Serrell	108	Cora R. Trimble & Minette D. Causse	111
Junior Com. and Mrs. F. B. Rowell	100	Mrs. B. W. Taber & Miss K. Dorst	100
Rush C. Hawkins	100	C. S. Cushman & W. T. Hardy	100

War Babies' Cradle.

The War Babies' Cradle Fund, which affords assistance to the poor and destitute mothers of France, has been increased by more than $300. Mrs. Jules S. Bache is the Treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions should be addressed to her at 300 Madison Avenue.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, now totals in money collected more than $120,200. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 22 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Herbert H. Lehman the Treasurer, reports the following new gifts of $100, or more, to the fund of $10,000,000 that committee is raising in this country for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones of Europe.

Cincinnati Com.	$5,000	Winston-Salem	100
Atlantic City Com.	1,000	Com.	182
Scranton Com.	3,500	Wichita Falls Com.	157
El Paso Com.	2,000	M. Jacobs	150
Indianap. J. R. C.	2,000	Portland, Me., Com.	150
Des Moines Com.	1,000	Lawer Com.	150
San Antonio Com.	1,000	Atoka Com.	132
Nashville Com.	1,000	Elberton Com.	125
Omaha Com.	1,000	Montefiore Sisterhood	125
Kalamazoo Com.	1,000	La Fayette Com.	981
Columbia Jewish Com.	973	Butler and Lyndora Com.	600
Students	113	L. J. Vorhaus	500
A. S. Van Wezel	100	B. Friedman	500
E. Van Dam	100	Rochester C. of J. W.	416
S. Kaplan & Co.	100	Chicago, Ind., Com.	279
Am. Gem and Pearl Co.	100	Jacob Meyer	100
Golden Com.	100	D. Lubin	250
Rome, N. Y., Com.	100	Whiting Com.	244
Columbia City Com.	100	Portsmouth H. L.	200

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, received new contributions last week amounting to $391.76. The address of the fund is 259 Fifth Avenue.

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $28,670. Last week's gifts amounted to $410. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

British-American Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the acting President, and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or over:

Santa Barba Com.	$100	Various	$140
Mrs. J. Wells	100		

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, subscriptions to which should be sent to Murray H. Coppeshall, the Treasurer, at 70 Fifth Avenue, has received these new gifts of $100, or more, the total of the fund now exceeding $347,000:

St. Louis Com.	$1,300	Mrs. W. H. Doughty	$100
Miss E. M. Hooker	100	Various	398
Mrs. C. P. Kling	100		

Navy League Activities.

The New York headquarters of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is Chairman, Mrs. George A. Helme, Treasurer, and Miss Caroline L. Morgan, the Secretary, received new donations last week amounting to $715.

The committee has shipped 3,174 completed articles to the Navy Department in Washington.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has appropriated $200,000 for relief in Western Asia, the amount practically exhausting the available cash on hand. The situation in the lands of the Armenians and Syrians is indicated by the following cablegram to the committee, which has been received from a worker in the Armenian field:

May we count upon $100,000 monthly for next four months? Missionaries all localities safe, well, and relief institutions Constantinople, Beirut, working as before. Important plans for material aiding relief work in Turkey through helpers from Swiss Committee. Follow favorable action to this request (the money) work must soon cease resulting withdrawal all missionaries.

Commenting on the message O. V. Vickrey, Director of the committee's work in the United States, made the following statement:

"Requests of this nature, and many of them come to us, reveal," he said, "the most perplexing problem confronting relief organizations today. How can we plan our work? What promises, covering months in advance, are we justified in making, especially when the treasury is empty? That there is necessity for planning ahead is obvious, but we cannot gather thousands of refugees, open orphanages and undertake relief operations on a large scale without some definite assurances. On the other hand people are starving by the hundreds and thousands. The committee is therefore, constantly moved by conflicting emotions. What is greatly needed is a steady flow of funds that will make close planning possible and thus insure greater economy in distribution."

"Christians and Mohammedans, driven from homes in the Eastern field of war to seek safety in Persia are now working side by side to resettle themselves in occupations, according to a recent dispatch from a relief worker in Urumia to the committee.

"The most common request," runs the dispatch, "is for help in food, then for seed, cattle and implements with which to work. I am able to be go-between and arrange matters between landowners and tenants, Christians and Mossloms, &c. One of the novel features of our work this year is getting the Kurds to help the Christians by plowing for them. The Christians are to furnish a part of the labor and the crop is to be shared, we helping by giving seed. This has been done in scores of instances and promises to work well."

These new gifts of $100, or more, to the Armenian and Syrian Fund have been acknowledged:

A. R. Assn., Syr.-Mt. Leb. Com., N. Y.	$10,000	A. W. McCune	$100
Toronto Com.	4,000	Mr and Mrs. O. L. Johnson	100
Hartford Com.	1,700	Snydertown citizens	135
Detroit Com.	1,400	D. Jabenson	100
Kingston, Jamaica, Com.	2,500	Mrs. F. J. Shepard	200
R. J. F. Schwarzenbach	1,000	Winnebago citizens	110
Aleppo Rel. Com., N. Y.	2,000	Houghton Bros.	100
Mad. Av. Pres. Church	1,591	Mrs. C. F. Bliss	100
S. M. Milliken	1,000	Mr. and Mrs. L. Berhaar	200
Helen C. Congdon	100	Lafayette College	500
T. G. Williams, Jr.	10	Fall River citizens	550
J. D. Ryan	50	St. Andrew's Ch., Rochester	107
E. Thorne	100	Miss N. E. Kembee	100
Miss E. H. Wisner	100	J. H. Whittemore	100
Bristol, Conn., Pub. Co.	111	Holy Trinity, Brooklyn	100
Miss L. Schieffelin	120	Medina citizens	133
Wilmington friends	100	1st Christian Ch., Whittier, Cal.	117
R. Milliken	700	H. D. Knickerbocker	130
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hill	100	T. M. Adams	100
Mrs. F. G. Mead	100	Christ Ch., Gardiner, Me.	100
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Jennings	500	Urbana citizens	128
Mrs. H. L. Mayland	100	E. O. Brown	500
G. B. Vanderpoel	100	Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	200

American Ambulance, Russia.

The American Ambulance in Russia, which is affiliated with the Russian Red Cross and has the approval of the new Russian Government, has collected to date more than $128,500. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is the Chairman, and William H. Hamilton the Treasurer of the fund, the New York office of which is at 527 Fifth Avenue. Recent gifts included the following of $100 or more:

Hiram Abrams	$1,025	J. R. Dilworth	$100
F. F. Brewster	200	Mrs. F. J. Torrance	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the relief of the women and children of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is the Chairman, has collected in this country to date more than $312,000. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Warren at 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Recent donations of $100 or more follow:

Alliance Francaise, St. Louis	$100	G. A. Forman	$100
Dr. H. Gifford	100	Various	552

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 300 Madison Avenue, has been increased by these recent subscriptions of $100 or more:

Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	$100	J. S. Douglas	$200
W. H. Esdick	100	G. R. Beal	100
J. H. Barr	100	T. J. Coolidge	100
G. S. Phelps	100	H. S. Hunnewell	100
H. D. Woods	250	J. G. Milburn	100
Miss S. E. Hill	100	Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	200
Le G. Cannon	100		

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 31 Chambers Street, has acknowledged these new subscriptions of $100 or more:

Buffalo Com.	$2,000	Pittsburgh Com.	$500
Miscellaneous	1,509	Holyoke Com.	120
Designated institutions	683	Rabbi Silver	100
Designated individuals	254	Long Branch Com.	150
J. Morning J'nal	750	A. K. and C. K. Cong., Duluth	281
J. Daily News	610	Mankato Com.	177
Yonkers Com.	275	New Orleans Com.	275
New Haven Com.	300	Johnstown Com.	200
Cong. G. of W., Pittsburgh	323	Green Bay Z. Soc.	134

Russian American Relief.

The Russian American Relief Association, with offices in the Flatiron Building, has collected to date more than $112,500. Frank A. Vanderlip is the honorary Treasurer of the fund, and the National City Bank is the depository.

Siberian Regiments Ambulances.

The total amount collected to date by the Siberian Regiments Ambulance Society, of which Mrs. Frederick R. Coudert is the President and Samuel McRoberts the Treasurer, is more than $35,300. The National City Bank is the depository of the fund. The office of the society is in the Flatiron Building.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the sufferings of the soldiers fighting in the Allies' trenches in France, has collected to date more than $214,000. This fund provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts included a check for $100 from Miss Elsie de Wolfe and another for $22 from the San Francisco Committee.

The British Red Cross.

The amount collected by the American Committee of the British Red Cross is now more than $129,000. C. S. Le Poer Trench is the Chairman and Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, the Treasurer of the committee. The office of the committee is Room 82, at 81 Fulton Street.

The Blue Cross Fund.

The Blue Cross Fund for the relief of horses and dogs employed on the allied battlefronts, of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is the President, appeals for funds to be used in carrying on its work in Europe, a work which has the official sanction of all of the allied Governments. Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 55 East Ninety-third Street, this city, is the head of the committee in New York.

Orphelinat des Armees.

The Association Nationale l'Orphelinat des Armées, which is under the patronage of President Poincaré and other French officials, is receiving contributions in this country. Mme. Blanche Bimont, 1,445 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., is in charge of the American work, and contributions may be sent to her at the address given. The association hopes soon to transfer hundreds of orphans who are in ill-health to the cooler and more healthful sections of France. Mme. Bimont will shortly sail for France to aid in the directing of this work. The activities of the association are indicated in the following appeal, which is signed by M. L. Jouanneaux, the general manager of the French committee:

If all the children of our fallen heroes have a claim on our solicitude, if you will agree that the orphans of the war who are sickly, inclined to consumption, or simply in a weak physical condition, must be a particular object of our attentive care.

In order to offer to those poor children the bracing air that they need, to allow them a strengthening stay far from the cities, to give them wholesome food and medical and hygienic care, we thought of creating for their special benefit an establishment in climateric conditions suited for their cure and physical development.

Therefore, we need money, and make an appeal to your heart and generosity. We shall thankfully accept the gifts which will come to us, and which will be for us a new proof of the fraternal ties which bind your great and noble country to France.

France fights for right, civilization, and humanity.

The best means of proving to her the sympathy and gratitude of the civilized world is to help her save her children, who represent the future of her race, and who will, in their turn, be the defenders of justice and freedom.

We shall be thankful if you kindly make this appeal known to all your friends, to every friend of France.

The office of the national organization in France is at 21 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Maimed French Soldiers.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected to date more than $311,500. This fund is under the patronage of President Poincaré. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Biltmore Hotel. Recent gifts included a check for $100 from Allison V. Armour.

War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 42 Broadway, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of poor Frenchwomen whose husbands are fighting at the front, received last week new subscriptions amounting to $280. Thomas L. Mason and Nathan J. Miller each sent his check for $100.

OUR nation at war, question arises as to the right summer for a boy from ten to sixteen years.

At Camp Riverdale, in the Adirondacks, Long Lake, Hamilton County, we are emphasizing our normal activities. Incidental to these, the boys will aid directly in the production of food. Through woodcraft and watercraft, through the development program of the Boy Scouts of America, embracing First Aid to the Injured and other Relief Work, and through intimate relationship with a group of able leaders, our campers will continue to grow in those qualities which are permanently helpful.

Glorious fun, long canoe trips, mountain climbing, and other activities touching the heart of a boy remain the dominant note.

Season July 9 to September 8

For one of the three remaining vacancies in this wilderness camp telephone at once to

FRANK S. HACKETT, Director
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THE DURLAND COMPANY
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Begs to announce that it will organize a class for those wishing to learn to ride who have joined the Army or Home Defense League. This class starts Tuesday, July 3rd, from 8 to 9:30 P. M. The rates are nominal; book of 5 tickets (5 lessons) for $6.25.
WILLIAM DURLAND. 'Phone Col.—9100

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Age limit, 14 to 20 years
Conducted by United States Army Officers.
All students who may enroll and report for duty in the Junior Plattsburg Camp after July 1st will be assigned to duty according to their previous military training and ability and as may be determined by the Commandant.
The Junior Plattsburg Ambulance Training Corps will begin its training on July 6th under the direction of American and Canadian instructors, who have seen service in France.
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The Superior Course of Military Training for Juniors on North Hero Island, Lake Champlain, Will Begin on July 7.
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As Military Equipment Is Issued to the Camp Only Against Signed Applications for Enrollment, It Is Urgent That These Be Forwarded Promptly by All Who Desire to Attend.
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156 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. Chelsea 9779. New York.

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In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
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In the country, one hour from New York City
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Beautifully situated in the foothills of Virginia near Washington. College preparatory and special courses. French, the language of the house. The school is planned to teach girls to study, to bring them nearer nature and to inculcate habits of order and economy. No extras.
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Piano, Violin, Singing Theory.
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For Teachers and Advanced Students.
June 1 to Aug. 31.
New York College of Music,
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1918
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Motor Car Announcement
The Buick four- and six-cylinder valve-in-head motor cars for 1918 are models of finish and refinement. Eight standard designs, special Limousines, Landaulets, Broughams and a light delivery car provide automobiles for every requirement.
1918 MODELS
PRICES F. O. B. FACTORY

E-4-34 Runabout	35 H.P.	31x4	tires—106 in.	wheelbase	$795.00
E-4-35 Touring Car	35 H

MOTORS IN EVOLUTION OF CITY AMBULANCE

Self-Driven Vehicles for This Service First Put Into Use Fifteen Years Ago—Steps in Development Since.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Section National Electric Light Association.

It is a curious fact that some of the greatest developments in the peaceful progress have been fostered by war, and many of these the advancement in surgery and the attendant equipment is the most notable. The imperative need of new remedies seems to act as a proficient spur, and proves the old adage about the mother of inventions. In the present war, for example, the number of face and jaw wounds caused by explosions in the trenches has resulted in an evolution in dental surgery probably unparalleled in its previous history.

The civil war may be held directly responsible for the modern city ambulance in the United States, while the Crimean War performed a like service for Europe. At the outbreak of the war in the Crimean peninsula France had the only army with a special conveyance for carrying the wounded. Their allies, the British, seemed to have depended on chance quartermaster's wagons to carry the men to the rear. It is claimed that the French had ambulance service as far back as the time of Henry IV., in the sixteenth century, the so-called being litters slung between horses or sometimes carried by men. But it is certain that in the wars that followed the French Revolution, the French adopted special wagons to convey their wounded; and one of the most enthusiastic supporters" of the field hospital movement was Napoleon, who, with that marvelous grasp of detail that made him as great a statesman as warrior, found time to applaud and further the efforts of his Generals, Percy and Larrey. Consequently, the French had an ambulance service comparatively developed at the outbreak of the Crimean War. Their example gave weight to the complaints of the British soldiers and the urgent demands of Florence Nightingale and her followers, so that this war saw the birth of the British Army Ambulance Corps.

In the United States, in an article published January, 1864, appears a protest in regard to the ambulance service in the Federal Army. The article is written by a Harvard volunteer, who speaks feelingly from personal experience with springless carts and straw-stuffed mattresses. It is interesting to note that the writer inveighs against the delay, linger and wait methods of the Congress of his day in regard to passing an army appropriation bill, just as bitterly as do the army men of our own times.

Four years later Dr. Thomas Evans published a brief history of the development of the ambulance, and illustrated his work with engravings of the type advocated by him—high, four-wheeled vehicles, drawn by two horses, with curtained sides that could be raised at will. It had, however, room for a water tank, and the question of springs and mattresses was treated of at length.

Up to this time the ambulance has been confined in use to its original meaning of field hospital. But with the growth of municipal life, following upon industrial progress, it was realized that a similar means of conveying the sick and injured was needed in time of peace. Paris established its first ambulance station in 1887. The United States appears to have been before France, however, according to a speech made by Dr. Evatt at the International Health Exposition in London, 1884. He deplores the practice prevalent among philanthropic Londoners of bundling up the sick and maimed of the city streets into public vehicles for conveyance to the hospitals. "In America," says Dr. Evatt, on this occasion, "if a man falls down and breaks his leg . . . they have a telephonic arrangement with the hospital, a message is sent, an ambulance comes down, and the man is carried away."

As a matter of fact, the present-day city emergency service dates from 1869, when Dr. Edward B. Dalton inaugurated the work at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

The first motor ambulances were placed in service about fifteen years ago. Although the gasoline, the horse-drawn, and the electric ambulance each has its own field, the electric is particularly suited to city use, as it can be successfully operated through congested traffic. It runs without noise or vibration, and starts and stops without lurch or jar, besides having the distinct advantage of being clean and odorless. Most of the hospitals in the large cities now operate electric ambulances, and it is generally estimated that they do twice as much work as the horses at about half the total expense.

The evolution of the city ambulance may not be said to be complete until some inventive genius designs an air machine that will obviate all difficulties of blocked traffic and rough pavements. Until then the "electric" is the ideal means of transportation for the sick and injured.

OF SLEEK AND RACY APPEARANCE.

A patented top designed for ease in raising and lowering is a feature of the new series Westcott Six. The roadster model is shown above.

ELECTRIC VETERANS.

Records of Vehicles That Have Stood Long Use.

By ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
President New York Electric Vehicle Association.

With records of continuous service extending in some cases as far back as eighteen years, the electric delivery fleets of New York are the veterans of the commercial car industry. No type of delivery equipment even compares with the storage battery vehicle in the matter of length of service. While the eighteen-year-old-fleet is one instance, there are many trucks whose period of service is ten years and five-year-old installations are a frequent occurrence.

In the ten-year class mention should be made of the patrol wagon formerly stationed in the Tenderloin Precinct. This car, still active, is the forerunner of four new electrics just purchased by the department. Another emergency car is the old ambulance of New York Hospital, installed in 1905, and still called upon for reserve calls, though its burden is somewhat lessened by the five cars which have since been added.

For services which require short hauls, with constant stopping and starting, the electric is especially adapted. This can be well illustrated, for example, with bakery and express companies. One New York express firm has a large fleet which takes care of all hauling up to thirty-five miles, for the electric has been found to be more economical than gasoline cars for trips within that distance. It was in 1908 that the first car in this fleet went into service, while every year since then has seen an additional number purchased until today the company owns more than a hundred and ninety. The older cars of the fleet are still doing their regular allowance of work.

MORE AUTOS AT WAR'S END.

Society of Automotive Engineers Estimates Increase in Production.

At the conclusion of the war automobile production in this country will be larger than ever before, in order to meet domestic and foreign demand, according to the Society of Automotive Engineers, which says:

"Governed by the cost of material and labor, the tendency will be toward lower-priced cars. Europe will want large quantities of inexpensive machines. The American manufacturers who have by the most intensive specialisation developed the modern automobile of low cost will naturally be in an advantageous position in the worldwide trade, although the competition will be keener than ever before.

"In times of stress the car of medium and lowprice range comes more and more into demand. This is a natural result of the pertinacity with which the public holds to the automobile as an essential element in the transportation system of modern life."

Long Island Auto Trade Outing.

The seventh annual outing of the Automobile Trade of Brooklyn and Long Island will be held at Witzel's Grove, College Point, L. I., on Thursday, July 12. In addition to the local trade there will be delegations from many distant parts of Long Island. Fred R. House is Chairman of the General Committee and A. M. De Lisser is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

New Motor Fuel.

William Augustus Hall, a London chemist, according to reports from England, has invented a process for making a motor fuel from kerosene, which, it is asserted, is suitable for use in internal combustion high-speed engines.

1917 War Truck Needs.

Captain William E. Dunn, United States Field Artillery, told auto truck makers, at a recent meeting in Detroit, Mich., that 5,400 trucks would be needed within the next year for the army which the United States plans to send to Europe.

MANY HOLIDAY RESORTS NOW BECKON MOTORIST

Tour to Williamstown Which Takes in Numerous Attractive Places Described—400 Miles All Told.

The exit of this auto tour leads out by Long Island Sound, through residential sections and bright holiday resorts, followed by weather-beaten seaports as the route proceeds along the Boston Post Road via New Rochelle, Greenwich, the first New England town on the route; Darien Village, and Norwalk, forty-four miles from New York.

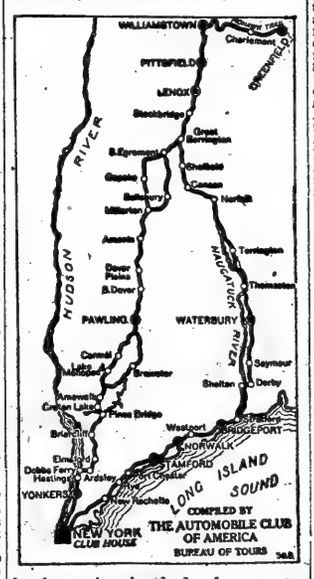
Continuing east through Westport, the route enters Bridgeport and proceeds to Stratford. Here a northerly turn is made along the Housatonic Valley for Shelton, where the route crosses the river and follows the Naugatuck Valley to Waterbury, ninety miles from the clubhouse in New York.

North from Waterbury, through the picturesque Naugatuck Valley, the route passes Thomaston, noted for its clock industry, and Torrington, in the Litchfield Hills, en route for Norfolk, where the route enters the Berkshire country and follows the Housatonic Valley across the Massachusetts line. At Canaan a northerly direction is resumed, following the winding course of the picturesque river to sheffield, and thence through the graceful Massachusetts country traversed en route to Great Barrington, fifty-six miles from Waterbury, and to pleasant little Stockbridge, seven miles further on.

From Stockbridge the route ascends the valley of the Housatonic for six miles as it approaches Lenox, a city of great natural beauty, a few miles beyond which lies Pittsfield, seventy-six miles from Waterbury, on a hill-encircled plateau, 1,000 feet above the sea.

North of Pittsfield, the village of Lanesboro, birthplace of "Josh Billings," lies between the Taconic Mountains on the west and the highlands of the Hoosac Mountains on the east, while the wooded heights and rugged ranges break the view on either hand. Mount Greylock, the highest peak in Massachusetts, rises 3,500 feet amid some of the wildest and finest scenery in the State, as the route runs northeast to the villages of South Williamstown and Williamstown, twenty-seven miles beyond Pittsfield, and 193 from New York.

From Williamstown the route continues east over the Mohawk Trail, always a favorite with motorists for its magnificent views stretching for miles in every direction. After passing through North Adams the road rises over the Hoosac Range, following, in the main, the route used by the Mohawk warriors hundreds of years ago, and crosses the Deerfield River several times en route through Shelburne Falls and Greenfield, on the west bank of the Connecticut River. Greenfield, a very attractive town, is the terminus of the route to the east, where a turn west is made again over the Mohawk Trail, the reverse trip to Williamstown providing quite a different series of views from those on the outward trip.



Returning south through Pittsfield, Lenox, and Great Barrington a right turn leads to South Egremont, and the direct route continues south over the Under Mountain Road to Salisbury and across the New York State line to Millerton.

South from Millerton to Amenia, and thence via Wassaic, Dover Plains, South Dover, and Wingdale to Pawling, the route traverses country noted for its scenic attractions, few regions in the vicinity of New York being more characteristically pretty than the hills and valleys of Dutchess County. The Reservoir District, southwest of Pawling, through which the route passes by way of Patterson and Doansburg to East Branch Reservoir, and thence to Brewster, comprises some exceptional scenery, and is provided with roads whose surface adds considerably to the pleasure of motoring through that region. A right turn at Brewster is made for Somers, and a winding road is followed westward to the shore of Amawalk Reservoir. Here a turning south, the route skirts the shore of the lake as far as Amawalk and passes through Yorktown Heights to Croton Lake Station. A left turn leads to the bridge across the lake, south of which, at Pines Bridge, the road turns right and follows the Lake Mahopac Road into Briarcliff, forty-two miles from Pawling, and seventy-eight from Pittsfield.

The final link in the round trip leads through the Pocantico Hills to East View and the Saw Mill River Road to Elmsford and Ardsley. At the Green in Ardsley, a sharp right turn is made for Dobbs Ferry, and the route is continued by turning south for Hastings-on-Hudson, past the Saegkill Country Club into Yonkers. Broadway is followed from Yonkers to the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street, completing an interesting and attractive round tour of 400 miles.

Auto Dealers as National Body.

One hundred and fifty delegates, appointed by the automobile distributers and dealers throughout the country, will meet in Chicago July 10 and 11 to organize the National Automobile Dealers Association. The delegates will represent thirty-two States and about 100 automobile dealers' and trade associations.

George W. Browne and Bart J. Ruddle, Milwaukee, are serving as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the convention, and the Organization Committee consists of Albert T. Clark, Kansas City; G. A. Will, Minneapolis; Edwin P. Bodley, Chicago, and Ernest T. Conlon, Grand Rapids.

SIX PRISON OFFENSES IN NEW AUTO LAW

Connecticut Adopts Measure Designed Both to Protect Motorists and to Punish Reckless Drivers of Motors.

Connecticut's new motor vehicle law which went into effect a short time ago contains six prison offenses. These are for using motor vehicles without permission of owner or tampering with a motor vehicle; operating car while intoxicated; improperly passing a street railway car; throwing stones or other objects at a motor vehicle, &c.; failure to make known suspension when applying for license and refusal to give name &c., to officer. For all other violations fines ranging from $5 to $200 are the penalties.

All operators of motor vehicles must have a license from the State, and it must be in the possession of the operator while he is driving the car. There is a fine of $50 for obtaining a license on false pretenses. It is against the law to receive or to give tips, a $50 fine for the first offense. The penalty for failure to stop and assist after causing injury is a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100. There is a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for driving a car on a highway in a race or for a wager. No siren horn on specialty of $10 to $50, and operator failing to have a properly muffled engine shall pay a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

At the plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, no employes are permitted to work on Sundays without the approval of the manager of the labor department.

Harry L. Shepler has resigned as Vice President of the Willys-Overland Company. William H. Birchall succeeds him as general Vice President at the Toledo factory.

Joseph E. Fields has resigned as sales manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company to become director of sales of the Liberty Motor Car Company.

The Bosch Magneto Company announces that the report that its Plainfield, N. J., plant was to close down is not true. Carl L. Schurz, formerly Secretary of the company, has been elected President in the place of Otto Heins, who resigned that position.

Judge Hazel of New York has rendered a decision in favor of the Reo Motor Car Company in the suit of William Barber, alleging an infringement of a valve mechanism.

The Westcott Six

Does any Car at any Price Give More?

DEMAND the car that gives the utmost in service, power, comfort, beauty, endurance, dependability and low upkeep,—the utmost that any car can give you.

Then buy that car, regardless of first cost. In the long run it will be the least costly and the most satisfactory.

Let this be your attitude when you investigate the Westcott Six.

If the Westcott does not out-rival all rivals in road performance, if it does not give you a higher average of power, speed, acceleration, low throttling, hill climbing, ease of control, comfort for driver and for passengers, roominess, completeness of equipment and elegance of appointment,—do not buy it!

If you can secure equal value for lower price, buy the lower priced car. If more money can purchase greater value, buy the higher priced car.

But be sure to satisfy your own intelligence by thorough investigation.

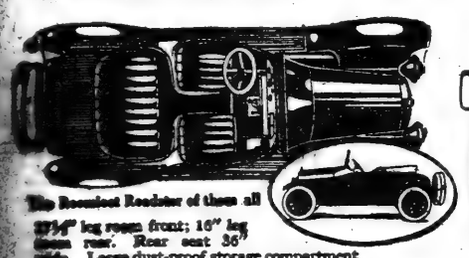
Study the units that enter into the Westcott Six. Contrast them with similar parts in any and all other cars. Find out how the car is put together. Get right down to the fundamentals.

And make your own road tests confirm the road tests made by the builders before the car was shipped from the factory.

Chassis perfectly lubricated by Oil Cups instead of Grease Cups.
Westcott "Self-Acting" Top of genuine Pantasote.
The most highly perfected Six Cylinder Motor ever built by the Continental Motors Co.
Gemmer Semi-Irreversible Steering Gear; Adjustable Steering Column.
Timken Overdue Axles; Bearings and Brakes; Foot Pedals Adjustable.
Stromberg Carburetor with Integral Priming Device operated from Seat.
Thermostatic Control of Engine Temperature; Perfex Radiator.
Dry-Plate, Multiple Disc Clutch.
Spicer Universal Joints. Torque Arm.
Extra Heavy Transmission.
Willard Storage Battery.
Delco Starting, Lighting and Ignition, Wiring in Metal Armor.
Chrome Vanadium Springs front elliptic front; Cantilever rear.
Goodyear 32"x4½" Tires; non skid rear; ribbed front.
Motor Driven Tire Pump.
Divided Front Seats; 9" Aisleway.
Large Size Stewart Vacuum System.
Silk Curtains; Door Curtains open with Doors.
Every Car Road tested before shipment.

PRICES F. O. B. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars	$1795
Four Passenger Touring Roadster	1795
Touring Cars with Victoria Top	1940
Seven or Five Passenger Springfield Sedans	2390
Wire Wheels, Extra	100



The Roomiest Roadster of them all

37½" leg room front; 16" leg room rear. Rear seat 36" wide. Large dust-proof storage compartment in deck, electrically lighted and accessible from within the car. Personal locker in instrument board.

Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp.
1848 Broadway, N. Y. Circle Building. Phone Col., 8645

W. S. Campbell, 47 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8544.
Pearl Auto Co. 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.
Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Westcott Motor Co. of N. J. 285 Central Ave., Newark. Phone Market 234.

TRY TO TEAR THESE TENDONS APART

GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

THESE hands are trying to tear apart a section of a Globe Tire—and they *can't* do it. Try it yourself. Cut through carcass and breaker-strip—down to the pure, white, plantation gum of the multiple-leaved spring-design tread. Now do your best to tear apart the tough tendons of the tread. Exert yourself. Use *all* your strength—but this wonderful tread will hold. This tire has everything—strength, speed, endurance and resilience. No tire was ever made that fought harder for great mileage—or gave longer service.

The "spring" built tread

The unique design of the GLOBE TREAD radiates and throws off shocks like a spring, instead of passing them on into the body of the tire. Moreover, the pores of the tread are filled by a unique process, as vanadium fills the pores of steel, creating a surface impervious to cuts and bruises, growing harder and more burnished the farther it runs.

The double breaker-strip

A powerful *double* breaker-strip, welded with thick sheets of perfect rubber to tread and carcass, protects the body of the tire against the hammering of the road.

The "concrete" bead

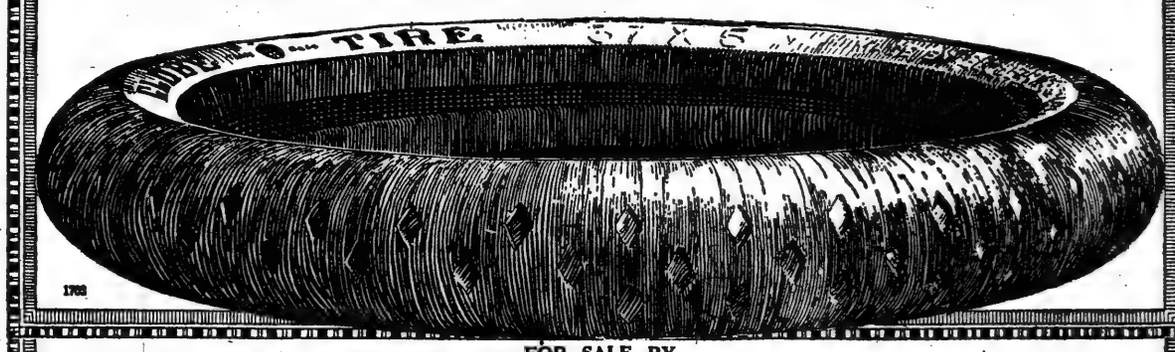
A special bead, supported by 95 strands of interlaced copper-tin wire, reinforced with live rubber on the principle of reinforced concrete, and vulcanized into a resilient cable, further defends the wonderful friction of the straight-side tires.

Maximum mileage

Hand-made, brain-built tires—magnificently able to withstand the whirl of blows from the road beneath. Made in strictly limited quantities and pledged to unroll long maximums of mileage. It is the height of economy, for large cars and small to run on Globe Tires.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Executive Offices: 1851 Broadway, New York City *Factory:* Trenton, N. J.



FOR SALE BY

Audubon Auto Supply Co., 168th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
H. P. Baron & Co., 8 Central Park West
Bergen & Zaeger, 243 West 56th Street
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street
Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street
Fellsen Tire Co., Inc. 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 157 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
George Leveene Co., 125 West 68th Street
Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
A. C. Schwartz, 980 Eighth Avenue
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1864 Broadway
Tire Specialty Company, 757 7th Avenue New York City
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 304 West 54th Street
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street

LARGER STEEL MILLS OUT OF THE MARKET

Fear Government May Take a Hand In Rearranging Price Schedule on the Products.

POINT TO ACTION ON COAL

Buyers, on the Other Hand, Refuse to Pay Present Quotations, and Trade Is at a Standstill.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—The steel market practically was at a standstill this week. The large mills are booking a few orders for future delivery, and that is about all. However, there is a moderate volume of prompt buying, which generally means delivery in anywhere from three to six months, at fictitious prices, not representing the real state of the market.

Without an exception the large steel mills are out of the market, and refuse all inquiries as to why they are in this position, but it is easy to the student of the iron and steel conditions to see that several reasons are sufficient to keep the larger concerns above the trading point in business. The main reason is the fact that the Government may step in at any time before delivery can be made and take a hand at price making, and this might disarrange the program of deliveries against obligations now on the books. The buyers, on the other hand, are loath to take hold for such indefinite deliveries as the mills could make, and refuse to pay the prices now quoted. Thus it can be said that the steel market is at a standstill and facing a dull Summer.

Eliminating war buying and Government influence as to prices, the market would be in line for a break, the time depending on how long it would require to fill the mass of orders now on the books. The thorough manner of the Government officials in dealing with the coal prices this week at Washington means that the regulation will extend to various other products, iron and steel particularly. Dealers have all along thought that if the Government regulated steel prices it would cover only the material required in war orders, but it is now believed that it will be impossible to differentiate, and regulation will extend to all transactions.

Foundry Markets Stronger.

Foundry and malleable markets are stronger this week than last, while Bessemer and basic show no change, the quotations being $54 to $55 for basic, valley, and $56 to $57.50 for Bessemer. There is a wider definition for prompt at $55, in that sales have been made at this figure for late in the year. A better price can be obtained for small prompt lots. On foundry, malleable and basic the regular market might be called a first half month, and deliveries in the last half a special delivery, commanding a premium over the basic price.

An uncertain note pervades the Bessemer market. Some transactions seem to indicate strength, but the bulk of the business in proportion to well-defined market. This explains the report of a sale of malleable for the first quarter at $58. It requires the publication of all the details of the sale to harmonize it with other transactions.

The scrap iron market took on a new aspect this week, offerings of nearly all grades being much larger, with lower prices asked. Heavy melting steel has been picked up at prices ranging from $40 to $42.50. Both prices have been paid when asked. Last week, after sales had been made at $44 to $47, it was hard to get scrap at those prices, and the lower offers this week rather mystifies the trade, the only explanation being that the old fear of Government regulation was uppermost in the minds of the traders.

While the pig iron market continued to stiffen, it has slowed up in pace, the doings in scrap evidently having some effect upon the market. It is possible that the dealers have been doing all in their power to depress prices, as some of them are short, and they realize the unsafe basis for a regular trading basis, especially with lower prices confronting them in the near future when all-around regulating methods are out in force. Heavy melting steel is quoted at $41 to $44, bundled sheet at $25 to $27, and No. 1 cast at $36 to $37.

Ask $110 for Sheet Bars.

In billets and sheet bars the market has not changed from a quotable standpoint, remaining at about $95 to $100 for billets, and $105 to $110 for sheet bars. However, these prices are taken on sales of some time ago, the trading lately having been so limited. But buyers and sellers look upon these prices as the market, because they are the most recently established. The middle interests have become very much reserved in making commitments on either side of the market, and refuse to do any business beyond early deliveries of thirty to sixty days. This makes a tense situation, such as faces the trade in pig iron, unfinished steel, and finished steel, which it is feared may resolve into a spectacular development, such as a break in the market or a "mailed fist" clapped on the industry at Washington.

Three different lists of discounts exist in the standard steel pipe market, which leaves it in a chaotic state. There is the 10 per cent. list of the National Tube Company, April 2; the 49 per cent. list of the independents generally, May 1, and the 42 per cent. list of two of the independents, June 19. There may have been sales at all these prices, though not in the open market.

An eased condition is felt in the ferromanganese market, and it has been a little difficult to make sales. There is still a certain amount of apprehension felt over the continuance of full supplies of ally from England or ore from Brazil, but the demand for prompt material has lessened, this likely being due to the Institute Committee taking care of various customers with Government work on their hands. Quotations of $425 did not bring a sale, and the prompt market is quotable, in round lots, at $400 to $425, against $425 to $450 which was formerly quoted on this market.

The spot coke market is advancing, now being $13 to $13.50 for furnace and $14 to $14.50 for foundry, from $1 to $2 a ton forward from two weeks ago. Car supplies some days are better than expected, then the mines fall off 50 per cent., which keeps the dealers in a quandary. There is a heavy demand for furnace coke, the majority of contracts on which expired today.

In renewing these contracts some changes have been made, which take on the color of entirely new arrangements. Shipments are to be confirmed, but no price is fixed, as it will be adjusted weekly or monthly. This adjusting probably will follow the spot ruling market, and maybe a little below. This has worked in the coal market, and it follows in the same way there will be a high spot market with settlement prices correspondingly higher than if contracts had been made. What the actual cost of coke will be is uncertain, it all depending on car supply and the action of the Government.

Pittsburgh Coal Company's stock slumped on the Exchange yesterday when it was learned that the operators and representatives of the Government had agreed upon $3 as the price of coal at the mines. Those who are conversant with the coal trade, however, consider this a very good price, one operator having before the Government representatives that it cost $1.66 a ton to produce coal. It is said the Pittsburgh Coal Company is producing coal at less than $1.50 a ton. With an increasing supply of cars the company ought to make shipments in 1917 that will be on a par with the average for the last four years. This average was over 20,000,000 tons.

Last year the company's net earnings was less than 30 cents a ton, but this was considered a good profit. Coal in small lots is quoted at about $6 a ton, mine-run, in Pittsburgh. There is a very wide margin between the wholesale and retail price. All the mines are working full time, and many of the industrial plants are stacking up coal for Winter, owing to the warnings sent out by the natural gas companies of an impending shortage of that fuel next Winter.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

June, 1917.

RAILROADS (TWENTY-FIVE STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
June 1	71.81	71.30	71.74	— .16
June 2	71.54	70.88	70.94	— .08
June 4	70.96	70.38	70.72	— .22
June 5	Holiday.			
June 6	71.41	70.94	71.23	+ .51
June 7	71.89	70.82	70.99	— .24
June 8	71.38	71.08	71.63	+ .64
June 9	71.82	71.51	71.75	+ .12
June 11	72.12	71.53	71.59	— .16
June 12	72.08	71.43	71.93	+ .34
June 13	72.62	71.89	72.33	+ .40
June 14	72.62	71.99	72.12	+ .21
June 15	72.23	71.62	71.80	— .32
June 16	72.35	71.79	71.89	+ .09
June 18	71.89	71.31	71.36	— .53
June 19	71.36	71.24	71.37	+ .01
June 20	71.39	71.00	71.19	— .18
June 21	71.61	71.27	71.51	+ .32
June 22	71.92	71.58	71.67	+ .16
June 23	71.82	71.67	71.81	+ .14
June 25	72.74	72.20	72.64	+ .83
June 26	73.57	72.77	72.96	+ .32
June 27	73.25	72.37	72.47	— .49
June 28	72.62	72.15	72.21	— .26
June 29	72.03	71.56	71.84	+ .63
June 30	71.18	70.44	71.04	+ .20

INDUSTRIALS, (TWENTY-FIVE STOCKS.)

June 1	94.43	91.96	93.92	+ .30
June 2	94.59	93.15	93.57	— .35
June 4	93.89	92.38	93.16	— .41
June 5	Holiday.			
June 6	95.39	93.53	94.78	+1.62
June 7	96.41	94.55	94.83	+ .05
June 8	95.83	94.48	95.22	+ .39
June 9	96.13	94.73	95.75	+ .53
June 11	96.38	94.53	94.78	— .97
June 12	94.96	93.75	94.55	— .23
June 13	93.28	94.80	95.77	+1.22
June 14	94.17	94.67	94.99	— .78
June 15	95.18	93.23	94.28	— .71
June 16	94.46	93.76	94.16	— .12
June 18	94.20	92.06	92.22	—1.94
June 19	93.04	91.44	92.32	+ .10
June 20	93.08	91.22	92.12	— .20
June 21	93.31	91.69	93.09	+ .97
June 22	94.40	93.18	93.86	+ .77
June 23	94.86	93.76	94.70	+ .84
June 25	95.51	94.02	94.71	+ .01
June 26	95.16	93.62	94.10	— .61
June 27	95.15	93.46	93.60	— .50
June 28	94.00	92.28	92.66	— .94
June 29	93.18	91.96	92.92	+ .26
June 30	93.78	92.45	93.58	+ .66

COMBINED AVERAGE, (FIFTY STOCKS.)

June 1	82.81	81.63	82.83	+ .61
June 2	83.06	82.01	82.25	— .58
June 4	82.42	81.88	81.94	— .31
June 5	Holiday.			
June 6	83.40	82.23	83.00	+1.06
June 7	83.90	82.68	82.91	— .09
June 8	83.58	82.78	83.42	+ .51
June 9	84.00	83.12	83.75	+ .33
June 11	84.22	83.03	83.18	— .57
June 12	82.52	82.59	83.24	+ .06
June 13	84.45	83.34	84.05	+ .81
June 14	84.35	83.83	83.55	— .50
June 15	83.70	82.42	83.04	— .51
June 16	83.40	82.77	83.02	— .02
June 18	83.04	81.68	81.79	—1.23
June 19	82.39	81.54	81.94	+ .05
June 20	82.23	81.11	81.65	— .19
June 21	82.66	81.48	82.30	+ .65
June 22	83.16	82.35	82.76	+ .46
June 23	83.34	82.71	83.25	+ .49
June 25	84.12	83.11	83.67	+ .42
June 26	84.36	83.21	83.53	— .14
June 27	84.17	82.91	83.03	— .50
June 28	83.26	82.21	82.48	— .55
June 29	82.60	81.62	82.38	— .10
June 30	82.43	81.44	82.31	— .07

JUNE RANGE.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	72.62	16	70.38	4	71.04
1916	88.05	13	78.78	29	80.54
1915	72.13	9	60.75	1	72.13
1914	82.66	2	75.02	10	79.28
1913	94.19	6	91.40	14	93.08

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	96.41	7	91.22	30	93.58
1916	99.30	12	88.34	24	91.82
1915	72.06	22	63.36	1	69.80
1914	59.99	9	56.59	25	58.19
1913	56.21	2	50.27	10	53.60
1912	71.40	6	68.48	20	70.60

COMBINED.

1917	84.45	13	81.11	30	82.31

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	81.22	Jan. 2	67.68	May 9	71.04
1916	85.70	Nov. 5	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 21	82.28
1914	94.94	Dec. 29	78.03	July 30	88.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.51	June 26	84.40	Sept. 22	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1917	99.74	Jan. 4	82.14	Feb. 8	93.58
1916	119.30	Nov. 21	88.09	July 13	95.35
1915	100.97	Oct. 2	51.85	Feb. 24	100.75
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb.	66.13
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.88

COMBINED.

*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	76.77	May 9	82.31
1916	101.42	Nov. 21	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Largely in the Way of Evening Up Commitments with Fluctuations.

With the Government's crop report due at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and Wednesday, the Fourth, a holiday, trading in the cotton market yesterday was largely in the way of evening up commitments. There were fluctuations in consequence, but continued drought complaints from the Southwest gave prices a generally steady undertone, and the selling seemed to be mostly in the nature of scattering liquidation. October contracts sold at 26.27c early, rallied to 26.51c, and closed at 26.36c, with the general list closing steady net 1 point higher to 8 points lower.

The market opened at an advance of 1 to 12 points on covering, but almost immediately turned easier, with active positions selling 7 to 15 points under Friday's closing figures toward the middle of the morning. There was a good deal of profit taking, and there also appeared to be scattered Southern selling, but offerings soon became lighter, and the market rallied on the outlook for clear weather with rising temperatures in the Southwest. After showing a net advance of 12 to 16 points, prices eased off under renewed realizing with later fluctuations nervous and irregular.

Two more private crop reports were published, one of them making the condition 68.0 against 69.8 last month, which is the other made it 70.2 compared with 70.0 last month, this being the only one of the eight reports recently published to suggest an improvement. These eight reports averaged show a condition of about 69.8 per cent. compared with 71.4, the average of the same reports last month. One of this morning's reports indicated a reduction of 2.3 per cent. in acreage.

Cable advices from Manchester report that the Government has approved a Board of Control, which is expected to ration traders and to reduce the number of working hours in the mills. It added that there was no prospect for cheaper yarns and cloths.

Reports from the domestic trade said that mills were still busy with Government orders, which were now mostly for cotton duck. Prices are steadily rising in most lines, advances for the week being reported of ⅞ to ⅛ in Fall River.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
July	26.82	26.90	26.66	26.77@26.79	26.76
Aug.	26.88	26.88	26.88	26.81 bid	26.81
Sept.	....	....	....	26.48 bid	26.51
Oct.	26.45	26.55	26.27	26.36@26.39	26.39
Nov.	....	....	....	26.39 bid	26.42
Dec.	26.57	26.70	26.50	26.46@26.49	26.54
Jan.	26.70	26.77	26.57	26.58@26.59	26.64
Mar.	26.92	26.93	26.74	26.74 bid	26.81
May	....	....	....	26.86 bid	26.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 27.25. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.50; New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.38c; Memphis, 28c; Houston, 26c.

The following figures, from The Financial Chronicle, give the statistical position of cotton, in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	65,302	74,406	67,281
Since Aug. 1	6,687,761	6,622,459	6,961,522
Port stocks	774,295	795,100	799,258
Interior receipts	54,427	54,406	42,522
Since Aug. 1	7,883,524	7,826,607	4,786,284
Int. shipments	101,220	95,992	76,851
Interior receipts	54,427	53,406	42,522
Amount brought into sight	122,703	145,741	128,347
Since Aug. 1	12,397,036	12,273,333	12,085,551
Northern spinners' takings	68,422	68,170	9,749
Since Aug. 1	2,867,770	2,799,348	3,104,332
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	86,000
Since Aug. 1	3,963,000	3,872,000	3,671,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	12,194	13,898	78,163
Since Aug. 1	2,518,971	2,506,777	2,599,895
Exp. to France	15,786	1,450	7,539
Since Aug. 1	923,828	913,993	867,505
Exports to Continent	11,124	21,883	47,824
Since Aug. 1	1,745,183	1,734,014	2,065,046
Total wk's. exports	39,054	37,343	133,526
Total exports since Aug. 1	5,192,937	5,153,883	5,512,446
World's visible supply	3,825,068	3,447,095	3,368,656
Of which Am.	2,084,068	2,168,075	2,267,656
Liverpool stocks	601,000	414,000	658,000
Continent, stks.	322,000	315,000	401,000
N. Y. stocks	71,348	76,788	159,603
N. Orleans stks	201,976	186,666	210,879
On ship awaiting clearance	78,003	76,568	127,568

The week-end reviews of the crop situation were rather conflicting, reports of improvement being quite general from Eastern sections of the belt, while there appeared differences of opinion as to the seriousness of droughty conditions in the Southwest.

COPPER STRIKE SPREADS.

25 Per Cent. of Mine and Smelter Output Already Stopped.

The spread of strikes among copper mines, smelters and refineries throughout the country is viewed with growing apprehension by producers who know the probable extent of the demand in the last half of the year. Already 25 per cent. of the mine and smelter output has been stopped. It is estimated that the mines and smelters have capacity for turning out 2,400,000 pounds a year, while the refineries can handle about 2,160,000,000 pounds. In the first four months of 1917 exports ran at the rate of more than 100,000,000 pounds a month, and they have since increased. The United States Government is expected to use 800,000,000 pounds before Dec. 31.

If the foreign Governments and other foreign consumers actually take 1,200,000,000 pounds and the United States uses the estimated amount, a difference between these quantities and the estimated refinery production, working full all the time, would be ony 66,000,000 pounds. There is a single brass company in Connecticut which uses 40,000,000 pounds a month when working at capacity, and as the brass mills are reported exceedingly busy, it would seem that under the best conditions accumulated stocks of copper would have to be drawn upon before the year ends.

The statistics on copper production and consumption at the present time are worrying producers more than the probable price to be fixed for the Government's needs. Every day's tieup of the smelters means a certain shrinkage of output, which cannot be recovered. The allied Governments will, of course, have their needs filled, but the copper men are looking beyond at the needs of the private consumers and the necessity of keeping industry working at a high rate during the war.

The strikes in the Butte and Arizona district occurred as the companies were preparing to expand their efforts to a greater scale than ever before.

"The growth and expansion of consumptive demand," said Copper Gossip, in an issue just before labor troubles began to widen, "have stimulated all the great productive districts. More efficient and enlarged equipment at mines and smelters are now in operation, and with vast resources readily available there is every probability of a greater distribution of copper into channels of trade in the near future than at any time in the history of the industry."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, which recently interviewed Mr. Hoover in Washington, in a report to the local exchange said that it is evident that the merchandising of the wheat crop is to be controlled from the producer to the consumer, with as little interference as possible with the regular channels of distribution. Operations were of very meagre proportions, and price changes were narrow, and at the close showed net gains of ⅛@ to 1c. Crop news was being scanned with indifference, but on the whole the trade feels quite hopeful that the American production this year is to be larger than was indicated a month ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.32, free on board to arrive.

Rye market steady. No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.01	1.03¼
Sept.	1.82	1.80¾	1.82	1.81½	1.05¾

CORN.

Covering by July shorts in the corn market brought about a firmer tone and at the close values were ⅝c to 1⅜c net higher. There were also complaints of high temperatures and lack of moisture in the Southwest and the cash position throughout the country was firm with a good demand. Over the greater part of the belt, however, conditions were favorable with prospects of forcing during the next few days. Sales in the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.87¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.58⅜	1.56⅜	1.57⅜	1.57	75⅛
September	1.47⅝	1.45⅛	1.47⅛	1.46⅞	73⅝
December	1.09⅛	1.06	1.09	1.07⅝	61⅛

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active and after a moderate early decline prices rallied and closed steady, with net gains of ¼c to ⅝c. Recent export sales and the large clearances during the week had a stimulating influence on prices. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 76 to 76¾c; No. 2 white, 76¾c; No. 3 white, 75¼c to 75¾c; No. 4 white, 75 to 75½c; fancy clipped white, 77½ to 78c; ordinary clipped white, 75¾ to 76¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	65¾	64¼	65⅜	64⅝	38⅝
September	55⅝	54	55¾	54⅜	38⅝
December	57⅛	55⅝	56⅞	57⅜	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under pressure, especially for lard, and prices were lower. The cash demand at present is small, and the trade seemed to be anticipating a bearish monthly statement of stocks on Monday. There was a partial rally toward the close on covering, but prices were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 7,000, estimated for Monday, 88,000, and for next week, 150,000; Kansas City received 500, and Omaha 6,700 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
July	21.00	20.70	20.85	21.05	13.25
September	21.25	20.97	21.15	21.27	13.40
Ribs—					
July	21.37	21.10	21.25	21.35	13.80
September	21.47	21.22	21.40	21.50	13.85
Pork—					
July	39.15	39.00	39.15	39.10	25.42
September	39.20	38.90	39.05	39.30	24.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was further liquidation in the market for cottonseed oil and prices were net unchanged to 10 points lower at the close. Total sales were 10,600 barrels. A further decline in lard and selling for Western account were largely responsible for the action of values. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	15.80	15.85
July	15.86	15.85	15.85@15.86	15.85
August	15.86	15.83	15.82@15.84	15.85
September	15.82	15.75	15.76@15.77	15.81
October	15.77	15.70	15.72@15.77	15.79
November	15.53	15.48	15.50@15.52	15.50
December	15.55	15.50	15.50@15.52	15.57
January	15.59	15.52	15.52@15.53	15.59
February	....	....	15.50@15.60	15.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but showed a steadier tone, probably the result of week-end covering following recent near-month liquidation. The opening was nominally 2 points lower to 5 points higher, with the near months relatively easy, and there was an exchange of July for March at 49 points. Later July sold at 7.47c, or 2 points net higher, while later deliveries worked about 4 to 9 points above Friday's closing figures. The close was at a net advance of 3 to 10 points. Sales reported of 13,500 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Offers of Rio 7s were reported here at 8.40c, London credits. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.47	7.47	7.49@7.51	7.45
Aug.	.....	.....	7.58@7.60	7.55
Sept.	7.68	7.67	7.69@7.71	7.64
Oct.	.....	.....	7.73@7.75	7.68
Nov.	.....	.....	7.78@7.80	7.72
Dec.	7.85	7.80	7.82@7.84	7.76
Jan.	.....	.....	7.87@7.89	7.81
Feb.	.....	.....	7.92@7.94	7.86
March	.....	.....	7.97@7.99	7.91
April	.....	.....	8.02@8.04	7.96
May	8.10	8.07	8.07@8.09	8.01

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,392 packages. Buying interest was a little more in evidence than was expected and the market had a somewhat steadier tone on all useful grades of creamery. Renovated remains quiet. Ladles and packing stock a shade easier. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 37½@38c; extras (92 score,) 37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@35½c; thirds, 33@34c; creamery, unscored or higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35½@36¼c; common to fair, 33@35c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31½@32c; packing stock, current make, extra, 32¾@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,343 cases. The week closed with rather a quiet market, as usual on Saturday, but recent receipts of high-quality eggs satisfactory, the best class of trade have been fairly well cleared, and the market shows a steady tone for such. Undergrades irregular. There is still an urgent pressure to sell storage eggs, and very little outlet at the prices asked. Nearby white eggs are rather quiet; for strictly fine to fancy stock prices are sustained, but the trade is hardly sufficient to effect a clearance of these, and there is a good deal more or less defective stock freely offered in range of 37@39c. Fresh gathered, extras, 36@37c; storage packed, firsts, 35@35½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@32½c; dirties, good to poorer, 25@31c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 20@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35@37c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Ann Arbor, pf.	2½	Q	July 1	July 31
Bell Tel. R. & S. Yds., Ind.	4	Q	July 1	.....
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	.....
Del., L. & W.	2½	Q	July 20	July 5
Gt. Nor. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 5
Ill. Central	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 6
Lukens Iron & Steel Co.	2	Q	July 2	*June 15
Norf. & West.	1½	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Do pf.	1	Q	Aug. 18	July 31
Nor. Pacific	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 9
Penn. R. R.	1½	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 1
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Q	Aug. 30	*Aug. 20
Reading Co.	1	Q	Aug. 9	*July 24
Wabash pf. A	1	Q	July 31	July 10

STREET RAILWAYS.

Athens Ry. & El. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 30
Cleve. & East. Trac. pf.	1	Q	July 1	*June 30
Columbia R., G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 26
Col. New. & Z. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 25
Geo. Ry. & P. 1st pf.	2%	—	July 20	*July 10
Monon. V. Tr.	1	Q	July 16	*June 30
Monon. V. Tr.	1½	Ex.	Aug. 16	*June 30
Mont. Tram. pf.	83½c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Mont. Tram.	2½	Q	July 2	June 15
Nat. Properties. pf.	3	—	July 2	June 27
Do pf.	3	—	July 16	July 6
Nor. Ohio Tr. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 10
Omaha & C. B.	½	Q	July 1	June 16
Do pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 16
Pine Bluffs (Ark.) R.	1	Q	July 2	June 15
Rome (Ga.) R. & El.	1	Q	July 1	.....
So. Car. L., P. & Rys. pf.	1½	Q	July 2	*June 20
Unit. G. & El. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 21
Un. Rys. & E.	50c	Q	July 14	*July 3
Va. R. & P. pf.	3	Q	July 20	*July 2
W. P. Pwr. pf.	¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
York Rys. pf.	62½c	Q	July 30	*June 20

BANK STOCKS.

America	14	—	July 2	*June 22
Am. Exc. Nat.	11	—	Aug. 1	*June 22
Bryant Park	3	—	July 1	*June 26
Bryant Park	1	Ex.	July 1	*June 26
Citizens Nat.	2½	Q	July 2	*June 28
Cuba, Bank of, N. Y.	5	—	July 2	.....
Fifth Nat.	3	—	July 2	.....
Flatbush, Bkn.	1½	—	July 2	June 28
Gotham Nat.	2	—	July 2	*June 30
Greenwich	4	—	July 2	*June 20
Greenwich	1	—	July 2	June 20
Irving Nat.	2½	—	July 2	*June 28
Mechanics, Bkn.	2	—	July 2	*June 23
Nas. Nat., Bkn.	2½	—	July 2	June 29
Nas. Nat., Bkn.	1½	—	.....	.....
Nat. City Co.	3	—	July 2	.....
Ridgewood Nat., B'klyn	2	—	July 1	June 26
Second Nat.	3	Q	July 2	*June 30

FIRE INSURANCE.

Continental	$1.50	—	July 10	*June 30

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Alliance Realty	1½	Q	July 16	July 10
A. D. T., N. Y.	1	—	July 16	*June 30
Am. Glue pf.	1	—	Aug. 1	July 18
Am. Hardware	2	Q	July 2	June 28
Am. Hardware	1¼	Q	July 25	June 30
Am. Ice pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	July 6
Am. Laun. M. pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	July 6
Am. Malt. 1st & 2d pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Am. Piano pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 27
Am. Shipbdg.	1½	Q	July 20	July 5
Am. Shipbdg.	3	Ex.	July 20	July 5
Do pf.	1¼	Q	July 20	July 5
Anac. Copper	$2	Q	Aug. 27	July 21
Ang.-Am. Oil	.15	Q	July 16	Coup. 13
Au. G. & E. pf.	1¼	Q	July 16	June 30
Bell T. of P.	1¾	Q	July 16	*July 3
Bliss (E. W.) Co.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 27
Bliss (E. W.) Co.	11¼	Ex.	July 2	June 27
Bonbright (W. P.) Co. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
Bush Terminal	2½	—	July 16	July 7
Bush Terminal pf.	2½	Scr.	July 16	July 7
Do pf.	3	—	July 16	July 7
Bush Terminal Bldgs. pf.	3½	—	July 16	*June 30
Canton Co.	5	—	July 3	.....
Carbon Steel	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Carbon Steel pf.	2½	Ex.	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Carbon Steel pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Carbon Steel pf.	2½	Ex.	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Cent. Pdy. ord.	2	Q	July 30	July 25
Cent. Pdy. pf.	1¼	Q	July 16	*June 30
Cent. Leather	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Cent. Leather	2	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 10
Charcoal Iron	15c	Q	July 5	June 26
Do pf.	30c	Q	July 5	June 26
Chev. Motor	3	Q	July 16	July

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Regain Part of Early Loss on Rate Decision—Good Bank Statement.

The railroad rate decision was highly disappointing to traders, and the stock market yesterday morning opened with general declines. The active rails suffered an overnight loss of from 1 to 3 points, with industrials sympathetically weak, particularly those issues dependent upon railway orders to a greater or less extent. The subsequent course of prices was interesting. After traders read further into the court's decision they found some satisfaction in the view that the present status of the carriers is not at all bad. "The general operating results," said the commission, "looked at in the large through a series of years show, on the whole, substantial improvement in general prosperity, and, by comparison with former years, ample financial resources with which to conduct transportation." Furthermore, the commission went plainly on record as promising to keep a close watch upon the tendency of earnings in order to be ready to meet any change in the situation by a new order affording relief. Prices made substantial recoveries before the close, and numerous issues ended the session above Friday's final figures. Union Pacific was unchanged, Reading off a point, Pennsylvania and New York Central each off an eighth, and Erie down 1¼ at the close. One effect of the decision will be to keep down activity in the rails, which offer litle inducement to the speculatively inclined investor.

The bank statement was of a kind that one would have expected from the drop in call money the latter part of the week. There was an increase of nearly $45,000,000 in excess reserve, although loans increased $115,000,000. Reserve in the banks' vaults dropped off $41,626,000, and in the Federal Reserve Bank increased $107,000,000. The excess reserve stood at $104,812,000, as against $41,827,000 a week ago and $54,050,000 a fortnight back. It was the largest reported since May 26, when the excess was $176,429,000. Receipt of an additional $5,300,000 in gold announced yesterday does not end the present movement, which is expected to be swollen by further arrivals next week.

The relief prevails in Wall Street that the war situation, bad as it is, has some hopeful signs indicating a slowly increasing pressure being brought by the Allies upon the Teuton forces on the West, a growing desire in Berlin and Vienna for peace, and better prospects of a renewal of the Russian offensive. The changes are not great enough yet to indicate an early termination of the war, but the strength of Germany appears to be on the wane. The entrance of the United States into the struggle is already operating to relieve the economic situation in France through the release of large numbers of the older soldiers for the purpose of tilling their farms.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½ Last 4½
Low	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Thirty days 4½@4¾	Thirty days 5@5½
Sixty days 4½@4¾	Sixty days 5@5½
Ninety days 4½@4¾	Ninety days 5@5½
Four months 4½@4¾	Four months 5@5½
Five months 4½@4¾	Five months 5@5½
Six months 4½@4¾	Six months 5@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3@3
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg's.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	+.00¼
Cables	5.74%	5.74%	5.74%	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	22.65	22.65	22.65	..
Cables	22.75	22.75	22.75	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.75%	5.74%
China—		
Hongkong	60.40	60.50
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.875	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.27	7.28
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12¼	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.31¼
51.85 Russia	22.65	22.75
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.95	29.10
Stockholm	30.40	30.60
Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295 Spain	23.40	23.60
South America—		
32.44 Rio	27.25	27.37½
42.44 Rio	27.25	27.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.84½	4.82½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	Bankers— 90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	Commercial— 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $703,852,270; balance, $54,563,600; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,265,580; Federal Reserve credit balance, $11,442,198.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, unchanged; in New York, 77½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
June 30	$3,807,556,003	$5,782,479,929
June 23	3,566,788,958	5,061,158,231
June 16	3,883,602,767	6,508,983,625
June 9	3,474,696,922	5,772,184,721
	1916.	
July 1	$2,998,869,226	$4,772,891,778
June 24	3,028,507,284	4,444,180,986
June 17	2,932,833,823	4,791,476,085
June 10	2,979,367,287	4,767,494,618

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	6	2	6	1911	2½	2¼	2½
1916	4½	3	3½	1910	3½	2¾	3
1915	2	1¼	1½	1909	2	1¾	1¾
1914	2½	1½	1½	1908	1¾	1	1¼
1913	2½	1	2	1907	12	2	5
1912	3	2½	2½	1906	6	2	5½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.55	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	4.75
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.50	6.15
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.55	4.60
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'20	5	5.75	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	6.50	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.15	4.90
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.80	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.98	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Central	1917-'35	4½@5	5.25	4.90
N. Y. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fft.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.88	4.68
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@6	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	4.85
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	395,625	153,066	189,411
Year to date	101,275,256	85,158,448	63,039,246

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15½	16⅞	200	Advance Rumely	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ½
30¼	30⅝	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+1½
92¾	93½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ½
49½	50	1,800	Am. Can	48¾	49⅜	48¾	49½	+ ¾
103	106½	500	Am. Can pf	104½	105	104½	105	+ ⅞
78½	78⅝	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	76	78¼	76	78¼	+ ¾
14	14⅛	400	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	14	14	...
25	26¼	200	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	...
23¾	24	200	Am. Linseed	23¾	24	24	24	+ ⅜
71½	72	2,700	Am. Locomotive	69¾	72	69¾	71⅝	+1½
11½	12	800	Am. Malting	11⅜	12	11⅜	11¾	+1¼
64½	65¼	2,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	64¼	66	64¼	65½	+ ⅝
107	107½	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¾	107⅜	106¾	107	...
113½	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
72¾	73	600	Am. Steel F'dries	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ⅜
120⅝	120¾	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	119¾	120½	119¾	120⅝	+1
39¾	40	2,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	39	40	39	39⅞	+ ⅜
120⅝	120⅞	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¾	— ¼
100	103	600	Am. Tob. pf. new	101⅛	101⅞	101	101	— ⅛
40¼	42	100	Am. Writing P. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	31	32⅝	31	32⅝	+1¼
80⅝	81	3,100	Anaconda Copper	80¾	81	80½	80⅝	— ⅛
100¼	100½	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100	100½	100	100⅜	— ⅜
93⅜	95⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	95½	95½	95¼	95½	...
108⅝	109	200	Atlantic Coast Line	109¼	109¼	108⅞	108⅞	—1⅛
106	107¼	300	At. Gulf & West I.	105	106½	105	106⅛	— ⅛
73	73⅝	10,800	Baldwin Loco	70¾	73⅝	70¾	73⅜	+1⅛
72¼	72½	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	71	72¾	71	72¾	— ½
141¼	142	16,100	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	138½	142¼	138	141¾	+ ¾
71½	72¼	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
38⅝	38⅞	400	California Packing	38½	38½	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
80	82	200	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	...
139	159½	300	Canadian Pacific	158½	159⅜	158¾	159⅜	+ ⅜
95	95¼	3,300	Central Leather Co	94¼	95¾	94¼	95¼	+ ¼
78	79½	300	Chandler Motor	79	79	79	79	—1
60½	61¼	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	61	59¾	61	+ ⅝
33	33½	400	Chi. Great West. pf	33	33	33	33	—1½
72½	74	6,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	73¾	73¾	71	73	—3
110	110¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	...
67	67⅝	2,600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of dep.	66⅞	67⅜	66¼	67⅝	— ⅛
36¼	36¼	1,600	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	36	36¼	35⅝	36¼	— ⅛
36⅛	36¼	23	Do., odd lot	36¼	36¾	36⅜	36¾	...
79	79½	3,200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	77½	79½	77½	79	+ ¾
69¾	69⅝	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	65¼	69¾	68¾	69⅝	...
21⅜	21½	200	Chile Copper	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
53	53½	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	53¼	52½	53¼	+1½
41½	42	800	Columbia Gas & El	42	42¼	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅝
103	103¼	500	Continental Can	102	103¼	102	103¼	+1½
32⅜	32⅝	5,000	Corn Products Ref	32	32⅝	31⅞	32½	+ ½
105½	106	1,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105½	106	105½	106	+ ⅜
90¼	90¼	56,600	Crucible Steel	87	91¼	87	90	+2¾
102⅞	103	300	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	...
43	43¼	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ½
90¼	90½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
111½	112	900	Delaware & Hudson	110½	112	110½	112	—1
22⅝	22¾	1,300	Distillers' Secur	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
25½	25⅞	8,800	Erie	25	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	— ¼
38¼	38½	800	Erie 1st pf	38	38⅝	38	38	—1
29	29	100	Erie 2d pf	29	29	29	29	— ½
117½	118	8,900	General Motors	113	118½	115	118	+2½
46¼	47⅛	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47¼	47⅜	47	47	—1½
104	106½	100	Goodrich pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅞
106½	108¼	400	Great Northern pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅞
32¼	32⅜	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	—¼ + ½
40	41	1,000	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	...
61¾	63	4,100	Inspiration Copper	61¾	62⅜	61⅝	62¾	+ ½
9⅞	10	100	Interboro Consol	10	10	10	10	+ ½
53½	53⅝	100	Int. Agricultural pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
27	27⅜	900	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	...
82½	82⅝	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82⅜	+ ¼
39	39¼	100	Int. Nickel	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
33½	34¼	300	Int. Paper	33½	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅜
21½	21⅞	700	Kansas City South	21½	21½	21⅜	21½	—1
45	45¼	500	Kennecott Copper	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅝
97	97¼	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	95	97	95	97	+ ⅜
62½	63	400	Lehigh Valley	62	63	62¼	62¼	—2
47	47½	300	Maxwell Motors	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
30	31	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
96	97	3,000	Mex. Petroleum	95	96¼	94⅝	96¼	+1⅜
41	41¼	600	Miami Copper	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅜
63	63¼	1,400	Midvale Steel	62	63¼	62	63	+ ⅜
6	7	500	Mo., Kans. & Texas	6	6	6	6	...
29¾	30⅛	6,400	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29¾	31	29¼	30⅝	— ⅞
93⅝	95	200	Montana Power	93⅝	95	93⅝	95	...
34½	35	100	National Acme	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
34	34½	800	Nat. Conduit & C	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	1,100	Nat. Enam. & Stp	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
145	146	100	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145	145	145	+1½
89½	90⅞	4,100	N. Y. Central	89	91	89	90⅝	+ ⅝
36⅝	37⅛	1,910	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¾	37⅛	36¾	37	—1¼
22⅞	23	330	N. Y., Ont. & West	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
122½	124	800	Norfolk & Western	122	123	122	122¾	— ½
101¼	101¼	1,900	Northern Pacific	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	—1
125	126¼	6,800	Ohio Cities Gas	125	126¼	123	126¼	+2¼
65	66	1,600	Do., rights	65	67	65	66⅛	...
91	93	200	Owens Bottle Mach	91	91	91	91	...
10	26	10	Pac. Tel. & Teleg	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	...
52⅝	52⅞	1,700	Pennsylvania R. R	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52¾	— ⅛
63	63	200	Père Mar. prior pf	63	63	63	63	+2½
34	35	900	Philadelphia Co	34	35	34	34⅞	+ ⅝
97½	98	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
55⅝	55⅞	5,900	Pitts. Coal c. of d	54	55⅝	54	55½	+ ½
116	118	200	Pitts. C. pf. c. of d	116¾	118¾	116¾	118¾	— ¼
33⅜	34	1,400	Pitts. & West Va	33½	34⅛	33½	33⅝	— ¼
64½	66	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
53¾	55	200	R'way Steel Spring	54	54	54	54	+ ¾
28⅝	28⅝	1,100	Ray Consol. Copper	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28½	...
94	95⅝	12,800	Reading	94	95⅝	94	95¾	—1
91	92⅝	5,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	92⅝	91	92½	+1
102⅝	103	200	Rep. Iron & St. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
63¾	64¼	200	Royal Dutch cfs	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
17¼	18	100	St. L. & San Fran	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
18	19	300	St. L. & S. F. pf	17	18	17	18	+1
13¼	13½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	...
41¾	44¼	5,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	41¾	44¼	41¾	44¼	+2¾
92⅜	93⅞	2,000	Southern Pacific	92⅜	93⅞	92⅜	93⅜	+ ½
9½	9½	200	S. Porto R. Sw. rgts	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	11,200	Southern Railway	26¼	27	26¼	26½	—1½
55	55	300	Southern R'way pf	55	55	55	55	—1
66¼	67½	9,800	Studebaker Co	65¼	67½	65¼	67⅛	+ ⅛
50¾	51	800	Superior Steel	50¾	51¼	50¾	50¾	...
38	38	37	Stutz Motor	38	38	38	38	+ ⅝
18	18⅛	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	18	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
212	214½	1,200	Texas Co	212	214½	212	214	+2
22	22½	1,100	Texas Co. rights	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
56¾	56¾	1,800	Tobacco Products	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¾	— ⅛
134½	135½	8,000	Union Pacific	134½	135½	134	135	...
45	45	300	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	...
104	104	100	United Cigar Stores	104	104	104	104	— ¾
68½	68½	200	United Dyewood	68½	68½	68¾	68½	...
87	87	200	United R'ways Inv.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
17½	17½	400	Un. R'ways Inv. pf	17½	17½	16½	17⅜	— ⅜
155¾	160¾	12,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	155¾	160¾	155¾	158	+2
59	59	100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	59	59	59	59	...
129½	131	80,100	United States Steel	129½	131	129¾	130¾	+ ⅛
117¼	117¼	200	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...
110	110¼	1,200	Utah Copper	110	110¼	110	110	— ⅛
23	23	250	Vulcan Detinning pf	23	23	23	23	—1½
12¼	12½	100	Wabash	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	...
49	49¾	2,100	Wabash pf. A	49	49¾	49	49¾	— ⅛
26¼	26¾	900	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	—1
21	21¼	2,100	Western Maryland	21	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
15¾	16¼	100	Western Pacific	15¾	16¼	15¾	15¾	...
94	94½	200	West. Union Teleg	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
49⅞	50	900	West'house E. & M	49⅞	50½	49⅞	50½	+ ⅛
15	16½	2,100	Wheeling & L. E	15	16½	15	16¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	47⅞	100	White Motors	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
70	70	300	Wilson & Co	70	70	70	70	—1
31¾	32	2,100	Willys-Overland	32	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
124	125	100	Woolworth, (F. W.)	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred.—James D. W. Cutting, deceased, to Marshall H. Russell, at Shearson, Hammill & Co., 71 Broadway; George P. Mellick to Lewis A. Williams, Jr., at Carlisle Mellick & Co., 43 Exchange Place; Robert C. Winmill to Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley, at W. R. Craig & Co., 25 Broad Street.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—Edwin P. Campbell to Charles A. Burbank; sponsors, Charles W. Bonner and Ralph P. Schott. Charles M. Oelrichs to Charles de L. Oelrichs; sponsors, Lucius Wilmerding and Davis Barnes. James F. Mathews to Schuyler A. Orvis; sponsors, John B. Shethar and George R. Leslie.

The Committee on Admissions has authorized the following partners of members to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the exchange foracount of their firms, subject to the revocation of such privilege by said committee, under Section 6, Article XIII. of the Constitution: Edwin Posner for Alfred P. Posner of Posner & Co.; Ernest H. Wiener for Arthur S. Wiener of Joseph & Wiener.

Dissolutions of Partnerships.—On June 23, 1917, Charles E. Quincey & Co.; on June 29, 1917, Thompson, Shonnard & Co.; on June 30, 1917, Lord & Baylis; on July 1, 1917, C. E. Berner & Co.

New Partnerships.—Charles E. Quincey & Co., June 23, 1917, 80 Broadway, Charles E. Quincey, Herbert C. Taylor, and Walter B. Crowell. Shonnard, Mills & Co., June 29, 1917, 120 Broadway, H. S. Shonnard, J. H. Goadby Mills, and F. Clark Thompson.

Changes in Firms.—Baylis & Co., William Baylis; admitted, Baylis & Co., J. Cooper Lord, admitted. Hartshorne & Picabia, E. Kenneth Hebden, admitted; Johnson & Wood, Victor S. Byron, admitted; Markoe, Morgan & Co., Walter D. Kent, admitted; Webb & Prall, Robert H. Monsees, admitted; Westheimer & Co., Henry F. Westheimer, admitted; W. R. Craig & Co., Reginald E. Bonner, retired; W. R. Craig & Co., R. M. Stuart-Wortley, retired; J. Robinson-Duff & Co., C. C. Wright, Jr., retired; Morris & Smith, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., retired.

New Addresses.—Reginald E. Bonner, at W. R. Craig & Co., 25 Broad Street; Schafer Brothers, 120 Broadway; Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; C. W. Townsend, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; Robert W. Tilney, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; Irwin W. Howell, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway; Ernest H. de Coppet, at Jacquelin & Co., 65 Broadway; John J. Ahern, at Jacquelin & De Coppet, 65 Broadway, and E. A. Tauchert, at Charles P. Britton & Co., 111 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—J. M. Byrne & Co. (new,) Deal, N. J., Stephen F. Eiseman; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., (new,) Saratoga, N. Y., Frank Heuer, manager; Richardson, Hill & Co., (new,) Bangor, Me., Fred D. Jordan, manager; Westheimer & Co., (new,) Baltimore, Md., resident partner; N. L. Carpenter & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., discontinued; A. G. Slaughter & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, discontinued, and Thomson & McKinnon, Bay City, Mich., discontinued.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$16,915,396	$224,179,444
Ord. internal rev.	61,387,308	454,070,258
Income tax	170,046,959	343,497,905
Miscellaneous	11,678,174	80,423,267
Total receipts	$259,027,838	$1,102,170,876
Excess or ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	139,523,718	65,835,674
Excess of total receipts ov. tot'l disb.	69,272,074	59,426,842
Expenditures	189,504,124	1,036,835,201

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sale.	Price.
30 Acadia Mills, ex-div	116
200 American Felt Co. pf	94½@95
8 Border City Mfg. Co., 5ths	19¼@ 20
7 Cascade Woolen Mills	27

BOND AVERAGE.

JUNE, 1917.
(FORTY BONDS.)

June 1	83.62	—.05	June 16	83.38	—.02
June 2	83.63	+.01	June 18	83.57	+.19
June 4	83.70	+.07	June 19	83.55	—.02
June 5	Holiday.		June 20	83.53	—.02
June 6	83.72	+.02	June 21	83.44	—.09
June 7	83.73	+.01	June 22	83.34	—.10
June 8	83.74	+.01	June 23	83.34	..
June 9	83.71	—.03	June 25	83.28	—.06
June 11	83.67	—.04	June 26	83.27	—.01
June 12	83.52	—.15	June 27	83.25	—.02
June 13	83.50	—.02	June 28	83.21	—.04
June 14	83.49	—.01	June 29	83.12	—.09
June 15	83.40	—.09	June 30	83.19	+.07

Range for June.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	83.74	8	83.12	June 29	83.19
1916	87.43	17	87.20	21	87.30
1915	88.00	21	87.20	1	87.93
1914	87.59	10	86.56	30	86.56
1913	87.85	2	86.78	11	86.88

Year's Range.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.12	June 29	83.19
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.94
1915	87.92	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.87
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.94
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 15	86.34

*To date.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Washington Heights

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $387,665.16,) market value		$330,275.00
Private securities, (book value, $975,089.40,) market value		970,000.00
Real estate owned		252,612.69
Mortgages owned		8,778.70
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		61,799.81
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		885,453.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		971,209.74
Overdrafts		1,268.54
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		125,957.45
Specie		190,464.43
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		40,155.00
Federal Reserve notes		2,500.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$46,861.06	
Other cash items	1,487.79	
		47,268.85
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$791.86	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,000.00	
		4,791.86
Total		$2,846,700.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	358,843.31	
		458,843.31
Surplus on book values, $671,985.01.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks		85,071.86
Deposits by the State of New York		128,000.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York		5,000.00
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,686,780.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	35,534.38	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	16,949.68	
Certified checks	11,884.06	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	14,087.95	
		1,951,858.16
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$199,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c	2,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	8,000.00	
		212,000.00
Total		$2,846,700.47

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $516,006.72,) market value		$519,353.01
Private securities, (book value, $1,359,775.79,) market value		1,367,867.47
Mortgages owned		480,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		5,765,917.77
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		129,800.00
Overdrafts (secured)		26,000.92
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		947,759.12
Specie		724,177.74
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		40,900.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,186.02	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	65,842.23	
Uncollected items	2,707.50	
		70,183.80
Total		$10,514,146.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	329,154.39	
		579,154.39
Surplus on book values, $661,220.42.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		$536,676.70
Deposits by the State of New York		50,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets		189,494.33
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,575,936.39	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	366,275.56	
Demand certificates of deposit	295,067.54	
Other certificates of deposit	209,695.13	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	54.26	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	7,467.75	
		8,818,295.81
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c	$11,798.61	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	102,416.23	
Estimated unearned discounts	3,467.49	
		118,696.63
Total		$10,514,146.83

SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,403,040.87
Bonds and securities	352,868.75
Overdrafts	2,875.48
Banking house and fixtures	9,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,800.00
Cash and due from banks	1,231,091.36
	$5,004,676.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	186,876.10
Circulation	173,200.00
Reserved for taxes, etc	1,250.00
Deposits	4,296,350.74
	$5,004,676.84

OFFICERS:

[illegible], President; Charles G. Calyer, Vice President; Max Radt, Vice President; Robert W. Eltingon, Vice President; Charles W. Hodson, Cashier.

[illegible] ($100 par) is [illegible] corporation [illegible] storage, wholesale ice cream, [illegible] ice, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

So far as general activity in business is concerned the last week in June is never very prominent. There has been no exception to the rule this year. Stock-taking has been in progress preparatory to the beginning of operations for the last half of the year. Some buyers, particularly from Pacific Coast cities, have come to town to look over conditions. They form the advance guard of the large number who are expected after the Fourth. What course to pursue under existing circumstances seems puzzling to many. Prices of practically everything are higher than all, except the very oldest, have ever met with. The new levels are conceded to be temporary and to be due wholly to conditions arising out of the war. Naturally the questions that arise are: How long will it take to get to somewhere near normal again? will the downward trend be a gradual one so as to enable merchants to accommodate themselves to it or will it come with sudden drops alternating with minor advances? and—what is more important for the moment—will the buying public purchase at the new high levels?

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Some Grounds for Confidence.

To the solution of these questions the active participation in the war by this country affords some aid. This assures the continuance of the struggle until there is a radical change in the collective German mind, with the necessary contrition and repentance for past misdeeds following a confession of guilt, as well as with the disposition to make amends for wrongs committed. This, it is conceded, will take much time. Few believe that the troops will be mustered out prior to 1919. Meanwhile conditions affecting prices are apt to remain much as they are. Bounteous harvests or the reverse will make living costs lower or higher as the case may be, and Government regulation or control is apt to steady prices and prevent them soaring from speculation. It is difficult to see how, under the circumstances, there is to be any sudden and unexpected break in prices while the war lasts. Nor, for that matter, does there seem any probability of this happening during the transition period afterward for a couple of years or more. These considerations should give heart of hope to the enterprising in trade, to those who have established new industries in this country and to those who have opened up new foreign markets for American wares.

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The Matter of Deliveries.

Among the numberless things hitherto done by individual effort but which the Government shows a disposition now to take a hand in is that of the delivery of goods to the general public. The field is very tempting to all who believe in avoiding the duplication of effort and expense. One Government officer, for example, expressed his amazement at seeing six distinct and separate milk wagons delivering the much-needed lacteal fluid on a single block in Washington. Five of them were superfluous. Years ago the matter of deliveries of goods was not a burning question. Time was when the lady at the head of a well-to-do household did her marketing in person, and what she bought was carried home by the servant who accompanied her on her trips. So also when she went shopping she would carry small parcels away with her. Nowadays even a paper of pins or a card of buttons passes through the delivery department of a store, and only too often is the delivery cost greater than the value of the purchase. The worst of it all is that dealers themselves are in great measure to blame for the needlessly great cost, because they have been educating their patrons to expect so much. The customers are, however, paying for the service in the added amount put to the prices of what they buy. Certain stores in different parts of the country have tried to break loose from the delivery abuse. One big chain of stores has reduced its cost of doing business to something like 10 per cent. by having no deliveries. It makes it up to the customer by charging him less for what he buys. Another method tried in some places has been to have two sets of prices, a higher one where delivery was required and a lower one where the customer took away his purchases.

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Must Convince the Merchants.

While the war lasts, at least, it is felt that waste, whether of effort or of means, should be reduced to a minimum, and that is why the Government wishes to tackle the delivery problem. The experiment will first be tried in Washington and will virtually consist of an extension of the parcel post system with postal officers in each of the large stores. That money can be saved in this way is beyond question, but certain excrescences of the existing store methods will be done away with, such as "special" and "extra special" deliveries. So far as the department stores are concerned, there is a difference of opinion among their owners or managers as to the advisability of turning over a function of their business to the Government. In any one of the big cities it has always been within their power to combine on deliveries and save a good deal of money thereby. The project has been mooted many times but has never been adopted. One big store in this city gave as a reason for not adopting the scheme that [illegible] delivery wagons [illegible] everywhere [illegible] a matter of advertisement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Times.

LOBERT'S BAT SETS GIANTS ON RAMPAGE

Hans Starts Rousing Rally in Seventh and Then Adds a Homer.

BRAVES FALL IN A HEAP

Boston Leading by 2 to 0 When New Yorkers Begin to Circle Bases for Their Total of 8 Runs.

John Lobert of the Giants, though he may be tottering toward the Far West of his baseball career, was seized with a malignant attack of wild, uncontrollable youth at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and he started and finished a New York rally in the seventh inning which smothered the Boston Braves under an 8 to 2 defeat. The score was 8 to 0 against the Polo Grounders when old man Lobert started the Giants on their way.

Believe it or not, neighbor, but in that tempestuous seventh inning Lobert cracked out a home run right inside the lot, and galloped around the bases with all the nervous speed of a startled antelope. When Hans was taken down off the shelf, dusted off, and put into the game yesterday more than one of the 10,000 folks in the stands greeted him with the often truthful remark, "One out." Lobert decided that he had heard this remark often enough.

To see the way that Lobert left the crowding years behind him yesterday it looked as if Hans had discovered Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth. The other Giants who were suffering under the spell of Nehf's Hindoo pitching tricks suddenly rallied behind the excellent example set by Lobert, and before the Braves had a chance to get their breath the Giants fell upon them with all the gentleness of a ten-ton safe dropping from a ten-story window. The crowd, which was just aching for a chance to make a noise, was gradually being quieted almost to silence as inning after inning ended with Nehf's left-handed flinging turning the Giants' batsmen back to the bench.

Lobert was inserted into the game after the fifth inning so that Heinie Zimmerman could take a much needed rest. Lobert had been inserted so many times lately that the insert has proved futile so many times that no one in the park, not even Lobert, himself, had any idea just how sad the next fifteen minutes were going to be for Boston. Don't overlook the fact that in this inning which is about to be illuminated, the Bostons had a 2 to 0 clutch on the game.

Lobert Starts Things.

Lobert opened the sumptuous seventh with a one-base biff to right field, and the crowd woke with a start and gave the old man a flattering response. Fletcher picked up courage as he faced Nehf and slapped a three-bagger to centre field. The news has been heralded far and wide that rheumatism or something has unsurped the speed of Lobert's ice tong legs. The old boy set himself back ten years and started to run just as he did when he once made a circuit of the bases in record time. He went from first base home on Fletcher's hit so fast that he would have had time to get around to second again before the ball came back.

Davey Robertson was tossed out at first by Massey, Fletcher being held at third. Then Holke knocked a hopper to Red Smith at third and Red pegged the ball home to head off Fletcher. The Giants' shortstop slid into the plate under Tragesser, and Umpire Rigler called him safe. All the fighting spirit which had been bottled up in every Bostonian since the Battle of Bunker Hill broke out, and Tragesser was so violent toward Rigler that he was ordered out of the game. Wow, but the Bostons were mad. They acted just like a lot of hornets when somebody knocks a hole in their nest with a stick.

Since Lank Hank Gowdy joined the colors Boston has been short of catchers, and with Tragesser out Manager George Stallings was in a bad way for he had no one to send in behind the bat but Jacklitsch, who years ago was a catcher over in Philadelphia. Rigler didn't care if Boston had to send the boy in to catch, Tragesser had to go, and go quick. Over this play there was enough gas wasted to inflate a big war balloon. Manager Stallings and Johnny Evers both had to be restrained on the bench. They were so mad they couldn't see.

But to get back to that seventh inning. Fletcher's run had tied the score, in spite of the fact that the Bostons yelled that they had been robbed—yes, robbed just as boldly as an express train was ever robbed by Jesse James. Gibson was the next batter and Konetchy made a hard catch of his foul fly. Slim Sallee, the beanpole Sheriff of Higginsport, was the next batter, and it would require a life-sized imagination to conceive how Slim could make a hit at this nerve tingling moment. But that's just what Sallee did; he rocked a hit to right field and Holke tore his way around to third base.

Giants Go to Fore.

The afternoon was plenty warm enough, but now the atmosphere at the Polo Grounds was getting torrid. George Burns slapped a grounder to Red Smith at third, and Red clutched the ball a moment to be sure to hold Holke at third, and then threw the ball to first. Burns arrived there just about the same time as the ball, and Umpire Al Orth ruled that Burns was safe. Holke in the meantime had laughed at Smith's warning and was across the plate with the run which put the Giants in front.

The Boston players immediately broke out into another oratorical conflagration over Orth's decision on Burns. Maranville fell over in a heap with apparent surprise, and Nehf threw his glove so high in the air that it took three minutes to come down. Konetchy and Massey ran up to Orth and asked him if they would send for a doctor. When Orth's cold, cutting glances had put down this latest Boston uprising the players resumed their game. It was plainly evident, however, that Boston's mood was rather for fighting than ball.

Herzog hammered a roller through the pitcher's box which Nehf merely flirted with, and as the ball hugged the grass it hopped by Massey without stopping to greet him, and Sallee, with a superhuman effort, raced across the plate while Burns went to second. By this time the crowd had forgotten all about the heat, and the fans were jumping around like Indians at a medicine show. Collars wilted; straw hats were smashed; George Stallings wilted, and Pitcher Nehf wilted.

Benny Kauff is up now. "Show the ball no mercy, Benny." "Soak it." Kauff ripped off a double to left and Burns and Herzog scored. My, but it is getting warm. Mr. Nehf would have given a week's salary right then and there for an ice-cold towel around his head. Manager Stallings on the Boston bench had already lost about five pounds, and he was getting nearer the point of explosion every second.

Lobert Smashes Homer.

Suddenly from the stand came a roar like a thunder clap. What's the matter now? It was only Hans Lobert coming up to the bat for the second time in that inning. There he was as fresh as a daisy, and this time he leathered Nehf's pitching so violently that the ball went on a wild journey between right and centre fields. The ice tong legs of Lobert began to move. At each stride they moved faster and faster. When Hans was turning second, Kelly and Fitzpatrick were having a fine race all of their own chasing the ball. It rolled and rolled and never stopped until it collided with the right-field fence. Kauff had crossed the plate and the

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 8. (Second game.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 9; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 14; Washington, 6. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 5. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 3. (First game.)
Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	38	22	.633
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Chicago	35	32	.549
St. Louis	34	31	.523
Cincinnati	34	37	.479
Brooklyn	27	33	.450
Boston	23	35	.397
Pittsburgh	21	40	.344

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	23	.652
Boston	41	24	.631
New York	35	25	.547
Detroit	32	31	.508
Cleveland	34	34	.500
Washington	25	25	.391
St. Louis	25	40	.385
Philadelphia	23	38	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Boston outfielders were relaying the ball back. Where's Lobert? Oh, yes, there he is rounding third as Big Jeff Tesreau on the coaching line is yelling words of encouragement in his ears. Shake a foot, Lobert, the ball is coming in to the plate. Here's where Lobert completely forgot that he was an old man. On and on he came, never once glancing to see where the ball was, and, with the stands thundering the greatest reception a ballplayer has received at the Polo Grounds in many a long day, Lobert crossed the plate, when the other old man in the game, Jacklitsch, captured the ball yards away from the plate.

There was a home run that was a home run. If the Giants have any more dust-covered antiques like Hans Lobert locked up in the clubhouse, trot 'em out.

Yes, the Braves got a couple of runs, but as things eventually came out in that seventh inning, those two Boston runs are a matter of little importance.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	2	1	2	Kelly, of	4	0	0	2	1
Herzog, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	Massey, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Kauff, rf	4	1	2	2	0	Speak, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Zim'man, 3b	2	0	0	0	2	Magee, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Lobert, 3b	2	2	2	0	1	Konetchy, 1b	4	1	1	11	2
Fletcher, ss	4	1	1	3	4	Smith, 3b	4	1	2	1	2
Robertson, rf	4	0	1	3	0	Tragesser, c	2	0	1	1	0
Holke, 1b	4	1	0	10	0	Jacklitsch, c	0	0	0	1	0
Gibson, c	3	0	0	5	1	Maranville, ss	3	0	2	5	2
Sallee, p	3	1	2	0	1	Nehf, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	34	8	11	27	15	Total	30	2	8	24	15

Errors—Herzog, Fletcher, Massey.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0			—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0			—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Kauff. Three-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Fletcher. Home run—Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Tragesser. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke, (2); Kauff and Gibson, Maranville, Massey, and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; Nehf, 1. Earned runs—Off Nehf, 3; Sallee, 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1. Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

VAUGHN BLANKS CARDINALS.

Allows Only Four Hits and Bruins Win by 6 to 0 Score.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Jim Vaughn held St. Louis to four hits today, while Chicago bunched hits off Ames and May, and shut out St. Louis, 6 to 0. Elliott, who replaced Wilson in the second inning, when the latter had his finger hurt by a foul tip, led the attack for Chicago, by driving in two runs and scoring three times himself.

Three of the visitors' hits were of the scratch kind. Mann's spearing of Baird's line drive in the ninth inning, when he leaped into the air near the fence and caught the ball with his bare hand was a feature.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf	4	1	1	1	0	J. Smith, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Mann, lf	4	0	1	1	0	F. Smith, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	2	0	0	1	0	Baird, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	10	2	Long, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Williams, cf	4	0	2	1	1	Hornsby, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Zeider, 3b	3	1	0	1	1	Cruise, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Wortman, ss	4	1	1	0	2	Miller, 1b	2	0	1	13	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	1	Gonzales, c	2	0	1	3	0
Elliott, c	4	3	3	9	0	Betzel, 2b, rf	2	0	0	1	1
Vaughn, p	3	0	2	3	5	Ames, p	2	0	0	1	7
						a Snyder	1	0	0	0	0
						May, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	6	10	27	12	Total	29	0	4	24	16

a Batted for Ames in eighth.
Errors—Elliott, Cruise, Betzel.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2			—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Elliott, Flack, Mann. Three-base hit—Elliott. Stolen bases—Gonzales. Sacrifice hit—Vaughn. Sacrifice flies—Flack, Doyle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 4. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; Vaughn, 2; May, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 8 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; May, 2 and 2 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 8; Ames, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

PIRATES NOSE OUT REDS.

Win Their First Game Under Management of Wagner, 5 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—Pittsburgh won its first game under the management of Hans Wagner from Cincinnati today, 5 to 4. Wagner scored Pittsburgh's first run, and on his second time at bat drove in two more men.

In the ninth inning with first and third bases occupied and one out, Pitler prevented Cincinnati winning by making a brilliant catch of Cueto's high fly back of second base. He whipped the ball to Fischer, who relayed it to McCarthy at third base, completing a double play and ending the game.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, cf	3	1	0	3	0	Groh, 3b	4	1	1	4	5
Pitler, 2b	3	2	0	3	3	Kopf, ss	4	1	1	0	2
Kling, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Rousch, rf	4	0	2	3	1
Wagner, 1b	3	1	2	10	0	Chase, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
H'chman, lf	4	0	0	3	0	Griffith, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Ward, ss	3	0	1	0	4	Thorpe, lf	3	0	1	3	1
Fischer, c	4	0	1	3	2	Shean, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
McCarthy, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	Clarke, c	4	1	2	3	1
Cooper, p	2	0	0	0	2	Schneider, p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
						Ring, p	0	0	0	1	1
						bCueto	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	7	27	13	Total	36	4	10	24	14

a Batted for Schneider in seventh.
b Batted for Ring in ninth.
Errors—Fischer, McCarthy, Shean, Clarke.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0			—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			—4

Two-base hits—Rousch, Wagner, Ward, Fischer, McCarthy. Three-base hit—Kopf. Sacrifice hit—Thorpe. Double play—Pitler, Fischer, and McCarthy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 8. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3; Ring, 1; Cooper, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 6 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; Ring, 2 and 2 in 2; Cooper, 10 and 4 in 6. Struck out—By Schneider, 3; Cooper, 5. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Rigler.

RED SOX HAMMER YANKEE PITCHERS

Cullop and Love Driven from Box in Game Won by World's Champions, 9 to 2.

LOSERS LEAD IN FIELDING

Donovan's Lads Make Many Sensational Plays in Vain—New York Club Badly Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—That old spell which the Yankees exercised over the Red Sox during the seasons of 1915 and 1916, and on their first visit to Fenway Park this season, seems to have entirely vanished. This afternoon the world's champions made it four in a row against the New Yorkers and made the trimming a decisive one. After the second inning there was no doubt about anything except the size of the score. The final figures were 9 to 2. It was the most one-sided score run up against Donovan's team since the same Red Sox defeated them 10 to 3, the day the season opened.

Poor pitching is the answer for this latest setback, the fifth in succession for the Yankees. Nick Cullop, who has made a specialty of being troublesome for the world's champions since he came to the New York club, tried to repeat this afternoon, but Barry's team would not allow it. Nick did not survive to the end of the second inning, but he lasted long enough to yield three runs and furnish the material for two more. A hit and a pass in the opening chapter, followed by three hits and a pass in the second frame, convinced Wild Bill that this was not the day for Nick. Slim Love was called in to check the advance of the champions.

Later developments proved that it was not the day for Slim, either. He was wild and when he did get the ball within range of the Red Sox bats the champions proceeded to slash around the field. In the third inning Slim filled the corners with passes, but was lucky to escape any scoring, as Hooper bunted into a double play when he tried to squeeze Walker home from third base. This fortune for Slim and his brother Yanks only delayed his exit. In the next inning, a pass was followed by two sharp singles and a long double to the fence in left centre. Slim arrived in the club house in time to tell Cullop not to turn off the water in the shower bath.

Monroe Halts the Champions.

Having failed with two southpaws, and realising that the game was over as far as the Yanks were concerned, Donovan decided to give Ed Monroe, his big rookie, a chance to get some big league experience. Monroe pitched the last four innings and the home team was very tame. They had no reason to be otherwise, however, as the Yanks were subsiding quietly and making further exertion unnecessary.

The only commendable thing about the Yankees this afternoon was their fielding. After tossing off two of the four games here through poor work in the field, while the pitching was of a high order, they delivered faultlessly in the field this afternoon. Pipp, Maisel, Baker and Hendryx made fancy grabs and the Yankee infield reeled off two double plays which helped to keep the score down to some extent. The same sort of fielding would have given them an even break in the four games played here in the current series but they have been unable to combine it with effective work in the box.

The Yanks gave some signs of making it a real battle in their half of the second inning, tying the score and threatening to force ahead, but after the champions got through with Cullop and Love in their half of this inning the last sign of a battle had vanished. After the second inning the Red Sox just breezed along to victory.

Cullop Driven from Mound.

The champs lost no time breaking in on Cullop. Nick put himself in bad when he walked Hooper, the first batsman to face him, and Barry promptly put Hooper on second with a sacrifice. On Hoblitzel's single to centre Hooper was held at third, but he romped home on Gardner's sacrifice fly to Hendryx.

Pipp opened on Mays in New York's half of the second with a slashing double to centre and got an extra base when Barry fumbled the throw-in. Baker went out, Hoblitzel to Barry, who covered first, and Pipp held third. Baker was slightly spiked and the game was held up while the Boston manager got the first aid treatment. On Magee's grounder to Scott Pipp was out at the plate, but Baumann drove a triple to right and Mayo drove in the plate. Mays fanned Nunamaker while Baumann waited at third for a hit.

Then came Boston's big inning. Walker doubled to right and went to third, when Scott bounced a single off Cullop's glove. Thomas forced Scott at second, Maisel to Peck, Walker holding third. Mays hit to Peck and Walker got the decision at the plate when Peck threw to Nunamaker. After Maisel's great stop of Hooper's drive and a fancy catch by Pipp, when Frits threw poorly, Cullop walked Barry, filling the bases. Hoblitzel sounded Cullop's recall with a single to left, on which Thomas scored. Love replaced Cullop. Gardner greeted Love with a single to centre, which scored Mays and Barry. Lewis ended the inning by striking out.

The Yanks got their last run in the third on Maisel's single and steal and a single by Hendryx. In Boston's half Love walked three men with one out, but Hooper bunted into a double play. In the fourth Barry walked. Hoblitzel fanned, Gardner and Lewis singled and Walker doubled to left centre, three runs resulting. Scott's single and Hooper's triple in the seventh, sent in the only run scored against Munroe.

Catcher Al Walters returned to New York today suffering from an injured hand. High is also at home as the result of a boil. Caldwell has returned to New York and as Gilhooley did not make the trip Donovan's squad is a bit crippled.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	0	1	Maisel, 2b	4	1	1	1	6
Barry, 2b	2	2	2	3	8	P'paugh, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Hoblitzel, 1b	5	0	2	10	2	Hendryx, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	2	0	1	Pipp, 1b	2	0	1	13	1
Lewis, lf	5	1	2	0	0	Baker, 3b	2	0	1	2	3
Walker, cf	3	1	2	5	0	Magee, cf	4	1	0	2	0
Scott, ss	4	1	2	2	5	Bauman, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c	3	1	1	0	2	N'maker, c	3	0	1	2	0
Agnew, c	2	0	0	5	1	Cullop, p	0	0	0	0	3
Mayo, p	3	1	0	1	3	Love, p	1	0	0	0	0
a Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	Munroe, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	9	11	27	16	Total	32	2	6	24	15

a Batted for Thomas in third.
Error—Barry.

Boston	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0		—9
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		—2

Two-base hits—Pipp, Walker, (2.) Three-base hit—Bauman. Home run—Hooper. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrifice hit—Pipp. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Maisel and Pipp; Pipp and Baker. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2; Love, 4; Mays, 2; Munroe, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 6 hits, 5 runs in 1 2-3 innings; Love, 4 and 2 in 2 1-3; Munroe, 3 and 1 in 4; Mays, 6 and 3 in 3. Struck out—By Love, 2; Munroe, 2; Mayo, 1. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Ruth Suspended One Week.

BOSTON, June 30.—A suspension of one week and a fine of $100 was the punishment imposed upon Babe Ruth, leading pitcher of the Boston Americans, for striking Umpire Owens a week ago, according to word received from President Ban B. Johnson of the league today. Ruth will be eligible again to play next Tuesday.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; Mobile, 2.
(First game.)
Atlanta, 4; Mobile, 0.
(Second game.)
Birmingham, 16; New Orleans, 5.
Memphis, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
Little Rock, 4; Nashville, 3.

MACKMEN TAKE A COUPLE.

Lively Stickwork Beats Senators by 14 to 6 and 8 to 5 Scores.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Hard hitting marked the two games which Philadelphia won from Washington today, the score being 14 to 6 and 8 to 5. In the first game Dumont was knocked off the rubber in four innings, the principle drive being Bodie's home run with the bases filled.

Although Bush was hammered in the second game for twelve hits, which included six doubles, two triples and a home run, Washington could not overcome the big lead which Philadelphia took by pounding Shaw's delivery in the early innings. Grover's triple with the bases filled in the third inning was the feature.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	6	3	3	2	4	Judge, 1b	6	1	1	8	0
Strunk, cf	4	3	2	5	0	Shanks, ss	4	1	1	2	0
Bodie, lf	4	2	2	0	0	Milan, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bates, 3b	5	2	2	0	1	Rice, rf	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis, 1b	4	1	1	15	1	Leonard, 3b	4	1	0	3	2
Johnson, rf	4	1	2	0	0	Menosky, lf	2	1	0	1	0
Haley, c	5	0	2	2	1	Murray, 2b	4	2	2	0	0
Grover, 2b	4	1	3	2	4	Henry, c	2	0	1	9	0
Seibold, p	5	1	2	0	3	Dumont, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayers, p	1	0	0	0	1
						aJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
						bGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	14	19	27	14	Total	32	6	7	24	3

a Batted for Dumont in fifth.
b Batted for Ayers in ninth.
Errors—Judge, Shanks, Leonard.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	6	1	0	4	0			—14
Washington	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0		—6

Two-base hits—Witt, McInnis, Grover, Bodie. Three-base hits—Murray, Judge. Home runs—Bodie, Johnson. Stolen bases—McInnis, Haley. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Sacrifice fly—Menosky. Double plays—Leonard and Judge; Witt, Grever, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 10. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2; Ayers, 5; Seibold, 4; Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 13 hits, 9 runs in 4 innings; Seibold, 7 and 6 in 9; Ayers, 6 and 4 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Dumont, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Dumont, 5; Ayers, 1; Seibold, 3. Wild pitches—Seibold, 2; Dumont. Time—2 hours 12 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	3	1	1	1	3	Judge, 1b	5	1	2	6	0
Strunk, cf	3	1	1	0	0	Shanks, ss	5	0	1	2	3
Bodie, lf	2	0	1	1	0	Milan, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Bates, 3b	4	2	2	2	1	Rice, rf	4	2	1	0	0
McInnis, 1b	4	1	2	9	1	Leonard, 3b	5	0	3	2	1
Johnson, rf	4	1	0	2	0	Menosky, lf	4	0	2	1	1
Meyer, c	4	2	2	9	0	Murray, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Grover, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	Ainsmith, c	4	1	1	8	1
Bush, p	4	0	0	0	2	Shaw, p	1	0	0	0	3
						Gallia, p	0	0	0	0	0
						aJamieson	1	0	1	0	0
						bGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	10	27	7	Total	39	5	12	24	12

a Batted for Shaw in eighth.
b Batted for Murray in ninth.
Errors—Leonard, Murray, (2.)

Philadelphia	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	—8		
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	—5		

Two-base hits—Shanks, Rice, Leonard, Menosky, Ainsmith, Jamison. Three-base hits—Leonard, Menosky, Grover. Home run—Judge. Stolen bases—Murray, McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Bodie, Grover. Double plays—Shaw, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; off Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 10 hits, 6 runs in 7 innings; Bush, 12 and 5 in 9; Gallia, 0 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Shaw, 4; Bush, 9. Wild pitches—Shaw, Bush. Passed ball—Meyers. Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

INIDANS HIT IN CLUSTERS.

Batter Three White Sox Pitchers for an 11 to 1 Victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 30.—Cleveland outclassed Chicago today at bat, winning, 11 to 1. All of Chicago's pitchers were hit hard, while Bagby was very effective, his own error saving Chicago from a shutout. Speaker scored from second on a sacrifice fly.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	5	0	0	2	0	Leibold, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Chapman, ss	4	3	2	3	3	Weaver, 3b	2	0	1	1	1
Speaker, cf	4	2	2	6	0	Collins, 2b	4	0	0	0	3
Roth, rf	4	2	2	2	0	Jackson, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Harris, 1b	5	2	1	9	2	Felsch, cf	4	0	0	4	0
W'gans, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Evans, 3b	5	1	3	2	2	Risberg, ss	4	0	2	5	2
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	1	1	Schalk, c	4	0	2	2	0
Bagby, p	4	0	0	1	2	Williams, p	1	0	0	0	0
						Scott, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Benz, p	0	0	0	0	1
						aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
						bJ. Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	11	12	27	12	Total	33	1	6	24	8

a Batted for Scott in seventh.
b Batted for Benz in ninth.
Errors—Bagby, Weaver, Felsch, Risberg, Benz, (2.)

Cleveland	2	0	3	0	3	0	1	2			—11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			—1

Two-base hits—Jackson, Wambsgans, Speaker, Harris. Three-base hit—Speaker. Stolen bases—Chapman, (2.) Roth, Harris, Evans. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Wambsgans, Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 1; Benz, 1; Bagby, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 6 hits, 3 runs in 3 innings; Scott, 4 and 0 in 3; Benz, 2 and 1 in 2; Bagby, 6 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Williams, 1; Bagby, 1. Wild pitch—Williams. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	1—	7	0
Rochester	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0—	6	4

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—	5	7	2
Rochester	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—	4	10	0

AT PROVIDENCE.
First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1—	11	9	1
Providence	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1—	6	9	7

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1

OLD ROSEBUD COMES BACK AT AQUEDUCT

Tops Home Two Lengths in Front of Roamer in Queens County Handicap.

KNAPP RIDES GREAT RACE

Rejuvenated Jockey Sends Sun Briar to the Front in Great American Stakes.

J. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud proved that horses laid on the shelf can come back to their best form by winning the Queens County Handicap at Aqueduct yesterday. The handicap was the feature of the best balanced card that has been presented for the patrons of racing this season. It included the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds, in which August Belmont's Luculiite teamed up matters with A. K. Macomber's Tracksend, but failed to take the money end of the purse, which fell to Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, an unexpected colt that was in receipt of 18 pounds from the great colt, which he beat by a head.

The best steeplechasers in training also appeared for the Winfield Handicap, and in this event, also, honors went to the lightweight division, with H. W. Sage's Martian scoring in a hard drive over J. E. Thompson's Slipshod.

There was little in the way of weight advantage to detract from Old Rosebud's victory over the high-class field opposed to him. He was in receipt of nine pounds from the old handicap champion Roamer, and five from the present bearer of that honor, The Finn. His success was decisive enough to indicate that, had Old Rosebud been meeting the past and present champions at level weight, he still would have been the one to catch the judge's eye at the finish.

Steady Going On Slow Track.

From a time standpoint, the performance of the American Derby winner of 1914 stands out as one of the most remarkable ever made over the Aqueduct track. The heavy rain of Friday, which turned the track into a lake, had left its impress on the soil, which, though looking dry on top, was cuppy and slow underneath. Yet in this treacherous going the son of Uncle Ivory Bells stepped the mile in 1.37 3-5, time that has only been beaten once at Aqueduct, when the aged Short Grass carried 114 pounds to victory in the Queens County a year ago and set a circular track record of 1.36 2-5. Old Rosebud carried nine pounds more yesterday, and turf experts considered his performance a better one than that of Short Grass, accomplished on a track that was lightning fast.

Before the handicap was run, the horses were marvelling at the public work-out of R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Campfire for the Brooklyn Derby. Times made in the earlier races had denoted that the track was slow, and turfmen scarcely expected a fast trial from the pride of last year's two-year-olds. Yet Campfire stepped the mile in 1.39, showing great speed in the early stages and reaching the six-furlong post in 1.12 3-5, clip 1 1-5 seconds from this mark was generally acclaimed as a wonderful feat and one that stamps Old Rosebud as a horse of great quality, well sustained in spite of strenuous racing early in his two-year-old career.

Old Rosebud Is Favorite.

That Old Rosebud was likely to set the track afire had been fairly well determinated, and he was always favorite for the handicap, with Roamer second choice, and The Finn and Chiclet next in demand. As usual The Finn, with his silky black coat, was the picture horse that elicited the admiration of the crowd as the field of seven paraded before going to the starting point on the back stretch. It was his only chance to achieve distinction, as he never was prominent in the speedily run race.

Old Rosebud was favored with the pole position, but found it rather uncomfortable on account of the antics of Ormesdale, which was placed next to him as they lined up. The winner of the Metropolitan Handicap delayed the start for some minutes, but, when the break came, he was away with the field, and showed speed that carried him to the rail and in front of the rest. The partisans of Roamer had wished that he could get away in time to take the track and run one of his sparkling races unhampered out in front. This may be that Buxton restrained the Roamer by following orders, but the fact remained that as Ormesdale swept past the stretch, with Old Rosebud a length behind, Roamer was content with third place. Near the end of the back stretch, Roamer was crowded by Deer Trap, and for a moment it looked as though he would be cut off by the Belmont horse and several following in close contact.

Roamer Gains on Leader.

While the majority was struggling to get good positions, Ormesdale and Old Rosebud were racing round the turn, two lengths in front of Roamer, which was again drawn clear of the pursuing bunch. Before the stretch turn, Old Rosebud had raced Ormesdale into submission, and as he straightened out for the run through the stretch he had a lead of two lengths. Buxton called on Roamer to do his best then, and all the speed conserved in the early part of the race was brought into play in the main effort to overtake the Western shark. At the eighth pole, the cries of Roamer redoubled, as he appeared to be gaining on the leader.

In response to the urging from Buxton's whip, the old champion closed the gap until there was no longer daylight between him and Old Rosebud. The pride of Uncle had something left, and as soon as Robinson found he was in danger, he shook up Old Rosebud so that Roamer's chance of victory faded. From the eighth pole to the finish, Old Rosebud drew away, gaining a little at every stride, until he crossed the line a galloping winner by two lengths. Roamer was game to the end, but was plainly tired as he gathered second money a length and a half in front of J. E. Widener's Chiclet, which finished with a rush that landed him third, two lengths in front of The Finn. Leochares was four lengths back, then came Deer Trap, and Ormesdale, the early pacemaker, bringing up the rear.

The meeting of Lucullite and Tracksend in the Great American Stakes provided a feature that was scarcely equal in racing interest to that of the Queens County Handicap. Because of his victory in the Keene Memorial, when in receipt of a big weight concession from Tracksend, Tracksend was made favorite. There was a difference of only three pounds in favor of Tracksend on Wednesday, and the race was figured to be between this pair, though three others faced the starter.

Perhaps it might have resulted as forecast but for the fact that the rejuvenated Jockey, Willie Knapp, had the mount on Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, an imported colt that was [illegible] sixteen pounds from Luculite. Knapp was one of his best races, and his generous finish landed Sun Briar victor by a head from the Belmont colt.

Although suffering another defeat, Mr. Belmont's colt lost no prestige, but rather advanced in the public estimation by his plucky struggle carrying top weight. Lucullite was outrun by Tracksend, after getting off in front. Mr. Macomber's colt had a lead of a length when well in the stretch with the field Papp following on the rail.

Close Along Came Sun Briar.

It was a time for Lucullite to show his mettle, courage and he gave a fine account of himself, but Sun Briar was there with more. Lucullite usually wore the leader down until he was almost on even terms a sixteenth from home. Then along came Knapp with Sun Briar and, rushing in between the two favorites, leaped along until he snatched the lead from Tracksend. The three rushed toward the line closely locked, but the weight told at the end and Sun Briar just got the nod, with Tracksend only half a length back of Lucullite.

There might have been a different story to tell of the Winfield Steeplechase if Falmouth had not been crowded at the beginning of the last turn of the course, so that he was forced inside the beacon. Being out of the course, Kennedy, who was responsible for getting into close quarters, pulled Falmouth up, and the race was left between Martian and Slipshod, the lightweights racing out in front. Sun King, the top weight, tried his best to come on in the stretch, but the burden of 160 pounds anchored him, and Martian came away, after clearing the last obstacle to win by two lengths from Slipshod, with J. E. Widener's Skibbereen in third place.

Harry Shaw made a spectacular return to the races when he won the first race from Paddy Whack, after losing three or four lengths at the start. It was a nose finish, with Harry Shaw standing a long drive to defeat the top weight. Xylon, the imported gray, had rather an easy victory in the fifth race, and the imported horses made it an even break with the homebreds, when O. C. Rasch's Confiscation got home in front of a big field of two-year-olds in the last race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:28 3-5.

Harry Shaw, J. Powers's br. h., 6 years, 118 pounds, by Sain-Hand Bell, 16 to 5, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, (J. Loftus).....1
Paddy Whack, James Butler's br. g., 4, 132, by Celt-Network, even and 1 to 3, (W. O'Brien).....2
Poiroma, F. Housman's b. c., 4, 105, by Polymelus-Lacroma, 6 to 5 third, (M. Buxton).....3
Wooden Shoes, Pulsez, Hwfa, The Decision, Burlingame, Gillies, and Hesse also ran. Xylon, Holiday, Viewpoint, Peter Jay, Traction, Gunrock, and Jack Mount scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Winfield Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:22.

Martian, W. W. Sage's br. g., 6 years, 136 pounds, by Bowling Brook-Mary Le Grand, 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and even, (E. Klenck).....1
Slipshod, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 4, 137, by Bugomaster-Slippers, even money and 1 to 2, (V. Powers).....2
Skibbereen, J. E. Widener's br. g., aged, 147, by Hawkswick-Troana, 1 to 2 third, (B. Haynes).....3½
Northwood, Robert Oliver and Sun King also ran. Falmouth pulled up.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Sun Briar, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 112 pounds, by Sunridge-Sweet Briar, 12 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 10, (W. Knapp)...1
Lucullite, August Belmont's br. c., 128, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 1 to 4 and out, (J. Butwell).....2½
Tracksend, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 125, by Uncle-Plantess, out for third, (J. Loftus).....2
Papp and The Spinner also ran. Drastic scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, with $1,600 added; one mile. Time—1:37 2-5.

Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate's b. g., 6 years, 123 pounds, by Uncle-Ivory Bells, 12 to 5, even, and 1 to 3, (F. Robinson).....1
Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree III., 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (M. Buxton).....2½
Chiclet, J. E. Widener's c. h., 5, 110, by Spearmint-Nature, 4 to 5, third, (F. Keogh).....3
The Finn, Leochares, Deer Trap, and Ormesdale also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

Xylon, Theodore Smith's g. g., 5, 5 years, 118 pounds, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 9 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan)..1½
Ballard, James Buptler's ch. c., 3, 104, by Ballot-Blue Danube, even and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke).....2
Grundy, C. J. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 100, by Roquelaure-Prude, 2 to 1, third, (L. McAtee).....3
Queen of the Sea, Kilmer, Miss Kruter, J. J. Lillis, Hickory Nut, and Lokoma's also ran. Ting-A-Ling, Hwfa, Courtship, Starfinch, Gillies, and Wooden Shoes scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

Confiscation, O. C. Rasch's b. f., 105 pounds, by Irish Lad-Census, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (A. Shuttinger).....1½
Ali Bright, F. Schwarz's ch. c., 105, by Peep o' Day-Lena Goodrich, 5 to 2 and out, (L. McAtee).....2½
Tolerance, Edward B. McLean's br. f., 105, by Ildrim-Sufferance, 2 to 1, third, (E. Ambrose).....3
George Washington, Portia, George W. Avery, Dianthia, Expression, Peace and Plenty, Baccarat, Poor Joe, Golden Glow, Oriskany, Balassarian, and L'Avenir also ran. George Starr, Shasta, Nominee, Wawbeek, and Rough Weather scratched.

Weather, clear; track, slow.

AQUEDUCT RACES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. John Hare, Jr., 112 pounds; Thistle, 112; Little Devil, 109; Cavan Boy, 107; Jim Hovey, 107; Starry Banner, 107; Divining Rod, 107; Porte Drapeau, (imp.,) 107; Nepperhan, 107; Assign, 107; Snapdragon II., (imp.,) 107; Atom, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Selling steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Rhomb, 157 pounds; Syosset, 152; Grey Leg, 147; Zellwood, 147; *Bamboo, 139; *Ormead, 139; *Menton China, (imp.,) 137; The Carmel, 132; Masterful, 132.

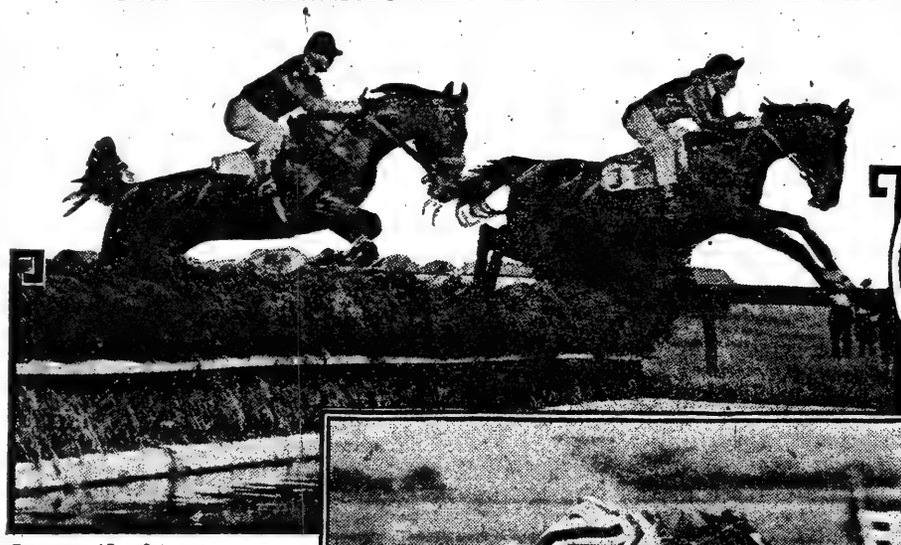
THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Ballast, 112 pounds; Coral, 107; Edith F., 108; Fragonard, 105; Rapid Fire, (imp.,) 105; *Paganini, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Catskill Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Bayberry Candle, 125 pounds; Honovia, 115; Flittergold, 111; Daddy's Choice, 98; Sir Man, 93; Fiezer, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Checks, 118 pounds; Thesieres, 115; G. M. Miller, 115; Cliff Haven, 113; *Ambrose, 113; *Balgee, 113; Amendment, 113; Caltabel, 110; Charmeuse, 110; Stellantina, 108; Chacolotte, 108; Dan, 106; Intriguer, 106; Spectre, 106; *Stalwart Helen, 103; Muckross, (imp.,) 100; Proto, (imp.,) 95; *Bond, (imp.,) 95; *Rock a Port, 95; Fort Ballot, 93. Also eligible: Star Gaze, 118; Plaudito, 115; Charlton G., 115; Dancer, 106; Ponce de Leon, 103; Royal Goodfellow, 100.

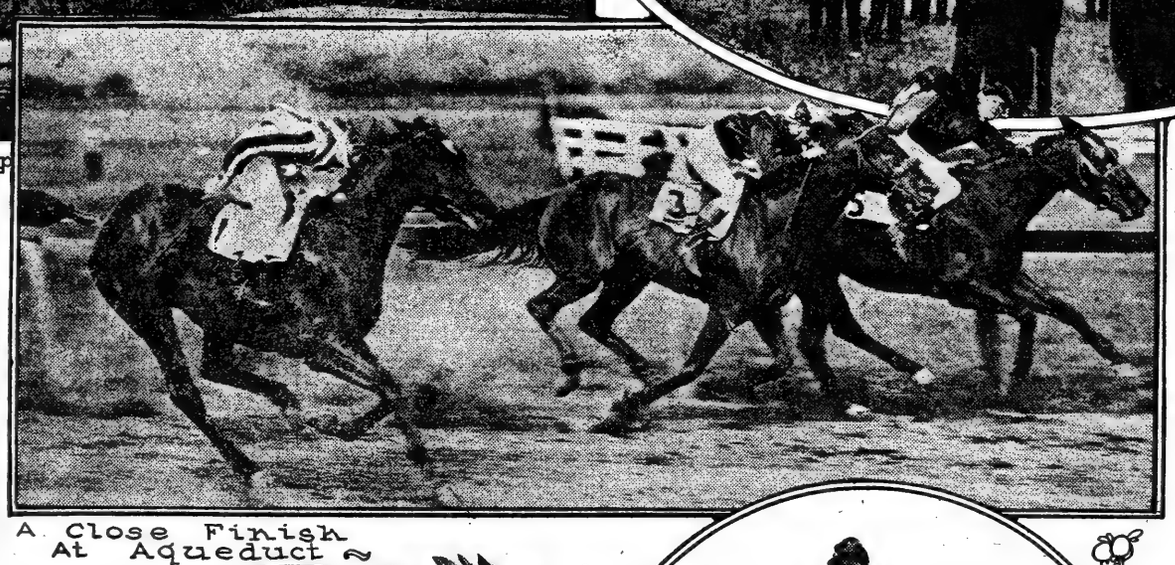
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; five furlongs. Viewpoint, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Cocktail, (imp.,) 110; Bladen, 110; Moratorium, (imp.,) 110; Tranby, 110; Fell Swoop, 110; Nutmeg, 110; Naturalist, (imp.,) 110; Gunrock, (imp.,) 110; Bond, (imp.,) 110; Leicester, (imp.,) 110; Melodrama, 110; Pactor, 110; James E. Cummings, 110; Masque, 110; Cachet, 105; Sunset II., (imp.,) 105; Black Eagle, (imp.,) 105; Mint Drop, (imp.,) 103; Sandals, (imp.,) 103. Also eligible: Almandite, 110; Barry Shannon, 110; Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 110; Bar of Phoenix, 110; Crack o' Day, 110; Photo, (imp.,) 105; Spring Song, 105; Teetotal, (imp.,) 105; Daybreak, 105; Federal Girl, 105.

The Entertainers and the Entertained in the Sport of Kings at the Aqueduct Race Course

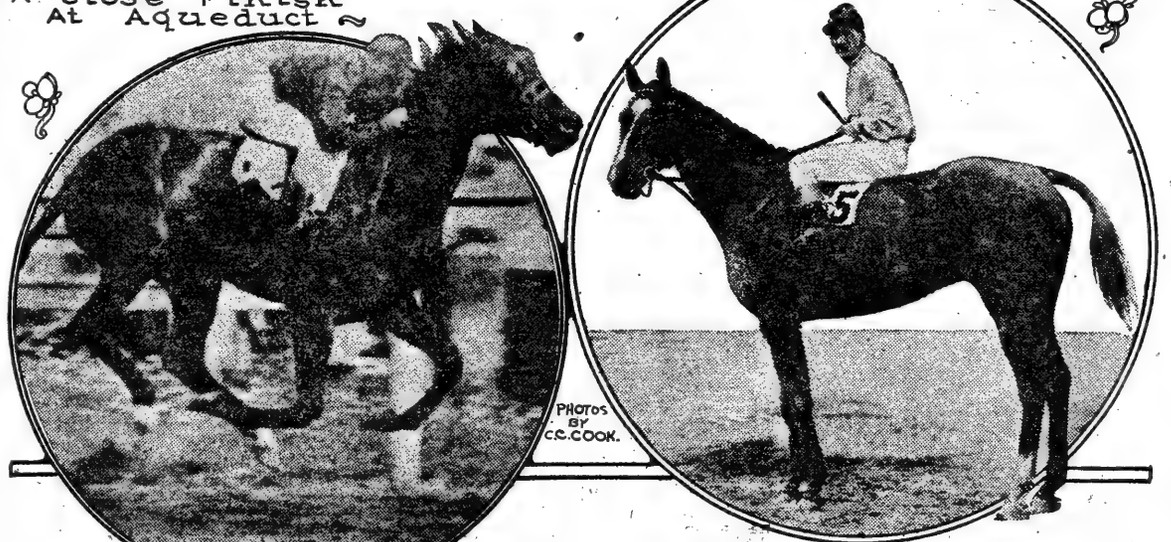


Over the Water Jump

Crowd Watching a Stretch Run



A Close Finish At Aqueduct



Hourless, Butwell Up.

Borrow, Knapp Up.

PHOTOS BY C.C. COOK.

ROBINS SPLIT EVEN WITH QUAKER CREW

Lose First Game by Ample Margin, but Squeeze Out Victory in the Second.

Pat Moran's Phillies forced Wilbert Robinson's boys to travel at top speed yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, to get an even break in the honors of the second double-header of the present series between the two teams. And in the end it was only by the narrowest of margins that the Robins, working more like beavers than birds, managed to scrape out a victory which gave them half of the honors for the afternoon. The first skirmish went to the Phillies by 6 to 2 without undue effort, and in the nightcap the Robins pulled out a victory by 9 to 8, after the 15,000 or so fans present had more than once shown symptoms of palpitation of the heart.

Robinson, the rotund, used up the majority of his available twirlers in annexing the victory in the second game, and in trying to stave off defeat in the opener, but all the Robin pitchers looked alike to Pat Moran's students of the diamond and they treated each without much consideration.

The great Grover Cleveland Alexander held the mound for Philadelphia in the opener and was far from generous or lenient with the Dodgers. Indeed, had it not been for a couple of errors in the ninth stanza the team from across the bridge would surely have been shut out. As it happened the Superbas were saved this humiliation through the unintentional kindness of Davey Bancroft and Niehoff. In trying to bring the victory to Brooklyn there were employed successively Jock Coombs, Wheezer Dell, and finally Sherred Smith, and of the trio the latter was the only effective worker.

For two innings nothing serious happened to Coombs, who started for the Robins, but in the third, after Alexander had popped to Olson, Paskert started trouble with a single to right. He was forced by Bancroft, Coombs to Olson, but the latter was sent home with a triple to left centre by Stock. In the fourth Luderus started another batting bee, and incidentally earned a prize of $50 by slamming a double to the right field fence. Niehoff was walked and Alexander sent a single to left, which scored Luderus and put Niehoff on third. Alexander stole second and both he and Niehoff registered at home on Paskert's single to centre, but Dode was run down between first and second, trying to stretch his hit.

The fifth inning came and went without noteworthy incident, although there were two anxious Philadelphia runners on the paths. In the sixth Dell started. The Wheezer began by walking the first man to face him, Niehoff, and with a single by Killifer and a bad throw by Myers on a fielder's choice of Alexander's grounder, the bases were soon full. Snappy fielding, however, saved the day for Dell.

After being hammered for two hits and one run in the next frame Wheezer was derricked and Smith finished the game. Crayath started that seventh inning with a triple to the centre field wall and scored on Whitted's double to right. Then Dell was removed from the scene. The first batter to face Smith was Luderus, and he sacrificed Whitted to third, whence the latter scored on Niehoff's sacrifice fly to centre.

In the second encounter the Robins got a little bit of revenge when they pounded Erskine Mayer from the hill-top. Jack Coombs, who started for the Robins, but in the third, after Alexander had popped to Olson, Paskert started trouble with a single to right. He was forced by Bancroft, Coombs to Olson, but the latter was sent home with a triple to left centre by Stock. In the fourth Luderus started another batting bee, and incidentally earned a prize of $50 by slamming a double to the right field fence. Niehoff was walked and Alexander sent a single to left, which scored Luderus and put Niehoff on third. Alexander stole second and both he and Niehoff registered at home on Paskert's single to centre, but Dode was run down between first and second, trying to stretch his hit.

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MANY FLEET CRAFT RACE ON THE SOUND

New Rochelle Yachtsmen Carry Out Program In Spite of War Activities.

VIRGINIA LEADS SLOOPS

Converted Sloop Windward Wins Yawl Race by Narrow Margin—Altair and Little Bear Victors.

Favored with a perfect day for yachting, and at the start with the customary afternoon southwester, fresh enough to satisfy the desires of any yachtsman, the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday held the first open regatta of the season.

As usual, it was a regatta in which the smaller of the yachts figured, as the club has always catered to that class of racers, leaving the big single-stick and schooner contests to the more pretentious clubs of the Long Island Sound waters. But with thirty-five starters, as large a fleet of the handicap class as ever appears in the Summer regattas, and good, sharp races in all of the classes, the regatta was more of a success than Commodore Marsland, who had insisted on the holding of the regatta no matter what the other clubs along the Sound might do, had dared to hope for.

Incidentally, it was not a regatta that was carried through without considerable opposition on the part of some of the members of the club, who had argued in favor of following the lead of the older clubs in abandoning racing. But the owners of racing craft, which alone have a vote in the matter of club activities on the Sound, were strongly in favor of having the annual regatta, even if the Regatta Committee itself was in favor of following their fellow committees in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. So when the Commodore put the matter up to the voting members of the club, they decided by a large majority to have the race and see if they could not make a success of it, despite the small number of craft in commission. So practically all the club members who had their craft overboard came to the line for their first chance at their favorite sport this year.

Restricted Zones Avoided.

The holding of the regatta will cause no trouble from the naval authorities, first, because the yachts did not get outside of their own zone into one of the restricted zones which border them on either side, and secondly, because the officials of the club had secured from the Government authorities not only their authorization of yacht racing, but an actual expression of a wish that yacht racing might be kept up on the waters of the Sound. Yachtsmen were delighted with the opportunity to get into competitive sports once more and hope that this initiative regatta of the year may induce some of the other clubs to recall their decisions to do away with racing and hold some mid-Summer and Autumn special regattas. With that end in view, yesterday's race was a good entering wedge at least.

None of the big yachts were entered in yesterday's races, but some of them were cruising about over near the Long Island shore to get a glimpse of what was going on, and the waters about the harbor were alive with high speed crafts of the mosquito fleets too small to be doing patrol duty, and a few others with merry parties aboard. The regatta committee had the use of Augustus Barratt's Athena, a sizable gasoline driven boat of the distinctly pleasure type. An even dozen of the handicap class were at the starting line, as were six of the Star class, most of which had come from the clubs on the Long Island side of the Sound. Five of the speedy Sonders answered the call for their class, and as usual made one of the liveliest races of the afternoon.

Two Boats Off in Fresh Breeze.

The absence of the yachts of the New York Yacht Club fleet, which always have the first away honors, made it 2.25 before the first lot to respond to a starting gun came across the line. These were the three Q class sloops, Arvia, Virginia, and Skid, the latter the rechristened Alice, which has passed to the ownership of H. L. Curry. They all got away on the run with sheets to starboard, and with a very fresh breeze from the southwest driving them through the water at a stiff pace. They were off for a ten-mile contest, which would carry them around the gas buoy off the Hen and Chickens, thence south for two miles to and around the Prospect Point buoy, thence back across the Sound to the starting line. That meant for them a run, a reach, and a beat to the finish, followed by a repetition.

The wind held long enough for them to carry out the original designs of the Regatta Committee, Virginia beating Arvia around the stake boat by a few seconds less than a minute. The breeze had been stiff enough to rip out some of the gear in the Skid, and she withdrew and went to her home harbor before the first leg of the first round of the course had been completed. Virginia's lead in that first round was enough to insure her the victory in her class, for the Arvia was never able to overtake her either in the almost flat calm that came for a few minutes before the wind, after shifting to the west, again came around from the south or in the pretty stiff breeze that followed before the races were ended. So R. B. Budd, who has been one of the most persistent advocates of Sound racing this Summer, won the biggest race of this opening regatta by 2 minutes and 47 seconds.

Windward Shows Way to Yawls.

Four yawls followed the Q boats across the starting line, the leader the once-famous sloop Windward, now converted into the slower going yawl. At her heels was Playmate, which had to retire before she had made the first leg of the triangular course, as the wind tore a big hole at the leash of her mainsail and put her out of business, just as the handicap sloop Ogeemah had been while scurrying around the harbor waiting for her class to be called. The Guardia and Bonita followed, the latter dropping out before the course had been half covered, because of the giving way of some of her rigging. Guardia had a troublesome experience with a big freighter out in the Sound, which got in her course, and forced her to tack and go a long ways round at the Prospect Point buoy, with the result that she was beaten to the finish, followed by a repetition.

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Anita in the first division, Veda in the second division, and Robin Hood in the combined third and fourth divisions of the handicap class of sloops were winners both in actual time and on handicap allowances. The boats of the first two divisions, going over the seven and three-quarters miles course, which took them first up to the Scotch Caps, then across the Sound to Prospect Point, and back to the harbor, held well together throughout the race, though the fleet Anita, which won the last race of the series for the Manhasset Bay Cup last Fall, was able to show her heels to her competitors all the way as the shifting and erratic winds were just to the liking of her skipper, George Granberry.

Stars in Close Contest.

Altair, which has been a consistent winner in the club races on the Long Island side of the Sound, won the five-mile race with Hydra, the champion of the fleet pressing her close most of the way, though on the last leg Altair pulled away in such smart style as to get home with two minutes the best of it, a big leeway for a star boat in any race. The smallest race between these craft was that in which Little Bear and Little Dipper participated, the former getting the decision by only eighteen seconds.

The other winners were E'bar in the race for the Larchmont interclub class, Feather in the sonder class, and Virginia in the New Rochelle one-design class.

The summaries:

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 2:25. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Finish.
Virginia, R. B. Budd	4:20:46	2:04:46
Arvia, T. S. Clarke	4:32:09	2:07:09
Skid, H. L. Curry	Did not finish.	

YAWLS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 5 Miles.

Windward, F. Gade	3:30:57	1:00:57
Guardia, C. A. Marshand	3:40:28	1:10:28
Playmate, F. B. Draper	Withdrew.	
Bonita, S. G. Ellis	Did not finish.	

Corrected Time—Windward, 1:00:57; Guardia, 1:01:20.

SLOOPS—FIRST DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Anita, G. F. Granberry	3:46:25	1:11:25
Wasaka, W. L. Courtenay	3:52:59	1:17:59
Pontiac, H. Carson	3:50:15	1:15:15
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:50:25	1:21:25

Corrected Time—Anita, 1:11:25; Wasaka, 1:14:01; Pontiac, 1:14:32.

SLOOPS—SECOND DIVISION—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Veda, G. Chadwick	3:55:50	1:20:50
Ariel, T. Price	3:58:51	1:23:51
Elinore, F. W. Howard	3:59:20	1:24:20
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	4:03:43	1:28:13
Sally IX., A. E. Black	Did not finish.	
Nadia, W. F. Clark	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Veda, 1:20:02; Ariel, 1:20:13; Elinore, 1:20:18; Clare, 1:26:43.

SLOOPS—THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS—HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	4:07:59	1:22:59
Oriente, G. W. Lawson	4:26:52	1:51:52

Corrected Time—Robin Hood, 1:22:34; Oriente, 1:35:16.

SLOOPS—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 5 Miles.

Altair, E. V. Willis	4:44:32	1:44:32
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:46:19	1:46:19
Little Bear, A. Walker	4:47:32	1:47:32
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:47:50	1:47:50
Zete, G. W. Elder	4:48:59	1:48:59
Geminil, S. C. Pirie	4:54:16	1:54:16

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 2:40. Course, 7¾ Miles.

E'bar, C. Valentine	4:06:20	1:26:20
Barbara, C. Shields	4:08:10	1:28:10
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:09:59	1:29:59

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 5 Miles.

Feather, A. G. Clark	4:15:17	1:25:17
Tern, W. S. Silkworth	4:15:20	1:25:20
Helen, W. T. Hornidge	4:20:51	1:30:51
Eleanor, C. E. Russell	4:21:38	1:31:36
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 5 Miles.

Virginia, A. R. Bastine	5:14:07	5:09:07
Nerald, D. Geriat	5:14:59	5:09:59

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the leagues. They include games played on June 28:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Prendergast, Chi.	17	16	1	6	0	0	.375
Cruise, St. Louis.	63	220	31	78	10	8	.355
T. Clarke, Cin.	26	51	6	18	3	0	.353
Roush, Cincinnati.	57	212	35	74	7	0	.349
J. Wagner, Pitts.	19	76	5	26	3	0	.342
Olson, Brooklyn.	45	176	26	57	0	3	.324
Hornsby, St. Louis.	59	206	39	66	9	5	.320
Wheat, Brooklyn.	48	174	19	55	3	2	.316
Fischer, Pittsburgh.	41	114	14	36	6	2	.316
Grimes, Pittsburgh.	18	35	3	11	1	1	.314
Groh, Cincinnati.	63	237	43	79	8	5	.307
G. Burns, N. Y.	58	226	41	69	13	2	.305
Chase, Cincinnati.	63	268	33	81	13	4	.302
Cravath, Phila.	59	216	42	65	3	6	.302
Rawlings, Boston.	33	73	7	22	2	2	.301
Zimmerman, N. Y.	56	233	29	70	6	7	.300
J. Smith, St. Louis.	54	174	28	52	4	4	.299
Whitted, Phila.	55	212	30	63	4	14	.297
Kauff, New York.	55	209	37	61	8	6	.292
McCarty, N. Y.	35	100	11	29	0	4	.290
Mann, Chicago.	65	242	41	70	8	9	.289
Pitler, Pittsburgh.	25	97	12	28	1	4	.289
Neale, Cincinnati.	57	212	31	61	12	2	.288
Griffith, Cincinnati.	38	58	15	25	2	3	.284
Cadore, Brooklyn.	17	46	2	13	1	2	.283
Ruether, Chicago.	27	89	3	11	0	1	.282
Merkle, Chicago.	61	235	35	63	9	11	.280
Stengel, Brooklyn.	55	193	29	54	7	5	.280
Bancroft, Phila.	46	175	23	49	6	9	.280
Rariden, N. Y.	35	86	9	24	2	2	.279
Rudolph, Boston.	15	43	2	12	0	3	.279
Killifer, Phila.	54	186	15	51	2	3	.274
Carey, Pittsburgh.	58	220	30	60	14	3	.273
Hendrix, Chicago.	21	33	5	9	1	2	.273
Stock, Phila.	59	221	40	60	6	10	.271
Niehoff, Phila.	56	193	13	52	3	6	.269
Paskert, Phila.	59	223	38	61	7	3	.268
Elliott, Chicago.	45	127	12	34	3	3	.268
Tragessor, Boston.	18	41	4	11	0	4	.268
Wilhoit, Boston.	44	150	17	40	3	6	.267
Daubert, Brooklyn.	52	182	27	48	3	11	.264
Robertson, N. Y.	58	225	27	59	7	11	.262
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.	60	219	17	57	7	9	.260
Baird, St. Louis	59	192	24	50	11	7	.260
J. Smith, Boston.	57	201	24	52	5	5	.259
Luderus, Phila.	59	193	24	50	2	8	.259
Long, St. Louis.	60	210	19	54	8	6	.257
Barnes, Boston.	23	35	1	9	0	1	.257
Doyle, Chicago.	68	246	30	63	3	14	.256
Holke, New York.	58	206	24	51	7	4	.225
Hickman, Brooklyn.	45	154	24	39	3	6	.253
Williams, Chicago.	66	225	30	56	3	12	.249
S. Magee, Boston.	53	197	20	49	5	11	.249
Wingo, Cincinnati.	59	162	20	40	6	3	.247
Ward, Pittsburgh.	52	168	7	41	3	10	.244
Deal, Chicago	64	221	21	54	6	15	.244
Fletcher, New York.	58	218	28	53	3	6	.243
Thorpe, Cincinnati.	54	185	24	45	9	7	.243
Fitzpatrick, Boston.	20	70	7	17	1	4	.243
Alexander, Phila.	17	54	9	13	0	5	.241
Bailey, Boston	24	54	5	13	1	1	.241
Konf, Cincinnati.	69	268	31	64	8	13	.239
J. Johnston, B'klyn.	39	118	14	28	7	5	.237
Schmidt, Pitts.	19	59	3	9	2	4	.237
H. Myers, B'klyn.	24	81	5	19	0	3	.235
Beider, Chicago	54	205	26	48	12	9	.234
Massey, Boston	28	77	12	18	2	7	.234
Konetchy, Boston.	56	205	20	47	0	4	.229
King, Pittsburgh.	32	96	7	22	0	2	.229
Rixey, Phila.	16	44	2	10	0	4	.227
Cueto, Cincinnati.	40	124	10	28	3	3	.226
Marsaville, Boston.	46	173	23	39	5	3	.225
O. Miller, B'klyn.	41	125	7	28	3	3	.224
Herzog, N. Y.	46	162	26	36	4	7	.222
S. Smith, B'klyn.	17	18	2	4	1	0	.222
Bigbee, Pittsburgh.	51	177	16	39	5	8	.220
Gonzales, St. Louis.	45	123	19	27	7	3	.220
Wolter, Chicago.	55	179	28	39	4	3	.218
Kilduff, New York.	23	55	8	12	1	2	.218
Mowrey, B'klyn.	51	176	13	38	8	4	.216
Brief, Pittsburgh.	39	116	15	25	4	9	.216
Meyers, B'klyn.	29	79	3	17	2	3	.215
Betzel, St. Louis.	46	159	9	34	6	3	.214
W. Wagner, Pitts.	21	56	9	12	0	5	.214
Gowdy, Boston	49	155	12	33	2	5	.213
Schulte, Phila.	33	104	11	22	5	2	.212
Shean, Cincinnati.	62	215	20	45	7	5	.209
McCarthy, Pitts.	32	96	12	20	1	4	.208
J. Miller, St. Louis.	64	243	27	50	8	9	.206
Flack, Chicago	50	141	24	29	5	0	.206
Fabrique, B'klyn.	25	88	8	18	0	1	.205

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	69	2,302	269	603	80	61	.262
Philadelphia	59	1,963	255	513	36	85	.261
New York	58	1,969	257	483	51	82	.253
Brooklyn	60	1,981	208	496	45	66	.250
Chicago	69	2,285	294	545	60	97	.241
St. Louis	64	2,097	224	494	55	65	.236
Pittsburgh	60	1,938	196	453	58	71	.235
Boston	57	1,675	184	434	46	69	.231

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	64	1,748	088	80	2,816	.972
Philadelphia	59	1,568	817	89	2,504	.964
New York	58	1,571	749	86	2,397	.964
Cincinnati	69	1,823	864	104	2,791	.963
Boston	57	1,534	767	90	2,391	.962
Brooklyn	60	1,609	749	101	2,459	.959
Chicago	69	1,839	878	113	2,830	.959
Pittsburgh	60	1,583	736	102	2,441	.958

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Ruether, Chicago	8	2	0	20	12	23	1000
Teareau, N. Y.	12	7	1	47	20	53	.875
Kehf, Boston	13	6	1	29	14	57	.857
Schupp, N. Y.	14	9	2	64	32	73	.818
Packard, St. L.	15	4	1	21	9	60	.800
Marquard, B'klyn.	14	7	2	28	19	78	.778
Benton, N. Y.	11	5	2	29	8	62	.714
Seaton, Chicago.	14	5	2	20	26	54	.714
Vaughn, Chicago.	12	10	3	87	39	116	.667
Mayer, Phila.	11	4	2	32	14	56	.667
Alexander, Phila.	17	11	6	89	22	118	.647
Meadows, St. Louis.	17	7	4	28	34	95	.636
Rixey, Philadelphia.	16	10	6	46	32	106	.625
Perritt, N. Y.	13	5	3	31	19	63	.625
Coombs, Brooklyn.	15	6	4	23	25	70	.600
Cooper, Pittsburgh.	16	6	4	35	31	115	.600
Carlson, Pittsburgh.	15	5	2	28	17	44	.600
Toney, Cincinnati.	19	11	8	53	41	144	.579

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

NET HONORS FOR VOSHELL.

Singles Victor at Kings County Wins Doubles with F. C. Bangs.

S. Howard Voshell added another victory to his already long list this season when he defeated Charles Chambers yesterday in the final of the Kings County tennis tournament with the score, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2. Paired with Fred C. Bangs, he also won the doubles honors, the defeated pair being Fred C. Anderson and Gerald Donaldson, Jr., who bowed under a score of 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Voshell was hardly in the best of condition to face a hard match, but he acquitted himself with great credit. He did not play such a pronounced net game as is his usual wont, but it was of sufficient effectiveness to fight off Chambers.

Bensonhurst Cricketers Lose.

Exceptional batting by the Richmond County players gave them the victory over the Bensonhurst Rovers in the Association cricket match at West New Brighton Field yesterday. The Rovers were all dismissed for 91, whereupon Richmond County occupied the wickets the rest of the day, rolling up 165 for six wickets.

Marjorie Leads Knockabouts.

RUMSON, N. J., June 30.—Eight one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Country Club sailed a close race over the regular club course on the South Shrewsbury today, the Marjorie beating out the Aphrodite by 15 seconds.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Aldridge, Chicago.	15	4	3	22	17	42	.571
Lavender, Phila.	31	9	6	30	19	55	.556
Oeschger, Phila.	17	6	5	46	32	86	.545
Ames, St. Louis.	21	6	5	37	36	99	.545
Boak, St. Louis.	17	7	6	52	42	93	.538
Anderson, N. Y.	13	6	6	38	19	70	.500
Pfeffer, Brooklyn.	10	3	3	34	26	78	.500
Barnes, Boston.	22	5	5	34	23	89	.500
Ring, Cincinnati.	12	3	3	20	26	58	.500
Prendergast, Chi.	12	3	3	25	11	57	.500
Eller, Cincinnati.	20	3	3	29	19	44	.500
Pierce, St. Louis.	5	1	1	3	3	9	.500
Middleton, N. Y.	10	1	1	7	5	20	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Hamilton, St. L.	18	13	0	5	0	1	.385
Ruth, Boston.	21	50	5	19	0	3	.380
Rumler, St. L.	31	38	5	14	1	0	.368
Cobb, Detroit.	61	226	39	83	22	7	.367
Speaker, Cleve.	66	236	34	81	17	7	.343
McInnis, Athletics.	37	219	17	73	8	4	.333
Sloan, St. Louis.	32	48	7	14	2	0	.333
Russell, Chicago.	31	11	3	3	0	0	.333
Sisler, St. Louis.	61	246	19	79	13	5	.321
Milan, Wash.	63	230	21	71	10	10	.309
Chapman, Cleve.	68	235	39	72	20	32	.306
Veach, Detroit.	61	222	32	67	9	9	.302
Harris, Cleveland.	36	101	9	30	0	5	.297
Gainer, Boston.	21	71	10	21	0	5	.296
Gooch, Athletics.	16	58	4	17	0	1	.293
Wambsg's, Cleve.	65	230	20	67	9	20	.291
Walters, N. Y.	32	96	12	27	0	5	.281
Heilman, Detroit.	60	221	17	64	5	8	.290
Gardner, Boston.	64	222	20	64	5	13	.288
Jacobson, St. L.	60	223	24	64	5	2	.287
Jackson, Chicago.	68	233	33	66	3	13	.283
Lewis, Boston.	60	225	29	63	3	12	.280
Strunk, Athletics.	58	219	33	61	6	8	.279
Young, Detroit.	61	237	38	66	6	19	.278
Gallia, Washington.	18	36	5	10	0	0	.278
Rice, Washington.	62	235	27	65	10	11	.277
Roth, Cleveland.	63	214	29	59	21	9	.276
Gharrity, Wash.	16	29	4	8	1	0	.276
Pipp, New York.	63	230	40	63	4	8	.274
Bates, Athletics.	56	219	31	60	2	7	.274
Hendryx, N. Y.	52	182	23	49	2	7	.269
Nunamaker, N. Y.	41	112	7	30	1	4	.268
Weaver, Chicago.	63	247	43	66	17	14	.267
Russell, N. Y.	16	13	2	3	0	0	.231
Felsch, Chicago.	63	230	26	61	6	7	.265
Baker, New York.	61	222	26	59	9	5	.265
Severeid, St. L.	57	196	22	52	1	3	.255
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	63	218	22	57	8	7	.261
J. Collins, Chicago.	34	100	16	26	4	3	.260

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
C. Walker, Boston.	50	170	22	44	3	12	.259
Judge, Wash.	57	220	31	56	10	5	.255
Spencer, Detroit.	48	130	7	33	2	1	.254
Morgan, Wash.	45	134	11	39	3	5	.253
O. Bush, Detroit.	56	215	34	54	7	5	.251
Austin, St. Louis.	63	232	34	58	6	10	.250
E. Collins, Chicago.	65	228	34	57	10	10	.250
Leibold, Chicago.	52	167	22	41	9	2	.246
Hoblitzel, Boston.	50	167	22	41	6	11	.246
C. Thomas, Boston.	41	107	14	26	0	1	.243
Bodie, Athletics.	56	215	29	52	3	11	.242
Magee, New York.	38	132	12	32	2	7	.242
Schang, Athletics.	48	185	10	32	2	4	.237
Gandil, Chicago.	60	220	16	52	5	4	.236
Hooper, Boston.	60	238	37	56	5	3	.235
E. Foster, Wash.	58	234	29	55	3	8	.235
Sothoron, St. L.	23	43	6	10	0	1	.233
Haley, Athletics.	16	30	1	7	1	0	.233
W. Miller, St. L.	34	56	11	13	5	1	.232
Bauman, N. Y.	15	13	3	3	0	0	.231
Marsans, St. Louis.	63	222	24	51	9	9	.230
Shanks, Wash.	42	135	14	31	4	6	.230
Stanage, Detroit.	31	74	3	17	0	5	.230
Scott, Boston.	64	215	17	48	3	15	.223
Smith, Cleveland.	44	145	11	32	3	7	.221
E. Johnson, St. L.	46	128	17	28	9	8	.219
Lavan, St. Louis.	35	111	6	24	1	3	.216
Burns, Detroit.	49	173	15	37	2	8	.214
Ayers, Wash.	15	14	2	3	0	0	.214
Schalk, Chicago.	58	174	18	37	4	7	.213
Ainsmith, Wash.	46	122	11	26	5	8	.213
Meyer, Athletics.	24	61	1	13	0	2	.213
Walsh, Athletics.	58	253	34	47	5	1	.211
Shotton, St. Louis.	55	194	19	41	4	2	.211
Hale, St. Louis.	17	19	0	4	0	1	.211
Cicotte, Chicago.	37	109	4	23	2	0	.211
Pratt, St. Louis.	40	144	9	30	0	3	.208
Agnew, Boston.	29	53	6	17	1	2	.205
Maisel, New York.	63	235	32	47	20	11	.200
Janvrin, Boston.	20	75	14	15	3	3	.200
Caldwell, N. Y.	29	60	4	12	0	0	.200

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Detroit	61	2,002	210	496	56	87	.248
St. Louis	63	2,055	190	503	64	56	.245
Athletics	58	1,931	188	464	40	68	.240
Chicago	65	2,073	251	496	65	102	.239
Boston	64	2,089	248	493	41	111	.238
New York	63	2,043	234	485	61	80	.237
Cleveland	68	2,143	220	502	85	121	.234
Washington	64	2,099	202	485	53	81	.231

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
Chicago	65	1,774	725	73	2,572	.972
New York	63	1,709	827	84	2,620	.968
Boston	64	1,739	836	83	2,654	.967
Detroit	61	1,671	811	95	2,577	.963
Athletics	58	1,552	801	94	2,447	.962
Washington	64	1,748	795	103	2,646	.961
Cleveland	68	1,835	936	121	2,912	.958
St. Louis	63	1,655	858	116	2,629	.956

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Love, New York	12	5	0	25	21	34	1000
Bader, Boston	11	2	0	11	19	38	1000
Cunningham, Det.	15	1	0	11	14	27	1000
Shocker, New York.	9	6	1	30	30	57	.857
Williams, Chicago.	17	9	2	34	30	81	.818
Boland, Detroit.	17	8	2	25	34	78	.800
Cullop, New York.	8	3	1	15	13	23	.750
Danforth, Chicago.	19	3	1	26	33	40	.750
Ruth, Boston.	17	11	4	65	51	105	.733
Mogridge, N. Y.	10	5	2	17	16	51	.714
Klepfer, C'land.	17	5	2	19	18	70	.714
Mays, Boston.	14	7	3	37	34	90	.700
Russell, Chicago.	18	6	3	35

PLAN FOR SPORTS TO SERVE COUNTRY

Leaders in Amateur Athletics Aim to Promote Physical Preparedness.

OPINIONS VARIED IN TONE

Coach Sol Metzger Tells Results of Investigations of Effect of War on Competition.

By Sol Metzger.

This is the first of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

What of the athletic situation brought about by the war? Is sport of vital concern to the country? Is it directly related to war? Has it any bearing on the matter of physical preparedness, or man power, which military men claim has been the most neglected phase of our national preparedness campaign? Is sport only of national concern during a crisis like the present one, or does it have as broad a function during normal times? Or is the present conflicting situation in athletics a wrangle over the mere matter of whether or not it is good or bad taste to continue intercollegiate and other forms of amateur competition during the war?

These questions are uppermost at this time. That they are of grave concern is proved by the fact that Government officials, army and navy officers, educational leaders and athletic authorities have taken the time to discuss them. President Wilson has gone on record as favoring a continuation of college sport along normal lines. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, with Major Palmer E. Pierce of the War College as its President, has called a meeting for August to take up these problems—the first Summer meeting, by the way, ever called by this educational-athletic body. The national golf and tennis associations have substituted patriotic tournaments for their championship events for the purpose of raising funds for Red Cross or ambulance units, or similar organizations. The Government is considering the extension of the Senior Service Corps, conceived by Walter Camp, which has as its function the physical welfare of the citizens over 45 years of age, the men of soundest judgment and ripest experience, and upon whom we must rely for the organization and control of the army "behind the lines."

All in all, there is an athletic situation and an athletic problem which must be decided during the Summer. What is it? What the decision is to be? What is the relation of sports to war? What intimate part are athletes playing in this greatest contest of all history? The answer to these and to similar questions is to form the subject matter of ensuing articles.

Object Is to Help.

In the preparation of this series I have discussed these matters and other questions directly bearing upon them with many leading educators, military men, and athletic authorities. Whatever views they hold—and they are widely different—are all based upon the one proposition: How sport may best serve the country. From the information thus gathered it is apparent that the subject deals directly with the physical preparedness of the nation, its vitality and man power, and the upbuilding and conservation of the same. Whatever the reason for one's interest in amateur sport, it is clear that the purpose of these men is to make it serve the nation not only for the period of hostilities but for all time to come.

There is some little selfishness, to be sure—selfishness due to financial considerations. A strange situation in amateur and intercollegiate sport, but nevertheless existing. Let me illustrate: In my own case there is a football coaching job this Fall which may have been father to the thought that intercollegiate athletics should continue. There are many such cases and all amateur sport faces a big deficit. There results from all this a tangle hard to untangle. Again let me give a personal illustration: On account of this same coaching job I have been accused of writing this series to promote intercollegiate sport during the war. While this is foreign to the purpose, because these articles are built up with material furnished by men, with and without irons in the fire, who are better fitted to deal with this subject, it nevertheless shows how spirited is the feeling upon this matter.

Student Views Differ.

In addition to discussing this subject with various men, I have visited many of the institutions of learning just previous to commencement in order to get the feeling of the students upon the subject. They differ vastly in their views. The material is also being added to by little trips to various military training camps, where one can best witness the direct results of our present athletic system in its relation to war. Here you come into contact with the intimate personal relations of man to man, of trained athlete to his equally patriotic comrade lacking this training, of each to the supreme test asked of them. Which is the better prepared? Which best upholds and upbuilds the morale of this army? These are, to my way of thinking, the most interesting and important factors dealing with the whole subject.

Athletics, strange as it may seem, owe their birth to war. It was the ancient Greeks who discovered that warlike exercises could be best promoted by competition. The Olympic Games were the result, and as long as these festivals remained amateur in spirit Greece ruled the world. Was it not 10,000 athletes, thus trained, who defated a barbarian horde on the plains of Marathon? Was it not Socrates who said, "No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training"? Greece held its sway as long as this athletic spirit lived. When professionalism gnawed its way into the vitals of the Olympiad the civilization of Greece tottered and fell as its spirit went out. A nation cannot sit on the grand stand and view its paid performers without decaying. When Greece had the stimulus of amateur competition every citizen went in for sport. Professional sport has no bearing on the subject of the fitness of a nation for the crisis. Too few men participate in its physical benefits, leaving all other questions aside. This series does not consider it.

Reflects Character.

Not only has sport been a factor in fitting a nation for war, but it both reflects and develops a nation's character. Professor George E. Johnson, Harvard University, said last Winter in his address before the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the subject, "A Defense of Intercollegiate Athletics":

"One need only compare the student life of colleges enjoying intercollegiate athletics with the earlier college life of the same institutions before the days of intercollegiate athletics, or with the student life of German universities, where intercollegiate athletics are unknown, to realize that our colleges have not so fearfully degenerated under intercollegiate athletics. * * * That great crowd which thronged to see the head-on collision of two locomotives, one may readily believe, was not the same crowd that attends an intercollegiate football game. It answers more nearly to the crowd that once thronged to see the gladiatorial contests in the Coliseum at Rome, where barbarism persisted in civilized society in the form of sports. This barbarism still persists in student dueling in Germany. * * * Just as the head-hunting of the Filipinos readily disappeared under the civilizing influence of modern athletics, so would bullfights in Mexico doubtless be quickly abandoned if modern athletics once obtained firm footing there."

Following Professor Johnson's line of thought—which was written before we declared war on Germany and is therefore free of resulting prejudice—one may safely say that the abolition of student dueling and the substitution of modern athletics in German universities following peace would seem a certain way of preventing future child murder.

Thus we must realize that athletics have not only a direct bearing upon the grim task before this nation but also upon the welfare of the nation at all times. Their spirit, their stimulus, and their training have made and unmade nations. Intercollegiate and amateur sports are the backbone of athletics in America. While it is unfortunate that we have viewed them, more or less, as something necessary to tolerate, it is now a proper time to consider them in the more serious aspect—to weigh them and to judge whether or not we have been on the right track.

The next article, which will be published a week from today, will deal with the reason why three great universities, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, abolished intercollegiate competition when war was declared. That which most impressed me was the unsought speech of a Princeton tackle sitting in the grill at Nassau Inn playing a ukulele. He's of the stuff heroes are made from.

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PRINCETON WINS AT CHESS.

Captures Series of Correspondence Matches with Ohio State.

With an adjudication of the game at the fourth board, which decided the issue, the 'Varsity chess team at Princeton University wound up a match yesterday with Ohio State University which had occupied them for the best part of the last term. The four games of the match were conducted by correspondence, and Princeton obtained the victory by 3 games to 1, comprising two victories and two draws.

E. G. Miles and W. B. Chamberlin were the winners, while J. R. Chamberlin and V. T. Manchee drew their games. Up to this match, Ohio State had had an excellent record in chess, having won the Ohio college tournament and defeated the University of Michigan by correspondence.

The summary:

PRINCETON. Boards.		OHIO STATE.	
1—J. R. Chamberlin..	½	R. W. Collins.....	½
2—E. G. Miles.....	1	H. A. Mitchell.....	0
3—V. T. Manchee..	½	B. S. Lawrence....	½
4—W. B. Chamberlin.	1	S. Landau	0
Total.....	3	Total.....	1

Princeton played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1 and 2, Queen's gambit declined; 3 and 4, French defense. The game at Board 4 was adjudicated. Referee—H. Helms.

D. Janowski and J. W. Showalter have agreed to play their return match at Lexington, Ky., early in September.

William D. Rismiller, by winning the supplementary three-cornered match with E. E. Cobb and H. Driscoll with a score of 3½ to ½ has captured the championship of the Newark Rice Chess Club.

On the afternoon of July 4, a rapid-transit tourney, with a silk American flag as chief prize, will be held at the rooms of the Staten Island Chess Club in Stapleton. It will be open to visitors, as well as members.

BARS CONCEDING OF PUTTS.

W. G. A. Rules Ball Must Be Holed Out in Amateur Tourney.

CHICAGO, June 30. — Conceding of putts in competition for the Western amateur golf championship here next month is forbidden in a rule promulgated by the Western Golf Association and just announced by Craft W. Higgins, Assistant Secretary. When the contestants who qualify in medal play begin match play for the title, the ball must be holed out on every hole, even though one player is willing to concede the hole to his opponent.

James R. Worthington of England has accepted an invitation to compete. He was a semi-finalist in the British amateur championship in 1912 and won the Irish title in 1910. The Western championship play will commence July 9 on the Midlothian Club links.

MISS GALLIGAN IS VICTOR IN SWIM

Captures Metropolitan 100-Yard Title at Midland Beach in Fast Time.

Miss Claire Galligan of the National Women's Life Saving League yesterday won the 100-yard metropolitan women's championship swimming title in the tank of the Pool and Surf Baths at Midland Beach, Staten Island, where the event was decided in connection with the opening of these new baths. Miss Galligan, one of the foremost female swimmers in this section of the country, negotiated the distance in the fast time of 1:09 2-5, and easily outswam her three competitors.

This is the first time that the local association of the Amateur Athletic Union has listed a championship swim for women at this distance, and if the event had been attended with all the regularities called for in the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union Miss Galligan would be credited with a record for her performance. As it was, the event was not started with a pistol shot as is customary in regularly sanctioned competitions and the mark will go unrecognized. The world's best mark for this distance is 1:08 3-5, and Miss Galligan's best previous time for the 100-yard swim was 1:09 4-5.

The victor had things her own way practically from the very start. Taking the lead in the first few strokes, Miss Galligan remained in the van, and at the first turn was enjoying an advantage of about five yards on Miss Charlotte D. Boyle, also of the National Women's Life-Saving League, who finished in second position. At the second turn Miss Galligan had increased her lead materially, and at the finish she was leading by about ten yards. Miss Boyle was challenged by Miss Ritta Greenfield in a battle for second honors, but the former came out victorious with about four feet to spare. Lucy A. Freeman was third, and Edna W. Cole finished fourth.

In the women's diving contest, a handicap competition, Miss Lydia Vogt, unattached, handicapped at 20 points, carried off the honors with a total of 82.9 points, while Miss Alma Wyckoff, People's Palace, handicapped at 14 points, finished second with 78 points. Miss Josephine Bartlett, the women's champion diver, was at scratch, and finished third with 77.4 points.

Miss Helen C. Wainwright, a diminutive 12-year-old natator, gave an exhibition of high diving from a twenty-foot board that was well received.

SEA BIRD FINISHES FIRST.

Leads Handicap Class Yachts In Gravesend Bay Y. C. Races.

Although there was a perfect racing breeze from the west that held steady and true throughout, only six yachts came to the starting line for the open regatta of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. Henry Jacobson, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, sent all the craft around a course made up of a beat from the starting line off the Atlantic Yacht Club to a mark off Sea Gate.

Then came a broad reach on the port tack to the Fort Hamilton mark, follow by a jibe and a close reach to Bensonhurst and another beat to the finish line off Sea Gate. The course was covered twice, and as the breeze had about the right strength the times were excellent for all the craft.

J. W. Christiansen's Sea Bird won on both actual and corrected time in the handicap class. On the first broad reach to Fort Hamilton the other craft of the division received bad knockdowns and allowed Sea Bird to get a big lead. The yacht was never caught. Mouse again won among the knockabouts. No prizes were offered for the regatta.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.
Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen.	4:40:15	1:35:15
Frances, S. Wickes.....	4:40:40	1:39:40
Catherine, J. Miles.....	4:49:30	1:44:30
Thor, H. Jacobson.....	4:57:45	1:52:45

Corrected time—Sea Bird, 1:17:09; Thor, 1:26:05; Frances, 1:32:03; Catherine, 1:44:30.

KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 miles.

Mouse, R. F. Supper.....	4:55:00	1:40:00
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons.....	4:58:05	1:43:05

MOTOR CRAFT START RACE.

Seven Power Boats Off on Run of 270 Miles to Albany.

The first long-distance motor boat race of the year in these waters was started yesterday afternoon from the clubhouse of the New York Motor Boat Club after the steward of the club had amply provisioned crews and boats for the run to Albany of 270 statute miles. Seven of the chug-chuggers started on the journey, which will be ended off the same clubhouse, at Riverside Drive and 147th Street, some time this afternoon.

The starters in the race and their owners are: Wahama, R. L. Woffinbin; Heleneentze, H. Benjamin, G. T. Latimer; Mabelle V., H. C. Vaughn; Luetta, W. E. Little; Kid II., C. H. Dugliss, Jr.; Helen B., H. Bagley, and Kitty II., C. A. Carleton.

DICKINSON DRIVES TO WIN.

Cranford Man Gleans Laurels in Newark Auto Race Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Joe Dickinson, the Cranford driver, led a big field across the tape in the twenty-five-mile race, the feature event of a big card of automobile contests at Olympic Park here this afternoon. Besides capturing the prize in the big race of the day, Dickinson bettered his own mark for the half mile in the time trials by clipping four-fifths of a second off his 35 4-5 seconds record made on the same track on Decoration Day last year.

Dickinson also won a special match race with George Theobold, pushed his machine to the fore in a special two-mile race, won the three-mile free-for-all race and caught the field at five miles in the special Australian pursuit race. The same driver was also a starter in the five-mile race, but had to retire early owing to tire trouble.

Arthur Hartnagle of New York won the five-mile affair after a neck and neck race down the home stretch with George Kirchuber. Nick Powell, another New York speed merchant, was third.

Roland Gifford skipped away from the field in the three-mile handicap race and crossed the tape a winner.

Dickinson lapped the second and third drivers four times in the twenty-five-mile race. He had a stiff fight of it in his match race with George Theobold. This was especially true in the first heat in which Theobold led until the home stretch. Here Dickinson's car appeared to take a new lease of life and just nipped the Theobold entry at the tape.

COUNT OTTO SALM BEATS ALLEN BEHR

Austrian Tennis Player Reaches Final Round in Bronxville Tournament.

Count Otto Salm of Austria won his way to the final round of the metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville yesterday, when he defeated Allan Behr in a three set match at 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. When playing at his best Salm is possessed of some excellent strokes, and he brought them all to bear in the last two sets of yesterday's match. The first set was hardly to his credit. He was puzzled by Behr's softer type of play, and his frequent lobbing, and when the score of the opening clash showed 3—0 in Behr's favor the Count lost interest and practically threw the last three games away by wild driving out of court.

Behr ran off a three-game advantage in the second set before Salm steadied, and for the moment it appeared as if he was to race away with the contest in spite of all the Austrian could do. When Salm came to the forecourt, Behr had a disconcerting trick of lifting the ball over his rival's head, and these deep lobs to the baseline were remarkably effective until Salm solved the difficulty by playing with more confidence overhead. Sharp rallies were always in evidence in the last two sets, and Salm finished off some brilliant points by mixing variety into his work. Occasionally he played a soft tap just over the net and again a cross courting stroke that outguessed Behr.

The latter displayed his wonderful court-covering ability, and it was with difficulty that Salm could get in passing strokes. Behr at times showed an ability to hit hard and true, but strangely he did not employ the hard strokes often, being more content to tap the ball back across the net.

In the semi-final round of doubles J. L. Robertson and A. D. Britton defeated J. Hardy and I. T. Houck at 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, and Fred C. Baggs and Ralph L. Baggs won by default from Count Salm and Ingo Hartman.

Brooklyn Eleven in Draw.

Although 65 runs ahead ard needing only three more wickets, the Brooklyn eleven had to be content with a draw gainst the Manhattan team in the Metropolitan Cricket League match at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The champions, first at bat, gathered 127. Miller of Manhattan, captured seven wickets for 50 runs. Manhattan scored 62 for seven wickets.

Columbia Oval Eleven Wins.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club defeated a short-handed team of the Kings County C. C. in the Metropolitan League at Prospect Park by 89 to 30 yesterday. H. W. Earl, with 14 and an average of four wickets for 10 runs, led for Kings County.

CURLEW, SAILED BY MISS WILLARD, WINS

Woman Skippers Guide Craft in Races of the Bayside Yacht Club.

Fair skippers were at the helm in the races in three classes of the Bayside Yacht Club fleet in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon. With a southwest breeze, which at times was inclined to be rather strong, the women sailors made good time over the course.

Miss Lucy Willard, sailing her father's Curlew of the Bird Class, handled the yacht in superb fashion and over the seven-mile course exhibited great ability. Miss Willard won handily from John Johns's Teaser, which was sailed by Miss Catherine Adikes. Miss Florence Teller, in her father's Woof, finished in the rear.

Mrs. W. L. Inslee won in the Star Class by the narrow margin of three seconds from Mrs. Archibald Nesbitt in Starlight. These boats have been keen rivals since the racing started. Close behind the two was Mrs. George Abbott in her husband's Aria. Miss Inslee in Herbert F. L. Funk's Southern Cross was 1 minute and 22 seconds behind the third boat.

Miss Clae Williams in Bewon won an easy victory in the Bee Class. She crossed the line nearly three minutes ahead of Miss Helen Glucker in the Maybe. Mrs. James Gillies in her husband's Vespa was third.

The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.
Start, 3:40. Course, 4½ Miles.

Yacht. Sailed by.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Bewon, Miss Clae Williams..	5:05:20	1:25:20
Maybe, Miss Helen Glucker..	5:06:43	1:26:43
Vespa, Mrs. James Gillies...	5:14:20	1:34:20

STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:45. Course, 4½ Miles.

Shadow, Mrs. W. L. Inslee..	4:50:20	1:05:20
Starlight, Mrs. A. Nesbitt..	4:50:58	1:05:58
Aria, Mrs. George Abbott..	4:51:51	1:06:51
Southern Cross, Miss Inslee..	4:52:12	1:07:12
Big Dipper, Miss Helen Johnson	4:19:54	1:14:54

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.
Start, 3:50. Course, 4½ Miles.

Curlew, Miss Lucy Willard...	4:54:54	1:04:54
Teaser, Miss Catherine Adikes.	4:56:47	1:06:47
Woof, Miss Florence Teller..	5:00:40	1:10:40

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 16, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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During this sale you may have your choice of the following permanent colors: Maroon, periscope blue, battleship gray, golden brown, khaki gray, submarine gray, Portland amber, cadet gray, thistle green, London smoke, Tuskan red, Studebaker blues.

These are the choice of the used cars that have been traded by our patrons during the last few weeks. None has been run over 5,000 miles.

A complete course in driving will be given without charge. Time payment considered.

SALESROOM OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10:30 P. M.

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HUPP USED CAR DEPARTMENT
1914-15-16-17 5 and 7 pass.
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Overhauled and Guaranteed
From $450 to $1,750

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1915 Series V National, 7 pass.
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1914 King Touring—Bargain
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Other high grade cars to select from that are not listed above. Act quickly and have first choice.

CHAS. E. REISS & CO., INC.,
1741 Broadway, at 56th Street
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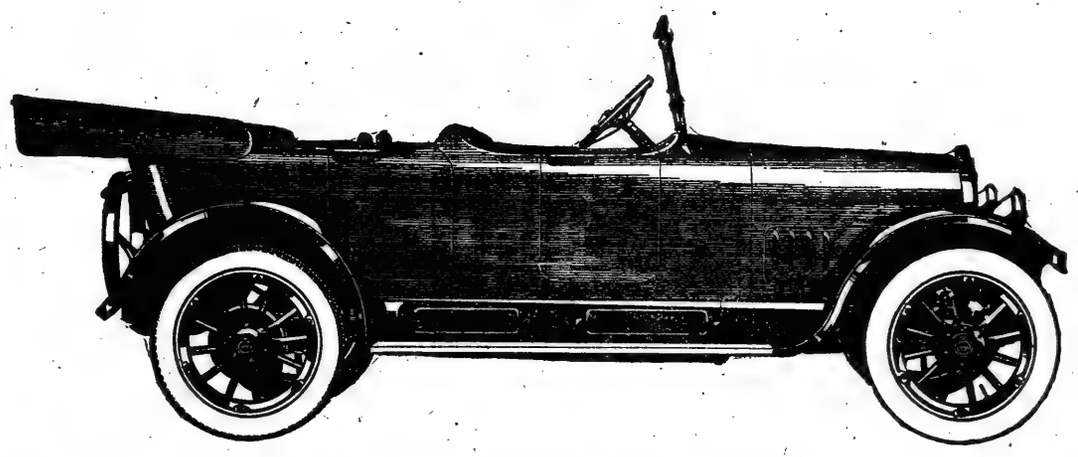
Seven Passenger
$1295
f. o. b. Toledo—Subject to change without notice

Willys SIX
TRADE MARK REG.
L Head Type of High Power



A New Wonderfully Balanced Six

Sturdy Light Weight—Abundant Power

This announces a brand new development in Sixes.

Here it is at last!

A popular priced *Light* Six with *weight and power in scientific balance.*

Think what that means.

Economy and durability in combination with six cylinder advantages at last—an accomplished fact.

Don't ask any more why you can't get a durable light weight six with real six cylinder peformance.

You can—it's this new Willys Six.

By scientific designing with the aid of our great experience in building Sixes, we have produced a *lighter car* without sacrificing sturdinesss.

Its forty-five horsepower motor, combined with its light weight, makes it a wonderful performer.

Quick as a flash on the getaway; speedy; surprisingly economical, yet with worlds of power and the sturdiness to support it.

Think what this means figured
—in greater gasoline economy
—in additional tire mileage
—in an easier car to handle.

Now let us demonstrate the wonderful performance of the New Willys Six—we want you to sense what this new balance between power and weight means in an economical, durable light Six.

We want you to know, too, what a wonder the New Willys Six is from the standpoint of easy riding and easy handling.

Also we want you to know what a beautiful car it is—long, sweeping graceful lines—one of the year's most advanced models—a perfect beauty.

And the price!—$1295 complete!

It's the Six you've longed for—come in and see it now—before we are loaded with orders for more Willys Sixes than we can get.

Motor 3½-inch x 5¼-inch
45 horsepower
4½ inch tires
120-inch wheelbase
7-passenger capacity
Finished in olive green

WILLYS OVERLAND, Inc.
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Telephone Columbus 9400.
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BRITISH FIGHT FOR LENS

How They Steadily Closed in on Lille's Most Important Outpost---Possibility of German Offensive in Region of Laon and Rheims.

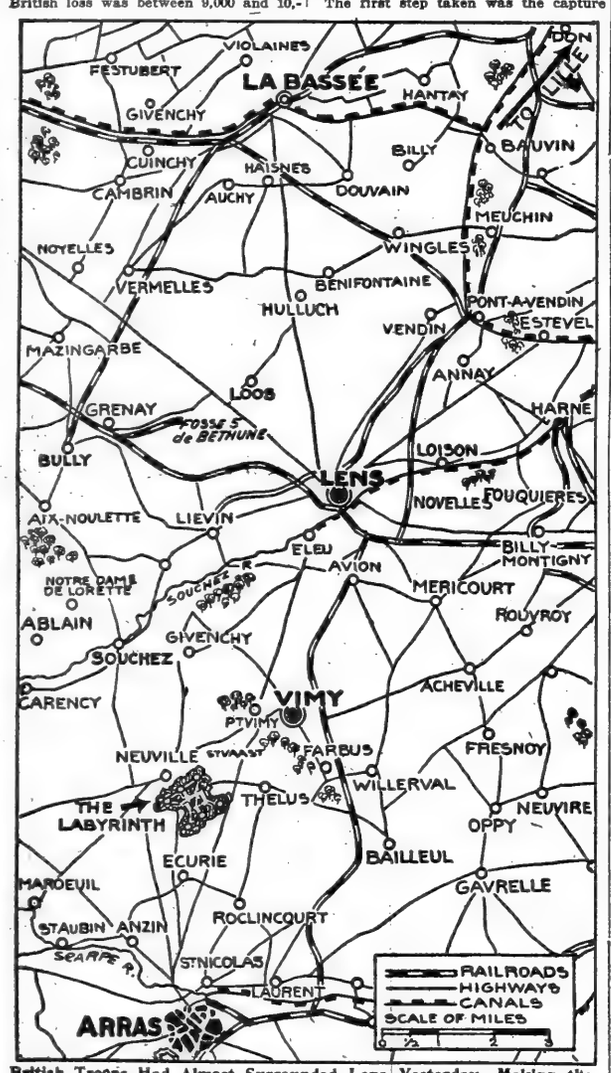
By a Military Expert.

(This Review Covers the War Operations Up to Friday Night.)

THE general British strategy of this year seems to be differing very materially from that of last year. The battle of the Somme, the great single effort on the western front, had as its basic idea a continuous action; in other words, an unceasing pounding on the same front. This proved effective, as evidenced by the German retreat to the present lines. But it was expensive. It cost heavily in men, which is not offset by the fact that it probably cost the Germans equally as much.

This year the process adopted seems to be one of a series of heavy blows at different points while maintaining such pressure at all points, by means of artillery fire, that it would be dangerous for the Germans to shift troops for reinforcing purposes, on the assumption that an attack was going to fall on any given point. In so far as last year's efforts tended to maintain consistent pressure on the lines at all times, the two offensives are similar. The greatest difference lies in the relative losses involved in the two methods.

As a recent illustration, we may take the battle for the Messines Ridge. In this battle, lasting only two days, the British loss was between 9,000 and 10,-



British Troops Had Almost Surrounded Lens Yesterday, Making the Fall of This German Stronghold Imminent. Eleu and Avion Were the Scenes of Desperate Fighting During the Past Few Days.

000 men. The unwounded German prisoners captured were about 7,000, only slightly less than the total number of British casualties.

An attack of this sort demands an overwhelming superiority in the mechanics of war—in shell, in guns of all calibres, in means of observation, that is, in airplanes. But it is not sufficient merely to have superiority. There must be the most exact timing, the closest co-operation of the artillery and the infantry with the airplanes. All these things marked the Messines battle. After capturing all of the objectives for which the attack was undertaken, the British settled down into their new positions and immediately began preparations for a new attack in another quarter. This time it was the old battleground of Arras.

The objective this time was Lens, for the possession of which many battles have been fought, and whose economic value to Germany is greater than any other point on the present lines. The development of this most recent offensive has been most interesting. The valley of the Scarpe runs directly through the battleground and is flanked on either side by important hills, which have rendered the Germans efficient service as observation posts. The Germans held on to these stubbornly in spite of the rain of shell which was poured into them from the British artillery. The Lille district is, from a purely military standpoint, aside from the value of Lens itself, necessary to the maintenance of the German lines in their present position. Upon the continued possession of Lille depends the hold on the Belgian coast.

For many reasons the Germans must hold all of the Belgian coast that it is possible to hold. Germany persists in claiming that the British offensive has definitely halted. The German people believe this; and these same people are clamoring for part of the Belgian coast as one of the terms of peace. Should it become necessary, then, to give up a part of this cherished possession, the eyes of many of the German non-combatants would be opened to the real state of affairs.

Aside from this, there is the vital question of Zeebrugge, the submarine base, and of Ostend, which is now a busy German manufacturing establishment and naval base. Both these points would be threatened by the capture of Lille. Lens, some distance to the south, is the sole remaining outpost to Lille, and, while its capture will not necessarily mean that the fall of Lille will follow, it will mean that a long step has been taken in this direction. Therefore, we have seen the Germans exerting every means to hold fast to the coal city.

The general process by which the British are taking the city is one with which we became familiar last year in the battle of the Somme. In the battle of Loos, fought in September, 1915, the British advanced their lines to Hill 70, directly north of Lens. This part of the line has remained stationary ever since. South of the city, however, there was a great loop terminating at Arras. It is this loop which the British are trying to close. Little by little it has been narrowing. With the northern part of the line stationary, the British have been steadily gnawing away at the southern part, drawing their lines closer and closer to the city, trying to make the strap and the buckle come together.

The first step taken was the capture of Hill 86, west of Coulotte Village. This is the highest point south of the Souchez River and north of the village of Vimy. From here, advancing a few yards at a time, with the trenches close together, the Canadians pushed their way down the eastern slopes and finally occupied the village of La Coulotte. This threw them squarely across the Lens-Arras road, and only about a mile from the city. Here the fighting south of the Souchez rested for several days, while, to the north of the river, the Canadians pressed the advantages gained in the south.

Moving out from Lievin, the western suburb of Lens, the advance was made southeast toward the village of Eleu. It was slow but unhalting, and the outskirts of this town were reached. This brought the British line on the north of the Souchez well in advance of that on the south, which had not penetrated beyond La Coulotte. At the same time it outflanked the German trenches on the south which were opposing the Canadian advance. These the Germans were forced to give up, and the lines south of the river were pushed forward to the outskirts of Avion. Once here, it was short work to enter the town itself, which, house by house, is falling into British hands. This throws the British east of the easternmost houses of Lens on the southern side of the city while, on the northern side, from their positions on Hill 70, they are just about opposite the centre of the city. Lens, therefore, is almost surrounded.

The country on both sides of the Souchez has been flooded, or at least the attempt has been made to flood it, and the houses of Lens have been turned into machine-gun posts. Everything that could be done to hold the city has been done. But the result is the creation of a narrow pocket, the mouth of which is less than two miles wide. Both sides of the German lines guarding Lens are, therefore, under fire from both front and rear, as well as from the flanks, and under fire at close artillery range. It is inevitable that the city should soon fall, even though the British may not be successful in forcing their way across the two miles yet lacking to make the circle complete. Every approach to Lens is naturally under heavy fire at all times, and supplies of all kinds are cut off. Evacuation is the only possible answer.

It is possible that various machine-gun posts have been established in the city, with instructions to hold out as long as possible, and then either to fall back or surrender. But should this be the case it will prove but a temporary expedient to slow the British up and will not change the ultimate outcome.

Suddenly switching to a new sector on Thursday, the British struck another blow south of Lens while the battle for the latter place was still in progress. This was but another example of a sudden attack in force with the element of surprise present. This time the blow fell against the village of Oppy, the British striking both west and south of the town. For weeks this section of the front has been quiet. Oppy is one of the important points in the so-called switch line branching from the line between Quéant and Drocourt. It has been the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the Spring offensive and has already cost the British thousands of casualties.

The Germans were evidently not expecting the attack, which swept into the front-line trenches over a front of a mile and a half. It is blows such as these, often with no apparent objective except, perhaps, points of local tactical importance, but which are delivered in force after destructive artillery fire, which not only exact their toll of casualties but which keep the entire German line taut and uncertain.

At the same time, from our standpoint, the general situation is not as bright as these isolated victories would make it appear. France is hard hit. Germany has been able to draw troops from Russia until the French superiority in artillery is not sufficiently great to offset the concentration of men which Germany has made against her. The British are facing a line which was prepared with months of effort on ground carefully selected for defensive purposes. British progress since this line was reached, except in the case of the Messines Ridge and at Lens, has been hardly noticeable.

The question of numbers enters into these individual attacks in a small way, it is true, and works out to the disadvantage of the Germans. But there must be something more than a process of attrition to win the war. Germany has irretrievably lost it in the sense that she cannot win it. This decision was reached at Verdun, and nothing can upset it. In fact, it is doubtful if we shall ever see Germany on the offensive again except as a defensive measure, as in a counterattack. But this does not mean that the Allies have won the war by any means. It is hardly probable that Germany can be starved, unless pressure on the neutrals should be sufficiently great to prevent them from sending to Germany some vital raw materials for which she depends on foreign countries. What these raw materials are no one can say. It may even be that an embargo on all products to Germany might make no special difference. We cannot say to what extent Germany is or is not self-supporting. But if she is so dependent, the neutrals are the only powers which can starve her.

The British blockade has been in force since March, 1915, and still Germany is no nearer starvation than she was a year ago. It is becoming more and more apparent that the only victory must be a military victory brought about by superiority in numbers, (whether through attrition or other means,) and superiority in shell and guns, and, finally, in aircraft. It is true that Germany is worse off as regards men, particularly as to what may be termed a strategic reserve, than are any of the other powers, even France. Germany has called to the colors—indeed, has actually at the front—practically all of her 1918 class. Her 1919 class has practically all been called to the training camps. France has not yet called the latter class, and the 1918 class, though in training, has not yet been sent to the front. This means that Germany is mortgaging her future heavily for present advantage. But whether the mortgage can be foreclosed before the submarine campaign fulfills German expectations is the question.

There can be no doubt that Germany is practically defeated on land, and that only time is necessary to conclude the matter. The German Chancellor himself admitted this when he stated that the submarine campaign was Germany's last card. But we must admit that it has proved an excellent card up to this time.

But to return to the fighting. The Germans, feeling the pressure of the British and, in part, of the French, have made strong efforts to cause a diversion by attacks in other quarters. Both along the Somme front at points on the Chemin des Dames and about Verdun, heavy attacks have been made. At Vauxaillon they succeeded in driving a small salient into the French line, but the French reacted quickly and snuffed it out almost immediately. At Verdun the attack was made on the west bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 804. The Germans simply cannot make up their minds to quit activities on the Verdun front. The French attack in December, by which all the vital positions on the east bank of the river in German hands were retaken, put a quietus on attacks on this side of the river, but several times the Germans have struck on the west bank without result. The attack last week met with the same result.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to diagnose the real purpose behind the German attacks. About ten days ago a series of heavy attacks, rising to the point of a major offensive, were delivered, but not followed up. In the very midst of them the French struck and were successful. It may be that the Germans, seeing no prospect of respite on the British front, are really planning a gigantic offensive against some point on the French front which they mean to maintain. This will give them some advantage in initiative, in selecting the battleground, and, possibly, force a division of British interest. As a forerunner of this, they would naturally follow the procedure which has marked their course for the past few weeks. In other words, these recent attacks may be interpreted as feelers for the purpose of testing the French lines in the hope that a weak point may be developed.

There is also another possibility. French exhaustion is exaggerated in this country, and, if we may judge by the comments of the German press, an erroneous idea about it also exists in Germany. It is true that France has been severely bled, but it is much more capable of resistance than two years ago. The French have not suffered as the Germans themselves have suffered. This is but natural, as the Germans have been engaged in large numbers in so many different fields where they have borne the brunt of the fighting. But if the Germans, who seem to have an unlimited ability for self-deception, really believe that the French are almost exhausted, they would naturally have reason to believe that there was a weak spot somewhere if it could only be found. These attacks on the French line have not, however, developed to the point where there is any reason to believe that, at present, there is any other motive behind them than one of a diversion of interest on the other fronts.

MUSIC FROM HOME

A Story of a Wonderful Phonograph and a Soldier Lad in France

SET like a jewel on a softly rolling hill "somewhere in France," is a beautiful old Chateau, which has been turned into an American Red Cross Hospital for convalescent soldiers. As in another world seem the noise and excitement of the awful conflict from this gentle, sun-kissed hill!

To the lad seated in the big chair on the restful, breeze-swept terrace, the past months spent in that other, far-away world seem but a blurred and fantastic dream. He folds the home letter which has absorbed him for some time, and closes his eyes rather wearily—for the ache of knitting bone and healing ligament is persistent today.

Suddenly he starts—and listens. Is it a dream-voice he hears singing the familiar "Little Grey Home In The West"? No, whilst he rested, the nurse has rolled a phonograph out on the terrace and this it is he hears—a voice is singing tenderly; a voice that reminds him of Hers! He presses tight in his palm the letter;

"When the golden sun sinks in the hills;
And the toil of a long day is o'er
Though the road may be long in the lilt of a song;
I forgot I was weary before;
Far ahead where the blue shadows fall,
I shall come to contentment and rest,
And the toils of the day, will be all charmed away,
In my little grey home of the West."

Like the touch of her cool hand on his brow, the soothing memory-laden melody wafts to his senses. As he drinks it in, pain and home-sickness grow less, and he is cheered—rested. The first verse ends—the boy leans forward; a new-found interest in his expressive face.

"I never heard a phonograph play like that before; so clear, and natural, I mean. What one is it?"

"The Aeolian-Vocalion. It is made in America," replies the nurse. "The tone is wonderful, isn't it?"

"It is the most natural of any I ever heard; It doesn't sound like a phonograph—a friend of mine at home sings that song and in the part—'And the toils of the day, will be all charmed away,' she softens her voice almost to a whisper and it just gets you."

"Well, the best part of this phonograph is that you can play it just as she sings it. See, you pull or press in this little device called the Graduola, and so vary the expression any way you wish."

Eagerly he takes the Graduola in his hand and the nurse starts the Vocalion again. The second verse begins and at the line "But with love brooding there", he gently draws out the Graduola, and true enough, the clear voice drifts away to a tender softness which falls on their ears like a caress—

"But with love brooding there,
Why no place can compare,
With my little grey home in the West."

"That is wonderful—to be able to play it as she sings it, it makes me feel as if I were singing with her—it almost brings her here!"

* * *

So the Vocalion does bring real musical personality right to your own hearth. If you simply listen it reproduces, with marvelous fidelity, the artistry of the musician who sang or played the record. If you play it with this astonishing Vocalion tone-control, the Graduola, you may give the music the interpretation of some friend, or your own musical fancy as you please.

This wonderful new phonograph which seems almost to have heart—life of its own, which certainly has a tonal purity all its own, will bring comfort and happiness into the life of you and yours as surely as it brought a glimpse of home to the soldier-lad.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is on sale in England and in France and is being played and enjoyed there today. While its price is no higher than other phonographs, its value, on account of unquestioned tonal perfection and this delightful expression control privilege, is incomparably higher.

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

We invite you to come to one of the three Aeolian Halls in Greater New York and learn to know the Aeolian Vocalion. Its richer, purer tone, its beautiful appearance and its unique and fascinating tone-control, the Graduola, will astonish and delight you.

Vocalion Prices are—Conventional models—$35 to $350
Beautiful Art and Period Styles to $2000
MODERATE TERMS

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Avenue

In MANHATTAN
29 West 42nd Street

In THE BRONX
367 East 149th Street

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Garage in West Fifty-second Street Traded for Country Home on Long Island.

LENOX HILL DWELLING SALE

Buying Active In Suburban Resorts —High Leasing Values In Thirty-fourth Street.

Colin M. Eadie of James N. Wells' Sons has resold the garage at 541 and 543 West Fifty-second Street, which he recently purchased from the Wilson estate. The buyer, Warren Leslie, gave in exchange the former Hildebrandt property at the southeast corner of North Long Beach and Randall Avenues, Freeport, L. I., a plot 150 by 150, with a stucco dwelling and garage. Mr. Eadie will occupy the house.

Lenox Hill Residence Sold.

John G. Law and others, as executors, have transferred to the Leyburk Company the four-story dwelling at 18 East Seventy-seventh Street, 270 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on plot 25 by 102.2. The transfer of title was made for $70,000 subject to a mortgage of $35,000.

Trinity Sells Clark Street Lot.

The vacant lot at 22 Clark Street, 25 by 90, in the old Greenwich section, has been sold by Trinity Church to the Aborn Steel Company. The lot is 150 feet south of Spring Street and was one of four lots at that point owned by Trinity.

Harlem Flat Sold.

The five-story flat at 8 West 115th Street, 25 by 100, near Fifth Avenue, has been sold by Butler & Baldwin for a client to the Sexton Realty Company.

Tenement Investments.

The four-story tenement at 2,916 Eighth Avenue, on plot 25.6 by 100, near 135th Street, has been sold by Jacob Loewenthal.

Big Lease in Thirty-fourth Street.

The lease just recorded to Worth, Inc., gowns, of space in the Monolith Building, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, shows that the firm will pay a rental of from $67,000 to $75,000 a year for twenty years, and the last-named sum annually for an additional twenty years. The lease takes in the west and east stores, first and mezzanine floors and basement, and all of the second, third, and fourth floors of the building.

Bronx Sales.

The plot 30 by 104.6 on the east side of Olinville Avenue, 94.11 feet north of Adee Avenue, has been purchased by Joseph von Rehder from Estelle McGarry. The latter took in part payment property valued at $1,500 at Huntington, L. I.

McLernon Brothers sold for the Hurley Construction Company to John H. Beckmann, builder and operator, 2,296 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a one-story building, with a frontage of 25 feet, extending through to Ryer Avenue. The building is occupied by the National Motor Car Company.

Brooklyn.

Green Brothers, in conjunction with the Ruland & Whiting Company, have sold for John J. Cavanaugh to Frederic C. Henjes, Jr., the dwelling at 292 East Seventeenth Street, on Beverly Square, opposite the home of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds. It was held at $16,000.

Henry Agar has sold 365 Franklin Avenue, a three-story brick house, for S. Schimpf to Anna Miano; also the two-family frame dwelling at 639 East Fortieth Street for a client of C. E. Francis.

John J. Hoeflinger and Theodore Flagg have sold the two-family houses at 311 Fifty-fourth and 335 Forty-second Streets for Martin E. Bloom, and the plot 60 by 90 on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 40 feet north of Sixty-first Street, for John Tully and Frank A. Jones.

Buys at Montclair.

F. W. Crawley & Brothers have sold at Montclair the vacant plot on the north side of Melrose Place, west of Eagle Rock Way, for Ernest C. Hinck to Jesse R. Taylor. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Melrose Place.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold at Montclair for Thomas A. Curtis to the Montclair Development Company the residence 60 Watchung Avenue, on plot 60 by 145. It was held at $8,500. The same brokers also sold for the Montclair Development Company 120 feet on Watchung and Prescott Avenues to Thomas A. Curtis, who will erect two houses.

New Jersey.

The dwelling at 55 Spring Avenue, Ridgewood, has been sold by Frederic Krugler to Mrs. Alma J. Hanson. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman were the brokers.

The Duross Company has sold the D. H. Holloway estate at Ramsey, consisting of a residence and five acres of land, to Etta Kracow.

Louis Schlesinger has sold at Ampere the dwelling on plot 35 by 100 at 460 North Eighteenth Street for the Northwestern Building and Loan Association to Mrs. Margaret B. Schwinn.

Westchester County.

Louis Sachs of New York City has purchased the home of George B. Tripp, on Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers. George Howe was the broker.

The Mount Kisco Estates, Joseph E. Merriam, President, have sold, in conjunction with George Doolan of White Plains, the Austin place at Lincolndale, Westchester County, to Mrs. Ostrom.

Joseph Lambden & Son have sold at Pelhamwood five lots to Mrs. Nellie L. Vought, two lots to Charles E. Rice, Jr., two lots to Louis D. Hudson, and two lots to William R. Vermilya.

Commercial Leases.

The five-story stable at 681 and 683 West Forty-sixth Street has been leased by Henry Brady for the Bernard Campbell estate to the Duffy Construction Company.

Private House Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased to Allan M. Maury for Mrs. Edmund Randolph the four-story dwelling at 146 East Thirty-fifth Street, and for Frank D. Shaw to Wager Swayne the three-story dwelling at 307 West Eighty-third Street.

Peps & Brother have leased for Frank Conry the three-story house at 139 Washington Place to Ole Munson.

The Houghton Company has renewed the lease of the four-story dwelling at 218 West Seventy-second Street for Helen M. Warner, Mabel H. Smith, and Ethel S. Hazen to Jeanette R. Dunn.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Cosmmodau estate the three-story dwelling at 235 West Thirty-sixth Street to D. Rust.

Country House Rentals.

M. A. Broderick has leased the house for Mrs. R. Halsey Jackson at 590 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, to Arthur E. Hinch.

The Robert E. Farley organisation has leased for Carl G. Allen his house in the Philipse Manor section of North Tarrytown to James McEvoy.

Burke Stone, Inc., has leased residences for Roger S. Sherman at East Bronxville to Mrs. Mary Alden Morgan Haupt, for H. O. Brown to Frank A. Bradley, for Arthur Stone of Lawrence to W. Norman Nesbitt, and for Miss M. E. Smith at Bronxville to John Schobbens.

RIVERVIEW MANOR AUCTION.

Nearly 400 Building Plots Near Hastings at Public Sale This Month.

An important sale of Westchester County suburban property overlooking the Hudson River will be held at Riverview Manor, near Hastings, on July 21, by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies. Of the development there, which has been highly improved at a cost of about $500,000 and the erection of nearly 200 dwellings, 394 building plots, being over 1,000 lots, remain, with four houses, and they will be sold at auction on the date mentioned in a tent on the property. The sale is for the benefit of the developers, the Hastings Howe Company.

All improvements have been installed, including water, gas, and electricity; the streets are macadamized and have curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. There is also high-pressure water service, and fire hydrants are installed. There is a trolley line within two blocks which connects with the Broadway subway and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

From practically all parts of the property there are views of the Hudson River and the Palisades. The villages of Hastings and Dobbs Ferry are near by. The rolling character of Riverview Manor made possible the development of villa sites of various sizes. The property has been restricted with a view of creating a high-class residential section.

NEW FERRY TO ROCKAWAY.

Will Run From Flatbush Avenue When Dredging Is Finished.

A ferry to Rockaway Beach will be started in the near future, according to William E. Harmon & Co., who are conducting a special sale of lots around Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N.

"We are informed by Nelson Killmer of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association that plans have been matured for the operation of a ferry from Flatbush Avenue to Rockaway Beach," said Mr. Harmon. The site of the slips for the two terminals has been arranged for and four boats have been engaged. The promoters will be ready to start the ferry as soon as the dredging operations now in progress in Mill Basin are completed. The ferry will shorten the trip from the heart of Brooklyn to Rockaway from thirty-two miles to about thirteen miles, and it will be very beneficial to real estate on lower Flatbush Avenue.

The dredging of Mill Basin will soon be completed to give an eighteen-foot channel through its entire extent. So far about $250,000 has been appropriated by the city and Federal Government for the Jamaica Bay improvement.

FIFTH AVENUE CONDITIONS.

Realty Outlook In Values and Renting Very Satisfactory.

Fifth Avenue conditions, says Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, in spite of the reaction of the last few years through which all parts of the city have passed, has managed to maintain a fairly even keel. There have been isolated cases where properties were purchased below value, he said, but, on the whole, they have held firmly.

"The pressure below Thirty-fourth Street has been the greatest," Mr. Cooke added, "but it is gratifying to note that there have been few foreclosures. Purchases that have occurred recently have shown a tendency to strengthen the section, the properties having been absorbed by stronger hands for investment or occupancy.

"Comparatively speaking, the amount of loft and office space available has been reduced over 50 per cent., and, considering all conditions, it is gratifying to note how splendidly Fifth Avenue has continued to maintain and strengthen itself during these months.

"If the present is an indication of the future, Fifth Avenue will be able to record one of the most successful years in its history."

Country House Rentals.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. W. E. Merrill her home, known as the McGregor Place, on Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to Ernest E. Levy; also for James MacBride his home at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, and for N. M. Woods his estate at Hommocks Acres, Mamaroneck, to H. L. Thompson.

The Clark, Lee, Tibbits Company has leased houses at White Plains for Paul F. Reineldt, Frederick E. Tompkins, Mrs. Esther Miller, and James Elgar.

The residence of Sidney As Lawton, on Boston Post Road, Rye, has been rented for Theodore B. De Vinne. Blakeman Quintard Meyer was the broker. He also leased to George V. Haggerty the residence of Mrs. James D. Foot at Rye.

F. J. Gauntlett has leased through Frederick C. Pearson the residence at Rye, formerly owned by Harry F. McGarvey.

Baker Crowell has leased to J. J. Ricks the Cushing Adams residence at Plandome, L. I.

To Sell Sturges Estate In Bronx.

A sale of Bronx property that is expected to attract the attention of prospective builders will be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on July 14, when he will offer at auction, on the premises, the Sturges estate, consisting of 199 lots. Some of the property is within 200 feet of the 174th Street station on Southern Boulevard. The lots have frontages on 173d and 174th Streets, Hoe, Vyse, Bryant, Longfellow, and Boone Avenues.

Builders had been active in that section, and the hopes of the Sturges family for the complete development were near realization when the prices of materials jumped so high that builders found it necessary to postpone further activity. Unable to await a revival in building, the heirs have decided to close it out at public auction.

Building Superintendents Organize.

The New York Building Superintendents' Association has just been organized. The object is to promote a fraternal spirit of co-operation and the attainment of greater efficiency and economy in the care, maintenance, and operation of buildings. The active membership list is confined to those engaged in superintending buildings in the City of New York. The Executive Committee consists of Harry Wolf, Joseph St. Harley, G. D. Andrews, J. Waddington, George Boge, and W. G. Chapman. The officers are F. W. Douglas, President; Robert MacGregor, Vice President; S. C. Wells, Secretary, and George Escobal, Treasurer.

Big Adirondack Sale.

A tract of nearly 6,000 acres in St. Lawrence County, New York, on the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Railroad, has been sold by Fish & Marvin. The tract includes Massaweple Lake, approximately three miles long with a shore front of nearly ten miles.

The property has long been famous for hunting and fishing. On the shore of Lake Massaweple and included in the sale is a hotel with accommodations for 200 guests. There are also sixteen cottages. It was owned by Boston interests and has been purchased by a syndicate known as the Massaweple Park, Inc. The property was held at $300,000.

Rebuild Brooklyn Church.

The edifice of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, in Pierpont Street, known as Baptist Temple, at the southwest corner of Flatbush Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, which was destroyed by fire last March, will be rebuilt from plans by Dodge & Morrison. The new church will cost about $75,000.

Realty Fund for Red Cross.

The Appraisal Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York announced yesterday that, as a result of the canvass of the ten teams of members, $3,713.85 has been collected for the American Red Cross War Fund.

FINAL HEARING ON PROPOSED NON-FIREPROOF GARAGE ORDINANCE NEXT TUESDAY

New Draft Permits Erection of Four-Story Non-Fireproof Garages Not Exceeding Fifty Feet in Height—Also Allows Alterations to Existing Buildings Under Same Conditions Prescribed for New Buildings

By A. L. Libman, Architect.

The vast number of automobiles now in use in the City of New York, both for pleasure and for commercial use, have created an abnormal demand for garages, and with the prevailing high prices in the steel and material market, as well as the extraordinary demand for labor, an acute situation has arisen.

This situation has been greatly augmented by the zoning resolution, which prohibits the erection of garages in residence or business districts except in certain cases on appeal to the Board of Appeals, and it became necessary that action be taken by the Board of Aldermen to relieve this situation.

Furthermore, the enactment of the Building Code provided that all garages, except in suburban districts or outside of the fire limits, be built fireproof in the event that they were in excess of 40 feet in height; and the Code of Ordinances provided that all garages should be made fireproof except that one-story garages might have nonfireproof roofs covered with fire-retarding material and two-story garages might have nonfireproof roofs covered in the same manner.

While a great number of garages have been built during the past twelve years in a strictly fireproof manner, it has been the custom in New York to a great extent to convert existing stables so as to make them suitable for the storage of automobiles.

About ten years ago the Building Department had charge of the construction of all types of buildings and the Bureau of Combustibles had sole jurisdiction as to the issuance of permits for garage occupancy, and permits were issued for many garages built under the prevailing regulations in which the floors, ceilings, partitions, stairs and windows were made nonfireproof, but the regulations then provided that the gasoline equipment was to be stored outside of the building, although oil tanks could be maintained inside the building.

At all times, gasoline storage tanks were required to be buried in concrete under special conditions. When the Fire Prevention Bureau was created it was decided not to issue any permits for garages until the floors, ceilings, partitions, and rear and side windows were made fireproof, and violations were served on the owners of the garages not complying with these and other conditions of a similar nature, and permits were refused for garage occupancy in such cases.

This inflicted a great hardship on owners and tenants of existing buildings, and the Fire Prevention Bureau had a great deal of difficulty in enforcing its regulations. Restraining injunctions were obtained against the bureau, and because of these injunctions the bureau permitted many garages to exist without permits.

After the enactment of the new Building Code, and until Nov. 28, 1916, permits were regularly delivered to garages, and the right of occupancy was not questioned where the precepts of the Fire Prevention Bureau were obeyed with respect to the use of fire-retarding materials and compliance with the violations heretofore served on these buildings. At that time the authority of the Fire Prevention Bureau was questioned, and it was determined that no permits would be granted unless all garages were made fireproof in every particular as provided for in the new Building Code.

Prior to the enactment of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill creating the Board of Standards and Appeals and the Board of Appeals, jurisdiction with respect to all construction was vested in the Bureau of Buildings, and several of the Superintendents of the Building Department refused to grant any permits for alterations or new buildings unless they were made fireproof. This was in line with the provisions of the Building Code but in contradiction to the Code of Ordinances, Chapter 10, relating to explosives and hazardous trades.

With a desire to relieve this situation and in view of the fact that a vast loss would be entailed on a considerable number of owners and tenants of garage property who had been obeying the various orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau and other constituted authorities, an effort was made by Mr. Moran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, to have the board pass an ordinance which would provide proper safeguards and still permit the use of this class of property for the purpose for which it had been altered or erected.

There were a great number of hearings on this proposition, and all of the civic bodies, including the joint committee representing the American Institute of Architects and the Building Trades Employers' Association, as well as all persons interested, were freely consulted, and as a result a public hearing was finally held by the Committee on Buildings on Friday, June 15, in the Aldermanic Chamber.

At the hearing the ordinance about to be presented to the Board of Aldermen was submitted and there was a great number of conflicting opinions voiced, especially in relation to the essential provisions of the ordinance relating to the erection of nonfireproof garages and to the final clause, "All existing garages shall comply with the requirements for buildings hereafter altered for use as garages, unless waived by the Fire Commissioner."

The ordinance also required that in two-story buildings, while nonfireproof construction might be permitted on the second floor, with fire retarding materials applied, the first tier of columns had to be fireproofed, and this would have involved the shoring of the second tier and a vast amount of other labor and expense. Chairman William P. Kenneally finally suggested that a special committee be appointed representing the various conflicting interests and that this committee should submit to the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen on Friday, June 22, an ordinance which, in its opinion, would meet the situation, and on that date there was submitted the final draft which, with minor corrections, will be acted on by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, July 3.

The final draft permits the erection of four-story nonfireproof garages not exceeding fifty feet in height, subject to fire retarding rules, to be subsequently adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals. Existing buildings may also be altered into garages under the same conditions prescribed for new buildings. Garages heretofore erected and complying with the rules of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and for which that bureau had issued permits, are legalized.

In all events, all other provisions of the Building Code must be adhered to, especially in relation to garages covering large areas.

The Board of Appeals recently served notice by publication in its bulletin that where unlawful garages were existing contrary to Section 150, Chapter 10, of the Code of Ordinances, that an appeal should be immediately taken to the board, so that the requirements of the building zone resolution would not endanger further occupation in a prescribed district. The board recommended that before making an appeal the Fire Commissioner should be consulted for adjustment of the various orders issued against the property, so that if compliance could be arranged with the Fire Commissioner, then there would be no necessity for an appeal.

This notice was served as a result of the action of the board in an appeal from the decision of the Fire Commissioner refusing a permit for a garage at 541 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, in a residence district, and the decision of the board in that case, was: "Resolved, further, that when satisfactory evidence is submitted to the Fire Commissioner that the building has been used as a garage previous to July 25, 1916, and that the failure to obtain the permit required by Section 150, Chapter 10, Code of Ordinances, is due to ignorance and not to indifference or negligence, a building shall, under and within the provisions of the building zone resolution, be deemed to have been used as a garage and its continuance shall be permitted accordingly."

In connection with the new garage ordinance to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen, it must be remembered that garages could only be erected in locations permitted by the building zone resolution or in locations approved by the Board of Appeals after a public hearing conducted under the requirements of the law.

A vast number of buildings heretofore used as stables may possibly be converted into garages in the event of the enactment of the ordinance and provided that they conform to Article 2, Section 6, Class 2, of the building zone resolution permitting the reconstruction or structural alteration of an existing building to an extent not greater than 50 per cent. of the value of the building, exclusive of foundations, it being held by the Board of Appeals that the terms stables and garages are interchangeable.

The ordinance now pending merits the support of the entire architectural, realty, and building interest, since it will enable garages to be erected at a fair figure and will also permit the conversion of existing vacant buildings.

At the present time, the cost of erection of a fireproof garage is prohibitive, and the delays incident to the present grave international situation preclude the possibility of early steel deliveries. Many owners who have heretofore hesitated to erect garages may be induced to assist in supplying the automobile interest and the owners of cars with proper buildings for storage, and the extreme prevailing shortage could be possibly made up.

It was conceded at all of the hearings that the fire hazard of this type of building was greatly exaggerated and that the percentage of losses was very slight. The average mechanics employed in these buildings is very slight; they are well acquainted with the dangerous elements of the business, and they have on hand various emergency fire extinguishing apparatus.

The rules to be adopted by the Board of Standards and Appeals will, no doubt, cover the question of fire-retarding material in such a manner that the fire hazard will be reduced to a minimum.

While it might have been better to have had the Board of Estimate and Apportionment first pass a resolution restricting nonfireproof garages in excess of two stories from being altered or erected in residence or business districts, this condition could be remedied at a later date in order that early relief may be had from the present involved rules and laws pertaining to garages.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

New York State Senators Promise Support of Hell Gate Bill.

George J. Ryan, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, is in receipt of letters from both the United States Senators from New York State, giving assurance of their support of the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $27,000,000, which passed the House of Representatives last week. The appropriation bill, which now goes to the Senate for action, authorized a 40-foot channel through the East River and Hell Gate, and carries an initial appropriation of $1,250,000 for this work at Hell Gate. A total outlay of $35,000,000 will be required for the improvement from the Battery to Long Island Sound.

Senator William M. Calder states in his letter to Mr. Ryan: "I have yours of recent date relative to the River and Harbor bill and the proposed improvement of Hell Gate Channel. You may be assured that any legislation enacted at this session of Congress will include this provision."

Senator J. M. Wadsworth states: "I can appreciate the value of deepening and widening Hell Gate Channel and will be glad to give this project support when it reaches the Senate."

The Commerce Committee of the Chamber, of which F. D. Thorne is Chairman, has urged this improvement for several years, and is anxious to have the work started as soon as possible.

The widening and deepening of the East River by the Federal Government, especially the improvement of the Hell Gate Channel, together with the improvement of the three State barge canal terminals in Queens Borough, will increase the commercial and industrial advantages of the Queens Borough section of New York City and make the territory adjoining Flushing Bay available for large shipbuilding developments.

Barge Canal Site Conveyed.

The site for one of the largest and one of the most important of the terminals for the new barge canal in the metropolitan district was conveyed last week by the City of New York to Attorney General Merten E. Lewis, for the People of the State of New York. The property involved comprises 275,300 square feet of upland and land under water, including Piers 5 and 6, at the foot of Coenties Slip, East River, and opposite Jeannette Park and the new Seamen's Church Institute. The transfer of title was made for $191,900.

HOMES IN CHELSEA.

Attractive Alteration of 22d Street House Into Small Suites.

One of the attractive alterations now under way in the old Chelsea district to provide small apartments is being done by the Rodena Realty Company to the old four-story house at 447 West Twenty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It is one of the residence blocks in Chelsea.

The high front floor of the house is being removed and an entrance constructed on the basement floor, which is on the street level. Hardwood floors are being laid and every modern convenience will be provided. There will be ten two-room apartments, with baths. The two front floors will have large studio lights. The house will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1. George McCabe is the architect.

The house at 461 West Twenty-first Street, opposite Chelsea Square, was similarly remodeled about six months ago. Rykes & Rykes at 356 West Twenty-second Street, the former home of Frederick S. Lamb, has been altered into studio apartments, which are well rented.

The Home-Finding Bureau of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, which keeps the list of apartment vacancies in Chelsea, reports that there is a large and growing demand for small suites in the section.

Community Building at Purchase.

Oliver Harriman, President of the Purchase Property Owners Association, has appointed Oscar Straus, Bryan L. Kennelly, Donn Barber, Stephen W. Collins and William Muldoon a committee to arrange with Mrs. Reid for the transfer of the new community building erected by her in memory of her husband at Purchase, N. Y. Provision has been made for a large hall for public purposes, quarters for the motorcycle policemen, trained nurse, school teachers who teach in the public school; also a place for the fire department apparatus, as well as cells for prisoners.

Tremont Landmark for Church.

The La Porte homestead, one of the landmarks of Tremont, will soon make way for a religious edifice. The property is at the northwest corner of Echo Place and Anthony Avenue and consists of a plot 100 by 95. The Sixth Church of Christ Scientist, has purchased the property for the purpose of erecting a place of worship.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 107, s e corner Willett St., 25x75; Bernard A. Ostendorf, to Ray Gronich, 470 Convent Av, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 29; attorney, A. Gronich, 200 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 90th St, 19.4x irreg; George W. Woodward to Samuel Goodman, 1,402 Lexington Av, mtg $30,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

IRVINGTON PL, 135, n s, 100 ft w of 18th St, 25x100.5; Abr. C. Weingarten to Wemten Realty Corp., 309 Broadway, mtg $88,000, June 28; attorneys, Krakauer & Peters, 309 Broadway.....$1

SPRING ST, 150, n s, 20x90; Rudolph Cherurg to Spring Holding Co., 299 Broadway, all liens, June 27.....$1

2D AV, 194 e s, 17.5 ft n of 12th St, 16.11x78; 2d Av, 0 e s, 16 ft n of 12th St, 17.7x78; Mollie, wife of Chas. Voit, to Helena Galenski, 28 West 120th St, et al., administrators, &c., of Bernard Galenski, all liens, June 30; attorney, David Galenski, 299 Broadway.....$1

8D AV, 1,382, w s, 76.8 ft s of 79th St, 25.6x100, foreclosure June 14; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee, to Mary B. Kane, 262 West 83d St, part in interest; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,825

5TH AV, 1,489, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91; Coosa Co. to Hampton-Suffolk Corp., 256 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 29; attorney, Ira Maier, 256 Broadway...$1

7TH AV, 844, w s, 209 ft n of 29th St, 19x84; Harriet S. Fischer to Remainder Realty Co., 690 6th Av, all liens, June 15; attorney, J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av..$100

7TH AV, 842, n w corner 29th St, 20.9x84; same to same, all liens, June 15; attorney same.....$100

9TH AV, 55 West, n s, 248.10 ft e of 8th Av, 22.3x92.8; Wm. E. Podesta to Lorenzo A. Cuneo, 21 West 8th St, half part, mtg $18,200; attorney, W. Ryerson, 96 Nassau St.....$1

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 84.11 to e s of land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. x104.8x57.1x100.5; The Thomas & Buckley Hod Elevator Co. to New York State and Terminal Co., 450 Lexington Av, mtg $24,000, all liens, June 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 22.6x100.6; Kreyven Realty Co. to Central Opera House Co., 205 East 67th St, mtg $117,500, all liens, June 27; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Ellenbogen, 230 Broadway.....$100

72D ST, n e corner of West End Av, 25x100; Spencer Aldrich to Mary L. Shanley, 10 Johnson Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $50,000, all liens, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

87TH ST, 140 West, n s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Alliance Realty Co. to Soonset Realty Co., 111 Broadway, mtg $20,000, June 30; attorneys, Babbage & S., 111 Broadway $100

90TH ST, 55 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Nathan E. Lueder to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J.; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$100

113TH ST, 71 East, n s, 203.5 ft w of Park Av, 25.1x100.11; Francis Frey to rector, &c., of Grace Church, 804 Broadway, mtg $17,500, June 26; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St.....$1

102D ST, 215 East, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Amy Zahn to Magdalen Orange, 862 East 165th St, Bronx, mtg $17,000, Aug. 2, 1916; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St.....$100

115TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Susan Rubenstein to Sadie Frank, 863 Hunt's Point Av, Bronx, b. and s., June 29; attorney, H. Sammet, 46 Cedar St.....$1

117TH ST, 520 East, s s, 223 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Emanual I. Silberstein, referee, to Gottlob C. Zeeb, 310 East 236th St, Bronx, foreclosure May 31, 1917, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

120TH ST, 78 West, s s, 123 ft e of Lenox Av, 22x100.11; Abraham Hilenberger, referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, foreclosure June 28; attorney, Henry W. Kennedy, 66 Broadway.....$9,000

122D ST, 435 East, n s, 200 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Elisabeth Landsberg to Betty Collamore, 116 East 83d St; attorneys, Lovers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Normar Real Estate Corp. to Isaac H. Clothier, at Wynnewood, Penn., quitclaim, June 15 .....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac H. Clothier to the Congregation Bnai Israel of Washington Heights, 353 West 148th St, Mag; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

150TH ST, n s, 331.9 ft w of 7th Av, 40.10x99.11; The M. & G. Realty Co. to Morris Meyers, 945 East 163d St, mtg $31,000, June 25; attorney, A. Greenberg, 61 Chambers St.....$100

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth Av, 25x100; Harry Whalan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, June 26; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

BATHGATE AV, 2,503, w s, 17.6x87.5; John Reilly et al, executors, to Patrick J. Clarke, 915 3d Av, mtg $2,400, June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,150

BATHGATE AV, 2,503, w s, 17.6x87.5; Maria Connelly to same, June 28; attorney, same.....$1

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 112.6 ft n of Wid St, 37.6x100; Nettie Benenson to Minnie M. Knobloch, 71 West 116th St, mtg $22,750, June 29; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie M. Knobloch to Francesco Barbieri, 2,338 Beaumont Av, mtg $22,750, June 29; attorney, same....$1

BRYANT AV, 813, w s, 25x95; Mary I. Cozzens, trustee, to Evangeline C. Cozzens, 567 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y., April 20; attorney, J. H. Seymour, 233 Broadway....$1

CLAY AV, w s, 75 ft n of 169th St, 18.10x88.1x18.10x88.5; Theo. Schaefer to Fritz P. Roth, 174 Fort Washington Av; mtg $5,000, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FAILE ST, 617, w s, 25x100; H. & D. Co., Inc., to A. Z. Realty Co., Inc., 617 Faile St, mtg $4,500, May 7; attorney, D. S. Wolfson, 44 East 23d St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; A. Z. Realty Co., Inc., to Morris Petrox and another, 1,522 Webster Av., mtg $4,500, June 28; attorney, same.....$1

FOREST AV, e s, as on Map Eltona, 100.10 n s of Home St, 19.2x127.2; also Forest Av, e s, as on Map Eltona, 100.10 ft s of Home St, strip runs s 19.2x w — to e s Forest Av, as legally opened, x n 19.2x e —; Anna Worm to Henry Eckerz, 475 East 143d St; mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, Mary Frazee, 475 East 143d St.....$1

MORRIS PARK AV, n w corner of White Plains Road, 70x20; also Lot 6, Block 8; also Lots 13 to 15, Block 9; also Lots 1 to 4, Block 12, map Whitehall Realty Co.; George M. Schmitt to Maria J. Schmitt, his wife, 874 Park Av, mtg $8,000, June 29; attorney, C. H. Baecklen, 52 Wall St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,826, e s, 83.4x100; also Southern Boulevard, 1,822, e s, 83.4x100; Chas. J. McCartney to Helen McCartney, 414 West 121st St; mtg $48,000, June 28; attorney, Helen McCartney, 414 West 121st St.....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Home St, 25x135; also Tinton Av, e s, 40 ft on line between Lots 87 and 89, runs s 138 x n 20, part of Lot 87, map of Eltona; Schofer & Brodsky, Inc., to Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av, Dec. 15, 1916; attorney, Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av.....$1

VAN BUREN ST, 1,618, e s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 41.8x100; Francesco Barbieri to Minnie M. Knobloch, 71 West 116th St, June 29; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway $1

182D ST, 611 East, n e corner Adams Place, runs n 165.10x e 100x s 66.8x w 20x s 125.11 to street x w 84.4; Smuel Ehrich to Adams Place Holding Co., Inc., 216 Lenox Av; June 29; attorneys, Silverberg & S., 256 Broadway $100

183D ST, 386 East, s s, 25x100; William Bondy, referee, to Frederick T. Hoffman, 261 East Kingsbridge Road, June 29; attorney, E. Hall, 62 William St.....$5,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

42D ST, 157-159 EAST, leasehold, Feb. 18, 1916; Charles McDermott to Jacob Ruppert, 1,633 3d Av, due June 1, 1926; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$9,917

LEXINGTON AV., n e corner of 90th St, 100.4x20, June 29; Samuel Goodman to George W. Woodward, 930 West End Av, gs and mtg same, prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

90TH ST, 55 WEST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8, June 29; Charles E. Haskell to the American Trust Society, 101 Park Av, due July 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

72D ST., n e corner of West End Av, 25x100, June 1; Mary L. Shanley to Spencer Aldrich, at Bay Shore, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

WEST END AV, cor (see Broadway,) w s, 75.11 ft of 106th St, 75x100, June 29; Schuyler Square Realty Co., to William F. Armstrong, 118 West 57th St., installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $390,000; attorneys, Armstrong & Kidd, 40 Wall St.....$40,000

MONROE ST, 19, n s, 276.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100, June 29; Ernest Tillman to Olga E. Schlan, 116 East 123d St, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Berger & B., 233 Broadway.....$1,000

33D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 98.9x100x irregular, June 29; Robert E. Smith to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$25,000

43D ST, w s, 26.8 ft s of 79th St, 25.6x100, June 29; Mary B. Kane to Emma J. Cook, 219 West 81st St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11, June 29; Congregation Bnai Israel of Washington Heights to Isaac H. Clothier, Wynnewood, Penn., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

3D AV, s e corner of 54th St, 25.6x110, June 30; Alchemist Realty Corporation to Hugh E. O'Reilly, at Garden City, L. I., 10 months, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Johnston & M., 256 Broadway $5,000

6TH AV, e s, 508 ft s of 38th St, 20.6x75, June 21; Mathilde Baer to William Cohn, 2 East 59th St, due June 25, 1918, 6 p. c. prior mtg $75,000; attorney, Nathan H. L. Cosel, 49 Broadway.....$3,500

5TH AV, 1,487, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91, June 29; Hampton-Suffolk Corporation to Coosa Co., 154 Nassau St, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Gilbert & Elliott, 154 Nassau St.....$2,000

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, n e corner 182d St, 611 ft e, 49.2x80x75.11x84.4; Samuel Ehrlich to Walter R. Comfort, 780 West End Av, prior mtgs $46,500, June 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av....$1,000

ADAMS PLACE, 2,224, e s, 83.4x100; same to same, prior mtgs $22,500, June 29, due as per bond; same attorneys.....$1,000

ADAMS PLACE, 2,224, e s, 83.4x100; same to same, prior mtgs $20,500, June 29, due as per bond; same attorneys.....$2,000

TINTON AV, 1,125, w s, 40x127.8; J. I. S. Realty Co., Inc., Prompt Realty Co. Inc., 435 East 138th St, June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Prompt Realty Co., 435 East 138th St.....$2,206

PARKSIDE AV, e s, being Lots 70 and 71, map of

THINK!
USE COMMON SENSE!
EXAMINE THE
199
Fully Developed City Lots
RIGHT AT 174TH STREET SUBWAY STATION
AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
Within five blocks and overlooking the **Bronx International Exposition Grounds,** which opens early in 1918.
Must Be Sold for Whatever They May Bring
Executor's Sale
Saturday, July 14, 1917
At 2 P. M., on Premises, in Large Tent, Rain or Shine.
to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, dec'd.
TERMS LIBERAL. 10% FOR ALL CASH.
5 CENT SUBWAY FARE FROM CITY HALL WITHOUT CHANGE.
Send for bookmap TO-DAY to
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
156 BROADWAY. AUCTIONEER. **Tel. Cortlandt—1547.**

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
Thursday, July 19th,
AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
Bronx Manufacturing Sites
TWO PARCELS located on Westchester Creek, Latting Street, Vreeland and Balcom Aves. Sizes 300x250 irreg. and 250x100x irreg.
ONE PARCEL located on Edwards Ave., 75x100.
ALSO
6 Bronx Building Sites
Located on Havemeyer Ave. and Haviland St. Four plots 100x103 and two plots 75x103.
HARVEY DeBAUN, Esq., Atty., Haverstraw, N. Y.
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Telephone 744 Cortlandt. Joseph P. Day *Auctioneer* **Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.**

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET

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WANTED
We are authorized by a client to find in Westchester County, not over 35 miles from New York City, within five miles of a railroad station, a tract of 300 acres of high land. The property may be improved or unimproved.
Our client will pay a fair price for suitable tract.
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Estates—Investors—Operators
Owning free and clear or lightly mortgaged income property, can secure in exchange a valuable parcel fronting on both sides of WHITE PLAINS AVENUE, ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF PELHAM PARKWAY SUBWAY STATION. Visit the property and see its wonderful possibilities.
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APARTMENT HOUSE, RECENTLY COMPLETED
TEN (10) YEAR MORTGAGE.
Will trade for
Property suitable for improvement.
A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
GEORGE NEIMAN,
487 FIFTH AVENUE,
at 39th St.

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of lots, country places, or any properties that do not pay: We can exchange your holdings for well-located, income-producing business buildings, apartment houses, or taxpayers; some leased to one tenant at net rental.
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OWNERS
Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange?
We have several good clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange; we are also in close touch with some big cinches that a little cash can procure; get in touch with us right away. We mean business.
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in exchange for
10 ACRES NEAR SUMMIT, N. J.,
4 LOTS IN EDGEMERE.
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PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK
Four-story American Basement Dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights and gas; parquet floors, tapestry decorations. A high-grade house. Will lease or sell.
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Size 22x103.3; Key to 6th Ave. Properties.
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Let us furnish free of charge estimates on your electrical work and save you money.
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563 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Apply to your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

The Company Will Buy Them Back
IN 5 YEARS
At Their FULL Purchase Price If You Want to Sell Back
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MANHATTAN BEACH
"Easy to Reach." "Swept by Ocean Breezes"
We are so sure that lots at Manhattan Beach at $850 are a ***wonderful bargain*** that we offer you this
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At the end of 5 years, if you want it, you can get the ***full purchase price*** (without interest) from the company—simply by asking for it. This guarantee goes with every lot ***sold and paid for*** in July.

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Manhattan Beach is right across Sheepshead Bay. It is the finest ***Ocean Front*** Development in New York City with B. R. T., "L" and trolley service—40 minutes from Manhattan. ***Wonderful bathing beach,*** Ocean Promenade, Boulevard. All improvements in and paid for—***no assessments***—122 Homes already built worth over $1,000,000.
Write for booklet and details, or, better yet,
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Take the Brighton Beach Line of the B. R. T. from Brooklyn Bridge, get off at Sheepshead Bay, take Marine Railway and walk down the wonderful esplanade.
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in restricted section; all improvements paid; frame house, good condition; 10 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors; plot, 40x100; near Brighton L station; price right. Call and inspect. OWNER, 471 Westminster Road, B'klyn.

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AT ELMHURST
Ye Old Colonial Cottage
WITH DRIVEWAY FOR AUTO.
New house, 8 rooms and tiled bath, electricity and gas; steam heat; oak floors; interior finished in white and mahogany; Trellis porch; sewers; all city improvements; near subway and railroad station. Price $7,200; cash $2,200. Call Sunday and all week. George C. Johnston, Builder, 75 Kingsland Avenue, near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

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HAMILTON-ON-THE-BAY
21 minutes on L. I. R. R. at Howard Beach Station; our office at end of platform. Every lot fronts on deep water.
BUNGALOWS $1,350 TO $1,700.
Easy terms; immediate possession.
Lots $875 to $500, with $5 or more monthly. 65 bungalows erected, mostly sold and occupied. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. A free and pleasant style of life for many months in the year. Send for literature.
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MOVE RIGHT IN
and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

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Near Long Island Sound; modern house consisting of five master bedrooms, bath, porches, living and dining room; butler's pantry, kitchen; foyer hall; hollow tile construction, Spanish tile roof; beautiful view of the water; sewer, gas, electricity; 30 minutes to centre of city; bona fide reason for selling. Price and terms on request. TAYLOR, Box 277 Times Downtown.

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Beautiful home of 12 rooms and 3 baths; located on plot of 6,000 square feet; privilege of private bathing beach; dock, anchorage, etc.; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 27 minutes to 33rd St. & 7th Av.; price and terms reasonable to quick buyer. BOULEVARD, Box 283 Times Downtown.

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ELTINGVILLE SHORE
By the Sea—Beach Rights to All Property Owners
Easy Commuting Distance. Cool in Summer, Mild in Winter.
This attractive Seaside neighborhood appeals strongly to people desiring either a summer or all year home. We sell Lots, Plots and Houses with City Improvements, on easy terms or build to suit you.
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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
RYE HOMES, directly opposite entrance to Apawamis Club on Highland Road,
RYE,
Westchester County, N. Y.
Homes & Home Building Plots.
New Houses, $8,500 and up.
Easy terms.
Full particulars upon request.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Agent
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Full commission to brokers.

A QUALITY HOME
for a family who desires a seven-room house, with two baths and several porches; a home well furnished, equipped and appointed in every respect, on a large plot; near depot, community club, beach, and tennis courts; a home located in a colony of refinement, yet without exacting social standards; Dutch Colonial type of architecture, low, well balanced and substantial in appearance; 48 minutes along the Hudson River from 42d St. D 408 Times Annex.

ALONG THE SOUND
30 minutes from New York, **beautiful** estate of four acres, costing $100,000; modern English house, six bedrooms, three baths, billiard room, &c.; two minutes' walk to private bathing beach; account of war will sacrifice for less than $60,000. Here is your chance, Mr. Bargain Hunter. Send for photographs.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
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Mount Vernon for Your Children.
You may be too old yourself to take pleasure in flowers, in climbing trees, in sliding down cellar doors, in picking peaches from your own tree, and caring for your own garden. But why not let the children have these advantages. With $2,500 cash, or on easier terms, you may secure them, together with a 9-room house, equipped with electricity, parquet floors, and garage; mortgage $5,500 at 5½ per cent.
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2 City Lots, $2 Weekly
(5% discount for cash.)
(NEAR STATION.)
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PRICES $200, $250, $300, $500 EACH.
Do not fail to see our large illustrated booklet showing pictures and designs of over 200 most artistic houses and bungalows. Address for particulars, A. C. TODD REALTY CO., 92 Spring St., corner Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT
Bargain, 8 room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added, only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiter, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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Niehaus' Farms.
For Sale—Acre Plots and Acreage in beautiful Quaker Ridge section; high altitude; wooded hills; fine views; three minutes' walk Wykagyl Club and Station; accessible to trolley. Special inducements to first purchasers. Apply to Owner on premises, or
Mrs. EDMUND W. BODINE
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.
Three and one-half acres on Esplanade and Pelhamdale Av. Improved with dwelling containing 24 rooms and five baths, rooms not including dining room, pantries, storerooms and closets. New plumbing and heating system. Four standpipes and hose for fire protection. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Other improvements, including bungalow, garage and tennis court. Trolley service at property to Pelham Manor station (five minutes' walk); 45 minutes' motor ride from 42d St. **THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.** Full details from
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Greenacres—Scarsdale Bargain
We are authorized by the owner to offer his Colonial home, containing 9 rooms and 3 baths, all improvements, large living room and open fireplaces; plot 75x150; for $19,000, with small initial cash payment. The place could not be duplicated for less than $12,500. No property in locality of this house can be purchased within several thousand dollars of this price.
SCARSDALE ESTATES
Country Life Exposition. Grand Central Terminal. Phone 7720 Murray Hill.

Pelham Manor on Sound.
FOR RENT—Beautiful Apartments, individual porches; extensive grounds, tennis courts, dining room, garage, 1 to 7 rooms, 1 to 4 baths; $420 to $1,500.
FOR SALE—Colonial House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; stone garage; large plot; restricted neighborhood; easy terms.
A. W. COLE, Owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Pelham—1991. N. Y., Chelsea—720.

NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE
$500 cash, $4,100 on mortgage; 40 minutes from 42d St.; $50 ft. elevation; improved street; in attractive community; a real, homelike, modern, substantial little place for a small family of refined tastes and ideas. Box D 407 Times Annex.

"ALONG THE SOUND"
Chas. Field Griffen and Co.
Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

AN IDEAL HOME
At Colonial Heights, Yonkers.
Westchester's Most Attractive Suburb.
New fireproof tapestry brick and stucco dwelling, corner plot, attached garage, sleeping and dining porches and every modern city convenience; situated on crest of hill, with unobstructed view over surrounding country. Price $17,000, terms to suit.
Topping Construction Company,
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AT $3,750
And Really Worth Much More
A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT
51x250.
Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. H. B., 88 Times.

3 BEAUTIFUL ESTATES
now offered for less than cost, located at Scarsdale and Quaker Ridge, are described and illustrated in leaflet just received from the press; others, described but not illustrated, up the Hudson and along the Sound; copy mailed on request.
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Colonial Home, a Real Beauty, FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER.
12 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, six porches; fine location; plenty of shade; garage, garden; mahogany furniture throughout. Price reduced from $400 to $225 per month. Possession at once. See my agent.
J. D. McCANN,
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A BARGAIN!!!
No. 63 Sunnyside Drive, South Yonkers, on Hudson; five minutes' walk from depot, 30 minutes from Grand Central; roomy house, fine wood finish; garage fine lawn, trees, garden; possession; furnished or unfurnished; easy terms. I. ARTHUR FISCHER, 690 6th Av., Manhattan. Might exchange.

Owner MUST Sacrifice
AT NEW ROCHELLE.
Modern 8 room Country Home; all improvements. For quick sale $6,000. Attractive places, shore and inland, for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished. **LESLIE P HARRIS,** Tel. 1198-9 North Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

ESTATE TO BE SETTLED
Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, poultry houses, 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits and shrubs; Grand Central 40 minutes.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"
15 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station
On the highest point in the Gardens stands House No. 669. A particularly attractive porch paved with red tile, and with windows on three sides, has a beautiful view over Forest Park. The construction is of mottled art brick well set off by a light trim. There are 7 rooms and 2 baths (the maid's room being on the main floor), and the plot is 50x100 feet. The Gardens is a restricted community; ample park and playground facilities, sidewalk lawns, clean, well kept streets, and especial attention paid to landscape architecture make it a most desirable place in which to live.
This is one of the thirty-five houses the Company is completing for early delivery. Prices from $10,500 to $25,000. Terms of payment can be arranged for those wishing to make a small initial cash investment.
For information apply to Department T,
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 34th St., New York.
FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Larchmont Gardens
Beautiful New Houses Ready for Occupancy
Bungalows and Cottages.
Easy Terms of Payment
Attractive layout in boulevards and winding roads, Larchmont Gardens commands splendid views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. It is one of the most desirable all year round suburbs, healthful, high, accessible.
Houses from $5,000 Upward
Building Sites from $600 Up
VISIT THERE TO-DAY
Fine, complete service. Bus meets all trains.
Send for illustrated booklet, "Own Your Own Home."
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Office and property open every day.

Westchester County Property
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Pelham, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Manaroneck, Rye, Greenwich, Belle Haven, Stamford, Noroton, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarborough, Bronxville, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, Chappaqua, Mt. Kisco, Bedford, Briarcliff Manor
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

MAGNIFICENT Mt. Kisco Estate
of the late J. Borden Harriman.
200 Acres with Dwelling containing nine master's rooms and eight baths; ten servants' rooms, two baths; suitable outbuildings. Will be sold at great sacrifice. Might rent.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FINE 50 ACRE FARM, GREAT BARGAIN, $20,000.
In Mount Kisco Section,
1 Hour from Grand Central Station.
Adjoining and overlooking magnificent estates. Wonderful views in all directions. Attractive old farmhouse. Fine fields, excellent soil, large orchard, never failing brook. Inquire
George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

LARCHMONT on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony
Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R. with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

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SIX ACRE ESTATE
Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths, two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.
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Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

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For Sale or Rent, Furnished or Unfurnished, the HUGH A. BAYNE House, 15 rooms, 4 baths. About half acre, high land, within 4 minutes' walk of Hotel Gramatan and Bronxville Station.
For further particulars apply H-43.
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60 miles from New York. 211 acres on Albany Post Road, one mile from village. Nice old-fashioned house of 11 rooms, also a tenant house. Barn, hen house, wagon house, ice house, etc. Excellent neighborhood. Price $16,000. For further particulars address F. D. Turner, Jr., 3750 Grand Central Terminal. M. H. 7720.

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LARCHMONT.
Large building plots in high-class, restricted neighborhood; near station; exceptionally large plots. Prices and terms very reasonable.
HOWELL C. PERRIN, Agent,
7 East 42d St. Phone 2422 Murray Hill.
Or on premises, phone 290 Larchmont.

A NEW HOUSE OF DISTINCTION
AT SCARSDALE.
Ten large rooms, 3 baths, absolutely up-to-date; delightfully situated on generous, shaded plot in best section, five minutes station; price well under cost to build today. Owner, Box 491 Scarsdale.

FOR PERSONAL REASONS
will sacrifice. Colonial stucco and shingle, 6 rooms, three bath; large plot. Rolling wooded country, beautiful lawns, trees, shrubbery. Delightful section Westchester, 35 minutes Grand Central, near station. $13,000, favorable terms. Personal Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

AT Pelham Manor
15 MILES FROM New York
A VERY CHOICE COUNTRY PLACE
FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURE
or would consider renting to the right party.
Beautifully landscaped; **About 2 Acres** choice shrubbery; fine shade trees, garden, &c.
House Large, modern in every detail; 15 rooms, 3 baths, and extra toilets; steam heat, gas, electricity, fireplaces; beautiful conservatory attached to dining room; large verandas, porte cochere, &c.
Garage for 4 cars, fully equipped and with living apartment for chauffeur.
NO EXPENSE SPARED IN MAKING THIS AN IDEAL HOME
Built for Owner's own use.
INSPECTION INVITED.
JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING,
11 & 13 North Av. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON
Half hour from Grand Central Station, in finest section of Westchester County, two new stucco houses. One, 7 rooms 1 bath. One, 10 rooms 3 baths and garage. Sleeping porches, open fireplaces, parquet floors and every known improvement.
J. Farley, 569 5th Ave.
Phone 2698 Vanderbilt.

FOR SALE at the VERY LOW PRICE OF $7,000.00
on very easy terms. Attractive small cottage at
BRIARCLIFF.
8 rooms, bath, modern improvements, quarter acre, vegetable garden, fruit trees; garage; desirable neighborhood.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av.

GREENACRES — SCARSDALE
New House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 20 miles out, offered for less than cost. Rent to apply on purchase price. Photographs on request.
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Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
GREENPORT, L. I.
OPPOSITE SHELTER ISLAND.
TEN ACRES, Waterfront 400 feet, private bathing beach, private pier for landing, private boat house and marine railway; mile from town and station.
Planted garden, woodland, open fields; exceptional shrubbery and trees; hedge 1,000 feet long.
Modern dwelling, completely furnished, 11 rooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage, garage, poultry and tool houses, tools and equipment.
Two 21 ft. dory type sail boats; one 30 ft. hunting cabin launch (outside cruising); engine one year old; one 16 ft. sailing canoe; two rowboats.
Price $25,000; worth $50,000
Photos and full particulars.
JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING,
11-13 North Av. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island City
2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.
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6,000 SQUARE FEET,
in the most progressive and accessible new development, just over N. Y. City's line on Long Island. High elevation, southerly exposure, overlooking park, and 100-acre Country Club; rear faces Strafford Park, around which a number of charming country homes are now completed. For a real country home site, in a country community with splendid environments, only 32 minutes from Penn. R. R. or Flatbush Avenue Stations, four minutes' walk from the depot; stores, schools and churches; an ideal purchase to any one interested in obtaining a suburban home at a special bargain and on easy terms. Will help finance building.
NASSAU HAVEN,
Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Term'l, Murray Hill 7720. New York City.

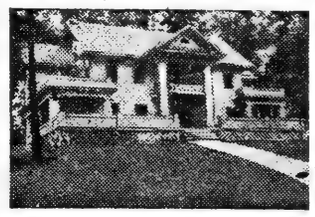
IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350
OLD HOMESTEAD, BARN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, WITH 3 ACRES OF FARM LAND, $1950.
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
B. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
Hempstead, N. Y.—House nearly new, 8 rooms and bath, cellar and attic; hardwood floors throughout; hot-water heat, gas, and electricity; sewer connected; ground 100x245 ft., well planted; flowers, fruit, shade trees, and excellent garden; good neighborhood; seven-eighths of mile from railroad station, one-quarter mile from trolley; price, $10,000; terms to suit purchaser. Address X 338 Times Annex.

DOUGLAS MANOR
The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Circumstances oblige me to sell my home at once. Nine rooms; two baths, all improvements. Choice location, good neighbors, tennis, golf, bathing handy. Cost me over $12,500. Must sell, will take $9,700. Owner, T 338 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—RARE VALUE, $12,500
Terms to suit Responsible Purchaser.
A Beautiful Private Home—Extensive Grounds
Within Easy Commutation to New York.

A picturesque country year round home, high, in healthy hills, fronting on large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace; library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; seven master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway to kitchen. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, schools, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for particulars.
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive,
Tel. 6634 Audubon.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
EXECUTOR'S SACRIFICE
SHOREFRONT HOME ON SOUND
ON NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND. Will Make Terms to Suit Purchaser.

SACRIFICE TO CLOSE ESTATE
Beautiful Villa with Extensive Shore Front
27 Minutes to Penn. Terminal, N. Y.
This is a beautiful property, with fine stone dock, splendid boat anchorage; 2½ acres of land extending to water's edge, with fine old trees, lawns, orchards and gardens. Situated on high ground; superb water views. The homestead contains 14 rooms, servants' quarters, spacious verandas, solarium, open fireplaces, &c. There is a large stable and garage, conservatory and other outbuildings. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a beautiful property at a bargain price. For full information address ATTORNEY, Box 411 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
Seven minutes' walk to station, 4 minutes from beach and Manhasset Yacht Club. 10 large, cool rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets. All comforts. Magnificent view. Completely furnished. $900.00 to Oct. 1st. Here your family will have bathing, sailing, etc. You can be with them daily. Go direct to 76 MURRAY AVENUE, cor. Mitchell Place, Port Washington Heights. Inspect any time. Take electric train at Penn. Terminal.
Would lease, furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years at less than you'd be charged for City Apartment less comfortable. New Spencer furnace, hot-water system. Fall Winter sports. Phone 375-W.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
REAL SHORE FRONT

SACRIFICE $18,500.
To Sell Now—Terms to Suit. Rent $1,800. Elegantly Furnished.
This house occupies a site of 2½ acres on a high wooded cliff directly above best bathing beach on Long Island. Rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two-machine garage containing chauffeur's rooms and bath. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library. House is beautifully and tastefully furnished and decorated. Has electric light, gas, running water, all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. High class, restricted neighborhood. **Circumstances make it desirable for me to dispose of this place. An inspection of it will convince you of its value and uniqueness.** Write or phone "Attorney" for information and auto route, Suite 41, No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C., or phone 4135—Rector.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beach at Shoreham, L. I.

THE SNAP OF THE SEASON
THIS PROPERTY AT LYNBROOK, L. I.
10 minutes' walk to depot, 12 minutes to beaches, 31 minutes to N. Y. 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, parquet floors, chestnut trim; lawn and walks; plot third acre, fully planted. Steam, electric, and trolley service. 33 trains daily. This California Semi-Bungalow cannot be duplicated at the price it is now offered at. Send for photo Free.
Fishel, Attorney, 247 W. 34th St., N. Y.

GREAT NECK
For Rent Furnished
Very attractive country home, opposite Gould Brokaw estate; 5 acres, beautiful trees and shade; modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all conveniences; stable. To rent for remainder of season.
Shields Brothers, Incorporated.
18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Tel. 8770 Murray Hill

Waterfront Farm Bargain.
Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views, mostly cultivated, orchard, double highway frontage; $175 acre, terms; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Bldg. New York.

BAY SHORE BRIGHTWATERS ISLIP — **FURNISHED COTTAGES** $300 to $7,000 All Cottages Listed. Booklet.
R. K. Cornelle & Co., Bay Shore. Tel. 85-J.

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ALL-YEARS COUNTRY ESTATE.
Nine and one-half acres in lawn, shrubbery, rose garden, &c. Beautiful modern dwelling. Nine master rooms, five bathrooms, large stable and garage, with chauffeur's quarters.
Express train service 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal.
Wright Barclay (Inc.) Agt.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 5844.
320 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Best Section of
Far Rockaway, N.Y.C.
Just the house you are looking for; 12 rooms and 2 baths; garage; plot 100x200.
Perfectly delightful home. Magnificent view of Bay. GREAT BARGAIN!
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MAGNIFICENT SHORE FRONT ESTATE
Less than half cost
325 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach, House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $19,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.
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Exceptional Bargain
PLANDOME ESTATES (6 Mls. from Sta.)
30 *Min. from N. Y.* 52 *trains daily.*
Beautiful All Year Home, just completed; aquarium, living room, dining room, playroom, 4 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms; 3 baths, 1 steam bath, 2 sleeping porches; exquisitely planted and decorated; highest restrictions; caretaker; near golf and yacht clubs. Sunday trains, 9:20 A. M. and hourly.
$26,000—Liberal Terms.
A. JANSSEN, 34 W. 30th St., N. Y.
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To Rent
5 ACRE ESTATE
Overlooking Water and within 300 Feet of Bathing
Attractive Furnished House, 8 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; large porch; shade; fruit; garden; roomy garage. Price $3,000. Would consider offer $1,500 balance of season.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS Babylon, L. I.
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WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$9.50 PER LOT
21 lots, 43,560 square feet, at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

IDEAL SHORE FRONT HOME
with 200 feet actual waterfront; fine bathing, modern house, nine rooms, every improvement; combination stable and garage; acre ground; fine old shade trees; delightful spot for Summer; sell bargain; rent, furnished, $600, option purchasing.
Daniel Gerard, L.176 B'way (33d), N. Y.

Fanwood, N. J.
Beautiful all-year-round Home, on two acres of well shaded land—frontage on three streets—8 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. The house, besides being heated by steam, has 6 open fireplaces; hot water supplied by "Rudd" system. Enclosed porch is also heated. Property is 5 minutes from station. Fanwood is located between Westfield and Plainfield on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, less than 1 hour from New York. **$20,000 WILL BUY THIS EXQUISITE PLACE, with EASY TERMS** of payment. It is a bargain. **SEE IT!** Inspection permit from
JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
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A REAL HOME
With space for garage, $5,550; $500 cash, balance like rent. House built on large plot, has river view, is new, modern, and most attractive. 6 large rooms. Very large closet space, also refrigerator pantry. Sanitary gas kitchen. Hardwood trim, handsomely finished dining room. Parquet floors, massive field stone porch columns and fireplace, tiled bath. Built by day's work. No expense spared in building and finishing. Another's misfortune is your opportunity. Full particulars mailed. Address Box 602 Times.

IRON FOUNDRY
Half Hour from New York.
Going Plant Modern Equipment
Plant is also equipped to make semi-steel castings. For year ending Dec. 31st, 1916,
Net Profits 60%
Owner wishes to retire.
Address S. H. P. Box 215 Times Downtown.

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of your family from want may depend on the title to your Real Estate. Consult us on this subject. We are experts in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles. Write for Booklet A.
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ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.
Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for 2 cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake ten miles long, with 63-mile shore; one hour D., L. & W.; commutation $12.05; cost $18,000; price $10,000; your terms.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 8th Av.

67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath; four-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 60 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
FARMS—COUNTRY HOMES.
120 Broadway, N. Y.

Summit, N. J., 500 Ft. Elevation—Sale or to Lease

New Home, modern in every detail; 13 large rooms (living 18x32), 3 baths, lavatory, fireplaces, large closets, sleeping porch, tile roof, parquet floors; 4½ acres, lawns, gardens, large, beautiful trees, fruits, etc.; garage, barn on finest street, with sidewalks, electricity, etc., yet can keep cow and chickens; tennis court; pleasures of country and conveniences of city combined. Price $35,000. Unfurnished, $2,000 year. Furnished, Summer, $300 month. Call or write.

Rear View—Front using Hid by Trees.

W. H. COLLINS,
200 Boulevard, Summit, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE PALISADES

Opposite 40th Street

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON

FOR SALE
SPANISH MISSION HOME

At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy. Light brick; 72x50; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.

Dining hall (18x35), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 8 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.

Garage, with all improvements.

Thirty minutes from Times Square by West Shore ferry; boats day and night.

Address Box 32, Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Magnificent 650 Acre Estate

For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide. One Hour from New York.

Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in a neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 15x50, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 3 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow tables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings be easily made if desired. Peach orhilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 25 acres could be easily made if desires. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, NY.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

This Splendid Old Homestead

in the beautiful Park Section of Boonton, N. J., with an acre of well-kept grounds, on an elevation commanding miles of magnificent views, is offered at a fraction of its real value to close an estate.

The house needs painting and a new roof, also the price—And a Big Bargain at That—would be $15,000, instead of the $12,000 at which it is being sacrificed.

First Floor—Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Smoking Room, Butler's Pantry and Kitchen, Large Halls, Piazzas facing East and South, Open Fireplaces.

Second Floor—Six Bedrooms, Sewing Room, Bathroom, Two Balconies, and Hall.

Third Floor—One large open Balcony, used for outdoor Sleeping Room, Bedroom, and Servants' Room.

Basement—Complete Laundry, Servants' Toilet and bath; large, airy Cement Cellar.

Half mile to station; steam heat, gas, coal and gas ranges, gas hot-water heater, six open fireplaces. MRS. H. C. JENKINS, The Park, Boonton, N. J.

Gentleman's Home at Cranford, N. J.

Exceptional opportunity to secure a thoroughly modern home, 24 rooms and 3 baths; garage and carriage house; five acres laid out as residence park; bordering on Rahway River; frontages on three streets.

One of the show places of Cranford. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Booklet and further particulars from Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.

Overlooking Manhattan

ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE

At Montclair—500 feet elevation. A real Colonial home with 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, 6 bedrooms, spacious dining room panelled in ivory; large living room and Colonial centre hall. Grounds, 100x200 feet; cultivated lawns, flowers, garden, shade trees, chicken run, etc. New two-car garage, with separate heating system. Price $30,000.

Frank Hughes Taylor Company.
At Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

DEVELOPERS—OPPORTUNITY.

Development of 117 acres on the outskirts of Paterson, N. J., located on a high elevation, overlooking the surrounding country. City water, gas, electricity, and all right up to the property with a cosy lot of homes. 4,450 feet on two prominent roughfares, one of which is of amecite, bed, guttered and sidewalked right to property, 5 minutes' walk to the trolley, minutes walk to the D., L. & W. R. R. station, 15 minutes' walk to the Erie station. Has been held for $700 an acre. Will sell for $375 an acre, or will take reliable partner. Will average about $1,500 an acre with little expense. Apply X 335 Times office.

Ideal Home With Garage.

Price $5,500. Cash required $500. House has seven large, airy rooms; cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor, sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation, 35 minutes to N. Large plot, all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell. This home was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. F. W. WAGGONER, Room 518, West 34th St., New York City.

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Near Locust Point, Opposite Oceanic. House and one-half acres, 135 feet river frontage; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, with living quarters; dock and boathouse; an opportunity to secure a fine Summer home. Particulars from Joseph P. Day, Agt., 31 Nassau St., N.Y.C.

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Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful and healthful section of the Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Orkawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 7-room house, tiled bath; every convenience; spacious plot. I pay taxes, int., &c.; you pay only $40 mth. W. Macintosh, Jr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Vineland Fruit & Poultry Farms and Country Homes.

That's my specialty. Send for list now. H. McKillip, 528 Landis Av., Vineland, N. J.

Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.
G. W. ZUCKER, Graduate Agriculturist
Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

WONDERFUL 5000 FRUIT TREES BARGAIN

80 acres, approximately 5,000 apples, pears, peaches in bearing; mile to station, vicinity Princeton; value $14,000. Western owner must sell for $7,500.
BATSON FARM AGENCY,
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at a bargain price and pay for same in monthly payments, same as rent; location, Cranford, N. J.; 40 minutes from N. Y.; 20 trains daily; all city improvements. Address Executor, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

Elizabeth. Attractive Cottage, Hall, living room, fireplace; dining room; pantry, (dressers); kitchen, (all gas;) 3 bedchambers, bath, steam, sleeping porch; garage; plot 40x120. Restricted section. Near station and trolley. Ideal home. Sacrifice $5,500 for $500 cash. Builder, 243 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

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FRANK H. TAYLOR,
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EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

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Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

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The Leading Suburb of New York.

FOR RENT (Unfurnished) Per Ann.

Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; solarium; fireproof garage..... $1,200

Stucco residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 3 baths; double garage..... $1,400

Colonial house, new, 11 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room, mahogany living room; garage..... $3,600

FOR SALE (Special)

Handsome Colonial residence, centrally located. Large Living-room, Solarium, Dining-room, Butler's Pantry, Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Billiard-room, Large Sleeping-porch. Fine view $17,000

Some of the finest residences in Montclair are handled by our office exclusively.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers
Opp. Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

COMPLETE FRUIT & POULTRY FARM

On trolley line at Vineland, N. J.; new, modern bungalow; 7 rooms, tapestry brick fireplace; handsomely papered and decorated; electric lights; beautiful fixtures; city gas; complete bath, hot water heat; modern in every way; 2½ acres garden land, fruited with splendid peach orchard; garage, full equipped poultry house for several hundred hens; ideal in every particular; price $5,000; good share can remain on mortgage; write for details and our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa., or Vineland, N. J.

FARM 8 acres; good land, planted in corn and potatoes; 7-room house, barn, brooder house, modern poultry houses, other outbuildings, 2 streams, 75 fruit trees, cows, pigs, chickens, wagons, farm implements, &c.; 3 miles main line R. R. Sta. on macadam road; photos, full particulars.
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman,
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SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $5,500. Call and see photographs and details.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
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BROKERS PLEASE NOTE

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Bargain; handsome large residence in fine section of this city, on corner plot, 50x200 feet; price $9,000; no reasonable offer refused. For particulars address the owner, V. Tyle, P. O. Box 47, Jersey City, N. J.

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Two or three high-class houses for rent, $50-$85 per month; also very attractive apartment of six rooms, all improvements, rent $25; a few furnished houses for desirable tenants, rentals $65-$125. Realty Department, Cranford Trust Co., Cranford, N. J.

LEONIA: A HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Nine rooms, large sun-parlor, open fireplace, hot water heat; oak finish; convenient to everything. One of the handsomest homes in Leonia, built before the war. Only $9,000.
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Located directly on the shores of Lake Champlain, with 800 acres of lawns, gardens, woods and fields. Main house, nine master bedrooms, four baths; large remodeled farm house, garage and farm buildings. Splendid condition. For sale, including furniture, stock, &c., for half cost.

LEWIS, BRESTON, Inc.
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ADIRONDACK CAMP
Upper Saranac Lake.

Located on pine wooded land. Superb outlook. Consists of 4 substantial and attractive shingle cabins and outbuildings. Has 7 master's bedrooms and 3 baths; 5 servants' rooms and bath; living, dining rooms, etc. Laundry, 6 fireplaces. Boathouse with launch and boats. Fully furnished, excepting silver. Accessible to golf and good fishing. Mail and supplies delivered daily. Rent $2,500.
DURYEE & CO., REAL ESTATE,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

TO SETTLE ESTATE.

Country Home, Beacon on Hudson, in the Highlands; hour and half from Grand Central; splendid train service. Also Hudson River Boats.

Brick Home, 13 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; hardwood floors, sleeping porch; stable and garage; cottage, 7 rooms and bath; Summer house; fruit, 2 acres; half mile from station; beautiful views of river and mountains; asking $14,000.
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7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—6057.

FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS

at least, farming will be one of the big paying industries of the United States; the combination of a practical farmer on a good farm will be hard to beat; we have good farms and all other forms of country real estate nearly everywhere in New York State; write us what kind of property you would like and we will send you a list of such. Central Office THE FARM BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Oneida, N. Y. Other offices throughout the State.

ATTRACTIVE EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE

vestibule, large halls, porches; beautiful location, fine view, large lot; oak and cypress finish, oak floors, fireplace, two toilets, bath, closets, steam heat, gas, electricity; near car lines, best resident section; bargain. Owner, 3 Rosa Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

LAKE FRONT PROPERTY

Finely adapted for gentleman's country estate; 120 acres, Tuxedo Park section; 45 miles New York; charming views; half mile frontage on beautiful Mombasha Lake. K. MOORE, 1724 Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone Barclay 2044.

For Sale

MARK TWAIN'S HOME

"Stormfield"

With its 248 acres at Redding, Conn., 8½ miles from the station. A finely located and picturesque estate, with beautiful views in every direction. The residence has 18 rooms, 5 baths, steam heat, private water supply, stable and garage. Meadow, pasture, woodland, two trout brooks.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
'Phone Murray Hill 6200 340 Madison Avenue

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Sixty Acre Gentlemen's Estate

Big bargain and real money maker; one of the most beautiful places on the east bank of the Hudson; grand for speculative purpose, and situated finely near City of Hudson, on State road, the residence alone costing over $40,000; good graded and high school; fine boat and train service; also electric railroad and electric depot joins one end of the place; the place must be seen to be appreciated; main residence, three-story and tower, red brick, brownstone trimming, 17 rooms, 4 baths, 5 toilets, heated by steam, hot and cold water all through; laundry, gymnasium room, cedar room, billiard hall; wine cellar; freight elevator, and nine open fireplaces, no two alike; front parlor done off in mahogany, back parlor in quartered oak, and grand carvings, and double plate glass bric-a-brac closets; house lighted by acetylene gas, can have electric lights; rooms average 16x18; reception hall, 18x40; situated about three blocks from main road; grand driveway, also fine gateway; fine landscape gardening, lawns and shade trees; five-room coach house; large barns, ice house, poultry buildings; fishing, bathing and boating right on the place; furniture in house is simply grand, some inlaid; about 1,000 bearing fruit trees; fine growing crops; clear title guaranteed; possession can be had at once; insured for $13,000; the main residence could not be built today for $80,000; grand productive soil, adapted for any crop, and is raising bumper crops; price $16,000. LLOYD M. HALLENBECK. Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

"HILLCREST HALL"

Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

High Class Summer Hotel.
1,200 FEET ELEVATION.
60 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
POSITIVE BARGAIN.

150 acres, bordering on a beautiful lake, with large hotel, seven cottages (furnished), casino and garage; accommodations for 250 people. About 10 miles from Tuxedo, West Point, Cornwall and Newburg. Adaptable for Boarding School or Sanitarium. This property is FREE and CLEAR, and will be sold for $40,000; formerly held at $75,000. Right party can make own terms.

Write for particulars and photographs. 'Phone 744 Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Sole Agent

FAIRLAND FARM

AT KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Can be bought with stock, crops, farming implements, etc. 32 acres planted in rye, 17 in wheat, 30 in oats; other crops being planted. 382 acres of best hay and grain land in Columbia County; can all be tilled with tractor except 10 acres in woodland. Young orchard 2,500 trees just coming in bearing, apples, pears, and cherries of finest variety. Main house 9 rooms, bath; 2 tenant houses; modern dairy barn, accommodating 50 head of stock; icehouse, chicken house, 2 sets of farm buildings. Situated on River Road between Hudson and Albany, less than 1½ miles from Kinderhook; beautiful views of Catskills. Possession can be had at once.

For further particulars apply M-140.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

Gentleman's old Colonial residence, restored and modernized as to conveniences; seven master's bedrooms, five baths; four servants' bedrooms and bath; billiard room, large living room and porch, kitchen, laundry, pantry and servants' dining room tiled, porcelain and nickel fixtures; sewing and linen rooms; three large fireplaces; terrace and sunken garden; river with swimming pool; garage, stables, chauffeur's cottage, ice house, tennis court; within 50 minutes Grand Central Station; fine motor road N. Y. to door. Lease or sell; 250 acres; Box 81, Madison Square P. O., N. Y.

Commuters!

A home with improvements, two acres of splendid garden land, fruit and fine shade trees, three minutes' walk from station in Rockland County, must be sold and is offered for $4,000. Act!
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

Country Residence for Sale.

Located in Rhinebeck Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., ninety miles from New York City, along Hudson River; fine mountain view; near Astor and Vanderbilt residences; ten-room house with garage; all improvements; price $8,500; terms reasonable; write for circular.

MORSCHAUSER and MACK
234 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is now, to secure a first-class country home within auto distance of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address H. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Canaan

FINE HOME, nearly new, on ridge of 52 acres; 10 rooms; baths; hot air. Wide outlook; heavy shade; all fruits; extensive porches; brook.

25 ACRES; high, healthy; wide view; near State roads, and two large lakes; ten rooms; barn; garage; orchard, all fruits; large old shade; $8,000.

36 ACRES; 15-room house; hand carved, pre-revolutionary type interior. Ice pond, large outbuildings; orchards, fruit; brook; heavy shade; $21,000.

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATES. Moderate priced, modern or Colonial Summer homes. Charming city sites. Dairy or general farms. Write us in full detail what you desire to obtain.
G. M. Olmstead, 31 Nassau, N. Y. (8658 Cort.)

Country Hotel In Connecticut

For rent, at Amstom, Conn., on Air Line Division of N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., midway between Middletown and Willimantic, a newly-renovated country hotel. 21 bedrooms, reception rooms, baths; completely newly furnished except linen, bedding, service, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, to be furnished by tenant. Within easy walking distance of station. Large lake on property, with privileges. Moderate terms to right party, as owner is desirous of obtaining neat and proper tenant. Farm produce may be had from nearby commercial farm. CHAS M. AMS, 101 Park Ave. elephone Vanderbilt 4062.

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"Fairview," beautiful New England country property; modern conveniences; electric light, steam heat; full ice house; large garden; fruit and fine old shade trees; 11 acres; convenient to New York; now occupied by owner's family; in perfect condition for immediate tenancy. Will sell furnished or unfurnished. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

50 ACRE Nearby farm and Summer Home **$2750**

On high elevation with splendid view; waterpiped to buildings; R. R. Station and pretty village 1¼ miles, Danbury 3½ miles, N. Y. 63 miles; 2-story, 9-room house, barn; 30 acres tillable, streams, springs, fruit. Write for planted farms list. Colonial Farm Corp., 2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 4828.

NEW CANAAN

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
All kinds of Country Property for Sale
Apply to R. B. Morse, Real Estate New Canaan, Conn.

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YORK, MAINE, ESTATE

between Boston and Portland; finest resort on Maine coast; beautiful estate bordering York River; fault water, navigable for large boats;) 175 acres productive land well divided, level fields, beautiful woodland, heavy growth of old trees; high, sightly location, beautiful lawns, ornamental shrubbery, fine shade trees, buildings attractively situated; fine old Colonial house 2½ stories, 11 rooms, bath, town water in buildings, large barn, modern dairy, coach barn and garage, fully equipped poultry plant, a complete outfit of farming tools, implements and machinery; price $35,000; set of photographs.
BEECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, (Inc.,)
46 Ames Building, Boston.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

"CAPE COD'S ELBOW"

EASTHAM. Quiet, restful, solid comfort. Old people renew their youth here. Children love it. 7 to 10-room cottages, fully furnished and screened; garage and boat accommodations. You should know the place to appreciate it, as all ads read alike. The best people only; satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your old clothes and stay until Oct. 1. Near railroad station, post office and grocery store. F. C. HATCH, 406 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass., or Eastham, Mass.

Inn, Bungalow and Large Garage

for sale, Woonsocket, R. I., on main road through the city. Buildings are all new and with modern equipment throughout. Other business interests reason for selling. Inn alone has 35 rooms, elegantly and completely furnished. Large piazzas, gift shop, etc. A large side lawn gives plenty of room for building on. Five minutes from depot. Reasonable offer will be accepted.
MRS. C. J. SHAMBOW.
73 Hamlet Avenue,
Halcyon Inn,
Woonsocket, R. I.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

For sale.—One of the handsomest places in Village of Great Barrington; a GREAT BARGAIN; house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; wide verandas, with great view; large garage; over 3 acres; easy terms. H. C. Wooden, Great Barrington, Mass.

HYANNIS, MASS. To Let on Hyannis Park, Lewis Bay front, all improvements, including town water, electric lights and bath. Price $500. Apply to F. A. RUSSO, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 211-M.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 396 Canal St., N. Y. C.

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Lake Mountain Accessibilty

These three essentials of Summer property are found in exceptional offer of New Hampshire farm of seven acres. Three hours from Boston by train or automobile, half-mile from village, with good stores and creamery, railway station, and State highway. Lake frontage and view of mountains. House fourteen rooms, hardwood floors, pure water, stable, fir grove, garden and fruit trees. Price $5,000. Apply to ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE, Attorney, 40 Central St., Boston.

¾-Mile Lake Frontage.
125 Acres, with 28 Head

of cows, heifers, steers, and horses; wagons, cart, carriages, sleighs, sleds, harnesses, mowing machine, horse rake, plows, harrows, &c.; splendidly located in large village with creamery and high school and on main road between two cities; fine fishing, boating, and bathing in lake; 40 acres in level, rock-free, dark loam fields, cutting 50 tons hay, 60 bearing apple trees, 500 cords hardwood; two-story house, big barn, poultry house, all painted and in good repair; everything goes for $3,800, part cash, if taken soon, as owner is retiring to small place. For details see Page 6, "Strout's Spring Catalogue." Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026 G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

SUMMER HOMES.

WESTPORT, CT.

Furnished houses from $300 to $4,000 season—on the shore and in the country. Fine beach; golf, tennis; no infantile paralysis last year.

Houses and farms for sale, $2,000 to $125,000.

MRS. STANLEY WATTS.

REAL HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN

At Plandome, 30 Minutes Out.

Mansion 20 rooms, 3 baths; 20 acres; splendid grove; tennis court; very high alongside golf links, as long as you want it or season $1,800.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
B'way, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Arcadia Bungalow Colony

ON EMMONS AV., SHEEPSHEAD BAY. Four rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers, private beach, furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.
HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton 2; 5c fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

Furnished.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(West End Section)

NEW BRICK AND STUCCO HOUSE, situated on highest ground along coast, near ocean, with seven rooms, three tiled baths, fully furnished, ready for occupancy. Steam heat for late fall use. $1,000 per season.

HENRY M. FITCH,
WEST END, N. J.

EDGEMERE.

Beautiful, completely furnished home, directly at "Ocean Front." Ten rooms and bath. Newly renovated.
Apply GEORGE H. SHUMAN
19 West 46th St.

Great Barrington, Mass.

Pretty home, centrally located; sell or rent cheap for balance of season; modern house, fully furnished; large grounds. C. L. Robinson, 142 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 8321.

FOR RENT FURNISHED
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

Beautifully furnished residence, near Station, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, vegetable garden. Will rent for July, August, September. T. R. Brown, Circle Road, Overhill Section, Scarsdale, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES in new fireproof apartment house, southwest corner Amsterdam Av. and 140th St.; rents $600-$720 per annum. Apply on premises, or at 51 East 42d St., Room 516.

West 72d Street Store to Rent, suitable for any high-class business; finest store in street.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 West 72d Street.

Exceptional Opportunity

offered to lawyers, business men, firms or corporations; large, light, spacious offices, 400 sq. ft., modern building; Beekman & Nassau Sts. Rent reasonable. Apply 132 Nassau St. Room 306.

BRONX.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS
New Stores
S. W. Cor. 183d St. & Morris Ave.
Suitable for Druggist, Stationery, Confectionery, or any kind of business. Agent on premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, (DENTIST.) FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS; LARGE WINDOWS; UPPER FLOORS; 5TH AVE. OR VICINITY, BETWEEN 42D AND 58TH. H 97 TIMES.

Apartments to Lease from Oct. 1st

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning

BENNINGTON CORNERS
317 West End Ave.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

DORILTON
71st St., Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

35 WEST 82D ST.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
Also 6 Rooms, $1,100.

THE BARNARD
106 Central Park West.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms.
1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler

The De Soto

Broadway, Cor. 91st St.
at Subway Corner.

New Fireproof Apartment House, Now Open for Inspection,

4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, with Foyer,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rentals, $1,000 to $2,300,
with Extra Servants' Rooms.

EVERY MODERN, UP TO DATE IMPROVEMENT.
Southern Exposure. For Lease From Oct. 1.
Marcus Brown, Owner-Builder, on Premises.
Tel. River. 7066.

200 West 57th Street

Southwest Corner 7th Avenue

NEW 14-story studio and apartment building nearing completion. Studio apartments with largest rooms ever offered. Suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms. Rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. New express subway station at building. Renting agent on premises every day, including Sunday.

Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agents
9 EAST 44TH ST., N. Y. TEL. 8300 MURRAY HILL

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS
R 174 West 79th Street, $1500
O 515 West 110th Street. 1450
O 604 West 115th Street. 1000
M 606 West 116th Street. 1500
S

7 ROOMS
R 250 Riverside Dr(97St) $1200
O 509 West 110th Street. 1300
O 431 Riverside Dr(115 St) 1400
M 606 West 116th Street. 1200
M 616 West 116th Street. 1100
S 620 West 116th Street. 1200

6 ROOMS
R 250 Riverside Dr(97St) $1100
O 509 West 110th Street. 1050
O 515 West 110th Street. 1150
M 616 West 116th Street. 960
M 620 West 116th Street. 900
S 15 Claremont Avenue. 1200

5 ROOMS
R 509 West 110th Street. $960
O 515 West 110th Street. 960
O 616 West 116th Street. 780
M 620 West 116th Street. 900
S

Renting Agent at 606 W. 116th St. and 615 West 110th St.

EARLE CALHOUN
REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

ARTHUR HALL

51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $93.50 to $125.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS DOCTOR'S OFFICES

suitable for Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED,
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'ence
directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg's.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

22 West 30th St.

2 ROOMS & BATH, $50.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $60.
All Improvements—Elevator Service.
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 MADISON AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

9-Room Apartment
3 master baths, occupying entire Southwest wing of building. Possession at once. Rooms very large, all outside, conveniently arranged and having splendid view of the Hudson. Rental $2,500. Extra maids' rooms with bath available.

8-Room Apartment
$2,000.

7-Room Apartments
$1,500, $1,800, $1,900.

6-Room Apartments
$1,200, $1,400, $1,600.

Manhasset Apartments

Broadway, 108th to 109th St.

One Block from Riverside Drive. Crosstown Bus line or Subway Express Station.

Ownership Management.
H. B. Snyder, Manager.
Phone 7300 Academy.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS

401 West End Av.,

N. W. Cor. 79th St.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$3,600 to $3,500.
Modern, up to date Apt. House; refrigeration—filtration—table ice.

St. Denis Apartments
Riverside Drive and 92d St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$2,700 to $3,800.
Modern appointments, large light rooms; abundant closet space.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON
2480 Broadway, at 92d St.

RUNOIA

267 WEST 89TH ST.
Near West End Avenue
Modern high class fireproof apartment house. Close to subway station and surface lines.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure. Abundance of closet room. Light and air. Representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
B'way & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

THE LANCASTER

605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near subway. Modern elevator building. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms, $50. 7 Rooms, $65-$70

APARTMENT, 5 rooms, bath and extra maid's toilet, in new fireproof building, 500 West 140th St.; immediate possession; rent $750 per annum. Apply on premises, or 51 East 42d St., Room 516.

146TH ST., 603 WEST.

6 ROOMS, VIEW OF DRIVE AND HUDSON RIVER; RENT $40-$44; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ALWYN COURT

Entertaining Facilities

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction to those looking for apartments. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making 4,000 sq. feet of floor space. The rooms are very large, living room 31x19; dining rooms panelled in quartered oak, with large built-in closets. Every modern equipment and convenience. Service equals that found in New York's best hotels.

Suites of 10 Rooms & 5 Bathrooms and 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms.

Before deciding on your new apartment see Alwyn Court. Resident Superintendent always on premises.

182 West 58th Street.

Small suite, admirably arranged for physician, for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession if desired.

C. E. HAMES, RESIDENT MANAGER

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St. NORTHEAST CORNER

Seven, Eight and Nine Rooms with Two and Three Baths
Service Unexcelled—Inspection Compensates

4 Rooms,	8th floor	(1 bath)	$1,400
5 Rooms,	9th "	(2 baths)	1,900
6 Rooms,	10th "	(3 baths)	2,500
7 Rooms,	11th "	(3 baths)	2,800

No. 302 West 86th Street

(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Washington Square Section

NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building
3 & 4-ROOM SUITES.....$900-$1400
5 & 6-ROOM SUITES.....1500-2300
Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection...Leasing for Fall Occupancy.
Apply on Premises.
Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents,* 46 Cedar St. *Telephone 5700 John.*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
6 Rooms, Bath.....$780

400 WEST 118TH STREET

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200
7 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2715—MURRAY HILL.

Apartment of 9 Rooms

and 3 Bathrooms, 11th floor
Overlooking Manhattan Square Park

Half block from Central Park entrance. Living room, 18x28 ft.; all bedrooms face south. Unusual features.

Bargain. Inspect Now.

For further information consult C. E. Simpson, 133 W. 58th St. Phone Columbus 4253, or
Superintendent, 44 West 77th St.

310 WEST 94TH ST.

Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Av.

8 Large Rooms and Two Baths $1,250

VERSAILLES PALACE

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.,
BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080.
8 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450.
JOSEPH ATZ, 55 Liberty St., or Supt.

6 ROOMS

508 West 148th Street, Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,576 Broadway.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms
Including 9 Room

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

370 Central Park West

S. W. Corner of 97th St.

"The Apartment House Unique"

A modern building—set in an exterior of quaint Queen Anne architecture—breathing the fragrance and purity of a real old English home.

Many homes in this picturesque building may be had in

SUITES of 2 to 7 ROOMS
Rentals $650 to $1,800

SPECIAL STUDIO SUITES ALSO

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY

For picture of building, floor plans and further information, consult

French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Situated in one of the most exclusive locations in the city, this building combines the luxury and elegance of the finest private residences with the comfort, convenience and service of an apartment.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward

Also 4 Room Physician's Suite.

Representative on Premises, or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

Hendrik Hudson

APARTMENT HOUSES

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,400
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$2,200
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$2,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400

Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service. Express subway station at the building. Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River.

Frank A. Potzler, Mgr., at the Buildings. Telephone 4302 Morningside

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS

3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th St. and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

929 WEST END AV.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTAL $1550.

307 WEST 93RD ST.

8 MAGNIFICENT ROOMS.
RENTAL $1150-1250.

8 Room Modern Apartment
RENTAL $850-950.

109 WEST 129TH ST.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.

THE CHAUTAUQUA

SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
'PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

HUDSONIA

79th St. and Riverside Drive.
$15-$31 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

"FALKLAND"

S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 181st.
Phone St. Nicholas 9212.
Studio Apt. Facing Hudson
5 rooms, 2 baths, and handsome studio, 18 x 30 ft., large skylight; all very latest improvements; annual rental $1080; also other 4, 5 and 6 room apartments from $480 to $900 annual rental.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; well suited, unfurnished, $42.50. $80 per month for balance of season. La Mead's apartment. Agent on premises.

5 ROOMS

$65 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-room apartments, $28-$32;
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$24 to $46

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

314 WEST 94TH ST.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.

Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
REASONABLE RENT
MANHATTAN—East Side.

3 & 4 ROOMS, BATH

NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.
Possession at once.
RENTS $900 TO $1500.
Wellesley Realty Corporation,
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill—7160

THE SUSSEX,

55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October, apartment six rooms, two baths; southerly and easterly exposure; all sunny rooms; $1,650; also an eight-room apartment, $1,700; extra maids' rooms.

640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

270 PARK AVENUE

FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"

Ready for Occupancy Fall—1917

Immediate Inquiry Necessary

AN Italian Garden ten feet wider than the average street forms the center of the building upon which the separate entrances of each apartment section face.

It is free from resounding noises by the intersections of Vanderbilt Avenue—and the fact that the trade entrances are on the outside street.

Restaurant Service

Booklet on Request

Under Management of
ELLIMAN & Co

6 to 10 Rooms 3 to 4 Baths $3200. to $6500.
12 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths $7000. to $15000.

NEW BUILDING

14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT

815 PARK AVE.

6-7-8 ROOMS S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
Renting Agent on premises.
Phone River—7847.

QUEENS. QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

GARDEN APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED

The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden for rest and recreation.

There is a beautiful outlook from every window and sunshine in every room.

To attract the best type of tenants, we have provided social and recreative features: Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, etc.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street.
Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway.
Time 20 min., via Corona Line.
Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, etc., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 703.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAPLE COURT

1229 PARK AV., CORNER 98TH ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Dentist's Apartment, Ground Floor
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,300

CORNER APARTMENT,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem 1518) 125 E. 118th.

247 FIFTH AVE.

EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
9 Rooms, 2 Baths

CORNER 95TH ST. 1,350 MADISON AV.

8 outside corner rooms, $1,150.
7 outside rooms, over private house, $1,100.
No shafts, all exposed, high class service in every respect. Superintendent.

56 E. 87TH ST., (Nr. Park Av.)

High-class elevator apartment; day and night service.
6 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $840.
7 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $1,200.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.

ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

N. E. Corner 170th St.

Grand Boulevard & Concourse
2 MINUTES FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, light, spacious.
All High Class Apartments
Ready for Occupancy
169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Av.
WEST BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals.
Every Modern Improvement.
Agent on Premises.
20 minutes from Grand Central Sub. Station.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $35 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
RING & RING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

4-5-6 ROOMS

All Outside, Overlooking Hudson
New elevator apartments, attractively furnished; Summer rates. 20 minutes to Grand Central.
Fifth Ave. bus, subway and surface cars.
Opposite Billy Sunday Tabernacle
601 West 168th St. Ellsworth.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS

222 West 59th St.
Studio and apartments to rent. North light.
JAMES E. BALL, MANAGER.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Avenue, New York City

AN Apartment Hotel embodying all the personality and quiet atmosphere of a home with the conveniences, luxury and refinement of the hotel.

NOW LEASING FROM OCTOBER

Apartments of from three to fourteen rooms; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; furnished and unfurnished; single and double rooms with private bath and small apartments with hotel service.

IDEAL IN LOCATION
INSPECTION INVITED
Literature on Request
L. M. THOMPSON, Managing Director

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome; open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs, large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $280 cash; full price, $5,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OPPOSE TIME EXTENSION.

Real Estate Board Says Original Time Granted Builders Ample.

The Real Estate Board's committee on building heights and zoning has advised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that it is opposed to the proposed extension from one year to two years of the time for completing buildings for which permits had been issued before the zoning resolution was passed and its approval of the plan to remove the restrictions from Columbus Avenue in the vicinity of Sixtieth to Sixty-third Street and Sixty-third Street east of Amsterdam Avenue.

In relation to the first proposal the Real Estate Board says: "The petition submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Builders Protective Association asking that the time allowed under the building zone resolution for buildings to be carried to the second tier of beams be extended from one to two years has been given careful consideration, and in view of the fact that the year originally allowed was a reasonable concession and there are not sufficient grounds for further extending the time for those who have not taken advantage of it the proposal is opposed."

In relation to the second it says: "The proposal that Use District Map, Section 8, be amended so as to include within an unrestricted district an area taking in approximately the north side of Sixty-third Street from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway and Columbus Avenue from 100 feet south of Sixty-third Street to 100 feet north of Sixtieth Street and the south side of Sixty-third Street to Amsterdam Avenue has been carefully considered and is approved.

"From the report of the Committee on City Plan it is indicated that the original petition asking for this change was signed by a large proportion of the property owners, and this board's committee feels that the various requirements growing out of the local extension of the automobile industry can be better served by the proposed change than if the present restrictions were continued."

FURNITURE MOVING CHECK.

New Ordinance Provides That Cartmen Keep Weekly Record.

At a recent hearing before the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen, Ordinance Int. 1659, providing that public cartmen shall keep a weekly record of furniture, &c., moved by them, the names of the owners of such furniture and the places to which such removals are made, and report weekly to the Commissioner of Licenses, was approved by the Real Estate Board through the Committee on City Ordinances. H. J. Schumacher, Louis Schrag, and Edward P. Doyle appeared before the committee.

The position taken by the committee was as follows: "Real estate owners generally have for a long while approved the principles embodied in this ordinance and the board now approves the ordinance. It would relieve a condition under which removals are frequently made by tenants who fail to pay their rent and cannot be traced. In some cases, they not only move without paying rent, but also take with them valuable fixtures and even pier glasses from apartments."

The Real Estate Board questioned the wisdom of lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, providing that certain records shall be deemed not public records in the discretion of the Commissioner of Licenses. It thinks that all the records should be public.

On the other hand, it realizes that there may be good reasons known to the Police Commissioner or the Commissioner of Licenses for this provision, and if such exist, will not oppose this part of the ordinance.

Fordham Hospital Addition.

An appropriation of $40,000 has been made by the Board of Estimate to erect a new roof ward for Fordham Hospital, Bronx.

The new ward will be built in lieu of a new wing, which would cost $360,000 or more, and for which the necessary money is not available. It will provide space for from twenty to twenty-five beds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of any purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or in behalf of the undersigned, deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of the expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 2027, No. 49 Broadway, New York City, New York.

FOR SALE.

PEARLS

Genuine pearls of Lower California, in all grades and finest qualities. Nacre shells in all quantities for immediate shipments. Main Office: Ave. Uruguay 19, Lay. 7, Mexico City.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

For Sale.—Complete Plattsburg outfit, slightly used; 5 ft. 10, 38 chest, 34 waist, 15½ neck, 7½ shoes. Address Plattsburg, care Medley Scovil, Inc., 25 Pine St.

VIOLONCELLO BOW CASE, CONCERT INSTRUMENT; OPPORTUNITY; SERIOUS PLAYER; WONDERFUL TONE. S 194 TIMES.

For Sale—An I. C. S. French language outfit, (new,) including phonograph, records, books, &c. H 62 Times.

Forest Hills Garden, L. I.—For sale, seven-room house; $8,000; easy terms. J. A. Gallagher, 330 Burns St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS SOLD.
Non-Visibles, 4 months for $8.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
359 Broadway, at Worth St.
90 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Ave. } Tel. 5408 Franklin.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4736 Barclay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Patents, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WILLIS GULLETTE, WRITE C. T. M., Washington, D. C., at once; difficulties can be adjusted.

CYRUS E. LEWIS of Derby, Conn., would like to know the whereabouts of CARL HATTER, formerly of Huntington, Conn.

Authors' manuscripts typed neatly and accurately. Ferry, 54 West 48th St. Bryant 2579.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A gentleman disposing of his private stable will sell beautifully matched pair of brown geldings, 16 hands, sound, smart appearance and action, easily capable of traveling 12 miles per hour; also handsome dappled gray gelding, 16 hands, drives single or double; excellent for brougham; also good under saddle. Horses will be shown by Arthur Lyttle, 175 Macdougal St., between 9 and 3 or by arrangement with phone Rector 345.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

We are in the market for short song poems. The Hamilton Newspaper Syndicate, 2 East 23d St., N. Y.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
CRUISING SLOOP YACHT NINDAH.
29 feet over all; 11 feet beam; 3 feet draught; cabin handsomely furnished with silk plush cushions, Wilton carpets, modern lavatory and toilet, compass, marine clock, life preservers; two fresh water tanks; large refrigerator and oil stove in galley; fully furnished, including china for 6; sleep six; yacht just done over, rigged, equipped, and all ready to sail; price $950 for immediate sale; can be seen at Muncy's Ship Yard, Bayshore, Long Island, or inquire of E. B. Estes & Sons, 362 Fifth Av., New York. Telephone 4820 Greeley.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortlandt 1122.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Five-story quadruple walk-up apartment, recently completed, 50x100; rent $7,800; price $56,000; little cash required.

Five-story double walk-up apartment; rent $2,900; price $21,000; easy terms.
SHAW & CO., 1 West 125th St.

57th, East.—Cozy private dwelling, ten rooms; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage, interest and taxes $580 annually; cheaper than rent; investigate. Voising, 208 East 57th.

An attractive little house for sale in West 70th St., near West End Av., at a sacrifice; also furniture. Address F 100 Times.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

LOT, 50x102, on East 74th St., for sale. TRINITY INVESTING CORP., 15 William St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhi, Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

Beautiful residence on University Av., near campus; 10 rooms, 2 baths; worth $15,000; will sell for $11,500. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road.

Two lots, each 25x100, on Jerome Av., near 183d St. subway station; low price to quick buyer; no brads. Phone Canal 9082, Monday and Tuesday.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SUNSHINE AND HEALTH
LIVE IN FLATBUSH.

Fine one-family house, detached, with double garage on plot 50x100, in restricted residential section. 773 Kenmore Place, (East 21st St.,) eleven rooms and bath, large billiard room or play room; electric lights, parquet floors, steam heat, with thermostat; running water in all upstairs rooms; rear stairway; glass enclosed porch, with screens. Can be seen by appointment only. Inquire OTTO W. WALTER, 780 East 17th St., Flatbush, or your own broker.

For Sale.—Fine large house, near subway, all improvements; six lots on corner; all kinds fruit trees; large stable and garage, with electric lights and steam heat; 70% can remain mortgage; brokers protected. Morche, Corner 12th Av. and 51st St., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN—BEDFORD SECTION.
85 MONROE ST.
Suitable for doctor or dentist; three-story and basement brownstone, with basement and parlor floor extension; fourteen rooms and two baths; open plumbing.

Bay Ridge.—10 fine lots, Shore Road, finest residential corner; plot 100x150; best 4th Av. corner plot, 125x100, for garage, storage, &c.; genuine total equity $50,000. What do you offer? De Waltoff, 451 47th St., Brooklyn.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT NEW GARDENS
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy: from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

A business building, store, cellar, sub-cellar, 100 feet deep; 2 lofts, 44 deep, within one block of Borough Hall, Brooklyn. S., P. O. Box 46, Brooklyn. Answer after 6th.

Modern 7-room house; garage; all improvements; lot 22x100; West End train, 77th St., Bath Beach. 1,968 78th St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptionally modern, tile-stucco nine and ten room houses, nearing completion, three bathrooms; hot water heat; electricity; garage; half hour from city; rent $35 and $75. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I. Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home on the North Shore, in the Borough of Queens; large plot of ground; house 2½ story pressed brick and shingle construction, 15 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets, plenty of closet room, hot water heat, gas and electric; would cost more to build than the sale price of entire property, leaving land, which is worth $7,000, out of consideration; a decided bargain; terms to suit; price $15,000. John N. Booth, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica, N. Y.

At Douglas Manor—A beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling on large plot; splendid water view; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors and trim throughout; attractive price; reasonable terms to responsible people. T. Philip Resnyk, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 9861.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A water front on Lake Mahopac; unique point of land, almost entirely surrounded by water; 465 feet frontage; sandy beach for bathing; owner will sell all or will divide with responsible party. S. Wright, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Am building beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling at Scarsdale station; large plot, fine view, all improvements, hardwood floors and trim; eight rooms, three baths, sleeping porch; ready for occupancy Oct. 1; price $11,500; terms to responsible people. T. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860. Madison Square.

COME AND LOOK AT THIS.
Ideal place, beautifully located, for sale or rent; medium-sized cottage; all improvements; perfect order; large piazza; forest trees and shrubbery; 30 minutes to city. Owner, 4 Manhattan Av., Rochelle Park, New Rochelle.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk of depot, three minutes from trolley, water side of railroad; plot 65x100 each; for sale at $7,000. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St.; Room 1202. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at either Scarsdale, Lake Mahopac, Mahopac Point, Larchmont, Pelham and Mahwah, N. J.
Country Home League,
40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

For Sale, Larchmont.—Seven rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values. H. M. Olcott, 31 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2226.

For Sale, Scarsdale.—Eleven acres overlooking Bronx Parkway; beautiful knolls, ten minutes from station; ideal for private residence, club, sanitarium, or subdivision; large frame house; city water, gas; high ground; can be seen by appointment. Evans.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial, nine rooms and two baths, in restricted section of Larchmont, five minutes' walk toward water front depot; convenient to schools, stores, &c. Address Larchmont, 39 W. 31st St., Dept. T. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Bargain.—Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; modern residence; 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, 3 open fireplaces, gas, electricity; cost $18,500; will sell for $14,000. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

Commuter's home; all improvements; plentiful grounds; not merely "house and lot;" fruit, vegetables, garage, chickens; 38 minutes Grand Central; sell only. Dentist, 884 Columbus Av.

On main street, two miles from White Plains; high-class tract, 50 acres; suitable for gentleman's country home or subdivision. Fordham Heights Real Estate Exchange, 158 East 188th St.

An opportunity for a refined family to get into a new home this Fall; house of 9 rooms, 3 baths; beautifully situated and convenient to Scarsdale Station. T. Seymour, 40 W. 32d St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9860.

Bronxville, on Bronx Parkway, new eight-room stucco house, with garage, sleeping porch, steam heat, five minutes to station; easy terms. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville, N. Y.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

Must sell or exchange house; ten rooms, three baths; $14,000; one of finest suburbs; forty-five minutes New York City. Small cash; terms to suit. X 382 Times Annex.

Lake Mahopac bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Bronxville.—For sale or rent, new 9-room house, garage; $8,500. Glenhert, Tel. 1069.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

War necessitates selling new, thoroughly modern, compact, nine large room house; effective, smart appearance; corner plot; open fires, oak floors, two baths, shower, casement doors, and white enamel trim throughout; shrubs, shade, garden; price, $12,000, including carpets, screens, awnings, curtains, &c.; thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station; electric service, city conveniences; at station; bargain quick purchaser; immediate possession. Owner, T 273 Times Downtown.

On as fine an acre plot as is to be found on the North Shore of Long Island I have built a modern 10-room brick and frame house. Intended for my own occupancy, now that it is practically completed I must sell. Three tile baths with showers, two sleeping porches, two-car garage; stately trees, broad lawns, shrubs and hedges, garden space; everything necessary for a complete suburban home; accessible to station and water. My misfortune may prove your opportunity. Address Owner, Box 904 Times.

AT MANORVILLE, CONVENIENT TO UNITED STATES MILITARY CAMP, 25x100; $10 TERMS IF DESIRED; A SAFE AND SANE INVESTMENT FOR ANY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD; LIMITED NUMBER AT THIS PRICE. MANORVILLE-YAPHANK CO., 51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. C.

Owner must dispose of 5-room bungalow, with all water rights, &c., near bay, in nice locality; nearly built; modern improvements; will decorate to suit; garden plot; school and trolley nearby, 40 minutes from city; easy terms and right price to interested party. Keio, Box 277 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 8-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.—For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, handsome brick residence, charmingly situated in wooded section; ten rooms, three baths, large plot, fine trees, flower garden, 50 Olive Place. Telephone Forest Hills 6337.

Should you be looking for an old house, which needs small repairs, with a large plot of land for cultivation, poultry, &c., near water and station, for $1,475, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to B. Welch, 105 Flatbush, Av., Brooklyn.

8—NEW JAMAICA HOUSES—8.
Best neighborhood; all modern improvements; low price; easy terms; free lots in partial payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

NEW HOUSE, GARDEN CITY ESTATES, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 2 blocks from depot; best neighborhood; low price; easy terms, or free lots as first payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; fine lots, repairs right; easy particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

For Sale—12-room house, barn, 3 acres; large old-fashioned house, basement barn, 9 acres; 8-room house, 1 acre; all have shade, fruit; near stores, church, school, and depot. E. B. Payne, Wading River, L. I.

For Sale.—Great Neck, L. I., new house, stucco, and garage, parquet floors; two baths and shower; sun parlor; all improvements; seven rooms. T 357 Times Downtown.

Widow must sacrifice her beautiful home, North Freeport, $1,700, on terms; 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; fruit and shade; plot 88x100. Box 100, Roosevelt, L. I.

$1,850 for cozy house and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot, near lake. Owner, Box 248 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

On the south road at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with trolley passing property; gentleman's estate 53 acres; extensive Hudson River frontage; modern dwelling, 13 rooms, bath and heat; farmer's cottage; all necessary outbuildings; view of Hudson for many miles; originally cost $40,000; offered to settle estate for $20,000; investigate; unusual opportunity. Ross Realty, 506 5th Av., New York City. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

NEAR U. S. CAMP.
At Yaphank.
Lots and plots
for sale.
Great opportunity.
Act at once.
W. A. Hall, 225 5th Av.

Orange County dairy farm, 147 acres, in the Walkill Valley, near Wisner; 100 acres tillable; level and free from stone; balance woodland and pasture; attractive dwelling; all necessary outbuildings; silo; plenty of good water; $5,500; only $1,500 cash required. Ross Realty, 506 5th Av., New York City. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

BARGAIN.—My Summer home, village, Catskill Mountains; 9-room villa, garage, lawn, garden; $1,400, $400 down. GEORGE RIFENBURGH, 50 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Three-family house, best condition, heat, hot water; lot 140 ft.; Bedford Park. Graf, 279 3d Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S FINE NEARBY HOME AND FARM, Westport-Norwalk, Post Road, large Colonial house, all modern improvements, large plots; near station; easy terms; $8,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Slinger Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Notice.—We have sold nine of our new palace houses at original prices; there are only three left; they are among the best in Plainfield; $8,000; two baths, sleeping porches, &c. Act quickly. H. C. Lookwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Artistic cobblestone bungalow, seven rooms, electricity, steam heat, 75x100; highest altitude Bergenfield; also home sites reasonable; seven minutes' walk; twelve miles out, West Shore Railroad. O'Connell, 116 West 39th, Tel. 166 Greeley.

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A charming old house, remodeled 8 rooms, all improvements; garage and studio; one acre land; beautiful old trees; price $7,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn., on the Sound.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Reduced rentals, bungalows, cottages, houses, and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

OYSTER RIVER, West Haven, Conn.—7-room bungalow, surrounded by country and seashore; all modern improvements; garage, garden. P. O. Box 307, New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rare bargain; $8,500; easy terms; delightful home of 10 rooms and 3 tiled baths in the country near the city; near lake; grounds 100 by 170 feet; fine trees; on very high ground in the hills; 700 feet elevation; superb views in every direction; very large living room with huge open fireplace; walls paneled; ceilings beamed; dining room ceilings beamed; butler's pantry and kitchen; tiled bathroom; airy attic and storage space over entire house; spacious return veranda and open terrace overlooking the water; full lake privileges; electricity; all conveniences; 45 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. express tr

The New York Times

Sunday, July 1, 1917.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $8,800; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER, Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Beautiful bungalow, stone and shingle; 6 rooms, bath; steam, electricity; grounds 100x165; partly wooded; near station, 60 minutes out; high elevation; bargain price; terms to suit. Call Owner, 204 Broadway, Room 63. Telephone 4716 Cortlandt.

Attractive country home; modern improvements, spacious grounds, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs; shop, chicken coops; sacrifice account leaving town; price, $2,950; terms arranged; Lackawanna nine miles out. Owner, 250 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, California style; seven rooms, open fireplace; five acres fruit, overlooking beautiful lake; commuting distance; sacrifice, $8,800; worth $4,500; easy terms; rent, $150; option purchase. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

So. Orange.—New 9-room house; sun parlor; sleeping porch, 3 baths, hardwood floors; decorated; lot, 75x100; excellent location; $14,000; might lease. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

$6,000 for high-class house at Carlton Terrace; restricted; 7 rooms; all improvements; double garage; unprecedented bargain. Goss, 60 Raymond Av., Rutherford. Two blocks from Carlton Hill station, Erie, (main line.)

$4,250 for superb six-room house; all improvements; location unsurpassed; "gentlemen's home." D. S. Goss, 60 Raymond Av., Rutherford, N. J. Two blocks from Carlton Hill station, Erie, (main line.)

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; crops planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 138, Ramsey, N. J.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 830 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch; latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

House For Sale.—All modern improvements; let 80x135; all kinds shrubs, fruit trees; near school, church, station; price $4,500; terms installments $40 month. Inquire H. Wilson, Forest Av., Teaneck, N. J. Englewood 676J.

Account death, must sacrifice beautiful country home; modern improvements, spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest section; price, $8,250; worth $5,000; easiest terms. Widow, 200 Times Downtown.

For $100 cash and $10 monthly will sell best residential corner, 40x100, Bogota, N. J. Address Real Bargain, W 400 Times Downtown.

For Sale—4½ acres with small house, on Saddle River; one hour motor ride from New York City on Franklin Turnpike. X 830 Times Annex.

Glen Ridge, (26 Washington Place.)—For sale, seven-room house, all improvements; room for garage; $5,800; easy terms; convenient trains and trolley.

Montclair.—Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, fireproof garage; rent per annum, $1,200. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. Robert T. Stoutenburgh, 20-26 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J.

Big lot at Westfield on a hill; houses all around; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC., Factory Factors, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 67, Rutherford, N. J.

Residence property, $4,000; building site, $1,200; near depot, Freeport. L 179 Times.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—10-acre estate known as No. 575 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass., located about 8½ miles from the City Hall; large, beautiful mansion house, consisting of 16 spacious rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces; electric lights, steam heat; caretaker's cottage, garage, stable, etc. This property was originally owned and occupied by Mr. Blake, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Apply to C. J. Sheffreen, owner, 1010 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass., or Myers & Sherwin, attorneys, 299 Broadway, New York City.

For sale in the heart of the Berkshires; 7 miles from Mohawk Trail; beautiful Summer or all-year home; house 9 rooms; all modern improvements; open plumbing; barn, sugar house and outfit, &c.; house for help; over 200 acres; 2½ miles to railroad. H. B. Davison, 254 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Winter Harbor, Maine, near Grindstone Neck.—Beautiful estate, worth $18,000, price $6,000. Sacrifice sale to settle estate. Known as Casa Marina Summer home; to be sold less than one-third its value; house, 12 rooms; all improvements; garage for 3 autos; bowling alley and yacht landing; 60,000 square feet of land, 165 feet on water front, 110 feet on main road; ideal Summer home; can be occupied all year round; brokers' commissions protected. Myer Dana, 204 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

Berkshire, Mass.; Vermont, New Hampshire farms. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTHERN FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS and contented. Favored by nature with mild climate, long growing season, and abundant rainfall, fruit, poultry, stock, truck'ng, and general farming are amazingly here. Little Farms in Shenandoah Valley colony of Little Planters, $250 and up, complete, on easy payments. Good near-by markets, excellent transportation, low freights. Full information on request. E. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 413 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

AUTO TEA HOUSE WITH THREE ACRES. On main highway through Pocono Mountain resorts; cars pass by the hundreds daily; 13-room, good house, barn; large garden planted; price, $8,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Altitude 1,900 feet, overlooking lake; refined 9-room furnished cottage; garage; excellent fishing, mountain scenery; circumstances necessitate sacrifice; sell $1,500 complete. Richardson, 11 Broadway.

For Sale—Vermont Fameuse (Snow) apple orchard, in prime condition, fully equipped; finest eating apple; produced 3,600 barrels last season. Address Rooms 65-7, 45 Wall St., New York.

To-Let—2½-story house and 50 acres of land on shore of two lakes for July and August. U. S. Hartford, Denmark, Me.

Beautifully located camp in Taconic Mountain woods, situated at Taconic Lake; price $850; furnished. Morris, 101 West 141st.

Real Estate Wanted.

BRICK FACTORY, about 10,000 sq. ft. floor space, with running water, gas, and electricity; one or more buildings; should be near railroad or water, within 20 miles of New York; submit full details; brokers protected. Chas. Schiess, 240 East 31st St.

IN PEEKSKILL, TARRYTOWN, DOBBS FERRY, OR HASTINGS, I want to rent a six or seven room house, hot water or steam heat, and other improvements; in good neighborhood; state terms. X 866 Times Annex.

Two to five acres garden land, with small modern house or bungalow, on small quarterly payments; location in New Jersey; within commuting distance of New York. X 863 Times Annex.

A small house to rent or purchase wanted, one with garage preferred, in Westchester County or Northern New York; full particulars desired as to heating; hot water preferred. D 406 Times Annex.

Owners of commercial waterfront factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121

House, six rooms, small plot, high ground, all improvements; one hour from city; price $5,000, 10 per cent. down; all particulars; principals only. L 187 Times.

IS YOUR PLOT OR BUILDING IDLE? If it can be made into a garage, write Mr. Ford, 43 Cedar St.

Wanted in Westchester Village Section, substantial old dwelling, with about 2 acres. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

Unfurnished house, garage, North Shore L. I., near water, within hour. L 177 Times.

Wanted—Small house, near beach; give details. X 847 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Taxpayer—New, fine income producer; $14,000 equity; $1,200 guaranteed net income; want free and clear private house, Washington Heights or Harlem, or private house and little farm; send particulars telling what you have in exchange; brokers protected. Louis Levy, 623 West 156th.

Would exchange $3,500 equity well located west Bronx lot and cash for desirable Summer cottage or bungalow, seashore, Sound, or hills. Give full description, price, &c. Address Business Street, S 861 Times Downtown.

Will exchange two fine cottages, including 50 feet of water front, in fine location in Forest, for Brooklyn one-family houses. Throop Realty Co., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (6880 Main.)

EXCHANGE SUBURBAN PROPERTY. $150,000 worth of suburban property in exchange for city income; will exchange part or all; will add cash. Owner, Room 25, 9 Church St., N. Y.

Five-family house and shop to exchange for one-family house in Brooklyn. 408 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan flats, also Brooklyn, private 2-family houses and flats; sell or exchange; buyers note. A. A. Sealy, 154 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Actually have $53,000; want first mortgage applications; modern Manhattan, Bronx; sums to suit; principals only. Snowber & Smith, 560 6th Av.

All or any part of $150,000 to loan on lots or acreage in Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, or Westchester Counties. K. W. Nichols, 134 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn.

Wanted, seven loans $5,000 each; Brooklyn, cold water, brick, eight families; all rented, fine order. Address Owner, T 806 Times Downtown.

CASH ADVANCES ON YOUR 1917-18 LEASES. M 58 TIMES.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old farm house, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, Box 294, Three Downtown.

Small farm, outbuilding, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B. Treisz, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island chicken farm, fruit, vegetables; 14 modern buildings; 12 acres; cost $20,000; sacrifice $5,500. Emil Steffens, Center Moriches, N. Y.

6-acre farm, orchard, cultivated land, near main road; $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARMS.—Bargains for fruit, poultry, garden truck; list mailed. Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

By Delaware River at R. R. Station; products sold to campers at good prices; productive 38-acre farm; 9-room house, carriage house and 3 modern poultry houses, all painted and in perfect repair; big unpainted barn and granary; price $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

High-class 130-acre farm, elegant ten-room house, modern conveniences, tenant house, and all necessary buildings; fine water supply; on trolley and main highway, 3 minutes' walk from depot. Farm list free. Jamison & Co., Broad St. Bank Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

Old Stone House with Rare Views; 107-acre farm, 70 acres tillable; outbuildings poor; near Flemington; has been held at $7,500; we offer it for $5,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 6-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

185-acre dairy-stock farm; brook, wood; fine buildings; ¼ mile depot; close estate; only $15,000. Ed Burroughs, 143 E. State, Trenton, N. J.

Finest agricultural estate in New Jersey at its value, $35,000, highly profitable; elite section; 250 acres; $6,000 down. Grant T. Parish, Broker in Farms, Asbury Park, N. J.

1,400-acre estate for sale at three-quarters value; fine trout brooks; particulars. Farm, 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

Ideal 12-acre farm, 8-room house, steam heat; fine for chickens or truck; all planted. Trautner, Millstone, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—250-acre dairy or stock farm, with or without stock and equipment, in beautiful valley, near railroad station, and markets; residence has all conveniences; opportunity afforded some one to acquire one of New York State's good farms. For description and low price, address Owner, P. O. Box 175, Albany, N. Y.

Farm 75 acres, near Middletown, 45 acres under cultivation, 12 acres meadow, with large stream, woodland, room houses, good stock barns; pair horses, 9 cows, 3 heifers, 1 bull, chickens; all crops, oats, wheat, rye; farm implements, &c.; $4,500. J. E. Henderson, Middletown, N. Y.

Foreclosure farm bargain, within 2 hours from Grand Central Station; rough, rugged, picturesque; woodland farm, 100 acres; 8-room house; gravity water; high elevation; fine views; buildings painted; price $2,800. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.

Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Big Stock Farm—385 acres; 2 hours from here on Harlem R. R., at $40 per acre; good buildings, about 130 acres tillable; fine pasture. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Modern, up-to-date farm, 174 acres, within 75 miles of New York City; buildings of the best. For price and further particulars address Frank L. Dolfini, 14 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

1,400-acre estate for sale at three-quarters value; fine trout brooks; particulars. Farm, 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

For Sale—150-acre farm, 12-room house, large barn; near Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.; price, $7,000. Hiram Smith, Goshen, N. Y.

Farmhouse.—Completely furnished; ice; garden; fifty miles. Horton, Goshen, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES. With modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000 bu. potato crop. Price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Farm on State Road near station; 186 acres, 2 dwellings, lots of barns, silo, fertile soil, riverfront; gravity spring water; $6,300. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.—A productive 83-acre farm, 8-roomed dwelling house, large bank barn, fruit, woodland, excellent soil, mail delivered, telephone, directly on the highway, near school, not far to the railway station; all growing crops, stock and implements. $7,500 in cash required. For further particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Penn.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.

A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.

F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

Farm, ten acres, larger; hour Broadway; low price; easy payments. W 376 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Small farm within commuting distance of city, 10 or 12 acres, with good buildings. Owners only address T 14 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

HOUSE, FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, ALL CONVENIENCES. NEAR BROADWAY AND 103D ST. SUBWAY STATION AND GOOD RESTAURANTS, FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, $200 PER MONTH. OWNER, WARREN, M 33 TIMES.

7 rooms, Bay Ridge, 4 months, to high-class people. Write full particulars. B. R., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms, 230 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

FURNISHED 9-room house until October; large shady grounds, fruit, 5-minute walk to station, 50 minutes to beach, commuting by Sandy Hook route or all rail; reasonable rent. Catherine Lohsen, Belford, N. J.

Belle Harbor.—New 10-room house on Dennison Av., 131st St., north Bayside Drive; all improvements. J. Conolly, Rockaway Park.

Directly on Sound, $300 month, small family. Safford, Shore Acres, Mamaroneck.

Out of Town—Unfurnished.

An attractive house, fine condition, every convenience; garage; overlooks Hudson River; 3 minutes from trolleys; rent $75; sale price, $12,000. 16 Moresemere Place, North Yonkers, N. Y. Open for inspection Sunday, 11-5; other days, apply to Thomson Bros., Getty Square, Yonkers. William Krone, Owner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Sublet for balance of lease, 10 months, 7-room house, 3 baths, solarium, all improvements, unfurnished, $85 per month, at 128 West Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J. Apply to F. M. Crawley & Bros., Montclair, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For rent, for Summer months, at Great Neck, 26 minutes out on the high North Shore, my beautifully furnished new home, containing 6 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, garage, &c.; desirable tenants only; $500 month; near station; water; golf and tennis. Address E 453 Times Annex.

Douglas Manor.—To rent, two months, July 10 to Sept. 10, most attractive 9-room furnished house; vegetable garden; bathing; country club. Bayside 2268.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Always cool, high elevation; wide, shady porches, upper balconies; ocean breezes; comfortable; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large lawn, garden, tennis; all conveniences; convenient, 20 minutes Brooklyn or Penn. Station; rental $350 season. L 158 Times.

Beautiful suburban home for rent, furnished, or for sale; all improvements; 12 rooms, 70 feet of porch; on plot 1¼ acres; beautiful lawns, tennis court, fruit and shade trees; three blocks from North Shore Country Club. Sea Cliff Realty Exchange.

Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Attractive furnished nine-room cottage on water; private dock; boating, bathing; one acre; rent $400 for season. Apply to W. H. Winters, Westhampton Beach, agent, or telephone owner, 1058 Bedford.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview, Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

Bay Shore, Lake Section Brightwaters.—For season; 8-room house, new finely furnished, all improvements; garage, large corner plot; at greatly reduced price. W. B. Eaton, owner, phone 446 Bay Shore.

Vacation Cottage, Patchogue.—modern cottage, near bathing station; seven bedrooms; separate bath; large plot; will rent for season or July and August. J. J., 145 Times.

Rockaway Park, 41, Beach 112.—New house for rent, 10 rooms, half block from ocean, four blocks from station, fully furnished. Naughton, 153 East 58d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 14 Coney Island.

By Long Island Sound.—Part of house; fine shade; electric lights; 8 rooms, well furnished; fine bathing; $100 season. A. B. Davis, Miller Place, L. I.

Edgemere.—Best section; private family will rent two rooms for season; couple or gentlemen; references. Phone Far Rockaway 1538, or 610 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station; overlooking Sound; ideal ten rooms; four master bedrooms; garage, ample grounds; garden. Phone Bayside 2934R.

Bay Shore, L. I., house, furnished; fifteen rooms; all improvements; shade, fruit; ideal for children; rent for season, $500. A. C. Bissell, Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn.

Rent, reasonably, new furnished seven-room cottage, modern improvements; ocean bathing. Inquire Miss Elsie Murdock, Brook Haven, L. I.

Peconic Bay, Southampton.—Furnished cottage, eight rooms and bath; good bathing; garage; low rent; all improvements. T 249 Times Downtown.

Attractively furnished home, directly on North Shore of Long Island, in desirable Summer colony. Phone Apt. 19, Lenox 1690.

Beautiful new modern residence, near ocean; season. Belle Harbor, Rockaway. H 102 Times.

GOODGROUND, L. I.—Waterfront house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage; 5 acres; boating; healthful. Nugent, 223 East 80th St.

Furnished 11-room modern house; Summer or lease; near train or trolley. 143 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Five-room shore bungalow, Mattituck, private beach; shade; $150 season. T 231 Times Downtown.

PATCHOGUE Rustic Bungalows to rent. Views mailed. DIMMERLING, Corona, N. Y.

22 FURNISHED COTTAGES, $150 UP. DICKERSON. PHONE 14, SAYVILLE, L. I.

Muncie Island, Great South Bay.—Attractive, well-furnished bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; fine piazza. Box 617, Babylon.

Sheepshead Bay.—High class apartment, 6 rooms, bath; 2 porches; all improvements. 2,065 East 26th. Tel. Coney Island 2383.

Westchester County.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOMES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, overlooking the Sound; 24 miles from Grand Central Station; 10 acres beautiful grounds; kitchen garden, fruit, large garage; 8 master bedrooms, 6 servants' rooms, 6 bathrooms; 6 minutes walk from railroad station; owner will rent until Oct. 1 for $3,000. S 158 Times.

White Plains.—For small family of particular people, $100 a month during Summer season, or possibly longer; new, cozy 7-room house, carefully furnished; flourishing garden well located in hilly section, real country; 40 minutes from Grand Central; references desired; war necessitates leaving. G. W. Gray, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2055W.

For Rent.—Attractive 9-room modern house; all improvements; sleeping porch; high ground; convenient trolley & railroads; very high-class neighborhood; large plot; garden, fruit; $85 monthly. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle.

House overlooking Hudson; 38 minutes out; craftsman interior and furnishings; 4 bedrooms, large living room, and wide verandas; will sublet at great sacrifice; $375 until Oct. 1; immediate possession. Telephone Hastings 1048.

At Larchmont.—Nice, cool, modern cottage; walking distance from station; five bedrooms, three baths, lavatory; garage; half acre, shady lawn; July 1 to Sept. 15; $650. Box 394, Larchmont. Phones 299 Larchmont or 2422 Murray Hill.

House, 6 rooms and bath; vegetable and flower garden; elevated, picturesque; the Eden of Westchester Hills; 10 minutes Scarsdale station; housekeeper if desired; July and August, $200. A. L. Lawton, Scarsdale, or 159 8th Av., city. Chelsea 841.

BEAUTIFUL COPAKE LAKE, Berkshires.—4-5-room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week; $125 season. C. Stilwell, 1,253 Woodhaven Av., Ozone Park, N. Y.

9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 bedrooms; large grounds, dock, bathing privileges; elegantly furnished, possession at once. 57 Rushmore Av., Oriento Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Benj. Albert, agent.

SCARSDALE. — Furnished, July, August, September; house, 10 rooms; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, shower bath, 2 maids' rooms; garage, 2 cars. Cortlandt 588. Scarsdale 101.

Furnished house for July and August, Pelham or vicinity; small adult family; garage; moderate rent. Westchester, S 155 Times.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 13-room house, two baths, large lawn, garden, garage, etc. S. Fisher, Central Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished; 9 rooms, 2 baths; July 1 to Oct. 1; $350. H. P. Prickitt, 83 Oneida Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Summer, handsomely furnished house, Montrose on the Hudson; all improvements; caretaker on premises; rent, $350. G. T. Waldron, General Delivery, Peekskill, N. Y.

Hartsdale.—July, August, half September; 9 rooms, 3 baths, small garage. Craighead, Chelsea 7500.

Seven-room cottage, furnished, July-August, $200; can be seen any time. 'Phone 228W, Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle.

Claremont Place, 11, (Mount Vernon.)—Bargain, 10 rooms, tile bath, large porch.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

Modern 11-room house, furnished; Au Sable Chasm; on State road; 15 miles south of Plattsburg; $200 for the season. Phone 7719W Prospect. W. L. Sackett, 128 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Reduction, 9 rooms, finely furnished, all improvements; one mile; newly decorated; high; commuting; near lakes; spacious grounds; garage. G. E. Reed.

Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ten-room house, well furnished; high elevation, overlooking Delaware River; big shade trees; rent for season. Address Paulina Diem, Lackawaxen, Pa.

Adirondacks, on Lake Pleasant.—Ten-room camp, completely furnished; fireplace, garage, sand bathing beach. COCHRANE, 2 West 125th.

New Adirondack bungalow, Swiss architecture; elevation 2,000; four rooms, furnished artistic, open fire, wood, season $160. Mrs. Parker Morrison, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Catskills.—Comfortable seven-room cottage beside picturesque trout stream; large bedrooms; tennis court; $150. Laura Ackley, Shandaken, N. Y.

Airondacks, Shroon Lake, N. Y.—The Joseffy, ten-room cottage and seven-room bungalow, beautifully furnished; near lake and hotels. For terms, write Chas. L. Weeks.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE. Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine. Adirondacks, 38 Nassau.

Cragsmoor, Ulster County, N. Y.—Large house; suitable for one or two families; altitude 2,000 feet; $200. Inquire Carlson, 662 76th St., Brooklyn.

Furnished house, 11 rooms, at East Durham, in the Catskill Mountains, $100 for the season. REAL ESTATE, 503 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

Berkshire Foothills.—10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; broad piazzas; extensive views; moderate rental. Christie, 605 West 111th St. Morningside 2063.

DESIRABLE ADIRONDACK CAMP to rent. Paul Smith's; 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Mitchell & Mitchell, 44 Wall, or any broker.

Twelve-room house, three baths, garage; trees; two acres; reasonable. Newkirk, Scarsdale.

Very desirable six-room furnished cottage, up the Hudson, river view; $150 for season. Tel. 1190 Audubon, Apt. 24.

Lake George.—Attractive 7-room cottage, hardwood floors; $200. Cilrehugh, Eliza beth, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE IN TWILIGHT Park, Catskill Mountains, near Haines Falls, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished, linen, silver, large piazza, near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, &c.; restricted neighborhood. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, New York.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage; eight rooms, bath, ice, garage; from August, $150. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

New Jersey.

Beautiful country home; rent until October or longer; artistically furnished; unusually attractive; twenty acres cultivated; bordering small lake; farm supplies table; caretaker included; hour from Manhattan; good train and auto service. V. Conklin, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Belmar, N. J.—Attractive bungalow, four bedrooms, large living room, with open fireplace; one block from beach; large porch, gas, and electricity; $350 for season. Address William J. McFadden, 1,000 A St., Belmar, or 810 Broad St, Newark, N. J.

Built for a large or small family on shore front; 5 very large sleeping rooms with large closets; best of beds; fully furnished; garage; boat; fireplaces; inside toilet; wide porches. Address Mrs. F. W. Webb, Branchville, Culvers Lake, N. J.

COTTAGE FOR RENT at Deal Beach, N. J., 14 rooms, 3 baths; one block from beach; nicely furnished, up to date in every particular; rent for season $1,200; make offer. Box 157, Deal Beach, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Most attractive place; facing ocean; 9 rooms; large butler's pantry, 3 baths, and 2 sea bathrooms; garage; large lot; tennis court; rent $1,650. Write William E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2299.

Summit, N. J.—Modern house, reception hall; 8 rooms, first; 4 rooms, bath, second; maid's room, bath, third; screened porch, fireplace, &c.; desirable location; near station; moderate rent to reliable party. P. O. Box 22, Summit, N. J.

Glen Ridge.—Twelve-room, well-furnished home for rent Summer, $200; six bedrooms, two baths, large screened piazza, all improvements; garage. Owner, Room 828, 17 Battery Place.

Montclair.—Immediate possession; garage; $250 season; four master's bedrooms; every modern improvement; comfortable home; near station; no undesirable features. Telephone 3186-J.

Large, well-furnished Summer residence; Lake Hopatcong; 10 rooms; large porches; piano; hot and cold water in kitchen; rent $400 for Summer. Apply Dr. Gessler, Landing, N. J.

For Rent.—Well-furnished Summer home, 6 rooms; near restricted ocean bathing beach; all improvements; convenient commuting. Byrne, 338 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Cottage, furnished, five rooms and bath; steel range; open fire; electricity; garage; telephone; rent $300 for season. H. B. Dye, Brielle, N. J.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, bath; screened porch; immediate possession. 10 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J. Tel. 1438 Hackensack, West Shore Railroad.

BASS LAKE.

Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

Rustic cottage, six rooms; fully furnished; rowboat, large trees, beautiful view; altitude 1,000 feet. Barney, 251 West 81st St.

Lake Hopatcong.—Artistically furnished four-room cottage; private dock; water front; beautiful surroundings; $150 season. Bay Ridge 79W.

Rent for season, part or all of ten-room house; grounds; situated; reasonable. Burkhardt, 523 Lake Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Furnished roughing-it bungalow for two adults; commutation; canoeing. Wilson, 62 Washington Square.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; near river; near station, 34 minutes out. Address Lackawanna, 75 Times Downtown.

Budd Lake, N. J.—Squirrel Lodge, fully furnished, six large rooms, bath, open attic; shade, spring water. H. C. Beecher.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Modern stone cottage; reasonable; all improvements. Address Box 68, Landing, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Attractive cottage, 8 rooms; 3 acres; sandy beach; shade trees; boat; $300. G. N. Hunting, 60 Wall St.

Connecticut.

Norwalk, Conn.—Attractive, fully furnished 8-room house; gas, electricity; one block to trolley; accessible bathing beach; $125 season. Write Mrs. Bourne, care George Hunter, Highland Lake, Winsted, Conn. Inspection, apply Miss Datcher, 69 East Av.

Litchfield Hills.—Large 9-room modern house; hard floors, fireplace, bath, pure water; 20-mile view; acreage, garden planted, fruit; 1,350-foot elevation; $200 season. Lock Box 1,057, Winsted, Conn.

Norfolk, Conn.—Attractively centrally located Summer dwelling with 6 master's rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; fully furnished for Summer occupancy. Mrs. M. D. Nicoll.

Stamford, Conn.—Five miles out; new house, on hill; furnished; beautiful scenery; Sound and lake; fine roads; motor bus line; for season, $200; speak quick. F. B. Gurley, Stamford, Conn.

Reduced rentals; bungalows, cottages, houses, and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Furnished shore cottages, 8 and 9 rooms, $175 and $250, July and August; all improvements; fireplaces; fine garage. A. S. Cook, Branford, Conn.

Bungalows, furnished; beach, trees; $175-$400 season; Connecticut shore. 266 West 40th.

New England.

TO RENT

SUMMER HOUSE TO RENT FOR SEASON, completely furnished; bathroom, hot and cold water; wood, telephone; flower garden, fruit trees; garage; rowboat; situated on shore of beautiful lake two miles long; fine fishing; 12 rooms; ask for photo; one mile from B. & M. steamboat landing; rent $125. Address PERCY KELLEY, Centre Harbor, N. H.

Clarks Cove, Maine Coast.—Ten-room furnished house, former home wealthy sea Captain; boating, fishing, clams, lobster, near steamboat landing shore; country, beautiful view water; rent $125 season; services if desired. Wm. M. King, Walpole, Me.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. CHESTERFIELD INN. Cool, comfortable, reasonable. Telephone 2030 Stamford.

Shore Cottage for rent; 8-room furnished cottage; bathing, fishing, boating, country products; $100 for season. Ninetta Fifield, Stonington, Me.

BLOCK ISLAND.—$75 season; furnished 7-room house; mile from beach; ten-room house, near beach, $100 season. C. H. Post, 108 Fulton St., New York.

Lake Bomoseen.—Bungalows, five rooms, two rooms, kitchenette; water in, ice supplied; sanitary plumbing. Stevens, 162 West 126th.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2983. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE HILLS.

This rental includes Jersey cow and man to care for it, "The Maples," 6 acres; cool, old shade of maples, elms, birch, and evergreens; 7 sleeping rooms, all conveniences; garage for two cars; up-keep at my expense; three months' rental, $1,000. O. C. Bidwell, telephone 172W.

Pelham Manor.—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; electric light and gas; hardwood floors; large lawn; close to school; $65. 509 Siwanoy Place, Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 1388M.

MT. POCONO, PENN.

For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

To let, Harpswell, Me., for July, furnished cottage, 6 rooms and bath; fireplace, garage and modern conveniences; $25. Room 206, New Leighton Building, Portland, Me.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Young couple want six or seven room furnished house on Long Island, with all conveniences, within 45 minutes from city; will take for year or season; can furnish any references desired; state full particulars. S 165 Times.

Wanted.—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., X 340 Times Annex.

ALLENHURST, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, all improvements, by month or season to Oct. 1. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Little furnished suburban cottage, or part of one, wanted in or near Greenwich, Conn., Summer months; moderate; three adults; references. Box 467, 822 Columbus Av.

Small furnished seashore bungalow, August; commuting distance. Box 383 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—Comfortably furnished villa at the seashore, near New York; no mosquitos; maximum rent, $150 per month. F., 101 West 85th St.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

AT RYE BEACH, beautiful stucco house, just completed, to rent by the year; eight extra large rooms, two baths, extra shower in basement; fireproof garage and sleeping porch; would consider renting for Summer unfurnished. Inquire owner, E. Klein, 45 East 17th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 4825.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.67 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1105, 50 East 42d.

Millinery, corsets, children's and infants', gloves, hosiery, underwear, and shoe departments to sublet; ideal location, big Middle Western city. W. B. McLain, 27 West 34th.

Offices and Lofts for Rent. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance, 414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Ravel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Private office in law suite; well furnished, light, and airy; good building in Bronx Hub, with elevator service; suitable for law or real estate; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

Private office in Metropolitan tower; separ

The New York Times

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (111th St.).—Bachelor desires gentleman to share four-room apartment; references required. M 18 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Magnificently furnished, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Magnificent seven rooms, all overlooking Hudson; rare furnishings; $150. Jackson, 90864 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 327.—Furnished apartment for 3 months or longer; ten rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 128.—REASONABLE; 8-room; grand piano; en suite. M.

SPECIALIST.

Remarkable Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 209 West 73d St. Columbus 3074.

TWO cool rooms, kitchenette; high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside. Apt. 5D.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH, 27½.—To sublet for July and August, completely furnished, nicely decorated apartment of 3 to 5 rooms, overlooking park; southeast exposure; exclusive neighborhood; moderate rates; Hotel Earle.

WEST END AV., 440, (Cor. 81st St.)—July to October, eight rooms, two baths; free electric light; refrigeration; attractively furnished; large rooms, all outside; southwest exposure; view of river; to responsible people for considerably less than rent unfurnished. Telephone 4060 Schuyler. Shuter.

305 WEST END AV.

New building, northeast corner 104th St.; new leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END AV., 840.—Seven light outside rooms in high-class, modern elevator apartment, private phone, piano, linen, silver, $100. Phone Riverside 7586.

WEST END AV., 823, (Cor. 100th St.)—Attractively furnished, cool, six-room apartment. Rogers.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor; one, two rooms; private bath; maid service.

7 ROOMS.

Ground Floor Corner.

PRICE, $2,500.

601 West End Avenue.

3 LARGE, LIGHT, CORNER ROOMS. Sublet all or part with kitchen. Summer rates. MacMillan, 1,672 Broadway, corner 52d.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished two or three-room and bath apartment, or suite about $50 per month wanted, within 45 minutes of Battery Place; young married couple; Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester, or Long Island; July-September. Address J. A. O., Room 1033, 11 Broadway. Telephone Bowling Green 8610.

Furnished six-room apartment to May, 1918, Washington Square neighborhood or Riverside neighborhood between 96th and 120th preferred; two in family. M 91 Times.

CULTURED WOMAN, employed, wishes for September room, kitchenette, private bath, near 86th and Park, in refined private house or apartment hotel; state terms; permanent; references exchanged. S 179 Times.

Wanted to rent, in a private house, a parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; rooms must be sunny and light; best references; location between Lexington and 4th Avs., from 46th to 64th Sts. Address M. R., T 28 Times.

RESPONSIBLE party wants handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $350 month; possession Oct. 1, 3 months. Telephone CLARENDALE 3170, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1431.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, ALL SIZES. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, 176 West 72d. 848 Col.

WANTED immediately, five-room furnished apartment, between 72d and 116th Sts., near Broadway, or Washington Square section; no children; little or no cooking; splendid care furnishings; $40 to $50. M 23 Times.

WANT nicely furnished 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, October 1, year, $2,400. CLARK REALTY, 30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 1452.

WANT beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, $250 year; possession Oct. 1. CLARK REALTY, 30 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 1453.

Long Island.

SMALL apartment with sleeping porch, on Long Island; Summer or permanent; give particulars, price. Apt. 36, 518 W. 143d St.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT or floor in private house wanted by two adults; good neighborhood; state particulars. T 225 Times Downtown.

FIVE OR SIX room apartment wanted by refined couple; elevator or one flight up; west side; rent not to exceed $50. S 176 Times.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, seven rooms, two baths, for three adults from Oct. 1; two years' lease; west side; state lowest price. Address R. H., Box D 403 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen; west side preferable; possession Oct. 1. Apply letter only 200 West 86th St., (Apt. 7.)

UNFURNISHED ground floor apartment wanted with 2 bathrooms; must be well located and up-to-date in all respects; maximum $130. P., 101 West 85th.

APARTMENTS wanted. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. 1077 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

112TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; superior house.

117TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms; electric light.

119T ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

120 ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

124TH ST., 16 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath; $4; telephone.

126TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison.)—Desirable room; electricity; telephone; gentleman; select; $7.

127TH, 145 EAST.—In private French family, room, with private bath; also rooms, running water, electricity, telephone.

129TH, 22 EAST.—Room and bath; bachelor; Summer rates; service; breakfast.

129TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable, newly decorated room for gentleman in private home; references.

130TH ST., 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2065.

130TH ST., 34 EAST.—Studio to let, with grand piano; references.

130TH, 65 EAST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; references.

130TH, 34 EAST.—Rooms, large and small; one suite, two rooms and bath; references.

130TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences, $8 and up.

131ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

131ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4603.

131ST ST., 219 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms; board. Phone 7267 Plaza.

131ST, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

131TH, 32 EAST. — Delightfully cool rooms; near park; board optional. 6613 Lenox.

135TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6061.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 18, (50th St., East River.)—Bedroom, parlor, bath, for one, $5 weekly; two, $6; beautiful view East River; breakfast if desired.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Second floor front, $6.50; third back, $5; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool rooms; also small rooms; private bath; all conveniences, Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $8 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 213, Corner 38th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

West Side.

9TH AV., 1,858, (near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, with private bath; also two single; electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

10TH ST., 237 WEST, (Waverley Place.)—Cool, breezy, single room, to business woman; apartment; home, kitchen privileges; garden view; hot water always. Miss Henry.

11TH, 33 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

11TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful large room; running water; refined surroundings; telephone; reference.

11TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private house; reference.

11TH, 19 WEST.—Large, small, airy, cool rooms; all conveniences; references. Chel. 10385.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

36TH, 124 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant, clean, homelike; running water in room. Hardenbergh.

55TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

59TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

60TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath, overlooking park; electricity; references.

60TH, 340 WEST.—Two medium-sized rooms; running water; reasonable.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private home; refined people. Bryant 3558.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Attractive large room and bath.

50TH, 18 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite, private bath; refined, quiet house and neighborhood. Circle 1178.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bath room, kitchenette; hot water; reference; reasonable.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; gentlemen or couple; $10-$20 weekly.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house; large rooms; some with kitchenette; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness and service; telephone, hot water; rate $7, $8, and $10.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Elegantly furnished two, three rooms, bath; Summer or permanent.

57TH, 48 WEST.—Large, cool, south room; north, south windows; every comfort; sacrifice.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms; large and small; elevator apartment; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire superintendent.

57TH, 347 WEST.—Choice rooms; excellent location; pianos free during Summer.

58TH, 334 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; hot, cold water, electricity.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; also small room; facing park; board optional; telephone in room.

68TH ST., 75 WEST.—Two large, clean, airy, well furnished rooms, or three, adjoining bath; electric light, parquet floors, piano; kitchen privileges; ground floor; phone.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath, electricity, phone; exclusive house; centrally located to all cars.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, comfortable room; shower; telephone; electricity; excellent location; $4.50.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; kitchenette; other rooms; maid service.

69TH, 19 WEST.—One room and bath; cool; reasonable. 9E, Alcarn.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant large well furnished, single and double rooms; modern conveniences; subway and elevated; very reasonable rates.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor floor with hot water supply; also large room with bath; 2 blocks from 72d express subway.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished; kitchen privileges; $3 up; Southerners. Joel, Apt. 12.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water; kitchen privileges. Apartment 14.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. Apartment 10.

71ST, 61 WEST. — PARLOR FLOOR, KITCHENETTE; DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; MODERN HOUSE; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, attractive front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath adjoining, all conveniences; central; references.

71ST, 20 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath and toilet; high-class house.

71ST ST., 45 WEST.—Rooms; running water, phone, electricity.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath, lavatory; front room, twin beds.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, cool room; every convenience; low rate.

72D, 318 WEST. (Riverside.)—Exclusive house; large, cool room, private bath, overlooking river; also small room; breakfast optional.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool, airy room; private bath, shower, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 247 WEST.—Handsome, large front room; private bath; Summer rates.

Private family offers exceptionally desirable front suite, private bath, or 3-room suite, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, small room; board optional; references exchanged. Phone Col. 9093.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large and small rooms, high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool, quiet, large room, private bath; electricity; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlors; electricity.

73D ST., 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlor; electricity.

73D, 145 WEST.—Attractive, large room; also small; running water; references exchanged.

73D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 269 WEST.—Cool, medium room, $4.50; second floor; private bath; $10.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 238 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, telephone exchange, electricity; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; electricity; gentlemen. Tel. 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with dressing room; running hot and cold water; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, modern conveniences; homelike. Apt. 62.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms with dressing room; electricity; parquet floors.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms and private baths; also single, electricity, $4, $10.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; parlor with bedroom, $8; other rooms, $5.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large bright, airy room; also single; refined; electricity. Apt. 23.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, bath adjoining; gentleman or business couple; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, running water, adjoining bath; business couple or two gentlemen; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; suitable for two; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally airy room, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rate; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room; suit couple; also small room; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; single or en suite; kitchenette privilege.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4506.

76TH ST., 45 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Double rooms, private baths; also very desirable small rooms; select house.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single en suite; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

77TH, 123 WEST. — Refined, bright, cool rooms; Southern guests accommodated; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private house; reference.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated renovated; furnished, unfurnished rooms; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, two windows, facing park; next to bath; modern apartment. Leonard.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths; electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large rooms, cozy kitchenette; adjoining bath; also smaller rooms; running water, telephone; Summer rates.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, use piano, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

79TH ST., (near Broadway)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchen; mahogany furniture; $60 month; reference required. Barclay 4810, Wood.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private baths; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; board if desired.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Cool rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; $8, $10.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 58 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; electricity; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, large, cool room; private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished double and single rooms; also parlor and bedroom; electricity, running water; Summer rates.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive room, hot and cold running water, adjoining bath, for gentleman, $5.50 weekly. Schuyler 8381.

82D, 53 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, near baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Large room, three windows; suitable for gentleman; elevator apartment. Holt.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; breakfast optional; private house.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Parlor and two bedrooms; suitable three. Schuyler 3639. Greene.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; refined, quiet surroundings; references; Summer rates.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; breakfast those wishing; conveniences; private home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large single room and bath, Apartment 12B, sublet; rent reasonable. Apply Supt.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Three rooms, bath, second floor, private house; electricity; $5 to $7; also room, private bath, $8.

86TH, 641 WEST.—Large front room, twin beds; also large room, private bath; near Drive.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, bath; all conveniences; select house.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electric light, hardwood floor, shower bath; convenient to all cars; reasonable.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; kitchenette; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kenpedy.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette, electricity; $5-$9.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Cool, attractively furnished room; references; Sunday and evenings. Rose.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, single, en suite, twin beds, private baths.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, single room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent double room, bath; electricity, telephone; private family; sacrifice. Summer, $6.

90TH, 243 WEST.—Corner room, 18x17, four windows; appointments exceptional; supplied with first-class piano. Bolich.

89TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; beautiful location; private family; reference; reasonable.

90TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; board if desired.

91ST, 40 WEST.—Two adjoining front and back rooms, large private suite; select home; every convenience; at Summer rates. Telephone 8370J Riverside.

91ST, (2,465 Broadway.)—Three large outside housekeeping rooms; $35; elevator. Whitney.

92D, 134 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; one, two persons; L; subway; reference. Phone 472 Riverside. Black.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms; private; electricity, running water; bath adjoining; gentlemen; meals optional.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Young couple have well-furnished, medium size, cool room, near bath, in modern elevator apartment; reasonable. Franklin, 5383 Riverside.

94TH, 250 WEST, (B'way.)—Attractive kitchenette, suite; smaller room; reasonable. Harrison.

94TH, 70 WEST, THE WARREN.—Attractive, single, double, cool, clean; private bath.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, all conveniences; references.

95TH ST., 208 WEST.—Large front room; electricity, phone, elevator; reasonable. Cooper.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Front suite, southern exposure; high class, clean apartment. COWAN.

95TH, 319 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Attractive front room; gentleman; references; $6.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Small and large room; shower; gentlemen; references. Apt. 41.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Large, cool furnished outside rooms; Summer rates.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Near subway, L; beautiful room, private bath; home comforts.

98TH ST., (on Central Park West.)—Delightfully cool rooms, first class private apartment; kitchen privileges. Riverside 3692. 7 south.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool outside room, or suite; homelike; moderate. Apt. 6B.

100TH, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner of Broadway).—Comfortable outside room, gentleman, reference. Apt. 8.

101ST, 806 WEST (corner West End.)—Elegant room, with kitchen privileges; moderate.

102D, 303 WEST.—Cool rooms; $2.50 up; half block Riverside Drive.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, well furnished, cool; shower; $8. Apt. 63.

106TH, 61 WEST, Apartment 24.—Delightful, well-appointed, cool, light room, large bathroom, elevator, phone, $4.50; other rooms.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.) — Well-furnished, small outside room; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

108TH, 67 WEST.—Good size room, bath; light; scrupulously clean; no other roomers; quiet, independent; references; gentlemen, Johnson, (afternoons.)

107TH, 224 WEST.—Pleasant, well-furnished front room, arranged as sitting room, bedroom; single room. Apartment 1.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH ST., 312 WEST. — Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

111TH ST., 521 WEST (apartment 2.)—Attractive room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 005-811 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; river view. Apt. 19.

111TH ST., 532 WEST.—Delightful rooms, use of kitchenette. Call evening, Apt. 3.

114TH, 515 WEST.—Cool front room; piano, phone, elevator, conveniences; refined.

112TH, (Southeast Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. 5056 Morningside. Apt. 10C.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure, elevator; New Englanders; 1095 Morningside; fifth, south.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Three handsome, furnished rooms; southeast exposure; near Riverside; all conveniences.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, West.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool front room; every appointment; exclusive corner apartment; private family; suit particular person. Johnston.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Pleasant room, with use of kitchen and piano, if desired. Call Sunday or evenings; Jones.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2. Tomlinson.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two gentlemen can secure double room with adjoining lavatory; board optional; modern. Apartment 6 East.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

West Side.

113TH ST, 606 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Cool, attractive rooms, running water; every convenience.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished single room, private family. Apartment 30.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Furnished room; select neighborhood; near all lines. Apt. 12.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Delightful front room, two, elevator, private, $5. Apartment 42.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light single room; wash room; gentleman; private family. Apt. 22.

115TH, (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Very desirable, large, front room, modern apartment; also housekeeping suites; Summer rates. 7 East.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

116TH, 606 WEST.—Cool, clean room for Summer; near Riverside. Apt. 101.

116TH, S. W. Corner, (Manhattan Av., 439.)—Beautiful, light, independent connecting front parlor and bedroom; quiet; electricity; telephone, bath; $6; corner, elevator. Apartment 44. Dodge.

116TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Two furnished rooms, one with wash basin, for rent to business women; references given and required.

116TH, 400 WEST. — Attractive, front, sunny rooms, overlooking park; kitchen. Apartment 2.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable room adjoining bath; modern elevator corner apartment, 42.

115TH, 322 WEST, (Subway, "L";) respectable person; telephone, piano. Hubert, first floor.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; opposite Columbia; ideal Summer location. Periam.

115TH, 401 WEST, Cor. Morningside Drive.—Outside rooms, closet, lavatory. Apt. 3L.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive, front room, running water, elegant bath, suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; piano, victrola.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Sublet 2-room apartment, kitchenette, bath, high-class house; telephone Morningside 8440. Apartment 10M. Taylor.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, (106 Morningside Drive.)—Scrupulously clean, cozily furnished, cool outside rooms overlooking park; high-class apartment. Apartment 3I.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable rooms; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 4L)—Newly furnished rooms, phone, shower, electric, elevator, $5 and $7; high class.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Desirable rooms, elevator apartment; refined surroundings. Mrs. Appleton.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; modern apartment near Riverside; $5. McCagne.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Front rooms, opposite Teachers College. Welles, 5th floor.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large, small, elegantly furnished rooms; superior service.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, handsome room, all modern improvements; suitable one, two; moderate rents; references. Wiggins, Apt. 2E.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Excellent rooms, four houses; reasonable rates; Southerners accommodated; phone; subway.

126TH, 7 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room; hot and cold running water; private house; no other roomers; phone; moderate terms.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Outside, comfortable room; elevator, telephone; subway, bus; $4. Douglas.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath, clean, light, airy; reasonable; Riverside, bus. Alesker.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Large, airy, adjoining bath; private family; elevator. Apt. 64.

143D, 561 WEST.—Excellent room, business gentleman; moderate; conveniences; near subway. Apt. 53.

144TH, 606 WEST.—River view; $7; small, $5; convenient location; evenings, 6B.

145TH, 491 WEST.—Private residence, attractive, airy room; southern exposure; suitable two.

148TH, (3,603 Broadway.)—Large, airy rooms, private family; convenient location. Apt. 30.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Five-room apartment, sublet 3 rooms facing street; $50 monthly. Apt. 1.

172D ST., 590, WEST.—Attractive studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano, elevator; July, August; reference; $35. 6 A.

177TH ST., 599 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Two large adjoining rooms; also one large room, plain, nicely furnished, suitable bed, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric lights, double exposure, moderate; meals if desired. Carroll.

179TH, 700 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, light, airy rooms; splendid apartment; reasonable. 5D.

A HANDSOMELY furnished, exceptionally cool, outside parlor, bedroom, bath, two gentlemen or couple; private entrance. Telephone Columbus 8218.

A lady having beautiful furnished, private apartment, newly decorated, desires to rent two rooms; all conveniences; references. 8815 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, light, airy corner Summer rooms; Summer rates. MacMillan.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; electric light, phone; private family. Calder.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (107th.)—Attractive, cool room, running water, elevator apartment. 5 North.

BROADWAY, 2,020.—Beautiful furnished light rooms; private family. Crandall.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66TH ST. In charming apartment, delightful outside room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Cool room overlooking Park, within one block from both Subway and elevated. Tel., Co. 9194.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355. — Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath. Phone 1467 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—With small private family, single bright rooms; one block subway, station, Apt. 53.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, (181st St.)—Large cool room in high-class elevator apartment; references. Apt. 49.

GENTLEMEN desiring first class accomodations, large room or suite, convenient 104th St. "L"; 103d subway. Tel. Acad. 2239.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50.—Six large, choice rooms, elevator apartment, facing Morningside Park; cost $70; sublet for $50. Wilson.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO FINE CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, ELECTRICITY; VERY REASONABLE TO PERMANENT PARTY; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. PHONE RIVERSIDE 3287, APT. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (127th St.)—Two connecting rooms; running water; exclusive corner apartment, overlooking Drive; single or together. Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, (128th.)—Large, attractive room, private family; $4.50. Apt. 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Two rooms, suite, baths and showers; references. Phone 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

ROOM 502, Carnegie Hall.—July, August, low rate. Porter, 56th St. entrance.

LARGE front room or single room; American gentleman; no other roomers. Riverside 3319.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 1777TH, (Opposite Arrowhead Inn.)—Exceptionally, attractive, cool, newly furnished room; overlooking Hudson; private lavatory; tennis; delightful surroundings; unusual opportunity for responsible person who desires securing home comfort; refined French-American family. Telephone St. Nicholas 8512.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 447, (81st.)—Attractively furnished large, small, cool rooms. Ferguson.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d.)—Outside room; running water. Osborne, Telephone 8089 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 350, (near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 936, (Corner 106th.)—Large outside room; home comfort; board optional; gentleman. Burgette.

WEST END AV., 896, (Corner 103d.)—Large, airy, front, bath, $7; private residence.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 604.—Exceptional large and small; twin beds; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior cool, clean room, bath, complete; electricity; residence.

Brooklyn.

AMERICAN family offers 2, 5 rooms; tennis court; board optional. Borough Park 894.

AVENUE W, 814, (Coney Island Avenue.)—Large room, 5 windows, Brighton "L," Neck Road Station, 5c. fare; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

AVENUE J.—Station Brighton Beach line; well furnished rooms, with private family; telephone Midwood 7625 J.

CLIFTON PLACE, 84, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

HALSEY ST., 44.—All improvements; home comforts and privileges; phone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 283, Brooklyn Heights.—Finely furnished room; every improvement; adjoining bath; 12 minutes to Wall St. Tel. Main 3520.

KEAP ST., 196.—Cool room, furnished, hot water, electric light, telephone service. Inquire. Either one or two women.

MONROE ST., 10.—Large alcove room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; other rooms newly furnished and decorated; telephone.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS AND BATH in modern one-family house. Tel., 1963W Flatbush.

PRESIDENT ST., 906.—SUMMER RATES; LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

STATE ST., 192, (Borough Hall Subway.)—Large and small sunny rooms; running water, electric light, tiled bath, telephone; $6, $3.50.

8TH AV., 46, Park Slope.—Delightfully cool rooms for desirable people in handsome home; is very convenient; references.

Long Island.

4TH AV., 52, (Rockaway Park.)—Large airy room; running water; one block from ocean; near station.

CYPRESS AV., 144, (Flushing, L. I.)—Two rooms, with kitchen privileges; fine location.

OCEAN front rooms; adults; boardwalk; near 3d Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

Two and three beautifully furnished rooms and bath for light housekeeping. S. Levy, 10 Straiton Av., Arverne, L. I.

Westchester County.

Furnished room; table board near; gentleman preferred. 7 Mitchell Place, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey.

FINE large alcove room, with lavatory, private house, ten minutes to Hudson Terminal. S 130 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Two Japanese gentlemen desire one large or two preferably adjoining rooms, with breakfast, in refined private family, between 90th and 120th Sts., west side. Room 1414, 25 Madison Av.

JAPANESE gentleman wants refined, quiet room near 34th St., on east side; good family; references exchanged. K. V. Ono, 330 East 57th St.

BUSINESS GIRL, room refined, private family, 72d-96th West; reasonable. B. R., 322 Times.

Gentleman wishes room with bath in private family; west side, below 96th St.; highest references furnished. L 147 Times.

Couple desire comfortably furnished room, bath; private; state terms, particulars. T 31 Times.

Gentleman wants rooms, bath, private house, above West Seventieth; permanent. T 9 Times.

Un

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

GOVERNESS, Companin or Secretary.—English woman, college instructor, unable to cross Atlantic, desires summer position; successful coaching backward pupils; experienced lecturer; musical. S 198 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly competent, experienced woman, trained infant's nurse, entire charge young children, efficient housekeeper, needlewoman; desires position; best city references. "X. Y.," 160 East 87th.

GOVERNESS, graduate nurse, desires position with children or companion; German, English, piano; excellent references. E. P., 160 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, Boston graduate kindergartner, desires governess position to children aged 3 and over; references exchanged. X 324 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS. — Teacher, experienced, highly recommended, desires position; French, German, English, music; full charge children. Morat, 161 East 83d St.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, experienced in tutoring in all English branches, French, German, music; visiting or resident; references. M 12 Times.

GOVERNESS, English, knowledge French, desires position mother's helper; experienced children; references. Write M. W., 616 W. 137th St. Apt. 12½.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery; French, of superior ability; personal references. D., 143 Eighth Av.

GOVERNESS, child's, over 4; country, suburbs; salary nominal in high class home. 361 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, visiting, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Larchmont; French, German, pianist. 2,72c Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—American; excellent references. 160 East 37th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Widow, 27, with a child of 7 years, wishes a position as housework with a small family in country or seashore; good references. B 3,764 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, place to do laundry on Tuesdays. Carroll, 47 West 99th.

NURSE, graduate, registered, desires position in restroom in one of the large buildings in New York City; highly educated, of Welsh birth, and great experience in hospital service; can furnish best of reference. E 282 Times Downtown.

NURSE—Two years' general hospital training, many years' experience in good hospitals; highly reliable; night duty preferred. X 164 Times.

NURSE.—Graduate; reliable, care patient; References; $21 weekly. S., 346 East 138th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced in general office work, $9-$10, if given opportunity to learn bookkeeping. S 88 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2¼ years' experience, accurate, conscientious, desires position; $8. T 240 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Experienced, refined young woman; filing; figuring; American; $10. T 334 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted in family; anything not menial; prefer good home to high salary; educated, bright. "Companion," Times Harlem.

REFINED young lady with a high school and musical education desires a position with one or two children, 4-7 years, or as a companion to a young girl. W 355 Times Downtown.

REFINED LADY will accompany American family to the country; no wages; good reference. Call Monday 10 until 12 o'clock, 946 West 124th St., Apt. 61. S 175 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of refinement and exceptional ability desires position as secretary to head of large corporation; 18 years' business experience; A1 references; salary $25. X 338 Times Annex.

SECRETARY and correspondent, expert stenographer, competent assistant to busy executive; seeks position of trust; salary, $32. T 20 Times.

SECRETARY.—Efficient, experienced business woman; stenographer; college degree; $150 monthly. L 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Confidential Assistant, age 25; good personality; capable taking 150 words per minute; transcribe accurately; 10 years' export, stock brokerage, construction, engineering experience above ordinary; original thinker; capable assuming responsibilities; $22; highest credentials. T 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced, will do all kinds dramatic manuscripts, plays, letters, &c., at reasonable rates; work called for and delivered; appointments for location made by telephone. Phone Murray Hill 9462.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—An efficient stenographer and typewriter of wide business experience desires a position where tact, loyalty, and honesty will command a living; am ambitious, accustomed to initiative, and not afraid of work. Capable. L 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood; executive ability; commercial expert; attentive to detail; dignified, conservative; desires refined surroundings; references; $18. T 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, well educated, capable, rapid, accurate, seeking position with reliable concern where executive ability is desired. E 97 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, eight years' experience; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, thoroughly familiar office details, assume responsibilities. $16. T 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.— Experienced, accurate, and rapid; operate stenotype; $15. Miss F. Phone Monday, Bryant 1318, Room 1605, Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; clever, competent secretary; mentally proficient to handle entire office affairs; salary secondary. W 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, NEAT APPEARANCE; FAMILIAR OFFICE WORK; $18. T 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, familiar with literary work, desires few hours' evening work. 104 West 70th, Apt. 61.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; familiar office work; neat appearance; salary $15. W 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 4½ years' experience; thoroughly competent; reference; $15. T 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, refined, desires temporary work, July 9 to 21; $18. T 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wishes to offer services for several evenings weekly. M 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, reliable beginner; high school education; office routine; $9. T 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; 3 years' experience; accurate, rapid, neat; salary $15. G. S., 283 Macon St., Brklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. Dependable, clever; handle all office details; salary secondary. T 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' brokerage, export experience; excellent references; $15. T 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Business experience, good correspondent, office work, conscientious; $12. T 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 17, beginner; $7 to start. May Carlin, 428 E. 83d.

TEACHER wishes position of trust in home or will care for or tutor children. J. M., 45 Times.

TEACHER wishes either permanent position or for the Summer months.. W 381 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, young, as tutor in elementary subjects in country. C. B., Times Harlem.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant desires position; capable and experienced. T 272 Times Downtown.

THOROUGH business woman, initiative, tact, selling experience, to represent firm, city or road. Washington, H 71 Times.

TYPIST, office assistant; 1 year's experience; knowledge of stenography; $8. W 389 Times Downtown.

WHAT A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY! Let me care for your apartment; maid calls daily; $3 weekly. Smith, 7048 Morning.

WOMAN, American, capable, cultivated, efficient, experienced, wishes employment; administrative housekeeper, companion, chaperone, clerical work; references. S 190 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, 23, university graduate, present employed by large food company, desires change; possesses character, executive ability, earnestness; initial compensation secondary to opportunity; highest credentials. T 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college woman would like position in Summer school, camp, or private family; specialises in Montessori method; rhythmic movement and basketry; nursery governess. S 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, English, educated, desires position, clerical or otherwise; best references; state salary and position. W 391 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG WOMAN of tact and personality desires a position in country or city where expert stenography and typewriting, with WAR relief work to do; must have salary; knowledge of manicuring and hairdressing can be utilized to advantage. Secretarial, L 178 Times.

A young refined college woman, with brains, tact and discretion, plus knowledge of stenography, wants position of trust with firm or individual; accustomed to meeting strangers; no objection to traveling. S 197 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, now working independently, desires connection with established company; experienced in sales organization and promotion, advertising and publicity, house and trade organs, folders, booklets, systems, magazine articles; accustomed to taking responsibility; A1 references. D 414 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th, phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SELECT COLORED housewokers, cooks, chambermaids, couples, laundresses, other help; investigated references. 333 West 53d. Augusta Agency. Columbus 3129.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway; Riverside 9463.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housewokers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.;) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thoroughly understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales collections, employes, &c.; if looking for competent man to fill position of trust and responsibility, grant me interview. Brown, E 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor of corporation open for change; experienced several lines; acted several years as commission house representative; business, common-sense; supervision bookkeeping staff, pay rolls, cost accounts, financial statements, control; will improve, systematize, simplify whenever necessary; salary $2,000 up. Experience, 1 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, HIGHEST GRADE JUNIOR, CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING SMALLER AUDITS, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH REPUTABLE C. P. A. WHO WILL APPRECIATE A CONSCIENTIOUS, UNTIRING WORKER; MARRIED, WELL EDUCATED, REFINED; SALARY $25 WEEK. C. E., 145 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor, Controller, American, age 48, active, able, reliable, best credentials, bond if required, desires position with substantial concern engaged in or contemplating the manufacture of mechanical product; cost and control through practical knowledge and methods assured; can assume full charge and accept responsibility. M 17 Times.

ACCOUNTANT OFFICE MANAGER.—YOUNG MARRIED MAN, EDUCATED, EFFICIENT, TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE, RELIEVE BUSY MAN OF DETAILS; SALARY, $40. S 389 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Married man; 31; executive; professional training; 7 years corporation and factory cost accounting; knows machinery; references previous employers and certified accountants. S 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, CONSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZER; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; LONG EXPERIENCE; SALARY $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT,
auditor, office manager, public service, manufacturing and financial experience; good executive; general and cost accounting experience. T 293 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. L 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT JUNIOR.—University graduate; thinking, active worker; two years' experience. E 278 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, employed, desires extra work, evenings and Sundays. T 330 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, excelling professional's ability, practicality, effectiveness. Seneca Sherwood, 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

A PACIFIC COAST SALESMAN, well acquainted with the wholesale and large retail dry goods trade west of Denver, would like to handle an exclusive line or several side lines for that territory; have represented a large New York importing house for the past four years, but am contemplating making a change, as supply of goods has been cut off; references given. Box H, Room 100, 742 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ADVERTISING MAN, catalog writer, American, Christian, 28, married, employed, desires change; prefers machinery manufacturing line; start $50 month; practical ideas and versatile. T 305 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING and sales manager, now employed, desires change; keen sales analyst, high-class executive, versatile writer. T 212 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR and executive, fully qualified, splendid record, seeks opening for betterment on general or class publications; highest credentials; letters and interview strictly confidential. S 182 Times.

ADVERTISING copy man; agency experience; original, forceful writer; unusual training and ability; best references present employers. M 4 Times.

ADVERTISING and sales manager, skilled in all branches distribution, seeks opportunity; agency, editorial, and dealer investigation experience; university graduate. Box 16, Station J.

ADVERTISING AND SALE MANAGER, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, EXECUTIVE, SYSTEMATIZER AND ORGANIZER SEEKS POSITION OFFERING FUTURE BASED ON RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH COMBINATION EXPERIENCE. H 106 TIMES.

ADVERTISING.—All-around printer as efficiency manufacturing man for advertising and publishing concern. Buckman, 810 Suburban Place, Bronx.

AGENCY OR OFFICE WORK.—College graduate with established office of dealers correspondence work; accounting, circularizing, or district agency; work must be such as to permit of completion in above office, as same must be maintained. If interested, write P. O. Box 1149.

AMBITIOUS young man, with college education, wishes position with advancement. T 335 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT, BUILDER.—Man, 26, desires position with architect or builder; 4 years architecture, Cornell; 5 years with builder, last as Superintendent; references. M 61 Times.

ATTENTION!—Man with railroad, shipping, general office and salesman experience desires position in which future depends on his ability. T 290 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, a Christian, 27 years old, now employed, desires position where knowledge of real estate, especially tax matters, would be an asset. T 206 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, Treasurer, or special accountant; certified public accountant, 33; familiar with methods of largest corporation; at present a high-grade senior with large accounting firm; minimum $5,000. X 336 Times Annex.

A1 CORRESPONDENT-EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.
Broad business experience, keen judgment, competent making good any capacity; age 26; draft exempt; moderate salary. T 246 Times Downtown.

BANKER, import man, salesman, aggressive, ten years' experience with American and European concerns, is open for connection with reliable firm. T 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, office manager, 34; positively exempt; qualified for responsible position; college graduate; conversant modern methods. Write Integrity, 8 Gold St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; American, 38, thorough accountant, 16 years' experience, can handle correspondence and take complete charge; highest references as to reliable firm. T 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, 28, thorough accountant, tactful correspondent, seeks desirable connections. W 379 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced, financial statements, conversant modern methods; references. T 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, reliable, versed in English, German, Spanish, nine years in last position, A1 references, desires permanent position. Box 16, 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, 27, reliable, accurate, willing, good correspondent; wishes position, with chance to advance. T 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager. — Experienced automobile manufacturing, export; good correspondent, stenographer. H 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) married, six years' experience corporation, controlling accounts; neat personality; highest credentials; $20. White, 129 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 4 years' experience, commercial bankers, exempt from military duty, desires to make change. T 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; married; A1 ledger clerk, controlling accounts, trial balances. S 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, six years' experience, capable taking charge, desires change. M 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; good education, best experience, good references, salary moderate. T 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 26; draft exempt; $18. 129 Times.

BUYER and SALESMAN, chemicals, drugs, spices, with universal knowledge; good personality; only prominent houses. Chemicals, T 329 Times Downtown.

BUILDING construction superintendent or foreman, 33, carpenter by trade, 16 years' first-class experience, technical education; references; go anywhere. T 224 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR desires steady position, anywhere; 14 years' experience high-class cars; best references. B 153 East 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR; 10 years' experience; excellent references; American and foreign cars. Pine, 314 East 89th St. Lenox 1068.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 29, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience in driving, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Aeon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC
wishes position where long experience and competence are desired and appreciated; 19 years' experience on American and foreign cars, mostly on Packard, Pierce; will go anywhere; American; $25. Merriam, 139 East 74th St. Lenox 8951.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanzman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 28, wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; first-class mechanic; can drive any make car; best references. Telephone Plaza 2945.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; married; eleven year experience. Richard Walsh, Ridgewood Av., South Orange, N. J., care J. A. Kip.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, single, courteous, desires position; city, country; generally useful; careful; three years' references. Tiernan, 162 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR wants steady position; single; strictly temperate; high-class references; Packard, Pierce-Arrow; ten years' experience. S 167 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, does not speak English, would like position in private country home if possible; willing to help housework. Address 329 West 14th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wish to place reliable, industrious chauffeur; can make own repairs; married and strictly temperate. Address Careful Driver, 509 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years with present employer and careful driver; can furnish best of references, temperate habits and of very fine appearance. M 44 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic, foreign and domestic cars; 9 years' experience; best references. Phone 7865 Columbus. Conlin, 60 West 66th St., care of Thour.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 6 years' experience; first-class reference. R. L. Wilson, 269 West 118th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, married, wishes position; private family preferred. Gibson, 57 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 15 years last place; references. Johnson, 133 West 82d. T 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (West Indian.)—Mechanic, careful driver; private family; country, useful. M 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, best references, 5 years' experience. Phone Schuyler 3780. Johnson.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Nine years' experience; city, country; best of references. Wing, 141 W. 64th. Phone 5492 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, Gardener; careful driver; do own repairs; willing to be useful; good references. Weisman, 55 East 126th St.

CHEF OR VALET, Chinese, competent, wants position. James Augh, 19 Doyers St.

COLLEGE MAN, experienced lecturer and teacher, desires work; no selling. S 156 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires summer employment; can drive car. X 376 Times Annex.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT, 20, experienced in general metallurgical analyses, desires position with manufacturing or analytical chemists. T 6 Times.

COMMERCIAL, credit, import, export, banking; experienced man, exempt from draft, valuable connections, splendid education, seeks position with reliable concern; best references. T 296 Times Downtown.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN or secretary, Christian, desired by attorney; 35 years old; member Massachusetts Supreme, United States District, and United States Court Claims; two years' experience Washington, Congressional and departmental; college graduate, 1906, degree LL. B.; best references; expert shorthand; knowledge Spanish; married. 384 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT - EXECUTIVE, clean, successful record, 10 years' advertising and selling experience, American, 30, married, at present employed, desires change; seeking permanent connection where ability and intense application are rewarded; free to negotiate; start moderately. S 115 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, TRANSLATOR, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, German; stenographer; $40. T 326 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Young man, seven years' experience in manufacturing costs, thorough knowledge of machine operation, timekeeping, payroll, piecework, rating, general cost work, wishes position in the cost department of large corporation or factory. M. A., 162 Times.

COUPLE, German, wish positions; wife as cook, man butler, houseman and gardener; best reference. Klein, 609 1st Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROCKERY.—Canadian with long experience in best Canadian houses wants position with New York firm; stock room or selling floor. S 201 Times.

DESIGNER OF FURNITURE, first class, open for engagement Sept. 1; can lay off full-sized details in all periods. X 312 Times Annex.

DO YOU NEED
experienced business man, conversant with banking, export, import, shipping, manufacturing, realty, building business; dependable, responsible. S 142 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 25, M. E. graduate; automobile and airplane experience; immediately available. T 298 Times Downtown.

DRUGGIST.—Experienced, registered N. J., wishes permanent position; speaks Polish, German, Russian; best references. T 39 Times.

EFFICIENCY MAN.—Conspicuously able; widely experienced. Saturnus Sherwood, 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.
American, married; willing to locate anywhere; past 15 years in various executive capacities as Secretary, Treasurer, Manager, and Assistant Manager with large manufacturing company; have strong personality, courage, observation, initiative, persistence, and common sense; thoroughly familiar with purchasing office management, efficient systematizing of work and records; can furnish unqualified references as to ability, &c.; age 50. S 160 Times.

EXECUTIVE AND PUBLICITY EXPERT.

ADVERTISER WISHES TO CONFER WITH FIRM NEEDING THE SERVICES OF AN UNUSUAL MAN FOR A DIFFICULT AND UNUSUAL POSITION. QUALIFIED BY EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND WIDE TRAVEL TO BRING TO SOME BUSINESS NEW IMPETUS ALONG THE LINES OF COMMERCIAL PROGRESS. IF YOU HAVE SUCH AN OPENING, I CAN FILL IT TO OUR MUTUAL PROFIT. ADDRESS M 37 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE,
WIDE EXPERIENCE, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; CAPABLE TAKING CARE DETAILS OF IMPORTANCE FOR A BUSY MAN; EXPERIENCED AS PURCHASING AGENT, ENGINEERING HEAD, AND SALES; STERLING REFERENCES IF THEY INTEREST YOU. T 10 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE position desired, am 35, have 13 years' experience, modern methods of factory management and cost accounting, at present with firm of public accountants, prefer opening as Supt. of small shop; salary $2,500. M 42 Times.

EXECUTIVE, thoroughly experienced in office management, systematizing, accounting, and statistical work, seeks connection with growing concern. "G," M 29 Times.

EXECUTIVE, efficient and capable, expert on shipping and deliveries, handling help and salesmen; best record and references; employed; middle age. T 219 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SALES MANAGER, representative; young man desires connection where initiative and executive ability count. T 346 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in credits, banking, appraisals, buying, selling, building, contracting; open for prominent connection; no traveling. H 107 Times.

EXPERIENCE OF TEN YEARS in banking, import, export, desires connection with opportunity for advancement; best references. T 295 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED AUTOMOBILE and bicycle accessories buying, shipping, export and domestic, wants position. M 51 Times.

EXPORTER.

YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OLD, WITH FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, APPEARANCE, AND EDUCATION, DESIRES TO BECOME AFFILIATED WITH EXPORTER DOING SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS; HAS EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THAT COUNTRY. D 413 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPORT ASSISTANT to executive; qualified by eight years' business experience, stenographer, correspondent, costs, general office work. T 13 Times Downtown.

FARMER.—Practical stock and orchard man, experienced fruit packer, desires position as manager or foreman with large concern; please state fully proposition and salary offered in reply. X 285 Times Annex.

FURNITURE SALESMAN. — Bright, energetic young man desires position as furniture salesman, preferably with wholesale firm or as a city salesman for factory; can furnish excellent reference. L 186 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—High class, 15 years' experience, seeks new connection; American born; 36; married; good personality; possessed of executive ability, and good judgment, both with respect to human nature and matters of business; capable relieving busy executive; act as chief clerk or department head; accustomed to handling clerical forces. S 178 Times.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, 27, 4 years' experience in bookkeeping, exempt from military duty, desires to make a change; salary $20. T 344 Times Downtown.

HANDY MAN wishes position assistant gardener. W. M., 412 East 170th St., Bronx.

HAVE you a live business, where a young man, (19,) can buckle down and make a man of himself. Tel. Lenox 4098.

HOUSEMAN, handy, thoroughly experienced; private family; reference; wages $50. M 56 Times.

I AM NO MIRACLE WORKER, but nine years' experience has taught me the fine points of selling; high-grade connection only; not subject to draft; good reasons for leaving present position. S 136 Times.

LUMBER DRYING EXPERT.

Mechanical engineer, specialist in kiln drying hardwoods for gunstocks, aeroplane propellers, &c., open to engagement; experienced in dry kiln design and construction; excellent references from large operations. Address T 19 Times.

MAN of 53, vigorous, wishes active employment; university and legal education; experience in care of estates, investments, special investigations, none in salesmanship; qualified for assistant in any capacity, secretaryship, or other position of trust; references as to character and attainments. L 192 Times.

MAN, (28,) executive ability, capable of handling men, wide experience in correspondence work, wishes to establish connection with firm handling timber, lumber, or allied lines. T 198 Times.

MAN of general experience wants a position as special officer, investigator, or messenger; best of reference and bonds, if required; height 5 feet 10; neat appearance. Address American, T 216 Times Downtown.

MAN, college bred, (35,) 12 years' organizing, sales experience, desires office position; good correspondent; knowledge of Spanish; trade conditions in Latin countries. M 27 Times.

MAN.—American, 34 years old, refined, responsible, capable, adaptable, wide business experience; ability to handle men; total abstainer from alcohol and tobacco. T 247 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

with large experience in design and construction of mechanical and electrical equipment for large buildings and factories, expert in heating and ventilation works, desires first-class connection. Address M 55 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED man, sober, strong, healthy, industrious, experienced buying, paying, distributing, general office work; best references. W. 622 West 187th St. Apartment 11.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ORGANIZER.

HAVE REORGANIZED AND MANAGED LARGE MODERN OFFICE, INCREASING LOYALTY AND AVERAGE WAGE WHILE DECREASING COSTS. S 161 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER,
highly recommended, organizer, systematizer, and executive, present position national organization, seeks position with smaller concern offering future based on results obtained through combination of experience, education, and aggressiveness. T 21 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Executive, accountant, familiar with modern methods, experienced in supervising help, now engaged in executive capacity; Christian; age 37; married. S 139 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18-25, some knowledge of stenography; doctor's office uptown; $10 to start; state religion. Write Box 20, 1,035 3d Av.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Gentleman, 45 years old, desires to make new connection; thoroughly competent office manager; understands books of account; accustomed to handling salesmen and all office routine. T 245 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, (37,) five years' experience real estate and insurance business, wishes to connect with large real estate interests; $25. T 235 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 32, married, desires position requiring self reliance; several years business and legal experience; member of New York Bar; highest references. W 388 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, kalsominer, plasterer, American, active, quick, desires employment anywhere. George, 169 Times.

PRESSMAN.—Cylinder and job pressman; color and half-tone work; also on Kelly press; $25. John Clausen, care Ryan, 77 Wollcott St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
unusually equipped, experienced, executive, college education, excellent credentials, considering change. T 282 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Position wanted as private secretary by man of exceptional experience. S 163 Times.

PUBLICITY EXPERT
will handle confidential or other work for individual or organization; international experience; highest credentials. Address Diplomatic, M 13 Times.

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER.
I have personally developed and sold two million dollars of New York suburban property in the past 11 years; will consider connection with responsible company, either in development, executive or sales departments. Address B. F., 96 Times.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, with newspaper experience, showing a strong sales record for producing results, is open for a position in this or similar line. Address "Energetic," M 60 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE SALESMAN, making special two months' trip through Middle West and South, wants commissions on best credentials from reputable firms. W. M., 64 Times.

RESIDENT ATTORNEY. — Wanted, position with corporation as resident attorney; admitted 8 years to New York Bar, having business experience; can furnish best of references. W 387 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Broad experience in efficiency methods of selling; does your sales force need new ideas, new incentive and new policies; is your business uninspired; are you prepared against sudden, swift competition, against temporary depression? Can inspire workers with fresh enthusiasm, broader vision and real initiative; can dig out leads and vital selling facts and present them in a forcible and convincing manner, and possess tact and perseverance to carry same into successful operation; good correspondence; would prefer to associate with concern which believes in advertising skillfully and intelligently; age 41, American birth and married. X 379 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — TWO HIGH-GRADE, EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMEN ARE DESIROUS OF REPRESENTING RELIABLE FIRM AS MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY; BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS J. C. E., 1041 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., CHICAGO.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with Middle West department stores, dry goods, and art novelty buyers; seven years' through same territory; at present employed; wants connection with reliable house in any staple line. "I can deliver the goods." W 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, NOT AN ORDER TAKER, OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION, ON ACCOUNT OF FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS; FULL PARTICULARS ON INTERVIEW. ADDRESS ROOM 700, COFFEE EXCHANGE BLDG., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, capable, and versatile salesman, leaving road work, seeks exclusive sales agency on commission; will open office and put out men on good thing. S 174 Times.

SALESMAN wants A1 line of white goods for Penn., Balt., Washington; well known to buyers; commission and drawing account; can show good record sales; best of references. T 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Two years' selling general insurance; also experience selling produce to grocery and commission trade; responsible outside position desired. A. A., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN of ability, experience, intelligence, appearance, familiar with office work, speaks several languages, desires representative reliable concern. T 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A high class specialty man is open for an engagement; has traveled extensively; highest references for character and ability. T 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 41, experienced general mdse. specialty work, good introducer advertiser, highest sales present company, desires change. S 196 Times.

SALESMAN. — Nineteen years' experience calling on high-class merchants all over the country; best references. T 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of proven ability, unquestionable references, broad experience on road, seeks connection with progressive firm. Conscientious, W 375 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Successful salesman, executive ability, small capital, with position, may consider opening office manager, salesman. L 170 Times.

SALESMAN traveling throughout New York State and part of Pennsylvania would like to carry side line on commission basis. L 193 Times.

SALESMAN, American, (37,) married, 10 years present position, desires change; references. C. S., 334 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, road experience, desires to connect with a firm handling a progressive line; furnish good credentials. S 180 Times.

SALESMAN, ten years' road experience, open connect with reliable concern. T 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, drug trade, thoroughly experienced city, road, seeks immediate engagement. W 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, aged 24, five years' traveling experience selling specialties, wishes position selling staple line. F. N., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, high-class, owning automobile, open for proposition. L 200 Times.

SALESMAN, with ten years' selling experience, desires to make change. M 9 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, compiling, good knowledge accounting; ten years' experience; 28; single; military exempt, owing to home responsibilities; seeks situation where future depends wholly upon establishment of merit. L 178 Times.

SECRETARY, (24,) draft exempt; college education; 4 years assistant to executive large plant; expert stenographer, exceptional correspondent; sales experience; initiative; highest credentials. W 399 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. T 211 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, educated, capable Christian, 31, good appearance and address. W 396 Times Downtown.

SELLING REPRESENTATION for CHICAGO TERRITORY.

Good Eastern connection desired by technically trained man with excellent selling and business experience, well and favorably known in Chicago territory. Address T 24 Times.

SITUATION with bank or corporation; law school and college graduate; 11 years' business experience; A1 buyer, credit man, and executive. H 33 Times.

SPANISH CLERK, highest education, knows English, typewriter, desires position. T 15 Times.

SPANIARD, 23 years' business experience Spanish correspondent, references, desires position. T 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation rapidly and transcribe it accurately; young and ambitious to work; operate stenotype; $20. Mr. S., Phone Monday, Bryant 1318, 220 West 40th St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Irene Griffin, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate wants business position; prefers law office. W 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — High school graduate; two years' experience; references; $18. W 383 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL young San Francisco, law trained, wants opportunity where executive ability can be proven. L 149 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.
YOUNG MAN, 35 YEARS OLD, WITH 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; 10 YEARS AS SUPERINTENDENT, DESIRES POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF A LARGE FACTORY; POSSESSES TACT, ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE FORCES OF PEOPLE, AND CET BEST RESULTS; BEST REFERENCES. S 171 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT of bachelor apartment house is free Oct. 1st on account of sale, after seven years' employment; is seeking like position or manager of high-class apartment house; thoroughly competent and can furnish highest credentials and bond if necessary. Responsible. T 26 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER, woodworking business; thoroughly competent, capable handling big business. X 341 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction, experienced executive, desires interview with firm requiring services of forceful man of ability. M 22 Times.

THINK IT OVER, THEN ACT.
Your house will hear of this man of 31, because he himself has found that his personality, tact, and ability to concentrate, plus a will to reach the top will win.
The position he now wants is that of a salesman with a house that will later have room for an executive officer.
His experience covers thirteen years in the retail, wholesale, and manufacturing drug business; he is registered and at present has charge of pharmaceutical and chemical departments of wholesale house.
What house will get him? Will your house be our house? If so, address
J. A. DARRAH,
122 Chestnut St.,
Springfield, Mass.

To the
MAN OF BIG BUSINESS
in N. Y. City and vicinity.

Are you looking for
LOYALTY,
ABILITY,
ENTHUSIASM?

I am 30 years of age, with the cleanest kind of a successful record; am earning $2,500 per year as an executive and manager, but in my present position have reached the limit of my possibilities; an interview will convince you that I am very much in earnest; that I can succeed with and for you.
Have you an opening, with a real future? Will be in New York July 5. Address X 398 Times Annex.

TUTOR, &c.—To prominent family: Foreign society gentleman with Colonial and military acquaintance, and daughter, (18,) speaking several languages, desires permanent position anywhere as tutor, guardian, companion, &c.; highest references. N., 332 West 23d St.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 34, FAIR KNOWLEDGE ACCOUNTING, WELL VERSED IN ECONOMICS, SEEKS POSITION LEADING TO SUPERVISORY, MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE WORK; INITIAL SALARY NO CONSIDERATION. JOS. B. GOLAN, OAKWOOD AV., RYE, N. Y.

VALET, &c.—Respectable colored boy would like a place as valet or in a bachelor's apartment. Write L. M., Y. M. C. A., 252 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) thorough knowledge of banking business and export to Russia, speaks fluently and corresponds in English, French, and Russian, desires position with reliable concern; best references; at present employed. T 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants position of responsibility, (35;) graduate of New York University Law School; capable correspondent, experienced manager or assistant, sales, credits, office, &c. Address F., 304 West 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, several years' experience in export line, desires connection with firm that will reward ability with advancement; will go out of town if position is desirable. J. G., Box 44, Times Uptown.

YOUNG MAN

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, CRUDE RUBBER BROKERAGE FIRM, $1,200 PER ANNUM.
SEVERAL OTHER WORTH-WHILE BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS AT GOOD SALARIES.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15 TO $20 PER WEEK.

FILE CLERKS:

Law, $15, Manufacturing, $10; Accountants, $15; Insurance, $15; Publishing, $9; Construction, $12.

SEVERAL OTHER GOOD OPENINGS FOR TYPISTS WITH EXPERIENCE; ALSO TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST. N. Y. CITY.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$18.
TYPISTS, $12-$15.
CLERKS, $10-$12.
WE HAVE MANY REQUESTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OTHER BEGINNERS. PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 CHURCH ST., ROOM 511. CALL IN PERSON, 9 TO 2.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, French-English, $30; Spanish-English, $20; law, $12-$20; advertising, $18-$20; manufacturing, $15; others, $15-$18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; dictaphone operators, $15-$18; publicity woman, clerks, typists. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 93 Liberty St.—Stenographers, (2.) $1,200, $1,000; several at $20, $18, $15; Spanish stenographer, $20-$25; statistician, $18; typist, $15; telephone operator, (over 25,) $15. We have more positions than we can fill.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $18-$20; commercial, $18-$18. Bookkeeper-stenographer, $18. Bookkeepers, $15; assistants, $10-$12. Typists, $12. Switchboard operators, $10. First-class office positions on hand. Owens Agency, 109 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers: If you are qualified, neat and business-like dressed, I can place you immediately; no waiting; permanent positions, paying $10, $12, $15, $18, $20; no registration fee. Diehl Employment Agency, 20 Vesey St.

YOUNG LADY.—JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE YOUNG LADY IN THEIR SALES AND SHOWROOM; ONE CAPABLE OF INTERVIEWING BUYERS AND TAKING CHARGE OF SALESMAN'S SAMPLES. T 360 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Business splendid; without precedent. Law, $18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15. Typists, clerks, bookkeepers, switchboards. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

MOTION PICTURES.—Women of good character, appearance, and wardrobe wanting engagements register in our booking department; no charge. The Sealect Co., Inc., 119 West 42d St. Entire sixth floor.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$12-$15-$18; beginners, (several,) $8-$10; typists, $10; switchboard operator-typist, $12; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and Stenographers.—Many temporary and permanent positions open for experienced operators; salary $12, $15, $18, $20. Call the Dictaphone, 309 Broadway.

STENO., French and Spanish dictation, $35 wk.; steno., mining, $25 wk.; bookkeeper, experienced cost accounting, $25 wk.; clerks, $18. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, wanted. Free registration. Stenographers' Employment Service, 305 5th Av.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 50th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent positions; $18, $15, $12, $10, $9. Acme Agency, 25 Church.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18; typists; dictaphone; clerks. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Dictaphone, Bookkeepers, Switchboard, Typists, Clerical; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registrations. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced and beginners. Alpha Agency, Sarah Clark, Prop., 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent; splendid opportunity; also typist, $10. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

SALESWOMEN, $30; (cost) clerks, $18; stenographers; bookkeepers; typists. Migbill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; Americans; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 887 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS, 500 wanted; no experience required; in exchange for service of 3 hours each day for 20 days—total of 60 hours—to receive practical instruction in sorting and filing methods, to fit for business; will give recommendations; lectures by well-known experts. Apply George A. White, Superintendent, 5th floor, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at Hoyt St., Monday, 9 A. M.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and permanently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, A. M., Director.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

MOTION PICTURES.

Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities than vaudeville; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.

Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

OFFICE WORK for high school graduates.—Use your four years' training; don't begin at the bottom; familiarize yourself with the details of office practice in 20-lesson course; send for Booklet 60. Rice & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
A prominent manufacturing concern requires the services of a high-grade man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and cost accounting; must possess originality and the ability to put through business; a new line of action in the accounting field that requires an up-to-the-minute man, a thinker; state particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. A. T., Box 384 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experience junior of firm C. P. A.; in replying state age, education, experience, and salary desired. E 302 Times Downtown.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT,
require several men handy with tools to crate and pack; also several sheet writers. Apply to Superintendent.

ANSWER ONLY IF QUALIFIED.
Want a man who is a bookkeeper, stenographer, can manage a small office and execute a mail campaign to follow up personal calls of salesman on motor cars; very good proposition for live man; give full particulars in confidence. X 346 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING.

Active concern publishing books and magazines in economic and business subjects has an attractive opening for a young man just ready to work from an assistant's position to taking responsible charge. Work at the present time will be principally preparation of mail-order copy for circulars and magazines; will develop into taking charge of preparing all company's advertising matter. The man we have in mind must have an interest in modern business problems and organization, be experienced enough to handle practical work now, but have the more important capacity to grow up to the planning and execution of an advertising policy. Give idea of experience and salary.

M 38 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, th hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ARTIST WANTED.
Free lance artist, capable of creating eccentric, original figure ideas for Newspaper reproductions. Write, for appointment, H 90 Times.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—Young man with not less than three years' experience with silk commission house preferred; good future for right party. T 1 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER
who knows the piece goods market thoroughly; must be bright and understand his business. T 323 Times Downtown.

A COMPARATIVELY new exporting corporation doing business with the Scandinavian countries desires the services of a man who has a complete knowledge of the business in all its branches; permanent position to the proper party; answer by letter, stating experience and salary expected; strictly confidential. Address L. H., Box 91, 1,364 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE SALES MANAGER
wanted by dealer handling 400 per season or more; a live hustler only; must have had retail automobile experience and best of reference; to handle force of twelve salesmen in city of 700,000, night's ride from New York; permanent position; exceptional opening to right party. X 372 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK.—Wholesale import house requires bright young man to operate Underwood billing machine; permanent position; good salary. Apply by letter, J. K., 1,364 Broadway.

BILL CLERK, competent, for large wholesale paper house. Apply by letter, Whiting-Paterson Co., 536 Pearl St., New York.

BOY WANTED.
CLEAN-CUT, BRIGHT, WIDE-AWAKE AMERICAN TO WORK IN THE OFFICE OF A CONTRACTING COMPANY WHERE THERE ARE ABOUT 25 TO 30 OTHER EMPLOYES; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY, BUT PREFERRED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND AGE; SALARY $6 TO $8, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. T 317 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—I want a bright, clean cut, refined boy; he is probably just graduated from high school; he is between 15 and 18, well balanced boy physically, and mentally keen and alert, the kind of boy who is going to make a real future for himself; if such a boy wants to know the advertising business I will start him up right and give him unusual advantages for learning the business; application by letter only and should represent your best efforts. Advertising Manager, The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

BOY in New York office of manufacturing company; grammar or high school graduate preferred; must be neat in appearance and come well recommended. Address, stating age, references, experience, (if any,) and salary expected, M 48 Times.

BOY for office and stock work in lace importing house; excellent opportunity for bright boy; preferably one just from school; no basement work; answer in own handwriting. X 396 Times Annex.

BOY, bright, American, about 16, in stock-room wholesale house; must be energetic, honest, and good penman; good chance of advancement; salary $7. L 181 Times.

BOY about 16 wanted in office Bronx electric and steel manufacturing company; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box C 35 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; must be bright and willing and of good habits; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating qualifications fully and salary expected W., Room 1110, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BOY.—Bright, willing, for general office boy work in rapidly growing tire concern; salary $6. Apply 12 to 1, eighth floor, 9 East 40th St.

BOY.—Wanted, strong boy to do cleaning and help in office. Apply Monday morning. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 141 West 36th St.

BOY, bright, between 16-17, in factory office of large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity with advancement; salary $7 start. Dominick & Hoff, 543 West 23d.

BOY, grammar school graduate; large company has opportunity for bright, young, American boy, 15 to 17; salary, $6. H 86 Times.

BOY, 16; good opening; chance for advancement. Theodore A. Cohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

BOY about 15 to work in jewelry store; 5th Av. L 171 Times.

BOY for office work in wholesale woolen house; excellent opportunity to advance; state age, &c. E 264 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, insurance brokers, typewriting, stenography and general. S C 135 Times Downtown.

BOYS in large mfg. concern to learn the business from the bottom; good chance for advancement. W 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY LARGE CORPORATION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THOROUGHLY ACCURATE AND EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; PREFERABLY AMERICAN, MARRIED, AND NOT OVER 30 YEARS OLD; AND WE PROBABLY EMPLOYED; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. T 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, 32-35, thoroughly experienced voucher system and manufacturing accounts, with some knowledge of cost work; a high-grade man, with initiative and ability to survive; do not answer unless you can meet all requirements; state lowest salary to start, age, experience, reference in detail, and phone number, if possible; quick promotion. T 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN,
35-40 years old; salary to start $22.00.
State experience and qualifications.
Bookkeeper, H 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity for young man of intelligence, not afraid of hard work; state salary, experience, religion, and references. H 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One with experience on Wall St. books only need apply; state reference and salary expected. E 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; thoroughly familiar with commercial methods; answer, stating experience and salary expected. X 390 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER in large factory, Bronx; familiar with factory accounting preferred; state references, experience, age, salary expected to start. X 385 Times Annex.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Experienced, at country residence near New York; middle aged married man preferred. Address with full particulars. X 371 Times Annex.

CABINET MAKERS and Apprentices wanted on case work; learners given good wages to start. H 60 Times.

CABINETMAKERS and hand sanders; also learners; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M. to P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

CARETAKERS.—Elderly couple, at country residence near New York; man to look after furnace and make himself generally useful. Address full particulars. X 370 Times Annex.

CARD WRITER, ARTISTIC, EXPERT, WANTED; PERMANENT WORK AND GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT MAN. APPLY RUSSIAN ART FILM CORP., ROOM 1110, GODFREY BUILDING, 729 7TH AV.

CANVASSER to sell subscriptions for group of three leading trade journals serving allied trades; $4 and $5 propositions; 50 per cent. commission; drawing account; state age, experience, references; permanent position. H 84 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHECKERS.

We have a few openings for some intelligent men between the ages of 21 and 45 years; no experience in checking merchandise is necessary, but men must be active and accurate; good prospects for promotion to those who show promise.

Call for interview Monday and Tuesday mornings, 9 to 11.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
23 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT. — First-class man; should have some knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish, familiar with transportation accounts and systematising; important position with interests operating in large city in Northern Brazil. E 288 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK WANTED, BY PROMINENT CORPORATION; MUST BE RELIABLE AND USED TO LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; EXCELLENT CHANCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AGE AND SALARY. L 196 TIMES.

CLERK in office of large printing plant; good penmanship essential; reply, stating age, experience, (if any,) and salary desired. S 138 Times.

CLERK, price and estimate, in wholesale plumbing and steam material house; state experience and wages. S 139 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMEN
AS MANAGERS.
Splendid opening for live, ambitious men to manage credit clothing stores; credit experience not necessary. Apply
ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC.,
119 West 24th St.

COLLECTORS.—If you are a hustler and a sticker we have an opening for three experienced installment collectors who are fully acquainted with the streets in Greater New York and its environments; write fully, giving past experience and refrences. H 73 Times.

COMPOSITOR—High grade, accustomed to artistic advertising circulars; state experience and salary expected. E 280 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER.

Correspondent wanted, preferably one who is a competent stenographer and typist; we want a man between 25 and 30 years of age who has had experience in the sales department of a manufacturer or jobbing concern, and who knows how to handle customers by mail; salary $20. Reply in own handwriting, stating education, and positions held during last three years, to T 204 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wholesale house desires young man as correspondent; permanent position with advancement is open to one capable of writing out of the ordinary letters. Address, giving age, experience, references, salary expected, in detail, "Permanent," 240 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — Assistant collection correspondent for a busy law office; law student and under thirty preferred; salary moderate to begin, to be increased upon demonstration of ability; position must be filled at once; apply in own handwriting giving phone number, stating lowest salary, references, education, past and present connections. T 341 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

CORRESPONDENT—Hollander of standing willing and able to act as correspondent for first class Dutch press agency; little time required. X 387 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT and Buyer.—Must thoroughly understand tools and tool steel; later interest for right man. T 301 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing costs; must be capable of working into and assuming all details relating to costs and accounts controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

CREDIT MAN wanted by large wholesale grocery house; age 30 to 40; state experience and salary expected, must be moderate. Alert, T 274 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Custom men's clothing; New York experience, references. Call after 10, G. N. Vincent, 534 6th Av.

DESIGNER AND MANAGER,
FUR WORKROOM.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require services of an experienced designer and manager for their fur workroom; only those who are capable of giving estimates and taking orders for the higher class fur work need apply, by mail only. Address Superintendent.

DESIGNER.
A CLEVELAND, OHIO, CLOAK MANUFACTURER WILL ENGAGE A COMPETENT DESIGNER FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. FOR NEW YORK INTERVIEW, ADDRESS AT ONCE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, "A. R. C.," BOX H 68 TIMES.

DIE SINKERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DIE SINKERS FOR SMALL DROP FORGINGS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED; GOVERNMENT WORK. X 364 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN and DESIGNER for electrical manufacturing company; electrical experience unnecessary; American or European college graduate preferred; must have had experience with small intricate parts and movements; permanent position and good opportunity; state age, experience, references, and salary required; strictly confidential. Address for two weeks H 65 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL.
NEED A YOUNG MAN, NO 26 YEARS OF AGE, TO ACT AS DRAFTSMAN AND GENERAL ASSISTANT TO MECHANICAL ENGINEER IN BALTIMORE; MUST HAVE ORIGINAL IDEAS AND BE ABLE TO DESIGN CONTRACTOR'S EQUIPMENT. ANSWER, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION. SALARY, $100 TO $125 MONTH, DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE. T 316 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, first class, on concrete factory work; man with college training and at least two years' office experience; must be an accurate and rapid worker; position a permanent nature with engineering corporation and offers good future. T 244 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical;) experienced designer; state in first letter age, experience, and salary expected. E 249 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer and detailer and light machinery; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. X 381 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced small tool work, drill jigs, screw machine tools, &c.; steady work. Ritur Motor Lighting Co., Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, experienced detailers on small tool work. Ritur Motor Lighting Co., Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires in its foreign department a young man not over 24 years of age; experience in handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collections essential; answers must state experience, previous employment, references, age and salary expected. T 289 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS WANTED FOR OFFICE BUILDING; WHITE; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE WITH OTIS ELECTRIC ELEVATORS PREFERRED. APPLY 1 W. 23RD ST., SUNDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 2 P. M. and 5 P. M., OR MONDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and draftsman familiar with layout for power and light wiring for industrial concern. Experienced men only need apply, giving experience, age, and salary expected, to Box 64, Wall St. Station.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY man, thoroughly experienced, wanted as a purchasing agent of an old-established electrical supply jobber in Philadelphia. Write fully regarding experience and qualifications and references to William T. Walker, Old Colony Club, Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER wanted by airplane company; only men fully qualified who have been employment managers large company need apply; give full particulars, experience, and salary. T 268 Times Downtown.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR to teach French young men 2 or 3 times a week, October to April; first-class references required. X 368 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Young technical man wanted for sales work by manufacturer of power plant machinery; state particulars, including salary expected. H 49 Times.

EXAMINER.
Chief Coat, Suit & Skirt Examiner
to inspect and pass on workmanship of samples in our buying office. A responsible and excellent position for an educated and refined man or woman. Advancement assured those who can qualify; state in detail past experience, salary requirement, age, &c. Apply by letter only to receive consideration to E. BERNHARD,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
43 WEST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CONCERN WISHES TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND SYSTEMATIZER; ONE WHO IS FIRST CLASS IN DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE. WE EXPECT THE APPLICANT TO HAVE INITIATIVE ABILITY. SHOULD BE CONVERSANT WITH CUSTOM HOUSE CALCULATIONS ON INVOICES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. BURROUGHS MACHINE USED. T 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FARMER wanted; young married man; salary $70 per month and house. Charles Ainsworth, Huntington, L. I.

FINISHERS, hardwood fillers, shellackers, water and oil rubbers, hardware fitters and openers up; also learners; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

FOREMAN.—MAN WANTED TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN LARGE COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PLANT IN BROOKLYN; ONE FAMILIAR WITH HYDRAULIC AIR PRESSES PREFERRED; MUST BE A GOOD ALL AROUND MECHANIC AND ABLE TO HANDLE HELP; GOOD PAY AND A PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE MR. EVANS, CARE OF ROCKWOOD & CO., 88 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.

FOREMAN.—Boiler room; foreman, man to take charge 16 large size Babcock-Wilcox marine type boilers and full boiler room equipment; 50,000 H. P. oil-fired steam plant in South America; transportation paid both ways; three-year contract; give full details, experience first letter. E 296 Times Downtown.

FREIGHT FORWARDING.
We have an unusual opportunity for a tactful, high-grade man possessing executive ability and thorough knowledge of the details of railroad traffic, New York terminals, freight rates, ocean freight booking, warehousing, trucking, and foreign freight contracting; good standing and acquaintance among railroad and steamship companies essential; we are looking for business morality and loyalty, coupled with real knowledge of forwarding business, and are willing to pay for it; state age, experience, and salary to start. Box 885 Times, 2 Rector St.

FUR DESIGNER AND FITTER
wanted by large retail store; unusual opportunity for man of ability; excellent salary; applications treated confidentially. Address E 288 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for their
PICTURE and LINEN DEPARTMENTS.
Apply superintendent's office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of experienced
CHINA PACKERS.
Apply superintendent's office, 5th floor.

GROCERY SALESMEN.

To travel for large manufacturer marketing new staple through national advertising.

Unusual opening for young men with great sales organization training managers for permanent business.

Write application letter stating age, experience, beginning salary, and expense allowance expected.

Interviews will be arranged if interested.

Manager Food Dept., Room 526,
25 Broad St., New York.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES of high moral standard for future releases; good looks and wardrobe essential. H 56 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for their
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

HARDWOOD FINISHERS, fillers, shellacers, water and oil rubbers, hardware fitters and touchers up; also learners; good wages; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

HARDWARE FITTERS on fine cabinet work; 48 hours per week; steady work; also learners wanted. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

HAND CARVERS.—Experienced men and apprentices wanted; steady work; 48 hours per week schedule. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

HEAD GARDENER, married; gentleman's estate; steady engagement; references. J. D. Lynch, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

HIGH-CLASS EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR DIAMONDS AND WATCHES, ONLY THOSE HAVING HANDLED THE FINEST CLIENTELE NEED APPLY. X 393 TIMES ANNEX.

INVOICE CLERK. — Export commission house has an opening in its Brasil invoice department for a bright young man having a good knowledge of the Portuguese and English languages; must be good at figures and be able to operate typewriter rapidly. Reply, stating experience and salary desired, E 288 Times Downtown.

INVOICE CLERK.—Young man as invoice clerk in purchasing department electrical supply house; state experience and salary expected. T 261 Times Downtown.

JOURNALIST. — A competent newspaper writer wanted; must be familiar with shipping. Address, stating experience, B. C., P. O. Box 1500, New York.

JUNIOR CLERK.—High school graduate; promising future for industrious, intelligent young American about 18 years; state salary desired. H 88 Times.

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.
25th to 26th St. & 5th Av.,
and West 125th St.
We have an opening for a married man, 30 to 35 years old, to interview customers, &c. Previous experience in retail credit or adjustment department and office routine will be preferred; to an active, ambitious man we offer a permanent position with good salary and large opportunities. Call between 9 and 11 or write, stating your qualifications.
Apply 144 West 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN WISHES TO CORRESPOND WITH AN ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, UNDERSTANDING OFFICE ROUTINE, SYSTEMATIZING, FACTORY COST, EFFICIENCY, FINANCIAL REPORTS, SHORT CUTS, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING SALESMEN'S ACCOUNTS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS AND HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE. PLEASE STATE EXPLICITLY WHOM YOU ARE EMPLOYED WITH, GIVE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ANSWERS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ALL MODERN APPLIANCES USED. T 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LITHOGRAPH PROVER, for high-class color work; steady work for capable man; write, stating experience and salary expected. Parker-Brawner Company, Lithographers, 472 La. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LITHOGRAPH ARTISTS, for crayon and press work; steady employment for capable men; write, stating experience and salary expected. Parker-Brawner Lithographers, 472 La. Av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MACHINE OPERATORS.—Woodworking machine operators for sticker, planer, automatic jointer, ripsaw, facer, Lochman carving machine, double head upright molder; also apprentices over 18 years old; 48 hours per week; good wages. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

MACHINIST.—First-class, all-around mechanic on experimental work; established business; steady position, with unusual possibilities; write experience, salary, and age. T 354 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINE CARVERS, experienced in Lochman carving machine, 48 hours per week; good wages. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

MACHINIST DEMONSTRATOR to operate and demonstrate automatic machines. Write age, experience, salary. Opportunity, T 359 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to mark up and put away large correspondence; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $55 per month. W 389 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—MAN WANTED TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN LARGE COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PLANT IN BROOKLYN; ONE FAMILIAR WITH HYDRAULIC AIR PRESSES PREFERRED; MUST BE A GOOD ALL AROUND MECHANIC AND ABLE TO HANDLE HELP; GOOD PAY AND A PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE MR. EVANS, CARE OF ROCKWOOD & CO., 88 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.

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MACHINE OPERATORS.—Woodworking machine operators for sticker, planer, automatic jointer, ripsaw, facer, Lochman carving mach

The New York Times

Sunday, July 1, 1917.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man who has had several years' experience; capable of taking dictation at a fair rate of speed; good prospects and fair salary to start. Write, stating nationality, age, and experience, to Fire Extinguisher Co., Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, Underwood operator, male, experienced, with ability; none liable to military service need apply; good chance for advancement; $12 weekly to start; state age, experience, references in writing. S 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, in certified public accountant's office; must be familiar with tabulated work; excellent opportunity for accountancy student; state references and salary expected to commence. T 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS and CLERKS.—BRITISH SUBJECTS exempt from Military Service wanted as MALE STENOGRAPHERS and JUNIOR CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and qualifications, M 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one capable of taking charge of up-to-date real estate office; salary and percentage; exceptional chance for advancement. Drawer 1,436, Hartford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young man wanted in editorial office. Call or write, 30 Irving Place, 12th floor.

STORE MANAGERS.

NATIONAL Women's Apparel House opening new stores right and left in principal cities invites applications from high-grade managers competent to assume important responsibilities; apply by mail only; state what you know about merchandise, about executive work, about system, with complete detail of your record, age, lowest salary, &c.; all applications strictly confidential. The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

STOCK CLERK.
SHOES.

We have a splendid opportunity for a young man who has had experience in handling large stocks of shoes, who can keep stock accurately, who is strong enough to handle cases, and who is not afraid of good, hard work; he ought to know something about leathers and the way shoes are made; at least he must be able to tell when leather and workmanship are perfect, and when they are not; do not apply unless you have had the necessary experience. National Cloak & Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

STOCK CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED.—MEN FAMILIAR WITH THE HANDLING OF MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS AND AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES PREFERRED. ANSWER GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., LONG ISLAND CITY.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New plan; not mining, manufacturing, merchandising, banking, or farming; safer and more profitable than any of these; $100 a week up; commission. John M. Gregory, 1,476 Broadway, New York.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright, willing, in stock room of rapidly growing auto tire concern; salary $8. Apply 11 to 12, eighth floor, 9 East 40th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, above military age, wanted for Chile, South America; three years' contract; transportation paid; installation four steam turbo units; 10,000 K. V. A.; each operating 110,000 volts, transmission system; describe in detail plants worked in, and exact duties performed. E 297 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young man, 16 to 20, thoroughly experienced and capable of operating a busy switchboard; permanent position and promising future assured. Write, stating nationality, age, and experience, to Fire Extinguisher Co., Station V, New York City.

TECHNICAL MEN.

Mechanical, age 25 to 27 years, to start with the sales department of a large company, near New York City, making a mechanical specialty; send school training, experience and photograph; salary $100 per month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; only those who have shown in their letters that they have the right training and ability will be given considered. Technical, Box 205 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE CLERK. — Experienced on Stock Exchange phone; state reference and salary. E 295 Times Downtown.

TRADE JOURNALIST.—Young plugger who seeks opportunity; state full particulars and lowest salary. Box E 276 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—And assist in general office work; salary $10. Call 402 West St.

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Young man in executive offices of a large department store to take verbatim minutes of meetings, to typewrite management notices, and tabulate sales people's records.

This is a wonderful opportunity for a young man of ability, persistence, and enthusiasm. None other need apply. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. X 292 Times Annex.

WANTED.—For Englewood suburban home, reliable German help, couples or singles, permanent positions, in attractive surroundings:
Experienced cook, (young and vigorous,) for family of seven; wages $50.
Obliging maid for kitchen and general help; wages $30.
Chambermaid, also to assist in pantry when necessary, and do sewing; wages $30.
Experienced butler to take full charge dining and reception rooms; wages $60.
Second man to help butler and do general houseman's work; wages $40.
Apply at 246 West 71st St., N. Y., on Monday, July 2, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Application by letter considered. Those with first-class references preferred.

WINDOW TRIMMER, FIRST CLASS, FOR SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, AND WAISTS; NONE BUT THOSE OF THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN GOOD CLASS SPECIALTY STORES NEED APPLY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. WORTH 45 WEST 34TH STREET.

WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATORS, for high-speed stickers, double-head planer, automatic jointer, rip saw, facer, Lochman carving machine, double-head upright moulder; hours per week schedule; also apprentices over 18 years; permanent wages. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M., Room 907, Times Bldg., 42d and B'way.

VENEER JOINTERS.—Experienced on fine cabinet work; 48 hours per week. Call Sunday from 1 to 6 P. M., Monday 10 A. M.-9 P. M. Room 907, Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

YOUTH for office work; some knowledge of typewriting; salary $6. T 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL WORK IN COST DEPARTMENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. APPLY U. S. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC CO., 91 NORTH 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18 years, wanted as assistant in export and import house; stenography and typewriting necessary; high school graduate or one with a little experience preferred; state salary expected and nationality. T 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (16-18) for stock work in New York selling office of large silk manufacturing concern; excellent chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired, K., P. O. Box 197, New York.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work, operate typewriter, and familiar with mechanical drawings. Seventh Floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN in credit office, wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. W 386 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Some knowledge of typewriting and stenography for office work; wholesale china and glass house; advancement to salesman if competent. H 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN to supervise office routine and to be proficient as correspondent; mail order experience preferred. R 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19 years old, office work; good business opportunity; state experience, salary wanted, and phone number. S 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, alight, learn custom shirt business; $8 start; must have good school-ing. Masen Custom Shirt, 44 West 26th.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—Two ambitious young men, 18-20, for art department in large advertising agency; genuine interest more essential than experience; some drawing ability is desirable; excellent opportunity to learn from the ground up. Write "A. E." care Allen, 461 8th Av.

100 MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMEN.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, James McCreery, 34th St. entrance.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVES.

GENERAL MANAGER—$5,000-$7,000 PER ANNUM; high grade executive, experienced in the manufacture of small automatic interchangeable printing machinery; must be capable of handling 900 employes.
OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT—$2,500 PER ANNUM; experienced executive in export business, fluent in French, for Paris.
MANAGER CREDIT AND COLLECTIONS—$2,400 PER ANNUM; well versed man on drug credits; no other can qualify.
AUDITOR TO TRAVEL—$2,000 PER ANNUM; experienced man on manufacturing plants; Southern territory.

SALESMEN.

$2,500 PER ANNUM; familiar with foundry trade to sell imported crucibles; Eastern territory.
$1,800 PER ANNUM; (31 years or over,) clean-cut, aggressive man for local territory, experienced on specialties.
$1,500 PER ANNUM DRAWING ACCOUNT—For man experienced on boiler supplies and specialties; EASTERN territory.
$1,500 PER ANNUM—Experienced machine shop man for oil and grease house.
EXPERIENCED HARDWARE SALESMAN—$18 per week.
YOUNG SALESMAN, experienced handling printing and stationery, $15 per week.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

SUPERINTENDENT, manufacturing automobile starting sets, $5,000; SUPERINTENDENT, manufacturing roofing paper, $5,000; SUPERINTENDENT, valves and fittings, $4,500; FACTORY MANAGER, knowledge of rubber compounds, $4,000; FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, stamped metal goods, knowledge of die work and electro-plating, $4,000; SUPERINTENDENT, piston rings, $4,000. SUPERINTENDENT, production, drop forging plant, $3,000.

ENGINEERS.

MECHANICAL, knowledge of modern production methods in machinery manufacturing, $3,000; MECHANICAL, plant layout, location South America, $5,000 and transportation; ARCHITECTURAL, familiar with mill building smelter plant construction, South America, $2,500 and transportation; MECHANICAL, to act as employment manager for chemical plant, $2,000; MECHANICAL, buyer structural and plate steel, $1,800; MATERIAL CHASER, slip building, $1,500; SALES, lubricating oils, $1,500; TRANSIT MEN, (3,) building construction, $1,200; CIVIL, cost records of subway construction, $1,100; several recent mechanical engineering graduates, maintenance and laboratory work, $1,300; ELECTRICAL, transformer tests, $516.00.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

POSITIONS for engineering draftsmen on structural steel mill building work, general machinery repairs and alterations, elevating and conveying machinery, tools, jigs, fixtures, power plant, layouts, &c.; salaries $1,000-$2,500.

CHEMISTS.

SEVERAL organic, analytical work, $1,200; DRUGS, $1,020 to $1,500; METALLURGICAL, knowledge heat treatment of steel, $1,300.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

WE NEED A NUMBER OF CAPABLE BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS, at SALARIES FROM $40 to $50 PER MONTH; ALL LINES OF BUSINESS; CLERK, some experience in fire insurance work, $12 to $15 per week.
ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR, $12 to $15 per week.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER FOR N. Y. FIRM; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
ALSO NEED A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS TYPISTS AND CLERKS; FOR GOOD OPENINGS.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

CHAS. P. HASSON, MANAGER.

Accountant, speak French fluently, $3,500; senior accountants, (2,) $3,000; cost accountant, $2,500; traveling auditors, (2,) $2,000; cost accountant, $1,800; bookkeeper, knowledge exporting, $1,500; bookkeepers, (2,) $1,200; bookkeeper for South America, $1,200; bookkeepers, (3,) $1,100; bookkeepers, experienced wholesale grocery, $1,200; ledger clerks, (3,) $18-$20; assistant bookkeepers, (6,) $14-$17; clerk, familiar contracting, $20; income tax man, $1,500; export clerk, transpacific shipping, $1,300; shipping clerk, $16; insurance clerk and bookkeeper, $15; collectors, $17; collection correspondent, $20; assistant production clerks, (3,) $18; export clerk and typist, $18; many others, $12-$16; stenographic secretary, experienced in law, personal stenographer to bank official, $1,200; stenographer, manufacturing concern, $20; insurance, $20; stenographers, (3,) $18-$20; stenographer, technical experience, $20; stenographer, beginner, $15.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT for executive office position for prominent firm of public accountants, age 31-34; $3,000.
OFFICE MANAGER to supervise accounting department of Paris branch of American company; $2,500-$3,000.
ACCOUNTANTS, one as paymaster of local manufacturing company, $1,600; one with construction experience for South America, $2,000 and expenses; others $25, $30, and $33 weekly.
BOOKKEEPERS, (5,) $18-$25; three bookkeepers-stenographers, $18-$20.
CLERKS, filing, $16; construction costs, $22; freight rate, $18-$20; others $10-$18.
STENOGRAPHERS for South America, $100-$150 monthly.
We have many requests for high school graduates and other beginners.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St., Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS?

Earn $25 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 25 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school and its work. Write today for free booklet No. 18. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University of New York.

DRAFTSMEN, (3,) sheet metal work, $1,800 to $2,000.

ADVERTISING CLERK, ladies' underwear; location, Newark; salary, $1,200.

PORTUGUESE INVOICE CLERK, commercial house experience; salary $1,000 per year.

BOOKKEEPER, commercial house, $21 per week; bank, (3,) $1,000 per year and lunches; also several $65 to $75 per month.
OFFICE SERVICE CO.,
140 Broadway.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

Secretary, $18, $20; Stenographer & Bkpr., $14; Steneg., (Italian,) $18; (tabulator,) $20; (export French & Spanish,) $25; (chemical,) $20; (engineering,) $18; (Dictaphone) $12, $15, (temp., $15,) 15 others; Bookpr. & Cashier, $15; Bkpr., (export,) $15; Bkprs., $15, $22; Asst. Bkpr. $12, $13; Typist, (Trenton,) $15; Typists, (18,) $14; Clerks, (stock,) (2,) $12 copy, $18; File, (15,) $12, $13; Ledger, (2,) $12. Elliott-Fisher; 11 others, (7,) $9, $12.

CREDIT correspondent, $3,000; experienced steamship mech. engineer, $3,000; tool salesman, mech. eng. preferred, $3,000; master draftsman for machinery, $50 wk.; bookkeepers, construction $1,800, bank $900. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.-Accountants, bookkeepers, steel correspondents; draftsmen, mech. and elec.; stenographers, $1,800, Washington; $25, $20, $15; mail clerk, $15; boys.

EXPORT MAN, (Far East,) $3,000; Custom House bookkeeper, $1,500; payroll auditors, $75; bill clerk, (Elliott-Fisher,) $15; junior accountant, $20. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Ledger clerks, (banks,) $15-$18; clerks, $15; boys. Miss Buchtenkendel, Prop.

CHEMISTRY STUDENT, inexprinced, with proficient knowledge, wishes position as beginner; industrious, faithful, and willing. Bernabo, 441 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$15, $20, $12; experienced expert bookkeeper, clerks, office boys; free registration; est. 1890. Jupp Agency, 47 Nassau.

DESK MANAGERS (two) wanted at once by employment agency. Apply Agent, 642 6th Av.

TELEPHONE ORDER CLERK, Stock Exchange house; $20; experienced. Brody Agency, 235 Broadway.

Instruction.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Earn $25 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 230-C, 141 West 36th St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 84 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. Refreshers required. Summer sessions.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study; simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time or day or evening; easy payments. Big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! This is truly the finest and most reliable mechanical dentistry school, the first licensed by state university. Get free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Get out of the rut, become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison Av., New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $900 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or lay-offs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free Booklet B 17, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

OFFICE WORK FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.—Use your four years' training. Don't begin at the bottom; familiarize yourself with the details of office practice in 20-lesson course. Send for Booklet 63. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

GOVERNMENT WORK — 50 designers—draftsmen on jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable parts, $35-$45 week; rate setter and motion study man, $30 week. Interstate Service Co., Box 1184, Providence, R. I.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 24th St.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction, 9 trades. Apply any morning except Saturday and Sunday, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.

LEARN linotype operating; earn $30 weekly; "double time" to those who enroll now; day, evening; established 11 years; call. Empire School, 133 East 16th.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Spanish gentleman wishes to exchange Spanish for English, with an educated American. H 94 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN.—We want a number of good men to fill positions as general agents for the Eastern States; no canvassing; applicants must come well indorsed and arrange for interview by letter, before Thursday next. U. S. L., Hotel Imperial, New York, or T 29 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR.....$975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING.. 850
1917 MAXWELL TOURING 400
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN 600
1916 CROW CLOVER LEAF..... 650
1916 DODGE TOURING..... 575
1916 STUDEBAKER "8" TOURING.... 650
1916 FORD TOURING, DEM. RIMS.... 300
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK..... 350
1914 REGAL UNDERSLUNG TOURING 350
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT, SPECIAL.. 350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE..... 350

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS UNTIL 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Aves., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.

1917 Scripps Booth.
1917 Paige 7-pass. touring.
1916 Oldsmobile 5-pass., 8-cyl.
1916 Oldsmobile 4-cyl. touring.
1916 Buick D-45, 7-pass.
1916 Buick 6-cyl., 5-pass.
1916 Chalmers 5-passenger.
1916 Overland 6-cyl., 7-pass.
1916 Overland 5-passenger.
1916 Oakland runabout.
1915 Cadillac 7 pass. touring.
1915 National 5-passenger.
1914 Cadillac runabout.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A BARGAIN LIST.

ROLLS ROYCE chassis.
FIAT 7-pass., late model.
CHANDLER 7-SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
PACKARD "18."
LANCIA 5-passenger.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE-6" TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4 PASS. SPORT MODEL.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 7 PASS.
LANCIA "38" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE ARROW "SERIES 3-B 48" RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.
1917 HUDSON Super 6 Cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1916 CADILLAC; 7 passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Roadster; like new.
1916 STEARNS; light 4.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1915 PACKARD; 6-48; 7 passenger.
1914 PIERCE-ARROW; 6-48; 7 passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
LYMER STREET,
2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday. Tel. Williamsburg 46.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis.....$750 1916 Overland "6".$550
1917 Studeb'r Rd.. 600 1916 Saxon 5-pas.. 425
1916 Olds..... 650 1916 Dodge..... 500
1916 Paige..... 900 1914 Jeffery..... 450
1916 Stude. "6"... 600 1913 Hupmobile... 385
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 W. 50th St. Ladies' classes.

AUTO BODIES finished and unfinished; Isotta parts, sundries, &c., at auction Monday, July 2, 1917, at 1 P. M. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J. See auction column.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" LIMITED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ 1916-15-14-13 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BENZ touring car; up to date; Westinghouse starting and lighting system; will be sold at a reasonable offer; mechanical condition guaranteed for one year. M. Kaplan, 214 West 58th St.

BROUGHAM LANDAULET, late 1916; special built model, fully equipped with every modern accessory—slip covers, extra tires, &c.; perfect condition; no dealers. X 369 Times Annex.

BUICK 1916 touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring.
BUICK 1915 C-24 runabout; perfect condition.
MAXWELL 1917 five-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 8367.

BUICK Roadster 1916, appearance and condition like new; completely equipped; demonstrated; at sacrifice. Edwards, 252 West 40th St.

CADILLAC COUPE;
perfectly new, inside drive, 4-passenger, suitable for Winter or Summer use; used very little; Delco electric starting and lighting system; absolutely perfect; suitable physician or lady's use; sacrifice immediately $450. Altman, 257 Morris Av., near 139th St.

CADILLAC.—Automobile for sale, Cadillac eight, 1915, in perfect mechanical condition; new tires and top; private car, 1916; no dealers. Call Monday or Tuesday, 405 Lexington Av., Room 514, or telephone Murray Hill 1848. Bernzott.

CADILLAC TOWN CAR.
Brougham landaulet by Von Den Plas; beautiful condition; cost $4,500; accept $1,750. Holmes, 365 West 79th.

CADILLAC COUPELET, 1916, three-passenger; like new throughout; complete bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOURING; 1916, seven-passenger touring; fully equipped; repainted; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, 8-cylinder touring; condition new, tires new. Meyers, Morningside 4403.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, newly painted, extra good condition. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC 1916, Scripps, Chandler, Dodge roadster, 1916. Century Co., 1,700 B'way.

CHALMERS 1916,
seven-passenger touring car, almost new; fine condition; Kelly-Springfield tires; extra shoe and tube; full equipment; price $700; exceptional opportunity. Owner, Adolph Bloch, 99 Nassau St. Cortlandt 6990.

CHALMERS.—A fine Chalmers "Six-30" 1916 touring; just overhauled and painted; run 5,000 miles; full equipment; $350. 213 North Fulton Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 8453.

CHALMERS 36-C; new model; 7-passenger; good condition; full kit tools; slip covers; will take $500. Apply M. Littmann, care Renard, 47 West 42d St.

CHANDLER, 1916, runabout, $550; 45 horsepower; slightly used. L. Glass, 821 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail Roadster, mechanically perfect; electric starter; bargain for cash. Mr. Deitch's car, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d St.

CHUMMY Roadster. Dort. Studebaker. Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce Arrow. Chandler Roadster. Scripps. Overland. One-Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 6th Floor.

CLEARANCE SALE OF USED STANDARD "8'S."
One 1917 demonstrator, like new, $1,750; one 1916 roadster, same guarantee as new, $1,450; 1916 touring seven passenger, $1,250. Duffy Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway, corner 64th St. P. J. Uhlfelder, Manager Used Car Department.

COLE, Model 8-50 touring; good mechanical condition; good tires; special paint; very attractive jooking car.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1916, Model 8-60 touring; driven 5,000 miles; exceptionally good mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE COUPE, 1916, $900.
Beautiful 7 passenger, 8 cylinder; like new; five wire wheels, slip covers, electric starter; cost $2,300. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

COLE 8, 1916, excellent condition; Kelly Springfield tires; called away; must sacrifice; no dealers; $800. Phone Main 6088, Mr. Albes.

COLT-STRATTON CO., USED-CAR DEPT., 1,704 B'dway, at 57th St. Phone Col. 7101.

CROW ELKHART 1916 Cloverleaf, seating three; newly painted blue; perfect condition; run 2,100 miles; demonstration; $475. T 257 Times Downtown.

DE DION limousine; special body; built by F. R. Wood & Co.; good condition; reasonable offer considered. Call or address M. Glick, 24 Madison A.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DOIGE BROS. LANDAULET TOWN CAR.
Excellent opportunity for a good station car; beautiful, specially built landaulet body, upholstered in cloth; all modern improvements, electric starter and lights; excellent operating condition and appearance; price reasonable.

Exceptional offers in used cars:
1916 Sheffield Simplex, 4-pass. Sedan.
1917 Buick, 4-pass. Runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 7-pass. Touring.
1915 Stutz Runabout.
1913 Buick Runabout.
Cars sold by entirely new methods.
R. C. Ghooly, 238 West 54th St.

FIVE-PASSENGER OHIO ELECTRIC BROUGHAM,
front and rear drive, $800; excellent condition; cost $3,200. A. I. Butterfield, 79 Washington Place, New York City. Telephone Spring 8620.

FORD, new 1917 model; completely equipped with self-starter, demountable rims, shock absorbers, speedometer, clock, extra shoe, bumpers, tools, &c.; $600 cash; act quick. T 386 Times Downtown.

FORD Runabout wanted; spot cash; no dealers; state price. M 16 Times.

HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
Absolutely like new; no brokers; $1,250. S 133 Times.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1917, super-six; seats three; mechanically perfect; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

LANCIA 1916-17.
DE LUXE MODELS, 35 H. P.
SEDAN SPORT TYPE.
TOURING SPECIAL, 4-PASS.
RUNABOUT HYDROPLANE,
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA touring, excellent condition, like new; electric equipment. Dr. Blanik, 15 Central Park West, Columbus 1292.

LOCOMOBILE 1914, 38 h. p., touring car, painted blue; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, bumper, two extra rims, (No. 1,953) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, City.

MARMON 1917, four-passenger club roadster; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger touring. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1915 runabout, absolutely perfect condition; make offer. Meyer, telephone 348 Rector.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

MITCHELL, 1917, seven-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

OAKLAND late 1915 light four-cylinder touring car; excellent condition, fully equipped; electric battery, tires new; price moderate. Owner, 202 Washington St.

OAKLAND five-passenger Sedan Car, in good condition, for sale; will accept reasonable cash offer. Barnes-Curtiss Company, 1,440 West 99th St., City.

OLDSMOBILE.—A GENTLEMAN IN ILL-HEALTH, advised by physician to leave city, will sacrifice to immediate purchaser perfectly new 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect, suitable private or renting purposes, electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice $650; inspection and demonstration, 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell at sacrifice credit on contract for 1917 Oldsmobile not delivered; July 2 price on Oldsmobile is to be advanced $172.10. X 337 Times Annex.

OLDSMOBILE, 4-pass. runabout, 1916; excellent condition; $750. L 184 Times.

OVERLAND, 1916; self-starter, electric lights; excellent condition.
OVERLAND, 1914; self-starter; electric lights; $275; must sell.
FORD TAXI; clock all paid; excellent condition; $225.
2 FORD RUNABOUTS 1916 and 1913.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $500.
OAKLAND SPEEDSTER, excellent condition, $275.
OVERLAND 69; selling price $250.
Mrs. L. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 light 8 passenger touring; condition guaranteed; $575. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS "16 "1-35" touring, 7-pass.
"15 "2-38" touring.
ALSO 1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1916 Cadillac touring, 7-pass.
1912 Lancia touring.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.
1917 PACKARD TOURING
1918 BODIES
1915 FOR SALE.
1914
Liberty Bonds Accepted in Payment.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, 1916, seven-passenger touring; also limousine; both like new; elegant propositions. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 1909 30 limousine car; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn, two extra rims. (No. 1922.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1917, 2-25 model; seats four; wire wheels; used little; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD Berlin Limousine, six-cylinder, with Westinghouse shock absorbers, and Pickard 13 six-cylinder Touring Car for sale. 304 West 49th St., third floor.

PACKARD 12-48 limousine car; painted blue; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, two extra rims. (No. 1917.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD.—Touring 6-48 and limousine 3-38; perfect condition; seen Sunday. Hartog, 309 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

PACKARD 1916, twin-six runabout, with wire wheels; a White line. Tel. Market 2387, 688 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1914, 1-38 Phaeton, A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1913, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; A1 shape. Ngill, 204 West 101st.

PATHFINDER, twin six roadster; A1 condition; cheap, if cash. L 185 Times.

PIERCE "66" LANDAULET, late model. Brewster body; starting and lighting; cost $7,000; sacrifice price. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PIERCE "38," 1916, touring, small five-passenger; fully equipped, slip covers, &c.; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PIERCE ARROW 1912, 36 h. p., limousine car, painted red, and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer. (No. 1,610) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

RENAULT.
A limited number of the latest models, with open and closed bodies of exclusive designs by the foremost coach builders of Paris and New York.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO roadster; like new; used 4,100 miles; owner forbidden to ride by doctor; must sell. 130 West 55th.

SAXON.—Will sacrifice brand new 1917 Saxon touring car; $750. L 195 Times.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster, 1918, thoroughly good order; will sell reasonable. Florence Donnelly, Amityville, L. I. Tel. 110.

SELDON 1916 two-ton truck, excellent condition, will be sold at a very reasonable price; locomobile five-ton power dump truck, overhauled and painted, ready for service. 33-35 William St., Newark, N. J.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 15TH ST.

S. G. V. 1915, five passenger; a very pretty car; in perfect condition; sell cheap to immediate purchaser. Florence Co., 250 West 54th St.

S. G. V. Roadster, electric equipped, mechanically perfect; demonstration; $650. Jones, 256 West 40th St.

SIMPLEX SPEEDING SPECIAL.
Only one of its kind in New York; two days out of Simplex factory. R. C. Ghooly, 238 West 54th St.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleet

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 5

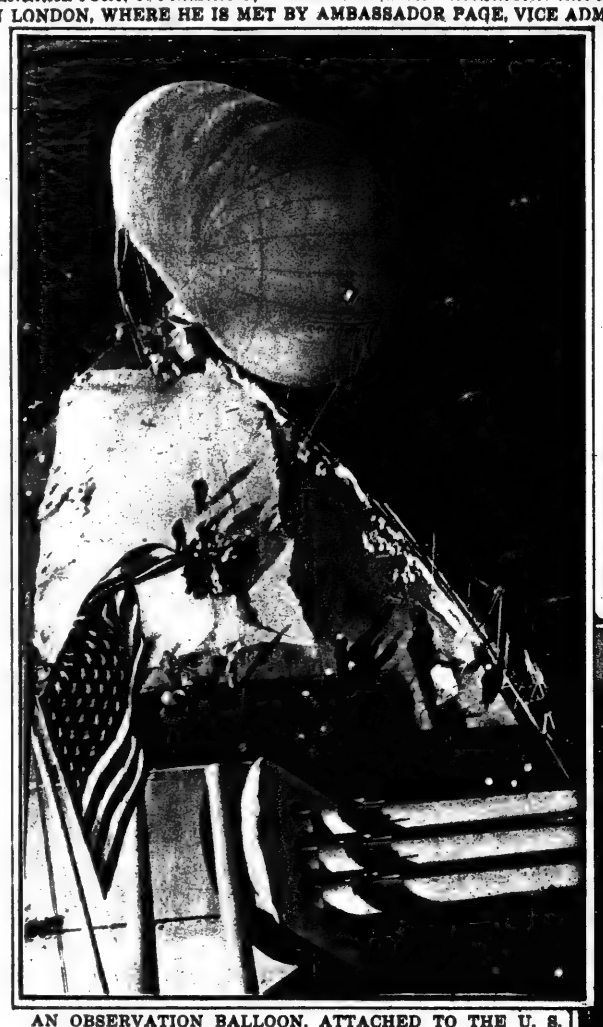
The New York Times

Sunday,
July 1, 1917

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE, ARRIVES IN LONDON, WHERE HE IS MET BY AMBASSADOR PAGE, VICE ADMIRAL SIMS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH CABINET AND THE WAR OFFICE.

In the Group, Left to Right, Are: General Pershing, Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador; Vice Admiral William S. Sims, Commanding American Naval Forces in European Waters; Lord Derby, the British Secretary of State for War, and Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in England.

(Photos © Central News Photo Service.)

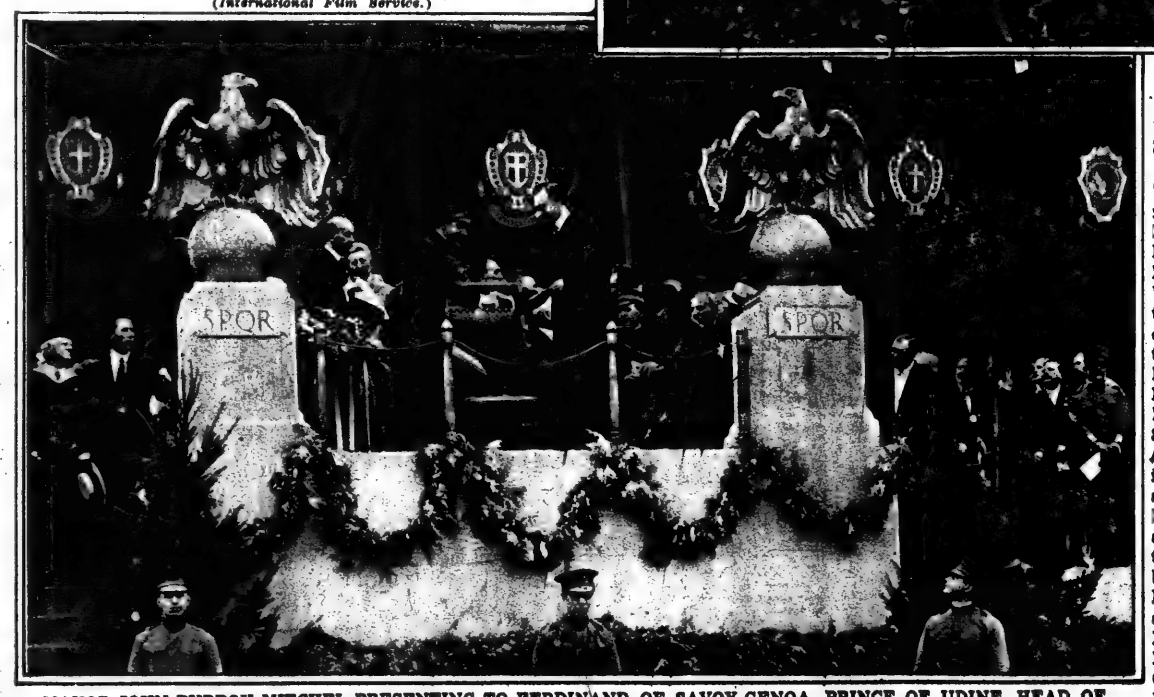


AN OBSERVATION BALLOON, ATTACHED TO THE U. S. DREADNOUGHT OKLAHOMA, DROPPING TO THE SHIP'S DECK AFTER USE.
(*International Film Service.*)

ANNA CASE, AMERICAN SOPRANO, ENROLLING MUSICIANS OF MANY NATIONALITIES IN THE NEW YORK STATE CENSUS.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Luca Botta, Italian Tenor; Clarendon H. Pfeiffer, Paquita Madriguera, Enrique Madriguera, Mischa Elman, Russian Violinist; Anna Case, C. A. Perkins, Marie Rappold, Arthur Shattuck, Pianist; Giovanni Martino, Italian Bass of the Chicago Opera Company; E. L. Bernays, Robert Lortat and Pierre Monteux, French Conductor.

(Photo by White.)

MEN OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT McPHERSON, GA., ATTACKING UNDER COVER IN WAR GAMES HELD DAILY NEAR THE CAMP.



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL PRESENTING TO FERDINAND OF SAVOY-GENOA, PRINCE OF UDINE, HEAD OF THE ITALIAN WAR MISSION, A CHECK FOR $70,000 CONTRIBUTED BY CITIZENS OF NEW YORK FOR ITALIAN WAR RELIEF WORK.
Guglielmo Marconi, Inventor of the Wireless, Is Seated on the Right Just Behind the Mayor.
(*Times Photo Service.*)

MAURICE PEAIRS of Des Moines and His Calf, Ida.
To "Do His Bit" for the Red Cross, Maurice Offered His Pet Calf. Ida Was Put Up at Auction in Chicago, and, the Story Becoming Known, Brought $750, This Amount Giving Maurice and His Four Brothers and Four Sisters Life Memberships in the Red Cross, and an Associate Membership for Every Boy and Girl in Maurice's Room at School.
(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

THE PRINCE OF UDINE
Saluting the Statue of Garibaldi in Washington Square, After Having Placed a Wreath at the Base of the Statue.
(© *American Press Assn.*)

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Th Jefferson

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Josiah Bartlett, Wm Whipple, Saml Adams, John Adams, Robt Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry, Step. Hopkins, William Ellery, Roger Sherman, Sam[el] Huntington, Wm Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Matthew Thornton

Wm Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

Edward Rutledge, Thos Heyward Junr, Thomas Lynch Junr, Arthur Middleton

Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo Walton

Saml Chase, Wm Paca, Thos Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

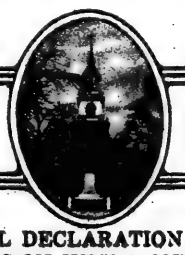
George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th Jefferson, Benj Harrison, Thos Nelson Jr, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

Robt Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benj Franklin, John Morton, Geo Clymer, Jas Smith, Geo Taylor, James Wilson, Geo Ross

Caesar Rodney, Geo Read, Tho M:Kean

Wm Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fras Lewis, Lewis Morris

Richd Stockton, Jno Witherspoon, Fras Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra Clark



THE REPRODUCTION ABOVE IS A FAC-SIMILE IN ROTOGRAVURE OF THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AS IT WAS ENGROSSED, LAID ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE, AND SIGNED IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ON JULY 4, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO.
The Original Document Is Now Deposited With the Papers of the Continental Congress in the Department of State at Washington.

NORMA TALMADGE,
SCREEN ACTRESS, AT WORK IN HER WAR GARDEN
ON HER COUNTRY PLACE NEAR
BEACHHURST, L. I.

No shrunken armholes—no ugly, drawn lines across your shoulders and hips! But—the same charming shape, the same woolly softness as when they were new.

You need not hate your sweater after it is washed!

It *can* be washed so that it will not shrink—so that it will not be humpy where it should be flat, and flat where it should be full.

It is alkali and rubbing that make the wool fibres twist and tangle—make the material shrink and mat.

Wash it this way!

Wash your sweater the Lux way. Lux has no free alkali, and the creamy lather loosens the dirt without a bit of rubbing.

Try it on the "grimy" sweater that hangs in the closet—you won't wear it until it's cleaned and you have been afraid to wash it.

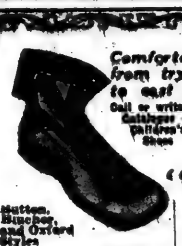
Wear every day, the sweater for which you just paid the cleaner so much. Don't be afraid of its getting soiled. When it does, pop it into a Lux bath—and it is new again!

Order Lux from your grocer or from any department store. *It will not harm anything that pure water alone will not injure.* Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

How to wash your sweater

For white woolen sweaters, whisk the Lux flakes into a lather in boiling or very hot water. Put in your sweater and let it soak until the water is comfortable for the hands. Then work it about in the suds, but do not rub. Rinse in three waters the same temperature as that in which you washed it. Dissolve a little Lux in the last rinsing water; this leaves the sweater softer and fluffier. Do not hang up to dry. Spread on a bath towel and dry in the sun. For colored sweaters, the water should be cooler and they should be dried in the shade.

LUX Won't shrink Woolens!



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The soles follow the foot sole structure exactly—No strain at any point—the body weight is spread over the entire foot.

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Red Cross Pumps

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Brooklyn Stores: 442-444 Fulton St., opposite Bridge St., near Hoyt St. 829-833 Broadway, between Park Ave. & Ellery St. 1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Ave.

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Solid Mahogany
Height headboard 52" Height footboard, 45" Width, 3 feet.
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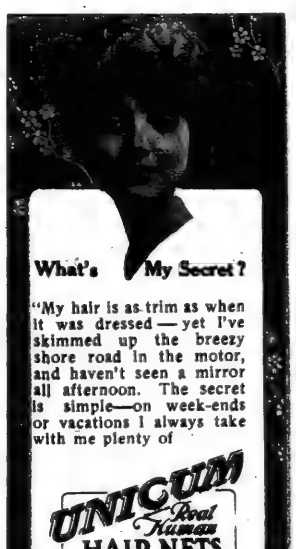

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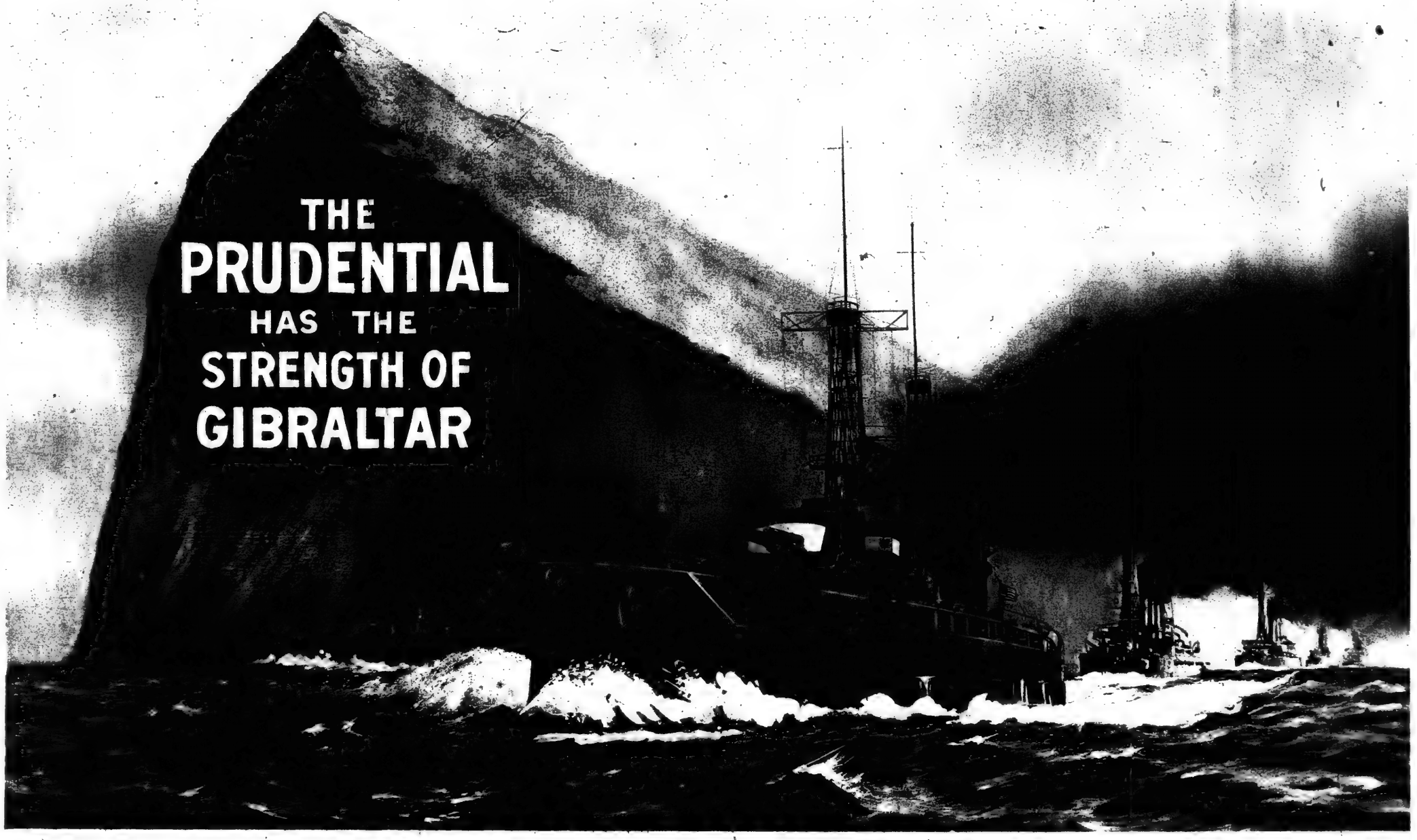

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The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant. Patented adjustments allow ample expansion, and insure freedom and comfort. Prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

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now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at

Reduced Prices

Lane Bryant Style Book on Request
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BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

"Bontell"
Tailored Shirt

"MONNA"—White tucked bosom dimity shirt. Alternating rows of narrow and wide tucking, roll collar and link cuffs 5.00

The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave

Nestle Waved

This is by common consent the most wonderful contribution to an enjoyable Summer for any woman troubled with her hair. No matter how straight or lank a head of hair may be, it is made naturally wavy to such an extent that no shampooing, sea bath, rain or fog will interfere with it again. An average of over twenty heads are waved at Nestle's daily.

Nestle Waved

Illustrated booklet containing all particulars free of charge.

C. NESTLÉ CO.
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PARKER'S
METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect. Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T. "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
31 WEST 31TH STREET, NEW YORK

The HARDMAN Five-Foot Grand

For sheer beauty, there is no comparison between this Grand—small, dignified, dainty—and any upright.

And, the many we sell keep the price *down*. Very easy terms make it *the* logical choice.

Hear it. Play it. Make it sing for you—here—today.

$725 Convenient Terms

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Established 1827
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—COME—GET IN THE SWIM!—
For the protection of the purchaser every pair of
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
SWIMMING TIGHTS
And Every
OUTER SLIP-ON BATHING SUIT
bears the registered woven label with the name

ANNETTE KELLERMANN
IN RED
Insist Upon It When Making Your Purchases.

Individually Exclusive. Modestly Elegant.

A Variety of Styles and Colors to Select from. Miss Kellermann's personal endorsement on every garment. For sale at the better stores. Write for the name of the nearest dealer.
Ashory Mills, 34th Ave. Bldg., N. Y., Sole Makers (wholesale only).

It brings a charme to you from Paris.
Djer-Kiss
Made in France only
TALC 30¢

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

Our Designs Help to Make Your Home Attractive

A visit to our display rooms will pay you.
100 West 13th St., New York
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PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE
the dentifrice that checks "Acid-Mouth"—an acknowledged cause of tooth decay.

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.

Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for booklet.

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Without Toupee. 103 W. 42 St., N.Y. Wearing Toupee

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Veils

More used than any other face cream in America
Pond's
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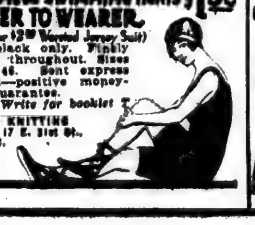
Vanishing Cream

ONE PIECE SWIMMING TIGHTS $1.50
MAKER TO WEARER.
(Regular $2.50 Worsted Jersey Suit)
Solid black only. Finely knitted throughout. Sizes 34 to 46. Sent express prepaid—positive money-back guarantee.
Write for booklet T.



TEGO KNITTING
Mills, 17 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

BERTHE MAY'S
Maternity CORSET
Comfort, abdominal support, protection for mother and child. Dress as usual—normal appearance. Call at my parlors or write for Booklet No. 31; free in plain sealed envelope. Can be worn by Stout Women and Invalids.
Berthe May, 10 E. 46 St., N.Y.

The New York Times

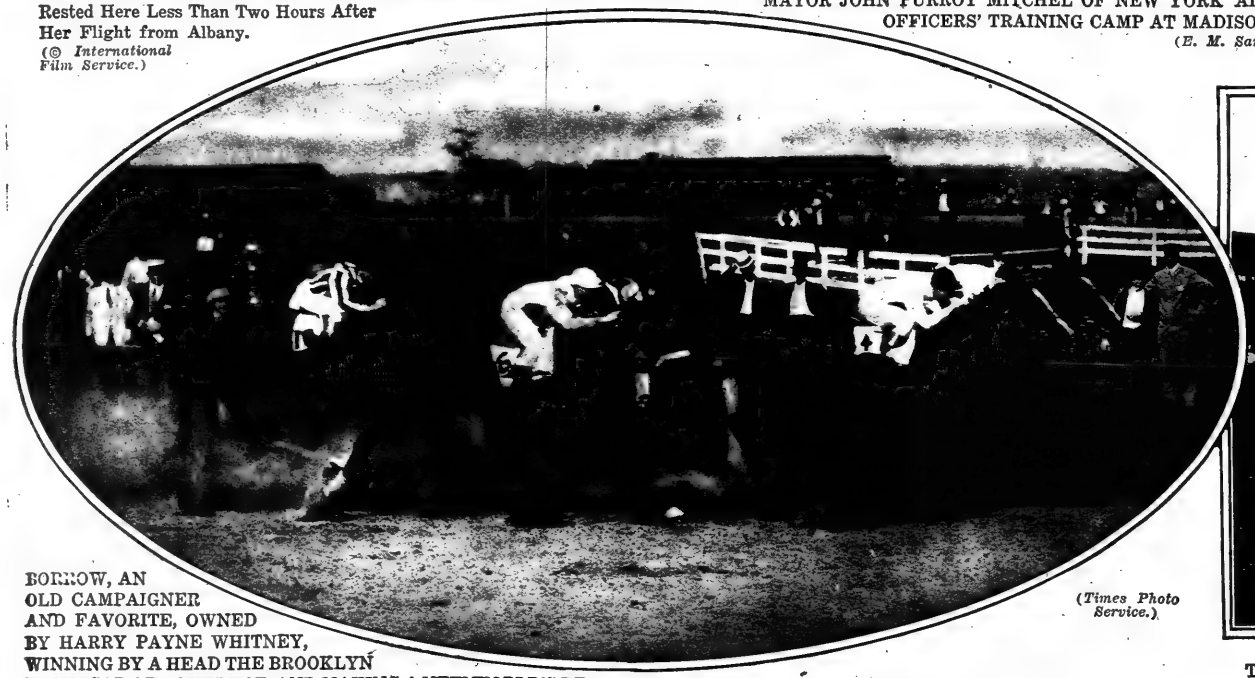
MISS KATHERINE STINSON,
Red Cross Flier, About to Start from Governors Island for Washington, Having Rested Here Less Than Two Hours After Her Flight from Albany.
(© *International Film Service.*)

THE PHILADELPHIA RED CROSS PARADE, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE PAGEANTS EVER SEEN IN THAT CITY, PASSING DOWN BROAD STREET.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

MISS KATHERINE STINSON,
21 Years Old, a Native of Mississippi, Who Flew from Buffalo to Washington in the Interest of the $100,000,000 Red Cross Fund, Handing to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, on the South Portico of the U. S. Treasury Building, Checks from Buffalo and Other Cities Along Her Aerial Route for the Red Cross Fund.
(*Clinedinst Studio.*)

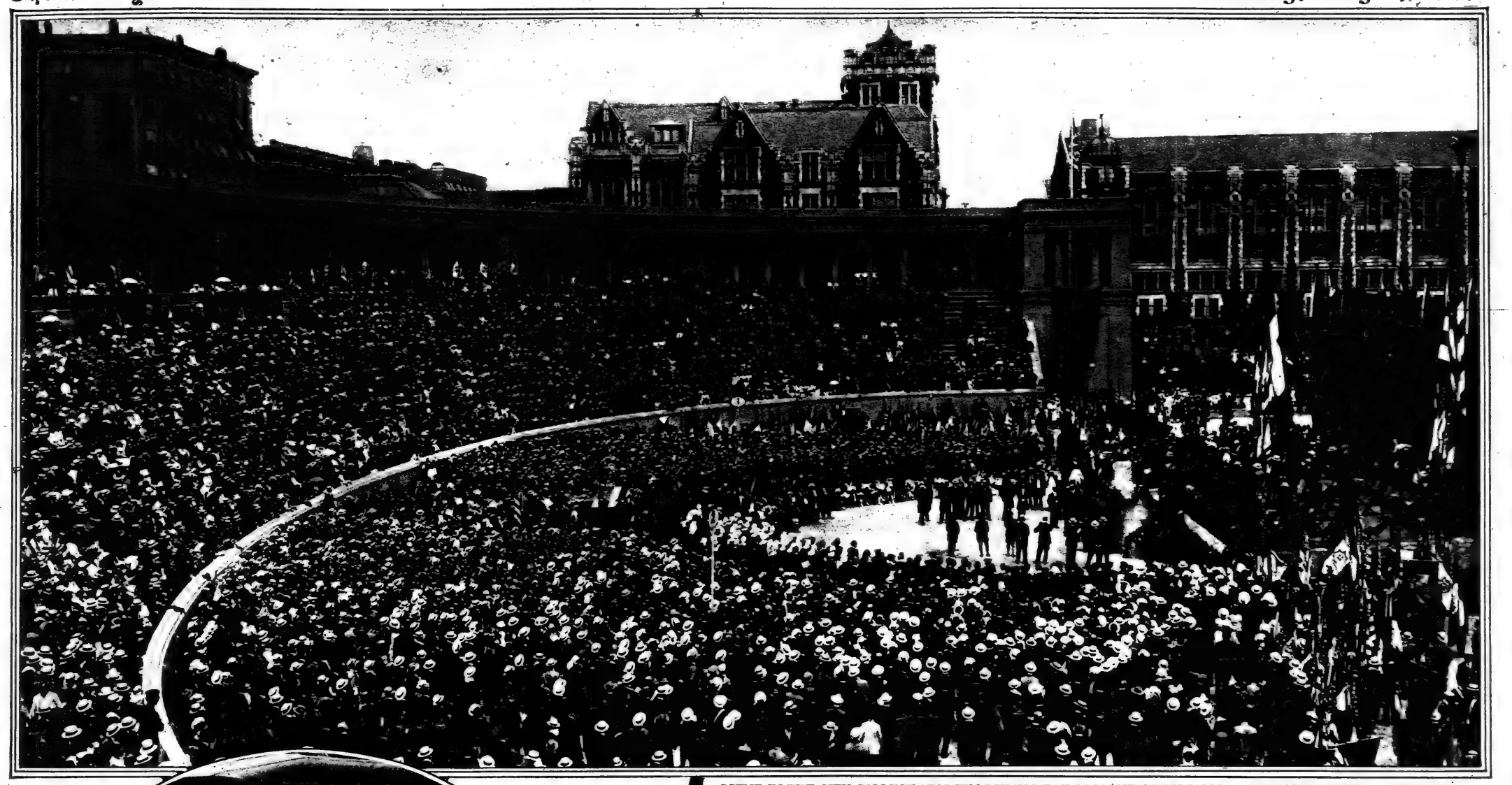
MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL OF NEW YORK ADDRESSING MEN OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT MADISON BARRACKS, SACKET HARBOR, N. Y.
(*E. M. Sanborn.*)

MRS. VICTOR C. MATHER AS "ENGLAND," IN THE PHILADELPHIA RED CROSS PARADE AND PAGEANT.
(© *International Film Service.*)



BORROW, AN OLD CAMPAIGNER AND FAVORITE, OWNED BY HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, WINNING BY A HEAD THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP AT AQUEDUCT, AND MAKING A NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR A MILE AND AN EIGHTH, THE TIME BEING 1:49 2-5. Regret, Also Owned by Mr. Whitney, and Borrow's Stable Mate, Is Second, Old Rosebud third, and Chiclet fourth.
(*Times Photo Service.*)

TAKING THE WATER JUMP IN THE TWO-MILE STEEPLECHASE AT AQUEDUCT.
The Racers, Left to Right, Are: Saturn, Leumas, Zellwood, Syosset, the Latter, Owned by L. W. Lissberger, Winning in Fast Time.
(*Times Photo Service.*)



SCENE IN THE CITY COLLEGE STADIUM DURING THE PAGEANT GIVEN BY THE ITALIAN SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF UDINE AND THE ITALIAN WAR MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE LAST MORNING OF THEIR OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE CITY. MORE THAN 10,000 PEOPLE ASSEMBLING FOR THE CELEBRATION

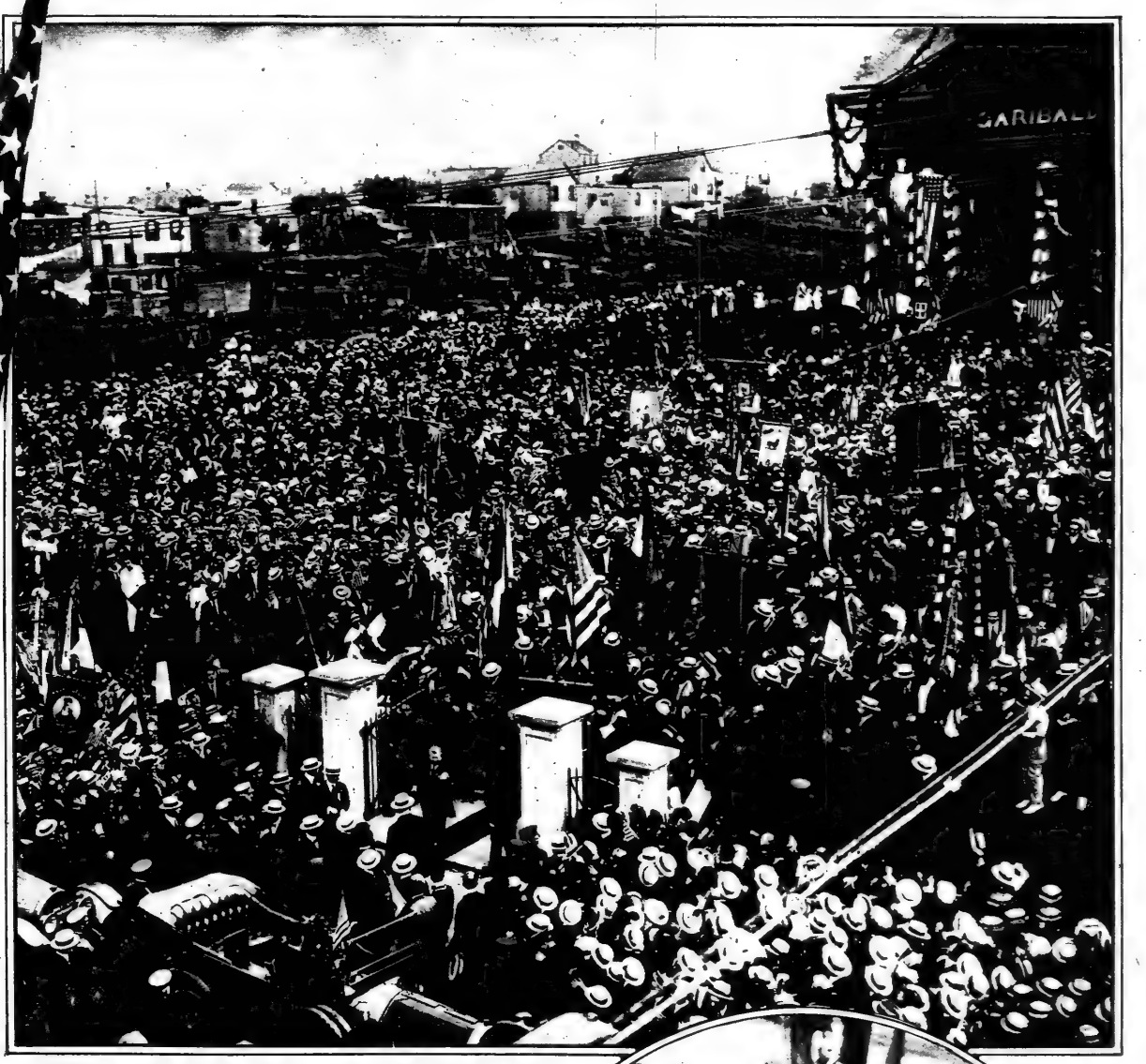
(Times Photo Service.)

WOMEN RED CROSS DRIVERS SEE THEIR FIRST ACTIVE WAR DUTY.

They Are Mrs. William Colby Rucker and Mrs M. R. Blumenberg of Washington, Who Are Receiving in Their Car a Soldier Seized With Illness in a Camp "Somewhere in Virginia."
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

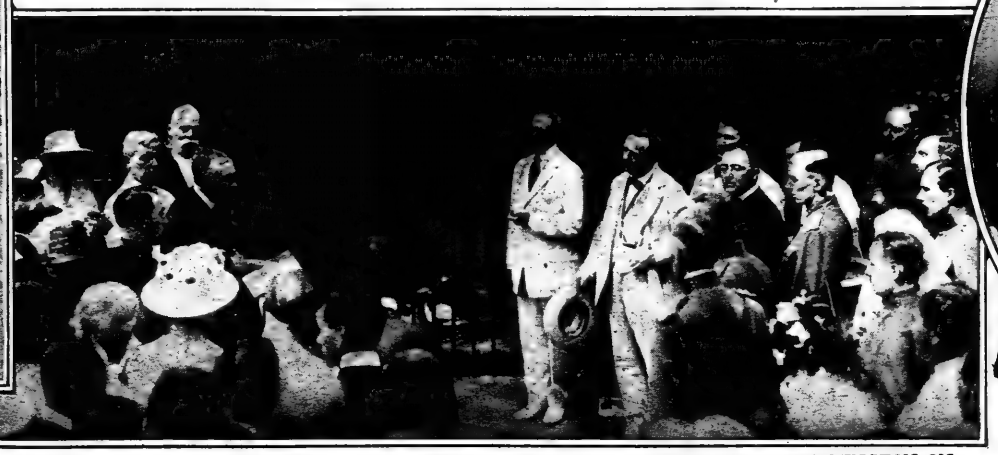
UNITED STATES ARMY TRENCH DIGGER IN OPERATION, NOT IN FRANCE, BUT AT QUANTICO, ON THE POTOMAC RIVER IN VIRGINIA, WHERE A CANTONMENT FOR THE TRAINING OF MEN RAISED BY THE SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW IS BEING PREPARED.
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

MME. FRANCES ALDA of the Metropolitan Opera Company Singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the Celebration in Honor of the Italian War Mission Held in the City College Stadium.
(© International Film Service.)



PRINCE UDINE, HEADING THE ITALIAN WAR MISSION, LEAVING THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL ON STATEN ISLAND, SURROUNDED BY A GREAT CROWD OF FORMER ITALIANS, EAGER TO SHAKE HIS HAND AND CHEER THEMSELVES HOARSE IN HIS HONOR.

The Prince Can Be Seen Passing Through the Gate.
(Times Photo Service.)



BARON MONCHEUR OF THE BELGIAN WAR MISSION SPEAKING AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON ON LAST SUNDAY, WHEN THE BELGIAN AND RUSSIAN MISSIONS, AS GUESTS OF SECRETARIES LANSING AND DANIELS, MADE A PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT VERNON.

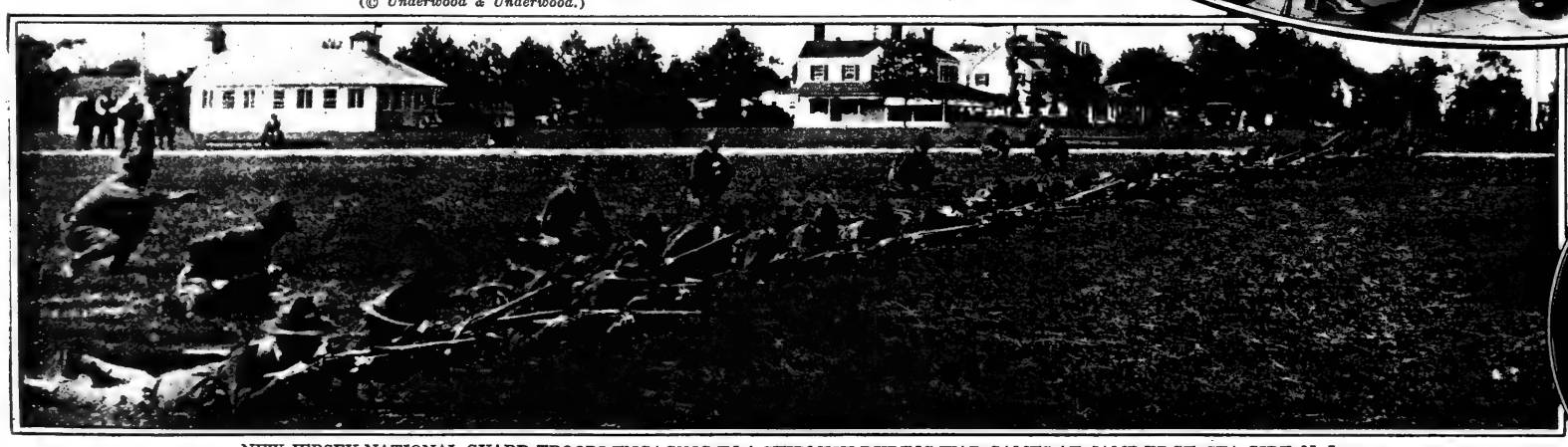
Secretary Lansing Can Be Seen on the Left, Just Behind Baron Moncheur, and Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff of Russia on the Right, Near Secretary Daniels. (Paul Thompson.)

THE PRINCE OF UDINE SHAKING HANDS WITH EACH MEMBER OF THE "SONS OF ITALY" WHO HAD STREWN WITH ROSES HIS PATH TO THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL.
(Times Photo Service.)

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, ON HIS ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL, INSPECTING HIS BRITISH GUARD OF HONOR, DRAWN UP ON THE DOCK TO RECEIVE HIM.
General Pershing is Accompanied by General Pitcairn Campbell, Representing the British War Office.
(© Central News Photo Service.)

THE WORLD'S FIRST AERIAL FIRE FIGHTING COMPANY.
It Is Attached to the Fire Department of San Diego, Cal., and Is Equipped With Two One-hundred Horse-Power Airplanes as Well as Several Large Chemical Extinguishers. The Men Expect to Do Important Service Where Fires Break Out in Outlying Sections of the City and Suburbs.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

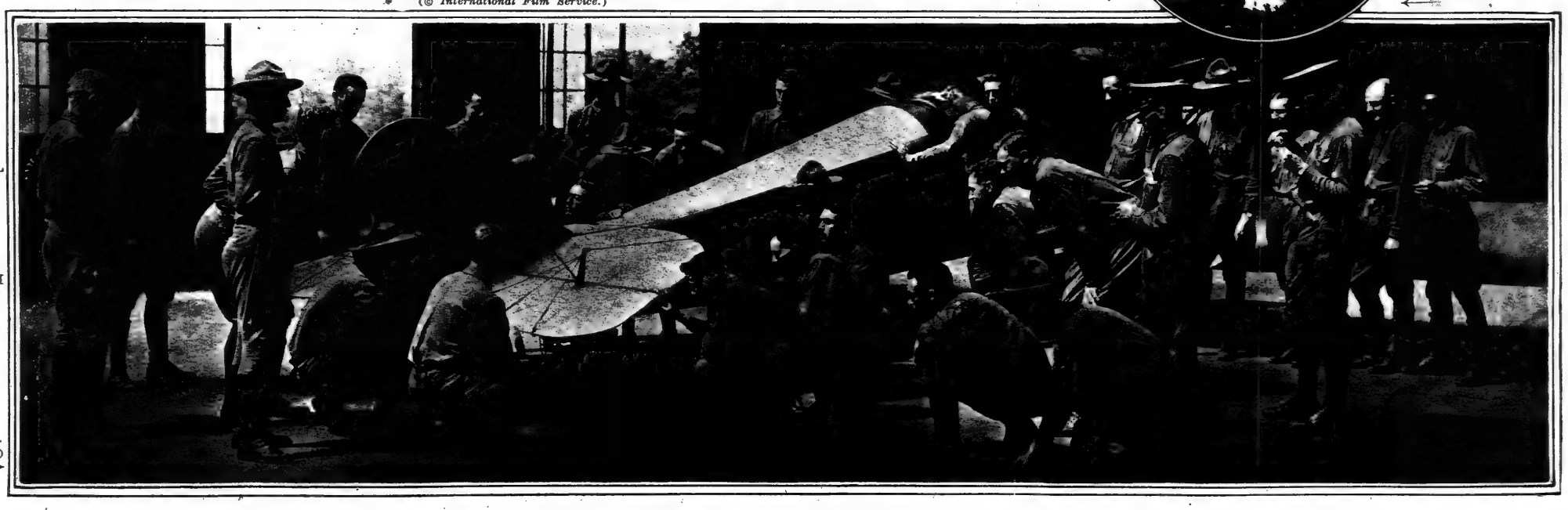
Gen. Pershing and Staff, Which Accompanied Him to the Front, on Their Arrival in Liverpool. In the Group, Seated, Left to Right, Are: Major James G. Harbord, Gen. Pershing, Col. Benjamin Alvord, Col. Andrew Brewster; Standing, Col. M. W. Ireland, Col. Harry Taylor, Major T. F. Todd, Col. D. E. McCarthy, Col. W. A. Bethel, Col. Edgar Russell, Lieut. Col. C. C. Williams, and Capt. N. E. Margetts, F. A.



NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS ENGAGING IN A SKIRMISH DURING WAR GAMES AT CAMP EDGE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
(© International Film Service.)

HADLEY HOODWINK,
Brookwood Kennels, Blue Ribbon Winner Among Sealyhams at the Westchester Kennel Club Show.
(Edwin Levick.)

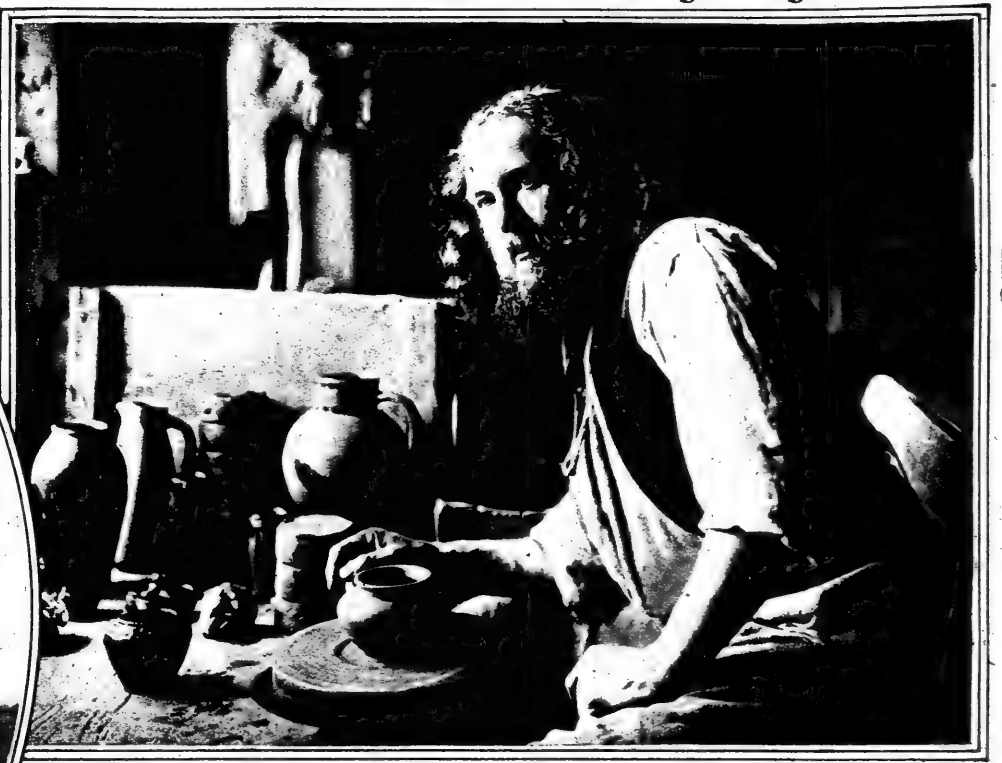
SQUADRON A OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF MILITARY AVIATION AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, CAPT. H. DAVISON COMMANDING, EXAMINING THE MECHANISM OF ONE OF THEIR AIRPLANES. The Class Here Shown Will be the First to be Graduated From the Cornell School.
(White Studio.)



(© International Film Service.)

FRENCH TROOPS SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

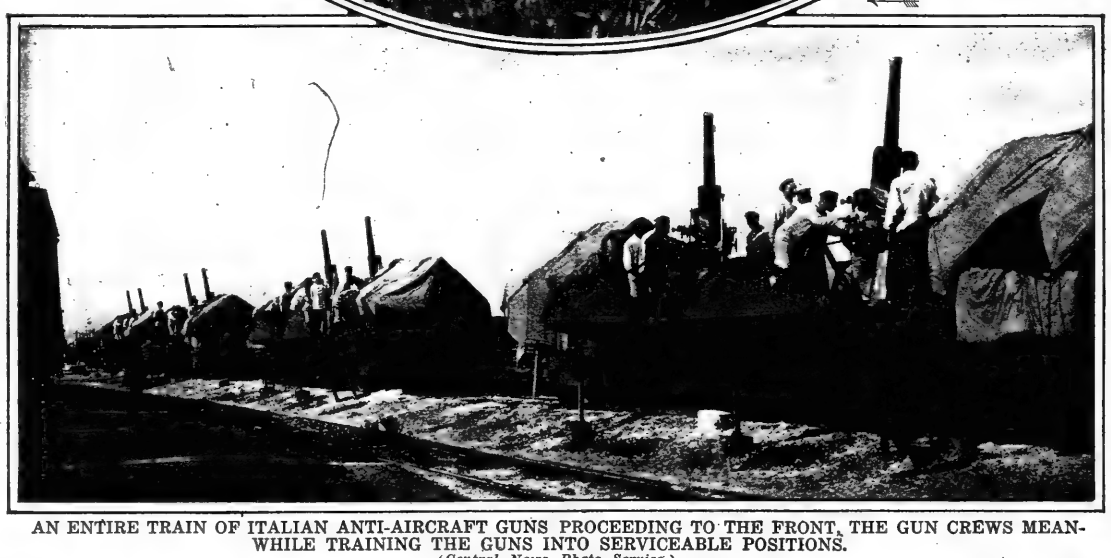
The Scene Here Shown Is That of the Presentation of the American Standard by the Leland Stanford University Unit to General Mangin of the French Army, to Whose Command the Stanford Men Are at Present Attached. The French Are Drawn Up at Attention During the Ceremonies.



ANTON LANG, THE CHRIST OF THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS, WHO NOW WEARS THE FIELD-GRAY UNIFORM OF A BAVARIAN SOLDIER, HAVING AT LAST BEEN CALLED INTO THE SERVICE.

Personally Known to Hundreds of Americans and Famed Throughout the World for His Impersonation of Christ, He is Here Shown in His Little Pottery Shop at Oberammergau.

(*Underwood & Underwood.*)



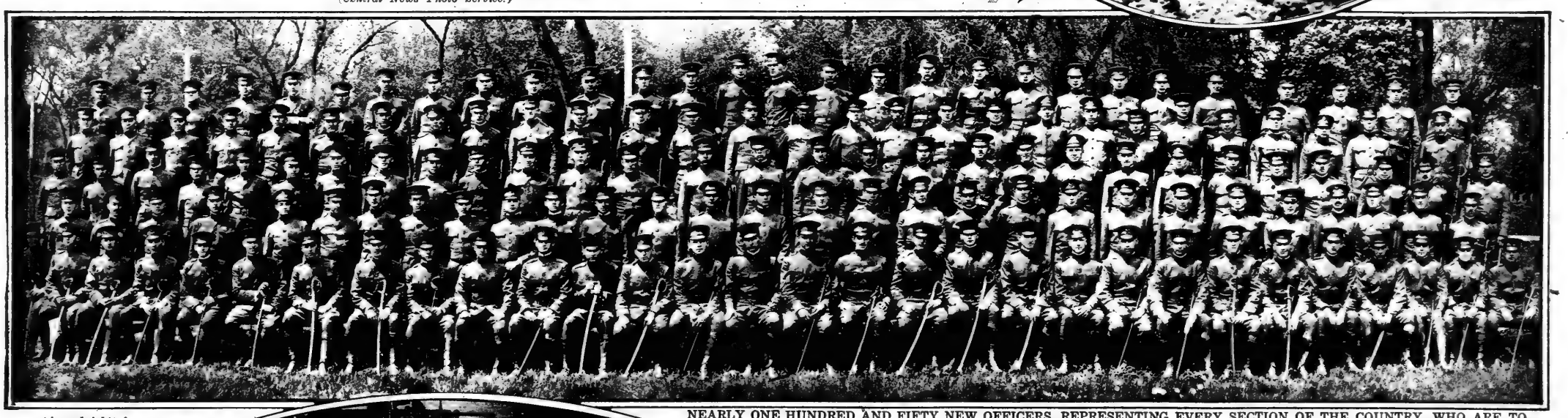
AN ENTIRE TRAIN OF ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT, THE GUN CREWS MEANWHILE TRAINING THE GUNS INTO SERVICEABLE POSITIONS.

(*Central News Photo Service.*)

CHILDREN OF AN ENGLISH EAST COAST VILLAGE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE FAMILY ZEPPELIN CELLAR WITHOUT WHICH NO FAMILY GARDEN IN THAT PART OF ENGLAND IS SAID TO BE COMPLETE.

The Cellar Extends a Considerable Distance Under Ground and Contains at Least One Bedroom.

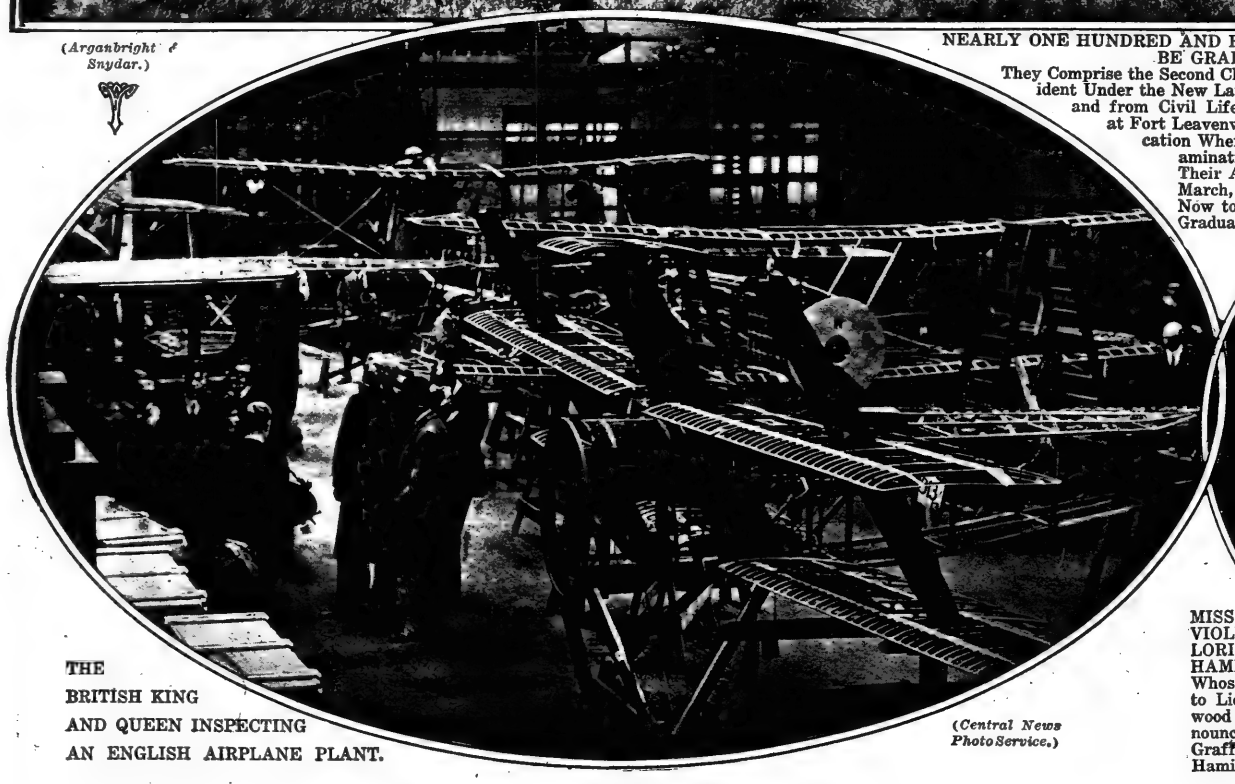
(*Central News Photo Service.*)



NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEW OFFICERS, REPRESENTING EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, WHO ARE TO BE GRADUATED THIS MONTH INTO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

They Comprise the Second Class of Lieutenants Who Were Appointed by the President Under the New Law from the United States Army, the National Guard, and from Civil Life to the Army Service Schools, Which Are Located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Which Take Up the Soldier's Education Where West Point Leaves Off. They Took the Rigid Examinations, Mental and Physical, Last October, Received Their Appointments in March, and Are Now to be Graduated.

(*Argenbright & Snydar.*)



THE BRITISH KING AND QUEEN INSPECTING AN ENGLISH AIRPLANE PLANT.

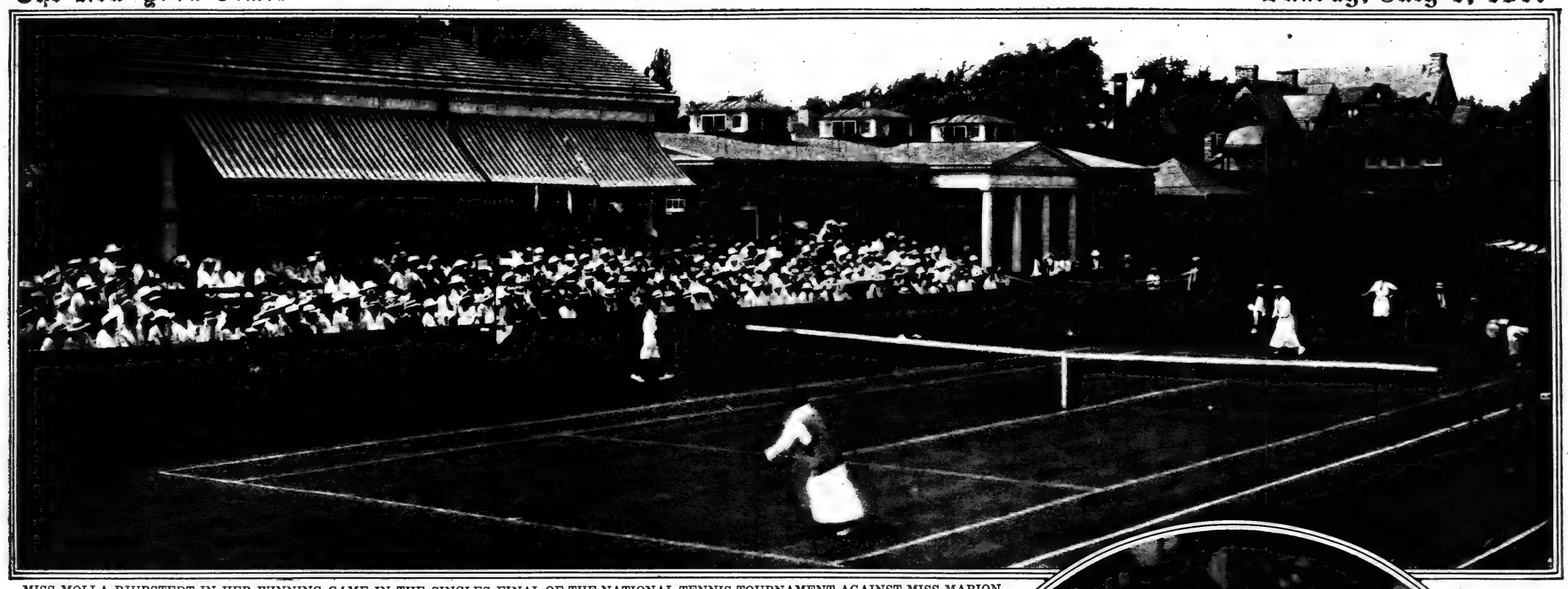
(*Central News Photo Service.*)

MISS VIOLET LORING HAMILTON, Whose Engagement to Lieut. Austin Sherwood Rothwell, U. S. Cavalry Reserve Corps, Has Been Announced. Miss Hamilton Is a Daughter of Baroness Raoul de Graffenried and a Great-Great-Granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton.

(*Aime Dupont.*)

MRS. FRANCIS VICTOR DU PONT, Formerly Miss Katherine Clark, Whose Marriage to a Son of General T. Coleman du Pont Took Place Recently at Northampton, Mass.

(*Photo by William Shewell Ellis.*)



MISS MOLLA BJURSTEDT IN HER WINNING GAME IN THE SINGLES FINAL OF THE NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT AGAINST MISS MARION VANDERHOEF, PLAYED ON THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB COURTS.

(*Edwin Levick.*)

(TIMES PHOTO SERVICE.)

LITTLE JANE AND KATHERINE LEE, Winners of the First Prize, a $200 Liberty Bond, at New York's First Automobile Fashion Show, Held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the Bentfit of the Actors' Fund of America.

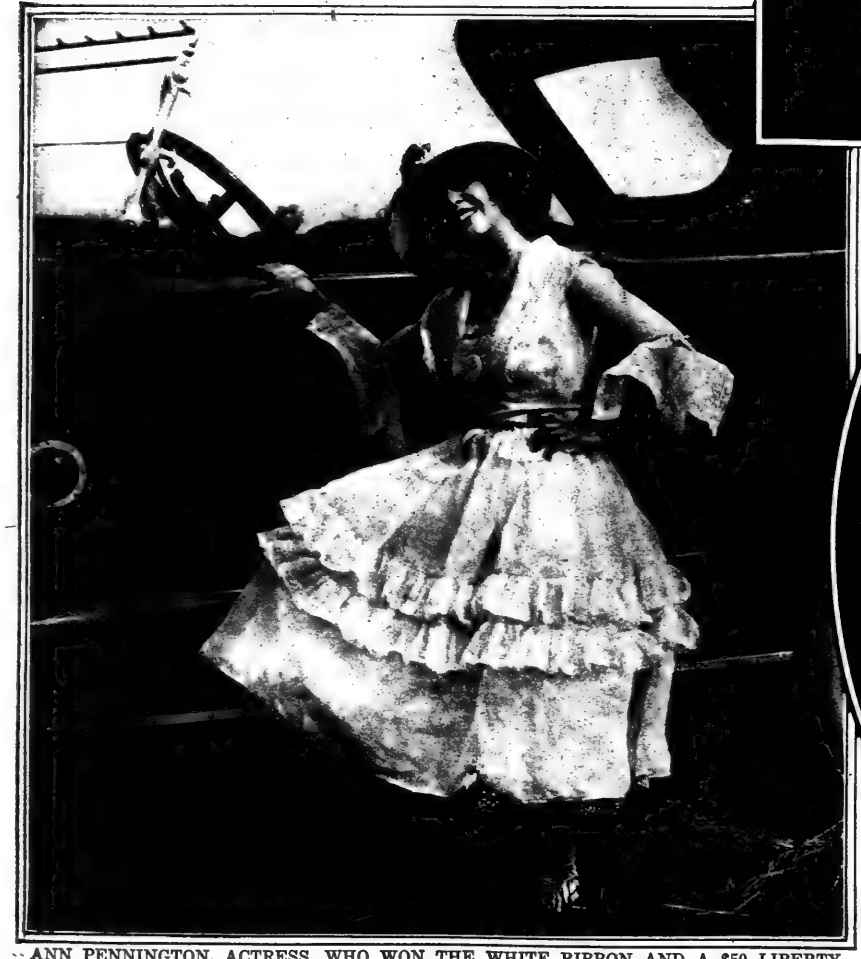
MISS MOLLA BJURSTEDT IN ACTION IN HER TRIUMPHANT SINGLES FINAL AGAINST MISS MARION VANDERHOEF. The Player's Feet Are Entirely Clear of the Ground.

(*Edwin Levick.*)

(TIMES PHOTO SERVICE.)

MISS NEPHELLE BUNNELL, In Patriotic Costume, Was Awarded the Second Prize at the Automobile Fashion Show.

YOUNG CANADIAN SOCIETY GIRLS, IN SAILOR COSTUME, DANCING AT THE PATRIOTIC GARDEN FETE GIVEN AT "ARDWOLD," THE HOME OF SIR JOHN AND LADY EATON, TORONTO, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUND FOR SOLDIERS BLINDED IN BATTLE (*British & Colonial Press.*)

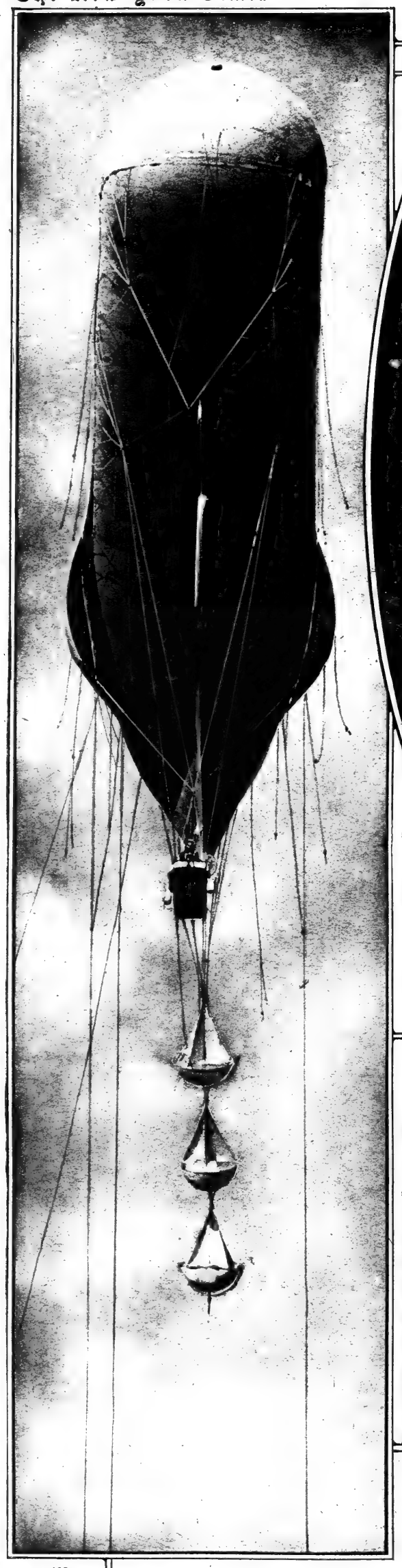


ANN PENNINGTON, ACTRESS, WHO WON THE WHITE RIBBON AND A $50 LIBERTY BOND AT THE AUTO FASHION SHOW.
(*Central News Photo Service.*)

JOCK HUTCHINSON, Winner of the Patriotic Open Golf Championship on the Whitemarsh Valley Links.

(*Edwin Levick.*)

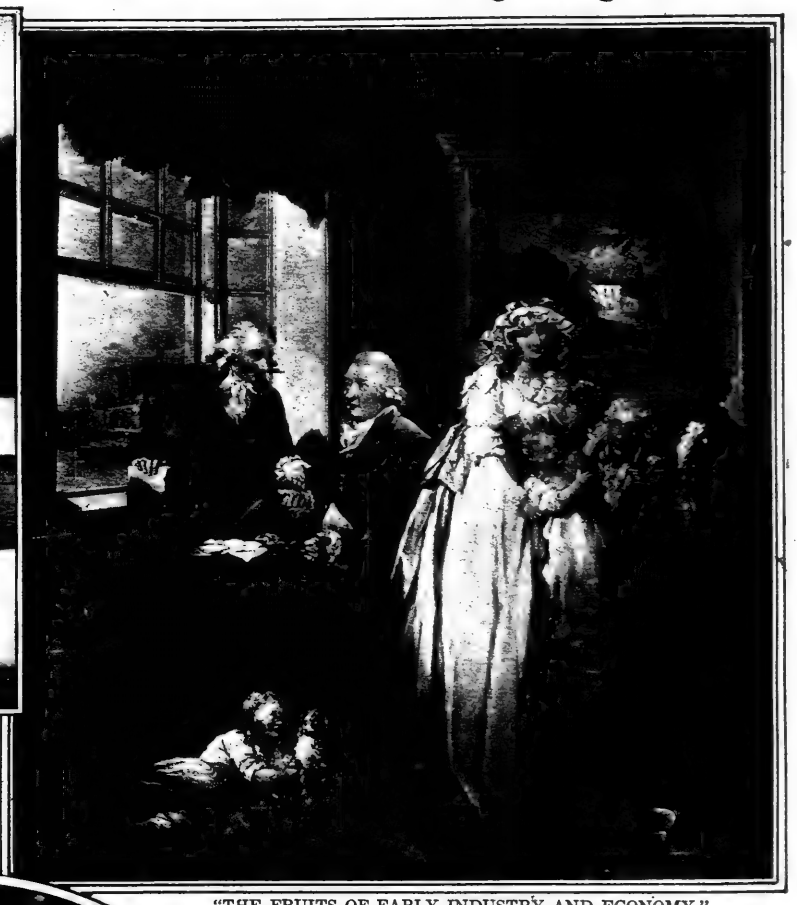
"TOM" McNAMARA, RUNNER-UP IN THE PATRIOTIC OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AT WHITEMARSH WON BY JOCK HUTCHINSON.
(*Edwin Levick.*)



AN AMERICAN NAVAL OBSERVATION BALLOON, WITH OBSERVER, ON DUTY A THOUSAND FEET OR MORE ABOVE THE FLEET. (*Central News Service.*)

MRS. W. A. GAVIN, Of the Baltusrol Club, Winning the Metropolitan Women's Golf Championship On the Piping Rock Links, This Being the First, and Possibly the Only Championship Tournament of the Year in the Metropolitan District. (*Edwin Levick.*)

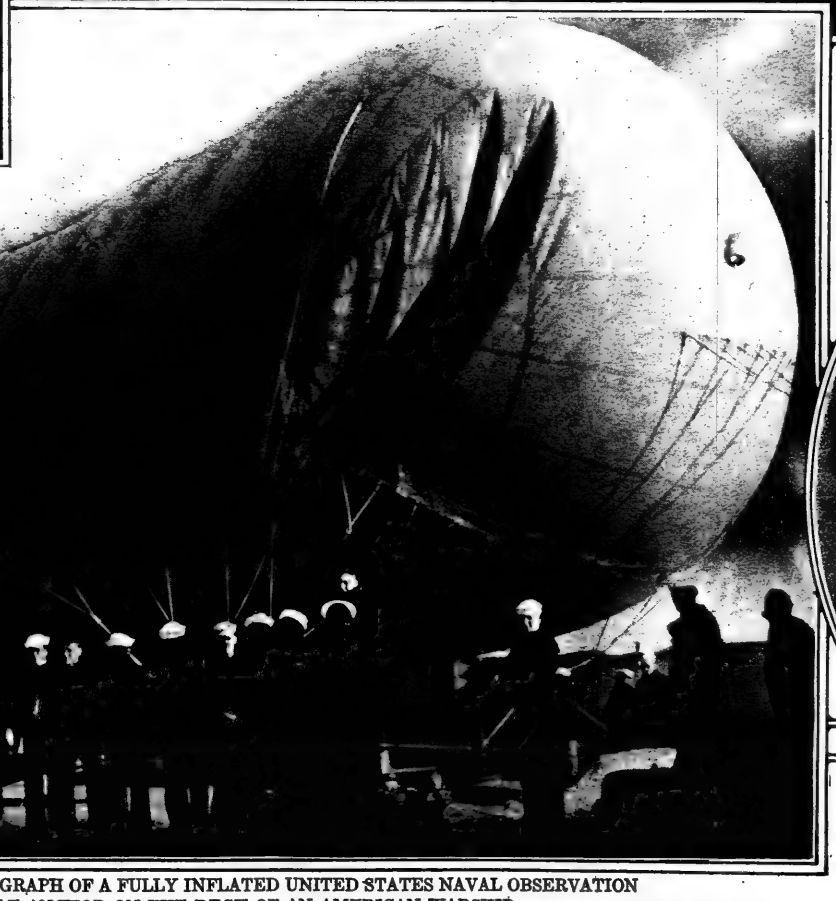
LITTLE JOCK WHITNEY, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Holding Up His Bunny to Be Sold at Auction for the Benefit of the Babies' Milk Fund of the New York and the Nassau County Hospitals. (*American Press Ass'n.*)



"THE FRUITS OF EARLY INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY." BY GEORGE MOORLAND. From the John H. McFadden Collection of Major and Minor English Paintings of the Eighteenth Century Now On Exhibition, for the First Time in this City, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. (*Chappel Studio.*)

MRS. THOMAS HUCKNALL, OF FOREST HILL, RUNNER UP IN THE METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, WON BY MRS. W. A. GAVIN. (*Edwin Levick*)

"MASTER JOHN CAMPBELL OF SODDELL," BY SIR HENRY RAEBURN. From the Loan Exhibition of the English Eighteenth Century Masters of the John H. McFadden Collection at the Metropolitan Museum. (*Chappel Studio.*)



A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FULLY INFLATED UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATION BALLOON AT ANCHOR ON THE DECK OF AN AMERICAN WARSHIP. (*Central News Service.*)

SCENE ON THE PIPING ROCK LINKS IN THE FINAL ROUND OF THE METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, WITH MRS. THOMAS HUCKNALL, RUNNER UP, DRIVING. (*Edwin Levick.*)

(*Press Illustrating Service, Inc.*)

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY, A. C. M. A., K. C. B., C. V. O., D. S. O., COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT. From a New Photograph, Just Received in This Country.

IT'S CHOP, CHOP, ALL DAY LONG WITH THESE GIRLS OF THE WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL CAMP ON THEIR WAR FARM AT MT. KISCO, N. Y.

This Farmerette Unit Is Composed of a Group of Trade Union Girls, a Group of College Girls, Three Pupil Directors, an Agricultural Expert, a Chauffeur and a Doctor, All Women, Operating Under Dean Virginia Gildersleeve's Sub-committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The Girls Live in an Old Farm House Dating Back to Revolutionary Days.

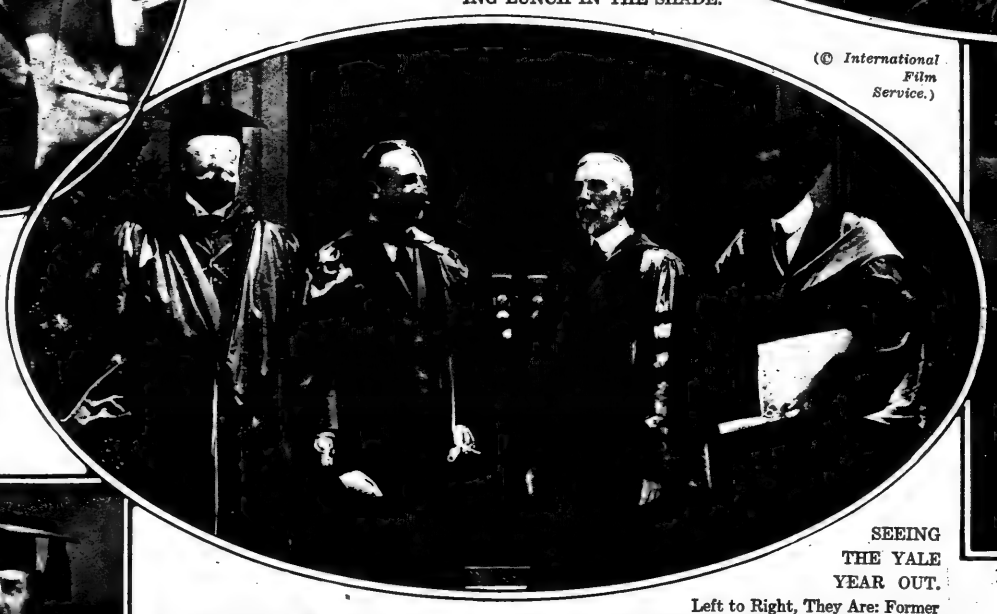
(© *International Film Service.*)

MT. KISCO GIRL FARMERS HAVING LUNCH IN THE SHADE.

MISS ELEANOR PUTZKI, "THE BEST GIRL SCOUT IN AMERICA."

Having Won Twenty-five Merit Badges for Superiority in the Various Girl Scout Activities, Ten Days Ago She Was Presented by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson With the Gold Eaglet, the Highest Honor of the Organization, Which She Had the Additional Honor of Being the First to Receive.

(© *Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.*)



(© *International Film Service.*)

SEEING THE YALE YEAR OUT.

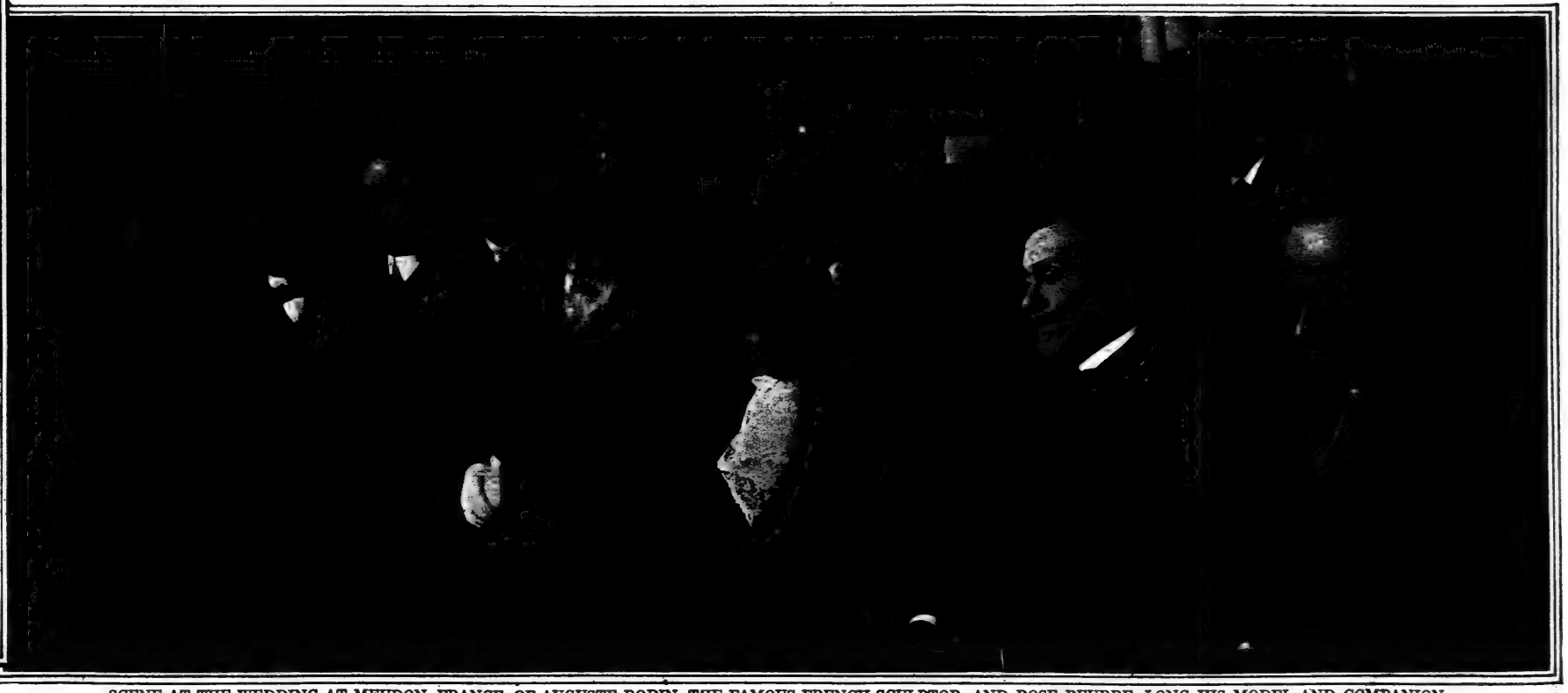
Left to Right, They Are: Former President William Howard Taft, M. Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner; President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, and Myron T. Herrick, Former Ambassador to France, on Whom and on M. Tardieu Yale Conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws. (*Times Photo Service.*)

LEADERS OF YALE COLLEGE LIFE, EACH WITH HIS DIPLOMA OF GRADUATION AND EACH WEARING THE UNIFORM OF A LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

They Are, Left to Right: Samuel W. Meek, Jr., Editor of Yale News; Harry W. Le Gore, Captain of the Baseball Team; John W. Overton, Champion American Cross Country Runner, and S. W. Burke, President of the Yale Dramatic Association. (*Times Photo Service.*)

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, THE PIANIST, AT YALE JUST AFTER RECEIVING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

(*Times Photo Service.*)



SCENE AT THE WEDDING AT MEUDON, FRANCE, OF AUGUSTE RODIN, THE FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR, AND ROSE BEURRE, LONG HIS MODEL AND COMPANION.

The Wedding Took Place on Jan. 29 Last, When Rodin Was 76 and His Bride 72. Two Weeks Later Mme. Rodin Was Dead, and Not Until Within the Last Month Would Rodin Consent to the Publication of the Photograph Taken of the Little Wedding Party. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: M. Peytel, President of the Bank d'Algerie; Clementel, Member of the French Cabinet; Auguste Rodin, Jr., Rodin, Dalimier, (Behind Rodin,) Member of the French Cabinet; Mme. Rodin, M. Benedittе, Curator of the Musee du Luxembourg, and M. Weiler.

(*Photo by Chaumoff, from Underwood & Underwood.*)

GLADYS SLATER
IN THE NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
(Alfred Johnston.)

THE RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE HENNEN JENNINGS RESIDENCE, WASHINGTON, THEIR HOME WHILE IN THIS COUNTRY.
They Are, Front Row, Left te Right: Lieut. Dimitry Martinoff, Capt. Chutt, Lieut. Gen. Roop, Ambassador Bakhmetieff, Head of the Mission; Prof. Lomonossoff, Col. Oranovsky. Second Row, Left to Right: M. Karpovitch, D. P. Pertzoff, Mme. Sergievsky, I. Soukine, Sak, Prof. Borodine, Sergievsky, and Baron Gunsberg.
(© International Film Service.)

SCENE FROM
"BETSY ROSS,"
A NEW SCREEN ROMANCE
OF THE MAKING OF THE FLAG,
With Alice Brady Here Impersonating Betsy Ross, and George MacQuarrie, Gen. George Washington.

THE BRANCH OF OAK LEAVES OF GOLD,
Which, According to Plans Now Being Made by a Committee of Which Mayor Mitchel Is Chairman, Will Be Presented to Marshal Joffre by the People of New York City on the Anniversary of the Battle of the Marne.
From the Design in Wax on Exhibition at the Knoedler Art Galleries.

FAY MARBE,
Spanish-American Dancer and Comedienne, in "Oh, Boy!" at the Princess Theatre.
(White.)

LEON ERROL AND RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN "HITCHY - KOO" AT THE COHAN AND HARRIS THEATRE.
(Pach Bros.)

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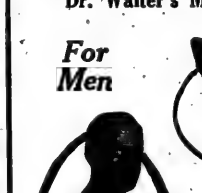

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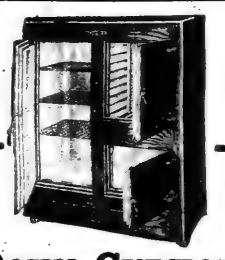

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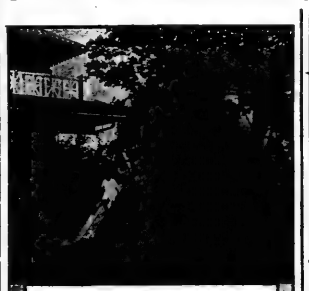

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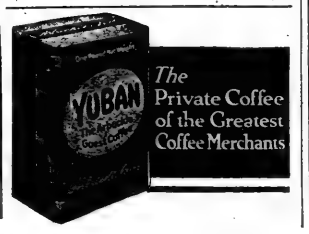

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MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

Orville Wright Says 10,000 Airplanes Would End the War Within Ten Weeks

Building a Vast Aerial Fleet Is "the One Thing That the United States Can Do and Do Quickly"—Our Plants Equal to the Task

TELLING POINTS FROM ORVILLE WRIGHT'S FIRST ANALYSIS OF AMERICA'S BATTLEPLANE PROSPECTS

"The way to stop the war is simply to drive the Germans from the skies."

"When the Germans have been driven out of the air, the Allies will be supreme and the war will end."

"At present the difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is 10,000 airplanes."

*"We have the industrial plants, which could soon be adapted for the turning out of airplane motors. * * * There seems no reason to doubt that in a year hence we will have sent abroad thousands of fighting airplanes that will be better than anything yet produced."*

"If we could drop 1,000 airplanes and aviators over there today, everybody in Germany would know before night that we were there."

*"We are bringing over to this country foreign motors which * * * will be duplicated here."*

*"Essen, the site of the Krupp gun works * * * could be reached, bombarded, and put out of business."*

"I think it is conceded that the Central Powers cannot any more than compete with their opponents in the manufacture of airplanes. Therefore, the United States in this regard holds the balance of power."

WHEN Orville Wright, inventor of the flying machine and the first man in the world to fly, was asked to express his opinion as to the probable effect of an efficient carrying out of the Aircraft Production Board's plan for an appropriation of $630,000,000 for 35,000 airplanes and thousands of aviators, he replied that, as the war was now being run absolutely from above, the United States could win it in the air. Ten thousand flying machines, he said, would end the war in ten weeks.

Mr. Wright has fitted up an experimental laboratory in Dayton, Ohio, at his own expense, is running it at his own expense, and offers entirely free of cost to all persons engaged in helping the Government obtain the tremendous air fleet required to defeat Germany any advice or other assistance, including the making of laboratory tests, that he has it in his power to give. He is busy today, with a few assistants, including Charles E. Taylor, who has been with the Wrights since 1900 as chief mechanician, working out new problems which are presenting themselves to the flying men at the front. From that scientific centre, discoveries which will tend further to perfect all kinds of aircraft may therefore be expected to come.

It was in Dayton that Mr. Wright talked about the Government's airplane program and the outlook for victory in the air.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that a large airplane fleet is the way to stop the war. If it were possible for the United States to deliver tomorrow several thousand flying machines in France, the war would be won by the Allies in a few weeks. The way to stop the war is simply to drive the Germans from the skies, and this can be done only by a preponderance of fighting machines. By fighting machines I mean little airplanes carrying one man and a rapid-fire machine gun.

"When the Germans have been driven out of the air, the Allies will be supreme and the war will end. To do this we need a great number of small airplanes of the sort that have successfully chased the Zeppelins. At present the difference between five years or more of war and an early victory for the Allies is ten thousand airplanes.

Orville Wright, Inventor of the Flying Machine.

He Regards Bomb-Dropping as a Secondary Function of Warplanes, Which Should Be Provided in Such Numbers That They Can Destroy All German Aircraft, Thus Blinding the Enemy's Army and Enabling the Allies to Execute Great Surprise Movements.

"How long the war will last depends therefore on the capacity we show in coping with the very great problem of producing without unnecessary delay the small fighting machines needed at the front. The Allies long since obtained control in the air, but their present advantage in this respect falls short of being an overwhelming superiority.

"We have the industrial plants which could soon be adapted for the turning out of airplane motors. We have the men to supervise the industry, the inventive genius to adapt and improve upon the developments that have been made abroad, and, now that we are assured of the money to pay for the labor and material, there seems no reason to doubt that in a year hence we will have sent abroad thousands of fighting airplanes that will be better than anything yet produced.

"The reason for this optimistic feeling is that the United States will immediately go about the business of making a huge airplane fleet, and go about it in a businesslike way. Heretofore, airplane development in this country has been seriously handicapped by the fact that the problem has not been attacked in a large way by men with money. At the present time, due to the exceptional need for straining every nerve to win the war, the airplane industry will benefit by the expert advice of various large manufacturers experienced in great output production.

"The country will also be helped by advice of men from the front who have been actually flying in fighting machines.

"The business men who will handle the tremendous problem of assembling the machines and motors are public-spirited and already have expressed their willingness to forego any personal profit, many of them even making extraordinary sacrifices in order that there may be organized at once a harmoniously working airplane industry, which will mean victory for the Allies and the end of the war.

"To my mind there is not the slightest doubt that the personnel of the Aircraft Production Board, in charge of the work of getting to the other side enormous quantities of airplanes, is of such calibre as to assure all of us that they will carry on the undertaking until the entire program has been put through. The men of this board have made a habit of suc-

cess; each man on it has a record of definite accomplishment in whatever he has undertaken. And these men are working night and day, without salary and to the financial detriment, of course, of the concerns of which they are the moving spirits. They are actuated by no motives other than that there shall be assembled the greatest number of airplanes of the best sort in the least time.

"The civilian members of the Aircraft Production Board, which is the sole organization charged by the Government with the business of getting together the required number of airplanes, being responsible only to President Wilson's Cabinet, are Howard E. Coffin, Chairman; E. A. Deeds, former Vice President and General Manager of the National Cash Register Company and now at the head of industries in Dayton doing an annual business of $80,000,000; Sidney D. Waldon, formerly Vice President of the Packard Motor Company, and Robert L. Montgomery, senior partner of the banking firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler of New York and Philadelphia. The army is represented by Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, and the navy by Rear Admiral David W. Taylor.

"The spirit of co-operation which they have discovered to exist among the various manufacturers to whom they have talked with a view to utilizing their plants for an intensive production of machines has really been wonderfully fine. The automobile industry, which is one of the best organized in the world, already has shown a keen desire to help.

"Owing to the backwardness of this country in airplane development from the manufacturing standpoint, it will be necessary to call upon the automobile industry for probably nine-tenths of the production needed. The existing airplane plants will, of course, receive as much of the work as they are capable of turning out; but they have not the equipment to handle this large program."

"Do you think that it would be possible and expedient to attempt to blow up Germany's submarine bases with bombs dropped from airplanes?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"That would not stop the war," he replied. "Suppose you did blow up the submarine bases, suppose you sunk every submarine today—that would not end the war. It would mean ease of mind for England, of course, because of the freedom from fear of a lack of food, but the German Army would still be as strong as ever on the western front.

"I have never considered bomb-dropping as the most important function of the airplane, and I have no reason to change this opinion now that we have entered the war. The situation shows that, as a result of the flying machines' activities, every opposing General knows precisely the strength of his enemy and precisely what he is going to do. Thus surprise attacks, which for thousands of years have determined the event of war, are no longer possible. When the United States sends enough airplanes abroad to bring down every German airplane that attempts to ascertain the disposition of the armies of the Allies—literally sweeps from the heavens every German flying machine—the war will be won, because it will mean that the eyes of the German gunners have been put out.

"It is probable that Germany can be whipped without airplanes if we take time enough. But in that case five years would find us still at the job. To accomplish the desired end as soon as possible, the United States must be able to equip the Allies, between now and a year from now, with a vast air fleet. It is, by the way, the one thing that the United States can do and do quickly. If, for instance, we could have 10,000 machines at the front tomorrow morning it would be far more effective than sending, if we were able, 1,000,000 men. If we could drop 1,000 airplanes and aviators over there today, everybody in Germany would know before night that we were there.

"We are bringing over to this country foreign motors which have stood up against the rigors of war usage, and these will be duplicated here. Our plants, when the proper adjustments are made, will be able to make quickly the motors needed for our battleplanes.

"Another encouraging feature of the entire situation is that there are men from this country now at work in foreign motor factories obtaining the required experience and information based on the accurate knowledge obtained by the Allies in actual conflict under all conditions.

"One of our biggest tasks in this country is going to be the taking over of the business of schooling aviators assigned to the battle fronts. This will enable the foreign factories to give their full time to manufacturing airplanes. Teaching aviators will not interfere with the work of our Government in assembling the machine for which the money will be appropriated.

"When I was in Europe in 1907 military authorities told me that when an airplane was three thousand feet up there was no anti-aircraft gun in existence that could reach it. Now machines at eighteen thousand feet—about three and one-half miles—make successful targets. This is one example of the great advance which the war has made in the development of both airplanes and guns."

"Do you think that with such a large fleet of flying machines as it is contemplated for this country to send abroad it will be possible to devastate Germany by flying over it?" Mr. Wright was asked.

"When this country has sent abroad an immense air fleet it may not be practicable, even though it were possible, to cover the entire German nation and destroy it with dynamite bombs. This would mean flights of at least five hundred miles, or one thousand miles counting the return trip. This, of course, would require a great quantity of ammunition and equipment. I mean by this that when the end of the journey was reached there would scarcely be enough ammunition aboard to justify the long flight.

"But there is one thing that could be done to the very great disadvantage of the German Government. Essen, the site of the Krupp Gun Works, is only about 150 miles from the present line of battle. This could be reached, bombarded, and put out of business. Raids could be conducted against other business and population centres in Western Germany, producing upon her irreparable injury.

"I am convinced that while, under existing conditions, the German line is practically impregnable, if once you give the Allies unchallenged supremacy in the air, a way will be found to break through the Teuton lines and get in behind them. Because, don't you see, by doing this the Allies will have made the German gunfire ineffective? It is the accuracy of aim now possible to both sides that results in such widespread destruction. Gunners on both sides now hit the mark because of the presence of airplanes to direct the fire. Take from Germany her aerial aids, and immediately they would begin to do what most hurts the feelings of a German; that is, they would begin to waste ammunition and time. The war is being run absolutely from above.

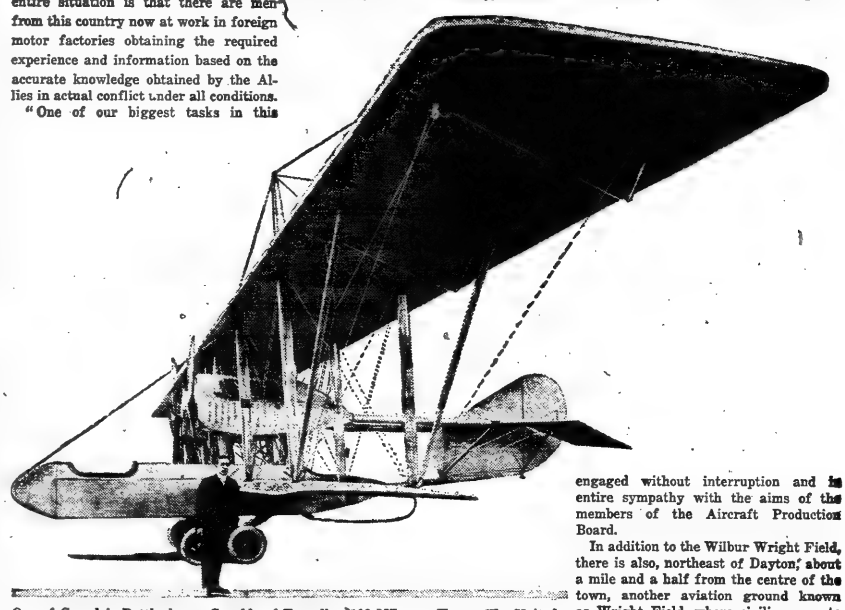
"France and England have spent millions in experimental work and with satisfactory results. Naturally, with such an incentive as they have had since August, 1914, they have made improvements, especially in the building of motors, and are far ahead of us at the present moment. One foreign motor in particular weighs only 374 pounds, has developed 150 horse power, and has the important quality of durability. This motor has given certain war airplanes a speed of 125 miles an hour, and with it the aviator can climb 10,000 feet in ten minutes.

"Germany all along has been conservative both of men and airplanes. She has not taken nearly so many chances as the Allies. Nobody seems to know how many machines she has in operation, but it is fair to say that, needing munitions and other supplies as badly as she does, she cannot manufacture flying machines any faster, at least, than France and England. I think it is conceded that the Central Powers cannot any more than compete with their opponents in the manufacture of airplanes. Therefore, the United States in this regard holds the balance of power.

"There are many things for us to learn in addition to the industrial problem of standardizing parts, speeding up production, and seeing that the flying machines reach the other side after they are built. Training aviators to endure the vicissitudes of flight under such abnormal conditions is, next to supplying our allies with the machines themselves, the greatest work of all. This phase of our co-operation will be carried on, with success I am sure, in the large training fields which are being laid out and developed as rapidly as possible by the War Department."

The largest of these training fields to be established by the United States War Department lies about eight miles northeast of Dayton. It contains four square miles of territory, beautifully situated. A bit of sentiment is found in the circumstance that it includes the original testing grounds of the Wright Brothers at what was then known as Simms Station. The old airplane shed is to be left standing in this cow pasture. A mile and a half away 3,000 men, under the supervision of Captain Warring, of the United States Army Signal Corps, are employed in erecting forty hangars, which will house 240 flying machines, barracks for officers and men, mess halls, and so on, and in tearing down houses, barns, fences, and other obstructions on the 2,500-acre field. This training ground has been named the Wilbur Wright Field.

The Government has just started the construction of an airplane supply depot on that field to cost $700,000. It is authoritatively asserted that Dayton, which gave the flying machine to the world, will in the greatest war of the world be the centre of the flying-machine development from the point of view of supplying aircraft to the Allies, training soldiers and civilians to fly, and in research work, at which Orville Wright is engaged without interruption and in entire sympathy with the aims of the members of the Aircraft Production Board.



One of Canada's Battleplanes, Capable of Traveling 102 Miles an Hour. The United States Has Not Yet Turned Out Fighting Craft of the Air, But Will Soon.
(Photo Brown Bros.)

In addition to the Wilbur Wright Field, there is also, northeast of Dayton, about a mile and a half from the centre of the town, another aviation ground known as Wright Field, where civilians are to be trained. Two other training grounds are south of Dayton, so that four large flying fields are in the immediate vicinity of the city. The visitor is impressed with the fact that things in this region will make appear all the more strange in the near future the figures of United States aeronautical activity for the eight years preceding the war, when the army ordered fifty-nine airplanes and received fifty-four. In 1916 it ordered 366 planes and received 64. Nine factories produced this output. It is believed in some quarters that we need forty to fifty aeronautical centres. We have at this writing four. Great Britain has 107.

As to what would be his contribution to the work of helping get together the flying machines which he thought would solve the whole problem for the Allies, Mr. Wright said:

"Several months before the United States entered the war I built, at my own expense, the experimental laboratory, fully equipped with machinery and the necessary testing devices, in order to do what I had long wished—spend my whole time in my own way, subject to nobody's rightful interference, in research work. For years after my brother and I invented the airplane we were both too busy demonstrating and perfecting it, and in the actual business of manufacturing, to devote much time to original research in aeronautics.

"The laboratory is amply large for the kind of experiments I wish to continue to make. I am rather of the opinion that the type of measuring instrument used by Wilbur and myself in 1901 gave results as accurate as those in the possession of any laboratories today. I have peculiarly good reasons for thinking that this is true.

"I will work in hearty co-operation with the members of the Aircraft Production Board. Already I am on terms of intimate confidential relations with these men who have undertaken the gigantic problem of putting the airplanes over on the other side. I am hopeful that in this way, and by giving free of all cost any information in my possession to all applicants who are behind the Government in doing this work, I may be of help. The laboratory will make any tests free of charge. The data which we have obtained in all experimental and practical work are at the service of the United States Government."

"We Can Make the Kiel Canal Itself Useless"

Chief of Signal Corps Expects Our Airplanes to Smash German Bases—Outlook for a Winning Campaign in the Air

"IT is the new thing that wins in war," said Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, who both as a research scientist and soldier has been studying many new things that make for the efficiency of the army and the national defense ever since he was graduated from West Point, in 1887, after which he spent five years working at Johns Hopkins University.

It was General Squier who laid the United States telegraph cable system in the Philippines, and later he was military attaché of the American Embassy at London. But now, as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the particular new thing he has in mind as the agency for winning the present war is the use of airplanes in such numbers that they will be invincible, that all the interior transportation and other vital resources of Germany for continuing the war will be at the mercy of the Allies, that Kiel itself will cease to be the safe refuge of the enemy fleet.

To say that the airplane is not new, that it was a practical thing long before the beginning of the war, is beside the mark. The newness is in quantity. General Squier speaks of airplanes for the purpose he has in mind in about the same numerical terms that soldiers of the past used to speak of troops. There was a time when reference to 100,000 infantry seemed big. Well, they have talked about 100,000 airplanes in recent Congressional debates as the number America needs to do her part in the war, and the pending bill calls for an appropriation of $630,000,000 for the building of aircraft. There is certainly something new about that.

General Squier will not use specific figures himself, but the motto which, figuratively speaking, he has hung all over the walls of the headquarters of the Signal Corps at the War Department is, "Enough planes to defeat Germany."

"Just how many that will be," he said, "depends primarily on Germany. Von Hindenburg has as much as anybody else, perhaps more, to do with the formulating of our plans. We cannot have any specific plans that may not have to be changed any day. That is the difficult thing for me to make clear to the loyal and patriotic business men who are standing by ready to help us in manufacturing. They are men who deal in enormous quantities and they are accustomed to predict the needed quantity of output for normal peace operations a long way in advance, but we cannot do that in war. We must be ready to make quick shifts, ready at any time to assume all the responsibility for appearing inconsistent. A soldier who cannot reverse himself from day to day, if necessary, is not fit for his job.

"Wars," continued the General, resuming the thread of his interview, "are usually won by new devices. History shows that. Frederick the Great was the first to employ the principle of drill, and won his battles by that agency. Until this time armies had been formless crowds of men which could not be quickly handled and manouevred. Frederick the Great was the first drill master. He saw the possibilities in having men trained to march and halt and wheel and countermarch and so on, automatically like a great machine, in response to a word of command. He made an army a co-ordinate, coherent thing, capable of quickly responding to meet every emergency as the emergency was seen and understood by a man in supreme command. And his success was based on that.

"This now seems a very simple, matter-of-course thing, but it was unheard of before Frederick the Great introduced it into warfare as his new contribution. Whereupon he became the world's great soldier for a generation or more and all the other nations went to drilling their armies.

"Napoleon's contribution was the faculty of adapting his battle plans to the ground on which the battles were to be fought. He was the first to see the advantages of terrain and to make use of ravines and woods in the disposition of his artillery and other forces. Today, of course, that is the mere A B C of warfare, but it was new when Napoleon introduced it and his success depended upon it. For more obvious illustrations, we may go back to the first use of gunpowder and the victories of troops that had powder with which to go against spears and arrows.

"Now, in the present war, Germany has confronted the Allies with innovations against which we have been fighting in the conventional way. First she astounded the world with the big guns that tore down the Belgian forts, forts that would have been impregnable against any other type of weapon. Then came her Zeppelins, against which the Allies had nothing to oppose successfully, and then the U-boat. Germany had the big new things, plus all the conventional agencies of warfare.

"But our turn has come. Millions of men have been digging themselves into the earth. Submerged boats have been destroying our ships, and the world is at a deadlock. The possibilities of the two long familiar elements, earth and water, seem to have become exhausted. But there is the third element, the air, which has distinct qualities that the others do not possess. The air is the greatest of all oceans, without coasts or limits of any sort. Let us learn to think of it in that way. To do so will help, psychologically, to solve the problem. Instead of thinking of ourselves as living on top of the earth, let us think of ourselves as living at the bottom of this hitherto unknown, limitless ocean. We must learn to use it as the fish use the sea. We must win it for our own as the third great element, for I believe that all the wars of the future will be fought in it, and I believe that this war will be won in it.

Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, in Charge of Aircraft Preparations.

"It is transparent. Men can not hide themselves in it by digging. It will not conceal the submarine. You can neither mine it nor net it. It makes possible a war in three dimensions. In the old way a line of fortifications on the border meant protection for an entire country, but in the new way every square foot of enemy territory is subject to attack, regardless of where the armies of the earth may be holding their lines.

"To develop all the possibilities of fighting in and from the air in this present war will be America's great part. Europe is war weary and exhausted. The personnel of our allies for the most effective military aviation has been used up, killed in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I mean the young men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age—the period of life when men are at their best for aerial work. In Germany this class of personnel has certainly been exhausted. So it remains for us, coming in with a fresh viewpoint, to end this thing the first possible minute.

"Nothing else counts. Saving a week of this war would be cheap at any price. And the United States, alone, can make this contribution to her allies and the world. We can outman all the other countries involved, friends and foe, and we can surely outbuild them. So we should make this a great national plan to win, to make our contribution to the cause something that will be distinctly American in conception and in magnitude. And there must be promptness at any cost, for the sake of our own people as well as for the people of Europe. To win quickly by the sheer weight of the number of our machines means the sending of the minimum number of men of the United States to the trenches.

"We can train our men for actual war service in the air in seven months, comprising eight weeks of ground work and four months of flying at the training schools in this country and then a month of intensive battle-plane training work in France. I don't know how many will be needed. That, again, depends upon von Hindenburg. But we want enough to operate in regiments and brigades if necessary, to make all Germany unsafe, to force her to demobilize her air forces at the front and send the men and machines back to protect the cities. This will blind her artillery and render it helpless by depriving it of the range finders. Furthermore, our regiments and brigades will be able to destroy all of Germany's interior lines of transportation for the movement of troops and supplies. They will be able to rob the enemy fleet of the security it now enjoys at Kiel. An airplane can now carry and drop a thousand pounds of explosives. If that is not enough to sink a dreadnought, it certainly can disable her for three or four months, and then she can be disabled again in the same way after repairs. We can make the Kiel Canal itself useless.

"These are some of the things that America can do if she has a sufficient preponderance of machines. In addition to all that we can carry on the more conventional aircraft warfare along the front, working on the three levels, ranging all the way from the altitude of 19,000 feet of the solo machines down through the one-mile level of the range finders to the bomb-dropping machines flying as low as circumstances call for or admit.

"We will waste no time in experimenting with battle-plane devices of our own before we begin the work of construction. On the contrary, we will call on our allies to furnish us with their best plans and specifications, with which we can rush our building program."

Reminiscences of Hudson Park

ONE of the most popular recreation spots in the old Greenwich Village centre is Hudson Park, on the east side of Hudson Street, between Leroy and Clarkson Streets. The old houses on the former street, with their neat fronts, still recall the early residential days when Greenwich Village was a great home centre of the city, while the big public school on the south side recalls the activities of the present day when its hundreds of boys and girls troop across the street to the commodious playground provided at the rear of the park.

In this amusement resort, which presents a scene of revelry and gayety every afternoon, stands the only survivor of the days when the park was used as the cemetery for the doomed St. John's Chapel, several blocks below on Varick Street. It is a large granite base surmounted by a sarcophagus bearing on top a fireman's cap, torch, and trumpet as used by the volunteer firemen. It was among the first monuments placed in the square when it was laid out by Trinity as a cemetery and was erected by the members of Engine Company 13 in memory of Eugene Underhill and Frederick A. Ward, who were killed in a fire nearby in 1834. The inscriptions on both sides of the monument are now almost illegible.

The changed conditions of the place are well expressed by this inscription on a brass tablet placed there in 1898:

"The City of New York devotes to the service and comfort of the living this ground formerly used by Trinity Parish as a burial place for the dead, whose names, although not inscribed, are hereby reverently commemorated."

Among those buried there were William E. Burton, the eminent comedian, and Christopher C. Colles, projector of the Croton water system.

Goethals's Latest Weapon, the Composite Ship

Part Steel and Part Wood, It Can Be Built in Any Structural Steel Shop—Efficacy Forecast in War Against Submarines

GENERAL GOETHALS calls the composite steel ship the McClelland ship, but, as a matter of fact, it is anybody's ship. It simply happened that I thought of utilizing it now that speed and simplicity in shipbuilding are essential, and somebody else didn't That's all."

Thus spoke Norman E. McClelland, formerly Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping, originator of the composite-ship idea as a means for combating destruction by submarines, in explaining the type of vessel which, its champions say, will be the most efficacious means of overcoming the U-boat. A composite steel vessel, be it said, is not, as many who have read about it suppose, one built of some special kind of steel—"composite" simply means that it is partly of steel and partly of wood. It has a steel framework, which gives it something like the rigidity of an all-steel vessel, but this framework is filled in with wood. The advocates of the composite ship contend that the all-wood ship is not suited to transoceanic service and that the steel ship takes too long to build now that every minute of time counts in fighting the German submarine.

Already thirty-two composite steel ships have been contracted for by the United States Government, and it is the belief of Mr. McClelland that many more will soon be in course of construction.

Mr. McClelland is a difficult man to catch these days. When sought at his downtown office he is likely to be uptown talking with shipbuilding experts, and when sought uptown he is likely to be in Washington talking with General Goethals. But he was eventually run to earth the other day, in the midst of a big lot of blueprints and specifications, in the office of the shipbuilding concern with which he is now co-operating in the building of composite steel ships, and there he told all about how he got the idea of designing a ship so simple that it could be built by any structural steel shop in the country, not merely by shipyards.

"The composite steel ship is not new by any means," said Mr. McClelland. "A few were built some years ago, and there are at the present time a small number of them in use on the Great Lakes. But the type of composite vessel in use there is not suitable for ocean traffic.

"The new type of composite steel ship will have a framework of steel. The rest of it will be of wood. It will be a compromise between the all-wood and all-steel vessel, which means that we can turn out one of the composite type in two months less, on an average, than the time required to build an all-steel type of like size. The composite type will also require a considerably smaller weight of steel, which is an important factor nowadays when steel plating is so difficult to obtain.

"After the war is over, the composite steel ships built for the war emergency can be used for regular cargo-carrying, because they will be built with sufficient stanchness to make them suitable for it. Or, if the owners prefer, they may be made over into all-steel vessels with little trouble; this will simply involve ripping off the outer hull of wood and substituting steel.

"The vessels of this type already contracted for will average 3,300 tons and be capable of carrying 900 tons more of cargo than a wooden ship of the same dimensions. The lines of the vessel are so designed that the setting and bending of the framework can be done by any structural steel builders. To make this possible has been at the back of the conception of the whole idea.

"In ordinary shipbuilding, designers call for steel parts that must be 'put into the furnace,' which requires time and special knowledge of shipbuilding. In working out the plans for the composite ship, I have forgotten all shipyard traditions and remembered only the capabilities of American structural steel shops. Many old ideas have been thrown overboard, and the result is that a design has been evolved the parts of which can be made by any well-equipped structural steel shop. When you bear in mind the number of huge steel shops scattered over the country, capable of turning out thousands of tons of fabricated steel, and the comparatively small number of shipyards, the great advantage of this to the country in the present war emergency is obvious."

In speaking of his work Mr. McClelland generously gives credit to others—especially George Sharp, who is his assistant, and Theodore E. Ferris, Naval Architect of the Shipping Board.

Norman E. McClelland, Sponsor of the Composite Steel-and-Wood Ship as a Means of Combating Submarines.

"I and those interested with me in this project," he continued, "began talking it over at least twelve months ago, but at that time people in general did not see the urgency of the situation, so nothing was done. But after Germany declared ruthless submarine warfare and thousands of tons of shipping were sent to the bottom, the situation changed, and plenty of others saw the necessity not only of supplying huge quantities of shipping as speedily as possible, but also of turning out vessels built so simply as not to present grave difficulties to builders.

"Mind you, none of us believes that a composite ship is better than a steel ship—the steel ship is the best ship that there is—but this is a time when concentration on building the composite ship is most advantageous, as it is a question of getting the most good ships in the least time.

"The cost of a composite ship is, on an average, $50,000 less than that of a steel ship of about the same size. This big difference is due partly to the smaller amount of steel used in the construction and partly to the correspondingly smaller amount of skilled steel labor employed.

"I think that the first composite ships will be launched on the first of next December, after which they will be launched at the rate of two a month. You may get some idea of how much shorter this is than the time required for steel ships when you remember that one contract for steel ships, given out by the United States Government, reads that 'The ships must be completed five months from the arrival of the steel keel plates.' Now, no fabricated steel will get into the hands of the builders of the ships mentioned in this contract for several months yet, so you can see that there won't be any steel ships ready for carrying cargoes to our allies as early as Dec. 1.

"The general arrangement of the vessels in regard to accommodations—crew's quarters, &c.—and outfit will be as designed by Theodore E. Ferris, Naval Architect of the Shipping Board. No man has done more than he has in this whole matter of getting ships built quickly and simply. He has stuck to his guns from the beginning, and has not received anywhere near the credit he deserves.

"I want to repeat one thing again—the most important thing in this whole composite ship question—and it is this: These ships can be built by people who never built a steel ship in their lives; that is the essence of the whole matter. Every steel shop in the United States ought to be building composite ships, because it is perfectly well qualified to do so. The design, I tell you again, is not worked out so that only shipbuilders can follow it, but is so simple that every steel man can follow it."

Here are some details of the composite ships which the layman can follow without much difficulty:

The vessels will be composite, single-screw cargo steamers, of the poop, bridge, and forecastle type, with the machinery amidships.

The frames, floors, middle line and side keelsons, watertight bulkheads, beams, pillars, girders, deck stringers and tie-plating, flat keel with sheer strake and two strakes of fore and aft tie-plating on the frames, and the hatchway coamings will be of steel.

The structural arrangements of the vessels are similar to those which would be required for a steel vessel with a single bottom, with the exception of the outside planking, for which, in this case, wood planking will be substituted.

All materials used in the construction of the vessel will be of good quality. The timber and lumber will be of long leaf yellow pine, which is to be free from sap, shakes, large knots, and other defects.

All workmanship will be in accordance with good merchant practice, and no detriment to strength or efficiency will be permitted.

The vessel and machinery are to be built in accordance with the rules and requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping for their highest classification—viz., for ocean service—and to be subject to periodical survey every four years as in the case of steel vessels.

The material for the outside planking is to be of the best quality of long leaf yellow pine and is to be wrought with the heart side to the frames.

A single plate rudder with cast steel arms keyed on to the main piece is to be fitted.

The vessels are to be equipped with a wireless telegraphy outfit and with electric light.

When you show admiration at what Mr. McClelland is doing he waves you aside modestly and remarks:

"Oh, we aren't boasting about it. What we're doing just now is getting the ships. We can do the crowing afterward."

Mr. McClelland was born in Ireland forty-one years ago. Before he obtained the position of Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping he was connected with Lloyd's Register of Shipping in New York and got an excellent idea of our shipbuilding methods, since his duties made him conversant with the plans of all vessels submitted for classification to Lloyd's. He had his first experience in shipbuilding at the world-famous shipyards of Harland & Wolff at Belfast, Ireland, part of this experience being a five years' apprenticeship in the drawing office of the company. Shortly after finishing this term of apprenticeship he was made manager of Harland & Wolff's North Yard, and for years helped in the construction of some of the greatest ocean liners.

In 1899 he was appointed a surveyor for Lloyd's Register and soon after came to the United States, where he was stationed at Chicago. Later he was transferred to Glasgow and after that to Antwerp, and the ten years spent by him at these great shipping centres gave him an enormous knowledge of mercantile shipping, marine engineering, and steel making.

From Antwerp Mr. McClelland went to the main office of Lloyd's in London, where he worked on the Chief Surveyor's staff. This gave him opportunities for much travel in Europe.

In June, 1914, he came to New York, still in the employ of Lloyd's, and some time later became their principal surveyor here.

In commenting on Mr. McClelland's appointment as Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping last year, Shipping Illustrated said, in a leading article devoted to the new holder of the post:

"In him the American Bureau of Shipping possesses a Chief Surveyor experienced in dealing with both the technical and practical aspects of questions related to new construction and ship repairing, inasmuch as he has acquired an intimate and detailed knowledge of shipbuilding methods and practice in the United States, and is familiar with the various shipbuilding and steelmaking plants on this continent."

Men in Officers' Training Camps Should Go to France, Says Tardieu

French High Commissioner Believes Actual War Conditions Would Fit Them to Lead Our Troops

ANDRE TARDIEU, French High Commissioner to the United States, has now been plunged for several weeks in his arduous duties of co-ordinating the efforts of the United States and France in their task of beating Germany. He paused from his labors long enough the other day to give the interview printed below, in which he advanced an entirely new idea for effective co-operation between the French and American armies, viz.: The transfer to France of the young Americans now being trained in this country to assume the duties of officers when our troops go abroad. M. Tardieu believes that in this way they could receive much more effective training in actual war conditions and be far better qualified to take command of the American soldiers when they get to the trenches and begin the real work of fighting the Kaiser's men.

M. Tardieu knows war at first hand, having served at the front on the staff of General Foch and as an officer in the chasseurs à pied. After being mentioned more than once for brave conduct, he was wounded and lay for some time between life and death. In the United States he is bringing to bear the invaluable experience gained at the front in combination with his previous experience obtained as an expert on foreign affairs and as foreign editor of Le Temps of Paris.

On the subject of the co-operation between the United States and France in the endeavor to secure the greatest military efficiency, M. Tardieu said:

"General Pershing has begun his study of the military situation. I have received the most encouraging reports of his first interviews with the French higher command. I have the greatest confidence in the efficacy of the decisions which he is preparing and which he will shortly submit to the American Government's approval.

"The task intrusted to the Commander in Chief of the American troops in France is immense. The question is not only to utilize in the best possible way the troops under him; it is also necessary to organize, according to the lessons taught by the war, the training of the powerful army which conscription will give you.

"For my own part, I have always thought—and I have said so many times to the distinguished Secretary of War, Mr. Baker—that the organization and formation of a national army can only be conceived and realized by the chiefs of such an army themselves. Whatever be the devotion or the ability of foreign advisers or instructors, there are certain tasks which a great nation can only carry out itself.

"It is the program of such a task which General Pershing is going to prepare, in close co-operation with our higher command. Our own part will consist in answering the questions which he will put to us while we are teaching him—by means of the spectacle of military realities—the lessons of our own experience, thus enabling him to draw conclusions suitable to the working up of the American army.

"If he thinks that, on particular points, it would be useful for us to put at your disposal over here officers to fulfill the task of liaison officers, and—if I may say so—of living dictionaries, we shall be in a position, within a few hours, to appoint and send to you such officers. But if he wishes to have at his disposal in France either a personnel or special material means, I can assure you that his wishes will immediately be complied with.

"In short, we are ready to do everything General Pershing will deem necessary to facilitate the training of your army, but we wish—and in that respect, I am in complete agreement with Generals Pétain and Foch—that he himself, being confronted with facts, shall formulate his own conclusions and impart them to us as a friend speaking to friends.

"I had two interviews with General Pershing previous to his departure from Washington, and, while it is impossible for me to reproduce here the main details of our conversations dealing with topics which must be kept secret, I may tell you how much I was struck with his perspicacity and discernment.

"General Pershing, who had a close acquaintance in Mexico with one of the aspects of war, fully realizes that the European war, by its formidable complexity, has created the doctrines which are henceforth suitable to the constitution of modern armies. He entertains the deeply-rooted feeling that the only school of war is war itself, and it is in that realistic spirit that he is going to pursue his work.

"The most learned officer, the most gifted and most distinguished one, who would pretend to carry on war today by means of pre-war methods would not be able to fulfill the duties of his command. Instruction with a view to fighting can only be acquired on the battlefield.

"Take artillery, for instance; we have now an ensemble of processes (land observation, aerial observation, locating by sound, liaisons by telephone, wireless or signals, organization of firing, collecting and keeping up to date all information concerning the enemy, &c.) which are the direct outcome of the war and the value of which only manifests itself in action.

"The ideal thing would be that, as soon as possible, in all our fighting units as well as in all our training centres we should receive American officers and have them acquire a practical knowledge of the realities of war. These, after three months of such training, would be perfectly qualified to act as instructors to their comrades.

"There is, however, a difficulty. You need your officers to instruct in the United States the new regiments which conscription will give you. You have undertaken, in a spirit of great decision, a formidable task which calls for extensive means.

"However, I believe that the problem admits of a solution. I am alluding to the prompt sending to France of university students who are now in the training camps. These young men cannot at present be used by you as instructors, while their presence at the front would supply you, in a very near future, with a most valuable staff of officers.

"Do not believe that many months are required to train good officers. We ourselves have been fighting now nearly three years; our army, which amounted to 1,500,000 men in August, 1914, now amounts to over 2,700,000 men, and we often felt the pressing need of officers. What have we done? We have commissioned more than 80,000 noncommissioned officers or privates, after causing them to follow a course of training of five or six weeks near the front. These have supplied us with the admirable leaders now at the head of our companies.

"When I was a Captain in the chasseurs à pied, my battalion included eighteen officers. Out of those eighteen, only three belonged to the regular army; the other fifteen were myself, (a member of the French Parliament,) three school teachers, five merchants, two engineers, one architect, and three students. That fact did not prevent the battalion from being mentioned three times in dispatches or from receiving the 'fourragère,' a special insigne granted collectively to all members of a unit for bravery in the field.

"The same situation exists in all our units. The instruction of the officers and noncommissioned officers has been thorough and rapid. Why? Because it has turned out men whom war had already trained and who had only to perfect and systematize their experience at the front.

"Such are my views as regards your university students. The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, who is pursuing in such a practical and intelligent manner the huge task with which he is confronted, will find, I am sure, very precious resources in that quarter.

"As for us, in that respect as well as in any other, we will await his decision, which will be naturally prompted by General Pershing's conclusions. But we are prepared to meet, without any delay, the requests he will address to us. For instance, I informed him last week that the Saumur Cavalry School, which has ample accommodation, would be put at his disposal, if he so desires.

"Such is the spirit in which, with the assistance of the officers under me, I am preparing an ever closer collaboration between the two great democratic armies of the world.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I do not intend to anticipate the future. But there is one thing I am most anxious to repeat before ending, namely, that, whatever be the decisions arrived at by General Pershing and the American Government, the French Government in Paris and myself over here will do all in our power to see that his conclusions are immediately acted upon. In war, time is not only money; time is blood."

Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to United States, in Uniform as Captain in French Army.

General Sibert, Who Commands Our First Camp in France

WITH the first news of the American regulars' arrival in France, four days ago, came the brief announcement that the commander at the camp of our military vanguard was Major Gen. William L. Sibert.

When Major Gen. John J. Pershing was a "yearling" at West Point, one of the honor men of the First Class of that year, 1884, was Sibert of Alabama. Since those days Pershing and Sibert have remained close friends. So it was no surprise to those who know the two famous soldiers that Sibert, the builder of the Gatun Dam, the engineer who solved the flood problem of East China, and the officer who put the Manila railways on the map, was in France with Pershing, and that to him had been allotted the task of camping the American Army.

Until then no one outside of the inner circles of the War Department knew that Major Gen. Sibert had crossed the Atlantic. That he is the man for the job not an officer in the army doubts.

He was born in the little City of Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 12, 1860, which means that he still has more than seven years of active service ahead of him before he reaches the age limit set for our army officers by Congress.

In 1892, eight years after his graduation from West Point, the army records show that Sibert, then a First Lieutenant of Engineers, was one of the executive engineers in charge of the great Sault Ste. Marie Canal improvements, and when the Spanish war broke out, in 1898, Sibert, who had gained the rank of Captain, was named by President McKinley as Chief Engineer of the Eighth Army Corps, a position he retained for only a few months, when he was transferred to the Philippines and made Chief Engineer of the Manila & Dagupan Railway, as well as the general manager of the system. Old Philippine veterans still tell the story of how Sibert modernized that little jerkwater line in the Far East.

Returning to the United States in 1900, Sibert, still a Captain, was assigned to various river improvements, and within a few years came to be recognized as the most efficient river and harbor engineer in the country. There is hardly a navigable river east of the Rockies with the development of which in one way or another he has not been identified.

It was not until 1907 that his countrymen began to hear of him. President Roosevelt had startled the country by his appointment of a then unknown Major of Engineers—George W. Goethals—as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal and President of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Shortly afterward he named three engineers as Goethals's chief assistants, Sibert, Gaillard, and Harry F. Hodges.

To Gaillard was given the great task of solving the problem of Culebra Cut, which cost him his life. To Sibert was assigned the job of building the Gatun locks and dam, the successful accomplishment of which is now numbered among the engineering marvels of the age.

A story is told of General Goethals which credits him with this remark in taking over the Panama Canal commission, "I recognize but two enemies, one of them Culebra Cut and the other the locks and dams of Gatun."

Goethals made the Gatun part of the canal a military department and placed Sibert in command. Quietly, modestly, without fuss or feathers, Sibert went to work. He was a great saver of men and money, and he soon found a way to make one dollar go where it took two dollars to go before.

President Wilson on March 4, 1915, named Sibert a Brigadier General of the line as an expression of the nation's gratitude to him for the work he had done at Panama. General Sibert was then ordered to the Pacific Coast as commander of the coast defenses. He immediately started in to bring those defenses up to date, and the present efficient condition of the Pacific fortifications is another of his achievements. He also planned the first Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of Monterey.

In 1914 the American Red Cross decided to finance a $20,000,000 project to reclaim East China from the flood peril. It was Sibert who was selected to go to China as the chief engineer. The work now going on is the result of his plans.

On June 8 last President Wilson sent the name of Sibert to the Senate as a Major General.

Waterloo May Yet Be the Final Battlefield

British Military Expert, Writing of the Hindenburg Strategy, Discusses the Chances of Mobile Armies' Meeting There

WATERLOO may witness the decision of the world's greatest conflict as it witnessed the downfall of Napoleon's imperial power one hundred years ago.

This is the opinion of an English military expert, Major Stuart-Stephens, who advances it in an article in the latest issue of The English Review. He also takes up three points about the situation on the western front in Europe that will strike the average follower of the war's developments as new. These are:

The necessity that the Allies provide a reserve of 1,000,000 men capable of administering a "knockout"—for which reserve the English expert looks to America.

The location of the German battle line to which Hindenburg, according to Major Stuart-Stephens, is gradually and methodically retiring.

The radical difference between the Anglo-French and German systems of planning major military operations, which, owing to the progress in aviation, should result, he thinks, in material benefit to the English and French on the western front. This third point is of special interest to Americans, as it has to do with control of the air, toward which such determined efforts are being made just now in this country.

Major Stuart-Stephens met many of the German leaders before the war and heard from their own lips their conceptions of strategy. Especially interesting was his acquaintance with Maeckel, author of a German textbook on strategy. It is on his knowledge of these men and their cast of mind that Major Stuart-Stephens bases the conclusions set forth in his article.

He contends that the war can be settled only on the battle front in Western and Southern Belgium, and that it can be settled there only if the Allies are able to increase enormously their numerical superiority. He declares that such an increase in numbers is possible, and sets forth the necessity for it in these words:

The bedrock of the overwhelmingly serious problem that presents itself to us now, NOW, is the setting to work in deadly brutal earnest for the provision of new reserves. In a banking institution we may look upon the actual gold reserve as "the Reserve," and the widespread and ramified resources of the concern in the shape of credit as the bank's "Reserves." Now, in the event of a run on the bank, I imagine the reserves are mobilized, and the reserve is produced ready to throw in to turn the scale. It seems, to the people looking at it from a business point of view, quite a reasonable conclusion that, if an adequate reserve is not supplied in time to turn the tide of battle or to meet an unforeseen eventuality, the resources of the bank may not save it from disaster. Do the same people see from their business point of view that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig must have at his disposal a reserve of at least a million men before he can accomplish, after many rounds, a knockout blow? I trow not. Because our unmilitary British public will not apply to the winning of a struggle for our empire's existence the principles that are inseparable from ordinary civil life.

In the ring the boxer's resources are his skill, his training, his fitness—a hundred and one factors which are behind him; his reserve is that which he keeps up his sleeve, some knockout blow into which he has to put every ounce at his disposal and which he is preparing to put in to settle the combat once for all, either when he sees an opening at a predetermined time. And without this million reserve Haig will not be strong enough at a point where he would be looking to the accomplishment of a decision, or where Hindenburg would propose a decision.

Now I dare to assert that either of these contingencies will not present itself to either opponent for some months to come. Therefore, there is time even at this eleventh hour to get the "solar plexus" million. For there cannot be any reasonable probability of a knockout blow in the area in which this Summer's operations will be carried on. The "ring" is not suitable; it does not favor a knockout. There is no clean area fit for the deployment of armies, one or the other of which would be able to inflict a decisive blow.

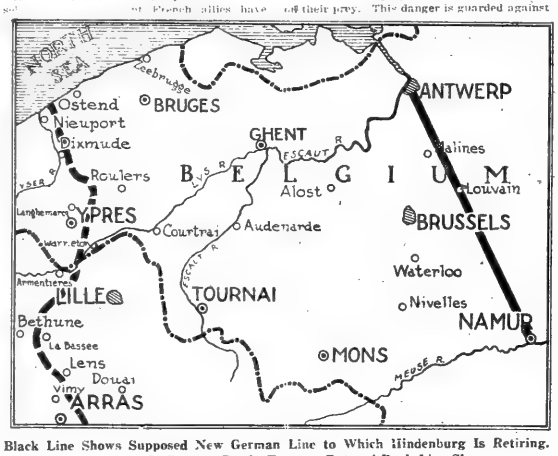
Such an area will not be presented, continues Major Stuart-Stephens, until Hindenburg reaches his formidable new line, in the region of Waterloo, which is thus described:

On those rolling plateaus, the immemorial cockpit of Europe, within not many miles of God's Acre of Waterloo, where so many of our brave forebears sleep, will be fought the big battle of the war; on which, if the issue of the result imposes such a course, the enemy will hold us up on their last line, that on which during the last eighteen months has been lavished every atom of Teutonic military engineering ingenuity.

This Torres Vedras of the war, of the nature of which I have heard from neutral sources, extends from the Antwerp intrenched camp to that of Namur. * * * One of its most striking features is an extra heavily ballasted railway, capable of bearing the weight of mobile platforms from which "Fleisige Bertha," (42-mm. howitzers) can be brought into action "with almost as much rapidity," an informant expressed to me, "as a horse artillery gun." The whole line is, in fact, stiffened by the presence of a perambulating giant battery which is ready to move up and down between the place of arms on the Scheldt and that on the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse.

The German system is responsible for the fact that the present British reserves are inadequate for a knockout blow, says Major Stuart-Stephens—the system taught by Maeckel and the rest of his school. The English officer explains this as follows:

How is it that the several "pushes" of our [illegible] French allies have failed to realize the tangible result anticipated? Unhesitatingly I declare that such a lamentable state of affairs will continue so long as Hindenburg's governing tactical principles are apparently ignored and unprepared for. His system of fighting detaining actions by enveloping attacks in mass directed against one of the following army's flanks, is no modern development of Teutonic military science. It is the same idea on which Frederick the Great based his offensive-defensive strokes during a strategic retirement—the manoeuvre to produce his famous "oblique line"—and this idea should guide us during the prelude of every coming action fought on a large scale.



Black Line Shows Supposed New German Line to Which Hindenburg Is Retiring. Broken Line Is Present Battle Front. Dot-and-Dash Line Shows Frontier of France and Belgium.

This German method of retirement, continues the English writer, with its strong and constant counterattacks to slow up pursuit, will use up any reserves that the English provide under their present system, and the absence of the "solar-plexus" million will make any settlement impossible short of the Antwerp-Namur line. And this brings him to a most interesting comparison of the Anglo-French and German strategy. The chief difference, he points out, lies in this: with the Hindenburg school it is not the situation accurately known that rules the offensive, but a rapid and overwhelming offensive blow to create a predetermined tactical situation favorable to the Commander in Chief's strategic plan. Here is his summary of the two schools:

The German system seeks for success in the envelopment of an enemy whose actual position is often ascertained by a process of reasoning as to the best move open to him. This plan is adopted in order to avoid the loss of time incident on exhaustive aerial reconnoissance. The chief drawback to this method is the possibility of the defeat in detail of converging units before they close on their prey. This danger is guarded against in the German system by a high degree of training in initiative and co-operation, which leads commanders of units to close with the enemy as rapidly as possible and irrespective of losses, the object being to get at the enemy wherever he is encountered, in order to deprive him of freedom of movement, in the certainty that their comrades to the right and left are doing the same, and by their vigorous action are relieving hostile pressure.

One obvious drawback to this form of war is that, should the position of the enemy not conform to the hypothesis of the Commander in Chief, the latter has great difficulty in altering his plan by giving fresh directions to his general officers for the control of the operations, and once these are launched they are practically in the hands of column commanders. On the other hand, the German system—that evolved by my sometime Berlin friend, Colonel Maeckel—is especially adapted to working in the fog of war, and is therefore finding its raison d'être in the condition of things that prevails on the whole western front.

It demands, first of all, an entirely intelligent knowledge of the art of war on the part of the Commander in Chief, and Hindenburg is efficiently equipped in this respect. And it calls for character and vigor rather than intelligence in its column leaders. It assumes that, in war, information will not always be forthcoming exactly when it is wanted, or, at any rate, not in time to be acted upon, and that, therefore, it is necessary to have a hard and simple definite plan of action, laid down beforehand, and a vigorous and irresistible initiative to destroy the independence of the hostile Commander in Chief.

Now the German system requires information to confirm the hypothesis as to the whereabouts and constitution of the main body of the hostile army. Our system requires accurate information when the enemy has committed himself and is no longer free to alter his dispositions.

Secondly, that of Germany requires a standard of average efficiency but not genius in the subordinate leaders—not a heaven-born General here and there, but a corps of commanders who can be counted upon to play up to each other.

Thirdly, the German war method suits the conditions of uncertainty which, airplanes all to the contrary, have shrouded operations on the western front. In this form of war the German General Staff maintains that a vigorous offensive in great measure replaces accurate information.

Fourthly, the adherents of the German method contend that only the simple succeeds in war. The German war doctrine is simplicity pushed to its ultimate. (In favor of the French Staff method, under which I have trained, it may be said that, given sufficient information, the plan acted upon is never an involved one.)

Fifthly, the German method bridges over the gulf between strategy and tactics, since Prussian enveloping strategy brings about a battle of which enveloping tactics are the characteristic feature.

Sixthly, in the enemy's system the Commander in Chief must, to a great extent, stand or fall by his initial plan of operations. In the Franco-British system a Commander in Chief can take advantage of an opportunity if he is able to recognize it.

Lastly, the German Commander in Chief bases his plans at the onset on reasoning rather than on information. When his mind is made up he risks much to gain time.

This difference in system, according to the English expert, should work for the advantage of the Allies under present conditions of warfare, because of the extraordinary development of airplane reconnoissance, which enables a commander to use information far more plentiful and accurate than could be gathered in former wars. Says Major Stuart-Stephens:

Let us imagine the two opponents on the western front of equal efficiency and, approximately, of equal strength, one fighting according to the Prussian war doctrine and the other according to the Anglo-French system. Now, which ought to derive the greatest advantage from the new cavalry of the air? The answer is, indubitably, "the side that can make the best use of its information."

Should the airplane reconnoissance prove the German Commander in Chief's reasoned-out plan to be wrong, the German method of war makes it exceedingly difficult for him to profit by that information by giving a fresh direction to his operations as a whole. This weak feature of the enemy's battle system may come as a surprise to many of my readers who have been led to believe that a Prussian commanding General embarks upon a massed operation carrying in his pocket several alternative plans to be resorted to if the tide of battle flows in his antagonist's favor. * * *

The German High Command laboriously manufactures a plan founded on logically reasoned-out conclusions. At what is calculated to be the psychological moment it is put into execution with lightning celerity—time being, with the German system, the essence of success.

I think the introduction of the air service factor in this war ought to make for the most favorable influence on our side. To put it in a nutshell, with an equality of aerial cavalry the advantage over the German ought to be indisputable; for the flying machine assists us in the formation of a battle plan, whereas it only assists the German leader in the execution of an already-formed plan.

"Now the airplane favors our strategic school if the necessary reserves are available to insure an irresistible attack," says Major Stuart-Stephens in conclusion. "For it is man power, and that factor alone, that will decide in our favor the issue of this titanic struggle, and that, no doubt, is why America has come in to insure the result."

Texas Claims War Honor

IN Texas they say that the honor of being the first man to carry the Stars and Stripes into action in France belongs to Bob Davis of the Town of Temple. It is known that a man from Texas went into the battle of Vimy Ridge with the American colors wrapped about him and it is known that Bob Davis was killed or wounded in that battle. So Texans have put two and two together and are acclaiming Bob as a hero. The newspaper of his home town has come out with an illustrated article about him showing how the years preceding his enlistment to serve against the Germans were a fitting prelude to his achievement at Vimy.

If it be true that the honor belongs to Bob Davis, there is something particularly fitting about it, for his father fought against the Germans in the Franco-German war forty-six years ago and was in battle close to that very Vimy Ridge which passed into undying fame last month.

The newspaper in Bob's home town of Temple tells how he was always a fearless lad whose thirst for adventure gripped him long before the war of wars. In 1906, when he was twenty-three years old, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, but finished his term without seeing any bullets fly. After the present war had been going on some time Bob decided that the United States would not take a hand, so he crossed the border into Canada, like so many other impatient Americans, and enlisted in the Canadian forces drilling for service overseas.

His letters home have been frequent and touched with the unadorned eloquence of the trenches. Most of them are addressed to his niece, who reads them aloud to Mrs. Davis, Bob's mother, who is blind.

Speaking of some German prisoners Bob Davis wrote that "it was interesting to see them go after the 'tinned bully.'" He added: "I don't believe they would have gone back to their trenches had we turned them loose; they were almost starved."

Big Business as Seen by One of Its Leaders

Improved Relations of Corporations and Public—Member of the Rockefeller Group of Financiers Analyzes Industrial Situation

The author of this article is one of the veterans of big business in America. He was in the group associated with John D. Rockefeller in building the Standard Oil Company and is now President of the Corn Products Refining Company, a Director in many corporations, and a representative of industrial interests equaled in extent by those of few other capitalists.

By E. T. Bedford.

THE outbreak of war with a highly organized industrial nation wherein the Government has always given aid to the business interests, coming at the close of a long period of internal ferment when the attention of the American people has been largely occupied with consideration of the question of great corporations and their relation with the Government, should bring about a change in the attitude of the people and Government of this country toward legitimate businesses.

Size and efficiency should not be regarded as criminal in themselves. Government restriction of business abuses, not of legitimate activity, should be operated by simple machinery and based on laws which business men can understand.

In my opinion, the attitude of the American people toward the great corporations has changed very materially for the better in recent years, and the realization that large industrial units are required for the doing of large things is now very general. There have been excesses in public action against large corporations, but I think it is safe to rely on the essential fairness and the essential intelligence of the American people to see that the corporations which observe the law and the principles of fairness in business dealing shall receive fair treatment, both as a matter of principle and as a matter of national interest.

I do not believe in the theory that modern business organization tends inevitably, or even generally, to monopoly. My views on this subject, after many years of experience in businesses both large and small, operating with a capital of a very few thousands or many millions, might be summarized as follows:

1. Under modern economic conditions there is not only a place but a need for the large as well as the small business. The value of either to society depends entirely on the service which it gives, and the different kinds of service furnished by businesses of different size make the demand for the small as well as the large manufacturer, the corner grocery as well as the chain store.

2. Monopolies are possible in three ways—through patents, through control of the raw materials, and through unfair competition. The first two may be legitimate and permissible, for economic laws will regulate the price of their output and conditions of sale. The third is easily susceptible of regulation.

3. Unfair monopolies can and should be prevented by a Federal corporation act, which should be of such a sort as to be easily intelligible; which should do away with the present conditions under which things entirely legal in one State cannot be done by the same corporation in another State, and which should carry with it the penalty, to be exercised by the Federal Trade Commission, of withdrawal of the license to do interstate business.

Taking these points up one by one, I want to make it clear, first of all, that economic value, the thing that makes a business possible and profitable, depends on service to the public, but that this service may be of different kinds. The large corporation may produce and the large dealer may sell at a lower price than his smaller competitor; but the small manufacturer may produce near at hand, the small store may have the goods exactly when and where the customer wants them. Many people would rather pay 20 cents for something they want at once and can get at the next corner than to walk several blocks and get it for 18. Local and immediate service gives the small business a field in which the large one is not likely to be a successful competitor if its competition is fairly conducted.

However, it cannot be denied that the great efficiency that has been created in production in recent years is very largely to be credited to the big corporations which have been able to introduce the latest and most improved machinery and have had the courage to junk that which has been superseded. The excellence of the big corporation comes not so much from greater size as from greater efficiency. To a certain extent, of course, this efficiency is to be attributed to its size; it has more capital to finance improvement in methods and processes, its great extent enables it to operate more economically; and the men who are at the head of great businesses of international scope are more likely to have the courage and foresight which are required when valuable and new machinery, which is nevertheless not the newest and most efficient, must be thrown upon the scrap heap.

E. T. Bedford, Capitalist, Who Has Turned to Authorship Long Enough to Discuss the Growing Amity of the Corporations, the Government and the Public.

The large corporations have done wonders through skilled organizations, which their size has enabled them to maintain; through research work, which has improved quality, developed new processes, and created new products. But the small manufacturer gets the benefit of most of the pioneer work done by his large competitor. A great corporation can employ a man in research work for years, and when at last he has perfected his process the small competitor can buy him away at a price which the large producer cannot meet without displacing his entire scale of salary values.

Large corporations are obliged to maintain uniform prices, for they must issue their price lists, making known their maximum price to all buyers. While their competition has undoubtedly, as has been complained, limited the profit of the smaller manufacturer and forced him to a higher degree of efficiency in order to compete, it has frequently been stated on the witness stand in trust suits that the success of the small manufacturer may be attributed to the existence of the large corporations.

For they have blazed the way; the result of the research work which they have undertaken at great expense is nearly always shared by the small corporations which have had no share in the initial cost. And so it has often been found in the anti-trust suits that small competing manufacturers are the most important witnesses for the defense.

The fact is that the present necessities for big operations are proving the value of large agencies that can alone meet the requirements. No one can question the right of the Government to regulate large corporations, but it is imperative as a matter of national interest that this regulation be fairly and intelligently exercised. What is needed is a simple and intelligible law to prevent abuses, not legitimate uses, of capital.

Large corporations doing an interstate business are put to great trouble and expense by different laws in different States. Some States will not allow external corporations to own real estate; others will not allow corporations having more than a certain capital to do business at all; and the result is the necessary establishment of small subsidiary companies which serve no legitimate, economic purpose. Such matters as labels, in which State rules require the preparation of a number of different kinds of labels for the same product, sold all over the country, exhibit instances where there is no additional protection to the consumer but a greatly increased expense to the producer, a difference which the consumer must pay in the end.

A Federal Corporation act to be executed by the Federal Trade Commission would change all this and simplify the doing of legitimate business. But it is imperative that the law be simple and clear. When the Supreme Court of the United States differs by a five-to-four vote as to whether a man has broken the law or not, the business man is hardly to be blamed if he does not know whether a given practice is a legitimate and economical business procedure or a crime. This law should define clearly what constitutes unfair competition. It should require a Federal license for all concerns with more than a certain amount of capital; and it should make this license revocable by the Trade Commission when it is proved that the corporation has violated the law. There would be no violations under an arrangement like that; the knowledge that illegal acts would result in the abolition of the permission to do business would make every man keep carefully within the law.

Further than this I do not believe Government regulation should or can profitably go, except in certain cases under conditions of great national emergency. Such conditions now exist on account of the war, and I think it proper and desirable that the Government should exercise some sort of regulation over the necessities of life and industry such as coal, flour, &c., under the competent advice and direction of such great men as are now serving on the Advisory Committees, for no business can be harmed and no serious wrong can be done by such great captains of industry as constitute these various committees if the Government will only heed their advice and counsel. The policies should be determined and enforced by the Government; the direction of the businesses under the proper regulation should be left to those business men. The Secretary of War is in charge of a department which includes many great hospitals; he has supervision of their general operation. But the Secretary of War would never dream of trying to superintend these hospitals in person. He knows that is a job for a medical expert. The Secretary of the Navy does not interfere in the technical management of a shipbuilding yard. And the heads of other departments are likewise unqualified for managing the very highly specialized technique of great modern businesses. Their function is that of control to the end that the interests of the nation may best be served; but there is no place for their interference except for that purpose and to the extent which will promote the attainment of that end.

This regulation should be only as a war measure; in time of peace the laws of supply and demand should and will supply sufficient check. High prices which have prevailed of late and have caused much complaint have been inevitable on account of the demand. The buyer who knows that the supply is limited and wants to get enough to meet his own needs makes the price. In the matter of coal, for instance, I know a buyer whose annual consumption is half a million tons. He must have coal, or his factories will shut down and thousands of men will be thrown out of work. He knows that conditions are such that there may be a shortage. He sends his buyers out with instructions to get coal at any price.

In a case like this the seller really has very little to say in the matter. He knows his competitors are getting this price and that if he does not get it he will, perhaps, be unfair to his shareholders. He knows, too, that if he names a lower price his production will quickly pass into the hands of a few buyers or speculators, and in the end the consumer will have to pay a price still higher. Here is a case where Government regulation is not only justifiable but advisable.

But this regulation of price, of distribution, carries with it an obligation on the part of the Government to supply the producer with the facilities for production. I talked recently with a very large coal producer, who said that he had plenty of coal but could not get it above ground. His miners would not work unless they were assured of a full day, and this necessitated having an adequate number of cars on the siding. This he frequently did not have, and the result was a great reduction in the amount of coal produced. So Government regulation of coal should imply Government regulation of the distribution of coal

(Continued on Following Page.)

Leipsic May Lose Its Grip on Trade in Books

French Publishers Act to Wrest Control from German City, Where One Jobbing House Alone Keeps 30,000,000 Volumes

FRENCH book publishers are organizing to enter "the war after the war" with a formidable attack upon Leipsic, the German city whose tremendous preponderance in the world of books amounts well-nigh to a monopoly. Recently a "Book Congress" met in Paris, consisting of authors, publishers, printers, engravers, jobbers, and others interested in making and selling French books, and discussed ways and means of overcoming the Leipsic dragon. The extraordinary position of Leipsic in the book world and the methods contemplated by the ambitious Frenchmen for dethroning their rival are told by M. Louis Hachette of the famous publishing house that bears his name, in a recent issue of La Revue des Deux Mondes.

The figures adduced by him to show the kind of battle upon which the French crusaders have embarked are such as to astonish all who have not followed the rise of Leipsic as the world's greatest book mart. He spoke of one huge book jobbing firm established there employing 500 employes, and keeping in stock no less than 30,000,000 volumes, of the unsurpassed organization of the system centring in the German city. According to M. Hachette, no less than 12,394 booksellers obtain wares through the great clearing house of Leipsic, "sitting like a spider in the middle of its web."

M. Hachette denies that there is any necessity for French booksellers to bow any longer to Leipsic. Despite popular belief to the contrary, he says, only 10 per cent. of the output of French books is marketed through the German city, and there is no reason why in future France should not entirely emancipate herself from the yoke. He writes:

> To many of us Frenchmen in the world of books the colossal image of Leipsic, the formidable citadel of German editions, had become during the past few years a veritable obsession. Nevertheless, if one looks carefully at the state of affairs, one must ask whether this hegemony so proudly arrogated to herself by the haughty merchant city should be kept, or, if she indeed possesses it, whether it can be wrested from her. Is Leipsic indeed the capital of books? She certainly is and will be for Germany and all lands where the German language is spoken. Leipsic's power extends beyond the frontiers of the empire, to Scandinavia, to Russia—where more than one and a half million people speak German—to German Switzerland.
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> This privilege Leipsic owes above all else to her geographical position. Railways, railways, still more railways, converge there and radiate from there. Since she dethroned Frankfort, former capital city of the German book, all the countries of Northern Europe have been compelled to turn to her jobbers, commissioned by the publishers of Germany to group together all that is printed across the Rhine and all the French and English books that enter the German Empire.
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> Across the ocean, moreover, Leipsic has the advantage of possessing a strong clientele of Germans of North America, children of the two million Germans who left home after 1870—who, according to the census of 1910, totaled nine millions—as well as Germans of the Argentine and of Brazil, veritable German colonies, fashioning themselves on the model of Berlin.

M. Hachette explains in detail how Leipsic won her dominating position in the book world before the war. In France, he points out, practically all the great publishing houses are domiciled in Paris. But in Germany many famous publishing houses, some of which enjoy worldwide renown and receive orders from all over the world, are scattered throughout the empire—at Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, Tübingen, Gotha, &c. Were each retail book dealer to write direct to each one of these publishing houses for books ordered through him by his customers, he would impose a most voluminous correspondence upon his employes and occasion all sorts of confusion and delays.

Here is where Leipsic comes in. To obviate inconvenience, the German publishers have established a great clearing house there, the "Booksellers' House," which daily receives orders from all over the country. In addition, each German publishing house of any prominence has an agency at Leipsic, which keeps a stock on hand of the books published by the house, so the orders pouring in to the "Booksellers' House" are turned over to these agencies and filled with the minimum of delay. There are also commission merchants representing smaller firms. In this way Leipsic can supply practically any book published in the world, and booksellers need not bother their heads about trying to find out where a book is published or what the charges will be from the point of publication to the place where the prospective customer resides. All they have to do is fill out a regular blank form and "let Leipsic do the rest."

Another advantage is that Leipsic enjoys special privileges in the way of reduced freight charges so that books ordered from there reach those ordering them with a minimum of extra cost. Therefore, what with the "Booksellers' House," the Leipsic agencies of book publishing firms domiciled elsewhere in Germany, the jobbers representing a number of such publishers, the many firms with headquarters at the great book centre, and the special low freight rates and other facilities, it is but natural that Leipsic should have risen before the war to unique importance in the book world.

M. Hachette emphatically denies that there is anything in Leipsic's position to deter French booksellers from endeavoring to overthrow the German octopus, and he points to the great progress made during recent years in the direct exportation of French books from France as an encouraging omen for the future. France's best customer has been Belgium. Other friends of French books were Switzerland, Canada, Italy, the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. Of Great Britain, too, he has hopes, since that country has been a steady customer and should greatly increase her purchases, he thinks, as a result of the war.

He by no means advocates servile imitation of German methods in attracting the book trade; these methods may be all very well for Germany, he says, but France is capable of finding something better adapted to her peculiar nature. On this subject he writes:

> Let us end once for all the legend that the French book trade is indirectly in the hands of German jobbers. In France, owing to the concentration of the book trade in Paris, book exports are usually made direct. Every publisher has his clients and correspondents all over the world and deals with them independent of middlemen. This method has its advantages, but also its defects, since, though some great French firms can afford to keep representatives in foreign countries and send agents on distant journeys, there are others, some of the highest class, publishing works of great value, which, nevertheless, are totally unable to defray, unaided, the expenses entailed by having representatives beyond the frontiers of France and across the ocean.
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> It is to remedy this state of affairs that we must work when we oppose to the German organization of the book trade, which is adapted to the German character, an organization which shall reflect our personality and suit our temperament. What better time could be chosen for this than the hour when the German book trade, bottled up by the war, finds its activities paralyzed nearly everywhere? God be thanked, we have not let this hour pass: at this very moment the fight is on, the good work is under way.

The battle against the Germans, continues M. Hachette, has taken form already in the formation of a "Society for Studying the Exportation of French Books," consisting of a number of Parisian publishers who are issuing catalogues and are arranging to send agents abroad in co-operation with each other for the establishment of foreign agencies. Besides, these publishers are forming a central organization in Paris for the furtherance of their mutual interests. Active advertising campaigns will also be conducted in foreign parts in order to keep those interested in French books in touch with new works. Thus it is hoped that something like the co-operative system by which Leipsic has attained its importance in the book world will eventually be won by Paris.

But this is not enough, adds M. Hachette, for the defeat of Leipsic. French publishers must study how to use better paper and better inks, how to introduce better bookmaking tools, how to arouse in printers, engravers, and others employed in the making of books a greater pride in their work, greater zeal in its execution. Nowadays, he laments, the employes of French publishing houses think too much of gettting a raise in salary and not enough of improving their work; they have not the love of their craft that made their forerunners of the Middle Ages such consummate artists. They must remedy these shortcomings, he insists, to compete with Germany, where bookmaking is more highly developed and labor cheaper.

The French Government, likewise, must come to the aid of the French book trade by imposing duties on French books printed abroad—another blow at Leipsic. It is unjust, declares the French publisher, that he and his colleagues should be forced to pay duties on paper and many other things used in the making of their books while foreign publishers of books in French should be allowed to introduce their wares free of duty into France. Profiting by this, he says, Germany before the war flooded France with all sorts of works in French, such as Baedeker's guide books, novels for young people, and cheap editions of the adventures of Nick Carter and Buffalo Bill.

Big Business as Seen by One of Its Leaders

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

cars, to enable the producer to get his coal out efficiently and economically.

Much of the advice given recently as to how the consumer can fight the high prices and reduce the cost of living is rather uninformed, and much of the criticism of the increase in prices is unfair. For instance, the consumer is advised to make his purchases in bulk rather than in packages, in the belief that this is the most economical thing to do. It may be the most economical in the case of advertised products whose trade marks, because of advertising, demand a premium; but I doubt very much if it is the most economical method in the purchase of staple products.

During the recent period of high prices I have known of several staple products that were obtainable pound for pound at a less price from the manufacturers in sealed package than they cost in bulk. And this is not due to price cutting by retailers. That is a thing met with frequently, which, in my opinion, the manufacturer is powerless to stop, no matter how hard he may try to keep the price of his product uniform. But I know of many instances where these staples were sold by the manufacturer himself at a less price in the package than for the same goods in bulk.

Great economy has resulted to the manufacturer from improved machinery. A single machine packs, seals, and weighs a hundred or more packages a minute, and produces at a much lower cost than is possible when the goods are packed by hand in a paper bag. The average volume of business now done by the retailer would scarcely be possible if he were obliged to do the packing himself by hand, as was done less than a quarter of a century ago. The package business stands for economy, and there are a number of manufacturers packing more than a million packages a day who feel well paid if their margin of profit is as much as an eighth of a cent a pound.

Not only does the package mean economy, but the original container is a guarantee to the housewife of honest weight, quality, and sanitary condition. It was once a common occurrence for the consumer who now gets his syrup in a can sealed by the manufacturer to go to the corner store and have the syrup poured into the household jug from a large jug, with a corncob for a stopper, or from a barrel with its usual accompaniment of flies. Dried fruits come to him from the manufacturer in a package packed and sealed under conditions of the utmost possible cleanliness; he used to see them dug out of an incrusted mass with a fruit auger which sometimes, for convenience, was also used for poking embers in the store stove.

This improvement in sanitary conditions, this guarantee of honest weight, and this lower price are instances of the better service given by a single type of business through the development of great corporations which made heavy investments in research and which were not afraid to throw away pretty good machinery to install the best machinery. They consequently built up more efficient, more sanitary, and more economical processes. The benefit of their work is reaped not only by the public but by their smaller competitors, which have been able to acquire the same processes without the heavy expense, and which in their own field have an economic place because of their particular service—a place from which they should not be ousted, and cannot be without the employment of unfair methods.

These methods can be prohibited in the manner I have suggested above, with complete protection to the public and the small dealer and no interference with the legitimate function of the great corporation. And such sane, intelligible regulation, instead of the assaults on business merely because of its size, is what this nation needs to meet the economic competition of other countries which have already organized themselves as efficient economic bodies or are now in process of doing so.

Curious Canes of Historical Society

LOVERS of curious and historic canes will find something of interest in the small but choice collection on exhibition in the reading room of the New York Historical Society.

The most valuable of the lot is a stout, serviceable cane used by Benjamin Franklin. It afterward came into possession of Dr. John W. Francis, the eminent physician of three-quarters of a century ago.

Next in interest is one said to have been used by Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln. There are also two canes made from timber of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship at the battle of Lake Erie.

Of a more curious nature is a thick cane made from the tusk of a walrus presented by Howland Pell, and a quaintly carved cane of hardwood made by a Mandan Indian.

How Declaration of Independence Was Drafted

Thomas Jefferson Selected as the Author Because Richard H. Lee Was Absent—The 141st Anniversary Next Wednesday

INDEPENDENCE DAY this year will witness the unique spectacle of seeing the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Great Britain intertwined in a bond of friendship, the United States allied with her old mother country in fighting the world battles of democracy. In that memorable document which was proclaimed to the inhabitants of the original thirteen Colonies 141 years ago on the coming Fourth of July (next Wednesday) is a sentence which seems fitting today as an indictment of the European monarch against whom America is at war. It is this:

Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

And then follows this severe arraignment of the last of the English Kings who maintained the divine right of rule:

A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

That is the sentence to which John Adams referred when he said that had he drawn up the paper he would not have inserted it.

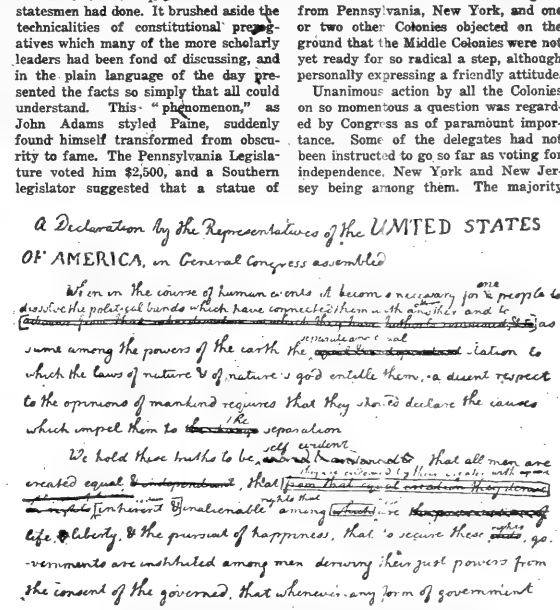
"I thought this too personal," he explained, "for I never believed George to be a tyrant in disposition or in nature."

Prior to the revolutionary struggle, the sentiment in all the Colonies for ten years and more from the time of the first Stamp act troubles was powerfully against a severance of relations with the parent country. Paul Revere's ride and the battle of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775, memorable as those events are as the forerunners of the great conflict, failed to arouse any widespread enthusiasm for independence. It is even significant to note that just a year before the Declaration of Independence was unanimously approved by all of the thirteen Colonies, the Continental Congress that had appointed Washington Commander in Chief of the Army, drew up on July 6, 1775, a declaration of the causes for taking up arms in which it was said:

We mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us and which we sincerely wish to see restored.

Even Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, two months after the battle of Bunker Hill, wrote that he was "looking with fondness toward a reconciliation with Great Britain."

It has been said that the colonists were the conservatives, and George III. and the English Parliament the radicals in starting the American Revolution. A few far-sighted leaders, like Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and John Adams, and Patrick Henry, had felt at a comparatively early date that a break was inevitable. The historic declaration of the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in May, 1775, was one of several local events indicating that public opinion was tending toward independence, but not until the appearance of Thomas Paine's stirring pamphlet "Common Sense," early in January, 1776, was there any appreciable public sentiment in its favor. With all its faults and illogical reasoning, "Common Sense" explained the situation to the common people as none of the more eminent political writers or statesmen had done. It brushed aside the technicalities of constitutional prerogatives which many of the more scholarly leaders had been fond of discussing, and in the plain language of the day presented the facts so simply that all could understand. This "phenomenon," as John Adams styled Paine, suddenly found himself transformed from obscurity to fame. The Pennsylvania Legislature voted him $2,500, and a Southern legislator suggested that a statue of



Opening Lines of Jefferson's Original Draft. The Full Text of the Declaration Is Reproduced in Today's Pictorial Section of The Times.

Paine in gold would not be too high an honor.

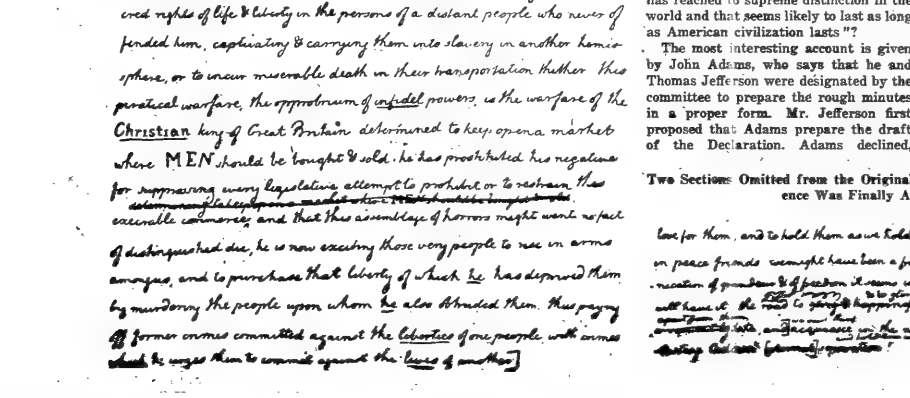
Things moved rapidly in the Colonies after that, and it is a tribute to the influence of Paine's pamphlet that in less than six months after its initial publication Richard Henry Lee of Virginia rose in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, on June 7, 1776, and presented his famous resolutions which quickly led to the Declaration of Independence. The resolutions, in Lee's handwriting, and now one of the treasured papers in the Library of Congress, were:

Resolved, That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved;

That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign alliances;

That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation.

Here, in fact, was the Declaration of Independence in a nutshell, proposed by one of the most eminent men of the most influential Colonies at that time and promptly seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts. It was deemed wise to



Two Sections Omitted from the Original Draft When the Declaration of Independence Was Finally Adopted on July 4, 1776.

had been authorized to take any action that might be deemed wise, Virginia having gone so far as actually to instruct her delegates to propose a declaration of independence to Congress, and Richard Henry Lee was simply obeying the legislative voice of his Colony when he presented his resolutions.

On June 10 Congress postponed final consideration for three weeks, and on the following day appointed a committee of five to draw up the Declaration. Richard Henry Lee, as the proposer of the plan, would surely have been on the committee and, possibly, its Chairman, had he not in the meantime been hurriedly summoned home at the illness of his wife. But for that Lee might have been the author of the Declaration instead of his younger Virginia colleague, Thomas Jefferson, then but 33 years of age.

Jefferson had brought to Congress the reputation of wielding a facile pen, and in the balloting for the committee he received a majority of votes and became its Chairman. The others were John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York.

How did Jefferson come to be selected to write the Declaration, "the one American state paper" as has been said, "that has reached to supreme distinction in the world and that seems likely to last as long as American civilization lasts"?

The most interesting account is given by John Adams, who says that he and Thomas Jefferson were designated by the committee to prepare the rough minutes in a proper form. Mr. Jefferson first proposed that Adams prepare the draft of the Declaration. Adams declined, giving, as he says in his autobiography, the following reasons:

(1) That he was a Virginian and I a Massachusettensian. (2) That he was a Southern man and I a Northern one. (3) That I had been so obnoxious for my early and constant zeal in promoting the measure that every draft of mine would undergo a more severe scrutiny and criticism in Congress than of his composition. (4) And lastly, and that would be reason enough if there were no other, I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen and none at all of my own. I therefore insisted that no h station should be made on his part. He accordingly took the minutes, and in a day or two produced to me his draft.

Jefferson's version, written in 1823, differs slightly in detail from some of the reminiscences of John Adams. Jefferson says that the entire committee urged him to make the draft. He showed it first to Franklin and Adams "because they were the two members of whose judgments and amendments I wished most to have the benefit." They made a few minor alterations in their handwriting. This original draft was given by Jefferson to Richard Henry Lee, the dean of the Virginia delegation, and in 1825 his grandson presented it to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Jefferson, having made another copy, with the changes suggested, presented it to the committee, which reported it unaltered to Congress. On July 1 Philadelphia was on the qui vive of expectation, and contemporary accounts have left us a stirring picture of the eagerness with which the citizens awaited definite news of the most important act which the colonists had been called upon to decide in the long chain of disputes with the mother country. The original resolutions of Richard Henry Lee came before the body as a Committee of the Whole. They were approved by a two-thirds vote, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina being on the negative side, while the New York delegates, having received no instructions, were unable to vote. On the following day, when the formal vote of Congress was taken, the resolutions were approved by twelve Colonies—all except New York. The original Colonies, therefore, became the United States of America on July 2, 1776. The next two days were spent in discussing the draft of the Declaration as drawn by Jefferson. The debate was animated, but when it was all over, the draft was adopted with surprisingly few changes, a tribute to the ability with which the author had expressed to the world the causes which had made it necessary for "one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another."

Of the twenty-eight specific charges brought against George III., only one, the last in the list, was cut out, and that was the one accusing the King of "piratical warfare" in permitting the capture and enslavement of human beings.

It was not a charge that could justly be made, for the slave trade had been carried on long before the reign of George III. One more paragraph, near the close, was omitted. Besides these two paragraphs, barely twenty lines were stricken out, and the minor changes in wording altered in no way the meaning as expressed by Jefferson, and not a single addition of fact was made.

The Declaration of Independence was then unanimously adopted by the twelve Colonies whose delegates were instruct-

(Continued on Following Page.)

Professor Blames Beer for German Outrages

Cumulative Effect of "Mildly Alcoholic State" on the Minds of Men Who Have Imbibed National Drink Since Babyhood

By Reginald Aldworth Daly,
Professor of Geology, Harvard University.

IT is a mistake to assume that Germany's official atrocities are purely due to the calculated plans of cold intellect. They are also the product of collective feelings. The intellect was kept in the background when official Germany began its attempts, with shootings, arson, and Zeppelins, to "scare" men and women in lands where unshakable valor has had its home for centuries. These stupidities have lost the war for Germany; more than anything else they have steeled the will of every great democracy to defeat the bully. No, surely, not the head but the heart prompts Frightfulness. It is the fruit of two things—fear and plain bad temper.

Before the war Germany was afraid for its place in the sun, afraid for its share of the world's commerce, afraid for its reputation as a world power, afraid of its own taxpayers, afraid for its ability to win in the coming conflict by fair fighting. Decades of subconscious fear and of exasperation at the prosperity of neighboring powers finally led to a general loss of self-control, and the strategic railways to the Belgian border were ordered. Here wisdom was displaced by personal, though official, bad temper. After the war broke out, self-control was further shattered and we have had the orgy of Louvain, the murder of Miss Cavell, the Lusitania massacre, the deportations, the sinking of hospital ships, and numberless other brutalities ordered by the High Command.

I suggest that mild, eternal intoxication is a partial, but very real, explanation of those unforgettable crimes. The poisoning of nearly all officials by perennial beer means collective fear, collective panic, and collective stupidity in the higher strategy. The bad tempers of millions have approved the acts of their bad-tempered rulers. Thus the boasted unity of Germany is in part the fine flower of integrated quarrelsomeness.

Physiologists have proved that the steady use of alcoholic drinks causes permanent degeneration of bodily tissues, especially nervous tissue. Probably connected with this change in the human body is the growth of moral irritability. The case is quite clear for most fully intoxicated persons. Even in the so-called "jolly" stage of his poisoning, a drunken man may become violently irritated if he is crossed; the succeeding, bad-temper stage is but too well known in home, club, and street. The researches of Kraepelin, perhaps the greatest authority on the effects of German beer, and of others have shown that there is no qualitative difference in the physiological influence of beer and spirits, so far as the alcohol contents are concerned. Persistent use of beer, a 4 per cent. solution of alcohol, like whisky, a 50 per cent. solution, produces "release of inhibitions," a loss of self-control.

In that excellent work, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley and M. D. Sturge, we read: "Self-control is one of the highest functions of the brain, and the racial power which results to a people as a consequence of the individual practice of self-control cannot be estimated too highly. Therefore we train our children as far as possible to control their emotions and their actions, in the hope that ultimately they may become worthy members of the community.

"Now the effect of alcohol in diminishing and breaking down this acquired self-control may be seen in every condition of social life, undoing the work of all educationalists and parents.

"By deadening the brain cells, wherein are registered the ideals on which we depend for calmness of judgment, alcohol causes serious lapses of self-control in many people, especially in young adults. Quite small doses are often responsible for the commission of reckless, self pleasing actions, and for the inordinate sway of the passions, which are no longer kept in full control by the higher powers of the mind, because these are more or less in abeyance as the result of the paralyzing effect of the drug."

Abundant scientific experiments have demonstrated that a man who drinks beer even quite moderately every day is never quite sober. This mildly alcoholic state is usually not conspicious by a very decided lack of efficiency or of social decorum in the poisoned man. Hence the effects of steady beer drinking are not as striking as in the case of persons poisoned with whisky, rum, or absinthe. Yet I venture the hypothesis that lifelong drinking of mild beer has been one of the more potent causes for the amazing brutalities of official Germany. Those crimes have been ordered by men who, for decades, have been poisoned by beer. In times of peace and quiet the poisoning causes derangement of brain tissue, often expressed merely in some form of sentimentality, plain or maudlin. If, however, the victim is put under stress, his nervous disorder is likely to lead to bad temper and bad judgment, with endless possibilities in the way of loss of dignity, poise, and the sense of human followship. The final result here considered is the development of true savagery.

One may reply to this suggestion that about as much alcohol per capita is drunk in England and France, where official brutality has long been practically unknown. There are, however, two important contrasts between the drinking of Germany and that of France or England.

The Germanic peoples are the only great group who feed alcohol to the babies or very young children of middle and upper classes. Just at the time of life when the nervous system should be specially protected against all poisons, vast numbers of German children are kept mildly charged with alcohol. If the baby has not already been prenatally damaged because of the beer drunk by his mother, he still runs the risk of poisoning from the alcohol-bearing milk of a drinking mother or wetnurse. The child grows to manhood, drinking alcohol and continually handicapped in his development of cerebral, and therefore moral, control. On the other hand, nearly all the alcohol drunk in France and England is consumed after the formative years of childhood are past, distinctly lessening the danger of permanent cerebral degeneration.

Secondly, it makes a deal of difference as to who does the drinking. The drunkards of France and the British Isles are, as elsewhere, brutal and mean when crossed or provoked; but, fortunately for the good name of the Governments of these two countries, many men of the ruling classes, the men who issue orders, are not addicted to the daily use of alcohol, either in youth or maturity. Neither were their mothers, who bequeathed to them their steady nerves. The restraint and sporting fairness of the sober Englishman or Scot contrast with the selfishness and unrestrained violence of the ale-poisoned Englishman of East London or the whisky-poisoned Scot of Glasgow. The war policy of France or England is being controlled by men who have not been at all poisoned by alcohol, or at least have been less poisoned than many prominent German officials, who, day in and day out, are kept irritable by the national drink.

Many of us have lived in Germany. We are convinced that a goodly number of Germans disapprove of the atrocities planned and executed by their officials. We cannot share the notion that the Germans are necessarily of a different race from the peoples of Western Europe and America. But there is some insidious influence at work in Central Europe which has produced horrors, treacheries to civilization, futile and stupid. If this influence is alcoholism, it can be eradicated. In the future, abstinence or great temperance among the ruling classes of Germany may enable them to win back our respect by behaving as "true sports" even under stress and competition, exactly as thousands of sober Germans are now behaving. The pity of it that so many of these are now, and are destined to be still more, put to shame by the berserker rage of some of their leaders!

In writing this I do not, of course, forget the larger issues leading to the great war and its bitterness—the tragic accidents of geography; the vitality of that foolish doctrine, the Divine Right of the State; the decay of religious faith in much of Europe; the reversion to the barbarian's belief that personal and national honor stops at the national boundary; and the political inexperience of most Germans. All these and other factors enter into the problem as to why the German High Command orders murder, rape, and slavery as essentials in the making of war. That problem as a whole is beyond any pen, but some part of its solution may be found in the relations of chronic alcoholism to the human soul. Was the great von Moltke right when he said: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France"?

How Declaration of Independence Was Drafted

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

ed to vote in its favor, on July 4, which henceforth became the recognized birthday of the new nation. The old bell ringer of Philadelphia, who had been patiently waiting for the news in the steeple of the historic State House, was the first to peal out the message of American independence on the bell ever since honored as the Liberty Bell. No longer was there any doubt that public opinion was ready for the step, for, as the news spread, it was everywhere received with the liveliest exultation.

On July 9 word came to George Washington at his headquarters in New York that the Declaration was ratified, and it was at once read to the soldiers and citizens. On the same day the New York Assembly, in session at White Plains, gave its formal vote for independence, and the thirteen Colonies were then united in their common cause.

Perhaps the drafters of the Declaration did not realize its supreme importance at the time, or the honors paid to Thomas Jefferson piqued some of them, notably Richard Henry Lee and John Adams, in after years, for both, unfortunately, attempted to belittle its literary and political value as lacking in originality, a charge which has also been made by other critics. Lee sneered at it as being copied from Locke's treatise on government, while Adams in 1822 wrote, "There is not an idea in it but what had been hackneyed in Congress for two years before." Jefferson, in replying to Adams's strictures three years before his death, said with a certain calm dignity:

> Whether I had gathered my ideas from reading or reflection I do not know. I know only that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it. I did not consider it as any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether and to offer no sentiment which had ever been expressed before.

Perhaps the best answer to the criticism of non-originality has been made by Moses Coit Tyler in his "Literary History of the American Revolution." He says:

> Jefferson gathered up the thoughts and emotions and even the characteristic phrases of the people for whom he wrote, and these he perfectly incorporated with what was already in his own mind and then, to the music of his own keen, rich, passionate, and enkindling style, he mustered them into that stately and triumphant procession wherein, as some of us still think, they will go marching on to the world's end.

John Hancock, President of the Congress, was the only member who signed the Declaration on July 4. An engrossed copy on parchment was ordered for all the delegates to sign. This was completed on Aug. 2 and signed by fifty-four delegates. Two others signed later, Thomas McKean of Delaware, who was absent with his regiment in August, and Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, who was not elected to Congress until the Fall, but was permitted to sign the document in November, making the total number of the famous "signers" fifty-six.

Of all the signers, Jefferson and Adams bear a deeper personal relation to the Declaration than any others. Adams was its most vigorous supporter in Congress and Jefferson bears testimony to his valuable aid. In after years both received the highest honors that the citizens could bestow. They were permitted to witness the growth of their country for half a century from the first Independence Day. The day of their death, July 4, 1826, was the fiftieth anniversary of the memorable Fourth of July. It was the most remarkable coincidence ever recorded in American history. Jefferson was 83 years old and John Adams 91 years.

Charles Carroll, one of the Maryland signers, who made himself famous by adding to his signature "of Carrollton," so that he could be readily found if any hanging were to be done, survived the two Declaration leaders by six years. He died in 1832 at the age of 94 years, the last survivor of the fifty-six creators of the United States of America. There were eminent men among them, including Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, and Elbridge Gerry from Massachusetts, Oliver Wolcott from Connecticut, Philip Livingston and Lewis Morris from New York, John Witherspoon and Francis Hopkinson from New Jersey, Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, and Robert Morris from Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean from Delaware, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Benjamin Harrison from Virginia, and, little known to history but famous among autograph collectors for the rarity of their signatures, Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina and Button Gwinnett of Georgia. Of Lynch and Gwinnett no autograph letters are known and very few signatures. Gwinnett's is the rarest autograph of all the signers. He was killed in a duel a few years after he signed the document, and Lynch was lost at sea in the Fall of 1776 while going to the West Indies for his health.

The fifty-six signers were distributed among the thirteen new States in the following proportion: Pennsylvania, 9; Virginia, 7; Massachusetts, 5; New Jersey, 5; Connecticut, 4; Maryland, 4; New York, 4; South Carolina, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 3; North Carolina, 3; Rhode Island, 2.

Jefferson's draft of the Declaration as presented to Congress and the signed copy on parchment are in the Department of State at Washington, the latter having been replaced for public exhibition several years ago by a facsimile. Copies of the Declaration in Jefferson's handwriting, made after its adoption, are owned by the New York Public Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Why This Nation Is at War, in Plain Words

In Self-Defense, Since Germany Forced the Fight; to Preserve Democratic Principles, Which Germany Threatens Everywhere

Besides being an author, editor, clergyman, and educator, Dr. Mathews is a member of the National Security League's committee organized to spread throughout the United States information on the causes of our war with Germany. The committee was formed because of a prevalent belief that many Americans were unfamiliar with the extent of our grievances and the reasons why war could not be avoided. Dr. Mathews is known as a student of international politics. In 1915 he and Dr. S. L. Gulick went to Japan as representatives of the churches of the United States.

By Dr. Shailer Mathews,
Dean of the University of Chicago.

IF America needs to be told why it is at war, its ignorance is to its credit. A nation that has tried to live like a gentleman among nations has naturally found it difficult to believe that all nations are not moved by respect for the customs and the laws which codify gentlemanly relations between nations.

We have at times overpraised our virtues and purposes, and in consequence for the last generation we have listened with a rather amused tolerance to successive proclamations of the Kaiser and the laudation of Germany by subsidized mouthpieces. After war broke out in 1914 for two years we struggled to treat Germany and its agents as we expected other nations to treat ourselves.

Our attitude might have characterized the Good Samaritan if he had come upon the robbers holding up the traveler, and schooled himself to believe that the whole affair was exaggerated. We simply could not realize the German attitude of mind. Accustomed as many of us had been to interpret the finer ideal life of Germany, we could not believe that men like Eucken, Harnack, Herrmann, and Deissmann could freely and without reserve lend themselves to the defense of that which was unworthy of their words as we had understood them.

Against our will we have been disillusioned. We have not gone into war; we have had war thrust upon us. A chain of circumstances over which we have had no control has brought home to the Americans, anxious to maintain their faith in Germany, the conviction that America's sovereignty was being outraged, its people killed, its inner peace deliberately attacked, and its institutions, founded in sacrifice and offered to the world, not only despised but in danger of destruction.

Germany has forced America, as it has forced almost the entire world, to defend itself by arms. Nobody but those suffering from myopic idealism or un-American, if not definitely pro-German, sympathies can see anything else. Some of us have suffered when the scales have fallen from our eyes, but the scales have fallen—cut away by facts. At last we see clearly. We have not been drawn into the war by capitalism, or by commercialism, or by national policy. For months we have been living in a state of war, deliberately planned by a nation whose leaders for ten years have been preparing some day to fight America and who have counted our good nature as cowardice, our unpreparedness as a lack of national self-respect.

Here are the facts:

We are fighting this war, in the first place, because Germany made war upon us.

For years she has sought to build up in America a community more loyal to herself than to the United States. Money has been lavishly spent in Germanistic societies, alliances, and associations to win the admiration and loyalty of American citizens. Our universities have been flattered, our professors have been honored for this reason. Praise of the Kaiser has been inserted even in the spelling books of our public school system. Spies have been everywhere.

When the war came in 1914 German officials, many of them in high diplomatic positions, treated the United States, a neutral nation, as if it were an enemy. Pro-German publications were founded and subsidized, strikes were organized, manufacturing plants were blown up, plots against nations with whom we had treaty relations were formed within our borders, bombs were placed on ships in our ports. Hatred of America was systematically disseminated through Germany and efforts were made to involve us in trouble with Japan and Mexico.

In reply to our repeated protests against these and other acts of Germany, to be mentioned presently, we have received promises and explanations which were little less than insults. The treaty that had existed almost the entire life of the American Republic was set at naught

Dean Shailer Mathews, Who Tells Why America Makes War to Defend Herself and to Perpetuate Democratic Ideals.

and efforts were made to coerce us into favorable modifications of its terms.

The right of trade with belligerents, which Germany had always claimed, even to the benefit of our enemy in the war with Spain, and which at Germany's own insistence is universally recognized in international law, was treated as the violation of our neutrality and alliance with her enemies. And, finally, the proclamation of unrestricted destruction of neutral ships upon the high seas was a notification to the United States that it was no longer a sovereign people, but that if it would sail the seas in safety it must conform to conditions set by a power that defied international law, humanity, and elemental morality.

In the second place, we are defending ourselves against Germany because the German State has entered upon a program which means the destruction of democratic institutions.

The Prussianization of Germany means that the policy of Prussia to carry on economic and political expansion by war is to be extended throughout the entire world.

We recognize that there were once, and we dare believe even now that there are, two Germanys, one liberal and the other an autocracy based on militarism. The struggle between these two forces since 1815 has been a steady subjugation of liberalism in Prussia and the other German States to the will of a Prussian feudal nobility. Representative and responsible government in any true sense of the word has been fought by Prussian leaders relentlessly. Education has been made a creature of autocracy and a source of international hatred.

The same fate has met every land Prussianism has touched. Austria was beaten into submission in 1866, and all the other German States were made practically subject to the will of the Hohenzollerns between that date and 1870. France was robbed and humiliated. The Balkan States were kept in perennial war in the interests of German expansion. Bohemia and Poland have been treated with the same disregard of popular rights as has been Alsace-Lorraine. Turkey became a vassal of the Kaiser. A great militaristic, anti-democratic State like Southern Germany, subservient to Prussia, has been started and all but is built from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. Great Britain was maligned and threatened with destruction. South America was in part colonized by Germans, and the Monroe Doctrine was repeatedly threatened.

The highest authorities in Japan have repeatedly said that German intrigues were endeavoring to bring about misunderstanding, if not war, between Japan and the United States.

As far back as 1903 representative Germans frankly said that Germany would have to fight America because it was Germany's commercial rival. In Samoa and the Philippines German interference twice at least brought us to the verge of war. Had it not been for Great Britain, which has always recognized American policy in the Western Hemisphere and submitted disputes to arbitration, German arrogance and ambition would have years ago brought on the crisis.

With the commercial expansion of European nations the United States has no quarrel. If, however, such expansion is based, guarded, and enforced by the threat of war, the United States can see the machinations of men who are desirous of expansion at the expense of the rights of other nations.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the ruthlessness of this German hostility to other nations, and particularly to those that have regard for international law and really representative government, is apparent. We have seen treaties disregarded whenever they stood in the way of German militaristic plans. We have seen conquered States treated with a brutality worthy of Assyria. We have seen a policy of terrorism applied systematically in the abuse of prisoners, the massacreing and deportation of civilian populations, the indescribable abuse of women and children, the destruction of noblest works of art, the devastation of abandoned regions, the wholesale execution of Poles, Bohemians, and Serbians; the incitement of Mohammedans to a holy war, and the permission of an attempted extermination of the Christian people of Armenia.

We have seen hospital ships sunk, unfortified towns bombed and bombarded. We have seen a medal struck in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania. Up to the date on which we finally recognized that Germany was waging war upon us we had seen 226 American citizens, among them many women and children, killed by German submarines. Altogether, on the 1st of April, 1917, we had seen no fewer than 668 neutral ships sunk by submarine warfare.

We saw Germany precipitating this world war, in which she has used poison and fire, as a part of her official policy at a moment when in the opinion of her leaders she judged the rest of the world to be unready to defend itself against an attack for which Germany had been preparing for forty years.

This plain catalogue of facts makes it evident why America is fighting to defend itself and democracy. We have entered the war primarily in self-defense. To have done anything less would have been to surrender our sovereignty and to have waited passively until the German program had been so far carried out and the truly modern nations of Europe so weakened that we in our unpreparedness would have been forced to fight a rapacious, conscienceless military autocracy, whose ends in war are avowedly indemnities, aggrandizement, and the control of the world. Our alignment inevitably was with and for democracy.

An epoch of civilization hangs in the balance. Not to have co-operated with a world that is endeavoring to protect itself and its future from Germany with its militaristic autocracy, its terrorism, and its disregard of international law, that noblest product of civilization, would have been a bid for suicide.

We do not fight for aggrandizement, or indemnity, or the forcible imposition of our institutions upon any country; we fight for self-protection. We do not fight to further British ambitions or French schemes of colonization. We are fighting for the institutions which with varying degrees have spread from America all over the world except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Our success will make it possible, we believe, not only for our children and our children's children to enjoy peace, but for German liberalism to master the forces which for nearly a century have been its oppressor.

The American Revolution preserved in America and in England the liberty that goes with independence. Our civil war assured the future of democratic institutions in our united nation. The present war is not born of our independence, but of our interdependence among those nations who have dedicated themselves to the task of seeing that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Problems of Town Planning After the War

Art at Home and Abroad

AMONG the new, difficult, and absorbingly interesting problems raised by the war, that of rebuilding the shattered towns is to the artist the most important. Never has the architect of cities had so superb a chance. Old menace and obstruction have been swept away, leaving behind them the inspiring tradition of old beauty. The architect and the engineer working together in planning a new city that still shall be the old city have to think of the automobile and the airplane, of motoculture on the farms, of industries changed by the changes in the world's sources of supply, of docks, railroads, and freight yards, where formerly old houses dreamed on narrow streets, and picturesque peasants drew water from wells and tilled their fields with hand labor. It is the part of the artist to see to it that something of the character of the old buildings, associated in type for five or six centuries with the soil of the region and the permanent conditions of the community, remain. It is his duty to emphasize the beauty that is derived from the appropriateness of the old architecture to its surroundings and uses, and to respect regional traditions up to the point where they obstruct progress, and no further.

The necessity of city planning on a large scale with special regard to the health and life of the generations for which this generation is sacrificing itself on the battlefield has been promptly recognized abroad. The destroyed cities are to be rebuilt along the lines of modern science. In France a law has been passed requiring every town and village in that country, whether within the war zones or not, to lay out its future developments according to the principles of modern city planning. To enforce this there will be a Federal commission, with a general commission in each of the departments, and under these general commissions community commissions to direct local work. The part the United States will play in the reconstructive work of the towns destroyed or injured in the war necessarily will be chiefly a financial part, but there will be collaboration between French and American engineers and architects, and a thorough knowledge of the problems to the solution of which it will be our privilege to contribute in one way or another, will be obtained by our own experts. The commission of the Red Cross that sailed for France a week or two ago to study the problem of aid for the inhabitants of devastated regions, included highly trained men, among them George B. Ford, consultant in city planning, who already has visited the larger French towns and found work under way in Paris, Limoges, Rheims, Marseilles, and Lyons. Such men will be able to deal efficiently and thoroughly with the new and important reconstruction plans that will call for the best energies to be found in all interested countries.

The architects, however, will be the men upon whose shoulders will rest the burden of reconciling the past with the present. So far as possible they should be people of the locality or at least intimately friendly to it. M. Vaillat said truly in an article in Le Temps that one must be born in a country and live there for a long time to "discover within the daily field of vision the character of the soul of things." Whoever doubts the effect upon an artist's mind of that particular aspect of nature which continually meets his vision needs only consult the work of the mediaeval sculptors and illuminators, recording the joy of the worker in his surroundings in the plants of Champagne and the ferns of the Berri plains; the vines of Burgundy, the birds and squirrels and dragon flies of Picardy, the oxen of Laon, and the forests of the Ile-de-France.

The task of the architect in ravaged France will be far more exacting than the mere recording of the flora and fauna in carved ornament. Mrs. Wharton has written her impressions of Auve, one of the smiling Aisne villages that resembled each the others like the members of a family in which likeness prevails. Its pitiable ruins were the first to be encountered in her journey between the Marne and the Meuse, between Châlons and Sainte-Menehould—a chaos of rubbish and dross.

She has written of the towns of Lorraine, the most injured of them resembling quarries, the least maltreated recalling Pompeii, of Ypres unique in its proud erectness, the outer shells of its buildings standing, revealing only, on close approach, the empty death within. We learn from her and from other visitors to the front that in the towns devastated during the retreat from the Marne there are left enough signs of habitation to affirm their character. In some of them entire streets remain intact, in others buildings on one side of a street have been destroyed and those on the other side are unhurt, and to these towns the inhabitants in many instances have returned.

Along the present lines of front, however, almost total annihilation has been caused by the large calibre shells. Paul-Léon, chief of the division of architecture in the S.-S. d'état des Beaux-Arts, says in Les Arts Français: "The earth, strewn with innumerable craters, presents the aspect of a lunar landscape. No trace of human habitation remains. The very ground has lost its configuration, it has been torn up to such a great depth. The peasant would not be able to find the site of his field." In his article on "La Reconstruction des Villages Dévastés" this author reviews with scholarly precision the general characteristics of rural architecture in France and makes many important observations on the nature of the changes that inevitably must mark the advance of industry and the increase of agriculture after the war.

He points out the close relation between rural architecture and the conditions imposed by nature; the low peasant house of Flanders built upon soil too soft and moist to permit foundations or a succession of stories, its large roof protecting it from the assaults of the wind, its restricted area compelling the multiplication of separate farm buildings; the houses of Picardy uniting the various buildings and reducing to a minimum the amount of space covered on account of the great value of the cultivated lands and the scarcity of water; the houses of stony Lorraine, with thick walls and small openings, sheltering from the rigors of Winter under one roof peasants, cattle, and harvested crops. He points out the clarity with which the distribution of the farm buildings indicates at a glance the character of the agriculture and the mode of cultivation, the barn predominating in Picardy, the sheepfold in Champagne, the cellar in Burgundy, the stable in Lorraine.

Already, however, these general characteristics are seen to have been modified by the new forces that have come into the life of the region. The increase in routes of travel and transportation have made it possible to use different building materials, and brick has come to replace the picturesque walls formed of the clay soil spread on a wooden framework. It has become easy to import those elements in which the soil of a region is lacking, and to grow crops that would have been prohibited under former conditions. Also it is possible as never before to market products on a large scale, and for this more land is needed than a peasant formerly required for his personal use, and small exchange. In every direction are signs of the slow molding of the aspect of places to the altered life of the civilized world.

Nineteenth century progress, M. Paul-Léon concludes, has caused changes more profound and rapid in the cities than in the country. In certain quarters of Troyes, Rheims, or Amiens old houses, constructed with the materials and according to the usages of the locality, do not greatly differ from those of the peasants, but a type of architecture constructed for renting purposes has gained popularity, thrusting itself constantly further into the surrounding country and threatening rural life with "urbanization." Herein, the author urges, lies a very real danger to the conservation of the regional character.

"It is at the point of contact with outside life, in the neighborhood of the railway station, that the influence of the large city is most strongly marked. There is formed at some distance from the old village a new agglomeration of high buildings of pretentious architecture and disagreeable decoration. The station itself, as well as other communal buildings, the Post Office, the school, often even the church, are erected according to a uniform administrative model, regardless of the life and character of the country. The reconstruction of the public buildings in the invaded localities will give opportunity to react against this excess of centralization.

"Urbanized by the railroad, the village is equally so by the highway. This formerly was the main street, and, so to speak, the public common. The carts used to put the crops in storage were kept there; the peasant placed his dung heap there and his farm implements; and family reunions were held there. Automobile travel has in a way dispossessed this accommodating main street. In our reconstructed villages the main road will, like the railroad, pass outside the clustered buildings. The houses will be gathered around an inclosed space, secured from traffic, as was the square of antiquity—market, forum, sanctuary—and become by a strange aberration the public square of our cities."

As a last word, M. Paul-Léon warns those whose charge it will be after the war to erect dwellings and farm buildings against the perils of imitation. Exhibitions and competitions, he says, will furnish documents and ideas, but not models. The builders must take account not only of historic traditions and conditions of local life, but of the surroundings and the present moment.

The present moment, Mr. Ford already has noted, offers an entirely new problem that must be solved for the future generations; namely, the providing of landing places for that clumsy and exacting vehicle of transportation, the airplane.

Only less important than preparations for reconstruction—to lovers of ancient art, even more important—are the preparations made in various places for the preservation of works of art from attacks by bombardment. The airplane attack is most to be feared and most difficult to guard against, especially where, as in Italy, the attack is made from the open waters.

In the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, which has resumed publication and appears now as a quarterly, is an article by Ugo Ojetti, member of the Superior Council of Fine Arts in Venice, in which he recounts the injuries done to the Cathedral San Ciriaco at Ancona, to the Church of the Scalzi at Venice, to the palatine Church of Theodoric at Ravenna, to Santa Maria Formosa at Venice, and to other monuments of Italian art, and with singularly patient comment on the sentimental blindness that delayed the work of protecting the remaining monuments, he goes on to describe that work of which he is now the director, its difficulties, and the achievements of those engaged in it. Illustrations make clear to the least initiated the processes of guarding the precious architecture and the sculptures and paintings that have made Venice the adored city of art lovers for many centuries. The delicate detail of such work can be known only to artists. In protecting the Palace of the Doges, for example, it has been necessary that not merely the actual stone of the edifice be saved, but also the lovely patina of ages which has lent to its surfaces the tones of ivory and silver. To save these surfaces from injury by the fresh mortar of the protecting structure, they are covered with cloth soaked in paraffine. This is but one instance of the hundreds arising to be met by trained intelligence and practical experience.

At least we may be permitted to hope that this war will bear witness to growth of human power in the tasks of preservation and renewal confronting the race. What is being done to these ends should be as widely known as possible in order that a public demand may be created for the extension of the work wherever there is need of it.

The Wilton House Collections.

The 5th and 6th of July, which are the first and second days of the sale at Sotheby's of works from the Earl of Pembroke's collection, will be devoted to the prints, among which are many that are rare and fine. Fifteen are by the monogram masters, a small number are by Dürer; there is the extremely rare "Apelles" by Nicoletto da Modena; there is a mountainous landscape by Seghers printed in colors; there are nineteen van Dycks, and a large number by Marc Antonio Raimondi and his pupils. There are also woodcuts, chiaroscuro prints, and mezzotints, in rare states, and a collection of engravings mounted in old folio volumes, the larger number representing the Italian schools. With the prints will be sold a sheet of drawings by Dürer catalogued as "probably the finest and most interesting" to come into the market for many years past, and "possibly one of the most important drawings by Albert Dürer known."

The historical collection of old master drawings will be sold on the third and fourth days, July 9 and 10. This collection has been published by S. A. Strong, late Librarian to the House of Lords and to the Duke of Devonshire, and the attributions originally given, with his revisions, are used in the present catalogue. A number of the drawings are made as studies for engravings or paintings. A silver point of a man seated on a galloping horse is by Leonardo da Vinci and "probably a study for the statue of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan." Of "The Incredulity of St. Thomas," by Raphael, Mr. Strong says: "The drawing belongs to the last period of Raphael's life—Raphael is putting his pen to full speed, but the types, no less than the line, are clearly his." Correggio has a tender and bland study for his picture of the "Nativity" at Dresden, which follows quite closely the scheme of the drawing. Of two red chalk designs for the frescoes in the Hall of Henry II., at Fontainebleau, by Primaticcio, Strong says, "We are better able to follow the master's intention from these magnificent drawings than from the frescoes themselves, which are now completely masked by the restoration." There is a fourteenth century drawing in pen and sepia of Giotto's "Navicella," an "early and detailed record" of one of Giotto's greatest works, although we are warned against pressing too closely the attribution to Giotto himself.

A "Venice Crowned by Fame," by Veronese, is accepted as "of the highest importance as showing the manner in which the painter worked when at the summit of his mastery." Apparently he had his architectural setting drawn for him by a professional architect in correct perspective. He then laid in bold figures with white pigment, horses and their riders in the foreground, women on a balcony, and above, on clouds, Venice and her attending nymphs.

The last items in the catalogue will arouse great interest. Two suits of armor show an unbroken descent in the same house and the same family for over 350 years, having been brought home by the first Earl of Pembroke after the victorious campaign of 1557. One belonged to Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, and its extraordinary size and heavy weight bear witness to the stature and strength of the Constable, who, a man 65 years old, was able to carry it through a long Summer day's fighting. The other suit belonged to Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier, who, with the Constable, was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Quentin. The armor is said to be clearly of Italian workmanship, though bearing no armorer's mark.

Finally, there are two oil paintings, one a small panel, "Judith and Holofernes," attributed to Andrea Mantegna, an attribution disputed by Berenson, who finds an element of pettiness in the drawing and of crudity in the color; the other, a portrait of the artist's mother by Rembrandt. Dr. Bode and M. Emil Michel agree in assigning the latter to about the date 1629, just before Rembrandt left his father's house at Leyden for Amsterdam. The figure is rather less than life size, and is painted half length, seated and stooping over a large open book which lies on a table. A brownish gown is worn over a dark gray underdress, and on the head is a purple velvet hood. The face is deeply wrinkled, and something in the meekness of attitude and expression suggests the portrait of an old man by Rembrandt in the Boston Museum.

Russian Envoy's Hopeful View of the Republic

War to be Pushed Without Delay, But Permanent Constitution Must Wait Until Fall—People's Ignorance Has Been Exaggerated

WHEN the harvest is in and the thrashing is done, Russia will make her Constitution. Until then the men and women of the new republic will be too busy in the fields gathering the food for themselves and their armies to devote themselves to the building of the State.

Such, in substance, was the reply of Boris Bakhmeteff, the Ambassador of Russia's Provisional Government to the United States, in response to a question as to when the Constitutional Convention would be called together. What greater assurance could there be of the genuineness of this new democracy than this, that the charter of the country, the framework of its laws, the guarantee of the rights of all the people, must not be undertaken until all the people are at liberty to have their say in the enterprise?

It was a few hours after his speech before the United States Senate that the Ambassador gave the interview in which he predicted, approximately, the time of the Constitutional Convention, the delegates to which will represent nearly 200,000,000 Russians. To the Senate he gave assurance that Russia would make no separate peace with Germany. In the interview he said that the war was one of the great fundamental, indisputable things upon which all Russia was agreed, and that its prosecution would not wait for the assembling of the Constitution makers.

"Our convention," said Ambassador Bakhmeteff, "will be called as soon as possible, because from that only can come our real source of power. The action of that convention will be the first real expression of the will of the people, in accordance with which the new Government must be built in all its parts—the executive, legislative, and the judiciary parts. Until then we can have no real legislative government. The Provisional Government is representative of different groups, but none of these can know that it represents a majority of the people. When the Constitutional Assembly convenes we shall know what the people need and want. Then we will get the creative force of the Russian democracy.

"In the meantime we must get along as best we can with makeshifts and undertake as little as possible outside of the region of the indisputable principles of democracy upon which we know that we are agreed, without being told so by our delegates to the convention. That the war must go on is one of these indisputable things.

"Russia knows that if she made a separate peace, Germany, with her armies released from the east front, would smash France and England and then come back and smash Russia.

"But anything in the way of permanent economic legislation or efforts to devise a financial system for the country and all other matters of policy upon which there is bound to be wide divergence of opinion must wait for the convention. That will be called some time in the Fall. The men and women of the country, especially the peasants and the farmers, are now too busy in the fields to give proper attention to the discussion of all the matters involved and to the choice of the delegates who will best represent them in the convention. And, remember, that all peasants and farmers, and all the industrial workers of the country, both men and women, above twenty years of age are to have a vote in the selection of these delegates. The harvest time differs in different parts of the country, but some time in late September or October the crops will all be harvested and the thrashing done. Then the people will have time to choose their delegates and to tell those delegates what they want the Constitution of the Republic of Russia to contain.

"There will be about 1,000 delegates, and the machinery of electing them is being perfected now by a non-political commission of about sixty Russians, who were appointed about the time I left for the United States. For this election of delegates the political divisions of the country will be used as they now exist, but the Constitutional Convention may see fit to make other boundaries as the permanent lines of the States or provinces under the new Government.

"The thousand delegates will be chosen in accordance with an old formula, that is, a formula that we had in Russia at the time of the revolution of 1905, although, for lack of opportunity to test it, the formula was not much more than a theory then. Now it is a fact. We call it the four-tail system. It calls for a suffrage that is universal, direct, equal, and secret. By universal, of course, I mean that all over the age of twenty will vote, regardless of sex or creed or race. By direct, I mean that each voter will vote direct for his or her choice, and not through an elector as you choose your President. By equal, I mean that the voting right of the man of no property is as great as that of the rich man. And the ballot will be secret.

"There is some sentiment in Russia, as you had in the United States before the adoption of the Constitution, in favor of a confederation of States, rather than a union. This is because of natural reaction from the overcentralized Government under which Russia has so long been oppressed. Outside of Petrograd nobody has had any real authority, so now, with freedom to govern ourselves, there is, of course, a strong tendency toward granting a very liberal measure of effective local control in all provincial matters. But I do not fear that the nation will be disintegrated. We will have both the Federal and the Provincial Governments and laws, as you have, although I believe that in Russia more will be left to the provinces than is the case here. With us it will be the best way to made a real democracy. Let each man who is to pay taxes have a very direct and intimate connection with the making of the laws which impose the taxes. Then there is this difference between the birth of our new nation and the beginnings of the United States. You were a group of separate States, lacking in co-ordination. To remedy that lack, you formed yourselves into a strong union. We must go a little in the other direction to strike the proper balance between the nation as a whole and its several parts.

"As to models in past and present republics for the new Russian Republic, I do not think that any one country can be named as such. We have many scholars in Russia, leaders of political thought, who have spent their lives in the study of democracies and republics. That has been so for generations. The thing that has now come true has long been a dream of these men, and the thought of the people is impregnated with what they have said and written. These men, these scholars and dreamers of Russia, have been, shall I say, like bees, taking the best of the honey wherever they found it—in America, in the French Republic, in the democracies of the ancients, and storing it in the great Russian hive against the time when all the people should be free to use it. So all republics of the past and present will contribute something to the construction of this new one. So far as direct adoption is concerned, I assume that more will be taken from the Constitution and laws of some of the separate States of the United States as models for our Provincial Governments than will be taken from your Federal Constitution for the making of our National Government.

"But do not think of Russians in the mass as a people to whom the idea of democracy is new and strange. Hungry people know of food as well as those who are fed. Democratic ideas have been strongly crystallizing with us for generations. The greatest of these ideas or principles, that the majority should rule, is a part of the very life of the Russian people. It is in the blood. And it has been more than a theory with them; it has always prevailed as a fact of everyday life in all such little village affairs as they were allowed to handle for themselves. They have the fundamentals, and, now that the opportunity has come, they will know how to apply them to their larger affairs.

"Another mistake that has been made by the outside world in its thought of Russia has been in exaggerating the ignorance of the Russian people. Illiteracy is not so dense as some seem to think. It certainly is not hopeless. Schools have been established in many parts of the country, thanks to the Duma. Several years ago the Duma forced the Government to adopt an educational system which in eight years would have put knowledge of at least reading and writing in the possession of every boy and girl in the entire country. The war has interfered with that somewhat; but, as it is, the idea of the public school has become a familiar thing to the Russian people. Needless to say, general education will be one of the first fruits of the republican Government.

"Our social and economic problems are very much the same as those of Europe and America, because we have the same factors, the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the laborer, and the large land owner and the landless man. But if we all adhere to the cardinal principle of the democracy which we have won, that the majority rules, there will be no menace to the stability of the country in the process of solving these difficulties.

"Perhaps our most complicated problem will be that of the just redistribution of land, the restoration of the thousands of acres of former royalty and its following to the people who cultivate the ground. The question that naturally arises in that connection is, 'Will not such redistribution constitute a violation of the rights of property?' The answer is in the negative. Proof of that is to be found in the history of Russia's great agrarian question. In the beginning the people were free and owned their land. When they were made serfs by a decree of the Czar, their land was given to Court and army favorites and taken over by the royal family for itself. When the serfs were freed by a later Czar the land was not restored to them. So what is now demanded by the people is not a violation of property rights, but a restitution. Of course there are many economic difficulties in the way of a just solution of the whole matter, because of transfers of property by purchase and otherwise, and no doubt there will be in the redistribution some isolated cases that will amount to confiscation. But on the whole this land problem will be settled on an equable basis."

Professor Boris Bakhmeteff, the New Russian Republic's Special Ambassador to the United States.

Naming of United States Warships

THE law requires that all first-class battleships "shall be named for States and shall not be named for any city, place, or person until the names of the States have been exhausted," and a recent article by Walter Scott Meriwether in The Rudder points out that Secretary Daniels's recent order assigning the names of New Mexico, California, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Idaho to the five superdreadnoughts now under construction completely exhausts the list of unused names. In selecting names for the five battle cruisers authorized by the last Congress, recourse was had to names which never should have disappeared from the navy register—Constitution, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, and Lexington. The famous old frigates Constitution and Constellation, now preserved as relics of the wooden fleets of a century ago, will be known as "Old Constitution" and "Old Constellation." The present Saratoga was formerly the New York, the armored cruiser which served as Admiral Sampson's flagship.

World at War Is Facing a Shortage of Doctors

So Many Men Are Drafted for the Trenches That People at Home Must Systematize Prevention of Disease, Says Dr. Geier

IT is nothing to have from 20,000 to 30,000 wounded soldiers in twenty-four hours. You have them lying there. Are you going to leave them where they lie?" Colonel T. H. Goodwin, Royal Army Medical Corps, was talking to a group of American physicians in this city last week. The answer already given by the English doctors to his question was grimly indicated by Colonel Goodwin. "Where will we get more doctors?" he said. "We haven't got them. That's what it comes to."

But the appalling havoc that the war has wrought among the doctors is not only felt by the army; the civilian population at home in England is also suffering from a lack of medical attention. The outbreak of an epidemic—anything like the infantile paralysis plague that swept over a portion of the United States last year—would find England in a critical predicament. Doubtless the other warring nations are in the same uneasy situation.

"The entry of the United States into the great struggle is going to put us in the same position as are England and presumably the other combatants," warns Dr. Otto P. Geier of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Preventive Medicine Section of the American Medical Association. In enlarging upon the situation he continued: "Already an impressive number of our doctors have gone to the front, many of them leaders of the profession. It is only an indication of the response that will be made by the medical profession when our soldiers are actually sent into the trenches. It is inevitable that the medical resources of our country will be drained just as have been the medical resources of England.

"In sizing up the problem before us, it must be remembered that this depletion of our medical forces comes at a time when, because of the fearful destruction of national man-power in combat, it will be particularly necessary to work for the conservation of health at home.

"There is no problem of greater urgency than this conservation of our national health. National health means national efficiency. We must begin now to store up energy for the great industrial struggle that is to come with the cessation of the war.

"With a greater need for health conservation and a seriously lessened medical force, it goes without saying that now, more than ever, it is necessary to adopt the most economic method of combating disease. This is to be found in thoroughly organizing and stirring into activity all those forces that tend toward the prevention of disease.

"In the present emergency the general public should be roused to the necessity of greater activity than ever before in 'swat the fly' campaigns, in neighborhood 'clean up and brush up' work, in ridding the community of all mosquito-breeding pools, in thoroughly enforcing the 'don't spit' mandate. Every person who sells, handles, or buys food should see that it is kept free from contamination. The purity of water supply and the sanitary disposal of sewage should all be carefully looked after.

"These activities, of course, should not be left solely to the individual; town, county, and State should all co-operate. That economy in public health activities may prove the most expensive kind of parsimony is always true, but the truth of it is more apt to be brought home now than ever before. These activities, however, will by no means meet our requirements for the conservation of public health. That will be done only by the consummation of those changes that have gradually been taking place in the medical profession. And it is to be hoped that the present emergency will work this consummation.

"In the strikingly evolutionary programs of the twentieth century no group of individuals has had its old-time relationships more radically changed than have the physicians. Many factors, social and economic, have been responsible. Some of these evolutionary changes have promptly and voluntarily come from within the profession, others have been forced upon the profession.

"It is evident that the doctors have for all time passed beyond the stage of the absolutely individual and personal relationship of family physician and patient to one where the community steps in to safeguard itself against any abuse of the old circumscribed relationship, and demands collective action in matters of health for the benefit of all.

"The concentration of population in cities has developed problems beyond the control of the private physician. With density of population have come the tenement, bad housing and living conditions, tuberculosis, alcoholism, venereal diseases, poverty, delinquency, and crime. The development of industry, with its occupational hazards, has created another series of health impairments, which the family physician may have the knowledge to alleviate, but the prevention of which is entirely beyond his control.

"Every social disorder has a medical aspect in the neglect of the laws of a healthy mental and physical state. If the medical profession is to fill its place in the new order of things, it must realize that its work is fundamental to the solution of social problems; it must realize the necessity for community thinking, community action.

"Now let us see what are the needs of the individual. If we can devise a program that will meet his needs, it can probably be extended advantageously to the community. A man needs health so that he can work effectively and so earn a good wage, a job in an industry free from health and accident hazards, a healthful home accessible to his work, intelligent medical care in time of illness, protection to his home and industry, good schools for his children which safeguard the health, a Health Department which will protect himself and family against contagious diseases, healthful recreation for himself and family.

"It will be seen at a glance that his success and happiness are all predicated on his health and that of his family; that this health is possible only through collective action; that the family physician appears only when some health agency has failed to prevent disease.

"Statistics have been collected which are said to show that the anual wage loss in the United States due to sickness is $500,000,000. Tuberculosis, it is said, claims an annual economic loss in this country of nearly the same amount. Bad housing, bad living, alcoholism, venereal disease, and occupational diseases would surely add an equal number of millions. And the same may be said of the annual labor turnover, or the quick hiring and firing of help; also of voluntary absence from work due to personal reasons or lack of application.

"Now, these social and economic losses, totaling billions, are all preventable if society is really in earnest about improving its fundamental health conditions.

"If we would be successful in the improvement of the health and happiness of the nation, we must, to begin with, reorganize both private health practice and public health practice. Both must be placed on a higher plane of efficiency. We must set up adequate public health machinery by reorganizing the Federal, State, and municipal health work. This work must be entirely removed from political control so that scientific attainment and spirit may pervade the whole organization; and then we may have the maximum of co-ordination and co-operation throughout this machinery for the attainment of 100 per cent. efficiency in working for public health.

"What share of the $500,000,000 loss which is charged to illness is due to unnecessary length of illness on account of lack of diagnosis, faulty diagnosis, or faulty therapeutics? Loss from illness can be tremendously reduced through the establishment of diagnostic clinics so that 100 per cent. of the people may enjoy the advantage of the most scientific medical and surgical knowledge obtainable. These diagnostic clinical stations would afford to all physicians in their daily work the same facilities as would extension courses and post-graduate work. One cannot imagine a better method of raising the standards of medical practice.

"The group plan of practice, the furnishing of diagnosis, should be made free, or supplied at a minimum cost, so that 100 per cent. of the profession may keep in daily contact with the progress of scientific medicine by taking their patients to consulting clinics. Today, in large cities, only 20 per cent. of the profession have access to scientific equipment and public diagnostic research laboratories, and these 20 per cent. have these advantages at the cost of the 80 per cent. of the public and the 80 per cent. of the profession.

"By making diagnostic clinics free, or practically so, we will enormously stimulate accurate diagnosis, systematic treatment, and preventive health work. These diagnostic clinics would be under the control of the respective health departments.

"The tremendous reduction in loss from illness occurring through the operation of industrial dispensaries suggests the extension of this principle to the schools. If full-time physicians were placed in charge of all-day dispensaries in schools, making physical examinations of all children, and prescribing for their minor ailments, using the public diagnostic clinics already referred to for confirmation of diagnoses, a similar reduction would take place in lost time from school as has taken place in lost time from work through the operation of all-day industrial dispensaries.

"Perhaps the greatest change that has come in medical practice has been the development of the field of industrial hygiene. It is now taking the whole time of thousands of physicians, and it would seem that the beginning has just been made. No doubt this latter situation has been stimulated by workmen's compensation acts, but it is equally due to the awakening consciousness on the part of the manufacturer that the health of the worker is a definite asset in his business. Medical care in industry is not a charity: it pays good dividends.

"Now, these questions arise: What relationship will this new industrial medicine bear to public health work? Should it not have some kind of supervision from the Health Department, so that its work may be well co-ordinated? And, lastly, would not industry co-operate in making industrial hygiene compulsory?

"This type of socialized medicine will be intensively preventive. It will discover disease in its incipiency; it will prevent loss from illness. It will attack directly such problems as bad housing, venereal diseases, alcoholism, tuberculosis, and thereby make a fundamental contribution to social welfare.

"I predict that should the socialization of medicine, the raising of the standards of medical practice, along with the extension of preventive work, be consummated, our general sickness would be reduced by one-half. This, of course, is figuring on the basis of our present condition; but with the impending depletion of our medical forces the value of all these things is greatly augmented."

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T. P. Talks of Obstacles in Home Rule Fight

Nationalist Party, Seeking Autonomy, Is Trying to Keep Ireland from Committing Suicide—Futility of Sinn Fein's Hopes

Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., Who is in the United States on a Mission of the Irish Nationalist Party.

IT was a warm morning for the discussion of Irish politics. But the Honorable Thomas Power O'Connor, better known as "T. P." and better yet as "Tay Pay," did all he could to resist the onslaught of New York's August-like June. He wore white tennis shoes and a light dressing gown and he frequently refreshed himself from a little silver box of snuff—surely the coolest possible way of enjoying tobacco.

With Richard Hazleton, Secretary of the Nationalist Party, Mr. O'Connor has come to this country on a political mission, concerning the exact nature of which much is surmised and little definitely known. It is supposed that the visit of the Commissioners has to do with the forthcoming Irish Convention in Dublin, and that one purpose of the visit is to explain to the people of America the attitude of the Nationalist Party at this moment in Ireland's history.

There had been so much misunderstanding in the United States as to the exact demands which the Nationalists are making that it seemed advisable to ask this veteran of Irish politics just what were the expectations and desires of his party. He said:

"The representatives of the Nationalist Party are now seeking what Ireland has instructed all her Nationalist representatives to seek—I might say almost for centuries. The Act of Union destroying the Irish Parliament was passed over a century ago. And ever since that time the Irish people have protested against the destruction of their Parliament and demanded its re-establishment.

"As to the form this re-establishment should take, opinions have varied, although the essential idea has always been the same. O'Connell, for instance, held to the one idea in his youth and in his old age—he always pressed the Irish demand for the repeal of the Union. Repeal of the Union means the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament on the old lines, that is to say, consisting of two houses, a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

"In O'Connell's day it was proposed by some student of the situation to modify this particular form of Irish demands, and the substitute was something that I can best indicate to Americans by characterizing it as the Federal idea. There were many arguments in favor of this change. In the first place, the old Irish House of Commons was extremely imperfect—in fact, the inadequacy of its powers caused its destruction. The Ministers were not responsible to the Irish Parliament, but to the British Parliament, and, therefore, even Grattan was without real authority. O'Connell never considered the Federal plan to be better than his own plan of Repeal, but he dallied with the idea and never finally rejected it.

"There was a long and tragic interval in the activities of the Irish Parliamentary movement for self-government. But in 1870 the Parliamentary movement for self-government had its second birth, under Isaac Butt. Butt dropped the O'Connell plan of Repeal and adopted the Federal plan. The essence of that plan was that Irish administrative concerns should be in the hands of an Irish Parliament, but Imperial, or as you would call them, Federal concerns, and the control of the army and navy should remain in the hands of the Imperial Parliament.

"Entire autonomy in internal government of the Irish, co-operation in the Imperial Parliament in the control of Imperial and National affairs—that sums up the demand of Isaac Butt. From that demand no Irish party has ever receded. Up to about a year ago that form of the Irish demand was accepted by 999 out of every 1,000 of Irishmen in Ireland and I think I might say throughout the world. Certainly, therefore, in standing by that demand the Irish party is consistent with Irish tradition."

"But how do you explain," Mr. O'Connor was asked, "the recent notification of the Irish demand by a certain number of the Irish people—the desire for an Irish Republic?"

"I may trace not only that new demand," he said, "but every disturbance in the recent history of Ireland to the events of Easter Week, 1916. I thought that before I left London I had thoroughly sounded the depths of resentment, of dissension, which the executions of Easter Week had caused. But serious as was my view of the world-wide tragedy of which these executions were the start, that view has become even more serious during the few days that I have been in the United States.

"I pointed out in a speech that no country in the world had found cruelty to be an act of efficient statesmanship. Obviously, the fact that South Africa is today fighting by the side of the Allies and making war on Prussian militarism is due to two facts, first that after the Boer War, (largely because of the wisdom of Campbell-Bannerman,) the Boers immediately received back nearly all the liberties they had lost, and, second, that when the people whom I may call the Sinn Feiners of South Africa created a rebellion, not a single rebel leader was executed.

"My chief complaint," said Mr. O'Connor, speaking with considerable fervor, "against the men who are attacking the members of my party and their policy has to do with the shameless and gigantic mendacity with which they pursue us. Not for a day did we fail to plead with the authorities against the insane folly as well as the mad injustice of the executions, and of the wholesale and senseless arrests by which they were accompanied. Mr. Dillon was in his house in Dublin for the six days of the rebellion and over and over again sought and had interviews with General Maxwell. Mr. Redmond was equally busy in London. Mr. Dillon and I talked a whole hour with Mr. Asquith, pleading for the life of Roger Casement. I need not say that there never was a more atrocious or malignant invention than the story that we cheered the announcement of the executions.

"In behalf of the prisoners we put forth our best efforts also. At the moment when those in sympathy with Sinn Fein were demanding merely that they be tried as military prisoners, we of the Nationalist Party were making the demand that they be released unconditionally. As a matter of fact the promise to release them was made in my presence weeks before the prisoners were freed. The release was postponed not because of any change in the intentions of the Government, but because of the very delicate situation with regard to the proposed convention. If the prisoners had been released at that time the convention might have been wrecked by the refusal of the Ulster party to participate."

"Just what," Mr. O'Connor was asked, "is the difference between your point of view regarding the Easter Week insurrection and the point of view of the Sinn Feiners?"

"As to the executions there is no difference of judgment," he said. "Our difference of opinion has to do with the policy which these executions should cause the Irish people to follow. I do not believe in the plan of wild and blind and suicidal revenge. I do not believe that because Ireland was so savagely treated Ireland should commit suicide.

"The Sinn Feiners ask for an Irish Republic. How is the Irish Republic to be established? There is only one means, force of arms. Where is the force? where are the arms? The tragedy is that we may have many other unsuccessful attempts at armed insurrection, leading to more bloodshed, more sorrow. Ireland has her choice today between following either of two paths, the one leading to establishment at an early date of her liberties by the methods which have produced in Ireland for half a century the greatest transformation in the history of any country, and the other, that of rebellion, leading to vain bloodshed and the postponement of Irish liberty for many years.

"Oh," said Mr. O'Connor, with a sudden gesture, "when I read that Mr. Pearse, one of the men executed after the Easter Week rebellion, said that it was worth dying to save the soul of Ireland, I cannot help seeing the tragic delusion in such men's minds. We all want to save the soul of Ireland. Which is the better way, to give up thousands of young lives in vain sacrifice, or to reap the result of years of devoted service and realize the autonomy for which Ireland has hoped and prayed for years?

"It seems to me that the message of President Wilson to Congress has settled this question. I find it impossible to reconcile the language of that document in its insistence on the rights of small nationalities and on the theory that government rests on the consent of the governed with the denial of Ireland's demands. When the day comes for the Peace Conference, I cannot imagine any one of the Allies refusing to Ireland recognition of the principles that will be applied to Belgium, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Jugo-Slavs."

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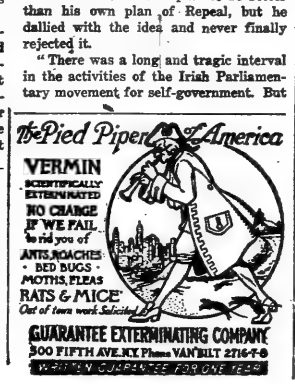

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WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S STORY OF WARTIME

"The Red Planet," to be Published on the 6th of This Month, Different from the Typical "War Novel"—Latest Works of Fiction

THE RED PLANET. By William J. Locke. New York: The John Lane Company.

A SCENE familiar in a long procession of English novels furnishes the setting for the wartime drama of Mr. Locke's new novel, to be published on the 6th of this month—the English country town with its local magnate of the lesser nobility, its retired army officer, and its division into classes almost as sharply drawn as the lines of Hindu caste. Observers in England have reported wonderful progress toward real democracy as going on there. But if Mr. Locke is aiming to make a true picture of wartime life he seems not to have observed any important modifications of the feeling of caste in such small country towns as he writes about here. His retired army officer, who tells the tale in the first person, is as much of a Tory as retired army officers usually are in English novels—and more need not be said of his point of view. Also, his temper is as peppery as that of this time-honored property of British fiction is usually painted. The inability of the Briton to express his emotions is proverbial; but if English novelists do not falsify the retired British officer he is remarkably spontaneous in the voicing of his irritation. But Mr. Locke's Major Meredyth can be forgiven his small explosions of annoyance because, in the first place, they are evidently a conventional asset which Mr. Locke hauls out of the property room of British fiction to furnish the comedy element for a tale in which even

> Over sheltered vales of home
> Rides the Red Planet Mars.

And, in the next place, his retired Major has ample physical and psychological excuse for an occasional sharpness of tongue. In the Boer war a shell had disabled him, given him "gollywog" legs, and ever since, sound from the waist up, he has been confined to his wheel chair through all the years of his manhood's prime. When the Great War comes on . . . rit is more in revolt than ever. But if he has "gollywog" legs, years of serving as a sort of father confessor to his friends and his friends' children and to most of the people of the little town have taught him that many others have "gollywog" hearts or souls or minds. So he resigns himself, with occasional explosions of temper as a sort of safety valve for his inner revolt, to doing his best toward making them see straight and live rightly.

Through these relations the story develops, with the Major and his wheel chair usually prominent in the action. Mr. Locke has always shown remarkable skill in making interesting, even heroic or lovable, figures out of most unpromising material, such as that of his Beloved Vagabond, and none of that skill deserts him as he unfolds this story through the pen and personality of Major Meredyth, almost helpless paralytic though his leading character is. One gets a thorough understanding of this crippled Major, and feels in him the qualities that bring one after another of the men and women of Wellingsford to his side to tell him what they are doing and thinking, hoping and fearing, and to ask his advice. He bears his own troubles with a gallant heart, even though his tongue is a bit fiery sometimes, and is all love and sympathy for his friends. So the reader begins early in the tale to feel a warm affection for the man, loves him more and more as the story goes on, and rejoices when at its end a wonderful and unexpected happiness comes to him. It is true that that happiness is not in accord with the traditions of fiction and that it goes counter to some of the strongest instincts of human nature, for it links a young, beautiful, vigorous, and high-souled woman with a cripple and invalid entering upon old age. Nevertheless, the reader is glad that it turns out so, and his feeling about it is proof of the author's skill in making derelicts lovable and in his ability to justify currents in human nature that sometimes run contrary to deep-lying instincts, if thereby they attain some spiritual good.

But Major Meredyth, although he takes so prominent a part in the movement of the story, is not really its hero. That distinction is carried by Leonard Boyce, in whose portrayal Mr. Locke does some very subtle work. He is shown to us as a splendid physical creature, big and handsome and strong, and of magnetic personality. But crippled Major Meredyth long feels toward him aversion rather than the attraction that his good looks and his radiant being usually inspire, and suspects him, notwithstanding his feats of daring concerning which army circles buzz with admiration, of being a coward. An ugly rumor had come to the Major's ears of a dastardly deed in South Africa, afterward denied and apparently proved untrue by his exploits at the front in France. But doubt and suspicion live on in the Major's inmost heart, and presently the reader learns that Fear is the power behind the machinery of the tale, the force that directly or indirectly has been molding the fortunes of many lives. Leonard Boyce talks about Fear most interestingly, discussing his

William J. Locke

own case as if it were that of some one else. Whether or not that which has sometimes held him in its grip was really fear is perhaps a question for the psychologists. He describes it as "the sudden thing that hits a man's heart and makes him stand stock still like a living corpse—unable to move a muscle—all his will-power out of gear—just as a motor is out of gear." And he suggests that men who suffer in that way ought not to be called cowards, adding, "It's as much a fit, say, as epilepsy."

Whatever it was, it had set going the machinery of the tale long before the story opens, and early in his narration Major Meredyth has to hark back to tell of the death of Althea Fenimore, daughter of the small country nobleman of the place, the tragic spring out of which came the stream of tangled loves and friendships and greatnesses and meannesses that Mr. Locke has made into a thrilling and fascinating novel. Althea, apparently a gay and happy girl, had been found dead in the canal one morning when her parents had thought her asleep in her room. The reader at first learns of it as having been a mere, mysterious, disconnected event, of no more interest except as a sad memory. But as the Great War gathers up all England into its fierce and bloody tentacles, one thing after another happens. Major Meredyth pieces them together and speculates upon their significance, the characters come and go and reveal or hint at secret knowledge or hidden emotions, and so the reader is carried into the full swing of a story of absorbing emotional interest closely related to the progress of the war.

There is delicate art in the manner in which the Major endeavors to tell his story, adding much to its realism by his frequently bungling effort to tell things in their proper order and to get the reader informed of all that he ought to know so that his viewpoint will be just and reasonable and properly sympathetic. His unoccupied years have been spent in much study of humankind and much reading of books, and out of that rich background he draws many a striking and suggestive reflection. Once he refers to "my favorite author, Balzac," and adds in parentheses "you need the awful leisure that has been mine to appreciate him." Out of that background, too, he draws the wisdom that enables him to discuss his women characters with penetration. In Althea, dead before the story opens but the source of its drama, he had noted a curious combination of mid-Victorian softness and sentimentality combined with the modern spirit of independence, and he thought it a perilous blend, since it combined the dangers of both and reciprocally deprived her of the protection of each. Betty Fairfax, on the other hand, modern to her finger tips, has a certain steel in her nature that carries her safely through whatever she undertakes. Betty is the chief woman character in the story, and upon her the author has lavished all his well-known power to draw charming women, inspire them with life and fascination and endow them with hearts that aspire and love and suffer and conquer. At the end Major says to Betty that she is "the embodiment of The Woman of the Great War," and she replies: "I am a Woman of the Great War. But in a year or so I shall be like the other women of the war who have suffered and spent their lives, a woman of the past—not of the future." But, fine and vital though she is, her portrait is not so interesting as that of Leonard Boyce, with whom her fortunes are more or less tangled, because of the mixture of good and evil of which he is compounded, the remorse of which he is capable, and the understanding and sympathy with which Major Meredyth comes finally to regard him as the Major endeavors to make clear the contradictory forces in him and to render him full justice in the narration of the part he plays in the story.

As a wartime story "The Red Planet" is different from any that has appeared, more aloof than the others and yet as alive with the war spirit as any of them. Its little country town is filled with the clamor of war preparation and the pathos of war havoc, but the cripple who tells the story can come into touch with the struggle only through the spirit. But his spirit flames and mounts, and in it one sees the spirit of England. Perhaps the deepest, most vivid impression one carries away from the book is that of this helpless man, dominating his infirmites, his whole being aglow with love of England and longing to help England win.

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS. By Holman Day. Frontispiece in color. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE rest of the quotation, "there will your heart be also," proved to be the nub of the matter with Ross Sidney, diver, whose personal narrative Mr. Day tells in this novel of life with the bark on and of hair-raising adventure. It is a pleasure to record the steady advance of this author in the artistry and the realistic quality of his work without any loss in the zest of narration and the interest of plot and incident which have always marked his novels. This one is well beyond anything he has heretofore written in its air of being a true account of a young fellow's life and adventure, in the realism of its pictures of various phases of living, and in its general convincingness.

Most of the phases of life which it pictures are of the rough-and-tumble sort, where the devil does take the hindmost in realistic ways, and the young fellow who tells the story does not attempt to smooth down any of the rough edges or disguise the discolored places or perfume the unsavory. It is a tale of busy, bustling life among hard-bitten, hard-hitting, determined men, most of them

(Continued on Page 250)

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE SOUL OF ULSTER. By Ernest W. Hamilton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

It is quite likely that a good many people who do not know nearly as much about Ulster as Mr. Hamilton evidently does will suspect him of prejudice. At any rate, his convictions are very definite and downright and they are expressed with simplicity and force. Mr. Hamilton knows what he thinks and nobody who reads his book can have any doubt about it. Moreover, anybody who holds the conventional opinion about the endowments of mind and soul which inhere in the Celtic race is likely to be, in slang phrase, "jarred" by Mr. Hamilton's convictions. He is quite sure that the progress of the centuries has made no difference in the nature of the Irish Celt, that he is the same now that he was in the days of Noah, and that in those far-off times he was a despicable and grievous sort of person.

Mr. Hamilton is a Member of Parliament for North Tyrone, and his knowledge of the soul of Ulster has been dearly bought by the part he has taken, as principal or otherwise, of many closely contested elections for that seat. He thinks, indeed, that he has "perhaps had exceptional opportunities of getting occasional rather startling glimpses of the real soul of Ulster." More than half a book, a slender volume of less than two hundred pages, is devoted to a study of the outstanding phases and incidents in the history of Ulster, the author endeavoring thereby to get at the root of the division of sentiment in that province between its two classes of citizens, the Roman Catholic Irish and the Protestant English, who have lived side by side for many generations. He finds that the mutual antipathy between them is racial and not religious, except that the religion so clearly marks the race that it stands for nationality and so emphasizes the basic division. The Protestants are hated by the Irish Catholics, he thinks, because they were originally colonists who were sent into Ulster by the English Government and given lands that ought to have been the undisputed right of the Irish natives. Says Mr. Hamilton:

> The Protestant, therefore, looks askance at the Catholic, not because of doctrinal differences, but because he recognizes in the Catholic an inveterate foe and a deathless grievance. Similarly the Roman Catholic scowls on the Protestants, not because of their supposed prejudice against the triple mitre at the Vatican, but because their Protestantism stamps them as usurping British colonists who have wrested from them the best of their lands. This is the Ulster question as it stands today under the Imperial Government. The Ulster question under a native Irish Government would be a very much more serious affair. We should then be faced with all the potential tragedies behind a situation in which one race tries, by every known means, to get rid of another race which does not mean going * * * When the native Irish say "Ireland for the Irish," they mean what they say. In the South and West the cry has little meaning, for the Irish have Ireland. In Ulster we have a very different state of things. Here we find half the province in the occupation of settlers who are not Irish at all. * * * In Ulster, then, the cry means the expulsion from Ireland of the Protestant colonists, and is so understood clearly by both sections of the population. There are no sentimental illusions in Ulster, whatever there may be in England.

Mr. Hamilton paints a rather hopeless prospect of the possibility of union between these two antagonistic elements of the population. The only hope he sees for the wearing away of these long-standing causes of division, emphasized constantly as they are by religious influences, is in the Sinn Feiners, in which movement, he thinks, lie "colossal possibilities toward an ultimate settlement" because of its anti-clerical character. Because it acknowledges no standardized religion and is both non-sectarian and non-religious, he thinks that in time, if the movement continues to spread, it will bring about intermarriages between Celt and Anglo-Saxon and the old lines of antagonism will slowly disappear.

WAR

WAR. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Marjorie Laurie. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Of the many theories having to do with the war's effect upon literature, one of the most convincing is that which states that war merely diminishes the importance of literature, making it seem a trivial and futile thing. This is certainly the effect which war has upon the writers of romances—it makes them feel that it would be foolish to attempt to imagine anything so startling and splendid and terrible as the war. Writers feel that they have been treated unfairly, that nature has entered into competition with them and made their greatest flights of fancy seem ridiculous. So it is that many writers of fiction seem to have given up the life of the imagination, and to have turned to the chronicling of phases of our time's most important fact.

Now, Pierre Loti was never exclusively a teller of tales—he has always enjoyed going out in quest of interesting and romantic life, as well as imagining it. But he has never before seemed overwhelmed by facts, respectful before facts, as he does in his new book "War." It is a series of some twenty-five sketches, dealing with phases of the war that have come under his observation, in his native France and in Belgium. It is not a coherent book, it is episodic, a scrapbook, a hodge-podge of emotions, judgments, reports. And this constitutes the book's special charm and value. It is a glimpse into the mind of a highly sensitive and perhaps overcivilized man who has been deeply shaken by the tragedy of his native land and all the world.

Loti has been a connoisseur of sensations and experiences, a serious aesthete, a French Lafcadio Hearn. His writing has been exquisite, his pictures of the East have been treasured by all lovers of exotic literature. But he has been a self-conscious writer, rather remote from ordinary humanity, rather too deliberately literary to possess a strong and lasting appeal. In this book, however, he is not trying to create a thing of beauty; he is simply trying to express what demands expression. His story of the two little Belgian refugees is as simple as if he were telling it instead of writing it; his narratives of the battlefront are sincere. He has been wise in writing only of the things that belong to his experience and in writing of them as simply as possible. But the wisdom, it seems, is a wisdom forced upon him by the war. This is the war's book—the war has made use of the delicate and sensitive instrument that is the mind of the author of "Pecheur d'Islande."

FOR WAR SERVICE

HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION FOR WAR SERVICE. By Thetta Quay Franks. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MARGIN OF HAPPINESS: The Reward of Thrift. By Thetta Quay Franks. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A BOOK could hardly be more timely than is this slender volume by Mrs. Franks, and it would be difficult for one of its size to have packed into it more good, sound sense, pertinent facts, and straight-from-the-shoulder truthtelling than it contains. All that Mrs. Franks says would be of value and consequence at any time, but her message has its importance increased a thousandfold by the national needs and faults which war has emphasized. The notion that economy means doing without things seems to have gone like a flame all over the country. But Mrs. Franks shows that a truer economy is that which uses materials with knowledge, training, and practical efficiency to get from them their full value in the supplying of human needs. She shows how the national dinner table, catered for by women without training for the business they have undertaken, is responsible for huge money losses, for the malnutrition of one-fourth of the children of the country, for the 40 per cent. increase during the last twenty years in the death rate from organic diseases of middle-aged and elderly people, and how the $9,000,000,000 spent annually by the women of America might with better training and organization be made to yield far better results in healthful and happy living.

The plea Mrs. Franks makes is for more and better training of women in the ways of modern, scientific housekeeping and a wider understanding of the necessity of this movement. And she makes special application of her argument to the crisis which now confronts the country and urges upon women to put forth all their energies along the lines of organization and efficient management, pointing out several lines of action and giving practical advice concerning them. As to these present opportunities of women to be of service to the nation along economic lines, Mrs. Franks says:

> In dealing with the urgent problem of the high cost of living, women can do more to aid this nation than political parties or municipalities or societies. * * * Women can save money in three ways—by the practical use of a balanced ration, by handling money on business principles, and by spending their incomes on the budget plan.

The greater part of the book is taken up with an exposition of how money can be saved in these three ways and comparing them with the methods used by almost all women at the present time.

Less the emergency kind of book, the larger work by Mrs. Franks covers a wider range than does the above volume, and deals with its subjects somewhat more in detail. The former gives a swift, but surprisingly comprehensive, glance at the various ways in which woman can, in her own distinctive sphere of work, be of very great service to the nation at the present time. But "The Margin of Happiness" shows in what degree woman is responsible in times of both peace and war for the happiness, the prosperity, and the health of her own household, the community, and the nation. This book is the outcome of a series of informal talks which Mrs. Franks gave before a large class of women in the Oranges, N. J., organized to study business methods of administering a household, intelligent and economic buying of food, its proper cooking, and the value to health of a balanced ration. The general trend of the fifteen chapters is to set forth woman's work in the household as a profession which ought to be prepared for as zealously as a man prepares for the profession which is to be his lifework and its duties discharged with as much satisfaction in the ability to do so efficiently and successfully. Some of the chapter headings, such as "Marriage as a Business Partnership," "The Art of Spending Money," "The Beneficial Budget," "Cooking as a Science," "A 'Square Deal' for Wives," and "A 'Square Deal' for Husbands" indicate the value of the book for those women who take seriously their work as housewives and mothers. Mrs. Franks writes with eloquence and with ample endowment of that knowledge of her theme that comes from much study, much thought, and much experience. An appendix contains an account of the plan on which the classes mentioned above were carried on, an alphabetical "grocery list" which gives concise information and advice as to each article, and a list of "helpful books."

CHRIST AND PSYCHOLOGY

JESUS, THE CHRIST, IN THE LIGHT OF PSYCHOLOGY. By G. Stanley Hall. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Two volumes. $7.50 the set.

THIS new consideration from an absolutely fresh viewpoint of the character and mission of Jesus Christ and of the message of Christianity comes at a peculiarly opportune moment. For in most of the civilized nations of the world there have been during the last two or three years a deep stirring of religious feeling and an earnest reaching out for renewed elemental sanctions of faith and life. Dr. Hall, eminent among psychologists, believes that the time has come when psychology can give to Christ and His character and teachings the interpretation needed to meet the religious needs and demands of the present time. Theology and the historico-critical movement have done for religion, he thinks, all that they can do. "The achievements of these methods," he says, "great and enduring as they are, seem to be essentially finished," and the next step, which he attempts to make in this work, is that of psychological interpretation. Christianity has become, in his opinion, "less and less a solution and more and more a problem, which, like the riddle of the Sphinx, we must solve or be devoured by the minotaur of selfishness and animality." He thus states the problem which faces the modern world:

> If we cannot show that the soul of man is essentially Christian to its very depths, when both it and Christianity are understood, if science and faith cannot be made henceforth one and inseparable, indispensable each to the other, and in fine if the Gospels, Epistles, and the Church cannot have a new vital, radical, re-evolution and reconstruction in the world, and that soon, our faith must soon resign itself to the slow fate that overwhelmed the great religions of the past and some new one will arise upon its ruins. * * * We must go back to the first principles and elemental forces of human nature, realize in a deeper sense that Bibles and religions arose out of it, and thus we must build the latter up again from the very foundations, but these foundations will and must be the true psychological Jesus Christ, gross material misinterpretations of whom have made the Church today a body almost without a soul.

In his first chapters Dr. Hall treats with notable comprehensiveness the conceptions of Christ's physical appearance and character that have been set forth in art and literature from earliest times down to the immediate present, discussing and weighing each with care and thoroughness and judicial temper. Among the very recent books thus considered in which Christ or Christian teach-

(Continued on Following Page)

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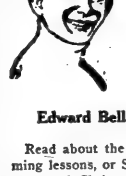

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Plays are the theme are, to mention only a very few of the large and diverse list, Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back," Maxwell's "The Ragged Messenger," Moore's "The Brook Kerith," Selma Lagerlof's "Miracles of Anti-Christ," Zangwill's "The Next Religion," while discussion at some length is given to the cult of the superman, which Dr. Hall calls "the chief and most extraordinary literary phenomenon of our time."

A long chapter discussing the negative views of Jesus' character ends with this conclusion:

> Thus Jesus incorporated all the good tendencies in man. He is the embodiment of all his resistances to evil through the ages. * * * All these things together constitute the true psychological essence of Christianity. If pragmatic is higher than either historic or theoretic certainty or reality, we have here the very truth of truth. There are incitations within us which give us psychic orientation to Jesus, and even if His historic existence were disproved we should have to postulate some such personality at about this time, place, and circumstance. Thus, if even the Church should ever have to dispense with the historicity of its Founder, which neither now is nor seems likely to be the case, it would make far less difference than either orthodoxy or those who deny Him suppose.

The birth, early years, work, and crucifixion of Jesus are considered through several long chapters in which the author plays upon the meagre known facts the searchlights of psychology, with all the illumination these can bring from study of myth, legend, history, human nature, science. Treated in the same way are such subjects as Christ's character and teachings, the miracles and parables, and His death and resurrection. The author devotes especial attention to the significance of the resurrection as ending that uncertainty and fear concerning his own place in the universe which "for long evolutionary ages had been the chief fact in the psychic history of man."

Of the importance of his method of studying the life and work of Christ Dr. Hall says:

> The historical Jesus lived some two thousand years ago, but the psychological Jesus is eternal. The problem of the future is to delineate Him more clearly and to establish His person and work in a realm where doubt cannot enter.

RAILWAY REGULATION

RAILROAD VALUATION AND RATES. By Mark Wymond. Chicago: Wymond & Clark. $1.50.

THE especial utility of this book lies in the clearness with which it shows the inutility of work which is costing certainly millions, and probably scores of millions, of dollars. The United States certainly is spending the smaller sum in the valuation of railways. If the cost to the railways is added, the work must cost the larger sum. Yet there is no authority for saying what use will be made of the valuation when it is made. There is every reason for supposing that nothing at all can be done with the valuation, irrespective of the excellence of it. Waiving the disputes regarding the manner in which the valuation should be made, it is sure that the process will take years, and that the result will be out of date before it is reached. When it is known what the railway values are, the conditions will have so changed that the values which might have been rightly controlling at the beginning of the period will work injustice both to railways and shippers at the end. Mr. Wymond clearly shows that if the values were correctly known at any given moment they could not be applied in fixing the rates then. He makes no argument against the regulation of rates. On the contrary, he contends for the necessity of regulation. It is necessary for the sake of commerce, rather than for the sake of reducing railway profits, or controlling the market for their securities, or for punishing any of many objectionable practices in connection with the organization, construction, and operation of railways. None of them is to be condoned, but the thing to be kept first in mind is the effect on commerce. That is the country's main interest, large as the railway interest is.

The conclusion is that valuation is only one of many factors in the fixing of rates, and that rates cannot be fixed finally even if all factors be considered. The case is the same respecting valuation as regarding confiscation. The laws go no further than to say that rates must not be fixed below the level of confiscation. Valuation cannot fix rates either generally or specifically. It can only fix an irreducible level below which they cannot fall and above which they may rise to an uncertain degree, dependent upon factors which the law cannot control. It is certain that there neither exists nor can be created the same value for all railways. As certainly as the values differ for different railways, there must be allowed a difference not of rates, but of profits. It is not possible to make profits uniform by the application of rates to values. It is not desirable that it should be done. Rates which would reduce the excessive profits of strong roads would reduce the reward for efficiency of operation, and would confiscate the property of the weak roads. They would disappear, and the result would be complete monopoly for the surviving road or roads. When valuation is applied to the determination of rates upon commodities or between localities it is less important than the specific conditions of the particular situation. When valuation is applied to continental conditions the complications baffle comprehension. The mass is sufficiently indicated by considering the comparatively simple case of business between New York and Chicago. There are half a dozen principal routes, all of which are over combinations of railways with one exception. There is a single rate over all of them, although there is wide variation in capitalization, length of track, difficulty of grades, character of traffic, terminal facilities at either end, steamship service for international business, and so on interminably. Which valuation could or should be taken as standard?

The same question may be asked regarding each of the other factors named and as many not named. One line alone has two tracks in places and all the different numbers of tracks up to six. How shall these facilities be averaged in fixing a valuation on a rate for this one line? There is a different density of traffic for each road, and the cost of operation varies with the volume of traffic. Be the valuation what it may, the cost of operation is more important than the valuation in fixing rates. Nothing has been said about the value of service, but it is worth consideration as well as the cost. "No public authority in this country has ever attempted to prescribe a schedule of rates based strictly on the value of the property and the cost of service. Such a rate schedule would wreck the business and industrial organization of the whole country." It may be added that it already has checked the prosperity of large sections and caused a reproduction of the evils which rate regulation was designed to check. Large areas have never heard a locomotive whistle, and never will hear one unless profits are guaranteed by taxation or unless speculative profits are allowed. In despair of getting railway accommodation otherwise some sections are reverting to the same methods of promotion and assistance to doubtful railway enterprises that are now made the basis of the demand for valuation as an aid to the restriction of excessive railway profits. Therein valuation and regulation have attempted more than they can accomplish, or than would be beneficial if accomplished. Profits cannot be regulated without the depression of industry, the railway industry as well as any other. Conduct may be controlled and should be. But even the regulation of conduct cannot be extended beyond its effect upon those with a direct interest in the subject. The control of conduct by those irresponsible for financial results is of doubtful public value in cases where there is room for business discretion, and the element of morality is not clearly dominant.

GERMAN THOUGHT

GEMS (?) OF GERMAN THOUGHT. Compiled by William Archer. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

MR. ARCHER has done an important service, and as ingenious as it is real, to the cause of truth and of sober realization of the fundamental causes of the great world war by the compilation of this volume. For it affords a manual of German thought and feeling, ambition and purpose that deserves careful study by every one who wants to satisfy himself to the truth of the charges that are brought against the German nation of insatiable pride and vanity and lust of world conquest. In this country the usual response among pacifists, Socialists, and those of more or less pro-German sympathy in answer to such charges is that they originate in English sources and are therefore unworthy of credence. Mr. Archer has made his selections from German writers of high standing and admitted influence, and his book shows that out of its own mouth is the German nation condemned. Two hundred pages filled with vauntings of German Kultur, with claims of special relation to God, with proofs that this megalomania finds its natural outlet in desire for national conquest and aggrandizement, with evidence that Germans believe any method of force or of fraud that will procure the results they desire is warranted ought to convince even a pacifist of the nature of the enemy against which the United States is arming.

Here are some of the quotations from German books and pamphlets which Mr. Archer has brought together with great care to make his evidence, as he says, "fairly representative." Among several quotations from a series of pamphlets written by professors of Berlin University and a few others is the following by Pastor D. Baumgarten:

> Whoever cannot prevail upon himself to approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the Lusitania—whoever cannot conquer his sense of the gigantic cruelty to unnumbered perfectly innocent victims * * * and give himself up to honest delight at this victorious exploit of German defensive power—him we judge to be no true German.

Another pastor, H. Francke, in a series of "War Sermons" made this description of German character, which is representative of many other quotations in the book:

> Germany is precisely—who would venture to deny it—the representative of the highest morality, of the purest humanity, of the most chastened Christianity. He, therefore, who fights for its maintenance, its victory, fights for the highest blessings of humanity itself, and for human progress. Its defeat, its decline, would mean a falling back to the worst barbarism.

Still another pastor, preaching on "The German God," expressed this view of the great war:

> Germany's fight against the whole world is in reality the battle of the spirit against the whole world's infamy, falsehood and devilish cunning.

Said Professor U. v. Wilamowitz-Mllendorf, in a collection of "Wartime Speeches":

> See what the war has laid bare in others! What have we learnt of the soul of Belgium? Has it not revealed itself as the soul of cowardice and assassination? They have no moral forces within them; therefore they resort to the torch and the dagger.

Professor H. Oncken, in a German magazine, offered this justification of the treatment and apparently of the permanent conquest of Belgium:

> The fate that Belgium has called down upon herself is hard for the individual but not too hard for this political structure, for the destinies of the immortal great nations stand so high that they cannot but have the right, in case of need, to stride over existences that cannot defend themselves, but live as parasites upon the rivalries of the great.

Among many extracts which show how the German nation has been trained to believe in and exalt military strength are several which exemplify the care and determination with which the military ideal has been impressed upon the young. Otto von Gottberg, editor of the Weekly Paper for the Youth of Germany, wrote in his magazine a year and a half before the outbreak of the present war:

> War is the most august and sacred of human activities. * * * For us, too, the great joyful hour of battle will one day strike. * * * The ogenly expressed longing for war often degenerates into vain boasting and ludicrous sabre-rattling. But still and deep in the German heart must the joy in war and the longing for war endure.

Mr. Archer writes an interesting introduction, discussing the significance and characteristics of his collection and telling what methods he used in bringing it together and arranging it.

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OVER THE TOP

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1917.

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THE NEW CRITICISM

THE suspicion, often passing into ill-concealed contempt, with which many a writer of verse and prose views the literary critic is finely rebuked by Professor J. E. SPINGARN in his excellent little book on "Creative Criticism." (Henry Holt & Co.) There have been irresponsible, narrow-minded, dishonest critics, of course, in all ages, and these have deserved whatever censure they may have received at the hands of their victims. But the shortcomings of a certain portion of the critical profession in literature should not obscure the intrinsic value, the high standards that may, and often do, belong to the best exponents of literary criticism. The cruel blundering, for instance, that distorted and condemned the poems of JOHN KEATS is certainly not to be taken as a typical example of true literary criticism. In the light of Professor SPINGARN'S statement of the principles that are now coming into vogue in reaching a just estimate of a literary work, it is interesting to note the advance that has been made in the art of criticism since the days when the inhuman flaying of a John Keats was possible. In that age, when the unspeakable GIFFORD dominated the critical halls of literature, a poet was judged by a rigorous set of rules and canons, reaching back, for the most part, to Greek precedent and tradition as these were formulated and approved by ARISTOTLE. A thousand questions were asked of the newcomer at the bar of literature, and if his offering failed to fit in theme, in treatment, in style, in morals, the procrustean exactions of the awarding tribunal, he might expect to be treated with a savagery from which a sensitive nature would find it difficult to recover. The poems of KEATS were outrageously "different" from the accepted standards in poetry; hence, there was no excuse for their existence—it was the duty of the critic, in the performance of which he took a fiendish pleasure, to cast them ignominiously forth into the oblivion that they deserved. When one realizes the razor-edged narrowness of the critical rules in vogue a century ago the marvel is that any new, original work in poetry succeeded in coming down to us. It was the day of dogmatism in art, the day when the contemporary writer was expected to follow, with exemplary docility, the rules laid down for him by a long succession of masters who flourished in a past of a sufficiently remote antiquity to be the law-givers for a modern world.

WHILE Professor SPINGARN points out that modern literary criticism is ever freeing itself from the cumbrous rules and definitions that obscured its faculty for appreciation, he impresses one with the increased efficiency with which it is learning to perform its task. The creative critic no longer asks of a poem whether it is lyric, dramatic, epic, pastoral, didactic, or what not, nor does he weigh the ethical value of the theme, nor the technique involved in its composition. All these matters, formerly of the very first importance in pronouncing judgment on a work of literary art, receive now only slight, or at least secondary, consideration. The single, vital question remains: "What has the poet tried to express and how has he expressed it?" In answering this the critic has to re-create, in a way, the work of the poet. His method is one that is peculiarly favorable to the discovery of new, original genius, for it concerns itself, in every instance, with the individual poet and not with the endeavor to correlate him or his work with some hard-and-fast standard, or definition, that may or may not be applicable to the particular form of expression employed by his muse. "Poets do not really write epics, pastorals, lyrics, however much they may be deceived by these false abstractions; they express themselves and this expression is their only form." The possibility for complete freedom from the trammels of other men's opinions, and thus for more sincere, original work, in this kind of criticism, is apparent. It goes on the assumption that each poet is a law unto himself, and that it is the function of the critic to interpret this law and to determine whether it is adequate to give expression to the poet's theme.

Every poet re-expresses the universe in his own way, and every poem is a new and independent expression. The tragic does not exist for criticism, but only AESCHYLUS and CALDERON, SHAKESPEARE and RACINE. There is no objection to the use of the word tragic as a convenient label for somewhat similar poems, but to find laws for the tragic and to test creative artists by such laws as these is simply to give a more abstract form to the outworn classical conception of dramatic rules.

In conformity with his theory of criticism, Professor SPINGARN finds that "we have done with the theory of style, with metaphor, simile, and all the paraphernalia of Graeco-Roman rhetoric • • • with all moral judgment of literature • • • with technique as separate from art • • • with the history and criticism of poetic themes • • • with the race, the time, the environment of a poet's work as an element in criticism." In thus simplifying the critic's work, freeing it from its old-time technicalities, he has brought it closer to popular needs and comprehension. At the same time he has awarded to criticism a faculty not formerly attributed to it. For, by re-creating the poet and his work, the critic is transcending the bonds of mere scholarship and entering a field belonging to the poet himself. This "unity of genius and taste" is a central element in Professor SPINGARN'S theory that will doubtless arouse antagonism. In so far, however, as it elevates a department of literature that heretofore has received more abuse than it merited, it is worthy of study.

THE July number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, judged by its Table of Contents, emphasizes the increasing importance of the rôle that the United States is taking in the great war since the President's message of April 2. The initial pages of the magazine are given up to a reprint of President WILSON'S Flag Day address, delivered at Washington, June 14, in which is set forth in detail the reasons why the United States went to war with Germany. This is followed appropriately by a detailed story of the beginning of the American Army's work in France, starting with the arrival of Major Gen. PERSHING in England on June 8, with his staff of fifty-three officers and 146 men. Further articles on this country's part in the war during the last month take up such subjects as "America's Army in the Making," "Putting the Conscription Law Into Operation," "America's Fleet in Being," "Food Crisis in the United States," "The First United States War Loan," &c. As it unquestionably forms one of the most spectacular episodes of the war, the battle of Messines Ridge, on June 7, in which the British, after nearly two years' patient preparation, smashed the strong German salient south of Ypres, is given in a comprehensive, vivid article. Other articles descriptive of recent important happenings in the war are: "Storming of the Aisne Quarries," by WYTHE WILLIAMS; Lord CECIL on "Russia's Peace Program"; "Russia's Perilous Transition Stage"; "The American Mission in Russia," containing Mr. Root's first address; "The Facts Supporting President WILSON'S War Message," an official publication by the Government; "The New Phase of Air Raids on England"; "Downfall of King Constantine"; "Story of the Russian Upheaval"; "Military Operations of the War—Second Battle of Ypres"; "Britain's Fight on Food Shortage"; "The War in Western Asia," &c. A chronological review of the war covers the period from May 18 to June 18.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 27
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

POLITICAL HISTORY OF POLAND. By Edgard H. Lewinski Corwin. 12mo. New York: The Polish Book Importing Company. $1.

Historical survey of the nation during the thousand and more years of its existence.

THE TRAGEDY OF A THRONE. By Hildegarde Ebenthal. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.50.

A history of Ludwig II. of Bavaria.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. By Roger Sherman Hoar. 12mo. New York, Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Describes their nature, powers, and limitations.

ITALY: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN. By E. M. Jamison and others. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

A history from 1250 to the present time.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

IN WAR TIME. By M. W. Cannan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A collection of poems.

SONGS ON SERVICE. By Eliot Crawshay-Williams. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

A collection of war poems.

A BOOK OF HAMILTON VERSE, 1917. Edited by Paul Adee Fancher. 12mo. College Hill, Town of Kirkland, N. Y. $1.35.

Represents the work of the undergraduates in the classes from 1909 to 1918.

A GUIDE TO THE WORKS OF ART IN NEW YORK CITY. By Florence N. Levy. 12mo. American Fine Arts Building. 50 cents.

Contains detailed information regarding New York museums and suggests the best methods for seeing them.

THE SUBLIME SACRIFICE. By Charles V. H. Roberts. 12mo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $1.25.

A war drama.

FIFES AND DRUMS. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

Poems of America at war.

Essays

THE MARGIN OF HAPPINESS. By Thetta Quay Franks. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Describes "the reward of thrift."

THE NEW GREEK COMEDY. By Philippe E. Legrand. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Takes up the plays of the comic poets succeeding Aristophanes—Menander, Plautus, Terence, and others.

War Books

THROUGH RUSSIA IN WAR TIME. By C. Fillingham Coxwell. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A record of experiences of recent travel.

THE MENACE OF PEACE. By George D. Herron. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

Depicts as "a supreme catastrophe" the ending of the war before the world knows what it has been fighting about.

WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD ON THE BORDER. By Captain Irving Goff McCann. 12mo. St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby Company.

Discusses our national military problem.

TRENCH WARFARE. By Major James A. Moss. 12mo. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company. $1.25.

A practical manual for training and instruction.

THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE. By Ramsay Muir. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

A history of Europe culminating in the great war.

FOOD PREPAREDNESS FOR THE UNITED STATES. By Charles O'Brien. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 60 cents.

Sets forth, according to Major Gen. Wood, "the needs of the situation and many of the things to be avoided."

THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE OF THE WAR. By A. C. Pigou. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.

Discusses the real costs of the war and the way they should be met.

BROTHERS IN ARMS. By E. Alexander Powell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.

A memorial of the visit of Joffre and his fellow-Commissioners to this country.

PAPERS FROM PICARDY. By the Rev. T. W. Pym and the Rev. Geoffrey Gordon. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Two British chaplains analyze the effect of war upon the religious sense of men in the trenches.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. By Lieutenant Robert G. Shaeffer. 12mo. New York: John C. Rankin Company. $1.25.

Presents the facts of the military condition of the United States.

CONFESSIONS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT. By William G. Shepherd. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Recounts the daily adventures of a correspondent's life.

THE GERMAN TERROR IN BELGIUM. By Arnold J. Toynbee. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company.

A historical record.

TRAINING FOR THE TRENCHES. By Captain Leslie Vickers. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

A practical handbook.

Fiction

WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS. By Holman Day. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A story of sea adventure in the hunt for treasure.

THE RED PLANET. By William Locke. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

A romance of wartime, the scene of which is laid in an English village.

Philosophy and Religion

THE HAND INVISIBLE. Edited by E. B. Harriett. New York: The International Historical Society. $1.75.

A religious diary running from Oct. 10, 1909, to Jan. 4, 1916.

THE GOLDEN DAYS OF THE EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH. By Sir Henry H. Howorth. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 3 vols. $15.

A history from the arrival of Theodore to the death of Bede.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PEACE. By Malcolm Quin. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Studies from the standpoint of "a scientific eudaimonist."

AN OLD WINE IN A NEW BOTTLE. By N. O. Ruggles. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press. 50 cents.

Studies in socialism, new thought, and Christian Science.

Travel

TOURING AFOOT. By C. P. Fordyce. 12mo. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 90 cents. (Outing Handbook Series.)

Practical information for pedestrians.

New Editions

SHELLEY. By Antonio Calitri. 12mo. New York: York Printing Company.

Italian translations of some of Shelley's poems.

BY THE IONIAN SEA. By George Glazing. 12mo. London: Chapman & Hall. $1.25.

A new edition of these "notes of a ramble in Southern Italy."

GUIDE TO THE ARTICLES OF WAR. By Eugene Wambaugh. 12mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Interleaved notebook edition, prepared for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of Harvard University.

Miscellaneous

A STUDY OF VIRGIL'S DESCRIPTIONS OF NATURE. By Mabel Louise Anderson. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.

A survey of passages given for the most part in tabulated form.

SEX WORSHIP AND SYMBOLISM OF PRIMITIVE RACES. By Sanger Brown. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $3.

"An interpretation" based on a historical survey.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH EDUCATION. By Fr. De Hovre. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A comparative study.

HOW TO MAKE CONCRETE GARDEN FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES. Edited by John T. Fallon. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride Company. $1.50.

Practical illustrated handbook.

TRADE FALLACIES. By Arthur Kitson. 12mo. London: P. S. King & Son.

Criticism of existing methods and suggestions for a reform toward national prosperity.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. By Carl C. Parsons. 12mo. Chicago: La Salle Extension University.

The author of this handbook is the manager of the Shaw-Walker Company, New York.

WOODCRAFT FOR WOMEN. By Kathrene G. Pinkerton. 12mo. New York: The Outing Company. 90 cents. Outing Handbook Series.)

Handbook of practical information.

SELECTIONS MORAL AND RELIGIOUS, FROM THE WORKS OF JOHN RUSKIN. By Frederick W. Osborn. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.

A brief anthology.

RATIONAL SEX ETHICS. By W. F. Robie, M. D. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $3.50.

A physiological and psychological study.

NEW ZEALAND IN EVOLUTION. By Guy H. Scholefield. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

An industrial, economic, and political study.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MERCHANT SHIPS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Sir Frederick Smith. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

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HAWAIIAN LEGENDS OF VOLCANOES. By W. D. Westervelt. 12mo. Boston: Ellis Press. $1.50.

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A SEASONAL INDUSTRY. By Mary Van Kleeck. 12mo. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. $1.50.

A study of the millinery trade in New York.

DOMESTIC SERVICE. By An Old Servant. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

A record of personal experience during fifty-two years.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE AFTER THE WAR. By A. D. Hall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

This is an English book, by an English author, and treats wholly of the problems of English agriculture, especially with regard to how they will shape themselves and how they must be met after the war. Nevertheless, it has its own interest for Americans concerned with economic problems because of the much closer relations that are likely to exist between the civilized nations once the war is ended and also because in the settlement of our own agricultural problems it will be wise to take account of how those of other nations are treated. The author is an official of the English Government closely concerned with agriculture and has written a number of books upon practical questions, some of them dealing with the results of experimental work. In this book he urges the very great need, both now and after the war, of an increased production of food at home, the employment of a greater number of men upon the land and a better co-ordination of all agricultural work. To these ends he urges the establishment of large industrialized farms which would have the economic advantages of organization and scientific management, the establishment of colonies of small holders linked together by co-operative organization, the reclamation and settlement of waste and undeveloped areas, and the use of intensive methods.

Women Workers

Annie M. MacLean, Assistant Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, has contributed to the National Social Science Series, a volume entitled "Women Workers and Society." Her treatise deals with some of the important problems relating to the eight million American women who are engaged in gainful occupations. (A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.)

RECENT RUSSIAN TALES
by
Sologub and Artzibashef

TALES OF THE REVOLUTION. By Michael Artzibashef. Translated by Percy Pinkerton. B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

THE CREATED LEGEND. By Feodor Sologub. Authorized translation from the Russian by John Cournos. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

At the present moment of tension any book that relates to Russia in revolution is sure of a hearing, and these two, dealing with the same period, the agitation of 1905, both characteristically Russian, yet each the antipode of the other, possess an interest above and beyond their actual value as fiction.

Artzibashef was a very young man when he wrote some of the stories in "Tales of the Revolution," but they show little sign of immaturity; so little, that the reader wonders if his extraordinary philosophy, pushing, as it does, Nihilism beyond the material world into the immaterial, were not born with him. In his view violence and gentleness are alike futile. Everything is futile. "Man is not happy or unhappy because of the good that befalls him, but because of his inborn capacity for pleasure or for pain."

In "Shevirlof," the fighting anarchist and the peaceful idealist fall to an identical ruin. Not only he who bares the sword perishes by the sword, but after the catastrophe, even a picture of Tolstoy in the idealist's room "hung sideways, riddled by a bullet." And neither the fighter nor the dreamer leaves the least impress upon an absorbed and forgetful world.

In "The Blood-Stain," a superb study of mass-emotion and of the cold fear and bewilderment which numb the individual left alone with the after consequences of the acts that had seemed so natural and right when the "comrades" stood shoulder to shoulder behind the barricade, we read again the same story of futility. Here men who themselves are neither fighters nor dreamers, but simple souls stirred by the vision of others to blind activity, end as a mere brown stain upon the churchyard snow till, "as the snow melted beneath the bright April sunshine, it vanished and became part of the mellow, fecund earth."

In "Morning Shadows" the charm and freshness of girlhood are devoured by the appetites of men and the egotism of other women, and these men and women in their turn disappear down the whirlpool of a revolution that ends in fiasco. Over and over again the note of the preacher is sounded. All is vanity. Even the most ordinary acts of duty and mercy turn out badly. A doctor saves a man's life, and the patient celebrates his recovery by leading a pogrom in which harmless people lose their lives after fashions too horrible to quote. The doctor thereupon refuses to save the next life which seems a possible menace to the community, and, we are left to infer, loses his own. And so it goes. The characters in these grim tales constantly seek some reasonable solution to the riddle of life, now through simple goodness, now with bombs in their hands. Artzibashef's answer to them all is that there is no solution; that man's only sure footing in the quicksands about him is hatred of his fellows—a hatred based, as Shevirlof says, on "the ability to see the truth which human beings obstinately endeavor to hide from their sight."

"And, in your opinion, what is this truth?"

"That which must be suppressed, so that one man may be enabled to live at the expense of another, the truth being that all human desires are but the instincts of a wild beast."

There are Russians who would have us believe that in his own country Artzibashef is a writer of small importance, who is read largely by the middle classes because of his sensationalism and alleged pornographic appeal. It is hard to credit this. There is a power about him, even in translation, and a bitter logic, that set him apart. We must not forget that in Russia people are still moved by great and simple emotions, as they were in the England of four hundred years ago, and Artzibashef paints them broadly and simply and blackly. He is not afraid of clearing his stage by sweeping casualties, any more than the Elizabethan dramatists were. He does not shrink from the welter of confused disaster into which his theories lead him. We may not like the Russia he shows us, we may even profess to disbelieve in its existence, yet he himself is the best proof that it does exist. It is a Russia that we must take into account in the present crisis, and in spite of Artzibashef's black pessimism, by no means as a factor altogether evil. For it is an honest and a straightforward and an unsentimental Russia, and even in its hopelessness it keeps on striving.

No greater contrast to "Tales of the Revolution" than "The Created Legend" could be imagined. The "abortive revolution" of 1905 looms in it dimly, phantasmally, while in Artzibashef's stories the print of its blood-stained hand lies visibly upon every page. It is a symbolist novel; in it revolution is poetized, apotheosized, frequently, we regret to feel, sentimentalized. The title indicates that the book is an effort to make the "dream of liberation" which lies in every Russian heart actively realized in life; the "legend" is in process of becoming "created." It is an ambitious attempt; one in which very possibly no author could completely succeed.

In many of Sologub's shorter stories he has proved himself a genuine poet; in "The Little Demon" he wrote a novel of extraordinary imaginative force, showing the revenges of nature upon those who see in her only the bestial and the material. In "The Created Legend" he turns the reverse of the medal and attempts to paint the rewards showered upon the children of nature who sit gayly and confidently upon her mighty knees, seeing in her only the beauty of love and the love of beauty.

Inevitably, "The Little Demon" is a better novel than "The Created Legend," but the latter is the more delightful one. Untrammeled by the ugly realities of life, Sologub lets his fancy range in a Utopia of chaste nudity and (necessarily) of eternal Summer. Many of the scenes in the tale are bathed in an atmosphere of delicate and clear beauty. The "quiet children," white, clairvoyant, neither gay nor sad, who hover on the border line between the world of men and the world of ghosts, flitting about Trirodov's house and garden paths, are exquisite suggestions—creations seems too rigid and definite a term for them. The chapter in which Trirodov and his son visit the churchyard on St. John's Eve and behold the dead rising from their graves is marked by a realistic irony as keen as that of Spoon River, and an artistry a million times greater.

Yet, every now and then we feel a decadence, a hint of decay, beneath the beauty. With all his fairy-tale simplicity, Sologub belongs to an older, a more sophisticated, a less healthful tradition than does Artzibashef.

His Revolution is symbolized under the figure of Ellaveta, free, bare limbed, glowing, who excites the passions of men, yet herself remains chaste, who burns, yet is unconsumed, and who, it is suggested toward the end of the book, finally reverts to an ascetic ideal.

If Artzibashef's nihilism is characteristic of one side of Russian thought, Sologub's mysticism is equally characteristic of another. It is useless to debate which is the "real" Russia. There is no race with regard to whom dogmatic analysis is so fatal. They are now this, now that; and their this and that are not infrequently directly opposed to each other. From this point of view no authors could be so appropriately bracketed together as Artzibashef and Sologub. The one sees beneath all beauty the ashes to which it must ultimately sink; the other beholds above all ashes the beauty which he dreams will ultimately upspring.

THE VILLAGE SHIELD

THE VILLAGE SHIELD: A Story of Mexico. By Ruth Gaines and Georgia Willis Read. Illustrated. Little Schoolmates Series. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

This is the ninth volume in a series for young people that deserves warm praise for its noble conception and the skill with which its purpose is carried out. Each volume tells a story of youthful life in some nation whose character and people are of particular interest to Americans either through immigration from its borders or because of international questions. And the purpose of the series is to facilitate the processes of the American Melting Pot and to further international amity by instilling into the minds of the lads and girls of today, who will be the citizens of tomorrow, understanding and appreciation of the qualities our immigrants bring out of their national backgrounds to our composite life and knowledge and kindly feeling for the nations from which they have sprung.

This new volume tells a story of Mexico that is particularly timely and interesting now that peace and liberty and progress seem to be assured in our neighbor to the south. It is told in the first person by a girl of an Indian tribe, and therefore its point of view is that of the people who have suffered most by the long years of oppression and exploitation which at last bore fruit in the revolution. Beginning a dozen or more years ago, it carries a tale of adventures as exciting as youthful readers could wish for through the revolution down to the immediate present. Through a part of that desperate time the chief characters hide themselves for safety from the bandits in a wonderful mountain cave.

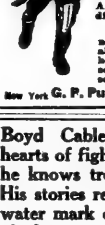
The story is told with such skill that, without abating in the least its atmosphere of adventures, perils, and exciting experience it conveys a fairly accurate idea of the preceding conditions and the causes of the Mexican revolution and some knowledge of the country and of the character of the Indian people who make up the big majority of the Mexican population. The illustrations, of which four are colored plates, deserve a word of mention because of their historic and artistic interest. The twelve full-page pictures are from famous books of travel in Mexico of more than half a century ago, while more than a score of tailpieces and medallions have been redrawn from the picture-writings of the Mexican Indians, some of them antedating the Spanish Conquest.

Preceding volumes tell stories in the same comprehensive, graphic way that contrives to put national character, spirit, and history into a moving and entertaining tale that deals with Spain, Greece, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan. The series is under the general editorship of Miss Florence Converse of the staff of the Atlantic Monthly, who greatly increases its value and interest by a prefatory letter written in each volume in which she depicts in vigorous, broad outlines the story of the nation with which the book deals and brings home to the young American reader its special relationship to this country and puts that young reader's feeling toward it upon a basis of friendliness, understanding, and fellowship. Miss Converse had a difficult task in the writing of these prefatory letters, and she has performed it with remarkable skill and success.

The writing of the different stories has been done by authors either native to or familiar with the countries dealt with. They include Katherine Lee Bates, Julia T. Dragoumis, Padraic Colum, Emma M. Green, Margarethe Muller, Laura Spencer Porter, Helen Eggleston Haskell, and the authors of this new volume. A forthcoming volume, dealing with Belgium, has been written by the Belgian poet and man of letters, Emile Cammaerts, who undertook it after Maurice Maeterlinck, who had agreed to write the story, found it too difficult to bring his mind sufficiently out of the hideousness of the time to put it into the right attitude for the writing of a tale for children.

The stories are suitable for young people in their early teens, and it is not too much to say that they might prove, if they are read as widely as they deserve to be, a helpful factor in the fitting of America for her special task in the progress of civilization and in the refining and mellowing of her spirit.

16 Illus. $1.50 Net. By Mail $1.60.



OVER THE TOP

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Over the holiday you'll want something to read—here's a list of the best new books:

HIS FAMILY

Ernest Poole's New Novel

"It's the greatest story this spring," says the Phila. Ledger of this new novel by the author of "The Harbor," ". . . great in its grasp of life, great in its masterful handling—one of the best novels we have read in a long time." $1.50.

CHANGING WINDS

St. John G. Ervine's New Novel. "Worthy to take a place with 'Mr. Britling.' . . . An absorbingly interesting novel."—*N. Y. Times.* $1.60.

MY REMINISCENCES

Sir Rabindranath Tagore's Story of His Life. "His book takes us into his very bosom. . . . and thus we acquire such an understanding and ability to appreciate his writings as could be got in no other way."—*N. Y. Tribune. Ill.* $1.50. *Leather,* $2.00.

THE EMPTY HOUSE

Written anonymously, this new novel tells the frank story of one woman's experience in marriage, and how her refusal to have children reacted on her life and temperament. $1.40.

GOD, THE INVISIBLE KING

H. G. Wells' New Book. If you've read "Mr. Britling"—as, of course, you have!—you'll find the same nobility of spirit in this new Wells book. It's the religion of Mr. Britling. "It shows Mr. Wells at his best."—*N. Y. Times.* $1.25.

JERRY OF THE ISLANDS

Jack London's New Dog Story. You know what a new dog story by Jack London means. Remember "The Call of the Wild"? Jerry is another dog hero whose adventures are equally thrilling and amusing. $1.50.

THE NEW POETRY

You haven't time to read ALL the new poetry, but here's an anthology of the very best work of practically all the modern poets. Harriet Monroe and Alice C. Henderson edit the volume. $1.75.

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Alice Brown wrote "The Prisoner" and it was one of the truly interesting novels of last summer. If you leave town before July 11 don't forget to leave an order for "Bromley Neighborhood" with your bookstore—price $1.50.

YOU ARE THE HOPE OF THE WORLD is the title of the new volume in Our National Problem Series. Every boy and girl in America ought to read this book. You should send to us for a list of the other volumes in this series.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, - - New York

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 245)

uncouth and many of them more or less offensive. It begins in a New England village where Ross Sidney, offspring of a ne'er-do-well and somewhat disreputable family, is leader of the obstreperous young hooligans of the town. A man who owns a lot of sea curios and mementos and has a brother who is a diver awakens in the youth's heart the desire to become a diver, and he runs away to the coast city where the brother lives, and himself becomes successful in the work. But the blood of youth is hot and urgent in his veins and he goes off upon various adventures which carry him back to New England and out to the Rocky Mountains. Some of them are of doubtful character and bring him into comradeship with rogues and into roguish enterprises. But a core of honesty and uprightness in his nature makes him sooner or later revolt against trickery.

All this time, from his early youth, he dallies in his thought with the lure of a certain treasure ship sunk years before off the California coast, and at last it carries him to San Francisco. The last third of the story is filled with the adventures, the perils, the complications that attend his determination to find out the truth about the yarn and to get the gold if it is there. He and the people with whom he forms a partnership have to face all manner of attempts to hamper and to take advantage of them, and some fresh situation is forever arising that tests wit and nerve and fortitude.

It is a full-blooded, hot-headed story, told with all the naïve zest of youth, filled with the slang and the expletives and the picturesque similes of many kinds of hustling life, both honest and dishonest. There are graphic accounts of the diver's work, both in the mud and slime of the water front and in clean sea water, while it would be difficult to find anywhere more vivid and realistic description of the recovering of sunken treasure. There are two girls in the story, one of whom dominates in the early and the other in the later part. The former is somewhat vague, since the young diver does not really know much about her, but the other, who is associated with the treasure quest, is a very real and a very spirited young person.

A DOMINIE DISMISSED

A DOMINIE DISMISSED. By A. S. Neill. McBride & Co. $1.25 net.

THE Scottish schoolmaster whose former "Log" at once amused the reader and set him thinking lost the village school because the fathers and mothers thought he diverged too widely from the beaten paths of pedagogy, and allowed the children too much freedom; whereupon, after a brief sojourn in London, he returned to the unappreciative village to feed cattle in Frank Thompson's "bothy," and to unfold his views upon education and many other subjects in a manner whimsical, delightful, and maddening—maddening because the motto of the book might well be: "Whatever is, is wrong," no matter to what sphere of human activities we turn. The author's criticisms are constructive as well as destructive, always containing a suggestion of the "more excellent way," yet we are not as sure of his conclusions as we are of his perception that things are in a sad muddle. He makes us see the faults in the edifice humanity for so many generations has been laboriously rearing, but should it be demolished, and a new one built according to his pattern, we are not at all clear that we should be better housed. Full of faults as is our educational system, we fancy the results upon mind and character of a practical application of this dominie's theories would be somewhat appalling. As a Socialist, the author expresses his views of property, war, Government, &c. A slight thread of romance gives occasion for his notion of love, which he regards as quite independent of mental congeniality. His Margaret, a farmer's lass, allures him physically, and is a tractable and bewildered listener to his monologues. One questions the permanency of happiness in such a union. An American of culture would not be the American of an English book if he did not "reckon" and exclaim "Sure!" and the lawyer and director of schools from Baltimore lives up to the traditions. It is regrettable that so large-minded a man as the dominie should speak of "a snivelling parson." Can any one produce a "snivelling parson"? The expression is quite unworthy of the spirit of the book.

However we may dissent from many of the author's opinions, he has written a most original and suggestive volume, filled with sayings racy and to the point; a humorous story as well as one packed with theories which make the reader "sit up." We note the defense of England's military service act, in that "compulsion should step in to destroy compulsion," and so the act "compels men to fight in order that they may overrule the compulsion that Germany is trying to force on Europe." What failure this war really declares is forcibly put—which, indeed, may be said of nearly all of the author's obiter dicta.

Even a moderately conservative person will more than once be tempted to hurl "The Dismissed Dominie" on an errand of emphasis to the furthest corner of the room, but he will be sure to reclaim it, and to read to the end, gaining, however much and often he may dissent, both pleasure and profit from the brilliant pages.

BEHIND THE THICKET

BEHIND THE THICKET. By W. E. B. Henderson. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

THIS is a novel with a somewhat unusual theme, placed in a setting which is not unusual at all. The little English village of Wokeborough, near London, is not in the least unlike any number of small English towns, and it has a social life dominated—in her own opinion—by Lady Bombazon, an ill-bred woman with "an air which, failing in its aim of being grande dame, succeeded in being insufferable." Of course, when Mary Repton, her husband and her two children, Michael and Sylvia, came to live in a small house near Wokeborough Lady Bombazon attempted to patronize them—attempts which make the opening part of the tale decidedly amusing. But soon it grows very serious.

Michael is the leading character, a boy of six when the story begins, a young man when it closes. And it is the strange influence upon him of the woods which is the dominant theme of the novel, an influence which shows itself during his childhood and becomes stronger and stronger as the story progresses, ending at last in nymph-love and a tragedy understood only by the old Greek scholar who had been so fond of him always, and who murmured over him: "So hard, dear, so hard you tried to return—so nearly there—but these things cannot be."

This part of the book reminds one just a little of the work of Algernon Blackwood, though W. E. B. Henderson does not show the ability possessed by that extraordinary writer of expressing the well-nigh inexpressible. Side by side with it, however, runs an interesting, realistic account of the relations of a mother and daughter, the conflict of two generations which failed to understand each other. Mary Repton was a very good and a very lovely woman, anxious to do the best she could for her children; yet her very goodness, her generous unwillingness to listen to a word of scandal about a friend, planted the seed which grew and spread like a poisonous vine over her daughter's life, distorting and at the last utterly destroying it. The account of the relations of the three—Mary, Sylvia and Una—Sylvia's resentment when her mother forbade her to have anything to do with Una, her inability to comprehend what seemed to her merely selfish tyranny, Mary's failure in her attempts to explain and endeavor to do the right and wise thing—all this is well done, and entirely real. Equally good is the portrait of Gertrude, a woman with "a certain native viciousness of mind," one of those who "stand shivering on the brink of the pool of vice, immersing a tentative foot ankle-deep, and withdrawing." The book is very well written, despite its author's too great fondness for quotations, and some of the descriptions have in them more than a touch of poetry. If the difficulties inherent in the blending of the mystic, nature-worship theme with that of everyday life are not always entirely surmounted, the attempt is nevertheless a very interesting one. The minor characters are all well drawn, especially the Gresshams, both husband and wife.

MISTRESS ANNE

MISTRESS ANNE. By Temple Bailey. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Company. $1.35 net.

A pleasant variation upon the always popular Cinderella theme is this new story by Temple Bailey, called "Mistress Anne." Anne Warfield was lovely to look upon, charming in manner, well born, well bred, and possessed of all the virtues. But she was poor, and so she had to teach school in a tiny Maryland town named Crossroads. It was an excellent place for hunting and fishing, and one day a gay party from New York came to spend a week-end at the little inn where Anne herself boarded. Among the party were a young doctor and his mother, but they were not transient visitors. For the young man's grandfather—his mother's father—had once lived in an old house at Crossroads, and Richard Brooks intended to practice there, as this same grandfather had done, giving up his chance of a brilliant career in New York. His mother disliked New York and wanted her son to follow in the above-mentioned grandfather's footsteps. Other of the visitors were a young author and Eve, a beautiful and fascinating girl from the city who, of course, loses all her attraction for the hero as soon as Anne appears upon the scene.

There are three love stories in the novel, and it takes quite a while to get the various Jacks and Jills properly sorted out. In the meantime there is a good deal of moralizing, and the complete triumph of country over town closes the book. Eve's Aunt Maude is a nicely drawn and entertaining character.

CECILIA

CECILIA OF THE PINK ROSES. By Katharine Haviland Taylor. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

This is a first novel—the work, apparently, of a young writer. It is the story of a little Irish girl, a child of the slums whose father suddenly acquires great wealth. Obedient to the wish of her dead mother, that if it were ever possible she should be "made a lady," Cecilia's father sends her away to a fashionable school. The school, being in Boston, provides the author with an opportunity for the usual gibes at that town and its inhabitants. Though possessed of all the virtues, Cecilia is not received with open arms by her schoolmates, and has to go through some very unhappy hours before she becomes "quite the idol of the school." Even then her troubles are not over, for a green-eyed young woman intervenes between Cecilia and the man with whom she is in love—this latter a person who exclaims: "Gosh!" with great frequency. However, in the end Cecilia gets plenty of pink roses without any thorns.

A fat, kindly priest who befriends Cecilia is by all odds the best character in the book. The heroine's weak and silly brother, too, is not unnatural, and there are some good bits of dialogue.

A LOVE TANGLE

A LOVE TANGLE. By F. E. Penny. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The scene of Mrs. Penny's novel is laid in Southern India and the story is as graphic in its portrayal of the tropical richness and variety of tree and flower, bloom and fragrance, as it is sympathetic in its understanding of the native life and soul. She knows the people and the life of the region intimately, for she has lived there long and studied them closely. More than a dozen previous novels have borne witness to her interest and her skill. This new one is of very recent observation, for its story deals with events since the breaking out of the war, and one of its characters has a "bally leg," caused by a piece of shrapnel at Gallipoli. Although the title intimates that only a love story is to be expected, and its rather slender thread of plot is concerned chiefly with sentimental misunderstandings and consequent complications, so many other features enter into the tale that, if vivid scenes of alien life and people have allurement for the reader, he is likely to be more interested in the events that take place in Mrs. Hensall's back yard than he is in the love affairs of her two charming daughters. Against the familiar English characters of these two young women is portrayed the personality of their friend, a young Hindu woman who has been educated in England. And similarly the high-caste, British-trained young Hindu who fills an important civilian office is matched against two Englishmen, one in the civil and the other in the army service. Mrs. Penny does not attempt to make mysteries out of the souls of her Hindus. She treats them with the same directness, understanding and sympathy with which she portrays her English characters, and she proves that she not only understands their psychology, but can make it plain to her readers. She deals in the same direct way, and with a touch of humor, with the numbers of low-caste natives, men and women, who fill posts of duty round about the other characters and circle off vaguely into the swarming millions of India.

PILGRIMS INTO FOLLY

PILGRIMS INTO FOLLY: Romantic Excursions. By Wallace Irwin. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

Mr. Irwin's versatility is nothing less than astonishing. The creator of that delightful rascal, the "Japanese Schoolboy," Hashimura Togo; the writer of "Random Rhymes," &c., whose name is suggestive of smiles, presents in his new volume seven short stories, of which pathos, sometimes deepening into tragedy, is the most striking characteristic. They are told with exquisite art, and with a sincerity which makes even impossibilities, as in "The Highest," credible while the reader is under the spell of the author's music. In "Pilgrims Into Folly" Mr. Irwin scores a triumph in an entirely new field. Incidentally, he more than once illustrates the fact that "the wisdom of fools" may soar beyond the calculated logic of common sense.

MASTER OF BONNE TERRE

THE MASTER OF BONNE TERRE. By William Antony Kennedy. With frontispiece. Robert J. Shores. $1.90 net.

Jean François returned home after the death of his father, Paul, and became "The Master of Bonne Terre," the farm his father had cleared in the Ozark Mountains. The clearing contained a lead mine, and many attempts were made to cheat François out of his lawful inheritance. Of course he triumphed over all his enemies at last, solved the mystery of his father's identity, discovered the truth about his relations with old Mr. Douglas, and won for himself the girl he loved. Meanwhile he fought in the civil war and was made a Captain.

CLEOMENES

CLEOMENES. By Maris Warrington Billings. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

Around the famous Medici Venus Maris Warrington Billings has carefully built a story of ancient Rome. The novel tells how, in the splendor and luxury of Nero's corrupt Court, the great sculptor Cleomenes is commissioned by the Emperor to make a statue of a beautiful and virtuous maiden, to live forever as the symbol of maidenhood. In the person of a young Greek slave the sculptor finds his model and sets to work, and in the intrigues and dangers of Nero's Court the statue is made, while the story unfolds with Nero, the slave girl, and the sculptor as its principal characters.

The author deserves praise for the care with which the background of imperial Rome has been prepared and set forth. The pictures of Nero's Court, of Nero himself, and of the young men and maidens of ancient Rome are graphic and telling. As for the story itself, it is told with no great skill or distinction in style, but with much of suspense and variety in its incident. It will hold the reader's attention by the interest of its plot.

THE HIGHBROW

WHEN THE HIGHBROW JOINED THE OUTFIT. By Nina Wilcox Putnam and Norman Jacobsen. Duffield & Co. $1 net.

A cheerful half hour will be secured by reading this gay little story of the Eastern "dude of a tenderfoot," with all manner of spectacular properties, who came to take over a ranch inherited from his father. How the disgusted ranchmen determined to make life such a burden to him that he would soon depart for his native Boston, and how he, beaming behind his large bone-rimmed spectacles, foiled all their plans for his overthrow, turned the laugh on them, and won a pretty girl in the bargain, is told in a breezy and attractive fashion. The story is of a kind that is always welcome, especially in the season of relaxation.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. G. F.—Can you tell me where the following quotation may be found?

O Lord, deliver me from my friends; my enemies I can take care of myself.

This may not be the correct wording.

The quotation about which our correspondent inquires is given in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations as:

Defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies.

This aphorism is ascribed to Maréchal Villars when taking leave of Louis XIV. It is also ascribed to Voltaire, as follows:

May God defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies.

George Canning in "New Morality" says:

Give me the avowed, the erect, the manly foe;
Bold, I can meet—perhaps may turn his blow!
But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh, save me from the candid friend!

Rayner's "Pantheologia"

C. A. MacARTHUR.—I would appreciate it if you would give me any information regarding an old book that recently came into my possession. The book is Rayner's "Pantheologia, or Summa Universae Theologiae." Rayner was a native of Pisa, a Dominican monk, who lived in the former part of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. From all accounts it was printed in the City of Venice in 1486. The printing was completed on Dec. 12 of that year.

"Pantheologia," by Reynerus de Rivalto, Province of Pisa, printed at Venice in 1486, is worth from $30 to $35. It is not the second book printed at Venice. John of Speier, beginning in 1469, printed the first four books in that city. Reynerus died in 1351. The 1486 issue is the sixth edition of "Pantheologia." It is in two volumes folio.

Highland Clans

SCOTSMAN.—Will you kindly tell me if there is published in this country a work on the Scottish clans and their distinctive plaids or tartans, and where it can be obtained?

A book which will answer our correspondent's question is R. R. McIan's "Clans of the Scottish Highlands," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, which contains seventy-two interesting colored illustrations. There is also a book on the "Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," by F. Adam, published in England and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Among other books on the subject, which may be obtained through dealers in scarce books, are James Grout's "Tartans of the Clans of Scotland," published in Edinburgh in 1886, and J. S. Keltie's "History of Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Regiments," in two volumes, also published in Edinburgh in 1886.

Old Books Valued

F. M. S.—Will you please tell me the value of the following books:

First edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

Second edition of Thompson's "History of Long Island."

"Rip Van Winkle," illustrated by Felix O. C. Darley, 1848.

Washington Irving's "Life of Washington," with Irving's autograph in first volume.

Washington Irving's "Works," with the author's autograph.

The first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," published in Brooklyn in 1855, is worth from $50 to $75. Thompson's "History of Long Island," second edition, 1843, has brought at auction as high as $20. "Rip Van Winkle," illustrated by Darley, is worth from $3 to $5. Irving's "Life of Washington," with autograph signature, is worth about $50. A full set of Washington Irving's works, with autograph, is worth about $100.

Fittest Place to Die

E. A. DOWN.—Can you inform me where I may find the poem in which occurs the following:

But whether on scaffold high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man!

I will be grateful for the information.

The lines quoted above are from The Dublin Nation of Sept. 28, 1844, Vol. II., Page 809. They were written by Michael J. Barry, an Irish Nationalist.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

RUTH SAXTON.—The lines quoted by N. E. W. are from Matthew Arnold's poem "Self-Dependence" and refer to the stars and not to mountains. I quote four stanzas from the poem, which is too long to give in full:

And a look of passionate desire
O'er the sea and to the stars I send:
Ye who from my childhood up have calmed me,
Calm me, ah! compose me to the end!

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rustling night-air came the answer—
Wouldst thou be as these are? Live as they.

Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

And with joy the stars perform their shining
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll;
For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Ermina Sandford Herenchen, Geneva, N. Y.; Eleanor C. May, New York; Alice C. Woodson, Flushing, L. I.; Madge T. Delaney, Holyoke, Mass.; Jane R. Shaw, Charlottesville, Va.; A. B. Stillwell, New York; Samuel H. Doney, Garnerville, N. Y.; Harry Weinberger, New York; E. N. Wallace, New York; Marian Pyles, Washington, D. C.; Margaret V. McCabe, Washington, D. C.; Mary Hooker Johnson, New York; M. G. Ainsworth, New York; Mrs. A. R. Denning, Middletown, N. Y.; W. F. Clark, Point Pleasant, N. J.; E. J. Wheeler, Nutley, N. J.; Harriet M. Cushing, Washington, D. C.; Edward Dickinson, Oberlin, Ohio; Isabel Simeral, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard B. Beaumont, Washington, D. C.; Miss Ida G. Schenck, New York; George H. Neale, Brooklyn; Augusta Lawrence, Huntsville, Texas, and R. E. Gemmel, St. Paul, Minn.

Whitlock's Geometry

JANE MEADE WELCH—In partial reply to the query in THE BOOK REVIEW of Dec. 24 about George Clinton Whitlock and his Geometry, would state that George Clinton Whitlock was Professor of Mathematics in Victoria College, later called Victoria University, at Coburg, Ontario, Canada. This educational institution was later removed to Toronto.

Before the Whitlocks lived in Coburg they resided in Lima, N. Y., where the professor was connected with some Wesleyan institution.

A copy of Whitlock's Geometry could possibly be bought at Frank Beebe's book store, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Passed Into Life

F. H. D.—In answer to the query of "Constant Reader" in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 25 for the poem printed in "The Biography of Catharine and Crawford Tait," wife and son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, would say that the poem is entitled "Passed from Death Into Life." The author is the Rev. R. H. Baynes, and it is founded on the passage in Psalm xxi., 4, as follows:

He asked life of Thee and Thou gavest him a long life, even for ever and ever.

Copies of the poem asked for have been received from Paul Allan, New York; A. H. Sperry, Brooklyn; Louise M. Swift, Easton, Penn.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York, and Mrs. Mary McDowall, Houston, Texas.

APPEALS TO READERS

MRS. S. F. WEYBURN.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the poem and music which was sung in the schools some forty years ago? The first verse reads something like this:

When the night's dark shadows
Gather over all the starry spheres
And the mantle of darkness
Weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed
As I listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

He Who Has Vision

C. VERNON EDDY.—Will some reader please tell me the author of the following lines? It has been suggested that they are Herbert Kaufman's, but I am unable to verify this:

He who has the vision sees more than you or I.
He who lives the golden dream lives fourfold thereby.
Time may scoff and worlds may laugh, hests assail his thought,
But the visionary came ere the builders wrought.
He, the dreamer of the dream, saw the vision march.

Fight for Liberty

ALBERT J. BARNES.—Back in the forties my mother used to sing a ballad of which the following was a part:

I had scarcely got into my bed,
I had scarcely got to sleep,
Before a noble soldier came
And stood at my bed's feet.
Saying, Arise, arise, young rover,
And go along with me, to the
Low lands of Holland and fight
For liberty.

Can any of your readers give me the whole of the ballad, or tell where it may be found?

Thou Shalt Know Him

M. ALLEN.—Can any of your readers give the correct version, the name of the author, and the name of the publisher of the following poem:

Thou shalt know Him when He comes,
Not by any din of drums,
Nor the vantage of His airs,
Nor by anything He wears,
Neither by His crown,
Nor His gown.
But His presence known shall be
By the holy harmony
Which His coming makes in thee.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. announce that they have acquired, through negotiation with his literary executors, publication rights of the complete works of Walt Whitman. They have also taken over the complete stock of Whitman's works. The volumes they now control include "Leaves of Grass," in leather, cloth, and paper, complete editions of Whitman's prose in both library and popular bindings, the de luxe Camden edition of poetry and prose, and the three volumes by Horace Traubel of "With Walt Whitman in Camden." They promise announcement of other editions in the near future.

Marley F. Hay, submarine inventor, has written a book on "Secrets of the Submarine," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in August. He says that "the greatest service he has ever given to the United States was his failure only two years before the war to convince Admiral von Tirpitz that Germany ought to have a submarine fleet." "Germany," he adds, "was the last of the great powers to admit the desirability of or the necessity for submarines, and that conclusion was only reached under the pressure of actual war when it was manifest that the rest of her fleet was of practically no use." Mr. Hay's book on submarines is said to be the only one on that subject that has been written by a man whose profession it is to design and construct submarines and who is constantly in touch here and abroad with every phase of their development.

Gertrude Atherton has been putting fiction aside and writing a book dealing with certain feministic questions. It is to be called "The Living Present" and will be published next Friday by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The first part of the book deals with the wonderful achievements of Frenchwomen in the struggle of their country, and afterward the author takes up the problems confronting women in the United States. Mrs. Atherton attempts to make the book answer the question, "What effect will the great war have on the status of women in America?"

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent and author of "My Year of the Great War" and "My Second Year of the War," has been appointed by Major Gen. Pershing to his staff in the Intelligence Department, where he will have general charge of the army's relations with the American press. The appointment carries the rank of Major. Mr. Palmer's long experience at the front, at headquarters, was regarded as making him particularly valuable for the position.

"Soldiers' Spoken French," announced for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co., will have special interest for officers and men who would like to acquire a little speaking knowledge of French in the intervals of their strenuous military training upon which they are now spending, and will continue to spend until they sail for the other side, from ten to twelve hours a day. It has been tested by the British and Australasian soldiers and found a useful help. The author is Mrs. Helen Cross of New Zealand, who wrote it for the special use of the men of the "Anzac."

The Century Company will bring out next Fall the second volume of Maxim Gorky's autobiography. The first, issued some time ago, bore the title "My Childhood," and the forthcoming volume will take up the story in sequence under the title "In the World."

Amherst College has just conferred the degree of Litt. D. on Alvin Francis Sanborn, who for several years was the regular Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS.

In his book on "Thirty-Cent Bread," just published by the George H. Doran Company, Alfred W. McCann, the pure food expert, says that by the methods of milling wheat used in this country enough food value is rejected every year to supply all the flour needs of the United States.

An account of the Russian revolution by Isaac F. Marcosson will be published early in July by the John Lane Company. Mr. Marcosson had just returned to London from the battle front in France when the revolution broke out in Russia, and he was sent by the British Admiralty, on his immediate departure for Russia, on a warship as far as Norway, as all passenger traffic had been suspended. He was the first American to reach Petrograd from the outside after the Czar was deposed. His book will be published simultaneously in the United States and Great Britain, a special dedication for the American edition having been written by Paul Milukoff.

"You Are the Hope of the World" is the title of a little book by Herman Hagedorn addressed to the boys and girls of America which the Macmillan Company announces for immediate publication.

Baron Hulot, Secretary General of the Geographical Society of Paris, has announced the award of the gold medal of the Conrad Malte-Brun Prize to Dr. John H. Finley in recognition of his book, "The French in the Heart of America," published by the Scribners.

The National Society of Musical announces that it has ready for publication the comprehensive work on "The Art of Music," which it has had under preparation for the last four years. The work is in fourteen volumes and has been under the general supervision of Professor Daniel Gregory Mason of Columbia University as editor in chief. He has been assisted by Professors Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard University and Leland Hall, late of the University of Wisconsin. It has been planned and executed under the supervision of Dr. Caesar Saerchinger as managing editor. Among those who have contributed important sections of the work are David Bispham, Anna Pavlowa, Frank Damrosch, Richard Strauss, Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, Ernest Newman, Arthur Farwell, Alfred Herts, and Professor Rosseter C. Cole. The purpose of the work is to provide a standard American reference work on music that will also be international in scope and in point of view to supply the student of music with a handy volume library of supplemental reading, and to educate readers in the essentials of musical appreciation.

Margaret Widdemer's "Rose Garden Husband" will get a new lease of life in "The Wishing Ring Man," which the Holts will publish in mid-September.

The many thousands whom the war is interesting in aviation will be glad to learn that the Century Company will publish this week a "Textbook of Naval Aeronautics," by Henry Woodhouse, member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America. It will have a foreword by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, while special chapters have been contributed by Rear Admiral Peary, Elmer A. Sperry, Lawrence B. Sperry, and other authorities.

Madeline G. Rives has ready for publication a book for children called "Journeys Through Wonderland with Scissors and Paste." It is filled with quaint pictures for the delight of the little folks.

Bertrand Russell's "Why Men Fight" has gone through a new edition with each month except one since its publication in January.

The Harpers have received from Japan for Isaac Don Levine's "The Russian Revolution" the largest single order for an individual book they have ever had from that country.

Kathleen Norris had charge, during the taking of the State military census, of a registration desk in one of the census booths in Port Washington, L. I., and spoke of her work as having been "a big experience," and one that had brought her more closely into touch than she had ever been before with the spirit of democracy in this country.

Captain Ian Hay Beith, author of "The First Hundred Thousand" and "Getting Together," as well as of a pre-war novel or two, who has been since last October lecturing in this country on "The Human Side of Warfare," has sailed for England. He will be on duty at the French front during the Summer and will also spend some time on board the vessels of the British Grand Fleet. He expects to return to the United States next Fall.

S. S. McClure's "Obstacles to Peace" is being translated into Japanese and will shortly be published in Japan.

Sir Edward Elgar, the English musician, has set to music four poems by Rudyard Kipling, taken from his lately published "Sea Warfare."

The City of Baltimore offers a prize of $1,000 for the best statement of what it means to be an American. The contest is open to all who have been born in or are naturalized citizens of the United States. Manuscripts must be sent to the Committee of Manuscripts, Citizens' Creed Contest, care of Educational Foundations, 31-33 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York City. The author must not sign his name to his manuscript, but mark it with a name or a mark which he must put also upon a sealed envelope containing his name accompanying the manuscript. The Committee on Manuscripts is headed by Henry Sterling Chapin, Herman Hagedorn, and Porter Emerson Browne, assisted by editors of leading magazines. On the Committee of Award will sit these seven judges: Matthew Page Andrews, Irvin S. Cobb, Hamlin Garland, Ellen Glasgow, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington, and Charles Hanson Towne. The contest is open until Sept. 14, 1917, which will be the 166d anniversary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

WAR WORK IN ENGLAND

Reproductions of a Series of Drawings and Lithographs of the Munition Works, made by Joseph Pennell, with the Permission and Authority of the British Government, with Notes by the Artist and with an Introduction by H. G. Wells. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1917. Price $1.50.

Mr. Pennell has taken very seriously his task of illustrating the munition works and has put into his drawings not only his well-known skill and experience in solving technical problems, but also the fervor of a mind dedicated to recording the greatest works of the century. That these industrial subjects should be identified with a world war is not an inspiration to him, for he puts himself on record as not believing in war. He chafes in his preface at the red tape necessary to get permission to work in the big shops, in only two of which an artist had worked before, and he comments amusedly on the words used by the workmen as terms of approval in looking at the drawings, such words as "champion!" and "bonnie!" He then illustrates with his widest variety of treatment iron and coal mines, furnaces, caldrons, hammers, the rolling of bars for shells, the making of armor plate, the casting, the planing, practically all the processes of munition construction, with a number of what he calls "workscapes" undertaken for sheer joy in their beauty. Mr. Wells has written an appreciative introduction to the book in which the results of Mr. Pennell's indefatigable labor are gathered.

Feeding the Family

In "Feeding the Family," a book by Professor Mary Swartz Rose of Teachers College, Columbia University, some of the knowledge that has been acquired through the science of nutrition is set forth in simple terms, quite within the understanding of ordinary housekeepers. The author deals with the food needs of different ages and tastes, and gives practical instruction in dietaries and nutritive factors. (Macmillan Company. $2.10.)

La Fontaine

Paul Hookham, in a volume entitled "The Masterpieces of La Fontaine," continues his work of presenting in English verse the clever writings of the great French fabulist. In "Plays and Poems" and in "Echoes" he deals with thirty of the fables, and he now deals with twenty-nine more. Mr. Hookham's admirable interpretations are well illustrated by Margaret L. Hodgson and Van Quilter Allan. (Longmans, Green & Co. $2.)

Kipling's New Book is called "A Diversity of Creatures." It has been an artistic as well as popular success in England and this country. We could fill this column with praise from the leading critics, but there is no need. Ready in cloth and red leather.

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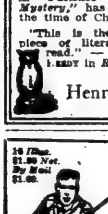

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GERMANY, LAST STRONGHOLD OF AUTOCRATIC MONARCHY

No Chance of Liberalization from Within So Long as Hohenzollerns and Junkers Are in Control---People Have Legislative Rights in Name Only.

BY CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN,
Professor of European History, Columbia University.

THE President of the United States in his address to Congress on April 2 announced that our object in entering the war against Germany was "to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power"; declared that the menace to the world's peace and freedom "lies in the existence of autocratic Governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people"; announced that "a steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations," as "no autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants"; stated the grounds for his conviction that "the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend"; said that we were now about to accept the gauge of battle with "this natural foe to liberty," and that we would if necessary "spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power." He referred to the German Government as "an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck"; and declared that the war was a war for democracy and elementary human rights and for the liberation of the peoples, including the German peoples.

Was the President speaking soberly and fairly when he described the Prussian Government as an autocracy and the German Government as irresponsible? Was this arraignment as accurate and just, as it certainly was scathing? Can one say that a people is ruled autocratically when they are endowed with written Constitutions, have Parliaments for their individual States and for their nation as a whole, have frequent elections, in which political parties wrangle with each other, and enjoy, or at least possess, the right to vote?

Nation's Reactionary Scholars.

German savants take a very different view of the institutions of their country from that so trenchantly expressed by the President. Professor Hans Delbrück, successor to Treitschke in the chair of modern history at the University of Berlin, and a man who had filled high offices in the State, in a book published a few months before the war began, a book which is a gem of that reactionary and sterile political science which is highly honored in the Fatherland, reached this edifying conclusion; "The German Constitution, adapted to the exigencies of peace and of war, requires no amendment, because it represents by far the highest of those forms of political organization which are actually existent in the world."

Whence comes this superiority? Ostwald, the chemist, informs us that the superiority of Germany comes from the fact that she has known how to sacrifice liberty to organization. But Lamprecht, the historian, announces, on the contrary, that the German people are the freest on earth. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in his Kriegsaufsätze, (Munich, 1915,) devotes a lyric chapter to German liberty, which he summarizes in this lapidary phrase: "Liberty which is not German is not liberty." Thus there is a division of opinion among the Germans themselves, some taking pride in the abdication which has added to the power of militarism—while others boast that the earth has never seen men more free. The latter point of view was adequately expressed at the beginning of the war by Dr. Lasson, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Berlin, when he said: "We are the freest people of the earth. Our might is the might of the spirit. Humaneness, gentleness, conscientiousness, and Christianity are our distinguishing marks." How true. How obvious! It is a shame to have to utter such platitudes. But then it may be necessary in so perverse a world as ours, with jealous people all about.

In the presence of such contradictory opinions an examination of German institutions may prove helpful and instructive.

The German Empire is a confederation, founded in 1871, and founded by the princes, not by the people, and consists of twenty-five States and one Imperial Territory, Alsace-Lorraine. The King of Prussia is ipso facto German Emperor. The legislative power rests with two bodies, the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag. The Emperor declares war with the consent of the Bundesrath, the assent of the Reichstag not being required. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he has charge of foreign affairs, and makes treaties, subject to the limitation that certain kinds of treaties must be ratified by Parliament. He is assisted by a Chancellor, whom he appoints and whom he removes, and who is responsible to him, and to him alone. Under the Chancellor are various Secretaries of State, who simply administer departments, but who do not form a Cabinet, either in the English or French or American sense. They are responsible to the Chancellor.

The laws that govern the German Empire are made by two bodies—the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath, of which we in America hear very little, is the most powerful body in the empire, far more powerful than the Reichstag, of which we hear a great deal. It possesses legislative, executive, and judicial functions, and is a kind of diplomatic assembly. It represents the States; that is, the rulers of the twenty-five States of which the empire consists. It is composed of delegates appointed by the rulers. Unlike the Senate of the United States, the States of Germany are not represented equally in the Bundesrath, but most unequally. There are sixty-one members. Of these Prussia has seventeen, and the three votes alloted to Alsace-Lorraine since 1911 are "instructed" by the Emperor. Thus Prussia has seventy. Bavaria has six, Saxony and Wurttemberg four each, others three or two, and seventeen of the States have only one apiece. The members are really diplomats, representing the numerous monarchs of Germany.

Voting Under Orders.

They do not vote individually, but each State delegation votes as a unit and as the ruler orders it to. Thus the votes that Prussia controls are cast always as a unit and as the King of Prussia directs. The Bundesrath is in reality an assembly of the sovereigns of Germany. It is responsible to nothing on earth, and its powers are very extensive. If is the most important element of the Legislature as most legislation begins in it; its consent is necessary to all legislation, and every law passed by the Reichstag is, after that, submitted to it for ratification or rejection. It is therefore the chief source of legislation. The Princes of Germany have an absolute veto upon the only popular element in the Government, the Reichstag. Representing the Princes of Germany, the Bundesrath is a thoroughly monarchical institution, a bulwark of the monarchical spirit. The proceedings of this princely assembly are secret, which is one reason why we know and hear less about it than we do about the Reichstag.

Much less important than the Bundesrath is the Reichstag, the only popular element in the government of the empire. It consists of 397 members, elected for a term of five years by the voters, that is, by men 25 years of age or older. The powers of the Reichstag are vastly inferior to the powers of the House of Commons or the Chamber of Deputies or the House of Representatives. While it, in conjunction with the Bundesrath, votes the appropriations, certain ones, notably those for the army, are voted for a period of years. Its consent is required for new taxes, whereas taxes previously levied continue to be collected without the consent of Parliament being again secured.

The Reichstag has no power to make or unmake Ministries, in other words, to control the executive, the Emperor. It may reject the measures demanded by the Government, it may vote what amounts to a lack of confidence in the Chancellor, but to the Chancellor it makes notoriously little difference. As long as he enjoys the confidence of the Emperor he continues on his way. Bismarck was fond of repeating from the tribune that he was not the servant of the Reichstag, but exclusively of the Crown. William II. dismissed in turn Bismarck, Caprivi, Hohenlohe, and Bülow. The imperial will determines the fate, dictates the rise and fall of the Chancellor.

Bethmann Hollweg has been the Emperor's man in body and soul. No velleity of independence has surged up in that submissive bosom. A bureaucrat of forty years standing, advancing by regular gradations from the lowest rungs of the administrative ladder to the highest, his view has remained the same, his gaze has been at every stage and is still riveted solely upon his superior, and his superior never has been nor is now the Reichstag. His source of inspiration is in the Schloss, not in the benches of the popularly elected Legislature, Bethmann Hollweg is sometimes frank, frank to the point of rudeness. "Gentlemen," he said at the beginning of his Chancellorship, "I do not serve Parliament," and was loudly applauded for his insolence by the members of the conservative parties of the Parliament, thus a victim of the proud man's contumely. And he ended this scornful speech with the statement that there was one rôle which he absolutely refused to play, that of the servant of the people's representatives. Bethmann Hollweg, who has curiously been considered a Liberal by some ill-informed and putative American Liberals, has the merit of great clarity in his consistent, undeviating hostility and contempt for parliamentarism and for democracy. When reproached by the Socialists for not resigning after a vote of censure, as they do in France, he retorted that even children knew the difference between France and Germany.

"I know full well that there are those who are striving to establish similar institutions here," he said. "I shall oppose them with all my force."

Only the other day this "Liberal" told the Right and the Left contemptuously that he was serving neither or them. He had a more august master. Not only does the Reichstag have no control over the Government, not only is it blocked and immensely outweighed by the Emperor, by the Bundesrath and by the army, but it is itself, even within the sacred circle of its impotence, a very inaccurate representation of the people. The electoral districts as laid out in 1871 were equal, each representing approximately 100,000 inhabitants. But since that day there has been practically no change, although population has increased in some, decreased in others, so that there now exists a glaring inequality between the districts. There are some members of the Reichstag elected by a few thousand voters, others by the hundreds of thousands. The voter in some districts counts for only a thirtieth of the voter in certain other districts. The large districts are naturally progressive cities, the small ones the conservative country regions. A Berlin Deputy represents on the average 125,000 voters; a Deputy of East Prussia, home of the far-famed Junkers, an average of 24,000.

The Impotent Reichstag.

But the fundamental evil is that the elections to the Reichstag result in the creation of an Assembly politically impotent, which does not control the executive and whose powers of legislation are subject to an absolute veto by the Bundesrath, that is, by the reigning Princes, big and little. German Government is government by the Emperor and the dynasties, with the consent of the Reichstag, a consent which in practice can be forced, if not given voluntarily, for the Bundesrath has the power of dissolving the Reichstag whenever it wishes to, a power always efficacious thus far. The German governing classes, the Princes, the bureaucracy, agree with Moltke, who said that the real ballot was the cartridge which the German soldier carried in his cartridge box, that the real representative of the nation was the army.

For all practical purposes the Reichstag is merely a debating club, and a debating club that has no power of seeing that its will is carried out. As late as January, 1914, Dr. Friedrich Naumann of "Middle Europe," fame, described the humiliating position of the body of which he was a member in the following words:

"We on the Left are altogether in favor of the parliamentary régime, by which we mean that the Reichstag cannot forever remain in a position of subordination. Why does the Reichstag sit at all, why does it pass resolutions, if behind it is a waste-paper basket into which these resolutions are thrown? The problem is to change the impotence of the Reichstag into some sort of power." He added: "The man who compared this House to a hall of echoes was not far wrong. To those who are accustomed to do practical work in life it appears a mere waste of time to devote themselves to this difficult and monotonous mechanism. * * * When one asks the question, What part has the Reichstag in German history as a whole? it will be seen that the part is a very limited one."

"Many millions among us," said Dr. Frank in the Reichstag on Jan. 23, 1914, "feel it a burning shame that while Germans achieve great things in trade and industry, in politics they are deprived of rights."

In the determination of national policy the German Nation has, therefore, no way of enforcing its wishes through the only agency it possesses. In other words, the nation does not govern itself. The mainspring of power lies, not in the Reichstag, but in the Bundesrath, the organ of the Princes, every one of whom claims to rule by divine right, not one of whom has his policy dictated to him by his people's representatives—and in the Kingdom of Prussia.

Absolutism in Prussia.

The Kingdom of Prussia is larger than all the other German States combined, comprising two-thirds of the territory and about two-thirds of the population of Germany. The empire differs from other confederations in that the States composing it are of unequal voting power in both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. It was Prussia that made the German Empire, and made it by blood and iron, and in the empire she has installed herself at every point of vantage and guards jealously not only the primacy but also the actual power.

Prussia has, since 1850, had a Constitution and a Parliament. What are they like? The Constitution was granted by the King, and nowhere does it recognize the sovereignty of the people. What the monarch has granted he can alter or withdraw. All the restriction the Constitution imposes upon the monarchical principal is that henceforth it shall be exercised and expressed in certain forms, with a certain procedure. Prussian statesmen and Prussian jurists maintain with practical unanimity that this does not mean any diminution of the power of the monarch, that the fact that he creates a Legislature does not for an instant mean that he devolves upon it a part of the sovereignty.

The Legislature of Prussia is the Landtag, which consists of two chambers, the House of Lords and the House of Representatives. The Legislature does not initiate much legislation. Most of the bills passed by it have been proposed by the Government; that is, by the King. The Legislature has practically no control over the administration; that is, over the powerful and permanent bureaucracy. It can in this sphere express opinions and practically nothing more. The Constitution does not determine the composition of the House of Lords, but leaves that to the King to determine by royal ordinance. As a matter of fact, this House is really overwhelmingly dominated by the land-owning nobility, the famous Junkers, men frequently more royalist than the King, conservative and militaristic to the marrow of their bones. The House is subject to the absolute control of the monarch through his unrestricted power to create peers. It is really a sort of royal council, an extension or variation of the royal power. It is a body that in no sense represents the people of Prussia. It has a veto upon all legislation, and the King has an absolute veto also.

Yet there exists another House in this Legislature which enacts the laws that govern 40,000,000 Prussians—the so-called House of Representatives; and marvelous, indeed, is the construction and composition of that body. Every Prussian man who has attained his twenty-fifth year has the vote. Is Prussia, therefore, a democracy? Not exactly, for the exercise of this right is so arranged that the ballot of the poor man is practically annihilated. Universal suffrage has been rendered illusory. And this is the way it has been done: The voters are divided in each electoral district into three classes according to wealth. The amount of taxes paid by the district is divided into three equal parts. Those taxpayers who pay the first third are grouped into one class; those, more numerous, who pay the second third, into another class; those who pay the remainder, into still another class. The result is that a very few rich men are set apart by themselves, the less rich by themselves, and the poor by themselves. Each of these groups, voting separately, elects an equal number of delegates to a convention, which convention chooses the delegates of that constituency to the lower house of the Prussian Parliament.

No Chance for the Poor.

Thus in every Electoral Convention two-thirds of the members belong to the wealthy or well-to-do class. There is no chance in such a system for the poor, for the masses. This system gives an enormous preponderance of political power to the rich. The first class consists of very few men, in some districts of only one; the second is sometimes

(Continued on Following Page.)

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It is accustomed to being called upon for counsel. It is the family confidante. Such confidence is a matter of long, slow growth; the Store values it, and does its best to be worthy of it.

And when our friends scatter for the Summer we want them to be just as neighborly as though they were hard by. We are very much at their service—by mail, telephone or telegraph. Our delivery system, with its thorough covering of Long Island, and its allied ramifications through New Jersey and Westchester, is quick and sure in supplying people's needs.

For the larger-than-ever number of people who will stay in or near Brooklyn this Summer, the Store will be more than usually interesting.

It will be a busy month here with many stirring July events, some of which are chronicled on the following pages. It will be worth while to watch the A. & S. announcements, whether you are at home or in the country.

They will all be planned with the dual purpose of supplying your needs with merchandise that is worth having, and at the same time of SAVING YOUR MONEY—for this truly today, as it always has been—

The ECONOMY STORE
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2500 Women's Wash Skirts, 98c Regularly Much More

Comparing them with Skirts regularly $1.50 and $1.75, they are of even better materials!

Immediate cash, so that this maker could take up Fall business, secured at a big discount his entire stock-on-hand which he expected to dispose of at the regular prices they merit.

There is a splendidly wide variety to choose from, with plenty of all-white models.

—Tan Linenes with Colored Novelty Stripes
—Firm Quality White Gabardines
—Novelty Corded Piques
—Well-woven Cordelines
—Colored Checkerboard Gabardines
—Natural Color Striped Crashes

Made with tailored yokes and tailored belts, with shirred backs, separate belts, pockets in over a dozen variations. Sizes are 24 to 40 inches waist-band.

There is no doubt that women will, upon seeing them, buy in quantities. Second floor, Central Building.

A "Vacation Supply" Sale of Lingerie Obtained in a Remarkable Purchase

Not another inch of the embroideries used in them can now be bought at the same prices as heretofore. The same applies to laces and ribbons, even to cotton thread.

It is a paradox that, in spite of this, these garments should be at the old low prices. They represent the last which this maker can supply at these prices, and, because of the big business we conduct with him, we obtained first privilege of taking them over.

Nightgowns at 64c., 84c., 94c.
With square and round yokes of lace insertions; with eyelet embroidery edging; with low, square neck, embroidery trimmed.

Petticoats at 64c., 84c., to $1.94
With flounce of eyelet embroidery or tucking and two insertions and lace edging.
Some with two ruffles of dainty dot embroidery.
Petticoats with lawn flounces trimmed with insertion and edging of embroidery.

Chemises at 56c., 74c., 94c.
With broad lace band back and front, lace or ribbon straps.
With bands of organdie embroidery and lace insertions; some back and front trimmed.

Drawers at 36c., 46c. to 74c.
Tucked and trimmed with ruffle of embroidery.
Some with tucked lawn ruffle, edged with lace.
Also circular drawers with ruffle of blind embroidery.
Splendid varieties of these at 64c. and 74c.
Second floor, East Building.

Sale of Women's Smart Top-Coats at $14.95 $19.95 $24.75

Embracing the Greater Part of Our Higher Priced Stock of Coats in Silk or Cloth

Seasonable Coats that will form the backbone of many a vacation wardrobe.

With the rising cost of woolens and silks, the women taking advantage of this Sale will be wisely anticipating the Fall. There are sizes 34 to 44.

A Group of the Fashionable Summer and Sports Capes Reduced to $13.95 and $24.75

Mainly navy blue serges. Women have discovered how desirable they are to wear at seashore and mountains as well as for traveling or in town. Second floor, Central Building.

1,716 Pairs of Redfern and Warner Rustproof Corsets at Great Savings

Models that must be discontinued because of the risen costs of every bit of material used in making them. Hereafter the same grade of Corset will of necessity be high-priced. Can you realize how important is this reduction?

It is only natural that Abraham and Straus, doing a corset business that ranks among the largest in Greater New York, should receive for its public the advantage of the present stocks. They offer:

$1.25 Warner Rust-proof Corsets at... 79c. Sizes 20 to 30.
$1.50 Warner Rust-proof Corsets at...$1.19 Sizes 20 to 34.
$4 Warner Rust-proof Corsets at...$1.69 Sizes 24 to 34.
$6 Redfern Corsets (lace back) at...$2.69 Sizes 20 to 32.
$5 Redfern Corsets (lace front) at...$2.39 Sizes 24 to 36.
$10 Redfern Corsets (lace back) at...$3.39 Sizes 22 to 34.

They are Summer models, made of dainty batistes. In medium high, medium low, and Empire top styles, with long and medium long skirts. Second floor, East Building.

Women's $2.75 White Canvas Pumps, $1.98

The first reduction on these very desirable Shoes of white Ostend cloth or canvas. With small, pointed tongue, turn soles and Cuban Louis covered heels; all sizes.
Second floor, West Building.

2,000 Pairs Women's 98c Silk Gloves, 68c Pr.

This is a clearance, and a very important one. Consisting of:

Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button length, of our famous Regina make; in white, with three styles of black and white combination embroidery.

White Silk Gloves, 2 clasps, with combination colored embroidery to match pretty Summer frocks.
Street floor, Court, West Building.

Women's White Silk Stockings, 79c Pr.

If you need white silk Stockings for the Summer (and what woman doesn't?), come and see them for yourself and judge how good they are at this price.

In all sizes. Note these other interesting items:—

At 49c. pair—Pure white bleach fine lisle Stockings. Full fashioned, with double tops and soles.
At 29c. pair—Full fashioned black cotton, with unbleached split soles, seamless black cotton in regular sizes; also tan and Russia calf shades.

For Children

At 19c. pair—1,800 pairs babies' cotton and lisle white Socks, with fancy colored tops. They are in sizes to 7½ only, but the values are excellent.
At 29c. pair—White cotton fine ribbed Stockings, either for girls or boys, in a serviceable quality. All sizes.

Women's and Misses' Underwear

Practical qualities at moderate prices.
Women's Vests at 12½c.—Fine ribbed cotton, all low neck, sleeveless.
At 19c.—Regular and extra large sizes in extra quality ribbed cotton; low neck, sleeveless.
Combinations at 29c.—Regular sizes of fine ribbed cotton, all with wide cut knees.
At 59c.—Fine cotton, elastic ribbed Suits, band or beaded top; wide or tight knees; regular sizes.
At 98c.—Extra quality pink mercerized soft cotton Suits, fine ribbed and strongly made.
Misses' Vests at 12½c. are excellent values. All low neck, sleeveless, ribbed cotton.

Sale of Most Desirable SILKS

Summer dresses, blouses, bathing suits, sports suits and skirts—all demand cool, pretty Silks for their making. And here are these Silks, fashionable in designs and shades, either at out-and-out reductions from our regular prices, or the result of well-judged purchases. It is a July Silk Sale of importance. Beginning with another lot of the

$1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta at $1.19 Yard

which has been so enthusiastically bought on previous occasions.

In more than 25 choice colors, with plenty of navy blue and black; 35 and 36-in. wide.

$2.39 to $4.98 Sports Pongees $1.98 to $3.98 Yd.
Plain, fancy and embroidered—a richly varied lot.

Imported Natural Shantung 79c. and $1.39 Yd.

$3.25 Oyster White, Shantung Pongee, $2.25 Yd.

59c. to $1.10 Black Imported Habutai, 49c. to 99c. Yd.

$1.98 Black All-Silk Bathing Suit Satin, $1.79 Yd.
Guaranteed salt water and perspiration proof. Made for us.

$1.79 Black Chiffon Taffeta 40-In., $1.59 Yd.

$1.59 All-Silk La George Crepe, $1.35 Yd.
In white, black, and a fine range of colors.
Street floor, West Building.

98c to $1.39 "Silverbloom" Dress Fabrics at 79c Yd.

"Silverbloom" is made of a mixture of mohair and cotton, and is as cool as it is charming. It is very desirable for separate skirts and sports suits; comes in stripes of varying widths in soft color combinations; also in plain shades.

It is lustrous, light weight, thoroughly washable, and fast color. A great advantage is its width—54 inches. On Monday, 79c. a yard

$1.25 Black Mohair Brilliantine 43-Inch, 98c. Yard
$1.75 Black French Serge, 48-Inch $1.29 Yard
$1.49 Black Voile, 54-Inch 98c. Yard
$1.10 Black Mohair Sicilian 54-Inch, 79c. Yard
Street floor, West Building.

Odd Lots of Curtains Half Price

Quite a collection of Nottingham and Scrim Curtains that have whittled down to one, two and three pair lots. Many of them are mussed from having been shown. There is a wide range of patterns.

49c to 98c Pairs, Were 98c to $1.95

Fancy Double Bordered Scrims, Marquisette and Madras, 18c Yd.
Reversible Cretonne Chair Seat Cushions, 98c to $1.19.
Japanese Bamboo Porch Screens, 96c to $3.84 Each.
Vudor Painted Porch Screens, $2.50 to $8.00 Each.
Third floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

A Mid-Summer Sale of Towels

Of course, the increased consumption of baths in hot weather necessitates larger supplies of towels. Here are fourteen grades, all of which, with one exception, have been reduced in price.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Towels Specially Priced

At 17c. Each—Soft finish hemmed huckaback Towels, 18x36 in.
At 19c. Each—Soft finish hemmed huckaback Towels, about 60 per cent. linen.
At 24c. Each—Part linen hemmed Scotch huckaback Towels.
At 35c. Each—All linen heavy Scotch hemmed huckaback Towels.

Guest Towels

At 26c. Each—Pure Irish linen hemstitched huckaback Towels.
At 33c. Each—Fine pure linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, with monogram border.

Bath Towels

At 16c. Each—Pure white hemmed Bath Towels.
At 27c. Each—Heavy, large, pure white hemmed Bath Towels.
At 32c. Each—Very heavy, large, pure white hemmed Bath Towels.
Street floor, Central Building.

$4.50 to $6 Silk Petticoats, $3.89

They are in black and the lovely high colors; all attractively trimmed.

At $2.86, Silk Jersey-Top Petticoats with Taffeta Flounces

In black or colors. Some with the flounces of changeable taffeta.

At $1.86, Habutai Silk Petticoats

That would regularly be $3. Gold, Copenhagen, old rose, emerald, flesh-pink. With sectional tailored flounce; also underlay.

Also white habutai silk Petticoats with double panel back and front. These are regularly $2.75.

At 79c, White Sateen Petticoats

Regularly $1. Made with the Flexo adjustable top, side fastening and tucked sectional flounce, trimmed with two gathered ruffles.
Second floor, East Building.

Has Your Summer Home All the Furniture It Needs?

If it hasn't you will want to supply the deficiency before your guests arrived for the Fourth of July—that is really the beginning of the Summer season.

Here is a list of last-minute suggestions ranging from Couch Hammocks (some of them at extraordinarily low prices) to Bedsteads and Cots for emergency use.

Porch Rockers
With double reed seats and reed or flat backs.
Maple finish Sewing Rockers.....$1.25
Maple finish and green Rockers, $2.65 to $4.00

Couch Hammocks
In brown khaki.....$6.95, $13.00, $16.50
In brown khaki, trimmed with fancy braid.....$9.50

"Englander" Couch Hammocks
Brown khaki, trimmed with fancy braid.....$15.00 to $23.00
Navy blue duck, trimmed with white braid.....$24.00
Fancy grey duck, waterproof...$30.00

Three-Piece Bedsteads
White enamel, 2 ft., $9.75, $10.50, $11.50

"Englander" Cots and Divans
All 2 ft. 6 in. wide.
At $4.50—Folding Cots, all steel construction.
At $6.25—Folding Divan, all steel construction.
At $7.00—Foldaway Cot, heavy brown duck fabric.
At $8.50—Folding Divan, grey enamel, rustproof.
At $10.00—Wit Edge Divan.
At $12.00—Folding Divan, complete with mattress.
At $13.75—Wit Edge Divan.
At $16.75—Folding Divan, with headrest, grey enamel, rustproof construction.
White cotton Pads to fit any of the above, covered in grey denim, at $4.75 and $6.25

"Englander" Couch Beds
Complete with white cotton mattresses, made with roll edge, covered in green denim.
"Level Lock" at.....$15.75 and $18.00
Folding Couch Beds, $19.00, $23.50 and $28.00
Fourth floor, East and Central Bldgs.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets Specially Priced for Monday Only

Four different kinds of Dinner Sets, any one of which is an unusual value at its regular price. Those who have yet to furnish their Summer cottage and who desire to save money in the operation will do well by availing themelves of these specials.

$14.98 Dinner Sets, 100 Pieces, at $10.98
In several neat border designs. All pieces gold-lined.

Other 100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets

At $11.89 Regularly $15.98
At $12.89 Regularly $16.98
At $13.89 Regularly $18.89

Cut Glass and Glassware Considerably Below Regular Prices

Cut Glass
$3.98 Vases.....$2.98
$10.98 Baskets.....$8.98
$1.98 Olive Dishes.....$1.69

Water Tumblers
$1.20 Needle Etched Tumblers, 98c. doz. In two neat designs.
69c. Thin Blown Tumblers....58c. doz.

Mason Preserving Jars at Low Prices
Pints.....60c. doz.
"Good Luck" Rubber Rings.....10c. doz.
Quarts.....75c. doz.
"Jumbo" Rubber Rings, 10c. doz.
Half Gallons....$1.00 doz.
Blackberry Rubber Rings, 10c. doz.
Subway floor, Central Building.

GERMANY, LAST STRONGHOLD OF AUTOCRATIC MONARCHY

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

twenty times as numerous, the third sometimes a hundred, or even a thousand times. Thus, though every man has the suffrage, the vote of a single rich man may have as great weight as the votes of a thousand workingmen. Universal suffrage is manipulated in such a way as to defeat democracy decisively and to consolidate a privileged class in power in the only branch of the Government that has even the appearance of being of popular origin. Bismarck, no friend of Liberalism, once characterized this electoral system as the worst ever created. Its shrieking injustice is shown by the fact that in 1900 the Social Democrats, who actually cast a majority of the votes, got only 7 seats out of nearly 400. It is one of the most undemocratic systems in existence.

The voters do not choose their representatives directly. The suffrage is indirect, and is, moreover, as we have seen, grossly unequal. As this system is in vogue for municipal elections as well as for State elections, it throws power, whether in the municipality or in the nation, into the hands of men of wealth.

In 1908 there were 293,000 voters in the first class, 1,065,240 in the second, 6,324,079 in the third. The first class represented 4 per cent., the second 14 per cent., the third 82 per cent. of the population. In Cologne the first class comprised 370 electors, the second 2,584, while the third had 22,324. The first class chose the same number of electors as the third. Thus, 370 rich men had the same voting capacity as 22,324 proletarians. In Saarbrücken, the Baron von Sturm, formed the first class all by himself and announced complacently that he did not suffer from his isolation. In one of the Berlin districts Herr Heffte, a manufacturer of sausages, formed the first class.

This system would seem to be monstrous enough by reason of the monstrous plutocratic cast. But this is not all. This reactionary edifice is appropriately crowned by another device, oral voting. Neither in the primary or the secondary voting is a secret ballot used. Voting is viva voce. Thus every one exercises his right publicly in the presence of his superior or his patron or employer, or his equals or the official representative of the King. In such a country as Prussia, where the police are notoriously ubiquitous, what a weapon for absolutism! The great landowners, the great manufacturers, the State, can easily bring all the pressure they desire to bear upon the voter, exercising his wretched rudiment of political power.

On Feb. 10, 1910, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg defended this system in the Landtag with great frankness: "We are opposed to secret voting because, instead of developing the sense of responsibility in the voter, it attenuates it and, on the other hand, it favors the terrorism which Socialists exercise over the bourgeois voters."

As a matter of fact, a large number of voters prefer to forego their miserable privilege entirely and stay at home. In 1903, 23.6 per cent. only of them voted for the Prussian House of Representatives, while the same year 75 per cent. voted in the elections for the Reichstag, where the secret ballot is used. Of those who failed to vote, much the larger percentage is from the third class, whose members evidently feel the nullity of the privileges they enjoy in this "people's kingdom of the Hohenzollern," as the Kaiser alluringly describes it.

An additional evidence as to the perfection of the "people's kingdom" is this: With the exception of a thoroughly insignificant measure passed in June, 1906, there has been no change in the electoral districts since 1858. No account has been taken of the changes in the population, and there are the same or worse disparities than there are in the case of the Reichstag, as previously stated. It thus happens that 3,000,000 inhabitants of four large Prussian districts return 9 representatives, while three other million, divided among forty smaller districts, return 66. Here again the natural result of the change of the population owing to the economic evolution has inordinately increased the influence of the rural districts, prevailingly Conservative.

In 1903 under this system 324,157 Conservative votes elected 143 representatives; but 314,149 Social Democratic votes did not secure the election of a single member.

Princes Have the Veto.

Neither in the empire, nor in Prussia nor any of the other States that compose the empire, does the elected Chamber control the Government. In every case the Prince has the absolute veto. Where there are second Chambers, as in many of the States, they are not elected, but are nominated, and are a bulwark of a privileged class. And in Prussia even the so-called popular House is merely another name for a privileged class. Neither in the nation nor in the States are the Ministers controlled by the popular assemblies. They may vote a lack of confidence as often as they feel like it. The Ministers will go right on as long as the Emperor, King, Grand Duke, or Prince desires. You cannot amend the Constitution in any German State without the consent of the Prince. You cannot amend the Constitution of the empire without the consent of one man, William II., Reichstag committees may discuss and propose amendments to their hearts' content. After they have obtained the consent of the Reichstag a rocky road opens out broadly ahead of them. For they must have the approval of the Bundesrath, which is appointed by the reigning Princes of Germany and is obliged to vote as they direct. No amendment can pass the Bundesrath if 14 votes out of the 61 are cast against it. Of these 61, Prussia has 20. The Prussian votes are cast as the King of Prussia directs. If every individual in Germany except this one, and including the other Kings and Dukes, wanted a change in the Constitution, they couldn't get it if William II. said No! This is the people's kingdom with a vengeance!

The power of the Prussian Crown is virtually absolute—"absolutism under constitutional forms," said Rudolph Gneist, once considered in Germany a great authority on public law, before the modern school of publicists—Laband, Georg Meyer, Bornhak, Jellinek, Delbrück—became the teachers of Germany, and taught the most reactionary political philosophy that Europe has heard since the time of de Bonald and de Maistre. They have taught that the complete, uncontrolled power of the "Government" (Regierung) is in the power of the Prince, that the granting of constitutions did not mean the recognition of popular sovereignty in the slightest degree, that legislatures are not representations of the people but are mere organs of the State, that legislatures have no right to bring the State to a standstill, that is, have no right to refuse a budget until their wishes are respected; that, if they do, they are acting not in a constitutional but in a revolutionary sense; that if such a step is taken, then it is the right of the sovereign to recur to the principle that existed before the granting of the constitution, absolute monarchy, and to do what he regards as wise.

German legislatures are impotent and ineffective. The effective seat of political power in Germany is, as it has always been, in the monarchs. Germans may have the right to vote, but Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. showed men (and Bismarck among others) that that made no difference, if the vote led nowhere, if the body elected by the voters was carefully and completely nullified by other bodies over which the voters had no control whatever.

The legislatures of Germany are really only royal councils, consultative assemblies. Bismarck's defiance of the Prussian Chamber and the voters who elected it, in the Conflict Period, from 1862 to 1866, has been decisive for the fate of popular government in Germany.

The All-Powerful King.

Prince von Bülow, the ablest Chancellor of the empire since Bismarck, said in 1914: "Prussia attained her greatness as a country of soldiers and officials, and as such she was able to accomplish the work of German union; to this day she is still, in all essentials, a State of soldiers and officials." The governing classes are, in Prussia, which in turn governs Germany, the monarch, the aristocracy, and a bureaucracy of military and civil officials, responsible to the King alone. The determining factor in the State is the personality of the King.

Prussia has been the strongest obstacle the democratic movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has encountered. Germany in 1914 was less liberal than in 1848. The most serious blow that the principle of representative government received during that century was the one she received at the hands of Bismarck. We have expert testimony of the highest and most official sort that the effects of that blow are not outlived. Prince von Bülow, writing in 1914, said:

"Liberalism, in spite of its change of attitude in national questions, has to this day not recovered from the catastrophic defeat which Prince Bismarck inflicted nearly half a century ago on the party of progress which still clings to the ideals and principles of 1848."

Parliaments will not control in Germany, the civil power will not dominate the military, until the present régime, exalted and strengthened by the victories of 1864-70, is debased and disgraced by resounding and disastrous defeats. It is doubtful if there will be any change even then, for the German people are the most docile in Europe, with no taste for revolutions, with no revolutions to their credit, as have England, France, America, Russia, even China. Personal government has brought the present calamity upon the world, and the possessors of that power will fight to retain it and will, if necessary, treat the German people with the same ruthlessness as they have treated the other peoples of Europe. Moreover, the solidarity of governed and governors, in atrocious crimes, during the past three years gives little hope to liberals in other countries who desire liberalism in Germany.

Let us not be hoodwinked by Easter messages from William II., or by cloudy and ambiguous utterances of Bethmann Hollweg, as presaging forthcoming liberalisation of Germany. Prussian Kings have shown that not only are treaties scraps of paper, but that constitutions are also scraps of paper when their provisions annoy the monarch. And Prussian monarchs have never been squeamish about perjury. The famous Easter "promises" of this year will not be a greater hindrance to imperial and royal volition than previous, celebrated promises to Belgium and to the United States have been.

No Prospect of Democracy.

Germany has renounced liberty in order the better to carry on her national industry—war. As Harden has said: "In order to be strong she has rejected the great modern comfort of democracy." The ethical superiority of this people over all others, so confidently asserted as a justification of her leadership in the world, is shown in this phrase of Professor Delbrück, "Blessed be the hand that traced those lines," that is, that falsified the Ems dispatch. This is the Prussian beatitude. For it brought a successful war—a war for prestige and power and lucre. The present war was intended to repeat on a far larger scale the inspiring achievement. And, if it should succeed, we would expect to see democracy flourish in Germany by the same token that we would expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles.

All this parade of constitutional reforms must not becloud the issue. The constitutions of Germany are paper constitutions. Long before it was the fashion to treat solemn international agreements as mere scraps of paper the imperial and the Prussian constitutions were ignored and flagrantly infringed in many of their provisions with impunity by the governing authorities. In Germany the army is far more powerful than the Reichstag, and both know it. Even the Bundesrath is hardly, if at all, more powerful than the Great General Staff. And the army is not under the control of the Reichstag or the legislature of Prussia. It stands outside and it stands above. In Prussia the army is a kingdom within a kingdom. Within the army the Prussian King has preserved all the prerogatives of an absolute monarch. No authority in the State can intervene between the army and the sovereign. The control of the army belongs to the King. The army is not the army of the nation, but is the King's army.

"The dearest desire of every Prussian," said Bethmann Hollweg in the Landtag Jan. 10, 1914, "is to see the King's army remain completely under the control of the King and not to become the army of Parliament."

Professor Delbrück in his recent book describes the special character of the German Army. From the point of view of sentiment the army exemplifies not the modern notion of patriotism, but the earlier notion of loyalty to a chieftain; the soldiers serve the King, not the fatherland. "The King is their comrade and they are attached to him as to their war lord, and this is the very foundation of our national life. The essence of our monarchy resides in its relations with the army. Whoever knows our officers must know that they would never tolerate the Government of a Minister of War issuing from Parliament."

One has only to recall the great chapters in English history which tell of the struggle for liberty to know that it has been obtained solely by the recognition of the supremacy of Parliament over royal prerogative and over military power.

LABOR SANITATION CONFERENCE'S WORK

ESTABLISHMENT of this city's Division of Industrial Hygiene, for the purpose of promoting heathful conditions in factories and workshops, was the first formal effort of the kind ever attempted by municipal executives in the United States. The significance of the effort to protect the standing army of the industrial workers was recognized by President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Samuel Gompers, Meyer London, and leaders of the Central Federated Union and other organizations of labor who, early in 1916, indorsed the work the City Government was undertaking.

For more than two years this new activity in industrial hygiene has been conducted on a modest scale, without parade or advertising, but an effort has been made of late to discover whether the community appreciates the value of industrial health protection and is willing to support the plan to make it a fixed branch of the municipal Government. Approval by working people has been evidenced liberally. The Division of Industrial Hygiene has justified its existence through the instrumentality of the Labor Sanitation Conference.

This Labor Sanitation Conference represents the beginning of a movement in which the leading central labor organizations and ninety-three local unions or trade bodies, with a membership of more than 800,000 in the city, have enrolled for the purpose of improving sanitary conditions in the hazardous industries. It is a domestic body, controlled and directed by labor itself. It is a permanent organization to promote sanitation, and it has served to bring laboring people into intimacy with the Department of Health, so that they may learn at first hand what the municipality is doing in enforcing and maintaining proper sanitary standards in shops and factories.

Those conferring with the Health Commissioner about industrial health supervision are Ernest Bohm, representing the Central Federated Union; Alfred J. Boulton of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and Queens; M. Abramson of the United Hebrew Trades; Anne Hogan of the Women's Trade Union League; Roswell P. Tompkins of the United Board of Business Agents; Samuel Squibb of the International Granite Cutters; Edward C. Rybicki of the Labor Sanitation Conference; E. W. Edwards of the Allied Printing Trades, and James J. Bagley of the Labor Sanitation Conference.

In arousing labor in general to an understanding and support of this new movement to safeguard the worker from disease and accident, the conference played the biggest rôle. As an outcome of the meetings between the Commissioner and the labor leaders, the Commissioner invited the representatives to name a committee to serve as an advisory body to the Department of Health in the matter of industrial hygiene. This committee is intended as a guide in shaping policies that relate to the activities of the City Government in guarding the health of workers. The conference has asked the Central Labor organizations to choose six members to serve direct on this advisory committee, the conference itself having named nine members. At a meeting held last week the Advisory Committee considered the amount of money which the City Government should be asked to spend in the coming year for an adequate system of supervision and inspection of the 50,000 shops, factories, and mercantile establishments. The budget suggested by the committee has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Health.

The Labor Sanitation Conference came into existence as a result of experiments in co-operation with labor unions which the Division of Industrial Hygiene undertook some time ago. Studies of 400 painters and 889 furriers carried on by the division's physicians and the unions of these two trade groups led to a unique experiment in connection with Typographical Union No. 6—or "Big Six," as it is called. Through the President of "Bix Six," Leon H. Rouse, its Sanitation Committee was instructed to prepare a questionaire requiring information with respect to lighting, ventilation, presence of proper devices for controlling lead fumes, washing facilities, &c. The Chairman of every composing room was held responsible for returning answers to the questions relating to sanitary conditions in the composing room. Only those places in which sanitary defects were noted were inspected by the Department of Health. This system of self-inspection is a great economy in administration, as it eliminates unnecessary official visits to establishments in which sanitary conditions are good and satisfactory to the workers themselves. It also removes a source of irritation and complaint on the part of those employers whose factories, though kept at a fairly high sanitary standard, are overrun by Inspectors.

The results of this form of co-operation between the big printers' organization and the Division of Industrial Hygiene were so satisfactory to members of the union that they paved the way to the formation of the conference, and a large number of unions were invited to send delegates to form a permanent organization, controlled by labor. Thirty-eight unions were enrolled in the conference on Feb. 18 last. Officers are: Alfred J. Boulton, Chairman; Frank Byrnes, Vice Chairman; Carl Beck, Secretary; Julius Fehr, Treasurer; James J. Bagley, Financial Secretary; Dr. Louis I. Harris, Medical Adviser.

The conference has already concerned itself, in connection with the Longshoremen's Union, in the movement to protect workers against the dangers of anthrax. It has in preparation circulars for the education of employer and employes. It has taken up the question of protecting the public and the waiters in the city's public eating places from the menace of filthy clothes worn by waiters, and other health-protective measures. It has called attention in several important instances to extremely hazardous occupations and to insanitary work places. Finally it has taken a decided stand and given expression to its opinion in opposition to the attempts to repeal labor laws as war measures. Its activities and possibilities have been the subject of favorable review in the May Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Through the partnership with labor the efficiency of the Division of Industrial Hygiene in studying and preventing occupational diseases, in formulating sanitary standards, and in investigating and preventing death and sickness such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart and kidney disease, which may be directly or indirectly due to a particular occupation, will be greatly enhanced, according to officials of the Health Department.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE

For People Going to the Country Commencing June 1st.

1 Month.....$35
2 " 65
3 " 85
4 " 100

Durland's Riding Academy, 66th St. and Central Park West. Full particulars, 'Phone Col.—9100.

SPEAR & COMPANY

Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

The July Clearance at New York's Most Beautiful Furniture Store

There are many surprising price savings for those who shop at the Spear Stores tomorrow. New furniture of every kind—most likeable styles—arrived too late for June business—all to be included in the July Clearance and sold at July prices. That is a thing shoppers have never heard of before in July. This furniture will be worth a great deal more next year. We bought generously. Furniture makers whose names stand highest are represented in this merchandise. Our plan of liberal credit will apply just the same. You may arrange to pay while you are using the goods, any time, within 60 days, 90 days, six months, a year or longer.

Spear Summer Furniture for Sun Parlors, Breakfast Rooms, the Porch and Lawn

The modern demand for more light, more air, more cheerfulness and less of the indoor life has caused us to present the most attractive furniture for these light, airy, beautiful rooms. In accordance with the usual Spear policy, you have the opportunity to purchase your requirements now and pay at your convenience on Spear's Liberal Credit Terms.

A Timely Sale of Reed Fibre Furniture, Finished in Baronial Brown

1. Porch Rocker, Natural Finish 2.95
2. Fibre Rocker, 3.95
3. Reed Fibre Table, 8.75
x4. Reed Fibre Arm Chair, 13.75
x5. Reed Fibre Settee, 25.75
x6. Reed Fibre Rocker, 15.75
7. Reed Fibre Desk, 15.75
x8. Reed Fibre Rocker, 8.50

xArticles Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8 have spring bottoms, over which are loose cushion seats. Seats and upholstered backs are covered in figured Tapestry.

ALFRED A. KOHN

Announces the Regular Semi-Annual

SALE

Smart Shoes For MEN and WOMEN

At 5.85 6.85 7.85 8.85

FORMERLY $8 TO $14 ALL SIZES

No Returns — STOCK NEVER CARRIED OVER — No Exchange

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LADIES' LOW SHOES

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HOSIERY, BUCKLES and ACCESSORIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

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WHY WE WENT TO WAR

The War Aims of the United States and Our Allies

(*Officially stated*)

ALL IN ONE CONSECUTIVE ARTICLE IN

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

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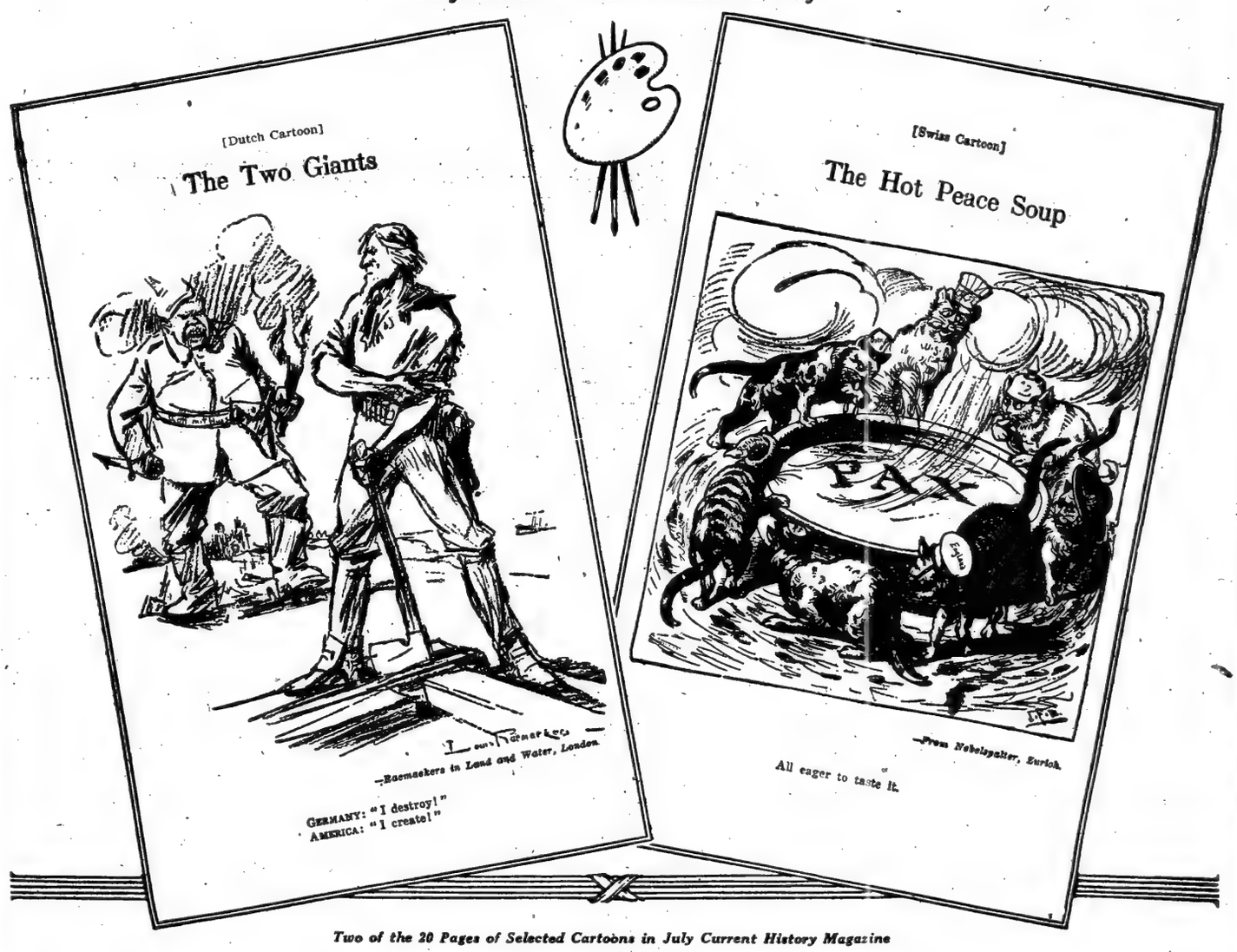
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On All News Stands Today **JULY ISSUE** **25 Cents a Copy, $3.00 a Year**

"PARIS LIVES AGAIN ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT"

Crowds and Brilliant Costumes in Restaurants, on Roof Gardens, and at Theatres Make Distinguished Visitors Compare Clothes of Women in New York Today with French Capital Before the War.

IT was on a hot day last week. One of the most alluring restaurants in the world was opened into long vistas, every available nook and corner holding a table. The sign saying that all the tables were engaged had been put up at 12 o'clock, but that did not deter the people with power from jockeying for a position.

Strangers were wondering why they could not get in. Head waiters were slipping into single seats the people whom they knew and had often served. Women who are usually on the scene at Newport, Bar Harbor, White Sulphur, and at the Piping Rock Club were there in plentiful numbers. They wore the new kind of midday costumery—muslins, cottons, ginghams, and checked silks.

Throughout the multi-colored groups flashed the fascinating uniform of the French aviators; catching the eye as a scarlet-crested woodpecker catches it in the woodland. The scarlet collars and shoulder straps and the gray-blue uniforms of the staff members of the Italian Mission flashed against the Rumanian brilliancy of an embroidered red cotton gown worn by a young woman with hair and eyebrows that looked as if they had been dipped in black coffee. And scattered about also were the white costumes, with blue straps and brass buttons, of the Naval Reserve.

All through the throng, forming sombre backgrounds or working their way in and out through the colorful masses as a good painter draws his shadows, were national guardsmen in khaki uniforms, members of medical units about to sail for England, and men of the regular army.

It was a staff member of the Italian Mission, in his cadet blue and scarlet with cavalry spurs attached to his boots, who waved his hands excitedly at the long vista of grouped masses and said:

"Paris lives again in the heart of the American Continent!"

The Best-Dressed Summer.

What was seen at this restaurant one day is duplicated at all the restaurants four times a day—for luncheon, tea, dinner, and supper. It is difficult to get tables anywhere, except well in advance.

A reporter of fashions and a dressmaker of high degree summed up this revivified social season when they sighed contentedly and said:

"It is the best-dressed Summer New York has ever had."

The reasons for the continual inflow and outflow of well-dressed women and men through the arteries of social life—not society—in midsummer is due to the geographical position of New York.

Of course, the war is back of it all. Women are not interested in Newport or Bar Harbor as yet, and social struggling for a place in the tournament of society and invitations to balls are not uppermost in the mind of any American today. The social struggler is remaining where the war relief work is at its best, for here she has found her most admirable chance of getting in touch with those whose names she knows by heart and whose visiting cards she has never seen.

Thousands of men are already under the colors in and out of New York. Others are being sent here to embark for Europe. War relief work is at its supreme height in Washington and New York. Men of affairs have for the present no thought of Summer resorts, or even athletics. The fact that the Government has called under the colors the most dominant factors in the financial and industrial activities of this country, in order to organize war as they have organized their powerful industries, has put a lid on Summer sports; and the women follow in the footsteps of the men.

The Place for an Observer.

There will be two intensely interesting weeks in the French capital from the 10th to the 25th of August, when the dressmaking houses exhibit their 3,000 gowns to the American buyers. But outside of that fortnight the place to observe fashions is in this city. One need go nowhere else to see what is worn, what has been rejected, what may be accepted. Here, in a limited area, is a kaleidoscope of changing clothes.

It is useless to reiterate that lavish dressing is out of the picture. This is all the better for the observer. One is tired of the styles that have followed each other for three years, and this new note is essentially agreeable and refreshing.

It looks to the analyst as if some psychological change in their attitude toward clothes had come over women in the twinkling of an eye. The judgment trump sounded against frivolity in April. Human nature will laugh and smile, will eat and dine and dance while it sacrifices, especially Anglo-Saxon nature, for it makes out in all cases that to die as though it were a matter of course is the essential thing in life; but expressions of sheer frivolity, such as absurd and eccentric clothes, were silenced by that judgment trump.

Therefore, the agreeable and refreshing fashions that fill the streets, restaurants, and theatres in New York are worth recording week by week, and worth imitating.

It is needless to say that this state of affairs stimulates the vision and optimism of those who are in the commerce of clothes. The evidence of this is shown in the extraordinary number of new fashions and new combinations that are thrown upon the market and adopted by the public at a season when dullness is expected.

The Revival of White.

It is difficult to remember when white frocks were worn on city streets in the Summer as they are now. The revival of muslin, voile, and chiffon in dead white, with the addition of a huge straw hat to give color to the costume through its chaplet of flowers, is a striking note this Summer.

The checked and striped ginghams, the wool jerseys, embroidered in colored or metal threads, the Scotch plaid skirts with coats of solid color, are features of fashion with which we have been familiar since May 1, but the revival of white frocks for all the affairs that are taking place in the city's life is something quite new and unexpected.

Along with these white gowns are launched alluring ones of flowered muslins, Irish dimities, and figured voiles. At any one of the smart restaurants at the lunch hour a large majority of women look as if they were dressed for garden parties. Short skirts, slightly draped flounces, overskirts, simple bodices, and cape collars of muslin, are exploited in the kind of flowered design which we associate with tea under the trees.

Sashes in pale blue, citron, heliotrope, and deep yellow have come back into the picture of clothes. They are made of satin, taffeta and, often, of chiffon. They are wrapped around the waist once or twice and tied in the traditional bow and ends at the back, or looped in Easter fashion at the side.

One sees few coat suits at any of the gatherings. Here and there a woman in a gray satin coat with a pleated skirt and a blouse of French blue chiffon, slightly embroidered in silver, will stand out from the muslins and ginghams.

Curious combinations of coat suits seem to attract fashionable women more than the conventional mannish kind, which is adopted as a uniform in the Winter. Strikingly colored coats of velveteen, of wool jersey, of stiff taffeta, and sometimes of solid colored linen, are worn with separate skirts.

A tightly buttoned black velvet jacket will go over a skirt of black and white striped voile; a heavy, white homespun linen coat fastened with pearl buttons, will be worn over a short black velveteen skirt; a loose, open coat of French blue satin with silver buttons will be worn over a one-piece gown of blue and white flowered voile. A white chiffon frock with a round, tight waist, a loose, handkerchief collar of the same material, and long, slightly full sleeves that are gathered into a pleated ruffle at the wrist, will be half hidden by a short coat of heliotrope taffeta with small gilt buttons and gilt loops in front.

One of the departures from ordinary fashion is to put a vest of checked gingham or silk as a substitute for a shirtwaist beneath a mannish coat of dark serge. These vests are made like shirtwaists, without sleeves, so that they may protect the lining of the coat from the body moisture. The back is of net, and sometimes there are short sleeves of net that hold the shields in place. The front is of heliotrope and white, blue and white, or black and yellow checks. The material is slightly full from the shoulder line, either gathered or pleated, and there is a long, rolling yoke collar of the same material, under which a tie is knotted in sailor fashion. This tie is also of the material.

Any one of these vests can be worn with a blue or gray serge suit, and the smart woman who is looking out for just the right touch in her costume wears a wide straw hat with a band of the checked material tied in a sailor's knot at the side.

The Garden Hat in Town.

Another striking feature of this mad riot of midsummer fashions is the introduction of the wide straw country hat for the city streets and for the lunch, tea, and dinner hour at the restaurants.

Never has there been so much economy in headgear. This does not mean that extravagant prices are not asked and paid, but a large majority of women feel that they can pay a dollar for a good shape in a straw hat and twist a band around it to suit themselves.

There are straw hats of all varieties that flash and flicker through the fashions. Eighteen dollars is the price of a sailor with a plain white band, and yet, the woman who wears it may be sitting next to some one who has on an 85-cent straw hat that, during its short life, will look extremely well.

Because of this inundation of garden hats into the city streets there has come about an amazing production of home millinery. The shops encourage this by bargains and by persuasions of various kinds. They offer untrimmed hats at reasonable prices, and they add a band and a lining for nothing. The glass cases of all the shops are filled with chaplets of colored flowers—extraordinarily good-looking masses of field flowers with grass-green ribbons running through them. There is no woman so deficient in needlework that she cannot evolve for herself a becoming garden hat out of the two elements that are handed to her for a small price.

The critics insist that this is a bad omen for fashion. There are those who will continue to say that home-made hats and home-make frocks produce a mass of unattractive and inartistic women. In the main they're right, but there are few who stand high enough in eloquence and persuasion to convince any woman that she can't trim for herself a good-looking hat.

And the shopkeepers know human nature!

REVIVAL OF THE MARABOU SCARF.

It is of white Georgette crêpe run with bands of marabou, the ends finished with tassels of white silk floss. The hat is of white Georgette crêpe, with flowers of worsted in magenta, green, and blue.

ORGANDIE FROCK FOR THE COUNTRY.

It is a fine French weave, flesh colored, trimmed with old-fashioned ruches of pleated lace. The surplice collar ties in a bow at the back, and the cuffs are run through with black velvet bracelets.

WOMEN AND THE ETERNAL SERVANT PROBLEM

Another View of Question Taken Up by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden Last Week

MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, declared, in an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE on June 17, that women neglected the training of their servants to avoid waste in the running of their households—the greatest service they could do for their country in wartime—and preferred to go "milling about" trying to show that they were qualified to do man's work in the emergency. Her remarks elicited a number of answers. Below are printed statements by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, taking exception to the anti-suffrage leader's conclusions, and an interview with Mrs. Caroline Reed Wadhams tending to show that there are numerous women engaged in solving the servant problem as Miss Chittenden would have it solved, yet not simply staying at home and paying no attention to other matters.

In her reply to Miss Chittenden, Mrs. Vanderlip said:

"I should have expected something more constructive in the field of woman's exclusive work than appears in Miss Chittenden's interview. The article does not demonstrate that all women have failed to keep house well. Perhaps this condition is typical of anti-suffragists only.

"Miss Chittenden recommends that women stay at home and attend to their kitchens and their servants. At the same time she suggests that they create a great organization. They cannot do that without leadership; cannot have leadership without training; cannot have training without some women who have been able to organize their houses well enough to leave them sometimes. Women cannot be organized in isolated kitchens; they must go out to get information and inspiration.

"Miss Chittenden fails to grasp the great force that is stirring the world—democracy—when she speaks of servants being 'a class.' The world is fighting to eliminate classes. Service can no longer be 'exacted or enforced' from any one. It must be free and willing in factory, office, kitchen. That service is at its best which is given from an inner desire to serve.

"She fails to recognize that only a few women keep servants. Only a third of 1 per cent. of the people of the United States pay the income tax on $3,000. The great mass of women are not troubled with a servant problem. The sheltered class of women should get about the world, should take census, if need be, and find out how 'everybody' lives.

"The sheltered woman should realize that every one is animated by the same impulses which animate her. Men and women are quick to respond to an ideal. They are happy in following a guiding principle. The way to do away with indifferent servants is to give them a fine ideal of service. Then they are no longer indifferent. If the mistress has an ideal of the value of the service of every human being to society, if she practices giving a service to her family, her servants, her State, all the people in her household will also gain a fine ideal of service.

"In my house every servant recognizes that he or she is giving mutual service to our household. They know that I appreciate the dignity of the work they contribute, and they recognize the earnestness of my service to them and to the community. Every member of my household, employe and child, is earnestly desirous of serving our country. Every one bought a Liberty Bond—some of them several. Every one is eager to give up the kinds of food that are needed by the people of Europe. Every one is eager to eliminate waste of food. It is not a question of persuasion or command. It is a matter of our all being animated by the same ideals of service to the country and to the world. We are all eager to help. The employes in my house are my respected friends and helpers. Perhaps the ideal of democracy, when universal, may even redeem the servant problem.

"Servants who are inspired to desire to serve well use imagination and give their service an artistic finish that can never be exacted or enforced."

On the subject of the training of servants Mrs. Caroline Reed Wadhams, who is the author of several works on household problems, said: "It has always been my opinion that one of the greatest needs in household work is adequate training for women and girls. It is one of the biggest ambitions of my life to introduce a complete course of housework in the public schools. Homemaking and housekeeping are the most important work that a woman can have, and still it is for these that the least training is vouchsafed our girls. There is a school in Ohio which exactly fills the need of which I am speaking. In this school the girls who study domestic science do so with the idea of working in other people's houses. Their homemaking course includes cooking, marketing, budget-making, infant care and feeding, nursing, sanitation, and household management in all its branches. Thus when these girls go into a home they are not ignorant beginners qualified to do little, yet asking disproportionately large pay.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Child Hygiene and Home Economics of the International Child Welfare League I am doing my best to accomplish the establishment of such classes in the regular school curriculum in New York City and State.

"If the worker in our households were taught home economies as she should be taught there would be no need at this time for more than usual retrenchment, for a thorough course in home economics would teach, as a matter of course, the most economical ways of handling food, of preparing it, and of using left-overs.

"The foreign girl who starts in a poorly managed home or boarding house stays there long enough to learn a smattering of English and then tries to better herself by applying for a place in a well-to-do private household. The girl's new employer, having high standards and being accustomed to good cooking and a well-ordered household, naturally finds the girl a great trial. She is obliged to re-teach her, which is much harder than teaching her in the beginning, for she has acquired the habit of doing the work in the wrong way.

"The employer is naturally irritated when she finds she is paying to have her work done properly and is not receiving in any way what she is paying for. The girl is irritated because she is corrected, not realizing that she has been allowed to work in a stupid, slovenly way, having had no proper training. The favorite response for a correction of such a poorly taught employe is, 'If I don't suit I'll leave,' and she generally does leave. This type of girl goes from one home to another, picking up a little information here and there. She does not remain long in one place because she is 'not satisfactory.'

"Of course," said Mrs. Wadhams, "the establishment of a school for domestic service would, to a large extent, eliminate a situation of this kind. At the present time, however, we have no such school, (although the Y. W. C. A. is doing splendid work along these lines,) and the American housewife comes face to face with the problem of managing her household with less money and with higher expense than ever before.

"We come to the conclusion, then, that a woman who has servants must do the training of those servants herself. I feel, with a great many other women, that in standardization of household work lies the secret of efficiency. There is no reason why, with proper management, work should not be so arranged as to allow each maid a certain part of every day for her own leisure and recreation; there is no reason why economy should not go forward with just as great facility in the hands of a cook as though the household mistress were every moment on the ground herself.

"I cannot feel that it is a woman's duty in these times to spend all of her time in the home. It seems strange that, as long as we can remember, women have worked for church and charity without the charge of neglecting their homes, but that as soon as they venture forth with the idea of gaining for themselves some political right which will take no more time, and probably a good deal less than the working up of church and charity bazzars and fêtes, they are accused of being the restless sex, willing to do everything but stay home and take care of their own household and children.

"I believe that the care of children is the greatest profession in the world. During the years when my four children were small, I gave myself entirely to their care; I took no outside duties which would interfere with my home duties, and any work which I did outside was work which could be taken up in intervals between household tasks. Now, however, the children are at school. My household has been so systematized that my constant presence is unnecessary. My cook knows my way of doing things and follows instructions. It is the same with my other maids. I keep in constant touch, of course, with expenditures and ordering, but I should feel that I were an inefficient housewife if my actual presence were demanded every moment for the smooth and efficient running of my household. Hence, I am doing other work that I have wanted to do for years.

"I have never felt for one instant that being a suffragist would in any way make a woman less the perfect homemaker and mother.

"It is rather amusing to me, that, in my own home, my Finnish maids, who are entitled to a vote in their own country, have something of a pity for me because I cannot vote. During their spare time they frequently canvass for suffrage in the kitchens of the neighborhood. I have never found that their having had the vote in Finland, and being interested in getting it here, has in any way made them less efficient in their work for me."

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HENRY VAN DYKE ON OUR PART IN THE WAR

Ex-Minister to Holland Discusses Mental State of the "Potsdam Gang," and Airplane Prospects.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE'S home at Princeton is called Avalon. And Princeton is Arcadian just now with processional rambler roses and long fences of honeysuckle. The setting is ill-suited to talk war, and yet what scene has the tragedy not made its own? In that serene study the interviewer hesitates over a subject grim, if vital, knowing, nevertheless, that with Dr. van Dyke, as with Dr. Gilbert Murray, this war is the Great Preoccupation.

"From the very first I have felt sure that America would inevitably be either drawn or forced into this great war of the twentieth century," he said the other day. "There were undoubtedly purely European questions involved in it; and with these questions we could not, according to our own national tradition, intermeddle. But there were other questions at stake which were much broader and which touched our own vital interests deeply. The mere fact that war was chosen and forced by Germany, as the means of settling international disputes and difficulties, was contrary to our faith and to our hope for the future. Being a peace-loving country, we looked forward to and worked for the coming of the day in which justice should be the arbiter between nations and peace should be maintained under the reign of a commonly acknowledged and enforced law. All these hopes were disregarded and made vain by Germany's action in August, 1914. Thus the very inception of the war was an assault upon our national ideals and a blow at our fundamental interests as a nation.

"Then consider the way in which the war has been conducted: It has been marked, almost from the beginning, by a cynical disregard on the part of Germany for all the hitherto accepted rules and regulations of international law and for the plainest and simplest claims of humanity. It is not necessary for me to give an enumeration of those acts of barbarism and cruelty of which the German Government has been the author and instigator. From the purposeless destruction of unfortified cities and towns in Belgium and Northern France, to the sinking of British hospital ships with wounded men and Red Cross nurses on board, that Government has left nothing undone to earn the horror and detestation of civilized peoples. Her aerial raids upon cities which, whether they were fortified or not, still had the right according to international law to receive notification before the beginning of a bombardment which would necessarily expose the lives of women, children, and helpless old people; her use of poison gas as a weapon of warfare, which she began to the amazement of the world in the trenches in front of Ypres, and which was condemned by the declaration of The Hague Conference of 1899, which Germany signed; her practice of deporting the population of conquered territories and forcing them, in contravention of every idea of the law of nations, to work at tasks which were virtually a part of the war which she was waging against their own countries—these are serious counts in the indictment against a Government whose ambition seems to be to play the rôle of Nietzsche's Superman — ruthless reckless, cruel, dominant, strong, a blonde wild beast.

"It is true that the Entente Allies have been forced by military necessity to defend themselves against these German atrocities through the use of some—not all—of the same weapons. Take poison gas, for example. If your men are being choked to death in incredible agony by an adversary who does not hesitate to strangle those whom he cannot beat in fair fight, you may well be pardoned if you roll back upon him some of the same poison which he has sent upon you. No other means of self-defense would prove effective against that particular peril. The same thing may be said in general upon the question of aerial bombardments. But it cannot be said, in my judgment, upon the sinking of hospital ships. That is an action so base that it would be better to perish than to be guilty of it.

"Upon the question of 'reprisals' in general I think one broad principle may be laid down. It is not necessary that they should be reprisals in kind, but it is necessary that they should have an actual military value in putting a stop to or in frustrating the practices against which they are directed. For example, the Germans made an unannounced aerial bombardment of the little French City of Bar-le-Duc, in which no military damage was inflicted, but in which scores of helpless and harmless men, women, and children were killed. This was done on two successive nights. Shortly thereafter the French, by way of preventing a repetition of this brutal business at Bar-le-Duc, sent their airplanes over Karlsruhe and bombarded that city. The Germans put up a terrific outcry about this. They did not like their own medicine. But, all the same, they have never repeated their raids upon Bar-le-Duc. The reprisals in this case were therefore effective.

"And I doubt very much," Dr. van Dyke added, "whether the German Government, by which I mean the predatory Potsdam gang, is open to any other form of argument at the present moment.

"As concerns us, their action, of course, in forcing America at last to take up arms in this war, in spite of our great reluctance, was another illustration of the spirit of the Superman. The course of events which led up to the declaration of Congress on April 6 that a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government had been thrust upon the United States is absolutely unmistakable and unpardonable. It has been most clearly and eloquently described by the messages and speeches of President Wilson. It constitutes a long series of violations of the rights of America, outrages against her citizens, disregard of her peaceful and pathetic protests, conspiracies against her welfare, her honor, and her very life, and it culminates in a brazen avowal that the German Government proposes to continue this course, and a veiled threat of vengeance if the United States ventures to oppose it. Under such conditions, arising through no will or fault of ours, there was only one thing that we could do. We have taken up arms to defend ourselves, not only for our own sake, but for the sake of our sister nations.

"Now, being in the war, we must carry it through with a strong spirit, a high hand, and a clean conscience. Our ships and our men are already doing their duty in the fight. We must have more ships and more men. We must put out of action all our domestic quarrelers, fault-finders, backbiters, and slackers who are consciously or unconsciously hindering this great campaign. The pacifist has the right not to fight if his conscience forbids. But then he must be made to work, and he must be prevented from uttering sedition against his country.

"The power of the food blockade as much as anything else is likely to bring the German people to their senses and the predatory Potsdam gang to their knees. It must therefore be strengthened by every fair means. Of course, the United States has no intention of starving neutral countries or causing them unnecessary hardships. But it also has no intention of allowing them to supply food to Germany in order that she may escape the consequences of her own misdeeds and continue her course of plunder and bloodshed. In my opinion, it will be a comparatively easy matter to fix a just and reasonable ration of food which may be exported from our country for the use of the people of Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and the rest. But not one ounce of it must go either directly or indirectly to Germany. If the neutrals cannot give us that guarantee in satisfactory form, they will have to get their food elsewhere than from us. The order of the feeding should be: First, our own people; then our allies; after that, the neutrals.

"The same general principle should control our actions toward the non-combatant people of German birth or descent who remain in America. So long as they behave themselves properly and patriotically toward our country, as most of them do, we ought to treat them fairly and kindly. But if any nests of espionage and conspiracy exist, let us root them out with no uncertain hand. Why should we let any one stay in this country who does not love it best and serve it first?"

"What about reprisals for the aerial raids?" was asked. "Should America take any part in those?"

"The best part that America can take is to send over a big fleet of air machines with competent fliers. And the first points of attack by these airplanes should be, in my judgment, those two pirate lairs which are called Zeebrugge and Ostend. Smash those two hiding places of pirates and the menace of the German submarine will be more than half defeated."

Do you think there would be any advantage or poetic justice in the destruction of German architectural masterpieces, works of art, or haunts of legend in retaliation for German deeds at Rheims and other places?"

"Most certainly not. The razing of the Cathedral of Cologne would be an injury not to Germany only, but to the world, and it could not bring back to us the Cathedral of Rheims. This sort of thing can never touch the Germans deeply enough to compensate for the loss to art. We must save as much beauty as we can. It is the heritage of the world which the blonde beast is willing to destroy.

"America needs to understand that this war is a serious business, full of danger, toil, and suffering for her. But it is a business which must be faced with courage and carried through with absolute tenacity of purpose until the ends which she has set before her are accomplished and the liberties of the world are secured."

On the Princeton University campus close by bands of boys in khaki were drilling, resolute, hot, intensely serious. They had no time for even a glance in passing. The most imposing of big game days had never seen there a squad like this.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

AN unusual case under a Workman's Compensation act is reported from California in the decision of the Supreme Court in North Pacific Steamship Company against Industrial Accident Commission. The statute there provides that liability exists only where the injury is not "caused by the intoxication or the willful misconduct of the injured employe." The Court held that the second officer of a vessel, ordered by his superior to seek a lifeboat when the vessel was about to strike the rocks, was not, as a matter of law, guilty of "willful misconduct," because, after getting into a lifeboat he went back to the vessel, and, because of the lifeboat being cast off, was unable to return. The Court said:

The willful misconduct asserted is the failure of Bolger to obey the Captain's order to take to the boats. Of course he did in the first instance heed the command by going into the boat. But the order of the Captain may fairly be interpreted as an order to abandon the vessel once for all. This does not, however, answer the whole question. Did the evidence compel an inference that Bolger's act in returning to the ship was a deliberate and intentional defiance of his superior's command, in reckless disregard of his own safety? The situation was obviously one of great peril, and any competent mariner must have realized the necessity for a prompt leaving of the vessel. But when Bolger returned to the Eureka the lifeboat was still attached to the main vessel.

We do not know the purpose of his return. It may conceivably have been a legitimate purpose and one that might have been accomplished in a few moments. The entire episode, from the order to lower the boats to the final abandonment of the ship, occupied but a brief time. Bolger may well have thought that he could do what he set out to do on the vessel and get back before the occupants of the boat should cast off. Some allowance may be made for errors of judgment in times of sudden emergency and stress. There can be no presumption that a man recklessly imperils his own life.

In view of all the facts, we think the commission took no unreasonable view of the evidence when it found that Bolger was not guilty of willful misconduct. His actions were not those of one intending to refuse compliance with the Captain's order to get into the boat. On the contrary, he showed his purpose of doing as he was bid. He was remiss, perhaps, in not following out the directed course as speedily as he might have done, but it cannot be said as a matter of law that his brief delay amounted to willful misconduct.

This view of the commission's conclusion derives some additional support from the testimony of one witness, who stated that when Bolger left the boat to return to the ship the Captain was in the same boat and made no objection to Bolger's return. This is some evidence to indicate either that the Captain did not regard Bolger's return as a violation of his orders or that Bolger was justified in thinking that the Captain assented to his conduct.

The exception of merchants paying a tax on their coffins from the license tax imposed by Laws 1916, c. 90, on dealers in coffins doing an undertaking business is void because denying equal protection of the laws to persons not merchants.—Johnston agt. Long Furniture Company, Miss., 74 So. 283.

In Tozer against Michigan Central Railroad, in the Supreme Court of Michigan, it was held that where a passenger being carried on a cot in a baggage car of a train was injured when trunks fell upon her, due to the engineer's use of the emergency brake, the negligence of the baggage master in directing that the cot be placed close to the trunks in a place of danger, though there was other room in the baggage car, was the proximate cause of the injury, the baggage man being experienced and knowing that use of the emergency brake might be necessary. It was further held that as the baggage man had directed the brother and husband of the sick passenger to place her cot near a pile of trunks in the baggage car, though there was other room therein, the baggage car being the place designated for the carrying of such passengers, the passenger could not be deemed to have assumed the risk of the accident.

"Juries do not need, or at least must be presumed not to need, as a matter of instruction and information, to have the court tell them that they are not to believe the impossible. Sometimes their verdicts indicate that they have done so, and are set aside accordingly as being without evidence to sustain them. But there is no duty on the court to presume that a jury will believe what manifestly cannot be true, and to warn them against such belief."—Judge Kelly, Virginia Court of Appeals, in Virginia Railway & Power Co. against Hill, 91 Southeastern Reporter, 194.

The return and receipt of a verdict on Sunday is a ministerial act, and one of "necessity and charity," within meaning of Sunday laws, and is legal.—Adams against Cook, Vt., 100 Atl. 42.

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COMMUNITY CLEARING HOUSE A THOROUGHGOING MOVEMENT

EVERY now and then a city comes rushing like Young Lochinvar out of the West, and walks up to our own Father Knickerbocker with the startling news that it has discovered something new, something that New York has never heard or dreamed of. At which this tired old gentleman, in his endeavor to take part in any experience which his own ingeniousness has denied him, expectantly lowers his head and prepares to hear a tale of wonder and enterprise. In the majority of cases the expected new thrill doesn't come. It usually results in Father Knickerbocker sleepily drawing his hand across his mouth, giving the young metropolis a gentle awakening shake, and whispering into his incredulous ears the startling information that the thing isn't new at all—he, Father Knickerbocker, has not only already tried it, but has seen it through to successful working order.

That is just what happened not so long ago, when Cincinnati came forward with the news that it was organizing a National Social Unit Organization for the purpose of showing the nation the value of neighborhood community work. The fact is that while the Ohio city was still engaged in planning its centre New York had been making a practical study of the community problem for the last five years.

John Collier, one of the leaders of the community movement in the East and director of the Training School for Community Workers in New York, explained at length the other day the aims and growth of the movement in this city.

"One of the results of the highly centralized government of this country is a lack of social self-consciousness on the part of the individual," said he. "The Federal Government spends 70 per cent. of its funds for the welfare of the people, for schooling, sanitation, housing, and so on. Things are constantly being done for the people by departments especially created for special purposes. This has led to a feeling on the part of the average citizen that he is not a part of the Government, that he need not be actively interested in its work. As a result of this he is alienated from those forces which most control his life and his endeavors.

"Take the American city, analyze the social services, analyze those humane services of a city which, like New York, has 100 municipal welfare divisions and bureaus, each with its own highly paid head. See those highly complicated welfare activities threading their way amid the people, see the unconsciousness of the people as they are being operated upon by truant officer, by employment agent, by protective devices of one kind or another, and correctional devices and health devices; see their unconsciousness as they are being touched here and touched there by these highly efficient and highly specialized ministrations of government, and see if the picture of the people as being mere passive material doesn't hold good. The people are not conscious of what the Government is aiming at. The people can't be conscious so long as they are merely touched here and touched there, having their teeth mended, their families rehabilitated, and so on through the list of social services. Under those conditions we are creating a state of affairs where an efficient government is gradually driven further and further from the intelligent affection of the people.

"The development of our centralized welfare work in government and private social service is being carried out on the machine pattern, and we must discover some way by which to bring all these purposes of government to bear on the personality of the common man, which means all of us. We must discover some way to enlist a passionate and continuous personal response from the individual so that he will, as he alone can do, shape himself through co-operating in the social purpose. Something has to be done to restore a feeling of intimacy, of interdependence between the Government and the individual. That is, speaking, of course, from the humanistic and democratic standpoint. That something has as its aim a relationship gratly akin to the one existing between the Catholic priest and the parishioner. The Catholic Church is a big thing, an involved system, highly centralized, but which through the work of the local units and local experts, the churches and the priests, is one of the greatest factors in the life of every member.

"That is the object of the community centre. It is not merely to create through mass meetings public opinion on anything under the sun or to call officials to account for their misdeeds at meetings of voters whose indifference does not entitle them to hear the story. The purpose of the community centre is to bring the mass of the people into day-by-day working relations with the constructive operations of the Government, with the expert of social service, so that they will co-operate with the Government in its work, and, in the course of time, so that the expert will become the willing servant of the organized people, the people organizing in neighborhood groups. That puts the community centre into a tremendously important relation with the whole problem of government.

"That is not a new idea. Even Germany woke up, although too late. In Germany from 1912 on there was proceeding a methodical decentralization of the work of the German cities. They were creating local welfare bureaus. I don't mean to imply that those welfare bureaus were community centres, those little replicas of the German municipality that were being planned in every sizable group of population and municipal area. They were not community centres for the very reason that the free assemblage and the free initiative of the people were not invited or permitted, but they were indispensable mechanisms around which an effective democracy might have organized itself.

"We in America are getting our people together in small groups, and these groups are going to reach out and ask the expert in a far-away bureau, whether at Washington or at the State Capitol or in the City Hall, to come down and live with us and consult with us and use us and serve us—and that is the community centre.

"The work had its inception in the forum movement, which in several parts of America is producing a new kind of citizen co-operation with the Government and a new kind of interrelation between the institutional forces. This movement took origin through the work of Charles Sprague Smith as director of the People's Institute, who instituted the Cooper Union Free Forum twenty years ago. The results of this work are incorporated in the most diversified kinds of movement today, but the significant thing about Cooper Union was this: Through the meetings held four times a week at Cooper Union the whole problem of government and social science was brought to the people in masses; they always discussed what they heard, and they were organized through the leadership of Mr. Smith into groups for civic action. These civic groups, clubs of men and women, tackled everything from municipal ownership and tariff reform to such domestic things as insuring that tenement halls were lighted and that garbage was properly cared for.

"This forum with arms and legs as well as brain was at one time the centre around which over thirty civic groups in three boroughs were clustered. These groups met in diferent localities, but were occasionally assembled at Cooper Union and were tied up together through a weekly publication called The Civic Forum, which dealt with all phases of municipal interest.

"Be it noted that Cooper Union and the related groups were not made up of groups, but were assemblages of individuals possessed of a conscious interest in public affairs. All this was before the day when schools were available for community use. The work of Sprague Smith passed over immediately after his death into the school community centre movement.

"Now comes the first experimental community centre organized on the theory that the school shall be the institutional centre of the neighborhood, opened in 1912 through the initiative of the New York Social Centre Committee, under special privileges from the Board of Education and carried on in co-operation with that board. The school was No. 63, in East Fourth Street. One man gave his whole time to the work, and it was his business to connect up the local groups with each other and to connect them all up with the larger institutional forces of New York. Three years after its opening there were nineteen distinct national groups—groups, not members from nineteen distinct nationalities; it is easy enough to gather that many members from any polyglot community, but nineteen national societies were taking part in the work centralized in that school. The people there all took an active interest in everything pertaining to the social and civic betterment of that community. This centre did not, however, reach down to the day school in any way.

"This first school community centre has been followed by the creation of not less than several hundred like centres in different parts of America, notably in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Boston.

"The health centre comes next chronologically. Conceived by Dr. Goldwater about four years ago and put into effect through Dr. Simon Tannenbaum, it has now been extended to the Borough of Queens, and the whole of New York has been surveyed in preparation for a complete health districting. The Health Department is itself a very complicated central bureau affair, and the local health centres tie all these various bureaus and connect with the Tenement Department and the police. Where before there was much overlapping of details and no intimacy of relationship between the individual and the department, there is now close co-operation between the departments and the people whom they serve. The delinquency of a child at school, for instance, is referred for examination at local health quarters, which in turn works in co-operation with the Building Inspectors in its search for causes. The people are beginning to feel that they are a part of a civic and social force.

"The third step of the community movement is the Neighborhood Association work. This inculcates the first two steps. It is that which the Cincinnati people are now planning. We already have five of them in this city, the most efficient of which is, in my opinion, the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association. This is the neighborhood centre of the constructive type. It is an organization of the more well-to-do and intelligent people as a preliminary to the organization of all the people and groups in a specified neighborhood. It is an attempt to bring the people with means into working co-operation with people who are in need of this help in such a way as not to estrange or overawe the latter.

"The Neighborhood Associations are in all cases in those parts of the city where the population is alien, and, as is almost synonymous, poor. Through a head worker, an individual who knows the functions of all the departments of civic, social, and philanthropic agencies, the people are brought into close touch with those forces which can aid them in living under improved conditions. A visit to one of the associations can best show the work done by them. Before leaving this step, however, which is almost identical with the plan now being promulgated by the people in Cincinnati, let me make this statement: There are these differences between the two: where we have used the empirical method—that of finding our way by experience—they are using the metaphysical or the philosophical. Where we have called upon those organizations already in existence to aid us in our work they, I believe, are organizing new systems in launching their movement.

"Next in order comes the enlarged school community centre, such as the one at Public School 40—the Wingate Community Centre and its affiliated Community Clearing House. Here the community centre as initiated in School 63 is enriched through the placing of the city night school in the same building on a basis of community club life, and through the reduction of organized labor in shop groups under labor's own leaders. The Community Clearing House comes last. It is a thoroughgoing project for tying up the laity as individuals and groups with the whole of municipal and social service.

"All the developments have spoken about would have been impossible but for the willingness of the Department of Education and of Mayor Mitchel and his deputies to go more than half way."

A visit to the Bowling Green Association proved that it was indeed the consummation of the type of work now being planned by the Cincinnati group. The place is known as Wall Street's Back Yard, and consists of a population of some 5,000 persons from some twenty-seven nations. The neighborhood at one time was conspicuous for its wretched housing, for disease and death for lethargy and ignorance, and for the kind of citizenship that flourishes under such conditions. These conditions are gradually being changed.

The association is on a business basis, supported by Wall Street interests, and administered by a small working committee of experts in various fields of social reform and organization. Today the association is to the community doctor, dentist, nurse, playmate and adviser.

One of the features of the work of the association is the medical clinic under the direction of Dr. Minor C. Hill, a young man devoting his time to the study of the prevention and treatment of children's diseases. His work to a great extent lies in the diagnosing of the ailments from which the children are suffering. Where it is a matter of prescription or advice he gives it, but where the case needs special treatment the association, through one of the heads, connects with a public institution and makes arrangements for the care of the young patient.

Together with the help of nurses supplied by the Board of Health, which Kenneth D. Widdemer, the director of the association, has interested in the work in that community, Dr. Hill gives instruction on prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and infants. All families are systematically registered in a file at headquarters and are regularly visited by a nurse once every six weeks.

Besides the work on the personal care and hygiene of the community, the association has directed campaign against the improper housing conditions existing there. The result of this were turned over to the Tenement House Department. Before long it was discovered that the Tenement House Department alone could not remedy the evil, that also there were infringements of the fire and health laws. These, too, were called into consultation and the work of cleaning up began.

Another feature of the work of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association is the dental clinic. A fee of 10 cents is charged for every treatment. Comparison of the health records of the children at Public School 29, which is the community centre of the neighborhood, shows that previously only 2 per cent. of all dental defects were treated, while 87 per cent. are now cared for.

GOLD INFLATION MAKES LIVING HIGH, SAYS PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER OF YALE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE of May 27 appeared an article by W. C. Ralston, former Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, maintaining that the United States needed a larger gold production in order to insure a sufficient gold supply after the war. With a few points in the article I am in agreement, but I disagree radically with its main contentions and its general point of view.

From an economic point of view the recent accumulation of gold in the United States has been a disadvantage. Its significance is this: Europe in war time could not pay for our food and munitions with other goods, as was customary in times of peace, but was forced to pay in gold. As gold cannot be eaten of worn, (except to some extent as jewelry,) its only use to Americans who get it is to buy goods of other Americans. The munition makers and food producers are enriched, but the nation is not. Only after the war can we, as a nation, exchange the gold for consumable goods from abroad. As long as we are isolated the gold is almost as useless to the nation as was the gold to Robinson Crusoe when he found it in the ship.

I do not mean to say that a sudden withdrawal of our gold after the war would be a net benefit to us. Our people would gain goods thereby, but there would be a rapid fall of prices, which is as truly an evil as is a rapid rise of prices such as we are now experiencing. So far as I know, very few students of the subject other than Mr. Ralston doubt that our high cost of living is due largely to gold inflation. How could it be otherwise when goods leave our shores and are not replaced except by yellow metal usable only as brass checks by some of us for the good of the rest of us? Scarce goods and abundant money always have raised and always will raise prices.

Mr. Ralston's main contentions seem to be based on the old fallacy that, to use his own words, "gold has the advantage over all other minerals in that its value is fixed and does not change."

That the mint price of gold is fixed is, of course, a fact, but its value is not fixed thereby, taking "value" in its ordinary meaning of "purchasing power." A fixed mint price merely means a fixed ratio of gold to gold; i. e., of the weight of an ounce of gold to the weight of a dollar of gold. It has no more significance than the fact that the price of a quart of milk is always two pints of milk. In short, a fixed mint price merely expresses a fixed weight of the dollar. The mint price of gold (nine-tenths fine) is $18.60 an ounce, simply because ten ounces of such gold contain and can be minted into 186 gold dollars.

The value, i. e., the purchasing power, of gold is far from constant. It is today 40 per cent. lower than before the war and 70 per cent. lower than in 1865. The really important problems concerning gold as a monetary standard are those growing out of the instability in its purchasing power.

The shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar during the last twenty years is undoubtedly due in part to gold inflation and in part to credit inflation. I have attempted in my "Purchasing Power of Money" and in subsequent publications to give the statistical evidence which leads inevitably to these conclusions.

The most striking and dramatic instance, however, of a change in the value of gold due to inflation has been presented by the present war. The war is bringing world inflation. Professor Cassell of Sweden and Professor Nicholson of Scotland have shown that prices have corresponded closely to paper money and credit inflation in Europe in spite of the fact that a large part of the rise in prices there is due to scarcity of goods rather than abundance of money. Europe's paper money has helped to make Europe's gold overflow to us and brought inflation to us also.

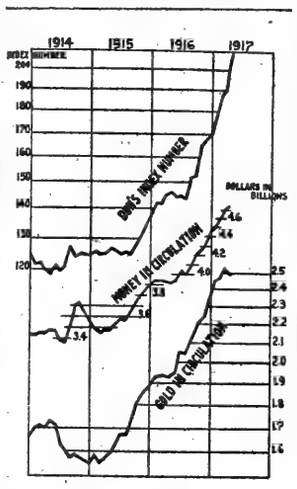
The accompanying diagram shows clearly the relationship between the rise in prices and the gold inflation.

The lowest curve shows the quantity of gold and gold certificates in the United States in circulation, (i e., outside the United States Treasury.) the middle curve shows the total quantity of money in the United States, and the upper curve shows the price level, according to Dun's index number.

The curves are plotted on the "logarithmic chart," or, as it may be called, the "ratio chart," so that the ratios of increase of the curves are, in all cases, strictly comparable in their slopes.

It is clear, from the diagram, that the changes in the quantity of gold are chiefly responsible for those in the money, and that the latter are, in turn, followed by almost equal changes in the price level.

Even if there were no other evidence that the rapid rise in prices is due to gold inflation, the facts presented in this chart should be convincing. We can see in these curves a correspondence not only in their general trends, but almost point by point. We can even see the lag of two or three months between each change in the quantity of gold and the resulting change in the price level, indicating how long a time elapses between the month when gold enters the country and the month when the prices of commodities become adjusted to the increase.



Prices, Money and Gold in the United States.

This minuteness of correspondence is the more remarkable when we consider that Dun's index number is very far from an ideal index of the price level.

We are not likely to treat our gold disease intelligently unless intelligent men make a correct diagnosis of it. So long as we cherish the illusion that gold is stable simply because the mint sets a definite price upon it we are not likely to succeed.

It is discouraging, therefore, to find Mr. Ralston saying, "Personally, I have no patience with those who claim the right of passing judgment on financial conditions, who say that the present influx of gold is the reason for the increased cost of commodities. That statement is absurd on the face of it. The extraordinary demand for all kinds of supplies, and the shortage of those supplies, has prompted the foreign Governments to keep bidding higher in the markets for goods they desire."

For my part, I do not maintain that gold inflation is the only reason for the increased cost. I infer, however, from the facts in the case that it is the chief cause, though the gold flood is itself, of course, due in turn to the demand of Europe for our goods, combined with inability to pay us in ordinary commodities.

Mr. Ralston is apparently laboring under the impression that the chief cause of the present high cost of living in war time is a real scarcity of goods in this country. This may be near the truth as to foods, although I have not sufficient data yet to be sure; the prospective studies of the Department of Agriculture should determine this. As to goods in general, however, the facts available are enough to show that not scarcity of goods, but abundance of gold, is the more important factor.

As to the remedies which should be considered in the reconstruction after the war, my own idea is that the mint price of gold, instead of being fixed, should be adjusted in accordance with the changes in the value of gold; in other words, that, instead of fixing the weight of the gold dollar, we should fix its value. We should stabilize or standardize the units of value just as we have standardized all other units of weights and measures.

We should then be able to control any undue tendency for gold to flow out of the country. As soon as such an outflow of gold should begin it would enhance its value here, and would, under the plan I have proposed, result in a mark-up of its mint price accordingly. This higher price would then put a premium on minting gold at home instead of further shipping it abroad. The rule works both ways. Had we had such a system at the beginning of this war we would have protected ourselves against the excessive inflow of gold; for, as gold became actually cheaper, it would have been marked down in mint price, which would have discouraged its inflow.

The remedy must be sometimes more gold, sometimes less. More money is not, as Mr. Ralston seems to believe, a panacea, and to suggest it at this time seems to me particularly unfortunate, both because we are at present suffering from an overdose of gold and because we must just now be on our guard against the fallacies of greenbackism, free silver, and inflationism generally, which the stress of war may at any time bring to the front, just as it did, to our cost, in the civil war. Already one inflationistic Senator, Mr. Thomas, has tried to lure us toward greenbackism again. IRVING FISHER.

New Haven, Conn., May 31, 1917.

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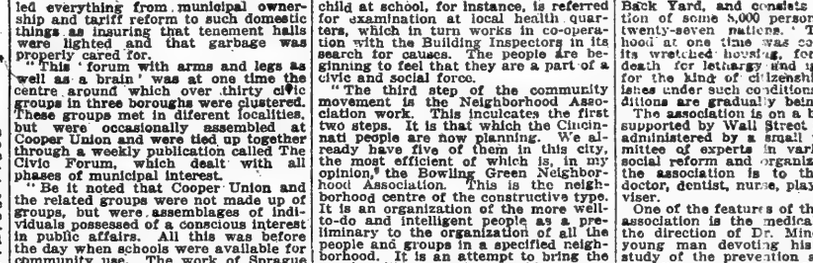

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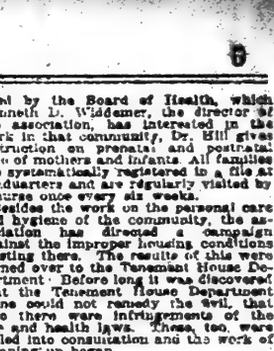

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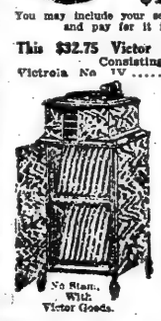

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THE THEATRICAL BARK IN THE DOLDRUMS OF MIDSUMMER

THE repertory theatre idea, a renaissance of which has been discernible in a number of phenomena the past few seasons, seems likely to take concrete form before another year has completed the cycle. It took the founders of the New Theatre and the moral backers of that ill-fated enterprise several years to recover their enthusiasm after the débâcle, but in an amazingly brief period the talk of a new New Theatre had revived. It was not all talk either, for before the war cloud spread with ever-increasing speed and blackness the New Theatre founders were actually conducting a silent search for an artistic director qualified to attempt to pilot the revived enterprise to success.

The most likely candidate was H. Granville Barker, the English actor-manager whose repertory season at Wallack's two years ago created a furore among all the little bands and groups of uplifters of the drama, as well as among others less audibly idealistic. Toward the end of Mr. Barker's engagement it seemed almost certain that he would be the new head of an American repertory theatre, with at least a portion of the financial backing that made the colossal failure of the first New Theatre possible, and then one of those unexpected and unexplained failures of consummation sent Mr. Barker back to England without the anticipated contract.

Since that time there have been numberless promises, with the approach of each new season, of repertory companies, but none has materialized, except those which concern themselves primarily with one-act plays. The usual pre-season promises are missing thus far this Summer, but in their stead are the nebulous plans of several managers, any of which may develop into such an institution.

What may prove the germ of a permanent repertory theatre, although its promoter at present cherishes such a happy termination merely as a hope not for publication, is an enterprise George Foster Platt will launch a week from tomorrow in Milwaukee. In the Wisconsin city Mr. Platt, who was stage director of the New Theatre and since then has staged many of Winthrop Ames's productions, will establish a company that will present seven bills in as many weeks.

Both the personnel of the company and the list of plays are unusual. The roll includes Cathleen Nesbit, the clever and attractive young English actress who was seen here last season in "Hush," "The Queen's Enemies," and "Magic"; Wallis Clark, the General in "Peter Ibbetson"; Cecil Yapp, who was a member of the New Theatre company; Lionel Atwill, an English actor who appeared her. in "The Lodger" last Winter; Maude Milton, Francis Carson, Grace Peters, John Blair, Ann Mason, and George K. Denny.

The opening bill will be made up of a program of short plays by Arthur Schnitzler—"The Green Cockatoo," "The Lady with the Dagger," and one of the "Anatol" episodes. G. B. Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" will follow, and the third bill will consist of Maeterlinck's "Interior" and "The Miracle of St. Anthony," and Lord Dunsany's "The Glittering Gate" and "The Queen's Enemies." The fourth week Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" will be revived. Next Mr. Platt hopes to do Tolstoy's magnificent drama, "The Living Corpse," whether he does being dependent on his ability to get enough good players for the many parts, of which there are twenty-five. Wedekind's "Such Is Life" will be acted next, for the first time in English, and will be followed by a program of Irish plays selected from the works of Lady Gregory, Synge and Yeats, and after them Galsworthy's "The Pigeon."

Mr. Platt chose Milwaukee as the place for his experiment after a comprehensive investigation which led him to believe that it offered a better field than any other city. The Milwaukee theatre-going public has been educated to such substantial fare by excellent German stock companies, and Mr. Platt feels it is eager to see some of the plays in English it has heretofore applauded in German.

"I am making no promises," said Mr. Platt one day last week, "not even to myself, as to what may develop from this Summer experiment, but it seems to me interesting and pregnant with possibilities. Apparently others view it in the same light, for no less than four managers without any solicitation on my part have expressed their intention of making a trip to the Western city during the seven weeks we are there.

"In the matter of stage decorations I am going to follow the dictates of no one school, but to put into practice my own belief that each play demands individual treatment. The settings for some plays will follow conventional lines; for others there will be decorations in the new manner, while for still others I will use draperies and curtains.

"I am firmly convinced that the time is ripe for a repertory theatre in which plays that have no place in the commercial theatre of today can be presented with profit, financial and intellectual. I have on my desk at home the manuscripts of forty plays, some of them from other languages, others native, suitable for presentation under such auspices. They are not necessarily plays that call for a special audience, but dra- the camera again. The stage can ill afford to do without so gifted an artiste for even a year, and at this period of her career, when her rich talents, by reason of their natural growth and the development through experience, are reaching their full fruition, she can ill afford to do without the stage. Her voice is one of the glories of the American theatre, and yet for a year it has been mute to make a movie holiday. Miss Barrymore should leave the screen and all its works to the scores of less gifted young women, unknown to the vocal stage, many of whom have a greater aptitude for movie miming, but who on the legitimate stage would be lost souls. Not that Miss Barrymore has not been successful as a movie actress, for such skill and grace and poise cannot elude the watchful camera's eye, but that the art of the stage is so far superior to the art of the screen that one who is blessed with the choice of pursuing either should never hesitate for a moment in making the choice.

In the last years of his life Charles Frohman and Miss Barrymore often discussed the building of a répertoire for the latter. He had watched her rapid development and had been ambitious that gifts so great should not be wasted. One of his plans was that she should play the "Lady of the Camelias," and during the last conversation before he sailed on the Lusitania he told her that he had already planned an elaborate production of the drama for her.

***

Mushrooms of Broadway.

SEVERAL years ago when Broadway's favorite sport was theatre building some students of things theatrical predicted lean years because of a superfluity of stages. The prophets were right, but their forecasts were not without a flaw, for the supply of plays adjusted itself to the new conditions more speedily than they had foreseen. Then, too, some of the older playhouses in the Thirties were abandoned or given over to the movies, and the total of stages devoted to high-class theatricals was not much greater than before.

Now the promoters are at it again, and before the new season is far advanced seven new playhouses will be added to the list, with seven more names and locations to be memorized by chauffeurs. In Forty-third Street, east of Broadway, work on the superstructure of Henry Miller's own playhouse has been begun, while west of Broadway, excavating for the Selway theatre is in progress. Two theatres being built by the Shuberts back of the Shubert and Booth are under cover, and in Forty-eighth Street, east of Broadway, work is being rushed on two more. The seventh is the new home of the Greenwich Village Players in lower Seventh Avenue. In addition to these Sol Bloom is planning to build two theatres west of the Lyric in Forty-second Street, and the work of clearing a plot for a large movie house in Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, is under way.

Only confidence in their earning capacities would induce promoters to erect theatres in these days of costly materials. There is ample foundation for this confidence in the record of the past season, when every stage was occupied almost continuously and theatres of moderate size earned weekly rentals as high as $4,000.

With the completion of these new houses Manhattan will become an even greater theatrical prodigy than she is. In the two contiguous blocks between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets, west of Broadway, will be nine playhouses, within a baseball's throw of one another, and if Mr. Bloom's plans carry, twelve theatres will face one another across Forty-second Street just west of Times Square. In no other city in the world is there such a concentration of theatres in a small area.

WILL ROGERS has reached the goal of the imitated, and now almost every impersonator's equipment includes a few yards of rope and chewing gum as surely as it does a Cohan cane and derby. The importance of this lies in the recognition of the artist's arrival; it is at once acknowledgment of the subject's popularity and of his individuality.

Mr. Rogers is nothing if not individual. He is also American to the grass roots, the most American of comedians, in fact, since through his veins courses Cherokee Indian blood. He is a representative of that other typically American group, the cowboys of the plains, who, in no far distant future, will become a memory, as they are now only picturesque characters of fiction and the movies to the great public.

It is because Mr. Rogers is these things and highly intelligent besides, that he occupies the unique position of being the world's only cowboy comedian. Like Frank Tinney, Raymond Hitchcock, and a number of other comics, Mr. Rogers is not an actor; when he slouches out on the stage grinning, savagely chewing gum, and giving his nose a furtive rub with the back of his hand he is not acting, but merely being himself. And the things he says are not the jokes of some author retained to supply him with fresh material but his own observations on the human comedy.

If any cowboy appeared on the stage and performed marvelous feats with a lariat ambidexterously, the average spectator, who could do little with his right hand, and less with his left, would applaud enthusiastically; if any monologist gave a really witty monologue the audience would respond with handclapping. Naturally, then, when Mr. Rogers does both synchronously, there is unrestrained joy.

"I see the President," Mr. Rogers says in the twanging voice of the plainsman, jumping through the circle of his lariat as it revolves about its orbit and punctuating his words with vigorous masticatons of a bit of chicle and anticipatory gurgles of delight, "made another speech the other day. Suppose some guy will come along now and misunderstand him. It must be awful hard for a smart man like the President to make a speech in such a way that the bonehead and highbrow will both get what he means."

Political or social, Mr. Rogers's observations are equally pungent.

"Well, we just came back from our tour the other week," he drawls. "We had lots of trouble keeping the girls together. Every town we went to some of them would marry millionaires, but in a few weeks they would catch up with the show again."

Sometimes they combine a knowledge of several spheres of activity, as in the suggestion that when the Portuguese Commission comes, after a consideration of the personally-conducted tours for the other emissaries of our Allies, he intends pointing out to them the theatre in which Gaby played.

Mr. Rogers is the column conductor of musical comedy. His monologue is never the same, and he shifts his stories with the facileness of an evening paper editor in wartime. Often his material is taken from the five-star editions, although this is too swift a pace for the average audience. His mind turns over with the speed of a racing motor, and he can suit the word to the occasion, as when recently, at the Lambs' gambol, Willie Collier tried to outpoint him in a minstrel bout. When the more experienced comedian had finished Mr. Rogers apologized for not being a real comedian and then began talking about the Zulus.

"The Zulus have a custom," said Mr. Rogers, with a grin and a swipe that rubbed the burned cork from one nostril, "that when a child reaches the age of two it is put out of the way if it hasn't got good sense. Ever remember seeing a Zulu comedian?"

Mr. Rogers's act, which forms the most intellectual part of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies," is the product of many years of hard work. His sense of satire, which seeks out the weak links in every chain of words, is a gift, while dexterity with the lariat is a heritage from the days when he roped steers on his own Oklahoma ranch, but the combining of these two incongruous ingredients into an irresistible whole was a process that stretched over many years. From a roper in Wild West shows, Mr. Rogers progressed to the vaudeville stage. Seven or eight years ago he made his first stage appearance at the old Union Square and the late William Hammerstein, whose watchful eye never missed a prospective headliner in the outlying houses, gave the cowboy and his pony a long engagement on the Victoria Roof.

In his vaudeville days the only patter he used pertained to his lariat feats, and it was not until Mr. Ziegfeld made him a member of the company of midnight revelers on the New Amsterdam Roof that Mr. Rogers discovered the efficacy of topical comment as an obligato to his stunts with the lasso. His transfer to the downstairs revue naturally followed his conquest of the blasé audiences that encircled the combination dancing floor and stage of that palace of nocturnal frivolity.

Mr. Rogers is a tireless worker and is not content to rest on his laurels already acquired. He has begun using two ropes where he used only one before, and all last season he carried a pony with him to keep in practice in the event that he might use him again in his act.

Nellie and Sara Kouns, Two Young Prima Donnas Who Have Come Out of the West to Capture Eastern Audiences With Their Beauty and Their Voices. They Are the Daughters of Charles Kouns, Who, at the Time of His Death, Was General Manager of the Santa Fe Railroad. They Will Sing This Week at the Palace.

A New Photograph of Billie Burke, Who Is Passing the Time, Until Her Return to the Stage in the Fall in a New Clare Kummer Play, by Posing for Paramount Pictures.

MR. ARLISS'S BIG IDEA

By GEORGE ARLISS.

I HAVE been given to understand that the whole of the English-speaking world is in a terrible state of anxiety as to the future of the art of acting. I believe they always have been pessimists in their mental outlook upon the condition of the theatre; certainly there has been no time within my recollection when the stage has been considered "what it was" by the majority of people who remember what it was. Sometimes they are apprehensive as to where we are drifting in our methods of stage settings and stage lightings; at other times they are in despair of our dramatists. But now I hear they are on the verge of nervous breakdown owing to their dread of the future of the young actor, as an actor. Personally, I am very glad that the art of acting in its present state is being specifically attacked, because it may perhaps eventually persuade those who are responsible for dramatic productions that acting is a far more important factor in the success of a play than the arts of the scene painter and the costumer.

In comparing the standard of acting today with that of thirty or forty years ago we must consider the change in conditions. I think it is generally admitted that the great actor, and even the very good actor, is born, not made. In the "old days" there were comparatively few theatres, and presumably there were enough born actors to go around. But now, with the number of theatres being added to throughout the country at the rate of—what shall we say?—one a week, the supply of born actors has given out and we are having to fall back on the "made ones"; and the quality of the manufactured article has sadly deteriorated since the old workshops were abandoned and the new machinery installed.

My point is that there are just as many born actors, and more, but they are likely to be lost in the shuffle; no, not lost, but mislaid. A young man makes a great success in a play which runs a whole year in New York. What happens? He has to travel through the country for two years playing the same part, and the next you hear of him in New York is three years after his big success, and the newspapers say that "it will be remembered by all theatregoers that Mr. ——, played So-and-So two or three seasons ago," &c. And the young actor has been compelled to limit his experience during those years to that one part.

The lack of good acting is due to the natural conditions of the country. Henry Irving made a world-wide reputation by having a permanent theatre and a permanent organization; Sarah Bernhardt's name was known throughout the world even before she traveled beyond the walls of her own city. Irving remained for two years at the Lyceum Theatre and continually changed the program, thus focusing and compelling the interest of the public. And it is under these conditions that the young actor has the opportunity of learning his business; supposing such stars, playing a variety of parts, and undergoing such training that in time, for the purposes of general support, you can hardly tell the difference between the made article and the born one. How often do we have the Daly company held up before us as an example of what actors were in those days? "Look at those names, all stars!" But they were not stars then. They were actors and actresses having a chance. And the subsequent success of so many members of that organization should prove a very strong argument in favor of the stock company.

I believe that not until the time comes when the first-class stock company can be reintroduced, with profit to the manager, shall we get a larger percentage of good actors than we have at the present time. If we want to make actors, we must give them an opportunity of playing a variety of parts during the early days of their apprenticeship. The more accomplishments the young man and young woman have—music, dancing, fencing—the better, no doubt, for him or her; but there is only one way to learn to act, and that is to go on the stage in a real theatre, before a real audience who have paid to come in. I am afraid that, while every actor in the country has to travel continually over thousands of miles of territory, while the management of individual theatrical companies remain mainly impersonal, and while the expenses of elaborate scenic production and transportation continue to consume so large a proportion of the receipts, there is little chance for the molding of the rising young actor. But I hope and believe that the time is not far distant when each city will have its important permanent organization which shall tour the country for not more than three months in each year. Then we shall find our actors and actresses.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE belated hot weather of last week put a quietus on the season of 1916-17 which had been enabled to continue several weeks beyond its usual closing time by the unseasonably cool weather of June. The doors of seven playhouses were closed last night and as many plays said farewell to Broadway. This leaves nine theatres housing plays open, an unusually large number for the first of July. The managerial promises of August reopenings continue to comé in increasing numbers, and at the longest the majority of show shops will be dark only a few days.

David Belasco is among those who hope to start the new season next month. The signs on the facade of the theatre that bears his name formerly announced that it would reopen in September, but they now read "August." The first attraction has not been announced, but it will probably be "Polly With a Past," the comedy in which Ina Claire has her first dramatic rôle. The play was produced recently in Atlantic City and flattering reports of Miss Claire's work and of the piece itself reached New York. Mr. Belasco is associated with the Frohman Company in the management of the Lyceum, and "Tiger Rose," a melodrama written by himself, in collaboration with Willard Mack, will probably reopen that house. Leonore Ulrich will play the principal rôle. It looks like a great season for plays with "Tiger" titles. "The Tiger's Cub" is included in Oliver Morosco's list, and John Craig may revive "The Year of the Tiger."

Now that the first United States expeditionary force has landed safely in France, and the fact that there are such persons as soldiers and sailors in uniform is no longer a military secret, it is interesting to note what a change our entrance into the war has wrought in theatre audiences. In every audience now there is a sprinkling of men in the uniforms of various branches of the service. They are invariably the observed of all observers, and the identification of their insignia affords the civilians with entr'acte diversion.

The Washington Square Players have been on the job steadily since last August, and July will be their only chance to recreate, since they intend to reopen the following month. The plan of producing a musical comedy has not been abandoned, and they may begin their next season with their first musical comedy. The regular subscription season will consist of five bills of one-act and longer plays in addition to a number of special performances of other dramas and the usual series of lectures.

The indefatigable combination of Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse has been commissioned to write the new Century revue, which means that the second Dillingham-Ziegfeld offering at the erstwhile New Theatre will differ radically from the first in that it will have a real libretto instead of being a jumble of specialties. Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse are writing so many of next season's librettos and plays that Burns Mantle quotes E. D. Price as pointing with pride to a new piece to be produced by Henry W. Savage with book and lyrics not by these collaborators. They have vowed that when they have finished the manuscripts for which they have contracted they will take a four months' rest during which neither will touch typewriter or paper.

George Foster Platt was outlining the plans for his Milwaukee repertory venture to Lee Kugel one noon last week in a grill room frequented by theatrical and movie managers and in naming the plays he intended to do he mentioned Ludwig Thoma's "Moral."

"But you can't do that," Mr. Kugel interrupted, "for I have a contract for the American rights in my desk. I signed it this morning and 'Moral' is going to be my one production next season."

Which made Mr. Platt downcast, for he considers Thoma's play one of the most brilliant satires of the last decade. Thoma has been the editor of Simplicissimus for nearly twenty years and his play "Moral" is one of the most popular in the German repertory. It was first acted in Berlin in 1908 and has since been presented in the continental cities hundreds of times. In the Spring of 1914 it was given by the German stock company at the Irving Place with Heinrich Mathias in the rôle of Beerman. Mr. Kugel has arranged with Avery Hopwood to adapt the drama for the American stage.

The dramatization of Booth Tarkington's epic of boyhood, "Seventeen," made by Stannard Mears and Hugh Stanislaus Stange and produced by Stuart Walker in Indianapolis, proved so successful that it was kept on for a second week, an unusual procedure in the Indiana city. Mr. Walker believes he has discovered a valuable piece of property and arrangements have been made to present the comedy here next season with a different cast.

One answer to the riddle of who will play the title rôle in the American production of "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House next Fall is the name of Lyn Harding. A well-authenticated rumor has it that the massive British actor, who is now in England, has been engaged for Oscar Asche's rôle here

When Mr. Ziegfeld's emissaries conferred with Nora Bayes, as mentioned in these columns last Sunday, it was not to persuade her to join the "Follies," but to appear next Fall at the Cocoanut Grove atop the Century. "I have never had any idea of negotiating," writes Mr. Ziegfeld, whose typewriter is seldom silent, "for any more artists for the 'Follies,' but rather wish to reduce the present cast if possible, as the salary sheet at the present time is almost prohibitive for any production." Mr. Ziegfeld further states that Raymond Hitchcock's contract with Charles Dillingham and himself for the next Century revue is on exhibition in the office of Nathan Burkan.

Representatives of the United Managers' Protective Association and of the Actors' Equity Association are holding weekly conferences on the proposed uniform, equitable contract to be adopted. There have been two meetings thus far, and the lions and the lambs have emerged from each smiling and patting each other on the back.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
The Passing Show of 1917	Winter Garden	April 26
Frolics in the Air	Columbia	May 21
Hitchy-Koo	Cohan & Harris	June 7
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
My Lady's Glove	Lyric	June 18

EASTWARD THE BRITISH ACTOR TAKES HIS WAY

Our Entrance Into the War Has Robbed the American Thespian of His Favorite Grill Room Topic.

WHEN the war was younger and we were not involved, there was much talk in the grill rooms of the actors' clubs and wherever two or three Thespians were gathered together of the British actors who were in this country taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of American actors when the trenches were calling for men. Some unhappy Lamb, so the story ran at the time, had either posted or threatened to post on the club's bulletin board an offer of transportation home to any British actor aspiring to become a soldier, and there was much similar propaganda afloat calculated to make the visitors uncomfortable.

That was in the first months of the war, when the American stage had not adjusted itself to the new conditions and there was much hardship caused by unemployment. Gradually the unhospitable talk subsided as conditions improved, and there were more engagements both because the English actors were gradually drifting home and because there were more plays being produced. And now that America has entered the war and the fight is ours as well as Britain's, the American actor who is not making an effort to don khaki cannot throw stones.

As a matter of fact, the British actor has made a fine record in the war. He has joined the various branches of the service in numbers, has been decorated and gone to the hospital or to his death with the best of them. There are still a large number of players from oversea in this country, but some of them have legitimate reasons for not being at the front, and others will undoubtedly go later. It was said at the office of the British Army Recruiting Commission at 280 Broadway yesterday that a number of actors had already applied and that others were expected when the season had ended and all companies were disbanded. Some of those who have presented themselves for enlistment since the office was opened last month are George Hassell, Duncan McRae, Colin Campbell, Leonard Mudie, Roland Bottomley, Malcolm Dunn, Roland Young, Norman Trevor, George Hayes, Charles McNaughton, and Horace Sinclair.

Unless one knows the circumstances of each individual actor it is quite easy to be unjust. Norman Trevor's case illustrates this. Mr. Trevor, our policeman in "A Kiss for Cinderella," and afterward the father in "The New Word," is English, and apparently fine soldier material, and yet he tried to enlist on several different occasions, and was refused each time because of an old injury to one of his legs. Finally, when the recruiting office was opened here, Mr. Trevor tried again and pleaded his case so convincingly that he was accepted, although it is altogether probable that he will never be sent to the front.

When the recruiting of British subjects in the United States began Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson wrote the Actors' Equity Association asking it to use its influence in getting English actors to enlist. The association replied that this was hardly within its province, but it offered to make a list of names of as many who had appeared here recently and had entered service or offered themselves for enlistment.

The list includes, in addition to those already given, the following names of British players familiar to local theatregoers: Norman Tharp, Cyril Harcourt, Allan Pollock, Guy Standing, Claude Beerbohm, Lionel Bevans, Horace Braham, George Carr, Charles Coleman, Laddie Cliff, Ernest Cossart, Stanley Dark, Charles Francis, John Gibbs, Stanley Groome, George Hayes, Gerald Hamar, Eric Maxon, Philip Merivale, Jerome Patrick, James Rennie, Julian L'Estrange, Lionel Pape, Dion Titheradge, Arthur Eldred, Leslie Faber, and George Relph.

Van and Schenck Again.

Van and Schenck will be added to the list of principals in the "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam tomorrow night. William Rock and Frances White are still dancing there, and so is Ann Pennington, who spends her days posing for the movies.

FILM FLASHES

STRAND.—Mary Pickford in "The Little American."

RIALTO.—Mae Murray in "At First Sight."

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—First half, William Desmond in "Paws of the Bear"; second half, Charles Ray in "The Clodhopper."

AMERICAN.—First half, Dorothy Dalton in "The Flame of the Yukon"; second half, Rita Jolivet in "One Law for Both."

NEW YORK.—Monday, Antonio Moreno and Belle Bruce in "A Son of the Hills," with daily feature change.

TWO statements from different producing offices last week shed a ray of light into the abyss in which the average modern photoplay flounders. One, by Charles Giblyn, who has produced a picture called "The Lesson," with Constance Talmadge, says:

"The stage is supposed to 'hold a mirror up to nature,' meaning human nature; too often the screen held a mirror up to nightmares. Half of the scenario writers appear to regard the orgy as the great central fact in human life. They are getting too far from the soil. Not in the reek of disordered lives, but in the simple, authentic facts of the small community groups lie the basic truths of existence. The scenario writer—at least the majority of him—is too lazy to weave these 'tremendous trifles' into his plots. He chooses instead the short-cut to dollars—the bizarre, fantastic and inhuman."

Lois Weber, who has written scenarios, directed their conversion into movies, and acted in them, has become a producer in her own right. In outlining her plans, Miss Weber makes some parallel observations. "There is no reason to expect," says Miss Weber, "that the screen will receive the consideration it deserves until it concerns itself with the thoughts and actions of real people living real lives. Audiences are beginning to tire of highly romantic stories that have only the remotest connection with the sort of life they understand from experience. I believe they will welcome the story which deals with subjects closer to their own homes and daily lives."

In the Culver City studio of the Triangle Corporation the most elaborate set ever constructed there has been built as a background for some of the scenes of Olive Thomas's second picture. The setting will represent a fashionable New York restaurant and 1,000 extras will contribute to the atmosphere when the scenes are ready to be snapped.

Florence Enright, who is so small that she often plays child rôles in the productions of the Washington Square Players, is contemplating a flyer into the movies during the weeks the Comedy is dark. Miss Enright's career as an actress began in a moving picture, but shortly afterward she joined the Players and since then she hasn't had time for anything but their bills.

The manager of Eva Tanguay is speaking about her forthcoming movie début. "Miss Tanguay's first production," he says, "will be a lavish one in every respect. She will be surrounded by a cast which will be in every way worthy of her talents, and no time, money, nor pains will be spared in creating a photoplay that will 'establish this star in the screen world upon as high a plane as that which she occupies on the stage itself." "Worthy of her talents" and "as high a plane as that which she occupies on the stage" are the manager's words.

The movies are forever stealing players from the stage, and now and then the stage retaliates and appropriates a movie actor or actress. Jean Stuart, whose admirers assert that she is one of the most bewitching vampires that ever vamped through five reels, has been engaged for the rôle of Tisha, the vampire of Babylon, in "The Wanderer" when that spectacular drama is revived at the Manhattan next month.

"The Spirit of '76," a photodrama in which some of the thrilling episodes of that period have been reproduced, will be exhibited here this month. Negotiations are pending for the use of one of two Broadway theatres. George Washington, King George III., Benjamin Franklin, William Pitt, Hannah Lightfoot, and Walter Butler are among the historical characters represented.

Lina Cavalieri, prima donna, who last season sang with the Chicago Opera Company, has been engaged by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to pose for two pictures. The first will be made in September and the other next spring, and both will be produced in the Eastern studio of the company so as not to interfere with the diva's operatic work. She has acted for the screen before, but never under the direction of an American company.

Lew Fields has begun work on his second picture for the World Corporation. It is an adaptation of Adolf Philipp's farce, "The Corner Grocer," which has one of the longest runs on record to its credit. The piece was revived last Winter by Mr. Philipp when he was the principal comedian at the Yorkville Deutsches.

THE CIVIC ORCHESTRA.

The Civic Orchestral Society, through its officers and Directors, is this week planning a "drive," in quite the wartime recruiting fashion, "to make known to the general public the beauty and value of the patriotic symphony concerts which are being given at present in New York." Mr. Kahn and his associates have before now done their bit in giving music to the city, as when last season their orchestra at the Summer's end thrice sold out Madison Square Garden. They are doing it again at the St. Nicholas Rink. They do not want to make money, but only to make music, and in view of the accomplishment thus far they frankly wish to see their hall well filled, and, if possible, to increase the number of concerts. Of the ten gala events planned the fourth takes place tonight, and the volunteer star soloist is Claudia Muzio of the Metropolitan Opera, which also furnishes the conductor, Pierre Monteux.

PARK BAND CONCERTS.

Ethan Naumburg, whose recent gift adds another to the holiday events in Central Park, has called the attention of Franz Kaltenborn's artists to a song popular in civil war days, Millard's "Viva l'America," which will be sung by Mrs. James Rosenberg, contralto, at the band concert on the Mall at 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon. With the Larghetto from Beethoven's Second Symphony and a Strauss waltz, there are opera selections, the "Lucia" sextet, a fantasy from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the overture to "William Tell," as well as Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, Myddleton's "The Shamrock," Herbert's "American Fantasy," and national airs.

Gustave d'Aquin leads the regular band concert in Central Park this Sunday afternoon, preceded by two hours of singing by the Community Chorus.

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1 block from subway express & elevated station.
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West 72d Street, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue. A home for discriminating people. A few choice suites now open for leasing. No dogs.

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Where New York's better dancers are taught.

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142 to 146 WEST 49TH ST.
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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

A. Albert Saato, ACADEMY OF DANCING B'way & 67th St. Subway Sta. Dancing courses. Child's class, dancing, private lessons.

"CITIES" FOR DRAFT ARMIES TO BE BUILT IN NINE WEEKS

Homes to Accommodate 600,000 Soldiers Will Be Made Ready Before Sept. 1—Each Cantonment to Have One Thousand Houses.

SIXTEEN great military cities, which when completed will house about 40,000 men each—and there are not more than 150 cities in the entire United States of greater population—are now in process of construction. These cities are the cantonments in which the first American selective draft army, of between 500,000 and 600,000 men, will receive their preliminary training in this country, prior to their transfer overseas to the allied battle fronts in France. The contractors to whom the contracts have been let for the building "overnight," so to speak, of these sixteen army cities, are already hard at work, and they have less than nine weeks ahead in which to finish their jobs.

That the War Department will succeed in making good and that each of these new cities will be ready on schedule time for the more than 30,000 draft men, who will be ordered to them for training, is the belief of every officer in the army. Army officers and regular army enlisted men, with several thousand civilian employes added, will bring the population of each cantonment to about 40,000 men, necessitating a building problem involving the construction of about 1,000 houses, all of them of considerable size, in the space of but a few weeks. The average ground area covered by each cantonment will be between 1,500 and 2,000 acres, and the maintenance of the sixteen cities is expected to entail an expenditure which in one year will probably total more than $120,000,000.

To feed the soldiers alone, who will be trained in these cantonments, will require in one year more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, more than 84,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, and 42,000,000 pounds of fresh pork. The milk needed will total in a year more than 10,500,000 gallons, and there will be needed probably 2,500,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, over 325,000 bushels of onions, and over 275,000,000 pounds of other vegetables, such as cabbage, spinach, turnips, &c. In addition to all this food for man are the oats, hay, and other feed which will be needed by the more than 100,000 horses and mules which will be employed at the cantonments.

Location of the Cities.

The sixteen army cities will be located near Ayer, Mass.; Yaphank, L. I.; Wrightstown, N. J.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Rockford, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark., and American Lake, Wash.

What the emergency means which faced the War Department following the passage of the selective draft law and the announcement by President Wilson that he would call to the colors the first 500,000 men of conscription age on Sept. 1 can be understood, as was pointed out by an officer of the Quartermaster Corps, by keeping in mind what happens in the ordinary run of affairs during the construction of the average living house. The architect takes his time over the plans, there is plenty of time to look about for a contractor, and much time is wasted waiting for materials.

"Compare," says a War Department memorandum, "this every day experience with the Government's task of providing in about twelve weeks barracks for about 600,000 men, with water supplies, plumbing and heating equipments, hospitals, store houses, stables, and shops in locations where there was nothing at the time the site was selected but meadow and grove. What private citizen would expect to move into a house on Sept. 1 on which not a stroke of work had been done on June 1?"

Each cantonment will be a city of orderly and properly laid out streets and blocks, with complete sewerage and electric lighting systems, railroad yards, water lines and fire departments, garbage incinerators, and hundreds of other conveniences necessary in the life of any well-organized modern settlement.

In the construction of the Panama Canal the Government's expenditure amounted to about $40,000,000 a year, and for the cantonments probably as much will be expended in four months. Just about one month ago the officials on whose shoulders was placed the burden of making the cantonments ready on time started to solve the problem involved in the task was first of all the selection of the sixteen sites, the scientific planning and laying out of the sixteen cities, the purchase and the assembling of the materials, the drawing up of the contracts and the signing up of the contractors. Also there was the mobilization of the thousands of carpenters, mechanics, and other laborers, skilled and unskilled, and hundreds of other matters, some big, others small, and all of which had to be settled in the shortest possible time.

Job Measured in Carloads.

To construct each cantonment were required about 4,000 carloads of materials. As soon as the site was determined upon a sanitary engineer, a city planner, and an army officer representing the War Department proceeded to the place selected and started the work going. They were followed by the contracting engineer, who holds a Major's commission, and under whose supervision the city is now being built.

An idea of the size of this job may be gained from a glance at the material estimate for a typical cantonment. Lumber is the big item, some 26,000,000 feet or 1,325 carloads being the requirement. Roofing nails alone will fill one modern freight car. Crushed stone for the roads will make 812 carloads.

Here are some of the other items: 28,000 squares of roofing, 60 cars; 20 carloads nails and hardware; 20 carloads plumbing; 192 carloads of tanks, heaters, stoves, ranges, piping, electrical materials, refrigerators, and the like; railroad materials for five miles of track, divided into 30 carloads of ties and other timber, 20 carloads of spikes, rails, fish plates, &c., and 114 carloads of ballast; 10 carloads of electric light poles, wires, insulators, &c. Materials for 12,000 cubic yards of concrete will take 70 carloads of cement, 600 carloads of stone, and 175 carloads of sand.

The men of the cantonments will sleep in double-deck bunks. This means there will be 37,000 separate bunks, each with its mattress. To transport the mattresses 125 cars will be required, and the bunks will take 62 more. Water and sewer lines will make 65 carloads each, and 150 carloads of hospital equipment will be necessary. Three carloads of screens are also included in the estimate, as are 20 carloads of construction tools.

Where water cannot be obtained from already utilized sources wells must be driven or reservoirs constructed. The problem of sewage disposal will be met by connecting cantonment sewage mains to already existing sewage systems where possible, or by building reduction stations where necessary.

Areas of the cantonments will vary with the topography, the minimum being from 1,500 to 2,000 acres. In addition to the city itself, parade grounds, manoeuvring spaces, and rifle ranges must be provided.

Each cantonment will contain close to 1,000 buildings, the typical company barracks being a two-story structure, built of wooden frame, covered with matched boards. The roofs will be covered with prepared roofing. They will be well ventilated with flues, lighted by electricity, heated in the North by steam and in the South by stoves. Each will have a kitchen and mess hall.

Colonel I. W. Littell of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, who is in charge of the work of building the cantonments, made public the fee system of the cantonment contracts. The fees vary from 10 per cent. on small contracts of $100,000 or less to 6 per cent. on contracts of more than $3,500,000, with a final upset limit of $250,000. The fees in all cases cover both profit and overhead expense. They were fixed upon by the department acting with the assistance of the Emergency Construction Committee of the General Munitions Board and other civilian advisers.

"In deciding on the cantonment contracts we have had to consider three main points of practically equal importance," Colonel Littell said. "The first has been the absolute necessity of speed; the second, proper construction, including sanitation and communication and transportation facilities; the third, economy. Taking all three into consideration and also the fact that time will not permit the completion of drawings and specifications which would be necessary in order to ask for competitive bids before the work might be started, the Quartermaster's Department acting in conjunction with the Emergency Construction Committee, decided to make contracts on the percentage or 'cost plus' basis, at the same time using all possible safeguards in the shape of guarantees from the contractors as to their capacity and integrity.

"The profit system has been decided on only after weeks of study to find a basis for the fees which would assure the country of the highest grade of work from the contractors and at the same time prevent extravagance through the payment of excessive profits. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the great majority of contractors who have come here to discuss the question with us. With a few exceptions, they have acquiesced willingly in our contention that the profits must be kept down to the lowest level consistent with high-grade work. Some firms have offered to do the work on a cost basis, but we have considered this an unwise policy both economically and nationally. The utmost speed and efficiency must be developed in these and future building jobs for the Government, and the acceptance of offers of free service might easily disrupt the high-grade contracting firms best qualified to do the work effectively.

"On all amounts between $535,714.29 and $3,000,000, which will probably cover the majority of the important contracts, the fee, including the contractor's overhead and profit, will be 7 per cent."

Figures on Food for an Army.

There is probably no more interesting feature of the great cantonment problem than the subsistence of the soldiers. H. M. Cottrell, agriculturist of the Farm Development Bureau of Memphis, was asked by the Little Rock Board of Commerce to estimate the amount of food supplies which will be needed at one cantonment. Mr. Cottrell is one of the recognized agricultural experts of the South, and his conclusions are made with authority. Mr. Cottrell took as his unit, in compiling his figures, the army division of 28,500 officers and men.

"Army rations," says Mr. Cottrell, "vary somewhat with the opportunity to secure the different foods. In a permanent cantonment like that to be established at Little Rock (which is similar to all the others in the country) the allowance per man will approximate four and a half bushels of wheat and one and a half bushels of corn per year. The daily rations per man will average one-half pound of beef, one-fourth pound of pork, one-fourth pound of mutton or goat meat, one-half pint of fresh milk if it can be obtained at a reasonable price, one and one-fourth ounces of butter, and two and one-half pounds of vegetables, including twelve ounces of Irish potatoes and one ounce of onions.

"One division of men will need at least 7,000 mules and horses. Each horse and mule will be allowed daily fourteen pounds of grain and ten pounds of hay. Three-fourths of the grain ration will be oats and one-fourth corn if the price and supply make this practicable."

To feed a division of American selective draft troops Mr. Cottrell estimates the following as the amount of food needed:

128,250	bushels of wheat.
42,750	bushels of corn.
146,698	bushels of Irish potatoes.
20,320	bushels of onions.
17,554,250	pounds of fresh vegetables, other than Irish potatoes and onions.
5,201,250	pounds of fresh beef.
2,600,625	pounds of pork.
2,600,625	pounds of mutton or goat meat.
650,000	gallons of fresh milk.
822,250	pounds of butter.
57,800	dozens of eggs.
91,250	pounds of chicken.

For the animals required by one division there will be needed annually 838,400 bushels of oats, 159,600 bushels of corn, and 12,775 tons of hay.

"With average yields," Mr. Cottrell continues, "it will take the crop from 11,000 acres of wheat, 10,000 acres of corn, 37,000 acres of oats, 10,000 acres of hay, 2,000 acres of Irish potatoes, 140 acres of onions, and probably 1,000 acres of green truck, such as spinach, turnips, mustard, cabbage, and like crops. It will also require 10,000 fat cattle weighing over 1,000 pounds each, 17,000 fat hogs, and 50,000 fat young sheep and goats. It will take 8,000 cows to supply the butter and 1,700 cows to produce the fresh milk; 7,000 hens will be needed to lay the eggs, 25,000 chickens to supply the meat needed for hospital extras.

A Problem for the Farmer.

"It will take from 1,000 to 1,500 men and as many mules to raise the field and garden crops consumed directly by the soldiers. It will take 630,000 bushels of grain to feed and fatten the cattle, hogs, and sheep, besides pasture and cottonseed meal. It will take 1,130,000 pounds of grain to feed the hens and raise and fatten the chickens. To raise the grain for the live stock and the poultry and to care for the animals and to market will require the labor of 1,200 to 1,500 men. It will take 15,000 tons of silage to fatten the cattle, sheep, and goats and 27,000 tons to feed the cows that furnish the milk and butter—a total of 42,000 tons."

As to what the production of these huge quantities of foods means to the farmers and live stock men of the country, particularly those who live in the vicinity of cantonments, Mr. Cottrell says:

"There must be immediate and thorough organization of planters, farmers, dairymen, truck gardeners, and poultry men, if home producers are to secure the benefits of the cantonment. It is the habit of producers of any farm product to market all at the same time. The men and animals in the cantonment must be supplied every day in the year. Every week throughout the year more than 2,800 bushels of Irish potatoes, 600 bushels of onions, and 337,000 pounds of other green vegetables will be consumed.

"Every Monday there will be needed for the next seven days 100,000 pounds of fresh beef, 50,000 pounds of fresh pork, 50,000 pounds of mutton or goat meat, over 16,000 pounds of butter, nearly 1,200 dozen eggs, and about 1,800 pounds of dressed chicken. Every day there must be delivered 1,780 gallons of milk. Any week in which there is a failure to deliver the foodstuff, orders will have to be placed in distant States, and it will not take many failures to cause all local orders to be canceled.

"It will require the most skillful planting by an agricultural expert, the supervision of a force of trained men, and the hearty co-operation of the producers to secure a regular sufficient weekly supply of the home-grown supplies needed by the cantonment. Just a few examples: The second crop of Irish potatoes will have to supply the needs of nine months. This will require the planting within the next thirty days of at least 1,500 acres (for each cantonment) of Irish potatoes. There is practically no seed in storage, and the seed will have to be obtained from the crop now being dug. It pays to plant whole seed for the second crop, and 1,500 acres will require 36,000 bushels of seed. The potatoes should be dug late in the day, or on a cloudy day, to keep them from being exposed to the sun, and should be kept in cold storage for thirty days to cure. Unless some one makes it his business to look after the digging and curing of this seed it will not be available.

"It takes from four to five months to fatten beef cattle, and 200 head will be needed every week of the year. Plantation owners will have to be consulted and arrangements made with them to put the requisite number on feed at different times to have the needed number ready for slaughter each week. Over 300 hogs will have to be available each week. The green vegetables can be easily secured, but good planning, co-operation, and constant watchfulness will be necessary to insure the regular weekly delivery of 170 tons. These plans and figures deal with the requirements of one division only."

Safeguards for Morals.

In order to safeguard the morals of the young men who will form the greater part of the population of these camp cities the Secretary of War has appointed a Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Chairman of which is Raymond B. Fosdick of this city. Associated with Mr. Fosdick are Thomas J. Howells, Lee F. Hanmer, Joseph Lee, Malcolm L. McBride, John R. Mott, now in Russia with the Root Mission; Charles P. Neill, Joseph E. Raycroft, and Major Palmer E. Pierce of the regular army. The duties of this committee, which will have representatives at all the cantonments in the country, will be the proper organization of the social and recreational facilities of each community in or near which is located one of the Government cantonments.

To the Young Men's Christian Association has been assigned certain duties within each camp, and at every cantonment will be several of the famous recreation buildings, such as were built and operated for the troops on the Mexican border and for the allied armies in Europe. In each cantonment there will be one such building for every brigade of troops—that is, one for every three regiments in the division. Five men will be in charge of each recreation building. Each building will contain a splendid library, a reading room, where all the leading newspapers and magazines will be on file; rooms for writing letters, and a large assembly hall, where moving pictures will be shown, indoor games played, and religious exercises held. The men in charge of these buildings will work under the general direction of the committee of which Mr. Fosdick is the head.

The committee will also see to it that vicious resorts are not permitted to operate near any cantonment in the country, and in the enforcement of this regulation it will have the full power of the Government behind it.

THE STORY OF A WAR DOG

By EDMOND HARAUCOURT.
(Translated from the French.)

An angry man was pirouetting around on a pair of crutches on the sidewalk; he had lost one leg, a fatigue cap was on the side of his head, the Cross of War on his breast, and he shouted as he sought to keep his equilibrium with one hand, while he gesticulated his indignation with the other.

Near by was a dog, with long yellow hair soaked just as if he had come from a bath, shaking himself and sending off an aureole of spray. Four paces away there stood, as though transfixed, a burly fellow holding a hod in his hand, half way between a hogshead of water and a trough of mortar.

"What are you afraid of?" cried the one-legged man. "What did the dog do to you? A mere nothing—just brushed by. And you stand there ready like a Boche?"

I came up and said: "What is it, mon brave? What's happened to you?"

"That little piece of vermin there was just filling his hod when my dog went by and he threw water all over him."

"I didn't know he was with you," said the man.

"So—just because you thought no one would defend him you did it? You have the manners of a Boche doing a thing like that."

Having rendered his verdict, he regained his equilibrium on his crutches, turned his back, and ambled away, escorted by the dog and myself. Going along he explained matters to me:

"You see that animal—well, I don't know how to say it. There are some things I don't know how to say. His name is Toto. Isn't that so, Toto? Yes, old fellow, you are my Toto. You see, he's like a brother. If it hadn't been for him I wouldn't be here now speaking to you. I guess not. Just as you see him he made the campaign with me. And just to be with me.

"On the day of the mobilization I reported at my station as I should. I had left my wife with the kid and the dog. In going by on the way to the front we had to stop at a junction for twenty-four hours. I sent a telegram, and my wife she came and brought the kid and Toto. Ah, we had a picnic. Then they all went off.

"We drew up on the platform as the train for each detachment came along. Our turn came and I got on board. When I looked back I saw Toto running about among people's legs trying to find me. I called him and he jumped on board with a bound.

"You can guess what he said to me. And off we went to the war. He was the dog of the squad. And he's seen things, that dog has—twelve months in the trenches of the first line is something in the life of a dog. And of a man, too. It doesn't matter if you are a Zouave—when you are bombarded down there for twelve months with showers of shrapnel and then big shells, then shrapnel, then big shells again—one doesn't think much of anything, one has no brain to think with.

"A horse, dog, a Captain, each takes it according to his nature. You can't tell me that animals don't understand. They don't cause any of it, but they guess everything. They know when a big shell comes to smash you. They know a Taube and when it is going to drop bombs. Toto there could hear them coming ten minutes before we could. And how he used to—'Sacre sale Bouche!' We told him not to bark, so they couldn't sight us. Then he'd bark no more; he'd growl: 'Tention! It's going to be warm!' He had his regular post, as you might say. And once he had warned us, he knew he had nothing more to do, and moved his post. Then he'd come to me. No, he'd not 'come to heel.' He wouldn't want to do that—but to my side in order to do his part.

"One day it got so hot that we couldn't hold our trenches. The order came to evacuate them. We were retiring by the zigzags. All at once I missed the dog. I called and searched. No Toto. 'Well,' I says to myself, 'poor Toto, he's got his, like a good pal.' The section was being tested, as you'd say. When we reached our retreat position we thought we'd get some rest. But that wasn't so. A fierce assault began at another point, where they asked for reinforcements. Just by chance we had a lot of autos there. We tumbled in and off we went. We made perhaps a dozen kilometers, perhaps twenty—I don't know, I've never known. They dumped us out in a wood where the Boches were trying to get their feet. We had to make them git. We did. But where they were they'd put their machine guns. We had to get them. We did. But just then down I went—one ball in the leg, another through the chest.

"But I didn't know it till later when I came to. It was night. I felt bad and was cold. I felt I was done for good. I says good-bye to all. I was dead—you'd say.

"But just when the sun come up I came to. Some one was at the palm of my hand and I felt something warm alongside of me. I managed to look down, and what did I see where I thought I'd see God? My Toto!

"Certainly, there was Toto! That hits you, eh? He'd changed countries, done kilometers, without a General Staff order—all the kilometers—and found poor me there in the hole.

"How did he do it? Lots of people have asked that. Lots of ways he might have come. But, I tell you, animals have ways that we haven't.

"When he saw that I didn't move, he climbed on to my stomach and began to lap my face. He cocked up his ears and squinted at me with his eyes, as much as to say: 'I'm going to fix this, he can't do it himself.'

"Over our heads they were firing from one trench to another. He didn't budge. Then all at once off he went. Perhaps you think he was deserting his post? No, he went to tell my pals. He told 'em where I was. Easy enough for him. He just went there, said 'Good day' to everybody, and then started off in my direction; then came back, then started off again. He kept it up for an hour until they understood. The Boches fired at him, but he didn't mind.

"I made myself as small as I could and didn't move. That lasted a couple of days and nights. There was no way to get to me. At last the third night two stretcher boys risked their bacon. Toto guided them and they brought me in.

"They gave me the War Cross. But don't you think that he at least deserved half? Lots of times I put it on his collar, but only when we are alone, so as not to annoy people. But that embarrasses him. He's not vain, are you, Toto?"

Founded 1853 — New Jersey's Greatest Store for Men and Boys

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Specially Arranged for Monday at These Two Prices

$7.50 for Jas. A. Banister and McGregor bench made Oxfords, which really are actual $10 values nowadays.

$4.85 for Oxfords worth at least $7.00, according to the present condition of the shoe and leather market.

Blue Serge Suits

for Men and Young Men

Specially Priced for July 4th Wear

$18 $22.50 $27.50

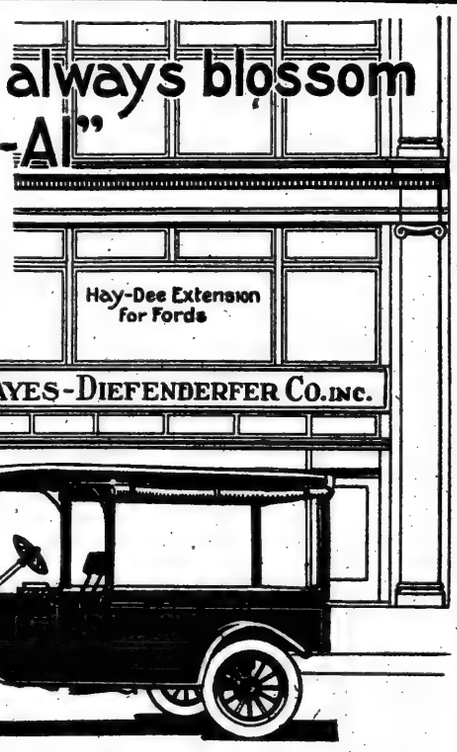
"A big idea will always blossom on Broadway-Al"

"Sounds good, Jim—but just what do you mean?"

"I just noticed that new three-story store of Hayes-Diefenderfer's. Two years ago all those boys owned was an idea and a Broadway nerve. Today they have one of the biggest commercial car businesses in the United States."

"What was the big idea?"

"Oh! it was simple enough. They knew that a Ford will deliver a given number of pounds at half the cost of any other method of transportation. The only trouble was that the short wheelbase made it impossible to secure sufficient loading space. So they invented and patented the Hay-Dee Extension, which simply stretches a Ford chassis 30 inches without disturbing or weakening the mechanism—not a hole bored or a cut made—making it possible to mount a body with 90 inches of loading space back of the driver's seat."



"That accounts for the hundreds of big, handsome delivery cars with Ford hoods I've seen lately. But is a Ford up to the work?"

"Listen, Al! I'm sick of hearing people question the strength of a Ford chassis just because it hasn't the clumsy construction of a dump cart. Several million Ford pleasure cars are skipping around every day with half a ton of human weight. A Ford is the most scientifically constructed mechanism that's mounted on four wheels. All they did was to change the Ford from a luxury into the greatest economic necessity that exists. Diefenderfer's big idea has literally halved the cost of transportation."

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A division containing a thousand and one things for the comfort of the soldier in camp and on the battlefield.

An aggregation of countless little necessaries drawn from every division of the store, and selected upon the advice of experienced men who have seen service in American and in European camps.

A department for soldiers themselves, and for relatives when the soldiers have departed.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Another Thousand Women's Silk and Wool Skirts on Sale at 2.98

Skirts intended for sale at 5.00 to 8.98

Naturally, the best bargains await earliest comers.

This lot is every bit as wonderful as those in the sale of two weeks ago. We secured them in practically the same way—persuaded another manufacturer to close out his entire line of late spring models to us at the same terms, consequently this repetition of the most wonderful skirt sale price we have ever been able to make.

Wool gabardine skirts in sports, checks and stripes.
Soft wool jersey skirts, with big, fashionable pockets.
Men's wear serges in the most desired sports effects.
Velours in stripes, checks and plaids in vivid colors.
Flannel skirts of fine quality, surprisingly light weight.
Taffeta skirts in the favorite Roman stripe effects.
Tub silk skirts in the new midsummer printed patterns.

Included in this assemblage is a quantity of very pretty silk skirts held over from a previous sale.

No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders will be filled.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Half-Yearly Sale of Furniture

"Of Enduring Quality"

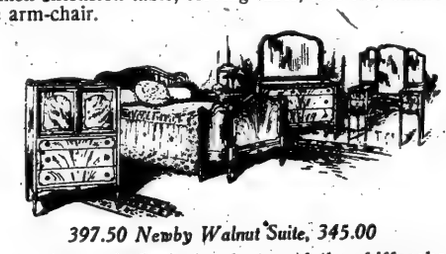
300.00 William and Mary Suite, 212.50

Finished in a rich brown mahogany and perfect in every detail. The buffet is 60 inches long, the china cabinet 46 inches long, the server 42 inches long, with a 48-inch extension table.

132.00 DINING-ROOM SUITE, 100.00—A suite of the Adam design that may be had in either Jacobean oak or golden oak. The pieces may be purchased separately as follows: 47.50 buffet, 37.50; 37.50 china cabinet, 26.50; 19.50 server, 14.50; 27.50 extension table, 21.50.

127.00 JACOBEAN OAK SUITE, 95.00—A four-piece dining-room suite of the Adam design. It is finished in a rich Jacobean oak color. May be purchased separately as follows: 19.50 serving table, 14.50; 37.50 china cabinet, 26.50; 27.50 extension table, 21.50; 42.50 buffet, 32.50.

244.00 DINING-ROOM SUITE, 198.00—Well made and finished in the popular Jacobean color. The suite consists of ten pieces, as follows: Buffet, china cabinet, 48-inch extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm-chair.



397.50 Newby Walnut Suite, 345.00

The dresser is 50 inches long and the chifforobe 36 inches long; the chifforobe has three sliding trays. There is a vanity dressing table and a round end bedstead. Twin bedstead. Twin beds may be had for 75.00 extra.

160.00 MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE, 132.00—This four-piece bedroom suite is sturdily made and beautifully finished. Each piece is dustproof throughout. Suite consists of dresser, chiffonier, dressing table with triplicate mirror and full size bedstead.

425.00 5-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, 337.50—You may have this suite in either walnut or mahogany. It is of the Hepplewhite design. Consists of large dresser, chifforobe, dressing table and twin beds.

258.00 4-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, 195.00—Made of American walnut and modeled after the William and Mary design. Well made and beautifully finished throughout. Dresser, chifforobe, triplicate mirror dressing table and full size bedstead.

Furniture at One-Half and Less

9-pc. Black Enamel Decorated Room Suite, regular 175.00, for 87.50
9-pc. Ivory Decorated Breakfast Room Suite, regular 175.00, for 87.50
3-pc. Mahogany Breakfast Room Suite, regular 115.00, for 57.50
6-pc. Amerlac Bedroom Suite, regular 550.00, for 275.00
6-pc. Black Enamel Decorated Bedroom Suite, regular 188.50, for 94.25

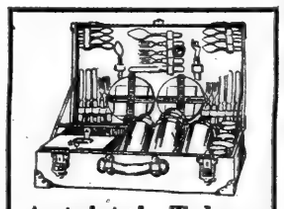
Sale of 69c "Silverbloom" 39c

"Silverbloom" is the new mohair dress fabric that has featured this season in sports apparel. The range of fancy stripes and colorings is practically unlimited.

The fabric is made of mohair with an interwoven filling of wool and mohair. "Silverbloom" wears as no other material will and is easily laundered.

Full 32 inches wide. It sells regularly for 69c; on sale at the unusually low price of **39c.**

Bamberger's—Second Floor.



Autoists! Take a Lunch Kit Over-the-Fourth

There are running board, suit case and box styles—each a complete service for from 2 to 7 people. Plates, knives, forks, spoons, lunch box, salt and pepper shakers, jars for olives, pickles, etc., bottle opener and a compartment for pint and quart Thermos bottles.

For 2 people, **5.00** to **8.50**
For 4 people, **10.00** to **13.50**
For 6 people, **13.75** to **22.50**
For 7 people, **25.00** to **45.00**

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

More "Silvareign" Coats On Sale at 7.98

They were made to sell for 16.50

Just fifty in this group, and we expect them to disappear as promptly as did the others.

"Silvareign" is a rubberized silk with a very high luster. It is very light of weight, making an ideal Summer garment. May also be worn all Winter, over coats and suits.

"Silvareign" coats are really beautiful—they come in desirable shades of blue, green, gray and tan.

Extraordinarily sale-priced, at **7.98.**

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Surf Suits for Every Woman

Trig models for the woman who goes in for swimming seriously, and delightfully frivolous suits for the one who refuses to be serious about anything—in summertime.

No matter what sort of a surf suit you prefer, we have it, at Bamberger's.

KNITTED SUITS, with sweater tops or slip-on middies, the collars and belts in colors—**6.98.**

CLEVER ONE-PIECE SUITS of silk poplin in black and navy, trimmed in various colors—**6.00.**

SCORES OF OTHER STYLES—all materials—**2.00** to **30.00.**

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, **1.00** TO **5.00**—We are featuring a new child's suit of knitted material. It comes in two pieces, a decided improvement over the one-piece style. Green, rose, old blue and orange trimmed in white, at **3.98.**

Tights, **50c** to **5.00**; bathing shoes and slippers, **25c** to **3.98**; caps and hats, **25c** to **3.98**; bathing kits, complete, **25c** to **1.00.**

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Children's Tan Play Oxfords

Three lots—**1.15**, **1.49** and **1.75.**

They are tan leather play oxfords with heavy leather soles. Suitable for wear in the city or for the seashore or mountains.

AT 1.15—All regular 1.50 oxfords; sizes range from 6 to 8.

AT 1.49—Oxfords that sell in the regular way for 1.75; sizes here from 8½ to 11.

AT 1.75—2.00 is the regular price of these little oxfords; sizes for kiddies range from 11½ to 2.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Enamel Cuff Links for Summer

In the color called "Sang de Boeuf"

"Sang de boeuf" is literally the color of the blood of beef. It is a vivid shade that is particularly popular in Paris this summer.

We imported the enamel from which these links are made—it arrived very recently and was sent to the cuff link maker immediately.

Now the links are ready.

To introduce this new color we price them moderately. **1.25** the pair and upward.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

NEWARK, N. J.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers today; Tuesday fair; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,709. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

GERMAN AIRMAN'S THRILLING STORY OF LONDON RAID

"Magnificently Terrific" Spectacle as Projectiles Burst in "Heart of England."

FLEW IN BURSTS OF FIRE

As Anti-Aircraft Guns Opened on Them on the Edge of the Suburbs.

THEN CAME BATTLE PLANES

British Fliers in Their Path Gallantly Assailed Them—Two Shot Down, Narrator Asserts.

BY A PARTICIPANT IN THE RAID.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN July 1, (via London.)—The commander of one of the German airplanes that took part in the recent raid on London, supplies for publication the following account of his experiences, over the signature of "A Participant":

At 8 o'clock in the evening we consult the weather expert. "Well, Herr Professor, what may we expect?" we ask. The professor, by way of reply, points to the wide expanse of blue above and says, "Splendid; it couldn't be better." There is a faint haze with light winds.

The next morning the sky is bluer than ever at 9 o'clock, the sun seeming to be laughing at the world. We are getting ready. Our commander addresses a few last words to us, ending with "God bless you, lads." At 10 o'clock punctually our leader's machine, heavily burdened, rises and heads for London. Our huge birds swarm after him.

Soon the Belgian coast comes in view. To the left we clearly make out the German front lines. Next we are at Nieuport, with a wide territory all around inundated. Ostend and Zeebrugge follow. We leave Holland to the right at the mouth of the Scheldt and Vlissingen is just visible. The commander is still flying somewhat ahead, the squadron, in close formation, behind. We can recognize the men in the machine flying nearest us, and signals and greetings are exchanged. A feeling of absolute security and indomitable confidence in our success are our predominant emotions.

Now our leader turns to the left. We are above the sea, the coast lines disappearing gradually. Barographs indicate higher altitudes. The motors are thundering their monotonous song of human power. Now and then the sharp tack-tack of practicing machine guns penetrates even the clamor of winds and the humming motors. In front, but far below us appears a cloud bank.

Still more distant in a hazy atmosphere is the English coast. We notice our comrades in other machines pointing to the coastline. They nod at each other and seem highly enthusiastic. We pass the cloud bank and in long lines see English sentinel boats stretched behind. Then, in a hazy veil, the mouth of the Thames appears. We approach Sheerness at the left, which town ought to know us.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Open.

In a straight line we make for London, and now the first British shots reach our altitude, but that does not matter much. Onward we fly. Soon the bombardment dies away and the squadron closes in, moving higher. We follow the windings of the Thames on the map, and find we are speedily approaching our goal.

But another cloud bank appears. "Damn it all, shall our game be spoiled this time?" I exclaim. I write my fears on a piece of paper, and hand it to my pilot, and I see his fist coming down broadside with an oath.

Five minutes pass in anxious suspense, and I look around after the comrade airships. They are still following in close formation. Then we pass that cloud bank, and London's sea of houses stretches in vast expanse far below us.

We now discover the first of the English chasing flyers, but for the present they do not concern us. Suddenly there stand, as if by magic here and there in our course, little clouds of cotton, the greetings of enemy guns. They multiply with astonishing rapidity. We fly through them and leave the suburbs behind us. It is the heart of London that must be hit.

Attack in Panorama.

We see the bridges, the Tower of London, Liverpool Station, the Bank of England, the Admiralty's palace—everything sharply outlined in the glaring sunlight. There are ships on the Thames that look like toys. With my glasses in one hand I signal with the other to my pilot. Slowly long rows of streets pass through the small orbit of the glasses.

At last it is time to stop. I give a signal, and in less time than it takes to tell I have pushed the levers and anxiously follow the flight of the released bombs. With a tremendous crash they strike the heart of England. It is a magnificently terrific spectacle seen from midair. Projectiles from hostile batteries are sputtering and exploding beneath and all around us, while below the earth seems rocking and houses are disappearing in craters and conflagrations in the light of the glaring sun.

In a few moments all is over and the situation turns. One last look at the panic-stricken metropolis and we are on our home course. I nod to my

Continued on Page 3.

Argentina Demands Indemnity of Berlin

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.—Onorio Pueyrredon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared today that the Argentine Government was determined to enter a claim against Germany for the torpedoing of the Argentine vessels Oriana and Toro, insisting that the Argentine flag was again attacked in the case of these ships.

A note embodying the claim was sent to Germany last night.

8 PERSONS KILLED IN NIAGARA PLUNGE

More Than a Score Injured as a Crowded Car Overturns Into Whirlpool Rapids.

WASHOUT CAUSED DISASTER

Car Turned Turtle in 10 Feet of Water—Many Pinned Down by Seats—Report Some Missing.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 1.—A Belt Line car on the Great Gorge Route left the rails, plunged down a twenty-foot embankment and turned over in ten feet of water on the edge of the whirlpool rapids at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Eight persons are known to be dead. Two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and are probably dead; an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten, are reported missing, and more than a score are in the hospitals suffering from injuries received in the accident.

Following is a list of the dead, missing, and injured:

DEAD.

HERON, ALEXANDER, Niagara Falls.
KENT, JAMES S., Scranton, Penn.
MUCK, J. R., Princeton, Ind.
PHELPS, HARVEY G., Schenectady.
RASTERY, Mrs. B. M., Chicago.
SCHUMAKER, MARION LLOYD, Akron, Ohio.
SEASTROM, Mrs. BERTHA, Jamestown, N. Y.
WALLACE, Mrs. L. F., of Akron, Ohio.

MISSING.

BROWN, S. K., Warren, Ohio.
SEASTROM, VIOLET, Jamestown, N. Y.

INJURED.

BAIL, Mrs. S. W., Washington, Penn.
BROWN, Mrs. S. K., Warren, Ohio.
HAMADO, K., Japanese student.
HENN, CHAUNCEY, 449 Gregory Avenue, New York.
HORLACHER, Mr. and Mrs. J., Rochester, N. Y.
KENT, Mrs. JAMES, Scranton, Penn.
LUCAS, BERTHA, Renovo, Penn.
MANNING, DANIEL J., 169 West 166th Street, New York.
McCOY, Mrs. G. C., Kansas City.
McGILL, CLARENCE, member 74th Regiment, Buffalo.
MILLER, NORMAN, Erie, Penn.
POOLE, Mrs. ETTA J., Cincinnati.
RISING, GEORGE, Erie, Penn.
SEASTROM, ALEC, Jamestown, N. Y.
SEASTROM, ALMA and FLORENCE, daughters of Alec Seastrom.
SIMPSON, RACHAEL B., Martin's Ferry.
SLEE, Mrs. D. J., Toledo, Ohio.
SKMONI, S., Japanese student.
SMITH, Mrs. H. O., Akron, Ohio.
STOMINSKI, FRANK, Chicago.
SWEENEY, GEORGE W., Renovo, Penn.
VOLGSTEADT, Miss JOSEPHINE, Erie, Penn.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster, which occurred just below the Cantilever Bridge and sixty feet below the point where the smooth waters of the river break into the turbulent eddies of the Whirlpool Rapids.

The car was in charge of Louis E. Crandall, motorman, and Alexander Heron, conductor. It had all but completed the circuit of the gorge, having crossed from the Canadian side of the river on the trolley bridge at Lewiston. There were more than fifty passengers on board, according to general estimates. The car was one of the open type, the seats extending from side to side, with steps on both sides the full length of the car.

All the seats were occupied and some of the passengers were standing between them, and there were others on the rear platform.

The car was running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour when it struck the weak spot in the roadbed. Less than half a minute elapsed from the time the motorman felt the first jarring sway until the car was bottom side up on the edge of the rapids.

As it slipped down the twenty-foot incline from the tracks to the edge of the river, screaming men and women fought to escape, and some of them were able to get free, but were unable to obtain a footing on the steep bank.

There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the river bank. From the river side the bodies of at least two of the passengers were seen to be caught in the swifter waters, and were carried down to the whirlpool.

Members of a National Guard regiment, who were on guard at the Cantilever Bridge, saw the accident, and were the first to come to the rescue. The soldiers slid down the bank into the river, and worked in water up to their waists getting injured passengers free from the wreckage and passing them up the bank. Where an emergency car had been placed to carry them to the Niagara Falls Hospital.

The supports of the roof on the forward part of the car had been crushed by the impact on the rocks in the river bottom, throwing the seats together. This pinioned many of the passengers below the surface of the water, and it was in this part of the car that most of the fatalities occurred.

"I believe at least half a dozen bodies were carried down the river to the whirlpool," said one of the soldiers, who was taken to a hospital to recover from exhaustion. "When I was running down the railroad tracks I saw out in the stream what seemed to me to be two arms raised above the surface. Ten feet away from them I am sure I saw the bright color of a woman's dress near the surface, and still further down a man was swimming in an effort to get out of the rapids. He disappeared."

Conductor Heron was in the forward part of the car collecting the last of the fares. He was thrown from the running board and crushed to death as the car toppled over.

The statement by the National Guardsman that he had seen half a dozen persons struggling in the water was the most definite obtainable as to the number of persons carried away from the river side of the wrecked car. Nearly a score were reported to the police as missing, but most of these were located in hospitals and hotels later in the evening. It is certain, however, that in the holiday crowd there were many making the trip unaccompanied. The list of dead and known missing and the injured makes a total of thirty-four. Practically no one escaped injury, and this leaves more than fifteen persons to be accounted for if the estimate of fifty as the total number of passengers on the car is correct.

OUR FOOD HELPS NEUTRALS TO FEED KAISER'S TROOPS

Sustenance for 7,700,000 Soldiers Procured by Foe from Holland and Scandinavia.

FIGURES REACH WASHINGTON

Cattle and Fodder in 1916 Enabled Germany to Get 1,410,000 Metric Tons of Food.

NEED OF COAL A FACTOR

But Some Neutral Merchants Have Made Millions by Violating Their Country's Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Germany is obtaining hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs annually, enough to supply its entire army on the west front, from Holland and Scandinavian countries, and the exports from the United States, which reach those neutral nations, alone make this situation possible, according to a statement obtained today from an official source.

The assertions contained in the statement are based on figures obtained by the British Government after careful investigation and which are published for the first time. One of these is that fats sufficient in quantity to supply the rations of 7,700,000 soldiers, practically the entire army of effectives in Germany, are now going into that country.

The figures will be placed at the disposal of the Exports Council, created recently by executive order, which will determine shortly the policy of the United States in its commercial relations with the neutrals. They will be used as an argument for a tighter clamping on of the lid than some had favored.

A proclamation from President Wilson declaring the first list of exports to be placed under license and the countries affected thereby has been expected for some days. Early announcements, it was said tonight, have caused the representatives of some of the neutral countries concern, and they have sought to soften the decree. This may be one of the reasons for the delay in taking final drastic action.

The statement made public today contains an analysis of the food situation as it affects Germany, which was prepared by an expert. It names twelve commodities of which, it is stated, Germany imported last year a total of not less than 1,410,100 metric tons. Cattle and fodder and other exports from this country to the neutrals, it is stated, were all that made it possible for the neutrals to supply Germany with such great quantities of the products named.

What Official Figures Show.

This part of the statement reads:

"In order to illustrate the operations of exportation of foodstuffs from Holland and Scandinavia into Germany, the following figures are presented. These figures, it must be distinctly stated, illustrate the minimum. These amounts of foodstuffs are known from reliable sources to have been imported by Germany from Holland and Scandinavia during 1916. Just what amounts were imported is a matter of conjecture. Certainly some more was imported, possibly much more. The following figures represent the chief articles:

	Metric Tons.
Butter	32,600
Meat	115,800
Pork products	68,800
Condensed milk	70,000
Fish	407,000
Cheese	80,500
Eggs	46,400
Potato meal	179,500
Coffee	58,500
Fruit	74,000
Sugar	12,000
Vegetables	215,000

"When these substances are calculated for their food values and applied to their entire population, we learn that they contain for each individual in the German Empire 120 calories per day, which is 6 per cent. of the intake capita diet according to the regulation ration. In protein these importations furnish about 10 per cent. of the intake.

"It is in fats particularly that the figures become impressive. It must be recalled that fat is the scarcest food in Germany. Fat is mostly highly prized, indeed fat is the only food the lack of which was seriously apparent in the diet of the German people. The importations above stated contain a little over 5½ pounds of fat per person per year, corresponding to about a quarter of an ounce per day, which is almost a quarter of the daily fat intake of each German at the present time.

"This amount of food is equal in fat to the fat in the soldier's ration of 7,700,000 soldiers, practically the entire army of effectives in Germany. From the standpoint of calories these foodstuffs are equal to the total rations of 2,500,000 soldiers, practically the German army in actual service on the west front.

Blockade Must Be Strict.

"Obviously strict enforcement of the blockade through control of the exports of the United States to Holland and Scandinavia would necessarily result in elimination of these foodstuffs from German diets. If there be anything in the theory of the blockade, it must be made strict, if it is to be effective, and certainly the facts here presented constitute a definite basis for embargo on exports on the part of the United States. These embargoes need not in the least endanger the food supplies of Holland and Scandinavia for their own people. Such an embargo is merely to prevent their

Continued on Page 4.

Chinese Dictator Restores Throne; Hsun Tung Emperor

LONDON, July 2.—General Chang Hsun, says a Reuter dispatch from Peking, has informed President Li Yuan-Hung that he must retire, as the Manchu Emperor, Hsun Tung, has been restored to the throne.

Another Reuter dispatch from Peking says that Hsun Tung issued a mandate Saturday morning announcing his succesison to the throne of China.

BOSTON 'PEACE' PARADE MOBBED

Soldiers and Sailors Break Up Socialist Demonstration and Rescue Flag.

TWO DIVISIONS ATTACKED

Socialist Headquarters Ransacked and Contents Burned —Many Arrests for Fighting.

BOSTON, July 1.—Riotous scenes attended a Socialist parade today which was announced as a peace demonstration. The ranks of the marchers were broken up by self-organized squads of uniformed soldiers and sailors, red flags and banners bearing socialistic mottoes were trampled on, and literature and furnishings in the Socialist headquarters in Park Square were thrown into the street and burned.

Police reserves stopped the rioting after it had been in progress an hour and a half. Many arrests were made.

The police took into custody some of the participants in hundreds of fist fights which were waged on the Common and in the line of the parade on Tremont Street, while agents of the Federal Department of Justice, under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Goldberg, arrested in the crowd a number of persons who were alleged to have made unpatriotic remarks in the heat of the conflict. None of the soldiers and sailors who figured in the disturbance was arrested.

The procession, which consisted of hundreds of men and women, many of whom carried babies, formed in Park Square, and, passing through Eliot Street, marched along Tremont Street, one division going to the baseball ground on the Common, where a meeting had been arranged, and another proceeding to Scollay Square. Most of the marchers carried small red flags with white centres, emblematic of the peace demonstration, and there were large banners bearing inscriptions, some of which read:

"Russia has a six-hour day. Why not America?"

"Liberty Loan a first mortgage on labor."

A large American flag was at the head of the procession.

Half a hundred men in the uniform of Naval Reservists, National Guardsmen, marines, and Canadian "Kilties," who had watched the formation of the parade, marched across the common in a double column and intercepted the procession at the corner of West and Tremont Streets, and again at the corner of Winter and Tremont Streets. In both instances the contact resulted in a street fight. Blows were exchanged, and flags were snatched from the hands of the marchers, while women in the line screamed in fright.

At Scollay Square there was a similar scene. The American flag at the head of the line was seized by the attacking party, and the band, which had been playing "The Marseillaise," with some interruptions, was forced to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," while cheers were given for the flag.

The police had just succeeded in quieting this disturbance, when the reserves were called out to quell a near-riot at the meeting place on the Common. The first of the "peace speakers" had barely begun his remarks when the reserves arrived. They formed a circle in the crowd, with the police wagon as a centre, in front of the speakers' stand, but in spite of their presence there were scores of individual fights in the big gathering. To restore quiet Supt. Crowley, as Acting Police Commissioner, revoked the permit for the speaking and the meeting was called off.

Meanwhile the Socialist headquarters in Park Square had been ransacked, and its contents destroyed in a bonfire. The American flag taken from the paraders was placed over a statue of "Lincoln the Emancipator" near the scene of the bonfire.

The peace demonstration was organized at a conference of Socialist branches, labor unions, and workmen's benefit societies of the metropolitan district, acting under the name of the Workmen's Council, in imitation of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers of Russia. It was announced that the organization represented 10,000 workingmen, and that its program would include the peace terms of the Russian workmen—no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities, and free development of all nations.

Among the speakers who were announced as on the program for the meeting on the Common were James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; J. Edward Moran of San Francisco, representing the Mooney Defense Movement; James O'Neal, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, and Joseph Murphy of Lowell.

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIANS LAUNCH GREAT ATTACK ON LINE OF 18 MILES

Resume Offensive in Galicia Interrupted by Teuton Invasion of Rumania.

HALICZ THEIR OBJECTIVE.

Berlin and Vienna Report Repulse, with Heavy Losses to Masses of Infantry.

BATTLE STILL IN PROGRESS

Artillery Duel Extends Northward to the Middle Stokhod and Southward to Stanislau.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The Russian troops in the eastern theatre of the war have opened a heavy attack on the Germans along the Stripa front. They stormed the German positions along an eighteen and a half mile line, but, according to the official German report, met with heavy losses and were forced to retire.

This was the most extensive attack delivered by the Russians since the revolution. The text of the official statement reads:

Eastern Theatre.—Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—The Russian Government having been constrained to yield to the pressure of the leading Entente Powers, part of the army has been induced to attack. After a destructive fire lasting all day against our positions on the Upper Stripa as far as the Narayuvka River, there followed in the afternoon powerful attacks by the Russian infantry on a front of about thirty kilometers. (18½ miles.) The storming troops, who sustained heavy losses, were compelled everywhere to retire by our defensive fire.

Nocturnal attacks, into which the Russians also were driven without artillery preparation by the Entente leaders, were unsuccessful and broke down on both sides of Brzezany and near Zwyxyn. The artillery duel extended northward as far as the Middle Stokhod, and south as far as Stanislau. There have been no attacks on this front up to the present. Between the Carpathians and the Black Sea no important events have occurred.

Macedonian front: On the right bank of the Vardar Bulgarian advanced posts near Altohakmahle repulsed an attack by British battalions.

A supplementary official bulletin issued tonight reads:

In the east the attacks of the Russians near Koninchy and between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka occasioned new engagements.

VIENNA, July 1, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press, via London.)—Austrian troops in Eastern Galicia are on the defensive against Russian attacks, says the official statement issued today from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters. Russian attacks south and southeast of Brzezany, near Koninchy, and west of Zalocz, the statement adds, were repulsed. The text follows:

Eastern Theatre: In Eastern Galicia, with the army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli, the defensive is in full progress. After several days of violent fire from the heaviest guns, the enemy in the afternoon commenced an infantry attack south and southeast of Brzezany and near Koninchy. They were everywhere repulsed. Wherever portions of the enemy infantry were able to move forward they succumbed before our barrage fire.

A very strong attack, started late in the afternoon west of Zalocz, broke down under our artillery fire. Toward midnight the enemy, without artillery preparation, endeavored to advance south of Brzezany. He was repulsed. During the night the artillery fire declined, but it revived the next morning.

Not since the Fall of last year, when the Russian Army in Galicia by a series of fierce attacks swept westward from the Stripa, crossed the Kopolice and Zlota Lipa Rivers, and reached the very outskirts of Halicz, the key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, which they also approached from the south after capturing Stanislau, have there been active hostilities in that region. The great Teuton drive on Rumania caused the diversion of Russian troops from Galicia to stem the tide of invasion there, which was accomplished after the Germans had overrun Wallachia. The present offensive is notable as the first undertaken on any

Continued on Page 3.

Harden Sees the Allies Resolutely United; Peace Only If Germany Yields to Democracy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam says that in the latest number of Die Zukunft Maximilian Harden expresses himself in an extremely pessimistic tone with regard to the general situation, especially concerning Russia. He writes:

"Only a miracle can bestow an early peace upon us. Either our enemies must be smashed up or Germany's aspirations must find unity with those of a majority of the world. Only the second miracle can be accomplished by human strength.

"The goal of our enemies is democracy and independence for every race ripe for freedom, a real and not sham reduction of armaments, and a court of justice before which all who are suspected of being responsible in greater or less degree for the outbreak of war must present themselves. They aim at a condition which will give weapons to right against the arrogance of force, a state of affairs which will threaten with peril any enterprise of attack, and which will remove from one mortal man the decision whether peace shall prevail or war shall come, and deprive him of the power to impose that decision on the people. They aim at preserving the prerogatives of all countries as jealously as socialism, already recognized by the State, protects the prerogatives of individuals.

"'If Germany sees blazing over that goal the great celestial sign of the times, then peace is reachable tomorrow. Over all other questions agreement will be achieved easily, but if that condition of things for which millions of people sigh, appears to her to be ignominious, then she must fight on until one group conquers, and the other falls in exhaustion. The people alone can be responsible for what is to come, but the spirit of statesmanship, before they make their choice, must light the path for them."

FRENCH HAVE NAMED OUR MEN 'SAMMEES'; 'OVER THE SEA TO GERMANEE' THEY SING AS THEY MARCH AWAY TO FIRST CAMP

Germany Gets the News of Our Men Ahead of France And Before Dispatches Were Allowed to Come Here

The following dispatches from The Hague and Zurich, based on newspapers received from Berlin, probably of Friday's date, show that Germany had the news before Paris, which got it only yesterday, and before American correspondents were permitted to cable it from Paris on Saturday night:

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, June 30.—Commenting contemptuously on the reported arrival of American troops in France, Count zu Reventlow declares the whole story sheer bluff, intended simply to depress the Germans. He remarks that the arrival of the first troops has been twice reported under two different dates, and points out that the first troops cannot land twice.

"If the statements were true," he writes, "it would not be necessary to bluster about them. On the contrary, they would be kept as quiet as possible."

Reventlow asserts that the only American troops actually landed are some aviators and medical corps men, and continues:

"This flying corps and at least a great part of the medical staff belong to the dear dead days of American neutrality and of that hopeful German expectation of being able to fight for the freedom of the seas shoulder to shoulder with the United States and against Great Britain."

Dr. Muehling denounces President Wilson in a newspaper as "the greatest humbug and liar of five quarters of our globe, despite the pleasing characters of this type already existing in other enemy countries." He explains that Mr. Wilson's book, published in 1894, correctly points out a deep difference between the constitutional monarchy in Germany and autocratic monarchies. Yet he now asserts that it is a German autocratic monarchy that America is fighting, according to the editor.

ZURICH, July 1.—Referring to the arrival of American troops on French soil, the military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Germany must not overlook the fact that American help is really very great, though it will come only by degrees. Under these conditions, he says, if France is obliged to restrict her military activities, it will signify no strengthening of the German situation. The critic thinks that the Entente plans for a greater offensive will be delayed, and perhaps will not be carried out until the Spring of 1918. Hence, he writes, there is greater opportunity for the Central Powers to take the initiative.

The critic of the Hamburger Nachrichten questions whether the Entente will delay an offensive until the Americans arrive in force.

NEWS OF OUR MEN HELD UP IN PARIS

Washington Believed to Have Asked French and British Censors to Delay Cables.

PASSED BY ARMY CENSOR

Dutifully Stopped in Paris, but London and Germany Get the News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Having found it impossible to curtail the freedom of the press through a censorship law because Congress refused to enact any such legislation, the United States Government has apparently undertaken to circumvent the spirit of Congressional and public opinion by a new method of press restriction. There is evidence that the Washington Government has enlisted the services of the French and British censorship administrations to prevent certain news from reaching American newspapers, and through this means hopes to accomplish what Congress refused to sanction.

THE TIMES correspondent has been informed that the French and British Governments were asked by some one in the name of the United States to hold up press cable dispatches to American newspapers relating to the American military forces now in Europe, even after these dispatches had been approved by the army censor attached to the headquarters of General Pershing. In what way this desire of the United States Government was conveyed to the Governments of France and Great Britain is not known. Secretary Lansing said tonight that to his knowledge the State Department had made no such request, and it was indicated by a high War Department official that nothing on the subject was known there.

Some one in authority in this Government, however, appears to have been responsible for the action of the French Government is holding up cable dispatches describing the arrival of the American expeditionary force at a French port. These particular dispatches were not filed until after the entire force had been landed and all objection to the publication of the descriptive accounts had been removed by General Pershing or some one acting under his authority. Accounts of the landing of the American troops had been printed in London as early as Thursday last, but this did not influence the French censors in showing leniency toward some of the dispatches filed at French telegraph offices for cabling to newspapers in the United States.

The new method of overcoming the dictate of Congress that there should be no censorship of the American press is likely to be aired in the Senate or the House this week. During the debate in both houses on the press restriction section of the Espionage bill it was made plain that the sentiment in Congress was overwhelmingly against curtailing the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press, and the temper of the opponents of the press gag measure was such as to show that an effort to circumvent the legislative will through interference with newspaper publications would be resented by the Senate and the House in a manner that would be felt by the offending officials of the Government.

The stupidity of the French censors or their intent to make the censorship of dispatches to American newspapers as annoying as possible in the hope of

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TROOPS DEBARKED IN RAIN AND MIST

Cheering Sight When Crowded Transports Loomed in Fog Nearing the Docks.

THRONGS ON DECKS SILENT

Soldiers on Landing Quickly Go to a French "Bankwee" to Exchange Money.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—As our party rode through French country, every acre bursting with ripened crops, there were many quarter hours of anxious silence, and it was an immense relief to find our gallant fellows all safe when we arrived at a port.

We felt like making a round of the commanders and shaking hands on their outwitting Boche privateers and cabling congratulations to Washington on excellent arrangements well carried out. In normal conditions it would be something of a feat to bring so many boats and men across the Atlantic without even a minor mishap. To do it in the teeth of hostile submarines was to win America's first round against Germany.

Aside from feeling that we scored handsomely on this particular venture there was solid satisfaction in the practical demonstration that troops in large numbers could be sent across the ocean, and that in the course of a few months an American army big enough to count in the final decision would surely be landed in France.

On the Transports.

There was soon opportunity for more enthusiasm. We saw looming in the mist the shapes of other transports coming up to the dock. One of them passed so close that every face was visible. The docks were literally yellow with men. There must have been a thousand in sight. We could have shaken hands with those nearest us. There was not a sound from them—no singing, no shouting. Even when I hailed them and asked about the voyage there came back from them only two or three a single word, "good" or "fine." They had not found themselves in this new, strange country. They had had a long voyage packed like sardines in transports menaced by a silent and invisible enemy. They were a beautiful lot of youngsters, clean-limbed and bright-eyed.

Just as the transport was abeam somebody on the bridge called out through a megaphone: "Don't stand at the rail! You are not here for ornament!" There was a scampering, and two or three dozen men ran up a companionway below the bridge. When they had reached a barrier at the top they all vaulted it with the lightness of antelopes.

We spent a good part of the day walking about among the newly arrived soldiers. Always we were struck with their intelligence and independence. They came from a civilization in which equality and fraternity were genuine. They

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AFTERWARD GO SIGHTSEEING

Glad to Land, They Set Out Quickly on Exploration Trips.

NAIVE QUESTIONS PLENTIFUL

Many Ignorant of French, but Show Independence in Dealing with Shopkeepers.

NEW TYPE WINS ADMIRATION

American Uniforms and Equipment Fit the French Conception of the Far West.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1.—The "Sammees" have arrived in France. The "Sammees" are American regulars. No longer are they "doughboys."

The baptismal ceremony of the new name, which will rank with the Tommy and the poilu of the British and French armies, occurred the very instant the first of Uncle Sam's fighting men marched off a transport that landed them at "a" French port."

"Sammee! Sammee! Vive Sammee!" shouted the populace that thronged the quay sides. Pershing's boys understood perfectly this French pronunciation of a name which they felt naturally belonged to them, and they grinned cheerfully. So "Sammees" they became and "Sammees" they will probably remain to the end of the war.

The fact that the first contingent of the American Army and its supplies down to the last mule and the last sack of tobacco have arrived safely at "a French port" is about the only "news" that American correspondents are permitted to cable concerning the landing or the trip across the ocean. The American censor was the first man on the job.

Censorship Lid Tight.

I have never attempted to cover a story that is so chock full of news where so little is permitted to be made public—and the correspondents feel that part of the suppressed information, which will probably emanate from Washington in a few days, might have an equal effect on the Germans were they allowed to put it on the wire as they got it.

Printed rules covering the arrival of our troops set forth that the name or location of the port of debarkation cannot be indicated even by descriptive reference. Second, the name of the General commanding the division is the only one that can be printed. Names of brigade and regimental commanders and names and numbers of any units are all barred. Lastly and most important, there is the strictest prohibition against anything that indicates the route of the transports and the methods of the warships that safeguarded their voyages.

These same regulations remind us that the American expeditionary force depends more upon the correspondents' patriotism and discretion than upon censorship in safeguarding military secrets. Both General Sibert and Admiral Gleaves, who commanded the convoys, told us absolutely all there was to be told, but the reporter's instinct to "see it in the paper" has been rigidly curbed.

Glad to Get Ashore.

The best way to indicate the feeling of all troops at having solid earth beneath them again is to retell a story the General told me yesterday at luncheon. The principal in the story is a negro stevedore who crossed on the same ship as the General. When land was sighted—just a tiny speck on the horizon—this negro was working on deck. He overheard officers remark that land could be seen. He dropped work and stood shading his eyes at the distant mark. Then he suddenly gave a jump for a mast, and with the agility of a cat went up into the rigging. An officer called to him, but he shouted back without turning his head: "Man, I'se got to see more of that," and sat in the crosstrees with eyes fixed until thoroughly satisfied.

Although there undoubtedly was relief at escaping submarines, there was far greater satisfaction among the men, coupled with pride, that they are the advance guard and that they are at last comparatively near the battle front. They marched off the transports with bands playing the new marching song of the army, "Over the Sea to Germanee." The music was composed by Clarence Gridley, a son of the famous Captain Gridley of Manila Bay, and the words were written on the way over by John Erb, Commissary Clerk on one of the transports. The chorus goes:

Good-bye dear old Yankee land. Hello, France!
We've sailed across the ocean to make the Germans dance.
They have tried to rule the world with military stuff,
But we come from a country that never takes a bluff.

The music is reminiscent of "Tipperary," "A Hot Time in the Old Town

tonight," and the "Doxology," but it will do. It has a great march rhythm and made an instant hit with the French crowds as the men marched through the streets of the city from the boats to the camp.

General Pershing arrived with several of his staff to welcome General Sibert and inspect the encampment.

The French population gave the troops their first welcome in a manner such as could be understood only by persons who have been in France and have watched her sacrifices during almost three years of war.

The General and his officers and men themselves were admittedly nonplussed, until they got ashore, at the comparative quietude that prevailed. Although the town had been advised some days before that it had been chosen as the port of debarkation and the Mayor had given orders that the city be decorated with American flags, none knew the day or hour of arrival. When the first transport drew in, there was scarcely anyone about. One of the town councillors explained things to me.

"Every man and woman here is employed in some form of war work" he said. "There are several thousand women making munitions alone. So, when it came out that the Americans actually were in our midst everyone was away at work. Why, every woman had a new dress ready to wear for the occasion and they were heartbroken. It rushed about to get a band together, but couldn't get enough to play."

General Holiday in Town.

When other boats drew in, a general holiday has been ordered, and there was enthusiasm enough to make up for the previous lack. Crowds of young women lined the landing quays and pelted the soldiers with fruit and flowers and shouted, "Good morning," which was their stock of English, although one mademoiselle was heard insisting that the proper English words of greeting were "Good-bye."

As the troops disbarked, they first passed large gangs of German prisoners who were employed as dock laborers. Their eyes were wide with interest at merely seeing "Frits," which was the term all used. They all wanted to know the meaning of the letters "P. G." painted on the back of each prisoner's coat, and their first French lesson was to understand that "P. G." meant "prisonnier de guerre."

The camp was constructed under French authority, and consists of dozens of demountable frame barracks which have now taken the place of canvas tents almost everywhere on the front.

The General went out immediately after the debarkation with his staff, and at once went into the problems of sterilized water supply and getting out food and baggage. Long before the troops arrived there was a stream of motor caravans piled high with suit cases, cots, blankets, and rolls. There probably has never before been such an influx of suit cases to France, where the old-fashioned bulky portmanteau still is in general use. The General's field stove was soon sizzling and a pile of trunks was carried into one of the barracks to use as table legs, the top consisting of side pieces for another barracks to be erected later.

Rainey Takes Moving Pictures.

Paul Rainey, with a moving-picture machine, then arrived to take the General and his staff. The General insisted that I and two other correspondents, already outfitted in the prescribed khaki, get into the movies with him. Immediately afterward he called across the field to his cook to "put on three more of those American beefsteaks," as it was his wish that we should sit down with him at his first meal on French soil.

It was a meal I shall never forget—off pine boards and trunks.

Since the beginning of the war I have sat often at a General's mess, and it was all very fine, but here at last I sat with a General who talked my language, plain United States English, and expressed his thoughts in that direct fashion which I was beginning only vaguely to remember.

He was my General, they were my officers, and the soldiers of my country. I had longed for their arrival here for a long, long time, and had worked and written stories that I hoped would help to get them over. And now they were here, and I was at table with them and they were telling without reserve all their thoughts and expressing all their hopes for themselves and the United States. I tell you it felt pretty good—putting the matter of good American food aside for the moment.

The General has a personality that gets right at your heart. He won the correspondents in half a minute, and it was plainly seen that his officers and men would go to the end of anything with him. Physically, he looks as large as Joffre, but he wears none of the panoply of rank except two tiny stars on the collar of a plain khaki uniform, and instantly gives the impression of a hard-working, direct, honest, and efficient soldier man.

Beefsteaks from America.

And as for those beefsteaks—well, the mere fact that they were direct from home made them taste different to one who has so long been accustomed to the intricacies of a French cuisine. Then there were good, old-fashioned "spuds" and biscuits—I had forgotten that such existed—and then at the end of the meal some one produced a bag of tobacco. That tobacco was from alfalfa land and made me homesick until the Quartermaster informed me how many thousand pounds were en route to this tobacco-benighted land, and with his promise that the supply always would be available at the canteen I felt better.

After luncheon we went back to the city to wait for the parade of our troops out to camp. Scores of them on a few hours' leave were already in the shops and cafés, while there was also a great number of bluejackets from the escort squadron, who were industriously preparing to take the night train to Paris. Their ignorance of the French language did not bother them. They usually travelled in bands of about ten, and when they wanted anything they got it.

Believe me, they were some sight. Individuality, independence, and democracy, befitting sons of Uncle Sam, impressed itself wherever they went, and the French had never seen anything like them from any army or navy. Although absorbed with amazement, they were frankly delighted.

I met a crowd standing outside a jewelry shop, bargaining with the proprietor on the subject of wrist watches, at which they were pointing through the window. I stopped to act as interpreter. I told them the article in question Monsieur le Propriétor valued at $5. The intending purchaser spat upon the ground.

"What! Five dollars for a wrist watch? Not on yer life!" he said, disdainfully, and I gathered from the hunch of his shoulders as he swaggered off, followed by his als, that he considered the mere wearing of a wrist watch concession enough and that to pay $5 for one would be a disgrace.

The men all had the usual difficulty with money and every one who spoke both French and English was constantly pressed into service to straighten out tangles. One excited "Sammee" told me that a tobacco store clerk wanted to charge him "one something and a half" for a pack of cigarettes, and that said "something" meant a dollar. Well, what he thought of the situation ended in a splutter of rage. I told him that the "something" probably meant only the franc value of twenty cents, and that with war taxes he must pay that much for French cigarettes, but why wish to sample them when those at his own canteen were so much better?

They were all naïve in their questions and the majority were child-like in their knowledge of French geography. Dozens wanted to know if there was any fighting in the immediate vicinity; while all day long I answered questions as to just how far away the lines were and also as to the time necessary to get to Paris. Word quickly passed of a likelihood that a large number of the troops would march through the Paris boulevards on the fête of the Fourteenth of July, tidings which were met with the greatest enthusiasm.

It was early afternoon when the regiments ranged in company formation on the quays, with bands at their heads, and shortly after the march began to the camp grounds. In this war I have seen the troops of every belligerent nation in line of march except Turks. Germans and Austrians I have seen marching in company formation to the French rear under guard; Belgians, Serbians, Russians, Portuguese, and Italians marching through Paris on holidays, and French, English, and British Colonials at the front in and out of the trenches. I therefore was able to make some comparison of our troops with all the others as they marched along in the sizzling afternoon.

Admired by Englishmen.

I stood with some of our staff officers, also some English correspondents who had come down from their front to "take in" the scene. I did not talk with them on the subject. I don't know what they thought, but I rather imagine that they had an idea that the first detachments of Americans at least would be a little army which, in their vernacular, "wouldn't be up to much."

I took my eyes off our men from time to time to note a new expression dawning on their faces. It was first surprise and wonder, gradually changing to pleasure and admiration. One so far forgot himself as to drop his monocle and leave it dangle unnoticed. He grasped my hand after a while and said: "My word, old chap, they're top hole," which was about as near enthusiasm as I ever got from an Englishman on any subject whatever.

And they were "top hole." I have never seen finer-looking troops in my life, although strikingly different in every way from every army now fighting in Europe. Their dress was different, their movement different, their faces different, and the feeling that seemed to radiate from them as they passed along was all different.

They symbolized the spirit of the Western World. They showed the individuality of the French, combined with the strength of the British, and added to this was a litheness of body and almost feline softness of tread that is utterly different from any other troops I had ever seen on the march.

Uniform Evoked Comment.

Comment on all sides was: "Notice how they walk without any sound." They did, indeed, seem simply to glide over the ground. Their uniform excited great comment. Their canvas leggings are different from anything ever seen over here, but the chief features of their garb were their slouch hats and the fact that they wore no coats, but marched simply in khaki shirts, open at the neck and with flowing neckties.

This all combined to give them a cowboy appearance which endeared them greatly to the French, with whom cowboy pictures have been popular ever since America entered the war. The fact that officers dressed so nearly like the privates also excited favorable comment. At ten yards distance one could not distinguish the one from the other. It was a distinct novelty to see a man lining up a company and roaring out commands wearing the same loose shirt, open at collar, and appearing the same as everyone else.

The heavy revolver sagging at every officer's hip and the wide knife bayonets of the new Springfield also took a share of comment and attention and added to the impression that this army must have been chiefly recruited from the ranches of the Far West.

The composite American face, as it peered under the thousands of slouch hats, also was a great study for the French, for it was so different from the American face that toured about Europe in the days before the war. It was a bit drawn yesterday, probably on account of the sea voyage, and the color seemed a bit off, but nevertheless it was a grim, honest face, with a light of good nature and idealism about the eyes that impressed us all that every man in that long line knew why he was over here to fight, and that he was glad.

They marched along to their first bivouac in France—those who are to furnish America her first casualty list, those who in the near future will probably change in some degree our war for ideals into what it has become for all our allies, a war of hate.

FRANCE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER TROOPS' ARRIVAL

Paris Paper Says America Does Nothing by Halves—Another Praises Expedition.

PARIS, Saturday, June 30. — The French press and public have extended an enthusiastic greeting to the American troops, the announcement of whose landing was permitted for the first time tonight. All the newspapers give a place of honor to descriptions of the impressive sight as the long lines of transports entered a French port and debarked the American forces.

The Temps dwells upon the youth, vigor, and military aspect of the Americans and the completeness of their equipment.

The Journal des Débats, in an editorial says: "The grand democracy of the New World does nothing by halves. It entered this vast conflict in full consciousness of the ends to be attained and with full resolution to neglect nothing in attaining those ends. What we witness today in the arrival of the Americans on French soil is magnificent proof of this fact.

"Two months and a half after the Americans entered the war their hardy troops arrive in solid lines upon the European front, and it is not a modest advance guard, as the most hopeful hardly dared to expect. On the contrary, the forces which have just landed on our shore surpass anything which could reasonably have been expected within so short a time.

"When we recall the length of time it took England to move her forces to South Africa, and, similarly, the length of time it took us to move our troops to Saloniki, this remarkable accomplishment by the Americans is seen in its full significance. The material they bring is on the same abundant scale as their troops.

"Those who have been doubtful whether the American concourse would come in time have failed to estimate at its just value the tremendous moral and material American power that German brutality has mobilized against itself. And what we see today is only the commencement. Each day henceforth will increase the weight of that formidable sword thrown into the balance by the sister Republic of America.

"Who can, even in Germany, be blind to the inevitable consequences of the events we are now witnessing?"

WOUNDED GREET PERSHING.

French Soldiers Wave Crutches and Try to Rise in Salutation.

PARIS, July 1.—One of the touching incidents connected with the arrival of the representatives of the American Army in France occurred today when maimed French soldiers received Major Gen. Pershing at one of the institutions of the National Federation for the Aid of the Wounded, in the Champ Elysée. A large crowd assembled, as is usual wherever General Pershing is expected, and waited patiently in a downpour of rain for the arrival of the American commander who was greeted with enthusiastic cries of "Long live the United States! Long live General Pershing!"

American Ambassador Sharp, Walter Berry of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Maurice Barres, President of the League of Patriots, and Louis Barthou, former Premier, were among those present. When General Pershing entered the room one of the maimed French soldiers limped forward to salute him in the name of his comrades. The private said:

"Though wounded, our souls still vibrate with the ardor of combat. We salute, in the person of the illustrious General Pershing, President Wilson and the noble American people."

M. Barres said the General's visit was symbolic, as "through him America salutes our mutilated and she is going to decide the coming victory, won in the first instance by our heroes."

Former Premier Barthou rendered homage to the first American troops reaching French soil, saying:

"The landing has great significance. It means that Americans have understood. You have struggled and fought for them and for the safety of the entire world. Henceforth they fight for you and they will avenge you."

General Pershing, who was visibly moved, arose and exclaimed, "Long live France!"

The wounded soldiers tried to arise, and some waved their crutches in the air, while all shouted, "Long live the United States!" Their acclamations followed General Pershing to the street, where he was the centre of another demonstration by the crowd, which had stood through the rain, waiting for a glimpse of the American commander.

TO DISCUSS HIGH PRICES.

All-Day Session of Committee on Living Problems.

The Committee on the High Cost of Living, of which Charles H. Ingersoll is Chairman, will meet tomorrow for an all-day session at the Hotel McAlpin. The program follows:

10:30 A. M. Speakers—Alfred J. Boulton, Cyrus C. Miller, Frederick C. Howe, Lincoln Steffens and B. Laska.

2:30 P. M. Speakers—William Lustgarten, S. J. Lowell, George L. Record, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Benjamin C. Marsh and Amos Pinchot.

The committee has been organized according to its program, "to remove the fundamental causes due to privilege, of the high cost of living." Representatives of commercial and social organizations have been invited to attend the conference.

TROOPS DEBARKED IN RAIN AND MIST

Continued from Page 1.

were real human beings; there was no stamp of that humiliation which comes from habitual acknowledgment of social inferiority. This attitude does not interfere with their accepting military discipline. West Point traditions are unbending on that matter.

Reaction from the Voyage.

The troops were glad to touch earth after the long voyage, but among the recruits there was some reaction. A seaport town in a strange country on a rainy day does not redeem the promise made to the imagination of an adventuring youngster.

It was payday and in the afternoon the streets began to be crowded with khaki-clad figures, and as the effect of the voyage wore off there was increased curiosity and animation. "Bancue" was the first French word the soldiers had to tackle, and it gave them no trouble. "Bankwee" was their ready rendition.

One of General Pershing's orderlies, who stood watching them go into a bank to get French money, growled patronizingly, as one enormously experienced and knowing the country, "They won't have a cent left tomorrow."

It was intensely interesting to watch this swarm from the West, to feel the vivid contrast with European order and civilization, and to speculate on the effect of the linking of the two. It will be enormous and permanent. One sees in parts of France today Mongolian types surviving from the German invasion. Americans will leave their imprint here, and take home with them influences that may modify American thought.

An amusing incident was the arrest of two stevedores for using profane language. They were carried off to the lockup in deference to French bystanders, though the objectionable language might very well have been thought by the said bystanders to have been American for "Vive la France."

Negroes' Odd Meetings.

Another amusing feature was the curiosity shown by various kinds of negroes in one another. I saw some of our good Southern darkies trying to make friends with black soldiers straight from Africa. Of course they couldn't understand a word though all of them looked exactly alike.

The attitude of residents of the port was one of mild interest and curiosity. There was no outburst such as greeted General Pershing in Paris.

The General and his staff arrived at the port at an early hour in the morning. They were met by local officials and a fair sized crowd and drove at once to inspect the camp. Everybody was pleased at the results accomplished in a short time. The camp seems sanitary and adequate. Naturally work has only just begun and a great war city will spring up here within a few months.

We met one or two friends among naval officers, and I had the welcome opportunity of going aboard a destroyer. It was beautifully shipshape after the long voyage, and both officers and men were fresh and fit, despite their constant vigilance. To look into the faces of such men and hear their sensible and confident, but never boastful talk, is to get re-Americanized.

Europe is keen for more American ships, especially destroyers. Secretary Daniels won general praise over here for disregarding the cry that he was depriving the American fleet of its eyes when he sent destroyers abroad. They have helped to steady England against the submarine assault. On all sides I hear the hope expressed that Washington will send more of the navy to this side, now that America seems safe from the submarine.

LIQUOR COMPROMISE IN FOOD BILL NEAR

Acceptance of an Amendment Leaving Wine and Beer Undisturbed Expected This Week.

WON'T COMBAT PRESIDENT

But 'Bone Dry' Advocates Threaten Revival of Problem Later—Hoover and Senators Confer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—With pressure from the White House opposing any drastic liquor legislation as a part of the Food Administration bill and the Anti-Saloon League, out of respect to the President's wish, withdrawing its lobby against liquor until the measure is passed, the prospect tonight seems to be that the Food bill, with the ban on wine and beer eliminated, will be passed by the Senate this week.

Whatever fight may come in the attempt to force through nation-wide prohibition will be concentrated in a rider to some other bill, or it may come up in an entirely new measure. It looked tonight as though the Senate would come to a vote within a day or so on the substitute amendment drafted by Senator Chamberlain yesterday, by which the distillation of alcoholic liquor would be proscribed for the remainder of the war, while vesting authority in the hands of the President to commandeer the existing stocks of whiskey, brandy, gin, and rum now in bond. In this amendment wine and beer are not prohibited.

Edwin C. Dinwiddie, resident manager of the Anti-Saloon League in Washington, said tonight that the league, in accordance with its letter to the President last night, would avoid all future effort to tie nation-wide prohibition to the Food

Substitute Up Today.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture, which is trying to effect a compromise on the liquor legislation, will act tomorrow morning on the amendment drafted by Senator Chamberlain putting the ban on the manufacture of distilled spirits, but avoiding any legislation as to beer and wine. Members of the committee conferred today with Senator Chamberlain and agreed to take up the draft tomorrow with the idea of offering it in the Senate as a substitute for the prohibition section in the food bill as passed by the House.

Senator Chamberlain felt sure, he said tonight, that his amendment would be accepted by the committee, and, further, that it would be adopted by the Senate. The vote might be close, he admitted, but he was confident the Senate would accept it as the logical way out of the liquor tangle.

Senator Thompson of Kansas, one of the radical nation-wide prohibitionist leaders, said the Chamberlain amendment would be fought bitterly in the Senate, but he thought the Senate would pass it.

"The President has probably saved the day for the advocates of tolerant liquor legislation," said Senator Thompson. "Until the Executive revealed his attitude in his conference with the Democratic Senators last week the nation-wide prohibitionists in the Senate had been and wine beaten. The manufacture of whisky for the remainder of the war was doomed long ago.

"We had the votes to pass the House amendment against beer and wine before the President spoke. Now, in deference to him, it looks as if enough of the 'dry' Senators have been won over to beer and wine to pass the Chamberlain substitute. Naturally, we intend to put up a hard fight, but I am afraid we are going to be beaten.

"Aligned with the rabid Democratic opponents of legislation that will permit the use of any alcoholic drinks during the war—or after the war for that matter—are Senators Kenyon of Iowa, Jones of Washington, Gronna of North Dakota, and Brady of Iowa, all Republicans, who will stand, with others on their side, against the Chamberlain substitute. Senator Borah of Idaho is expected to vote with them."

"I believe the Food bill will pass with the prohibition against making whisky during the remainder of the war, but allowing wine and beer," said Senator Borah. "The President, I think, will have his way."

May Pass Bill This Week.

Senator Chamberlain, who is handling the Food bill, said tonight that, if a vote on the liquor amendment could be reached by Tuesday night, the bill undoubtedly would be passed this week. He expects the final vote on the measure Friday, at the latest. He says the bill will be passed by a comfortable margin.

A few changes were agreed upon in the bill today so as to still further eliminate objections voiced on the floor of the Senate. Most of these, Senator Chamberlain said tonight, pertained to the operative features of the measure. One change amends the provision against allowing any individual who has relations with the Government from dealing in any purchases to the Government in which he is interested. Under the section as amended, any such individual will be permitted to participate in the advisory Council to the Government, but will not have a vote in which his own interests are involved.

Members of the Senate Agricultural Committee and Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, were in conference today at the Capitol discussing amendments and measures to expedite the food legislation. Prohibition was discussed, but with Mr. Hoover taking no part. He is said to feel that war prohibition is solely a question of foodstuff conservation.

Among the changes in the food control features of the bill proposed by Mr. Hoover were application of the legislation to farmers' and gardeners' co-operative associations and the modification of the committee amendment prohibiting Government employes or agents from selling their own products to the Government.

"It is feared," said Mr. Hoover, "that as drawn the amendment would make the very men necessary for the work hesitate about helping the President in carrying out the provisions of the bill."

The committee agreed to remove exemption of grain elevators of farmers' organizations used for public purposes, but retained the exemption clause as to associations not organized or operating for profit.

AMSTERDAM POTATO RIOT.

Crowd Attempts to Seize Supplies Set Aside for Hospitals.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—The Handelsblad prints a report of disturbances over the supply of potatoes in Amsterdam. Hundreds of women and youths collected in the Cruisweg, where a few potatoes had arrived. Only a small portion of the crowd could be supplied.

Later thousands of persons, the newspaper adds, besieged a dock where a small barge with potatoes for hospitals had been tied up. The crowd was driven off by mounted police, but it vented its feelings on the police building, where all the windows were broken. Several mounted policemen were severely injured by stones thrown by the crowds.

FRANCE TO RETURN WARSHIPS TO GREECE

Jonnart, His Task Ended, Is Recalled to Paris—Officials to be Prosecuted.

ATHENS, Greece, July 1.—An agreement has been reached whereby the French will return to Greece the vessels of the Greek light flotilla stationed at Salamis, ten miles west of Athens.

Senator Jonnart, the French High Commissioner to Greece, having accomplished his mission, is returning to Paris. He had a long conference today with King Alexander and Premier Venizelos.

The Minister of War has instructed all officers and men immediately to take an oath of fidelity to King Alexander.

Liberty of opinion will be a cardinal principle of the new Government of Premier Venizelos. Officials opposed to the Premier and who have observed a passive attitude and fulfilled their duties will retain their positions. Officials, however, who have interfered in party politics and have taken advantage of their positions to further the anti-Liberal cause will be dismissed and prosecuted.

Criminal prosecutions will be instituted against the persons responsible for the events of last December when Greek troops fired on a French landing party in Athens. Even Cabinet Ministers will not be immune. Proceedings also will be taken against Cabinet Ministers and officials holding office since February, 1915, who violated the Constitution.

SALONIKI, July 1.—The Provisional Government which was established here nine months ago by Premier Venizelos and his followers was merged on Saturday into the legal Government of United Greece. The officials of the Provisional Government have left Saloniki for Athens and steps are being taken to repatriate refugees. Saloniki thus returns to normal conditions. Greek steamship companies announce the resumption of service between Saloniki and other Greek ports.

Receives Delegates on War Prisoners

THE HAGUE, July 1.—Queen Wilhelmina received the German delegates to the War Prisoners' Conference this evening. The British delegates were received by her Majesty an hour later.

NEWS OF OUR MEN HELD UP IN PARIS

Continued from Page 1.

thereby obliging this Government, is accentuated by the case of The London Times, which on last Thursday printed a full account of the landing of the American expedition at a French port. And London is only a day's journey from Germany, where newspapers from the allied countries in Europe are obtained in quick order. The phase furnished by the publication in The London Times is further emphasized by the fact that The London Times is believed to have received its report of the landing of the American troops by courier. It is to be expected that this plan will be adopted by other newspapers in the British Isles, as the censor does not have access to news obtained in this way. The result is that American newspapers are denied of news which is nevertheless printed within a comparatively short distance of the borders of Germany.

The attitude of the United States Government, which has been exemplified in having the French censors hold up cable dispatches dealing with matters permissible to publish, is the outgrowth in part of the publication in American newspapers of a brief press dispatch telling of the arrival of the American expeditionary force now on French soil. This dispatch had been passed by the French censor, and when it reached the United States it was sent out over the wires of the press association by which it had been received. The Washington Government objected to the publication of the dispatch, asserting that it was premature, and that the War Department had requested newspapers not to print anything about the arrival of the American expedition in France until the department gave its consent.

While officials here were objecting to the printing of accounts of the landing of our troops English newspapers had already published the whole story. How soon the German Government knew of the arrival of the American force can be gathered from the fact that German newspapers containing comment on the matter had been received at The Hague before dispatches to American newspapers telling of the event were released in Paris.

Most of the newspapers of the country have been endeavoring to live up in good faith to the so-called voluntary censorship which has worked out satisfactorily, according to the testimony of those who have not shown a marked desire to restrict the freedom of the press. The newspapers have suppressed important information, frequently against their better judgment, merely because the Government was not willing to have it published. In some respects the voluntary censorship has resulted in the suppression of more news than has the British legal censorship.

In spite of this attitude on the part of the press, and in spite of the desire to co-operate shown by the newspapers, certain officials have endeavored to make it appear that there was urgent need of a censorship law. Minor incidents of alleged injudicious publication are constantly being cited by these officials to prove their case. As the result of the tendency in this direction by such representatives of the Government the old-time relations of confidence between officials and the press is being dissipated, and the opportunity to utilize the great power of the newspapers, which are anxious to be of help in every way, is being cast aside.

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CITY PASTORS PLEAD FOR SAVING OF FOOD

Pictures of Possible Famine Due to Waste Painted in Many Pulpits.

BEER AND WINE ATTACKED

"As Between Bread and Booze, There Should Be No Compromise," Says Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin.

Clergymen all over the city made the conservation of food the subject of their sermons yesterday. In response to an appeal from the National Food Director, Herbert C. Hoover, that they aid in the campaign to cut down waste and increase food production, the ministers pictured to their congregations the dire conditions of famine which have always followed in the wake of wars, because of reckless waste. In some cases the ministers devoted a part of their sermon to an attack on the continued sale of beer and wines, together with all other spirituous liquors.

"If the food situation is as acute as it is represented," said the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin at the West End Presbyterian Church, "it would be sheer insanity to stop short of closing up every brewery in the land. Think of the food which would thus be released. I am taking my figures from the Liquor Dealers' Year Book. In the statistics of the year I find within one year 110,000,000 bushels of barley went into liquor, just one-half of the barley crop of that year. The business consumed 63,000,000 bushels of corn, 6,000,000 bushels of rye and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"Gin or War" the Question.

"In addition I find that 8,000,000 bushels of rice were used, just one-third of the rice crop for the year. All this valuable food was turned from life-giving into life-destroying channels. From a table of Washington statistics we learn that if the distilleries were closed for one year, 11,000,000 loaves of bread would be released each day, each loaf weighing a pound. The same authority asserts that the food which is wasted by the liquor industry would feed 7,000,000 men an entire year.

"Whenever it is a question between highballs and high prices, no citizen should hesitate. As between bread and booze there should be no compromise. When the choice is between demoralization and defense, why parley? If David Lloyd George in a resolution to know then both Great Britain and America must in the next few weeks answer this supreme question—'gin or win.'"

Dr. J. M. Neifert of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, in speaking of the part that woman could play in the conservation of food, said:

"It is the women who control the economy of their homes, and it is now up to them to save food in order that lives may be saved. Famine is bound to cause more suffering than bombshells and powder. Science has banished much of the suffering that occurs on the field of battle, but the keener suffering which grows out of famine reaches the children at home, the helpless, and the sick."

Dr. Manning Makes Appeal.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning at Trinity Church said:

"In accordance with the request made by Mr. Hoover, I want to speak to you today of the vitally important matter of food conservation. We who have been so eager for America to take her true part in this struggle are not going to fall short when we are asked ourselves to do some definite thing. We have shown that by the splendid readiness and willingness with which our men came forward on the day of registration, by the great subscription for the Liberty bonds, and by the response to the first great appeal for the American Red Cross.

"This request to put ourselves under discipline in regard to our food is one which will have a wholesome effect in many ways. It will bring home to us the meaning of the war and make it more real to us. It is a practical test of our patriotism. Our patriotism is worth nothing unless it means that we are willing to make personal sacrifices and put ourselves to personal inconvenience.

It is a way in which we can in some small measure share the sacrifice of those who are offering their lives for service at the front. This is an opportunity for special service by the women of our country in whose hands the question of food is to a large extent."

The Rev. Chester C. Marshall also made an appeal for food conservation in the St. James M. E. Church at Madison Avenue and 126th Street. In the same church Frank Moss delivered an address in which he designated the forthcoming anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence as "most thrilling, significant and dangerous in the history of the United States."

"For the first time since the Fourth of July has been celebrated by the American people," said Mr. Moss, "we are thrilled by the knowledge that the Stars and Stripes are floating over the battlefield of France and American soldiers are standing shoulder to shoulder with the fighting men of the Allies, all for the sacred cause of freedom and democracy. We are not defending our own land in this conflict, but unlike Germany who is fighting on foreign soil, we are not violating treaties, nor are we arrayed on the side of autocracy and militarism."

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of Foods and Drugs of the Department of Health took occasion yesterday to make an appeal for food conservation.

"Stop wasting food," he said, "that is my advice to the city folks who want to help out in the present emergency. Back yard gardens are all right, but they accomplish very little as compared to conservation. The people here have already started in the right direction. There is 10 per cent. less garbage than New Yorkers threw out two years ago. But an appalling amount is wasted even now, particularly by the more prosperous families."

At the request of Food Director Hoover, nearly one thousand Camp Fire Girls all over the United States will begin today the distribution of "household tags" to all housewives. The acceptance of a tag means that the housewife has pledged herself to take part in the national service of food conservation. The tag which is to be hung in the window bears the design of the shield of the United States, surrounded by heads of wheat.

Seek Bakers for the Armies.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Expert bakers are being sought by the War Department to make bread for the war armies. It was announced tonight that the Quartermaster General had been ordered to form forty bakery companies of sixty-one men each.

The Noiseless Typewriter Have you had a demonstration yet?

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28 Lost on a French Liner Sunk in the Mediterranean

PARIS, July 1.—The French steamer Himalaya of the Messageries Maritimes, with 204 passengers and crew, has been sunk, as the result of an explosion, in the Mediterranean.

One hundred and seventy-six persons were saved.

The steamer Himalaya was 5,620 tons gross. She was last reported at Marseilles.

GERMANY TO INQUIRE INTO BOMB CONSPIRACY

Regrets Norway's Alarm, But Denies Rautenfels's Explosives Were for Use Against Her.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—The German Government, according to advices received here, has ordered an investigation into the activities of Aron Rautenfels, a German who was arrested recently in Christiania in connection with the seizure of explosives in his possession.

The Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official organ, is quoted as saying:

"The German courier who was recently sent to Norway has been arrested on his arrival at Christiania. His luggage, bearing official seals, was searched by the Danish authorities. It was found to contain explosives and was seized.

"On account of the suspicion that the explosives were to be used in Norway, the Norwegian Government started legal proceedings against the courier. As the immunity of diplomatic couriers is guaranteed by international law, the Imperial Government protested against the arrest of the courier.

"He was subsequently released after it was officially declared that the use of explosives in Norway or against Norwegian interests was not intended. The courier will be prosecuted in Germany for violation of the law, especially the Norwegian law."

The journal adds:

"Competent German authorities have ordered an official examination into the case, and compensation will be given if it is proved necessary. That the incident aroused the anxiety of the Norwegian people is much regretted, but it can only be emphatically repeated that the explosives were intended for no enterprise whatever in Norway or against the Norwegian interests."

SAYS BERLIN DEMANDS TERRITORY IN EAST

Baden Liberal Politician Declares Terms Include Indemnity, Colonies and Coast "Security."

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—In connection with other recent impressions of what sort of a peace Germany is prepared to make, it is noteworthy that, according to Herr Rebmann, head of the Baden branch of the National Liberal Party, who spoke at Karlsruhe on Friday, there was not the slightest faltering regarding the contents of the peace demands to be observed at the recent meeting of the party leaders in Berlin. These demands were annexation of territory in the east, making the coast secure, a demand for colonial territory, and a war indemnity.

The speaker declared that this information received from authoritative sources gave the executive meeting an overpowering impression of the repose and assurance at Great Headquarters respecting the outcome of the struggle.

SCHEMED TO SPY ON NAVY.

Germans Sought to Place Agents Near Yard in Southern City.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—That German intrigues in this country against the United States Navy must still be carefully guarded against is indicated by a case before the Department of Justice, says a statement issued here today at Navy League headquarters.

In a Southern city with a population of about 30,000, says this statement, a colony of German subjects recently petitioned the Government to waive certain restrictions on their residence in zones. The petition was so phrased that it appeared to be harmless and Federal officials in the South were inclined to grant it.

When the petition was referred to Washington investigation showed that there was on foot a scheme to place certain German agents close to the Navy Yard, where mischief might be done. The request has been refused.

WOMEN IN BERLIN OFFICES.

Elected to Magistracy and Assigned to Social Welfare Work.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The first women elected to the Berlin magistracy have received their appointments.

They have been assigned to take charge of public social welfare work.

NEUTRALS SEND FATS TO KAISER'S TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

citizens from furnishing foodstuffs for the German people."

The contention is made that the neutral countries could be supplied with sufficient of the products of America to prevent suffering, and that a long step could be taken in the conservation of the supplies which the United States needs for its own consumption and for its allies by strict regulation. The statement goes into some detail concerning the situation to illustrate this point. It continues:

"Readers of the London daily papers will recall that during the past Autumn and Winter, there were repeated charges by one section of the British press to the effect that the operations of the blockade against Germany were not sufficiently strict. Figures were given each month representing the amounts of foodstuffs being exported into Germany from Holland and Scandinavia. That the German Government maintained machinery for the importation of foodstuffs was known and one particular sub-division of the Department of the Interior, called the Central Buying Agency, was intrusted with complete charge of the purchase of foodstuffs from neutral nations.

"Inasmuch as importation of foodstuffs through Switzerland ceased when Italy entered the war, Holland on the west and Scandinavia on the north were the only countries from which these supplies could later be received. The figures of Consular agents in Holland and Scandinavia confirm the statements of exportation from these lands into Germany of considerable amounts of foodstuffs of vital importance. In particular it was pointed out that the Germans were especially active in importation of fats, the one type of foodstuff of which they had been most heavily deprived through the operation of the blockade.

"That Germany imported considerable amounts of these materials was well known to Americans residing in Germany prior to the declaration of war by the United States. Dutch cheese was plentiful and Dutch and Scandinavian importation of butter were everywhere to be seen.

"For a time the German authorities attempted to stimulate the importation of these articles by excluding the imported foodstuffs from the operation of the maximum prices. In other words, the importer was encouraged by being permitted to sell his wares at a higher price than the maximum fixed to the retail purchaser of the same German commodity. Later on, through the protests of the German agrarians, this favoritism was eliminated.

"Germany has always been averse to purchasing for cash since she desired to protect the value of the exchange rate. She has utilized industry to procure supplies and to some extent these coercions have been of such nature as to be recognized by the authorities in charge of the blockade. In particular coal has enabled Germany to exact from Scandinavia and Holland food in return for this fuel for which they were almost absolutely dependent upon Germany.

Laws Violated by Merchants.

"But in addition to this there has developed organizations of producers and merchants in Holland and Scandinavia who circumvent the food restrictions of their own countries, violating laws against exporting supplies. All of the nations named have regulations limiting the trade in foodstuffs with Germany, but on account of the large profits to be derived from such trade certain classes of producers and merchants have always been active in such trade through evasion of the local restrictions of their own countries. From the returns of this trade these merchants have become extremely wealthy and for them has been coined a new term by which they are known as the Scandinavian millionaires.

"It was fully recognized in Germany that the entrance of the United States into the war would put an end, in large part at least, to this practice, since it was recognized that the food articles imported by Germany from Holland and Scandinavia were derived in large part through direct or indirect importation from the United States. Dairymen imported oil cake, &c., from the United States with which to operate their dairies, and the products of these were sold in the form of large exportations of butter and cheese, while really derived from Danish dairies, were actually obtained from the United States.

"The United States, now being in the war, faces the problem of restricting exportation to the neutral countries surrounding Germany in such a way as to prevent the citizens of these countries from using the supplies for the preparation of food for Germany."

Conferences on the export regulation question will be continued this week, in order to determine just how far the Government can go without working a real hardship on the neutrals, and still supply an effective weapon against supplying Germany with foods.

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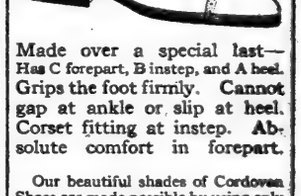

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FIGHTING AT VERDUN GROWS MORE BITTER

Position Near Dead Man Hill Changes Hands Five Times—French Holding Their Own.

BRITISH PRESS ON AT LENS

Gain Ground on Front of Half a Mile—Haig Took 8,686 Germans in June.

PARIS, July 1.—Heavy fighting continues in the Verdun region on the west bank of the Meuse, around Avocourt Wood, Hill 304, and Dead Man Hill, the War Office announced this afternoon. West of Dead Man Hill the struggle was particularly bitter, one position changing hands five times. Finally it was abandoned by both sides after being completely destroyed by artillery.

East of Rheims the Germans shelled the French lines heavily during the night, and attempted several strong surprise attacks, which were broken up with losses. Artillery and grenade fighting continued on the Aisne front.

The official statement issued this afternoon by the War Office, says:

To the east of Cerny notwithstanding a recrudescence of artillery bombardment only local fighting was reported in the sector from Cerny to Ailles. An attempt of the enemy to advance at various points on this front was repulsed by our grenadiers.

In the region east of Rheims our first lines were submitted to a violent bombardment in the early part of the night. Strong surprise attacks, directed by the Germans in the region east of La Pompelle, north and northeast of Prunay, caused the attackers serious losses and gained nothing for them.

On the left bank of the Meuse artillery fighting continued intense in the region of Avocourt Wood, Hill 304, and Dead Man Hill. An enemy attack on the Avocourt fortified position broke down under our fire.

West of Dead Man Hill lively fighting took place around one of our advanced posts, which was lost and retaken on five different occasions, and finally was abandoned by both sides. The position was completely destroyed by artillery fire.

British Closing In on Lens.

LONDON, July 1.—In a small attack last night the British drew closer to Lens, capturing German defenses over a front of half a mile on the northern bank of the Souchez River, southwest and west of the mining city. Today this district was heavily shelled by Germans, whose artillery was also busy in the valley of the Scarpe and north of the River Lys.

During June the British captured 8,686 German prisoners, including 175 officers, together with 67 guns, 102 trench mortars, and 345 machine guns, the War Office announced tonight.

The text of the early announcement reads:

Following our success yesterday south of Lens our troops attacked last night on the north bank of the River Souchez and captured the enemy's defenses on a front of about half a mile immediately southwest and west of the town.

We successfully raided enemy trenches during the night northeast of Epehy, as the result of enemy raids east of Gouzeaucourt and in the neighborhood of Armentières we took prisoner a few Germans.

Tonight's statement follows:

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day in the Scarpe Valley, in the neighborhood of Lens and north of the River Lys. Seventeen prisoners were captured as a result of our attack last night on the north bank of the Souchez River.

During the month of June we have taken in the course of our successful operations against Messines and Wytschaete Ridge and on other parts of our front 8,686 German prisoners, including 175 officers, and have also captured 67 guns, including 2 heavy guns; 102 trench mortars, and 345 machine guns, besides great quantities of other war material.

Little Fighting, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 1, (via London.)—The official report from General Headquarters issued today reads:

The weather was rainy and misty, and the firing on the whole front in nearly all sectors was light. Some reconnoitring encounters had favorable results for our scouts.

Army group of Crown Prince Frederick William: The French endeavored to regain territorial advantages won by our troops on the Chemin des Dames and on the western bank of the Meuse. East of Cerny the enemy thrice attacked, after brief bombardments, the trenches we had taken on the plateau south of Bovelle Farm. All the attacks were sanguinarily repulsed.

Taking advantage of the disorder our Lippe battalions stormed the French lines further east as far as the Ailles-Paissy Road. By this success the number of prisoners captured by the well-tried Westphalian divisions in three days' fighting was increased to ten officers and more than 650 men.

On the western bank of the Meuse the French endeavored by many attacks to drive us out of the trenches on Hill 304 and east of that place. They were repulsed by our barrage fire and by desperate hand grenade fighting.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening, reads:

In the west there has been little fighting activity. A British attack in the morning near Lens failed.

GUNS IMPRESS AMERICANS.

Great Development of British Artillery Praised by Officers.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1.—American officers who have been studying conditions on this front for some time past say that they are wonderfully impressed with the British artillery, which has made them more than ever conscious of the immense efforts the United States will have to make in that direction.

The American people have been quick to appreciate the value of great aerial fleets of battle and scouting planes. The air service appealed at once to their imagination. But then after all is said and done it has been guns and still more guns, shells and still more shells that have turned the tide of war in favor of the Allies. The artillery has solved most of the problems of modern war. It was the artillery that blew the Germans from their grim grip on Vimy Ridge; it was the artillery that shook them loose from their nearly three years' hold on the high ground about Messines. It was the artillery that shattered and crumpled the steel and concrete defenses of the Hindenburg line from Arras nearly all the way to Quéant. It is the artillery today that is harassing and pounding the Germans until they are fairly dazed when the infantry attacks begin.

The limited depth of the battles today is due to the fact that the infantry must not get beyond the protecting cover of their artillery. It was with their enormous guns, which no other nation possessed, that the Germans expected to blast their way to quick victory in 1914. Now their military ambitions and their military prowess are being dashed to pieces against the rocks of skilled efficiency in guns and gunners. Guns, airplanes, and infantry form the great trinity in modern war; they can only move hand in hand.

The life of high velocity guns at the rate of fire it is now necessary to maintain is very short, necessitating constant replacements and relinings of barrels. It is one of the most significant phases of the war as it approaches the end of the third year that the Allies, including America, with a wealth of raw materials at their disposal, can make these replacements, while the Germans are becoming more and more desperate in that respect.

Their artillery is very strong at times, but the shelling in which they indulge is as nothing compared with what must be endured from the allied guns.

CANADIANS NEAR LENS ADVANCE 700 YARDS

Troops Discover Cellar Large Enough for Small Army Which Stopped Previous Assault.

By Canadian Press, Ltd.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, (via London.)—The drive south and west of Lens continues with unabated vigor. During the night Canadian troops operating in the region east of Reservoir Hill, supported by a cannonade of great intensity, pushed forward 700 yards beyond the point reached on Thursday. They encountered strong opposition, especially on the left flank to the north of the city, and were unable to maintain the extreme point of their advance.

German counterattacks continued this morning. Fighting was proceeding amid the ruins of houses and the front was under a bombardment by heavy guns, making the line difficult to locate or maintain. The battle was really one in which the valor of small groups of men using bombs and bayonets decided the issue. The British troops in this advance from the northwest of Lens have maintained and enhanced the finest traditions of the army.

Where the Canadians are battling forward on the southwest, the floods along the River Souchez resulting from the blocking of the channel with débris of blown-up bridges slightly retards the advance. Nevertheless patrols are now well into the upper part of Avion and in close contact with the enemy's rearguard. In the lower end of Avion the destruction wrought is indescribable. There is not a habitable house left in this formerly populous suburb of Lens, and in some places the streets have been so ploughed up that it is difficult to trace where they have been. The enemy trenches, which were provided as usual with deep dug-outs, are almost obliterated, and the entrances to the latter have been blown in.

A sad reminder that victory is not to be had save by paying the price in the lives of brave men were the unburied dead, the bodies of men who formed a part of the first British assaulting columns two months ago. Some of these heroic soldiers fell amid the enemy wire, close to the trench which defended Avion. Others were seen to enter Courlotte, but never emerged on the further side, although the ruins appeared to afford no shelter for any large number of the enemy. That mystery has now been solved. A huge cellar, with a vaulted roof, has been discovered, practically intact, in which the enemy sheltered himself during the shelling and from which he emerged only when the infantry penetrated the village. This cellar is large enough to accommodate at least two battalions.

The enemy was not without the means of amusement in his subterranean home, for a harp and piano were among the things he left behind. Much furniture from a neighboring château was also found, including candelabra.

Dominion Day was celebrated at noon today by a triple salvo from all the guns of the Canadian Corps front. Just before noon the guns ceased to fire. Simultaneously at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 and four minutes past the hour, hundreds of guns, from eighteen-pounders to the great siege pieces, the shells from which fell miles behind the German front, burst out in a mighty clamor. The enemy, for the third time on Canada's natal day since the war began, realized that the Dominion is in this fight for liberty and democracy till the last gun is fired.

'PEACE IN GERMANS' HANDS.'

Dutch Paper Says Lloyd George's Speech Gives Them a Hint.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—The Telegraaf interprets Premier Lloyd George's speech on peace delivered at Glasgow as meaning that if the German people democratizes its form of Government the Entente Allies will consider that Prussian militarism has been destroyed, and the peace conditions now demanded will then no longer remain operative. The newspaper then says:

"Peace may, therefore, be considered to lie in the hands of the German people. Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist leader, appears to have foreseen Premier Lloyd George's declaration when he urged the immediate putting forward of a wider suffrage policy."

BRITISH LAY OUT NEW DANGER ZONE

North Sea Rules, Effective July 4, Extend It Westward from Previous Limits.

HOLLAND ENTERS A PROTEST

Complains That Her Commerce by the Route Around England's North Coast Is Now Shut Off.

LONDON, July 1. — The new danger zone recently established in the North Sea by the British Government has drawn protests from the Dutch Government, which maintains that these regulations abolish the safe shipping route across the North Sea, thereby rendering the passage of all shipping to and from Holland around the northern coast of England completely impossible. The other routes are included in the German danger zone.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that the Dutch Government assumes that this cannot be the intention of the British Government, and in drawing the latter's attention to the most serious consequences entailed by these measures, has expressed the expectation that they will be modified.

The regulations issued by the British Government are in substance as follows:

From July 4 the danger zone in the North Sea will comprise all waters with the exception of Dutch and Danish territorial waters lying south and east of a line running from a point three miles off the Jutland coast along latitude 57 degrees 8 minutes, over the following points, namely: A point situated in 57 degrees 8 minutes, north latitude, and 4 degrees east longitude, and another situated in 53 degrees north latitude and 4 degrees east longitude; then along the line of 53 degrees north latitude to a point three miles off the Dutch coast, and from there toward the north and east along the limit of Dutch territorial waters.

Limits of the Zone Previously Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The British Embassy had not tonight received the text of the new British zone danger order against which, according to London cable dispatches, Holland has protested.

The last previous modification of the danger zone was described in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed March 24, which stated that on March 21 the British Foreign Office had delivered to the American Embassy at London a note modifying the previous limits of the zone. The note then delivered announced that as from April 1, 1917, the danger area would comprise the waters, except Danish and Dutch territorial waters, lying to the southward and eastward of a line beginning three miles from the coast of Jutland on the parallel of latitude 56 degrees north and passing the following positions:

1. Latitude 56 degrees north; longitude 6 degrees east.
2. Latitude 54 degrees 45 minutes north; longitude 4 degrees 20 minutes east.
3. Latitude 53 degrees 23 minutes north; longitude 5 degrees 1 minute east.
4. Latitude 53 degrees 23 minutes north; longitude 5 degrees 5½ minutes east, and thence to the eastward, following the limit of Netherlands territorial waters.

Danger Zone Often Modified.

The North Sea danger area, as first established by the Admiralty announcement of Jan. 27, extended in a cone-like shape from Flamborough Head on the British coast to the territorial waters of Denmark and Holland, and included all the waters off the North Sea coast of Germany.

On Feb. 13 the Admiralty by a new decree materially lessened the danger area by cutting off the western portion and leaving an irregularly shaped zone off the Danish, Dutch, and German coasts. The western limit of this new zone was so located as to leave a safety lane between the British and German danger areas. At the same time the danger limits along the Dutch and Danish coasts were moved out so as to leave wider seaways for neutral shipping.

Off the coast of Denmark is a great sand shoal, known as Horn Reef, which extends outside of Danish territorial waters. The original British danger area extended to within three miles of the coast here. On account of the projection of Horn Reef vessels had to pass outside the three-mile limit into the danger area. The decree of Feb. 13 mapped out a diamond-shaped safety strip around this reef. The same decree widened the strip of safe waters off the Dutch coast eastward from the Terschelling Lightship.

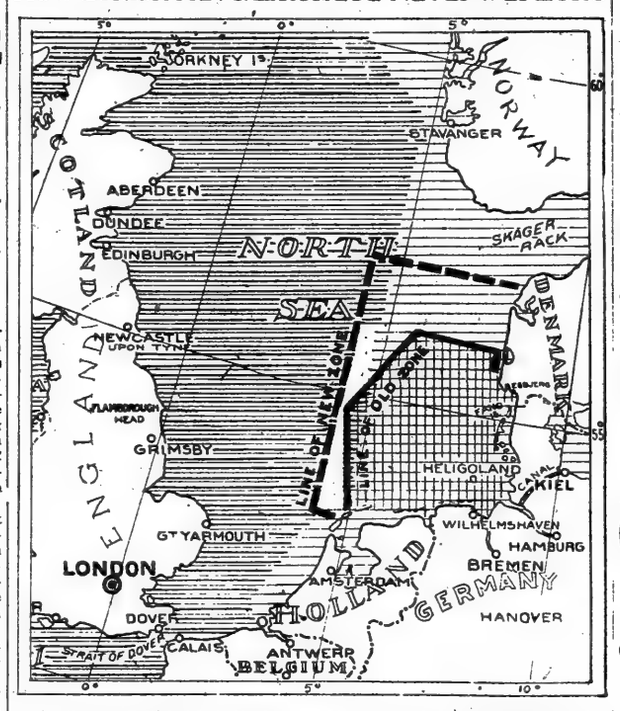
The changes made in March in the danger area included the wiping out of these safety areas and leaving only the Dutch and Danish territorial waters available for neutral shipping to the east and south of the sea limits of the zone.

The shift of the western limit of the danger area ten minutes westward along the parallel of 54 degrees 45 minutes to 4 degrees 20 minutes east did not close the safety channel left between the British and German danger areas.

The changes made at that time by the Admiralty were evidently intended to tighten the net which the British Navy was endeavoring to cast about this corner of the North Sea to prevent German U-boats, sea raiders, and other war vessels emerging from their bases at Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, and Brunsbüttel into the North Sea.

The new decree now wipes out the sea lane which existed between the western limit of the German barred zone and the eastern limit of the British barred zone as announced in March.

How British Have Extended Naval War Zone



By the new British Admiralty decree, which takes effect on Wednesday, the often changed danger zone in the North Sea, off the Dutch, German, and Danish coasts, undergoes another modification. This time it is extended northward and westward, the latter extension causing an overlapping of the German danger zone, (here marked by horizontal shading,) and thus wiping out the narrow north-to-south sea lane formerly left between the zones of the belligerents. It is this obliteration of the sea lane that has caused Holland to protest.

REPORTS 4 BIG U-BOATS SUNK BY THE BRITISH

Naval Reserve Officer Says That They Were of the Latest Type.

Several British Army officers arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port to visit their families in Canada and Australia and recuperate from wounds received in the recent heavy fighting on the western front. All expressed their confidence in the final victory of the Allies and said that now that the United States had begun to land troops in France there was hope of beating the Germans to a finish in 1918, independently of what the submarine warfare might accomplish for the enemy.

An officer of the British Naval Reserve, who did not wish his name mentioned, said that there might be changes in the Admiralty Operating Board in the near future, which would include the transfer of its head, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, and the appointment to the board of some of the younger officers, who have been actively fighting the submarines on light cruisers and destroyers.

He said that Japanese destroyers were doing good work in the Mediterranean, where the German and Austrian submarines have been very active in the last three months, and that three Japanese destroyers were on patrol duty in the Bay of Biscay and along the French coast.

This officer suggested that the sending over of a number of airplanes from America to patrol the British and French coasts would be the best method of checking the sinking of merchant ships by the submarines. He said it was difficult to tell how many submarines were being sunk, as the Admiralty kept the figures secret. He was informed at Portsmouth Dockyard fourteen days ago that four of the latest class of U-boats had been destroyed by the navy—two at the mouth of the English Channel, one in the North Sea, and the fourth in the Atlantic off Cadiz.

After having four airplanes shot from under him over the German lines and falling a few thousand feet on his return from an observation trip, Second Lieutenant Arnold Edwards arrived yesterday on his way to Sydney, Australia, to see his mother. He said that he had been as far as fifty miles within the German lines and had observed a change in the enemy's air fighting.

RUSSIANS LAUNCH 18-MILE LINE DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

front by the Russian forces since the revolution last March.

It was divulged recently by General Iliesco, former Rumanian Minister of War and now Chief of Staff of the Rumanian Army, that Rumania was forced into the war and then deliberately sacrificed by M. Stürmer, the Czar's Prime Minister at that time, with the idea of concluding a separate peace on the ground that the swift conquest of Wallachia and the collapse of the Rumanian Army showed the German forces to be invincible. Prince Kropotkin, the famous Russian revolutionary, on his return to Petrograd two months ago, declared that the outbreak of the revolution had upset the Czar's plans for a separate peace by the narrow margin of three days.

ARMY GETS BACK TO WORK.

Eliminates Fraternizers and Loafers by Drastic Measures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, June 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—While matters in Petrograd and in the rear seem generally to go steadily from bad to worse, there is an appearance of great improvement at the Russian front. Very large bodies, indeed, of the fighting forces at the front are quite sobered down after the revolutionary delirium and energetic progress with the main business of civilization, namely, Hun-killing, may now be counted upon securely from the main Russian front.

It is not advisable to enter into details, but I am in possession of trustworthy private information of a most satisfactory nature to the feelings of the Allies; indeed, the renewed German activity over several extensive stretches of the Russian front is itself indicative of increasing apprehensions of a Russian attack.

The newspapers report that fraternization has already come to an end on the Russian side, and that the Russian artillery now fires upon friend and foe alike whenever attempts are made to meet between the trenches. Another admirable sign is that short shrift is now given at the front to men or bodies of men who prefer loafing to fighting. The Russian armies seem seriously engaged nowadays in cleaning up—that is, in getting rid of those who wear State uniform and consume State stores without giving any return, except what Americans picturesquely call chin music. Those who still wish to continue speechifying at the front are being disarmed and sent to the rear.

From fragmentary information, which alone is procurable from the front, it would appear that the Russian fighting men are recovering their strength of mind, that the regimental and company committees are beginning to look at matters from a purely Russian standpoint, as distinguished from looking through the glasses of German agents.

CROWDS FLED PETROGRAD.

Feared "Universal Peace" Demonstration Planned for Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, June 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Petrograd is again in a state of suppressed panic. Highly placed friends who have access to sources of authentic information warned me three weeks ago that during the first weeks of July it would be advisable to be anywhere but in Petrograd. Thousands upon thousands of people left the city for this weekend, solely to be out of the way during the Sunday celebration, organized by the present rulers of Russia as a demonstration of their demand for "universal peace." The Constitutional Democratic Party solemnly warns its adherents to keep away from this grandiose demonstration which is arranged on precisely the same plan as the great irreligious display of the "national funeral of victims of the great revolution." The Constitutional Democratic Party solemnly warns its adherents to keep away from this grandiose demonstration which is arranged on precisely the same plan as the great irreligious display of the "national funeral of victims of the great revolution."

Pressure is being put by the extremist parties on all members to attend this ceremony. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates orders all to appear without arms, but the anarchists announce that this is left to the discretion of the members. Armored motors in the possession of the extremists, are fully equipped and all have stores of ammunition on board in readiness for active work.

DUNCAN URGES 8-HOUR SHIFTS ON RUSSIANS

Minister Skobeleff Explains To Him What "Peace Without Annexations" Really Means.

PETROGRAD, June 29, (Delayed.)—James Duncan, labor member of the United States Commission to Russia, held the attention of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for more than an hour tonight while he explained how America had met its labor problems in the last decade, and begged the Russian Delegates to benefit by the experience and mistakes of the United States. Organized workers of America, he said, might be of service to the working people of Russia in helping them to develop practical trade unions.

In connection with the munitions question in Russia he expressed the hope that the workingmen here would follow the example of America in introducing an urgency clause in their eight-hour legislation which, in time of war, would allow the operation of factories to their full capacity, so that the army might be adequately supplied with ammunition. He proposed a system of eight-hour shifts which, without imposing hardship on laborers, would increase the output to a point necessary for the successful conduct of the war.

"Soldiers at the front," Mr. Duncan said, "cannot be covered by an eight-hour day provision; war is not conducted that way. In giving the best possible service within twenty-four hours workingmen will be subjected to no greater hardship than soldiers in the trenches."

At one time the speaker was interrupted by a sailor who shouted that America was a nation of capitalists, but he was promptly hooted down by the rest of the council. Except for this one incident, the Delegates were sympathetic and attentive.

Replying to Mr. Duncan, President N. O. Tcheidse of the council said that if America agreed with Russia in its democratic aims, including a speedy conclusion of the war, as indicated by utterances of President Wilson that they were in full sympathy, he extended the heartiest greeting to the American delegate and would earnestly welcome America's assistance in the achievement of those aims. The Russian people, President Tcheidse said, were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war in order to bring about peace as soon as possible.

In conference with M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor, before the meeting, Mr. Duncan discussed the interpretation of the Russian watchword "peace without annexation."

"The Minister of Labor made it clear to me," Mr. Duncan told an Associated Press correspondent, "that Russian democracy means nothing by this phrase which we cannot heartily subscribe to. Before this phrase was defined it seemed to mean that Germany was to emerge from the war with impunity and without making reparation for the damage she had done. But the Russian Delegates do not mean this at all. They believe that Germany should be compelled to restore and make full reparation for Belgium, and they are not opposed to the principle of indemnities. Their word 'contribution' refers exclusively to the kind of war levy imposed by Germany upon Brussels. There is no important difference between the aims of the Russian democracy and our own. We both agree upon the conditions upon which peace can be determined."

The Pan-Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has passed the following resolution regarding the question of autonomy for the various nationalities of Russia:

"The solution of this question comes solely within the province of the Constituent Assembly, but meantime the Provisional Government should immediately promulgate provisional laws assuring to all nationalities inhabiting Russia the right to dispose of their political future and freedom to organize it as they please, and also proclaiming equal rights for all tongues, while at the same time reserving to the Russian language an official rôle."

Announcement was made today by the Executive Committee of the congress that Delegates Goldenburg, Kosanoff, and Smirnoff of the congress had left Petrograd for Stockholm. Thence the delegates will go to Great Britain, France, and Italy. They are authorized to enter into pourparlers on behalf of the executive of the congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates with all Socialist parties.

FIND RUSSIA IMPROVING BUT STILL IN STRAITS

Root Commission Sees Obstacles to Reconstruction, but Signs Are Encouraging.

PETROGRAD, July 1.—These outstanding points in the Russian situation have come under the observation of the commission headed by Elihu Root after two weeks' study of conditions here:

The industrial disorganization of the country and the obstacles in the path of reconstruction introduced by anarchistic and reactionary elements, irresponsible persons, and fanatics of all kinds working with the direct purpose of assisting the enemy or the equally malign desire to cause the downfall of the Russian democracy are much more serious than America has been led to believe.

The Provisional Government has been successful in enlisting the support of the great majority of the people, but until it is able with a strong hand to demonstrate its complete authority and exercise his authority in punishing all irresponsible persons and cliques, which by the creation of dissension in the country are attempting to prevent Russia from consolidating the benefits gained from the triumph of the revolution, there can be no real stability or security to serve as a basis for equal-suffrage work.

The commission noticed, however, many encouraging symptoms of the gradual assertion of the patriotic will of the country, and found a tendency among all the Socialists, except the extreme minority, to give full support to the Provisional Government. The result of the movement is to widen daily the breach which has been growing between the maximalists and the moderate Socialists.

Thus, instead of being able to continue to direct Russian socialism into its own channel of anarchist revolt, the maximalist faction now stands alone as a distinct and detached minority, ceasing to dominate or seriously to influence any considerable number of people.

A more sober and responsible conception is spreading through rural Russia and is correcting the negative ideas of the peasants and the mischievous doctrines propagated by the extremists.

There is still a mistaken idea among the masses of the people regarding the possibility of a close fraternity between the proletariat of Russia and Germany. The Socialists have not yet learned that there is little in common between the international Socialists and the purely nationalistic and militaristic Socialists of Germany, and that a world democracy cannot grow out of the association of Russian and German Socialists.

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GERMANY NOW SEES WAR'S END IN FALL

Official Berlin Figures Give England Only 5,000,000 Tons of Shipping.

HALF GONE, IT IS ASSERTED

And Elaborate Calculations Are Made to Show That the End Is Nearing.

COPENHAGEN, July 1.—Today, July 1, is the date rather rashly fixed by Albert Ballin, shipping magnate and intimate friend of Emperor William, when peace in all probability would be re-established. It is interesting to recall his prophecy, made with all positiveness at the annual meeting of the Kosmos Shipping Company on March 30 and based upon the expected workings of the submarine campaign and the Russian revolution, in view of the subsequent optimistic predictions of the submarine advocates in Germany to bolster the populace's sinking hopes for a speedy ending of the war.

Elaborate calculations were published yesterday by the German Admiralty to prove with mathematical certainty that if the submarine campaign continued at the present rate. The total tonnage available for England's supply of food, munitions, and materials is reckoned in the table on the basis of two independent sets of figures, at a maximum of 10,000,000 tons, including new construction, confiscated German ships, and purchases from neutrals. More than 5,500,000 tons of this total are declared to have been destroyed up to June 1, leaving 4,500,000 or at the utmost 5,000,000 tons then available.

This remainder alone, the semi-official statement argues, stood between the English nation and starvation. The tonnage, it says, is decreasing at the rate of 800,000 to 1,000,000 a month, so that there is every reason to look forward confidently to the time when England will be willing to quit.

On similar lines the German populace is being informed systematically, through the official and inspired press, that America's participation in the war will not have the slightest effect on its results. A neutral correspondent resident in Germany says that the view of American efforts encouraged in Germany is that America's armaments were not intended for use in Europe, but were being gathered in view of the Japanese danger, that their appearance against Germany need not be dreaded.

Day after day German papers under the headline "America's War Preparations," print items designed to show that America will furnish no material help to the Entente until long after the war is finished. They paint an absolute lack of enthusiasm for the war in America and tell of the failure of the Liberty Loan and of internal riots and disorders in the United States.

The arrival of Major Gen. Pershing and staff in France is the occasion for officially inspired scoffings for home consumption, and the announcement of the arrival of American troops in France is dismissed as a fantasy to encourage the French and British peoples.

AMERICAN GUN CREW MAKES A U-BOAT HIT

Liner's Officer, Arriving in England, Says a Second Submarine Got Away.

LONDON, July 1.—The gun crew of an American passenger steamship fired upon two German submarines in the course of her voyage from the United States to England. Both targets were at a considerable range, but the report to Washington of the commanding officer will express the belief that one periscope was shattered.

A third submarine was sighted, but at a great distance, and it submerged immediately.

The passengers expressed the greatest admiration for the marksmanship of the American gunners as shown both in practice and against the enemy. One member of the crew of the liner was formerly a gunner in the British Navy, and he won applause from the American gunners by making a bulls-eye hit on a barrel target in practice. On one occasion the Americans made seven bull's-eyes out of eight tries.

DEPICTS THE KAISERS AS REAL PEACE LOVERS

Reichsrat Speaker Gets Applause as He Compares Them With Lloyd George and Wilson.

ZURICH, July 1.—Dispatches from Vienna quote the former Polish Minister Bilinsky as saying during the course of the budget debate that the new Kingdom of Poland must incorporate a monarchy under the sceptre of a Kaiser and form with Galicia an independent kingdom, as in the case of Austria-Hungary.

"We do not need an exhibition for our liberation," he said. "We are much freer than others outside the monarchy."

Baron von Plener, the official reporter of the debate, said that this solution of the Polish question was the right one, adding:

"As things stand today, the English are actualy Austria's chief foes. There is no other country where Austrian subjects after the war will be so maltreated and oppressed as in England. It is only due to special friendliness on our side that we make no reprisals. The world will finally perceive that we desire peace not from weakness, but from an honorable peace policy.

"Every intelligent person knows that Emperor Charles and Emperor William are more peace-loving rulers than Poincaré, Lloyd George, and Wilson."

Baron von Plener's reference to President Wilson was loudly applauded. He concluded:

"This war, which has now become madness, must be continued because some ambitious politicians in those countries desire it. We, too, must and shall continue the war. We at home must also endure courageously to the end, which finally will only be a good one for us."

The provisional budget was then adopted.

GERMANS HIDE DEATHS IN THE U-BOAT SERVICE

COPENHAGEN, July 1.—For many weeks, apparently in compliance with orders of the censor, the German newspapers have published no death notices from the submarine service, from which conclusions regarding the number of submarines destroyed might be drawn.

The monthly obituary tribute of the Hamburg-American Company to its fallen employes appears, however, with eight out of twelve names ascribed to the navy. Nearly all are from the mechanical personnel of the company, and it is fair to presume that they were lost in the submarine campaign, because trained mechanics are not assigned to the marine forces in Flanders and surface ships are little exposed to casualties.

The same proportion of recent casualties from other sources from which the submarine personnel is drawn would indicate that the submarine losses are inconsistent with the Admiralty assertion that the monthly loss in boats is below ten.

Among the dead is Lieutenant Brinkbaeumer, who was decorated with the Iron Cross of the first and second classes, the usual tribute to a submarine pilot, indicating that everything is all right. He answers "likewise." We have gotten somewhat behind the squadron, but soon make up the distance.

Now we are in for a little bout with English chasers. They don't let us wait very long. As we reach the suburbs the first three English fliers suddenly appear in front of us, seeking to block our flight. At a hundred or two hundred meters distance both sides open fire, striving to get at each other's weak spots.

Battles in the Clouds.

Then from several directions the attacking British planes reach us. They appear from below, then from the right or left or from above. My pilot is watching with eagle eyes, while I, with my hand on the gun lever, am not slow to give a tack-tack to the daredevil who exposes himself to my machine. Twice we just evade terrific onslaughts. Two hostile pilots turn and do not come back.

But a third is a brave and tenacious fellow. For ten minutes we fire at each other almost incessantly, my opponent looking for an opening. Suddenly he makes for us and showers his bullets on our machine. I can see or feel that the bullets have struck our planes, but I know I've got him. I send a whole sheaf of fire into his body. His machine rears up in the air like a wounded animal, turns a somersault, and disappears in the depths. This is the first enemy I have defeated over British soil. Three cheers!

Already the British coast is in view again, but more fighting awaits us. This time the English fliers seem to have lost heart. Their attacks are easily beaten off.

Our machine reaches the coast at length and closes up with the rest of the squadron. While reloading my machine gun, my pilot discovers a new enemy. By his tactics I recognize him as one of those astute English flyers we encountered at the Somme. Perhaps we had met there. For a short time we fly almost parallel, both preparing to attack. Suddenly he turns sharply to the left and there he is not twenty meters distant. Our machine guns pour lead into each other. Suddenly his gun stops dead. Mine have jammed. He turns sharply and tries to fly, but my machine gun catches him squarely on the broadside, and down he goes. Just twenty seconds of fighting and all is over, old friend of last Summer!

AIRMAN'S STORY OF LONDON RAID

Continued from Page 1.

JUSTIFY GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

Berlin Papers Intimate That Only Military Damage Is Aimed At.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—A semi-official telegram here today from Berlin says:

"The German press, referring to the British indignation at the air attacks on the fortress of London, says that if England wishes to spare her civilians she can remove them from the neighborhood of store places of war equipment, Folkestone, Dover, Sheerness, and London are such store places.

"The German people, under the pressure of English starvation and the war, has become a hard race with an iron fist. England has felt that and will experience it again tomorrow. England may lie and deceive or rage and threaten. The hammer is in our hands and it will fall mercilessly and shatter the places where England is forging weapons against us."

204

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The last chapter in the history of the Great Treadwell Mine will be given in The Annalist today. On all news stands, 10 cents; $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

What does the present Chinese revolution movement mean? What will be its effect on China—on Japan—on the United States? You will know when you have read

"THE GRAVE SITUATION IN CHINA"

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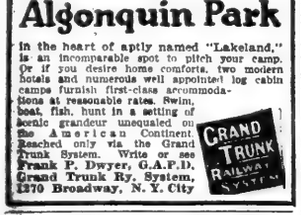

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Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:39 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:47 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 9:15 A.M.
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SHIPMENTS FOR NEUTRALS.

The Annalist, today, describes how it is proposed to control shipments to neutral nations. On all news stands. 10 cents; $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WOODS PROMISES ACTION ON FACTS

But Declares No Man Shall Be Made the "Goat" to Satisfy Clamor.

TAKES UP THE CRUGER CASE

Defends the Police Force as a Body and Says Evils Will Be Rooted Out.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday afternoon addressed 5,000 persons on the grounds of the Curtis High School, Tompkinsville, S. I., assembled for a review of the Richmond Division of the Home Defense League, and dealt with the Police Department in its relation to the Cruger case and the alien enemy problems. He began by saying that the 1,400 members of the Home Defense League whom he had just reviewed seemed capable of performing any "rough work" that might come to them, though he hoped that they would have no such work to do.

"At the present time," continued the Commissioner, "the clear searchlight of public inquiry is being turned on the Police Department. It was turned on, at my request, to get to the bottom of a situation in which the public was properly keenly interested. That searchlight will be kept on as long as there is anything further that it can reveal. It will get to the bottom and clean through the situation until it has found the facts. And I can promise you that proper action will be taken in accordance with the facts as they are found out. I can promise you further that no action will be taken until facts are found out. There is not going to be any member of the police force made a goat of in response to public clamor."

Further on, the Commissioner said:

"In New York seethe and ferment all sorts of things which are not found in other cities and which have not only a city-wide importance, but a nation-wide and an international importance. With those enemies, just as with the enemies of our city life, your police must deal. New, when those who wish to weaken and discredit an army like the police army, find that army in a situation where the people perhaps wonder if all is well within it, they wrongly and maliciously seize the opportunity to try to cast discredit upon the police army as a whole. Because there may be something wrong in some section of the army they try to make the public feel that something is wrong with the whole army.

"There is no large body of men in which wrong things cannot be found, but a properly organized body of men in which there are wrong things investigates itself and roots out those wrong things. That we are doing. The process of cutting out whatever cancerous growth there may be in the police organization is being wished godspeed by the big majority of the honest men of the force, and the honest men on your force are in a big majority.

"I want all of us and the public to understand that the great majority of this police force has done yeoman work during the last few years; and the last few months, not merely in fighting civil crimes, but in fighting, discovering, and bringing to the bar of justice alien enemies of the United States. I want you to understand that that work is going on.

"Let us all stand together in the inflexible resolve that we will tolerate nothing wrong, nothing unworthy, nothing less than the highest performance of duty on the part of the police force, and each member of it, and that, going ahead in a spirit of purging the force of all wrong, we are going to keep the name of the force as high as that of any police force in the world.

"We are going to keep it high by doing work of high grade; we are not going to suffer people to defame the fair name of the force where it does not deserve to be defamed, and we are going ahead, all of us, with steady tread, with set faces. No matter what enemies—civil enemies, alien enemies—no matter how they might try to pervert the truth, we are going ahead, shoulder to shoulder, with our eyes on the flag, and our hearts set on patriotic service to the city and to the nation."

Commissioner Woods spoke last night at the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 133d Street.

TO PRESS POLICE INQUIRY.

Wallstein May Urge a New Method of Selecting Detectives.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein spent most of yesterday preparing for further public examination of witnesses in the investigation which he is conducting into the Police Department's handling of the case of Ruth Cruger. The examination will be resumed in Mr. Wallstein's office in the Municipal Building on Thursday morning.

The investigation thus far, it is asserted by those who have followed closely the questions by Commissioner Wallstein and the answers by witnesses, has tended to establish these points:

First, inefficiency on the part of particular police officials in the Cruger case, shown in their apparently inexcusable delay in getting started to work on the case, in their assumption that Ruth Cruger had abandoned her home voluntarily and their blindness in clinging to this theory to the practical exclusion of all others despite the fact that Ruth Cruger had been last seen in Alfredo Cocchi's cycle shop, that there were many places in the neighborhood of the shop as well as in the shop itself to which she might have been lured, that Helen Cruger found the shop closed under suspicious circumstances on the morning following Ruth's disappearance and that a responsible citizen, Edward H. Ward, presented positive evidence that Ruth had left her home intending to return in a short time. In addition to these things the police were unable to learn anything damaging to the character of the missing girl or to indicate that she might want to run away.

Second, the story of the girl who went with an unidentified man in a taxicab from the vicinity of Cocchi's shop, upon which the police based their entire working hypothesis, was weak in itself. The meagre description of the unknown girl obtained might have fitted any one of thousands of girls, and a discrepancy between the time Ruth Cruger was said to have left Cocchi's shop and the time of the taxicab incident, as reported to the police, was sufficient to make it improbable that Ruth Cruger was the girl of the taxicab story.

Third, Cocchi's disappearance within forty-eight hours after Ruth Cruger was known to have been in his shop did not make the police sufficiently suspicious of the Italian to prevent his escape from this country on a vessel which they made a pretense of watching, and to prompt them to make a thorough search of Cocchi's shop and cellar. Also the police failed to investigate the character of the missing man before or after his disappearance, but relied, in large part, upon the favorable reports of motor cycle policemen with whom he had been friendly.

Commissioner Wallstein's questions and comments have also given the impression that he will recommend that steps be taken to change the system by which detectives are appointed. At present a detective is usually a former patrolman, who, having done his patrolman's work well, is divested of his uniform and called a detective. The civil service examination by which men are made patrolmen places no emphasis on the requirements for good detective work, such as an analytical mind, resourceful intelligence, and a degree of education, but rather lays stress on physique necessary for a patrolmen's work. Patrick F. Solan, General Foreman of the Grand Central Terminal Buildings, is a small man, weighing only 116 pounds, and probably could never qualify as a patrolman, yet he practically walked straight to Ruth Cruger's body within less than an hour after he first entered Cocchi's cellar, and with nothing more to guide him than the evidence which stared at the detectives who failed to find the body. Mr. Wallstein probably will recommend that detectives be selected especially for their work by other means than those employed for enrolling patrolmen.

Cocchi Continues Suicide Threats.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 28, (Delayed.)—There was great excitement today around the prison of San Giovanni in Monte, where Alfredo Cocchi, confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, is confined. Many persons tried to see Cocchi, but were not allowed to enter the building under orders from Judge Zucconi. The murderer is kept in complete isolation and is under heavy guard, as he has again threatened to commit suicide. The prisoner is morose and refuses to speak to anyone, or to be shaved.

SUES PASTOR FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Gates Attacks Nevada Decree and the Subsequent Marriage.

A suit for divorce against the Rev. Lucius M. Gates, pastor of a Baptist church at Bradford, Steuben County, has been filed in the Supreme Court here by Mrs. Florence M. Gates, who alleges that her husband has married again in reliance on a Nevada divorce decree, which is not valid here, and is now living with his third wife. Mrs. Gates names the third wife, formerly Mary A. Fish, as corespondent.

Attached to Mrs. Gates's complaint is the marriage license obtained by the defendant and corespondent, showing that it was issued on Feb. 2 last, and the couple were married the same day. The clergyman said, in filling out the license, that he had been married twice before and that both wives were dead. Miss Fish was a school teacher, thirty-five years of age at the time of her marriage to the clergyman.

The records show that the Rev. Mr. Gates established a residence in Reno last year and got a divorce on the ground of cruelty. The plaintiff contends that, under the rulings of the New York courts, the decree is not effective here because the papers were not served on her in Nevada.

AGITATION ROUSES FEAR OF CAR STRIKE

Union Organizers Again Here Conferring with Workers on Rapid Transit Lines.

SOME THIRD AV. MEN MEET

Recognition of the Organization One Feature of the Prospective Demands.

William B. Fitzgerald of Troy, an organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, and his assistants, announced yesterday that in a short time demands for concessions would be served upon the traction companies in New York. Fitzgerald led the carmen's strike of last Summer, which failed, but he and his associates are said to believe that because of the shortage of labor caused by the war the union may make a better showing this year. Fitzgerald, with Louis P. Fridiger and James B. Vahey, counsel for the union, have opened headquarters at the Continental Hotel. Fridiger issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which he said:

"It is not our intention to make immediate trouble. The members of the organization now number more than 12,000 and they demand the right to support the association and they want better working conditions.

"Immediately following the strike last year an attempt was made to make the men employed by the Third Avenue Railway Company betray their organization. The railway company raised the men's pay from 27 cents an hour to 30 cents and to more than that to some men. There was a string attached to the increase. While it was not openly demanded that the men renounce the union, it was hinted that it would be well for them to do so. More than 150 men who were very active in attending, speaking, and presiding at our meetings were laid off at intervals. The company's officials were too wise to lay them off all together. They knew that would precipitate another strike, but gradually the pay was reduced again to 27 cents an hour.

"After persistent requests that Fitzgerald be brought here and that action be taken regarding the wage increase, I sent for Mr. Fitzgerald. He came here and we went over the situation, held meetings and proceeded quietly to make the organization even stronger than it was last Summer before the beginning of the strike.

"A meeting was called for last Thursday night. It was a reorganization meeting of the lower Third Avenue System workers. A large crowd attended, and certain resolutions were passed. Friday morning two men were discharged because they attended the meeting, and four more were suspended indefinitely.

"Another meeting of the men was held on Friday night at which a resolution calling for higher wages was adopted. This was to have been presented to the company on Saturday morning. Saturday morning a notice was posted in the car barns which made known that the men were to get an increase in wages."

The increase which went into effect yesterday, raised the pay from 27 cents to 30 cents an hour for motormen and conductors in the employ of the company six months, 32 cents for men with the company more than one year, and 34 cents for men employed more than fifteen years.

Asked to explain the apparent failure of a meeting on Saturday night in Eagle Hall, 142d Street and Third Avenue, he said:

"That meeting was called at the men's own request. Superintendent Carrigan and Superintendent Reynolds, with seven car starters, patrolled in front of the hall intercepting the men as they went in. They tried to intimidate them by saying there would be trouble if they went in."

Fridiger also accused the police on duty at the hall of "acting under orders of officials of the Third Avenue Company." He said formal demands would soon be submitted to the companies, and outlined them as follows:

New working conditions.

Continuation of increased wages and minor revisions in the proposed wage schedule.

Complete recognition of the association by the companies.

Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway Company, issued a statement last night, in which he said:

"This is only an attempt of professional agitators like William B. Fitzgerald and Louis Fridiger to create dissatisfaction among our employes. They went to the trouble of distributing circulars announcing their meeting of Saturday night, but our men responded in the most part by tearing up the circulars in their faces. The meeting Saturday night in Eagle Hall was an abortive attempt to cause trouble on our lines. It was attended by twenty-one men, not one of whom was employed by the Third Avenue System."

Maher said the increase in wages announced yesterday was not given through fear of the union, but because the company recognized that the increase in the cost of living made an increase in pay advisable.

WORKING TO AVOID STRIKES.

Shipyard and Cloakmaker Disputes May Be Ended This Week.

Further attempts will be made by mediators today to settle the trouble brewing among the workers in the shipyards in and about New York who have threatened a strike unless they get more pay. They say they want the same pay and working conditions in the private shipyards as the Government gives its employes in the navy yards. Commissioner Mahaney of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation is trying to effect a settlement.

The Cloakmakers' Union has served upon the manufacturers a demand for a 20 per cent. increase in pay to meet the high cost of living. Two conferences have been held between representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, and another will be held Thursday night. Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said it would probably be known after this conference whether or not there would be a strike. The cloakmakers had a fourteen weeks' strike in 1916, at the close of which a wage agreement was signed, but the union contends that the dollar of 1916 is worth only 17 cents in 1917 and that the workers must have more pay.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor have taken cognizance of a request of paper mills of the State to the State Industrial Commission that they be excused from observing the one-day-of-rest-in-seven provision of the labor law in order to increase production. An official of the Federation said last night that if the mills worked their men seven days a week a strike would be called. The Industrial Commission has not acted.

NO RISE FOR IRONWORKERS.

Demands of 25,000 Men Refused After Week's Conference.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Demands for wage increases made on behalf of the 35,000 bar iron workers in Middle Western plants were denied by the Western Bar Iron Association at the close of a week's conference here tonight.

The new agreement provides for a continuation of the present wage scale, although concessions were granted the men regarding working conditions, which, it was said, will enable them to increase their earning capacity. The scale is adjusted every sixty days on a percentage basis with respect to the selling price of bar iron, the present price placing wages nearly 150 per cent. higher than before the war. Anticipating a drop in selling prices after the war, the workers wished the minimum percentage rate raised in order that wages might not be reduced to the former level.

John Williams and M. F. Tighe of Pittsburgh, respectively President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, represented the men in the negotiations. S. C. Leonard of Detroit, President of the Western Bar Iron Association, headed the committee of manufacturers.

MORE COPPER MEN STRIKE.

92 Per Cent. of Employes at Miami and Inspiration Quit Work.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 1.—Ninety-two per cent. of the copper miners employed at Miami and Inspiration, Ariz., quit work today in response to a strike call, according to a statement issued by leaders of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, which is affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fires were drawn from the smelters at Clifton today after a strike order had been signed by representatives of the miners, and 5,000 men soon will be out of work, according to estimates tonight. The strike order was signed at 10 o'clock today, and by noon the concentrators, mines, and smelters were idle.

1,200 Porcelain Workers End Strike

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—About 1,200 porcelain workers who have been on strike here for three months voted today to return to work and will report for duty tomorrow morning. On April 2 nearly 1,200 quit work for better shop conditions and for more pay. A partial increase was offered and some of the men returned, but a majority held out for the original demands. At today's meeting strikers accepted the offer made by the manufacturers.

BANKING

is a business relation. We invite your deposit not as a favor on either side, but because we expect to make money out of it. We reciprocate with 2% interest on balances of $500 and upward.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLAGWOMEN AT CROSSINGS.

Pennsylvania Lines, Short of Men, Now Hiring Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWFIELD, N. J., July 1.—Thousands of excursionists on the electric lines of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, between Camden and the seashore, stared in astonishment today at a young woman wearing a trim, dark blue straw hat and large, orange colored goggles, who stood guard over the main grade crossing in the town.

This flagman is Miss Daise Ward, the first girl to take up the job at flagging trains on the Pennsylvania's lines in this part of the country. Miss Ward may soon have many women companions on other parts of the division, as the railroad officials have sent out notices to their station agents and foremen to employ women for these places wherever possible in order to free men for the section gangs, in which the railroad is shorthanded.

CHELSEA BOYS TO FARM.

Will Work Ten Acres at Mt. Kisco in Eight Battalions.

Boys of the Chelsea Neighborhood, through desire to serve the ends of food preparedness, have organized a Chelsea Farmers' Reserve, and the first battalion leaves this morning for Mount Kisco to work on a ten-acre farm from now until Sept. 15. The farm is being established by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association.

The Westchester County Safety Commission has offered the farm, rent free, and K. Murchison, the owner, has provided living quarters. About 120 boys from the Chelsea Neighborhood will cultivate the farm in shifts of eight battalions. The boys will work three or four hours a day, and the rest of the day will be devoted to swimming, fishing, trapping, baseball, hikes, reading, paper-chases, and story-telling around the camp fire at night.

SKINNER PROMOTED TODAY.

Succeeds Richards as State Superintendent of Banks.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—George I. Skinner of Bainbridge, Chenango County, will assume the duties of State Superintendent of Banks tomorrow, succeeding Eugene Lamb Richards, whose term expired today, after three years' service.

Attaches of the banking department have presented to Mr. Richards a silver tea set, and a life size photograph of himself, which is to be hung in the Albany office of the banking department. Mr. Richards will resume the practice of law.

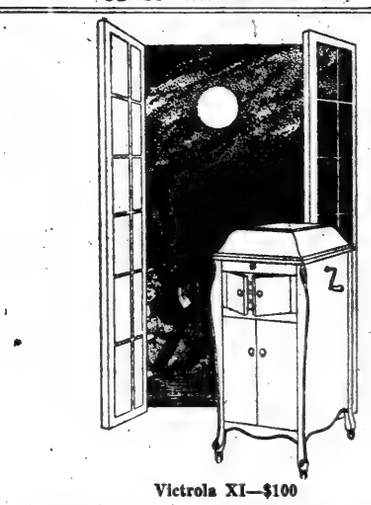
The appointment of Mr. Skinner by Governor Whitman follows twenty years of continuous service in the banking department, during fourteen of which he was First Deputy Superintendent. It was requested by many banking institutions.

Escaped a Mine, Died in Hospital.

BOMBAY, July 1.—A prominent New South Wales legislator named Winchcombe, who was a passenger on board the Peninsula and Oriental line Steamship Mongolia, which sank with the loss of twenty-three persons after striking a mine June 23 off Bombay, died in a hospital today. He suffered from exposure and overstrain in rowing toward the shore.

Store open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Closed all day July 4th.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



Victrola XI—$100

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata
On the Victrola

Cheerful Summer evenings are those spent in the homes where there are Victrolas.

Vesella's Italian Band, all keyed up, is ready to render Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata at a moment's notice.

Your favorite selection by some other great composer, faithfully recorded by the world's greatest talent, will be sung or played next.

All this minus the torturing formalities of going to the opera and waiting for the curtain to rise.

And for very little expense.

Victrola XI (*illustrated*), $100, together with $5.00 worth of Victor Records, your personal selection, total $105.

May be purchased on terms as reasonable as—

$5 Down—$5 Monthly

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALON—Eighth Floor

W. & J. SLOANE

100
Seamless Chenille Rugs
For Quick Disposal

These Rugs are similar in quality to a famous Chenille make. They are manufactured from the surplus yarns of the latter, which sell regularly at twice the prices quoted below.

"Hit-or-Miss" Mottled Effects in desired color combinations. Their low cost and practical appearance make them particularly suitable for Bungalows, Summer Homes, and Offices.

6 ft. x 9 ft. $20.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. . . 32.50
9 ft. x 12 ft. 40.00

SUMMER RUGS

Rag Rugs and Braided Rugs—some at special prices; also "Bar Harbor" and "Narragansett" Rush Rugs and Grass Rugs. A great variety of particularly attractive effects.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Summer-time Preparedness in the Saks' Selections for Men

PREPAREDNESS never meant more at Saks' than it does to-day. For Golfing, for Tennis, for every outdoor sport, and for Business, we have introduced almost as many models as we have fabrics, leaving the scarcity of materials for the other fellow to talk about, while we show Manhattanites more wafer-like garments than they have ever before set eyes on.

For the Golfer we have Norfolks with knickers or long trousers that are "at home" in the most exclusive set. Some with patch pockets, others with bellows pockets, full or half belted with enough fabric tucked away at the shoulders to insure absolute freedom of your stroke.

¶ **We Have Sport Coats** in such a variety of models and fabrics that they deserve this entire space. Belted, half-belted or pleated, in Buff Color Gabardine, Trico Cloth, Flannel Effects, Plaids and Lightweight Corduroys in Blues, Browns, Greens and Natural color. The correct thing for wear with flannel or Khaki trousers and all outdoor sports.

For Business we have sack suits in fitted or semi-fitted and loose models, with collars that roll with all the ease and grace of a merchant tailored proposition. Tailored in lightweight flannels and woolens, Crash fabrics, and every other worthwhile Summer weave loomed.

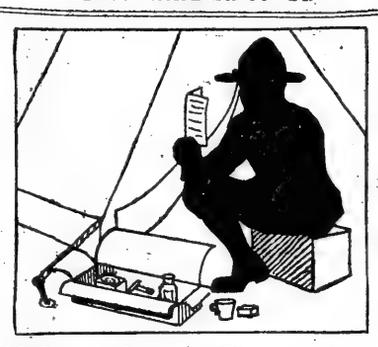
Sack Suits.....$20.00 to $50 | Shantung Silk Suits $17.50 & $23
Two-piece Suits $9.00 to $15 | Sport Coats..... $7 to $12.50
Linen Suits..... $9.00 to $12 | Flannel Trousers in White and
Golf Suits.....$17.50 to $30 | Striped Effects... $5 to $8.50
Mohair Coats and Trousers.....$15 and $17.50

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Store open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Closed all day July 4th.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



Gifts for Soldiers

Gifts that will not only carry an expression of friendship, but be of actual service to the soldier. These suggestions were made by men of military experience, and there is no reason why the articles shouldn't pass the authorities and reach their proper destination.

Costs can be prepaid, and packages carefully packed and shipped direct.

Air Pillows
Amber Glasses
Bachelor Buttons
Bathrobes
Braided Leather Lanyards
Books (Military and otherwise)
Breeches
Brushes (hair, clothes, shoes)
Brush Sets
Canned Heat
Cigar Cases
Cigar Lighters
Cigarette Cases
Cold Cream
Combs
Compasses
Cribbage Boards
Dominoes
Drinking Cups
Field Glasses
First-Aid Kits
Flashlights
Flasks
Fountain Pens
Games
Goggles
Handkerchiefs
Hats (service)
Ink Tablets
Jack-knives
Knife, Fork and Spoon Sets
Laundry Bags
Leather Coats
Money Belts
Mouth Organs
Oilskins
Pajamas
Pencils (plain or magazine)
Pipes
Playing Cards
Pocket Chess and Checker Boards
Pocket Kodaks
Portable Phonographs
Puttees
Regulation Field Lockers
Safety Pins
Safety Razors
Service Shirts
Service Uniforms
Sewing Kits
Shaving Sets
Sheets
Shoes
Shoe Polish Outfits
Sketch Materials and Outfits
Soap
Sox (wool)
Swagger Sticks
Sweaters and Sweater Coats
Talcum Powder
Thermos Bottles
Tobacco Pouches
Tooth Brushes
Tooth Paste
Towels
Trench Mirrors (metal)
Underwear
Vaseline
Wrist Watches
Wrist Watch Straps
Writing Paper

The articles listed here are not a part of the regular military equipment section. They are found in the various departments throughout the store. Any floor man will direct you.

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

(all soft-cuff models)

will take place on the First Floor to-day and to-morrow

and will offer unsurpassed values in

One Thousand Dozen Negligee Shirts

exceptionally priced at

$1.10, $1.65, $2.25 & $2.85 each

All of the materials used in the making of these Shirts are striped shirtings of Spring, 1917.

Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

A Pre-Holiday Event of Unusual Import

Stunning Bathing Suits for Women Special at $3.50 and $4.95

Only the very newest suits are offered in this event, many of which are skillful copies of much higher-priced suits. Charming one-piece slip-on, waistline, and Princess models are included, showing new collars, cap sleeves, new pockets and girdles. Developed in Surf Satin, Poplin, Mohair, Silk Poplin, Satin, and Wool Jersey, with piping, smocking and trimming in contrasting colors. The selection at each price is remarkable and the values most extraordinary. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Two Interesting Values in

Women's Modish Summer Suits

At $8.50—A smartly cut belted model, in Palm Beach Cloth. New pockets and collar are in contrasting colors, and the skirt is in sport effect with two pockets. We have never offered better suits at this price. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $12.50—Cool, well tailored suits of Linen, Cotton Gabardine, Gunniburl, and Khaki Cloth, in plain tailored and sport models. Nothing better for the Summer months. In fashionable colors and white, sizes 34 to 44.

Clearance of Women's High-Grade Suits

The woman who acts promptly will profit to an unusual extent by these reductions. The models are tastefully executed in fashionable woolens, Silk and Wool Jersey, Tussah Silks and other desirable fabrics.

Formerly $25 to $125

Today $15 $22.50 $27.50 $33.50 $39.50

Of Especial Importance Today

Misses' Suits and Coats Greatly Reduced

The selection is too varied for detailed description. The models are among the most successful shown this season. In the face of abnormal woolen costs these reduced prices should command your immediate attention.

Misses' Suits.....were $18.50 to $25.00.....**$12.00**
Misses' Suits.....were $29.50 to $39.50.....**$19.00**
Misses' Suits.....were $45.00 to $55.00.....**$28.00**

Misses' Coats.....were $15.00 to $25.00..... **$8.75**
Misses' Coats.....were $29.50 to $35.00.....**$15.00**
Misses' Coats.....were $39.50 to $45.00.....**$25.00**

Girls' Suits.....were $15.00 to $22.50..... **$7.95**
Girls' Coats.....were $6.95 to $9.95..... **$3.95**
Girls' Coats.....were $10.95 to $15.00..... **$5.95**
Girls' Coats.....were $16.50 to $18.50..... **$7.95**

The NEW in Women's Sweaters

Everywhere—at the seashore, country club, and on the dance floor—sweaters are enjoying unprecedented popularity. We shall feature today:

At $5—Fibre Silk Sweaters of unusual charm, with large sailor collar, sash and new pockets. In delicate colorings of Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Green and Purple.

At $6.95—Swagger Shetland Wool Sweaters in smart sport model with large collar, full belt and patch pockets. Colors: Corn, Purple, Rose and Green.

At $12.50—Pure Fibre Coat Sweaters in Russian back effect, copy of a much higher-priced model. Obtainable in Rose, Gold, Copenhagen Blue, and Purple.

A visit to our Sweater Department will reveal many interesting style features in both popular and higher-priced models.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Last Few Days of the Extraordinary

Sale of White Kid Sport Boots and Oxfords

For Misses and Women

Oxfords at $3.85 **Boots at $4.95**

If you want a fine sport shoe or Oxford, or walking boot, you cannot afford to miss these wonderful values. Models for golf, tennis and all outdoor sports are included, in all white Washable Kid or with blue and brown trimmings. Sizes 2½ to 6, and widths AA to D, but not in every style.

The values are the best ever offered

We shall continue today the extraordinary

Sale of Real Hair Nets at 95c Doz.

Large size. All in individual envelopes.

Main and Third Floors.

Today We Shall Offer the Entire Balance of Our

Women's Higher-Cost Silk Dresses at Reduced Prices

These are frocks of most superior quality materials, beautifully trimmed with hand-embroidery or beading.

Georgette Crepe Dresses, beautifully embroidered. Formerly $55 to $69.50	$45.00
Imported Striped Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses. Formerly $59.50	$35.00
Imported Foulard Dresses, trimmed with colored beading. Formerly $49.50	$35.00
Lace and Net Dresses, artistically embroidered. Formerly $39.50 to $45	$25.00
Rajah Silk Dresses, and Frocks of embroidered Georgette Crepe. Formerly $39.50	$25.00
Plaid Taffeta combined with Georgette Crepe Dresses. Formerly $45.00	$25.00
Imported Shirting Dresses. Formerly $39.50	$29.50
Wash Satin Shirtwaist Dresses. Formerly $35.00	$25.00
Silk Afternoon Dresses for stout women. Sizes 44 to 48. Formerly $50 and $55	$39.50
Georgette Crepe Dresses, beautifully trimmed with beads (slightly soiled.) Formerly $45 and $49.50	$25.00

New Models in Silk Summer Dresses Special at $18.50

A splendid assortment of frocks suitable for afternoon and street wear, individual in both models and materials. Included are dresses of good quality Crepe de Chine with collars of Georgette Crepe; Sport Dresses in combinations of Crepe de Chine and Taffeta; Charming Taffeta Frocks; Stunning Foulard Dresses with coin dots in White or Navy Blue or Black grounds, and charming Georgette Crepe models trimmed with Soutache Embroidery.

1,000 Cool, Summery Tub Dresses

In Voile, Gingham or Linen

$5.95 $6.95 $7.95 $10 $12.50

As light as a breeze. Full of style and as cool as ever a frock could be. For the holiday, for mountain and seashore wear they are indispensable. Sizes 34 to 44.

Chic Summer Blouses

That reflect many new notes in collars and trimmings, priced remarkably low.

New Sport Blouses at $2

Very low in price, but far superior to blouses usually shown at this price. In tailored models of Pure White Linen, with deep collar and cuffs of handkerchief linen. Check and Polka Dot patterns to select from.

Voile & Organdie Blouses at $2

Ideal for holiday and seashore wear. In dainty plain tucked models, and attractive embroidery and lace trimmed effects, some with embroidered frills and Val. lace edging.

Newest Georgette Crepe Blouses, $5

Exquisite high and low neck models, trimmed with dainty lace, hand-embroidered or frills, some piped with Taffeta and finished with hemstitching. So beautifully made and finished that it is difficult to distinguish these charming productions from their expensive originals. *Third Floor.*

For Motoring and the Seashore—

Women's Jersey Silk Sport Coats Special at $19.50

In two distinct models, fashioned of superior quality Silk Jersey. Collar and border trimmed with Marabou. For present wear smarter, more becoming coats have yet to be introduced. Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Purple, Rose, Green, Black and White. All sizes.

FOR TODAY, MONDAY, ONLY

Women's Smart Summer Wash Skirts at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

A collection of Summer skirts so diversified in models as to insure satisfactory selection to every one, comprising shirred and plain back effects, button front and side effects, with yoke tops and new pockets and belts. Made of Pique, Cotton and Velvet Corduroy, Gabardine, Eponge, Basket Weave and Honeycomb. Waist bands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

The Result of an Important Purchase—

Dainty Summer Nightgowns at $1.50 and $1.98

The styles are very pleasing and will appeal especially to the woman of refined taste. Of nainsook, finished with a great variety of pretty trimmings. Every garment is NEW, and cannot be duplicated at these special prices.

Hand-Embroidered Sport Petticoats at $1.98

Superior in both make and material to garments usually offered at this low price. Of Cambric with hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped flounces.

Crepe de Chine and Satin Bodices, $1.98

Very charming models in washable satin and good quality Crepe de Chine, trimmed with dainty laces.

French Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns, $3.98

Two very attractive models, elaborately hand-embroidered and trimmed with lace insertion edging.

Peau de Cygne Petticoats at $2.98

We are only able to offer these splendid garments at this low price because of a special purchase. In two charming models with sectional or circular flounces, trimmed with ruffle or tucking.

Washable Negligees $1.98 $2.98 $3.98

Remarkable values. Made of White and Flowered Voiles. Also in Dotted Swiss, trimmed with lace or ribbon.

Men's Waltham Wrist Watches Special at $14.50

Regularly $18.50

A 7-jeweled movement watch in sterling silver case, with numerals and hands that can be easily seen in the dark. Mounted on narrow tan pigskin strap. Remarkable value.

Nickel Wrist Watches at $3.50

Regularly $5.50. Reliable movement, with "Radium" dial, which can be easily seen at night. Choice of grey, brown, tan or black leather strap. *Main Floor.*

Of Unusual Importance on the Main Floor

Sale of Beaded Silk Moire Frame Bags at $4.95

Regularly $6.95—This is one of our newest and most fashionable bags, in diamond shape, one-third solid beaded in richly colored floral design. Tassel at bottom is also hand-beaded. Frame is double self covered and the lining is of flowered silk. Fitted with mirror and purse. *Illustrated.*

Of Unusual Importance on the Third Floor

Regaliste Corsets Reduced to $2.85

Regularly $5 to $10. Scientifically made corsets in low and medium top models. Fashioned of plain or fancy Broche, Coutil or Batiste, trimmed with lace or ribbon beading.

Broken Assortment of Well-Known Corsets at $1.35

Sizes from 20 to 32, but not in every model.

Regularly $2 to $5. All of the best known makes, in models for every type of figure. Made of plain and fancy Coutil and Batiste in Flesh Color and White. Also included are sport rubber corsets in desirable models.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Old Sol Smiles On Light-Weight Clothes

And the man in the clothes smiles too—for hot weather has no terror for him if he is comfortably dressed in one of our smart

Tropical Weight Suits For Men At $19.75

Two piece oufits (Coat and trousers) made without a lining and as cool as a breeze from the sea. Summery colors in extremely light-weight worsteds. With patch pockets and silk sleeve linings. They cost less here than you would pay in any other good store in town. Direct Elevator to Clothing Department on 35th Street Side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, $2.89

Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Get This Book On Golf—

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On the Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Bathing Suits

Half the joy of surf-play is in the free-and-easy feeling of your bathing suit. These are of that kind.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $6.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Let Us Help You Shop

If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a gift of some kind for a friend—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise and the wants of people, will assist you in making your selection.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St. Broadway.

COAL PRICE DISPUTE MAY GO TO WILSON

With Baker and Lane at Loggerheads, the Controversy May Become Serious.

TOPIC FOR THE CABINET

Peabody Said to be Hastening Back, Perhaps to Resign—Meanwhile Price of Coal Stays Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The controversy over the method to be employed in fixing the price of bituminous coal, which flared up yesterday when Secretary of War Baker as President of the Council of National Defense rejected the agreement arrived at by the Committee on Coal Production of that organzation, Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, Secretary of the Interior Lane, and 400 operators, may demand soon the intervention of President Wilson.

With Secretary Baker and Secretary Lane on opposite sides of the fence, the dispute approaches the doors of the President's Cabinet, and developments tonight did not indicate that there was promise of early adjustment without Executive action.

Secretary Lane could not be reached tonight, and Secretary Baker refused to develop his early remarks about price-fixing by the council and Mr. Lane, except to say that he "stood pat" on his letter, and that it spoke for itself. Asked if he had consulted Mr. Lane before the letter was made public through the Committee on Public Information, he refused to discuss that phase of the matter at all.

Chairman Peabody of the Committee on Coal Production left for Chicago and a week's rest after the agreement was announced Friday night. It was reported that he was on the way back to this city as a result of the late developments. None of his co-workers in the Council of National Defense had heard from him, and all refused to discuss a rumor that Mr. Peabody might sever his connection with the organization if the result of his efforts to get a low price for bituminous coal for the public as well as for the Government were finally tossed overboard without a chance of being revived.

Coal operators as a whole were inclined to accept the new situation with equanimity. The $3 maximum price for bituminous coal at the mine for the consuming public, with a drop of 50 cents a ton for the overnment, was to have gone into effect today. The operators came to the conclusion that the letter by Mr. Baker rendered void the agreement made, and decided to sit tight on the former basis, pending developments.

It was pretty generally predicted that the matter would be one of the live topics at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting if the President failed to take cognizance of it before that time. There have been a number of price-fixing questions involving Government officials which have threatened trouble as to method, and the present dispute came as a climax. A general revision of procedure among officials may be one result.

Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense, to whom Mr. Baker's letter was addressed, would not be drawn into the controversy today. It is understood that he will simply call to the attention of the various branches the statement by Mr. Baker that they had only advisory power, and that any effort to reach a definite agreement was a usurpation of powers vested solely in others.

The Baker letter has served to stir up much talk about all of the differences of opinion, little and little, which may have agitated the Council of National Defense and other branches of the Government from time to time. It has served also to emphasize that some officials have taken the stand for bottom prices for materials by the use of the most severe methods in dealing with producers, while others have felt that quicker action in the matter of output and delivery could be obtained by agreeing on tentative prices that might seem to give large profits to the producers.

All of the developments today have led to the belief that the President may take his place at the helm and determine the manner in which the various branches of the Government shall treat with producers in obtaining the supplies which the Government needs. Up to this time the President has simply made it known that he believes the Federal Trade Commission should investigate production costs for the purpose of determining prices. The question of present-day dealings with the producers, pending the result of such investigations, has been the source of whatever trouble there has been in other quarters.

Attention was called by some today to the fact that no reference was made in the letter written by Secretary Baker to Director Gifford to the fact that a fifty-cent reduction on each ton of bituminous coal supplied to the Government had been agreed to by the operators.

In defence of the agreement, it was pointed out that it brought about not only what seemed a fairly low tentative price for the Government supply, but a decided reduction to other big consumers throughout the country, who would not be affected by any price-fixing that Secretary Baker or Secretary Daniels might accomplish by forcing operators to supply the Government at a certain figure. This offer of $3 coal to the general consumer, it was stated, was a voluntary one which the operators could not be compelled to live up to in the present situation. In some instances the general consumer has been paying more than $3.

Based on war prices, $3 for coal was looked upon as low. War prices as a basis is the very thing to which some of the Government officials are unalterably opposed, and the present controversy may establish definitely the attitude of the President if he is called upon to decide the problem. Secretary Daniels has been one of the chief opponents of any consideration of war prices, and the Baker letter has apparently aligned the Secretary of War with him.

Rocking Boat Costs Two Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 1.—Rocking their boat caused the drowning of John Dahlberg and Joseph Rywolt, farmers, in Squantz Lake, near Danbury, this afternoon. Joseph Warwick, who was in the boat, was saved by Frieda Abramson, Alice Meneze, and Marian Cohn, New York girls, who rowed from Camp Cralle, on the shore of the lake, to his assistance.

2 Seriously Injured in Auto Crash.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 1.—An automobile, taken out, it is charged, without permission of the owner, crashed into a telephone pole on the White Horse Pike, at Chesilhurst, twenty miles from here, today, throwing five men to the roadway and injuring two of them so severely that they probably will die. Thomas Elder of Hannonfield and Raymond King of this place both suffered fractures of the skull.

SUNDAY GIVES FUND FOR WAR RELIEF

Evangelist's Free-Will Offering from His Revival Here Goes to Three Organizations.

SUM FOR BASEBALL OUTFITS

About 3,000 Workers in the Late Evangelistic Campaign Will Have an Excursion on the Hudson.

The $120,400.26 taken in by Billy Sunday in free will offerings during his New York campaign has been turned over to the war relief organizations with the exception of $426.69 which went to the purchase of baseball outfits for American soldiers and sailors. Before leaving New York, Sunday indorsed four blank checks and these have been filled out by the Executive Committee of the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association and distributed as follows: To the American Red Cross, $32,381.79; to the Y. M. C. A. war work, $32,381.78; to the Y. W. C. A. war work, $55,300, and to the purchase of the baseball outfits, $426.69.

Sunday announced early in his New York campaign that he would devote all free will offerings to war work. The amount given to the Y. W. C. A. was designated to it by the donors and had to be applied as directed. Several of the contributors said they preferred to have their money given to the Red Cross, while others designated the Y. M. C. A. and the Evangelistic Association decided to give a like amount to each organization. The money for the baseball outfits was taken in as a loose change collection the last week the evangelist was at the Tabernacle.

On next Saturday, the Evangelistic Association announced, all those who were actively engaged in the revivals at the Tabernacle will go on an excursion to Bear Mountain. The party will include members of the Tabernacle Choir, personal workers, ushers, doorkeepers, and their friends, about 3,000 in all. A steamer has been chartered and will leave Pier 1, North River, at 1:30 P. M. It will stop at the pier at the foot of 129th Street at 2:30 o'clock.

Says Her 3 Children Are All Insane.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 1.—Alleging that her three children are all insane, Mrs. Bridget Hart will bring them before a commission in the County Court here tomorrow under a petition that guardians be appointed for them so that the sale of a large piece of property owned jointly can be closed. The children are Katherine Hart, 30; Elizabeth Hart, 28, and George Hart, 21. All live with their mother on a farm.

TO MAKE SALVARSAN HERE.

Remedy Will Be Sold to the Government at Cost.

Salvarsan, which was discovered by Professor Paul Ehrlich of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, for the treatment of diseases of the blood, is to be sold at cost to the Government by the H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc., at 644 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Dr. G. P. Metz, who spent a month at Hoescht, the German plant where salvarsan was produced, in 1916, brought back with him the secrets of its manufacture, and he has been conducting research work at the Brooklyn laboratories for some months. The remedy, it was announced yesterday, is to be distributed through the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company, of which ex-Representative Herman A. Metz is the President.

A member of the firm said it had been agreed to supply the needs of the Government during the war at cost. All necessary materials are to be had here, and the process will be cheapened by freedom from import duty, which amounted to 90 per cent., from Germany. It is intended to start the manufacture within two weeks or a month, it was said. Salvarsan, which is commonly known to the medical profession as "606," was protected here previous to the war by German patents.

Milk Goes Up, Light Down.

The price of electric light went down yesterday and the price of milk went up.

The New York Edison Company on June 27 adopted a resolution reducing the maximum rate for current from 7½ cents a kilowatt hour to 7 cents as of July 1. The action was taken after an investigation by the Public Service Commission which consented to hold the case in abeyance when the company made the decrease. Several milk companies will increase prices early in July from ½ cent to a cent a quart and cream 1½ cents a half pint.

FOUR BURNED IN DYE WORKS

One Man Expected to Die as Result of an Explosion.

An explosion of dye dust in the laboratories of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works at East Eighty-third Street and Ditmars Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday burned four men so severely and one of them will die. The condition of the others is serious. No damage was caused to the laboratories.

Foremen in the laboratories said last night that investigation showed no reason to believe the explosion had been caused by persons who might wish to destroy large stores of dyes in the laboratories.

James Beriotti of 1,075 Rockaway Avenue was so badly burned that physicians in the Kings County Hospital said he could not recover. Percy Beriotti, Herman Schultze of 13 Walton Street, Brooklyn, and Albert Gunther of 524 Powell Street, Brooklyn, were also seriously burned.

You Will Ask This Question Or You Will Answer It

"IS your building 'piped for Gas'?"

This is the inquiry of the prospective tenant who has in mind the heating of the premises he is to occupy, He also has in mind a continuous and ever-ready supply of hot water.

The tenant may be looking for a floor or loft for his manufacturing business where *Gas must be had for fuel.*

It will be gratifying to the owner or his agent, to reply: "Yes, the building is completely equipped with gas piping so that every use of that commodity is possible."

The experience of landlords and tenants, due to the coal situation, has forcibly impressed them with the necessity of having

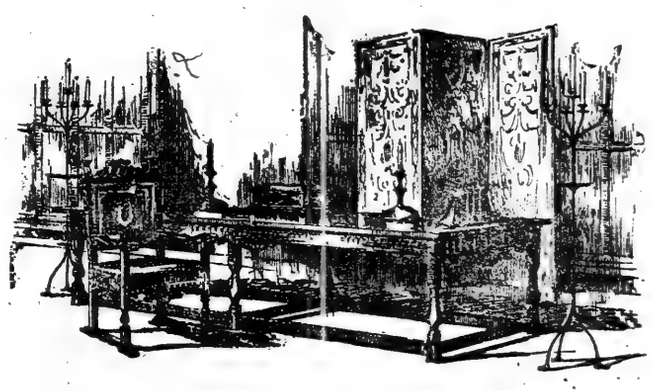
Every Building "Piped for Gas"

A building so equipped is given an increased selling and rental value. We are receiving orders daily from landlords and tenants who are arranging for an *immediate* hot water supply and Gas Heating Appliances next Fall and Winter. Our services are at your command. Experts will lay out your necessary gas piping extension and figure out the cost for you. Telephone, "Stuyvesant 4900" and ask for the "Commercial Department." Immediate attention.

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President



The Suggestive Charm of the Hampton Shops

CONSTANTLY in the fascinating Galleries of the Hampton Shops one meets either an appealing group of Furniture or some subtle suggestion for the beautifying of one's own room.

An intuitive sense of fitness, for instance, seems to link together an old English oaken table with turned legs and fluted apron and a dignified straight backed Chair of Italian walnut as well as to heighten their effect by the cunning juxta-position of a pair of wrought iron tripod Candlestands, a richly painted jewel-casket and two bell shaped Candlesticks of gleaming latten.

This is one of the qualities which make the Hampton Shops a haven of refuge for those in search of the last word in Interior Decoration.

Hampton Shops
a Unit of Service
Directly on Fourth Avenue at Cathedral Parkway
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

You Are Sure

of COOLING SATISFACTION with

ICED POSTUM

A popular home drink that provides hot-day comfort of the right sort.

Directions: Postum made in the usual way, chilled with ice, and served with sugar, and either a dash of lemon or cream to taste.

United Service Reduction in Rates

The maximum rate for electric light and power has been reduced from 7½ to 7 cents per kilowatt hour, effective July 1st.

This makes electricity, with its many labor-saving appliances, a greater economy than ever, in both the home and place of business.

GENERAL RATE FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

First 1000 kilowatt hours monthly at	7c
Next 400 kilowatt hours monthly	6c
Next 800, excess over 1400	5c
Next 1100, excess over 2200	4½c
Excess over 3300 kilowatt hours monthly	4¼c

Let us solve your light and power problems.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

General Offices: 130 E. 15th Street Stuyvesant 4980

Branch Offices: 89th St. at B'way B'way at 145th St.

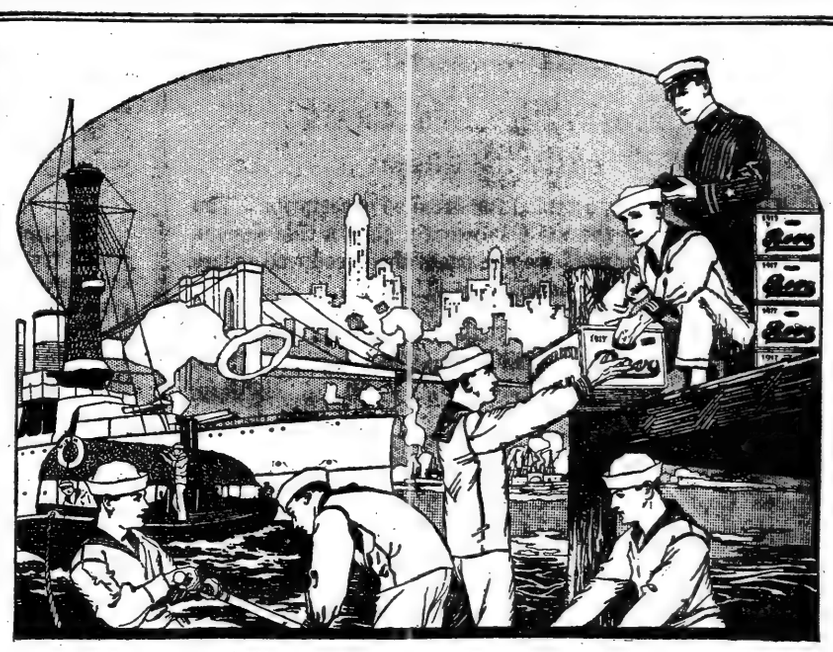
Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

Krumbles is the only cereal made from Durum Wheat, which is considerably more nutritious than any other wheat

LOOK FOR THIS SIGNATURE

W.K.Kellogg

© 1917-K.T.C.F. Co.



For the Blue-Jackets

Bevo

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A BEVERAGE

Our boys in the Navy enjoy their Bevo. The Navy Department has put its official seal of endorsement on this triumph in soft drinks, by allowing it to be sold and served on all Naval Vessels.

Ashore or afloat, you will find Bevo a palate-pleasing, refreshing and nutritious beverage.

Just the thing to take along for sail or cruise—auto trip or camp and for the ice-box at home.

CAUTION

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

Bevo is sold in bottles only, and is bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City
A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark, N. J.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers

143

50 MORE RECRUITS WILL FILL THE 69TH

National Guard Regiments Are Rapidly Approaching War Strength.

CALL FOR MOUNTED POLICE

Two Companies Will Be Used for Patrol Duty Behind Lines in France.

It was predicted last night by officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., that the regiment would find its ranks filled to war strength before sundown today. Yesterday the regiment needed only fifty more men to fill every vacancy, and officers were confident of getting this number, according to the prevailing rate at which men have been volunteering, within twenty-four hours.

Several other regiments of the National Guard are rapidly approaching full war strength, and are confident of reaching that point long before they are ordered into the Federal service. Recruiting has been especially brisk for the two companies of mounted military police, whose duty will be to patrol the country behind the lines in France, regulate traffic, and perform similar duties. The standards, both physical and mental, required of recruits in this branch of the service are exceptionally high, but the appeal of this form of duty is bringing the men needed rapidly.

Although "Regular Army Week" closed last Saturday, the army recruiting officers believe that the extra efforts made then will continue to show good results this week also, and would not be surprised to see today set a record for enlistments in the metropolitan district. All recruiting stations for the army opened last week will continue open this week and the next, and Colonel E. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting, believes the 1,700 men still needed for New York's quota will be obtained within twenty days at most.

There will be a recruiting rally tonight at the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Members of New Amsterdam, Knickerbocker, Regina Coeli, Liberty, Almirante, Holy Trinity, St. Joseph and St. Nicholas Councils of the order will march to the meeting escorted by fife and drum corps.

The principal feature of the navy's recruiting campaign this week, as last, will be the series of meetings on the decks of the U. S. S. Recruit, in Union Square, which have proved highly successful. The Naval Coast Defense Reserve announced yesterday that it still needs several hundred men to man submarine chasers and other patrol vessels off the Southern New England coast. This is in the Second District, with headquarters at Newport, but recruiting headquarters have been opened in the Woolworth Building. Machinists, carpenters, painters, pipe fitters, plumbers, electricians, and above all wireless men are wanted.

Special services were held yesterday in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, in honor of the Scotch Kilties, who are now organizing a regiment for service in France if the War Department approves. The Rev. Robert Watson, pastor of the church, is chaplain of the organization. Brig. Gen. White, in charge of the British Recruiting Commission, addressed the congregation.

"Until America declared war it was an unneutral offense for an outside nation to recruit its subjects within the borders of the United States," said General White. "But since the ban on recruiting has been removed, Englishmen are coming to our recruiting offices by the thousands."

12-MILE HIKE WITH PACKS.

Second Company at Fort Myer Marches to the Rifle Range.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The second company of infantry under command of Captain A. S. Harrison made a twelve-mile hike today from the training camp for reserve officers at Fort Myer to the rifle range. This was the first of the thirteen tactical units from the camp to be sent out for rifle practice. They carried their shelter tents and were put through a tent drill before they started so as to be sure that all equipment was in proper shape. They are to camp at the range over night and cook their own meals. There was a report around the camp today that advantage would probably be taken of their return trip to engage them in a surprise tactical manoeuvre.

The other eight infantry companies will all be given a chance at rifle practice this week. While one company is on the range the others are sent by platoons along the rifle runs, evading the wire entanglements and developing their bayonet thrust under the instruction of Captain Koehler's "strong-arm squad."

The Second Battery, having been pretty well lamed up by horseback riding, will devote the early part of this week to training in harnessing and hitching double. The First Battery on Monday and Tuesday will have a workout with the horses, getting riding practice, and the rest of the week will be put through mounted and dismounted drills. Captain Marcus of Montclair, N. J., is commanding the Second Battery.

The camp was a deserted place today, as practically all of the men had over-Sunday leave. Many of the graduate engineers in camp took a hike to Great Falls, where they studied the old canal and other engineering work done by George Washington.

LAMBS VISIT PLATTSBURG.

Give Gambol for Enthusiastic Audience of Student Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 1.—The first parade was held at the camp today, but it was not a military parade. It was headed by the Twelfth Coast Artillery Band, playing John Philip Sousa's marches, followed by the March King himself, in the uniform of a navy Lieutenant, leading 100 members of the Lambs Club of New York who arrived in Plattsburg to give their gambol at the training camp tonight. After luncheon in the mess shacks, the Lambs and the band marched and countermarched along Officers' Row, while the students trooped alongside the procession like boys at a circus parade.

It was a strange contrast. The entire training camp, many of whose men will be in the trenches by January, was at the disposal of the visiting Lambs, who, as De Wolf Hopper, accompanying the party, once said: "Ought to know all about war, as some of them had been married several times and had appeared bravely at the head of musical comedy choruses."

But in bringing good cheer and merriment to the future officers of the new armies, the Lambs were performing as patriotic duty as any, and well did they succeed. Every man in the camp has been looking forward to their coming for weeks. Anything that the Lambs wanted in camp was theirs for the asking.

Although the camp amphitheatre was built to seat 3,500 persons, and on a pinch could hold 4,000, it was too small to hold all who wanted to see the Lambs. Through the efforts of the Entertainment Committee, consisting of Captain J. A. Baer, the Camp Adjutant; Lieutenant J. J. Waterman, of the Second Cavalry, and Majors Reginald Barlow and Lewis Sanders, two entertainments Saturday and Sunday nights were arranged for the men at an admission price for both of 25 cents.

The high cost of theatre seats was reduced, 300 miles from New York so that the students saw an all-star cast for 12½ cents apiece. Plattsburg entertainments have suffered from week-end productions, and one repertoire musical comedy show billed here for all Summer has been put out of business.

If Plattsburg residents had their way, most of them would have been at the training camp tonight to see the Lambs. But limited seating capacity made this impossible, and in addition the objections of certain business men and proprietors of motion picture houses resulted in a ruling that none but guests invited and escorted by students could gain admission to the camp entertainments.

As for the Lambs Gambol its New York production has been mentioned before, but never before did it have such an appreciative audience as tonight, and the actors boarded their special train leaving the students some new songs to sing on their hikes. Perhaps the band, too, will benefit after having been led by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, for few of its selections hitherto have been as stirring as should be those befitting for a military camp.

Among the Lambs tonight were: John Philip Sousa, De Wolf Hopper, Augustus Thomas, Irving Berlin, Donald Brian, William Collier, Clifton Crawford, Leon Errol, Rube Goldberg, Raymond Hitchcock, R. H. Burnside, George Mack, Hy Mayer, Fred Niblo, Effingham Pinto, James T. Powers, Will Rogers, Ernest Truex, Henry Mortimer, Thomas McGrath, Andrew Mack, Thomas McGrane, Joe Mecker, George McManus, Julius Tannen, Sam Wallack, Jack Willard, Ned Sparks, Richard Tabor, C. A. Briggs, Roy Fairchild, and Macy Harlan.

MISS RANKIN VISITS BUREAU AS A SLEUTH

Women Printers' Complaints of Overtime Investigated by Montana Congresswoman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Fifty women employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing presented grievances today to Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, and urged her to assist them in obtaining shorter working hours. The delegation visited Miss Rankin in her apartments. A card index of the individual complaint of each woman worker was made by Miss Rankin.

Director Joseph E. Ralph announced yesterday the restoration of the eight-hour day in the bureau, following the letting down of work incident to the printing of the Liberty bond issue and large amounts of currency. Miss Rankin's visitors told her that this decrease in working time would not affect a large percentage of the workers. The woman objected to working ten, twelve, and fourteen hours, even for overtime pay. Under Director Ralph, the bureau has had a record for exceptional efficiency.

Miss Rankin recently visited the bureau incognito. She went through the establishment as a constituent of another member of Congress. When she returned to the Capitol Miss Rankin wrote Director Ralph of the complaints of women, who said they could not stand of strain of long shifts at the printing presses and counting stands. She submitted a list of questions to Director Ralph. When Mr. Ralph announced shorter hours Miss Rankin believed her brief crusade had accomplished results, but the fifty women who called upon her today asserted that an inconsiderable percentage would be affected.

The contention of Director Ralph is that 90 per cent. of the women are satisfied, and a number of women have asked for more overtime work." Miss Rankin says her information is there is much dissatisfaction at the bureau,

"I found the physical conditions at the bureau good," said Miss Rankin. "The surroundings of the women workers are not unpleasant, but it is nerve-racking to require a woman to stand at a counting machine for ten, twelve, or fourteen hours. Many of them tell me they do not want this overtime work, but are compelled to take it to keep their positions. I am investigating to see what can be done."

URGE YOUNG MEN TO APPLY.

Training Camps Officials Reassure Candidates for Lieutenancies.

The Military Training Camps Association, which is conducting recruiting for the second series of officers' training camps, yesterday urged men who had obtained the necessary application blanks and intended to file applications for these camps to do so at once, and not wait until the last day, July 15. Blanks may be obtained at the association's offices, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

Officers of the association yesterday urged good men who were near 30 years of age to apply.

NEW RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.

Three Patrolmen Shot by Negroes—Militia Ordered Out.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Monday, July 2.—Three patrolmen were shot, one of them seriously, when an automobile in which they were answering a riot call from Sixteenth Street and Boismenue Avenue was fired on by a crowd of negroes at that place.

Major Kavanagh, commanding Illinois National Guard troops stationed here, immediately dispatched Troops B and K to the scene of the shooting.

WILSON TAKES OVER BIG NAVAL BASE SITE

Proclamation Issued Which Will Start Immense Project at Hampton Roads.

ESTIMATED COST $3,800,000

Piers to be Built, Harbor to be Dredged, and Accommodations Arranged for 10,000 Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation taking over the property of the Jamestown Exposition Company at Hampton Roads, Va., and the adjoining Pine Beach properties for use in the establishment of a great naval training station and base. This action was taken under authority of the recent Urgent Deficiency act, which appropriated $1,200,000 as payment for the property and an additional $1,000,000 for its equipment as a naval operating base, including piers, storehouses, oil fuel storage, training station, and recreation grounds for the men of the fleet.

Secretary Daniels has instructed Rear Admiral Walter McLean, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to take possession of the property and to serve notice on all interested persons residing or owning movable property on the site to vacate by Aug. 1.

"The acquisition of this property," said Secretary Daniels tonight, "makes possible the development on Hampton Roads, the normal anchorage of the North Atlantic Fleet, of one of the greatest naval bases in the world. This is something we have needed for many years, and ours is the only big navy which does not now possess such a base.

"Work on the training station will begin at once. The present buildings that are available will be prepared for occupancy; barracks, hospital pavilions, and other necessary structures will be erected as rapidly as possible, and provision will be made for 10,000 recruits. We expect to have quarters for several thousand completed before the end of August and to have accommodations for the entire 10,000 in a few months.

"The creation of the naval base involves the erection of piers and warehouses, dredging operations, and a big, broad development extending over a period of years. The Administration Buildings and the Historical Building of the Jamestown Exposition will be remodeled and used as administration buildings. The large parade ground known as Lee Field will be utilized as a part of the training station, which will embrace a total of about 300 acres. It is planned to develop the water front-age on Pouch Creek into a large basin for sailing craft, motor boats, &c., belonging to the training and aviation stations."

MACHINE GUNS MEET TESTS.

Eight out of Eighteen Types Go All the Way Through.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Announcement was made by the War Department tonight that in the machine-gun tests held in May eighteen types were tested, of which eight went all the way through the test, while the others fell out at various stages. The names of the successful machines were not made public, but it is understood that the Lewis machine gun passed very successfully; an order for 4,000 of this type has just been awarded by the War Department.

The tests were very pleasing to the War Department, as they enabled the board to recommend types of heavy and light machines that are satisfactory, and thus solve the problem that has been worrying the ordnance experts of the army for years. Congress has provided ample funds for machine guns. American manufacturing concerns are ready to turn them out, and the question of type has now been settled.

The War Department tonight authorized a statement, in part as follows:

"The Machine Gun Board found itself able to recommend satisfactory types of guns, and it is now up to the manufacturing talent of the country to produce them in the large numbers in which they will be required. It is not deemed wise to disclose the program of manufacture, nor to render prominent by publication the places where manufacture is likely to be carried on, but it will be gratifying to the country to know that in the tests and conclusions of the Machine Gun Board it was abundantly shown that American invention has not been asleep.

"The most recent classification of machine guns is into heavy type and light type. The light type comprises those which are light enough to be easily carried by a man in a forward movement and in which, for the sake of lightness, the capacity for continuous fire is, to a certain extent, sacrificed. These light type guns have been refined down by recent invention until some of them now weigh not more than fourteen pounds and can be easily carried and fired by one man, who can shoot from the hip while advancing. These light type guns are sometimes called automatic rifles, but this is through paucity of vocabulary, since all modern machine guns are automatic rifles.

"Machine guns form the essential armament of fighting airplanes. The airplane service gives a particularly good opportunity for the air-cooled type, since long-continued firing is not necessary and since the rapid motion through the air assists in cooling the barrel."

HONOR ROLLS IN CHURCHES.

Lists Read of Male Members Who Are Serving for War.

In fifty-four churches of Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday, and possibly in others, lists of names of male members who have gone into war service in some form were read and notice given that additional names are to be gathered as honor rolls. In many of the churches the names of women and boys taking up war work are to be included. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, from the chancel steps of St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, as part of a patriotic service, stated that far larger numbers from that parish have volunteered than he had supposed. He called for all other names, that he might make and publish a complete roll. Similar notices were given in other churches.

Patriotic services were held yesterday in more than 300 churches in and near New York. Coupled with patriotism was prominently brought forward food conservation, and in some churches a letter was read from Bishop Greer indorsing Food Commissioner Hoover's appeal.

COLONEL TO GREET RUSSIANS

Commission Will Be Welcomed at Carnegie Hall Next Friday.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be one of the principal speakers at the official reception to the Russian Commission to be held in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening.

In addition to the formalities of the occasion, which will include addresses by the Mayor and by Ambassador Bakhmeteff, the committee in charge of the American Ambulance in Russia has made arrangements to show several reels of moving pictures taken in Petrograd during the stirring days of the revolution. These pictures show the soldiers marching without officers, and also show how orderly the mobs were notwithstanding the absence of police. The films demonstrate the non-anarchistic tone of the change in Government.

The presentation of the film marks the first step in the drive of the American Ambulance in Russia for $200,000 for a big base hospital. The organization now is supporting forty-eight ambulances on the Galician front.

FIND WILSON SYMPATHETIC.

Jewish Congress Leaders Pleased with President's Attitude.

Nathan Straus, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, issued statements yesterday praising President Wilson for his expression of "sympathy with what we are endeavoring to do for the oppressed of Israel through the proposed Jewish Congress."

"I am authorized to say that the President has learned with interest of the proposed American Jewish Congress," said Rabbi Wise. "He is persuaded that the American Jewish Congress will wisely and prudently serve Jewish interests and that its deliberations and policies will be in accord with and helpful to the aims and policies of the American Government."

CONDEMN IRISH CONVENTION

O'Brienites and Other "Antis" Hold a Mass Meeting in Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 1.—A mass meeting was held today in Phoenix Park, under the auspices of the committee headed by the Bishop of Londonderry, to protest against a partition of Ireland and to condemn the nominated Irish Convention. The Lord Mayor of Dublin refused to permit the use of the Mansion House for the meeting.

The principal speakers at the meeting were Ulster priests, labor leaders from Dublin, and representatives of William O'Brien's party from Cork. They spoke from four platforms to large crowds, composed mainly of persons out for a Sunday holiday. Many Sinn Fein flags and badges were displayed.

DROP OF $10,568,967 FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Report of Railroad Earnings for Five Months Shows Decrease, as Predicted.

WARNED INTERSTATE BOARD

Gross Income Increased, but Added Operating Expenses Overcome All Other Gains.

Fulfilling the prediction of Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate case hearings, that railroad earnings would continue to fall, the fiscal report of the Pennsylvania for the five months ended May 31, made public yesterday, shows that the system earned $10,568,967 less than in the preceding five months. In May, the system earned $1,653,250 less than in April. The gross income of the Pennsylvania Lines, both East and West, showed increases, but the operating expenses increased in such a measure as to overcome the gain.

Taking the Pennsylvania system as a whole, the total revenue for the first five months of the year was $188,110,-940.01, and the total operating expenses were $158,555,979.88, leaving a profit of $29,554,960.13. This was an increase of $15,019,051.16 in revenue and an increase of $25,588,918.24 in expenses, making a net decrease in earnings of $10,568,967.08. For May the income was $42,236,711.26, an increase of $4,039,-618.90, and the expenses $33,117,093.38, an increase of $5,992,867.95. The percentage return on investment of the system was 5.81 per cent. for the year ended May 31, 1916. It was 5.95 per cent.; for the year ended May 31, 1915, it was 3.72 per cent., and for the year ended May 31, 1914, 3.95 per cent.

ACUTE DISTRESS IN VIENNA.

Austrian and German Press Silenced and Cannot Tell of Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 1.—The Times correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that the distress in Vienna is very grave. No word of the actual conditions is allowed to reach the outside world when it can be prevented, the Austrian no less than the German press being absolutely silenced. This information comes direct from the Austrian capital.

The entire German press in their latest issues admit the total failure of the negotiations for a separate peace with Russia and warns readers that Germany must be prepared for another Winter of war.

NEW YORK DOGS STILL SAFE.

Wicks Law Does Not Apply to Cities of the First Class.

Dog owners in New York City have nothing to fear from the Wicks dog law, which became effective yesterday, if they keep their dogs within city limits. The measure, which was passed by the last Legislature, applies to towns and cities of the second and third class. New York is a first class city.

However, a dog belonging to a resident of New York City would come under the provisions of the law if it was taken to a Long Island or Westchester County Summer home. It would be unlawful for a pet dog without a license to be carried in an automobile from a New Yorker's town home to his Summer home.

Aged Man Killed on a Motorcycle.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 1.—George Warner of New Britain, a man nearly 70 years old, riding on a motor cycle with his son Jesse, was terribly injured at a dangerous curve at daybreak, this morning, in collision with an automobile. He died six hours later. His son's injuries were not serious.

CIVIC ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Audience of 3,000 Joins Muzio in Singing "Star-Spangled Banner."

The largest audience seen at the Civic Orchestra concerts filled the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, to the encouragement of generous promoters who planned this Summer series on a lavish scale, unmatched as far as its orchestra is concerned by most popular concerts here or abroad. Claudia Muzio of the Metropolitan Opera sang "America," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the crowd of 3,000 joined, and Martha Maynard introduced the speaker of the evening, George Gordon Battle.

"What we have seen up to now," Mr. Battle said, "has been the pomp and pageantry of war. The grim reality is at hand; very soon we shall hear the beating of the wings of the Death Angel. I have often thought there was no imaginable cause which would justify the outpouring of blood in this cataclysm of war. But the time is at hand when we begin to see the end unfolding, to see the results in a free and enlightened world.

"Already the old autocracy and despotism of Russia is a thing of the past, and we have clasped hands with that new and great republic. We have clasped arms with republican France, with the constitutional Governments of England and Italy. We are learning to transmute the desire to serve our country into a new and high resolve, at every cost and every sacrifice, to do what we shall be required to do, to prove ourselves worthy of our heritage, until this black midnight is transformed into the dawn of a new day and of a lasting peace."

Conductor Monteux and his eighty-five stars from the best orchestras in New York gave a novel program last night, ranging from the "Fetes" and "Nuages" of Debussy and a movement from the symphony of Cesar Franck to Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Wagner's to "Meistersinger," and the Russian dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor," which Monteux formerly led with the Diaghileff ballet. Miss Muzio sang airs from "Aida" and "Tosca," and for encore Arditi's "Il Bacio."

COMPOSERS IN NEW SOCIETY

Reginald de Koven Announces Plans of Its Organization.

Reginald de Koven yesterday announced plans for a society of American composers, dramatists, and leaders of national and civic musical organizations, to be formally launched in this city tomorrow, and soon to be incorporated, after the manner of the successful Society of American Singers.

The incorporators will represent all sections of the country, among the members being George W. Chadwick, Frederick S. Converse, and Henry Hadley of Boston; Arthur Farwell, Percy MacKaye, Max Rabinoff, Lee Shubert, John Philip Sousa, and David Stevens of New York; Mrs. David Allen Campbell, John Alden Carpenter, and Douglas Malloch of Chicago; Mrs. W. A. Hinckle, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Frank A. Selberling, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. William D. Steele, Sedalia, Mo., and Charles W. Cadman, Joseph Redding, and W. J. McCoy of San Francisco.

WILSON ASKS MOVIES' AID.

Brady Heads Committee to Assist Information Board.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Organization of the motion picture industry for war service in co-operation with the Committee on Public Information has been undertaken by William A. Brady of New York, at the request of President Wilson. Mr. Brady becomes Chairman of a special Federal committee appointed by the President, and has pledged the support of the entire industry in America.

In a letter asking the service, the President wrote:

"It is my mind not only to bring the motion picture industry into fullest and most effective contact with the nation's needs, but to give some measure of official recognition to an increasingly important factor in the development of our national life. The film has come to rank as the very high medium for the dissemination of public intelligence, and since it speaks a universal language, it lends itself importantly to the presentation of America's plans and purposes."

New Picture for Miss Kellermann.

William Fox announced yesterday that he would place on exhibition in the Fall a new marine picture with Annette Kellermann as the star. The Smithsonian Institution and the British Museum have furnished data for the film and the United States Fisheries Commission will co-operate in its taking. Scenes at the bottom of the ocean will be photographed by means of a submarine apparatus.

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GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
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Also British WAR TANKS in Action.
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PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. July 4 & Sat. 2:20.
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SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
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OH, BOY! Musical Comedies.—Evs. 8:20.
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF Broadway & 46th St. 10, 15, 25c
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917.

THE RAILWAYS' SURPLUS.

A delegation of railway representatives has had a consultation with the Senate Finance Committee which is considering the excess profits tax. The result is not known, but it may be hoped that the taxgatherers' hands may fall lightly upon the funds which have been diverted from shareholders' dividends to the service of the public. According to the decision of the majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, these facilities have been "donated" by the "public," because they have paid the cost in rates and fares, and, therefore, cannot "lawfully be asked "to pay rates and fares which will "pay a return on such property." If the donation has been made by anybody besides the shareholders who have foregone their dividends, it has been made by the shippers and passengers, and not by the "public." The burden of the future growth is, therefore, thrown upon them by the Commission's decision. Either there must be a prolonged suspension of dividends or the dividend fund must provide the means of growth.

The prospect of railway development on that basis is indicated by the Commission's estimate that the railways need a billion a year. The dividend fund in the railways' best year, 1916, was $185,575,097, when the gross earnings were $3,500,000,000, and the net operating income was $1,043,948,467. In that year prior charges left $412,848,185 to be applied to dividends, surplus, and deficits of weak companies. The difference of $227,273,000 went to profit and loss, the surplus which cost the railways the decision against the increase of their rates, and which threatens them with a tax on their undivided surplus. If the railways are to suffer the double blow of inadequate rates and excess taxes, all hope is not lost. There are hidden reserves in the shape of unprofitable accommodations to the public which can be reduced. More passengers can be carried in fewer and less costly trains. More freight can be carried if shipments are delayed until they can be consolidated into fewer trains. The public will be worse served, but the railways still may survive, even if they cannot grow, and business must be done on a scale offensive to a public accustomed to more liberal accommodations.

It is a desperate recourse, but it is to be hoped that it will be considered in more kindly spirit by Congress than by the Commission. On the other hand, there will be no hope for deliverance from railway embarrassments if Congress and the State Legislatures should take their cue from the Commission rather than from the shippers, who have manifested their preference that rates and facilities should be increased together rather than reduced together. In case of reflection of the Commission's hardheartedness by the various Legislatures, the only hope of keeping the railways running would be by taxes. There could be no hope that Government management would produce better results than those reported by the War Board as accomplished under present conditions.

WAGE DIVIDENDS FOR THE RED CROSS.

The New York County chapter of the American Red Cross is sending circulars to 152,000 employers asking their co-operation in giving their workpeople the privilege of contributing to the fund, which concerns them as much as anybody. Perhaps it can be said that the Red Cross fund concerns wage earners more nearly than any other class of the community. They are the most numerous of all, and are inferior to no others in public spirit. The workers are fighters in all lands, and the Red Cross fund is for the benefit of the fighters for the interests of all, especially including workers.

Wage earners who contribute to the Red Cross fund would be giving to their own, as well as adding to the comforts of the nation's defenders.

The proposal is that those workers who wish may allow one day's wages to be contributed to the fund by their employers and in the workers' names. Individually the sums would be small. Together they would be imposing, as the record of the Liberty Loan shows. Individually wage earners cannot be solicited, and individually many of them feel that their contributions never would be missed. Already some employers have done what it is proposed should be done generally. Each and every contributor would receive a Red Cross membership, and those who wish could make their gift in installments. The people of moderate means showed the way in the case of the Liberty Loan. The coupon clippers showed the way in the case of the Red Cross fund. It is a generous rivalry in a cause respecting which there is no danger of an "excess tax."

RUSSIA'S CRIPPLED RAILROADS.

"Give us locomotives and we shall give you military success." This is the appeal and promise of Professor LOMONOSOFF, Russia's Minister of Railroads, a member of the commission now in this country. Russia needs 2,000 locomotives now, he says, and must look to foreign manufacturers for $50 annually in years to come. Orders for 500 locomotives and 10,000 cars were placed here some weeks ago, and Russia has been buying rolling stock at our mills since the beginning of the war. But her railroads afé in a deplorable condition. Our Commission of Engineers, led by Mr. STEVENS, is striving to improve the inadequate and poorly equipped system. It has set men at work building piers, warehouses, and repair shops at Vladivostok, where, according to reports from Washington, a billion tons of war supplies await transportation, but it cannot make cars or the engines that draw them. Railroad material is part of the 350,000 tons of freight for Russia piled up at our northern Pacific ports and waiting there for ships.

Locomotives and cars for Russia can be obtained here. Manufacturers are now making them. But how are they to be carried across the Pacific? Those which have been ordered will be ready before the completion of the first of our new ships, wooden or steel, and Russia should not be required to wait seven or eight months. At present there are only eight American ships in the Pacific trade, and the number of British vessels sailing from our Western ports has been reduced from five to one. Russia's need points to Japan's opportunity. It is reported that our Government is asking Japan to transfer some of her ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and that two will carry supplies from our Eastern ports to Archangel. Many more should be available for Pacific service. We recently showed that since the beginning of the war the number of Japanese ships on that ocean in trade with American ports has grown from twenty-four to sixty-six. It may be that Japan's great merchant marine has been giving aid to her neighboring ally, but news reports have not contained proof of it. She is to be commended for yielding two ships for trips to Archangel, but many in addition could be used to the advantage of Russia between our coast and Vladivostok. If Japan withholds her ships from this service, her reasons should be made known to the world.

TWO HOOSIER COUNTIES.

Farmers, said THUCYDIDES, are a class more ready to serve their country in person than in purse. But this is not borne out by reports from Indiana, paradise of the corn-fed agrarian. The Liberty Loan was received not only as a good investment but as an opportunity for patriotic service. Two counties, one of the richest and one of the poorest, may serve as specimens.

In Johnson County, situated in the flat central prairies, poor is that home which has no silver cup brought back from national or international corn shows. It is the habitat of a whole cluster of corn kings, where high-school boys raise more corn to the acre than seasoned farmers over most of the rest of the earth. Naturally when war fell upon Johnson County out of a clear sky, and its citizens were told that America was expected not only to fight her enemies but to feed her allies, the inhabitants set to work on their own particular service of excellence, the raising of still more corn. But while raising corn, Johnson County incidentally oversubscribed its quota of Liberty bonds. Franklin College, situated in the county seat, a college which closed temporarily in 1864 because there was only one student left, and he had reentered after losing a leg at Shiloh, conducted a commencement in which one-third of the men who received their diplomas came back on leave from training camp; and the senior class, instead of the traditional gift to the college, made its contribution to the Red Cross.

More notable still was the contribution of Dearborn County. It is a river county, caught in an economic backwater for the last forty years, where the population is steadily declining and the perennial question of Spring is not whether there will be a destructive flood, but just how destructive the inevitable flood is going to be. It is a county, moreover, where half the inhabitants are wholly or in part of German blood.

But the German-Americans joined their fellow-citizens in organizing new National Guard units before the draft; in a Red Cross membership campaign which in Aurora, the largest town, put a sixth of the total population on the lists in the first week; and in subscriptions to the Liberty Loan which resulted in the county oversubscribing its allotment 52 per cent. Despite the floods, despite the handicap of the hilly river country in competition with the fertile plains to the north, Dearborn County's proportionate subscription was the third highest in the State.

There was no evidence, in the publications and the rumor that came from these regions before April 2, that Johnson County or Dearborn County was much interested in the war in Europe. It was a thing far off and remote from the cool shadow of the sycamore, the yellowing green of cornfields, the peace of the front porch at evening. But when the President called for a crusade against barbarism and autocracy, the Hoosier blood which had been poured out cheerfully in the sixties for a war it never wanted called from the ground to the Hoosiers of 1917.

SUBMARINES AND OCEAN TRADE.

Reports recently published say that prominent Germans have abandoned hope of ending the war by submarine piracy. The German people are complaining, it is asserted, that they have been misled by those who promised that the submarines would force England to give up the fight within two or three months. Germans must have been reading official statements about our foreign trade and that of Great Britain.

Our exports in May exceeded those of April by $21,000,000, and imports were the largest ever reported in a month. The figures for four months, since the beginning of ruthless submarine warfare, are shown below:

	Exports.	Imports.
May	$551,000,000	$281,000,000
April	530,000,000	254,000,000
March	554,000,000	270,000,000
February	467,000,000	199,000,000

Announcement of Germany's purpose in the first week of February caused some restraint and delay during that month. But preparation for defending ocean carriers was made, and exports soon increased. Now it appears that the total, exports and imports, was larger in May than in any one of the three preceding months, and was greater than February's total by $166,000,000. Official British trade reports are not less satisfactory and encouraging. They show an increase in May over the totals for April, March, and February. Imports were larger by $16,000,000 than in the corresponding month one year ago, and comparison with the records of last year shows gains for five months as follows: Imports, $134,000,000; exports, $64,000,000.

Submarines have not reduced our monthly exports of food, munitions, and other products to our friends in Europe, or prevented an increase of Great Britain's imports from the United States and other countries. But their barbarous assaults upon the merchant marine of neutrals and belligerents call for the greatest possible activity in the work of replacing the ships that have been lost.

WHERE JOFFRE FIRST WAS FAMOUS.

France first heard the name of JOFFRE in 1894, when he was 38 years old. He was south of the Sahara in Africa, a Major in the French Army, when suddenly his name rang through France as "The Hero of Timbuktu." Years ago, he told how it all happened in a little book that was translated into English under the title of "My March to Timbuctoo." It is a modest, simple narrative, so condensed in style, so full of weighty matter pithily presented, that it cannot fail to remind the reader of CAESAR'S "Commentaries."

He had been sent to Senegal, French West Africa, to build a railroad from Kayes, at the head of navigation on the Senegal River, to the Niger. This route would give river and rail transportation between the French Atlantic ports in Africa and the famous City of Timbuktu. The world is, today, thus linked with this once mysterious trade mart in inner Africa.

It was known that the merchants of Timbuktu were handling a trade of some millions of dollars a year along the caravan routes across the Sahara; and that this commerce was greatly handicapped by the Tuareg of the desert and the Fula of the Sudan who were alternately masters of Timbuktu, as one or the other gained the ascendency. Each race, in its turn, exacted enormous tribute as the price of permitting industry and commerce to be carried on; and the helpless people of the city were on the verge of destitution and despair when France decided to go to their relief.

While Major JOFFRE was pushing his railroad forward as fast as possible, Colonel BONNIER was dispatched with troops to the relief of Timbuktu; and some time after, JOFFRE was ordered to leave the railroad in other hands and lead another body of troops to that city. He made a wonderful march of about 500 miles under very difficult circumstances, for the Niger was in flood, no boats could be obtained, and the troops had to march, heavy laden with supplies, through dense scrub, beyond the river's reach. In spite of these impediments, JOFFRE gained rapidly on the advance party; but he did not hear till he was within a few miles of Timbuktu that the Tuaregs, who were then masters of the city, had killed Colonel BONNIER and most of his men.

Then JOFFRE turned defeat into splendid victory. He had his force within the city almost before his presence was known; and he trounced the Tuaregs so effectively that in a few hours he was master of Timbuktu, to the great joy of its inhabitants. He so firmly established French supremacy over that town and the whole of Northern French West Africa that the vast region has never again been in jeopardy. The hero of Timbuktu suddenly became one of the marked men of France; and the steady advancement that came to him culminated, early in the present war, in his supreme commandership of the French forces, and later in the position, recreated for him, of Marshal of France.

WILLIAM WINTER.

WILLIAM WINTER used the English language with extraordinary skill. He had a strikingly individual and quite inimitable style, his vocabulary was opulent, his industry for more than half a century was unflagging. It was natural that he should love to write, for few, even among writers of acknowledged and widely proclaimed ability, could write so well. His verse was graceful in form, musical in expression, and was illuminated by his keen and unfailing sense of beauty in nature, and dominated frequently by a gentle note of sorrow. His prose was flowing and elegant, (that ancient term of literary approval exactly applied to his writing,) and marked by native wit and playful humor, by unusual descriptive power, and, when his generally kindly nature was stirred to wrath, by the facile employment of invective.

For half a century and more he gave his skill and energy to chronicling theatrical incidents. Perhaps the beauty he described, the rare charm he discerned, were sometimes in his own mind, inherent in his nature, rather than actually present in his subject, but the beauty and charm were graphically expressed in his chronicle. The worthy and really deserving actors of his long day owed much to him, and many of them knew it. As he grew older he found it difficult to reconcile the course of the theatre with his cherished ideals. Against mutability he courageously and persistently waged war.

In his old age, however, he had reason to believe that he was not without honor in his own land. His portrait was painted for the Academy. He was the guest of many club banquets. Distinguished men and women crowded the Century Theatre one day not long ago to testify to their sympathy with his ideals and their appreciation of his services to art and journalism. He kept busy until almost the end, within a few days of the completion of his eighty-first year. His books were widely read. He was a delicate, sensitive man, always shrinking from the turmoil of modern life. It has been said of him that he ought to have lived in the England of Queen ANNE. In any era he would have been a noted personage. But he rounded out with effective achievement his life in the America of the nineteenth and some of the twentieth century.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Shopkeepers and Their Customers.

According to those Wise Ones on the Council of National Defense who are acting as its Commercial Economy Board, 100,000 men would be released for military service and millions of dollars would be saved if retail butchers and grocers and the proprietors of dry goods and department stores would cut down the number of their deliveries to one a day. So the Wise Ones have sent out a nation-wide appeal to the retailers to institute this reform at once.

The advice, of course, is good, but there is some reason for complaining that in this matter of unnecessarily numerous deliveries, and others like it, the blame is so often put wholly on the customers, especially the women, and they are so often scolded for not following the better habits of the not very remote ancestors who did their own marketing and didn't expect to have their purchases sent home to them. The buyers are not wholly irresponsible, indeed, for the economic abuses that have arisen, but it is not unnatural that they should have taken advantage of privileges offered to them by shopkeepers eagerly competing among themselves for trade.

There is more than a little exaggeration, too, in the current assertions as to what could be saved if ordering by telephone were abolished and the delivery system done away with or reduced to the least possible minimum. There are economies as well as wastes in doing one's marketing by telephone, for it saves time that in many cases can be more profitably utilized than in going from shop to shop collecting family supplies, and while it undoubtedly increases cost, the added expenditure is by no means always or necessarily money lost.

There is no defense whatever to be made for the housewives or housekeepers who refuse to do their ordering with sufficient intelligence to make a single delivery sufficient for the day. They could all accomplish that end if they would do a little thinking when they made out their morning list of things needed. But in this respect, also, the responsibility is a divided one, and the dealers could long ago have remedied the evil if each of them had not been afraid of losing customers if he were less "obliging" than his rivals. In the majority of cases they have preferred to raise prices instead of offering discounts to patrons who showed enough sense to appreciate them.

They Were Both of One Mind.

Here is a tale that comes well-authenticated and is worth rehearsal as showing, among other things, that not all women are pacifists—that some of them do very consciously raise their sons to be soldiers in case of need. It is from Alabama that the story comes. There, in a town the name of which is not essential to the narrative, a young man, whose weekly wage is the sole support of a widowed mother, was for weeks in doubt of his right to follow his own eager desire to enlist in the army. He came of a fighting family—one that had been represented in every other war this country ever had—and it was hard for him to bear the thought that this time his name would not be answered by "Present" when the roll was called. At last the feeling became intolerable, and one morning, after a sleepless night during which he had endlessly balanced his opposing responsibilities, he came down to breakfast with his mind made up to volunteer.

He found his mother sitting with more than usual primness in her accustomed place at the table, and noticed that her salutation lacked its familiar warmth. Inquiry as to the cause of the change brought out the grievance. The mother was ashamed of her son and told him so—she could not understand how a son of hers and of his father could remain at home while other men were offering their lives in their country's service!

The son explained that he had delayed only because his going would endanger the security of her declining days and might even bring hardship upon her, and he said that he had reached, before she spoke, the determination that even that sacrifice should be made in a national emergency as great as the one now existing. Thereupon the mother's stern face became radiant. She declared that she was proud of him—that his decision was exactly right. Then she made the astonishing revelation that the day before she had spent the last $200 remaining of the money left by her dead husband in buying for herself an admission to an Old Ladies' Home.

That had been her way of depriving a son she had sadly thought degenerate of his last excuse for keeping out of danger!

Another Chance for Economy.

Among the reasons assigned by one of the big milk companies for making yesterday another advance in the prices to be paid by its customers there was presented the fact that bottles now cost $2 per gross more than formerly. As reasons go, that isn't altogether a bad one, but it would have more merit if the milk companies were to take more pains to prevent the enormous destruction of milk bottles that is constantly going on—a destruction the results of which are visible daily on city and suburban highways and are a constant danger to children, not to speak of being the bane of the automobilist's life.

Both the milk wagon drivers and the buyers of milk could properly be held to a stricter accountability for these eminently respectable receptacles, and if somebody had to pay for every one that goes out of the distributing stations and is not returned, the $2 per gross advance could easily be made up, and more.

Just how much of the breakage is due to the carelessness of drivers and how much to that of the customers is something that the companies should be able easily to discover, and both classes are amenable to discipline, or in other words to fines, in the one case taken out of wages and in the other out of a reasonable preliminary deposit such as is demanded and received in the case of many other not unlike containers of liquids, some of them as innocent as milk and some that are on the defensive.

And if milk goes up now, at the season when pasturage is cheapest and best, to what dizzy altitudes is it not to fly next Winter?

The Wrong Kind of Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are a more or less free people, and the privilege of grumbling is doubtless ours, but—does criticism of a wholly destructive character benefit any one? Does uninformed faultfinding with the acts, thoughts, and alleged motives of those intrusted with the nation's work at such a time as this improve the national morale? Does muckraking alone improve service? Does a man, or an army, or even a Congress do better work or accomplish more in a given time for ridicule, abuse, and sneers?

As I understand the situation, every one except German sympathizers wants us to do our utmost to win the war. German sympathizers are either peaceable aliens who keep their mouths shut and their pens locked up or enemies and traitors who, under the law, must themselves be locked up—or worse. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy is a treasonable act. Statements printed in our newspapers to the effect that our bond issues are failures, that our naval bases are inadequate and ill-equipped, that our army program cannot possibly be carried out on time, that our public men are unfit or unpatriotic, that our food supply is short, that our working people are starving, that any quantity of similar lies is true, certainly give comfort, if not aid, to such of the enemy as are fools enough to believe them, and what is much worse and more to the point, tend to the discouragement of such of our own well-meaning citizens as allow their thinking to be done for them, and may even lead to the serious disturbing of public confidence.

By all means let us have the truth, given by those who know the truth. Let us also have all the criticism of a constructive nation that the traffic will bear. Some of it may do good, but the other kind benefits none and disgusts many.

GEORGE B. MULDAUR.
New York, June 26, 1917.

A Fourth of July Thought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of The Atlanta Journal appears this ringing sentence:

"There is not enough room in the world for the Divine Right of Kings and the Declaration of Independence."

Old America is beginning to realize this. This declaration epitomizes American thought, and is going to bring from America a blow sufficient to put out the worst notion that ever entered the thought of man—the Divine Right of Kings. CHARLES J. METZ.
Atlanta, June 28, 1917.

A PACIFIST.

A Pacifist? Yes, truly, in a way!
I am in love with peace, and much prefer
Her calm dominion. Could I stir
The world to strife, and win immortal sway
Among her peoples, I would still say, Nay.
I do not care for warfare! Yes, to me
The joy of peace is more than all the might
To vanquish earth, and so control the sea
That none but I could over it take flight.
But peace is not a state, as some aver,
Forever fixed, for all eternity!
Too many worldly tyrants still agree
That might is right, and carnage fire is good.
I cannot well be peaceful if I would.
I hold no love of murder in my breast,
Though science tells me I am kin of beast;
Nor do I like on misery to feast,
Or human wreckage, which is war's behest.
Fain would I work and play, and give my best
To noble labors that shall bless mankind;
But should some demon of destruction bring
His force upon me, shall I let him find
My patriot courage but a coward thing?
No! Hating war and bloodshed, I attest
My love of peace, of justice, freedom, right,
And for these four how gladly I will fight!
A Pacifist I am, and might and main,
I will do battle, that sweet peace may reign!
LURANA SHELDON.

RED CROSS EXPERTS WILL GO TO RUSSIA

Special Commission of Eminent Men Will Study Needs of Country.

TO TAKE MEDICAL SUPPLIES

William B. Thompson, Financier, and Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago In Charge of Investigation.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announced yesterday that a special Red Cross Commission is to be sent to Russia as the first step of the plan of the relief organization to "do something immediately to hearten" that country. The commission, which is to make an extensive study of the needs of the nation, will be composed of a group of eminent men from all parts of the United States headed by William B. Thompson of New York and Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago. Mr. Thompson is a copper financier at 14 Wall Street, who contributed $250,000 to the war fund recently raised by the Red Cross. He was also one of the men who helped to finance relief work in Belgium. Dr. Billings is one of the best known physicians in the Middle West.

The commission will carry with it a quantity of medical supplies and surgical instruments for distribution to hospitals, institutions and Red Cross organizations in Russia. It will also ascertain along the broadest possible lines in what manner the Red Cross can extend most effective relief work to the wounded, and what can be done for the needy and suffering civilian population. There will be twelve men in the commission, all experts in problems of medicine, public health, and social service. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Dr. J. D. McCarthy, Professor of Public Health at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. George C. Whipple, Professor of Sanitary Engineering at Harvard University, will accompany the commission as its advisers on problems of sanitation and public health.

To deal with general medical problems the commission will have the services of Professor William S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins University, Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University, and Dr. Wilbur E. Post of Chicago. The commission will also make a study of Russia's food supplies, and will be assisted in this work by Harold H. Swift of the packing firm of Swift & Co. of Chicago and Professor Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University. Mr. Swift and Professor Sherman will consider the needs of convalescent soldiers and prisoners as well as of the civilian population and the men at the front.

"In co-operation with the American Railroad Commission already in Russia," an announcement made yesterday from the Red Cross headquarters said, "the Red Cross Commission will study the problem of transportation, especially with reference to making sure that shipments of relief supplies may reach destinations without delay. For this special work the commission has as one of its members Henry J. Horn, formerly Vice President of the New Haven Railroad. In addition to the foregoing, the members of the commission are J. W. Andrews, Thomas Thacher, and Dr. Alexander Weigtman. Accompanying the commission as inspectors and attachés are R. I. Barr, Norton C. Travis, William Cochran, William G. Nicholson, Cornelius Keilcher, Malcom Tirrle, Allen Wardwell, and Major Malcolm Grow, U. S. A.

"The determination of how American relief on a large scale can be best administered in Russia will not be made by the Red Cross War Council until after preliminary investigation by this special commission. Following such inquiry the American Red Cross will be able to decide whether best results can be obtained by utilizing existing agencies in Russia, as has been done by the American Red Cross Commission in France, or whether it will be best to build up in Russia a new and independent administration for this purpose. It is the plan of the American Red Cross at the earliest possible moment, and in the most thoroughgoing ways which it can devise, to make the Russian people know that the American people are behind them not only in words but in real measures to alleviate their sufferings and share with them the burden of caring for their sick, wounded, and starving people."

HOW STATES AIDED RED CROSS.

Delaware Leads With Per Capita Contribution of $5.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Latest tabulations by the American Red Cross, announced tonight, show that Delaware led all other States in per capita contributions to the Red Cross War Fund, with a rate of $5. Figures for other States follow:

Connecticut, $2.05; Ohio, $1.81; Massachusetts, $1.50; Rhode Island, $1.43; District of Columbia, $1.37; New York, (outside New York City), $1.28; Colorado, $1.27; Michigan, $1.18; Pennsylvania, $1.14; California, $1.12; New Jersey, $1.10; Missouri, 95c.; Montana, 94c.; Illinois, 88c.; New Hampshire, 84c.; Oregon, 82c.; Maine, 75c.; Utah, 73c.; Idaho, 71c.; Indiana, 49c.; Wisconsin, 48c.; Kansas, 48c.; Mississippi, 47c.; Maryland, 41c.; Louisiana, 40c.; Iowa, 40c.; Tennessee, 39c.; Vermont, 39c.; Arizona, 38c.; West Virginia, 36c.; Virginia, 34c.; Oklahoma, 27c.; Florida, 25c.; Texas, 25c.; Nevada, 21c.; Kentucky, 16c.; Arkansas, 15c.; Alabama, 15c.; North Carolina, 12c.; Georgia, 12c.; North Dakota, 11c.; New Mexico, 10c.; South Dakota, 9c., and Hawaii, 3c.

TO SEND AMBULANCE UNIT.

Knights of Columbus Also Plan $1,000,000 Mercy Fund.

The Knights of Columbus are to send an ambulance unit to the front in France, according to an announcement made yesterday at a meeting of the organization. Already ten ambulances, two motor trucks, and a touring car have been obtained. Members of the Knights of Columbus have volunteered to man the ambulances.

The national headquarters in Detroit, moreover, has undertaken to raise a mercy fund of $1,000,000 by individual assessment of members throughout the country. The fund will be used to relieve the sufferings of men at the front.

It was said at the meeting that the ambulance unit in less than three months would be ready to sail for France. Ambulances have been donated by Corrigan Council, St. Joseph's Council, New Amsterdam Council, Castilian Council, San Salvador Council, Mystic Rose Council, and Brendan Council. Nineteen councils are going to furnish motor cycles.

The united councils of the Bronx will hold a celebration on the campus of Fordham University on Wednesday, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE POOR.

Children's Aid Society to Provide Water Trips and Luncheons.

More than 10,000 poor women and children of New York will have an opportunity for an outing on sixteen steamboat excursions to be given this Summer by the Children's Aid Society, it was announced yesterday. Ten of the sixteen excursions are to be given through the aid of Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness.

Trips will be made up the Hudson and then down the bay to the society's Summer home at Bath Beach, where luncheon will be served.

The society will not diminish its recreation activities during the present Summer because of the war.

RELIEF FOR JEWS IN LANDS HELD BY ENEMY

By State Department's Permission Funds Have Been Sent to Holland for Distribution.

By permission of the State Department, the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, will furnish relief to Jews in countries held by the armies of the Central Powers as well as to Jews in other lands. As a result of negotiations carried on with the State Department since the United States entered the war, the Joint Distribution Committee has sent funds to the Dutch Ambassador at Washington, to be forwarded by him to his Government and in turn transmitted to the local committee of Jews engaged in distributing relief in the various countries. The committee appropriated $150,000 for Poland and Lithuania in German occupation, and $100,000 for Poland in Austrian occupation.

The committee also appropriated $50,000 for feeding and clothing the children in the Hebrew schools in Warsaw, and $40,000 for Rumania, which is to be entrusted to Mr. Vopicka, United States Minister to Rumania, who is now in this country, but will shortly return to his post. When in Moscow, Mr. Vopicka will purchase food with this money and, with the co-operation of the Russian Government, will distribute it among the Jews in Rumania. In addition, the committee appropriated $45,000 for Palestine, this being the usual $40,000 monthly appropriation for relief work in Palestine; $2,000 for the Dreyfus Soup Kitchen; $1,000 for the Nathan Straus Soup Kitchen, and $1,000 for the Health Bureau at Jerusalem. In view of the situation that has been reported as existing in Palestine, the committee also appropriated $50,000 to be distributed at the discretion of S. Hoofien, Director of the Anglo-Palestinian Bank at Jerusalem, who has been appointed by the Dutch Government as its special representative in Palestine for the Jewish Relief Work of the Joint Distribution Committee.

"The conclusion of these arrangements with the American State Department by the Joint Distribution Committee through its representative at Washington, Fulton Brylawski," the committee announced, "now ends all doubt as to how the $10,000,000 being raised by the Jews of the United States is to be distributed to their coreligionists affected by the war, and is expected greatly to stimulate contributions to the fund."

TO CONFER ON FIRE RATES.

Insurance Companies to Hear Demands for Decrease in New York.

Conferences will soon be held in New York between representatives of the fire insurance companies and of real estate interests to consider the request of the property owners for a decrease in insurance rates for the city. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests holds that because of compliance with safety regulations of the Fire Department, reducing fire hazard, there should be a lowering in the insurance rates. The high pressure system is also given by them as a reason for lesser insurance rates in some parts of the city.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has prepared a statistical review showing the fire loss per capita in New York City in 1916 was $1.56; in Chicago, $2.05, and in Philadelphia, $1.63. In Boston the per capita fire loss was $3.30; in Pittsburgh, $2.98, and in St. Louis, $3.06.

"It is our firm belief," the statement says, "that the process of educating the people of the United States into an understanding of the folly and wickedness involved in our national habits of carelessness and neglect is absolutely essential to check our huge annual fire loss."

The statement recorded that the Black Tom munition explosion added $11,000,000 to the total of the year's fire losses, and said:

"With the present situation in this country many more such disasters will probably occur; in fact, you will recall that in the early part of the present year we were again visited by another serious explosion, namely, at Kingsland, N. J. The plants of this character are no doubt being thoroughly guarded, but we believe that more stringent regulations should be enforced by the proper authorities relating to storage, transportation and handling of such products."

OPPOSES GARAGE ORDINANCE

Would Spread Nuisance in Residence Section, Says H. S. Swan.

Herbert S. Swan, Secretary of the Zoning Committee, with offices at 277 Broadway, issued this statement yesterday:

"An ordinance which comes up in the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday will, if adopted, allow an unknown number of existing buildings to be converted into garages. As the proposed ordinance absolutely ignores the restrictions limiting the use of buildings in different districts it must be viewed as a direct even though an unintentional, attack on the zoning resolution.

"The zoning resolution at present permits a public stable to be altered into a garage provided the cost of alterations does not exceed half the value of the building exclusive of foundations. But the existing requirements of the building code as to the fireproof construction of garages are so stringent that practically no non-fireproof stable can be converted into a garage within the expenditure of money allowed by the resolution. The ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen would relax this provision of the building code to such an extent that any stable could be converted into a public garage.

"If the amendment to the building code now before the Board of Aldermen is adopted the relief granted by the zoning resolution from the garage nuisance will in large part be nullified."

SEES DANGER IN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Wadsworth Fears Possible Effect of Women Voting in War Time.

The wife of Senator Wadsworth has accepted the Presidency of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. In a letter to Mrs. Horace Brock, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, Mrs. Wadsworth says:

"I feel it my duty, in the interest of patriotism and national defense, to accept this office. We are a country at war. Surely the qualities of leadership most needed at this time are strength, stability, breadth, and fairness of vision, a direct and uncomplex method of thought and action. Can we possibly hope to gain these by throwing into our national politics so inflammable and uncertain an element as the feminine vote?"

Mrs. Wadsworth protests "against the seditious and disloyal actions of the pickets in Washington," and says that "these bolder and more audacious spirits" might have more influence upon the electorate than the conservative woman voter would have. She describes the pickets as a "lawless and mischief-making company."

New Officers of Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 1.—Sixteen petty officers of the Naval Reserve force of the Second Naval District have been promoted to ensigns. They are Alfred G. Gennert, New York City; George T. Jarvis, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred Ackert, Lake Forest, Ill.; Paul H. Sherer, Pasadena, Cal.; John H. Lionberger and Andrew McCreery, St. Louis; Charles Shuler, Jr., Davenport, Iowa; Elias Q. Norton, Washington, D. C.; Douglas G. Lovell, Garrison, Md.; Thomas Robins, Jr., Stamford, Conn.; Hamilton Vose, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.; Allan C. Brown, Rhinelander, Wis.; Philip C. Kauffman and Gould T. Miner, Princeton, N. J.; Marion W. Lee, Cambridge, Mass., and John H. Brayton, Fall River, Mass.

TAMMANY DECLARES FOR CITY OWNERSHIP

Would Include Not Only Traction, but Gas, Electricity, and Telephones.

OPENS WAR UPON FUSION

Accuses Administration of Working for Corporate Interests and Ignoring Its Pledges to the People.

Tammany Hall came out uncompromisingly yesterday for a municipal ownership platform in the present municipal campaign. It announced that it was in favor of the municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, including traction, gas, electricity and the telephone. Tammany is working with the Democratic Fusion Committee, whose Platform Committee has held meetings in all the boroughs, and has received suggestions along municipal ownership lines. A statement issued yesterday by the Democratic County Committee, which includes its proposals for incorporation in the Democratic Fusion platform, says:

"The supply of transportation, light, heat and power is of the utmost importance to the community. The services rendered have become a necessity to the life, health, comfort, convenience and industry of the city. These great services are monopolies, and whatever is of necessity a monopoly, should be a public monopoly, especially where it offers a service of universal use. Thus only can the cost of these indispensable public services be reduced to the cost of similar services in more progressive cities, and thus only can the selfish resistance of the public utility corporations be made to give way to a progressive development of the city in the interest of the people.

"The taxpayer is unduly burdened through swollen payrolls and the disastrous result of ill-considered and costly experiments undertaken by the present administration. Despite the claim of efficiency which the fusion administration makes at every opportunity and in complete disregard of its failures and extravagances, the burden of taxes has steadily advanced, notwithstanding an effort at concealment of the fact by increasing valuations instead of advancing the tax rate. Despite the mounting cost of the city's administration, nothing has been done to ameliorate living conditions in the congested districts of the city. Disease prevention, hospital treatment for the sick, sanitary control over food supplies, adequate breathing spaces in crowded districts, recreation requirements, the scientific control of food supply and the regulation of transportation and marketing cost, not to mention other legitimate and highly important functions of the modern city, have been wholly neglected or touched upon in the most insincere and ineffective manner.

"We stand for the whole program of progressive development which has enabled so many cities to outstrip New York in every condition that makes for order, health, and well-being.

"We believe in the immediate inauguration of municipal markets, municipal refrigeration, municipal housing, and every productive activity within the intelligence and means of the city as a whole.

"We oppose the further granting of franchises for public utilities. The prodigality with which these public assets in the past have been given or bartered away for inadequate consideration explains the penury of New York City, which despite its wealth is so burdened with debt accumulation and reduced in income that all it can do is to appeal to the corporations, which already hold it helpless in their grasp, to undertake what it has not the resolution to attempt for itself. The Fusion administration has made the City Government a private instrument for the service of the privileged few. We believe the power of the municipality should be used as the common agent for all."

In coming out for unrestricted municipal ownership, the Tammany Committee made an attack upon the present administration in which it accused it of working in behalf of corporate interests. In summing up its opposition to the fusion policies, it said:

"The present city administration was elected on pledges that the City Government would be conducted on progressive lines, in the interest of the citizens as a whole and not of special privilege. These pledges have been forgotten or ignored, and the Fusion administration has steadily pursued a course of obsequious deference to the public utility corporations and predatory and privilege se

THE SOUTH BLAMED FOR NEGRO EXODUS

Speakers for Race Declare Injustice at Home, Not Northern Wages, Causes Migration.

LYNCHING A BIG FACTOR

School Facilities and Lack of Race Friction in New York Cited as Attractions.

A mass meeting of New York negroes to discuss the problems created by the wholesale negro migration from the South in the last year, held yesterday afternoon in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 240 West Fortieth Street, showed plainly that Northern negroes are watching the exodus of their people with deep interest and approval, and that they believe the reason for it is not higher wages in the North, but treatment in the South to which they object. The church was packed to the doors, and the speakers were freely applauded.

Several of the speakers alluded to the extent of negro migration from the South in the last year. Mr. Powell estimated that 350,000 negroes had left Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and other Southern States within ten months, and he placed the economic loss to that region, due to their departure, at $200,000,000. In Ocala, Fla., he said, the Rev. A. L. James, a negro clergyman found his flock so depleted that he gave up his parish and came to New York. Arriving in Harlem, within two days he found twelve families from his flock, and was busy re-establishing his church here.

"This migration," said the Rev. Clayton Powell, pastor of the church, "differs from all others in that it has no visible leader. To say that the negro is coming North for higher wages is grossly to misinterpret the spirit of the Exodus. The negroes are leaving the South because life to them has been made miserable and unbearable.

"They are tired of being kept out of public parks and libraries, of being deprived of equal educational opportunities for their children, for which they are taxed, of reading signs, 'Negroes and dogs not admitted'; the men are tired of disfranchisement, the women are tired of the insults of white hoodlums, and the whole race is sick of seeing mobs mutilate and burn unconvicted negro men. These migrating thousands are not seeking money, but manhood rights. All the people coming here are not poor. If the 350,000 negroes who have recently left the South were offered $5 a day and free transportation back, not 10 per cent. would return in a whole year. If these migrations and these horrible injustices would be removed, especially the hellish institution of lynching, 80 per cent. of them would return almost as quickly as they came away."

Fred Moore, editor of The New York Age, the negroes' organ, pointed out that in New York you could see white and negro children going home from school side by side, under the protection of the same policeman. "There is no race friction in the North," he said. "Who is responsible for race friction in the South? How can white people in the South expect the black people to respect them when they are always drawing the color line? Can the white South expect the black South to stay there forever under those conditions?

"We have been patriotic, we have been faithful, we wanted to fight for our country, but the man in the White House drew the color line on us. The South is in the saddle in Washington. But unless THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other Northern papers that have spoken for us cry out now to the South and tell them where they are heading, it will be too late for them to save themselves. We have been patient. We have never taught our children to hate the white man, but right now the Southern white child is taught in his own home to hate, not only the negro, but the Northern white man who wants to give the negro the square deal. The only people who can stop this emigration are the white people of the South, and they can only stop it in one way: by putting an end to lynching and injustice to our race."

Jackson-Brinsmade.

Arthur Hart Jackson, son of Mrs. George T. Jackson and the late Dr. Jackson of New York, and Miss Dorothy Chapin Brinsmade, daughter of Mrs. William Gold Brinsmade, were married Saturday in the Congregational Church in Washington, Conn., by the Rev. R. E. Carter of Washington and the Rev. Herbert C. Turner, chaplain of the Hampton Institute. R. M. Jackson was his brother's best man and the ushers were college classmates of the bridegroom, who graduated last year from Princeton—Sterling Carter, W. Stanley Dell, Ralph P. Hinchmann, Jr., J. Noel Robinson, Edmund Wilson, Jr., and his brother, Frederick W. Jackson.

Dow-Taylor.

Howard Dow, son of Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, N. Y., and Mary Campbell Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell, a manufacturer, were married on Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, 515 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, by the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark.

Bell-Robin.

Harry Dudley Bell, a nephew of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, and son of Mrs. Allen Bell of Shelbyville, Ky., and Mrs. Blanche E. Robin, a widow, of Philadelphia, were married on Saturday in the little chapel on Governors Island by Chaplain Edward B. Smith, U. S. A.

William Zeigler Out of Danger.

The condition of William Zeigler, adopted son of the late baking powder manufacturer, was said to have improved so yesterday that he was considered out of danger. Mr. Zeigler was operated upon for appendicitis on Wednesday, and it was thought for a time he would not live.

MISS WILSON TO SPEAK FOR AMERICANIZATION

Will Address Children at City Hall and Make Tour of Playgrounds This Afternoon.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, will be the principal speaker at the Americanization Forum Day exercises to be held in front of the City Hall this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Five thousand Boy Scouts, Naval Scouts, junior policemen, and school children will gather to celebrate the opening of the city schools as community centres in accordance with a proclamation by Mayor Mitchel.

Besides Miss Wilson, addresses will be made by Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods. Music will be furnished by the Catholic Protectory Band.

Later in the afternoon Miss Wilson will make a tour of twenty-five playgrounds, including many on the east side. Flag drills, dances, and athletic carnivals will be given by the children. Miss Wilson will preside at a meeting to be held tonight at the Washington Irving High School. Addresses will be made by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration; W. G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Mayor Mitchel, and George W. Perkins. There will be music by the army band from Governors Island.

TO SELL MARK TWAIN HOME.

Humorist's Daughter Finds Connecticut Place Too Isolated.

Stormfield, Mark Twain's old home near Redding, Conn., in which the humorist died, has been advertised for sale. He built it with the idea of getting a country home which should be near enough to New York, and yet not too near, in Summer and Winter; but his daughter, Mrs. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, to whom it passed after his death, found it too far away for the needs of an artist whose affairs required frequent presence in the metropolis. She and her husband, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, lived in it intermittently until 1914, but since then they have spent their Summers at Seal Harbor, Me., and most of the Winter seasons in New York.

The house, built on 248 acres acquired by Mr. Clemens, stands on a hilltop in the section where General Israel Putnam raised his troops in the revolution. It embodies a good many of the humorist's own ideas of architecture.

The house was built in 1907, but the humorist did not find the happiness he expected there. His daughter Jean, who had lived with him for many years, was drowned in her bath at Stormfield on Christmas Eve, 1909, as a result of an epileptic stroke, and Mark Twain was still suffering from grief over her death when he died on April 21 following.

200 TRAINS CANCELED.

Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, and Lackawanna Adopt War Schedules.

The first material curtailment of New York train service because of the war began yesterday when the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Lackawanna cut off more than 200 trains. The New Haven has announced a 15 per cent. reduction in service soon to be inaugurated, and the Erie has taken off about twenty-five trains.

The greatest cut was made by the Pennsylvania, where four trains in the Washington-New York service will be eliminated—10:08 A. M. and 5:08 P. M. from New York and 2:40 A. M. and 9:05 P. M. from Washington. Many luxuries of Pennsylvania trains will be eliminated, such as lounging, dining, and library cars.

The New York Central will take off about 100 trains, but none of importance. Commuters may suffer some inconvenience on the Lackawanna. Residents of Montclair, Dover, Morristown, and South Orange, N. J., will lose from ten to fifteen trains in week days and ten on Sundays. No important through trains will be taken off.

EXPECT DRAFT EXTENSION.

President Likely to Apply Act to Get Regulars and Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In view of the failure of the effort to fill the ranks of the regular army through a recruiting drive last week, President Wilson is expected to put into operation the provisions of the Selective Draft act to bring both the regular army and the National Guard up to war strength.

The situation concerning the National Guard is even more vexatious to the authorities than that concerning the regular army. At least 100,000 men are needed to fill the ranks of the guard, while a little more than 50,000 are required for the regular establishment.

In view of the conditions, the number of men drafted into active service under the first call will be at least 775,000, instead of the 625,000 needed for the national army. Enlistments for the regular army and National Guard will be continued, but it is believed that the President will not delay in issuing a notification that the draft law will be applied in obtaining men to fill the ranks of these organizations.

In some quarters here it is felt that if high officials of the Government would make a point of addressing regiments in process of formation and visiting the camps where troops are being mobilized the newspapers would be glad to print their speeches, and this publicity would help to obtain men.

NEW PLAN TO RESIST DRAFT.

"Peaceful" Opposition Scheme Is on Foot in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—Federal Judge Westenhaver will recall the Special Grand Jury which has been investigating operations of persons opposed to the draft law to return indictments against those who resist "peacefully" through definite refusal to serve if drafted.

Federal officials here have learned of a plan to be followed by certain classes of persons to attempt to counteract the draft law through such refusal to serve, unaccompanied by violence.

GOULD COMPLETES PLANS FOR WEDDING

Only a Few Persons Will Witness His Marriage in Rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

LATE AFTERNOON CEREMONY

Fellow Members of Miss Lucci's Class Had No Knowledge of Her Romance.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the marriage of Kingdon Gould to Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lucci, which will take place late this afternoon in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The ceremony will be performed by Mgr. Gherardo Ferrante, who has known Miss Lucci for some time. It was said that not more than six persons would be in attendance at the wedding.

Facts about the beginning of the romance, which took even the Gould family by surprise, and information as to how the Goulds felt about the match, continued yesterday to be carefully guarded. Inquiry at the home of George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J., brought a statement that Kingdon Gould had spent the night there, but no other information was forthcoming.

"I have nothing to say," was Mr. Gould's reply to a reporter who met him as he and his fiancée were leaving her home at 27 East Sixty-second Street, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He later denied that he was taking Miss Lucci out to Georgian Court to introduce her to his family and added that they were merely out for a stroll. It had been announced earlier that Miss Lucci probably would meet the George Goulds yesterday, and Kingdon Gould's laughing evasion of a direct answer on the topic strengthened the impression that the "walk" would likely terminate at Lakewood.

Fellow-members of Miss Lucci's in the Art Student's League, who described the bride-to-be as "wonderfully charming," said they had absolutely no knowledge of the young Italian woman's romance.

It was reported in Lakewood last night that Miss Lucci was formerly an instructor for Miss Gloria and Miss Edith Gould for four years, and that she left the Gould family about a year ago. This could not be confirmed.

TELLS OF GERMANY'S AIMS.

Prof. Myers Says She Seeks Control of Seas and the Near East.

Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton University last night delivered an address on "Germany's Objects in the War" in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, of which the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant is rector. As the church forum has been discontinued for the Summer, Professor Myers's address was considered merely as a lecture, and there was no discussion after it. Professor Myers declared that Germany's objects in the war are, first, absolute and complete domination and control of the seas, and, second, complete control of Central Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, and Asia Minor. He traced the cause of the war to the seizure by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, and declared it his belief that in 1913 Austria had decided to begin the war on Serbia, which brought on the conflict.

"If Germany at the end of the war has lost Belgium, Northern France, and Poland," he said, "but still holds the route to the Near East, Germany will have won, and within ten years after peace will be so strong that she can beat the entire world, ourselves included."

END WAZIRISTAN RAIDS.

British Expedition Back After Punishing Tribesmen.

LONDON, July 1.—The return of a punitive expedition from the district of Waziristan, in the northwest frontier province, on the border between India and Afghanistan, is reported in an official statement issued tonight. The statement reads:

On June 25 the force in Waziristan returned to Ispana Raghza, carrying out punitive measures en route. The opposition encountered was negligible. Our airplanes raided Makin and Marobi with considerable effect.

Mohmand tribesmen who lived in Northwest India gave the British Government much trouble early in 1915, and in November, 1915, by breaking through the hills on raids into the northwest frontier province. On each occasion the British dispersed the hostile forces.

WRECKED BUDAPEST SHOPS.

Rioters for Franchise Did Damage Estimated at $200,000.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—During the recent franchise demonstrations in Budapest, says a telegram to the Berlin Tageszeitung from the Hungarian capital, damage to the amount of 1,000,000 kroner, (about $200,000,) was done. The windows of eight cafés and about 200 shops were smashed, and goods were stolen from the shops. The damage done to street cars is estimated at 60,000 kroner.

Dispatches received in London on June 28 from Budapest reported that 25,000 persons had marched in a demonstration for universal, equal, and secret suffrage. It was reported that the police had some difficulty in dispersing the crowds.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Robertson of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Adele Robertson, to the Rev. Harold Sumner Winship, pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Coventry, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bergstresser of 58 West Forty-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Munger Bergstresser, to Bert A. Stewart of New York and Newton, N. J.

FIRE PERIL CONTROLLED.

Adams Tells of Increased Vigilance on the Waterfront.

New York City is guarding its waterfront vigilantly against fires during the war, according to a report by Fire Commissioner Adamson to Mayor Mitchel. Realizing that the hazard there is greatest because of the shipping of munitions, there have been many additions to the fire fighting fleet. Referring to what was done in 1916, Mr. Adamson reports:

"The waterfront hazard was recognized to be so serious that we organized an auxiliary fleet of fireboats, 143 in number, composed of the powerful tugboats operated by all the railroads with terminals in New York and on the New Jersey side of the river, as well as tugboats owned by the Standard Oil, Bush Terminal, and other private companies. All of these boats are equipped for fire fighting, their crews have been instructed in fire extinguishment, and they have already done excellent service at a number of waterfront fires."

Mr. Adamson reports that in 1916 there were 312 fewer fires throughout the city than in 1915, although 8,000 new buildings had been constructed, and the fire hazard had grown considerably. By improving conditions at parochial schools, correcting fire alarm systems in factories, fire drills and other preventive measures, there was a marked improvement in conditions, the Commissioner asserts.

"During the three years of this administration," the Commissioner's report adds, "there has been a reduction of 2,972 fires in buildings and $6,287,150 in the loss as compared with the three years immediately preceding. In 1916, owing to the war and prosperity, factories choked with goods, and heavy munition shipments, our local fire hazard was the greatest ever known, and the loss was naturally greater than in 1915."

BEGINS WORK FOR BABIES.

Diet Kitchen to Distribute Milk and Instruct Mothers.

The following announcement was made yesterday by the New York Diet Kitchen Association at 33 West Forty-second Street:

"While this generation is fighting for democracy in France, we will try to save the growing generation. It is important that these lives should be more carefully safeguarded than ever. Beginning today we will hold thirty-seven conferences each week until further notice at our eight health stations. At these conferences mothers will be instructed by physicians in the care of themselves and their children, particular attention being paid to diet and clothing. The station nurse will visit the homes in each district to see that these instructions are carried out.

"In addition to our conference work, we will distribute certified milk to infants and invalids, and will do important prenatal work among expectant mothers.

"We need $10,000 for this and other activities, and trust that the generous givers of this city will help us."

600,000 TONS OF CANE LOST

Consul Morgan Estimates Destruction in Cuban Revolt.

H. H. Morgan, United States Consul General at Large, returned here yesterday from Cuba, where he was sent by the State Department to investigate the damage done by the rebels in the recent insurrection which followed the elections. He said it was estimated that 600,000 tons of sugar can had been destroyed by the rebels, but the mills had not been damaged to any considerable extent. All the railroad bridges between Santiago and Camaguey had been blown up, and it would cost fully $10,000,000 to put the Cuban railroads in commission again.

Mr. Morgan said that the Government forces had full control when he left Havana for New York a week ago. He was accompanied on the trip, on which he started from Washington on four hours' notice, by his son, H. H. Morgan, Jr.

FAVORS ELEVATED FOR MAILS

Representative Siegel Also Suggests Use of the Subway.

Use the subways and elevated railways of the city for the carrying of the mail. This is the suggestion of Representative Isaac Siegel of this city, who has written a letter to the Merchants' Association advocating the plan. The letter was made public yesterday.

"There is undoubtedly considerable complaint in regard to the delivery of mail in New York City, Mr. Siegel said. "It is now agreed that the pneumatic tubes and the automobiles are carrying all the mail that can be sent out in any given time. Since the elevated roads have third-tracked and the third tracks are used for only a few hours each morning and a few hours each evening, no reason can be advanced why mail should not be carried up and down town during the rest of the day. I can not understand why the subways cannot be used during the long night hours forthe same reason."

NEW BRONX LINE OPENED.

Spur to Relieve Congestion at 149th Street Ready for Use.

Borough President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx and several Bronx officials and representatives from the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company made the initial trip yesterday over the new spur from 143d Street to Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, which will relieve congestion at 149th Street and Third Avenue. The Bronx residents will be able to use the new detour today with a saving of several minutes.

Heretofore passengers traveling on the elevated and subway transferred at 149th Street to either road. The new spur has been added to the West Farms Division of both lines, and means a shorter cut. At 143d Street the cars of the new branch will turn northeast to Willis Avenue, to 147th Street, where connections will be made with the West Farms trains.

Speeder Gives Name of H. Pulitzer.

A young man who gave the name of Herbert Pulitzer, and who said he was 20 years old and lived at 7 East Seventy-third Street, Manhattan, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Jamaica Avenue and Queens Boulevard, Jamaica, charged with speeding an automobile at the rate of forty-two miles an hour. He was also charged with having no owner's license with him. Because of the fact that the machine bore a Massachusetts tag the policeman arrested the young man rather than summons him, as is usual. He furnished $100 cash for appearance in court this morning.

National Banks at Maximum.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The number of national banks in the United States has reached the highest point in the history of the system. A total of 7,635 is recorded with the Treasury, according to a statement issued today by the Controller of the Currency. This is an increase of 47 during the fiscal year just ended. In the year 150 national banks have increased their aggregate capital stock $25,000,000.

Nieuw Amsterdam Resumes Sailings

ROTTERDAM, July 1.—After five months of idleness, the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from this port yesterday without cargo or mail. Only one or two Americans were on the passenger list, which contained the names of 240 in the first cabin, mostly on the way to the East Indies, and 330 in the second cabin. There were 340 persons in the steerage. The Holland-America line does not intend to use the steamship Rotterdam, which has been definitely laid up until the end of the war.

Million More Autos in America.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Over a million more motor cars were registered in the United States in 1916 than the year before. The number of cars registered last year was 3,512,906, an increase of 45 per cent.

EX-JUSTICE MOODY DIES AT HIS HOME

Retired Member of U. S. Supreme Court Had Been Ill for Seven Years.

IN ROOSEVELT'S CABINET

As Attorney General He Directed Anti-Trust Litigation — Retired at Age of 57.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Monday, July 2.—William H. Moody, former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his home here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Since he gave up his seat on the Supreme Bench seven years ago, Justice Moody had been confined to his home suffering from a baffling disease which caused a hardening of the joints. Notwithstanding his physical helplessness, his mental powers had remained unimpaired.

He was Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, and was appointed to the Supreme Bench in December, 1906.

When Justice Moody retired he was 57 years old, and had served only four years as an Associate Justice. He suffered from acute rheumatism.

He represented the Massachusetts district in Congress for two years prior to 1902, when President Roosevelt, pleased with his activities in the House, appointed him Secretary of the Navy to succeed John B. Long. He was the youngest member of the Cabinet at that time, and two years later President Roosevelt transferred him to the post of Attorney General.

It was under his supervision that the anti-trust campaign of the Roosevelt Administration was mapped out, the proceedings which dissolved the Standard Oil Corporation being largely directed by Mr. Moody. In this connection, it was said, it was his persistence that caused the introduction into the Federal courts of Missouri late in 1906 the suits asking for the dissolution of the alleged illegal combination. It was said that just before he left the department he contemplated an onslaught on the so-called Tobacco Trust.

It was on Dec. 17, 1906, President Roosevelt again showed his partiality for Mr. Moody. Associate Justice Brown, suffering for years from failing eyesight, signified a desire to retire from the bench, and it was to fill this vacancy that Mr. Moody ascended the highest judicial bench.

Justice Moody was born on a farm at Newbury, Mass., Dec. 23, 1853, and after his graduation from Harvard took up the study of law in the office of Richard H. Dana, who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast." It was while acting as City Solicitor in Haverhill that Mr. Moody first displayed the skill in prosecution of criminals that later to push him rapidly to the front in his profession. For his work in Haverhill he was appointed District Attorney of Essex County.

While holding that office the Attorney General of Massachusetts was prevented by illness from representing the State in the famous Lizzie Borden murder trial in Fall River, and Mr. Moody was selected to take his place. His conduct of the trial attracted wide attention.

Always interested in outdoor sports, Mr. Moody at one time was President of the New England Baseball League. Until the several severe attacks of illness which marked the latter part of his public career, he found his chief recreation by walking, bicycling, horseback riding, and golf. The latter part of his life was spent quietly at his home.

In his brief service on the Supreme Bench he was credited with many important opinions. Among the most noted of his cases were the Knoxville Water Company and the Consolidated Gas Company decisions, in which the court took advanced ground on the restriction of the rights of corporations in the matter of charges, and the first enunciation of the new doctrine was intrusted to Mr. Moody.

He was also the mouthpiece of the court in the case of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company versus Taylor, in which the provisions of the safety appliance law were upheld, and in the case of Twining versus the State of New Jersey, in which the control of the question of self-incrimination in criminal proceedings was declared to belong wholly to the States and in no respect to the Federal Government.

In personal appearance Justice Moody was often mistaken for Colonel Roosevelt, and many noted a similarity in the decisive manner of both men. He was a bachelor.

MRS. WILLIAM WINTER ILL.

Arrangements for Funeral Had Been Deferred to Learn Her Wishes.

Definite arrangements for the funeral services of William Winter, the veteran dramatic critic, who died at his Staten Island home on Saturday, will probably be made today. No announcement of the services was to be made until Mrs. Winter arrived from California, but dispatches received last night said that Mrs. Winter was too ill to make the journey across the continent, and friends and relatives here will make plans for the funeral at once.

Scores of messages of sympathy and condolence were received from all parts of the country by the family yesterday. Among these were individual messages from many men and women of the theatre as well as from the Players, Lambs, and other theatrical organizations. Frank A. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, sent the following telegram to Jefferson Winter: "Every member of the Lotos Club will join me in mourning the loss of our fellow-member, my own dear friend, your honored father. His pure, fine, useful life will ever remain an inspiration to us all."

The following committee was appointed to represent the Lotos Club at the funeral: Frank R. Lawrence, John Elderkin, J. Hartley Manners, Melville J. Stone, Lawrence F. Abbott, H. Reeves Smith, Ogden Mills Reid, Collin Armstrong, Victor Herbert, Henry C. Junge, David Bispham, Horace Porter, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1.—Almost coincident with the death in New York of William Winter it became known here yesterday that his widow is seriously ill at her home at Mentone near Redlands. Because of this neither the widow nor the daughter, Mrs. Fielding J. Stilson of Los Angeles, will be able to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Winter has been compelled to live in California for the last twelve years, being unable to stand the cold Winters. She has been too ill for several months to make the trip back East, and is now confined to her bed. Under the name of Elizabeth Campbell Winter Mrs. Winter is well known as a novelist. Among her books are "The Spanish Treasure," "The Curse of Dangerfield," and "Hawthorne Lodge."

GEORGE H. PARKS DEAD.

President of Tidewater Co. Was a Leader in the Paper Industry.

George H. Parks, President of the Tidewater Paper Company, died last night at his home, 270 Riverside Drive, in his sixty-first year. Before the establishment of the International Paper Company Mr. Parks, with his father and brothers, was proprietor of the Glens Falls Paper Company, then one of the largest paper mills in this country.

Mr. Parks later became Vice President of the Great Northern Paper Company and in 1901 returned to the International as Vice President. He left the International in 1916 to become President of the Tidewater Paper Company.

Charles T. Dodd.

Charles T. Dodd, son of Moses W. Dodd, founder of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, and brother of the late Frank H. Dodd, died on Saturday at his home, 504 East Fifty-eighth Street, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Dodd had been a member of the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co., real estate dealers, for forty years.

SUFFRAGISTS IN GIRL HUNT.

To Search for Missing Velma Pomeroy, Once in Their Employ.

Spurred by the arrival at the Hotel McAlpin last night of ex-Judge C. W. Pomeroy of Kalispell, Mon., whose 25-year-old daughter, Velma, has been missing since Tuesday night, the police of this city, Philadelphia, Newark, and Jersey City redoubled their search for the girl. Today members of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party, headed by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, a former employer of Miss Pomeroy, will join in the search for the girl, who is thought to have been disturbed by a false fear that she had failed in her ambition to "make good" in the East. Miss Pomeroy came to this city in July, 1916, to engage in suffrage work, after a five years' clerkship in her father's law office. Her work in Mrs. Laidlaw's office was eminently satisfactory, the suffrage leader said yesterday. When the National Lawn Tennis Association began its "Minute Men" campaign to get recruits for the national service, Miss Pomeroy became private secretary to Paul Williams, its Field Secretary.

Lately, according to her cousin, Miss Helen Russell, with whom she shared a three-room studio apartment at 125 Washington Place, Miss Pomeroy had conceived the erroneous idea that her work was unsatisfactory. On Tuesday night, according to Miss Russell, her cousin said she would go out for some food. At 12:43 A. M. Miss Russell received a telegram sent from the Jersey Central Station in Jersey City, which said her cousin had been delayed, and would not return until the morning, when she would explain her absence.

Miss Russell the next morning notified Judge Pomeroy and Police Headquarters. Investigation showed Miss Pomeroy boarded a train for Philadelphia after sending the telegram, and that she arrived there, but no further trace of her has been reported. The girl, who is an exceedingly attractive brunette, is about 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighs about 120 pounds. When she left home she was dressed in a mustard-colored tailor-made suit, with a Georgette crepe de chine waist of the same hue. She wore a small black brimless straw hat trimmed with two quills, one on either side. Judge Pomeroy denied that his daughter had formed any romantic attachment.

TRAP UNTERMYER PLOTTER.

Youth Accused of Sending Black Hand Letter to Lawyer Arrested.

The Yonkers police last night arrested John Clarieppi, 16 years old, of 1,083 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, who is charged with threatening to take the life of Samuel Untermyer unless $25,000 were deposited in a certain lonely place in the woods. Mr. Untermyer, who lives at 675 Fifth Avenue, but has a country place at Greystone, near Yonkers, gave the letters to the police, who set a trap for Clarieppi by putting a packet of paper in the place mentioned in his letter.

One letter to Mr. Untermyer read:

"Der sir: Send me $25,000 in three days time or I shall slue you. Don't tell this to anybody or if you do we shall slue you and bombard your house and property. Go to Odell Avenue by way of Park Hill Avenue and leave the money in the big flower pot near Netterhan Avenue."

Samuel Wolff, Chief of the Yonkers Police, went to the place mentioned last night and deposited the packet in the flower pot. Two policemen clad in gardeners' clothes were left at the place, to wait for the "blackhander." Clarieppi ran when he seized the packet and the police had to fire their pistols to halt him.

Mr. Untermyer was at Rye Beach yesterday and the police were unable to communicate with him, but it was said at his home at Greystone that he would make a complaint against Clarieppi.

OFFICER SHOOTS ANOTHER.

O'Brien Wounded Dangerously by Jealous Patrolman.

William F. O'Brien, a policeman, of 525 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot and seriously injured early this morning by Thomas F. Callahan, also a policeman, in the Callahan home at Melrose Avenue and Oxford Street, Queens. The two men had been on patrol together for several years and had become so friendly that O'Brien was often a guest at the Callahan home.

Not long ago the two men were transferred to different stations, but their friendship continued, and O'Brien continued to visit at the Callahan house in Rosedale. After being released from his post in the 147th Precinct at 17 Butler Street, Brooklyn, shortly after midnight Callahan went to his home. There he found O'Brien, and a quarrel arose over alleged attentions paid by O'Brien to Callahan's wife. The two men began to fight, and Callahan shot O'Brien in the stomach with his service pistol. O'Brien was taken to the Jamaica Hospital with a charge of assault lodged against him, and Callahan was taken to the Jamaica Police Station.

Ex-Premier M. J. Scholiaert.

HAVRE, France, June 30, (delayed.)—M. J. Scholiaert, President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies and former Premier, died here last night. M. Scholiaert became Minister of the Interior in the Belgian Cabinet in 1908 and soon thereafter was appointed Premier. While he was Premier the annexation treaty, by which the Congo Free State became a territorial possession of Belgium, was passed. At the death of King Leopold and immediately preceding the ascendency to the throne of King Albert, M. Scholiaert administered the Government at the head of a Regency Council. He remained as Premier until June 8, 1911, when his Cabinet was defeated in a vote of confidence over a Ministerial School bill.

Tug Capsizes, Six Drowned.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, July 1.—The British seagoing tug Florida capsized June 28 off Pernambuco while bound from Rio de Janeiro for London. The Captain and five sailors, including E. J. Heckroth of New York and W. H. Suptren, an Indian from Kentucky, were drowned. Four other members of the crew were saved.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER LANGSTROTH of Irvington, N. J., died on Saturday in the Perth Amboy Hospital.

MARY E. ALLIGER, secretary for Supreme Court Justice G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston and formerly librarian for the Third Judicial District Law Library, died at Kingston, N. Y., Saturday night.

MELVIN R. VAN KEUREN, 60 years old, a civil engineer, died yesterday at his home in Eatontown, N. J. He was the owner of Monmouth Park.

HERBERT L. ABRAMS, a real estate dealer of Westfield, N. J., died suddenly on Friday at the home of his sister, Miss Georgia Abrams, at Point Lookout, Long Beach, L. I., in his fifty-third year.

EUGENE J. REILLY, a member of the Photo-Engravers' Union, died at his home, 770 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. SAMUEL MATTHEWS of 290 Macon Street, Brooklyn, died at her home on Saturday. She was a niece of Cardinal Farley and a charter member of the American Daughters of Ireland.

JAMES M. SMITH, for many years a foreman in the Queens Highway Department and for thirty years a resident of Long Island City, died on Friday at his home, 33 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City. He was 50 years old.

WILLIAM H. BUTLER, 73 years old, a retired blasting inspector of the New York Fire Department, died Saturday at his home, 394 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

PAULINE PALMEYER, wife of Charles Palmeyer, who was formerly a partner in the I. S. Remson Company, died on Saturday at her home, 259 Ridgewood Avenue, aged 43 years.

CHARLES VAN PILT, known as Charles Van, a theatrical performer, died at his home, 932 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago and leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MANION, 52 years old, of 128 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, formerly in the real estate business, died on Friday at his home.

FRANCIS S. CEPIRLO, a retired business man of Manhattan, is dead at his home, 27 Strong Place, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. He was born in Austria and had traveled extensively over the world. He spoke twelve languages, including Chinese and Japanese.

ALONZO W. MOORE died on Friday at his home, 112 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, aged 85 years. He was for many years in the trunk and bag business in lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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23,500	5%	5 & bas't.	Br. & Stone	Apartment	4,320	37,500

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BYK.—June 26, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Byk, a son.
ELKAN.—June 27, 745 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Elkan, a daughter.
LICHT.—June 29, Sydenham Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Licht, a daughter.
REINHEIMER.—June 28, 43 West 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Reinheimer, a daughter.

Engaged.

GROSS—ABRAHAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Abrahams, 1,891 Madison Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dora to Mr. Joseph Gross of Philadelphia.

BERKOWITZ — PREISS. — Ella Preiss to George Berkowitz.
BRACH—GATES.—Ruth Gates to Dr. Louis Brach.
HIRSCHKORN — HERRNSTADT. — Sophie Herrnstadt to Louis L. Hirschkorn.
KAPEWICH—WOLFT.—Rae C. Wolff to Arthur Kapewich.
KOHN—NEWMAN.—Nancy Newman to Samuel Kohn.
LEICHTER—WEISS.—Elsie Weiss to Milton M. Leichter.
LEVY—GUNSBERGER.—Fannie Gunsberger to Alexander Levy.
LIEBERMAN—KRAUS.—Eva Kraus to Joseph Lieberman.
LOEB — KARLSRUHER.—Carrie Karlsruher to William Loeb.
MENDOZA — NEUBERGER. — Madeline V. Neuberger to Daniel A. Mendoza.
NEIVERT—GINSBERG.—Charlotte Gineberg to Nathaniel Neivert.
NUSSBAUM—ROTHBAUM.—Sadye Rothbaum to Philip Nussbaum.
OPPENHEIM—ROLNICK.—Lillian Rolnick to Hugh L. Oppenheim.
PAGAN—WALLIS.—Ethel Wallis to William F. Pagan.
ROSENFELD—MILLER.—Rose Miller to Edward Rosenfeld.
SCADRON—LIVINGSTON.—Frances Livingston to Joseph Scadron.
SEIBEL—SCHONZEIT.—Rose Schonzeit to Leon Seibel.
TABOR—TALLY.—Henrietta Tally to Edward Tabor.
ZEFFERT—STEIN.—Frances Stein to Monroe Zeffert.

Married.

DOW—TAYLOR.—On Saturday, June 30, at 5:15, Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., Mary Campbell Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell, to Howard Dow of Jamestown, N. Y.

POWELL—SELDNER.—Friday, June 29, 1917, by Hon. Charles L. Guy, Mrs. Jean Seldner, daughter of Mrs. Ernestina Brown, to Mr. Henry M. Powell.

BLACKLEY—McLEOD.—June 28, Marian A. McLeod to Kenneth C. Blackley.
BLOCK—BLOCK.—June 25, Ida Block to Arthur A. Block.
BUCHWALD—KORNGOLD.—June 30, Fannie Korngold to Samuel Buchwald.
CROSS—CAREY.—June 28, Julia R. Carey to Joan F. Cross.
DAVIS—NEWMARK.—June 26, Lillian Newmark to Chauncey Davis.
GRIFFIN—SCHWEITZER.—June 28, Carrie Schweitzer to Vincent Griffin.
HAMMERSCHLAG — SAMISCH. — June 26, Beatrice Samisch to Julius Hammerschlag.
JUDELSON—LEVY.—June 24, Fannie Levy to Harry Judelson.
KORACH—WEINBERG.—June 27, Viola A. Weinberg to Dean Korach.
LEVY—LEVIN.—June 24, Tillie Levin to Charles Levy.
LOWENFELD — MOSKOWITZ. — June 26, Lillian Moskowitz to Isador Lowenfeld.
MILLER—BLUME.—June 28, Myra Blume to Charles Miller.
WOLF—WINSTOC

SUPERBAS COME FROM BEHIND TO BEAT PHILLIES IN WAR RELIEF BENEFIT GAME

ROBINS TRIUMPH IN BENEFIT GAME

Ninth-Inning Rally Causes the Downfall of Phillies by Score of 3 to 2.

FANS THREATEN BILL KLEM

Umpire Arouses Ire by Close Decision—Concert and Drill Help Entertain Big Crowd.

By staging a ninth-inning batting rally, which sent the attending crowd of about 12,000 enthusiasts into a frenzy, Uncle Wilbert Robinson's wayward Dodgers yesterday downed Philadelphia by the score of 3 to 2 in the first regularly scheduled National League Sunday baseball game played in the borough across the bridge in many, many years.

That fateful ninth inning was a hummer. The game itself was a hair-raiser from the start and furnished the crowd with an interesting pitchers' duel, but the ninth inning was an unexpected climax. After retiring the doleful Phillies, the Robins were behind in the score by a matter of 2 to 1. The crowd implored Charles H. Ebbets's athletes for a rally, and the players responded with a vim.

Hickman started with a clean single to right and trotted along to second when Jimmy Lavender issued a pass to Casey Stengel. Moran called it a day for Lavender and sent Eppa Jepha Rixey to the mound and immediately there was a Philadelphia convention staged right in the pitcher's box, in which the entire infield took part. After acquainting Rixey with the fact that they were in the lead and advising him as to the general rules for preserving a lead in a baseball game, the meeting disbanded. However, the advice was unheeded, or at any rate was absolutely set at naught by the fighting Robins.

Wheat, the first Robin to face Eppa Jepha, slashed a grounder in the direction of one Niehoff, who hovers about second base for Pat Moran.

Stengel and Niehoff in Collision.

Casey Stengel was bent on giving his best efforts in trying for a Robin victory, and immediately with the crack of the bat in Wheat's hands, he started on a mad tear for second base. About midway between both stations Stengel, Niehoff, and the ball collided, the ball keeping harmfully—for the Phillies—on its way to right field, while Hickman crossed the rubber with the tying run and Stengel went to third, ready to dash home at the slightest provocation with the tally that would win for Brooklyn.

His plans were considerably upset, however, for no sooner had Hickman completed his run home than the Philadelphia bench, as one, trotted up to both umpires and requested an explanation of why Stengel bumped into Niehoff, while Pat Moran and those of his cohorts near enough to him to be in the talk range vociferously gave it as their opinion that Stengel should be called out for interference and Hickman sent back to second.

Umpires Take Run from Robins.

This was not pleasant news to the Robins, and rotund Wilbert Robinson led his little flock in a verbal attack on Moran's opinion. The argument continued for several minutes, and finally the umpires, Bill Klem in charge, and Kitty Bransfield on the bases, shooed the players out of their immediate vicinity and held a consultation all their own. At the end of this confab it was decided that Moran knew a lot about baseball, and Stengel was called out and Hickman ordered back to second.

Anybody who knows the Brooklyn baseball fan can imagine how those in the stands felt when they saw the run being discredited. They felt worse than that, and immediately fell on everybody and everything that was not Brooklyn with a terrific verbal assault. Had they known what the venerable Mike Mowrey was going to do when he came to bat they would probably have conceded the decision without a word. But the crowd was not taken into Mike's confidence to this extent, and they yelled in discontent.

Finally things reached a state where George Cutshaw felt perfectly safe in going to the plate, and he sent a neat sacrifice along the first-base line which advanced both Hickman and Wheat a peg in their travels. Mike Mowrey, the next batter, scord both men with a screeching double to left field, which gave the Robins all the honors they wanted for that day.

Crowd Threatens Bill Klem.

The excitement of the crowd did not die with the tallying of those two winning runs, however, for when Wheat had crossed the plate with the second and winning run the crowd surged out on the field and gathered threateningly about Bill Klem, on his way to the dressing-room exit. It was with difficulty that the veteran arbiter got safely off the field.

For four innings the crowd was furnished with an interesting duel between Big Jeff Pfeffer, the Robins' mainstay, and Jimmy Lavender. In the fifth session the Dodgers broke the ice, when, after Stengel had died, Wheat tripled to right and scored on Cutshaw's bad infield bounder, which got away from Niehoff and went for a hit. Mowrey also singled, but, with Cutshaw, was left stranded on the paths.

In the sixth the Phils got to Pfeffer effectively, and before Big Jeff could recover had jumped to the lead. Paskert started with a single to left, and scored on Stock's triple over first base to the right field wall. Then Pfeffer uncorked a wild pitch which let Stock over the plate with the run that gave the Phillies the lead until the ninth inning.

Before the game the fans were treated to a concert and patriotic demonstration for the benefit of the Militia of Mercy and kindred wartime societies. About 1,500 bluejackets marched about the field, while Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Commodore E. T. Fitzgerald of the recruiting ship Granite State, Captain Forshew of the Second Naval Battalion, and several other naval officials looked on from a box. Immediately with the completion of the concert President Ebbets ordered the sale of tickets stopped, so as to conform with the law regarding Sunday baseball, and those who came to the park thereafter were admitted free. The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Myers,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Hickman,cf	3	1	1	2	1
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	2	1	5	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	3	2
Mowrey,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Meyers,c	3	0	1	8	1
Miller,*	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	0	2
aSmyth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Stock,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Gravath,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Killifer,c	3	0	2	4	1
Lavender,p	3	0	0	0	1
Rixey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	6	25	15

*Stengel out for interference, and two out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for J. Meyers in eighth.

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Mowrey. Three-base hits—Stock, Wheat. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Double plays—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus; Cutshaw and H. Myers; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Base on balls—Off Lavender, 3; Pfeffer, 3. Hits and runs—Off Lavender, 6 hits, 2 runs in 8 1-3 innings; Rixey, 1 and 1 in 1-3; Pfeffer, 3 runs in 9. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; Pfeffer, 3. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 2.
Nashville, 4; Little Rock, 1.
Memphis, 6; Chattanooga, 1.
(First game.)
Chattanooga, 5; Memphis, 1.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; New Haven, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 15; Detroit, 9.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	38	22	.633
Philadelphia	37	25	.597
Chicago	39	33	.542
St. Louis	36	31	.530
Cincinnati	36	37	.493
Brooklyn	28	33	.459
Boston	23	35	.397
Pittsburgh	21	42	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	24	.642
Boston	41	24	.631
New York	35	29	.547
Detroit	33	32	.508
Cleveland	35	34	.507
Washington	25	39	.391
St. Louis	26	41	.388
Philadelphia	23	38	.377

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York,
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Washington at Philadelphia.

COBB KEEPS UP RECORD.

Gets Hits in Each Game With St. Louis—Tigers Win First.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Cobb hit safely in both games of the double-header between Detroit and St. Louis today. Cobb now has a record of having secured one or more hits in thirty consecutive games. He got two singles in the first game and a double and two singles in the second game. Boland allowed but four hits, and Detroit shut out St. Louis in the first game, 5 to 0. Three errors behind Hamilton helped Detroit materially in scoring the runs.

Hard hitting marked the second game, which St. Louis won, 15 to 9. In the sixth inning the locals drove Ehmke from the box and pounded Cunningham, who relieved him, four singles, two doubles, a base on balls, and two errors netting eight runs.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	4	3
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Veach,lf	5	0	1	4	0
Heilman,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	8	0
R.Jones,2b	2	2	2	2	1
Stanage,c	2	1	0	5	0
Boland,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	8	27	7

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Sloan,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	7	2
Severed,c	4	0	2	5	0
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Johnson,ss	2	0	0	2	6
aShotten	0	0	0	0	0
Lavan,ss	0	0	0	1	0
Hamilton,p	2	0	1	1	2
Total	30	0	4	27	15

a Batted for Johnson in eighth.
Errors—Sisler, Pratt, Severeid.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Sisler, Hamilton. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—R. Jones, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Stanage, (2,) Boland, Hamilton. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Double plays—Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler; Johnson, Severeid, and Pratt. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 1; Hamilton, 5. Earned runs—Off Hamilton, 2. Struck out—By Boland, 2; Hamilton, 2. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty, Nallin, and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Sloan,lf	3	2	0	1	0
Austin,3b	4	2	2	2	1
Sisler,1b	5	2	3	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Jacobson,rf	5	2	2	2	0
Marsans,cf	5	2	1	1	0
Johnson,ss	4	2	1	3	8
Hale,c	5	1	3	7	1
Sothoron,p	2	1	1	0	1
Davenport,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	39	15	16	27	16

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	1	0	2	1
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	1	0
Cobb,cf	5	1	3	3	0
Veach,lf	5	2	1	0	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Burns,1b	5	2	1	11	0
R.Jones,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Spencer,c	3	1	3	6	1
Ehmke,p	2	0	0	0	4
Cunningham,p	0	0	0	0	1
aCrawford	1	1	1	0	0
C.Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1
bStanage	1	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	9	11	24	14

a Batted for Cunningham in seventh.
b Batted for C. Jones in eighth.
Errors—Vitt, Burns, (2,) Mitchell, Pratt, Hale, Davenport.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	—15
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	2—9

Two-base hits—Cobb, Jacobson, Hale, Sisler, Marsans. Three-base hit—Vitt. Home run—Crawford. Stolen bases—Vitt, Sisler, Marsans, Johnson, Bush, (2,) Heilman, (2,) Sacrifice hits—Austin, Sothoron. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 1; Cunningham, 1; Sothoron, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 7 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) Cunningham, 3 and 2 in 1; C. Jones, 0 and 0 in 1; Mitchell, 6 and 3 in 1; Sothoron, 9 and 6 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Davenport, 2 and 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron, (Spencer;) Mitchell, (Sloan.) Struck out—By Ehmke, 2; Sothoron, 3; Davenport, 2. Wild pitch—Sothoron. Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Connolly, and Moriarty.

WHITE SOX ERRORS COSTLY.

Cleveland Outbatted, but Wins by Score of 5 to 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—Although outbatted, Cleveland defeated Chicago 5 to 4 this afternoon, scoring the winning runs in the eighth on a pass, Cicotte's two wild throws and Chapman's pop single. After scoring Speaker with a triple in the first inning, Roth stole home on the first ball pitched. Chicago almost tied the count in the ninth on two passes and Weaver's double. Score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	5	6
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Harris,1b	3	0	1	9	2
Wambsg'ss,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Evans,3b	3	0	1	2	1
O'Neill,c	2	0	1	4	1
Deberry,c	0	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	2	1	0	0	1
bBillings	1	0	0	0	0
cHoward	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	5	6	27	17

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	2	0	0	1	0
J.Collins,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	5	2	3	2	1
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Jackson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Lynn,c	3	1	2	5	0
Cicotte,p	3	0	1	0	4
aSchalk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	12	24	10

a Batted for Cicotte in ninth.
b Batted for Morton in third.
c Ran for O'Neill in eighth.
Errors—Cicotte, (2,) Graney, Morton.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—4

Two-base hits—Weaver, (2,) Lynn, Harris, O'Neill. Three-base hits—Felsch, Roth. Stolen base—Roth. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Graney. Sacrifice fly—Felsch. Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman, and Harris; Wambsganss, Harris, and O'Neill. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 2; Morton, 1; Coumbe, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Morton, 6 and 2 in 3; Coumbe, 3 and 2 in 6. Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; Morton, 2; Coumbe, 1. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

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Ar. Chicago 6:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

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TONEY TWIRLS TWO VICTORIOUS GAMES

Reds' Pitcher Goes Eighteen Innings and Allows Pirates Six Hits in All.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—Fred Toney won both games from Pittsburgh here today, holding the Pirates to three scattered hits in each game, Cincinnati captured the first, at 4 to 1 and the second at 5 to 1. In each contest Toney was master of the Pittsburgh team and was never in danger.

It was "Wagner Day," and the new manager of Pittsburgh was presented with a loving cup by the fans of Cincinnati and Louisville, a delegation of fans coming from the Falls City to honor the veteran player, who started his baseball career in that city many years ago.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Kopf,ss	4	2	3	2	5
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Shean,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Wingo,c	4	0	2	1	0
Toney,p	4	0	1	1	1
Total	36	2	12	27	11

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Pitler,2b	3	0	0	4	3
King,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Wagner,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Hinchman,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Ward,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Fischer,c	3	0	0	7	1
McCarthy,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Steele,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	1	3	27	10

Errors—Shean, Roush.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Roush, Carey. Three-base hits—Thorpe, Griffith. Stolen bases—Chase. Double play—Kopf and Chase. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Base on balls—Off Toney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 13 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Toney, 3 and 0 in 0. Struck out—By Steele, 2; by Toney, 1. Time—1 hour 24 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	3	1
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	3	4
Roush,cf	4	2	3	5	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Chase,1b	4	1	0	8	1
Shean,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Wingo,c	4	0	2	1	0
Toney,p	4	0	1	1	1
Total	36	5	13	27	8

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Pitler,2b	4	0	0	1	1
King,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wagner,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Hinchman,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Ward,ss	2	0	0	0	3
Fischer,c	3	0	1	4	1
McCarthy,2b	3	1	0	3	0
Steele,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	30	1	3	24	9

Errors—Shean, Roush.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

To-base hit—Roush. Three-base hits—Thorpe, Griffith. Stolen base—Chase. Double play—Kopf and Chase. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Base on balls—Off Toney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 13 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Toney, 8 and 0 in 0. Struck out—By Steele, 2; by Toney, 1. Time—1 hour 24 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

CARDS APPLY WHITEWASH.

Doak's Pitching Proves a Puzzle to Chicago Batsmen.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Roger Hornsby's hitting and Doak's fine pitching gave St. Louis a 4-to-0 victory over Chicago today in the final game of the series. Not a Chicagoan was able to reach second base. Hornsby's triple sent the first run across the plate for the visitors and he scored the second run on a single by Cruise. In the third inning, after two were out, Johnson singled and sent two more runs across the plate.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,rf	4	2	1	3	0
Baird,3b	3	1	1	2	2
Long,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Hornsby,ss	2	1	2	1	1
Cruise,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	12	2
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	5	0
Getzel,2b	3	0	1	3	5
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	4	6	27	14

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Zelder,3b	2	0	2	0	3
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Elliott,c	2	0	0	6	3
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	2
aWolter	1	0	0	0	0
Aldridge,p	1	0	0	0	2
bRuether	1	0	0	0	0
Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	5	27	15

a Batted for Douglas in third.
b Batted for Aldridge in eighth.
Error—Doyle.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Hornsby. Sacrifice hit—Baird. Double play—Miller and Hornsby. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Doak, 2; Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 5 hits, 2 runs in 3 innings; Aldridge, 1 and 0 in 5; Seaton, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Aldridge, (Hornsby.) Struck out—By Aldridge, 5; Doak, 1; Seaton, 1. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

MISS GALLIGAN IS BEATEN.

Miss Boyle, Aided by Handicap, Wins Swim at City Island.

Miss Charlotte Boyle of the National Women's Life Saving League scored a creditable victory in the 100-yard handicap swim for women which was the feature of the program at the City Island swimming carnival yesterday, when she showed the way to the finish mark to Miss Claire Galligan, one of the leading female swimmers in the country. Miss Galligan, on the scratch mark, conceded a handicap allowance of eight seconds to her rival, but was unable to overtake Miss Boyle, who swam the distance in 1:33 1-5. Miss Edna Cole finished third.

Another interesting performance was witnessed in the 220-yard men's event, in which J. Zimnoch, New York A. C., started on the honor mark and won by a touch at the finish from Leo Giebel, a clubmate, who had three seconds. Giebel registered a victory in the seventy-five-yard event.

Other winners were: One-half mile swim, closed to members of the Life Saving League, B. Bloom; high dive, Mike Mullen, New York A. C.; fancy dive for women, for the Annette Kellermann Cup, Miss Josephine Bartlett.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

			R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0

Buffalo, at Montreal; postponed, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	41	24	.631
Baltimore	40	24	.625
Providence	40	26	.606
Toronto	35	29	.547
Rochester	32	33	.492
Buffalo	27	40	.408
Richmond	24	42	.364
Montreal	20	41	.328

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
(Two Games.)
Buffalo at Montreal.
(Two Games.)
Rochester at Toronto.
(Two Games.)
Baltimore at Richmond.
(Two Games.)

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RICHARDS IN FIFTH ROUND.

Calm Tennis Prevails in University Heights Tournament.

The tennis tournament at the University Heights Tennis Club went along yesterday without a ripple of surprise ruffling the rather easy advance of the favorites. The first and second round matches were practically completed, and one player, V. Richards, succeeded in making his way through the fourth round, which gave him a bracket in the round before the semi-finals. Elliott Binzen won a third-round match from G. Rahill, with the score 6—2, 6—1. The summaries:

First Round.—C. J. Finlay defeated L. Schmidt, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; F. Plumb won from D. Arnold by default; M. E. Fox, Jr., won from H. Hutchings by default; G. Reigenbach won from H. J. Steinkampf by default.

Second Round.—E. Desnoes defeated F. Campbell, 6—2, 6—4; R. J. Weeks won from Frank Anderson by default; G. Mersereau won from H. Bamford by default; U. Richards won from Gerald Donaldson by default; E. H. Jones defeated M. Olcott, 6—0, 6—0; A. J. Ostenndorf defeated C. H. Schmidt, 6—2, 6—3; L. J. Clapp defeated C. J. Finlay, 6—0, 6—0; F. Plumb won from Harold Taylor by default; G. G. Greny defeated H. H. Hathaway, 6—4, 6—0; G. Rahill won from J. Hardy by default; E. Binzen defeated E. Wagner, 6—0, 6—2; Fred Anderson defeated Paul Martin, 9—7, 6—6, 6—3; C. Chambers defeated J. K. Winkler by default; M. Landau won from George Throckmorton by default; L. Spencer won from Cecil Donaldson by default.

Third Round.—M. Messner defeated E. Desnoes, 6—4, 6—3; R. Tappan defeated R. J. Weeks, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6; G. Mersereau defeated H. Murschalk, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; U. Richards defeated A. Iler, 6—3, 6—4; A. J. Ostendorf defeated E. H. Janes, 6—0, 6—2; E. J. Clapp defeated F. Plumb, 6—2, 6—2; E. Binzen defeated G. Rahill, 8—6, 6—1; C. Chambers defeated H. Hewetson, 6—1, 8—6.

Fourth Round.—U. Richards defeated G. Mersereau, 6—3, 6—1.

BAGGS WINS NET BATTLE.

Comes from Behind and Defeats Henderson at 6—8, 8—6, 6—3.

Ralph L. Baggs won the final of the singles event in the Sunningdale Country Club tennis tournament yesterday morning when he defeated Embree Henderson in a three-set encounter, with the score 6—8, 8—6, 6—3.

Henderson played well at the start and was within sight of victory at one point. After capturing the first set he ran off a lead of 5—4 in the second, and had his own service to depend upon for the next game. Baggs, however, broke through, and this was the turning point in the match. After making the score deuce he succeeded in pulling it out of the fire, and in the last set had a comparatively easy path to victory.

HALPINE TWICE VICTOR.

Wins Mile and Three-Mile Runs—$500 for Red Cross.

A representation of some of the premier athletes in the Metropolitan District was attracted to the first set of outdoor games to be held under the auspices of the Intersectional Athletic League, at C. C. N. Y. stadium yesterday afternoon. No individual prizes were distributed, the only prize for which competition was held, being a point trophy. This went to the representatives of the Salem-Crescent A. C., who finished with a total of 30 points. Mohawk A. C. athletes were second with 24, Glencoe A. C. third with 20, Pastime A. C. fourth with 18, and Morningside A. C. fifth with 17.

The games were held for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, and were free to the public. A collection was taken up among the 5,000 or so who witnessed the performances, and this, added to the revenue coming from the sale of programs, netted a sum of about $500.

All of the events on track and field were handicap affairs, and the scratch competitors had a bad day. Only one of them competed with success, and he was E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C. C., who carried off first honors in the running broad jump from the scratch mark, with a jump of 22 feet 1 inch. In several of the events scratch men finished with the leaders, but Jones was the only scratch winner.

Terry Halpine, the Morningside A. C. distance runner, showed excellent form in the longer distance races, and was the only double winner of the day. He registered victories in the one-mile run, in which he was allotted 60 yards, and the three-mile event, in which race he received 150 yards. In the latter competition Halpine was closely followed over the line by Victor Voteretsas, a clubmate, who was on the honor mark.

CLOWERY A DOUBLE VICTOR.

Wins Two Events at Games of Catholic Y. M. N. U.

C. Clowery of the Paulist A. C. was the individual star of the games of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, held yesterday at Celtic Park in conjunction with the Clare Men's annual outing. Clowery, with a handicap allowance of seven yards, scored a victory in the 100-yard handicap dash, and also accounted for the premier honors in the 440-yard handicap event, in which he had a handicap of fourteen yards.

Other winners were: Two-mile run, J. Phillips, Paulist A. C.; 880-yard run, H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C.; medley relay race, Paulist A. C. team, H. Cunningham, T. Larkin, J. Dougherty and Harry Wigger.

American Association.

Kansas City, 8; Toledo, 5.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 13; Toledo, 4.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 13; Milwaukee, 4.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 8; Minneapolis, 2.
(First game.)
Louisville, 6; Minneapolis, 4.
(Second game.)
St. Paul, 2; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 0.
(Second game.)

GREAT ISLE VICTOR IN SPEEDWAY BRUSH

Wins Special Event After Splitting Heats with Wood Olcott and Bon Todd.

After four keenly contested heats Great Isle, a bay stallion of Grand Circuit experience, owned by A. R. Issaeff, was returned the winner of a special trotting event for a cup which featured the closing Spring matinée of the Road Drivers' Association on the Harlem Speedway yesterday afternoon. J. Manning held

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAPHAEL BLAUFARB & HERMAN BIEBER, individually and as copartners trading as BLAUFARB & BIEBER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 198-200 Stanton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Safe, Desk, Fixtures, etc.
ISAAC F. COHEN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Monday, July 9, at the same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ZIMBLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, July 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 171 Stanton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title, and interest of Isaac F. Cohen, as receiver in and to the following merchandise: Men's and Boys' Clothing, Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Safe, Desk, Fixtures, etc.
ISAAC F. COHEN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Monday, July 9, at the same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of JOSEPH TOCH, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,020 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', furnishings, hosiery, underwear, dress goods, fixtures, etc.
MORTIMER S. BROWN, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of CONTINENTAL PUBLIC WORKS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 Rector St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Cabinets, Desks, Safe, Typewriter, etc.
JOSEPH E. PELTON, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED M. WOOLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 6th, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 68 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, cigarettes, bar fixtures, tables, and general line of hotel furniture and fixtures.
HOWARD WOOLEY, Receiver.

PLEA TO ECONOMIZE STEEL DURING WAR

Chamber of Commerce Would Confine Its General Use to Essentials.

NEEDED BY GOVERNMENT

Lumber and Concrete Are Advocated as Substitutes in Private Construction Work.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Backed by a declaration that war demands for steel will increase, and that the utmost supply which the United States can produce will be below the requirements, an urgent plea is made that steel be used for general business purposes only when the requirement is unavoidable. Lumber and concrete are strongly advocated instead, and there is an intimation that unless a substitute for steel is found some manufacturers may be obliged to curtail or even suspend operations during the conflict.

This message goes to business men in the second of a series of war bulletins sent out by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States co-operating with the Council of National Defense.

"It should be anticipated that the steel situation which is developing with rapidity," Waddill Catchings of New York, Chairman of the committee which issues the bulletin, says, "will probably make it impossible for general manufacturers, unable to find a steel substitute, to secure adequate supplies of steel and may even make it impossible to secure any. No substantial increase in production is anticipated. Even maximum production from existing facilities cannot be expected because transportation, labor, and material conditions will interfere with the full operation of plants. On the other hand, indications are that the war requirements will continue to increase.

"The Council of National Defense wishes to hear from producers of iron and steel whenever output is limited through transportation difficulties or business conditions. Furthermore, pending the establishment of some method of distributing steel output according to war needs, producers of steel may render real service by assisting those producing war work to secure their steel requirements. Not only will this help win the war, but it will tend toward less disturbance in business when steel supplies are shut off from industries engaged in unessential production."

The bulletin says that the supplies of lumber and concrete are ample.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT.				
June 25	2.10	2.06	1.85	1.82½
June 26	2.10	2.00	1.87	1.83½
June 27	2.08	2.01	1.84	1.78
June 28	2.01½	1.99	1.82	1.80
June 29	2.02½	2.00	1.83	1.80
June 30	2.03	2.00	1.82	1.80⅛
Week's range	2.10	1.99	1.87	1.78

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
CORN.						
June 25	1.57⅛	1.54⅜	1.48⅝	1.45⅝	1.11⅜	1.09⅛
June 26	1.57	1.54⅛	1.48	1.45	1.10	1.06⅜
June 27	1.56⅜	1.54	1.47⅛	1.44¼	1.08⅜	1.06⅛
June 28	1.57⅛	1.55⅛	1.49⅛	1.46	1.09⅜	1.07⅛
June 29	1.57	1.55⅛	1.47⅞	1.45⅝	1.09⅛	1.07⅛
June 30	1.58⅛	1.56⅛	1.47⅞	1.45½	1.09⅛	1.06
Week's range	1.58⅛	1.54	1.49⅛	1.44¼	1.11⅜	1.06

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
OATS.						
June 25	63½	62⅜	53¼	53⅛	55	54⅛
June 26	63	62¼	53	52½	54⅝	54⅛
June 27	63⅜	62½	53⅜	52⅜	55	54½
June 28	64¼	63⅛	55	53	57	54⅝
June 29	65	64¼	55¾	54	57⅛	55⅝
June 30	65⅜	64⅝	55¼	54	57⅛	55⅝
Week's range	65⅜	63⅛	55¼	52⅜	57⅛	54½

Provisions.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
LARD.				
June 25	$21.62	$21.50	$21.87	$21.70
June 26	21.40	21.10	21.65	21.30
June 27	21.33	21.12	21.57	21.30
June 28	21.27	21.15	21.52	21.40
June 29	21.17	21.05	21.45	21.27
June 30	21.00	20.75	21.25	20.97
Week's range	21.62	20.75	21.87	20.97

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
RIBS.				
June 25	$21.85	$21.75	$21.95	$21.72
June 26	21.70	21.40	21.85	21.55
June 27	..	..	21.77	21.47
June 28	21.62	21.55	21.73	21.65
June 29	21.42	21.35	21.65	21.50
June 30	21.37	21.10	21.47	21.22
Week's range	21.85	21.10	21.95	21.22

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
PORK.				
June 25	$39.75	$39.75	$40.85	$39.95
June 26	..	..	39.50	39.00
June 27	..	..	39.65	39.30
June 28	..	..	39.62	39.40
June 29	39.20	39.05	39.37	39.27
June 30	39.15	39.00	39.20	38.90
Week's range	39.75	39.00	40.85	38.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
June 25	26.60	26.04	26.51	26.86	26.50	25.82
June 26	26.91	26.35	26.15	26.15	26.70	25.90
June 27	27.39	26.80	27.02	27.02	27.00	26.56
June 28	27.11	26.55	27.10	26.60	26.85	26.15
June 29	26.95	26.55	26.82	26.70	26.65	26.16
June 30	26.90	26.66	26.88	26.88	26.55	26.27
Week's range	27.39	26.55	27.10	26.15	27.00	25.82

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
June 25	26.60	25.96	26.67	26.03	26.90	26.20
June 26	26.83	26.12	26.88	26.19	27.00	26.37
June 27	27.14	26.65	27.18	26.75	27.37	27.00
June 28	27.00	26.30	26.99	26.35	27.19	26.64
June 29	26.75	26.30	26.84	26.36	26.91	26.66
June 30	26.70	26.39	26.77	26.57	26.93	26.74
Week's range	27.14	25.96	27.18	26.03	27.37	26.20

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,732.—In Bankruptcy.—SY A. HORWITT, INC., Bankrupt.
Sy A. Horwitt, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 25th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 12th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23635.
Notice is hereby given that GUSTAVE BECKER and MAX BECKER, individually and as co-partners, trading as BECKER BROTHERS, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,403.—In Bankruptcy.—GERTRUDE L. MOORE, Bankrupt.
Gertrude L. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 8, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 10, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,525.—In Bankruptcy.—A. J. CRAWFORD CO., INC., Bankrupt.
A. J. Crawford Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 22, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 12, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint's Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,787.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN V. D. CORNELL, Bankrupt.
John V. D. Cornell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 11, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24563.
Notice is hereby given that HYMAN GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy broadcloths for cash. Farragut 2347.

CHEVIOTS.—Lymansville pebble cheviot, all shades. Supreme Girls' Coat Co. Gramercy 4241.

CLOAKS.—Presto Cloak & Suit Co., 12 West 31st St., will look at cloaks and suits all week.

CLOTH.—Will buy 80-inch melton, navy, brown or Oxford; submit swatches and prices. Box H 37 Times.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall Coats and suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Open to place orders on children's and juniors' coats. P. M. & S., 119 W. 23d.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, all shades; must be cheap. Telephone 3989 Spring.

COTTON PANTING.—Wanted, large quantities of cotton panting and cottonades. Reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

COTTON GOODS.—We buy jobs of all grades of cotton goods; cash; send samples. Box T 868 Times Downtown.

COTTON, crepe, plisse, fancy figures, light colors; any quantities for cash. T 858 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINES and Georgettes; also black and navy taffeta. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 140 Spring St. Phone Spring 5890.

DRESSES.—California ready-to-wear shop is open for silk and wash dresses, evening gowns, suits, cotton blouses, silk blouses, silk underwear, sweaters of the better grade; must be good styles and exceptional values. Give details for interview to H 75 Times.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on silk dresses and skirts. Lauretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6945.

DRESSES.—Jobber of misses' dresses will look at, Fall silk dresses Monday. 31 West 31st St., sixth lott.

GEORGETTE.—Open for quantity Georgette, $1.12½; good quality. Elise Waist, 121 West 17th.

GINGHAM TREFFENS wanted. Telephone 1268 Franklin.

OVERCOATINGS, Mackinaws, Serges.—Spot cash. Max Well, 404 4th Av. Madison Square 4620.

POM-POM.—Will buy Pekin and all shades. Farragut 554.

POM POM.—American, all colors. Farr. 3955.

POPLIN.—Open for lightweight P. P. L. or 767 in black. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

POPLINS and men's wear serges; open to buy any quantity for cash. H 34 Times.

POPLINS.—Navy poplin, American .90610. Will pay cash. Chelsea 8249.

POPLINS.—Open to buy any quantity for spot cash. Chelsea 2656.

RIBBONS.—Newark & Danziger will purchase large quantities dotted silk ribbons from $1.25; submit samples. 34 34th St., Bush Terminal Building No. 6, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGE.—Wanted 10 pieces Whitman's No. 5 cream serge, Juilliard 4800, all shades; Juilliard 4058, all shades; Botany, 48-inch serge; Botany, 48-inch garbardines. Reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

SERGES.—104 Whitmans and 528,519 Garfield. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SHANTUNG.—Will buy any quantity at low prices. Address T 369 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black, navy taffeta, any quantity, at a price for cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS.—Open for large quantities Jap silks, any width or weight. Address T 235 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Moscovics open for linen suits. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits Monday and Tuesday. Call with samples, 11 West 32d St., first floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples of suits and coats. 9th floor, 29 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits from $6.75 to $8.50. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on high-priced suits. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

TAFFETA.—Open for navy taffeta at a price; also Juilliards, 42-inch, gray. Vigro, Simon, 44 East 32d St.

TRUNKS.—Open to buy wardrobe sample trunks for suit samples. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

VELOUR, heavyweight, American or similar, spot cash. Stuyvesant 2496.

VELOURS.—Open for heavyweight velours and poplins for cash. Farragut 622.

WAISTS.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Gutman open for jobs in silk and cotton waists, also house dresses. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WAISTS, Organdies, cheap white dresses, poplin skirts. Jobber, 1,265 Broadway, Room 716.

WAISTS.—Jobber $6.75 to $13.50; cottons; quote prices; also silks. X 373 Times Annex.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

WOOLENS wanted for cash, American 13045 and Pom-Poms; also Hug-Flaglers melton, all shades; also Nyles light-weight velour. Tel. Madison Sq. 6655.

ZIBELINES.—Open to buy low-price goods, all colors. Tel. Greeley 6172.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 at $2.10 net, F. W. Thompson's burella 273 at $1.75 net. Farragut 9728.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, 54 inch; also kerseys, plushes and serges. Farragut 9812.

BURELLA.—Bochman's, seven shades, $1.85 net. 48 West 22d St., 5th floor. Tel. 2795 Gramercy.

COATS.—Twenty ladies' plush coats, average about $18 each; slightly damaged; will take $7 each. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. 4842 Spring.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

CORDUROY.—Wide wale, all colors. Victoria, 40 West 27th St.

COTTON Piece Goods. — 50 pieces to sell cheap. Call Farragut 9439.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes, colors, black velvet ribbon at price. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES, Suits. — We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress. 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—150 wash, 50 military, 50 taffeta, including stouts, to clear before Fourth; closed rest of week. Primo, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Shantung, job, to close out. Theo Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—200 dozen ladies' and children's dresses to close out. A. Reder, 38 Walker St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $8.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job of navy taffeta and serge dresses. 130 West 26th St., 6th floor.

FLAGS.—American, Belgian, Italian, Russian, English, French, Japanese, &c., all sizes, cotton and wool bunting. Garibaldi Flag Co., 465 Pearl St. Telephone Worth 3779.

FRENCH LINENS and cotton piece goods, close out. Farragut 3647.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—300 pieces very heavy, or any part, in white; regular $1.35, for $1 net. Nelson Silk Works, 803 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 8497.

GEORGETTE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9380 Madison Square.

HOSIERY.—Men's, ladies', children's; substantial quantities; bought for Russian export; unable to ship; particularly interesting to exporters and buyers medium-priced goods. Motor Car Spring Company, 243 West 17th St.

HOSPITAL UNIFORMS and operating gowns; closing out. M. Abramson, 15 West 26th.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERAMI.—Have two pieces Sidney Blumenthal's Kerami for sale. Farragut 2347.

SATEENS.—Large quantity, fine quality, flowered sateens, suitable for petticoats, kimonos, and coat linings; samples mailed on request. Elias Ostroff, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SERGE.—Garfield 519; Whitmans 104, 87; Botany 11433; Saxonia, Poplins, Heavy; weight Velours; Andrews 1464. Lavenson & Satz. Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—Botany, 780 and 11433 Juilliard, 54221 and 54249 Pacific W. F. X., all colors. Esco Woolen Co., 13 West 21st. Chelsea 1456.

SERGES.—Gera French serge, navy and black; quality like Juilliards 54221. Chelsea 5822.

SKIRTS. — 350 discarded samples, all wool poplin, all wool serges, mixtures, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 6359.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas, to close, $2.75 up. NIVil, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Job 50 Spring suits; good assortment. S. S. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

TAFFETAS, Crepes, and Georgettes. — All shades, for immediate delivery. Commercial Silk Co., 44 East 23d St. Gramercy 1283.

TAFFETAS.—Navy and green; good quality for sale. Farragut 267.

VOILES.—Sport designs on voiles, skirtings and linen finished suitings in large quantities to close very cheap. D 404 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

WASH SKIRTS, white and stripes; close out at $5.50 a dozen. Jacob Hyman & Co., 127 West 25th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white, to close; $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WOOLEN CLOTH.—Twelve pieces; some 30-ounce all wool; will sell 60c on the dollar. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. 4842 Spring.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. A. Keogh, Palm Beach suits; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; W. E. Skillings, millinery; Mr. Hann, jewelry, leather goods, dolls, toys, books; Mr. McNamee, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, neckwear; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall Brown Goods Co.; J. R. Sellers, furnishings goods, notions; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; J. L. Strauss, hats; 320 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss Ball, ribbons; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, linen suits; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Friedman Bros. Clothing Co.; M. B. Freedman, piece goods; Wallick.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
FINDLAY, O.—C. D. Levy, jobs, silks, cotton waists; 72 Madison Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, jobs, silk, cotton waists, house dresses; 72 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Brodin Millinery Co.; Miss T. Brodin, millinery; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Cohn, Goldwater & Co.; M. Cohn, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Seelig, hats; 640 Broadway.
NEW ORLEANS—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; C. A. Kaufman, domestics, dress goods, silks; L140 Broadway; Hermitage.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—S. Karrick; C. Karrick, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. B. Cohen, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—W. N. Moore, D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear, and men's gloves; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Miss L. Gersbacher, jewelry, notions, house dresses; 50 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice Stix Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Ganz, Fall suits and dresses; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, Fall suits and dresses; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss S. Allen, juniors', misses' wear; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigen, waists, muslin underwear, children's wear; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. S. Levis, flowers, feathers; 303 5th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; A. W. Winchester, white goods, shirtwaists, ready-to-wear, carpets, and rugs; 350 B'way.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; E. A. Bessire, woolen dress goods, linings, silks, wash goods; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lamson, A & Koch Co.; E. W. Koch, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—David Spencer, Ltd.; jobs wash dresses; 31 Union Square.
WALLACE, N. C.—Horwitz Shop; Mr. L. Hirsch, linen and Palm Beach and mohair coats; 8 West 19th St.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Forecast:
N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; moderate s. winds.
Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except occasionally thunder showers in extreme s.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Mon. in w.
Ind.—Fair Mon.; cooler in extreme s. Tues.; fair; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Tues.
Lower Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in extreme n.; cooler in e. Tues, fair; moderate w. winds, becoming variable Tues.
Ohio—Fair Mon., cooler in extreme n. Tues, fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.
Ia., Ark., and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
E. Tex.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled.
Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon. near Lake Michigan.
Mo.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.
Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler near Lake Michigan Tues.
Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. Mon.
Iowa—Fair Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.
S. Dak.—Fair Mon.; warmer in w. Tues. cloudy, probably becoming unsettled by night.
Neb.—Fair Mon.; warmer in extreme w. Tues. unsettled.
Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SCHUYLER, CHADWICK & BURNHAM.
Whereas, the firm of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, a limited co-partnership, consisting of Sidney S. Schuyler, John R. Chadwick and Charles L. Burnham, as general partners, and David Oakes, as special partner, has heretofore been carrying on business within the State of New York, and is about to dissolve and discontinue its said business; and
Whereas, all of the members of said firm are about to form a new limited co-partnership, and have consented that the new co-partnership may use the said firm name of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham;
Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:
First: The name of the firm under which the said co-partnership is to be conducted is Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York, State of New York.
Second: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said co-partnership is that of brokers and commission merchants, and dealers in stocks, bonds, notes, foreign and domestic exchange and other securities, gold and silver, and in breadstuffs, produce, grain, provisions, cotton, coal and petroleum.
Third: The names of the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are the said Sidney S. Schuyler, residing at No. 792 Belvidere Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, and John R. Chadwick, residing in the Town of Great Neck, Long Island, New York; Walter B. Tuthill, residing in the Town of Quogue, Long Island, New York; Hugh H. Caterson, residing at No. 716 East 230th Street, in the City, County and State of New York; Charles L. Raleigh, residing at No. 316 President Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, as general partners, and the said David Oakes, residing at No. 240 Belleville Avenue, in the Town of Bloomfield, State of New Jersey, and the said Charles L. Burnham, residing at No. 200 West 58th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, as special partners. That the above named general and special partners are all of full age.
Fourth: The amount of capital which the said David Oakes, one of the special partners, has contributed to the common stock of said co-partnership is One hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.
Fifth: The amount of capital which the said Charles L. Burnham, the other of said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of said co-partnership is Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.
Sixth: The time at which said partnership is to begin is the fourth day of June, 1917, and the time at which said partnership is to end is the fourth day of June, 1922.
Dated, June 2d, 1917.
SIDNEY S. SCHUYLER,
JOHN R. CHADWICK,
WALTER B. TUTHILL,
HUGH H. CATERSON,
CHARLES J. RALEIGH,
DAVID OAKES,
CHARLES L. BURNHAM.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
On this 2d day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, before me personally appeared Sidney S. Schuyler, John R. Chadwick, Walter B. Tuthill, Hugh H. Caterson, Charles J. Raleigh, David Oakes, and Charles L. Burnham, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
J. VAN DEVANTER CRISP,
Notary Public,
N. Y. County, No. 211.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
Sidney S. Schuyler, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate. The sum of One hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said partnership by David Oakes, one of the special partners, has been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash, and the sum of Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said partnership by Charles L. Burnham, one of the special partners, has been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash. SIDNEY S. SCHUYLER.
Sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1917.
J. VAN DEVANTER CRISP,
Notary Public,
N. Y. County, No. 211.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN D

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States Government, Municipal, Railroad and other Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED INVESTORS BY PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

A year ago 5% public utility bonds of the better grade were selling at substantial premiums. Today some of these same bonds are to be purchased at prices well below par. The present exceptionally low prices are due almost entirely to the natural readjustment of interest rates as a result of the war, and in no sense, in our judgment, to the impairment of the value of the underlying security.

Send for Special Letter No. 1597 describing three high-grade public utility issues to which we would direct your special attention at this time.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

City of
Toronto
5% Bonds

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York

Due 1st July, 1919

Toronto is the capital of the Province of Ontario and is one of the most important financial, commercial and educational centres on the continent.

To yield 5.50 per cent.

Send for Circular A-64

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4½% Bonds

Due Feb. 1, 1937

Principal and Interest Payable in New York City

Eligible to secure Postal Savings deposits at 90%.

Price 100 & Interest

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Brooklyn City R. R. STOCK

LADD & WOOD
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall Street, New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market was without definite trend last week and closed very irregular. The rails were relatively strong in the early part of the week upon expectation of a favorable decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission on the rate increase application, and weak at the close on the announcement of the small measure of relief granted them. The steel and copper issues moved uncertainly under the influence of conflicting views as to the probable course of the Government in determining prices to be paid. The motor stocks were decidedly weak and suffered a good deal of liquidation. The bond market was dull and heavy, with most issues selling off as a result of the shifting of investments by wealthy holders from taxable to tax exempt classes. Public interest in the market is still relatively small. For several weeks past banks have used moral suasion to discourage undue speculation, and there have been so many disturbing elements underlying the fluctuations in prices that most traders have been disinclined to assume the risks entailed by the purchase of stocks. There were signs at the close of the week that some of these uncertainties are in a fair way of being removed and that others are losing their terror. The drop in call money in the latter part of the week served to crystallize a better feeling toward the industrials; which, after all, are the market nowadays. There is little reason for any one to buy railroad stocks except for a long pull, their speculative possibilities having been pretty well eradicated by the consistent refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow the carriers more than a living wage.

The decision in the 15 per cent. case handed down Friday evening brought about a sharp reaction in the rails and a temporary period of weakness in the industrials. Considering the fact that most people had accepted as a foregone conclusion the granting of substantially all of the increase asked for, the decline was surprisingly moderate. Explanation of that fact may be found in part in the unusually small amount of railroad stocks now carried in brokerage offices and in part in the kindly expressions concerning the railroads' welfare which the commission included in its decision. In banking circles it is felt that the commission has erred in scrutinizing so closely the ability of the average railroad—if there is such a thing as an average railroad—to continue solvent, and that the country would be better off had the roads been allowed a general increase, even though the more prosperous lines can continue to pay dividents at the old rates. The railroad situation must be looked at not as it was yesterday, or is today, but as it probably will be some months from now. There was a time when the United States was oversupplied with mileage and the carriers oversupplied with equipment. There were long stretches of tracks that carried hardly enough tonnage to keep them free from rust, and thousands of box cars that usually stood idle. For several years now, or since the completion of the St. Paul's Puget Sound extention, there has been no important addition to the country's mileage, and equipment buying has been reduced. When the United States entered the war it was found necessary to put a committee of executives in charge of operations in order to insure expeditious movement of Government supplies. For some months now there has been a large car shortage. Railroads in the East are beginning to take off passenger trains and Pullman cars in order to keep freight moving. If business continues in its present volume the insufficiency of rolling stock must become more marked, for the railroads do not enjoy credit that enables them to make the improvements that are called for if the transportation systems are to keep pace with the country's development. From the standpoint of expediency it is at least debatable if it would not have been cheaper to allow the carriers to increase their rates for the effect of such increase on their credit and then to spare shippers most of the advances asked. The only borrowing that the railroads are doing now is through the agency of short-term notes. New stock issues are things of the past.

It looks as though a solution of the much discussed excess profits tax problem is being arrived at along the logical lines. In framing this measure Congress must keep in mind the disastrous effect it would have if it should operate to contract industry. The Senate Finance Committee has agreed on a plan to tax profits not in excess of 15 per cent. of normal 12 per cent.; those above 15 per cent. and not greater than 25 per cent., 16 per cent., and so on up to a tax of 35 per cent. to be levied on profits in excess of 100 per cent. and not more than 150 per cent. The next step is to insure the payment of such prices for supplies as will insure the operation at capacity of coal and ore mines, steel mills, and other basic industries. If high prices are allowed the less profitable plants can be operated and the more successful companies will be reached through the excess profits levy. The world's necessities are so pressing that the United States cannot afford to make possible survival of only the fittest industries. The essential thing right now is to get out every pound of coal and every billet of steel possible. A parallel is being supplied in the efforts being made throughout the country to increase the supply of foodstuffs through the cultivation of hundreds of thousands of small patches of ground. Much of the work now being done along this line is uneconomical, especially where salaried men are engaged in working lawns and golf courses, but the crying need is more food, and this is being provided. The Administration officials are coming to realize that it is better to pay 25 cents for copper than to force acceptance of 20 cents and so close many plants. Wall Street has recovered from its fear that drastic reductions will be forced upon the producers of steel, and is not at all disturbed by the thought that if the Government pays high prices it must be allowed to collect heavy taxes upon the profits resulting.

The mid-year money stringency, intensified this season by the enormous payments required on account of the Liberty Loan, seems to have been successfully passed. After holding at 6 per cent. for two weeks, call money last week fell to 4½ and 4 per cent. The prompt use which the Federal Reserve Bank made of the new amendments increased the supply of reserve notes and resulted in a much easier tone in the money markets. Bankers do not look for any unusual difficulty in meeting future needs either for commercial or market account.

MARKET IN LONDON SLOW.

Cheered by Liberty Loan and Landing of American Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—Business in stocks was slow and disappointing last week. Sentiment has been fairly cheerful, influenced by the brilliant success of the Liberty Loan and the arrival of American troops in France, both of which events created a deep impression in financial circles. After the Premier's speech Friday and the remarkable figures of the munitions output, stated in Parliament on Thursday, public confidence in the complete triumph of the Allies is greater than ever.

The chief attention of those interested in the stock markets is still directed to the speculative securities, prominent among them being shipping, oil, and armament issues. The revival of interest in the brewery stocks is due to the Government's decision to increase barrelage and to the belief that there will be no extension of Government control or any further attempt to press the Government purchase scheme for some time to come.

Rubber shares, influenced by a sharp break in the price of the commodity, fell heavily, but closed more cheerfully, with bargain hunters about. In the railway markets Argentines alone displayed consistent strength, but the volume of dealings was very slender. Gilt-edged securities held steady all week. Dealings in B and C stocks created by the new war loan are now at an end, conversion in the Bank of England books taking place July 2.

Much interest has been aroused by the heavy fall in the gold stock of the Reichsbank, the first disclosed loss since the commencement of the war. The destination of this gold was Holland, and the movement follows urgings in the German press of the need to take steps to prevent further depreciation of German currency.

The money market has been active, but the half-yearly demands have been easily met, partly owing to disbursements by the Treasury, and interest rates continue at the customary quotation of 4¼ to 4½ per cent. Discounts show a slightly easier trend in consequence of the strong demand for September and December maturities, and also in anticipation that the few banks still asking 4½ per cent. for money will concede ¼ per cent. next week. It is considered that the monetary prospect is largely dependent on the course of events in America.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 30, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	752,282	680,186	265,174
Tuesday	741,951	530,437	305,678
Wednesday	903,222	338,242	224,077
Thursday	737,356	561,642	253,579
Friday	837,388	440,948	336,901
Saturday	395,625	153,036	189,411
Total w'k.	4,167,524	2,704,521	1,574,515
Year to date.	101,275,256	85,158,448	63,039,246

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,047,800	$2,754,000	$1,944,500
Tuesday	2,724,550	2,990,000	2,203,500
Wednesday	4,630,000	2,433,000	2,702,500
Thursday	2,420,500	2,362,000	2,610,500
Friday	2,708,650	3,082,000	2,871,000
Saturday	1,348,500	1,173,000	1,253,500
Total w'k.	$16,999,000	$15,014,000	$13,645,500
Year to date.	506,937,850	542,585,950	401,935,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	June 30, '17.	July 1, '16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	4,167,524	2,704,521	1,463,003

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$6,191,500	$12,043,000	*$5,851,500
Government.	10,754,500	2,833,500	7,921,000
State	2,000	2,000	.....
City	51,000	135,500	*84,500
Total all.	$16,999,000	$15,014,000	$1,985,000

*Decrease.

STORY OF A MINE.

The last chapter in the history of the Great Treadwell Mine will be given in The Annalist today. On all newsstands, 10 cents; $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,167,524	101,275,256
Same period a year ago.	2,704,521	85,158,448

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	84.36	81.44	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	86.48	83.56	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	ADAMS EXPRESS	110	110	110	..
300	Advance Rumely	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
100	Advance Rumely pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	— 1¼
100	Ajax Rubber	68½	*68½	..	..
800	Alaska Gold Mines	5¾	5½	5⅝	..
1,000	Alaska Juneau	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅜
24,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅝	28½	30⅝	+ 2½
1,200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86	*85½	85½	+ 1
1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅞
5,800	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	92	93¼	— ½
16,100	Am. Can	50¼	47½	49½	— ⅛
700	Am. Can pf.	105	104⅞	105	+ 1
72,900	Am. Car & Foundry	80⅝	78	79¼	+ 1¼
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	— ⅛
300	Am. Cotton Oil	38	37½	37½	..
4,950	Am. Hide & Leather	15⅝	13¾	14	— ⅝
1,300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	64¼	61½	61½	— 1½
350	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	— ⅞
2,800	Am. Linseed	24⅝	22⅝	24	— ⅝
700	Am. Linseed pf.	61	59½	60¼	— ⅝
20,800	Am. Locomotive	74⅜	69¾	71⅝	— 2⅝
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	104¾	104¾	104⅝	+ ⅛
2,800	Am. Malting	12	9¼	11¾	— ⅛
9,587	Am. Malting 1st pf.	66¾	60	65½	— ⅝
29,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109	105⅝	107	— 1⅞
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	114	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅝
238	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	99¼	98¾	99¼	— ⅝
100	Am. Snuff pf. new	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— 1⅝
8,534	Am. Steel Foundries	74	70	72⅝	..
9,600	Am. Sugar Refining	121⅝	118¾	120⅝	— ⅝
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	— 1½
21,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	40	35	39⅝	+ 4⅛
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	98	98	98	+ 8
60	Am. Tel. & Cable	82	82	82	..
2,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123⅝	120¼	*120¼	— ⅝
400	Do sub. rcts. 2d pf.	70½	70	70½	+ 3
800	Am. Tobacco pf. new	101⅞	101	101	— ⅛
3,300	Am. Woolen	54⅛	52	52¾	— 1½
100	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	+ 1½
1,700	Am. Writing P. pf.	42	40½	41	— 1¾
3,600	Am. Zinc L. & S.	32⅝	30	32¾	+ 2½
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	85	85	85	— 2½
41,000	Anaconda Copper	80⅝	76¼	*80⅝	— 2½
100	Assets Realization	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅝	100	100⅝	— ⅛
715	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	98¾	*99¾	+ 1¼
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15½	15½	15½	— 1¼
300	Atlantic Coast Line	106⅞	106¾	106¾	— 1¼
7,100	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	114	104	*106⅞	— ⅞
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60¼	60	60	— ⅞
129,100	BALDWIN LOCO.	74⅜	69¼	73⅜	+ ⅝
16,000	Baltimore & Ohio	75¼	71	72¾	— 1
303	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70⅝	69⅝	70⅜	+ ⅞
400	Barrett Co.	112	111	111	— 2
100	Barrett Co. pf.	106¼	106½	*106½	— 5½
300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	+ ⅛
100	Bethlehem Steel	145½	145½	145½	— ½
167,300	Do Class B tem. cfs	144	137½	141¼	— 1½
200	Do preferred	120	120	120	..
180	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60	60	60	+ ⅛
300	Brown Shoe	71¾	71½	71½	— ⅛
5,400	Brns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11⅝	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅜
900	Burns Brothers	101½	100	100	— 1½
1,500	Butte & Superior	42	40½	40⅝	— 1⅜
200	Butterick Co.	13	13	13	— 1
1,300	CAL. PACKING	38½	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
1,200	Cal. Petroleum	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
60	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51½	51	51¼	..
700	Calumet & Arizona	80½	80	80	— ¼
4,900	Canadian Pacific	161½	158½	159⅝	— 1⅝
71,100	Cent. Leather Co.	98½	93	95¼	— 1⅝
1,000	Cerro de Pasco	36½	35½	36	..
3,100	Chandler Motor	88	78	*79	—10
28,300	Ches. & Ohio	62⅞	59½	61	..
400	Chi. & Alton	16	15	16	— ½
3,500	Chi. Gt. Western	12½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
1,100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	35½	33	33	— 1
12,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78	71	73	— 2½
1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	111⅝	110½	110½	— ¼
1,100	Chi. & Northwestern	111	110½	111	+ 1
50	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	150	150	150	..
12,000	Chi. R. I. & P. cfs. of dep., I. p.	69½	65½	67⅝	+ 2¼
28,525	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	38½	35½	36¼	+ 1¼
11,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	79⅝	77¼	79	+ 2
7,025	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	71	68½	69⅝	+ ⅞
6,600	Chile Copper	22	21	21½	— ¼
8,100	Chino Copper	57⅝	55¼	55½	— 1⅝
400	Cluett, Peabody	67	65	65	— 3½
8,450	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	54½	51¼	53¼	— ¼
100	Colorado Southern	27	27	27	+ 1
100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	55	55	55	..
7,400	Columbia Gas & E.	42¼	39¼	41⅝	+ 1½
200	Consolidated Gas	108¾	108¼	108¾	— ¼
3,700	Continental Can	103¾	99¼	103¼	+ 2¼
850	Continental Can pf.	112	112	112	+ 3½
217	Continental Insurance	54½	54	54½	+ ⅝
30,500	Corn Products Ref.	33	31½	32½	+ ⅝
2,300	Corn Products R. pf.	108	105	106	+ ⅞
348,800	Crucible Steel	91¼	84½	90½	+ 5⅜
400	Crucible Steel pf.	103	103	103	..
20,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	44¼	41¾	43	— ⅝
1,775	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	90½	90	90½	+ 1
1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	191⅞	182	190	+ 6
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅞
7,000	Del. & Hudson	116⅞	110½	112	— 1¼
500	Del., Lack. & West'n.	210	210	210	..
100	Denver & Rio Grande	9	9	9	+ 2
700	Den. & Rio Grande pf	19⅝	18½	19	+ ⅝
43	Detroit Edison Co.	127½	124	125⅝	..
13,900	Distillers Securities	23½	19⅝	22¼	— 1⅜
3,300	Dome Mines	12¼	11	12	+ ⅝
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	9	9	9	..
1,700	ELK HORN COAL	37¼	35½	36	— 1
28,400	Erie	27½	24¼	25⅝	— ⅝
7,000	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	38	38	— 1
1,700	Erie 2d pf.	30¾	29	29	— ½
100	FED. MINING & S.	17	17	17	— 1
300	Fed. Mining & S. pf.	45⅝	44½	45	..
500	Fisher Body	37	36¾	37	+ 2
300	GASTON, WM. & W.	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
5	General Chemical	240	240	240	..
1,000	General Electric	162½	161	162	+ 1½
100	General Cigar pf.	98½	98½	98¼	..
105,200	General M. temp. cfs.	121⅝	110¾	118	— 1
900	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	89¾	86½	89	— ⅞
9,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52	46	47	— 4½
200	Goodrich pf.	106	104¼	104¼	— 1¾
100	Granby Consol.	86	86	86	..
4,200	Gt. Northern pf.	106¾	106	106	— 1¼
7,500	Gt. Nor. certs. for ore properties	33¼	31¾	32¼	— ⅝
2,300	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42¾	40	40	— 1⅞
1,000	Gulf States Steel	130	127	*128	— 1
100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
1,800	HASK'L & BARKER	40	39	39	..
900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104	103	103½	+ ⅛
31,700	Inspiration Copper	64⅞	61⅝	62⅜	+ 1⅞
1,400	Interboro Con.	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
600	Interboro Con. pf.	57½	56¾	57½	+ 1½
2,400	Inter. Agricultural	20⅞	18	19	— ⅛
10,700	Inter. Agri. pf.	57½	52¾	53½	+ 3½
100	Inter. Harv. N. J.	112	112	112	— ⅛
100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	70	70	70	+ 5
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	102	102	102	— ⅝
9,900	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¾	26⅝	27⅝	+ ½
25,100	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	84⅝	80½	82¾	— ⅞
18,400	Inter. Nickel	40⅝	38¾	39¾	— 1⅛
1,000	Inter. Paper	38	32½	34½	— 3⅜
100	Inter. Paper pf. sta.	72	72	72	— 3
4,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	23¾	21⅛	21½	— 1
200	Kan. City Southern pf	55½	55½	55½	..
2,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	45⅞	44	45	— 5
13,000	Kennecott Copper	45⅝	44½	45	— ⅝
100	Keokuk & Des Moines	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
260	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
17,600	LACK. STEEL	98	95¾	97	+ ¼
300	Laclede Gas	97	96	96	— ¼
400	Lake Erie & West'n.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	19	17⅜	18	— ½
1,900	Lehigh Valley	66½	62¼	*62¾	— 1⅞
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17⅛	17	17	— 1
400	Louis. & Nash.	128	126⅞	127¾	+ 2⅛
100	MACKAY COS.	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅝
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	84	84	84	..
250	Manhattan Elevated	115½	115	115	— ⅜
100	Manhattan Shirt	77	77	77	..
12,000	Maxwell Motors	49¼	46	47⅝	— 3⅛
600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	67	65	65¼	— 1⅝
1,300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	31⅜	30¼	30½	— 1
100	May Dept. Stores	55	55	55	+ 1
22,400	Mexican Petroleum	97⅝	92⅜	96¼	— 1¼
100	Mexican Petrol. pf.	94	94	94	+ ⅛
5,700	Miami Copper	43⅜	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
33,800	Midvale Steel	64⅜	61¼	63	— ⅛
1,800	Minn. — St. L., new	19½	18	18	+ 1
300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	— ¼
4,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	7⅝	6	6	— ⅛
3,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13½	11¼	13½	+ 1⅝
1,400	Mo. Pac. c. of d., f. p.	62	60⅝	61½	+ 2½
52,100	Mo. Pac., w. i.	33	29¼	30⅝	+ ⅝
900	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	58	56⅛	56½	+ ½
100	Mo. Pac. c of d. 1st pd	26	26	26	+ 8
400	Montana Power	96	93¾	95	— 4¼
100	Montana Power pf.	112	112	112	— ¾
300	NATIONAL ACME	35	34¼	34¼	..
200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	106½	106¼	106½	— ½
100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	115	115	115	— 3½
4,500	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36¼	33½	34¼	— 1¾
8,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	40½	38¼	39⅝	— ⅞
100	Nat. Lead	57	57	57	..
100	Nat. Lead pf.	110	110	110	+ 2
2,800	Nevada Con. Cop.	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
3,900	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	26⅝	23	23	+ 2⅝
300	New York Air Brake	145	143½	145	— 1¼
27,200	New York Central	93⅜	89	90⅝	— 1¾
200	New York, C. & St. L.	27	26	27	— ½
300	New York Dock	16⅝	16	16	— 2
200	New York Dock pf.	39	38	39	+ 1
12,210	New York, N. H. & H	40¼	36⅝	37	— 1⅞
3,130	New York, Ont. & W.	24½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
300	Norfolk Southern	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅞
9,400	Norfolk & Western	126⅞	122	122⅝	— ⅜
400	North American	62¼	61¼	61¾	— 2⅝
11,800	Northern Pacific	104⅞	100⅝	101	— 3
900	Nova Scotia S. & G.	100¼	99	*99	..
88,300	OHIO CITIES GAS	135½	116½	126¼	— 8¼
1,600	Ohio Cities Gas rts.	67	65	66¾	..
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	47½	47½	47½	— 1½
1,820	Ontario Mining	5⅞	5¼	5½	— ⅛
400	Owens Bottle Mach.	91	91	91	— ½
15,125	PACIFIC MAIL	30½	27⅝	29	+ ⅝
200	Pacific Mail pf.	101	101	101	+ 4
26	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26	26	26	— ¼
6,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	53⅜	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
7,900	People's Gas, Chicago	80	77	78	+ 1
100	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	+ 1
2,400	Pere Marquette	21¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
900	Pere Mar. prior pf.	63	60½	63	+ 3
2,750	Philadelphia Co.	35	33	34⅞	+ 1⅜
1,100	Pierce-Arrow	41¾	41	41	..
1,100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98	97	97½	..
200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	74	72¼	74	+ 2
60,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	58	52	55½	+ 2¼
1,200	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d.	119	117	118¾	+ 1¾
300	Pitts. Steel pf.	100	100	100	..
29,000	Pitts. & West Va.	33½	33¼	33⅜	— ¼
1,700	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	66	64	64½	+ ½
4,300	Pressed Steel Car	78⅝	74½	75	— 2½
300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	101½	100	100	— 2½
2,363	Pullman Co.	141⅞	140	140½	+ 2½
200	QUICKSILVER	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅝
6,400	RY. STEEL SPRING	57	52⅜	54	— 1
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	— 1⅞
10,300	Ray Con. Copper	28⅞	28	28½	— ⅜
93,800	Reading	99⅝	94	95⅜	— 1½
300	Reading 1st pf.	41½	41	41	— ⅜
100	Reading 2d pf.	43¼	43¼	*43¾	+ 1⅞
59,700	Republic Iron & Steel	93¼	90¼	92½	..
200	Republic Iron & S. pf	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— 1½
11,800	Royal Dutch tr. r.	66⅜	63¼	63⅝	— 1
1,500	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18⅝	17⅜	18	..
300	St. L. & San Fran. pf	29	28	29	— 1
2,150	Savage Arms	101⅞	99¼	100	— 3
4,950	Saxon Motor	20	15½	18	— 1½
200	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅝
900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	31	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170¼	168	168	— 3½
1,000	Shattuck Arizona	27⅝	26⅜	26⅞	— ¼
127,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	48	39⅜	44¼	— 3⅜
1,200	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	61	57½	57½	— 3
17,000	Southern Pacific	95⅜	92¾	93⅜	— 1¼
1,600	South. Porto Rico S. rights	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅝
34,500	Southern Ry.	29¼	26½	26¾	— 1½
1,500	Southern Ry. pf.	57¾	55	55	— 1½
263,500	Studebaker Co.	85	64½	67⅝	— 17⅜
500	Studebaker pf.	98⅛	92¾	94	— 5⅛
1,900	Stutz Motor	39	37¼	*38	— 1
8,400	Superior Steel	51⅜	47¾	50⅜	+ 3⅜
200	Superior Steel 1st pf.	101	101	101	+ ½
9,900	TENN. COPPER	19	17¼	18½	+ ⅛
5,300	Texas Co.	216	208	214	— 1¾
7,420	Texas Co. rights	22¾	21¼	22¼	..
2,900	Texas & Pacific	17	15¾	16	+ ½
2,000	Third Avenue	23¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
275	Tidewater Oil	196	194½	196	..
17,400	Tobacco Products	59¼	56	56⅜	— 2¼
100	Tobacco Products pf.	98	98	98	..
1,200	Transue & W. Steel F	46½	46	46	..
100	Twin City Rap. Tr.	86¾	86¾	86¾	— 1¼
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ 2⅜
200	Union Bag & P., new	86½	86	86	+ ½
33,750	Union Pacific	139¼	134	135	— 2½
500	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	79⅝	79⅞	+ ⅜
2,300	United Alloy Steel	45¾	45	45	— ½
10,800	United Cigar Stores	106½	104	104	— 1⅞
100	United Drug	74	74	74	+ 2
100	United Drug 2d pf.	85½	85½	85½	— ¼
800	United Dyewood	68¼	67	68¼	+ 2½
600	United Fruit	135⅝	133¼	133⅝	— ¾
300	United Paperboard	28¾	28

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,999,000	$508,937,850
Same period last year	15,014,000	542,885,950

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.28	83.12	89.48	83.12
Same period a year ago	87.06	86.97	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA g. 6s, Ser. B 85	85	85	85	3
Adams Express 4s	100	100	100	4
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100½	99	99	96
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s temp. ctfs.	92	91¾	91¾	182
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87½	87¼	87¼	14
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	95¾	95⅛	95⅛	155½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100¼	100	100⅛	7
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼	5
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88½	86	86	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	90	89¾	90	70
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	89⅝	89	89	64½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	101	101	101	10
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, S. B	97½	97½	97⅝	12
Atl. Coast Line 4s	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	4
Atl. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	80½	80	80	9
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	90⅝	90	90	27
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86	85¾	86	10
Balt. & Ohio refd 5s	97½	97	97⅛	14
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	74
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	79	79	79	2
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	86½	86⅛	86¼	2
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	32
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99	98½	99	13
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅜	98	98⅜	24
B. R. T. gold 5s	92	91¾	91¾	6
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	93	92½	92½	8
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98¼	97½	98⅛	9
Canada So. con. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	11
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97	97	97	1
Central Leather 5s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	57
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	83¾	83⅜	83¾	7
C. de Pasco con. 6s	110¼	109	109	3
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	89¼	87⅞	88	153
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	79¾	78½	78½	33
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	98¾	83¾	83¾	4
Chi. & Alton 3½s	47	46¾	47	8
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	90	90½	90½	5
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	81⅞	80⅜	80⅛	889
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	32¾	32¼	32¼	10
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s ctfs. of deposit	32¼	32¼	32¼	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	67¾	67	67	40
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	95	94¼	94¼	12
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	84⅝	84	84½	54
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	99¼	98½	98½	89
C., M., & St.P. cv. 4½s	91	90¾	90¼	21½
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	102	102	102	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	78	78	78	3
Chi. & N. W. 5s, '21	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	1
Chi. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜	15
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	84	84	84	21
C., R. I. & P. prf. stamped	70	70½	70½	304
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71⅜	70⅞	71⅛	127
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	112½	112½	112½	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	93	92½	92¾	22
Chile Copper 6s rec'ts, full paid	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	70	70	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	98⅞	97	98⅝	5
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	91	90¾	90¾	6
Col. Industrial 5s	79	78	78⅝	50
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79½	79½	79¾	2
Con. Gas conv. 6s	108½	108	108½	5
Corn P. Ref. s. f., 3¼	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	28
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. t. 6s	100¾	100	100⅜	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98¼	98	98¼	14
DEL. & Hud. 4½s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	11
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	97½	97	97¼	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	72½	70½	72¼	24
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	60	59	60	2
Detroit United 4½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
Dist. Securities 5s	65¾	64½	65	128
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	3
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	54½	53½	53½	10
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	54¾	54	54	58
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	68⅜	67	67	66
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	88½	88½	88½	5
Erie gen. 4s	62¼	61	62¼	12
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	102¼	101¼	102⅛	23
Gt. Falls Power 5s	97¼	97¼	97½	9
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	8
Green Bay deb. B	11	11	11	15
HAR. RIV. PORT 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	83	80¾	83	4
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	103	103	103	1
Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13	13	13	3
ILL. STEEL 4½s	87⅝	87⅜	87½	6
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅞	101	101⅞	6
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	89
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63½	63⅛	63¼	35
Int. A. Op. ct. tr. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	10
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	91½	90¼	90¼	56
Int. Paper 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	48	48	48	21
KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	79½	79½	79½	4
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	102	102	102	1
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	71⅛	71	71⅛	9
Kan. City South. 5s	86	85¼	85¼	3
Kan. City Term. 4s	83¼	83	83	4
Kings Co. El. L. & P. cv. 6s	110	110	110	1
Knox. & Ohio 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
LACK. S'L 5s, '23	99¾	98½	99⅝	20
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	105	104¾	105	32
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99¼	99	99¼	14
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93	92½	92⅝	13
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91½	90½	90½	17
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	96	96	96	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	119	119	119	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	2
Long Island ref. 4s	83	83	85	1
L. I. deb. 5s, temp. ctfs.	81	80	80½	64
Long Island cons. 5s	100	100	100	1
Lorillard 7s	117	116⅞	116⅞	17
Lorillard 5s	99	99	99	4
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	10
L. & N., A. K. & O. 4s	83	83	83	2
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	106½	103½	108½	1
MANHATTAN cn. 4s	82⅛	81¼	81¼	6
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	83½	83	83	17
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	107½	107½	107½	1
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	107½	107½	107½	1
Midland Tenn. 5s	91½	91½	91½	4
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	34
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90	90	90	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s	49	48	48	22
Mil. St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88½	88½	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40¾	40	40	3
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	34½	34½	34½	5
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	60¼	59	59¼	452
Mo. Pac. cons. 6s	100½	100½	100½	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rcts.	58⅝	57	57	15
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, w. i.	95⅞	95½	95½	7
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	57	57	57	1
Montana Power 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	2½
NAT. TUBE 5s	100½	100	100½	22
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96	96	96	2
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	49	46	48½	109½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	106	105¼	105¼	105½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79	79	79	21
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	85	85	85	19
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	71
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	99½	98⅞	98⅞	16
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	57	57	57	½
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	97	95¾	96	22
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. & Nor. 1st. 5s	101	101	101	3
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	101	101	101	1
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	78½	78½	78½	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	26⅜	23	26⅜	28
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94	93¼	94	55
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	96⅝	96½	96½	2
Norf. & West., P., C. & C. 4s	86½	86½	86½	8
Norf. & W. con. 4s	86⅜	86	86	9
Norf. & W. div. 4s	85½	85½	85½	3
Northern Pacific 4s	87¾	87	87	20½
Northern Pacific 3s	62⅝	62½	62⅝	21
Nor. Pac. 3s, reg.	61¼	61¼	61¼	1
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	93½	93¼	93½	19
ORE. R.R. & N. C. 4s	88	87	87	8
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	87	87	87	8
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	103	103	103	3
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88⅞	87⅝	87⅝	8
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	96⅞	96½	96½	14
Penn. R. R. r. e. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	95	95	95	1
Penn. con. 4½s	100	100	100	25
Penn. gen. 4½s	95½	95⅜	95⅜	6
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem. c.	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	112
Penn. g. 3½s, Ser. B	81¼	81¼	81¼	2
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	57¼	57¼	57¼	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90⅝	89	89	14
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71½	71½	71¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	99½	99½	99½	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	99¼	99½	99½	3
Public Service 5s	87¾	87½	87¼	11
RY. ST. SPR. & L. T. 5s	102½	102½	102½	7
Ry. St. Spr. Int. Ce. 5s	99	99	99	1
Reading gen. 4s	90½	89⅞	90	28
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100¾	100¼	100¼	45
ST. L., I. M. & S. u. 4s	76	76	76	2
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, A	63	62¼	62¼	60
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, B	73½	73	73½	18
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	66¼	65½	66¼	190
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49¾	49	49	34
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	70	69¾	69¾	21
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	63½	63½	63½	1
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62½	62	62	15
Sta. Fe, Pres. & P. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	91	91	91	1
San A. & Ar. P. 4s	62½	62½	62½	10
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	61	60⅞	61	49
Sea. A. L. ref. 4s	63¾	62⅞	63¼	6
So. Bell Tel. 5s	96¼	96	96	7
So. Pac. conv. 5s	90⅜	90⅛	88⅝	146½
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81¾	82	54
So. Pac. ref. 4s	85¾	84⅝	85½	38
So. Pac. col. 4s	79	78¼	79	2
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98	97¼	97⅜	30
So. Ry. gen. 4s	67¼	66½	66½	44
Stand. Gas & Elcv. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
TEXAS CO. deb. 6s	103	103	103	43
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95	95	95	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	66	66	66	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	42	40	40	54½
Tol. & Ohio Ct. 1st 5s	98	98	98	1
Tol., P. & W. 1st 4s	90	90	90	4
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	51	51	51	2
Tri-City 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	93	92	92½	26
Union Pac. con. 4s	89½	89½	89½	5
Union Pac. ref. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¼	13
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	34½	34½	34½	2
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union t. r.	34	34	34	3
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 4s	51	49	50	15
U. S. S. 5s rr. ctfs.	86¼	85¼	85⅝	102½
U. S. Rubber 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s	105½	103	103½	86
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅞	104	104⅛	213
Utah P. & L. 5s	90	89¾	89¾	3
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	4
Va.-Car. Chem. cv. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	88½	88½	88½	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	95½	94⅝	94⅝	4
WABASH 1st 5s	100½	100	100	83
Wabash 2d 5s	92½	92	92⅛	5
Western Electric 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Western Md. 4s	70	69¾	70	8
Western Pacific 5s	85⅝	85	85⅝	18
West Shore 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	7
W. E. & M. 5% notes	100	100	100	1
Wilson & Co. 5s	101½	100⅞	100⅞	23
Wis. Central gen. 4s	83	83	83	1

Total sales $8,191,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 4s: registered	106	106	106	10
U. S. L. 3½s	100 2-50	100	100 1-50	8396
U. S. L. 3½s, (small)	100 6-50	100	100	$52,440
Am. Expr. Sec. 5s	95	94⅝	95	162
Anglo-French 5s	93¼	93⅛	93⅜	1295
City of Bordeaux 6s	96	95	96	1
City of Lyons 6s	95	95	95	7
City of Paris 6s	98⅝	93⅜	93¼	114⅛
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98⅝	97⅞	98⅜	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	90⅛	85½	90⅛	6
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	90⅛	85⅝	85⅝	22
French Gov. tp. 5½s	98½	98⅛	98⅜	483
Japanese 4½s	86¼	86¼	86⅜	59½
Jap. 4½s, 21 series, Ger. sta	79½	78½	79¼	340
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98	98	98	7
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	171
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99½	99¼	99⅝	522
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	97	96⅝	96⅝	268
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99½	99	99⅜	644
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95⅞	94⅝	95¼	240
U. S. of Mexico 4s	35	35	35	5

Total sales $10,754,500
*In $100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1958	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	5
4s, 1959	95½	94½	94½	13
4½s, Nov., 1957	102½	102½	102½	5
4½s, May, 1957	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
4½s, 1963	102½	102½	102½	5
4½s, 1965	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
4½s, 1964	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	5

Total sales $51,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4s, '60	100	100	100	1
N. Y. State 4½s	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	1

Total sales $2,000
Grand total $16,999,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	62,165	93,105	286,590	$63,000
Tuesday	73,906	126,300	908,523	75,000
Wednesday	120,623	131,545	190,470	82,000
Thursday	77,070	147,740	350,860	153,000
Friday	64,770	104,460	183,735	44,000
Saturday	52,500	97,666	168,035	76,000
Total	452,936	670,815	1,488,213	$446,000

Total, all stocks, 2,611,964.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,700	*Aetna Exp.	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
550	*Aetna E. pf.	30	27	29	..
3,330	*Air Red'n.	90	83	85½	— 2½
4,890	Am. Int. Corp., ($50 paid)	57	50⅝	57	+ 6
8,800	Am. Tin & T.	⅞	⅞	1 1-16	— 1/16
100	Am. W. Paper	3½	3½	3½	..
10	Atlantic Steel	150	150	150	..
800	*Boyd Motors, (a pros.)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
100	B.-Am. T. Co., Ord. B	18	18	18	..
1,700	*But. Judson	54	52⅜	54	..
538	*Carbon Steel	106	102	104	+ 2
3,400	*Car. L. & P.	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅛
13,085	Carwen Steel	12¾	11⅞	12	— ⅜
7,700	*Central Fdy.	38	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
6,300	*Cent. F. pf.	58½	54½	56	+ 1
22,300	Chev. Motor	105	98	101	..
8,910	*City S., w. i.	30	28½	29¼	— ⅝
10,000	Curtiss Aero	43	38¾	39	— 3⅞
3,200	Curtiss A. rts.	1	⅝	⅝	..
6,900	*Eastern A. C.	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
2,465	Emer. Phono.	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2,000	Ev. Keaney	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
1,150	H. & B. Car.	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
10	Holly Sug. pf.	101	101	101	+ 1
400	Interc. Rubber	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..
2,500	*Int. Trad. Cp.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3,650	*Int. T. C. pf.	1	1	1	..
1,300	*Lake Tor.	8¼	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
200	*Lima Loco.	56	55	56	+ 3
5,900	Manhat. Tr.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1/16
2,000	Marc. of Am.	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
200	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	105	104	104	+ 2
46,500	*Maxim Muni.	2⅜	2	2	— ⅜
510	*Nat. Acme	36	35	36	+ 1
600	*N. Y. Shipb.	47½	47	47	+ 1
1,900	N. A. P. & P.	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
4,700	*Ohio C. Gas, w. i.	59	56	59	..
15,200	*Ohio C.G.rts.	67¾	61½	65¼	..
800	Pierce-Arrow	42	41½	41½	+ ⅛
200	*Repub. M.Tr.	73½	72	73½	+ 1½
1,050	Sm. & T.Tr. pf.	10¼	10	10¼	..
200	*St. Jos. Lead	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
2,300	*Steel All. Cp.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
200	St. R. M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	84	83	84	— ⅛
9,700	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	33½	33¼	33¾	— ⅜
270	*Todd Shipyds	86	85	85	— 2
84,000	Tri. F. v. t. c.	2¼	1½	2⅛	— ⅛
3,200	*U. E. Aero	3½	3	3¼	— ⅛
6,600	U.S. S'ship Co.	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18,500	*Unit. Motors	29	28	27	— 2
2,100	*U.S. Airc. Cor.	6⅞	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅛
500	Un. Prof. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,600	*U. S. L. & Heat Corp	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
1,200	Un. Zinc Sm.	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
1,300	W. Film Cor., v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
145,600	*W.-M. Air Cp.	9⅞	8¾	9¼	+ 1⅛
6,900	*Zinc Conc. Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛

STANDARD OILS

13,800	Anglo-Am. O.	20	19	19	— 1⅜
10	Buckeye P. L.	99	99	99	..
10	North. P. L.	97	97	97	..
5	Ohio Oil	340	340	340	..
150	Prairie P. L.	273	272	273	..
10	So. Penn Oil	275	275	275	— 5
10	St'd Oil, (Cal.)	260	260	260	..
15	St'd Oil, (N.J.)	590	590	590	— 15
40	St'd Oil, (N.Y.)	289	282	284	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS

38,100	*Alten Oil	65	61	65	+ 3
11,400	*Am. Vent. Oil	20	18	19	+ 1
12,200	*Barn. O. & G.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ 1/16
28,500	*Bos.-Wyo. O.	21	16	21	..
1,425	†Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	63	52	53	— 6
5,000	*Consden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
4,300	*Cos. O. & G.	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8,600	*Cos. O. & G ctfs.	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
100	*Cos. O. & G. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
15,855	*Croseb. Pet. (a pros.)	62	51	58	— 2
52,800	Cum. P. & R.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
1,500	*Elk Bas. Pet.	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14,300	*Elkland O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
56,700	*Esmer. Oil	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8,000	*Federal Oil	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
2,500	*Inter. Pet.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
4,100	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
23,875	Key Con.	9¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3,530	*Knick.-Wyo. Oil pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
85,400	*La. City O.	1¼	.80	1⅛	+ .05
2,200	*Merrit. O.	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
54,000	Mex. Pet.	2⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
17,100	*Midwest O.	78	75	77	..
5,400	†Mwest O. pf	98	96	97	+ 3
450	*Mwest Ref.	136	134	135	..
700	*Nat. O. & R.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
5,025	*N. Y. Okla. O.	⅞

Wanted

American Typefounders Com.
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. 6s
Bucyrus Common
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Federal Sugar Refining Com.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Remington Typewriter Stocks

For Sale

Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Goldschmidt Detinning Com.
Hale & Kilburn Com.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power Pfd.

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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeet."

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We beg to announce that Mr. John Hobart MacMurdy, Manager of our Bank and Trust Company Stock Department for the past nine years, has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

Mann, Bill & Co.
July 2nd, 1917.

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Com.
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

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J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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DUNHAM & CO.
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100 Springf'd Body Com. & Pfd.
50 Standard Coupler Com.
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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Atlantic Fruit	Remington Type.
New Central Coal	Nat'l Surety
Smith Sup. Tract.	Vandalia Coal
H. B. Claflin	U. S. Finishing
Automatics	Caddo Oil
Carib Syndicate	Bucyrus
Nat'l Casket	H. K. Mulford

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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
49 WALL STREET NEW YORK

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 30, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	87
Anac. & Pot. R., '49..	5	Apr. & Dec.	96	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st,'32	..	June & Dec.	76	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33...	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '36	5	June & Dec.	90	95
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39.	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	88½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39.....	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31....	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101¼
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32..	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48..	5	June & Dec.	101	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	103	104
Carolina P. & L. 1st,'38	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Do '23.....	5	Jan. & July	100	102
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53..	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	..	94
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	93	98
Do unstamped, '51....	4½	Jan. & July	93	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan. & July	102	103
Do '54.....	4½	Jan. & July	90½	91½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	..	90
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '35.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'38	5	June & Dec.	100	100½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	88	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32....	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22...	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	92	98
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32....	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	65	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39.	5	Jan. & July	100	104
Houston Elec. 1st, '25.	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	98
Hudson Co. Gas., '49..	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	57	58
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	73	74½
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	93	94½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st,'44	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan. & July	91½	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90½	92
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan. & July	91	93
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38..	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	103
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Met. Ry. 1st, '25.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '29.	6	Jan. & July	98½	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '20	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	84½	87
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in.,'46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan. & July	102	105
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	73	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004..	4	Jan. & July	68	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	100¾	102
Do ref., '32.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	104
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	82	84
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	96¼	98½
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	93⅞
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28.....	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Peto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29.	5	June & Dec.	100	101½
Do cons., '34.....	5	Jan. & July	98¾	99½
Roch. Ry. & Lt. Inc. '54	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Roch. Ry. & Lt. Co., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	95¾	100½
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '49	6	Mar. & Sep.	66	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37....	5	May & Nov.	92	96
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	93
So. Cal. Edison cons.,'39	5	July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	98¼
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st,'43	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	78	84
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	91	96
Syracuse Lt. & P. 1st,	5	Jan. & July	82	85
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	81	82
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '26.....	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	80½
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	61	62
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27.	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60...	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	78½	78½
W. States G. & E., '37	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con.,'31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24.	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30.	6	June & Dec.	100½	101¼
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	102	103¾
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	94	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36....	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Pec. Con. Coll. 1st, '57.	5	Jan. & July	52	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	...	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 30, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr. Do pf.....	1½	Q	July 2, 17	20 73	22 74
Am. Gas & El. ($50)....	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	116	118
Do pf. ($50).....	1½	Q	May 1, 17	48	50
Am. Light & Trac.....	b5	Q	May 1, 17	310	319
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	111
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	67	69
Do pf.....	1½	Q	July 2, 17	88	90
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	34
Do pf.....	1½	Q	July 2, 17	65	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec..	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st pf.....	..	..	.....	76	80

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 30, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do participating pf....	..	..	.....	23	25
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	Jun 1, 17	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric..	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	100	104½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf..	1½	Q	July 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction.....	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	79¾	79¾
Car. Power & Light...	½	Q	May 1, 17	36	37½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 17,17	99	101
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	72	..
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)..	..	..	.....	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jun 1, 17	279	281
Do pf.....	½	M	Jun 1, 17	85½	86
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Apr 16,17	29	31
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	98	103
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	May 1, 17	49	50
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	75	77
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	93	96
Con. Trac. of N. J....	4	S	Jan 15,17	69	72
Cumb. Co. Pr. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	May 17,17	90	93
Eastern Texas Elec...	2½	S	July 2, 17	57	60
Do pf.....	3	S	July 2, 17	83	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99¼	100¼
Eliz. & Trenton.....	..	..	.....	23	..
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	33	..
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	104	107
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 17	132	135
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	11 44	13 46
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	3	S	Mar 15,17	74	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen				87	90
Hudson County Gas..	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	..	..	.....	24½	27
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction.	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	50
Do 2d pf.....	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.. Do pf.....	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	29 59	35 64
Kan. City Railways.... Do pf.....	..	..	.....	21 58	24 60
Kansas G. & Elec. pf..	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	97	100
Mich. State Tel.....	$1.50	Q	Jun 30,17	87	90
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	72½	72½
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	May 15,17	88	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	69	71
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	Jan 1 17	93	96
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr. Do pf.....	3	S	J. & J.	13 59	15 62
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	95¾	97
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	97	99
Nor. Texas Electric...	1	Q	Jun 1, 17	50	53
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	78	83
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	57	57¼
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 15,17	89	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf...	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	91	95
Pine Bluff pf.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	July 2, 17	70	73
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	35	37
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	67	69
Riverside Traction..... Do pf.....	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	14 32	.. ..
Southern Cal. Edison.. Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	May 15,17	88	91
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Apr 15,17	103	105
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	125	129
Standard Gas & Elec.. Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	97½ 55	100 57
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	May 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.....	..	..	.....	6 29	6½ 29½
Texas Fr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	July 2, 17	90	94
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	July 2, 17	38	42
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	28	29
United Utilities..... Do pf.....	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	23 94	26 98
Washington Gas.....	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	72½	72¾
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	69	75
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	79½	80
Western Power..... Do pf.....	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	14¼ 55	15½ 56
West. States Gas & E. Do pf.....	½	Q	May 15,17	30	35
Wisconsin Edison.....	$3½	S	Dec 30, 16	46	49
Yadkin River Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	90	100

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 30, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	May 15,17	328	330
American Chicle..... Do pf.....	1½ 1½	.. Q	Jan 20,16 July 2, 17	59 69	60 71
Amer. Graphophone... Do pf.....	1¾ 1¾	Q Q	July 2, 17 May 15,17	85 102	86½ 103
Amer. Typefounders... Do pf.....	1 1¾	Q Q	Apr 14,17 Apr 14,17	39 88	41 91
Atlantic Refining..... Do pf.....	.. ..	.. ..	....	11 35	17 45
Atlas Powder..... Do pf.....	d5 1½	Q Q	Jun 30,17 May 1, 17	155 99	158 101
Automatic Elec.....	1	Q	May 1, 17	..	45
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Apr 1, 17	128	131
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	91
Beatrice Creamery.... Do pf.....	2½ 1¾	Q Q	May 10,17 May 10,17	225 107	235 109½
Berdan's Cond. Milk.. Do pf.....	4 1½	S Q	Feb 15,17 Jun 15,17	101½ 102	103 104
By Products Coke.....	..	..	.....	162	167
Carbon Steel 1st pf...	4	S	Mar 30,17	93	96
Cardenas-Am. Sugar.. Do pf.....	.. 1¾	.. Q	July 2, 17	20 80	25 90
Casein Co. of America. Celluloid	.. 2	.. Q	Jun 30,17	38 180	43 185
Central Aguirre Sugar	b10	..	July 2, 17	171	..
Central Coal & Coke... Chi. Lumber & Coal...	.. ..	.. ..	....	65 60	70 65
Childs ..... Do pf.....	1½ 1¾	Q Q	Jun 11,17 Jun 11,17	71 93½	72 94½
City & Sub. Homes....	2	..	Jun 4, 17	6	7½
Crocker-Wheeler ..... Do pf.....	s3 1¾	Q Q	Apr 15,17 Apr 15,17	102 105	104 107
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	1.25	Q	Apr 15,17	175	180
Fajardo Sugar.....	2½	Q	May 1, 17	115	120
Federal Sugar..... Do pf.....	1½ 1½	Q Q	Jun 15,17 Apr 30,17	88 92	90 95
Goodyear Tire & Rub. Do pf.....	3 1¾	Q Q	Jun. 1, 17 July 2, 17	181 105½	185 106½
Great Western.....	z1¾	Q	July 2, 17	395	400
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar...	2½	Q	May 1, 17	61	62
Hercules Powder.....	m4	Q	Jun 25'17	245	248
Holland-St. L. Sugar.. Do pf.....	3 7	Q A	Apr 15,17 Mar, 1917	14¼ 9	15¼ 10
Holly Sugar..... Do pf.....	.. 1¾	.. Q	May 1, 17	.. 100	47 101
International Salt....	x1¾	Q	Jun 30,17	56	58
Int. Silver..... Do pf.....	.. 1¾	.. Q	July 2, 17	63 101	.. 103
Kan. City Stock Yards	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	90	94
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	80	84
Lanston Monotype....	1¼	Q	May 31,17	68½	70½
Manati Sugar..... Do pf.....	2½ y2¾	.. Q	Dec 1, 16 July 2, 17	116 94	120 97
Matanzas-Am. ..... Do pf.....	.. ..	.. ..	....	8 72	15 78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	145¾	146¾
Michigan Sugar.....	2	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	93¼
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	97	99½
Midwest Refining.....	$1	Q	May 1, 17	186	187
Nat Candy..... Do 1st pf.....	1¼ 3½	.. ..	Mar 14,17 Mar 14,17	28¼ 104	28⅞ 105
Do 2d pf.....	3½	..	Mar 14,17	88½	89½
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1½	Q	July 2, 17	96	98
New Jersey Zinc.....	4	Q	Jun 11,17	312	313
New Niquero Sugar....				170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond ... Do pf.....	3 1½	Q Q	Jun 20,17 May 21,17	158 105	163 109
Nipe Bay Sugar.....	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator..... Do pf.....	1¼ 1½	Q Q	Jul 16, 17 Jul 16, 17	56 86	58 84½
Prestolite	..	..	.....	137	140
Remington Typewriter Do 1st pf.....	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	13½ 69	14 70
Do 2d pf.....	2	..	Oct 1, 14	44	45
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Jun 30,17	143	145
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	100	101½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 30, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Safety Car H. & Ltg...	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	79
Santa Cecilia Sugar... Do pf.....	.. ..	.. ..	....	20 64	24 67
Semet Solvay Co.....	..	..	.....	225	233
Shredded Wheat..... Do pf.....	1½ 1½	Q Q	Jun 30,17 Jun 30,17	.. 94½	130 ..
Singer Sew. Machine..	2½	Q	July 2, 17	214	218
Union Ferry.....	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum..... Do pf.....	.. 1¾	.. Q	..... Jun 30,17	34 94	36 96
Warner Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	100	110

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 30, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	540	550
Am. Exc. N..	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	h6	S	July 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat..	200,000	3	S	July 2, 17	150	..
B'w'y Cent'l..	100,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	360	370
Ch.-P. Nat...	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	230	240
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 17	388	392
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	200	203
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	445	455
Coal & I. N..	1,000,000	*3	Q	July 2, 17	200	..
Colonial	400,000	8	S	July 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat..	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	169	172
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	g4	Q	May 1, 17	315	320
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	65	75
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.....	100,000	‡25	Q	July 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat....	10,000,000	*10	Q	July 2, 17	990	1000
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	138	..
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	500
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	225
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	300	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	b5	Q	July 2, 17	320	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	690	700
Harriman N.	1,000,000	100	..	Jan 11,17	245	255
Imp.& T Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	500	515
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	220	223
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	975	1020
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 17	..	325
Manh'n ($20)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	230	..
M. & F'ul.Nat	1,000,000	8	Q	July 2, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	b4	Q	May 8, 17	300	306
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis ...	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	275	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	180	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	350	450
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 16,17	195	..
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	230	240
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	440	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	225
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	b

NOTICE OF CONSUMMATION
OF
PLAN OF REORGANIZATION
OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock or for Debentures of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, under Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated November 14, 1916, as modified November 26, 1916:

Notice is hereby given that the new stocks will be deliverable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on and after JULY 2, 1917, in exchange for and upon surrender of certificates of deposit, and upon complying with all conditions of said Plan including those below stated, viz.:

DEBENTURES:

Each $1,000 of certificates of deposit for Debentures will, upon complying with the conditions below stated, receive:

$1,000. par value in new 6% preferred stock, and

$97.92 cash,

(except that only $72.92 will be paid to certificates of deposit stamped as having received an advance of the January 15, 1916 coupon).

Holders of certificates of deposit must furnish Income Tax ownership certificates; the dates of payment to be inserted are January 15, 1916 and July 15, 1916; certificates of deposit which received an advance of the January 15, 1916 coupon will require only one certificate at $25 for interest due July 15, 1916; all others, two certificates each for $25 and respectively for interest due January 15, 1916 and July 15, 1916; the name of the security should be stated as "The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Debentures."

STOCK:

Each $1,000 par value of old stock represented by certificates of deposit will, upon complying with the conditions below stated, receive

$400 par value of new 7% preferred stock,

$1,000 par value of new common stock, and

$4 cash, namely, cash at the rate of $1 per share of new 7% preferred stock, being the amount that would otherwise have accumulated by way of dividend from May 1, 1917 to June 30, 1917 at 6% (May 1st being the date fixed by the Committee as the average date of payment of instalments).

Scrip of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, will be issued for fractions of shares of 7% preferred stock. No cash will be paid in respect of such fractions of shares, unless and until exchanged for stock certificates on surrender of scrip in aggregate amounts of $100 or multiples.

Certificates of deposit for Stock must be endorsed in blank. All new shares will be issued in the name of the registered holder of the certificate of deposit, except upon the holder's written request, in which latter case the assignment must be guaranteed to the Depositary's satisfaction and be accompanied by any stock transfer stamps requisite under any law or laws then in force.

GENERAL:

For convenience of depositors, certificates of deposit will also be received by First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Depositary, on the same conditions as above stated, for transmission to New York. The initial issue of all new shares will be made at New York.

Certificates of deposit will be received by Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, only up to noon of each business day. The certificates for new shares will be delivered and the cash will be paid as early thereafter as practicable.

Stock certificates will be issued in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive engraved certificates as soon as the latter shall have been prepared. Application will be made to list these temporary certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, June 29, 1917.

SEWARD PROSSER,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

B. W. JONES,
Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.

To the Holders of Debentures not Deposited under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to decree entered June 12, 1917, by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, in the Consolidated Cause entitled "American Steel Foundries and Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, *complainants*, versus The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, *defendant*, in Equity No. 445," there has been delivered to and received by Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the indenture dated January 17, 1912, between said Railway Company, of the first part, and Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, of the second part, the new 6% preferred stock of said Railway Company and the cash by said decree required to be delivered and paid to Bankers Trust Company. On and after July 2, 1917 Bankers Trust Company, as said Trustee, upon delivery and surrender to it of any of the 20-year 5% Gold Debentures of said Railway Company not deposited under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, accompanied in every case by the coupons thereunto appertaining matured January 15, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, will deliver and pay in respect of each $1,000 debenture and appurtenant coupons as aforesaid, the following:

$1,000. par value of the new 6% preferred stock of said Railway Company, entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from and after July 1, 1917.

$97.92 in cash, being a sum equivalent to the interest which would have accrued upon said Debentures from July 15, 1915 to and including June 30, 1917.

Debentures must, if registered, be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer in blank. No Income Tax ownership certificates will be required. Certificates of stock will until further notice be in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive engraved certificates when prepared.

Dated, New York, June 29, 1917.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
By H. F. Wilson, Jr.,
Vice-President.

The American Exchange National Bank
NEW YORK

A Commercial Bank with Every Facility for the Care of Its Customers

STATEMENT
Comptroller's Call, June 20, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts, Investments and U. S. Bonds (including security for Circulation and Postal Deposits)	$85,122,574.20	Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Cash, Due from Federal Reserve Bank and Exchanges	38,842,341.40	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	5,315,143.00
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	8,610,740.80	Deposits	112,653,865.78
Due from Banks and Trust Companies	7,768,689.16	Acceptances and Letters of Credit	9,371,080.04
Redemption Fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	294,000.00	Circulation	4,788,300.00
Other Assets	165,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	131,820.00
		Reserved for Depreciation, Contingencies, etc	375,282.12
		Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	3,000,000.00
		Liabilities other than those above stated	167,854.62
	$140,803,345.56		$140,803,345.56

Documentary Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against.....$2,985,633.00

OFFICERS
LEWIS L. CLARKE
President

WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President
THEODORE H. BANKS, Vice-President
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier
GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-President
A. K. de GUISCARD, Asst. Cashier
HUGH S. McCLURE, Asst. Cashier
ALEXANDER G. ARMSTRONG, Asst. Cashier
ELBERT A. BENNETT, Asst. Cashier
WALTER B. TALLMAN, Asst. Cashier
ROY MURCHIE, Asst. Cashier
LOUIS S. TIEMANN, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, Pres. Adams Express Co.
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President
JOHN S. BROWNING, Browning, King & Co.
LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
R. FULTON CUTTING, New York
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Dixon & Holmes
STEPHEN B. FLEMING, Pres. Intern'l Agr. Corp.
GEORGE LEGG, Geo. Legg & Sons
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Cardozo & Nathan
EDWARD C. PLATT, Vice-Pres. Mackay Co.'s
JOSEPH A. SKINNER, William Skinner & Sons
JAMES A. SMITH, Calhoun, Robbins & Co.
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Pres. Home Insur. Co.
CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, Pres. Fed'l Sugar Ref. Co.
JOHN T. TERRY, New York

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Corporations, Banks and Bankers Invited
Foreign Exchange—Acceptances
—Commercial Letters of Credit

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
Main Office: 55 Cedar Street, New York

BRANCHES:
Broadway at 73rd St. — Madison Ave. at 75th St. — 125th St. at 8th Ave.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30th, 1917

Assets		Liabilities	
Public Securities	$ 10,498,050.96	Capital	$ 2,000,000.00
Securities due, 1 to 5 years	4,125,321.13	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Other Securities	6,498,204.54	Undivided Profits	351,473.62
Time Loans	19,803,131.22	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	690,544.94
Demand Loans and Loans due in thirty days	15,875,429.25	Deposits	81,532,084.75
Bills and Notes Purchased	12,461,622.56	Treasurer's Checks	1,182,797.09
Cash on Hand and in Bank	15,713,614.68	Mortgage Trust Bonds	7,977,500.00
Clearing House Exchanges	3,656,212.14	Accrued Interest Payable	199,892.24
Foreign Exchange	135,397.39		
Advances to Trusts	3,811.94		
Mortgages	8,331,073.80		
Real Estate	160,450.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	671,175.03		
	$97,933,494.64		$97,933,494.64

DIRECTORS

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, CHARLES S. BROWN, BURNS D. CALDWELL, LEWIS L. CLARKE, THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER, CHARLES D. DICKEY, ALLEN B. FORBES, DONALD G. GEDDES, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, WILLIAM A. JAMESON, LOUIS C. KRAUTHOFF, JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, ROBERT OLYPHANT, MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, HENRY TATNALL, EBEN B. THOMAS, JAMES TIMPSON, ARTHUR TURNBULL, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, GEORGE G. WARD, THOMAS WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, JOHN W. PLATTEN

OFFICERS

JOHN W. PLATTEN.....President
CALVERT BREWER.....Vice-President
JOSEPH ADAMS.....Vice-President
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY.....Treasurer
HARRY W. HADLEY.....Assistant Treasurer
RALPH L. CERERO.....Assistant Secretary
JOHN A. HOPPER.....Assistant Treasurer
FRANK J. PARSONS.....Vice-President
HENRY L. SERVOSS.....Secretary
WILLIAM T. LAW.....Assistant Treasurer
T. W. B. MIDDLETON.....Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM VAN THUN.....Assistant Secretary
GEORGE C. HOFFMAN.....Assistant Treasurer

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF UNITED STATES
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES		
Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $290,041.31,) market value	$290,041.31	
Private securities, (book value, $449,170.89,) market value	449,170.89	
Real estate owned	213,500.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	14,500.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	483,227.23	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	666,227.80	
Overdrafts	965.25	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$973,986.55	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	160,831.54	1,134,818.09
Specie		185,496.45
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		48,863.00
Federal reserve notes		10,500.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$31,806.21	
Other cash items	3,244.67	20,050.88
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		164,637.17
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$7,900.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	12,897.28	
Foreign money	21,313.54	47,611.07
Total		$3,708,653.14

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$60,000.00	
Undivided profits	90,747.90	150,747.90
Surplus on book values, $150,747.90.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Deposits by the State of New York	$135,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	89,650.00	
Not preferred as follows: Deposits subject to check	$67,879.74	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	20,161.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,800.00	
Other certificates of deposit	6,750.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	1,039,694.14	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	$1,825.54	
Certified checks	30,890.36	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	94,884.84	3,070,542.43
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		348,870.80
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$18,900.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	12,810.84	
Estimated unearned discounts	4,899.65	35,670.97
Total		$3,708,652.14

Central Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
54 WALL STREET
Branch: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 111,600.00	Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	28,039,114.96	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	26,519,262.32	Undivided Profits	2,514,683.26
Loans	104,423,600.24	Dividend payable July 1, 1917, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Real Estate	1,403,275.12	Deposits	209,430,940.26
Accrued Interest	1,184,747.00	Reserved for Taxes	285,837.25
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see liabilities per contra)	1,125,000.00	Accrued Interest	577,815.52
Cash on Hand and in Banks	78,673,270.91	Secretary's Checks	25,654.26
		Acceptances	1,125,000.00
Total	$233,879,930.55	Total	$233,879,930.55

OFFICERS
JAMES N. WALLACE, President
B. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President — GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President
DUDLEY OLCOTT, 2d, Vice-President — FRANK B. SMIDT, Vice-President
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Vice-President
MILTON FERGUSON, Vice-President and Secretary
CHARLES P. STALLKNECHT, Asst. Secy. — GEORGE J. CORBETT, Asst. Secy.
OSCAR L. COLES, Asst. Secy. — WILLIAM H. LUDLUM, Asst. Secy.
STEPHEN H. TALLMAN, Asst. Secy.

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH
F. J. LEARY, Branch Manager — C. R. BERRIEN, Assistant Manager
E. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office: Fifth Avenue & 43rd Street
London Office: 32 Lombard St., E. C. — Paris Office: Rue des Italiens 1&3

Condensed Statement, June 20, 1917

RESOURCES	
Real Estate	$2,779,801.75
Bonds and Mortgages	2,636,200.00
Public Securities	45,944,449.41
Other Securities	23,506,786.37
Loans and Bills Purchased	221,099,953.54
Cash—on Hand and in Banks	58,558,150.01
Exchanges for Clearing House	22,024,782.74
Foreign Exchange	82,419,717.80
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	49,228,906.91
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	2,936,219.19
	$661,526,996.93

LIABILITIES	
Capital	$30,000,000.00
Surplus Fund—required by law	$4,000,000
Additional Surplus—not required by law	16,000,000 20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	5,907,379.28
Accrued Dividend	1,000,000.00
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	6,419,170.24
Accrued Interest Payable	3,811,787.75
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	448,843.90
Foreign Accounts	5,393,630.20
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	49,228,906.91
Deposits	429,161,281.92
	$661,526,996.93

Deposits, June 30, 1916.....$437,592,912.82
Deposits, June 20, 1917.....$429,161,281.92

ESTABLISHED 1887
Lawyers Title & Trust Company
Member of the New York Clearing House Association
160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1917

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$3,569,445.60	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	212,659.68	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,431,895.21
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	8,482,419.21	Deposits	21,309,388.05
Stocks and Bonds	7,222,334.21	Certified Checks	221,276.23
Bonds and Mortgages	7,866,641.50	Officers' Checks Outstanding	239,780.78
Interest Accrued, Receivable	393,506.27	Taxes and Rent Accrued, Payable	124,085.35
Company's Buildings	2,994,760.00	Interest Accrued, Payable	24,576.72
Other Real Estate	599,883.50	Reserve for Current Expenses and Contingencies	62,253.03
Accounts Receivable	119,623.38	Dividend Payable July 2, 1917	80,000.00
Total	$31,463,273.35	Total	$31,463,273.35

Penn Mary Steel Company
To the Holders of Temporary First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Penn Mary Steel Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the definitive engraved First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the undersigned, dated January 1, 1917, are ready for delivery in exchange for, and upon the surrener of, the above mentioned temporary bonds, at the office of GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that on and after July 2, 1917, the coupons appertaining to said definitive bonds will be paid at said office of said Girard Trust Company, which the undersigned has appointed its agency for said purpose.

South Bethlehem, Pa., June 28, 1917.
PENN MARY STEEL COMPANY.
By B. H. JONES, Secretary.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

To the Holders of 5% First Mortgage 50-Year Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the 5% First Mortgage 50-Year Bondholders of the above Company held on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1915, Bondholders are requested to produce their Bonds at the Offices of the Company, 19 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of having endorsed thereon a memorandum modifying the rights of Bondholders and of the Supplemental Trust Deed executed in pursuance of such resolutions.

For and on behalf of
BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Toronto, Canada, 2nd July, 1917.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

The undersigned Trustee, under the terms of the Deed of Trust from the Virginia Coal & Coke Company, dated June 11, 1909, invites proposals at not more than par and accrued interest, for retirement into the Sinking Fund, for $60,000.00 of bonds, secured under said mortgage; bids to be opened on July 18, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Va. Said bonds to be purchased from the lowest bidder.

THE LYNCHBURG TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Broadway Property Corporation, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of June, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 291 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. C. W. TAFT.
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico Section. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION:

The undersigned, the Voting Trustees of preferred and common stock of CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION, acting pursuant to a certain voting trust agreement dated January 14, 1916, announce that they have received notice from the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation that the common capital stock without nominal or par value of said corporation has been increased so that the holders of record of both common and preferred stock, or of either, at the close of business on July 2, 1917, are entitled, up to and including July 18, 1917, but not thereafter, to subscribe at the price of $25 a share for said increased common stock at the rate of thirty (30) shares of new common stock, without nominal or par value, for each one hundred (100) shares of common and preferred stock, or of either, of which such stockholders shall be the owners of record at the close of business on July 2, 1917.

The Voting Trustees hereby give notice to the holders of record at the close of business on July 2, 1917, of preferred and common stock trust certificates under said agreement of January 14, 1916, that the Voting Trustees will issue to such holders of record a warrant for said subscription rights in said common stock, and that upon the execution of the subscription agreement endorsed upon such warrant and the payment for the number of shares to be subscribed for and specified in such warrant, in New York funds, to the Franklin Trust Company, No. 48 Wall Street, New York City, on or before July 18, 1917, the undersigned will subscribe, on behalf of the holder of said warrant, for the number of shares specified in said warrant at said price, under the conditions stated in said warrant, and when said subscriptions are honored by said corporation and stock certificates therefor issued to the Voting Trustees, as soon as practicable thereafter the Voting Trustees will issue to the subscriber stock trust certificates under the said voting trust agreement for the number of shares specified in said warrant.

Dated, June 29, 1917.

GLENN H. CURTISS,
JOHN N. WILLYS,
C. M. KEYS,
Voting Trustees.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS BANK JULY 2nd, 1917.

Austin, Texas, (City) Refunding, School, Street Improvement, Sewer, Hospital and Cemetery 4½s.
Bartow, Fla., Street, Elec. Lt. and Sewer 5s.
Blackshear, Ga., Water, Sewer and Electric Light, Various.
Conrad, Montana, Sewer 6s.
Fort Hill, S. C., (Town of) School District No. 23, 6s.
Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Co. Refunding and Consolidated Mortgage 5s.
Lincoln, Idaho, (County of) Refunding 4½s.
Madison, Mon., (County) 4½s.
Merchants' Refrigerating Co. 1st and Rfd. 6s.
Portland Terminal Company (Portland, Maine.) 4s.
St. Cloud, Minn., Bridge and Ref. 5s and 5½s.
Webb City, Mo., Sewer 5s.
Windsor, Conn., (Town of) 4½s.
Kanesville, Ohio, Refunding 4½s.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF AWARDS OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposal for Removing and Disposing of Garbage, Market Refuse and Dead Animals," will be received by the Board of Awards of the City of Baltimore until 11 A. M. Wednesday, July 18th, 1917, at the office of the City Register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., for the removal and final disposition of the garbage and market refuse of the City of Baltimore, including all dead animals collected by the Street Cleaning Department, for a period of one year, from January 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918.

All proposals must be made upon the blank form of proposal, copy of which may be secured by applying at the office of the Chief Engineer of the City of Baltimore, Room 202, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., on and after July 5th, 1917. A deposit of $10 will be required for each copy of the form of proposal and specifications obtained, which amount will be returned to those submitting bids, or upon return to the office of the Chief Engineer, before Wednesday, July 18th, 1917, of the aforesaid proposals and specifications in good condition.

A certified check on a clearing house bank, payable to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in the sum of $500, must accompany each bid submitted.

BOARD OF AWARDS OF CITY OF BALTIMORE.
Approved: (Signed) JOHN HUBERT, Acting President, Board of Awards.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES		
Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $33,037,889.14;) market value	$32,926,275.50	
Private securities, (book value, $22,898,482.10;) market value	22,474,144.40	
Real estate owned	8,607,180.00	
Mortgages owned	1,948,504.98	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		31,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		48,677,890.83
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		42,510,041.68
Overdrafts		30,065.99
Overdrafts, secured		737,396.85
Advances to trusts, secured		514,411.04
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$14,321,788.38	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	16,061,668.28	30,383,456.66
Specie		15,196,870.85
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		863,900.00
Federal reserve notes		70,000.00
Liabilities of customers for acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		7,475,804.06
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$637,648.48	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	234,731.08	872,379.56
Total		$266,231,168.57

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	11,564,297.85	12,564,297.85
Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $12,965,994.96.		
Deposits: Preferred as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$3,348,078.91	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	5,982,499.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	6,696,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	129,082,810.59	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	11,816,972.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,879,907.02	
Other certificates of deposit	361,100.00	
Certified checks	849,180.23	
Unpaid dividends	79.25	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	10,743,136.06	177,177,055.63
Domestic and foreign acceptances		7,475,804.06
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes and dividend	$159,786.27	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,323,981.04	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	945,517.45	
Reserve for unearned interest	432,946.78	3,961,151.51
Total		$266,231,168.57

Report of the Condition of the
MERCANTILE Trust & Deposit Co.
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Stock and bond investments, viz: Public securities, (book value, $1,108,305.23;) market value	$1,108,305.23	Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $27,587.50;) market value	27,587.50	Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$300,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	2,980,000.00	Undivided profits	4,121.06
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	1,121,668.94	Surplus on book values $696,447.18	304,121.06
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	223,228.06	Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	519,000.00
Specie	1,502.35	Deposits subject to check	2,694,548.66
United States legal tender notes and notes of National banks	236,100.00	Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	125,312.61
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	14,054.36	Demand certificates of deposit	34,209.66
		Certified checks	8,548.54
		Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	851,308.56
		Net unearned interest entered	21,979.96
		Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	1,728.16
		Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	8,239.94
		Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,383.37
Total	$5,733,043.36	Total	$5,733,043.36

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
SHANDAKEN TUNNEL.

The date for opening bids for the contract for the Shandaken tunnel has been changed from July 17, 1917, to September 11, 1917. The detailed advertisement inviting bids will appear in this paper from August 26, 1917, to September 11, 1917, inclusive.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF scrap rope, wire screenings, brass and copper offered for sale by the Panama Canal.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, The Panama Canal, 24 State Street, New York City, until 2 P. M., July 6, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and general information relating to this sale may be obtained from the above office. H. H. RUTHERFORD, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF UNITED STATES
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES		
Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $290,041.31,) market value	$290,041.31	
Private securities, (book value, $449,170.89,) market value	449,170.89	
Real estate owned	213,500.00	
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	14,500.00	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	483,227.23	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	666,227.80	
Overdrafts	965.25	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$973,986.55	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	160,831.54	1,134,818.09
Specie		185,496.45
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		48,863.00
Federal reserve notes		10,500.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$31,806.21	
Other cash items	3,244.67	20,050.88
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		164,637.17
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$7,900.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	12,897.28	
Foreign money	21,313.54	47,611.07
Total		$3,708,653.14

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$60,000.00	
Undivided profits	90,747.90	150,747.90
Surplus on book values, $150,747.90.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Deposits by the State of New York	$135,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	89,650.00	
Not preferred as follows: Deposits subject to check	$67,879.74	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	20,161.70	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,800.00	
Other certificates of deposit	6,750.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	1,039,694.14	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	$1,825.54	
Certified checks	30,890.36	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	94,884.84	3,070,542.43
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		348,870.80
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$18,900.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	12,810.84	
Estimated unearned discounts	4,899.65	35,670.97
Total		$3,708,652.14

PROPOSALS.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION:

The undersigned, the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, acting pursuant to a certain agreement dated January 14, 1916, announce to the holders of preferred stock trust certificates issued pursuant to said agreement, that they have received notice from the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation that upon the 27th day of June, 1917, a dividend was declared of Three and one-half per cent. (3½%) (or $3.50 per share,) by the board of directors of Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, payable July 14, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record of said corporation at the close of business on July 2, 1917.

The Voting Trustees hereby give notice that upon the receipt of said dividends by them as the owners of record of said preferred stock, they will pay the same over forthwith to the holders of record of said preferred stock trust certificates at the close of business on July 2, 1917.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will not be closed.

Dated June 29, 1917.

GLENN H. CURTISS,
JOHN N. WILLYS,
C. M. KEYS,
Voting Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 60 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JUNE 25, 1917.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock, P. M., July 9, 1917, for furnishing and delivering one 60 K. W. Motor Generator, at the New Central High School Building, at 13th and Clifton Streets, N. W. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 627, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York
55 Liberty Street, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1917

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgages	$7,299,785.81	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Liberty Loan	30,000.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Other Bonds	50,448.00	Undivided

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 125—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 33—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 79—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

A REGULAR DIVIDEND OF ONE AND one-half (1½%) per cent. and an extra dividend of three (3%) per cent. on the common stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1917, payable July 20, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1917.

THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY.
By O. J. Fish, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors on June 27, 1917, payable July 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on July 2, 1917. THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY.
By O. J. Fish, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A quarterly dividend of 62½ per share, 1½% on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending June 30, 1917, will be paid on July 16, 1917, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon June 30, 1917. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, June 30, 1917.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 14, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, June 30, 1917. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

222D DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not close.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1917.

The Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of 50 cents per share, payable July 25th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14th, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.
C. K. LIFMAN, Asst. Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 42.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.
F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

127TH CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Friday, the 4th, 1917.
J. T. HARAHAN, Secretary.
New York, June 27, 1917.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 30, 1917, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on July 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, June 13, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of forty cents per share, payable on July 25th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
WALTER DOUGLAS, President.
F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
June 21, 1917.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 23, 1917.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, June 13, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of twenty cents per share, payable on July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY
25 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Butte & Superior Mining Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of forty cents per share, payable on July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.
C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL CASKET CO.

Executive Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Stock Dividend of 10% on the Outstanding Capital Stock of this Company has been declared. Transfer books will close for this stock dividend July 7, 1917, and open July 17, 1917. This dividend is payable to all Stockholders of record July 7th. Certificates and cash at par for fractional shares will be mailed to Stockholders at an early date. W. E. CARNAHAN, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.
June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, payable July 16th, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1917.
F. H. Bell, Secretary.
New York, June 26, 1917.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.
J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the capital stock of Columbia Gas and Electric Company, has been declared, payable August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1917. T. F. Wickham, Treasurer. Charleston, W. Va., June 29th, 1917.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable July 25th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9th, 1917.
F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

New York, June 28, 1917.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1917, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1917.
PHILIP SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS.
RED CROSS DIVIDEND.

A special dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, June 25, 1917.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, June 22nd, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 2nd, 1917.
W. M. BENNETT, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1917, ON South Construction and Dry Dock Company's First and General Mortgage 6% Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.
C. J. BLUCK, Secretary.
25 Cp., 40 Wall Street, New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES HOLD FIRM

Freight Rate Decision Is Not Expected to Boost Quotations.

JULY BRICK TO BE $10

New Lime Prices Effective Today Show Advance of 5 Cents—Hydrated May Go Up.

Eleventh-hour decisions relative to freight rate increases and readjustments in coal prices left the building material markets of the territory east of the Mississippi in a quandary as to probable price movements, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Although quotations on tonnages of all kinds entering into construction work made last week carried provisions for changes in carriers' charges, the actual list quotations carried into July are on the same levels ruling ten days ago, with the single exception of the lumber department where price advances from 1 to 8 per cent. are noted in staples. Hudson common brick at wholesale New York will be quoted throughout July at $10 for standard grades with "off loads" rated at $9.50. Window and plate glass will remain for a short time at the discounts quoted, and hollow tile manufacturers will make no quotations, one free on board, Perth Amboy factory, and the other carrying provision for the higher freight charges. Asphaltum interests are still quoting Mexican paving in barrels at $21 and to contractors in tank cars at $18, although even the largest two quotations is unable to make any offers to any one. There were no changes in either steel or wrought iron pipe although the trade expects possible action within a few days.

New lime prices become effective today. Quotations rule at $2.10 per standard barrel of 300 pounds for finishing and $1.90 to $1.95 for masons. These levels are in wholesale quantities. Within a week or two architects and contractors may look for a change upward in hydrated lime. The higher prices for this material are due, in large measure, to the fact that the difference between $6.50 a ton, in bulk at the works and the $12 per ton wholesale, New York, is partly accounted for by a loss of $4 a ton on bags, which only last week advanced to 2½ cents apiece, on which a credit of only 10 cents is allowed. The net return to the manufacturer of empty bags is barely 25 per cent. The freight per barrel is $1.50 under the old tariff, and if the class rates apply to lime this will be marked up still more.

The steel mills are practically out of the market as far as taking future orders are concerned. They will be in this condition possibly for another three weeks until the full Government requirements are known. Any difference in freight rates will hardly affect building costs in the light of the great demand now prevailing. Wire lath may move up in the near future, the 26 cent quotation now ruling being practically nominal.

It was announced authoritatively in the building stone department Saturday noon that in the light of the freight rate decision the contemplated higher price for this commodity scheduled for today would not take effect. The leading interests in this department have large quantities of this material on hand and it is the desire of wholesalers and cutters alike to keep the market within builders' reach while cut stone materials are at present levels. Indiana Limestone wholesale prices ruling at the opening of the second half of the year are 83 cents to 98 cents a cubic foot; Ohio sandstone, 80 cents to $1.25; Kentucky limestone, $1.05 to $1.10; Kingwood sandstone, $1 to $1.25; Kato stone, $1.60 to $1.75; marble, $1.35 to $10, and granite 50 cents to $4.

Structural steel quotations and building metals showed no change over the week end. Reports of manufacture from the Hudson River district as indicated by reports made at a meeting of Hudson River brick interests on Friday showed that the rate of production in the district supplying New York this year was only 50 per cent. of the total, or about 600,000,000 brick. This will be sufficient, it was explained, to take care of present needs, especially since only about 1,500,000 new brick have come into this market so far this year. The concession made by the coal operators will not affect the July cost of common brick because the brick now coming into this market were made under last year's operating costs. Transportation costs have advanced 50 per cent. since then and labor is 80 per cent. higher than last year which, in turn, brought the cost of brick yard labor 20 per cent. higher than in the preceding year.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motions and discharges.

Joseph P Tobias,
David Diamond,
A Rosenberg & Son,
William Korner,
Louis Silbergleis,
Hyman Prisyan,
Elizabeth J Halpin,
Frederick S Shiesinger,
Brodsky & Rosen,
Louis Schoen,
Margaret A Colgan,
Henry O Elson,
Goodman Freedman,
Friedlander Diamond Jewelry Co,
Hoffman & Sachs,
H & M Eichhardt,
Willis Holly,
Solomon Polekoff,
Louis A Kurzman.
Under objections:
Nathan Isaacman,
Simon Clug,
John D Ireland,
I D Schlachetzki & Co,
Hansen Bros,
J & M Applebaum,
Wm Oppenheim.
Adjourned cases:
Frederick J White,
Harris H Walker,
Emanuel Knauer,
Bernard Solomon,
L & E Goldsmith.
Involuntary case:
Petition(S) B C Holding Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Equity.
Burt<Ritchie.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Upon the calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding
Humphrey<Humphrey.
Re Peters.
Lithandler<Wetherill.
Niemotka<Del & Hudson Co.
Williams<N Y Thermore Co.
De Martini<same, (2.)
Dorfman<Postal Life.
Topping<Phoenix Mut Life Ins Co.
Edson<Bernhard.
Baier<Ormond.
Re Anger-Brohel Co.
Re Petts Corset Co, (2.)
Re Hoffman.
Mathews<Mathews.
Shallenberger<Porter.
Horowitz<Frank.
Clandening<Clandening.
Benjamin Stearns Co<Teitelbaum.
De Cordova<Abrahams.
People ex rel Arnstett<Baecher Harmonie Verein, Inc.
Gordon<Siegel Co.
Bauerdorf<Sun Five & Ten Cent Wall Paper Stores, (2.)
King<Becker Building.
Brand<Brand.
De Mant Tool & Machine Co<North East Electric Co.
Goodrich Transit Co<Carl City Bank.
Broman<Tiefenthal.
Ginsberg<Weiss.
Rice<Goldstein.
Peake<Peake.
Mc Life Ins Co<Delehanty.
Levine<Excelsior Cleaning & Deying.
Krieger<Krieger.
Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum.
Robertson<Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Etteson<Mitchell H Mark Rity Co.
Re Universal Tool & Die Wks, Inc.
Prast<Prast.
Altschiller<Altschiller.
Griffin<N Y, N H & H.
Re Flanagan.
Jackson<Case.
Re Banks, (Bernstein)
Breiter<Breiter.
Solomon<H & A Matthews Mfg Co.
PART II.—Seeger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART II.—Recess.

INSTRUCTION.

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DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION CO. (N. Y.) PITTSBURGH
Coupons due July 1, 1917, from the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.
C. J. BLUCK, Secretary.

Motions:
Samuel B Newman,
Ferguson Novelty Co,
Defiance Waist Co,
Philip Seitz,
Jacob Simon,
Infantino Realty Co,
Patterson Lumber Co,
A & P Burdichowsky.
Loretta Realty Co,
Lelbowitz & Kaufman,
R E Taylor Corp,
Geo M Garson,
A & P Burdichowsky. (2.)
Loretta Corp (4,)
Resnik Shapiro & Co,
Annex Homes,
J Cavanagh Cont Co,
H & L Jarmulowsky.
Loretta Corp,
Schnapp & Nass,
Jacob Simon,
Charles T Hesser,
Alton Dress & Waist,
Hansen Bros (3,)
Telechow & Hirschman,
C & A Spear,
Morris Fein,
Re Jarmulowsky,
Morris Koppe,
J H Levy & Sons,
M & H Gordon,
Max Sklar.

Bettie Stern,
Mary Prince.
In Room 510, at 10 A. M.:
Estate of Clementine M Silverman.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Dorothy C. Kirschner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Anglo-Am Elec Light<Van Pelt-Krug.
Peck & Mack.
Thomas Co<38 W 59 St Halligan<Dillingham Trade Co.
Edouard<Vecsey.
Fleischer<Detroit Cadillac M Car Co.
Cohen<Asen.
Levey<Ronert.
Ingber<Brachfeld.
Darey & Nolford<Lite Photo Film Corp.
Stambarger<Princk.
Cooper<Stevenson.
Cushing<Elbiight Co of America.
Rothstein<Goldstein.
PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.—No day calendar.
PARTS IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Machinski<Machinsky.
No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Henry<Randegg Realty Co—Henry A Friedman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 3.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Nathan Kirshner.
Theresa Schobel.
Wills for probate:
Nellie Morrin,
Katharine Kirchner,
Carrie Willson,
Frederick Holler,
Frank A Cook.
Accounting of:
Charles Schicker,
Isaac Thomas.
Charles M Wemmel,
Thomas Haefner,
Laura Fuller,
Marie Stocker,
Annie Healy,
Joel Aaronson,
Elias Kempy.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Young, C. J.
Mani<Ponty.
De Omo<Schmidt.
Kelly<Boswell.
Connolly<Bennett.
Wilt<Odell.
Murray<City of Yonkers.
Horton<West St RR.
Hartwell<Lough.
Leone<Larchmont Water Co.
Fried<West St Ry Co.
Tripodie<Townas.

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MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal.
June 25	6	6	6	6
June 26	6	6	6	6
June 27	6	2	2	6
June 28	5	4	4	5
June 29	4½	3	4	4½
June 30	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			2	5
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2¼	2½
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3½	3
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 25	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5 @5½
June 26	5½	6¼	5¼@5½
June 27	5½	5¼	5
June 28	5	4¾@5	5
June 29	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾	4½@4¾
June 30	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾	4½@4¾
Week's range—			
High	5¼	5¼	5¼
Low	5	4½	4½
Same week last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3¾	3¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	3½	3¾	3¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....5½
4 to 6 months.....5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	1¾½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	4½	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 10 days; over 30 to 60, 4; over 60 to 90, 4½; over 90, 5 per cent. and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 25	Par	10c	25@10c	10c
June 26	Par	15c	25@10c	10c
June 27	Par	15c	25@10c	10c
June 28	Par	10c	25@10c	10c
June 29	Par	10c	25@10c	10c
June 30	Par	10c	25@10c	10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 25	4@4¼	4¼	4¼	27f 18c
June 26	4@4¼	4¼	4¼	27f 18c
June 27	4@4¼	4¼	4¼	27f 18c
June 28	4@4¼	4¼	4¼	27f 18c
June 29	4@4¼	4¼	4¼	27f 18c
June 30	4@4¼	4¼	4¼	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Paris.	Rentes, Paris.
June 25	54¾	94½	60f 25c
June 26	54¾	94	60f 25c
June 27	54¾	94	60f 25c
June 28	54¾	94	60f 25c
June 29	54¾	94	60f 20c
June 30	54¾	94	60f 20c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 25	39¼d	78½c
June 26	39¼d	78c
June 27	38¾d	78¼c
June 28	39¼d	78½c
June 29	39½d	77½c
June 30	39¼d	77½c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
June 25	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 26	4.75 15-16	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 27	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 28	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 29	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 30	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
	Cables.		
June 25	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 26	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 27	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 28	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 29	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 30	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.75¾		4.76¼
Low	4.75¾		4.76¼
Same week last year—			
High	4.75¾		4.76¼
Low	4.75¾		4.76¼
Year to date—			
High	4.7590		4.77¾
Low	4.75		4.76 11-16
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78¾
Low	4.78¾		4.74¼

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 25	5.74½	5.74½	5.74½	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾
June 26	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼
June 27	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝
June 28	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
June 29	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝
June 30	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
Week's range—		Demand.			Cables.	
High		5.74¼			5.73½	
Low		5.75⅜			5.74½	
Same week last year—						
High		5.90⅝			5.90⅝	
Low		5.91¼			5.90¼	
Year to date—						
High		5.68			5.67	
Low		5.85⅝			5.84⅜	
Same period last year—						
High		5.83⅝			5.82	
Low		6.05½			6.07½	

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
June 25	4.90¼	4.88¾	41.25	41.37½	7.28	7.26
June 26	4.85	4.83	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.22½	7.21¾
June 27	4.85	4.83	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.22	7.21
June 28	4.85¼	4.82	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.22	7.21
June 29	4.85	4.85	41.25	41.31¼	7.25	7.24
June 30	4.84¼	4.82½	41.25	41.31¼	7.27	7.26
Week's range—						
High	4.85¾	4.82	41.25	41.37½	7.22	7.21
Low	4.89¼	4.88¾	41.18¾	41.31¼	7.28	7.26
Same week last year—						
High	5.29	5.28¼	41.50	41.62½	6.37½	6.37
Low	5.29¾	5.29	41.37½	41.50	6.38½	6.38¼
Year to date—						
High	4.85¾	4.82	41.75	42.00	6.85¾	6.87½
Low	5.16¼	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.29¾	5.29	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.	Paris.
June 25	19.85	19.90	23.40	23.70	60f 25c
June 26	19.85	19.90	23.40	23.70	60f 25c
June 27	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10	60f 25c
June 28	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10	60f 20c
June 29	19.85	19.90	22.65	22.75	60f 20c
June 30	19.85	19.90	22.65	22.75	60f 20c
Week's range—					
High	19.85	19.90	23.40	23.70	
Low	19.85	19.90	22.65	22.75	
Year to date—					
High	20.05	20.05	30.20	29.85	
Low	19.70	19.75	22.65	22.75	

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
June 25	28.90	29.10	30.10	30.25	29.25	29.50
June 26	28.95	29.10	30.20	30.40	29.25	29.45
June 27	28.95	29.10	30.20	30.50	29.30	29.50
June 28	28.95	29.10	30.30	30.55	29.35	29.50
June 29	28.95	29.10	30.30	30.50	29.25	29.50
June 30	28.95	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
Week's range—						
High	28.95	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.30	29.50
Low	28.90	29.10	30.10	30.25	29.25	29.45
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.40	30.60	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	50.40	50.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Low	50.00	50.10	96.50	96.75	90.50	90.62½
Year to date—						
High	50.60	50.70	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

INDIA.	Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.01½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

JAPAN.	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	23.50	23.70	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Low	23.50	23.25	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Year to date—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.25	44.37½	27.35	27.37½
Low	44.25	44.37½	26.65	26.75
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.35	27.37½
Low	42.25	42.37½	26.50	26.62½

COURT CALENDARS—Continued.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
F L Whittemore,
Anna Kullmann,
Elizabeth C Martin,
Alexander S Williams
Isabella Elliott,
Stephanie Anderser,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Dorothy C. Kirschner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Anglo-Am Elec Light<Van Pelt-Krug.
Peck & Mack.
Thomas Co<38 W 59 St
Halligan<Dillingham Trade Co.
Edouard<Vecsey.
Fleischer<Detroit Cadillac M Car Co.
Cohen<Asen.
Levey<Ronert.
Ingber<Brachfeld.
Darey & Nolford<Lite Photo Film Corp.
Stambarger<Princk.
Cooper<Stevenson.
Cushing<Elbiight Co of America.
Rothstein

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old farm house, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, Box 294 Times Downtown.

Small farm, outbuilding, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

6-acre farm, orchard, cultivated land, near main road; $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

By Delaware River at R. R. Station; products sold to campers at good prices; productive 88-acre farm; 9-room house, carriage house and 3 modern poultry houses, all painted and in perfect repair; big unpainted barn and creamery; price $12,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Old Stone House with Rare Views; 107-acre farm, 70 acres tillable; outbuildings poor; near Flemington; has been held at $7,500; we offer it for $5,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES. Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 832 fruit trees; excellent fruit; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale containing 140 acres; 75 level and tillable; brick house, 14 rooms, containing water system; two barns; mile station, trolley; two railroad; price $15,000. Alex Bukstella, Wauregan, Conn.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.—A productive 82-acre farm, 8-roomed dwelling house, large bank barn, fruit, woodland, excellent soil, mail delivered, telephone, directly on the highway, near school, not far to the railway station; all growing crops, stock and implements; $1,500 in cash required. For further particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Penn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor.—To rent, two months, July 10 to Sept. 10, most attractive 9-room furnished house; vegetable garden; bathing; country club. Bayside 3368.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Attractively furnished home, directly on North Shore of Long Island, in desirable summer colony. Phone Apt. 19, Lenox 1690.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—8-room cottage, desirable location, July-August; garage, garden. Phone Greeley 2155.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

Wanted—Furnished.

For entire Summer season, furnished house wanted, two large bedrooms and three smaller, with two baths, lawn and trees, overlooking Sound; not near other houses, on the North Shore, Long Island, between Great Neck and Oyster Bay or in Rye or Mamaroneck, N. Y. 1 West 64th St. Apt. 6C. 8500 Columbus.

Wanted.—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., K 340 Times Annex.

5 or 6 room furnished house wanted, with grounds, within easy commuting distance; preferably in country; not a built-up suburb. H 110 Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, all improvements, by month or season to Oct. 1. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

9TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

10TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2334.

34TH, 144 EAST.—Well furnished small apartment, kitchenette, bath, electricity, &c. Malchus.

42D, 27 EAST.—Block from Park; fully furnished; mahogany; three months; six rooms, two baths; references. Plaza 6746.

42D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

52D, 108 EAST.—To rent, doctor's apartment, furnished; office, waiting, and operating room. Apply Geist, 1,200 Madison Av.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Seven, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 1,961, (30th.)—Cool 3-room modern, bath, (kitchenette,) apartment, vitrola, at cost Summer months or longer; suitable 2 or 3; good neighborhood; near Central Park. Lenox 5340.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, 340 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

58TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

58TH.—Charmingly furnished 3-room apartment; housekeeping; new building; to September, any reasonable offer considered. Details, Columbus 3074.

61ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three very large, elaborately furnished rooms, fireplaces, bath, kitchenette, suitable for professional; exceptional.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (Between B'way and West End.)—Most attractively furnished; 6 all large, outside rooms, 2 baths; 8th floor; big concession. McCormack.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

80TH ST., (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice. Apply Capt. Hunt. Phone Schuyler 7775.

80TH, 257 WEST.—Sublet, July 15-Sept. 15, studio apartment, beautifully and completely furnished, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35 month. Furn.

80TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Unusual bargain; five rooms, $60; new furniture; references. Freeman.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano, silver; electricity; cars convenient. Garrett.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Unusually attractive modern apartment, elevator; 5 rooms, all light, furnished or unfurnished. Sancton, Academy 2287.

115TH, 617 WEST.—Distinctly unusual five-room apartment; choice location; light, cool, quiet; ample closet space. Moody.

117TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, six rooms, front apartment, elevator; completely furnished; piano; Apt. 4, F. W.; $60 monthly.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; conditions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 813. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 140 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

BROADWAY, 2,612.—Six-room front apartment for Summer; adults; references; seventh floor.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Five cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; near Columbia; reasonable. Abbott.

FURNISHED apartments; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice location, long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Magnificent 7 rooms, all overlooking Hudson; rare furnishings; $150. Jackson, 9066 River.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SPECIALIST.

Remarkable Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Graf, 209 West 78d St. Columbus 8974.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

926 MADISON AV., (73d.) 2, 3 rooms; all modern; $55-$65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, (Southwest Corner of 7th Av.)—Fourteen-story, high-class studio and apartment building, nearing completion; studio apartments, largest rooms ever offered; suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms; rentals $1,800 to $4,500, including refrigeration; new express subway station at building. Representative on premises every day, including Sunday. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Six light front rooms, $35; one block "L" and subway.

90TH, 154 WEST.—Ground floor, suitable doctor's office, studio; 2 large rooms; $30.

Long Island.

APARTMENT, seven rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat; best apartment on Long Island; will lease 1 to 3 years; $480 yearly. D. E. Lennox, Lawrence, L. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

38TH and Park Av., (at 70 Park Av.)—Large room; private home.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Square room; running water; room with piano; single room.

58D, 65 EAST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; references.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 6903.

66TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms; board. Phone 7267 Plaza.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightfully cool rooms; near park; board optional. 6618 Lenox.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6081.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 168.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 86th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,358, (near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, with private bath; also two single; electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private house; reference.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for woman; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen. $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath, overlooking park; electricity; references.

46TH, 840 WEST.—Two medium-sized rooms; running water; reasonable.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; telephone, electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bath room, kitchenette; hot water; reference; reasonable.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; gentleman or couple; $10-$20 weekly.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

55TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

56TH, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; select neighborhood.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms; large and small; elevator apartment; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire superintendent.

59TH, 344 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

60TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; other desirable rooms; maid service.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant large well furnished, single and double rooms; modern conveniences; subway and elevated; very reasonable rates.

70TH, (5,050 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private family. Garden.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 302 WEST.—Cool, attractive front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 45 WEST.—Rooms; running water, phone, electricity.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, cool room; every convenience; low rate.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool, airy room; private bath, shower, electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool, quiet, large room, private bath; electricity; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlors; electricity.

73D ST., 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms; also front parlor; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, near subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

74TH, 106 WEST. — Kitchenette apartment, private bath; telephone; ideal location; Summer rate.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, telephone exchange, electricity; references.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with dressing room; running hot and cold water; first-class house; excellent location.

76TH, 64 WEST.—Large rooms and private baths; also single, electricity, $4, $10.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; parlor with bedroom, $8; other rooms, $5.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Large bright, airy rooms; also single; refined; electricity. Apt. 23.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, bath adjoining; gentleman or business couple; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, running water, adjoining bath; business couple or two gentlemen; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room; suit couple; also small room; reasonable.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, facing Park, in modern apartment. Giese.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private house; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 104 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room, high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Cool rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; $3, $10.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 29 1/2 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive room, hot and cold running water, adjoining bath, for gentleman, $8.50 weekly. Schuyler 3331.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 126-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; near baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; breakfast optional; private house.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; refined, quiet surroundings; references; Summer rates.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; kitchenette; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, single room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two beautiful furnished rooms; private; electricity, running water; bath adjoining; gentlemen; meals optional.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, all conveniences; references.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool outside room, or suite; homelike; moderate. Apt. 63.

100TH, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room and private bath; also small room; special rates for Summer; private house.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.) — Well-furnished, small outside room; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

100TH ST., 312 WEST. — Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; kitchen optional; seventh floor.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cool front rooms; piano, phone, elevator, conveniences; refined.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure, elevator; New Englanders; 1095 Morningside; fifth, south.

112TH, 505 WEST. —Outside room, facing vacant lot; lavatory, bath; telephone; $8. Wilford.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool front room; every appointment; exclusive corner apartment; private family; suit particular person. Johnston.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2. Tomlinson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Well furnished single room, private family. Apartment 30.

115TH, (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 8307.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST, Cor. Morningside Drive.—Outside rooms, closet, lavatory. Apt. 31.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable rooms; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonables. Nielsen.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Front rooms, opposite Teachers College. Welles, 5th floor.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large, small, elegantly furnished rooms; superior service.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Excellent rooms, four houses; reasonable rates; Southerners accommodated; phone; subway.

126TH, 7 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy room; hot and cold running water; private house; no other roomers; phone; moderate terms.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view; $7; small, $5; convenient location; evenings, 6B.

162D, WEST, (3,875 B'way.)—Beautiful room, suitable one or two business people; elevator apartment. Apartment 22.

A HANDSOMELY furnished, exceptionally cool, outside parlor, bedroom, bath, two gentlemen or couple; private entrance. Telephone Columbus 8218.

A lady having beautiful furnished private apartment, newly decorated, desires to rent two rooms; all conveniences; references. 881S Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66TH ST. In charming apartment, delightful outside room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Cool room overlooking Park, within one block from both Subway and elevated. Tel. Co. 9194.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 855. — Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath. Phone 1467 Riverside.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO FINE CONNECTING ROOMS WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, ELECTRICITY; VERY REASONABLE TO PERMANENT PARTY; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. PHONE RIVERSIDE 8287, APT. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Two rooms, suite, baths and showers; references. Phone 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

ROOM 502, Carnegie Hall.—July, August, low rate. Porter, 56th St. entrance.

TWO WOMEN, occupied, have eight-room apartment facing Central Park; will let room; woman; privileges. Tel. 9380 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 103d.)—Outside room; running water. Osborne, Telephone 8689 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 896, (Corner 103d.)—Large, airy, front, bath, $7; private residence.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptional large and small; twin beds; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior cool clean room, bath, complete; electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

Brooklyn.

AVENUE W, 814, (Coney Island Avenue.)—Large room, 5 windows, Brighton "L," Neck Road Station, 5c. fare; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

AVENUE J.—Station Brighton Beach line; well furnished rooms with private family; telephone Midwood 7625 J.

CLIFTON PLACE, 54, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

HALSEY ST., 44.—All improvements, home comforts and privileges; phone.

KEAP ST., 199.—Cool room, furnished, hot water, electric light, telephone service. Inquire. Either one or two women.

MONROE ST., 10.—Large alcove room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; rooms newly furnished and decorated; telephone.

PRESIDENT ST., 908.—SUMMER RATES; LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; TELEPHONE; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

Long Island.

OCEAN front rooms; adults; boardwalk; near 3d Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

New Jersey.

Lady will rent a few rooms in her private cottage, at the beach, to high-class guests. F. G. M., care Honce & Dubois, real estate, Belmar, N. J.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE gentleman wants refined, quiet room near 84th St., on east side; good family; references exchanged. K. V. One, 330 East 57th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, all conveniences, suitable for bachelor. Telephone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West).—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6190.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (29th St.)—Quiet rooms; generous meals; Summer rates; $8.50 to $12. Telephone 9766 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 218.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

81ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

85TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and board; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, reasonable; excellent table; reference.

88TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table, parlor dining, convenient location.

90TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, with private bath; with or without board.

92D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; table board. Columbus 6896.

92D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9087.

92D, 122 WEST. — Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

92D, 157 WEST.—Double, single rooms; well-appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

92D, 266 WEST.—Home cooking; best location; solicit Southern people for Summer.

92D, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson. Columbus 1068.

92D, 267 WEST.—Desirable, cool room; private bath; with or without board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

78D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity, telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

78TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates; electricity; references; near Park.

76TH, 229 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor, dining; table board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable rates; also table board.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required; Southern family.

90TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST. — SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 601 WEST.

Attractive, large room; exclusive surroundings; best home cooking. Morningside 4903. Apt. 8N.

115TH, 500 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, (385 Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia." Pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. Morningside 4021.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

135TH, 630 WEST, (corner Riverside.)—Large, double front room; $15 week, for two; excellent, cooking; elevator apartment. Apt. 3.

149TH, 544 WEST, ("Audubon.")—Bright rooms; excellent meals; $8 up. 2787 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing Park; table guests accommodated; references.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, room and board, private family; near 4th Av. T 48 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 113th.—Comfortable, cool rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.

Directly on Sound; delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Tel. 91W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

PRIVATE FAMILY owning beautiful home in New Rochelle wants to take a few paying guests; 30 minutes Grand Central. Harrison, 126 Sickles Av. Phone 1836-J.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y. A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2820. W. T. Reade, Prop.

CLAREMONT AV., 271, (Montclair, N. J.)—Cool, quiet rooms, good food; reasonable rates.

Country Board Wanted.

Room and board for August and part of September by young couple in refined, private family or small boarding house in neighborhood Atlantic Highlands and Red Bank; easily accessible to Shrewsbury, with bathing and boating accommodations; also tennis; garage would also be desirable but not entirely necessary. T 227 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.

ROLLS ROYCE chassis.
FIAT 7-pass., late model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
PACKARD "18."
LANCIA 5-passenger.

MANY OTHERS.

R. S. IRELAND,
1,848 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis	$750	1916 Overland "6"	$550
1917 Studebaker	600	1916 Saxon 6-pas.	425
1916 Olds	650	1916 Dodge	500
1916 Paige	800	1914 Jeffrey	450
1916 Stude. 6	600	1913 Hupmobile	185

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "90" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "56" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ 1916-15-14-13 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE-6" TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
PEERLESS 1916 SPORTSMAN.
HUDSON 1917 4 PASS. SPORT MODEL.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4 PASS.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE ARROW "SERIES 3-B 48" RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONOVER & JACQUEMIN, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

BUICK B 37, 5 passenger; best car of this make; many extras; excellent condition; must be seen to appreciate. T 47 Times.

BUICK 1916 "light 4"; extras; mechanically perfect; best offer. Kettner, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d.

CADILLAC 1916, Scripps, Chandler, Dodge roadster, 1916. Country Co., 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 8-cylinder touring; condition perfect; tires new. Phone Columbus 9389.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail Roadster, mechanically perfect, electric starter; bargain for cash. Mr. Deitch's car, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d St.

HUPMOBILE USED CAR DEPARTMENT. 1914-15-16-17 Hupmobiles,
Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams. Cars from $450 to $1,750. Overhauled and Guaranteed. Other High Grade cars to select from. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,741 Broadway at 56th Street. Phone Circle 1618.

MARMON 1917, four-passenger club roadster; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger touring. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

MITCHELL 1917, seven-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell at sacrifice credit on contract for 1917 Oldsmobile not delivered; July 2 price on Oldsmobile is to be advanced $172.10. X 337 Times Annex.

OVERLAND, 1916; self-starter, electric lights; excellent condition.

OVERLAND, 1914; self-starter; electric lights; $275; must sell.

FORD TAXI; clock all paid; excellent condition; $225.

2 FORD RUNABOUTS, 1916 and 1918.

FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $800.

OAKLAND SPEEDSTER, excellent condition, $270.

OVERLAND 90; selling price $750.
Mrs. L. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway. Telephone Columbus 6078.

PACKARDS: "16" "1-35" Touring 7 pass. "15" "2-35" Touring. 1915 and 1914 S. G. V. 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass. 1913 Lancia Touring. 1915 Mercer Raceabout.

ALSO

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD 1914, 1-38 Phaeton, A1 condition, Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood panelled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 58th St.

STEARNS 1917, five-passenger touring car; cost with extra equipment, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

USED CAR DEPT.

BUICK—MODEL C 36.

Light 5 passenger touring. Overhauled and repainted.

MAXWELL—1917.

5 passenger touring. Slightly used, at a bargain.

STUDEBAKER FOUR.

1915 Model. 7 passenger.

REO RUNABOUT.

1915 Model. Overhauled and Repainted.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

Coupe 1916. Model 84. With wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

1916 Model 84. 5 passenger touring.

OVERLAND 1916.

Model 83. 5 passenger touring. With new slip covers.

OVERLAND 1916.

Model 86. 6 cylinder, 7 passenger. With wire wheels.

ALL WILLYS - KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

All cars sold for cash or DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,

Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th Street, at 50th St. Subway Entrance. Telephone Columbus 9400.

WINTON SIX, 1913, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. G. W. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD touring car, wire wheels, beautiful condition. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new

FIRE ON LONG PIER NEAR TONS OF RESIN

Hard Fight, with New York Aid, Saves Shipping in Lehigh Valley's Morris Canal Basin.

MANY VESSELS THREATENED

Firemen Fight Blaze in Close Quarters—End of Pier Bady Damaged.

Shipping and commercial buildings in the vicinity of the Little Basin at the eastern terminal of the Morris Canal, in Jersey City, were threatened last night by a fire which started shortly before 11 o'clock at the outer end of Packard's pier. This pier extends from Washington Street some 600 feet out into the middle of the basin, which is controlled by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The flames started in a tow-story frame building belonging to the R. N. Rodoman Dry Dock Company, at the end of the pier. The first floor was used as an engine room and the second as an office and the blaze started on the upper floor just over the boiler. The flames spread quickly back up the pier and the bulk of the Jersey City Fire Department was soon assisting the railroad fire fighters in the attempt to check the flames.

Moored in the basin north of the pier were fifty-four tugs, lighters, scows, and other small vessels, twenty-six of them belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Towing Line, and the others to various lighterage, railroad, and transfer companies. On the pier, stacked in long rows along the edge on the southern side, were 5,000 barrels of resin belonging to Colgate & Co. The flames threatened to reach these barrels, and part of the work of the Fire Department was devoted to stopping the blaze on that side.

Lines of hose were run down the narrow strip in the middle of the pier between the resin barrels on one side and the frame shanties used as offices and sleeping quarters for employes on the other, while from the piers at the foot of Hudson and Green Streets streams were played on the shipping in the basin. Other fire companies went down the big plant of the American Sugar Refining Company, which extends for two blocks along Washington Street.

Fireboats from New York, aiding those of the railroad, came into play in time to stop the flames before they had gone very far down the rows of resin barrels. On the other side several lighters were destroyed, but when the fire was got under control at about 11:30, it was found that the bulk of the shipping was intact. About 100 barrels of resin were burned and the end of the pier was badly damaged.

USED AUTO TO ROB.

Highwaymen Take Money and Watch from a Columbia Student.

On charges of assault and robbery Rocco Alberti, 22 years old, a chauffeur, of 233 East 107th Street, was held in $3,000 bail for trial in Harlem Court yesterday by Magistrate Marsh. The complainant, Gabriel Attansi, a Columbia law student, of 308 East 113th Street, testified that he was on his way home early yesterday morning, when at Pleasant Avenue and 117th Street Alberti and another man drove up to the curb in an automobile.

Both jumped out, he said, and while the other man covered him with a revolver Alberti searched his clothing and stole $100, a diamond ring, diamond stickpin, and a gold watch and chain. They then jumped into the machine and drove away.

Mr. Attansi reported the robbery to the Third Branch Detective Bureau, and Detectives Murphy and Quaine later arrested Alberti at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. The prisoner was identified by the student. The money and jewelry were not found.

Patient Hangs Himself in Hospital.

Frank Krasches, a merchant of 865 Fox Street, the Bronx, committed suicide early yesterday morning in a private room on the ninth floor of the Polyclinic Hospital by hanging himself to a steampipe in the room by the cord from his bathrobe. The body was found dangling by a nurse. At the hospital it was said Krasches was admitted two weeks ago suffering from blood poisoning in his right leg, and that he had become despondent. Krasches is survived by his wife and a grown daughter.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Two diamond rings, platinum settings; one solitaire, other large centre and seven smaller stones, June 29, 1917, Broadway, between 140th and 144th Sts.; suitable reward return of either. Apartment 57, 3,495 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Tires, frame, tire holder, lamp, license, Ford car, between New York, Worcester, via Yonkers, Springfield, Mass. Reward. Reid, 57 West 25th St., New York City.

LOST—Pearl and diamond sunburst, somewhere between 167th, Morris Av., Jerome Av. car, Fordham Road car, and University Av.; reward. X 399 Times Annex.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 85th St., East, or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 538 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond pin form letters "Z. E.," vicinity 55 West 95th, McAlpin, Cohan Theatre; reward. Martin, 540 Madison Avenue.

LOST—Black satin bag, Thursday, containing breastpin, keepsake, pocketbook, money; White Plains car; good reward. Boecher, Mamaroneck 1394.

LOST—Lady's fur boa, on New Haven train, Port Chester local, leaving New York 1:12 Saturday. Liberal reward if returned to Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle.

LOST—Light female canary, flew out of window at 444 Park Av.; $5 reward if returned. Mrs. Wilson.

LOST—Friday, June 29, platinum bar pin set with diamonds; $50 reward if returned to Mrs. S. Higgins, 12 East 58th.

LOST—Platinum diamond pin, Sunday, between 124th and 143d Sts.; liberal reward. 513 West 143d St., Apt. 7.

LOST—Gentleman's umbrella, Sea Beach line; initials A. H.; reward. Humphrey, Hotel Angonia.

REWARD.—Gray office book, 12x18, uptown subway train, June 20. H 111 Times.

$300 REWARD return diamond horseshoe brooch and diamond dinner ring, lost in the vicinity of Altman's on June 28. Both pieces were contained in Tiffany pasteboard box. Proportionate reward for return of either piece. No questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$500 REWARD return ring lost about May 20 in the vicinity of Gladstone, N. J.; 3 square emerald, 54 small diamonds, 8 cut onyx set in platinum. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$300 REWARD return of diamond and platinum ring; one large diamond, 36 small diamonds, lost June 1 in the vicinity of Port Chester, N. Y. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.
For bracelet, flexible diamond set with baroque pearls last Wednesday in or near Altman's; return to Black, Star & Frost, 48th St., and 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie, female; one white eye; reward. Eugene, 301 West 150th St. Telephone 574 Audubon.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS TO-DAY WITH BOSTON.
3:15 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. $1c.

PLEDGES JEWS' AID IN WAR.

"Will Do Full Part," Says Dr. Adler at Synagogue Convention.

The continued support of American Jews and American Jewish institutions in the war against Germany was pledged yesterday by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the United Synagogue of America, in an address which opened the fifth annual convention of the organization.

"We firmly believe," he said, "that the use of force which our beloved country is now employing is for the weal of all men, even for those against which it is being directed. But we hope and pray for the time speedily to come when such force will no longer be required. In the great adventure on which we have entered the Jewish people will do their full part."

The United Synagogue of America is an organization composed of orthodox synagogues. The convention, which is being held in the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 West 123d Street, will come to a close today.

Discussing the observance of the Sabbath, Dr. Adler said: "I fully believe that the Saturday half holiday, now so common in many, if not most, of our industrial and commercial establishments, could readily be turned into a Saturday whole holiday, and that the proper agencies to work upon in this regard are the organizations of workmen and manufacturers. In any State where the laws render this plan impossible there should be secured modification of such laws so that the week's work may be compassed within five days instead of five and a half days, as at present."

Announcement was made by the Rev. Dr. Elias Solomon, Chairman of the Religious Observance Committee, that a list of kosher restaurants in this country had been compiled and would soon be published. Three hundred such restaurants, scattered in 107 cities, have been listed.

NO QUARANTINE TRANSFER.

Government Not Yet Ready to Take Over Staten Island Station.

The transfer of the Quarantine Station on Staten Island to Federal jurisdiction, which was scheduled to take place today on payment by the United States of $1,395,275, has been postponed until more important matters have been got out of the way.

Officials at the Quarantine Station said yesterday that they had not been instructed to make any preparations to turn over the station. It was said that nothing had been heard of the matter since the Legislature adopted a resolution in February last authorizing the transfer to be made.

The Quarantine Station on Staten Island is the only one on the Atlantic Coast that is not under the control of the Government.

WILL CONCENTRATE FREIGHT HANDLING

Pennsylvania R. R. Announces System to Hasten Shipments and Lessen Congestion.

TO NAME "SAILING DAYS"

Consignments for Certain Places Will Be Received at Certain Stations and at Certain Hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced today a new system of handling freight intended to lessen congestion and bring about greater efficiency in the use of freight cars, thus relieving the rolling stock shortage. The scheme will be applied to less than carload consignments by having special stations for receiving freight for certain territories, and by dispatching cars for particular territories only on certain days.

"The new arrangement," a statement by the railroad says, "will constitute probably the most far-reaching improvement ever attempted on a large scale in freight transportation. The present system of receiving less than carload freight indiscriminately at all stations, at any time of day, for all destinations, which has been followed since the early days of the railroad, will be abolished. In its place there will be substituted a carefully devised plan whereby the acceptance and loading of freight in less than carload lots will be conducted according to a regularly established system, and such freight will be automatically concentrated into full loads at the point of shipment."

Important features of the new plan for handling less than carload lots are:

1. The inauguration of shipping days—substantially "sailing dates"—on which cars will depart from various points of origin to specified destinations; freight will be accepted on the proper shipping days only, and the cars will "sail" as specified.

2. The designation of particular stations at which freight will be exclusively received for specified destinations; freight for such points will be accepted at the stations named only.

The Purposes in View.

The purposes of the new system are fourfold:

First, elimination of delay incident to the rehandling of freight.

Second, conservation of car supply by effecting better average loading than is possible under the present system.

Third, reduction in the number of car and train movements required to transport a given volume of freight, thus increasing the capacity of the whole railroad plant and increasing rolling stock and trackage for the movement of troops and Government supplies.

Fourth, improvement in the regularity of freight service.

In explaining the new system, the railroad's statement says:

"Under the present method of handling less than carload freight, a shipper having a small consignment to transport from City A to City B can take his goods to any freight station in City A at any time during the ordinary working hours. In the course of the day, or perhaps the next two or three days, the freight will be loaded into a car and run out to a transfer station, which may be a few miles or more than 100 miles distant. There it will be unloaded and trucked into another car, in which numerous small shipments, from many other points, for City B, are being consolidated in the effort to make up a full car.

"Under the proposed plan, there will be certain days on which less than carload freight for City B will be accepted at one or more specified stations in City A, and such freight will be accepted only on the days and at the particular station or stations named. On the days specified, a car for City B will leave the originating station or stations. The service will be daily, triweekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, according to the average volume of the traffic, and freight for City B will be taken only in such cars. Under this method there will be no subsequent transferring or rehandling of the freight, and the car will move straight through to City B without breaking bulk. In large cities where a number of freight stations are maintained, traffic to the various principal destinations will be apportioned between the stations.

Will Advance "Sailing Hours."

"To eliminate the congestion of trucks and teams occurring at nearly all large freight stations in the afternoon, the 'sailing hours' of cars for certain destinations will be made earlier than the general closing time of the station. This will require the delivery of a considerable quantity of freight in the morning hours of the 'sailing day.' The result will be to distribute the receipts throughout the day, extend the capacity of the station and facilitate the movement of traffic. Shippers will be benefited, as their teams and trucks will not be forced to stand idle for several hours before being able to get to the platform, as is often the case under the present conditions.

"The application of the plan at smaller stations—those at which less than carload freight would not accumulate into carloads with sufficient frequency to operate through cars to any given point—will be limited to the establishment of shipping days. One important result which the plan is expected to bring about will be a reduction in loss and damage to freight, owing to the greater promptness with which it will be loaded and dispatched.

"A conservative estimate shows that the adoption of the proposed plan will result in the saving of at least 1,000 box cars a day in the handling of less than carload freight on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

"The new plan will be put into effect first in the Philadelphia district, where it will become operative in the near future. As soon thereafter as possible it will be applied at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo, following which it will be inaugurated at all stations."

CUTS GIRL WITH RAZOR.

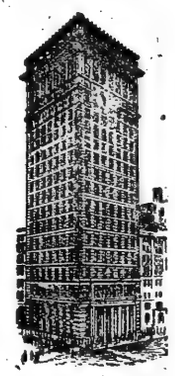
Suitor Disdaining Advice to Enlist, Disfigures His Sweetheart.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 1.—Because his sweetheart refused to marry him until he had joined the army, Stanley Romano of 345 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, today disfigured her for life. Romano and his cousin, Marie Bruno of the same address, have been sweethearts, and on many occasions Romano tried unavailingly to induce the girl to marry him. About two weeks ago she suggested that he should join the army, and when he returned she would consider marriage.

Romano left the house, and did not return again until this afternoon. He then insisted that she should promise to marry him, she says. She again refused until he joined the army. Romano then with a razor slashed the girl across the right cheek, and also badly cut her about the throat. Romano was arrested.

You Should Have Service Like This!

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
Washington, D. C.
United States Rubber Company,
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
You were today awarded Navy Schedule eleven seventy four class one eighty three.
Federal Bond Bureau,
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY
of New York.



American Surety Bldg.

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices.

40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities. Over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

This is an example of the highly efficient follow-up and reporting work which is being carried on by this Company's Federal Bond Bureau. Such service will be invaluable to you in connection with your government bids.

American Surety Co. of New York.
(Founded 1884)

FEDERAL BOND BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Bureau is an organization of trained men, under the management of Mr. S. Hazen Bond, formerly Law and Bond Officer of the Treasury Department. For many years Mr. Bond supervised the greater part of the Government's bonding business.

The Bureau's services include notice to contractors and manufacturers of calls for bids; furnishing of bidders' blanks and specifications, attendance at bid openings; preparation and filing of bids under instructions by wire where powers-of-attorney have been given; advice by wire of awards.

The services are obtainable, by bidders who are eligible for the Company's suretyship, through the Home Office or any of the Branch Offices.

Home Office: 100 Broadway Telephone Rector 9525
Brooklyn Branch: 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1450

The Entire Sample Line of Blum & Koch Straw Hats $1.95

Sennits, Splits, Leghorns, Milans

Again we have "corralled" Blum & Koch's entire sample line of straw hats. Every hat was selected for "exhibition purposes."

In straw hats the name that counts most is Blum & Koch.

Come in early for yours.

Sale Begins at All Wallach Stores Today

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 W. 125th.
Open Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Save Money at Our Readjustment Sale

We are equalizing our stocks—reducing the quantity on surplus patterns—making reductions that warrant an immediate purchase.

In every grade from $25 up will be found materials sold from $5 to $15 higher when the season opened.

If the patterns please you the saving is more than worth while. Samples on request.

Our $25 line is exceptionally rich in rare values.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

We will close Saturdays at 1 P. M.—July and August.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Enthusiasm is the best tool in the kit of the man who gets there. Without it a dent may be made but not much more.*
Arnheim Axioms.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

The 4th of July

The Fourth—of all days—demands cool, comfortable clothes. No matter where you are going or what you are going to do, you will be glad of one of these cool suits.

Blue Serge Suits $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $40
Hart Schaffner & Marx make. Every one worth more than its price today.

Dixie Weave Suits $15 to $22.50
Breezy all wool clothes that Hart Schaffner & Marx have made famous. No vests.

Palm Beach Suits $10
Smartly cut, well-fitting suits. Models with plain backs or pinch backs.

Mohair Suits $15
Every gentleman should have one in his summer wardrobe.

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Choose from pinch back or plain back styles—the height of style and comfort.

White Trousers $5 to $9
Flannels and serges—plain and striped.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

We have Reduced The Price Of Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit

Except Tropical Weaves

We can reduce the price of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits, but we cannot possibly lessen their quality or their style.

Get your suit today and have it for the Fourth.

Prices $19.50, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $32.50 and $33.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.
Open Evenings.

ADAMS PEPSIN
THE BIG BUSINESS-MANS GUM

While at the Aviation School at Miami, I found how valuable Adams Pepsin Gum is. I first chewed a piece because I liked the cooling peppermint flavor, but soon I discovered in this gum a wonderful nerve steadier. Now I chew it all the time I am in the air as well as between flights.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thunderstorms, followed by fair today; tomorrow fair; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,710. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

RACE RIOTERS FIRE EAST ST. LOUIS AND SHOOT OR HANG MANY NEGROES; DEAD ESTIMATED AT FROM 20 TO 75

MANY BODIES IN THE RUINS

Mobs Rage Unchecked for 24 Hours Till Military Rule Is Established.

FLAMES ENDANGER CITY

Whole Business District Is Threatened—Loss So Far Is Put at $3,000,000.

GIRLS ACTIVE IN MOBS

Clash Caused by Influx of Blacks Brought from the South by Labor Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 2.—Many negroes have been killed in race riots which have been raging here since Sunday night. At a late hour most estimates of the dead range from twenty to seventy-five, of whom three were white men. The negroes were shot down by mobs as they fled from their homes, which the whites had set on fire. The disturbances arose out of the ill-feeling engendered by the importation of negro labor from the South.

State Attorney Schaumloeffel of St. Clair County, in which East St. Louis is situated, drove through the riot district tonight with Police Inspector Walsh of St. Louis, Mo. The State's Attorney estimated that the dead negroes would number 250, but all estimates are conjectural.

Thousands of persons were in the mobs. The rioting is a renewal of race troubles that occurred here a month ago, following the importation of large numbers of negro laborers from the South.

Military rule was proclaimed at 8 o'clock tonight, and at the same time 300 white men were arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters.

Nearly 500 negro men, women, and children are quartered in the City Hall and the police station. At frequent intervals all evening, and until late at night, trucks brought negro refugees from burning sections to augment the cowering groups at these refugee buildings, where a strong guard of troops was stationed. Terror spread among the black men and women at 10:30 P. M., when all the lights in both buildings suddenly went out, due to the destruction of electric wires in the downtown district.

Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson of Illinois arrived and took charge of the situation late tonight. He went into conference immediately with military and civil authorities to outline a plan of procedure. In answer to a question as to why the troops on the ground when the trouble developed did not use force to put down the rioting, General Dickson said the purposes for which the soldiers were sent here had been gained without firing a shot, and that wholesale bloodshed would have been the result of any firing on the part of the troops.

"Five hundred rioters, the ringleaders of the largest mob, I am informed, are now under arrest," said General Dickson. "This was accomplished by surrounding the rioters and forcing them to submit without shooting or employing the bayonet."

General Dickson said after the 500 were taken into custody the disturbance at once took on a less serious aspect.

One of the fires which was started in the negro belt between Third Street and Railroad Avenue spread beyond the control of city firemen, and is threatening the business section of the city at a late hour. Another fire, started by part of the mob in Black Valley, a negro segregated district, between Fourth and Sixth Streets and Broadway and Railroad Avenue, spread until the firefighters admitted that it, too, was beyond their control.

Loss $3,000,000 Already.

The property loss so far is estimated by City Attorney Fekete at $3,000,000. At 11 P. M. another fire had broken out in the extreme northern portion of the city, where there is a negro section. This brought the burning sections to four, lighting the entire city with their glare.

Colonel Tripp, Assistant Adjutant General, stated shortly before midnight that the rioting crowds had for the most part dispersed.

When a report came to military authorities that negroes of Brooklyn, Ill., were moving on East St. Louis, a truck full of guardsmen was sent to the bridge to meet any attack that might be attempted. At the same time another truckload of soldiers was rushed to a corner near the Post Office, where negroes barricaded in upstairs quarters had been firing at soldiers standing guard in the street below.

The worst property damage was done along the tracks of the Southern Railroad Company, where the Southern's warehouse and between 100 and 150 cars, many of them loaded with merchandise, were consumed by flames. The damage there was estimated at between $ 00,000 and $500,000.

The Broadway Theatre, valued at $100,000, was destroyed. At night the flames were moving steadily along the tracks, almost unhindered by the feeble

Continued on Page 4.

More State Troops to Check Rioters; Federal Troops Ready For the Call

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Six additional companies of State troops were ordered to East St. Louis for riot duty tonight, making a total of twelve companies detailed there. Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson left for the scene to take command.

General Dickson said the troops were under orders of the civil authorities of East St. Louis, and only in the event of martial law being declared would they be under orders from the State.

"I do not know whether they have been instructed not to fire on the rioters," he said.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It was said tonight in an official quarter that Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Military Department, with headquarters at Chicago, had authority to act if the necessity arose for sending United States troops to East St. Louis, Ill., to control the situation there due to race riots.

EXEMPTION RULES FOR DRAFT ISSUED

Individual Claims Are Required of Even Those in Classes Held Not Liable.

AFFIDAVITS ON DEPENDENTS

Husbands and Others Must File Depositions — Selection Method Unknown.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Preparation for the mobilization of the first contingent of 625,000 troops of the new national army advanced another step today, when President Wilson promulgated the regulations to govern exemption from military service.

Local and appeal exemption boards already have been appointed and the issuance of the regulations will permit them to organize immediately and prepare for the concluding phases of the task of getting the men under training for duty in France, in the order in which they must come.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the President called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

There are three steps in the organization process of the national army as prescribed by Congress. They are registration, selection, and exemption. The first step has been carried through and approximately 10,000,000 men between 21 and 31 years old have been registered. The regulations issued today cover in detail the operation of the third step, exemption.

Selection Method Not Told.

Information concerning the second step in the series is still lacking, and officials are guarding closely the method by which selection is to be applied.

The exemption regulations announce that the boards will be advised of the selection process later, although none of the steps prescribed, except the organization of the boards, can be carried on until the selection machinery has furnished the names of the men whose fitness and desirability for army service the boards are to adjudge.

There is one hint as to how the selection machinery is to work. The local boards are directed upon organization to take over from the registration precincts the cards and lists of the men registered on June 5, and as their first duty to provide a serial number for each registration card. This has given support to the belief that the selection is to be by numbers. Reports were current recently that the selection drawing was to be made in Washington.

Presumably the process of selection will be announced only a short time before it is put in operation. When that will be is not known. Sept. 1 has been the tentative date set for calling the 625,000 of the first contingent to the colors for training. Progress with construction of the sixteen divisional cantonments for the troops will govern that action. It is now believed there will be no serious delay.

The exemption process will not take a great deal of time. It is difficult to calculate the time the local boards will need in passing on the cases that come before them. The regulations provide that decision in any individual case shall not be delayed more than three days by the local board or an additional five days where appeal is taken to the district boards. The whole process probably can be carried through in less than thirty days.

No Class Exemptions.

The exemption regulations, as issued, add little to the terms of the draft law, the question of whether a man between the ages of 21 and 31 is entitled to exemption because of dependents, the nature of his occupation, or physical unfitness being for the boards to decide after proper investigation. It is made very clear, however, that there are to be no class exemptions, and that each individual case must be decided on its merits.

The local boards—one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city of 30,000, with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000

Continued on Page 3.

THREATENS FOOD VOTE BY CLOSURE

Chamberlain, Seeking Final Action This Week, Says He Has Ample Support.

NEW PROHIBITION TANGLE

Committee Adopts Amendment Giving President Power Over Beer and Wine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—So slowly did the Senate move today in its consideration of the Food Administration bill that at the end of the session Senator Chamberlain, who is handling the measure on the floor, threatened to invoke the closure rule tomorrow so as to come to a vote by the end of this week.

At the same time Mr. Chamberlain announced that he would move tomorrow that the Senate have night sessions, whereupon Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia said that he would move that the Senate sit on the Fourth of July.

The closure threat by Senator Chamberlain came after a long debate of various amendments to Section 1, in which Senator Reed of Missouri monopolized more than four hours. Early in the day Senator Chamberlain had tried without avail to get unanimous consent to vote on the bill by tomorrow night.

If he insists upon invoking closure it will mean that each Senator will be limited to one hour of debate. That would restrict debate at the most to ninety-six hours, but as not all of the Senators would avail themselves of the privilege the bill probably could be passed by Saturday night. This would require night sessions.

"We have been debating this bill for two weeks, and yet we haven't finished with the first section," said Senator Chamberlain in making his threat to the Senate. "Now, I want to say that I have the necessary consent (two-thirds of the Senate) to the closure rule. If it seems tomorrow as if the passage of the bill is to be indefinitely delayed, I shall move that closure be applied."

Should Senator Chamberlain carry out this threat it will be the first time in the history of the Senate that closure has been invoked.

Protest by Penrose.

Senator Chamberlain's warning that he might resort to the limited debate rule brought a protest from Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who said that closure is only used to "kill a filibuster."

"There hasn't been any filibuster on this bill," Senator Penrose added. "The only delay there has been was due to the ill-advised efforts to force a drastic prohibition amendment into this Food bill. They've been going all over the universe, bringing in every sort of an amendment to regulate the liquor traffic, instead of getting down to the passage of food regulation."

This brought from Senator Jones of Washington, a prohibitionist, an angry retort resentful of what he considered Senator Penrose's insinuation that the prohibition advocates in the Senate had been delaying the bill.

"It's the Senators who oppose prohibition who have filibustered," asserted Senator Jones. "They are the ones who have blocked the passage of this measure. There has been an insidious attempt on the part of these filibustering Senators, as well as on the part of newspapers throughout the country, to put the blame for the delay on this bill upon the prohibition Senators. This is baseless, unfair, and untrue.

"Prohibition was in this bill when it came to the Senate. It was prepared by the Administration and was handed to the Senate as a part of this measure. It represents the views of the President himself, or it wouldn't have been left in the bill. The Senate might as well realize that that is a fact; I know it to be a fact.

"The Administration not only wanted prohibition of the manufacture of distilled liquors, but of wines and beer. The original liquor section, as it came to the Senate, was put there by friends of the President. It is not the fault of the Prohibitionists in the Senate if this has been the cause of the delay."

Senator Jones launched into an attack upon the use of alcohol during the war, not alone from the viewpoint of conserving the food resources of the country, but from the moral standpoint.

"I'd like to ask," the Senator went

Continued on Page 2.

Spanish Unrest Grows Despite Repression; Impending Events "May Surprise the World"

PARIS, July 2.—The situation in Spain appears to be going from bad to worse. The gravity of the crisis is confirmed amply by such news as reaches Paris. The Madrid correspondent of the Petit Parisien, telegraphing Sunday, says that the suspension of constitutional guarantees by the Government has not removed the unrest. The heavily censored Spanish press publishes nothing concerning the internal situation.

Great importance is attached in political circles to two facts: First, that the King and Queen canceled an engagement to attend a polo game; second, that a special Cabinet meeting was held, at the conclusion of which Premier Dato went to the palace and had a long conference with the King.

E. Oristo Salmeron y Garcia, President of the short-lived Spanish republic, who has just arrived from Spain, also takes a serious view of the situation there. In a statement published in the Petit Parisien he says he is convinced Spain is on the eve of important events.

There are three causes of discontent—the dissatisfaction of the army, the dissatisfaction of the democratic parties, and the unrest of the masses, brought about by the increased cost of living. Señor Salmeron says that if these three causes, of different origins, should produce effects at the same time, events which would surprise the world would be likely to occur. The army officers, although they have obtained partial satisfaction, do not trust the promises of the Government, and so long as their professional interests are safeguarded, their co-operation with the parties of the Extreme Left appears possible. The grievance of the democratic parties is the attitude of the Government toward Germany. As for the masses, the laboring people are in such a state of effervescence that a general strike is imminent.

PRESIDENT AVERTS SPLIT IN CABINET

Takes Hand in Controversy Over Coal Price and Baker and Lane Get Together.

FIRM AGAINST BIG PROFITS

President Believed to Stand with Baker to That Extent—Coal Men Stick to $3 Pledge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2. — President Wilson took over the coal price-fixing controversy today, and as a result the danger of a serious split in the Cabinet as to the methods to be employed in connection with coal and other commodities was averted for the time. There were many important developments. Among them were these:

Secretary Baker of the War Department and Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, who had been reported at loggerheads because of the letter written by Mr. Baker repudiating the $3-a-ton bituminous coal agreement with the operators made by Mr. Lane, had luncheon together in public at the Shoreham Hotel.

Mr. Baker told the newspaper correspondents that "there is no difference of feeling between Secretary Lane and me."

The coal operators decided to stick by their agreement and furnish bituminous coal at the mouth of the mine to the consuming public at $3 a ton, according to the decision reached at conferences between the operators, Secretary Lane, and Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, despite whatever decision might be reached by the Government as to the price it would pay for such coal.

Chairman Peabody of the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense, which co-operated with Secretary Lane and Mr. Fort in arranging for the $3 bituminous coal price, with a reduction of 50 cents a ton for the Government, will not resign as at first predicted. As a result of the action taken by the President he will remain in his present post and do all in his power to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

The day was one filled with excitement, so far as the price-fixing controversy was concerned. It became known, first, that Secretary Lane of the Interior Department had had no intimation that Secretary Baker of the War Department was to make public a letter repudiating his efforts until that letter was in the hands of the newspapermen. It was said, however, that President Wilson had had a talk with Mr. Baker before the letter was issued, and that he was in accord with his views as to the prices which the Government should pay for coal and other commodities. Whether he knew that Mr. Baker was about to send out a letter repudiating the agreement arranged by Mr. Lane is another question.

Secretary Baker made this statement to the newspaper correspondents when they asked him about the controversy:

"So far as I know, there is no difference of feeling or purpose between Secretary Lane and me in regard to the coal situation. My statement on the subject (the letter sent to Director Gifford on Saturday night) was to prevent what seemed to be a very liberal popular misconception of the whole situation."

Mr. Baker said that no price was being fixed, and that none could be fixed until some governmental agency was authorized to do it, and that at the present time no such authorization had been given.

The developments today were taken as an indication that President Wilson was more or less in accord with Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels in their efforts to obtain prices for the Government at lower figures than those quoted by the operators in their agreement. In this arrangement, however, it is known that the President and his Cabinet have no intention of permitting the consuming public to remain at the mercy of the operators.

The President, it was said today, was in a frame of mind to stand firmly for the interests of the public as well as the Government if investigations of the Federal Trade Commission showed that coal operators and other producers are obtaining undue profits.

SAW U-BOAT GO DOWN IN AIRMAN'S ATTACK

Passenger on Italian Liner Tells How Aviator Sank Submarine in the Mediterranean.

Details of the sinking of a U-boat fifteen miles off the Italian coast on June 18 by gun fire from an airplane, were brought here yesterday by Max Henkin, a New York business man, who arrived on an Italian steamship from the Mediterranean. The vessel brought 650 passengers. He said that on June 18 about noon a large submarine emerged on the starboard side forward a mile away, and opened her bow port to fire her 4-inch guns.

"Before the U-boat could fire a shot," Mr. Henkin said, "an airplane, flying at a great height, shot down and fired pointblank at the submarine. Several shots struck the German craft, which seemed to crumple up amidship almost instantly and disappear without leaving any trace on the surface of the sea. None of the crew of the submarine was seen afterward, although the steamship waited at a little distance to see if any of them came to the top."

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate. In hot weather, a teaspoonful in a glass of water, sweetened to taste, is most refreshing.—Advt.

FRENCH NOW SURE WE BRING VICTORY

Calmly Confident and Grateful as They Read Delayed News of Troops' Arrival.

OUR EQUIPMENT ADMIRED

Battalion of Soldiers Will Visit Paris Tomorrow to Take Part in Celebration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—As far as the French press is concerned, the publication of dispatches describing the arrival of Americans in France in the London papers of Thursday, while all mention was prohibited in Paris until last night and this morning, appears to have reacted unfavorably on the attention paid here to the subject.

The Temps last night printed three dispatches from an unnamed port, dated Tuesday and Wednesday, each headed "delayed in transmission by American and French censorships." This example is followed by the leading newspapers today save the Petit Journal, which leads its issue with four columns of dispatches under a four-column head. There is considerable comment, including an editorial by M. Harvé, on "The American Vanguard," which pointed out the moral and material value of the arrival of the expeditionary force.

The dispatches of the special correspondents leave nothing to be desired in respect to genuine enthusiasm and appreciation. It is, perhaps, not realized in New York that during the last few months there has been a violent outcry throughout France, and especially at the front, against what is called "Bourrage de Crane" or "Buncombe" in the newspapers—a phrase which covers all the wild excess of enthusiasm and so-called encouragement of the French people.

At the same time Premier Lloyd George's policy of talking out straight to the people has caused a reaction against unwarranted official optimism, and the consequence has been that France now wants facts, not prophecies or extravagant hopes. Moreover, in regard to Americans the French press has already expressed the national sentiment adequately on the occasion of General Pershing's arrival.

Three years of invasion and its horrors, magnificently resisted and doggedly endured, have not failed to rid the French character of frothy enthusiasm and sloppy sentimentality. In short, the whole people has reached a stage when words have become of small account, and nations and individuals are judged by actions and results.

That is how they regard the landing of an American expeditionary force on French soil. France regards it as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, achievements of the war to have brought a whole armada across the Atlantic in defiance of the submarines without the loss of a single man.

In reading the stories of the French correspondents one feels that they are so impressed that they are simply unable to indulge in high-flown phrases or extravagant rhetoric. Beyond a general reference to the symbolic character of this reversal of the world's history in the coming of men from the west to the east, bringing aid and progress instead of retrogression and ruin, the correspondents "keep down to earth" in a manner that would have been deemed incredible for French journalists three years ago. In strong, simple language they emphasize the meaning of the triumph over the Kaiser's "pirates" and its lesson to the world and to Germany herself that the skill and foresight of the American Navy can prevail and have prevailed against the gravest danger threatening the allied cause.

So, too, they tell the people of France, the poilus at the front, and the steadfast population behind that their confidence in America is not misplaced, that here, unbelievably quickly and unbelievably safely, are American soldiers in France—the vanguard, as M. Hervé says, of a mighty host of fighters and workers, of organizers and engineers with food and munitions and stores, whose coming from America spells victory for France.

After that the dispatches all speak with complete and admiring detail of the troops and their equipment from a military viewpoint. The Temps describes the equipment minutely, laying special stress on the knife at the belt, which it calls ideal for trench warfare—"a terrible weapon in strong American hands."

The same writer speaks highly of the veteran and disciplined appearance of the troops, and quotes the opinion of French officers at the port that the American officers struck them as being "top notch" as regards general military training and "perhaps even more adapted to war than were our English friends of the first expeditionary force."

Other correspondents take a similar line, and from their stories, as from

Continued on Page 2.

KERENSKY IN PERSON LED RUSSIANS TO VICTORIOUS ATTACK IN GALICIA; MORE THAN 10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

FROM PHOTO ©INTERNATIONAL FILM

ALEXANDER KERENSKY
Russia's Minister of War, Who Led the Attack Against Austria.

ACTED WHEN TALK FAILED

Troops Swept Forward After War Minister Into Foe's Trenches.

DEED THRILLS ALL RUSSIA

Teutons Estimate from Sixteen to Twenty Divisions Attacking in Southwest.

BATTLE SPREADING NORTH

Commander on West Front Calls on His Armies to Join in Fight Decisive for Nation's Liberty.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—The brilliant Russian advance, with the capture of upward of 10,000 prisoners the first day, the news of which has sent a wave of rejoicing through the entire country, was led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

For four days the War Minister had been continuously at the front, spending every effort to urge the troops to advance. He finally rode to the front line trenches and, placing himself at the head of the troops, gave the order to advance.

The spectacle of the popular War Minister on the firing line accomplished what oratory had failed to do, and the Russian line swept forward into the German trenches.

The commander of the armies on the Western front has issued an order of the day reading:

"Our army on the southwestern front has vanquished the enemy and broken his lines. A decisive battle has begun on which depends the fate of the liberty of the Russian people. Our brothers on the southwestern front are advancing victoriously. They expect assistance from us. We shall not be traitors, the enemy shall hear the thunder of our guns."

Army Still Advancing.

Up to the hour of telegraphing, the advance of the army in Galicia was still in progress. A dispatch received by the War Ministry, but unpublished, says that the local army staff was pleased with the speed of the advance, as the operation which they had expected would take days was executed yesterday between the hours of 2 and 9.

All of the latest telegrams to the War Ministry agree that the soldiers are in excellent spirits, and the Ministry authorizes the statement that preparations as regards munitions and equipment are in better shape than in any preceding period of the war.

Crowds of enthusiastic citizens marched through the streets of Petrograd today carrying portraits of War Minister Kerensky and General Brusiloff, while others thronged the sidewalks and filled balconies and windows, cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs in celebration of the first victory of the Russian arms on the western front since the revolution.

The demonstration started with a score of men who got the first news from the War Office of the Russian advance and grew rapidly to large proportions. Large portraits of the War Minister and the Chief of Staff were obtained and carried in the parade, exciting the greatest enthusiasm since the capture of Przemysl.

The new Chief of the War Ministry Information Department is Lieutenant Perun, who is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Deputies. Lieutenant Perun has just returned from the front, where he witnessed War Minister Kerensky's crusade in favor of an immediate offensive. The Lieutenant told The Associated Press that the eloquence of Minister Kerensky was largely responsible for the change in the army's mood. The Lieutenant was present when Kerensky, having told the soldiers that if they would not attack he would march toward the enemy's trenches alone, was embraced and kissed by the soldiers.

Lieutenant Perun mentioned one division, especially known for its unwillingness to fight, which, after the Minister's speeches, became the most militant on the front.

"The army," said the Lieutenant, "was reborn under my eyes."

The minds of the soldiers, according to the Lieutenant, are thoroughly permeated with Russia's new political program. War Minister Kerensky's merit is that he first realized that the Russians would fight only if they were convinced they were fighting not for imperialism, but for freedom at home and international peace. The War Minister, Lieutenant Perun added, has accomplished the almost impossible task of convincing the soldiers of that fact. He says that deserters are returning more rapidly than ever, and that the condition of the army is markedly better than Petrograd thinks.

With the village of Koniuchy and other strongly fortified positions in Galicia, southeast of Brzezany, upward of 10,000 prisoners, comprising Germans, Austrians, and Turks; several heavy cannon, and seven machine guns were captured.

Simultaneously severe fighting was

BOY EMPEROR AGAIN IN PEKING PALACE

President Refuses to Resign in His Favor, but Dictator Puts Him on Throne.

WASHINGTON HOLDS ALOOF

"None of Our Business," Says a High Official—Chinese Move to Join Allies Is Halted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIENTSIN, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—President Li Yuan-hung has refused to resign in favor of the Emperor, but said he would resign in favor of the Vice President. The suddenness of the coup probably temporarily paralyzed the opposition. There is little doubt, however, that General Chang Hsun has overreached himself, for neither in the North or South is there any widespread sentiment in favor of the Emperor's reinstatement. Civil War is inevitable unless the young Emperor again goes into retirement.

TIENTSIN, July 2.—Hsuan Tung, the young Emperor, according to reports from Peking today, has taken possession of the palace occupied by President Li Yuan Hung and is surrounded by prominent military leaders.

Reports reached here from Peking say the Emperor has issued an edict appointing General Chang-Hsun Premier and Viceroy of the Province of Chi-Li and has named members of the new Cabinet, including Kang Yu Wei, President of the Progressive Party, and Hsu Shih-Chang, former Secretary of State, who will head the Ministry. General Chang-Hsun sent delegates to President Li Yuan Hung to demand his resignation, but the President paid no attention to them. The Manchus have offered him a Grand Dukedom.

Liang Chi, the reformer, calls General Chang-Hsun's coup suicidal, and says it cannot succeed.

The first intimation that foreigners in Peking received of General Chang Hsun's coup was the appearance in the streets of the capital of strong bodies of troops. The boy Emperor was taken into the palace at 3 o'clock in the morning under guard of Chang Hsun's soldiers. According to some reports the Emperor was crowned immediately, and according to others there was no ceremony.

President Li Yuan-hung is believed to be a prisoner in the hands of the military leaders.

General Chang Hsun's action was most unexpected, and most of the foreign diplomatic representatives were away from the capital for the week-end. All the military movements are reported to have been carried out with the greatest precision.

Washington Gets Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The State Department announced today that Minister Reinsch at Peking cabled partial confirmation of the reported coup d'état in the Chinese capital resulting in the re-establishment of the boy Emperor, Hsuan Tung, on the throne.

On June 11 the Chinese Legation in this city announced receipt of advices from Peking that the Southern provinces had canceled their declaration of secession, following the negotiation of a modus vivendi with the Provisional Government at Tientsin under the dictatorship of Hsu Shih-ch'ang, although it was admitted that General Chang Hsun, Mil-

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GREEK CONSCRIPTS CALLED TO COLORS

Classes of 1916 and 1917 Probably Will Be Trained for War at Saloniki.

NEGROPONTES HEADS ARMY

Administrative Control of the Country's Utilities Being Turned Over by Allies.

ATHENS, June 30.—It is stated in reliable quarters that the classes of 1916 and 1917 have been called to the colors, as they normally would be, and probably will be sent to Saloniki for training. No other classes will be called out at present.

Administrative control by representatives of the Entente Allies of various services will be withdrawn within the next week, except in the cases of the telegraph and of the censorship, which will be continued with the co-operation of Greek officers.

Colonel Negropontes, who has been named Chief of the General Staff, is expected to arrive at Saloniki tomorrow.

VIENNA, July 2, (via London.)—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Austria-Hungary was preceded by a statement which the Greek Minister at Vienna handed the Foreign Office on Saturday. The statement reads:

"Now that unity has been restored between the two parties which have hitherto divided Greece into two camps, and the Greek troops are fighting on the Macedonian front, the Government of Greece sees itself obliged to break diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary." The Minister then asked for his passports. He said the Greek interests would be entrusted to the Dutch Legation.

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—According to the North German Gazette, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has handed the German Government a statement similar to that delivered to the Austrian Government at Vienna, notifying the Foreign Office that Greece felt herself obliged to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, July 1.—Former King Constantine of Greece and his family and suite arrived here today. Dowager Queen Sophia appeared still to be in poor health. The party was received at the station by the local authorities and escorted to a hotel where rooms had been reserved.

WILL JOIN CONSTANTINE.

Greek Minister in Berlin, Disliking Venizelos, Stands with Ex-King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—The Greek Minister, Nickolaus Theotoky, will leave Berlin for Switzerland next Sunday, where he and his wife are being awaited by his brother, who as Marshal of the Court to Queen Sophie, is now with the royal family at St. Moritz.

Theotoky resigned before M. Venizelos's recall from Berlin reached him because as he told me he knew exactly what was coming when King Constantine and the Crown Prince left

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

started on the Caucasian front near the Persian border, the Russian columns driving the Turks before them.

Official Account of Attack.

Following is the official statement concerning the operations against the Turks, which extended in the form of land and artillery actions northward from Galicia into Volhynia, along the Stokhod River:

Western (Russian) Front—In the direction of Kovel, (Volhynia,) in the region of Ruckasitovichskaya, our scouts, under command of four officers, after destroying the wire entanglements by mines, penetrated the enemy's trenches, killed some of their occupants, and captured a number of prisoners. According to the testimony of prisoners, the Austrians knew of our attack from two deserters—Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Karsokin and Private Kolotuinov. An investigation is being made by the authorities of the Governments to which the soldiers named belonged.

In the direction of Zlocszow, after two days' artillery preparation, our troops attacked the Austro-German positions on the Koniuchy-Byshki front. After a severe engagement they occupied three lines of trenches and the fortified village of Koniuchy and advanced to the Koniuchy stream, to the south of the village of the same name.

As a result of the engagement on Sunday 164 officers and 8,400 soldiers have been counted so far as prisoners. We also took seven guns and seven machine guns. Prisoners continue to come in.

Southeast of Brzezany, after artillery preparation, our troops attacked the strongly fortified positions of the enemy, and after stubborn fighting occupied them at places. Germans and Turks made counterattacks, and formidable positions changed hands constantly.

On Sunday we captured on this front 9 officers and 1,700 Germans, Austrians, and Turks. Some of our detachments sustained severe losses, especially of officers.

Altogether on Sunday we took prisoners 173 officers and more than 10,000 soldiers. We also captured 7 guns and 7 machine guns.

Aviation—North of Postavy on Sunday a German airplane was brought down by a Russian aviator behind the enemy lines, and was destroyed by our artillery. As a result of one of the engagements between our own and German machines, our gallant aviator Sub-Lieutenant Orloff, attacked by two enemy battle planes, met his death. In the region of the town of Geneva a German airplane was brought down by our aviator Lieutenant Ivanoff.

The airship Ilya Murometz dropped about 650 pounds of bombs on the rear positions of the enemy. There were five aerial engagements, and in one of them, while battling with eight enemy airplanes, the commander of the aircraft, Balloon Lieutenant Captain Bambovitz, was seriously wounded, but the ship was brought back safely to our lines.

In regard to operations on the Caucasian front an official bulletin dated July 1 reads:

Caucasian Front.—In the direction of Panjwin (in Turkey near the Persian border) the Turks launched a series of attacks on our positions near Distan, Northwest of Sepne our advanced detachments, after energetic pursuit of the Turks, reached the region of Zeribar Lake and engaged in battle with the enemy, who was defending the road to Panjwin.

Subsequently the following communication under today's date was issued:

Under pressure of our detachments the Turks retreated toward Panjwin. Our cavalry continuing its pursuit occupied the village of Engidja, to the north of Lake Deribar. Our troops occupied the stronghold of Kalamirivan, to the southeast of Lake Deribar, and the villages of Abahen and Derehue.

Germans Admit Defeat.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—The German official statement issued today says that the Galician village of Koniuchy was lost yesterday to the Russians, but that the Russian mass attack was "caught up in a barring position." A fresh Russian attack against this position, the statement adds, was frustrated. The text of the announcement follows:

Eastern Theatre: Army Group of Prince Leopold: The Russian attack Sunday between the Upper Stripa and the eastern bank of the Narayuvka led to heavy fighting. The pressure of the Russians was directed chiefly against the Koniuchy sector and the lines to the east and south of Brzezany.

An exceedingly strong artillery preparation which lasted two days turned our positions into a crater field against which enemy regiments stormed throughout the day. The village of Koniuchy was lost.

The Russian mass attack was caught up in a separate barring position and a fresh attack against this barring position was frustrated. The fighting was especially bitter on both sides of Brzezany.

Sixteen Russian divisions, constantly employing fresh troops, assaulted our positions there, which were completely maintained or recaptured by counter-attacks by Saxon, Rhineland, and Ottoman divisions, their brave defense swaying the battle. The Russian losses surpassed any measure hitherto known. Some units have been entirely dispersed.

Along the Stokhod and on the Dniester the lively artillery activity of the Russians continues.

To the north of the Kovel-Lutsk railway line an attack of the enemy broke down before the front of an Austro-Hungarian division.

On the fronts of both other armies there was nothing of importance to report.

The supplementary official statement from General Headquarters issued this evening says:

There is nothing new to report in the east. At Koniuchy the Russian attacks broke down.

Further north fresh battles have developed.

Official announcement is made that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, Quartermaster General, have arrived at the headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian Army, thus returning the visit which the Austrian Field Marshal, Artur Arz von Straussenburg, made to the German headquarters on March 11. Conferences will be held at Vienna later.

VIENNA, July 2, (via London.)—The official communication from general headquarters issued today reads:

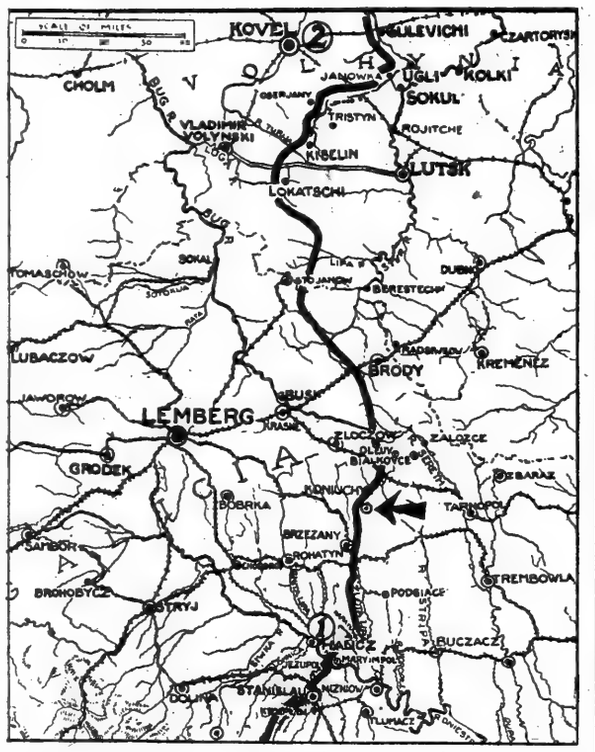
Between the Narayuyka and Stripa Rivers the enemy yesterday threw dense infantry masses into the battle in his usual reckless way, indifferent to the heavy losses which our artillery had already inflicted on him. He pushed his assaulting waves forward into hand-to-hand conflicts. At least twenty infantry divisions gradually came to grips with our troops.

On the whole of a fifty-kilometer front an infantry battle raged with utmost violence and bitterness. During these engagements the enemy was for the greater part repulsed before our first line of trenches.

The heaviest massed attacks were directed against the region south of Brzezany and at Koniuchy, where the Russians were repulsed in our barring positions. All the enemy attacks were repelled, including those made today to push forward in these regions. The enemy suffered exceedingly heavy losses.

West of Zborow and in the Stokhod salient attacks started by the enemy failed before our artillery fire. A

Theatre of Russia's New Offensive.



The heavy black line running from the Pripet River southward through Volhynia and Galicia marks the position of the fighting front in those regions. The arrow points to Koniuchy, which was captured Sunday by the Russians on resuming their new drive toward Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, which Brusiloff last Fall sought to reach by a concentric movement on Halicz, (1,) called by military strategists the key to Lemberg. In Volhynia the Russians have started raiding the Stokhod River positions of the Germans toward Kovel, (2,) which was the objective last year of some of the fiercest fighting of the war on the eastern front.

continuance of the battle may be expected.

On the other sectors of the front the artillery fire revived temporarily.

"REGIMENTS JULY FIRST."

Title and Red Flags for Those Which Participated in Attack.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—M. Kerensky telegraphed Premier Lvoff today that the Russian revolutionary army resumed the offensive on July 1. In his message the War Minister says:

"On July 1 the army of the revolutionary Russia took the offensive with great enthusiasm. The offensive proved to Russia and the entire world its fidelity to the revolution and its love for liberty and its country. Ignoring the small groups of cowardly souls, the free Russian soldiers are consolidating by their offensive a new discipline based on the sentiment of civic duty.

"Whatever may happen, this puts an end to all slanderous attacks against the democratic Russian army. I beg of you to authorize me to hand the regiments which participated in the fighting on July 1 red revolutionary flags and give them the name 'Regiments July First.'"

Premier Lvoff granted the requests.

M. Kerensky has issued an appeal to all the Russian armies to take the offensive. He says that Austria and Germany have replied to Russia's appeal to all democracies in favor of peace by the dishonorable proposal that Russia should conclude a separate peace which would enable them to crush Russia's western allies. On Russia's rejection of the proposal, the enemy, says the War Minister, threatened an offensive against Russia, and the freedom of the country and the revolution itself were in danger. The appeal concludes:

"Every day's delay strengthens the enemy. That is why we appeal to our armies to take the offensive. Let all the world know that it was not from weakness that we talked of peace. Let it be known that liberty increases our military strength. All Russia will bless your exploits in behalf of liberty, your country's future and an honorable and lasting peace."

REJOICING IN BRITAIN.

Public Was Unprepared for Such Prompt and Successful Results.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3.—The resumption of the Russian offensive is the most cheerful news the British have had for some weeks. References in recent German official communications to the activity of the Russians had given hope that something really serious was about to occur, but the public was hardly prepared for such immediate and successful results, as it was thought it would take a few days for the artillery to destroy the Austro-German defenses which were under construction for so many months.

The capture of Lemberg would be of the greatest strategic and political importance. General Brusiloff apparently has resumed his concentric manoeuvre, which was interrupted by the Teuton drive in Rumania and then by the revolution.

NEWS CHEERS WASHINGTON.

Government Had Advance Information of Russian Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There was joy in Washington today over the news of the renewal of the Russian offensive. It is felt in some circles that the military situation of the Allies will be greatly improved from now on, particularly in the effect of the Russian drive in removing pressure on the Italian and French fronts.

When the press dispatches brought the information that Russia's troops had begun to fight again, the State Department took satisfaction in letting it be known that for several weeks it had been in possession of confidential advices that the Russian offensive would be undertaken about July 1. The understanding here is that the Allies wished the beginning of the offensive to be postponed until after Greece had joined the allied cause. The depressing effect on Germany of the action of Greece and the consequent good effect in Russia were counted on, it was suggested today, to add to the effectiveness of the forward movement of the Russian troops.

While encouraged over the re-entry of Russia as a potent factor in the military situation, officials here contend that all the Allies must do a lot of hard fighting before victory is in sight. The most conservative judges hold that the Allies should be prepared to wage a three-year war. Some of them do not believe that hostilities will last nearly that long, but feel that it would be unwise for the United States to limit its efforts in preparation for a sustained offensive of any shorter period.

The part played by Elihu Root and the other members of the American High Mission to Russia is not fully enough known in Washington to furnish the foundation for apportioning credit for the decision of the Russians to resume the offensive, but it is being said here that if the movement of the Russian armies which was begun yesterday is the beginning of a general allied drive on all fronts that will be continued until Germany is defeated Mr. Root will share no small part of the credit for it.

PLOT STORY REACHES ITALY.

Rome Hears of Martial Law and Many Arrests in Russia.

ROME, July 2.—A far-reaching plot on the part of the Maximalist faction of the Russian Socialists to seize the members of the Provisional Government and the leaders of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and then to recall all soldiers from the front and end the war is reported in press dispatches from Switzerland. According to these accounts, the plot was discovered just as it was about to be put into execution.

The Government, in agreement with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has proclaimed martial law, it is added, and is proceeding to arrest large numbers of men. Among the persons apprehended, it is reported, are 220 German agents.

No word of the proclamation of martial law in Russia has been received, and so far as is known the censorship has not been restored.

BLESS OUR ENGINEERS IN KAZAN CATHEDRAL

Unique Honors Paid to the Stevens Commission by Russian Orthodox Church.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—The American Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, and the embassy staff yesterday enjoyed the unique distinction of being welcomed and receiving benedictions in the Russian Orthodox Church in a special service in Kazan Cathedral. A ceremony for foreigners of another faith is without precedent in the annals of the Church.

Archbishop Platon, head of the Russian Church in America, conducted the mass partly in English, and Father Vladimir Alexandroff, a well-known Russian priest of San Francisco, preached a sermon in English.

At the close of the service Archbishop Platon called the American representatives and presented them to members of the congregation with a few words of introduction about practical democratic Christianity in America. A special prayer was then offered for the President of the United States and the Americans present.

BERNSTEIN HELD UP.

New Yorker's Name on Old Blacklist Delayed Petrograd Trip.

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—Because his name was on an old blacklist of the Russian Government, Herman Bernstein, New York editor and Jewish leader, who is on his way to Petrograd, was held up a week at Torneo, Finland, and received permission to enter only after the intervention of Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Stockholm, and on the request of the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Bernstein, who left Stockholm ten days ago, telephoned the American Minister that he was being detained. Mr. Morris thereupon cabled Washington, and received a reply in twenty-three hours saying the department desired that Mr. Bernstein be permitted to enter Russia. This, by the way, is the quickest cable reply that the American Minister has received from the department since he has been stationed here. Ordinarily it takes days instead of hours. Mr. Bernstein, who had returned to Stockholm, leaves tonight for Petrograd.

EQUALITY FOR JEWS.

Those in Finland Now Free of All Discrimination.

The Jews in Finland have at last been completely emancipated, according to a dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of the Jewish Warheit, who declares that the last trace of Jewish inequality has now been wiped out in Russia.

The Jewish Teachers' Congress, which is now meeting in Petrograd, has appointed a committee to see the Minister of Education in order to obtain the abolition of certain restrictions which still attach to the education of Jewish children. Proposals were made at the Congress that the Jewish secular schools should be separated from religious influence, that instruction in them should be made compulsory for Jewish children for a term of eight years, and that they should be supported by the State, while remaining under Jewish direction and under the supervision of the local communities.

FRENCH RECAPTURE TRENCHES ON AISNE

Drive Germans Out of Positions They Had Taken West of Cerny Village.

BRITISH SETBACK AT LENS

Advanced Posts West of City Forced to Retire After Very Hard Fighting.

PARIS, July 2.—In an energetic counterattack late yesterday on the Chemin des Dames front north of the Aisne, the French drove the Germans out of the trenches they had occupied. Heavy artillery fighting continues in this region. The French found the captured positions filled with bodies, testifying to the importance of the enemy's losses.

Elsewhere on the front outpost attacks were repulsed south of St. Quentin and near Flirey, in the Woevre.

The text of the statement issued by the War Office this afternoon follows:

South of St. Quentin we repulsed an enemy attack on outposts near Gauchy.

In the sector between Cerny and Ailles particularly heavy artillery fighting continues. Late in the day our troops made a counterattack on both sides of the Ailles-Paissy road. This action, conducted in a spirited manner, enabled us to eject the Germans from the line of trenches which they had occupied. The reconquered ground was covered with bodies, bearing witness to the importance of the losses suffered by the enemy in his offensive.

Violent artillery fighting occurred along the road between Laon and Rheims.

British Fall Back at Lens.

LONDON, July 2.—The British operating west of Lens received a setback today, their advanced posts being driven back a short distance after hard fighting. Berlin reports that 175 prisoners and 17 machine guns were captured in these engagements, in which the British penetrated the German line at some points but were subsequently driven out.

Elsewhere on the front there has been great activity on the part of the artillery.

The text of tonight's official statement follows:

As a result of hard fighting west of Lens yesterday and today our advanced posts have been driven back a short distance. There is nothing further to report except considerable artillery activity by both sides at numerous points along the front.

The early statement said:

We made a successful raid last night east of Hargicourt and captured seven prisoners. A number of Germans were killed.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

During the day the artillery of both sides maintained very great activity in the sectors to the west and east of Cerny. No infantry action took place. Intermittent cannonading occurred north of St. Quentin and on the Californie Plateau. Everywhere else the day has been quiet.

Germans Take Many Belgians.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—Army Headquarters made the following official announcement today:

Only in a few sectors between the sea and the Somme did the artillery battle increase. While reconnoitring advances of the British to the east of Nieuport, at Gavrelle and to the northwest of St. Quentin failed, some of our shock troops succeeded on the Yser lowlands, north of Dixmude, in inflicting considerable losses on the enemy by a surprise attack and captured a large number of Belgian prisoners.

Early this morning and again in the afternoon the British attacked to the west of Lens. At a few points they penetrated our line, but were repulsed everywhere by our Upper Silesian regiments in hand-to-hand engagements in which over 175 prisoners and 17 machine guns were captured by us.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—After strong artillery preparation the French delivered fresh attacks on the Chemin-des-Dames against the trenches they had lost south of Bovelle Farm. All the assaults of the enemy were defeated in engagements which were especially bitter on the eastern slope of the plateau.

A semi-official statement discussing the recent British attack says the aim evidently of enveloping the Lens salient continues. Since the Germans rectified the front at the beginning of the Arras attack the Lens salient has withstood all the hard British blows.

German batteries massed here caused the enemy heaviest losses by devastating flank fire against Mericourt and Gavrelle. The once blooming mining town now is a heap of ruins. Between mounds of slag new rubbish heaps arose in the destroyed workers' colonies in the suburbs. Shot towers characteristic of the country have been shot to pieces, windlasses destroyed, and pits inundated. French national property worth millons, continues the statement, has been destroyed by the English.

VERDUN ATTACKS FRUITLESS.

Germans Have Lost Most of Ground Gained in First Smashing Blows.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 2.—The powerful and partially successful German attacks of the last four days between Avocourt and Dead Man Hill on the west side of the Meuse and near Cerny at the centre of the Chemin des Dames, are in no respect comparable with the recent combined Allies' offensive or the subsequent partial French offensives or continuing British attacks in the north. But they break the long period in which the enemy has limited himself to an effort to ward off Franco-British blows and to recover a lost salient or observatory.

Falling in dimensions between these local actions and the Allies' larger operations it is not at all clear what military meaning they have. Special concentrations of artillery have been made, and considerable bodies of special troops of assault have been engaged. Several stretches of front trenches have been captured, part of them being soon lost. No advance in depth has yet been accomplished, and no important point has been seized. I have often explained that in either direction smashing and tremendous onslaughts on the first lines have become a comparatively simple and almost technical affair, and that the real test comes afterward. So we must wait and see. The distance between the two fields of attack does not suggest a single larger design. It may be asked, too, why the French front was chosen when the greater menace at present is on the British front. Is it merely to enliven the Crown Prince's inglorious record with a few inflated bulletins that would also distract attention in Germany from developments in the north and the arrival of the first American troops?

FEARS POWER OF BRITISH.

German Critic Says Fighting There Is of Serious Aspect.

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—Lieut. Gen. Baron von Ardenne, discussing in the Tageblatt of Berlin the operations on the western fighting front, after examining into various situations, said:

"Of a far more serious aspect has been the fighting on the British front. No lack of human material can be seen here. Moreover, more than ever before the British Army commanders are resorting to mass tactics.

"At any rate, the great British offensive is not yet at an end; it has only reached its turning point. That Generals Haig and Plumer will not attain their final aims is assured not only by the moral strength of our troops on the front fighting lines, but especially by the fact that behind them are strong German army reserves."

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30th, 1917

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

ASSETS

Immediately Available

Cash		
In Vault	$ 5,294,468.31	
With Federal Reserve Bank	15,068,438.35	$20,362,906.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,616,433.77
With Correspondents and Loans at Sharp Call		27,288,722.78
Eligible for re-discount with Federal Reserve Bank		27,948,046.80 $82,216,110.01

Other Loans and Discounts

Due within 30 days	$ 6,102,951.69	
Due 30 to 90 days	4,637,514.73	
Due 90 to 180 days	14,863,172.31	
Due after 180 days	784,593.31	26,388,232.04
Short-time securities	$2,330,200.58	
United States and other bonds	4,929,596.10	7,259,796.68
Customers' liability for acceptances by this bank and its correspondents *(anticipated $463,423.98)*		5,293,282.47
	Total	$121,157,421.20

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Profits	1,414,106.60
Discount collected but not earned	463,613.75
Circulating notes	640,000.00
Acceptances by this bank *(after deducting $861,620.95 held by bank)*	3,909,580.53
Acceptances by correspondents for this bank's account	985,504.97 4,895,085.50
Bonds borrowed	100,000.00
Deposits	106,644,615.35
Total	$121,157,421.20

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK
STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK

FRENCH NOW SURE WE BRING VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

the talk of people here, one realizes with positive certainty that France knows that America now stands beside her in body as in heart, and that the two countries will march together to victory.

OUR TROOPS TO PARADE IN PARIS ON THE 4TH

By French Request a Battalion Will Take Part in the Celebration of Our Holiday.

PARIS, July 2.—It was decided this afternoon to parade one battalion of United States troops in Paris on July 4.

The American troops will arrive here on Tuesday morning, and will be quartered in the Grand Palais, while the officers will be entertained at the Military Club.

On the morning of the 4th a French band will serenade General Pershing, playing patriotic airs outside his mansion window. Afterward the General will be the central figure in a commemorative ceremony at the Invalides, where a pennant will be presented to him by the Society of the Cincinnati of France, and also a lace flag donated by the town of Le Puy, Haute-Loire.

The American troops, headed by an escort of thirty French soldiers, will afterward march to the Picpus Cemetery, where speeches will be made at the tomb of Lafayette.

GERMANS HELP MAKE CAMP.

Some Unable to Comprehend That Americans Had Arrived for War.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, Wednesday, June 27, (Delayed by Censor.)—Only a few hours after the arrival of the American expeditionary force at this port the men were established in their camp. By noon order had been brought out of chaos. The troops after mess began the work of putting their camp in order, a task which they accomplished with the aid of a few score of amazed German prisoners, most of whom refused to believe that Americans had actually arrived to fight their countrymen.

The first American transport to reach port arrived during the night, and because of the late hour they were seen by few.

In the gray of the early dawn other vessels could be seen nearly a mile down the harbor, preceded by a battleship and surrounded on every side by destroyers. As the wind suddenly shifted, the American flags, floating on the topmasts, whipped in the breeze and became visible, and a great cry of welcome surged from the waiting crowds.

As the vessels neared the quay, bugles sounded and the soldiers and sailors, who had been leaning along the rails in such numbers that the ships careened slightly, turned sharply toward the stern and saluted the flag. The crowd stood silent as if in awe for a moment. Hats were removed instinctively as the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" pealed out.

The people joined in a tremendous chorus of enthusiastic welcome as the morning salute to the colors was concluded.

There was an unusual sight in the harbor after the last American ship arrived. Boats flashed back and forth with officers from the flagship on visits to the smaller vessels. Signals were wigwagged from ship to ship. As rapidly as could be, the news was spread that not a single vessel had fallen victim to the submarines.

GERMAN PRESS HIDES FACTS

And Inspired Spokesmen Still Belittle Our Power in War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—The German newspapers apparently dare not tell the truth. For weeks the official and semi-official military critics have mocked America's efforts and assured their readers that years, if not decades, must pass before all unwillingly some few half-hearted American volunteers and doctors, escaping Germany's almighty submarines more by good luck than good judgment, would dribble into French harbors only to witness the Allies surrender. Now American troops have arrived and no newspaper in Germany dares report the facts as they are. The largest anti-American meeting that Berlin has yet seen packed Philharmonic Hall Saturday night to listen to the oratory of Justice Kahl, President of the so-called Free Patriotic Association, while he talked about the turning point of the world war. In part he said:

President Wilson's decision to join our enemies comes too late. True, America is an opponent that we must take seriously, but it is too late, and even if their 200,000 men safely reach the west front they will only arrive when the war is over, thanks to the policy of procrastination which prevented their joining the Allies a year ago.

"Russia's collapse is due exclusively to the fact that Wilson could not intervene a year ago. Fixed and defined intentions are undiscoverable in that witches' cauldron; but one thing is certain, no strong offensive need be feared from an overdemocratized Russian army. None the less, we must admit that a separate peace with Russia, thanks to the smooth-tongued flattery of Anglo-American agents, is no longer to be expected."

FRENCH FIGHTING HARD AS OUR TROOPS COME

Combats at Verdun Most Desperate, but the French Spirit Remains Unbroken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—The triumphant arrival in France of the American expeditionary force come sat a time when very heavy fighting has been in progress on the French front for the last fortnight. Although no grand offensive has been concentrated by the Germans on any particular sector, it is worth remembring that one so-called local attack generally uses up a larger number of troops than the total number of American soldiers now on French soil.

Moreover, it is no longer the French front that is being attacked, but "our" front, where American troops are soon to take their places, and any modification of that front not only may affect "our" war, but has a direct influence on the conditions that American soldiers are likely to meet.

By common agreement of the French soldiers and German prisoners nothing so desperate as the Icocourt Le Mort Homme battle of Friday and Saturday has been experienced since the terrible days of Verdun last year. To give one simple, a French section held a blockhouse for twelve hours against no less than ten successive attacks undertaken by large forces. The mitrailleuses were almost destroyed by bombardment, but the defenders stood firm, despite the gas and shells, bombs, and streams of flaming liquid. When at last by order from headquarters the survivors withdrew from the ruin that had been a fort, not one man was left unwounded or unhurt.

Such a picture gives point to the words in last night's communique, that "we retired from a strip of line, utterly destroyed by the enemy's fire." The spirit of the French troops is shown by the fact that even this temporary loss yesterday was repaired by a counterattack.

As regards the German intentions, it is suggested here that the Kaiser's Generals have been instructed to gain some success, however ephermal, to counteract the recrudescence of Russian activity, and produce a favorable moral effect in view of the coming interview between the German and Austrian Emperors which is likely to prove somewhat thorny to the former.

At the same time the Germans can not solace themselves for the loss of dominant positions north of Rheims and Sciasons, and those recent attacks there are one proof of the advantages won by the French offensive in April, and their fear that the result may be decisive when the French strike again.

INQUIRY ON NEWS "LEAK."

American Officers Investigate 'Premature Publication' About Troops.

PARIS, Sunday, July 1.—An official statement, issued at the headquarters of the American Army late this afternoon, states that an investigation is in progress as to the premature publication in London papers of Thursday of the news of the arrival of the first American expeditionary forces.

The American correspondent who was allowed to go to the port of disembarkation, says the statement, complied with the understanding that nothing was to be published until a release was given. London papers published the report of the landing, however, while some of the transports were still passing through the danger zone. It is already known, continues the statement, that the fault does not lie with any correspondent, but with some one who permitted one of the scores of telegrams being held for release to go through to London before the release was given.

Correspondents of London newspapers and agencies who witnessed the disembarkation when asked regarding the statement, said that they filed their dispatch in strict accordance with the rules prescribed by the American Press Bureau.

HAILS AMERICAN "ENERGY."

British War Secretary Not Surprised at Our Promptitude.

LONDON, July 2.—Lord Derby, Secretary of War, in a statement to The Associated Press today, said:

"The arrival in France of the troops of the United States to take their place by the side of the French, Belgian, and British troops, is an event of the first importance.

"The moral effect of this reinforcement will be far reaching, as the accession of a great army, of which this is the vanguard, enthusiastic for the restoration of peace and liberty throughout the world, will be welcomed to all fighting for the sacred cause on French and Belgian soil.

"The promptitude with which our kinsmen across the Atlantic have given effect to their pledges of co-operation is no surprise to me, who know their energy and resourcefulness. But it is an earnest of their determination to hasten the victory which will reward our united efforts, and, therefore, moves us deeply."

NOW QUAI DES ETATS-UNIS.

Nice Renames Famous Midi Boulevard After This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The State Department was notified today that one of the principal highways in Nice, France, had been named after the United States in honor of the entry of this country into the war against Germany. This street, a broad promenade, for years has been known as the Quai du Midi. Its name has now been changed to Quai des Etats-Unis. The promenade runs for a mile along the Mediterranean, from the River Paglione to the Castle Hill, a mass of limestone which rises 300 feet, and was formerly crowned by a strong castle, besieged, taken, and razed by the Duke of Berwick, General of Louis XIV.

Consul W. D. Hunter sent to the State Department the following letter to the Consul from the Mayor of Nice:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the City Council on April 30, in which it was decided to substitute the name of Quai du Midi, formerly given to one of the largest arteries of this city, to that of Quai des Etats-Unis in commemoration of the participation of the Republic of the United States in the world struggle side by side with the Allies.

The City Council, in accord with the citizens of this city, desired by this act to give a markable sign of their deep gratitude and warm sympathy to the American colony here, which you represent in such a distinguished and dignified manner. I may add that the municipality intends to place shortly in your presence a memorial tablet in commemoration of this event. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

F. GOIRAN, the Mayor.

The Quai du Midi in Nice was, before the war, a favorite resort for tourists.

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GERMAN PRESS DIFFER ON LLOYD GEORGE TALK

One Paper Thinks England Needs Peace—Vorwaerts Wishes Germany's Position Was Clearer.

LONDON, July 2.—Commenting on Premier Lloyd George's Glasgow address on Friday, in which he said that the end of the war without the allied aims won and guaranteed would be the greatest disaster, the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung says, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, that although it contains nothing new, it is another indication that England needs peace.

"Our U-boats will give Lloyd George the best answer," continues the paper. "They stick fast in England's throat and no boasting or statistics will get rid of this fact."

The Cologne Volkszeitung says that the British Premier knows that Germany is ready for peace, and, therefore, the responsibility for continuance of the war rests with England. Her desire for annihilation is undiminished, the paper continues. Without her triumph there is no peace for Lloyd George. It continues:

"It is only necessary to bring these conditions to the knowledge of the German people. If there is anything which steels German courage, makes German hearts iron-hard, and rouses its strength of resistance to the highest degree, it is English peace conditions and England's continuance of the war to annihilate Germany. The Central Powers cannot accept his peace conditions unless they wish to sign their own death sentences."

The Cologne Gazette describes the proposed peace as a revelation of English deceit, and says that for the first time the English Premier admits that England is conducting a war of robbery and conquest. Time has made us hard, says the paper, and as our army has accomplished the unbelievable, so will our people endure suffering and privation rather than agree to a premature peace for Lloyd George's advantage.

The Berlin Vorwärts asserts that the Premier knows that the war spirit of England "will be broken when the people learn that Germany is ready to give the people of the occupied districts their full liberty on the day peace is declared.

"This will doubtless happen," continues the newspaper, "but if the German Government had clearly said that it would happen, the peace spirit would have been far more in evidence in England a long time ago."

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MAY INVESTIGATE HOLDUP OF NEWS

Senate and House Members See a Disposition to Evade Decision Against Censorship.

TROOPS' LANDING IN POINT

But Navy Joins In Denial of Any Orders to France to Withhold Dispatches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There are indications that the attention of Congress will soon be devoted to the attitude of the Government concerning the publication of news, this being in part due to the delay in the publication in American newspapers of accounts of the landing of Pershing's troops.

The Senate is now discussing the Food Administration bill to the exclusion of other business, but it is understood that at the first opportunity steps will be taken there to inquire into the activities of some officials who are brought in contact with the press to ascertain to what degree they are living up to the decision of Congress in its rejection of the press censorship section of the Spy bill that the freedom of the press shall not be curtailed. Action in the House may also be expected when that body resumes its regular sessions.

Many favorable comments were heard here today on the dispatches, sent from Paris to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Wythe Williams and Charles H. Grasty, describing the arrival of the first United States expeditionary force at a French port. It was remarked that the correspondents of THE TIMES had caught the atmosphere of the occasion and brought to their readers a stirring picture of the celebration of the "Sammees."

A comment in the Capital was to the effect that the accounts of the landing of the American forces would be a great incentive to enlistment. Mr. Williams and Mr. Grasty, it was conceded, had written some of the best recruiting literature that had been issued. Taking that estimate or the dispatches, the action of somebody in authority in holding them back so that publication was delayed until today makes, in the opinion of many persons here, the blunder of this somebody the more reprehensible.

The London Times printed on Thursday an account of the arrival of the American troops in France. Although that fact must have been as well known to the authorities in France as London is within a city's journey of Germany and at least seven days nearer Germany than is New York, the dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES from its correspondents, who witnessed the debarkation of the force under General Sibert, were held up by the French censor. The censor's course is the more remarkable because THE TIMES dispatches had been passed by General Pershing's headquarters, which saw no objection to their publication.

Who was responsible for the blunder that held back from American newspapers accounts of the arrival of American soldiers could not be ascertained today. The State and War Departments have denied having had anything to do with application of the censorship to American press dispatches, and today the Navy Department adopted its denial.

The understanding, previously obtained by THE TIMES correspondent, was that the French censorship had been applied at the request of the Washington Government. The original request was understood to be that the French and British censors should pass no dispatches to American newspapers concerning the American forces in Europe until they had been approved by the proper authority in Pershing's headquarters. In the case of Mr. Williams's dispatch to THE TIMES the French censor held it after it had been passed by Pershing's headquarters. It is to this method that objection is raised.

Last week was recruiting week for the regular army. President Wilson set it aside in a proclamation, calling for 70,000 volunteers to fill the ranks, but beyond the President's proclamation and the work of the recruiting officers there was in general throughout the country little effort made to induce young men to join the colors.

The opinion prevails here that if such dispatches as those to THE TIMES describing the landing of American soldiers had been published before the expiration of recruiting week, instead of having been held up by the censor, young men would have been stirred to offer their services to their country in the hope of being able to join the other "Sammees" on the other side of the Atlantic, and recruiting week would not have been a failure.

The Foreign Affairs News Service sends out the following this evening in regard to the situation created by the holding up of dispatches to American newspapers after the information contained in these dispatches had been published in England:

"While Secretary of War Baker stoutly refused today to make any statement respecting the propriety of the publication of information in England and France respecting the landing of American forces in Europe, Secretary of the Navy Daniels who had previously been surprised by the publication abroad of intelligence concerning the arrival of American naval forces in European waters, asserted that some arrangement must be devised so that America will be as quickly and efficiently informed as England and France.

"One military officer asserted today that it would be just as well for the Government to permit the publication of prospective troop movements as to undergo a repetition of what actually occurred, namely, the publication in England and France of the arrival of the first contingents of the American overseas expedition before all the units had arrived, thus making it possible for German submarines to be informed of the approximate location of the transports still on the water.

"No effort was made by this authority to explain the action of the War Department in clamping down the censorship upon details which had already been published in London, and which were easily accessible to Germany via both Switzerland and Holland. It was the belief of military men here that all the units of the first contingent had been landed in France, but it was impossible to obtain any explanation of the refusal of Secretary of War Baker to permit any authorized publicity concerning the movement.

"The Navy Department is understood to be awaiting a statement by the War Department before commenting upon its successful convoying of the transports and supply ships to France. The Navy and War Departments were said to be co-operating perfectly in the troop movement and in transporting supplies to the army in France.

FOOD FIGURES STIR NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS

Holland Seeks to Convince Wilson Germany Gets Only 25 Per Cent. of Her Exports.

COUNTRY IN BAD PLIGHT

Dutch Minister Emphasizes Fact She Is Supporting Belgian Refugees on Meagre Rations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—With action by the newly created Exports Council imminent, the publication today of figures purporting to show the vast quantities of foodstuffs entering Germany through Holland and Scandinavian countries caused something of a stir in neutral diplomatic circles.

It has been reported here for several days that the diplomatic representatives of the neutral countries have been endeavoring to have President Wilson soften the terms of his first embargo decree, and that a thorough consideration of the facts they have presented has been one of the reasons for temporarily withholding the executive proclamation.

On the other hand, other interests have been urging upon the President that drastic steps should be taken to end the system by which German soldiers are being fed through procuring products from neutral countries dependent upon the imports from America.

Wires were busy today as a result of the prominence given in THE TIMES to the figures obtained from an official source showing that sufficient food was obtained from Holland and Scandinavia to supply the entire German Army at the front. It was taken as an indication that definite steps were contemplated by this Government to end such a practice, a step for which the neutrals might well adjust their affairs and prepare.

From an official high in the Netherlands Legation it was learned today that figures have been presented to President Wilson intending to show that Holland has sent but 25 per cent. of her exports to Germany. The other 75 per cent. is going to England. This 25 per cent. is virtually being forced by Germany, it was said, in order to permit Holland to gain an existence.

"You have already cut your normal shipments to us," is in effect the message sent from the Germans to Holland. "Is it the neutrality of which you talk to refuse our offers of business altogether? If you refuse us what we want you will get none of our coal."

M. Van Rappard, Netherlands Minister at Washington, would not discuss the details of the present situation. He consented, however, to tell of the difficulties of his country in preserving neutrality.

"My country," he said, "cannot be forced into this war by economic pressure. But let one soldier of either side set foot on Dutch soil, and it will be shown that Holland can fight again against overwhelming odds, can fight a whole century for her liberties as she has done before.

"Ours has been a most tremendous burden. Our people are living now on reduced rations. The Dutch workman gets but a pitiful allowance of bread. Besides, we are feeding a million refugee Belgians. More, when the Belgian Commission ran short of grain a while ago Holland let them have 70,000 bushels of the grain she herself needed so badly.

"Yes, it is true that the imports of Holland from the United States have increased since the war. But our imports as a whole have been reduced almost 40 per cent. We got most of our grain before the war from Rumania and from Russia. Both those sources are closed to us now. Of course, our imports from you have increased, but that has not meant an abnormal supply for us.

"It is ridiculous to talk of a huge illicit trade with Germany. Every newspaper you get from home tells of one or two poor devils shot while trying to run the border guards. The border is so guarded that no considerable business could be done across it.

"Of course we do some trade with Germany, but it is only one-third of the exports we used to make to them.

"Once more I want to say," M. Van Rappard concluded, with emphasis. "Holland cannot be forced into this war by economic pressure. If we must suffer privation, well, we know how to do it. We will not flinch unless we are attacked. It is all very well for some persons who say that. They are 3,000 miles from the war. It is at our very doors. We are bearing the burden of maintaining a half million men under arms, and millions of refugees in a country that is not self-supporting. But we will not be the first to make an attack at arms."

DUTCH PAPER RESENTS RESTRICTION PLANS

Assails Reported Washington Idea of Forcing Neutrals to Stop Trading with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—The Nieuwe Courant, which usually represents the views of the Dutch Government, commented this morning on a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the rationing of neutrals.

The third point of the Washington dispatch comes in for special criticism, namely, the requirement that neutrals shall cease to argue that it is necessary to send foodstuffs to Germany in return for coal, and that they shall buy instead from the Allies. The Courant says:

"This proposition is so absurd that we find it difficult to believe that THE TIMES is accurately informed. For example, how can we buy coal from the Allies when they refuse to deliver it to us on the ground that they need it all themselves? It is also illogical, for coal transport would occupy a further portion of the all too scanty cargo space available."

The Courant says that it is absurd for American officials to demand that Germany's next-door neighbors shall cease to trade with her when the Americans have insisted all along on their right to send ammunition to the Allies.

The newspaper also fears that the United States may adopt what the Courant calls the "Northcliffe press argument," as, for example, that cotton imported into Holland from Bremen before the war, is not to be considered to have come from America. It goes on:

"We fear a repetition of the arguments of the British jingo press, which took no account of the fact that we can no longer obtain certain commodities from Germany and Russia, and that some of our overseas exports are substitutes for things that have disappeared from the market. We can only hope that although Lord Northcliffe is now an honored guest in the United States, this program, adopted at the time by his papers will be rejected by the American Government, which cannot shut its ears to the arguments of neutral diplomats."

The statement was made in a special dispatch to THE TIMES from Washington, printed in Friday's issue, that the Entente Governments were aiming to prevent all trade between Germany and the contiguous neutral countries, and that while the policy of the United States had not been announced, it was expected that the administration of the export restriction authority, given to the President, would take these forms:

1. Exports of foodstuffs to Holland, Scandinavia, and Switzerland to be limited to absolute necessaries supplemental to their home production for the maintenance of those countries.
2. Denial to them of pig iron, sulphur, and other commodities in which or in whose derivatives those countries have been trading with Germany.
3. Restriction of trading privileges of the neutral countries with the Allies unless such neutral countries purchase all the supplies they need from the Allies, instead of urging the necessity of having to exchange foodstuffs with Germany for coal and other supplies.

EXEMPTION RULES FOR DRAFT ISSUED

Continued from Page 1.

population—will pass upon claims for exemption except those based upon industrial or agricultural occupation, subject to appeal to the district boards.

All cases involving agricultural or industrial exemptions will be passed upon by the district boards—one for each Federal judicial district—which also will decide appeals from decisions of the local boards.

Upon organizing the local boards will take over from the registration boards all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then, after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the National Guard or regular army) each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press, and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

As the men so notified appear, the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption

Those Who Are Exempt.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include:

Officers of the United States, of the States, territories, and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, Custom House clerks, workmen in Federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the Federal service designated by the President for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of a dependent aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child less than 16 years old,) those found morally deficient, and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife, or other dependents, or by a third party, who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family living in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families.

Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents, the dependents or third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

The text of the regulations regarding an exemption claim by a married man with dependent wife or child illustrates the method prescribed for similar cases, as follows:

(h) Those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge desirable.

"(1) Any married man whose wife or child is dependent upon his labor for support, upon presentation to such local board, at any time within ten days after the filing of claim for his discharge by such married man, of an affidavit signed by him giving his name, age, and place of residence; the name and place of residence of his child or children (if any;) and stating that he is a married man, the husband of said wife, the father of her child or children; that such wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon his labor for support as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; that his income was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

Affidavit by a Wife.

"And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by such wife giving her husband's name, age, and place of residence; her own name and place of residence; the name (s), age (s), and residence of their child or children (if any;) and stating that she is the wife of such person, the mother of such child or children, and that he is the father of her child or children; the approximate amount of her separate income and the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts to her or her child or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for, her child or children; that such husband, wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; and that her husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

"And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by a head of a family residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, giving the name, age, and place of residence of the husband whose discharge is sought; the name (s), age (s), and residence of his wife, child, or children; that such husband, wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; that the husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

"If the wife does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board, the affidavits required by heads of families may be made by such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

"And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit of such wife stating the approximate amount of her, her child's, or children's separate or independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for, her, her child, or children; and stating that she, the said child, or children is (are) dependent upon the labor of, such husband for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations."

In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or national interest during the emergency.

"The evidence must also establish," the regulations say, "even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged."

To Conserve Labor Supply.

Later the President from time to time may designate certain industries or classes of industries that are necessary, and the district boards will be so notified.

It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for military service and to take the result into consideration in determining such things.

"If, in the opinion of district boards," this section of the regulations concludes, "the direct, substantial, material loss to any such industrial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of discharge may be issued to him."

Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions, or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

While the steps are being carried out for getting together the men of the national army, the War Department is making progress with the even more difficult task of finding officers for the force. Part of these will come from the sixteen officers' training camps. The first 10,000 of the 40,000 men at the camps will be selected for commissions in the first increment of the new army. That is less than half the number of officers necessary.

The War Department approved today recommendations of commanders of regular regiments which will commission 3,000 or more regular non-commissioned officers to be Captains or Lieutenants in the first 625,000 of the national army. It is understood that more than fifty men from each regiment, in addition to those now at the officers' training camps, will receive commissions for the period of the war.

A trained and experienced regular officer will command each regiment of the national army. To aid him he will have several other regular officers experienced in particular lines, such as his Adjutant, at least one Major, his Ordnance, and Quartermaster officers, and some others. The rest of the officers will come from the reserve lists, the training camps, or the ranks of the regular service.

Certificate of Marriage.

"The person filing such claim, and the affidavit above specified, shall present therewith the marriage certificate (or a certified copy) of the husband and wife mentioned in his affidavit. In default thereof the affidavits of two persons must be presented, stating that they were present at the marriage ceremony of such person and his wife; or, if not so present, that such person and his wife live together as man and wife and have lived together as such (giving the residence of such married persons) for the period of —— years or months.

"And upon presentation, within the time aforesaid, to such local board of two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families, residing within the area in which such local board has jurisdiction, giving the name, age, and place of residence of the husband whose discharge is sought; the name (s), place of residence of his wife, child, or children, (if any,) the age (s) of such child or children; stating that said husband, wife, child, or children is (are) personally well known to him; and stating upon information and belief that the person sought to be discharged is the husband of such wife and the father of such child or children; the approximate amount of the separate or independent income, during the last preceding year, of such wife, child, or children, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts the same being merely the income derived from the separate or individual property of or property held in trust for such wife, child, or children; that such wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; and that the husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor; all stating on oath the sources of affiant's information and grounds for belief concerning the income and dependency of the wife, child, or children.

"If the wife does not live within the jurisdiction of the local board the affidavits required by heads of families may be made by such persons residing outside of the area of such local board.

"If a claim for discharge is not filed by the husband or his wife, but by another person in respect of such husband, then upon presentation to such local board, at any time within ten days after the filing of such claim, of an affidavit signed by the person who has filed the claim, giving his own name and place of residence of such person; the name, age, place of residence, and serial number of the husband whose discharge is sought; the name (s), age (s), and place of residence of wife; the name (s), age (s), and place of residence of child or children, (if any;) and stating that the person making the affidavit filed the claim for discharge in respect of such husband; that he is personally well acquainted with such husband and his wife, child, or children; that the person whose discharge is sought is the husband of the said wife and the father of the said child or children; that he has personally made an investigation of the sources of income of the wife, child, or children, disclosing the nature and extent of such investigation and examination; the approximate amount of such wife's, child's, or children's separate or independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from the husband and exclusive of any gifts, the same being merely income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for, the wife, child, or children; and stating that such wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; and that the husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor; and stating upon oath the sources of affiant's information and grounds for belief concerning the income and dependency of the wife, child, or children.

"If the wife does not live within the area aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by such husband and his wife, child, or children; that the person whose discharge is sought is the husband of the said wife and the father of the said child or children; that he has personally made an investigation of the sources of income of the wife, child, or children, disclosing the nature and extent of such investigation and examination; the approximate amount of such wife's, child's, or children's separate or independent income during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts to her or her child or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for, her child or children; that such husband, wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; and that her husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

"If the wife does not live within the area aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by such wife giving her husband's name, age, and place of residence; her own name and place of residence; the name (s), age (s), and residence of their child or children (if any;) and stating that she is the wife of such person, the mother of such child or children, and that he is the father of her child or children; the approximate amount of her separate income and the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts to her or her child or children, the same being merely the income derived from the separate or independent property of, or property held in trust for, her child or children; that such husband, wife, child, or children is (are) dependent upon the husband's labor for support, as the term 'labor' is used in these rules and regulations; and that her husband's income from which such support was received was mainly the fruit of his mental or physical labor, and was not income mainly derived from property or other sources, independent of his mental or physical labor.

"If the wife does not live within the area aforesaid, to such local board of a supporting affidavit signed by such wife giving her husband's name, age, and place of residence; her own name and place of residence; the name (s), age (s), and residence of their child or children (if any;) and stating that she is the wife of such person, the mother of such child or children, and that he is the father of her child or children; the approximate amount of her separate income and the independent income of such child or children during the last preceding year, exclusive of any sums received from her husband, and exclusive of any gifts to her or her child or children, the same being merely the income derived from

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

President Urges Draft Boards to be Impartial In Adjudicating Sacred Rights of Individual

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson today issued the following statement accompanying the draft regulations:

The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regular army, the National Guard, and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are, under the terms of the law, placed in a position of equal right, dignity, and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country, and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism, and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation.

Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness, and impartiality.

WOODROW WILSON.

Warning!

The makers of genuine Aspirin caution you to see that every package and every tablet of Aspirin bears

"The Bayer Cross" — BAYER — "Your Guarantee of Purity"

Tablets sold in pocket boxes of 12 Bottles of 24 and 100
Bayer-Capsules of Aspirin sold in sealed packages of 12 and 24

The trade mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is that of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

THREATEN CLOSURE TO FORCE FOOD VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

on, "why the President, when he appealed to gentlemen outside the chamber on patriotic grounds not to urge the passage of liquor legislation in this bill, did not at the same time go to the breweries and ask them to withdraw their men who have been filling the lobbies of Congress."

New Liquor Amendment.

The liquor problem as embraced in the Food bill still seemed remote from solution today. Early in the day it looked as though Senator Chamberlain's amendment prohibiting the manufacture of whisky, but allowing beer and wine, might be reported out by the Committee on Agriculture and rushed through to a vote in the Senate. But when the committee got to work it quickly voted down the Chamberlain amendment. Later the committee adopted by a vote of 8 to 3, an amendment following the lines of that framed last week by Senator Gore, by which the manufacture of whiskey is barred, but the making of wines and beer permitted, with discretionary power given the President to put the ban on the lighter drinks when he considers it necessary, as a means of conserving the food supply. This discretionary feature is exactly what the President informed the Democratic conferees he did not want. He urged explicit legislation, so he would not be called upon to act.

The substitute amendment, which was reported to the Senate late in the day, follows:

Section 12. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use of foods, food materials, or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes.

(b) Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food or feed, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time, to be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of such vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, except in accordance with the limitations, regulations, and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, or produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the amount prescribed thereafter in such notice. When the question arises as to whether any particular product is suitable for food or feed, the question shall be determined by the President, and his determination shall be conclusive for the purposes of this section.

(c) Except as otherwise herein provided, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be charged with the administration of this section, and he is authorized, with the approval of the President, to require the taking out of such permits, the keeping of such records, the execution of such bonds, and the observance of such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the execution of the same.

(d) Any person who willfully violates this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Control Over Cotton.

The Senate succeeded in reaching a vote on two amendments to Section 1, by which cotton, its by-products, and aluminium were added to the list of articles to be put under control. In a sharp crossfire of debate all the Southern Senators, excepting Senator Underwood and Senator Bankhead, arrayed themselves against putting cotton on the list. The vote to include cotton was 43 to 24.

Leaders of both "wet" and "dry" factions tonight were predicting victory in the prospective open, clean-cut fight in the Senate over empowering the President to deal with light beverages. Although there was some change of sentiment in favor of the Gore substitute, the general belief was that a substitute drawn today by Senator Martin, Democratic leader, similar to the Chamberlain amendment prohibiting only beverage distillation, would be adopted.

The closure motion, if presented tomorrow, will, under the rules, lie over until Thursday, and then be subject to a vote without debate. The motion does not declare that the signers believe a filibuster is in progress, but merely proposes to close debate after each Senator who so desires has an hour to discuss the bill and all amendments. At the request of Senator Chamberlain, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire circulated a petition and got the required sixteen signatures for the closure motion.

ALUMINIUM PRESIDENT ATTACKED IN SENATE

Reed Criticises Davis of Advisory Commission for Acting on Contract His Concern Got.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—During the debate in the Senate today on the Food Administration bill, Senator Reed of Missouri assailed Arthur V. Davis of Pittsburgh, President of the Aluminium Company of America, for acting, in his capacity as a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, upon a contract to supply the Government with his company's aluminium for army canteens. Senator Reed characterized as "not only anomalous but little short of scandalous" a system that would permit the President of a concern, as a member of the Advisory Board, to pass upon his own contract to sell anything to the Government.

The Missouri Senator pointed out that Mr. Davis, as a manufacturer, had fixed a price of 74 cents apiece for 1,000,000 canteens, the actual cost of the aluminium entering into the manufacture being 27½ cents for each canteen. As a member of the Advisory Board, he said, Mr. Davis, while not actually fixing the price for the Government, was in position to recommend the acceptance of the figure he wanted. He impressed the fact that Mr. Davis's company controlled the entire output of aluminium in the country.

Senator Reed offered an amendment to the Food bill to include aluminium under Government control. It was accepted.

Secretary Daniels Surprised.

When Secretary Daniels heard late today of Senator Reed's revelation as expressed in the Senate, he expressed surprise that such a system had been allowed to operate. The Secretary obtained figures to show that the navy had been paying as high as 63 cents a pound for aluminium, as against the manufacturers' cost of 17½ cents a pound.

"I wish I had known it, I wouldn't have paid it," said the Secretary. He added that those were last year's market prices, however, and that at the time he did not have authority to fix prices for materials for the navy's needs. He said he would be necessary to investigate the production cost and fix a just price, allowing a reasonable profit.

The market prices at which the navy has bought aluminium since 1911 have been: In 1911, 20 cents a pound; 1912, 22 cents; 1913, 23½ cents; 1914, 18½ cents; 1915, 34 cents, and 1916, 60 cents.

In his attack Senator Reed cited into evidence given by Mr. Davis recently at a hearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon a petition of manufacturers to utilize the power of Niagara Falls in making war materials. Mr. Reed observed that it was apparent that "one concern and one man control the aluminium business of this country." The capital stock of Mr. Davis's concern, he said, is listed at $18,000,000, but in reality it is $20,000,000, while last year its profits were $20,000,000.

"I would like to ask," interposed Senator Borah, "whether this instance in relation to Mr. Davis is typical of the Advisory Board and its pending contracts with the Government, or is it unique?"

"It is indisputable," replied Mr. Reed, "that practically all of the big trust monopolies have mobilized in the Munsey Building."

This allusion obviously was intended for the Council of National Defense, which is quartered in that building in Washington.

Senator Newlands took Senator Reed to task for what he regarded as an intimation that men acting as Mr. Davis had done were not acting honestly.

"I have not charged anyobdy with robbing the Government," retorted Senator Reed. "These men claim they have been perfectly fair in their dealings with the Government. What I say is that an impossible arrangement exists that is bound to end disastrously for all."

FOOD PRICES JUGGLED, GRAND JURY REPORTS

Middlemen Criticised in Chicago Federal Presentment, but Matter of Indictments Postponed.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Exploitation of war conditions to raise food prices to consumers "for the benefit of the few who are handling food products" was reported by the Federal Grand Jury today after an investigation of several weeks. The Elgin Board of Trade, where are fixed butter prices taken as standard throughout the country, received especial attention from the Grand Jury, which pointed out that the board holds only one fifteen-minute session each week.

"It is a question whether the Elgin Board is a real and bona fide market for the purchase and sale of butter," comments the report.

Trading in canned foods, the Grand Jury found, is carried on under a system which compels the consumer to deal with middlemen and prevents trading directly with the canner. One result of this was given in the price of canned corn, which sold from canner to wholesaler in 1916 at 65 cents a dozen, and is now selling to the consumer at $1.75 a dozen and to the consumer at a still higher price.

The report urged legislation to prohibit cold storage companies from holding large amounts on perishable food products in warehouses, which the Grand Jury said leads to speculation and higher prices. Reports under oath to the Government on the amounts of food in cold storage were recommended.

Because of the short time which the Grand Jury had for its work a thorough examination was not possible, which the Grand Jury has warranted indictments against individuals. Robert W. Childs, Special Assistant Attorney General, said another jury would be called soon to continue the investigation.

Among documents obtained by the Grand Jury were circulars sent by two wholesale food dealers to jobbers and salesmen. One of these said:

"Raise your prices now on everything we have advised you will advance. You can get the extra price this week as well as next."

WANTS CANNED SALMON.

Britain Rescinds Prohibition and Will Take a Limited Supply.

LONDON, July 2.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, was informed today that Great Britain had rescinded the order prohibiting the importation of canned salmon from the United States and Canada.

Fifty per cent. of the amount imported in 1916 of this commodity will be permitted to come in.

Laborite Gets Food Appointment.

LONDON, July 2.—John Robert Clynes, representing Northeast Manchester in the House of Commons, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Control Department, replacing Captain Charles Bathurst. Mr. Clynes is a Laborite.

Royal Baking Powder Co., Brooklyn.
Benj. Finkensieper, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Quick delivery is important on the two great U. S. Warehouses at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. But hardly more so than 38 other buildings now being erected by the Turner organization for industries making war munitions.

TURNER Construction Co

Take It Coolly In A Stein-Bloch Tropic-Stuff Suit

THE honor-bright patriot will leave it to the Government to keep our honor bright. He'll keep cool to-morrow, for a perfervid mind means a parboiled body. My Stein-Bloch *Tropic-Stuff Suits* and those of the *Pre-eminent Custom Tailors* are Damon-and-Pythias —$20, $25, $30, $35.

Shantung Silk Suits—soft, spruce, lithe in line and tailored to the very hair-trigger of Manhattan-Island smartness—$15.

Palm Beach Suits—that inexpensive cloth, which I turn out with an expensive look—$10.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Palm Beach Suits With a Roof Garden Air

IN the Japanese garden on a Madison Avenue roof, these suits merge into the picture with graceful smartness.

They are cool and appropriate in the office, or stepping aboard the five-thirty for home.

At the seaside or on the trip, nothing is more comfortable, more practical, or more presentable.

In carefully tailored Norfolk, with trousers, $12.00—or sack coat and trousers, $10. Golf knickers to match, $5.50.

Fashioned and tailored to Weber and Heilbroner ideals.

Shantung silk suits, superbly tailored, Norfolk or sack coat and trousers, $25.

Washable Linen Golf Coat and Trousers, White, Tan or Grayish Mixtures, $13.50
Knickerbockers to match, $6.00

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 56 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 50 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Tan and Olive Drab

If you can't wear an O. D. army coat, you can at least don a coat of tan.

Next to being a soldier in the trenches is to be a soldier in the great American Army of Outdoor Freedom.

Patriotism is more active under a tent than it is under a skyscraper.

Pale faces and true democracy are distant acquaintances.

Get out in the country, with a fishing rod, a tennis bat, a seasoned brassy, a trap gun—usher in July with your blood stirring!

We are outfitting thousands of the boys who are going to France—let us put you on the right track as a sportsman!

Mobilizing Your Camp

If you must keep in close touch with your business, you may still make week-end camping trips.

Waterproof Automobile Tents, easily carried on the running board; with all the camp furnishings necessary for comfort, folding into small space.

Tents, complete, with steel stakes and telescope poles, $31 up.

Chairs, tables, compact cook kits—everything needful for a long or short vacation "trekking on tires."

Canoe Tents, $7.40 up—and every style of tent outdoor sporting life has developed and every imaginable camp equipment.

Canoes and Canoe Furnishings and Outrigger Boat Motors.

Bass, Trout and Salt Water Fishing Tackle—the largest department in America.

Shot Guns, Rifles, Air Rifles, Revolvers, Moving Picture or Snapshot Cameras.

"My Flag"—a Gift for Soldiers

Waterproof silk flag, 16 by 24 inches, with loops, neatly folded in khaki envelope—to be carried in inside pocket.

Envelope has the soldier's name stamped on flap.

Price, $2.

Hundreds of appropriate, useful, convenient gift articles for officers and soldiers—adding to their comfort in camp or on the march.

Abercrombie & Fitch Custom Tennis Bats and Golf Clubs

The "Regina" tennis racquet, custom strung, to your order.

Pick out the frame that suits you—we string it to order the same day.

Your old racquet re-strung in our shop—leave it in the morning and get it at night.

A. & F. hand-made golf clubs—fashioned on the premises to exactly meet your requirements.

Full assortment in stock of special A. & F. racquets and all tennis goods; golf clubs, bags and balls.

Write for Booklet of Military Clothing and Equipment.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

DEATH THREAT FOR COCCHI'S PURSUER

New York Police Agent in Bologna Warned Against the Fate of Petrosini.

TRAILED ABOUT STREETS

Black Hand Writers Urge Commissioner Woods's Representative to Abandon the Case.

JUDGE PREDICTS DELAYS

Insists on the Secrecy of Inquisition and Believes It Will Continue "Several Months."

BOLOGNA, Saturday, June 30, (Delayed.)—Joseph W. Grigg, a New York City police agent, who came here in connection with the case of Alfredo Cocchi, the confessed murderer of Ruth Cruger, the Wadleigh High School girl, has been warned that he will meet the fate of Lieutenant Petrosino. Grigg, who represents Police Commissioner Woods of New York, presented his credentials yesterday to the police and the Royal Prosecutor and asked to be informed of the results of the examination of Cocchi. Grigg, who had called previously on Judge Zucconi, conferred at length with Signor Venturini, Cocchi's attorney.

The threats received by Grigg are believed to have been caused by a conviction that he is in Bologna in an effort to obtain the extradition of the prisoner.

Since receiving the first of these threats Grigg has been cautious in his movements. In addition to being shadowed on the streets, he has received letters of a Black Hand nature urging him to abandon the case.

It is probable that Grigg soon will leave for Rome to attend to another phase of his mission.

Although today is a holiday, Judge Zucconi was at the prison from 7 A. M. until noon, interrogating Cocchi. The prisoner's appearance on his return to his cell indicated that the questioning was severe.

Signor Venturini, notwithstanding indisposition, went to court this afternoon and made another protest against the secret manner in which the investigation was being conducted as a result of which he is not allowed to confer with his client. The lawyer referred to articles in the Italian penal code which he said not only did not admit the possibility of Cocchi's extradition, but prevented the Italian Government from trying the prisoner for a crime committed abroad. He said previous exceptions in similar cases were contrary to the spirit of the law, such exceptions having been made in reference to the wishes of the United States.

"This cannot go on," he said. "The law exists, and cannot be violated. It is a matter of honor with me, to see that the prisoner gets a fair trial, as I have undertaken in my old age to defend all poor Italians whom I can serve."

Judge Explains Court Procedure.

In discussing Cocchi's case yesterday Judge Zucconi said:

"I understand how great is the interest in America to find out if possible, through the Cocchi case, whether any connivance existed between the American police and the series of so-called elopements of girls under age that have occurred frequently, without, as a rule, the men culprits being discovered.

"This is in reality what Detective Grigg has as his mission in investigating the affair. He has offered to assist me and the Italian police in unearthing all the details of the crime now under investigation, but, fortunately or unfortunately, our law admits of no exception on this point. As you see placarded in all our law courts, 'The law is equal for all.' Thus as long as the investigation lasts no one can be allowed to interfere with it, directly or indirectly. I hope America will not take offense if, while we are not allowing even the accused's lawyer to see the papers in the case or interrogate the prisoner, we also forbid the representative of the American police having any such privilege.

"However, our laws are not without their accommodations. What Detective Grigg cannot do personally and directly he can obtain in an indirect way by having the interrogations, which he would like to put to the prisoner, addressed to the imprisoned man through the Magistrate. Naturally this process takes longer because, although we have no doubt about the detective's standing and his mission being officially intrusted to him, still we cannot recognize him. He must submit his questions through the medium of the American embassy in Rome, which will pass them on to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this department turning them over to the Ministry of Justice, which finally forwards them to the Magistrate.

"Once these relations are established we will undertake the investigation desired by the American police, transmitting them through the same channels to Detective Grigg.

Investigation to Remain Secret.

"What must be put clearly before the American public and its authorities is that so long as the investigation lasts absolutely no one can have official information regarding the developments in the case, nor be allowed to communicate directly or indirectly with the prisoner. This prohibition extends even to the members of his family. His old father, whom I understand is heartbroken for what is occurring, cannot visit him, and his wife, if she were here, would not be allowed to see him.

"As I have said, these restrictions last as long as the investigation by the prosecution continues, and I can foresee that it will last several months. In fact, while awaiting with keen interest the American newspapers containing the descriptions of how the body was found we cannot conduct the examinations on such unofficial reports, but must wait until we receive the official, legal evidence from the American authorities. This means a long delay.

"Thus, at the present moment we are expecting to receive news from the American representative rather than give it to him. The confession of Cocchi was relatively unimportant, as it was evidently made from a desire to defend himself, while it is most important to compare his statement and his assertions with what was discovered in New York at the finding of Ruth Cruger's body.

"In conclusion," said Judge Zucconi with a smile, "although the presence of Detective Grigg and so many American correspondents here is most pleasant I believe that at present, and for some time to come, all might be better employed elsewhere."

Father Prospero Perpicari, Chaplain of the Prison of San Giovanni in Monte, visited Cocchi this morning for the first time. The priest, who has dedicated his life to reform work among criminals, seemed much moved when he returned from the cell.

Father Perpicari said he had given the authorities a pledge which would prevent him repeating the substance of his conversation with the prisoner. Cocchi had asked to see him, he explained, and the King's Procurator had permitted the visit, even during this investigation period. The priest thought the interview had been beneficial to the prisoner, as he seemed in better spirits when they parted.

Cocchi, who originally was placed in Cell 5, has now been removed to No. 68, which is safer. Signor Liocioli, the Director of the prison, said today that in the fifty years since the Monastery of San Giovanni in Monte was turned into a prison only one escape had occurred. Three years ago a single prisoner succeeded in twisting free the iron bars in a window, from which he reached the prison roof, and thence the nearby tower of the Church of San Giovanni, where he concealed himself in the confine.

Each prisoner is known by a number instead of a name. Cocchi's number is 15,372. The prison books have an entry showing Cocchi to have been taken there on June 17.

COCCHI SHAMES BOLOGNA.

Mayor Proposes to Send Deputation Here to Disown Slayer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOLOGNA, July 2.—The Mayor of Bologna recently proposed that the city should send a deputation to America to express deep regret that Alfredo Cocchi, a native of this town, had disgraced himself by committing a terrible crime, which the whole population condemned, repudiating its author as a fellow-citizen. Having expressed this idea to the American newspapermen now here, and also to townsmen who had lived in America, the Mayor was told that the Americans were too broad-minded to blame the City of Bologna for the fault of her son.

Judge Zucconi said today that while he was ready to facilitate in every way possible the work of the American correspondents, whose interest in the case he considered quite understandable, he could not allow the Italian law to be disregarded, which prescribes secrecy in the investigation of criminal cases. He concluded by saying that while he was glad to speak with any one who was familiar with the details of the case, he could not under any circumstances allow anything in possession of the court about the case to become known. He wished to warn the American public that whatever was reported as coming from him should not be considered true if it contained any details of the investigation.

Since Renaissance days, when Bologna was the frequent meeting place of Popes, Emperors, and Kings, and since the time when the sister of Napoleon I. was married to General Baciochi and held a miniature court and gave splendid entertainments in the stately sixteenth century palace where Cocchi's examination is now taking place, the people of the city have never been so moved as they are today. They resent deeply the discredit which they consider he has brought upon the city. The spacious square fronting the palace where the trial will be held is constantly filled with a moving crowd, discussing every detail of the family history of Cocchi, the witnesses likely to testify at the coming trial, and commenting on the character and qualifications of the numerous citizens who are being called in order to select ten jurors who eventually will determine Cocchi's fate.

Although no definite information as to Cocchi's confession or behavior is obtainable, it is reported that the prisoner now maintains silence, and is determined to give no details regarding the death of his victim. His motive for withholding information now is difficult to explain, as he definitely admitted his crime. The authorities are watchful, fearing the prisoner possibly harbors thoughts of rescue on the part of his friends, which obviously is impossible, or plans suicide.

JURY INQUIRY LIKELY.

Judge McIntyre Suggests Investigation of 'Seeming Police Indifference.'

A Grand Jury investigation of the negligence of the police in the Ruth Cruger case is expected to start at once, as the result of a charge made yesterday by Judge McIntyre of General Sessions in swearing in the members of the Additional July Grand Jury, of which Russell Griswold Colt, a broker, is Foreman. Judge McIntyre instructed the members of the jury that it was within their province "to inquire into the seeming indifference" of the police, and added that if it should develop that there had been failure to perform a duty they should return indictments. Judge McIntyre in his charge said:

"You may inquire into the seeming indifference of certain police officials in relation to the case of Ruth Cruger, who was deliberately and cruelly murdered in this city several months ago. By this observation I do not want to be understood as reflecting upon the Police Department of the City of New York. I think it is generally conceded that an atrocious murder was committed.

"In one of the papers published in the city it is openly charged that upward of 700 girls have been reported missing from their homes since Jan. 1, 1917. I would suggest that you also inquire concerning this.

"If you determine to make an inquiry into accusations appearing in the press every day intimating that certain police officials have failed to do their duty as the law directs, I will ask you not to do so entirely on your own account, but that you proceed as far as possible, in connection with Commissioner Wallstein, who was appointed by his Honor the Mayor to investigate the department in respect to the circumstances surrounding the death of Ruth Cruger. If such an investigation should satisfy you that there has been a failure to perform a duty as the law directs, it will become your duty to indict. A crime is an act forbidden by law or omission of an act required by law."

As soon as District Attorney Swann learned of Judge McIntyre's charge he announced that he would place the entire facilities of his office at the disposal of the members of the Grand Jury whenever they indicated a desire to conduct an inquiry in the Cruger case.

"I won't take the initiative in the matter," he said, "but if the Grand Jurors make a request I shall aid them in every way possible."

Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe of the Bureau of Perjury said yesterday that he would go before the Grand Jury on Thursday with the evidence against Lieutenant William Brown, whom Commissioner Wallstein accused of giving false testimony before him last week. Mr. Kilroe said that he examined three witnesses yesterday, all of whom swore that they had never had the conversations which Lieutenant Brown attributed to them while on the witness stand. Lieutenant Brown was also a witness, Mr. Kilroe said, and reiterated that he had told the truth at the hearing.

A conference attended by District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney Dooling and a Mr. Johann, representing Commissioner Wallstein, was held yesterday following the examination of Mrs. Mary McDonough, janitress of a house at 227 West Eighty-third Street, where Alfredo Cocchi formerly had a machine shop. Mr. Dooling characterized Mrs. McDonough as one of the most important witnesses against Cocchi he had questioned thus far in his investigation. He declined, however, to reveal Mrs. McDonough's testimony.

From a trustworthy source it was learned that Mrs. McDonough testified that soon after Cocchi's disappearance from the city she was approached by two members of the motor cycle squad, who asked her, as they expressed it, "to cover up" on Cocchi. They told her, it was learned, that she should be especially careful not to speak to any one about Cocchi's friendliness to the police. Mrs. McDonough was warned, according to her statements, that she would "suffer" if she told anything detrimental to the police.

The witness could not recall the date when she was visited by the two men, but she said it was a day or so after she had read in the papers of Mr. Cruger's visit to the District Attorney's office, when he became dissatisfied with the way the police were conducting the search for his daughter.

From other sources Mr. Dooling has learned that on the day he left New York Cocchi telephoned to two patrolmen who were close friends. These same two he has been informed were very active in attempting to thwart the efforts of the detectives of the Fourth Branch in their investigation of the case. Mr. Dooling, in view of Mrs. McDonough's story, will try to ascertain whether her visitors were not the same two patrolmen.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of the vice crusade growing out of developments in the Cruger case, yesterday received from the Committee of Twenty-one, organized last year to fight the white slave traffic, fifty alleged white slave cases which they said had been previously reported to the police. Mr. Smith held a conference with two of the members of the committee and Mrs. Grace R. Humiston, at which these cases were discussed.

While Mary Provash, the 15-year-old girl, who was returned to her parents last week after being missing for four months, was telling the Grand Jury of her enforced white slavery, Mrs. Rose Dannenberg, alleged to be the keeper of a disorderly house on East Fifteenth Street, where the girl was found, forfeited her bail in the Yorkville Court, and up until a late hour last night had not been found. The Grand Jury indicted John Roth, Mrs. Dannenberg's alleged partner, on Mary Provash's testimony. Roth is already under arrest, and will be arraigned today.

According to Mr. Smith several of the jurymen wept at the child's story, which, he said, was one of the most pitiful he had ever heard in his experience as a prosecutor. Mr. Smith said that he had thwarted a plan to send six girls to Bridgeport, Conn., and hoped to be able to make several arrests today.

Greek Destroyer Blows Up; 29 French Sailors Drowned

PARIS, July 2.—The Greek destroyer Doxa, manned by French officers and crew, has been blown up in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine men, including all the officers, were lost.

The official announcement of the loss of the Doxa says that the destroyer sank as the result of a double explosion on June 28. The Doxa was then within a hundred yards of a merchant vessel which she was convoying.

NAMES NEW GUNMEN AS BAFF MURDERERS

Ferrara Says Charles Dragnia, Now Under Arrest, and Man Called Tita Fired Shots.

REPUDIATES FORMER STORY

Witness Testifies He Accused Arichiello and Reno Through Fear of Detectives.

Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the Baff murder car, took the stand before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and disclosed for the first time the names of two gunmen whom he accused of firing the shots which killed Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914. Neither of these men, Charles Dragnia, now under arrest, and a man referred to as "Tita," had ever before been mentioned in connection with the case, Ferrara at his own trial having named as the gunmen in the conspiracy Giuseppe Arichiello and Tony Reno.

Reno was never caught, but Arichiello, principally on Ferrara's testimony, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to die in the electric chair. His execution was stayed on a motion for a new trial. Yesterday Ferrara declared that all of the testimony he gave implicating Arichiello and Reno was perjured and manufactured under duress and compulsion to suit the theories of the detectives working on the case. Repudiating all of this testimony, he insisted that Arichiello and Reno were not in the murder party and that the real gunmen were Charles Dragnia, alias Jack Ressotti, and "Tita."

Dragnia, a young Italian about 25 years old, was produced in court, and Ferrara from the witness stand identified him as one of the assassins. Both Dragnia and Tita were in the Tombs on a blackmailing charge when Ferrara was arrested in February, 1916, in connection with the Baff murder. Ferrara did not say a word at the time of their alleged complicity in the crime under the grueling examination of the police and District Attorney's office. About a month ago, after Ferrara had made several efforts through his attorneys to get a new trial, he decided, he said, to disclose the names of the real gunmen, and he did so. Dragnia and Tita were traced to San Francisco. Dragnia was arrested, but Tita escaped by a hair's breadth. He was actually in the hands of a detective, when he suddenly slipped off his coat, dashed into a side street, followed by a fusillade of shots, and disappeared. He is still at large.

Denies Confession Was Bought.

Ferrara, facing death in the electric chair himself for his complicity in the Baff murder, denied that the prosecution had purchased the confession he made yesterday with a promise that his sentence would be commuted. He was merely determined, he said, to tell the truth and "leave the rest to Almighty God." His implication in the crime of men whom he knew to be innocent, he said, was due entirely to his fear of the detectives, who coerced him into building up a story that would square with their own conclusions. "They had used him as a "human football," he testified, and for the time being he was willing to implicate any one they suggested, hoping that he would have an opportunity in the future to repudiate his entire story.

Most of his testimony on the stand yesterday, when he was called as a witness by the prosecution in the trial of the four poultry dealers, Joseph Cohen, Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, who are charged with plotting and procuring the Baff murder, consisted of a complete repudiation of almost everything that Ferrara had previously sworn to in connection with the case. Exonerating Arichiello and Reno, and naming as the gunmen in their stead Dragnia and Tita, the witness gave the following account of the shooting:

"It was early in November, 1914, when Charlie Dragnia came to me in Little Italy and said, 'I want a poultry dealer downtown killed. There's $300 in it, and a closed car must be used.' He introduced me to Tita, and we drove downtown to look over the ground. I had a chauffeur with me named Dopey John, and I told Charlie that I intended to use him when the trick was pulled. But Charlie said, 'Don't do that. We have you on the job, and we don't want it advertised all over Harlem.' He told me to get the fastest car I could.

Says Fast Automobile Was Used.

"I worked in Patsy Garafola's garage, so on Nov. 24, the day of the shooting, I told my boss that I had a hospital call for that afternoon. I took the biggest and speediest car we had, and met Charlie and Tita at 103d Street and First Avenue. They had a rifle with a Maxim silencer, which they put together. We went down to West Washington Market, stopping at Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. There they got out and walked west on Fourteenth Street. After they were gone twenty minutes they came back and ordered me to drive into the market.

"We went into the market, but there were a lot of people there, and a man on horseback. I said, 'There are too many people around; wait till dark, and I'll take a chance.' He said, 'All right,' and he and Tita went away for about an hour. Dragnia came back about 6 o'clock and said, 'Drive in now. There are not many people about.' I drove into the market and was ordered to stop at Gansevoort Street and Thirteenth Avenue, on the northeast. He told me to back up, and I took a diagonal position facing southeast. I was smoking a cigarette at the wheel, and an officer passed swinging his club. Dragnia, after he left me, went on Thirteenth Avenue.

"I stayed on the corner for ten minutes and heard two shots from the north. I tried to look around to see what happened, and I saw Tita and Dragnia running toward the car. Dragnia had told me to keep the motor running when he left. Tita got in and Dragnia hopped on the running board. I heard people shouting, 'Stop them! Stop them!' But I put on speed and hurried south on West Street just missing an auto truck and a team. Then I drove to 104th Street and First Avenue. I got $12 for the use of the car."

While driving away with the car Ferrara said he heard Tita and Dragnia arguing about the gun which the latter had apparently thrown away.

"They were fighting over the gun," the witness testified. "I heard Tita say to Dragnia, 'You fool, what'd you throw that gun away for? It was worth $25. Now they'll have some evidence on us.' And Dragnia answered, 'Well, it's done now. What are you going to do about it?'"

Tells of Receipt of Money.

Two days later, Ferrara said, he met Dragnia in a moving picture show at Third Avenue and 104th Street, where the gunman gave him $200, $150 for himself and the remaining $50 for Patsy Garafola to pay for painting the car so that it could not be identified by witnesses as the automobile which they saw in the market on the day of the shooting.

"I didn't tell Garafola," continued the witness, "because I didn't want to arouse his suspicions. Later I told Dragnia that Patsy wouldn't paint the car, and he said, 'All right. Keep the $50 for yourself, sit tight and be careful.'"

In order that the presence of so much money around him might not arouse suspicion, Ferrara said he had a friend deposit it for him in the Harlem Savings Bank in 125th Street.

"The next time I saw Dragnia," the witness testified, "he was in front of Garafola's shop and he nodded his head for me to follow him. I went with him to a doorway, where he gave me $50 more and said, 'Be a good fellow. Stick to us and we'll stick to you.' Another time he motioned me out of a tailor shop and gave me $50 more. 'This is all I can get you,' he said. 'You are getting more than we are. The papers are full of the shooting. Be careful.'"

Under cross-examination, Ferrara said he would have told the truth about the murder from the very start if he had not been maltreated and kicked around by the detectives who were put on the case. He named William Quain, Harry Butts, and Felix Di Martino as the detectives who intimidated him and forced him to implicate innocent men in the crime. He stated that neither District Attorney Swann nor Assistant District Attorney O'Malley had used any violence, but when he was asked by Frank Moss, for the defense, why he did not tell them the truth, he answered:

"I was afraid. I was afraid, I tell you, of the detectives. I had to tell the same story that they wanted me to tell. They wouldn't have anything else."

Ferrara also testified that he had lied when he implicated Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper, in the killing. Greco's name was forced upon him by the detectives.

"But Greco was dead, and so I knew nothing I said would harm him."

Ferrara also insisted that Tony Saffarone, whom he had put in the murder car in his previous testimony, and who had actually pleaded guilty to attempted murder without coming to trial, was not in the murder party on the day of the shooting.

The trial will continue Thursday.

PIRATES CAUGHT IN GULF.

Had Been Preying on Small Vessels Off the Mexican Coast.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The power schooner Mariscal, which has been preying on small vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, has been captured in the Tonala River, according to dispatches received here.

The pirate was pursued by the dispatch boat Ligera and surrendered only after an hour's fight. The Mariscal was taken to Vera Cruz.

BURNS MEN EXAMINED.

Former Employes Testify in Suit to Revoke Detective's License.

The hearing on the question of the revocation of the license of the Burns International Detective Agency sought by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was continued yesterday before William Boardman, Deputy State Controller, in the Woolworth Building. Charles Delmonte, a former Burns agent, testified that while working on a burglary case for the agency another Burns agent named McMahon told him that they were supposed to rifle the mail of a suspected person. He said that neither he nor McMahon touched the mail.

On cross-examination Job E. Hedges, representing the agency, brought out that Delmonte had not received instructions to touch mail from an officer of the agency and that he was discharged after he had been what he considered the victim of "a raw deal," his failure to return $15 advanced to him as money for traveling expenses and his claim to a right to keep the money and work for it being the points at issue.

Joseph E. Rocke, who was with the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the border and was a Burns agent in the Carmen case, testified that Burns had told him "to get something" on Dr. Carmen. He said he had always been treated fairly while working for the agency.

The hearing will be continued Friday morning.

$570,000
Mortgage interest paid by us to our clients July 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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AUTOMOBILES FOR ALL.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times makes the acquisition of low-priced cars of all makes a possibility any day of the week. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

have just received from England another exclusive importation of

"Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats

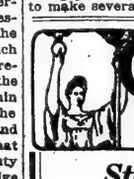
for insuring safety at sea

This should especially interest Americans preparing for a trip to Europe, inasmuch as the "Cieve" Waistcoat is conceded to be the most practical and effective life-saving device yet invented, and is in general use among the officers of the Royal Navy. Made on the same lines as an ordinary waistcoat, it is worn in similar fashion, while its mechanism—simple but ingenious—is readily available for immediate use.

The "Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoat is restricted in the United States to B. Altman & Co.

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Store Closed Wednesday (July 4)

Big Economy Sales Today

Things will be done in double quick time at Greenhut's today.

We realize that thousands of people who are planning to go out of town, and who have delayed their purchases, must have their needs supplied fully and quickly.

Everything to wear—to eat and drink—for sport—for the autoist.

All ready. Come!

Bang—Go Straw Hat Prices!

Thousands of Good, Stylish Hats $1

In Sennit Straws, in all the new blocks and weaves, nicely trimmed. Sale, today....

$2.50 to $4 Straw Hats

Fine Milans, China Splits and Porto Ricans; all blocks and weaves; finest silk trimmings; Today at $2

Men's 75c to $1 Silk Hats and Caps

Auto, Sport and Golf styles; numerous patterns. Sale, today..... 50c

Genuine $4 and $5 Panama Hats

Remarkably light in weight; Yacht, Trooper, Alpine and Square Crown blocks; pencil curl or snap brims. Sale, today.... $3

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day.

The Glorious Fourth is well celebrated with

Club Cocktails

The Glorious First among men of taste.

Greatest June Gain

IN June, 1917, The New York Times published 998,392 agate lines of advertising, 61,191 lines more than in June, 1916—a greater gain than any other New York morning newspaper.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Opens 8:30 A.M. Closes 5:30 P.M.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closed All Day Wednesday July 4th

Coolness and Comfort Travel Together

One way a man can be reasonably sure of spending the Fourth and other summer days enjoyably is to get into a light-weight shell-like suit that will help him keep cool and consequently comfortable. For instance:

MEN'S
Shantung Silk Suits
(Coat and Trousers)
At $16.50

You can have your choice of pinch back or sack model in this light summery material. Carefully tailored with patch pockets, French facing, and without any lining.

Summer-Weight Flannel Suits for Men at $11.75

These garments, too, have that breeziness that a man looks for in warm weather clothes. They are tailored in regular and pinch back models with patch pockets, in good colors. Consist of coat and trousers.

Other Clothes for the Man's Holiday

Palm Beach Suits,	$8.25	Tropical-Weight Worsted Coats & Trousers,	$19.75
Mohair Suits, "Gazzolette Proofed"	$14.75	Sport Coats,	$9.75
White Flannel Trousers,	$4.75	Riding Suits,	$29.75 to $34.75

Golf Suits (Trousers or Knickers), $19.75 to $24.75

Fifth Floor, B'way, Front—Direct Elevators, 35th Street Side

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, But for Cash Only

KENTUCKIAN COMES TO GET SLACKER SON

Mountaineer Tells Judge That John Calhoun Allen Must Enlist or Be Shot.

TAKES HIM BACK HOME

Father "Plumb Mad" Over Boy's Actions Because the "Allens Ain't Going to Have No Quitters."

The trial of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists, before Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the Federal Court, for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the national military law was halted for a few moments yesterday morning when John Allen of Ammie, a hamlet of 100 inhabitants in Clay County, Ky., told Judge Mayer what he thought of "slackers." The proceeding was entirely unexpected and was the result of the arrest in New York a few weeks ago of John Calhoun Allen, the eldest son of the old mountaineer. The son is of conscript age, but refused to register as required by the provisions of the selective draft law.

"If I had a thousand sons and my country needed them my country would get every blessed one of 'em," said the old mountaineer with positiveness as he addressed the Judge.

In order to fully appreciate the patriotism of old John Allen it is necessary to go back about three weeks, when late one afternoon a good-looking youngster was brought before Judge Mayer charged with refusing to obey the military laws. He was John Calhoun Allen, and, after looking him over, Judge Mayer said that the only reason he could think for a man like John Calhoun refusing to register was that he must be demented.

So Judge Mayer sent the prisoner to Bellevue for observation, and when the physician reported that he appeared to have a touch of "dementia praecox" Judge Mayer decided to communicate with the Allen family in the mountains of East Kentucky. So a letter was written to old John Allen in which the facts were placed before him, and he was asked to communicate with the authorities in New York, and was told that pending an answer his son would be detained in the custody of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy.

Every Inch a Mountaineer.

The answer to Judge Mayer's letter arrived yesterday in the form of the 6 feet 2 inches of John Allen himself. The mountaineer, accompanied by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, came into court just before the noon hour. He wore the boots and the corduroy trousers of the Kentucky hills. His shirt was blue and collarless and home made. His coat was old-fashioned, and in his hand he carried the big black sombrero.

"May it please your honor," said Mr. Knox, "we have with us the father of John Calhoun Allen, the young man arraigned before you some weeks ago charged with failure to register."

The mountaineer looked the Judge squarely in the eye and bowed. Tall and erect he towered above every other man in the courtroom and he was not in the least embarrassed.

"Judge," he said, "I got your letter and I thank you for it, and I started to answer it in writin' but decided that maybe it was better that I come here myself and see what's the matter with that boy of mine. It ain't like our folks to act as that youngster has acted, and I assure you that I am plumb mad about it. I have five boys, and this one who is in trouble here is the oldest. Two of my lads are already in the army and the two youngest will be there soon as they are old enough.

"And so I have come all the way from Kentucky to get this one who I hear is a back slider. All I ask is for you to let me take my boy back to Kentucky with me and I will see to it that he comes to time when his country calls. There a.n't going to be no quitters in the Allen family. My boys that are already in the army ain't 21 yet. This one is my oldest and he's the first to miss the trail, but he'll find the trail again or I'll know the reason why."

"I have the utmost confidence in you," said Judge Mayer after the old man finished, "and I shall release your son in your custody, confident that you will see to it that he obeys the law and registers."

"He'll register all right, Judge," replied the old man, "and I tell you that if he don't, something will happen in the public square back home, and all the folks will have a chance to see with their own eyes that the Allens don't stand for no quitters at a time when Wilson needs all the men he can get."

While Mr. Allen was winning his son's freedom in court, Marshal McCarthy sent to the Tombs for John Calhoun Allen. John Calhoun was in the Marshal's office when the father and Marshal McCarthy entered.

No Use for Quitters.

"Son," the parent said as he placed his hand on the boy's shoulder, "don't you know what it means to do what you tried to do? Don't you know that you don't come from no such stock as these slackers and quitters, or whatever else you call such cattle? Don't you know that, boy? Well, if you don't, it's time you started learnin'. Now you ain't crazy, for our folks don't go crazy, and you are goin' to register and you are goin' to fight, and fight your darndest, too, if your country calls you. Now just put that in your head and let it stay there. I don't want to hurt you, and I ain't if you do right; but I just want to say that if you don't do right, when I get you back home I will take you into the public square and shoot you myself in the presence of all the folks."

The boy with tears in his eyes said he would registed just as quick as he could.

"And I'll fight too if they want me," the boy added.

"Of course you will, for if you didn't you wouldn't be my son," the old man replied.

And that was the end of the Allen incident.

"That old fellow is one of the kind that makes the country great. He is a real American," said Judge Mayer when he recalled the unusual incident after court adjourned yesterday afternoon.

Just before he left the Federal Building John Allen asked one of the Deputy Marshals what case was being tried before Judge Mayer.

"I noticed that man and the woman and I wondered who they were. What did they do?" he asked.

"They are anarchists and they are on trial for urging men not to register for the war," the Marshal replied.

"Those are the kind'er folks who are responsible for boys like this one of mine gettin' in trouble," John Allen observed.

"We don't have folks like that out our way," he added.

RESUME ANARCHISTS' TRIAL.

Emma Goldman and Berkman Act as Their Own Lawyers.

The case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft, was resumed before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal Court yesterday morning. The defendants, who are acting as their own lawyers, made a motion to have the indictment dismissed on various formal grounds, which was denied. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content then briefly outlined the case as the Government will try to prove it before the jury.

Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald, Secretary and Treasurer of the Anti-Conscription League, was the first witness. She admitted that both Berkman and Miss Goldman were officers of the league, and in answer to questions by Mr. Content said that the two anarchist publications, Mother Earth and The Blast, the first edited by Miss Goldman and the other by Berkman, were entirely independent of each other. It was because of signed articles printed by the defendants in these pamphlets that they are now on trial.

Other questions asked the witness referred to the arrangements which were made for the various anti-conscription demonstrations staged by the anarchists prior to registration day, June 5, all of which she admitted had been arranged by committees working personally with or with the knowledge and approval of Miss Goldman and Berkman.

Just before the afternoon session of the court began a band in City Hall Park started playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Everybody in the courtroom stood up but two women and one young man, the latter said to be a nephew of Miss Goldman. The Deputy Marshals made the women stand up and ordered the man to leave the room. The defendants were not then in court.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

TO WELCOME RUSSIANS.

Mayor's Committee Makes Plans for Reception to Mission.

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to welcome the Russian Commission when it reaches the city on Friday met at the City Hall yesterday and adopted a tentative program of entertainment. On Friday the visitors will be met at the Battery and escorted in automobiles to the City Hall, where they will be received by the Mayor in the Aldermanic Chamber. Addresses will be made by the Mayor and Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Russian Ambassador will respond. From the City Hall the members of the commission will be taken directly to their residence. At 8 P. M. there will be a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, at which the Mayor will preside. Speeches will be made by Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Littleton, the Russian Ambassador, and others.

On Saturday morning the mission will drive through Central Park and be greeted by school children and the general public at a point to be decided upon later. At 2:30 P. M. there will be exercises and a public reception at the stadium of City College in conjunction with the exhibition drills of the New York Fire Department.

The personnel of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee is as follows: Martin W. Littleton, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman Finance Committee; E. C. Porter, Secretary:

Gen. Daniel Appleton, August Belmont, Prof. W. A. Boring, Robert Bruere, George W. Burleigh, Dr. N. M. Butler, T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., Frederic R. Coudert, W. C. Demorest, Marcellus H. Dodge, Col. Wm. N. Dykman, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Charles R. Flint, Hugh Frayne, M. S. Friede, E. H. Gary, Cass Gilbert, Samuel Gompers, Daniel Guggenheim, Hayden B. Harris, Timothy Healy, Paul Kennaday, George Kenman, Thomas W. Lamont, B. A. Larger, Walter Lippmann, Meyer London, Philip M. Lydig, George McAneny, Dudley Field Malone, Louis Marshall, W. Pellew Morgan, Dr. Henry Moskowits, E. H. Outerbridge, Herbert Parsons, Max Pine, Frederic B. Pratt, W. A. Prendergast, Joseph M. Price, Prof. John D. Prince, V. M. Rogovine, Leon R. Rouse, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Benj. Schlesinger, Charles Allen Schwab, R. A. C. Smith, Charles Steckler, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, Herbert B. Swope, Henry S. Thompson, Roswell D. Tompkins, F. A. Vanderlip, Martin Vogel, Wm. English Walling, Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The commission will leave the city on Sunday.

John W. Foster Very Ill.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 2.—John W. Foster, former Secretary of State and father-in-law of Robert Lansing, is seriously ill at his Summer home at Henderson Harbor, near here. His daughters, Mrs. Lansing and Mrs. Allen Macy Dulles of Auburn, have been summoned.

MISS WILSON URGES COMMUNITY CENTRES

Organizing for War Work Best Done There, Says President's Daughter.

"COMMITTEES LIKE FORDS"

One Is Now Formed Every 15 Minutes, She Tells School Children at "Americanization" Meeting.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, participated in two "Americanization" meetings in New York City yesterday. In the afternoon she addressed about 1,000 school children, including the boys of the Junior Police and the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts at the City Hall. Last night she and Mayor Mitchel urged a large audience at the Washington Irving High School, many of them working people of foreign origin, to help the Government at Washington in its efforts to make the world safe for democracy.

"Wordsworth said of the French Revolution that it was bliss in that day to be alive, but that to be young was very heaven," she said. "Well, it is bliss to be alive now, and now to be young is very heaven, for we are seeing the beginning of a triumph of democracy. We shall see the dawn of a new day, when a great light shall burst over the horizon, and we shall know that the day of democracy has come to the world.

"The problem before the American people today is how we can best mobilize all of our resources and all of our power in the service of the world. We must show the world that the people of a democracy can act together swiftly and effectually. The Government is organizing all its resources; it is mobilizing the resources which we, the people, have intrusted to it. The question is, Are we mobilizing? Are we organizing as a people? Are we getting ready to work swiftly and effectually? We are trying to do it. There is not a person that I meet that doesn't seem to be trying to do his or her bit. They are all very eager, and there are thousands of committees—it makes your head reel to think of the number of them. I think they get formed as quickly as Ford automobiles. They say it takes fifteen minutes to make a Ford automobile, and I think a new committee or a new relief organization is formed every fifteen minutes these days."

Notwithstanding this very great eagerness to help, Miss Wilson said the people generally found it difficult to assist because they were not properly organized. She suggested that community organizations were the ideal vehicle through which this could be done. As it is, the Government at Washington does not know where to find the American people. When it wants to get information to them it has to depend on the press. Mayor Mitchel indorsed what Miss Wilson said of the need of community organizations saying that they were an assistance to co-ordinated citizenship. President Willcox of the Board of Education also spoke. At the afternoon meeting, Miss Wilson was accompanied by Police Commissioner Woods, Park Commissioner Ward, and Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's Secretary. She was introduced as "the most democratic girl in America," and said in part:

"It makes me very happy to be here, and I feel that I know you all, each and every one of you, and that I have known you all your lives. We are all working for the same purpose—for the common cause. We all love our country, we are all serving our country, and our country is serving all the world. I thank you so much. God be with you till we meet again."

Police Commissioner Woods urged the children to develop backbone while the schools were developing their brains and the playgrounds their bodies.

"This splendid movement of Americanism is a great step toward solidifying the nation for a common cause," he continued. "But take this home with you: study hard in school, even if you don't like to. Many of us don't; I know I never liked it, but we must. We've got to be a nation with a big, strong backbone. We must protect the weak and stand up as strong men. You can cultivate backbone by making yourselves do every hour the thing that you ought to do, no matter how great the temptation not to do it. In this way you will be doing your part toward making us a strong nation."

Park Commissioner Ward said in part: "We must make a tremendous effort to get together for the common purpose of our country. We are at war, and we want to go to the war as one nation. We must get together behind our President. We welcome this opportunity to know each other better, and we are particularly grateful that we have with us the daughter of our great President, who is one of the greatest standard bearers for democracy in all history."

Paul Breen, a fourteen-year-old Naval Scout, presented Miss Wilson with a bouquet of roses on behalf of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, numbering about 40,000, and told her how much they all appreciated her work. The Catholic Protectory Band furnished patriotic music, while a girls' chorus sang "Columbia." Many of the school children were in costumes representing the allied nations.

NAVY CLUB FOR SAILORS OPENS IN FIFTH AVENUE

Enlisted Men of All the Allied Fleets Will Be Made Welcome in Home of Their Own.

The Navy Club for United States and Allied Sailors and Marines, which occupies the entire fifth floor of the new office building at 509 Fifth Avenue, just south of Forty-third Street, was opened to the marines and bluejackets of the allied navies last night. It is the first club of the kind in New York City, and is intended, as Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, says, to provide an attractive place where sailors and marines can find a good home during their hours ashore. The club will be open every day from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to midnight.

Admiral Usher, accompanied by his staff, came over from the Navy Yard to give the club its official start. There were about 300 bluejackets and marines present, and the Admiral gave them a heart to heart talk, in which he urged them to visit the club whenever they had a chance and to spread the news that such a club existed.

The club has writing rooms, billiard tables, a boxing ring, and last of all, and perhaps most important of all, a canteen where from 5 to 7 P. M., which are called the "canteen hours," a sailor can get all the sandwiches and soft drinks he wants at cost price.

The club will be run by a house committee the members of which will be petty officers of the navy and non-commissioned officers of the marine corps.

Among the women who have made the club possible are Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, and Mrs. William McAdoo. Ira Barrows is the Treasurer of the organization.

FRIEND SAVES HIS BRIDE.

Young Woman from Brazil Rescued from Detention by Ship Captain.

Miss Marthe Bonne Vie, an attractive young Frenchwoman, who arrived yesterday on a Swedish steamship from Brazil to marry Captain Marcus Toftdal of the Norwegian steamship Wascana, was detained by the immigration officials, and would have been sent to Ellis Island if the bridegroom-elect had not sent his chief officer from Philadelphia to explain matters.

The officer told the Inspector how the Captain had fallen in love with the young Frenchwoman at Rio de Janeiro, where she was a governess in a wealthy Brazilian family. He said the young woman's parents had been killed in the war, and their home destroyed. He promised that the Captain would arrive later to claim her.

Captain Toftdal reached New York in the afternoon, and the wedding followed at the Norwegian Church, Brooklyn.

BUREAU TO DEFEND LOVERS OF PEACE

A National Organization Formed to Protect Our 'Conscientious Objectors.'

HILLQUIT AS A VOLUNTEER

Will Serve Unpaid with Other Lawyers—Amos Pinchot and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes In It, Too.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau, which has for its purpose, among other things, the defense of men who refuse to fight on the ground that they are "conscientious objectors," has come into existence, and announces that it has obtained the services, without pay, of a large number of lawyers in all parts of the country, who will render legal aid to the organization. Among the lawyers named are several who are members of the so-called People's Council of America, which is agitating for a world peace.

"The Civil Liberties Bureau," the statement issued yesterday says, "is formed to meet the increased demand all over the country for an agency to protect the rights of free speech, free press, free assembly, and liberty of conscience. Its chief purpose will be to give legal aid and advice through attorneys and committees of citizens in all parts of the United States to persons whose rights are invaded under pressure of war. The work in behalf of 'conscientious objectors' recently undertaken by the American Union Against Militarism will become a part of this larger bureau."

The office of the American Union Against Militarism, in the name of which organization yesterday's announcement was made, is at 70 Fifth Avenue. That is also the address of the People's Council of America. L. Hollingsworth Wood is announced as the director of the bureau, other members being the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Amos Pinchot, Roger H. Baldwin, and John Lovejoy Elliott. Among the lawyers who will render their services free to the bureau are Morris Hillquit, Job Harriman, D. J. Meserole, Gilbert E. Roe, Eustace Seligman, and Alfred Jaretski, Jr. Miss Crystal Eastman, who is prominent in the People's Council, said yesterday:

"It is high time that all honest liberals in this country, whether for or against war, realize that all that is real in American democracy is in danger today. Yesterday's outrage in Boston is the most extreme example of what we mean by the danger of militarism." The breaking up of the Socialist Peace Parade in Boston was what she referred to. Miss Eastman added that the bureau would not oppose the "competent prosecution" of the war, and added: "We are not obstructionists or troublemakers."

Describing the activities of the new bureau, Roger Baldwin, one of the directors, said: "It will be the object of the Civil Liberties Bureau to act as a clearing house for complaints of injustice. Correspondents and newspaper clippings from all over the country will keep us informed of each case as it arises. We have already the names of lawyers in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, and thirty other large cities who have agreed to give their services free in investigating and defending cases we turn over to them. In addition to acting directly in the people's interest as a national clearing house, we are rapidly establishing legal complaint bureaus, with attorneys in charge, in all the large cities, to whom local complaints can be made direct and from whom immediate legal aid can be obtained."

William E. Williams, publicity director of the People's Council of America, denied yesterday that his organization had gone on record as approving a German peace. As Mr. Williams explained it, the council's goal is:

"An early, general, and democratic peace, to be obtained through negotiation in harmony with the principles outlined by the President and by revolutionary Russia, and accepted substantially by the progressive and democratic forces of France, England, Italy, Germany, Austria, and other countries, namely, no forcible annexation of territory, no punitive indemnities, and free development of all nationalities." He declared that no member of the organization had authority to vary that platform.

City Brevities.

The National Amateur Press Association is meeting in convention here during July 3, 4, and 5. For tonight, at the Educational Alliance, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, east of Third Avenue, there has been arranged a program including literary offerings by the members, with Max Jerma, 'cellist, and Edward Potjes, the Belgian pianist, also appearing. The public is invited.

The First Branch Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Baltimore yesterday announcing that a man believed to be John F. White of Brooklyn was assaulted in Baltimore on Saturday night and died later of his injuries. The police were unable to find any one who knew a person of that name in Brooklyn.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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Extraordinary Sale of 200

Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits

Remarkable Value

Sharon Rose, Jade Green, Coral, Salmon, Violet, Purple, Beige, Putty,

$10.50

Raspberry, Apple Green, Shadowlawn, Gold, Corn and Leather.

In best quality Wool Jersey—woven especially for Summer Suits. An exceptional opportunity for those who want a Smart Sport Suit for holiday and vacation wear. All sizes.

Third Floor.

U. S. Flags

For Independence Day

The Day of all Days, when "Old Glory" should be displayed from every building.

Special for Today

All Wool Bunting U. S. Flag, sewn stars; colors guaranteed; finest workmanship. Size 5x8 feet. $11.75

Other sizes of same grade Flag.
3x5 feet. $8.00 6x10 feet. $21.00
4x6 feet. $10.50 6x12 feet. $32.50

Poles and Brackets (stationary or adjustable) at moderate prices.

British, French and Belgian Silk and Wool Bunting Flags in a complete assortment

Fourth Floor.

"AMERICA FIRST!" SAYS Bobby

and then Post Toasties

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384 386 388 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST.

Offer—today

For "Over-the-Fourth" Outings—

Handmade Summer Dresses

Formerly $65 to $125—at $35

Of French crepe—voile—organdie—batiste and handkerchief linen.

Motor and Sports Coats—at $18

Regularly to $50. A "close-out" of remaining styles.

SHANTUNG MOTOR COATS, $35. LINEN MOTOR COATS, $22.

Washable Outing Skirts—at $5

Regularly $10. Of pique and cotton gabardine.

SILK SPORTS SKIRTS—Regularly $35—at $18

Wool Jersey and Silk Sweaters—$20

Regularly $35. "Coat" and "Slip-on" styles; with, or without sleeves.

Sports Silk and Sheer Blouses—at $6

Regularly $10 to $15. Small groups for prompt clearance.

Clearance of Sports Hats—at $5

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service 32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST. Madison Square 8300

"Gimbel Standard" Suits For Men and Young Men

$15

For "Over the Fourth"

There are several outstanding features regarding Gimbel Standard Clothes that are worthy of a moment's *thought*.

Gimbel Standard Suits are the products of clothiers who have advanced the men's clothing industry to one of the fine arts.

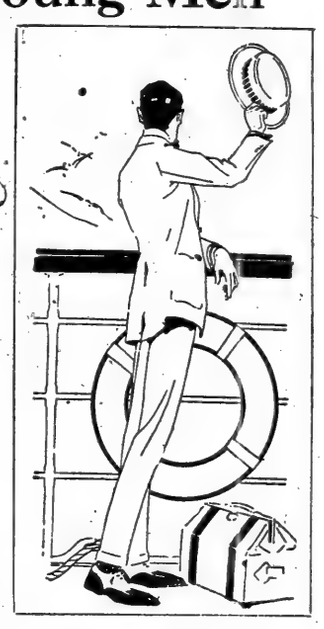
Tailoring for all America, their demand for fabrics is naturally very large, and large purchases always result in more advantageous prices.

And since these great clothiers are also the originators of styles, it is only reasonable to *expect* fashionable clothes here.

Sack suits, English models and conservative styles: Single, double breasters. Plain colors, fancy colors, stripes, and mixtures. Blue Serges. Everything!

Sizes to fit all.

White Flannels, $5 Auto Dusters, $2.95
Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5.75
Men's Clothing—4th Floor.



Continuing the Sale of OSTEND SHIRTS

Woven Madrases, Printed Madrases, Corded Madrases, Percales, Cotton Crepe Weaves, Repps, and the popular materials. All made with soft turn-back cuffs. Patterns run the entire gamut between "conservatives" and "radicals."

Actual Values $1, $1.25 and $1.50

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GIMBELS—Main Floor Broadway and 33rd Street Corner

Yearly Sale of Charles Levy's Sons Sample "Hand-Made"

$3 to $5 Straw Hats

$1.95

Where do other straw hat sales compare to this? Italian Milans, Belgian and Chinese Splits, fine and rough Sennets—as a matter of fact, every straw the shops of New York and London are featuring.

All "hand-made" and made with painstaking care. The linings, inside and outside bands and the general appearance of the finished product "look it."

Styles—hundreds! As samples are made one, two and three of a kind. Here is where a man—every man—can find a hat to his liking. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Suggestions for a Safe and Sane Fourth

The Cannon Cracker of years ago has given way to the enjoyment of healthful outdoor sports for which we have a good assortment of accessories at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Sporting Goods

You will enjoy your game all the more when you realize that you have secured your equipment here at prices much less than elsewhere.

For Golf:

Gibson and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49; Irons, $2.24; Thistle's Drivers, Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49; Canvas Golf Bags, 98c to $9.89
Leather Golf Bags, $16.89
Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

For Tennis:

Wright & Ditson's Racquets, $1.19 to $7.49
Horsman's Racquets, $1.49 to $6.94
Balls, $2.88 to $4.49 doz.
Racquet Presses, 69c
Racquet Covers, 29c to $1.49
Nets: for single courts, $1.64 and $2.97; double courts, $1.64 and $4.89

For Swimming:

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings, $2.74 to $6.74

For Other Sports:

Fishing tackle, canoes, paddles, baseball accessories, etc., at worthwhile savings.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Motor Restaurant $15.74

For a home-made lunch along the roadside. Service for six, including white enameled cups and plates, knives, salt and pepper shaker, removable tray, spaces for food jars or vacuum bottles, and two nickeled tin food boxes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49 to $71.25

Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Twenty-two different models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Last Minute Luggage

If you intend to hurry away on a holiday outing, you can make a good start from our Trunk and Bag Department, where prices are much lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AWAITED BY ITALY

Great Concentration of Guns and Men in the Trentino Presages an Attack.

RUSSIAN FRONT DEPLETED

Only One Division to 14-Mile Stretch in Certain Sectors in the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 2.—The array of Austrian big calibre artillery in the Trentino has assumed the aspect of preparation for an offensive. The Italian supreme command has been able to ascertain that Germany has considerably contributed to this greater quantity of artillery, sending her ally hundreds of trains carrying munitions.

The Italian troops on the Cucco, Vodice, and the Carso made their recent advance under a barrage fire of exceptional intensity. More than a thousand Austrian big calibre guns are arranged on the short expanse from the Vipacco to the sea. The intensity and number of the enemy's bombardments shows the great amount of their munitions. Every day Italian airplanes are able to verify new emplacements for artillery and the arrival of guns and ammunitions.

Austria has left most of her old artillery on the Russian front, but her reserves of men are not sufficient to allow her to withdraw more than eight or nine divisions from the Russian to the Italian front. The addition of these divisions to those already on the Italian front is sufficient to organize a local counteroffensive, but insufficient for an offensive on a grand scale.

On certain parts of the Russian front the Austro-Germans only keep one division in a stretch fourteen miles long, while on certain parts of the Italian front Austria crowds one division on each mile. These numbers denote more than any reasoning a different warlike potentiality between the Italian and Russian fronts and the enormous weight which has fallen on the shoulders of the Italian Army.

ROME, July 2.—Austrian troops last night made unsuccessful assaults against the Italian positions between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley, in the southwestern Trentino, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement reads:

During the night the enemy was particularly active between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley. After violent artillery preparation an enemy detachment numbering not less than two companies, attacked the line of our outposts between San Giovanni and Biacesa, (south of Riva,) but are stopped and driven back with considerable loss. At the same time other hostile parties attacked our outposts in the same sector north of Malga Giumella and northeast of Mezzolago, but they were stopped by the vigilance of our troops before reaching our lines. The artillery struggle continued active yesterday in the area between Lake Garda and the Adige.

At several other points on the front, and particularly at the head of the Seebach and in the neighborhood of San Lucia Tolmino, we repeatedly and successfully shelled enemy troops assembled and in movement. On the Carso a big enemy mine was exploded without altering our position, and causing only slight damage.

FIND PLOT TO WRECK GREAT LAKES' SHIPS

American and Canadian Governments to Co-operate in Running Down Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secret investigation by Government agents has disclosed the existence of a great conspiracy to destroy or hinder shipping on the Great Lakes and thereby delay organization of American armies and check the flow of food and munitions material from the Western States to the Atlantic Coast.

No conspirators have been captured, and the identity of none has been made public, but it was learned today that the State, Navy, and Justice Departments are co-operating to bring the offenders to punishment, and that the Canadian Government probably will be called upon to help.

This plot, engineered by Germans, assisted by sympathising American citizens, is believed to have been responsible for the succession of "accidents" to lake shipping, especially in the neighborhood of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which began about a month ago. The steamers Saxonia and Pentecost Mitchell were sunk at the mouth of the Soo River, with evident intention of blocking the channel. Then there was the sinking of the steamer Venetian Maid, in the Detroit River, with the loss of one life, and later came an attempt to dynamite the steamer Mackinac. The Kasaga II, was blown up and burned, and the Jay Dee III. and the Niagara had their machinery wrecked.

All of these vessels had been or were about to be taken over by the Navy Department, and the investigations of the Department of Justice and the Navy Department have tended to the conclusion that what were believed to have been accidents were the acts of conspirators seeking to hamper the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Just how much the Government agents have learned is not revealed, but officials have concluded that the public should know of the situation in a general way, believing that publicity may make the operations of the Germans more difficult or impossible.

Co-operation of the Canadian authorities is needed to run down the criminals, because the scene of their activities for the most part lies within the northern boundary waters, where fugitives from justice often can escape arrest by crossing the line. To avoid the delays incident to the employment of the usual means of laying hold of fugitives from justice by the tedious process of extradition, it is probable that by agreement between the American and Canadian Governments, law officers on either side will be authorized to follow their quarry across the international line.

The official investigation has made it certain that some of the acts of sabotage committed upon American shipping and misplacement of channel buoys and tampering with canal locks have been done by persons who found refuge when pursued behind the numerous islands and in the narrow waterways on the Canadian side of the boundary.

11 PENCE TAX ON TOBACCO.

England Cuts In Half Increased Levy Proposed in Budget.

LONDON, July 2.—Discussing the Finance bill in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that from July 19 the increased tax on tobacco instead of 22 pence, as provided in the budget, would be only 11 pence.

RIOTERS KILL MANY NEGROES, FIRE HOMES

Continued from Page 1.

efforts of the firemen which were directed toward preventing the blaze from spreading to more important buildings.

Soldiers Ordered to Shoot.

All street railway traffic was suspended at 7 P. M., and theatres and saloons were ordered closed. At that hour, the militiamen were given instructions to shoot to kill in suppressing the white mobs. They at once started a tour of the city, rounding up the blood-mad men, who were out to avenge the death of Policeman Coppedge and William Kayser, a hardware merchant, two of the white men killed.

The third white man killed was Thomas Moore of Granite City. He was standing beside a soldier when a bullet struck him. The shot apparently was intended for the soldier.

Thirty-five houses in Black Valley were in flames within half an hour after the fire started. The blaze spread fast toward the centre of the business district. All fire apparatus in the city was assembled at Third Street and Broadway, where the firemen began a battle to save the town. When the flames reached Broadway a second general alarm was sounded, and apparatus from the St. Louis side of the river was rushed to East St. Louis.

It is estimated that 50,000 men and women were in the streets and that more than two-thirds of this number were armed. Small boys carried revolvers and were shooting at the blacks. Two hundred militiamen were on duty in the zone affected by the fire, but despite fixed bayonets they were unable to control the mob.

Every hospital on the east side is filled with blacks who are so severely injured that many will probably die. Police headquarters is packed with negroes badly beaten and shot. It is estimated that eighty negroes and ten white men have been injured.

One section of the mob gathered around a lone negro on Fourth Street, near Broadway. A rope was thrown around his neck and he was hoisted up a telephone pole, but the rope broke. Men and women in the mob shouted gleefully as the negro fell into the gutter, while half a dozen men riddled his body with bullets. Negroes are lying in the gutters every few feet in some places.

Girls Join the Mob.

Seized with the mob spirit, two young white girls climbed on a car at Broadway and Main Street about 4 P. M. and dragged a negro woman from her seat. As they pulled her through the door of the car to the street, there was a great cheer from men standing on the sidewalk. The negro woman attempted to break away from her assailants, and one of the girls pulled off her shoe and started to beat the victim over the head. The woman flinched under the blows, and was bleeding profusely when rescued by militiamen. The girls were not arrested, and walked away from the scene. There were blood stains on their clothes, and as they passed their friends they told about the part they had played in the riot.

Whenever a white man attempted to drag a negro from the street, intending to give him medical attention, the mob, with drawn pistols, forced him to desist. Several negroes who were killed were thrown into Cahokia Creek.

A mob of more than 100 men, led by ten or fifteen young girls about 18 years old, chased a negro woman at the Relay Depot about 5 o'clock. The girls were brandishing clubs and calling upon the men to kill the woman.

A lone negro man appeared in the railroad yards. The mob immediately gave up the chase of the woman and turned upon the man. He was shot to death.

Militiamen Fire a Volley.

About 8:30 o'clock a mob of more than 500 men, all heavily armed, charged into the negro district on Third Street and set fire to a number of houses. Before these men could start other fires two companies of militiamen, numbering more than 200, charged with fixed bayonets. A volley was fired over the heads of the mob, which then dispersed.

Charles Beach, an ambulance driver for the Deaconess Hospital, was shot and seriously wounded at Tenth and Bond Streets. He was accompanied on the ambulance by John Cange, who was not hit. Negroes congregated at Tenth and Duncan Streets and fired a fusilade into the ambulance. But for Cange's quick action it is likely the automobile would have crashed into a house and turned over. As Beach fell limp from the seat Cange took the wheel and drove with him to the hospital.

While struggling groups of soldiers and police looked on, a large crowd of white men gathered at Fourth Street and Broadway at 7:30 o'clock and captured two negroes who ran from the rear of a burning building. Placing a rope around their necks, the mob attempted to hang them to a telephone pole. The police and soldiers did not offer any interference. Finding the rope inadequate for the weight of the men, they were dragged screaming, to an alley, where many shots were fired into their bodies.

One of the negroes was dragged back to the pole and a new rope was tied around his neck. As two white men attempted to pull him into the air, the rope broke, throwing the white men on their backs, to the amusement of the mob. The negro fell to the ground, dead.

Three more negroes were seen by the mob as the terrorized blacks were trying to escape from a burning building. One of them was strung up to a telephone pole and the other two were shot. The bodies were left in the street.

Colonel Tripp early in the evening figured in the rescue of a negro who was being dragged down Broadway by a rope attached to his neck. The automobile bearing the Colonel and City Attorney Fekete appeared when a mob was in the act of stringing the negro to a telephone pole. Colonel Tripp leaped from the automobile and persuaded the white attackers to desist from their plan to kill the negro.

City Attorney Fekete later in the night saved the life of another young negro who was running from a crowd which had fired a number of shots at him while he was visible in the glare of burning buildings. Fekete placed the negro in his automobile, and, after arguing for ten minutes with the group of men, succeeded in gaining their consent to allow him to take the negro to the City Hall for protection.

Negroes Seized on Street Cars.

The whites began their attacks on street cars shortly before noon, and several negroes were taken from the cars and beaten or pelted with bricks. Eight negroes were injured in this manner before 1 o'clock.

At 1:30 o'clock a crowd of whites pulled the trolley from an Edwardsville car. A mob entered the car and dragged out all the negro passengers. One of them was kicked and beaten by the crowd and then shot. He died in an ambulance on the way to a hospital.

A Bellevue car appeared next. White women as well as men entered the car and pulled out the negroes. Women and girls seized terrified negro women, kicked and clubbed them, and sent them screaming down the street.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the mob pursued a negro down Collinsville Avenue. He was caught and severely beaten. A militiaman stood guard over him and tried to keep the crowd back, but was hustled aside. Fifteen other militiamen who ran to his aid were disarmed. Men in the mob fired the rifles and returned them to the soldiers.

One hundred white men met at Labor Temple Hall, 406 Collinsville Avenue, marched down the avenue, and at Broadway, the most important transfer point in the city, they encountered a negro on a street car. He attempted to run out the front end of the car, but was seized, knocked down, and repeatedly kicked. As he lay on the ground a white man in the mob standing over him fired six bullets into his body.

The mob then turned back down the street, at the mouth of Black Valley, where fifty negroes had assembled. The white men turned again, and in front of the Illinois Hotel came upon a lone negro. He ran, and the white mob hurled bricks at him. Some one fired two shots at the fleeing black, but he managed to escape.

At least 6,000 white men and women paraded through the downtown streets shortly after noon demanding that the authorities force every negro to leave town. Riot calls swept into Police Headquarters, and patrol wagons dashed about the city in what appeared to be a futile effort to stop the growing disregard of the mobs for law and order. In many instances the patrol wagons were bombarded with bricks and other missiles, and policemen were openly jeered.

Negroes Fire on Police.

The disorder began when a mob of 200 negroes fired on an automobile load of policemen last night, killing one. For several days there had been evidences of bad blood, and on Saturday night minor clashes between whites and blacks had occurred. These clashes apparently alarmed the negro quarter of the city, or at least gave agitators a chance to organize the blacks for fighting. When word was telephoned to Police Headquarters that the ringing of a church bell had called armed negroes together, an automobile loaded with police left for the scene to disperse the crowd. The police were met with a volley. Detective Sergeant Coppedge was killed and three policemen were wounded.

C. W. Wallace, editor of a negro religious publication, said the firing on the police was due to a misunderstanding. According to Wallace's account, a negro minister, a negro physician, and himself were returning from St. Louis last night when they saw white "joy riders" ride down a block in Market Street inhabited by negroes and fire into the houses. The neighborhood was aroused and the negroes armed themselves. Wallace did not see the negro mob fire on an automobile filled with policemen, but he said a witness told him that the negroes thought when the police automobile stopped it was the joy riders returning. The shooting began, he was told, before this misunderstanding was removed. It was said that the policemen were in plain clothes.

Race troubles here began late in May as a result of the heavy influx of negro labor. Labor leaders then expressed a fear that the negro labor was being imported to break anticipated strikes during the Summer.

On May 26 a crowd of white men demanded of the City Council that the negro immigration be stopped. Mayor Mollman tried to calm the crowd, saying that an investigation would be ordered. After the meeting had adjourned, white mobs stopped street cars and dragged negroes off and beat them.

The next day State troops arrived. There was considerable disturbance the night of May 29, two white men and three negroes being shot. Within a day or two order was restored, and a few days later the troops were withdrawn.

An investigation by the State Council of Defense was made, and it reported that labor agents had induced negroes to come here from the South. This report was made public last Saturday. Up to that time there had been no serious indications of a renewal of the rioting.

German Party Leaders Confer with Chancellor

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—Berlin papers received here say that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was to receive today leaders of the various parties in the Reichstag who conferred last week with Dr. Helfferich, Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior.

The military and political situation and preparations for the plenary session of the Reichstag might be discussed, it was said.

BOY EMPEROR AGAIN IN PEKING PALACE

Continued from Page 1.

itary Governor of Anhwei Province, was the real power in the Provisional Government, and that he controlled the situation.

The Chinese Legation announced on June 25 the reorganization of the Government with Li Ching-hsi, son of the late Li Hung-chang, as Premier. It was believed then that a composition of China's internal difficulties had been reached. The legation and the Japanese Embassy, as well as the State Department, indicated that dispatches received from Peking showed that the situation there had improved.

Clashed on Joining Allies.

The crisis in China's internal affairs was brought about after China had severed relations with Germany. The militarists and political elements favoring a strongly centralized government advocated war as the second step, but President Li Yuan-hung, the Parliament and Republicans generally were represented as being opposed to war. Parliament was declared to be not so much against war in itself as against permitting the former Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, to control the Government in wartime. Liberal Republicans, favoring a decentralized administration, composed a majority of the members of the Parliament, and prevented the passage of the war resolution, when presented to that body by Premier Tuan. A governmental impasse was reached, and President Li Yuan-hung dismissed the Premier from office.

The dismissal of Tuan was the signal for a gathering of the Military Governors of the north at Tientsin shortly after they had met at Peking and voted in favor of war. The Military Governors were strongly suspected of being favorable to the cause of the Manchus, and an agitation in favor of the restoration was known to have been conducted in China ever since the establishment of the republic, having grown considerably stronger since the death of Yuan Shih-kai.

Since the dismissal of Tuan Chi-jui the contest in China has been triangular. The parties are the Imperialists, the Liberal Republicans, and the Conservative Republicans, the last named aligned with the Imperialists. Instead of reinstating Tuan in power, the Military Governors, composed of both Imperialists and Conservative Republicans, abandoned him, and decided upon the restoration of the Manchu dynasty. They were unable to agree upon any man among themselves to exercise the supreme power after deciding upon the complete overthrow of President Li Yuan-hung, who was obstructing their efforts.

Powerful Revolt Predicted.

The worst civil war in the modern history of China was predicted here today by officials as certain to follow the coup d'état. The southern provinces are Republican to the core, and are controlled by both civil and military authorities who have shown their intention to preserve the republic. Many of the southern leaders were educated in the United States or in Europe, and have been supported by efficient military men.

This Government will not immediately act in the matter, it being stated on very high authority that "it is none of our business what they do." This comment caused some surprise in view of the American note to China, in which that country was advised by the United States to compose its internal differences.

There is concern in Washington respecting the course Japan will pursue toward China should the coup be productive of civil war. It was recently stated by a Japanese official that Japan would intervene in China, if necessary, to protect Japanese interests and the identical interests of other countries. It is known, too, that Japan would not seek or desire military assistance from any other country in whatever military action she might take in China.

Recent military movements of Japan have been veiled in the greatest secrecy, but Chinese papers have reported that Japan was landing troops in Shantang Province, captured by Japan from Germany, and there has recently been an agitation in Japan in favor of dispatching additional divisions of soldiers to Manchuria.

Believe Foreigners Safe.

Officials here indicated their belief that, whatever violence might take place in China as a result of the restoration and the opposition of the south, foreigners would not be molested. They said there were no indications of any trouble such as the Boxer rebellion. Whether the State Department will recognize the belligerency of the southern provinces if they take up arms is problematical.

It was intimated that there would be no necessity for giving de jure recognition immediately to the new Imperial Government at Peking, although de facto recognition will be extended until such time as any question regarding the Government's permanency may disappear.

Generally, the news of the coup was a disappointment to Government officials here. There was no intimation anywhere of a suspicion that it had been influenced by foreign machinations, although there have been suspicions respecting the work of German agents in China. China's entry into the war against Germany is believed here now to be practically out of the question.

GREEK CONSCRIPTS CALLED TO COLORS

Continued from Page 1.

Greece, but wishing to serve the other son of his King as long as possible he waited until Venizelos actually took over the Government.

"Half an hour after being officially acquainted with this fact," he said, "I sent in my resignation by wire. I immediately turned the business of the legation over to the secretary of the legation, Polychronicadis, who will now notify the German Government of the breach in relations."

Theotoky explained at length why it was impossible for him to support M. Venizelos's foreign policy since his own convictions fully coincided with those of King Constantine, purporting a strict neutrality toward the belligerents and the cleaning up of domestic affairs.

"Venizelos has failed in both directions and badly injured Greek interests in order to play the Entente's game," he explained. "I can't follow him there and that is why I prefer to efface myself."

Theotoky then went over the whole history of recent years to prove that Venizelos was wrong. He intimated, however, that if before Venizelos left Athens for Saloniki with the openly avowed intention of establishing his own Greek Government, if at that time the Athens Government had been above certain scruples and acted vigorously the Venizelos intrigues might have been paralyzed.

"Venizelos bided his time," he said, "and now is back in power, but not because the people love him or because the Entente is convinced of the security and stability of the new régime. On the contrary, they know its weaknesses only too well, or Athens would not have swarmed with Entente soldiers when Venizelos returned home. News from the Peloponesus, where the largest part of the Greek Army is interned, is anything but encouraging for Venizelos. At the same time, I do not deceive myself respecting the possibility of Venizelos confirming his position if he succeeds in remaining in authority long enough to make himself master of the situation by the unscrupulous usurpation of power. Already he is taking drastic action in that direction by demanding from the Legislature the revocation of irremovableness of Justices and administrative officials."

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America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a y.... See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary F. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

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UNITED SYNAGOGUES CLASH OVER ZIONISM

Dr. Adler Resigns as President When Delegate to Jewish Congress Is Chosen.

REFUSES TO RECONSIDER IT

Says the Congress Is Not Representative of Judaism and Is Untimely.

Leading delegates to the annual convention of the United Synagogues of America, at the session yesterday in the Jewish Theological Seminary in West 123d Street, clashed on the question of giving official support to the Zionist plan and on the election of a delegate to represent the organization at the American Jewish Congress, which is to take place in Washington on Sept. 2. After a resolution had been adopted according approval to the Zionist movement and the election of a delegate to the Congress promised to be carried by a small majority, despite the protests of Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the United Synagogues of America, and other conservative members, Dr. Adler announced his resignation and left the platform.

Members who supported the election of a representative sought to have Dr. Adler reconsider his resignation, but he declined. The resignation had not been accepted, however, when the convention closed. In an interview, after the election of Professor Israel Friedlander, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, as the delegate to the Congress, Dr. Adler gave these reasons for his opposition to the objects of the Congress:

"I object to it because I do not believe any good will come of it, and it may do some harm. I believe it may have the tendency to produce the impression that the Jews of the United States are organizing themselves into a nationalistic group. I regard the question as being of such great importance that I want to indicate clearly that I have no part or connection in any form in the Congress."

As to the Zionist movement, and the support of the United Synagogues, which was also carried by a small majority, Dr. Adler dismissed with this comment:

"I will not discuss the Zionist question or the question of the future of Palestine, so long as political conditions there continue to be under the sway of the Ottoman Empire."

Dr. Adler, who was Associate Professor of Semitic Languages at Johns Hopkins University and was Special Commissioner for the Chicago Exposition to Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, is the President of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary. He is a well known authority and writer on American Jewish history, bibliography, and comparative religion.

When the committee presented the request for the election of a delegate, Dr. Adler spoke against it from the platform, saying:

"The American Jewish Congress is not representative of Judaism, and it and its purpose are untimely."

In offering his resignation he declared he could no longer remain at the head of an organization in which the sentiment was so in conflict with his judgment of what he considered a fundamental issue. Not more than fifty of the eighty delegates were present at the time the vote was taken. The result was twenty-two votes for the election of a delegate and eleven against it. The others refrained from voting.

The resolution on Zionism was sent back to the committee for modification. When first presented it read, in part:

"Resolved, That we join with the Zionists throughout the world and voice acclaim to the right of a legally recognized and internationally secured homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine."

The resolution when modified read:

"Whereas, The present world crisis opens a new vista for the realization of the ever cherished hope of the Jewish people for the rehabilitation of the land of our forefathers; be it

"Resolved, That the United Synagogues of America reaffirm its faith in the fulfillment of our ancient Zionist hope and in the early restoration of Palestine as the Jewish home land and as the means for the consummation of the religious ideals of Judaism."

Louis Edward Levy, member of the Committee on Science and Arts and the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, presented the resolution. After it was read Dr. Adler spoke against it on the ground that it was not in keeping with the constitution of the synagogues.

Dr. Jacob Solis Cohen, who is well known as a specialist and professor emeritus of the Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine in Philadelphia, offered an amendment to the resolution, which provided that the organization reaffirm the language of its charter, and that instead of indorsing Zionism he advised that it continue to cling to the hope expressed in the ritual for the restoration of Israel.

Dr. Cohen, who was an assistant surgeon with Dupont's expedition to Port Royal and was with the Atlantic blockading squadron during the civil war, said:

"The Zionist movement as it exists in America today is corrupt, atheistic, and anti-Jewish."

Before he could proceed further he was interrupted by several of the delegates. Finally he was permitted to continue:

"I am a Zionist, and I am committed to the Zionist program," said Dr. Cohen. "No one would rejoice more than I in the accomplishment of the objects for which Zionism stands, but I cannot see that Zionism in this country is moving that way."

Chairman Levy insisted that the amendment was offered merely to defeat the resolution, which, he declared must be accepted or rejected altogether.

"I, too, object to the mission and the personnel of the Zionists," said Mr. Levy. "But the movement is bigger than the man."

The convention pledged support to the Government by unanimous vote on this resolution:

"The convention realizes that our country has been drawn into the world war through the necessity of defending our national rights and of making the world safe for democracy, and conveys to the Government of the United States full assurance of the unwavering support of its constituent organizations in the prosecution of the war and of the readiness of all its members to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary for the attainment of a just and lasting peace.

The members of the United Synagogues of America represent influential, conservative thought on Jewish religious affairs in America.

TARGET PRACTICE AT CAMP.

Fort Myer Students Also Try Bomb Throwing from Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Target practice on the rifle range for the infantry companies and in galleries for the cavalry is adding a spice of variety and competition to the training of candidates for commissions as reserve officers at the Fort Myer camp this week.

The First Company of Infantry is now at the range, twelve miles west of the post, and is to hike back tomorrow night. This work is under the direction of the regular army officer instructing the company, Captain Edmund S. Tompkins. Captain N. K. Powell of New Jersey is the student officer.

Among the men from this unit who are reported to have shown up particularly well on the range are Donald D. Hand of Keyport, N. J.; William Anderson, Roselle Park, N. J.; Ralph N. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J.; Thompson M. Barker, Morristown, N. J., and Herbert A. Payne, Sudbrook, N. J.

Under the direction of Captain Sidney Haight, the regular army instructor, the members of the First Troop of cavalry are getting target practice by squads in galleries in Washington. Among the crack shots are Cecil C. Agate, Newark, N. J.; James D. Bebaut, Pittsburgh, Penn.; David S. Bingham, East Orange, N. J.; E. H. Winter, Orange, N. J.; Harold E. Orr, Buffalo, N. Y., and Kenneth O. Spinning, Newark, N. J.

The Fourth Company of Infantry is to hike with shelter tents to the rifle range next Sunday.

The infantry companies are engaged this week in practicing bomb throwing from the trenches which they have dug near Hatfield Junction. This practice is principally to give them good judgment on range and direction, after which they will have more realistic work with smoke bombs.

WILL FLY FOR BRITAIN.

Brooklyn Man Enlists, Assailing Delay and Red Tape Here.

Harvey Senior of 68 Montague Street, Brooklyn, a son of Coroner Frank S. Senior, has enlisted in the Royal British Aviation Service, and within a few days expects to be in a training camp in Canada. Senior is 22 years old and is in the automobile business. He enlisted in the British service, he said, because he wanted some assurance that he would not have to wait for weeks before he would know what he was to do.

"I wanted to get into a branch of the service for which I felt I was best equipped, and besides I wanted to do my bit as soon as possible," he said yesterday. "I tried to get into the service of my country. I encountered nothing but red tape and delay. My name was taken and that was all. I had not even the assurance of being tested, or trained in the near future. I got tired of being turned down by recruiting officers."

Roy Senior, a brother of Harvey, said last night that many other Americans who desired to enter the American aerial service had encountered delay, and he understood that thirty men from the aviation station intended to enter the British service.

CITY CENSUS EXCEEDS ESTIMATE BY 300,000

Grand Total for Five Boroughs in Military Registration Expected to Reach 3,200,000.

NOT ONE DEFIES THE LAW

All of the 103 for Whom Subpoenas Were Issued Clear Themselves, Including a Woman Teacher.

New York City registration in the State Military Census exceeded estimates by 300,000, according to the report of Director Goodrich made yesterday to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. There were more than 3,100,000 persons registered and there still are to be added many residents of New York who are out of the city. The Director believes that these names will swell the grand total to 3,200,000.

"This showing is remarkable," said Mr. Goodrich. "It exceeds all expectations and is due to the public spirit of the people of the city who met their civic obligation with patience and good nature. It is due also to the army of volunteer workers, men and women, who performed difficult tasks well."

With the exception of two negro porters who were hired to assist in handling heavy cases of printed matter, the 50,000 volunteer workers gave their services gratuitously. The entire cost to the municipality of taking the census will not exceed $20,000, the Director reports, and this expense was solely for printing, postage, telephone, and telegraphic service and for transportation.

The delay and confusion in the first days of registration, Mr. Goodrich said, were caused by the crowds passing up the school stations where they had been expected and flocking to the places where they were not expected. Another cause was the shortage of blanks.

The complete returns from all boroughs and institutions will not be ready until next week. Registrations are still coming in from out of town by mail, and many sailors and traveling men who are coming into New York every day are still being registered at 57 Chambers Street and at 348 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, the only remaining registration places.

In a letter to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, Ernest P. Goodrich congratulates her on the manner in which the 31,700 members of the city party took the census in 400 election districts where they had entire charge of the work. Mr. Goodrich says in part:

"From the four assistant directors of the census, who gave such unstinted time and energy, to the thousands of registrars who were obtained for the work through your party, there has run he same spirit of devotion to duty and to the public service. The initiative, resourcefulness, and intelligence of your workers have earned the gratitude of the city and State. I congratulate you on the strength of your organization and on the ability of its members."

Not one of the 103 persons who have been subpoenaed to appear before Mr. Goodrich to answer questions, has refused to comply with the law when brought to headquarters. One woman, a teacher in a public school, who was summoned to appear last Saturday, objected very strongly at first, and Mr. Goodrich told her to go home and talk it over with her friends. She professed to be willing to go to jail, but returned yesterday morning, and answered all the questions and signed the form in due course.

2,369 JOINED THE ARMY DURING THE WEEK-END

Best Results in Drive Made on Saturday and Sunday—Nebraska Joins the Honor Roll.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The final days of last week, when the army tried to make its big drive for enlisted men, were the best of the week. On Saturday and Sunday 2,369 men were obtained, bringing the total recruits for the week to 9,043. The total recruited since April 1 now is 133,992, leaving 49,960 men yet to be recruited to bring the army to maximum war strength.

One result of the drive was to bring Nebraska into the list of States that have filled their quotas. With the 66 recruits obtained Saurday and Sunday, that State has furnished 2,404 men to the army, while her quota called for 2,384. This makes her the tenth State in the honor roll. The daily statement on regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 30 and July 1.	Total to July 1.		Obtained June 30 and July 1.	Total to July 1.
Alabama	22	1,384	*Nebraska	66	2,404
Arizona	2	189	*Nevada	18	664
Arkansas	17	826	New Hamp.	18	341
California	192	4,612	N. Jersey	117	4,420
Colorado	41	1,291	New Mexico	3	211
Connecticut	94	1,220	New York	253	14,425
Delaware	18	233	N. Carolina	3	1,036
Dist. of C.	7	309	N. Dakota	13	485
Florida	31	1,072	Ohio	60	6,599
Georgia	82	2,282	Oklahoma	22	1,741
*Idaho	4	748	*Oregon	16	2,295
*Illinois	130	12,693	Penn.	284	15,072
*Indiana	103	7,326	Rhode Isl'd	8	490
Iowa	89	6,740	S. Carolina	4	772
Kansas	16	2,899	S. Dakota	9	739
Kentucky	25	2,390	Tennessee	55	1,812
Louisiana	11	1,349	Texas	107	4,811
Maine	4	612	*Utah	10	1,313
Maryland	24	701	Vermont	1	82
Mass.	98	5,545	Virginia	13	1,041
*Michigan	45	6,113	Washington	25	1,540
Minnesota	41	2,706	West Va.	82	1,344
Mississippi	1	815	Wisconsin	46	1,417
Missouri	75	5,038	*Wyoming	10	469
*Montana	12	1,069			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 30 and July 1, 2,369.
Total obtained since April 1, 133,992.

RECRUITS POUR IN, STIRRED BY PERSHING

Safe Arrival of American Troops in France Causes Heavy Enlistments in New York District.

Army recruiting stations in and around New York had an unusually good day yesterday. Men began to come into the local headquarters at 280 Broadway early in the morning, and more than 100 enlistments had been reported before noon. The increased number of volunteers was attributed by Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting in the metropolitan district, partly to the belated results of the energetic work which marked "Regular Army Week" last week, and partly to the psychological effect of the published stories of the landing of General Pershing's first division in France. The total number of enlistments for the day in New York was 213 men.

It was announced yesterday that the Quartermasters' Enlisted Reserve Corps, which has recruiting headquarters at 55 Hudson Street and 690 Sixth Avenue, is still much in need of butchers and teamsters, having vacancies for 600 of the latter. Carpenters and electricians are also needed.

BRITISH WILL EXTEND RECRUITING HERE

Lord Aberdeen Says Missionary Work Is Needed Also Among American Pacifists.

About 150 representatives of various British and Canadian patriotic, benevolent, and social organizations in and around New York met last night at the Hotel Vanderbilt to organize a complete recruiting system for British subjects in the metropolitan district, under the auspices of Brig. Gen. W. A. White, the head of the British recruiting mission in the United States. Gen. White himself presided at the meeting, which was attended by Lord Aberdeen, formerly Governor General of Canada; Colonel Walter Scott, head and organizer of the New York Scottish, and others.

It was revealed that the chief obstacle to recruiting in this country has been the small separation allowance made by the British and Canadian Governments to the wives and families of those who enlist, which does not meet living costs in this country.

Lord Aberdeen said a much more important duty than recruiting devolved upon British subjects in the United States, that of doing missionary work among the people of this country.

General White announced that the arrangement had been made to make the week beginning July 16 "British and Canadian Recruiting Week" in New York.

Shakespearean Fete for War Fund.

A Shakespearean festival and pageant will be given on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bennett, 179 Park Hill Avenue, Yonkers, next Saturday night for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief. Edith Wynne Matthison will appear in scenes from "As You Like It." Florence Roberts will be seen in scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," Maude Milton and Mrs. Bennett will present selections from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Phyllis Neilson-Terry will sing madrigals.

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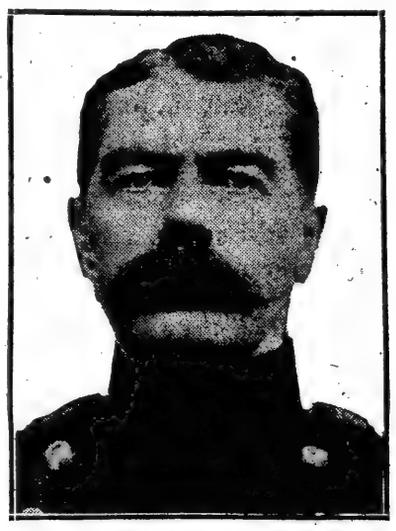

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At the suggestion of the Lord Mayor of London and the Council of the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund, an American committee has been appointed in New York to assist the Council in England of which the late Joseph H. Choate accepted the Honorary Presidency. The members include Nicholas Murray Butler, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Henry Clews, Chauncey M. Depew, A. Barton Hepburn, Clarence H. Mackay, Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus, and Major General Leonard Wood; F. Cunliffe-Owen (Chairman), George T. Wilson (Vice Chairman), Porter Clyde Shannon (Secretary), 120 Broadway, N. Y. J. P. Morgan and Co. (Depository).

In the Name of the American Committee an Earnest Appeal Is Made for American Donations.

The Kitchener Memorial is not only a tribute to England's soldier-statesman, but also to the great American—Joseph H. Choate—who personally commended this appeal to the generous support of his fellow-countrymen.

Please tear off and mail with your donation.

Name and address.....

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Also British WAR TANKS in Action.
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MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50
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PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
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SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
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Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

The formal statement by the President, published today, of the regulations for enforcing the selective draft law may be taken as the last step in the formation of a new military policy for the United States. The President lays emphasis upon the provisions for an equal and just selection. There will be no favoritism, there will be no exemptions because of wealth or social standing. It is worth while to compare our new system with that which Major Gen. UPTON so strongly condemned in his book on "The Military Policy of the United States," a policy which persisted in peace and through all our many wars until a wholesome change was begun in the establishment of a General Staff of the army when ELIHU ROOT was Secretary of War. The causes of our military weakness set forth by General UPTON in 1881 were ten in number:

> First—The employment of militia and undisciplined troops commanded by Generals and officers utterly ignorant of the military art.

This has been partly changed by a complete federalization of the State troops in time of war. The new order is far from perfect. The National Guard is still under State influences, but trained officers of the regular army are assigned to assist in its development and to hold commands in militia regiments under Federal control.

> Second—Short enlistments, from three months to three years, instead of for or during the war.

All enlistments in the regular army and the National Guard are now for the period of the war. All drafted men will serve until the war is finished.

> Third—Reliance upon voluntary enlistments, instead of voluntary enlistments coupled with conscription.

The fate of the nation in this war does not depend upon the volunteer system, which has proved a broken reed. The larger part of our war army will eventually be made up of drafted men, not conscripts in the old sense, but citizens of a nation which as a whole has volunteered. There will be no class distinctions, men of all conditions of life will serve side by side, after scientific training in the art of modern warfare.

> Fourth—The intrusion of the States in military affairs and the consequent waging of all our wars on the theory that we are a confederacy instead of a nation.

This evil has not been altogether corrected. The National Guard organizations belong to the States, and, in spite of the strong efforts of the Militia Bureau of the War Department to give them the training Federal troops should have, they still are afflicted with political officers. But there has been great improvement, and there will be greater.

> Fifth—Confusing volunteers with militia and surrendering to the States the right to commission officers of volunteers, the same as officers of militia.

This has been reformed altogether. The volunteers are taken into the regular army. The drafted men are provided with trained officers under the direction of the War Department. The old bad system of making any man who had the political "pull" or the social popularity to raise a company a commissioned officer has been done away with forever.

The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth of General UPTON'S "causes" relate to the enticement of men to military service by bounties, the lack of territorial recruitment and regimental depots, the failure to appreciate military education and to distribute trained officers as battalion and higher commanders in volunteer organizations, and the lack of postgraduate schools for officers. These causes of military weakness no longer exist in this country. As for the tenth cause, the assumption of command in war by the Secretary of War, necessarily a civilian, if that is an evil we must still endure it. Secretary ROOT said of General UPTON'S treatise, when it was finally published in 1904 by order of Congress, that it "was written from a purely military point of view, and in some parts shows a failure to appreciate difficulties arising from our form of Government and the habits and opinions of our people, with which civil government has necessarily to deal in its direction of the military arm."

There is no general disposition to change our form of government, but there is a very common belief that when a nation is at war its military affairs should be administered by competent military authorities. With the right man as Secretary, there is no reason why there should be complications. We have been making progress toward the formation of a military system. We have had a General Staff for fourteen years. It still lacks the full authority over the various army bureaus it should possess, and the hampering restrictions of the present national defense law must in time be removed. The lessons of this war should serve to make our military system both stronger and more flexible. They should move the American people also to compel an abandonment of the double-headed National Guard system, and the permanent establishment of a system of universal military training which will provide us with an ample reserve army always ready for duty.

WE MUST NOT FEED THE ENEMY.

The importance of promptly exercising our Government's power to control exports is emphasized by the British Government's statement about supplies imported by Germany from Holland and the Scandinavian countries, by the record of recent shipments of wheat, and by new evidence that Germany is in great need of imported food. This statement, sent to Washington from London, shows that the neutrals sold 1,410,100 tons of food to Germany last year. They were enabled to do this by the wheat, fodder grain, and other products which they imported from the United States. When the nutritive value of what Germany received is measured, it appears that the fats were sufficient for the requirements of the entire German Army's rations, and that in calories the imports were equal to the full rations of the 2,500,000 German soldiers on the west front.

It is known that neutrals made large purchases of American grain when it was foreseen that power to control would be granted. Weekly exports of wheat from this country and Canada, which had averaged less than 5,500,000 bushels in May, advanced quickly to more than 8,000,000, the average in June having been 8,497,000, with 8,804,000 for the month's closing week. The German Government has given notice that, on account of coming crop shortage, there will be no barley or potatoes for live stock, and it is taking the pigs which farmers were intending to fatten. Berlin newspapers say that a search of private houses for foodstuffs added only 4 per cent. to the existing controlled stock. They print an appeal to the public from the Minister of Agriculture, urging the people to endure privation because "victory will be won, not by the last bullet, but by the last crust."

These European neutral countries are now striving to convince our Government that their imports from the United States have not been used to Germany's advantage. Their own admissions, their official trade reports, and this statement from the British Government prove that this is not true. Some of them are selling food to Germany now. They say they must do this in order to get coal and other products in return. Holland asks for American fodder grain in addition to that which has increased her supply of cattle by 15 per cent., so that her exports of meat, milk, butter, and cheese to Germany may continue. It is said that our Government is anxious to avoid injustice in its treatment of the neutrals. We are taking part in a great war, the result of which may be determined by the enemy's supply of food. It would be unjust to ourselves and to our allies to permit that supply to be increased, directly or indirectly, by shipments from our ports.

We have power to compel use of neutral ships now lying idle in the harbors of belligerents or elsewhere, and some propose that exports to neutral countries shall be conditioned upon the use of these carriers. But how can we be sure that foodstuffs so transported will not eventually, in some form, go into Germany? And would it be safe to give the neutrals only what they say they need? For the benefit of our enemy, they have been taking much more than was needed by their own people. They should have no grain or supplies of any kind from the United States unless they bind themselves to withhold from Germany food or any other product that will help our enemy to prolong the war. The record and the present situation would justify us in preventing exports to them even under such conditions. This would be the safest course.

PROGRESSIVE TAMMANY.

There is no mystery about Tammany's sudden conversion to municipal ownership and operation of everything, passenger transportation, light, heat, power, telephones, and markets. Ownership by the city and operation by its Government of all the industries listed in Tammany's plan would give the old and now hard-beset organization perhaps 100,000 well-paid places for the faithful, sure to be filled by Tammany men whenever Tammany was in power. If Tammany could once get possession of the City Government and by colossal "dickering" at Albany could procure the necessary legislation to carry its socialistic program into effect, the City Hall would be its Hindenburg line. With 100,000 places at its disposal, in addition to the present city payroll, its dislodgment would be well-nigh impossible.

Like Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, this venture in socialism is Tammany's last throw. As the city has grown in population, Tammany has diminished. It must secure an immense increment in numbers or it can have no future. It is a desperate venture. As our neighbor The Evening Post points out, in going over to socialism Tammany sacrifices its last shred of reputation. No man can say how many upright and steady-going business men in this city have given their votes and money to support Tammany because they believed it to be unshakably conservative. It had small liking for BRYAN, none for HENRY GEORGE. Of its principles and its practices in local administration, very little good could be said, but Tammany Hall has been considered to be dependable in its steadfast opposition to socialistic lunacies. Now it plunges head first into the waters of socialism.

The debt limit, of course, stands in the way of carrying out any such monstrous program of municipal ownership and operation. We assume that Tammany proposes to buy and pay for the properties it hopes to operate—at least thus far it has said nothing about confiscation. Under the Constitution as it now stands, and it cannot be amended in time for the Mayoralty election, the money for Tammany's purposes cannot be found. That may make no difference with its campaign. It will tell the voters to whom it appeals that it is going to take over the street railways, lighting plants, and markets, and persons simple-minded enough to approve such a policy will, of course, believe anything.

We hope Tammany will persist in its intention to fight the present City Administration as a protector and champion of "special privilege." On that issue it will be met, and it can have all the fighting it wants.

WHAT WAS DONE IN RUSSIA.

A Washington dispatch says that "three weeks ago" Minister KERENSKY informed this Government that "a big Russian offensive would take "place in the early part of July," (it began on July 1;) and Secretary LANSING says that the initial success indicates that KERENSKY has "succeeded "in his big task of reorganizing the "Russian Army."

"Big" is the word; for the Russian offensive, though the infantry fighting has been on an eighteen-mile front, is altogether on a 200-mile front. For 200 miles the Russians are engaged in pounding the Germans with artillery, the immediate purpose of which, it may be suspected, is to force the Germans to use up their ammunition. Whether the objective of the infantry attack is Lemberg or not, its main purpose is to change the state of things by which the Germans were enabled to pile up heavy masses taken from the Russian front to stop the advance of the British and the Italians. In other words, within three weeks and a half after the army was seemingly paralyzed by the revolution, Russia has come again to the rescue of her allies in the west. The thing would be incredible if it had not been done. Despite the German announcements that a Russian offensive was feared, no offensive on such a large scale had been expected for months.

Something of what has been done, and some idea of its gigantic size, can be gleamed from this news of KERENSKY'S having notified us three weeks ago that a great offensive would be undertaken by July. That notification must have come to us somewhere about June 10. KERENSKY had just returned from his tour of the battle front. It was on May 29, at the beginning of his tour, that his new orders restoring discipline—his "iron hand" orders—went into effect. Between those dates he had addressed thousands of soldiers, awaking an enthusiasm without parallel. On the same day that these orders went into effect the Peasants' Congress, representing the class from whom the bulk of the soldiers are drawn, issued a resolution calling on them to cease "fraternization."

General ALEXIEFF resigned as Commander in Chief on June 4, and General BRUSILOFF was appointed to succeed him. On June 8 the Peasants' Congress, undoubtedly at KERENSKY'S instance, adopted this resolution, which came to the soldiers with the voice of parental authority:

> The Congress considers that it is its duty energetically to defend its country, recoiling before no sacrifices in order to sustain the fighting strength of the army and the patrimony of the Russian people. The Congress summons the army to submit itself to discipline and defend revolutionary Russia, of peasants and workers. It grants its benediction to this war, and will not forget the blood which has been shed.

KERENSKY immediately ordered that the resolution be read to all ranks of the army and navy; and, returning from his revival trip along the front, he said:

> After touring the whole of Russia and the battle front, I can affirm that what hitherto was regarded as the dying agony of our army was nothing else than the laborious travail of the new Russian State. I can affirm that, notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the Russian Army is increasing daily, based as it is on a new and intelligent discipline. I can affirm once for all that fraternization with the enemy has completely ceased.

The army had a chance to show whether these words were justified on June 11. Three pacifist regiments under an anarchistic leader refused to obey orders, whereupon their comrades marched upon them, opened fire, and took them prisoners.

It was at this time that KERENSKY informed Washington that the great Russian offensive would begin "early in July." The whole chain of events took only about two weeks. The ground had been prepared for KERENSKY by the urgent and incessant labors of the Generals, but it was his work which brought about this miracle in so short a time. It is evident that within a few days after BRUSILOFF took command he must have made his plans for the offensive and been assured of his ability to carry it out, for he took command on June 4, which was four weeks ago.

The reconstruction of the fighting force had been hoped for in months; it has been done in a month; the success of it was assured within ten days after KERENSKY started along the front. As the climax of the whole record comes the amazing report that KERENSKY led the attack in person. The story is among the most wonderful of all the wonderful stories of this wonderful war; and what KERENSKY has done, in the time in which he did it, must go on record as one of the most amazing historic feats of all time. The crucial part of it was done in one week. If the army is saved, Russia is saved; and the army is not only saved but striking.

UNLAWFUL CENSORSHIP.

The dispatch from our Paris correspondent published in THE TIMES yesterday, telling of the landing of American troops in France and of the joy and enthusiasm manifested by Frenchmen at their coming, was filed in Paris for transmission to this newspaper on Thursday. It was a dispatch which Americans have read with pride and pleasure. It told of the splendid appearance of our men, erect, soldierly, in the best of condition and of spirits; it told of the admiration for these American soldiers openly and heartily expressed by Frenchmen and Englishmen. It would have been helpful and inspiring reading in this country during the recruiting week appointed by the President, and the results of the recruiting "drive" show plainly enough that some inspiration of that kind was needed.

This dispatch should have been published in THE TIMES Friday morning. With others of like nature, it was delayed by the French censor, evidently because of a request made from some American source. The London Times duly received and published its report of the same event in its first issue after the landing of the troops. London is only a day's journey from Germany, New York is ten days' distant. Moreover, German newspapers containing comment upon the landing of our troops in France were received at The Hague before the dispatches to American newspapers were released in Paris.

The American Congress, after many days of debate, in which its determination not to give the Administration the power of general censorship over the American press was plainly manifested, refused to enact a repressive project legislation prepared by certain members of the Administration. The withholding from delivery of THE TIMES'S Paris dispatches for a period of three days, or requesting that they be held, was an unlawful exercise of authority. It was an infringement of the liberty of the press, which is guaranteed by the Constitution; it was a defiance of Congress, which expressly refused to grant the authority in this case exercised.

It was more than unlawful, it was stupid. Germany was already informed of the landing of American troops in France before these dispatches could have been published here. But the censorship activities of certain members of the Administration have another aspect. While dispatches to American newspapers, from which it would be impossible for the enemy to learn anything not already known to him, are being held up in this arbitrary manner, other dispatches from this country telling of riots against the draft and grossly and maliciously misrepresenting the spirit of the American people toward the war go forth from American cities unchallenged to South American and neutral European countries. It is evidently upon these false reports, spread abroad by persons in sympathy with the enemy, that the German newspapers base their stories of opposition to the war in this country. Yet it appears that the censors representing the Government have no authority to stop dispatches of this harmful and seditious nature.

If censorship is to be applied, the regulations should take some cognizance of matter going out from the United States. There is something the matter with a censorship that withholds from publication perfectly innocent news dispatches, dispatches that even would be most salutary if published here, while permitting injurious and treasonable falsehoods to be sent out from the country all over the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Justification Lies in Explanation.

From pacifist, anarchist, pro-German, and Socialist circles there confidently can be expected to come comment that ranges from sorrowful scolding to bitter denunciation, directed against the soldiers and sailors who took upon themselves the task of breaking up the "peace demonstration" in Boston on Sunday. And it can be contended with some color of plausibility, of course, that it was not the business of these soldiers and sailors to determine the permissible limits of free speech, and still less to enforce their determination by assaults on the demonstrators of whose sentiments they disapproved.

There is, however, another and a sounder argument to be made, based on facts less dubitable than is the present line between liberty and license. The men who stopped the Boston parade realized, with the seriousness natural to men who have offered their lives at their country's call, that, while they were on the eve of departing for a great war waged in defense of the very rights and privileges for which these paraders were clamoring, the paraders themselves, most of them immigrants or sons of immigrants from lands still subject to the iron rules of autocratic oppression, were remaining here at home, an army of enemies in their rear. Their irritation, therefore, was entirely natural, and, being such, its manifestation was not in the slightest degree surprising.

More than that, their conduct was by no means as illegal as its critics will charge. The law distinctly reprehends and penalizes acts calculated to provoke breaches of the peace, and it views with a lenient eye always, and a forgiving one usually, the expressions of resentment that follow when the provocation has been such as is sure to move normal men to instant physical action. Sunday's riots—if that harsh name must be applied to the conduct of Americans who have given the culminant proof of self-sacrificing devotion—constitute an unmistakable notice to the authorities in all our towns that at this time their usual tolerance of seditious utterance in regard to the Government's carefully formulated plans and policies cannot safely be continued.

Forewarned, But Not Forearmed.

In the days when the killing of individuals attracted more of public attention and filled more space in the newspapers than it does now, we used to read with mingled horror and indignation, every few weeks or months, of a murder committed by a man who had passed for harmless, though known by his relatives and acquaintances to be of a brooding or violent temper. The horror was excited by the peculiar atrocity of the crimes resulting from such states of mind, and the indignation was due to the feeling that, as the natural course of these forms of insanity is well known to all alienists, society should be protected from their victims, not after, but before, the access of murderous rage that was to be expected had taken place.

In other words, there is a larger responsibility in cases like these than can be met by the punishment or incarceration of a madman left too long at liberty.

In something the same way, and for similar reasons, the civilized nations of the world should consider carefully whether they can properly put on Germany all responsibility for the war. Directly, of course, the whole blame is hers, but for years past the other nations had sufficient warning of the dark and dangerous illusions into which she was falling. The writings of the Pan-Germans, unofficial, but permitted and therefore approved by her Government, were a sufficient hint of what was coming. They openly preached the doctrine that might is right—when they did not repudiate the idea of right altogether in treating of international affairs—while the most eminent of her living historians did not hesitate to extol the cruelties and rapacities of a barbarous past as marking the path to be followed in the future.

All this, of course, was indicative of homicidal mania, founded on imaginary persecutions, but nobody did more than smile, just as we too often do at the eccentricities of the so-called harmless lunatic or "crank," and still less did anybody think of taking serious measures to guard against the outbreak which it required no special powers of prophecy to foretell as bound to come sooner or later.

Yet experience was not lacking. Whole nations have gone mad before, with consequences differing from those now visible only in being on a smaller scale.

And Harden Isn't Imprisoned!

Again it is MAXIMILIAN HARDEN who, in the exercise of his mysterious immunity from the restrictions to which the other German editors submit, proves that there is in Germany at least one man who knows the facts of the existing situation and dares to print them and to draw from them logical deductions.

His latest utterances are even more remarkable for their accuracy and boldness than any of their predecessors, and those are qualities which their predecessors have often shown. HARDEN writes: "The goal of our enemies is democracy and independence for every nation ripe for freedom." Again, he says of those same enemies: "They aim at a condition which will give weapons to right against the arrogance of force, a state of affairs which will threaten with peril any enterprise of attack."

These statements might be made by WOODROW WILSON, by LLOYD GEORGE, in defining the purposes of the Allies, and they would agree perfectly with HARDEN in proclaiming that, as Germany can gain peace through victory only by a miracle, she must gain it only by such a change in the nature of her Government as will put her people on the level of democracy occupied by all civilized nations.

How different is all this from the protestations of HARDEN'S colleagues—from their obstinate lingering in the assumption that resistance to Germany is the most vicious of crimes, and that whatever Germany does must be right because she does it!

Red Cross Workers Discouraged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our surgeons and trained nurses are puzzled. Women with skillful hands and earnest desire to serve in the Red Cross are being discouraged and quietly settling back into inactivity.

It is not local, but woman in other States are puzzled and troubled. The Red Cross has the money and the women want to work. When we hear that the wounds of the suffering are being dressed with newspapers and the need is great, why is this work so paralyzed?

We are ready to continue to make and remake and do over work if it is a necessity, but we want to know. SUBSCRIBER.

New York, June 30, 1917.

THE SMALL NEUTRALS.

A Hollander Speaks for His Country in Reply to Senator Knox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Hollander I follow with great interest what is being said, both in your own articles and in reported speeches, about the small neutral nations.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania referred to them in your Senate as those "who sit by mute and cold when liberty and civilization are at stake." Surely many of your own compatriots who were over in Holland during the war must be indignant at such a misleading statement. That Holland is neither "mute nor cold" she has amply proved, both by her repeated protests against all violations of international law; for instance, against the Belgian deportations when the Netherlands Government took such a decided stand against mighty Germany, and also by what she has done, hard pressed though she is herself, to alleviate the sufferings of the war.

Few people over here realize what it meant to get all at once over a million panic stricken, utterly destitute refugees when our own population is not yet six millions. But the houses, the pocketbooks and the very hearts of the Holland people flew wide open, and people stinted themselves and are stinting themselves to be able to give and help. As long as we had any supplies to spare large quantities were sent into Belgium, and thousands of relief parcels were daily sent from Holland as gifts of sympathy to allied prisoners starving in Germany. After great trouble and endless negotiations with the German authorities, little underfed Belgian and French children were finally brought to Holland to be saved from a certain death from tuberculosis. The heavily British wounded, exchanged against heavily German wounded, fetched at the German border and taken to England (and vice versa) were the guests of the Holland nation and tenderly cared for, until even these transports on Holland steamers were no longer safe from the ruthless U-boats. Do your readers know that even at this time Hollanders are running hospitals in France, Serbia, and Russia? Do they know how we try to make life as bearable as possible to the thousands of Belgians, British, French, and Germans we had to intern according to international law? Surely these are not the acts of a nation that sits "mute and cold when liberty and civilization are at stake"!

A new proposition is the German deserters who come in increasing numbers into Holland. To turn these miserable people back would be to give them up to certain death, and true to her century-old tradition of being a place of refuge, Holland is keeping and feeding these people, too, together with allied prisoners who managed to escape to Holland.

Work there is none for them. The utter lack of coal and raw material has increased unemployment to an alarming extent, notwithstanding the fact that 372,000 men are mobilized since July 31, 1914. This mobilization not only means a ruinous daily cost but also necessitates more food supplies, more coal, more blankets, and at the same time more support for the families at home. Without coal, grain, wool, &c., with the German armies to the south and the east and the deep ocean to the north and the west surely the outlook for Holland in the next Winter is gloomy indeed.

The allied nations are fighting because treaties have been violated and international law has been trampled under foot; why, then, commit the same blunder, statements about a small neutral nation which, thanks to her splendid Government, has rigorously kept to the pledged word and international law, and in all her own distress yet manages to do so much to alleviate the sufferings of others? All Holland is coming to, can see with his own eyes that, anyway, Holland sits not "mute and cold when liberty and civilization are at stake."

M. P. ROOSEBOOM.

New York, June 27, 1917.

Russia Ripe for a Republic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Russian revolution was but a series of great surprises; the all-powerful Rasputin's sudden tragical disappearance; the Duma's bold defiance of the Czar's prorogation of its sessions; Professor Milukoff's daring denunciation of traitors in the highest quarters; the autocracy's sudden crumbling down like that of a cardboard house; the Czar's pitiful abdication and the Czarina's dignified prohibition of bloodshedding; the Russian Church's abrupt relinquishing of the anointed one after having daily prayed for him during twenty-three years; the Russian Army's ominous silence at the forcible removal of its imperial chief commander; Moscow, "the heart of Russia," quietly removing the imperial emblems, shedding no tears nor a drop of blood. But the greatest surprise of all, as a distinguished member of the Russian commission told me yesterday, was a sudden and peaceful substitution of a new democratic order instead of the imperial regime centuries old.

To the news of the Czar's abdication immediately in all towns and villages of Russia there were formed Executive Committees made up of representatives of lawyers, physicians, farmers, workmen and soldiers, and they took charge of all branches of the local administration, replacing and sometimes arresting functionaries of the old regime. Everywhere national guards were substituted for much-hated police. Thus the people of Russia have at once taken government in their own hands. Are they not ripe for a republic? Certainly they are, and they want no other form of government, as my old friend of the Russian commission has assured me. PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., July 1, 1917.

THE VOLUNTEER'S MOTHER.

He was so beautiful—my baby son!
His sun-kissed curls clung close around his head,
His deep blue eyes looked trustingly in mine.
I did my best to keep his beauty fair
And fresh and clean and dainty, for I knew
I never could be satisfied with less.
He was so strong and well, my little son!
I gave my days and nights to keep him so—
Called in fresh air and sunlight to my aid,
Good food and play, all healthful things of life.
I wanted physical perfection, for
I never could be satisfied with less.
He was so bright and clever, my big son!
I sent him to the very best of schools,
Denying self that he might know no lack
Of opportunity to do his best,
Or feel no door of progress closed to him.
I never could be satisfied with less.
And yet—but now—my well-beloved son,
For your perfection can I pay the price?
Or would I have you play the coward's part
With selfish, shriveled soul too small to dwell
Within so fair a frame? Is that my choice?
I sought the best! Shall I be satisfied with less?
Nay, I would have you honorable, my son—
Just, loyal, brave and truthful, scorning fear
And lies and meanness—ready to defend
Your home, your mother and your country's flag.
He's gone! Dear God! With bleeding heart I know
I still could not be satisfied with less!

SARAH BENTON DUNN.

NEW TAX LAW IN EFFECT.

State Assessment of Two Mills on Securities.

A new investment tax covering a large amount of personal property went into effect yesterday, the act having been passed by the last Legislature. The tax is 2 mills, or one-fifth of 1 per cent. per annum, equivalent to $2 per thousand of the face value of the investment. The law permits the taxpayer to pay 1 per cent. for a period of five years at one time, eliminating annual payments for that period.

The securities subject to the tax are bonds, note, debt, debentures, equipment bond or note, or written or printed obligation, forming part of a series of similar bonds, debts debentures or printed obligation which by their terms are payable one year or more from their date of issue and which are either secured by a mortgage, pledge, deposit, or deed of trust, of real or personal property or both, or which are not secured at all.

The new law exempts New York State bonds of any civil division, and bonds or obligations secured by deeds of trust or mortgage on real property, situated within the State of New York and duly recorded. It also exempts all bonds and notes, held as collateral to secure the payment of investments. United States bonds are also exempt.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., who advocated this tax law two years ago, when President of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, said yesterday that this is the first constructive step which has been taken to distribute the burden of taxation which now falls so heavily upon real estate.

AID FOR KITCHENER FUND.

Committee Seeks American Contributions to Memorial.

The American Committee of the Kitchener Memorial issued an appeal yesterday for American contributions to the fund of $5,000,000 which is to provide a permanent home in England for disabled officers and men of "Kitchener's Army." The fund in England is in charge of a council, of which the Lord Mayor of London is an official, and it was at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor that an American committee to co-operate in raising the needed funds has been appointed. F. Cunliffe Owen is the Chairman, George T. Wilson the Vice Chairman, William C. Demorest the Treasurer, and J. P. Morgan & Co. the depository of the part of the fund which is to be raised here.

Among the members of the American committee are Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who was Kitchener's friend; Clarence H. Mackay, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, James M. Beck, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Henry Clews, Paul D. Cravath, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel W. Fairchild, Daniel Frohman, William Fellowes Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles H. Sabin, Alton B. Parker, E. H. Outerbridge, Oscar S. Straus, William Sloane, A. Barton Hepburn, and Thomas E. Neelands.

Subscriptions to the American fund should be addressed to W. C. Demorest at 120 Broadway.

HOLDS LANDLORD LIABLE.

Tenant Withheld Rent Because Apartment Employe Robbed Him.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that if a landlord, without investigating his character, hires an employe to whom he intends to give access to the apartments in his building, the landlord will be held responsible if the employe robs a tenant. The decision is the first of the kind in this State.

Phillip Livingston, owner of the Clifton apartments, Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street, brought suit against William O. Gennert, a lawyer, for rent due. In his answer Mr. Gennert denied that he owed any rent, on the ground that an assistant janitor who had gone to his apartment to repair the heating apparatus, had stolen jewelry worth $3,000 from Mrs. Gennert.

Justice Lehman said in the decision:

"A tenant in an apartment house has no means of choosing the servants of the house. In so far as such servants are given the opportunity through their employment of entering the apartments of the tenants the landlord should use the care of a prudent man before employing persons who would have the opportunity for theft."

CATHOLICS TELL PEACE AIM.

International Justice and the Rightful Aspirations of Peoples.

ROME, July 2.—The Directing Committee of Catholic Action has addressed a sort of catechism to all organizations of the Catholic Church recalling, as it says, the principles that ought to inspire the attitude of Catholics. Part of the catechism takes up certain accusations, saying:

"First—Italian Catholics before the war were opposed to Italian participation in the conflict. Consequently, it is not true that they were the instigators of the war.

"Second—After the declaration of war they did, and continue loyally to do, their duty without reserve. Consequently, it is false that they have been undermining the national energies.

"Third—As concerns peace, they aim to direct souls and consciences toward triumph and toward peace, in conformity with the principles of international Christian justice and the rightful aspirations of peoples. Consequently, it is false that they are partisans of war and are madly imperialist."

ASSAILS DUMBA'S VIEWS.

Berlin Paper Dissents from Talk of a Compromise Peace.

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—The Berliner Tageszeitung sharply criticises an article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse by Dr. Constantin Dumba, in which the former Ambassador to the United States said that it was gradually being recognized in Austria-Hungary that peace could only issue from a compromise and could be dictated by neither side. These remarks, says the newspaper, have created an unpleasant sensation in Germany.

The utterances of von Hindenburg and Ludendorff to the effect that peace, when it comes, must correspond to the sacrifices of the German people, says the newspaper, express the sentiments of the majority of the German people.

It urges Dr. Dumba to observe more reserve and refrain from rendering more difficult the tasks of his colleagues in office and the military leaders.

MUST EXPLAIN SUNDAY GAME

Exhibition Ball for Red Cross Violated Law, It Is Charged.

Charles H. Ebbets and Wilbert Robinson, owner and manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, received summonses yesterday to answer to a charge that the baseball game and "sacred concert" given on Sunday at Ebbets Field were in violation of the Sunday law. The charge was made by Inspector McElroy of the law and order department of the New York Civic League.

The exhibition was billed as a benefit for the Red Cross, the Militia of Mercy, and other relief organizations, and, according to McElroy, while patrons' tickets read "free exhibition," they contained another paragraph stating that they constituted admission to the concert. McElroy admitted, however, that when the concert was over the gates of the park were opened and all who wished entered to witness the baseball game.

WILSON GIVES UP VACATION.

Will Stay in Washington All Summer Whether Congress Adjourns or Not.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Announcement was made today at the White House that President Wilson did not expect to take a vacation this Summer, but planned to remain in Washington, whether Congress adjourned or not.

The President may take short trips down the Potomac River week-ends on the Mayflower.

COMMITTEE FAVORS UNLIMITED FUSION

Awaits Authority to Name Men for All City, County, and Judicial Offices.

TAMMANY LEADERS REJOICE

F. D. Roosevelt's Agreement to Speak in Wigwam Hailed as Support by Wilson Administration.

The Committee on Nominations of the Fusion Committee of 1917 held a meeting yesterday at the office of George W. Wickersham, 40 Wall Street, and discussed the question of bringing about fusion on all city, county, and judicial offices this year. A number of the main committee are in favor of limiting fusion to the officials who make up the Board of Estimate—the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough Presidents. Four years ago there was fusion on both county and judicial offices.

Several of those present at the meeting thought the committee should extend its influence to take in the offices of District Attorney and County Register. Four years ago the committee nominated John J. Hopper for Register, and Mr. Hopper is again a candidate. His friends said yesterday that he deserved a renomination on his record, and that the committee should not desert him this year. The same members argued that it would increase Tammany's chances of electing a District Attorney this year if the Fusion Committee should leave the nomination of a candidate for that office entirely with the Republicans.

At the present time the Nominating Committee has not the authority to go beyond the Board of Estimate nominations, but full authority will be extended later by the Executive Committee. When this is done it was said that the Nominating Committee would probably recommend that fusion be made on all offices. Besides the city offices a full county ticket is to be elected in all the five boroughs, and Aldermen and Assemblymen in every district. There also will be elected an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, two Supreme Court Justices from the First Judicial District, one to succeed Justice John W. Goff, who will retire this year under the age limit, and one to succeed Samuel D. Ordway, who was appointed by Governor Whitman; two Supreme Court Justices from the Second Department, which includes Brooklyn and Queens, and five Judges of the City Court. Although the Nominating Committee conferred for more than an hour, no decision was reached. Mr. Wickersham was made temporary Chairman, and will be made permanent Chairman to succeed Senator Ogden L. Mills, should the latter receive a commission in the army.

The Fusion Committee, it was learned, is much concerned over the situation in Brooklyn, where a wing of the Republican organization, headed by County Leader Jacob A. Livingston, is trying to keep alive a boom for Supreme Court Justice James W. Cropsey for Mayor. The anti-Cropsey element is headed by United States Senator Calder and F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures. The Livingston element will try to keep the movement for Justice Cropsey active so that, should Mayor Mitchel lose the nomination, it could go to the Brooklyn jurist.

Speculation in the Mayoralty situation switched strongly to Tammany yesterday upon the announcement from Fourteenth Street that the principal orator at the Fourth of July celebration in the wigwam this year is to be Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt, an independent Democrat, has long been a bitter foe of Tammany and Charles F. Murphy. He has never been in Tammany Hall, and while in the State Legislature he always opposed Tammany legislation. He led the fight against Tammany's candidate for United States Senator, William F. Sheehan.

There was jubilation among Tammany leaders when it became known that Mr. Roosevelt had agreed to speak for Tammany in its wigwam. It meant, said the leaders, that the Wilson Administration was giving its support to the local Democratic organization in the Mayoralty contest.

Tammany leaders were so gratified over the Roosevelt matter that they even began to lay plans for launching a Gubernatorial boom for Mr. Roosevelt for next year. Tammany, it was said, would be willing to accept Mr. Roosevelt as its candidate for Governor if the latter satisfied the leaders that his sympathy was with the organization in its Mayoralty contest.

JUDGE HYLAN ATTACKS MAYOR

Declares He Is Influenced by "Special Privilege Seekers."

A meeting of the Platform Committee of the Business Men's League last night at 50 East Forty-second Street was made the occasion of a bitter attack upon Mayor Mitchel and the present city administration by County Judge John F. Hylan of Brooklyn. It appeared from the general trend of the meeting that municipal ownership of public utilities would form the principal plank in the platform of the league, which has for its object the nomination of "a business man for Mayor."

"The solution to be settled in the coming Mayoralty campaign," said Judge Hylan, "is a question between the people of all parties against the most daring combination of clever manipulators and special privilege seekers, and the keenest and most powerful and astute political bosses that have ever dared to assert themselves in the administration of a municipality in the world. This same powerful coterie, composed of those connected with the Rockefeller Foundation Society and other Standard Oil subsidiaries, that have exerted such phenomenal influence over the Mayor and other Fusion officials, is practically the same combination that has been instrumental in raising the price of coal, foodstuffs and other necessities of life.

"Every few days you will see a headline that the Mayor has appointed another committee, and faithful Perkins is one of its members. Poor Perkins is easy. He is after honor and the Fusion crowd is after his money. The Mayor confers the honor, and Perkins contributes liberally. The report is current that there are more foodstuffs in cold storage right here in the City of New York than ever before, but the Mayor knows that he can depend on his friend Perkins, and that there will be no interference with this privileged combination so long as Perkins is in charge. I would suggest that the nominee of this league pledge that the Police Commissioner appointed by him will conduct the Police Department as was intended—to keep order and detect crime."

TAMMANY INVITES ORATORS.

Even a Republican Is Asked to Speak at Fourth Celebration.

Tammany Hall is planning to hold tomorrow the biggest Fourth of July celebration, in point of oratory, at least, in its history. It will be the society's 128th annual celebration of the event. The principal speaker will be Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Others will be United States Senator Charles Spaulding Thomas of Colorado, Represent

KINGDON GOULD WEDS MISS LUCCI, ARTIST

Eldest Son of Financier Married in Rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. Ferrante.

BROTHER GEORGE ATTENDS

Other Members of Family Not Present, but Father Takes Breakfast with Bridegroom.

Kingdon Gould, eldest son of George Jay Gould, and Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lucci, formerly tutor to Miss Vivien Gould, the bridegroom's sister, were married yesterday afternoon in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Members of the Gould family, excepting George Gould, Jr., who was his brother's witness, did not attend the wedding. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gould motored to the bride's apartments at 7 East Sixty-second Street, where a reception was held.

"We are going to receive a few of our friends who wish to congratulate us," said Mr. Gould. "I do not expect my family will be present. We are not going to leave the city, at least not for a few days, and tomorrow I will be at the office with father as usual. Later, possibly in a week, we will go away for a long trip."

When they return to the city the Goulds will live in the apartment which Mr. Gould has just leased at Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock, after a day of rumors which had the couple married in the morning, and the ceremony declared off at the last moment, and postponed for several days until the Goulds could arrange to be present in a body to welcome the newest member of the family.

All Rumors Go Awry.

The rumors started yesterday morning when Kingdon Gould and his brother had breakfast with their father at the Gould house. Soon afterward the young men entered a red touring car and drove to Miss Lucci's home, while Mr. Gould, Sr., went down to his office. About 10 o'clock, accompanied by her fiancé and George Gould, Jr., the bride-to-be motored to the Cathedral College, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street, to call upon Mgr. Gherardo Ferrante, Vicar General for Italians in New York, who was to perform the ceremony. The visit was to obtain a dispensation, as Miss Lucci is a Catholic and Mr. Gould an Episcopalian.

The greatest efforts were made by the party to avoid photographers lurking outside the home of Miss Lucci. The couple even made use of an underground passage leading from the house at East Sixty-second Street to the Leonora Apartments, in East Sixty-third Street, where George Gould, Jr., was waiting with an automobile. When reporters met him outside of the Cathedral College, however, Kingdon Gould confessed and answered several questions put to him.

"No, there was no disagreement with my family," he said. "But it was sure a surprise. We wished it to be a surprise, for we wanted to have a quiet wedding."

The ceremony was to have been performed at 3 o'clock, and long before that hour a crowd had gathered outside the rectory. Only a few persons were permitted to enter the rectory for the ceremony, and these were mostly personal friends of the bride, who knew her as an art student. They were admitted on the presentation of a slip of white note paper on which was written: "I want you to come to my wedding. It is private."

After a wait of an hour or so outside the rectory the crowd, which numbered nearly a hundred, was startled by a shout of "Here they come!" and the couple appeared, accompanied by George Gould, Jr., in a black limousine.

Bride Shuns Gaze of Crowd.

Miss Lucci was sitting as far back in the corner of the big machine as she could, and her large black eyes peered shyly forth under the brim of a big white picture hat. She was clad in white georgette crepe, and carried an enormous bunch of lilies of the valley. On her hat were orange blossom sprays.

The two men with her eyed the crowd coolly as the automobile drew up to the curb and the photographers began to click their cameras. They were dressed as for business. George Gould wearing a low turned down collar and tan shoes that plainly showed he had been hurrying about a good deal during the day. Kingdon Gould wore a gray business suit, and just before he got out of the automobile he took a little bunch of lilies of the valley from his fiancée and pinned them on his coat.

He declined to answer questions, but ran into the rectory, calling out that he would pose after the wedding.

The big front rooms of the rectory where the ceremony was performed was a bower of Killarney roses and lilies of the valley. Standing before Mgr. Ferrante, who made them man and wife, Miss Lucci, who had appeared nervous as she entered the rectory, became more calm, and after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gould went through the back door of the rectory and on through the Cathedral. Out in Fifth Avenue, where the automobile had come to wait for them, they posed for several pictures.

Bride an Artist and a Linguist.

"I was present simply as King's witness," said George Gould. "There was no best man. Miss Octavia Gerardina, who has known Miss Lucci ever since she came to this country was Mrs. Gould's witness."

Kingdon Gould first met his bride when she was a tutor in the Gould household. After being with the Goulds more than a year she left them and took up the study of art, which she is now engaged in. She says she is not going to let her marriage interrupt her studies.

According to Mrs. Gould's friends, she is a "very good artist," but beyond that description, nothing definite may be learned of her work. It is said that she is a talented musician, and that she can sing as well as paint. She can speak several foreign languages, including French and Italian. She is two years older than Mr. Gould, who is just 20.

The bride was born in Pisa, Italy. She is an orphan and has no brothers and sisters.

MISS HELEN PORTER TO WED.

Junior League Member Engaged to Richard L. Davisson, Lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter of 56 East Sixty-seventh Street, this city, and Glen Cove, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen James Porter, to Richard L. Davisson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson of Dayton, Ohio. Miss Porter was introduced to society a little more than a year ago, and is a member of the Junior League. James J. Porter is her brother.

Mr. Davisson was graduated from Yale in the class of 1913 and from the Columbia Law School with the class of 1916, and is practicing law in New York. He lives at the Yale Club. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MRS. WALSH MARRIES AGAIN.

Divorcee Wed to Forrest P. Lindley, Broker, Also a Divorce.

Mrs. Jessie Kohlor Walsh, daughter of Mrs. J. B. M. Kohlor of St. Louis, and former wife of C. K. Dickson Walsh of this city, was married to Forrest P. Lindley, last Saturday, in Hoboken, N. J. The announcement of their marriage will come as a surprise to their many friends.

Mrs. Walsh divorced her former husband about two years ago. Mr. Lindley, who married the widow of James C. Converse in 1907, was divorced by her in 1916.

For the last two years Mrs. Walsh has made her home at the Hotel Plaza. She is said to have received several millions by the will of her father, who controlled the largest flour milling interests in the Middle West.

Mr. Lindley is a broker with offices in the Equitable Building. Since his divorce two years ago he has lived most of the time at the Calumet Club.

The couple plan to leave for a two-months' tour of California after spending a few days at the Ritz-Carlton.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SOCIETY.

Summer Register Just Out Shows Many Men in U. S. Service.

The Social Register for the Summer of 1917, just issued, contains some interesting social statistics, the salient feature being an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of marriages, as compared with last year, during the three months from April 1. This is no doubt due to the war, as scores of weddings in New York were hastened and similar conditions existed in the twenty other cities represented by the register.

The effect of war is also shown by the notation of men in training camps, in the United States service, and in the service of the American Ambulance. Of the yachts, twenty-two are registered as having been offered and accepted as auxiliaries for the United States service. More than 200 persons are at the resorts in Canada.

In spite of dire predictions to the contrary, there seems to be no falling off in the number of residents by the seaside. There are 3,830 at the shore, as compared to 6,573 at inland resorts. This comparison is practically the same as last year. The departures for Europe have dwindled to 82, and the arrivals are negligible for well-known reasons. There are more summering on their yachts this year, the number of yachts in commission being 663.

The register for 1917 is received in the three months up to the end of June total 956 persons. The mortality rate is higher, the death of 211 men and 182 women being noted, as compared to 183 men and 177 women during the same period last year.

Miss Flagg to Wed G. F. Kunhardt.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Flagg of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Flagg, to George Farnham Kunhardt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Kunhardt of 124 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Kunhardt is a brother of H. Rudolph Kunhardt, who married Miss Louise R. Chappell. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and Squadron A. Owing to the fact that he expects soon to go to into training with the squadron no plans have been made for the wedding.

De Noyelles-Kennedy.

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Christine Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Francis Kennedy of 71 East 127th Street, and Marshal Ney de Noyelles, took place last evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. Chester V. Marshall officiated. After a honeymoon trip to Lake Champlain Mr. and Mrs. de Noyelles will reside in New York.

Sachs-Nahm Wedding Next Tuesday

The wedding of Walter E. Sachs and Miss Emanie Nahm will take place at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning at the Hotel Plaza. Only members of the immediate families will be present. Mr. Sachs is a partner in the banking house of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Miss Nahm's home is in Bowling Green, Ky., but she has spent the last few Winters in this city.

Third Son in W. H. Marshall's Home

Mr. and Mrs. Walton H. Marshall are being congratulated upon the birth of a son at their Summer home at Cape Cod, Mass. This is their third son, and he is to be called John Marshall, after his great-great-grandfather, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Marshall was Miss Vira Stowe before their marriage in 1912.

Commissioner Edwards Theatre Host

William H. Edwards, Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Second, or Wall Street, district, entertained his office force at the Winter Garden last night. Mr. Edwards acted as host to show his employes his appreciation of their efficient work in the Government's fiscal year ended June 30, when the district's income tax collections were the largest in the history of the office, exceeding total returns in thirty States of the Union.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Society of TAMMANY

Celebration of the 141st Anniversary of American Independence

TOMORROW, JULY 4, 10 A.M.

at TAMMANY HALL

Grand Sachem JOHN R. VOORHIS Will Preside

Music by Bayne's 69th Reg't Band

Patriotic Songs by The Tammany Glee Club

Reading the Declaration of Independence By Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, (Justice of the Supreme Court)

SPEECHES BY

United States Senator CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS of Colorado

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Asst. Secretary of the Navy
Hon. Julius Kahn of California
Hon. William C. Adamson of Georgia
Hon. Edward Keating of Colorado
Hon. Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma
Hon. John J. Freschi of New York
Richard Cronin, Esq., of New York

ADMISSION WITHOUT TICKET.

Seats Reserved for Ladies.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Get Ready for the Fourth! Money goes a long way here

For Club, Camp or Motor
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 & $1.50
Khaki Shirts, 59c, $1.15 up to $3
Silk Shirts, $2.98, $3.98, $6.50
White Flannel Trousers, $3.65

Wool Bathing Suits $3.50
Black, Blue, Fancy

Athletic Underwear Wonderful value 29c, 50c, 79c

Leather Belts, 50c Black, Tan, White

Pajamas $1.50 Mercerized.

Outing Hats & Caps, 50c, 95c
In Silk, Duck, Tweed, Mohair, Etc.

Sennit Straws 1.49 & 1.90 Elsewhere $2 and $3

Rich Lustre Braid The lightest, smartest styles you ever saw.

South American Panamas
$3.90, $4.80, $5.80
Worth $5.00 to $10.00

SIR HERBERT TREE IS DEAD IN LONDON

Foremost English Actor Since Irving's Day Dies Suddenly in His 64th Year.

HIS ROLES OF FORTY YEARS

Manager of His Majesty's Strove in Shakespearean Productions to Attain Perfection for Art Alone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree died suddenly last night of heart disease at a nursing home. A few days after his return from America he slipped on a stairs, hurting his knee and necessitating an operation, which was entirely successful, but entailed a period of rest which he was undergoing. His death was quite unexpected.

He had received many interviewers during the last few days to whom he outlined his theatrical plans. Friends who saw him yesterday say that he seemed to be "quite as well as ever." On Sunday he wrote a cheery letter to the editor of The Chronicle, which had been publishing a series of articles from him, giving his impressions on his American trip, expressing the hope he would soon be about again. During last evening, however, he had a heart attack and all was over within a very short time.

The papers in paying tribute to Tree for the work he had done for the English stage do not forget the great service he rendered to the allied cause in the capacity of "informal ambassador to America" as one paper describes it.

Of the many notable roles he played on the stage his Svengali in "Trilby" is regarded here as his most memorable creation. His productions were staged with a lavishness that made His Majesty's Theatre the home of spectacle.

Sir Herbert Tree left New York only a few weeks ago. He appeared here last Winter in an adaptation of Thackeray's "Colonel Newcome" and a Shakespearean repertoire, and after a brief tour of the country returned to London late in May. He became ill while here and had to be treated in Chicago for throat affection which incapacitated him for performances and is said to have hastened his return to England.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree was born in London on Dec. 17, 1853, the son of Julius Beerbohm, a grain merchant.

Makes His Debut in London.

As his father had destined him for the grain business, Herbert was employed as a clerk in the office of the firm. He, however, was interested in amateur theatricals, and soon decided to adopt the stage as a profession, assuming the additional name of Tree. He made his first appearance at the Folkestone Town Hall in 1878. Later in the same year he appeared in London at the Globe Theatre in an amateur performance.

Before the footlights of the Prince of Wales's Theatre he made his first metropolitan début as Monte Prade in Genevieve Ward's production of "L'Aventuriere," and received favorable notice when he appeared as Joseph Surface in "The School for Scandal," and soon after as the Rev. Robert Spalding in "The Private Secretary," he scored a substantial success. His reputation was increased by his portrayal of Prince Malleotti in "Forget Me Not." It was from then on that he was regarded as a leading figure on the London stage.

In July, 1880, he appeared at an Imperial Theatre matinée as Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night," showing a novel conception of Shakespearean humor. His progress now was rapid, and in 1881 he made a hit as Lambert Streyke in "The Colonel." The following year found him in a character which gave him ample scope for his peculiar abilities—Count Czernoski in the drama, "Time Will Tell." This was followed by a humorous creation of Solon Tripperton in James Albery's "Miss Muffet" at the Criterion Theatre, a performance which stamped him as a comedian of a high order.

His Talents of Wide Range.

Two months later he figured as the poverty-stricken French Marquis in Arthur Matheson's "Brave Hearts." In March, 1883, he created the rôle of Jabez Green in Robert Buchanan's "Storm Beaten," and in the same month another, Lord Boodle, the typical aristocrat in Hamilton Aide's comedy, "A Great Catch." His first great performance of the polished rascal, with which he became identified on the English stage, was at the Globe Theatre Sept. 8, 1883, when he "created" the part of Prince Borouski in Sydney Grundy's "The Glass of Fashion."

His claim to fame as an artist perhaps dates from his performance of Mark Drale in "Called Back," and of the German Baron in "Jim the Penman." He displayed his remarkable versatility in one rôle that was genuinely Italian and another which was realistically Teutonic. As Sir Mervyn Ferrand, in "Cynyra Carr" and Hugh Conway in "Dark Days," produced in 1885, Mr. Tree added another remarkable type to his gallery of aristocratic scoundrels, and in the following year added another polished rascal to the list in Nabouroff in Maurice Barrymore's "Najeska."

Challenges Irving with "Hamlet."

In February of the same year the actor successfully created two parts—Herr Slowitz in "A Woman of the World" and Cheviot Hill in Gilbert's "Engaged." On April 28, 1887, Sir Herbert first appeared as manager at the Comedy Theatre with Outram Tristam's play, "The Red Lamp," in which he took the part of Demetrius. His ambitions, gratified by the success of his first venture as manager, he leased the Haymarket Theatre. Here he found himself in congenial atmosphere, as the house with its associations was already long established by a record of brilliant successes of famous actors.

By his presentation of "Hamlet," Tree threw out a direct challenge to Sir Henry Irving, who was then recognised as the leading exponent of Shakespearean dramatic art.

A story is told of a young Australian who met Mr. Tree one day in a Turkish bath and insisted upon reading, then and there, a play which he had written. Mr. Tree allowed the young man to do this, and he shortly afterward produced the play at the Haymarket. Its title was "Captain Swift," and the author, Haddon Chambers.

"Surely Mr. Tree should have built himself a larger theatre than that!" exclaimed the late King Edward VII. when he learned at the opening of His Majesty's Theatre that the seating capacity was only 1,200. Tree obtained very little pecuniary return for his lavish expenditure on his productions.

His "Julius Caesar" Production.

His production of "Julius Caesar" is evidence that he strove to attain perfection in art itself; that his aim was to present a genuinely beautiful scenic production, ranking as high as any of his Shakespearean characters was his Marc Antony, and posterity will be enabled to hear his speech in the Forum through the agency of a phonograph record which has been preserved in the British Museum.

Sir Herbert was a master of "make-up." When he was appearing with Coquelin the elder he encountered the French actor in the wings at the end of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

"Falstaff to the life!" exclaimed the famous French actor, astounded at the perfection of Tree's makeup.

"Pardon me, I would like to know how you have padded your cheeks," he added, playfully tapping one side of Tree's plump face.

"Mon Dieu!" he cried; "there's nothing but air."

Sir Herbert visited Germany in 1907 with a Shakespearean repertoire, and while he was roundly condemned by German critics he was signally successful with that part of the German public which possessed a knowledge of the English language. During this visit he was invested with the Third Class Order of the Prussian Crown. He had also received the Order of the Crown from the King of Italy. In June, 1900, he was knighted by King Edward.

SIR HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE

COAL MEN BEGIN DEFENSE.

Smokeless Operators Want Indictments Dismissed—Decision Reserved

The Government yesterday rested its case in the Federal District Court against the smokeless coal operators, and counsel for the defense consumed most of the afternoon session arguing for dismissal of the indictments. Judge Grubb reserved decision in each case. George Gordon Battle asserted that the Government had failed to prove its case and that instead of the defendants having restrained trade they had fostered and increased it. The alleged price fixing for which the coal men were indicted, he said, occurred at a time when, according to the evidence, other operators were charging more for coal than the defendants. Henry A. Wise said that no defendant had been shown to have transported a single ton of coal or to have restrained transportation.

The only witness of the day was Lemuel Burrowes, Jr., President of the Castner, Curran & Bullitt Company, who, called by the Government, was under cross-examination by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defense, at the morning session of court. Mr. Burrowes told of the difficulties of many smokeless coal operators caused by the rise in water freight rates, while the railroad rates available to the anthracite men remained fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The United States Government was also mentioned by the witness as a middleman in the coal business. He testified that the Panama Railroad, owned by the Government, had bought coal in this country for $3 a ton and sold it in Panama for $8 a ton. The defense will begin the introduction of evidence this morning.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STRAUSS.—June 30, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, a daughter.

Engaged.

HURWITZ—LUKASHOK.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Lukashok of 901 West 190th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sophie, to Dr. H. M. Hurwitz of Hartford, Conn.

Married.

BABSON—FOX.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at The Dells, Torresdale, Pa., by the Rev. Charles Brown, pastor of the Episcopal Church of Torresdale, Mary Beverly, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox, to Stanley M. Babson of Mount Orange, N. J.

BETTERIDGE—HENDERSON.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at St. John's Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. James T. Ludlow, Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Godine Henderson, to Mr. Albert Edwin Betteridge.

GOLDSCHMIDT — DE VINNE. — At Rye, N. Y., June 30, by the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore of Christ Church, New York City, Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. De Vinne, to Elsworth H. Goldschmidt of New York City.

LINDLEY—WALSH.—On Sunday, July 1, at Hoboken, N. J., Jessie Kohlor Walsh, daughter of Mrs. J. B. M. Kohlor of St. Louis to Forrest P. Lindley of New York.

STURMAN—STURMAN.—Sunday, July 1, at Mount Nebo Temple, 130th St. and Broadway, Sophia Sturman to Edward Hirsh.

WEEKS—WHITTET.—On Monday, July 2, 1917, Katherine MacGregor Whittet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whittet, to Mr. Frederick William Weeks.

SCHNEIDER—NIMMO.—June 30, Mary L. Nimmo and Arthur Schneider.

Brooklyn.

CARSON—BERGMAN.—June 30, Helen Bergman to Fred Carson.

Died.

ADAIR.—On June 30, 1917, Robert, elder son of the late Robert and Ann Adair, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 11 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 3, at 2:30 P. M.

ALLINGTON.—On Sunday, July 1, at Newfoundland, N. J., Edith Allington, mother of Constance Allington of England, for four years Superintendent of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York. Funeral private.

APGAR.—H. Kenneth Apgar, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Apgar. Funeral on Wednesday at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 605 West 180th St., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av.

BECK.—Mary L., beloved husband and father, July 2, 1917. Funeral from his late residence, 22 West 112th St., Tuesday morning at 11:30, private.

BRAND.—Captain Stanley O., dearly beloved son of Herbert and Augusta E. Brand, was killed in action in France on June 14.

DODD. — Charles T., suddenly, Saturday, June 30. Funeral services at 11 A. M., Tuesday, at the Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St.

DUFF.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at his home, 72 Rossiter Av., Yonkers, N. Y., John C. Duff, in his 67th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John R. Sim, 523 West 156th St., New York City, Tuesday, July 3 at 2 P. M.

ELETZ.—Samuel, at his home, 3 East 100th St., at midnight.

ENRIGHT.—July 2, Annie, aged 60. Funeral at the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company's in New Harlem Chapel, 2,345 Eighth Av., near 125th St., Wednesday, 1:30.

ESPAILLAT.—Augusto. Body lying in state. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, near 71st. Cremation. Campbell Building.

FRAME.—Entered into rest on Monday, July 2, James Alexander Frame in the 76th year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

GARDNER.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Sunday, July 1, 1917, Bertha A. Gardner of Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GERTHEY.—Peter. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 191st St., Wednesday, July 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10:10 A. M. Funeral private.

GOLDSTEIN.—Leo, aged 22. Buried from S. Schoncoit, 1,018 Hoe Av., Bronx, July 3, 10 o'clock.

HART.—At Slocson homestead, Geneva, N. Y., Monday, July 2, Elizabeth Lawrence, beloved wife of Dr. James A. Hart, in her 66th year. Funeral private.

HERMANN.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on July 2, 1917, Sara, wife of the late Ferdinand Hermann, in her 62d year. Funeral private.

HOLTON.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 2, 1917, Mary Starling, widow of William E. Holton, in her 70th year. Funeral service will be held at her home, 202 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

JACKSON.—At his home in Yonkers, on Monday, July 2, 1917, Edwin M. Jackson in his 68th year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Yonkers, Wednesday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

KLUSSMANN.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at his residence, 54 11th St., Hoboken, N. J., Henry B., beloved husband of Minnie E. Klussmann, (nee Von Glahn,) in his 41st year. Relatives and friends, also members of the Lutheran Brotherhood of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Christopher St., New York City, on Tuesday, July 3, at 2 P. M. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

KRASHES.—Frank, 865 Fox St., July 1. Funeral July 3, 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

LAMBERTSON.—At Chatham, N. J., July 1, 1917, Jennie, daughter of Andrew J. and Addie B. Lambertson. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Chatham, N. J., on Tuesday, July 3, at 3:30 P. M.

LITTEL.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 1, 1917, Stanley Littel, in his 45th year. Services will be held at his late residence, 7 East View Av., on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Peekskill, N. Y.

LOSEE.—In Framington, N. Y., July 1, 1917, Margaret S. Losee, widow of Louis Losee and sister of the late Mrs. William A. Nash, in her 89th year. Interment Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 3, 1917.

LOUD.—On July 1, 1917, at Asbury Park, Louise Stephens Loud, widow of Henry W. Loud and daughter of the late Benjamin Prescott Sherman and Maria Elizabeth Stephens. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Richard B. Sherman, 73 Hawthorne St., Flatbush, at 3 P. M. Tuesday, July 3.

McKEAN.—On Sunday, July 1, Robert Stevensen McKean, at the residence of his son, Robert Stevensen, Jr., 3,141 Hull Av., New York City. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, July 3.

McKNIGHT.—Louise S., on June 30. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 12:30.

MARTYN.—Marcia Esther. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's Building,) Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—Suddenly, July 1, Jean Kathleen, infant daughter of Walter S. and Ethel (Bangs) Moore. Funeral private.

O'CONNELL.—Kathleen T., in her 18th year, suddenly at Atlantic Highlands, on June 30. Funeral from the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connell, 38 16th Av., Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, July 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PERCY.—Jennie R., Newark, July 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WARD.—Bridget, 40 Fleming Av., Newark, July 1.

WEST.—Arthur C., 38 Fleming Av., Newark, July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WURTHMANN.—Karoline, Hoboken, June 29, aged 54.

Long Island.

BRUMMER.—Richard, Ridgewood, June 29, aged 61.

CAMMARATA.—John, Woodside, June 29, aged 2.

HOOLIHAN.—Catherine, Flushing, June 29, aged 73.

HORTER.—Barbara, Maspeth, June 29, aged 76.

KIERNAN.—Rosanna, Corona, June 29, aged 72.

ROSENBLOOM.—Augustus, Edgemere, June 29, aged 37.

SMITH.—James M., Astoria, June 29, aged 50.

SYMINGTON.—Robert, 69 Hunter Av., Long Island City, June 29.

Died.

RAHSKOPFF.—On Monday, July 2, 1917, after a short illness, in his 77th year, Joseph Rahskopff. Relatives and friends, also German Union Lodge, No. 54, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 416 East 57th St., Wednesday, July 4, 8 P. M. Interment private.

SHIMER.—Harry C., of South Orange, N. J., son of the late Robert B. and Charlotte E. Shimer, on Monday, July 2, 1917, at Atlantic City, N. J. Funeral at the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. K. Sanborn, 457 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 4, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Pennsylvania train from Cortlandt St., Hudson Terminal, at 12:30.

STANLEY.—On Sunday, July 1, 1917, at 552 Elm St., Westfield, N. J., David Stanley, husband of Josephine Stanley, in his 82d year. Services Tuesday, July 3, 2 P. M., at First M. E. Church, Westfield. Interment private, at Greenwood Cemetery.

STEPHENS.—William T. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

UPSHUR.—On Monday, July 2, at Washington, Agnes Maxwell, widow of Admiral J. H. Upshur and daughter of Hugh Maxwell of New York, in her eighty-fifth year. Notice of funeral later.

WAGNER.—Walter Carl, son of Louis and Wilhelmina Wagner, suddenly on June 30, aged 18 years. Funeral services at the home of his parents, 26 Columbia Av., Arlington, N. J., on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

WINTER.—William Winter, at his residence, New Brighton, Staten Island, Saturday, June 30, in his 81st year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, July 3, at the Campbell Funeral Parlors, 1,070 Broadway, between 66th and 67th Sts., at 4:30 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Thomas, 900 1st Av., July 1, aged 32. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CULLINAN.—Mary, 218 East 74th St., July 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ELSASSER.—Mary, Flower Hospital, July 1. Funeral today.

GALLAGHER.—Martin, 444 10th Av., June 30. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

HACKS.—Margaret L., 548 East 169th St., June 30, aged 10 months.

KEYLIN.—Patrick, 218 West 13th St., June 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MOTT.—Daisy S., 269 Claremont Av., July 1. Funeral notice later.

O'NEILL.—Thomas, 137 Perry St., June 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PRYOR.—Margaret, 207 West 153d St., July 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

STEPHAN.—Otto, 352 East 42d St., July 1, aged 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Eugene, 2,174 Park Av., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TONER.—Francis, 241 East 45th St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WOODWARD.—Anna W., 210 East 16th St., July 2. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

BURTHAM.—Emanuel, 135 Cambridge Place, June 30. Funeral private.

CAMPBELL.—Mary, 165 Willoughby Av., July 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARMODY.—Edward, 639 Crescent St., June 30. Funeral tomorrow.

CARROLL.—Elizabeth J., 122 Cortelyou Road, July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

DAILY.—Mary E., 537 40th St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

DEE.—John D., Kings County Hospital, July 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FRANK.—Mathias V., 1,242 Bedford Av., July 1. Funeral private.

HOOPER.—Charles B., 5,014 4th Av., June 30, aged 42.

HOOTON.—Florence N., 384 Monroe St., July 1. Funeral service today.

HOWELAND.—Anna, 4,064 81st St., July 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—William A., 640 McDonough St., July 2, aged 63. Funeral service tomorrow.

JAMES.—May, 371 Atlantic Av., June 30, aged 12. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KELLY.—Eugene J., 790 St. Mark's Place, June 30.

KELLY.—Mary A., 97 North Elliott Place, June 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KLITSCH.—Charles L., 20 Mauler St., July 1, aged 80. Funeral today.

KRAEMER.—Bertha, 503 Woodward Av., June 30, aged 43. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LARKIN.—Mary A., 519 Park Place, July 1. Funeral notice later.

MERCER.—Jane, 314 Graham Av., July 1, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Laura, 404 Chauncey St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow.

MUIR.—Harry, 40 Rockaway Road, July 1, aged 47. Funeral service today.

SCHNELLER.—Mary, 328 Nassau Av., June 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SMITH.—William H., 458 75th St., July 1. Funeral today.

STRIPPEL.—Eliza, German Evangelical Home, July 1, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Elizabeth, 535 10th St., July 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TICEHURST.—Archie, 621 Lexington Av., June 29, aged 42. Funeral today.

YORK.—Roseanna, 53 Madison St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WERNER.—Albert, Kings County Hospital, June 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WAHL.—Herman H., 847 Anthon Av., June 30. Funeral today.

WATSON.—Robert, 94 Myrtle Av., June 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ZELLER.—Dr. Frederick, 521 Evergreen Av., July 1, aged 52. Funeral private.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BIRCH.—Florence M., 18 Jay St., Newark, July 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRUSE.—Edwin, Newark, July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 P. M.

DOCKIN.—Thomas, 617 Willow Av., Hoboken, June 29.

ELLING.—Curve A., 72 Washington Av., Hoboken, June 29, aged 53. Funeral private.

ENGEL.—Alen, 863 Hunterdon St., Newark, July 1, aged 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FELTO.—Frederick J., 133 South 6th St., Newark, July 2, aged 23. Funeral notice later.

FINGER.—Fanny, 21 Warren St., Newark, July 1, aged 79. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GARRIGAN.—Thomas J., 22 Warwick St., Newark, July 1. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

GOETZ.—William J., 33 Jones St., Jersey City, June 30.

HEENEY.—Charles, 331 Lafayette St., Newark, June 30. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

KILLOUGH.—Sarah, 482 New York Av., Jersey City, June 29. Funeral private.

KRUNN.—Dorothy E., 91 Lafayette St., Newark, July 2, aged 4. Funeral today.

LINDER.—William, 717 Angelique St., West Hoboken, June 30.

McSHANE.—Mary, 295 8th St., Jersey City, June 29.

PUDER.—Charles R., 596 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, June 30.

SANFORD.—Edwin J., Newark, July 2, aged 89. Funeral notice later.

SCHWEINFEST.—Sophie, 19 Leslie St., Newark, June 30, aged 65. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

CARROLL.—Margaret, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

COSTELLO.—Jane, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

McCLEAN.—Mary, mass St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McTEAGUE.—Margaret, mass St. Bridget's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

23d St. & 5th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL 66th St.

CIRCLE J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St. 104.

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At St. Michael's Church,
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PATRIOTIC SERVICE
At Eight o'Clock.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.
MAJOR GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM will speak.

Major Putnam is a Christian, a scholar, a patriot, and a veteran of the Civil War. In this time of world war the words of a citizen like Major Putnam will surely fit the occasion better than fireworks and noise. All good citizens will be made welcome.

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The United States Government has taken over the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Company, effective today. Dated July 1st, 1917.
HOBOKEN MANUFACTURERS' RAIL

GIANTS CAPTURE FINAL GAME OF SERIES FROM BRAVES WITH EASE

HOT DAY, SO GIANTS PUT GAME ON ICE

Take Last Battle of Series with Stallings's Men, Winning by 6 to 1.

ANDERSON IN FINE FORM

Temporary Relapse in the Eighth Allows Boston to Save Itself from a Whitewash.

The Giants finished their series with the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds yesterday, winning the final game by a score of 6 to 1. It was so hot that you could make toast at the home plate and even boil eggs in the icewater can. In fact, it was so hot that Boston forgot to object to the umpires. Johnny Evers made his first appearance in a game here, and went through without a murmur. That shows how the heat affects some folks.

The Giants did nearly all of their scoring in one inning so as to get the Braves' suffering over as soon as possible. Frank Allen, who did the pitching for Boston, comes from Alabama, and he shouldn't have minded the heat, but he did. He was so close to the boiling point in the third inning that the Giants fell upon him for half a dozen hits from which they coined four runs. Fred Anderson was unapproachable, except in the eighth, when a slight lapse of effectiveness enabled the Braves to couple two hits with a pass and save themselves from a plunge in the kalsomine vat.

Manager George Stallings, who left his team suddenly during Saturday's game because the manner in which they were playing was more than human mortal could endure, was back on the Boston bench today. He was tempted to quit the team again in the fourth inning, but restrained himself. The Boston players are so peevish over their poor showing that they carry chips enough about on their shoulders to start a lumber yard. They have had a stormy sojourn both here and in Brooklyn during the past week, and are glad to get over to Philadelphia where they can hope for a little peace.

Both Teams Load Bases.

It didn't require a great deal of effort to get on the bases yesterday, for in the second inning both clubs had the bases loaded with runners. With one out in Boston's portion of the session, Konetchy singled and Smith walked. After Tragesser fanned, Maranville walked and filled the corners. Then Allen threw cold water on the demonstration by going out at first.

In New York's portion both Zimmerman and Fletcher singled while Robertson fouled to Tragesser and Holke fanned. Rariden walked and jammed the corners, but Anderson did no better than the Boston pitcher had done, and was thrown out at first.

The Giants turned loose a little holiday spirit in the third. Burns, the first lad up, skied to Magee and Herzog tapped a single to left. Kauff's single to right sent Herzog to third and then Zimmerman came through with a two-base shot to left centre, scoring Herzog and Kauff over the plate. Fletcher kept up the merry fusilade, and his single to centre sent Zim home. Robertson fanned, and Allen and the Braves were beginning to feel that the outbreak was under control. Not so, however.

Holke rammed a single to left and Fletcher went to second and when Rariden hammered a single to right Fletcher scored. Anderson's strike-out ended the impulsive fanning.

Not satisfied with this, the Giants got another in the fifth. Zimmerman ripped a healthy double to right and went to third on Fletcher's sacrifice. After Robertson had hit a fly to Wilhoit in short right Holke was hit. Zim and Holke then started to peel off a double steal. Tragesser tipped the ball down to Evers to get Holke and Zim started for home. Evers shot the ball back to Tragesser and the Boston catcher made a wild toss to third, the ball rolling to left field, while Zimmerman scored, Holke also had the same notion about scoring, but Schmidt got the truant ball back to Tragesser in time to get Holke at the plate.

Maranville Blunders.

There were two gone in the seventh when Zimmerman rolled an easy grounder to Maranville. The Boston short stop seldom makes an error, but when he does he makes a bad one. He threw the ball wild to first, and, although Konetchy got the ball back to Evers at second, Johnny appeared to be somewhat dumfounded at Maranville's misplay, and he held the ball while Zimmerman went all the way around to third. Allen, unnerved by the nervous spell and uncorked a wild pitch which enabled Zim to get home.

Zimmerman had a big day at the plate which set his admirers back of third base wild with glee. Johnny Cook, the leader of the Zimmerman cheering section, rooted so hard that he lost five pounds.

The Braves got their only run in the eighth. Maranville walked, and Barnes, hitting for Allen, got an infield hit to Fletcher. The Giants' shortstop had a double play laid out in front of him, but he was over anxious, and missed the ball entirely. Bailey filed to Fletcher and Burns got Evers's rocket. Wilhoit dented Anderson's service for a two-base drive over to right, and Maranville sailed into port.

Tom Hughes, who hasn't been doing much for the Braves this season, pitched the final inning for Boston and seems to have recovered his last season's form. Boston didn't bother the umpires yesterday, although Sherwood Magee was aching for a set-to with somebody and did a lot of chattering. For their bad manners during the past series at the Polo Grounds, Magee was fined $25 by President Tener, while Tragesser, the Boston catcher, was fined $50 for disputing a decision at the plate Saturday afternoon.

It isn't so bad when baseball clubs from wild Western cities display questionable deportment here, but when the team from Boston gets unruly one becomes horribly shocked. Boston just now is carrying around the biggest grouch of any team on the circuit. And that's about the only thing they have on the other clubs in the league.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Burns,lf	5	0	0	3	0	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	1	4	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Zim'man,3b	4	3	3	0	3	0
Fletcher,ss	3	1	2	4	3	1
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	12	0	0
Rariden,c	2	0	2	3	1	0
Anderson,p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	6	12	27	12	1

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Bailey,cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Evers,2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	3	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	4	1	1
Smith,3b	3	0	2	1	0	0
Tragesser,c	4	0	0	9	3	0
Mar'ville,ss	3	1	0	2	1	0
Allen,p	2	0	0	0	2	1
aBarnes	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	32	1	6	24	8	2

a Batted for Allen in eighth.
Errors—Tragnesser, Maranville.

New York	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2,) Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Holke. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog and Holke; Evers and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Anderson, 3; Allen, 1; Hughes 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 12 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; Hughes 0 and 0 in 1; Anderson, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Allen, Holke, Fletcher. Struck out—By Anderson, 2; Allen, 7; Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—Anderson, Allen. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpires—Rigler, and Orth.

YANKS TO AID RED CROSS.

Will Give 10 Per Cent. of the Receipts of Washington Series.

Announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the New York American League Baseball Club that Captain T. L. Huston and Colonel Jacob Ruppert have decided to donate 10 per cent. of the Yankees' share of the receipts of all games between the Yanks and Washington in their series which starts today at the Red Cross.

This decision by the owners of the Yankees comes auspiciously for the Red Cross fund, for there are two double bills scheduled between the teams in the present series. The first will be played this afternoon and tomorrow there will be morning and afternoon games. The series closes with the fifth game on Thursday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 4.
(Called eleventh inning; darkness.)
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
(Called seventh inning by agreement.)
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	39	32	.639
Philadelphia	37	26	.587
St. Louis	36	31	.537
Chicago	39	34	.534
Cincinnati	37	37	.500
Brooklyn	29	33	.468
Boston	24	36	.400
Pittsburgh	21	43	.328

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	44	24	.647
Boston	41	24	.631
New York	35	29	.547
Detroit	34	32	.515
Cleveland	35	35	.500
Washington	26	39	.400
St. Louis	26	42	.382
Philadelphia	23	39	.371

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(2 games; first at 1:45.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

REDS BLUNDER TO VICTORY.

Take Ragged Game from Cubs, 8 to 5, Despite Six Errors.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Cincinnati defeated Chicago 8 to 5 in a ragged game here today. Each club erred frequently and several freak plays occurred during the game, one of which gave Merkle a home run on a short hit to left which bounded off Thorpe's shoe and went under the fence. Doyle turned an ankle rounding first base in the first inning and had to retire from the game.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Groh,3b	5	2	1	0	1	2
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	1	2	4
Rousch,cf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	3	2	0	0
Neale,lf	2	0	1	0	0	0
Thorpe,lf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Mitchell,1b	4	1	2	12	4	1
Shean,2b	5	0	1	3	3	0
Wingo,c	4	1	2	2	1	1
Regan,p	4	1	2	3	0	0
Total	40	8	15	27	11	7

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Flack,rf	4	2	2	1	4	1
Mann,lf	4	2	2	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	0	0	0	0	1	0
Driscoll,2b	4	0	1	2	6	1
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	10	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Zelder,3b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	4	1	0
aWalter	1	0	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elliott,c	4	0	1	1	1	1
P'dergast,p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Reuther,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seaton,p	1	0	1	0	1	0
bBlackburn	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	9	27	16	2

a Batted for Wortman in eighth.
b Batted for Seaton in eighth.
Errors—Kopf, Rousch, Mitchell, Wingo, (3.) Regan, Mann, Zelder, Elliott, (2.)

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0—8
Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Flack, Elliott, Wingo, Griffith, Regan. Three-base hit—Mann. Home runs—Griffith, Merkle. Stolen bases—Driscoll. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double play—Prendergast and Wortman; Flack, Doyle, Zelder, and Wortman; Driscoll, Wortman, and Merkle; Kopf, Shean, and Mitchell. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Seaton, 1; Regan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 8 hits and 3 runs in 4 innings, none out in fifth; Regan, 9 and 3 in 9; Reuther, 1 and 0 in 2-3; Seaton, 5 and 2 in 3 1-3; Douglas, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Seaton, 1; Regan, 1. Wild pitch—Seaton. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie.

CARDS FIND MAMAUX EASY.

Grimes Injected Too Late to Save Pirates from 6 to 4 Defeat.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—Pittsburgh's poor fielding and the ease with which Mamaux was hit gave St. Louis today's game here, 6 to 4. After St. Louis had made six runs on eight hits and four bases on balls, Grimes was substituted for Mamaux and stopped the scoring. King's batting was a feature. He hit safely each of four times at bat, and drove in three runs.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Smith,lf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Baird,3b	2	1	0	0	3	1
Long,rf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Hornsby,ss	4	2	2	0	6	1
Cruise,cf	4	1	2	4	1	0
Miller,1b	3	0	0	15	0	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	2	4	0	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	1	2	5	0
Hortsman,p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	6	10	27	17	1

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Carey,cf	2	2	0	3	0	0
Pitler,2b	3	2	1	1	4	0
King,rf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	0	0	0	0	1	0
Driscoll,2b	4	0	1	2	6	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	10	1	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Zelder,3b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	4	1	0
aWalter	1	0	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elliott,c	4	0	1	1	1	1
P'dergast,p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Reuther,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seaton,p	1	0	1	0	1	0
bBlackburn	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	9	27	16	2

a Batted for Wortman in eighth.
b Batted for Seaton in eighth.
Errors—Kopf, Rousch, Mitchell, Wingo, (3.) Regan, Mann, Zelder, Elliott, (2.)

Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0—8
Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Flack, Elliott, Wingo, Griffith, Regan. Three-base hit—Mann. Home runs—Griffith, Merkle. Stolen bases—Driscoll. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, Rousch, Mitchell, Wingo, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double plays—Prendergast and Wortman; Flack, Doyle, Zelder, and Wortman; Driscoll, Wortman, and Merkle; Kopf, Shean, and Mitchell. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Seaton, 1; Regan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 8 hits and 3 runs in 4 innings, none out in fifth; Regan, 9 and 3 in 9; Reuther, 1 and 0 in 2-3; Seaton, 5 and 2 in 3 1-3; Douglas, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Seaton, 1; Regan, 1. Wild pitch—Seaton. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie.

GALLIA BLANKS MACKMEN.

Allows Only Three Hits and Senators Win Game by 6 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2. — Gallia held Philadelphia to three hits, all of which were made after the sixth inning today and Washington won the game, 6 to 0. Errors played a big part in the visitors' runs. Henry made a double and two singles and drew a base on balls in four trips to the plate.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Judge,1b	5	0	2	6	1	0
Shanks,ss	5	0	2	1	3	0
Milan,cf	4	1	1	4	0	0
Rice,rf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Leonard,3b	2	1	0	0	1	3
Menosky,lf	4	2	1	2	0	0
Murray,2b	3	0	0	5	3	0
Henry,c	3	1	3	6	0	0
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	6	9	27	10	3

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	2	2
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	2	2	0
Rodie,lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Bates,3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Schang,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Haley,c	3	0	1	2	1	0
Meyer,c	0	0	0	2	0	0
Grover,2b	3	0	0	2	4	0
Schauer,p	2	0	0	0	2	0
R.Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
aFrench	0	0	0	0	0	0
bW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	3	27	14	2

Errors—Shanks, (3,) Strunk, Glover, R. Johnson.
a Ran for Haley in seventh.
b Batted for Schauer in eighth.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Shanks, Henry. Three-base hit—McInnis. Stolen base—Rice. Sacrifice hits—Gallia, Murray. Double plays—Gallia, Murray, and Judge; Grover and McInnis; Haley and Grover. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 1; Schauer, 3. Hits and earner runs—Off Schauer, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; R. Johnson, 3 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Gallia, 3; Schauer, 2; R. Johnson, 2. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 6; Chattanooga, 4.
Memphis, 14; Little Rock, 3.
Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 1.
Atlanta, 5; New Orleans, 4.

RAIN HALTS LOSING STREAK FOR YANKS

Donovan's Men Fail to Win, but Hold Red Sox to 11-Inning Draw at 4 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 2.—The long losing streak of the Yankees was halted here this afternoon, but was not entirely checked. After eleven innings of battle with the world's champion Red Sox, Umpire Silk O'Loughlin suspended hostilities, owing to a combination of rain and darkness. Heavy clouds hung over the field, and rain was falling hard, with the score at 4 to 4.

Failure to win was not through lack of opportunity for the Yankees; they drove Ernie Shore from the box in the sixth inning, and continued to pound away at Bader, his successor, but felt down repeatedly when runners got as far as second base. All told, the Yankees collected fifteen hits in the eleven innings and thirteen over the regulation route. They scored more runs than they had scored in any previous game with the champions, but again the pitching failed.

Mogridge, who has been a consistent troublemaker for the champions since joining the New York Club, started again today, having lost through weak hitting and errors by his mates a few days ago. Today he was not able to go the route. Donovan benched him in the seventh, after Scott's triple and a single by Agnew had worn out the one-run lead which the Yanks had held for a few minutes.

Shocker took up the burden, and he did not allow a run, but was in trouble in each inning, as the Red Sox opened on him in three successive frames with safe hits. Russell pitched the last inning, and after he had retired the side in order the game was called.

The Yankees picked up the first run of the game in the second inning. Baker, who had a big day with the stick, punched a double into centre field, and was run down between the bases when Magee grounded to Scott, Magee taking second on the run-down. Miller singled to centre and Magee crossed the plate with a run.

The Red Sox got very busy in their half; Gardner punched a single into right, and advanced when Lewis was hit. Walker's sacrifice advanced both runners, and they scored on Scott's fast hopper past third base. Agnew's infield out put Scott on second, and he counted when Shore singled to left.

The Yankees began to crawl up in the fourth with one out, Magee walked, and advanced on Miller's ground-out. Nunamaker shot a single into left field, and Magee beat Lewis's return to the plate.

In the fifth the Yankees added another run and tied up the game. Maisel singled to centre, and on the hit-and-run play Peck shot a little single through short after Scott had run to cover second for Maisel. Hendryx's single to left scored Maisel and put Peck on second. Both advanced on Pipp's sacrifice, but neither Baker nor Magee could chase them in.

After two were out in the seventh the Yanks put on a little rally and went ahead. Pipp singled to right and went to third on Baker's single to right, the latter stealing second. Bader, who had succeeded Shore in the sixth, lost control at this stage and walked both Magee and Miller, forcing in a run.

The Red Sox lost no time getting the run back. With one out, Scott tripled to right and crossed the plate with the tying run when Agnew singled to centre. The deadlock continued until the game was called. The Yanks collected two hits in the ninth and two more in the eleventh, but could not score. This was Hooper Day at Fenway Park, and the Boston right fielder was presented with a diamond ring.

The score:

NEW-YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Maisel,2b	5	1	1	4	3	0
Peck'p'h,ss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendryx,rf	6	0	2	2	0	0
Pipp,1b	5	1	2	16	2	0
Baker,3b	6	0	4	1	1	1
Magee,lf	4	2	0	2	1	0
Miller,cf	3	0	1	4	1	0
Nu'maker,c	5	0	2	8	3	0
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Shocker,p	2	0	0	0	5	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	45	4	15	33	23	1

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	4	7	0
Rehfeldt,1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	1	1	4
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	4	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Scott,ss	5	2	3	1	5	0
Agnew,c	4	0	1	8	2	0
Shore,p	1	0	1	0	2	0
Bader,p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	32	4	11	33	20	0

Errors—Scott, Magee.

New York	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—4
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Baker, Miller. Three-base hit—Scott. Stolen base—Baker. Sacrifice hits—Walker, 2; Miller, Shore, Pipp, Bader, Gardner, Barry. Double plays—Peckingpaugh and Maisel, Barry and Hoblitzel; Shocker, Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 14. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 0. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; Mogridge, 1; Shocker, 2; Bader, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 8 hits and 3 runs, in 5 innings, (none out in 8th;) Bader, 7 and 1 in 6; Mogridge, 8 and 4 in 6 1-3; Shocker, 3 and 0 in 2 2-3; Russell, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Barry;) Bader, (Magee.) Struck out—By Shore, 1; Bader, 1; Russell, 1. Time—2 hours, 42 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. (Game called darkness.)

WHITE SOX GET THE LAST.

Indians Drop Final Fray of Series by Score of 4 to 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Chicago took the last game of the series today from Cleveland, 4 to 3. Lack of control by Lambeth, following Boehling's ineffectiveness in the second inning, gave Chicago its four runs. Poor base running prevented Cleveland from tying the score in the sixth. The game was called in the seventh inning to let the Cleveland Club catch a train for St. Louis.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
J.Collins,lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liebold,lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Weaver,3b	2	0	1	2	1	1
E.Collins,2b	2	0	0	1	0	0
Jackson,rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	7	1	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	2	1	1	0
Lynn,c	2	1	0	5	0	0
Danforth,p	0	1	0	0	2	0
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	20	4	6	21	5	1

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	3	2	0
Speaker,rf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Roth,rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Harris,1b	4	0	0	6	1	0
W'gann,2b	4	1	1	4	2	2
Evans,3b	3	0	1	1	2	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	4	0
Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lambeth,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aGuisto	1	0	0	0	0	0
bDeberry	1	0	1	0	0	0
cHoward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	7	21	10	2

* Called at end of seventh inning.
a Batted for Lambeth in fourth.
b Batted for Klepfer in sixth.
c Ran for Deberry in sixth.
Errors—Lynn, (2.)

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Speaker. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen bases—J. Collins, E. Collins, Risberg, Evans. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Danforth, 2; E. Collins, Chapman, Roth. Double play—Wambsgans and Harris. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Danforth, 3; Boehling, 1; Lambeth, 4; Morton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Danforth, 7 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Boehling, 2 and 3 in 1, (none out in second;) Faber, 0 and 0 in 1; Lambeth, 2 and 2 in 3; Klepfer, 2 and 0 in 2; Morton, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—Lambeth, 1, (Lynn.) Struck out—By Danforth, 5; Lambeth, 1; Klepfer, 1. Wild pitch—Klepfer, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Evans and Owen.

NEWSPAPER GOLFERS TIE.

Macbeth and MacLaughlin, with 66 Each, Lead in June Cup Play.

W. J. Macbeth and R. W. MacLaughlin led the field of newspaper golfers over the Van Cortlandt links yesterday in the qualifying round for the June Cup. Both had net scores of 66, Macbeth's card being 92, 26—66, and MacLaughlin's 93, 27—66. The others who qualified and their cards were:

Charles Gebest, 92, 22—70; Albert Owens, 87, 13—70; W. W. Burke, 85, 17—71; Dave Hall, 90, 18—72; John Mumm, 92, 19—73; Ludwig Stern, 96, 21—75; J. E. Taylor, 106, 30—76; Charles Laux, 99, 23—76; P. T. Campbell, 97, 20—77; H. Milner, 94, 16—78; R. Ferine, 92, 14—79; F. Mowlan, 105, 25—80; A. P. Roth, 92, 12—80; C. A. Dailey, 104, 22—81.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c. —Advt.

ROBINS HIT OESCHGER HARD

Drive Him from Box and Beat Phillies by 7 to 3 Score.

Pat Moran's Phillies engaged in their last skirmish of the present series with the Dodgers at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, yesterday, and, as was more or less expected, were defeated by the score of 7 to 3. Which only goes to show that there must be some suggestion of brotherly love contained in the hearts of the hard-working Robins for their league-leading neighbors, the Giants, for the Brooklyn triumph, coupled with the Giants' treatment of the Braves, pushed the New York athletes a little further frontward in the chase for the National League pennant.

The Ebbets clan started their scoring in the second session, when Stengel walked and was forced by Wheat. On the hit-and-run play, Cutshaw rapped a grounder out of reach of Niehoff to right field, where Cactus Cravath generously let it pass through his legs to the fence, while Wheat scored and Cutshaw pulled up at third. George remained there, however, for the next two batters were easy outs.

Cheney started the third with a screeching triple over third to left, and, after Olson had been thrown out at first, Larry scored on Myers's single to the same territory. On the play for Cheney at the plate, Whitted threw to the grand stand, and Myers went around to third, to romp home after Hickman had fouled out to Killifer, on Casey Stengel's double to right. Zach Wheat then singled to right, scoring Casey, but was forced himself at second by Cutshaw.

One run was chalked up for Philadelphia in the fourth, when Whitted singled to centre. On Luderus's safe blow to right, Whitted went tearing around the base paths without even hesitating at second, to score when Stengel, aiming at Mowrey, heaved the ball to the grand stand. Luderus went to second on Stengel's superhuman effort, but remained there. Starting the fifth, Cheney passed Paskert, uncorked a wild pitch which put Dode on third, and then walked Bancroft. While Stock was being disposed of at first by Myers, Paskert scored, Bancroft going to second. Cravath was then passed by Cheney, and Manager Robinson wigwagged to the bull-pen for Smith, who, with the first ball, made Whitted hit into a double play and retired the side.

The sixth frame saw the passing of Oeschger, after the Robins had annexed another run. After Cutshaw had been thrown out at first, Mowrey walked, but was killed off trying to make third when Niehoff fumbled Miller's grounder. Smith sent Miller to third with a double to right, and Olson walked, filling the bases. Miller was registered by Myers with a single to right, following which Hickman was forced out at first.

Starting the eighth with Bender twirling, Mowrey popped a Texas Leaguer back of short field that landed between Whitted and Bancroft, who both missed it after hard runs. Mike registered on a triple by Miller, and Otto scored on Smith's single to the centre garden. R. Jones, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 1; Rogers, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 9 hits, 3 runs in 10 innings; Rogers, 9 and 4 in 10. Hit by pitcher—By Rogers, (Heilman.) Struck out—By Dauss, 2; Rogers, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarity, and Nallin.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	0	3	3
Myers,1b	5	1	3	11	1	0
Hickman,cf	4	0	0	1	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 446 Broadway, Canal 8670.

BEAVER.—Raritana, 1896; all shades. Call Chelsea 9635.

BLACK FURETTE.—One-inch strips; Chase or Blumenthal. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

CLOAKS.—Presto Cloak & Suit Co., 12 West 31st St., will look at cloaks and suits all week.

COATS AND SUITS.—White, A. B. C. chinchilla, French & Ward; spot cash. Phone 6538 Spring.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall Coats and suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Open to place orders on children's and juniors' coats. P. M. & S., 119 W. 23d.

COTTON, crepe, plisse, fancy figures, light colors; any quantities for cash. T 358 Times Downtown.

COTTON FABRICS.—Plain colored crepe, poplin or other construction; width 27 to 40 inches. Chelsea 2674.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Will buy several hundred pieces of four-thread crepe at a price for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and silk dresses for Fall; immediate business given on simple styles. Call all day, National, 1 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses and coats, at popular prices, wanted by a jobber. Samuel Moss, 1,133 Broadway, Room 301.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satin dresses; Fall styles; call all week. Room 1128, 1133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples of silk and satin dresses. Gem Waist & Dress Co., 45 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders. Call with samples Tuesday morning, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at fine silk dresses all week. 31 West 31st St., 9th floor.

MERCHANDISE.—The H. K. Mead Stores Co., Wichita, Kan., operating a chain of stores selling general merchandise from 5 cents to $1.50, is desirous of hearing from all firms selling this class of merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ready to look at ladies' and misses' fur sets. Overcoats—Men's overcoats, blanket and Terry bathrobes and sweaters; all week from 9 to 1130. Williams-Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POM-POM.—American, all shades. Madison Square 2947.

POPLIN.—Silk and cotton faille lustre poplin, any quantity for cash. Lyric Dress Co., 146 West 25th St.

POPLINS.—Open for lightweight poplins; spot cash. Ideal Skirt Co.; Gramercy 4420.

POPLIN.—Black, style 767 or ppl. Gins Bros., 100 West 26th St.

RIBBONS.—Newmark & Danziger will purchase large quantities dotted silk ribbons from which No. 125 will submit samples. 54 34th St., Bush Terminal Building No. 6, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SATIN CHARMEUSE, all colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farr. 2262.

SERGE.—Will exchange 20 pieces navy Julliard serge, No. 4408, for 20 pieces dark brown, or will buy 20 pieces dark brown. Phone Madison Square 4945. Ask for Mr. Singer.

SERGES.—Open for all kinds of all-wool French serges, 36 to 48 inches wide. Chelsea 8686.

SERGE.—Whitman's No. 94, 99, and 104; will buy for cash any quantity. Write T. A., 142 Times.

SILKS.—Striped and plain taffetas and satins wanted. Wiener Bros., 14 West 17th St.

SKIRTS.—White satin skirts; washable satin and gabardine skirts and taffeta dresses. Style Shop, Atlantic City. Call Broadway Central Hotel, 673 Broadway, 9-11 A. M.

SKIRTS.—Jobber open for jobs in all materials. Call with samples, also regular styles, Tuesday morning, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

SUITS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Moscovics open for Fall suits for immediate delivery; also jobs of wash and silk suits. Call 9 A. M. Tuesday, Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call with samples Tuesday morning, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples of suits and coats. 9th floor, 29 West 30th St.

SUITS and Overcoats, men's; will buy several hundred for cash. E 400 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits from $6.75 to $8.50. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on high-priced suits. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 36 West 20th, 3d floor.

TAFFETA.—Open for navy taffeta at a price; also Jullliards, 42-inch, gray. Vigro, Simon, 44 East 32d St.

WOOLENS wanted for cash, American 13045 and Pom-Poms; also Hug-Flaigers melton all shades; also Melton light-weight velour. Tel. Murray Hill 2635.

WOOL JERSEY cloth wanted, light weight, high shade, at a price. Call Greeley 3653.

ZIBELINE.—Open for cheap grades, brown navy, green. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

Offerings to Buyers

CHEVIOT, assorted, Lymansville 31-2 black, brown, navy; $1.25 net. Stuyvesant 3352.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, 11-inch collar; belted, nicely trimmed; guaranteed lining, $10.90. Merit, 22 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits and Dresses, last season's, at a sacrifice. Y 201 Times Annex.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, Milanese, $4.75 up, immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

CORDUROY.—50 inches wide wale, at a sacrificing price; also Holz & Co.'s 575 kersey. Friedman, Simon & Co., 37 West 20th. Chelsea 9694.

CORDUROY.—White tub, 613, Juilliard. Lieberman, Horwitz, 45 West 27th St. Farragut 4250.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES. — Job white dresses, children's, juniors', misses', to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES. — Silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses. 15 E. 26th St., Room 1800.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out. S. Simon, 137 West 27th St.

FLAGS.—Good quality cotton; 8"x12", 12"x 18", 24"x36", 11½c. per yard. Sanford Simons & Co., 35 East 10th St.

GEORGETTE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9380 Madison Square.

HOSPITAL UNIFORMS and operating gowns; closing out. M. Abramson, 15 West 28th.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

JERSEY.—All shades, cheap. H 119 Times.

MACHINERY.—Any one equipping factory for manufacturing garments can buy sewing machines, &c., as manufacturer of dresses must sell. H 116 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Have sample pieces on hand; fancy mixtures, plaids, and stripes; 36-inch at 30 cents a yard; 54-inch at 50 cents a yard not; new Fall pattern. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 5359.

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Galleries, 550-552 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PIECE GOODS.—Fall piece goods for sale. 35 West 35th St., 7th floor.

PLUSH.—Philadelphia 4040 for immediate delivery; price reasonable. Telephone Stuyvesant 3385.

PLUSHES.—Will sell 40-40 seal plush reasonable. Chelsea 9885.

POPLINS.—American, Bachman's cotton warp. 7 navy, 8 black; cheap. Farragut 2838.

POPLINS, 44 inch, and storm serge, high shades, job. Spring 9274.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301—788, navy only, $1.10 net cash, spot delivery. Phone Gramercy 5378.

SILVERBLOOMS and linens to close out. G. L. G. Garment Co., 130 West 29th.

SKIRTS.—1,000, 7301 serge skirts; new Fall models; black, navy and brown; assorted sizes; $2.25 each net. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 5359.

SUITS.—Jeb 50 Spring suits; good assortment. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

TAFFETA DRESSES to close out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WARDROBE TRUNKS. — Four salesman wardrobe trunks for sale. 35 West 35th St., 7th floor.

WASH DRESSES.—Job of about 600 to close out at $1 each. Olympic Dress, 55-57 West 3d St.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out 500 dozen at $5.50 per dozen up. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS, white and stripes; close out at $5.50 a dozen. Jacob Hyman & Co., 137 West 25th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday.....5 per cent for the best names.
Saturday.....5½ " " " " "

Dress Goods Well Taken Up.

Spring dress goods that have been formally opened to buyers have been well sold up or at least as much so as sellers care to see at the present time with the Government in the market. In all cases the number of linens shown was less than in former seasons, and this also was a factor in bringing about quick action on Spring goods. Quite a bit of operating was also done before the lines were formally opened, and, as the materials for the new season are almost semi-staple in character, sellers found no difficulty in disposing of a large part of their production.

Silk Suits Are Fair Sellers.

In the men's Summer clothing business now being done, quite a fair demand has been made for silk suits. Shantungs and artificial silk weaves of various sorts have not advanced in cost to the same extent as some other materials offered in the Summer clothing lines. Manufacturers of the fabric state, however, that the volume of sales on goods of this variety cannot be expected to reach that on other and more popular materials. The lightweight silk suit, it is pointed out, usually goes into the wardrobe of a man who can afford three or four different kinds of Summer suits.

Extend Delivery Period.

According to a dress goods jobber who recently placed a large order with the leading factor in the trade, a change has been made in the usual delivery periods. Formerly buyers were obliged to take in their orders in November and December. The time, he said, has been extended to March. This seems to indicate that the big company has still a quantity of Government business to get out of the way before the needs of the civilian trade can be looked after. It is evident, he asserted, that the concern to cancel orders in December, or at the latest some time in January, if the buyer does not send along instructions to the contrary.

Silk Gloves Sold Ahead.

Manufacturers of silk gloves have nothing to complain of these days regarding the way business is coming in to them. An executive of one of the leading houses in the trade said yesterday that the demand was really remarkable, so large, in fact, that mills would be kept busy for the next three or four months delivering goods called for by orders now on their books. This is expected to result in a considerable scarcity of this merchandise for next Spring, as the manufacturers will have much less time to accumulate stocks for that season than under normal conditions. The increased cost of the goods is said to have had no effect whatever in lessening the demand.

Silk Underwear Men Are Busy.

In spite of the fact that lines of women's silk underwear for the new season are practically ready for the trade to take out on the road, it was said yesterday that orders calling for immediate shipments of these goods are coming in much larger and later than usual. Reports of the situation are generally full of optimism, in spite of the almost constant rise in the price of raw silk and the increase in general manufacturing costs. In certain quarters the assertion is made that the women of the country, taken as a whole, are only beginning to appreciate the advantages and comforts of silk undergarments, and that as this appreciation spreads business is going to expand in proportion. Fresh continues the leading shade, from all accounts, with the call for separate vests and bloomers somewhat "shading" that for one-piece garments.

No Women's Wear Slump.

A women's wear buyer engaged in the familiar task of "bearing" the market with pessimistic talk received a reply to one of his sage predictions from a suit manufacturer, who showed that his knowledge of the mind of women had also been developed along with his ideas of what they want in the way of clothes. The buyer had something to say about "women wearing their old clothes and buying nothing new once their men went away to war." The manufacturer considered the point only for a moment and then said: "That's not going to cause us any trouble. All the men in the country could be in Europe and most of the women, but if there is one woman left with another to look her over,' she is going to continue buying new clothes and keep in style."

Burlap Prices Very High.

Considering the scarcity of goods and the difficulty of doing business for that reason, the local burlap market opened actively enough yesterday. Ten-ounce 40-inch burlaps, afloat, were sold at 13 cents, with 10½-ounce cloths of the same weight held nominally at 12¾ cents. Afloat 8-ounce 40s brought slightly over 10 cents. The trade has been further discouraged by reports of additional requisitioninng of burlap for war uses, both at Dundee and Calcutta, by the British Government. The latest requirements are so large as to threaten seriously the supply of this country for some months to come, and higher prices are expected here as a result. No improvement in the shipping or financial situation is reported from Calcutta.

Expects Heavy Fall Business.

Although the demand has picked up a good deal in the clothing line with the seasonable weather, the improvement has come at a rather inopportune time, that is, near the end of the season. The retailers, from all reports, are not discouraged with the showing they have made for Spring because weather and other circumstances were against them. There are predictions being made now that the Fall trade should break records. The manufacturers expect to see business get under way for the season earlier than usual. Predictions of a good season are based upon the fact that, once selection under the draft has taken place, it will relieve the minds of many men who will not make purchases now because of the uncertainty.

Are Selling Spring Underwear.

While lines of Spring, 1918, balbriggan and ribbed underwear will be offered more or less formally to the jobbing trade on Thursday of this week, there was selling of these goods here yesterday in a quiet way. The chances are that there will be more of it today. While admitting that business was being done, selling agents were loath to quote the actual prices in advance of the "official" opening. It was freely said, however, that the new figures would be well above those which obtained a year ago at this time for the past Spring's goods. One well-known line of men's eight-pound ribbed union suits, it is known, will sell at $10.50 a dozen, compared with $9 last year. On another line of "union" goods the new price will be $9.50, against $7.50 in 1916. Women's ribbed union suits, it is said, will also show real advances, though not so marked as the men's goods. "Bals" will also cost much more than at this time last year.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

As was expected, business was not very active in the local gray goods market yesterday. Most of the goods disposed of were for nearby delivery, and in most cases the sales were of a scattered nature. Further bids of 9⅛ cents were in the market for nearby 38½-inch 60-48s, with most houses unwilling to let them go at less than an eighth of a cent above that figure. Some business was also told of on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at the figures given below. Not a great deal was heard of coarse-yarn goods, though nearby 5.50 sheetings moved at 9 cents and some 3.60s were sold at 13¾ cents. Some improvement in the call for the heavier dress cottons was reported, in which skirtings played an active part. Closing printcloth prices were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s..	*14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s..	*13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	13½c
39-inch, 68-72s..	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s..	*8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	9¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s...	7½c

*Asked.

BOAT OWNERS GET LICENSES

200 Apply at Barge Office for Permission to Navigate Near Harbor.

Nearly 200 motor boat owners went to the Barge Office yesterday to apply for licenses which are required under the regulation made on June 20 by Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, Commandant of the Navy Yard, for all vessels navigating the harbor and approaches to New York. Captain K. W. Perry, of the United States Coast Guard Service, in charge of the licensing bureau, explained that the order referred to any craft navigating below Eighty-sixth Street on the Hudson River out to Sandy Hook and to Montauk Point on Long Island Sound.

The Captain said there was no need to apply personally for the licenses. They could be applied for by letter and obtained by yachtsmen through their respective clubs.

A. H. SMITH DEPLORES FREIGHT RATE DECISION

President of New York Central Says Attitude of Investing Public Is Awaited by Railroads.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines, issued a statement yesterday, expressing an opinion upon the rate advances authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its ruling upon the request of the railroads for an advance of about 15 per cent. The statement reads:

"Until we are able to check up the advances permitted in the decision with the tariffs we shall be unable to say what increased revenue will be received by the New York Central Lines under the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Apparently less than one-half of the amount requested has been allowed to the general traffic lines; much less than half to those depending largely upon the movement of special commodities.

"The application for increased rates as presented was in our opinion, conservative, and did not nearly meet the added expenditures placed upon us by higher wages, increased costs of fuel and other material, higher taxes, and growing investment. We believed then and believes now that the circumstances justified the full increase requested to insure a continuation of the amount and character of service required by the public.

"The railroads of this country require a continuing outlay for betterment and enlargement. The unusual conditions of today are bringing up hourly many problems requiring large expenditures of money on capital account. Such money must be had from the investing public. If the people who have it to invest will accept the judgment rendered by the commission and provide the money, very well. Their action will then support the view of the Government's commission. That will be the test.

"In the meantime, railroad managers can only await the verdict of the people and continue to do all they can to meet the requirements that are placed upon them. The New York Central Lines, serving a very large percentage of the population of the country, will do their utmost to meet the situation."

The ruling of the commission, made public on Saturday, gave Eastern railroads the right to advance their rates on an average of 8 to 10 per cent., whereas the railroads of the country had asked for an average advance of about 15 per cent. The railroads of the West received permission to raise their rates in smaller percentages.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Welwood Silk Mills, Inc., Hawley, Penn., of which John C. Welwood of this city is President, have acquired a new plant in Honesdale, Penn., in which about 100 broad silk looms are being installed. Operations will begin on Sept. 1.

S. A. Meyers, for some time buyer of notions and art goods for B. Lowenstein & Brother, Memphis, Tenn., has resigned. His resignation became effective yesterday.

L. Marks, who has been buying women's and misses' ready-to-wear for Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, has resigned. The buying of these lines will now be done from the company's local office at 404 Fourth Avenue.

MAN DEAD, ONE BURNED BY WIRES IN STORM

Damage Done by Electricity After City Had Suffered from Hottest Day of the Year.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year, the thermometer registering 88 degrees at 4 o'clock. It was 10 degrees hotter than on the preceding day. The record for heat on July 2 is borne by July 2, 1901, when the temperature reached 99.

The greatest humidity yesterday was 72 degrees at 9 A. M., when the temperature was 75. Between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening rain fell to the amount of .11 of an inch, and a squall of wind which reached a maximum of fifty-two miles an hour, accompanied the lightning storm and broke the hot spell temporarily. More thunderstorms followed by fair weather is the promise for today.

During the storm last night a bolt of lightning struck an electric wire which was suspended in front of 106 Sneddiker Avenue, East New York, and one of the ends fell to the street, where it menaced passers by for half an hour. Patrolman Thomas McLoughlan investigated, and as the insulation seemed intact, decided to remove the wire himself. He was thrown violently backward to the ground. He received a painful laceration of the head, and his hand was burned by the flame from the wire. McLoughlan was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital, but later in the night was able to go home.

Frank Nierind, 27 years old, an electrician, of 29 Pleasant Place, Brooklyn, entered the power plant of Golden City, an amusement resort at Canarsie, when the lights went out during the storm, and was found killed by electricity soon after. It is supposed he grasped a charged wire or switch while groping his way.

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS
Treated in readable form in The Analist—every Monday. 10c. at all newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LAFAYETTE BATHS AND HOTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Lafayette Baths and Hotel, 408 to 407 Lafayette Street, conducting baths and a hotel, by Robert P. Lewis, for these creditors: Samuel Levy, $50; Sam Axelrod, $500, and Jacob Graft, $50. Judge L. Hand appointed L. Lyttle receiver. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets $3,000. The officers desire to reorganize provided the landlord, who has instituted dispossess proceedings, can be stayed. The baths have been established twenty years.

MEYER KRAVITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Kravitz, retail clothing, at 97½ East Houston Street, by these creditors: R. Dorn, $400; C. Siegel, $500, and R. Schechter, $6. Liabilities stated to be $10,000 and assets $1,500.

CHEMIN RAMER, known as Emil Ramer, formerly a partner in Wertheimer & Ramer, liquor dealers, 108 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,417 and no assets.

LOUIS KUPFERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Kupferman, manufacturer of clothing, 105 Bleecker Street, by these creditors: Morris Israel, $1,000; S. Finger, $600, and Sackheim, $600. Judge L. Hand appointed Samuel Rosensohn receiver with a bond of $5,000. The merchandise on hand is $10,000.

VINCENT VOLENCE, JR.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Vincent Volence, Jr., doing business as the Profit-Sharing Manufacturing Co., 1,054 Westchester Avenue, by these creditors: Arthur B. Reagh, $650, and Sara V. Tiruts, $1,209. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $5,000.

LESTER S. GARCHER, restaurant, of 62 West Thirty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $20,423 and no assets.

A. ROSENBERG & SON.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of A. Rosenberg & Son, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 19 West Twenty-first Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS SCHOEN.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Louis Schoen, furniture dealer at Yonkers, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

STANDARD TOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against the Standard Toy Manufacturing Company, 50 West Houston Street, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS & POPE.—Judge Manton has appointed James A. Foley receiver for Morris & Pope, stockbrokers, of 50 Broad Street, in bond of $25,000. William H. Bonynge, the former trustee, and John D. Rockefeller, the assignee, are directed to turn over all property in their hands to the receiver.

BATTY PAPER COMPANY.—Aaron A. Jacobus, trading as the Batty Paper Company, 490 Pelham Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,016 and assets of $1,133.

BENJAMIN KWARTNER, dealer in dry goods, 163 Orchard Street, has made an assignment to Meyer Jacobs.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Joseph P. Tobias, lawyer, 99 Nassau Street; Louis Silbergleit, 1,476 Wilkens Avenue; Hyman Prisyon, restaurant, 68 West Thirty-eighth Street; Fred S. Schlesinger, Brodsky & Rosen, furniture, 48 Essex Street; Margaret A. Colgan, dressmaker, 640 Manhattan Avenue; Louis A. Kurshan, 677 West 161st Street; Anthony Schwoeren, Jr., 617 West 146th Street; Dr. Simon Clug, 464 Willis Avenue; Fred J. White, Bessie Kling, Berdchawsky Brothers, and Henry O. Elson.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 2.—H. F. Bowman, general merchant, of Monticlair, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of $16,881.76 and assets of $19,402.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Aldebaran Co., Inc.—Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc. $195.72
Alten, Tessie, and Jacob Frankel—People of State of N. Y. 800.00
American Surety Co.—T. H. Nicholas 21,061.64
Baker, Aota M.—National Surety Co. 201.84
Bergman, David—Platt & Lambert 308.31
Braunstein, Sigmund and Nathan—Sun Co. 173.78
Berlin, David—S. Friedling 330.65
Beronjay, Jan—J. Piechocinsky 345.08
Bents Auto Import Co. of America—J. Froehlich, costs 115.06
Becorre, Mariano—J. J. Bellman 1,009.91
Carlone, Emma, and Joseph Burns—People of State of N. Y. 800.00
Conroy Sanitarium, Inc.—Leonard Coal Co. 143.19
Dittel, Joseph—H. G. Sipkin et al. 275.42
Edwards, Victor A.—W. T. Higgins 566.31
Eckford, John—Penn. Oil Co., Inc. 107.51
Fisher, John C. and Hiram R.—F. H. Merserve 5,139.66
Fox, Victor—Nat. Lewis, Inc. 136.75
Flake, George F.—H. T. Whelan 153.24
Hall, Charles M.—A. I. Wright, executor 357.75
Itzkovitz, Sallie—J. Itzkovitz 170.12
Israel, Joseph M.—T. Hopkins 226.07
Illinois Surety Co.—V. Rizzo 225.41
Jench, George—Travelers Insurance Co. 365.55
Jamm, Spiro—J. Myrante 441.66
Kiernan, Mary A.—Crane & Harte, Inc. 123.91
Lester, William C.—Grace F. Lesser, et al., costs 1,612.65
L. M. Construction Corp., Louis Miller and Pincus Glickman—Conley Island Construction Supply Co. 256.02
Lewkowitz, Isaac—L. Cohen 225.40
Lyons, Mae—T. O'Connell 1,615.44
Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.—E. E. Day & Sons Co. 329.44
McKnight, Arthur M., Calvin McKnight, Ira T. McKnight, and McKnight Realty Co.—First National Bank of Towanda 522.33
Morse, George B.—D. B. Simpson 170.09
Masson, J. Harry—A. I. Wright, executrix 214.91
Lawyers Title and Trust Co. and U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co. 319.11
Same—Norwalk Lock Co. 2,240.71
Same Audley-Clarke Co. 900.88
Middleton, Arthur W.—Northern Ventures Co., Ltd. 6,573.75
Mathis, Mildred T.—Broadway Taxi Operating Co. 162.91
Nuendorff, Frank M.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co. 276.73
New Jersey & Staten Island Ferry Co.—W. Nye 2,067.55
Roman, Janen—M. J. Forges 122.20
North Side Bank of Brooklyn and U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co., Inc. 497.21
Rose, Henry—Rogers Flour Co. 260.66
Strainese, William—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y. 120.00
Sarber, Charles A.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co. 358.89
Tepper, Max—A. Gotthold, trustee 131.68
Toreen, John—Thomson Wood Finishing Co. 118.88
302 Fifth Avenue Corp., Harry Falk and Joseph Falk—A. C. Hogan et al. 380.22
Tryee, Hiram—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland 274.91
Verdin, John M.—D. M. Perry et al. 296.22
Winter, Benjamin H.—H. Carlile et al. 551.41
Winkler Construction Co., Inc.—S. M. Kenigsberg 164.91

The Ultra Films, Inc., is in no way connected with the Ultra Pictures Corporation, against which a judgment has been filed.

In Bronx County.

Ackerman, Harry—P. Laffin 263.91
Bergman, David—Pratt & Lambert, Inc. 308.31
Carlucci, Frank, and National Surety Co.—People State of New York 500.00
Cosatchiner, Hyman—I. Politziner et al. 193.75
D'Onofrio, Achille—M. Negrini 30.50
Gleen, Isidor—M. Stern 290.34
Harris, Samuel—R. Soll et al. 182.21
Jonas, Harry—Marco Bros., Inc. 411.18
Katzoff, Irving—Nagle Pacific Co. 188.40
Laurice, Alberto—M. Negrini 70.90
Schwenk, William H. and Esther A.—M. C. Neu 262.95
Schneider, Gottfried—Blue Valley Butter Co. 46.56

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cauky, Kalman—Advocate Realty Co., June 14, 1916 ..... $265.79
Duran, P. J., Ina.—I. Remara, June 26, 1917 ..... 1,000.00
Gordon, Elias J.—N. Ellman, March 1, 1917 ..... 159.16
Ladew, Edward R., Co., Inc.—A. Schuller et al., Jan. 9, 1917 ..... 1,366.63
Rieser, Henry J.—I. Stern, March 2, 1909 ..... 2,028.34
Seymour, Frederick—Smith, Gray & Co., Oct. 5, 1916 ..... 121.50
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—J. P. McGowan, Jan. 16, 1913 ..... 851.80
Pastore, John; Antonio Tesarca, and Rose Tesarca—People of the State of New York, May 22,

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

The recent decision against this company in connection with its Western Pacific guarantee, and the relative position of the various securities are discussed in our special analysis, which will be sent to investors on request.

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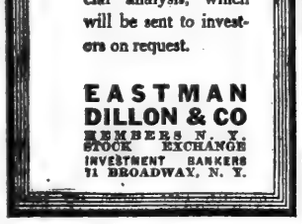

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rails Lead Declines in a Depressed Market—Cotton Condition Little Better.

The stock market was generally heavy yesterday, prices giving ground easily on selling due to disappointment over the rate decision, with a few specialties moving contrary to the rest of the list. The railroads were hit harder than they were Saturday, when the effect of the decision was less clearly understood. The selling that took place yesterday was largely professional, with the bears playing for reactions in the rails, but there has also been a considerable amount of liquidation on the part of holders who have held stocks through previous depressions in the hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission would grant substantially all of the increase asked for in the 15 per cent. case. Of the most active rails Baltimore & Ohio sold off 2%; St. Paul, 5¼; Northern Pacific, 1½; Great Northern preferred, 3¼; New York Central, 2%; New Haven, 2; Reading, 2¾, and Southern Pacific, 2½. At 67¾, the closing price for St. Paul, that issue is selling at its lowest price seen since 1896. Stock of this company was picked out by the professionals as particularly susceptible to the unfavorable influence of the rate decision. Wall Street has not attempted to disguise its attitude toward the railroads, with their expenses mounting month by month and their increased efficiency producing economies that only partly offset the advancing trend in fuel, equipment and labor. With industrial companies making the greatest profits in their history, it is not strange that traders prefer to take their chances on the new business taxes in preference to dealing in the rails with current statements bearing out the unfavorable forecasts made by the executives in the course of the hearing at Washington.

Most of the industrials lost ground in yesterday's transactions, which were very largely professional. United States Industrial Alcohol again swung through a wide range, fluctuating from 169 to 152, and closing with a net loss of 5¼ points. A recurrence of weakness in the motors affected particularly General Motors, which sold off 2½, with Studebaker at one time down to 64¾, though it closed nearly 2 points above that figure. Baldwin Locomotive was strong in the early part of the session, selling from 73¾ at the opening up to 76½, but retaining only ⅞ of its advance at the close.

The opening of the new month came without forcing a return to higher rates in the money market. Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at from 4½ to 3½ per cent., with most loans made at the higher rate. Brokers are taking on a considerable amount of time money loans at 5 per cent., although the view is expressed in banking circles that there should be a plentiful supply of call money at about the rates prevailing yesterday.

The Government's report on cotton for June 25 showed a very slight improvement over the condition in the preceding month. Yesterday's report estimated the condition at 70.8 per cent. of normal as against 69.5 on May 25, which established a record as the poorest showing for that period that has ever been made. The condition of 70.3 compares with a ten-year average of 80. Cotton broke about $7.50 a bale on the publication of the report, but recovered part of this loss and closed with a decline of a little less than $5 per bale. The unfavorable condition had been largely discounted, but traders were taken by surprise by the vote of the Senate to include the staple and cotton products among the articles to be controlled by the food administration.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60f. 25c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 30c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 4½ | Last 3½
Low 3½ | Renewals 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS ALL INDUSTRIALS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Thirty days	4 @4¼	Thirty days	4¼@5
Sixty days	4 @4¼	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	4¼@4½	Ninety days	5
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4¾@5
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4¾@5
Six months	4½@5	Six months	5 @5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 5@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	4¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.75⅞	5.75⅞	5.75⅞	—.00¼
Cables	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	22.00	21.80	21.80	—.20
Cables	22.10	21.90	21.90	—.20

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.76⅛	5.74⅞
China—		
Hongkong	60.40	60.50
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.296 Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44 India—	12	12¼
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.24¾	7.23¾
49.84 Japan—	44¼	45
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—	50	50
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.25
51.85 Russia	21.80	21.90
20.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	30.40	30.60
Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295 Spain	23.10	23.35
South America—		
32.44 Rio	27.12½	27.25
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.80⅜	4.79

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $542,251,847; balance, $11,792,417; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $834,735; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,442,847.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, unchanged; in New York, 77⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.75	....	61.75	....
Lead	11.37½	11.62½	11.50	11.75
Spelter	9.37½	....	9.25	....
Antimony	*17.50	18.50	*18.00	19.00
Quicksilver	*$85.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminum	*58.00	....	*59.00	....
Iron, No. 2X Valley	49.75	50.75	49.75	50.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30¾@31c, third quarter; 29¼@29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	243	10	0	244	10	0
Tin, futures	237	0	0	241	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 2.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	June 30, '17.	Increase.
Circulation	$6,667,000	*$12,000
Loans, disc., and inv.	407,525,000	10,840,000
Individ. dep., inc. U. S.	360,239,000	25,756,000
Due to banks	126,887,000	4,063,000
Time deposits	34,949,000	88,000
Exchange clearances	17,885,000	4,414,000
Due from banks	45,061,000	1,350,000
Cash reserves	17,138,000	*8,723,000
Reserve in F. R. Bank	43,501,000	15,096,000
Res. with other banks	34,705,000	1,054,000
Exc. cash with F.R. Bk.	11,725,000	4,594,000
New York excess	22,300,000	542,000
Total excess	33,214,000	5,586,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	609,440	232,497	Holiday
Year to date	101,884,696	85,390,945	63,039,246

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	6⅝	5⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
	4	4¼	500	Alaska Juneau	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	29	29½	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¾	30¾	29	29	— 1½
	82¾	84½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅞
	93	93½	200	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	..
	48½	49	2,500	Am. Can	49¼	49¾	48¾	48¾	—1
	105	106¼	100	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	..
	76½	77	5,700	Am. Car & Fdry	77⅝	78⅞	76½	76¾	—1⅝
	36	36¼	600	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅞
	14	14½	100	Am. H. Leather	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
	24	24½	900	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	24	24	..
	61	61⅝	500	Am. Linseed pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅝
	71¼	72	6,400	Am. Locomotive	72¼	73⅜	71¾	71¾	— ⅝
	11½	12	200	Am. Malting	12	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
	65	65¾	2,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	65¾	66½	65¼	65½	— ⅛
	106	106¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
	99	100	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. A	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
	71¼	72	900	Am. Steel Fdries	73	73	72	72	— 1⅛
	120⅞	121	5,700	Am. Sugar Ref	120	121⅝	120	121¾	+1¼
	38¼	39	3,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	—1⅛
	120¼	121	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	120	120	120	120	— ¼
	120¼	121	50	Do., odd lot	121	121	121	121	..
	53	53½	600	Am. Woolen	54	54⅝	53½	53½	+ ⅛
	21	22	1,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	33	33	31¾	31¾	—1
	80⅝	80¾	4,800	Anaconda Copper	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
	99¾	100	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100	100⅜	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
	96	97½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	+1½
	15¼	16	100	At., Birm. & At	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝	..
	107½	108½	400	Atlantic Coast Line	109	109	108½	108¼	— ⅜
	105	106	2,100	At. Gulf & West I	107	108	105¾	106¼	—1¾
	74⅛	74⅝	30,900	Baldwin Loco	73⅝	76½	73	74¼	+ ⅝
	69½	70	7,400	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72	69¾	69¾	—2½
	69¼	70⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	— ⅞
	140	140½	15,900	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	142	142¼	140	140½	—1½
	58	61	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅞
	11¼	11⅞	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1¼
	39¼	40	2,600	Butte & Superior	40¼	40¾	39¼	39½	—1½
	38⅝	38¾	600	California Packing	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
	19	20	100	California Petrol	20¼	20½	20⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
	50¼	52	500	California Pet. pf	51½	51¾	51	51	— ¼
	158	159	3,600	Canadian Pacific	158¾	158¾	157½	158½	— ⅞
	94	94½	2,100	Central Leather Co	96	95¾	93¾	94¼	—1
	111	112¾	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
	84	85½	600	Cerro de Pasco	86	86	85½	85½	— ⅝
	59¼	59½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59¾	59¾	—1⅞
	10⅞	11	400	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
	32	32⅜	100	Chi. Great West. pf	33	33	33	33	..
	67⅝	67¾	18,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	72¼	72¼	67¾	67¾	—5¼
	109	110¼	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110¼	110¼	108¾	109¾	—1½
	109	110	300	Chi. & Northwest	110	110	109¾	109½	—1½
	64¼	65	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f.p.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	—1¾
	34¼	34¾	1,800	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	36¼	36¼	34½	34½	—1¾
	76½	77	1,600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	78¾	78¾	77	77	—2
	67	67½	2,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	69¼	69¼	67½	67½	—2¼
	21	21¼	1,400	Chile Copper	21½	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅝
	55	55¼	500	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55½	— ⅛
	36	37	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	36	36	36	36	—2
	67¾	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
	52	52¼	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	53¾	52	52¾	— ⅝
	41¼	41½	2,100	Columbia Gas & El	41¾	42	41	41¾	— ⅝
	108	109	100	Consolidated Gas	108½	108¾	108½	108½	+ ½
	32⅜	32⅝	9,300	Corn Products Ref	32¾	33	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛
	105	105¼	1,700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105⅞	105⅞	104¾	105	—1
	53¼	54	53,400	Crucible Steel	91½	91¾	89¼	89¼	—1½
	102¼	103	250	Crucible Steel pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
	42	42¼	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43⅛	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
	99½	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
	109½	110	2,200	Delaware & Hud	111	111	109	109½	—2½
	15	16	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	—1⅛
	21	22	1,100	Distillers' Secur. x d	22⅜	22⅜	21½	21½	— ¼
	11⅜	12	300	Dome Mines	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
	8¼	9⅞	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	9	9	..
	35	36	300	Elk Horn Coal pf	36	36	35¼	35½	— ⅝
	24¼	24½	6,700	Erie	25½	25⅝	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
	35	37	100	Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	..
	37	38	200	Fisher Body	37	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅜
	34	38	200	General Cigar	38	38	38	38	—5
	115¾	116	6,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	117	117¾	114¾	115⅞	—2½
	90	90¼	100	Gen. Mot. pf.temp.cfs.	90	90	90	90	+1
	45¾	46⅜	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47	47	45	45¾	—1½
	103	104	4,800	Great Northern pf	106½	106¾	102¾	102¾	—3½
	31¾	32	700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	40	41	200	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	..
	123	128	200	Gulf States Steel	128¼	128½	128	128	..
	62	65	200	Hartman Corp	63	63	62	62	—3½
	102	103	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
	61⅞	62	1,600	Inspiration Copper	63¾	63¾	61¾	61¾	—1
	9½	9¾	700	Interboro Consol	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
	55	56	100	Interboro Con. pf	55⅝	55⅝	55	55⅞	—1⅝
	54	55	500	Int. Agricultural pf	55½	56¼	55	55	— ½
	26⅞	27	3,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27¾	28¼	26¾	26¾	—1
	82½	82¾	3,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85	84	81½	82½	— ⅛
	39¼	39¾	1,900	Int. Nickel	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
	34	34¼	300	Int. Paper	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
	..	..	300	Int. Paper pf	105	105	103	105	+9
	74	75	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	74	74	74	74	+2
	46	48	100	Jewel Tea	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
	100	102	100	Jewel Tea pf	100	100	100	100	—3½
	21	22	100	Kansas City South	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
	45½	46	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	46	46	46	46	+1
	44¾	44½	600	Kennecott Copper	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅜	— ⅛
	96	96½	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	97½	97⅝	96	96⅜	— ⅛
	17⅜	18¼	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	61½	61⅝	1,500	Lehigh Valley	62¼	62½	61½	61⅝	— ⅜
	47	48	900	Maxwell Motors	47	47¾	47	47¼	— ⅛
	29¼	30¼	300	Max. Motors pf	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	..
	64½	65¾	4,700	Mexican Petroleum	66	68	63¾	64¼	—1
	40¼	40⅞	2,500	Miami Copper	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
	62½	62⅞	2,200	Midvale Steel	63	63¼	63⅛	62⅝	— ⅛
	102	104	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	102	102	102	102	—2½
	5⅞	6¼	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	6	6	..
	28½	28¾	8,900	Mo. Pacific w i	30¼	30¼	28¼	28½	—2½
	54	56	200	Mo. Pacific pf w i	55	55	55	55	—1½
	34¼	35¼	100	National Acme	35	35	35	35	+ ¾
	115	116	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	..
	35½	35⅝	10,800	Nat. Conduit & C	34½	36¾	34½	35¼	+1
	38½	38¾	3,400	Nat. Enam. & St	30¼	30¼	38¼	38¼	—1⅝
	98	98	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ¼
	23½	23¾	900	Nevada Con. Cop	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
	24	25	700	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25¼	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
	88⅞	89	7,900	N. Y. Central	90	90	88⅝	88⅝	—2
	82	86	8,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	87¼	87¼	85¾	86	—2⅛
	23	23¼	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¾	23¾	23	23	— ⅝
	60	64	100	North American	60	60	60	60	—1½
	99¼	99½	12,800	Northern Pacific	101¾	101¾	99	99½	—1½
	122	123¾	13,200	Ohio Cities Gas	126	126	120¾	122¾	—1½
	65	66	600	Ohio Cities G. rts	64¾	65¼	64	65¼	+ ¼
	5¾	5¾	100	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	90	91	300	Owens Bottle Mach	91	91	91	91	..
	27½	28¾	600	Pacific Mail x d	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
	51⅝	51⅞	3,600	Penn. R. R	52⅜	52⅜	51¾	51¾	—1
	76	77	100	People's Gas, Chi	77	77	77	77	—1
	17½	19	700	Père Marquette	19	19	18	18	—1½
	35	36	1,300	Philadel. Co. x d	35	36¼	35	36½	+2½
	97½	97¾	200	Pierce Arrow pf	98	98	97½	97½	..
	54	55	2,900	Pitts. Coal Co. pf	55¼	55¼	53¾	53½	—2
	117	119	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¼
	33¾	33¾	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	33¾	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅛
	76½	77	100	Pressed Steel Car	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1½
	138	140	300	Pullman Co	141¼	141¼	140	140	— ½
	52½	54	100	Railway Steel Sp	54	54	54	54	..
	28	28¼	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
	93	93¾	12,700	Reading	95¾	96¼	93	93⅝	—2⅜
	91¼	92	17,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	92	91¼	91¾	— ¾
	100	104	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
	64	65	2,800	Royal Dutch t r	64¾	64¾	64¼	64½	— ½
	17¼	17¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran	17¼	17¾	17¾	17½	—1
	30	30¼	200	St. Louis Southw	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
	100	100	100	Savage Arms	100	100	100	100	..
	18¾	19	900	Saxon Motor	19	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
	12	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
	28	29	200	Seab. Air Line pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
	168	168	100	Sears Roeb. & Co	166¼	166¼	166¼	166¼	—1¾
	21,100			Sinclair Oil & Ref	44¾	46¾	44	44¾	+ ⅛
	58	58	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
	5,600			Southern Pacific	93¼	93¼	91	91	—2¼
	7,200			Southern Railway	27	27	27	27¼	— ⅛
	55	56	100	Southern Ry. pf	56	56	55	55	— ⅛
	15,400			Studebaker Co	65¾	68¾	64¾	66½	— ⅝
	92	98	100	Studebaker Co. pf	92	92	92	92	—2
	100	..	100	Superior Steel 1st pf	101	101	101	101	..
	17	17½	1,200	Tenn. C. & C	18¼	18¼	17¼	17¼	—1
	211	212	900	Texas Co	213	214½	212	212	—2
	..	..	800	Third Avenue	20¾	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
	5⅝	5⅝	700	Tobacco Products	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¾	—2
	7	12	100	T., St.L. & W. pf. r	8	8	8	8	—2
	44¾	47	100	Texas & W'rns	46	46	46	46	..
	133½	133½	5,700	Union Pacific	134½	134½	133	133¼	—1⅛
	79	80	30	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	..
	45	45¾	1,100	United Alloy Steel	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
	104	104½	500	United Cigar Stores	104½	104¾	104	104	..
	133	136	800	United Fruit	133½	133¾	133¼	133¾	..
	29	30¼	100	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
	8	9	200	United Rys. Invest	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
	17¾	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18	18	+ ⅜
	18	20	100	U. S. Express	19	19	19	19	..
	153½	154	94,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	159	159	152	153½	—5½
	57⅞	58⅞	910	U. S. Rubber	59	59¼	57¾	57¾	—1¼
	128¾	128½	125,700	U. S. Steel x d	130	130¾	128¼	128¾	—1½
	117¼	117⅝	4,400	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	117⅞	117¼	117¼	..
	106¾	109	1,100	Utah Copper	109¼	109½	109	109	—1
	69	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	70	70	70	..
	11⅞	12	800	Wabash	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅝
	48¼	48½	1,800	Wabash pf. A	50	50	48	48	—1½
	25½	26	600	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅞
	19¼	20	1,500	Western Maryland	21½	21½	19	19½	—1½
	15⅜	16¾	100	Western Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
	94	94½	100	Western Union Tel	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅝	+ ⅛
	50	50⅜	1,300	Westingh. E. & M	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	..
	15½	16	1,500	Wheeling & L. E	16¼	16½	15½	15½	— ⅝
	36	34¾	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
	47¾	48	200	White Motors	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	—1
	70	71	200	Wilson & Co	71	71¾	71	71⅜	+1⅜
	31	31½	3,100	Willys-Overland	31¾	32	31	31	— ⅝
	91	93	100	Willys-Overland pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
	33¼	34½	100	Worthington Pump	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅜

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, June 30, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 29		$18,999,189.14
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,168,809.35	
Miscellaneous	20,719.04	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$6,500,000.00	
Corp stock notes	1,300,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	250,000.00	
	7,950,000.00	
		9,137,728.59
		$28,037,867.73
Payments—		
General administration	$9,428,655.56	
Redemption of city debt	2,500.00	
Interest on city debt	86,665.12	
New York State tax	616,608.97	
		10,134,429.65
Balance June 30		$17,903,438.08

SINKING FUNDS.

| | |

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We beg to announce that Mr. John Hobart MacMurdy, Manager of our Bank and Trust Company Stock Department for the past nine years, has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

Mann, Bill & Co.

July 2nd, 1917.

Legal Investments TAX EXEMPT

Adams, N. Y	5s	1919-27
Bronxville, N. Y.	4.90	1922-47
Dunkirk, N. Y.	4½s	1918-27
E. Rochester, N.Y.	4.20	1922-25
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	4½s	1929-30
Rome, N. Y.	4½s	1929-37

Descriptive circular 189 on request.

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LITTLE CHANCE NOW FOR BIG COTTON CROP

Hope for a Record Output Is Frustrated by Conditions That Prevail in South.

LABOR SHORTAGE IS FELT

And Farmers Are Planting Food Instead of Cotton in Many Districts This Year.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Plans of the cotton growers to produce this year the largest crop of that staple ever grown have been frustrated. A crop larger than last year's and that preceding it probably will be realized. This year's production was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture at 11,683,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, which would be about 183,000 bales more than produced last year and 441,000 bales more than the 1915 crop, but it is 4,500,000 bales less than the record crop produced three years ago.

Scarcity of labor, due to emigration of negroes to the industrial centres of the North by higher wages, and the entry of young men in the military service, high prices of food, feed and fertilizer, and the movement for the South to feed itself are the important influences against the cotton farmers' efforts to produce a record crop. Unfavorable weather also was a determining factor.

The Department of Agriculture issued the following statement regarding the condition of the crops:

"A number of influences have held the acreage down and in some places forced a reduction where heavy increases were contemplated.

"An important influence has been the labor problem. In all of the States east of the Mississippi River where the negro is the chief labor on the cotton plantations, there has been a heavy exodus of these workers. Several hundred thousands negroes have deserted the farms to go to the industrial centres in the Northern and Eastern States, where they could get higher wages. In addition many thousands of young men have left the farm to enter the military or naval service. Heretofore there was usually a small surplus of farm and industrial labor in the South while now there is a deficit with no chance of an adequate supply soon. As a result much land ordinarily planted to cotton is this year planted to other crops requiring less cultivation and hand labor.

"The high prices prevailing for food, feed and fertilizer has been a factor. The slogan "the South must feed itself" has had its effect and many farmers who have for years planted cotton to the exclusion of most other crops, are now practicing diversification. In many sections it is as profitable to grow high-priced corn, wheat or other food crops as it is to produce cotton. These crops, requiring less cultivation than cotton, seem to some farmers to solve the labor problem and they have planted these at the expense of some of their cotton acreage.

"Unfavorable weather caused much loss of early planted cotton and some of this was replaced by corn and other crops.

"There is complaint of weevils in every infested State, but the ravages to date seem not so severe as in former years. The lateness of the crop is probably responsible to some extent for this, but the dry weather prevailing in the worst infested sections has held the weevils in check. The crop is generally well cultivated."

The area under cultivation June 25, by States last year's area planted and area picked, (000's omitted) and the yield per acre in pounds in 1916, follow:

States.	Planted 1917.	Planted 1916.	Picked 1916.	Acre Yield 1916.
Virginia	47	42	42	310
North Carolina	1,475	1,490	1,451	215
South Carolina	2,950	2,950	2,780	160
Georgia	5,178	5,450	4,277	165
Florida	191	201	191	105
Alabama	2,498	3,469	3,225	79
Mississippi	2,814	3,310	3,710	125
Louisiana	1,323	1,280	1,250	170
Texas	11,840	11,525	11,400	157
Arkansas	2,577	2,630	2,600	209
Tennessee	886	895	887	206
Missouri	150	136	133	225
Oklahoma	2,745	2,614	2,562	154
California	66	55	52	400
All other States	15	25	25	....
United States	34,600	36,052	34,985	156.6

The next report will show the condition of the crop on July 25, and will be issued at noon, Aug. 1.

Receiver Named for Lafayette Baths

Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Lafayette Baths and Hotel at 403 to 407 Lafayette Street, under a bond for $1,000. After a prosperous period during which the Lafayette Baths were known as the rendezvous for persons of many kinds, the management no longer found itself able to pay expenses, and recently the baths went into bankruptcy.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The City of Beverly, Mass., will receive bids until 1 P. M., Thursday for the purchase at a discount of a temporary loan of $150,000 in anticipation of revenue.

E. N. Hurley has been elected Director of the Chicago Great Western, succeeding John R. Morron, resigned.

The City of Lowell, Mass., will receive bids until 12 noon, July 12, for the purchase of $100,000 4½ per cent. hospital bonds.

Application to permit the consolidation of the United Electric Light & Water Company, the Housatonic Power Company, the Seymour Electric Light Company and the Rocky River Power Company has been made to the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut.

E. P. Brown, Vice President, has been elected President of the United Machinery Corporation, to succeed the late Sidney W. Winslow. S. W. Winslow, Jr., has been elected Vice President and H. G. Donham a Director and Vice President of the corporation.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due July 1, 1917, and Pittsburg & Western Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1917, and International Paper Company's Bankers Trust Company certificates of deposit for preferred stock.

In a petition filed with the Georgia State Railroad Commission, Atlanta & Anderson Railway Company plans construction of an electric railroad between Atlanta, Ga., and Anderson, S. C., and asks authority to issue securities aggregating $35,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and equipping the road.

The Directors of the Citizens National Bank have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., increasing the rate from an 8 per cent. to a 10 per cent. basis.

At a meeting of the Wharton Steel Company, the following were appointed members of the executive committee: John E. Perry, President of the company; J. Leonard Replogle, Chairman; I. Townsend Burden and L. E. Warind. Mr. Perry was formerly assistant to the President of the Republic Iron & Steel Company.

Johnson & Wood, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have admitted Victor S. Bryan as a general partner.

The National Bank of Commerce announces the appointment of James I. Clarke as advertising manager.

Schafer Brothers, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have removed to 120 Broadway.

George I. Skinner, the new State Superintendent of Banks, announced yesterday the appointment of J. J. Ray as his private secretary. Mr. Ray's home is in Norwich, Chenango County.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	33	35	Iron C pf.	16	17
Bay S G	9	10	Iron Blos.	1	1½
Bingham	12½	13	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Bejola	50	75	La. Rose	40	45
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	40	41
Bost Ely	45	47	Mex Met	29	31
Bost & M.	60	61	Mojave T.	45	46
Butte & L.	14	15	New Balt.	1¼	1⅜
Butte & D.	45	55	New Roug.	1¼	1½
Bost Ariz.	1⅞	2⅛	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3½	4	Nixon	42	45
Chief Cons.	2⅝	2⅞	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Crown Res.	28	32	N Y. & L.	70	71
Con Ariz.	2¼	2⅝	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop.	1½	1⅝
Champ C.	5	7	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb.	1¼	2⅛	Plon Con.	1½	1⅞
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	18	Ray Herc.	3¾	4
Fortuna	7	8	S W M.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	6	8	S W M.	2	2½
Houghton	80	90	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	37½	38
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2¼
Iron Cap	16	17			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

All the grain markets of the country will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday, and consequently a holiday spirit prevailed during yesterday's operations in wheat, and trading was largely of an evening-up character. At best, the market is a very narrow affair and the trade at large believes that as soon as the Food Control bill is passed and present outstanding contracts in July and September are evened up there will be no further operations in futures. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,450,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 14,209,000, compared with 48,892,000 last year. The world's exports were 11,148,000, compared with 10,613,000 last week and 12,723,000 last year. In the local market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.34½, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	2.06	2.01	2.01	2.02
September	1.88	1.82	1.84⅝	1.82

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, freight, New York.

CORN.

Pronounced strength was a feature in the corn market, the close showing 1⅛@2⅜c net rise. Part of this uplift was undoubtedly due to covering for over the two holidays, but there was also good buying on the continued strength of the cash situation and the dry weather in the Southwest. Advances were quite general in cash corn, Chicago paying $1.77½, which is a new high record. The industrial demand, feeding requirements, and export inquiry have absorbed corn rapidly, and there were few contracts for sale in the market. The cash market here was equally strong, No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.89, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	1.60⅝	1.58	1.59⅝	1.57⅞
September	1.50⅝	1.47⅝	1.50	1.47⅝
December	1.10⅞	1.08⅝	1.10⅝	1.09

OATS.

In common with other markets, oats were generally higher and closed ⅛@⅜c above Saturday. July was the strongest position as there were no tenders at Chicago, and cash oats continued very firm. Crop news, aside from complaints of drouth and heat in the Southwest, was generally favorable. The visible supply decreased 1,736,000 bushels. Cash oats were firmer here, as follows: Standard, 75½@77c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76@76½c; No. 4 white, 75¼@76c; fancy clipped white, 78½@79½c; ordinary clipped white, 76½@77½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	66¼	65¼	66¼	63½
September	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	53½
December	57⅛	56½	57¼	56⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision list acted very firm again, with pork up to $40 and offerings light. Hogs were better and at the advance shorts and packers became rather good buyers. Deliveries on July contracts, while fair, were easily absorbed, and the market followed the strength of corn, with commission houses fair buyers, especially of lard. Receipts at Chicago were 35,000 hogs, with 13,000 expected on Tuesday. Kansas City had 8,000, Omaha 5,000 and the West about 95,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
July	21.27	20.85	21.17	20.85
September	21.53	21.12	21.15	21.15
Ribs—				
July	21.67	21.30	21.67	21.25
September	21.80	21.40	21.75	21.40
Pork—				
July	..	..	40.00	39.15
September	39.90	39.20	39.90	39.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The report from Washington that the Senate had passed an amendment to the Food Control bill, including cotton and cotton products, came as a complete surprise to the cotton oil trade and caused very heavy selling. Early in the session the market had shown a very strong undertone with good buying on the strength in lard, but when the news from Washington was received there was a perpendicular drop of about 30 points for the active positions, and final quotations were 13 to 29 points net lower. Total sales were 30,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.60	15.90
July	16.00	15.78	15.85@15.80	15.85
August	15.95	15.85	15.85@15.72	15.85
September	15.91	15.81	15.81@15.64	15.79
October	15.86	15.54	15.75@15.57	15.72
November	15.67	15.38	15.50@15.30	15.50
December	15.62	15.30	15.50@15.30	15.50
January	15.60	15.30	15.50@15.30	15.50
February	..	..	15.15@14.90	15.15

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled irregular. The opening was unchanged to an advance of 3 points, with most of the support coming from Wall Street, thought to be operating for outside speculative interests. Trading was rather mixed, both Wall Street and local trade firms taking both sides of the market. The close was 3 points net lower to 2 points net higher, with sales amounting to 26,000 tons. The spot situation was a little easier with nearby sugar offered at last prices and not taken, while there were sales of late August shipment at 5½c, cost, and freight. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.37	5.35	5.35@5.37	5.36
August	5.45	5.45	5.44@5.46	5.46
September	5.55	5.46	5.50@5.51	5.53
October	5.56	5.56	5.50@5.52	5.53
November	5.56	5.50	5.51@5.53	5.53
December	5.40	5.34	5.37@5.38	5.39
January	5.10	5.05	5.08@5.10	5.08
February	..	..	4.91@4.93	4.89
March	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.91	4.89
April	..	..	4.92@4.94	4.91
May	..	..	4.94@4.96	4.93

The market for refined sugar was less active, but the undertone was steady and prices were unchanged, being listed at from 7.50c to 8c for fine granulated. Raw sugar was less active for the spot or prompt shipment positions, but refiners took a fairly active interest in August shipment Cubas. There were sales to local refiners of upwards of 75,000 bags August shipment Cubas at 5½c, cost and freight basis, equal to 6.52c, duty paid, and 35,000 bags of Porto Rican July shipment, 5¾ 6.27c, cost, insurance, and freight. July offerings, about 50,000 bags at 5½c, cost and freight, were not taken. Recent sales of July shipment Cubas totaled fairly large, and refiners show disposition to make further purchases of prompts at present prices. The spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; molasses, 5.63c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

COFFEE.

The new season opened quietly enough in the market for coffee futures yesterday, sales amounting to only 22,500 bags. Prices were generally steady, however, with active months selling about 12 to 14 points higher, and with the close showing a net advance of 9 to 12 points. Sales of Rio 7s were reported in the cost and freight market at 9.00 and additional offers at 9.05. American credits. Offers of Santos 4s were said to be here, ranging from 9.40 to 9.75, London credits. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¾ for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	7.58	7.55	7.60@7.62	7.48
August	..	..	7.70@7.71	7.58
September	7.83	7.78	7.79@7.80	7.68
October	..	..	7.85@7.86	7.75
November	..	..	7.87@7.88	7.78
December	7.94	7.85	7.91@7.96	7.82
January	..	..	7.96@7.97	7.87
February	..	..	8.01@8.02	7.92
March	8.09	8.00	8.06@8.07	7.97
April	..	..	8.11@8.12	8.02
May	8.19	8.12	8.16@8.17	8.07

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,734 pkgs. Fresh stock was a little slow in coming, and the market developed a slightly firmer tone on the top grades of creamery, though the general trade was quiet. Ladles and packing stock off about ¼c. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 35@39½c; extras, (92 score) 37½@38c; firsts, (88 to 91 Score), 36¼@37¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@36c; thirds, 33@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 35@39½c; extras, 35@38½c; firsts, 36½@37¼c; seconds, 33@36½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35¼@36½c; common to fair, 32@35c; renovated, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32@32½c; lower grades, 31@31½c; packing stock, current make) No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,753 cases. There is some further shrinkage in receipts, and advices indicate decreasing collections. The proportion of high quality eggs in the Western arrivals continues comparatively small, and under a good demand for such, increased somewhat by the approach of the Fourth of July holiday, prices show further improvement and close firm on top qualities. Undergrades irregular, with little or no improvement. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are none too plentiful, and these meet a fair demand at sustained prices. Most of the supply shows more or less defect and sales largely within range of 57@60c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37c; storage packed firsts, 35½@36c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds and poorer, 25@31c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@26c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 20@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henmary whites, fine to fancy, 60@61c; ordinary to good, 58@59c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 57@59c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 54@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmary browns, fine to fancy, 59@60c; brown and mixed, ordinary to good, 57@58c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Break $7.50 a Bale, Following Early Advance—Government Report Discounted.

Cotton prices broke about $7.50 a bale yesterday, following an early advance. The Government's crop report, while indicating the lowest condition on record for June 25 and a reduction of about 4 per cent. in acreage, had evidently been discounted, and the realising which followed was turned into an active general selling movement by reports that the Senate had voted to include cotton and cotton products in the proposed Food Control bill. From 28.90, the high point of the morning, October contracts broke to 25.37, or fully 153 points, and closed at 25.40, with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 94 to 99 points.

Houses with Liverpool and Japanese connection were among the buyers on the early advance, which also reflected covering for over the Government report. The buying was promoted by the failure of the weather map to show any precipitation in the droughty section of the Southwest, and, after opening 3 to 62 points higher, active months sold 43 to 62 points above Saturday's closing figures.

The Government's condition report of 70.3 per cent. was a little better than had been suggested by recent private reports, and was followed by a rush of selling orders which carried the market off from 60 to 70 points. Prices then steadied, with buyers calling attention to the fact that, while a little better than foreshadowed by some of the private reports, the condition was the lowest on record for the date in question, and also emphasized the reduction in acreage and the small crop indication. Offerings increased after receipt of the news from Washington, however, and the market was excited later in the afternoon, with active months selling about 150 to 157 points under the high level of the morning. Closing prices were steadied by covering, but were at about the lowest point of the day.

The Government report indicated a crop of about 162.5 pounds to the acre, or a total yield of 11,683,000 bales, excluding linters, on the estimated acreage. At this time last year the indication pointed to a crop of 14,266,000 bales, and the actual yield, based upon ginning returns, amounted to 11,449,930 bales, excluding linters. Yesterday afternoon decline was accompanied by reports of scattering showers or rains in the Southwest, but the chief factor appeared to be the unsettling influence of the news from Washington. No exports were reported during the day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	27.50	25.80	25.80@25.81	26.77
August	27.30	26.85	25.82@25.86	26.81
September	26.85	25.60	25.53	26.48
October	26.90	25.37	25.40@25.41	26.36
November	..	..	25.43	26.39
December	27.08	25.51	25.51@25.55	26.46
January	27.15	25.63	25.61@25.63	26.58
March	27.32	25.82	25.80@25.82	26.74
May	27.48	26.95	25.92	26.86

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 85 points lower, at 26.40c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.36c; Memphis, 26c Galveston, 26c; Houston, 25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,139	7,154	36,884
Exports	....	21,483	28,256
Port stocks	776,396	782,734	749,958
New York arrivals	151	....	....
New York stocks	59,248	52,084	111,494

Liverpool Cables.—Sales of spot cotton, 5,000 bales including 4,000 bales American. Imports, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Futures quotations are unchanged from Friday: July-August, 18.30; October-November, 17.25; January-February, 16.60; March-April, 16.42; May-June, 16.26.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$3,376,873	$2,990,987	$2,596,949
Net aft. taxes	751,356	847,737	965,303
5 mos. gross	18,744,434	16,255,597	14,201,715
Net aft. taxes	5,903,938	5,482,557	4,197,784

BOSTON & MAINE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	5,096,819	4,775,100	321,700
Net aft. taxes	1,111,490	1,301,065	*489,574
Sur. aft. chgs.	189,921	627,170	*437,248
5 mos. gross	22,066,048	21,748,915	1,318,032
Net aft. taxes	3,489,817	5,566,870	*2,077,052
Sur. aft. chgs	1,037,630	1,169,603	*2,357,234

*Decrease. †Deficit.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	9,017,911	9,110,463	7,244,196
Net aft. taxes	2,746,028	2,298,146	1,994,466
5 mos gross	42,871,791	42,079,993	34,534,435
Net aft. taxes	9,528,447	10,334,827	7,987,416

HOCKING VALLEY—

May gross	957,945	750,690	618,576
Net	305,035	272,851	197,789
Sur. aft. chgs	292,495	166,355	36,374
5 mos. gross	3,733,583	2,825,629	2,128,421
Net	1,083,161	737,956	853,486
Sur. aft. chgs.	885,389	401,640	*72,157

*Deficit.

MOBILE & OHIO—

May gross	1,202,853	1,084,534	967,550
Net aft. taxes	276,045	281,959	237,437
11 mos. gross	11,625,347	10,847,027	10,099,700
Net aft. taxes	2,378,284	2,580,575	2,374,429

NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—

Gross	7,772,123	6,333,155	4,650,062
Net aft. taxes	2,617,344	2,442,068	1,340,773
5 mos. gross	33,776,579	28,874,000	22,285,030
Net aft. taxes	11,199,031	10,906,802	6,236,715

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for May—

Lines East:

Gross	28,206,482	25,188,797	20,014,905
Net aft. tax	6,354,142	7,105,721	4,862,280
5 mo. gross	126,679,563	115,847,747	90,988,332
Net aft. tax	31,745,913	27,385,294	14,192,780

Lines West:

Gross	14,060,228	13,008,297	9,254,175
Net aft. tax	2,785,475	3,037,146	1,881,389
5 mo. gross	61,431,048	57,243,243	41,906,794
Net aft. tax	7,806,042	13,207,795	6,155,242

Total All Lines:

Gross	42,236,711	38,197,094	29,269,080
Net aft. tax	9,119,617	10,772,868	6,743,670
5 mo. gross	188,110,940	173,090,989	132,895,127
Net aft. tax	29,554,960	40,123,927	20,348,682

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for May—

Gross	4,766,723	4,370,670	3,269,450
Net aft. tax	1,392,478	1,286,183	961,023
11 mos. gross	51,620,802	44,266,758	37,632,593
Net aft. tax	14,848,821	13,006,622	11,143,058

LEHIGH VALLEY for May—

	1917.	Increase.
Total operat. revenues	$4,945,727	$627,114
Total operat. expenses	3,496,658	640,883
Net operat. revenue	1,449,069	*13,268
Operating income	1,281,538	*30,033

For five months ended May 31:

Total operating revs	$20,822,732	1,410,123
Total operat. expenses	16,172,905	2,761,407
Net operat. revenue	4,149,827	*1,351,283
Operating income	3,826,593	*1,445,428

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total revenues	1,060,219	1,000,919	59,300
Total expenses	825,366	610,884	214,482
Net revenue	234,853	390,035	*155,182
Operat. income	196,353	358,535	*160,182

Five months from Jan. 1:

Total revenue	5,217,370	4,531,868	685,501
Total expenses	3,789,668	2,950,743	838,922
Net revenue	1,427,704	1,581,194	*153,420
Operat. income	1,245,204	1,431,624	*186,420

*Decrease.

Public Utility.

DETROIT UNITED LINES for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,059,182	1,358,322	199,861
Net aft. exp	421,446	418,616	*82,596
Net aft. chgs.	225,567	284,424	*58,856
5 mos. gross	7,210,996	6,160,389	912,896
Net aft. exp	2,186,632	1,967,678	89,795
Net aft. chgs.	1,206,940	1,165,817	41,123

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-27	4	4.90	4.65
Buf., Roch. & P.	1918-26	4½	5.00	4.75
Can. Northern	1917-26	4½@5	5.80	5.50
Can. Pacific	1917-23	4½	5.40	5.10
Chesa. & Ohio	1917-27	4½	5.00	4.70
Chi. & N. W.	1917-23	4½	4.80	4.65
C., St. L. & P.	1917-27	5	5.00	4.70
C., St. P. & M. O.	1917-24	5	5.00	4.75
C. C., C. & St. L.	1917-23	5	5.55	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-26	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.90
Erie Railroad	1917-27	4½@5	5.55	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-24	4½	5.70	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-26	4½@5	4.96	4.76
Louis. & Nash.	1917-23	5	4.98	4.63
Mich. Central	1917-20	5	5.15	4.85
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-32	4½@5	5.25	4.80
Nor. & Western	1917-24	4½	4.85	4.53
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-27	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1917-23	4	4.87	4.58
St. Louis S. W.	1917-26	4½@5	5.60	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pac.	1917-26	4½	4.90	4.70
Southern Ry.	1917-27	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-27	5	5.25	4.85

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(3)

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25 Pine St. Tel. 9064 John New York

Denver & Rio Grande Adj. Inc. 7s 1932
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s 1928

Wolff & Stanley

Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

WANTED OFFERINGS:

Thomas Iron Co.

Keyes, Haviland & Co.

Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Cities Service
Aetna Exp. Pfd.
United Lt. & Ry. Pfd.

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.

50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given warning all persons against purchasing or accepting as security 115 coupon bonds of the Pacific Electric Railways Company, or any part thereof of $1000.00 each, numbers 2568 to 2682 inclusive, bearing interest at 5%, the said bonds being my property.

Dated, July 2nd, 1917.

CLARA HUNTINGTON PERKINS.

NO HALT IN TRADE, PIERRE JAY REPORTS

Chairman of Board of Reserve Bank Issues Monthly Report on Business Conditions.

RETAIL LINES RECOVERING

Crop Situation Is Encouraging—Metal and Textile Industries Working Under High Pressure.

General conditions of business in the New York Federal Reserve district are excellent, and the volume of trade is undiminishing, says Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank, in his monthly report, issued yesterday. He points out that activity in retail lines, which declined following the declaration of war, is reviving, and that industries whose products are directly or indirectly essential to the prosecution of the war are working to the limit of their capacity.

"Encouraging reports as to the crop situation come from correspondents throughout the district," Mr. Jay says. "There have been heavy increases in the planting of corn, grain, beans, cabbages, potatoes, various canning factory crops and vegetables, and a considerably increased production of foodstuffs is expected. Food prices have declined slightly and trade reports indicate that buyers are less eager and that a somewhat easier market may be expected.

"The metal industries, especially steel, are working under high pressure. Pig iron is selling at upward of $55 per ton and steel billets at over $100 per ton. The difficulty of securing steel products is hampering other industries seriously. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation amounted on June 1 to 11,886,591 tons, as compared with 12,-183,083 tons on May 1.

"The fuel situation is improved, but lack of adequate transportation facilities is preventing the delivery of the large quantities of coal needed. Anthracite production for April and May was 2,433,-000 tons, or 24 per cent. over the same months last year, and the arrangements for pooling bituminous coal shipments on eighty-two railways is expected to make possible very much heavier deliveries. An improvement in the transportation situation is indicated by the reduction during May of 30 per cent. in freight car shortage.

"In the automobile industry sales of pleasure cars have fallen off so that a larger part of the plants' capacity is available for construction of motor trucks, and the War Department's recent request for bids for 35,000 army motor trucks brought response from eighty-seven concerns.

"Activity in the textile industries is maintained at a high level by Government buying, though retailers have shown a tendency to cancel orders booked for later delivery. Cotton at 26 cents a pound has broken all price records for this staple, and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on June 20 was obliged to close temporarily. The wool supply is still scanty, though the announced decision of the British Government to release 16,-000,000 pounds of Australian wool for shipment here, is expected to help in coming months. Retail clothing lines are only slowly regaining their normal business. Prices of drugs and chemicals are firm and business active. Silk prices are advancing and business is more active. Jewelry and watches are again selling in good volume. Boot and shoe sales are slow.

"Collections are not quite as good as in preceding months, though reported satisfactory in a majority of lines."

Chairman Jay remarks that labor conditions in this district are good, though the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of skilled labor is reported from many sources. "Workers in the garment industry," he points out, "have filed a request for a 20 per cent. increase in wages to meet the higher cost of living, and New York and New Jersey shipyard workers have threatened a strike."

AGAINST LETUP IN INDUSTRY

City Bank Says Plants Should Create Great Surplus.

The National City Bank, in its monthly bulletin, issued yesterday, declares that while the war lasts the only safe policy for this country to pursue is to go on enlarging the vital industries, even if by so doing there is created a great surplus capacity after the war. "It cannot be too often repeated," the bulletin says, "that in time of scarcity the emphasis is not upon prices but upon production and policies should centre upon the latter, affording inducement and stimulus, and avoiding the creation of risks and deterrents."

The bank then discusses the general subject of high prices and production, saying the general advances have brought price figures to the point where they no longer have the meanings with which the people are familiar. Reference is made to the assertion that even at the very high price of $16 per hundred weight for hogs the farmer is not getting the present market price for the corn they have consumed.

Regarding price regulation, the bulletin continues:

"It is a recognized principle among economists that the price of a commodity at any given time tends to be fixed at a level where it will afford a working profit upon that portion of the market requirement which is produced at the highest cost. There may be, for instance, a wide range of costs in producing and delivering wheat at a certain market, resulting from differences in distance from market, fertility of soil, efficiency of the producers, &c. The price is the same for all wheat, and must be high enough to induce the continued production of the highest-cost portion of the required supply, but as the supply is increased from low-cost sources, production on the margin of the supply is no longer required, the price falls, and the high-cost producer is eliminated.

"The same thing occurs in all lines. There is a range of costs, depending on the location of the producer, the character of his equipment, efficiency of management, &c. One producer may be up-to-date in methods and equipment, perhaps the last in the field, or he may have turned earnings back into improvements, while another has chosen to distribute earnings in dividends with the result that the former has lower operating costs than the latter and correspondingly higher profits when they sell at the same price. That is his reward for being progressive and constitutes the inducement to progress. The constant tendency in industry is toward improvement, lower costs, and the elimination of the high-cost producers. The leaders make the best profits, but all improvements soon become common property, and new leaders are always making the pace.

"In a time like this every possible source of supply is brought into use. In the iron business, scores of old, abandoned furnaces and mills have been refitted at much expense and put into operation upon a basis of costs which would have been prohibitory at any other time in the last thirty years, and when the war is over they will be abandoned again. Moreover, not only will they be abandoned, but many of more modern construction probably will be idle. The country will have a surplus of steel and iron capacity, and the producers who can operate at the lowest costs will control the business."

$5,000,000 IN GOLD ARRIVES.

Receipt from Ottawa Raises Total of Movement to $107,531,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co. received $5,000,000 in gold from Ottawa yesterday, making the total of imports on the current movement $107,531,000. The gold was bought by the Federal Reserve Bank. Saturday's statement by the bank indicated that $21,850,000 had been advanced against gold shipments. The $5,000,000, which came in on Saturday, as well as yesterday's consignment, was supposed to represent deliveries against the advances, leaving $11,850,000 to be covered by shipments yet to come.

The Sub-Treasury telegraphed $1,985,-570 to the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, which released an equivalent amount of gold for shipment to Japan. In addition, the Sub-Treasury released $1,510,000 for export to South America.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch of the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done ovr the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼	4s, registered, 1925	105½	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '88, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	102¼	103	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¼	103	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s	May, 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	99¾	..	99¾
4½s	April, 1966	97¼	98	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-'80	97¼	98	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¼	98	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¼	98	97¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¼	98	97¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	95¼	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95	95
4s	Nov., 1965	94	95½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	83	86	82¾
3½s	May, 1954	83	..	82¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50		4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.55	4.25	4.55
3s	1926-1930	4.55	4.20	4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Aetna Exp.	4½	4¼	4¼
830	†Do pf	30¾	*30	30¾
1,500	†Air Red'n	90	84	90
1,000	Am. L. Corp., ($50 paid)	57½	56	57
1,000	†Am. Tin & Tungsten	½	½	½
800	B.-A. T. Co., Ord. B'r's	18¾	18	18¾
100	†But. Judson	56	56	56
125	†Carbon S'l	104	103	104
600	†Car L. & P.	3	2	3
1,800	Carwen Steel	12¼	12	12½
400	†Cent. Fly	36½	36	36½
100	†Do pf	54½	54½	54½
1,600	Chev. Motor	100	96	97
950	†C. Sv., w. i.	20¼	20¼	20½
2,500	Curtiss Aero.	40	38½	40
1,800	Do rights	1	⅝	1
300	†East. A. C.	5⅝	5½	5½
66	Emerson P.	6	6	6
200	Ev. H. In.	22¼	22¼	22¼
400	†Int. T. Cp.	¾	⅝	¾
5,180	Key. Cons.	*9¾	*9½	9¾
3,700	†Allen Oil	66	65	66
1,700	†Am. Ven. Oil	19	17	18
1,200	Barn. O. & G.	2¼	2	2¼
4,000	†Bost.-Wyo. O. (a pros.)	19	18	18
250	†Con.-Mex. Oil (a pros.)	50	50	50
4,500	†Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	12½	12¼	12½
4,500	†Cos. & Co. (Old Ref.) ctfs.	12¼	12¼	12½
1,800	†Crosby Fuel (a pros.)	58	55	58
5,100	Cum. P. & R.	1	⅞	1
2,000	†Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	†Eemer. O. C.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
400	†Federal Oil	5	5	5
700	†Inter. Pet.	13¼	13⅛	13¼
500	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,180	Key. Cons.	*9¾	*9½	9¾

MINING STOCKS.

3,700	Acme C. Hills	1¾	1½	1¾
6,500	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	⅞	¾	¾
1,200	Alas. M. Corp.	¾	¾	¾
3,100	†Alaska Std.	32	28	28
3,500	†Atlanta	10½	10½	10½
5,600	Big Ledge	2¼	2⅜	2¼
1,000	†Booth	8	8	8
3,000	†Bos. & Mon.	60	60	60
425	†B'dshaw Cop.	*1	⅞	*1
500	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,000	Butte-Detroit	½	½	½
1,500	†Caledonia	58	56	57
2,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅞	1⅝
800	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	†Cashboy	8	8	8
800	†Coco Rly. M.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
4,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Con. Cop. M.	5½	5½	5½
500	†Con.-H'st'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Emma. Con.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
6,000	First Nat. Cop.	3½	2⅞	3½
100	†Globe Dom.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,750	†G'dfield Con.	*53	51	52
2,300	†G'd'f'd Mer.	6	5½	6
1,000	†Gt. Bend	6	6	6
300	†Greenmonst.	1⅛	1	1
1,575	Hecla Min.	9¼	9	9⅛
600	Hud. Bay Zinc	1	1	1
600	†Iron Blos'm	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	†Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Josvig-Ken., (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32
2,800	†Jumbo M. of N. M., (pros.)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	†Lost Cty O.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	†Merritt Oil	25¾	24⅝	25
2,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	†Midwest O.	80	77	80
500	†Do pf	99	99	99
700	†Midw. Ref.	137	135	136¾
500	†N. Y. Oil O.	¾	¾	¾
200	†N. Y. & Tex. O.	2	2	2
8,000	†Okla. Oil	7⅛	7	7⅛
2,500	Okla. P. & R.	10	9⅛	9⅝
1,600	Do rights	⅝	½	½
2,500	†Omar O. & G.	84	83	84
1,400	Osage-H. O.	8	7⅝	7⅞
100	†Sap. O. & R.	10	10	10
4,800	Seq. O. & R.	1¾	1⅝	1¾
850	†Sinc. Guif C.	23	22½	22½
4,000	†Un. West. Oil	½	½	½
1,000	†Utah Petrol. (a pros.)	38	38	38
900	†Victoria Oil, new stock	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
600	†Wes. St. Pet.	1	1	1

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,700	†Allen Oil	66	65	66
1,700	†Am. Ven. Oil	19	17	18
1,200	†Barn. O. & G.	2¼	2	2¼
4,000	†Bost.-Wyo. O. (a pros.)	19	18	18
250	†Con.-Mex. Oil (a pros.)	50	50	50
4,500	†Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	12½	12¼	12½
4,500	†Cos. & Co. (Old Ref.) ctfs.	12¼	12¼	12½
1,800	†Crosby Fuel (a pros.)	58	55	58
5,100	Cum. P. & R.	1	⅞	1
2,000	†Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	†Eemer. O. C.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
400	†Federal Oil	5	5	5
700	†Inter. Pet.	13¼	13⅛	13¼
500	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,180	Key. Cons.	*9¾	*9½	9¾
2,200	†Lost Cty O.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	†Merritt Oil	25¾	24⅝	25
2,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	†Midwest O.	80	77	80
500	†Do pf	99	99	99
700	†Midw. Ref.	137	135	136¾
500	†N. Y. Oil O.	¾	¾	¾
200	†N. Y. & Tex. O.	2	2	2
8,000	†Okla. Oil	7⅛	7	7⅛
2,500	Okla. P. & R.	10	9⅛	9⅝
1,600	Do rights	⅝	½	½
2,500	†Omar O. & G.	84	83	84
1,400	Osage-H. O.	8	7⅝	7⅞
100	†Sap. O. & R.	10	10	10
4,800	Seq. O. & R.	1¾	1⅝	1¾
850	†Sinc. Guif C.	23	22½	22½
4,000	†Un. West. Oil	½	½	½
1,000	†Utah Petrol. (a pros.)	38	38	38
900	†Victoria Oil, new stock	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
600	†Wes. St. Pet.	1	1	1

MINING STOCKS.

200	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	†Kewanaa	14	14	14
300	†Mag'c Cop.	23	23	23
3,500	†Mag'e Cop.	½	½	½
2,500	†Marsh M'g.	16	15½	15½
1,500	Mason Val.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	†Milford Cop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	†Mon. C. Co	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Mother L.	27	26½	26½
500	†N. H. M.	1	1	1
2,500	†N. Z. & L.	71	70	71
3,500	†Nev. Fund. (a pros.)	12	11	12
2,000	Nip. M. Co.	7⅛	6¾	6⅞
2,800	†O. & C., new, w. i.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
12,000	†Ray C. Cp.	39	38	39
200	†Ray H. M.	4	3⅞	4
1,250	†Rich. Cop.	58	54	55
1,200	†Rex C. M.	26	25	25
1,000	†Roch. Mines	51	51	51
300	†San Toy	18	16	18
500	†Santa R. D.	¾	¾	¾
1,800	S. K. of A.	½	½	½
1,370	†Silver Pick	11	10½	11
1,700	Stand. S.-L.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	†Success M.	38	36	37
250	†Ton. Belh't.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
350	Tonopah Ext	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1,000	†Troy-Ariz.	28	27	28
800	Un. Eastern.	4½	4½	4½
1,350	U. M. of A.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	†U. S. T'n.	22	22	22
3,000	†U'h N. M.	6	5½	6
8,500	†Utica M.	27	25	26
1,100	†Wilbert M'g	20	19	20
1,200	†West E. C.	70	68	68
1,000	†Yer. M. C.	30	30	30

BONDS.

$3,000	$B. & O. 5s notes, 1 yr.	99	99	99
6,000	$Do 2 yre.	98½	98⅝	98½
$3,000	$R. Gov. 6½s	83¾	83⅞	83¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Saturday 200 Ohio Cities Gas, w. i., sold at 59½, and 700 Midwest Refining at 137@138.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores	34	35½	30	35½
Am. S. of Int. pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Boyd Motors	3½	4	3½	4
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	17¾	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Do pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curt. Aero. pf.	78	86	78	86
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elite Plan S.	¾	1	¾	1
Free. Tex. new	45	45	43	44
Grant Mo. Car	4½	5½	4½	5¼
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.		103		103
Hendee Mfg	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar	42	45	42	45
Do pf	100	101	100	102
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Rubber	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Kath. Bze pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Keyst'e T. & R.	17	17¼	17	17¼
Key. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9¼
L. Val. C. S.	73	80	75	80
Lima Locom.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	..	42	..
Do 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Man. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mitchell Mot.	45	55	48	55
Motor Prod.	35	40	35	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	20
N. A. P. & P.	5	5½	5	5¼

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17¼	20	17⅞	20
Rep. Truck	72	74	73	74
Rep. Tr. pf.	93	96	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf	94	95½	94	95½
Stand. Motors	11	12	11¼	12½
St. Jos. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	30	34	30	34
Todd Shipyds	84	86	84	86
Un. Profit S.	¾	..	¾	..
United Sugar	36	36¾	36	36¾
Un. Zinc. Sm.	5	5¼	5	5¼
U. S. L. & H.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
World Film	¾	¾	¾	¾

OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil. N. E.	43	44	43	44
Elk Bas. Pet.	9¾	10	9¾	10⅛
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Knic.-Wy. Pet.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Do pf	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Nat. Oil Ref.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Pa. Gasoline	⅞	1	⅞	1
Penn.-Wyo	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
People's Oil	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil	12¼	12⅝	12	12½
Tex. Nat. Oil	43	50	43	50

MINING STOCKS.				
Ariz. Bing	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Bingham Min.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
Bisbee Copper	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Marysville	¾	1	¾	1
McKinley-D.	46	50	46	50
Nicklas Min.	¾	1	¾	1
Seneca Cop.	10	10½	10	10½
Sen. Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19½	20
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena-Signal Oil	148	152	148
Gal.-Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	208	213	208
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96
Ohio Oil	838	843	838
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	495
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	325	340	325
Southern Pipe Line	193	197	193
South. Penn. Oil	283	288	283
Southwest. Penn	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520	505
Stand. Oil of N. J.	583	588	587
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	355	365	350
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	20	23	20
American Brass	328	330	328
Atlas Powder	154	159	154
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	123	127	127
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	106	115	106
Du Pont	256	260	256
Do old com.	104	105	104
Do deb. pf	99	101½	99
Hercules Powder	244	248	246
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	138	162	138
Scovill Mfg	630	640	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	106
Do pf	98	99	98
Conley Foil

To the Holders of

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of

WICHITA FALLS & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

The Receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company in proceedings which he instituted, has been appointed Receiver of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company. This receivership has been created without consultation with the holders of the bonds of the above named issue and the undersigned Committee deems its continuance prejudicial to their interests. Since the appointment of the Receiver, default has been made in the payment of the interest which matured July 1, 1917, on said bonds.

In view of the foregoing, and the provisions made for said bonds in the plan proposed for the readjustment of the affairs of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas System being unsatisfactory to the undersigned Committee, prompt and united action on the part of all holders of said bonds is imperative.

The Committee has extended the time for the further deposit of bonds until July 21, 1917, after which date no bonds will be received except upon such terms as the Committee in its discretion shall impose.

Bonds must be deposited in negotiable form with July 1, 1917, and all subsequent coupons attached, with United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York, the Depositary under the Deposit Agreement dated December 1, 1916, and the Depositary will issue its transferable certificates of deposit therefor.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained either from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee upon request.

New York, July 3, 1917.

ELISHA WALKER,
Chairman,
J. A. KEMP,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
MERLE B. MOON,
G. H. WALKER,
Committee.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
C. N. LINDSAY, Secretary,
25 Broad Street, New York.

Central Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
54 WALL STREET
Branch: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 111,600.00	Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	26,039,114.98	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	20,519,262.32	Undivided Profits	2,514,683.26
Loans	104,823,660.24	Dividend payable July 2, 1917, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement	
Real Estate	1,403,275.12		
Accrued Interest	1,184,747.00	Deposits	209,430,940.26
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see liabilities per contra)	1,125,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	205,837.25
Cash on Hand and in Banks	78,673,270.91	Accrued Interest	577,815.52
		Secretary's Checks	25,654.28
		Acceptances	1,125,000.00
Total	$233,879,930.55	Total	$233,879,930.55

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President — GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President
DUDLEY OLCOTT, 2d, Vice-President — FRANK B. SMIDT, Vice-President
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Vice-President
MILTON FERGUSON, Vice-President and Secretary
CHARLES P. STALLENECHT, Asst. Secy. — GEORGE J. CORBETT, Asst. Secy.
OSCAR L. COLES, Asst. Secy. — WILLIAM H. LUDLUM, Asst. Secy.
STEPHEN H. TALLMAN, Asst. Secy.

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. J. LEARY, Branch Manager — C. R. BERRIEN, Assistant Manager
H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

The Seaboard National Bank
18 Broadway and 5 Beaver Street, New York
STATEMENT, JUNE 20TH, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$35,408,558.22	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Commercial Paper deposited to secure U. S. Deposits	2,560,000.00	Surplus and Profits (earned)	3,168,263.96
U. S. Bonds	2,510,000.00	Circulation	69,997.50
Bonds, Securities, etc.	2,265,837.95	Reserved for Taxes	15,354.57
Due from Banks (net)	689,975.39	Deposits	56,739,779.19
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York	7,496,681.62	Acceptances Executed for Customers	61,921.00
Cash, Exchanges and Due from U. S. Treasury	11,362,342.04	U. S. Bonds Borrowed	1,300,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances, executed by this Bank	61,921.00		
	$62,355,316.22		$62,355,316.22

Fidelity Trust Company
Chambers and Hudson Streets, New York City
Condensed Statement on July 2, 1917

ASSETS:

Investments	$3,682,086.55
Loans & Bills Purchased	7,422,255.87
Interest Accrued Receivable	41,040.44
Furniture & Fixtures	3,000.00
Acceptances	149,999.98
Exchanges for Clearing House	667,463.30
Cash on Hand and in Banks	3,232,864.82
	$15,198,710.96

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	310,984.71
Reserved for Taxes, etc.	27,210.30
Interest Accrued Payable	16,542.49
Dividend	20,000.00
Acceptances	149,999.98
DEPOSITS	12,673,973.48
	$15,198,710.96

OFFICERS

Samuel S. Conover ..... President
John W. Nix ..... Vice President
Andrew H. Mara ..... Secretary
Stephen L. Viele ..... Asst. Secretary
Arthur W. Mellen ..... Asst. Secretary & Trust Officer
R. Tilden Mattox ..... Asst. to President

Edison Electric Light and Power Co.
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

16—28—45—61—112

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 101 per centum of the par value thereof on the July, 1917, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1917.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company.
By M. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, July 3rd, 1917.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF EUROPE
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $178,705,) market value		$177,012.50
Private securities, (book value, $5,465,401.74,) market value		1,819,189.26
Real estate owned		8,300.65
Mortgages owned		861,078.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		80,550.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		155,450.17
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		336,441.90
Overdrafts		14.32
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		102,266.15
Specie	$247,344.06	
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	32,500.00	
Federal Reserve notes	9,500.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Other cash items	50.90	
		339,193.96
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$2,782.57	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	29,960.00	
		31,742.57
Total		$3,108,099.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000.00
Surplus on market values:	65,321.17
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit unions	$665.33
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	410,460.66
Demand certificates of deposit	843.66
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	2,441,726.53
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,067.06
Certified checks	968.31
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,477.49
Total deposits	2,859,712.81
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$28,800.00
Estimated unearned discounts	2,200.00
	31,000.00
Total	$3,108,099.48

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 18, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

E. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

SAYS NEUTRAL LANDS RECEIVE LESS FOOD

City Bank Reports Smaller Exports from Here Now Than Earlier in the War.

BUT LARGER THAN IN 1914

At That Time, It Is Pointed Out, Neutral Europe Had Access to Countries Now at War.

A statement made public yesterday by the National City Bank covering foodstuffs shipped from the United States to neutral Europe in the ten months ended with April of this year, showed that the quantities sent at the present time, with few exceptions, were smaller than in the earlier years of the war. It was pointed out that even the total value of all kinds of merchandise sent to the neutral countries of Europe showed in most cases a decrease, despite the fact that values per unit at the present time were higher than one year or two years ago.

The appearance of the bank's statement although almost coincident with the publication yesterday morning of a memorandum prepared by the British Government and placed at the disposal of the newly formed Exports Council as an argument for greatly restricted American exports to neutral Europe, was purely accidental and intended in nowise as an answer to the British statement, which in effect charged that exports from here permitted Germany to draw heavy food supplies from Holland and Scandinavian countries. The bank's statement was confined to a review exclusively of export statistics prepared by the Department of Commerce, and merely indicated that while American exports at this time were less than in the earlier periods of the war, they were more than in the pre-war period when the markets of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Rumania were open to the European neutrals.

According to the bank's compilation the latest Government figures of exports by articles covering the ten months ended with April last, showed that the exports of wheat to neutral Europe were 39,000,000 bushels, against 47,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1916, and 54,000,000 in the same ten months of 1915. For the ten months, ended with April, 1914, all of which preceded the beginning of the war, the wheat exports to the countries now described as neutrals aggregated 20,000,000 bushels, compared with the figures quoted above.

A big drop took place in the export of flour to neutral Europe in the ten months of 1917 as such shipments were 3,690,000 barrels, against 4,724,000 barrels in the same months of 1916, and 5,687,000 barrels in the corresponding months of 1915. In the same period in 1914 before the war, the flour exports were returned officially as 1,428,000 barrels.

Corn to neutral Europe in this year's period was 13,000,000 bushels, against 11,000,000 and 22,000,000 bushels in the corresponding months of 1916 and 1915, respectively. Bacon exported to neutral Europe in the ten months ended with April last, amounted to 22,000,000 pounds, compared with 61,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1916, and 60,000,000 pounds in 1915. The ten months' exports of bacon in 1914 totaled 28,000,000 pounds. The 1917 period's exports of bacon were thus 4,000,000 pounds less than in 1914.

Lard shipped to neutral Europe in the ten months of the fiscal year 1917 amounted to 24,000,000 pounds, against 39,000,000 pounds in the preceding year and 158,000,000 pounds in the ten months of 1915. In the 1914 period preceding the war the total was 42,000,000 pounds. Neutral lard in the ten months of the current year went to European neutrals to the extent of 14,000,000 pounds, compared with 22,000,000 pounds last year, and an equal amount in the year preceding. Exports of lard compounds in the current year period totaled 7,000,000 pounds, against 3,000,000 pounds last year, and 6,000,000 pounds in 1915.

The bank's compilation showed that cottonseed oil exports to neutral Europe in the ten months of the fiscal year 1917 reached 66,000,000 pounds, against 93,000,000 pounds one year ago, and 103,000,000 pounds two years ago. Cottonseed meal and cake used chiefly for animal food in the ten months of 1917 exported totaled 653,000,000 pounds, against 763,000,000 pounds in the same months of last year and 1,008,000,000 pounds in the corresponding months two years ago.

Raw cotton exported to neutral Europe in the ten months ended with April aggregated 519,000 bales, against 497,000 one year ago, 1,712,000 two years ago, and 827,000 in the like period preceding the war. Copper movements to the European neutrals in the ten-month period of 1917 amounted to 26,00,000 pounds, against 54,000,000 pounds one year ago, 87,000,000 pounds two years ago, and 160,000,000 pounds in the same ten-month period before the war.

Commenting on the shipments, the bank's statement said:

"Even the figures of total value of all kinds of merchandise sent to the neutral countries of Europe show in most cases a decrease, despite the fact that values per unit of quantity of the merchandise exported to them at the present time are higher than one or two years ago. Total exports to Denmark, for instance, in the ten months ended with April, 1917, were $45,000,000 value, against $47,000,000 in the same months of 1916, $71,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1915, and $13,000,000 in the ten months of the fiscal year 1914, a period entirely preceding the war. To Sweden the exports of the ten months ended with April, 1917, were $34,000,000, against $48,000,000 one year ago, $72,000,000 two years ago, and $12,000,000 in the corresponding period immediately preceding the war. To Netherlands the total for the ten months of the current fiscal year was $97,000,000, against $80,000,000 in the same months of last year, $123,000,000 in the corresponding months two years ago, and $93,000,000 in the same months of 1914, a period entirely preceding the war. Norway shows a larger total for 1917 than in 1916 or 1915, the total value of our exports to that country in the ten months ended with April, 1917, being $64,000,000, against $44,000,000 in the same months of last year, $36,000,000 two years ago, and $8,000,000 in the ten months of the year preceding the war."

FAILURES SHOW DECREASE.

Dun & Co. Report 7,488 for $94,721,000 and 721,000 in First Half of 1917.

With 7,488 failures for $94,721,000, exclusive of banking suspensions and a large life insurance receivership in Pennsylvania, the country's commercial mortality during the first half of 1917 made the best numerical exhibit since 1911, while the liabilities were smaller than for any similar period in nearly a decade.

The present figures compare with 9,495 defaults, involving $111,241,000 reported to R. G. Dun & Co. last year, and with 12,740 for $188,587,000 in 1915, the highest point on record. In the first six months of 1914 there were 8,548 insolvencies, with aggregate debts of about $138,000,000. It thus appears that, despite the very material increase in new enterprises and other factors calculated to enhance the possibilities of financial embarrassment, failures have been relatively moderate, and a study of the latest statement discloses no evidence that the economic readjustments occasioned by this nation's participation in the war have caused serious disturbance to business.

The improvement which featured the returns during the first three months of this year was well maintained in the second quarter, and defaults in June were less numerous than in the same month of 1916 and 1915, with the smallest liabilities for the period, excepting those of last year, since 1912. Both in number and amount, reduction occurred in manufacturing and trading defaults; but whereas there were 140 fewer insolvents among agents, brokers, and other concerns not properly included in either of the two leading classes, the indebtedness was about $1,000,000 larger than in the first half of 1916. Thus, such failures numbered 361 for $17,273,880, as against 501 for $16,246,809; while there were 1,885 manufacturing reverses, involving $40,440,006, in comparison with 2,247 for $38,807,742, and 3,239 in the trading division for $37,004,559, as contrasted with 6,747 last year for $56,068,870. The trading defaults, it is seen, made relatively the best showing, with a numerical decrease of 22 per cent. and a contraction of 34 per cent. in amount.

4,000 MEN STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS HERE

The Rest of the 15,000 Employes Around New York Harbor Threaten to Quit Today.

HINT OF GOVERNMENT ACTION

Harry Fletcher of Hoboken Believes His Company's Plant Will Be Seized if Strike Lasts Long.

Nearly 4,000 out of 15,000 employes quit work yesterday morning at Hoboken and Brooklyn shipyards, and the rest threaten to join them today if their demand for a $4.50 minimum daily wage is not agreed upon.

The first to quit work yesterday morning were 800 machinists and boiler makers out of the 2,000 employed by Tietjen & Lang at Hoboken, and they were quickly joined by 700 of 1,000 hands employed by W. and A. Fletcher & Co. and 150 men employed by the Consolidated Iron Company, both of Hoboken.

Harry Fletcher, a member of the firm of W. and A. Fletcher & Co., said that the men did not know what they wanted, and that if the strike lasted long he believed the yard would be taken over by the Government.

In the course of the afternoon 800 machinists out of 1,500 employed by James Shewan & Son in Brooklyn laid down their tools, followed by 1,500 out of the 5,000 employed in the Robins Dry Dock.

Rowland B. Mahany, Commissioner of Conciliation from the Labor Department at Washington, has been in New York for the last month trying amicably to settle the differences between the employers and their men, but without any tangible result.

When a committee of the workmen went to their employers they were referred back to H. C. Hunter, attorney for the shipyard owners, and the Government and State industrial officials were referred to him also, it was said.

The owners of the shipyards asserted: "We cannot deal with you singly because we have joined the National Metal Trades Association and cannot make a separate peace. Mr. Hunter is the legal representative of the organization. See him."

Denies He Has Power to Act.

When he in turn was approached by committees appointed by the workmen, Mr. Hunter said the question rested with the members of the Metal Trades Association entirely, and he had no power to do anything. Incidentally, the lawyer stated there was no prospect of any increase of pay for the workmen. He said that they were paid from $3.95 up to $4.50 in wages by the shipyard owners, and that the owners would fight sooner than pay higher wages. Mr. Hunter gave the same answer to the Federal and State Commissioners.

Commissioner Mahany said last night that in spite of the difficulties he intended to remain in New York to act as mediator and hoped that the strikers in Hoboken and Brooklyn would soon return to work. J. J. McEntee, business agent of the International Machinists Union, declared that committees of the workers had called on the owners recently to discuss their grievances with them and that a hearing had been refused them. On their return to the yards they were discharged by the foremen, he said.

"The shipyard owners, through Mr. Hunter, allege that the strike was urged in order to force them to recognize the union," Mr. McEntee went on to say. "This is not true. All we desire is to get a minimum wage of $4.50 daily for the men in order to enable them to meet the higher cost of living in America." He added that a report that the gone to Hoboken stating that the unfinished work on the ships would be completed in the Navy Yard and if that proved to be true then every union man employed by the Federal Government would be called out.

Government Work Continues.

George T. Raymond, general manager of the Tietjen & Lang Company, denied that any of the Government work in their yard would be interfered with by the strike. He said that the work was going on unhampered and that men were being secured to replace those who had quit work.

The labor leaders met yesterday afternoon at 309 Broadway, and will endeavor to see the shipyard owners today in order to avoid calling out 11,000 more workmen, which would interfere with the building of the ships that are badly needed by the Government to care for food supplies to Europe. They assert that the strike would not have been started at all if Mr. Hunter had adopted a more conciliatory attitude with the mediators sent by the Government or the representatives of the employes. If they could deal direct with the owners the men say the trouble in the shipyards would be over at once.

Samuel Gompers, when asked for a statement last night, said:

"The leaders and business agents of the men will do everything they can for an honorable adjustment of the strike. The wages of these shipyard workers in the past have been simply frightful. The men are now better organized and, consequently, have more power, but let me say, in view of the high cost of living, the wages of the men are nothing short of frightful."

Many shipyards which have started recently in Brooklyn and other points in New York harbor, are paying their carpenters, calkers, and other workers $5 a day minimum, and have not had any trouble, it was said.

MAY PREVENT RIVER STRIKE.

Conciliators Will Meet with Tugmen and Employers.

Thomas L. Delahunty, business manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, said that a conference was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the organization, 44 Whitehall Street, which was attended by representatives of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots Association, and the Brotherhood of Tugmen's Union, No. 1, to decide whether the crews of the tugboats, outside those owned by the railroads, should go on strike today unless they got the increase of pay and the twelve-hour day asked for.

John L. Hughes, Commissioner of Conciliation, from Philadelphia, attended the meeting, with John J. Bealin and Michael J. Regan of the New York State Industrial Commission. After hearing the men's side, the three Commissioners said they would meet the owners this afternoon at the New York Produce Exchange, in the Maritime Exchange Building, and endeavor to settle the matter.

EXPECT CHANGES IN BANK.

Four or Five New Members May Be Elected to Merchants Board.

Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank will hold a meeting on July 12 when it is expected that four or five new Directors will be elected to the board. Several of these will represent interests identified with the Royal Bank of Canada, which recently made arrangements for taking over a large block of stock in the bank.

It was learned yesterday that on Saturday $750,000 was paid over for 5,000 shares of the 21,001 shares of stock acquired by the new interests from the syndicate formerly managed by George Ceffing Warner, lawyer and promotor. This block of 5,000 will be apportioned among local financial interests, while 8,000 shares have already been bought by the Royal Bank of Canada group. There are yet some 7,000 shares to be distributed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mexican dollars, 51½.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	5¾	Granite	50	60
Dr Ypot	5	6	Isabella	10	11
Elkton	6¾	7¼	McKinney	15½	16
El Paso	30	32	Portland	145	150
Fanny R		4¼	U. Gold M.	20	22
Golden C	21¾	21¾	Vindicator	77	79
Gold Sov	4	5			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Four corporations were chartered today. They were:

River Sand Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, stone, sand, gravel, and construction, $25,000; J. W. Broderick, J. Brett, F. L. Lovelace, Niagara Falls.

Topel Gymnasium and Swimming School, Inc., Manhattan, operate swimming pools and gymnasiums, $5,000; M. and F. Topel, F. Sache, 71 East 119th St.

American National Grand Opera Corp., White Plains, theatrical business, $500,000; A. Farwell, O. B. Campbell, E. Dekoven, 1,025 Park Av.

Butterfield-Ellsworth-Herberal Co., Inc., Schenectady, drugs and medicines, $10,000; W. B. Connolly, E. K. Winter, L. A. Ellsworth, Schenectady.

Capital increases: Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; Inter-Sea Service Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $245,000; Max Greenberg & Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $80,000; Samuel Harris Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $16,000; Entwisle & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; Van Der Voort Supply Co., Jamestown, $5,000 to $30,000; Asbestos Mineral Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000; Callender & Co., Ltd., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000; Bryant Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $150,000; The Gearret Bergen Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; National Resuscitating Apparatus Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Capital reductions: J. L. Krating Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $1,000; Chelsea Sand and Gravel Co., Manhattan, $80,000 to $1,000; Watkins Street Garage, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $1,000; Oscar Frommel & Bros., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000; D. Appleton & Co., Manhattan, $2,500,000 to $2,000,000; Schinasi Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $3,500,000 to $2,000,000; M. Melacrino & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,500,000 to $2,000,000; Burr Davis & Son, Inc., Mount Vernon, $50,000 to $10,000.

Authorizations: Standard Woven Fabric Co., Inc., (in Massachusetts,) Massachusetts, fabrics, $2,725,000. Representative, T. Howard, Broadway and 61st St.

Selden Worsted Mills, Massachusetts, worsted goods, $80,000. Representative, A. H. Hopping, 200 5th Av.

American U-Boat and Arms Corp., Delaware, submarines, airships and projectiles, $1,000. Representative, F. Berstein, 21 Park Row.

The Three Sevens Gold Mines Co., Inc., Delaware, mining, $1,000,000. Representative, P. P. Pell, 542 5th Av.

Kerr Steamship Co., Inc., shipping and merchandise, $1,000,000. Representative, A. E. Clegg, 17 Battery Place.

Refractory Magnesite Corp., mining and manufacturing copper, iron, &c., $100,000. Representative, J. F. Curtin, 65 Cedar St.

Gavin-Armour Steel Wheel Co., Inc., Delaware, tools, implements, &c., $1,000,000; representative, A. L. Marilley, 20 Nassau St.

Arrow Film Corp., Virginia, motion pictures, minimum capital par value $1,000, maximum par value $350,000; representative, W. E. Schallenberger, Times Building.

Epping-Carpenter Pump Co., Pennsylvania, pumps, machinery, and engines, $150,000; representative, C. F. Ames, 90 West St.

Olin Finney & Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, autos and supplies, capital not given; representative, P. T. Barbour, 15 Broad St.

Vanderpool, Paunner & Jefferson Co., Inc., Michigan, general insurance agencies, $1,000; representative, C. Pausner, 30 Broad St.

Mailometer Sales Co., Inc., Michigan, office appliances, $10,000; representative, H. C. Stotterfield, 63 Park Row.

National Wrapping Machine Corp., Oregon, machinery and patent appliances, $300,000; representative, A. H. De Golyer, Buffalo.

Williams & Cunningham, Inc., Illinois, general mercantile and advertising, $5,000; representative, S. P. Newtorn, 111 5th Av.

Consolidated Core and Chemical Co., Inc., New Jersey, chemicals and dyestuffs, $200,000; representative, C. Fuehrlein, 122 Hudson St.

Handelmaatschappy Transmarina, Inc., Netherlands, importing and exporting, 5,100,000 Dutch guilders; representative, F. W. Lotz, 52 William St.

The Lilly Varnish Co., Inc., Indiana, varnishes and stains, $100,000; representative, F. E. Jaeger, 144 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

Third St. E. Brooks Co., Inc., New Jersey, concrete building material, $50,000; representative, R. E. Brooks, 50 Church St.

Dissolutions: Duplan Silk Co., Manhattan; Pfeiffer Color Co., Manhattan; Arrow Film Corp., Manhattan; Eagle Wine Store, Inc., Manhattan; H. Schafer & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—Charters filed:

Simpson & Briscoe, Newark, to construct buildings, $25,000; J. T. Simpson, E. M. Jones of Newark and H. F. Briscoe of East Orange.

Atlantic City Steamship and Terminal Company, Atlantic City, to build shipyards and construct buildings, $300,000; C. H. Jeffreys, L. D. Algar, and G. S. Brooks, all of Atlantic City.

Naughton Realty Company, Newark, deal in real estate, $50,000; Wm. McNaughton, C. A. Dickson, and Mary E. Lane, all of Newark.

Such Clay Company, Perth Amboy, dig clays and sand, $200,000; F. M. Pearse and George S. Silzer of Metuchen and J. E. Stricker of Perth Amboy.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The NeunYork Times.

DOVER, Del., July 2.—Charters filed:

Washburn Wire Company, to manufacture iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, and other metals, $1,000,000; Albert Palmer, Madison, N. J.; Frank R. Series, East Orange, N. J.; George F. Handell, Montclair, N. J., incorporators.

Virginia Consolidated Chemical Corporation, to conduct chemical works of all kinds, $3,000,000; F. D. Buck, J. D. Frock, Longfield, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Gould Motor Parts Company, to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with motor trucks, boats, aerial contrivances; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Decalmo Machine Co., Inc., to engage in a general business of manufacturing, milling, and disposing of machinery and machine contrivances of all kinds, $100,000; Lincoln Krueger, Morris Grossman, Harry G. Hecht, all of New York, incorporators.

Mon-Flame Gas Appliance Company, to manufacture burners, stoves, &c., $650,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increases in capital stock of Middle West Utilities Company, Chicago, from $34,000,000 to $40,000,000.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SYRACUSE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, DUE JULY 1ST, 1954:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee, under the Deed of Trust of The Syracuse Light & Power Company dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Seventy-four thousand seven hundred twenty-nine and 32/100 Dollars ($74,721.32) in accordance with the sinking fund provision of the said Deed of Trust.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on July 9, 1917, and should be endorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of the Syracuse Light & Power Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

Dated, New York, N. Y., July 3d, 1917.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Secretary and Treasurer.
Erie, Penn., July 3d, 1917.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ per cent. Bonds, to the amount of $39,440, will be received at the Agency of the Company, The American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York, on July 24th, 1917, for purchase on July 26th—proposals to be in the hands of The American Exchange National Bank before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 28th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the mortgage covering the same.

J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
Quarterly Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 6th, 1917. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, June 28th, 1917.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
New York, June 23, 1917.

A dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 20, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1917.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the capital stock of Columbia Gas and Electric Company, has been declared, payable August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1917. T. F. Wickham, Treasurer. Charleston, W. Va., June 29th, 1917.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Preferred Shares, Series A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.

J. G. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

WANT GOVERNMENT TO INSURE SOLDIERS

Officials of Insurance Companies in Washington Conference Not Eager for Business.

WILLING TO CO-OPERATE

Offer Machinery and Experts to Handle Matter—President Is Eager for Some Action.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Issuance by the Government itself of the insurance that is to be given to every man in the country's forces was approved today by more than a hundred prominent insurance company officials in conference at the Treasury Department. Legislation to carry such a plan into effect will be asked of Congress at this session by the Administration.

Creation of a Bureau of Service Insurance or extension of the present War Risk Bureau to undertake the work probably will be proposed. The details will be worked out by a committee of insurance men, co-operating with Secretary McAdoo and officials of the War, Navy, and Commerce Departments and of the Council of National Defense.

The insurance officials, who came to the Treasury today at Mr. McAdoo's invitation, voted 103 to 4 in favor of having the Government act as its own insurance company. They told the Secretary that they have to charge heavy rates for war insurance, and that they are not eager to handle this business, as they have no precedent figures upon which to compute risks.

Many of the companies represented offered the use of their machinery for handling the Government's insurance business and the services of their experts in the guidance of governmental activities. Most of them suggested that the Government should guarantee a limited indemnity and permit individuals in the service to carry further insurance in private companies without limitations.

Discuss Secretary Sweet's Plan.

It is probable that the bill providing for establishment of Federal insurance will ask for a system comparable to the present workmen's compensation law. It was pointed out by Captain S. H. Wolfe, representing the navy at the conference, that the Government's industrial compensation system could be broadened easily to apply to war service.

The plan recently advanced by Assistant Secretary Sweet of the Commerce Department received considerable discussion at the meeting. Under this plan, which is being considered by the Council of National Defense, the Government would assume a death liability of $4,000 and also provide compensation for injuries. Various suggestions were offered as to details of a Federal insurance scheme, including the advisability of installment payments to beneficiaries rather than lump sums.

A number of insurance men pointed out that establishment of maximum benefits would be fraught with many complications, and asserted that the number and age of beneficiaries should be an important factor in the plans.

Only one company gave the Secretary a definite offer to privately handle the insurance for the Government. It stipulated a rate of $58 per $1,000.

President for Indemnity Plan.

In opening the meeting the Secretary told the delegates that President Wilson is very eager that some definite indemnity plan be worked out quickly.

"We want to do something, and we want to do it quickly," he said. "The man that goes out to fight for his country has a right to know what we intend to do for him or for his family. He should not have to rely on charity, or to feel that his family will be dependent upon the charity of the public or its legislators. Charity in such cases is criminal.

"Our men will fight better if they know that their families are to be properly cared for, no matter what happens. America has the resources to do this properly. If the insurance companies are not able to do it it is up to the Government to do it."

Captain Wolfe pointed out that a governmental insurance system would strike a severe blow at the evils of the pension system.

"The pension payrolls for 1916," he said, "also showed that benefits were still being paid to 150 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812."

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.

New York, June 21, 1917.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 73

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 42.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

The International Nickel Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1st, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1917.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, July 2, 1917.

HORN SILVER MINES COMPANY of Frisco, Utah.

27 Cedar Street, N. Y., June 12, 1917.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared upon the stock of this Company payable on and after July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 6, 1917.

The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 6, 1917, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. July 16,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
*(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Case on—Burt<Ritchie.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Edward J. McCabe Co<J. F. Devine Co.
Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co.
Mahon<Waddell & Mahon Co. (2.)
Re Boettger, (Stephens.)
Lipschutz<Lipschutz.
Re Katz, (Warshaw.)
Lipschitz<G. Haiss Mfg Co.
Misak<Roth's Transfer
Riley<Remington.
McGuiness<Lawton.
Bell<Union Ry.
Hogan<42d St. & Man RR.
Vieno<Union Ry.
Johnson<W Fox Vaudeville Co.
Saulman<Halperin.
Harby Sis Co<Erie RR
O'Byrne<Superior Motor Garage Co.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Cooper<Arslanian.
Re Equitable Tr Co.
Frankenberg<Berkowits.
Eisen<Eisen.
Markland<Lewis.
Re Kaminsky.
Morganstern<Clurman.
Johns<Fichthorn.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co<Wade.
Nauer<Cong of the Sons of Levy Isaac, &c.
Parsone<Hongkong Mercantile Co.
Hauer<Archer.
Duer<Arnold.
Tallaferro<Watt.
Coastwise Lumber and Supply Co<F & A Realty Co.
Levin<Levin.
Humiston<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Selwyn Brown<Superno Co.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Mary A McPartland, Sofe Taub, Simon Goldstein, Sarah C Miller, Mary E Chandler, Renee Seelye, Neustadt Infants, Wm H Musgrave, James L Musgrave, Elizabeth Imperato, Antonio Di Gioia, Samuel Teicher, Andre Jacobi, G M Branchcweiger, Matilda Culver, Mary A James, William Kramer, Johannes D M de Ridder, &c., (2.)
Henry W Ranger, Margaret Halloran, &c, Hellmuth Kranich, William Koch, Michael Sheehan, Bridget Delany, Samuel Schwartz, Minnie Bauer, Charles M Dunlop, Ellen M Hennessey, Sarah A Baker, Henry I Dittman, Ralph Stuart, Franz Voellmeke, Pasquale Occhini, Inf, Joseph Taus, Leonard Roth, Joseph B S Jolly, Rebecca Seidman, Carl H Kiessig, John Castles, Albert Green, Daniel G Murphy, Josephine Giordano,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—June Term continued—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Dorothy C. Kirschner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Helfgott<Kelly Van & Truck Co.
J B Lyon Co<Firestone.
Harris<Schwartz Silk Corp.
Patterson<Am Aniline Chemical Co.
Mischner<Tallanoff.
Lavinson<Browning.
Lamenoff<Fleber.
Kurland<Roche.
Pinterman<Berman.
Wilsker<Singer Co.
Hutchinson<Eisenberg.
Carfaro<Becher.
Richardson<A Elliot-Ranney Co.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.
PARTS IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned for the term.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re City of N. Y. (Waterbury Av.)—Henry J. Goldsmith, Re City of N. Y. (Fugsley Av.)—Francis B. McAvoy.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Benedict<Levy —Robert W. Bonynge. Froehlich<Froehlich—Charles O. Maas.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24646. —In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT SPEAR, individually and as surviving partner of the copartnership composed of CHARLES SPEAR and ALBERT SPEAR, trading as C. & A. SPEAR COMPANY, alleged bankrupts.
Take notice that on June 16, 1917, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.
A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on July 13, 1917, at 11:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,604.—In Bankruptcy.—BIRD S. COLER, individually and as sole surviving partner of the co-partnership of W. N. COLER & CO., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Bird S. Coler, individually and as sole surviving partner of the co-partnership of W. N. Coler & Co., are hereby given notice that on June 22, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 13, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated, New York, July 2, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MOSES AKELMACHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 8 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of: Silks, Cotton Piece Goods, Trimmings, Fixtures, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, 42 Broadway, and LEON SANDERS, 217 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of POPE BROS. & CHEPPU CO., LTD., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, safe, carpets, fixtures, etc.
HENRY B. WOODS, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GREENSPAN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wooden piece goods.
DANIEL GREENWALD, Trustee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J. — Re Thomas E. Brown & Sons (Dingee)—Edgar M. Troutfelt. Re Knapp—Alfred Jaretzky, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Benjamin Benjamin<Reuben Jalkower—Benjamin Benjamin.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Jacob Schnekraut<Zerliner Froman—Mathies L. Connes. N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co.<Guste Wilder—Mathies L. Connes.
SUPREME COURT — Greenbaum, J.—Aaron Kramer<Louis Abrams—Edgar M. Troutfelt.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Geo. R. McAlister<Lawrence J. Rice—Wm. W. Fellet. Robert G. Mead<Harry Gordon—Harry Bijur. Florence A. Hyde<Claude H. Lucker—Hervey F. Andrews. Richard M. Brown<Loretta Corp.—Archibald E. Baxter. Jeanette F. Bonner<Robert Elliot—Herbert V. Dike. Elizabeth Herb<Julia M. Mahon—Edward O. Brandle. Alice A. Crandell<Eisen Realty Co.—James O'Malley. Met. Sav. Bank<Elias Galbwaks—Robert L. Stanton. Lorenzo R. Cook<Louis Levy—John P. Gouldabury. Annie W. Gould<Margaret Heenan—Eugene Canini.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 3.

Van Brunt<Fisher.
City Real Estate Co<Buriand, (3.)
Liebers<Meyer.
Kain<Eckel.
Arnold<Campbell.
Kuse<Foran Fdry & Mfg Co.
Rudinsky<J J Tully.
Bohmfalk<Schmidt.
Backer<Schacht.
Stain<Lyon.
Borough Paper Co<Goldstein.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Garbarino<Garbarino.
Aetna Life Ins Co<Van Tassell.
Wells<Wells.
Audley<Audley.
Olsen<Hogan & Sons.
Ahrens<Sanders.
London<Fringo.
Lundquist<Lundquist.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Polansky<Polansky.
Gilhooly<Gilhooly.
Burns Bros<Brooks.
Atlantic Stor & Truck Co<Lustig.
Crandall<Crandall.
Glickman<Glickman.
Gimbel Bros<Johnson.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 38, 26 Court St.

Levitt<Levitt.
Klein<Klein.
Bergen<Bergen.
Mounsey<Pape.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4354.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Willa gr:
Sarah J Brinkerhoff.
Adm'n of:
Annie T Dunn.

Accounting of:
Elizabeth Schleinmacher.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

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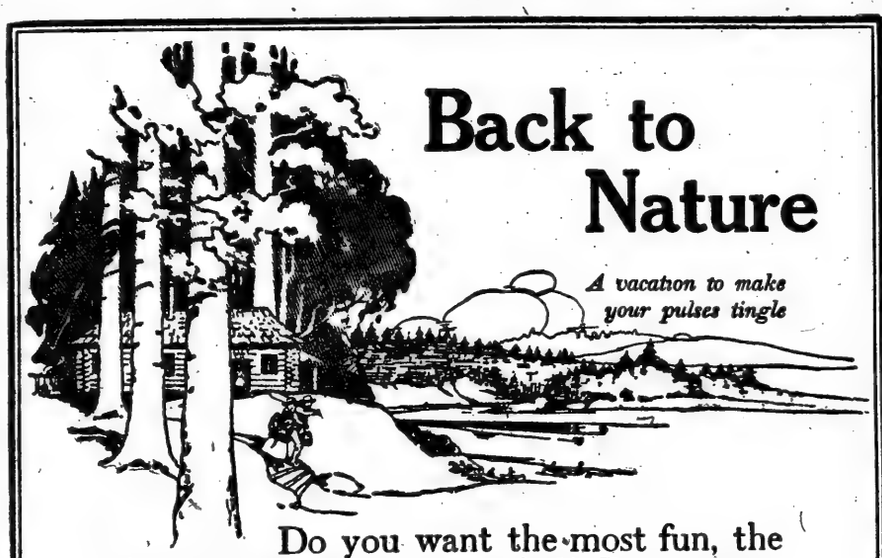

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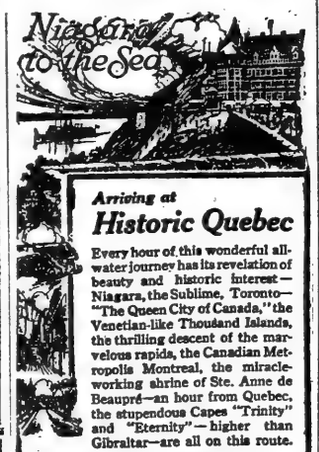

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Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
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A GRAND SAIL $1.00 OF 120 MILES

THE COMMODIOUS STEAMER "ORIENT"

Lvs. West 129th St. Recreation Pier, 9:00; Battery, 10:00; East 138th St., 11:00 A. M.

Popular Dixie "Jass" Band.

Dancing. Lunch Counter. Refreshments.

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Every Sunday and July 4th

$1.00 40 MILE SAIL $1.00

A Vast Amusement Park on Long Island Sound with Spacious Bathing Pavilion and Playgrounds; also Bathing.

Steamer "MONTAUK"

Lve. ft. East 84th St., 10:00 A. M. Lve. ft. East 138th St., 10:30 A. M.

Excellent Restaurant at Park

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN, STR. "TAURUS"

Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY Bar, Restaurant, Bait, Tackle, etc., on board.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NO TRIP WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH.

CONEY ISLAND

Special Schedule, TUESDAY, JULY 3RD, Lvs. W. 129 St. 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R. 10:15, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:30, 9:30. Coney Isl. 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:30 A. M.

" PIER 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M.

" ROCKAWAY BEACH, 12:15, 5 P. M.

Telephone Rector 872.

The People's Wonderful Playground

Bear Mountain

FREE Attractions. All Outdoor Sports.

WEEKDAYS Str. "HIGHLANDER" Lv. Battery 9, W. 132d St., 10 A. M.

Special Schedule July 10th

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Lv. Battery 8:45 A. M.

Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lv. Battery 9:15 AM

EXTRA HARLEM BOAT.

Str. "AJAX" Lv. W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.

MUSIC, DANCING, REFRESHMENTS.

Round Trip Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.

McAllister Hbt. Co. Tel. Broad 962.

Steamers & Barges to Charter for Excursions.

4th of July Sail

Newburgh, Beacon and Return

Str. "NEWBURGH"

Good Music, Restaurant, Lunchroom. Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:00 A. M. Round Trip, $1.10.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

STEAMER Mandalay

DAY AND NIGHT TRIPS.

To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 25c. Each way

Lv. N. Y. Battery Pier. *9.45 A. M., 1.45, 8 P. M. (*9.45 A. M. Trip omitted on Mondays.)

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Music, Dancing. Tel. 179-3363 Broad.

Albany, Troy and the North.

PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY

CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY

Lvs. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday. West 129d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two new apartment houses in the popular Fordham Heights section of the Bronx changed hands yesterday in a deal involving property aggregating in value about $205,000. Charles Viohl purchased for investment the two five-story houses recently completed at 2,568 and 2,592 Creston Avenue, just north of 192d Street. They cover a plot fronting 112 feet by 110, being opposite St. James Park, with a rear view of the Concourse and Poe Park. With accommodations for fifty families, the houses are fully rented, showing an annual rent roll of over $20,000.

The property was sold by the 173d Street Realty Company, Aaron Miller, President, and the houses are the last two of a row of five similar structures recently completed at that point by Mr. Miller, and all have been sold to investors.

In part payment Mr. Viohl gave the two-story taxpayer building at 1,011 Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Avenue, covering a plot 40 by 120. It was acquired by Mr. Viohl about six years ago.

Robert H. Scoble was the broker in the transaction.

New York Central Rounds Out West Side Block.

The New York Central Railroad has just taken title to the property at 310 to 316 West Sixty-fifth Street, 84.11 by 100.5 and irregular. It was purchased from the Thomas & Buckley Hod Elevator Company, subject to a mortgage of $24,000. Its acquisition gives the railroad possession of the entire block bounded by West End Avenue, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and the New York Central tracks on the western boundary.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement at 432 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, has been purchased by Mrs. N. E. Woodcock from Robert Cable.

The six-story tenement at 1,270 and 1,272 First Avenue, 40 by 100, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, has been purchased by Max Lippman from the Oser Realty Corporation.

The five-story tenement at 319 East 100th Street, 25 by 100, between First and Second Avenues, has been purchased by Bessie Gilefsky from Jacob Kronberg.

Hotel Essex in Long Lease.

Negotiations are practically closed for leasing the Hotel Essex, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, for a long term. It is a twelve-story building, covering a plot 75 by 75.5, and was purchased last November by G. Maurice Heckscher from the Francis S. Kinney estate. The annual leasing value has been held at $35,000.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 749 Jennings Street, fronting 57 feet, near Union Avenue, has been purchased by Henry Schult from Annie J. Mulgrew.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone has sold the plot 100 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street Parkway, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for the Eltoma Realty Company to a Bay Ridge builder, who will improve the property with one-family semi-detached houses.

Harry A. Crosby has sold houses at 417 Madison Street to Frank Green; at 822 Classon Avenue for the estate of R. Cobb to James McNulty; at 943 Kent Avenue for Mary V. Phraner to Ernest A. Hallenbeck; at 960 Kent Avenue for Delia M. Fisher to Ernest A. Hallenbeck; at 952 Kent Avenue for Catherine Mongan to Ernest A. Hallenbeck, and at 38 Quincy Street for F. Macklin to Sydney Alleyne.

Charles E. Hickerson has sold a plot on Exeter Street, between Hampton Avenue and Oriental Boulevard, Manhattan Beach, to Mrs. Matilda H. Christensen.

Deals in Queens.

The Roman-Callman Company of Long Island City represented the purchaser of the two-story brick factory on Mott Avenue, near East Avenue, Long Island City, sold at foreclosure recently. The building will be extensively remodeled for the manufacture of an industrial truck.

The two-story brick house at 18 Lotus Avenue, in the Ridgewood section, has been sold by R. A. Schlesing for Henry Doth to John E. Schelpp.

H. Bachmann has sold to the Kossuth Amusement Company the plot, 97 by 100, on the west corner of Kossuth Place and Sidsall Avenue, Corona, for a motion picture theatre.

M. Anderson sold to the Glendale Development Company a plot at the southwest corner of Jamaica Avenue and Union Place, Jamaica.

M. E. Chambers sold to N. Scrobe a plot, 93 by 102 feet on the northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Whitestone.

Buys $125,000 Allenhurst Home.

The property formerly owned by the Peter Fisher estate at Allenhurst, N. J., on the corner of Norwood and Allen Avenues, has been purchased by Edward H. Raynolds of F. W. Devoe, C. T. Raynolds Company, paint manufacturers. Mr. Raynolds has occupied the house under lease for several years. Besides the large house, the property contains half an acre of land and a garage. It has been held at $125,000. Alfred C. Marks was the broker in the sale.

$35,000 for Home of Late Charles Klein.

The former country home of the late Charles Klein at Rowayton, Conn., known as Sonny Bill Manor, was purchased at auction last Saturday by Dr. Lee M. Hurd of this city for $25,000. The property was sold by Arthur C. Sheridan. It consists of seven acres of land, with a large residence and outbuildings.

Staten Island Sale.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for Grace M. Hughes of Hudson, N. Y., to Peter Larsen a plot, 40 by 75, on Demorest Avenue, Westerleigh. Mr. Larsen will improve it with a dwelling.

Buys Yonkers Home.

Robert Morrison, Jr. has purchased from Paul V. Bunn the latter's residence on Rockland Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers. George Howe was the broker.

Realty Notes.

The transfer was recorded yesterday of the building at 324 Fifth Avenue, 15.11 by 100, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, from Livingston Phelps to Dennistoun M. Bell. Mr. Phelps acquired the property about a year ago.

Pearse & Silliman have leased for Antonio M. Aciego Bassave to Thomas R. White of Boston, Mass., the three-story dwelling at 329 West Eighty-fifth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 118-122 East, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11, three two-story dwellings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against L. E. Gray and another; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $15,993.17; taxes, &c., $987.45; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Pell St, 11, s s, 125 ft w of Bowery, 25x89.5x irregular, five-story building, with store; W. H. Sage and another, trustees, against Helene Arfken et al.; H. S. Schoonmaker, attorney; due, $17,251.70; taxes, &c., $2,066.69; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Great Jones St, 30, s s, 261.8 ft w of Bowery, 27x100, seven-story lofts and stores; G. E. Chisholm and another, trustees, against W. W. Tyler et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $45,929.26; taxes, &c., $327; to the plaintiff for $43,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Sedgwick Av, 3,521, w s, 324.8 ft n of junction at Bailey Av, 37.5x55; two-and-one-half-story dwelling; L. H. Cramer and another, executors, against Fordham Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys; due, $9,322.21; taxes, &c., $1,254.29; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

Sedgwick Av, 3,523, 37.5x35, two-and-one-half-story dwelling; same against Alfred Ericson et al.; same attorneys; due, $5,-322.61; taxes, &c., $1,254.29; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, w s, 253 ft n of 184th St, for a one-story garage, 150x200; Herbert and Dudley Harde, 56 West 45th St, owners; Harde and Hasselman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Fifth Av, 686; to a twelve-story store and apartment building; Columbia University, owner; Charles L. Fraser, 103 Park Row, architect; cost, $8,000.

Rutgers St, 39; to a moving picture theatre; Wolff M. Kutisker, 39 Rutgers St, owner; Shampan & Shampan, 772 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,500.

116th St, $11-313 East, to the Temple Israel of Harlem Sisterhood; Harlem House, 405 East 116th St., owner; Satterlee & Boyd, 3 West 29th St., architects; cost, $50,000.

125th St, 350-360 West; to a two-story store; Gustave L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, owner; John Hauser, 360 West 125th St., architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 97-99, w s, 36.0 ft n of 7th St, 36.6x77; Esther L., wife of Benjamin Kaufman, to Benjamin Kaufman, on the premises, et al, mtg $37,000; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway $1

BEDFORD ST, n w corner of Morton St, 20½, 20x50; Elizabeth M. Higgins to Luke Higgins, 370 St. Nicholas Av, Aug. 22, 1912; attorney, Michael J. Horan, 258 B'way..$1

BEDFORD ST, n w corner of Morton St, (20½,) 20x50; Carmine St, 39, n s, 25x100; Luke Higgins to Elizabeth M. McBennett, 240 West 130th St, June 21; attorney, Michael J. Horan, 258 Broadway.....$1

CARMINE ST, 39, n s, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Higgins to Luke Higgins, 370 St. Nicholas Av, Aug. 22, 1912; attorney, Michael J. Horan, 258 Broadway.....$1

KING ST, 1, n s, 39.2 ft w of Macdougal St, 26x18.4x irreg; Giuseppe Tommaulo to Michele Navasio, 2 King St, mtg $10,000, June 30; attorney, Angelo Legniti, 64 Mulberry St.....$100

PARK ROW, 121 and 123, s s, 100 ft e of Duane St, 50x64.6; Park Row, s s, 150 ft e of Duane St, 1.6x64.6; Crex Realty Co. to 121 and 123 Park Row Corporation, 20 Broad St, mtg $27,600, June 29; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 61 Chambers St.....$1

PARK ROW, 131 to 137, s s, 177.1 ft e of Duane St, 72.10x64.6; Crex Realty Co. to 121 and 123 Park Row Corporation, 20 Broad St, mtg $60,000, June 29; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 61 Chambers St.....$1

RIDGE ST, n w s, 150 ft n e of Rivington St, 25x100; Max Tannenbaum to Anel Realty Co., all liens, June 8; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 115 Broadway $100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x120; William Barth to David Wasser, 16 St. Mark's Place, b. and s., all liens, May 10 .....$1

WILLETT ST, 66, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Sigmund Kraus to Oscar Miller, 800 East 160th St, mtg $22,000, June 23; attorney, Edward Kaufmann, 115 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 1,270-1,272, s s, 40.8 ft n of 68th St, 40x100; Oser Realty Corp. to Max Lippman, 320 East 69th St, mtg $42,125, May 29; attorney, M. Auerback, 42 B'way..$100

1ST AV, 991, w s, 61 ft n of 54th St, 63x20x irregular; Max Schwartz to Osmond Realty Corporation, 30 Pine St, c. a. g., June 29; attorney, Bela D. Eisler, 30 Pine St.....$1

6TH AV, w s, 65.10 ft n of 52d St, 41.11x100; Livingston Phelps to Dennistoun M. Bell, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; attorney, Theodore M. Hill, 2 Rector St.....$100

73D ST, 272 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18x100, foreclosure June 25; Herman A. Heydt, referee, to John M. Ferry, 31 West 45th St, Bayonne, N. J., June 28; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$20,000

100TH ST, 319 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Kornberg to Bessie Gilofsky, 170 East 100th St, b. and s., all liens, July 7, 1916; attorney, B. H. Bernstein, 35 Park Row $100

106TH ST, 218 East, s s, 262 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11; Viola B. Huber to Francisco Caggiano, 674 6th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,800; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St..$1

120TH ST, n e corner of Sylvan Place, 75x100.11; Dorwan Realty Co. to Altchandarr Realty Co., 320 Broadway, all liens, July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

126D ST, 534 West, s s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11; Herbert A. Canter, to 524 West 123d Street Realty Co., 160 Broadway, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11; Fidelity Trust Co. to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., June 29; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

140TH ST, 60 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Samuel Newman et al to Tri-Borough Investing Corp., 38 Park Row, mtg $27,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

182D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x79.4; Oscar Duryea to Universalist General Convention, Inc., Watertown, N. Y., mtg $15,000, all liens, June 29; attorneys, Simpson & S., 2 Rector St.....$100

183D ST, s w corner of Audubon Av, 25x104.11; John D. Grotheer to Lucie A. Dodt, 1,988 Webster Av, mtg $30,000; all liens; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lucie A. Dodt to John B. Grotheer, 1,988 Webster Av, Bronx, mtg $30,000, all liens, June 28; attorney, same. ..100

Bronx.

GLEASON AV, s s, 80.10 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x108; Margaretha Martens to Frank Gass, 2,243 Powell Av, mtg $11,000, June 27; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, being Lot 419, map of part of farm of Charles Perrian, 25x84.11; Burley Building Corporation to Charles Beckmann, Leonia Heights, N. J., mtg $7,500, July 2; attorney, Charles Beckmann, 2,295 University Heights $1

HONE AV, e s, 117.6 ft w of West Farms Road, 48x100; Elias Loewenkopf, referee, to Francis X. Kelly, 841 ft e of 239th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

JENNINGS AV, 749, n s, 57x86.8x70.11x44.6; Annie J. Mulgrew to Henry Schult, 169 East 84th St, mtg $24,500, June 30; attorney, D. Quinn, 271 Broadway.....$1

LORING PLACE, e s, 268.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 27x116.8x27x118.2; Beckmann Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., 1,295 University Av, mtg $8,000, June 17; attorney, J. Beckmann, 2,295 University Av.....$1

LOT 284, map of Schieffelin estate; Buonaventura De Leo to Matteo Bevaqua, 259 Bleecker St, June 30; attorney, Matteo Bevaqua, 259 Bleecker St.....$400

LOTS 564 and 565, map of Lohbauer Park; Elizabeth Perry to James Brady, 1,372 Ogden Av, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 11 and 12, Block 14, map of Morris Park; Diedrich H. Fey to Alois Herder, 1,198 Lexington Av, mtg $1,680, June 25; attorney, Alois Herder, 1,198 Lexington Av. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

103D ST, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, June 19; George Wittman to Lilly Wittman, 416 East 103d St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Tausch, H. & H., 45 Broadway $8,000

110TH ST, s s, 202 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; May 11; Friedrich A. Niedhammer to Veronica D. Hoenninger, 344 East 86th St, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$8,100

120TH ST, n e corner of Sylvan Place, 75x100.11; July 2; Altchandarr Realty Co. to Dorwan Realty Co., 48 Exchange Place, due July 15, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$37,500

123D ST, 534 West, s s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.2x100.11, June 30; 534 West 123d Street Realty Co. to Louis Livingston, 54 Fort Washington Av, due and interest as per bond, price mtg $25,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $2,550

126TH ST, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11, June 29; Harry Whelan to Fidelity Trust Co., 1 Hudson St, due July 1, 1920, prior mtg $.....$3,000

140TH ST, 60 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, June 28; Tri-Borough Investing Corp. to Samuel Newman, 86 West 119th St, and John Block, 224 West 141st St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $27,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

143D ST, 103 to 105 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11, subject to first mtg $....., 2d mtg $4,500; 140th St, 60 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, prior mtg $81,000; 141st St, n s, 133 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $40,950; 141st St, n s, 155 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $40,950, June 28; Tri-Borough Investing Corp. to Myrena Realty Corp., 38 Park Row, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $5,000

Bronx.

LINCOLN ST, e s, 150 ft n of West Farms Road, 48x100; Francis X. Kelly to Adeline A. Kelly, 158 East 80th St, June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

UNION AV, 1,007, w s, 20x75; Ciara Ma. Jewsky to William H. Hottes, 725 Home St, prior mtg $5,000, June 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,800

3D AV, s e s, 362.11, ft from s corner of Grove St, 36x180 to Mill Brook x36x164; Louis Muller to Edward F. Collan, 601 West 110th St, June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $19,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 477, all; Walter T. Kohn to Herbert G. Evans, on premises, 7 years from July 1, 1917; attorney, F. A. Hatting, 391 East 149th St.....$6,600

CHERRY ST, 431-433; Jackson St, 47-49; William A. Andrews to William F. Murphy, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1918, 5 years' renewal; attorney, Paul Jones, 38 Park Row $1,440

3D AV, 601, store and basement; Thomas M. Brennan to William J. Neary, 240 East 50th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, William H. Stewart, 1,63? 3d Av.....$2,200

144TH ST, 106-110 West, all; John C. Fleissner to Samuel Greenberg, 204 West 143d St, 3 years from July 1, 1917; attorney, Abr. Leichter, 141 Broadway.....$9,800

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 159th St, all; Augusta J. L. Titus to Jennie Freed and another, 479 East 159th St, 3 years from July 15, 1917; attorney, William J. Freed, 159th St and 3d Av.....$2,280

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

75TH ST, 327 West; Lew's G. Fried against De Witt Fox, owner and contractor.....$60

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Theodore C. Wood against Washington Place Bldg. Co., Inc., et al., owners; Washington Place Building Co., Inc., David Lentin and Davis M. Lentin, contractors. $1,154

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore C. Wood against Washington Place Building Co., Inc., et al., owners; Washington Place Building Co., Inc., David Lentin and Davis M. Lentin, contractors.....$58

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 2,054; Greenman & Cohen against Louis Schwartz, owner; Agnes K. M. Mulligan, contractor.....$30

PROSPECT AV, 2,056; Greenman & Cohen against Calia Donenfeld, owner; Agnes K. M. Mulligan, contractor.....$40

REVIEW PLACE, n w corner of 238th St, 100x100; Drew Heating Co., Inc., against 238th Street Construction Corporation, owners and contractors, renewal.....$720

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 27; Wolffe-Cooper Co. against Julius Maso, April 9, 1917...$1,300

29

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$5,000 May Remain on Mortgage, if desired.
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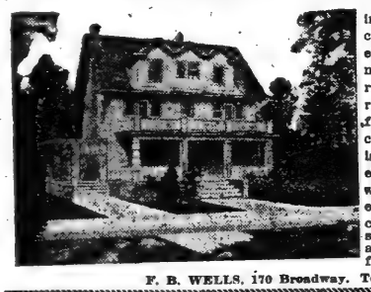

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Representative on Premises, or

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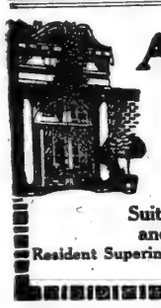

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Suites of 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms
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Resident Superintendent always on premises. Inspection invited.
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City

4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue Stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.

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IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350
OLD HOMESTEAD, BARN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, WITH 3 ACRES OF FARM LAND, $1950.
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
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On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.
We are offering very desirable building sites, some water frontages, at greatly reduced prices TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.
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Waterfront Farm Bargain.
Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, [illegible] mostly cultivated, orchard, double [illegible] way frontage; $175 acre, terms; bargains everywhere.
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with 200 feet actual waterfront; fine bathing, modern house, nine rooms, every improvement; combination stable and garage; acre ground; fine old shade trees; delightful spot for summer; sell bargain; rent, furnished, $900, option purchasing.
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YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is now, to secure a first-class country home within auto distance of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address E. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS.
30-room house, near summer resort; four barns, running stream, fruit trees, forty acres beautiful land; part of these lakes would be ideal spot for summer home or boarding house; farms, cottages, estates; what you want, we have it; prices, &c. Write
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47,000 ACRES at $3.25 ACRE.
10,000 acres rich prairie, ready for tractor, balance cut over hammock and pine. Rail and water transportation. Centre of State. Finest grazing, potato and truck-ing land in Florida. Terms. J. W. Pope, Jacksonville, Fla.

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New Stores
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Suitable for
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
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7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

RUNOIA
267 WEST 89TH ST.
Near West End Avenue
Modern high class fireproof apartment house. Close to subway station and surface lines.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure. Abundance of closet room. Light and air. Representative on premises, or
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VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts. Every Conv'nce
directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg's.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
suitable for
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TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT; JUST COMPLETED,
34 WEST 51ST ST.
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MAINTAINS
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY, COMFORT.
3 and 4 Rooms of the most modern type of apartments.
520 West 124th St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000
BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. NEW BUILDINGS **$25-$35**
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29, 5 ROOMS $36,
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
KING & KING, 113 WEST 40TH ST.

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"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
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171 MADISON AVENUE.

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REAL ESTATE.
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710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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GARAGE AND STABLE,
400 East 2d St.
Seven-story modern building; 50x100 feet; all improvements; 19' electric elevator; 3 lower floors for garage and balance divided into stalls; will lease for long term of years; $5,500 to $6,000 per annum; immediate possession. Abramson, 30 Church St. Cort 6245.

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Real Estate and Insurance.
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Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
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Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhi. Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home on the North Shore, in the Borough of Queens; large plot of ground; house 2½ story, pressed brick and shingle construction, 15 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets, plenty of closet room, hot water heat, gas and electric; would cost more to build than the sale price of entire property, leaving land, which is worth $7,000, out of consideration; a decided bargain; terms to suit; price $15,000. John N. Booth, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at either Scarsdale, Lake Mahopac, Mahopac Point, Larchmont, Pelham and Mahwah, N. J.
See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 896, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

Owner must dispose of 5-room bungalow, with all water rights, &c., near bay, in nice locality; nearly built; modern improvements; will decorate to suit; garden plot; school and trolley nearby, 40 minutes from city; easy terms and right price to interested party. Kelso, Box 277 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for an old house, which needs small repairs, with a large plot of land for cultivation, poultry, &c., near water and station, for $1,475, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to B. Welch, 105 Flatbush, Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Factory site and building in Greater New York, under metropolitan freight rate; best shipping and transit facilities; ideal labor conditions. Apply Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St. Broad 3696.

$1,350 for cozy house and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot, near lake. Owner, Box 240 Times Downtown.

Beautiful one-family house, 10 rooms, in the best part of Richmond Hill. Inquire 619 Napier Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rare bargain; $8,500; easy terms; delightful home of 10 rooms and 3 tiled baths in the country near the city; near lake; plot 100 by 170 feet; fine trees; on very high ground in the hills; 700 feet elevation; superb views in every direction; very large living room with huge open fireplace; walls paneled; ceilings beamed; dining room ceilings beamed; butler's pantry and kitchen; tiled bathroom; airy attic and storage space over entire house; spacious return veranda and open terrace overlooking the water; full lake privileges; electricity; all conveniences; 45 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. express trains; near station, schools, churches, country club; actual lake rights go with property. Address Owner, Box 466 Times Downtown.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¼-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 8 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Manuel R. Ayers, 146 West 86th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

NO MONEY DOWN,
NO INTEREST TO PAY.
This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most attractive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,500; call or write for full particulars. H. O. Wentworth, Rochelle Park, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional bargain; six-room modern home, $3,200; worth $3,700; also five-room bungalow, $2,700; worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly, like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section. $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 18 Park Row.

Notice.—We have sold nine of our new palace houses at original prices; there are only three left; they are among the best in Plainfield; $8,000; two baths, sleeping porches, &c. Act quickly. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; well planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 138, Ramsey, N. J.

Montclair.—Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, fireproof garage; rent per annum, $1,200. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

A big lot at Westfield on a hill; houses all around; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Beautiful houses, ready for occupancy; garden, $1,000-$1,500. 5 Brighton Av. Deal.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Auction Saturday, July 7, 11 o'clock, attractive country home; bath, laundry; comprising 26 acres; beautiful surroundings; motor out or New Haven train to Florida, Conn.; half mortgage. Ask for Lobdell's estate.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address E. S. H., (Suite 1825,) 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 1 East 42d St., N. Y.

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Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to lease for a term of years, a factory property complying with the following conditions:
Must be close to New York City, preferably at tide water, of modern construction, with 100,000 square feet of floor space and good light on all sides.
Give the following particulars:
Labor market. Living accommodations for 800 to 1,000 employes. Facilities for shipping and receiving goods. Power, whether steam or electric, and if electric cost of 300 to 400 K. W. constant. Steam heat and 100-H. P. steam extra. Lighting system. Platform scale, if any. Cold storage. Boilers, engines, &c. Elevators, how many and how operated. Sprinkler system and tank on roof, if so, of what capacity. Fire-proof construction for low insurance rates preferred. Give full information with rental for ten years and twenty years. Address D 417 Times Annex.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old farm house, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, Box 294 Times Downtown.

Small farm, outbuilding, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B. Treisa, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

5-acre farm, orchard, cultivated land, near main road; $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

By Delaware River at R. R. Station; products sold to campers at good prices; productive 88-acre farm; 9-room house, carriage house and 3 modern poultry houses, all painted and in perfect repair; big unpainted barn and granary; price $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Old Stone House with Rare Views; 107-acre farm, 70 acres tillable; outbuildings poor; near Flemington; has been held at $7,500; we offer it for $5,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Big Stock Farm—885 acres; 2 hours from here on Harlem R. R., at $40 per acre; good buildings, about 180 acres tillable; fine pasture. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

For sale cheap, 222-acre farm and equipment, large house, all improvements, located at the highest point in Rockland County; view Palisades and Ramapo Mountains. T. H. Marshall, Monsey, N. Y.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale containing 140 acres; 75 level and tillable; brick house, 14 rooms, containing water system; two barns; mile station, trolley; two railroad; price $18,000. Alex Bukstolis, Wauregan, Conn.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES.
With modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, loamless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000 bu. potato crop. Price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Farm on State Road near station; 168 acres, 2 dwellings, lots of barns, silo, fertile soil, riverfront; gravity spring water; $6,300. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Hovel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Desk room in private office, very bright and attractive; unusual service, every convenience; "get a 5th Av. address." 373 5th Av., corner 35th St., Room 507.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; two windows, overlooking Broadway; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

To Let, machine shop, four lathes drill press, pressure tank, forge, pumps, &c., electric power; Hoboken. W. S. Boyd, 303 West 14th St.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

926 MADISON AV., (73d.)
Large, light store. (Phone Bryant 460.)

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms. 230 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished house, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Eight-room cottage, desirable location; July, August; garage, garden. Phone Greeley 2155.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE. — Furnished, July, August, September; house, 10 rooms; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, shower bath, 2 maids' rooms; garage, 2 cars. Cortlandt 588. Scarsdale 103.

New York State.

BEAUTIFUL COPAKE LAKE, Berkshires.—4-5-room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week; $125 season. C. I. Stillwell, Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

MOUNT KISCO.
For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

New Jersey.

For rent for the Summer, attractive furnished bungalow in country; New Jersey; all conveniences; 50 minutes from Times Square. Address T 391 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR.—Refined family of limited means wishing to secure furnished house, may hear of an unusual opportunity by addressing T 389 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

Reduced rentals; bungalows, cottages, houses, and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Wanted—Furnished.

Small cottage within commuting distance from July 15 to Sept. 15; must be reasonable and well furnished; not too far from beach; give full particulars. 621 Broadway, Room 838.

ALLENHURST, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, all improvements, by month or season to Oct. 1. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Furnished house for July and August, Pelham or vicinity; small adult family; garage; moderate rent. Westchester, 3 155 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

44TH ST., 141 EAST, Apartment 7C.—An unusually cool, comfortable, well-furnished one-room-bath-kitchenette apartment; front; elevator. Phone 7026 Audubon, Apartment 5D.

57TH, 137 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms, kitchenette, beautifully furnished, sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Apply Superintendent.

76TH, 65 EAST.—For July and August, two modern apartments; near Park; 7 rooms, $75; 14 rooms, $100.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Seaton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone 2200 Plaza.

FOR SALE—Two-room apartment and furnishings; grand piano; rent $55; maid service, valet, meals before noon; no dealers. Apartment 30, 644 Madison Av. Tel. Plaza 752.

GRAMERCY PARK, 44.—Sublet until Oct. 1, 2 cool rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

LEXINGTON AV., 168, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2 or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $80 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. Plaza 7668.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH, 1 WEST.—Comfortable two rooms and bath; splendid location; cool. Apt. 22.

52 WEST 30TH ST.
Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 34 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool outside bachelor apartment; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

58TH.—Charmingly furnished 3-room apartment; housekeeping; new building; to September, any reasonable offer considered. Details, Columbus 3974.

59TH ST.—Facing park; choicest location in city; particulars, address M 79 Times.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Three very large, elaborately furnished rooms, fireplaces, bath, kitchenette, suitable for professional; exceptional.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

80TH ST., (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice. Apply Capt. Hunt. Phone Schuyler 7775.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; near Park, "L," and subway.

83D, 308 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—2 rooms and bath; completely furnished, in apartment hotel. Telephone Bryant 3215, 10 to 4; particulars; $68 monthly.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; select private home adjoining Riverside Drive.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano, silver; electricity; cars convenient. Garrett.

95TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front suite, first floor, suitable for physician; formerly occupied by same. Cowan.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apt. 8E.)—Large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer; less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Unusually attractive modern apartment, elevator; 5 rooms, all light, furnished or unfurnished. Sancton, Academy 2297.

112TH, 500 WEST.—Immaculate 4 light rooms, bath; housekeeping, complete, modern elevator building; sacrifice) $38; telephone, electricity; references.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH ST., 430 WEST.—At cost; immediate possession for Summer; beautifully furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths; cool, quiet; opposite Columbia. See Superintendent.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, six rooms, front apartment, elevator; completely furnished; piano; Apt. 4, F. W.; $60 monthly.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast in bed, $5 weekly (optional;) references. HOTEL MIDDLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 838.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $36 $48, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d. (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

BROADWAY, 2,612—Six-room front apartment for Summer; adults; references; seventh floor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.—Four rooms, neatly furnished. Apply Superintendent. Apartment 2-C.

CLAREMONT AV., 89.—Cool, airy, handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, foyer, bath; beautiful location, overlooking Columbia; bus, subway; greatest bargain. Apt. 22. Morningside 6480.

DESIRABLE apartment, West End; immediate occupancy; high up, cool, beautifully furnished; 2 master's bedrooms. Riverside 1860. Apartment 94.

FURNISHED apartments; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

SPECIALIST.
Remarkable Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 78d St. Columbus 8974.

TWO COOL ROOMS, kitchenette; high-class apartment. Appointment, Morningside 6204, Apt. 5D.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 110th St.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

NICELY FURNISHED 2-room, bath apartment, private telephone, electricity, service, ten minutes Wall Street; will share. E 309 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Nicely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, cool and airy, for rent $30, July and August. N. J. E., 318 Grier Av.

Unfurnished—East Side.

926 MADISON AV., (72d.)
2, 3 rooms; all modern; $55-$65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, (Southwest Corner of 7th Av.)—Fourteen-story, high-class studio and apartment building, nearing completion; studio apartments, largest rooms ever offered; suites of 2, 4, 3, and 8 rooms; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; new express subway station at building. Representative on premises every day, including Sunday. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; she sun shines in every room; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 block from Central Park, high-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, living room 18x28 feet, bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Six light front rooms, $35; one block "L" and subway.

97TH, 808 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.
RIVIERA,
The Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments.
4-5-6-8 large, light rooms, with all improvements.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 110th St.

Long Island.

APARTMENT, seven rooms and bath, hot water, steam heat; best apartment on Long Island; will lease 1 to 3 years; $480 yearly. D. H. Lounsbery, Lawrence, L. I.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, ALL SIZES. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, 176 West 72d. 848 Col.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms; electric light.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $5; another, $4.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, if desired; modern improvements; references.

38TH and Park Av., (at 70 Park Av.)—Large room; private bath.

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53D, 65 EAST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; references.

56TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6061.

FIFTH AV., 307.—Two cool, attractively furnished rooms, for Summer; bath, kitchenette; very reasonable. Allyn.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool rooms; also small rooms; private bath; all conveniences. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,858, (near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen. $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

USED CAR DEPT.

SAXON SIX.

1916 Model,
5-passenger touring,
at a bargain.

MAXWELL COUPELET.

1916 Model,
at moderate price.

"BABY GRAND" CHEVROLET.

1916 Model,
in excellent shape.

STUDEBAKER FOUR.

1915 Model,
Overhauled and repainted.

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1915 Model.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

Coupe, 1916, Model 84,
With wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

1916 Model 84,
5-passenger touring.
The silent car."

OVERLAND,

Model 85,
5-passenger touring.
Overhauled and repainted.
With new slip covers.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB,

1917 Model,
With Reo wire wheels.

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Model 85-6,
An all-year-round car.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

ALL CARS SOLD FOR CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th Street,
At 50th St. Subway Entrance.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 9400.

A BARGAIN LIST.

ROLLS ROYCE chassis.
FIAT 7-pass., late model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
PACKARD "18."
LANCIA 5-passenger.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,045 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis	$750	1916 Overland "6"	$550
1917 Studeb'r Rd.	600	1916 Saxon 5-pas.	425
1916 Olds	650	1916 Dodge	500
1916 Paige	800	1914 Jeffrey	450
1916 Stude. "6"	800	1913 Hupmobile	185

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
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Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR..... $975
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1917 MAXWELL TOURING 425
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN 600
1916 CROW CLOVER LEAF..... 650
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1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.. 650
1916 FORD TOURING, DEM. RIMS.... 300
1915 HUDSON LIGHT SIX TOUR..... 550
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK.. 1,350
1914 REGAL UNDERSLUNG TOURING 310
1913 REGAL ACEABOUT, SPECIAL.. 350
1913 PACKARD "19" LIMOUSINE..... 850

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS UNTIL 7 P.M.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 423-426 Prospect.

KEY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
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LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
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STUTZ 1916-15-14-13 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL 5-PASS. "SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
BURBELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE 6" TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER.
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NATIONAL "SERIES YN" SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "48" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE-ARROW "Series 3-B 48" Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

BUICK, 1916, little six, touring.
Buick, 1915, C. 24, runabout; perfect condit'n.
Maxwell, 1917, five-passenger touring.
Dodge, 1915, five-passenger touring.
Motors Exchange, 2,061 7th Ave. Morn. 9397.

BUICK B 37, 5 passenger; best car of this country for the money; excellent condition; must be seen to appreciate. T 47 Times.

BUICK 1916 "light 4"; extras; mechanically perfect; best offer. Kettner, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d.

BUICK Speedster; special built body; fully equipped; C. 55; $800. Kay Importing Co., 2,000 3rd St.

CADILLAC, 1916, 8-Cyl., 8-pass. Victoria, overhauled in our own shop, repainted and refinished; priced right for quick sale.
CADILLAC, 1916, 8-cyl., 7-pass touring car, overhauled and repainted, $1,400 cash.
CADILLAC, 1916, 8-cyl., 7-pass touring car, overhauled and repainted; an exceptional car; $900 cash.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 1,963 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1916, 8-cylinder touring; perfect condition; tires new; extras. Col. 9869.

CADILLAC "18" LANDAULETS.
Beautiful body; all tires like new; used privately; $3250. 305 West 79th.

CHANDLER 4-passenger roadster, 1917, for sale by owner; full equipment, including extra tire, and mechanically in good condition. Owner, Room 1434, Equitable Building.

CHANDLER Roadster. Dort. Studebaker. Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce Arrow. Chandler Roadster. Scripps. Overland. One-Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

HUDSON, 1915, 6-54, touring, seven-passenger; original cost, $2,500; fine condition; new tires, cost $220; price $700. Automobile Club, or Rector 4683.

HUPMOBILE USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
1914-15-16-17 Hupmobiles,
Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams.
Cars from $450 to $1,750.
Overhauled and Guaranteed.
Other High Grade cars to select from.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
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Phone Circle 1616.

KELLY two-ton TRUCK complete, (except body, which may be Van or other construction,) at GREAT BARGAIN; now being repainted at 74 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, where demonstration may be had; EVERYTHING GUARANTEED. Phone East N. Y. 2310.

KISSEL KAR—I am compelled to sell immediately for cash, on account financial embarrassment, my 1915 Kissel Kar, (all-year car,) sedan and touring tops, splendidly equipped, first class mechanically, very elegant appearance. See it and make offer. Telephone Beekman 2562.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 58th St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell.
FORD TAXI for sale, clock all paid, $225.
CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OLDSMOBILE, 6-cyl., excellent condition.
MRS. L. DUGAN, 210 W. 50th St.

OVERLAND Country Club roadster, 1916; only driven 1,700 miles; excellent condition; price $850. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

OVERLAND.—Beautiful Overland Speedster, many extras; electric lights and starter; motor perfect; mechanically perfect. Kettner, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus—5087.

PACKARDS	'16 "1-35" Touring 7 Pass.
	'15 "3-38" Touring.
	1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
	1917 Paige 7 pass. Touring, used two months.
	1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass.
AUTO	1912 Lancia, Touring.
	Fiat Racer Special.
	1913 Mercer Raceabout.

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PIERCE 48, 5-38, 1916 touring car; perfect condition; newly painted. Tel. 3755 Stuyvesant. James J. Larkin, 340 East 18th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seat facing forward; fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER. Beautiful 7-passenger; like new; just overhauled by White Company; guaranteed perfect; has electric starter, lights, &c.; cost $4,500; make offer. 150 West 55th St.

WINTON SIX, 1915, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger touring; cost $3,500; bargain $1,200; fine condition; revarnished like new. Telephone Owner, 7522 Murray Hill.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK 1917 five-passenger touring, hour, day, trip, very reasonable. Circle 583.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful 7 passenger limousine landaulet; large windows; hour, day, week, or month. Phone Circle 2064, Wesley.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD cars for hire, with competent chauffeurs; low rates. Gilford, 6520 Lenox.

PACKARD Six and Twin Six, week, month. Phelan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED. Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

DELIVERY AUTO, light, wanted to rent for two or three mornings weekly, with driver; light city deliveries only; our man would accompany car. P. O. Box 1,347, Electrical Department.

TOURING 7-passenger body wanted, with top and windshield; prefer 1913 or 1914 Pierce 48 or 66. H. M. Whiting, 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 900.

CASH waiting for runabouts, touring, and other cars. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you good knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; college education. G. Abramson, 329 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK. — Student of Teachers Training School, 18, neat appearance, efficient, thorough, and reliable, wishes to connect with good firm or corporation in a clerical capacity during vacation; excellent references. T 51 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE desires position, accurate at figures; good penman. T 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, eight years' experience; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, thoroughly familiar office details, assume responsibilities. $18. T 302 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, experienced in tutoring in all English branches, French, German, music; visiting or resident; references. M 12 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 3 years' experience; good, accurate worker; references; $9. T 389 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 7 years' experience in office; $15; best references. M 68 Times.

SECRETARY; eleven years' experience; expert stenographer; college degree; half day, T 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; excellent references; salary, $10. N. H., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; bright, energetic, accurate; good penman; fast dictation. Phone Lenox 8800.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, seven years' law experience; $20. T 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, one year's experience; $10. A. Schwartz, T 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Over four years' experience; best references; salary $15. M 69 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. M 77 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Agency, 214 West 59th, phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 50th.—Supplies thoroughly competent colored servants; references carefully investigated. Telephones Columbus 5165—5160.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway; Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, wants position now, temporary or permanent. Ralph Wright, Irvington, N. J.

ASSISTANT ad. sales manager seeks connection live, growing firm; understands printing, cuts, layouts, details; married; references. Ad. Man, 583 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with Burroughs bookkeeping machine; excellent references; not subject to draft. T 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—College graduate, understanding controlling accounts, customers' ledgers, trial balances, financial statements, wants position. T 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant; young man, 20; three years' experience; good handwriting and figurer. T 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 ledger clerk, 27, married; controlling accounts, trial balance. M 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, thoroughly experienced, double entry, capable taking charge. G. N., 185 Times.

BOY, 16, high school graduate, good penman, wishes to connect with reliable concern permanently; experience office work. D., 1,525 Park Av. Tel. Lenox 5984.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanzsman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Married, Norwegian, 31; sober, reliable; 5 years' experience. Johnson, 451 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 3780.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, married; best private references; shop experience; city position preferred. Dowd, 34 Morse Place, Englewood, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 14 years' experience; don't smoke or drink; references; all cars; $30 week. Phone Audubon 4946.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 12 years' experience; A1 reference; married. Buckley, 3,422 Bailey Place. Tel. 204 Kingsbridge.

CHAUFFEUR, employed during day, seeks position for evenings, Saturday or Sunday; 7 years' experience. T 97 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; American and foreign cars; excellent references. Pine, 314 East 39th St. Lenox 1058.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' experience; first-class references. Becker, telephone Morningside 4400.

CHEMIST - METALLURGIST, with 8 years' training and experience; ability and references of the highest order; the first favorable offer from large or growing corporation considered; can also qualify as steel expert man. T 378 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Columbia student desires clerical position, vacation; school time after 4, or after 4 entire year. Leon Ginsberg, 1,852 Amethyst St., Bronx.

COLLEGE STUDENT, age 23, desires position during vacation; has business experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; can operate Underwood or Remington typewriter. T 381 Times Downtown.

COLLECTING MGR. ABLE TO take charge of 10 collectors; 11 years' experience; do my own advertising, corresponding; high-class man, first class references; security furnished if required; wishes to take charge of out of town store; salary $40 per week. O. Sussman, Hotel Van Cortlandt, New York.

COACHMAN.—Lifelong experience with saddle and truck horses; first-class references. Gardner, 1,864 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPERS and secretaries can improve their work, no fee, no salary services, for experience to be gained in filing, sorting, and assembling the State military census; evenings, 7 to 10; short business talk by well-known experts. Apply George A. White, Superintendent, 236 Duffield St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER for an institution; pay $42 a month, board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BRIGHT GIRL for clerical work, must be experienced adding machine operator; address, giving experience, references, and salary expected. "Clerical," 280 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Experienced, well recommended; salary, $12 to start; write, giving particulars, references, &c. T. A., Box 62, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

CLEANERS.—Three wanted for seaside hospital. Apply 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

COST CLERK.—Young lady with some experience in large Brooklyn factory; salary $12 to start. H. O., 163 Times.

DESIGNER

on house dresses and porch dresses wanted by large New York firm; we want the best in the line; salary no object. Write full particulars in strictest confidence. T 349 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED FILE CLERK to take charge of large correspondent filing department; permanent position; address, giving age, experience, references and salary expected. "Clerk," 260 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.—Bright girls experienced in cutting room; also learners. Apply 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

GOVERNESS.—Opportunity for refined person to care for child at seashore. Apply 5th floor, east, 44 West 36th St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
WAISTS.
SKIRTS.
NOTIONS.
UNDERMUSLINS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse for child, 4 years old; also able to supervise studies of boy 8 years old; must have first-class references; during summer hotel on seashore; state full particulars and salary. H 114 Times.

NURSE (English) for two children, 6 and 7; must be over 25; country for Summer; write, stating age and wages required; good references essential. E., 260 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

NURSE.—Willing to go out of town; care of two children; references required. Call at Hotel Plaza, Room 1245, today.

SALESWOMEN to sell and demonstrate a dentifrice in New York department stores; also one woman to sell in a department store in Worcester, Mass.; must have good teeth; only limited experience necessary; will pay good salary and commission. Apply before 9:30 A. M., 8th floor, 154 West 13th St.

SECRETARY, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, at once; resident position; salary $40 per month; board, room, and laundry. Leake & Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, N. Y.

SOLICITORS.—Leads only; reliable firm; write for interview; salary and commission. T 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for manager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. M 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Competent and rapid; must take rapid dictation; resident of Flatbush preferred. T. J. S., 1,084 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS

of the better type will have exceptional opportunities with large steel corporation. Apply personally, R. L. Lewis, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced worker; we have an opening for such a young lady. Age, experience, and salary expected to Box 68, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for office work; steady work for right party. Apply William B. Friedlander, Inc., 1,506 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; permanent position; only experienced girl need apply. Litt & Kunsberg, 80 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, refined young lady; $14. Charles D. Jaffe & Co., 906 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Salary $12; neat. Apply A. M., Julius Grossman, Inc., 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, also be generally useful in office. T 285 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER to teach elementary subjects and to take charge with an assistant groups of children in isolation cottages of orphan asylum. Apply personally 470 West 145th St., 5:30 P. M.

TEACHER, over 35, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for hotel; experienced; $35 per month and meals. Phone 4500 Col., between 11 and 1.

TYPIST in office of wholesale hardware firm; one familiar with wide carriage Remington No. 10 or 11, or similar machine; salary $10 per week to start. Address, giving particulars as to experience, T 370 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced Oliver machines. National Letter Co., 79 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—White and neat to assist generally. Apply 9 to 11, Price, 65 Central Park West.

YOUNG LADY to assist in the writing out of wholesale orders in office of large New York City candy manufacturing concern; previous experience in work of this nature desirable but not essential; answer in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to past experience and if at present employed; hours 8:30 to 5:30; salary to start $10. T 54 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for New York newspaper, experienced in reading newspapers for business news, preferably from news clipping bureau. Apply, stating salary and references, &c., 278 D. A. W., P. O. Box 1,500 N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Experienced person to run delivery sheet in broker's office, $25; bookkeepers, $25, $22; Spanish stenog., $25, $22; stenographers, $25, $22, $18, $15, $12; typist, $15; clerks; we have more positions than we can fill.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers: If you are qualified, neat and business-like dressed, I can place you immediately; no waiting; permanent positions, paying $18, $17, $15, $13, $20; no registration fee. Diehl Employment Agency, 20 Vesey St.

MOTION PICTURES.

Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; models in feed. E. Bruce Film Co., 1,482 B'way (cor. 43d.)

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

F. X. GOGGIN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 200 Broadway. Register free; many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; Americans; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous positions unfilled; free registration. Parker, 1 West 34th.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR for insurance company; $15. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES PREPARE TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THE YOUNG MEN WHO WILL BE DRAFTED FOR WAR; A PRACTICAL COURSE IN FILING, SORTING, ASSEMBLING DATA WILL BE GIVEN FREE IN EXCHANGE FOR THREE HOURS DAILY SERVICE, FOR A PERIOD OF 20 DAYS, ON STATE CENSUS; MORNING, AFTERNOON OR EVENING; CERTIFICATES OF RECOMMENDATION WILL BE ISSUED; LECTURES AND INSTRUCTIONS BY WELL-KNOWN EXPERT. APPLY GEORGE A. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT, FIFTH FLOOR, 504 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN; ADDRESS AFTER 6 P. M., 236 DUFFIELD ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify in 30 days in an average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 245 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS, law $18, Spanish $20; others $10, $15; bookkeepers, (3,) $12, $17; permanent. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHERS

of the better type will have exceptional opportunities with large steel corporation. Apply personally, R. L. Lewis, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced worker; we have an opening for such a young lady. Age, experience, and salary expected to Box 68, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for office work; steady work for right party. Apply William B. Friedlander, Inc., 1,506 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; permanent position; only experienced girl need apply. Litt & Kunsberg, 80 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, refined young lady; $14. Charles D. Jaffe & Co., 906 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Salary $12; neat. Apply A. M., Julius Grossman, Inc., 372 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, also be generally useful in office. T 285 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER to teach elementary subjects and to take charge with an assistant groups of children in isolation cottages of orphan asylum. Apply personally 470 West 145th St., 5:30 P. M.

TEACHER, over 35, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for hotel; experienced; $35 per month and meals. Phone 4500 Col., between 11 and 1.

TYPIST in office of wholesale hardware firm; one familiar with wide carriage Remington No. 10 or 11, or similar machine; salary $10 per week to start. Address, giving particulars as to experience, T 370 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced Oliver machines. National Letter Co., 79 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—White and neat to assist generally. Apply 9 to 11, Price, 65 Central Park West.

YOUNG LADY to assist in the writing out of wholesale orders in office of large New York City candy manufacturing concern; previous experience in work of this nature desirable but not essential; answer in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to past experience and if at present employed; hours 8:30 to 5:30; salary to start $10. T 54 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for New York newspaper, experienced in reading newspapers for business news, preferably from news clipping bureau. Apply, stating salary and references, &c., 278 D. A. W., P. O. Box 1,500 N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Experienced person to run delivery sheet in broker's office, $25; bookkeepers, $25, $22; Spanish stenog., $25, $22; stenographers, $25, $22, $18, $15, $12; typist, $15; clerks; we have more positions than we can fill.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers: If you are qualified, neat and business-like dressed, I can place you immediately; no waiting; permanent positions, paying $18, $17, $15, $13, $20; no registration fee. Diehl Employment Agency, 20 Vesey St.

MOTION PICTURES.

Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; models in feed. E. Bruce Film Co., 1,482 B'way (cor. 43d.)

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

F. X. GOGGIN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 200 Broadway. Register free; many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; Americans; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

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STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wholesale house desires young man as correspondent; permanent position with advancement is open to one capable of writing out of the ordinary letters. Address, giving age, experience, references, salary expected, in detail, "Permanent," 240 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COOK.—Wanted, Japanese cook to assist gentleman; excellent references needed. T 401 Times Downtown.

COPY WRITERS

for house organ of steel company; men, not over 35, of original ideas and a facile pen to express them; bring copy. R. L. Lewis, 20 Broad.

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERAGE FIRM REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN WHO IS RELIABLE, ACTIVE, AND EXPERIENCED IN ALL BRANCHES OF IMPORT BUSINESS; GOOD FUTURE FOR ONE WHO WILL FILL THESE REQUIREMENTS; STATE FULL DETAILS. "CUSTOMS," T 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.
A CLEVELAND, OHIO, CLOAK MANUFACTURER WILL ENGAGE A COMPETENT DESIGNER FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. FOR NEW YORK INTERVIEW, ADDRESS AT ONCE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, "A. R. C." Box H 58 TIMES.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires in its foreign department a young man not over 24 years of age; experience in handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collection essential; answers must state experience, previous employment, references, age and salary expected. T 289 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—By building contractor, a man familiar with ornamental iron and carpenter work; state experience and salary expected. E 307 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY MAN to take charge employment office, Brooklyn factory; hours 7 to 5:30; state age and salary desired. Williamsburg, T 392 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT for an institution; single man, with first-class license; must be able to care for heating plant, laundry, and electric light plant; alternating current used; also telephones; pay, $20 a week, board, and room. Address, stating age with copies of references, Box 706, Rye, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE.—Thoroughly experienced general merchandise, for office and buying; state age, salary, reference, and all details; good education essential. E 311 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.

Large corporation requires the services of a man 28 to 40 years of age, experienced in the manufacture of chemicals; one with technical training preferred; must have executive ability and be able to handle production reports, &c. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, R. S., 203 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Boiler room foreman, man to take charge 16 large size Babcock-Wilcox marine type boilers and full boiler room equipment; 60,000 lbs. oil-fired steam plant in South America; transportation paid both ways; three-year contract; give full details, experience first letter. E 296 Times Downtown.

FOREMEN and SUB-FOREMEN, 30 wanted; day and night work on frame construction barrack buildings, near Brooklyn Navy Yard. Apply Room 1313, 381 4th Av., New York City.

FRAMERS.—300 wanted; day and night work. Apply at job Thursday morning, July 5, City Park, Flushing Av. and Navy St., Brooklyn. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.

FURNITURE.
Man experienced on
all kinds of repair work.
Give complete details of experience and salary expected.
M. W., 211 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR SALESMEN
WITH EXPERIENCE IN
TRUNKS AND BAGS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, EIGHTH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

LABORERS, masons, and carpenters; 200 wanted; day and night work. Apply at job Saturday morning, July 7, City Park, Flushing Av. and Navy St., Brooklyn. Cauldwell-Wingate Co., City Park, Flushing Av. and Navy St., Brooklyn.

LABORERS, (masons' and carpenters') 200 wan

WAR REVENUE BILL READY FOR DEBATE

Final Draft, Carrying $1,670,000,000, Adopted by Senate Finance Committee, 12 to 3.

INCLUDES NO BOND ISSUE

Treasury Can Take Care of Expected Shortage, McAdoo Says—Excess Profits Tax Scale Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senate Finance Committee late today adopted the much-revised War Revenue bill, carrying an appropriation of $1,670,000,000 to defray the expense of the war this year. The committee vote on the bill as redrafted was 12 to 3, Senators Gore, La Follette, and Thomas voting against it.

The $1,670,000,000 levy falls short by $228,000,000 of the amount Secretary McAdoo told the committee today would be needed to pay this year's war bill. The committee made no provision for the bond issue to cover the additional money wanted by Mr. McAdoo, adhering to its decision of last Saturday to let Congress make an extra appropriation when exigency requires it.

Mr. McAdoo, appearing before the committee, said the Treasury needed $1,898,000,000 for this year's war expense. Originally it had fixed the aggregate wanted at $2,326,000,000, but bond issues not yet disposed of would reduce that figure. These include $393,000,000 authorized for operations in Mexico and also part of the Panama Canal issue.

The War Revenue bill was printed tonight, with the few changes made today. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said it would not be offered in the Senate tomorrow, but would wait for action upon the Food Administration bill.

One change in the bill made today, the only one that affected the aggregate of the levy, was to broaden the scope of the tax on excess corporation war profits. By raising the limit of the tax to 50 per cent., instead of 40 per cent., the committee added $18,000,000 to the appropriation, making the excess profits tax $748,000,000, instead of $730,000,000.

The scale of the excess profits tax as broadened by the committee is: Not in excess of 15 per cent. of the normal profits, 12 per cent.; in excess of 15 per cent. and not of 25 per cent., 16 per cent.; in excess of 25 per cent. and not of 50 per cent., 20 per cent.; in excess of 50 per cent. and not of 75 per cent., 25 per cent.; in excess of 75 per cent. and not of 100 per cent., 30 per cent.; in excess of 100 per cent. and not of 150 per cent., 35 per cent.; in excess of 150 per cent. and not of 200 per cent., 40 per cent.; in excess of 200 per cent. and not of 250 per cent., 45 per cent.; in excess of 250 per cent., 50 per cent.

The committee rejected Senator La Follette's substitute for the entire bill providing for the levy to come exclusively from tax on excess war profits, corporation income, tobacco, and liquors.

CRITICISES NORTHCLIFFE.

Daily Chronicle Sees Impropriety in His Recent Talk Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting on Lord Northcliffe's speech of June 28 in New York, says:

"If the speaker were still a private individual, no one would quarrel with him for his hashing up the party view and personal attacks which his journals have made familiar, but surely the head of a British mission, representing, though for unspecified purposes, the nation as a whole, has no business to talk in such a strain. The impropriety of it is elementary."

In the quoted report of Lord Northcliffe's speech on June 28 at a luncheon at the Players', the only criticism of his home Government was in respect to censorship. It was:

"I trust that the United States will not make the censorship blunder that England made, and which is just becoming an evil of the past. England was kept in the dark for nearly three years. The people were blinded by the fatuous optimism of soldiers and politicians who, while efficient in peace, were incompetent in war. The people were not permitted to know the truth, and when the truth finally emerged out of costly blunders and sacrifice they were loath to accept it."

WOMEN FEED ARTILLERYMEN

Members of Service League Provide Sandwiches in Railroad Yards.

Three hundred sandwiches and eight gallons of iced coffee were served to 100 soldiers of the Second Regiment, New York Field Artillery, in the New York Central yards at 230th Street, Kingsbridge, yesterday afternoon by the first canteen division of the National League for Woman's Service, as the men were waiting to leave for Sacket Harbor, N. Y., where they will go into training. The service was given at the request of Franz Sigel, Chairman of the refreshment unit of the Bronx Chapter of the Red Cross. The canteens were organized for hurried calls of this kind.

The women were in their canteen uniforms of blue with white caps. In charge was Mrs. Theodore A. Dodge, assisted by Mrs. John H. Holden, Miss Jean Mills, Mrs. Hugh Munroe, Miss Clara Dashiell and Miss Lula Freidberger. The sandwiches were provided by the Waldorf and the Ritz-Carlton, which are donating the first 50,000 sandwiches needed by the canteens.

THIRD AVENUE MEN PREPARING DEMANDS

General Organizer Fitzgerald Says They Will Go to Company Before Monday.

SECRET MEETING IS HELD

Names of Members of Employes' Committee Will Not Be Disclosed for the Present.

The demands of the men of the Third Avenue Railway Company for more wages and a change in working time schedules will be presented to the company officials before Monday, it was announced last night by General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. His announcement followed a meeting of about 400 car men at 211 East Forty-fifth Street. The meeting was a secret one, but it was noisy, as was shown by the sounds of shouting and cheering that drifted down the stairs to a lower room. The speakers were Fitzgerald, Frank O'Shea and William Collins, organizers, and Louis Fridenger, counsel for the Amalgamated Association.

The demands are now being formulated by a committee of long-time employes of the company. Mr. Fitzgerald said that the names of those who were on the committee would not be given out until the demands had been handed to Edward A. Maher, General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway Company. He added that already three members of the committee, men whose terms of service were more than ten years, had been discharged by the company.

The men want more money. They are not satisfied with the advance just made because they assert it carries with it longer hours and a practical doing away with overtime. They also want recognition of the union. The employes believe that now they have a better chance of winning than last Summer. There is a shortage of men, and there will be still further shortage when the draft goes into effect. One of the men said that there was such a shortage of car men that last Sunday the Chief Inspector had to take a car out, and there were about thirty-five cars laid up in the barns because there was no one to man them.

The employes are going to ask not only for time and a half overtime but also for a rearrangement of the runs so that they will not have to work from ten to fifteen hours at a stretch as they say they do at present. The demands, however, have not been worked out, and it is probable that they will not be announced until they are presented to the company. It was pointed out by one of the organizers that the company did not give the increase just announced until rumors of coming trouble with the men reached the officials. This they believed to be a hopeful sign.

The union men charge that the company is employing detectives to watch and harass them, asserting that they were being hounded by the detectives employed by the company. Fridiger, Fitzgerald, and Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, called on Police Commissioner Woods and asked for relief. They told Commissioner Woods that the so-called detectives had been interfering with the plans of the union officials to organize the employes, and threatening to report them to the company should they attend organization meetings. At the close of the conference, the union officials requested that the Commissioner give to them an even break with the street railway company, and that the employes have the same measure of police protection as was accorded the officials of the road. The Commissioner agreed to do this.

RED CROSS GIFTS IN MAIL.

New Yorkers Sent In $42,592 to Local Committee Yesterday.

The War Fund of the Red Cross maintained its daily mail campaign average yesterday by receiving $42,592.18 from New York contributors. The auditors of the fund are still at work on the revised figures for the teams, however, and will not have them ready until Sunday. Of the contributions received yesterday $700 came from J. Henry Harper, $200 from Garo Keshisian & Co., and $502 from the Huyler stores.

The rest was in small amounts received through the mails.

REGRETS SOLDIERS' SHARE IN RIOTING

Governor McCall Comments on the Attacks on the Socialist Parade.

BOSTON, July 2.—After conferring today with Federal and military officials regarding the disturbances attending a Socialist parade yesterday, Governor McCall issued a statement in which he deplored the participation of uniformed soldiers and sailors in the affair, and said he had assurances from army and navy officers that it would not happen again. United States Attorney George W. Anderson said that he heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by the Governor. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Commander of the Department of the Northeast, and officers representing Commandant W. R. Rush of the Navy Yard, took part in the conference.

In his statement the Governor said:

"While I am far from being a Socialist the way to defeat the doctrines is not illegally to invade their headquarters, destroy their property, and break up their parades. I am of the opinion that the part played by the soldiers and sailors has been exaggerated, but at the same time it was very unfortunate that men wearing the uniform of the United States took any part in such a disturbance. In doing it they violated the first essential of military and naval discipline and I know their participation is strongly disapproved by the commanding army and navy officers.

"It is the duty of the soldier to obey his superiors, and it is most antagonistic to his duty to resort to violence in order to resent or to control the expressions of opinion by the civil population. Assurances are received from the commanding General of the Northeastern Department and the Commandant of the Navy Yard that there is no liability of the recurrence of such disorder on the part of men wearing the Federal uniform."

General Edwards had previously issued a statement in which he said that any interference by the troops with a legitimate expression of public opinion, such as a parade, would be severely dealt with. He added:

"I am not in possession of all the facts as to Sunday's disturbance as yet, but so far as I have been able to learn none of the regular troops had a hand in it. I think I may safely venture the assertion that none will take part in any similar occurrence in the future."

BOSTON, July 2.—A survey today of the districts covered by the rioting yesterday, when uniformed soldiers and sailors broke up a Socialist peace parade, showed that the actual damage done, aside from torn banners and clothing, was confined to the Socialist Party headquarters in Park Square. Large quantities of literature and pictures were hurled from the rooms to the street and burned, and the furniture was roughly handled.

No one was seriously hurt in the fighting, which was conducted only with fists. James Oneal, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, in a statement said that he believed the police did not give the Socialists adequate protection.

Of the ten men arrested in connection with the affair, one was acquitted, two convicted, and the cases of the others continued until July 11.

James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, has written a letter to the People's Council, 2 West Thirteenth Street, describing the attack on the parade in Boston on Sunday. Mr. Maurer said that soldiers and sailors went up and down the streets looking for trouble, and that the real work of the "uniformed mob" started when the American flag at the head of the parade was "torn from the hands of its bearer and its staff broken."

"One group of soldiers and sailors broke into a division of the parade made up of mothers with babies in their arms," he said. "Sailors beat and choked one woman with a child until a man came to her defense. They turned and beat him unmercifully. The screams and pleas of the women had seemingly no effect upon the assailants. It had become a parade of terror."

He also charged that the meeting on the Commons was proceeding in an orderly way when policemen charged the crowd, and beat men and women indiscriminately with their sticks.

SCHEIDEMANN'S MEN WIN.

Defeat Radicals in German Metal Workers' Union Who Favored Strikes.

COPENHAGEN, July 2.—Followers of Philipp Scheidemann, majority Socialist leader, among the German Conservative Socialists, triumphed in the National Convention of the German Metal Workers' Union at Cologne, although by the narrow margin of 63 to 54 votes.

The Radicals had attempted to swing the union into line in favor of a policy of strike demonstrations and to secure resolutions rebuking the union leaders for co-operating with the Government in stopping the food strike in April. The move, however, failed by the margin of nine votes.

The Vermin Problem
IN APARTMENT HOUSES - No. 8
Nasspit & Lanning say:
"Other considerations being equal, a prospective tenant will choose a house which has exterminator service. Without such service there can be no assurance that vermin from other parts of the building will not enter her apartment. We make a point of the fact that our houses are kept vermin-free by the Bliss Exterminator Co. We choose Bliss for this work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies'"
Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.
"Bliss Service Satisfies"
BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO. INC.
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG. 20TH ST. Tel. Chel 9170
BROOKLYN, BUSH TERM'L Tel. Sunset 5345

VELMA POMEROY FOUND.

Missing Girl Was Working in a Cigar Factory in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Miss Velma Pomeroy, daughter of Charles W. Pomeroy, former Justice of the Montana Supreme Court, who disappeared from New York last Thursday, was found at the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association here tonight and restored to her father. They left for New York later.

Miss Pomeroy, who is about 25 years old, had been working in a cigar factory since her arrival in this city. The only explanation she made to her father relative to her disappearance was that acquaintances in New York had disparaged her ability as a clerk and that she had decided to come to Philadelphia.

J. E. Parsons Left $2,557,273.

The first accounting in the estate of John E. Parsons, the lawyer, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday shows that the total sum received by the executors is $2,357,273, of which all but $200,000 has been distributed, according to the provision of the will. The executors have thus far collected $155,587 as income from the estate.

Come in Today

Experts say wool prices can't come down until long after the end of the war. You can benefit by the big purchases we made many months ago.

Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

Extraordinary values at $19.50, $22.50, $25 and $27.50.

Entire Sample Line of Blum & Koch Straw Hats $1.95

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Evenings.

CLIFFWOOD
a lower Logwood

"Logwood" proved so becoming to thousands that we feature the same style in a lower height—"Cliffwood." Among the many E & W collars at your furnisher's are *your* best styles.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
15 cent
Collars
The best Style is your Style

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Two diamond rings, platinum settings; one solitaire, other large centre and seven smaller stones, June 29, 1917, Broadway, between 140th and 144th Sts.; suitable reward return of either. Apartment 57, 3,495 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—On Friday, June 29, Wall St. subway to Cedar St. pier in taxicab or on street, lady's purse containing gold watch, name cards, &c. Suitable reward. Communicate E 237 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's fur boa, on New Haven train, Port Chester local, leaving New York 1:12 Saturday. Liberal reward if returned to Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle.

LOST—Between Ocean Parkway and Manhattan Bridge, blue suit coat, with crepe on sleeve. Return to Mrs. Purcelle, 585 W. 162d. Reward.

LOST.—On road between Bronxville and Pawling, last Friday, gray overcoat, Ratner, tailor; finder will be rewarded. L. G. Mead, Wold Building.

LOST.—A diamond ring containing three stones, between 39th and 42d Streets and Tenth Avenue; reward $50. F. D. Ward, 448 West 39th Street.

LOST—At Castle's-by the Sea, Sunday night, diamond bar pin. Reward, N. Steinfeld, 45 West 23d St.

LOST—In or around Hotel Biltmore, Saturday, June 30, diamond bar pin; reward. Anna Wheaton, Hotel Richmond.

LOST—Friday, June 29, platinum bar pin set with diamonds; $50 reward if returned to Mrs. S. Higgins, 12 East 58th.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, monogram, J. E. N.; jeweled works; reward. Nathan, 254 West 94th.

LOST—Fox fur, 5th Av. bus, Sunday; reward. Goodwin, 151 West 118th St.

$75 REWARD for return of diamond earring, lost between Cresskill, N. J., via Erie R. R. to Chambers St. ferry, then Rector and Washington Sts., June 22. Mrs. Haring, 100 Washington St.

REWARD.—Taffeta bag containing pearl chain lost Hamilton Theatre. Verta, 30 West 57th.

One Business News Item Paid for the PUBLIC LEDGER 20 Years

A business man recently told of reading an item in the Business Section of the Public Ledger which, printed there exclusively, saved him enough money to pay for the Ledger twenty years.

Any business man who reads the Public Ledger Business Section for one year, and THINKS while he reads, may save thousands—or learn ways to increase and improve his business to a like extent.

And this applies to almost EVERY business in the United States. No matter what YOUR business is the Public Ledger prints news of it at least once a week—and like as not that news appears exclusively in the Ledger.

The Business Section of the Public Ledger alone would be cheap at 2c.

But when it is combined with a great daily newspaper, with exclusive London Times cable service, and a host of special news sources, in addition to all regular news channels, the Public Ledger Business Section is a unique and unusually comprehensive source of business information.

Business men and their families find constantly increasing reason for buying—and relying upon—the Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

Victor
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

From Italy's moonlit waters

Gogorza sings a famous Italian boating song

"Santa Lucia" has always been a prime favorite with lovers of song the world over. It is a charming folk-lyric, born among the fishermen of Naples and sung by Venetian gondoliers—a bit of the warm heart of romantic Italy.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,711. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

VICTORY FOR OUR NAVY IN TWO BATTLES; U-BOATS TWICE ATTACKED OUR TRANSPORTS; OUR WARSHIPS SANK ONE, PERHAPS MORE

TEUTON FRONT FALLING BACK TOWARD LEMBERG

Defenders Evacuating Brzezany as Russian "Regiments of Death" Invest the City.

ZLOCZOW ALSO MENACED

Three Villages and Strongly Fortified Heights Stormed and Foe Driven Across River.

6,300 MORE PRISONERS

21 Cannon Also Captured, and Some of Them Turned Upon the Fleeing Austro-Germans.

General Scott and His Staff See Russians Take Trenches

PETROGRAD, July 3.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and attached to the American commission to Russia, arrived at the southwestern front just in time to witness the beginning of the Russian offensive on July 1. He was accompanied by Colonel Robert E. L. Michie of the General Staff, Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, and Lieut. Col. William St. Judson.

Elihu Root, the Special Ambassador and head of the commission, is in receipt of an enthusiastic telegram from General Scott briefly describing the battle. Standing on a hill overlooking the Russian and Austrian lines near Zloczow, General Scott's party had an opportunity of observing the Russian artillery preparation and the charge which followed.

General Scott described the artillery preparation as "excellent," and said that he personally saw the Sixth Corps of the Eleventh Army take three lines of Austrian trenches.

LONDON, July 3.—The Austro-German forces are evacuating Brzezany, fifty miles southeast of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, says a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd. The Russian armies have invested Brzezany from the northeast, southeast and southwest.

Units of four Russian armies, the dispatch adds, are co-operating in the Galician advance, covering a front of about twenty miles. These units, with the approval of the Commander in Chief, are resolving to do or die in the supreme test of Russia's manhood.

They are called, respectively, regiments, battalions, companies, batteries and squadrons of "death." They wear black and red stripes on their cuffs, with a death's head on crossed swords.

Prisoners Now More Than 16,000.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—According to news received by the Government, the offensive on the southwestern front in Galicia is developing in an absolutely favorable manner. Continuing their forward movement yesterday, the Russians captured the villages of Presovce, Zborow, and Korshiduv, 6,300 more prisoners, 21 guns, some of which were turned against the enemy, and several machine guns and mine throwers. Prisoners continue to be brought in, and the total now exceeds 16,000.

Details from an authorized source state that in Sunday's drive at Koniuchy all enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Bredniaya Goura, east of Koniuchy, were occupied. Besides the village of Koniuchy, the forest west thereof as far as Kolf was taken. All German trenches south of Koniuchy and the wood west of the village of Schibalirm were occupied. Three lines of enemy trenches near Schibalirm, also two lines of trenches northwest of Zoloukhi and similar positions southwest of Potatory and east and southeast of Nitchischou fell into the hands of the Russians.

Following is the text of the official statement issued by Army Headquarters today:

In the direction of Zloczow our offensive continues successfully. Yesterday afternoon, after a severe and stubborn battle, the Zoralsky Regiment occupied the village of Presovce, while the gallant troops of the Fourth Finnish Division and the Cheshkoslovensky Brigade occupied the strongly fortified enemy positions on the heights to the west and southwest of the village of Zborow and the fortified village of Korshiduv. Three lines of enemy trenches were penetrated. The enemy then retired across the Little Stripa.

The Finns have taken 1,560 officers and soldiers prisoner, while their

Continued on Page 3.

Marshal Joffre Praises Our Speed in Sending First Troops to France

French General in Interview Again Emphasizes Great Need for Men, Not Only to Fight, but to Work Behind the Lines.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—Marshal Joffre did me the honor to receive me today at his office in the Ecole Superieure de Guerre. The interview was a personal one, granted me largely on the score of my being an American.

When I suggested making some extracts from the conversation for publication in THE TIMES, the Marshal consented reluctantly and on the plea that their publication might tend toward strengthening the ties between our countries.

Marshal Joffre is an interesting study here as he was in America. In his own setting he is even a nobler figure than as I saw him at the City Hall reception in New York. And yet somehow he seems to be apart from the French type as we preconceive that type. I talked with him through Lieutenant de Tessan, who kindly acted as interpreter, and I had a chance to observe him closely for nearly an hour sitting, vis-à-vis to him at his flattop desk.

I wish I could give my impressions without either adjectives or superlatives, to which his moderate and thoughtful personality administer silent reproof. He scarcely made a gesture. There was none of the changes in tone used with such subtle effect by the French to give emphasis and significance to the spoken word. There was always the same restrained use of a very gentle voice. Everyone in America noted that the Marshal often half-closed his eyes. This must have been an effort to focus as against a defect of farsight. I saw the half-closed eyes only once today and that was at the suggestion of using the talk as an interview.

Our appointment was at 11 o'clock and the Marshal did not keep me waiting a single minute—a promptness unusual in European officialdom. He met me with quiet cordiality. When I began to ask questions through Lieutenant de Tessan, the Marshal was somewhat alarmed, and said that we could have a much more interesting conversation if it was understood that there was to be no interview. Above all, he would shrink from being put in an attitude of telling America what to do or of speaking a single word that might be mistaken for criticism.

Joffre Praises Pershing.

Knowing that he and General Pershing had formed a friendship, I introduced our commander's name. Marshal Joffre replied:

"I met General Pershing in America and was at once struck by his poise. My acquaintance with him here has confirmed my early impression. Forethought and steadiness seem to be characteristic of him. I do not think he would act hastily or rashly. He weighs his actions carefully. Of course, he is a fine soldier, with admirable training. In my judgment, America could not have placed an expeditionary force in better hands. As America has put so much of her resources in this enterprise, and as she is going to be all powerful in finishing this war, she is particularly fortunate in securing a leader who thinks before he acts. We have talked much together, and I like his ideas on military matters as much as I admire his fine personality.

"The arrival of General Pershing and his staff made an impression in France of the seriousness and strength of America. Now that the troops have landed the impression is renewed and strengthened. It shows that you are setting to work in good earnest.

"It is a fine beginning. I can only say, keep it up, increase the speed, and never stop until you have accomplished what you set out to accomplish. The arrival of American troops on time and without a mishap reflects credit on your Government and encourages the belief that the submarine does not present a barrier to the transport of troops across the ocean that cannot be overcome by the organization and utilization of your resources.

"All that has happened confirms my judgment of America as formed before and during my visit. I was very much impressed by the rapidity with which Americans make up their minds and still more by their quickness of action afterward. What I want to see, what I expect to see, is continuity of action on a rising scale; no letup for a single moment. The way to win the war quickly is to bring to bear every ounce on and behind the fighting line. Peace will come through the hardest possible fighting at the earliest possible moment. With her resources of men and finance America will strike the finishing blow that will bring an end of hostilities.

"I came back from America convinced of what that country was doing and could do. What I said there I repeat now. Bring men here; bring them as fast as possible. Train them in trench and other European methods here within the influence of actual war. That is the one school for a soldier. We want men, men, men. Not alone for actual fighting, but for work of all kinds. It is natural that the ranks of labor in France should have suffered depletion in these three years. We need men to work on roads, men to build and repair railroads, men for the telegraph and telephone, men for lumbering, every sort of capable labor—not all of it necessarily military or militarized, but all contributing as truly and honorably to winning the war as the fighting itself."

The Marshal made these points with quiet earnestness. When he had finished I asked what had struck him the most forcibly in his travels through America. He considered a moment and then replied:

His Impressions of Americans.

"The deepest impression, perhaps, was that of the combination of the two contrasting qualities in the American character. Although the people are great in their material interests and achievements, they have lofty and noble ideals. I mention two proofs. America comes into this war without a shadow of direct material interest and purely to secure and establish the independence of nations. The second proof is the veneration in which those who have striven for high ideals are held by the people. The names of Lincoln, Washington, Grant, and Lafayette are universally revered."

The Marshal showed deep feeling in referring to this characteristic of ours which we ourselves take much as a matter of course.

"How do the crowds of New York compare with those of Paris—the welcome to you there and that to Pershing here?" I asked.

"They are difficult to compare, they are so different," said the Marshal. "The New York crowd can make a greater volume of sound because it is bigger. We have been cut down by war. But I do not concede that any crowd could feel a deeper enthusiasm than ours on June 13 felt for General Pershing."

I assured the Marshal that America would look forward to another visit from him.

"Yes, I want very much to go back after the war and take Mme. Joffre with me," he replied.

At the end the Marshal tried out his English vocabulary on me.

"Good-bye," he said with a hearty handshake.

I went out through two spacious anterooms, the first tenanted by Colonel Fabry, the blue-devil of France, who gave me a cordial, American-like greeting. In the second I stopped at a window which commands a close view of the Ferris Wheel and the Eiffel Tower and tried to fix in my mind while it was fresh and in some terms familiar a firm impression of Marshal Joffre's personality.

The rule that no painting can take its place among the immortals of the Louvre until the artist is dead applies also to men. History will give Marshal Joffre his rating. He seems to me a great historic figure, less perhaps for his technical military genius than for his moral and temperamental leadership.

His example and influence set France on quiet ways which led to her successful resistance of Germany's onset. This quietness, bigness, and steadiness are his outstanding characteristics. He has not an iota of self-consciousness or personal vanity. The great moral quality in him is enhanced by a certain effect of sadness that seems to hover about his personality.

HINDENBURG SEES FOES SUING FOR PEACE

Asserts on Return from Austrian Front That Submarines Will Win War for Germany.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, on his return to the front from Austrian Headquarters, predicted, according to a Berlin dispatch today, that in the "not too distant future" Germany's enemies would be forced to make peace. Describing the present situation, the Field Marshal is quoted as saying:

"If we hold our ground against enemy attacks until the submarine war has done its work, the war is won for us. Our enemies must continue their attacks, however hopeless they may be. They cannot wait for the arrival of the American armies.

"I wish the enemy statesmen had the same knowledge of the Austrian monarchy as I have," continued the Field Marshal. "They would then abandon their present plans. I brought home from my visit to Austria the firm conviction that we shall stand together to a victorious end. Our alliance cannot be shaken."

When host is explained, drink daily, two or three spins of the Buckingham Rocket Auto.

SUPPLY SHIPS REACH PORT

Last Units of the First American Expedition Now Safe in France.

SOON READY FOR THE FRONT

Pershing's Men Preparing to Move to Their Permanent Camp Behind the Lines.

GLEAVES THANKS OFFICERS

Admiral Describes Navigating Skill That Insured Safety of the Armada.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, Monday, July 2, (Delayed.)—The last units of the American expeditionary force, comprising vessels loaded with supplies and horses, arrived here today, amid the screeching of whistles and moaning of sirens. Their coming, one week after the first troops landed, was greeted almost as warmly as the arrival of the troops themselves, because it meant complete success of the undertaking.

Many of the American soldiers crowded down to the wharf to greet the last ships of the expedition, and the American vessels in the harbor which had made up previous contingents of the force joined in the welcome. The late arrival of the supply ships was due not only to later departure from America, but to the fact that the vessels were slower than those which had come before. The delay caused little anxiety, although it worked temporary inconvenience to the troops, who had been waiting for materials to work with.

The arrival of the supplies makes possible an early getaway for permanent training camps, for the troops will need to wait only for their horses to get the kinks out of their legs, as one officer expressed it today. One battalion leaves here today for Paris to parade on the Fourth of July, and will leave the day following for their permanent training camp to be located behind the front "somewhere in France."

Soon Ready for the Front.

The departure of these troops will be the forerunner of a general exodus of the men arriving during the last week, although exact dates have not yet been determined.

Probably the happiest man in port today was Rear Admiral Gleaves, commander of the convoy. From the bridge of his flagship he watched the successful conclusion of his plans with characteristic modesty, and insisted upon bestowing the lion's share of credit for the crossing on the navigation officers of his command.

Sketching briefly the advance plans whereby all units of the contingent had to keep a daily rendezvous with accompanying warships, he said that, thanks to his navigation officers and despite overcast skies which made astronomical observations impossible, each rendezvous had been minutely and accurately kept by each unit. The orders he issued at the outset, which comprised scores of details, were observed, the Admiral declared, with such exactness that the contingent units and convoying warships invariably met each other within a half hour of the appointed time.

This exactness on the part of the navigation officers, the Admiral said, undoubtedly was responsible in no small degree for the brilliant success of the entire undertaking, because, thanks to it, the troop and supply ships were never for a moment unguarded.

Vessels Left No Trail.

The Admiral gave The Associated Press correspondent a glimpse into some details of the exhaustive preparations for departure from America, which of necessity provided against every routine occurrence and countless emergencies. Without going into detail he pointed out that these preparations included minutest plans about movements, signaling, and even disposal of the vessels' garbage, so that no telltale trail might be left.

A big contributing factor in the crossing, according to officers of both branches of the service, was the hearty co-operation between the army and navy. From the time of the departure until the present there had not been the slightest suggestion of friction, they declared, and coordination had played its part distinctly in the success of the expedition.

An American War Department official arrived here today to inspect local conditions and report what needs existed that might be supplied from Washington. The officer has been making a tour of France, making arrangements wherever American forces are located or will be located.

The American naval officers have utilized the few days they have been here to make hurried trips to Paris and nearer French cities. Today the majority are back, ready to return to America whenever the order may come. All of them, however, are keenly desirous of returning to France at the earliest possible moment.

Many of the junior officers have expressed hope that they may gain admission to aviation schools where Americans are being trained in hydroplaning, and several have applied to the American Embassy for assistance in enlisting in this branch.

From the youngest Ensign to the Admiral himself, the American naval officers have been received with open arms by their French brother officers, and they are enjoying a hospitality which they declare could not be exceeded.

ROOSEVELT'S SONS ARRIVE IN FRANCE

Major Theodore, Jr., and Captain Archibald Left America Quietly on June 20.

PARIS, July 3.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and Captain Archibald Roosevelt have arrived in France to join the American expeditionary force.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Archibald Roosevelt sailed for France on June 20 on a steamship which carried nearly 200 young Americans going to do ambulance work in addition to several aviators. Colonel Roosevelt's sons were both in khaki and were seen off by their sister, Mrs. Alice Longworth and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Their departure was known at the time, but nothing was printed until the Colonel announced the fact on Sunday, June 24, at a meeting at Oyster Bay held in the interests of the National Red Cross.

The sons of the former President arrived in France early Monday morning, but the news was not received here until yesterday forenoon, when it was immediately communicated by telephone and telegram to Colonel Roosevelt. Major Roosevelt and his brother both expressed their gratification at being permitted to go with the first American troops to France, and said the order for their departure had come very suddenly, as they had less than forty-eight hours' notice from the time they left Plattsburg.

OUR TROOPS IN PARIS GET GREAT WELCOME

Battalion Arrives for July 4 Parade, Cheered by Men and Even Kissed by Girls.

PARIS, July 3.—A battalion of American troops arrived in Paris this morning to parade on July 4. The Americans were greeted by wildly enthusiastic crowds which packed the streets through which they marched to Neuilly Barracks, where they are quartered. The officers are being entertained at the Military Club.

The Americans arrived at the Austerlitz Station at 7:40 o'clock, having been thirty-six hours on the way from the French port at which they debarked. The soldiers were greeted by representatives of the French and American armies. The French Red Cross provided refreshments, and the American Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association also sent representatives to greet them.

Headed by their own band, the soldiers, carrying their rifles and field packs, fell in and marched off to the barracks. The crowds waved American and French flags. Hundreds of Americans were in the throng at the station. As the troops swung through the streets French girls pinned bouquets and American flags on the soldiers' breasts. Flowers were scattered along the route. The band played "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," and other American airs. French soldiers on leave grasped the hands of the Americans and marched beside them.

Several times groups of shop girls on their way to work slipped through the police lines and kissed the soldiers, to their great embarrassment. Now and then an American voice would be heard, calling out, "Hello, boys!" "Welcome to Paris!" or "Good Luck!" When the regimental colors were carried past the men bared their heads. The Americans were greatly surprised to see a number of children kneel in the street as the flag was carried by. They were orphans from an institution in the neighborhood.

The soldierly bearing of the men impressed military observers. They were lean and brown, and the new field packs gave them quite a different appearance from British or Canadian soldiers.

Daniels Announces Battles With Submarines On Receiving Report of Rear Admiral Gleaves

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The good news of the repulse of submarine attacks on American transports came to the Navy Department late this afternoon from Rear Admiral Gleaves, commanding the convoy squadron, and was made public at once as an appropriate announcement on the eve of the Fourth of July. Secretary Daniels's statement follows:

It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship.

Now that the last vessel has reached port, it is safe to disclose the dangers that were encountered and to tell the complete story of peril and courage.

The transports bearing our troops were twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. On both occasions the U-boats were beaten off with every appearance of loss. One was certainly sunk, and there is reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom.

For purposes of convenience the expedition was divided into contingents, each contingent including troopships and a naval escort designed to keep off such German raiders as might be met.

An ocean rendezvous had also been arranged with the American destroyers now operating in European waters in order that the passage of the danger zone might be attended by every possible protection.

The first attack took place at 10:30 on the night of June 22. What gives it peculiar and disturbing significance is that our ships were set upon at a point well this side of the rendezvous, and in that part of the Atlantic presumably free from submarines.

The attack was made in force, although the night made impossible any exact count of the U-boats gathered for what they deemed a slaughter.

The high seas convoy, circling with their searchlights, answered with heavy gunfire, and its accuracy stands proved by the fact that the torpedo discharge became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many torpedoes were launched, but five were counted as they sped by bow and stern.

A second attack was launched a few days later against another contingent. The point of assault was beyond the rendezvous, and our destroyers were sailing as a screen between the transports and all harm. The results of the battle were in favor of American gunnery.

Not alone did the destroyers hold the U-boats at a safe distance, but their speed also resulted in the sinking of one submarine at least. Grenades were used in firing a depth charge explosive timed to go off at a certain distance under water. In one instance oil and wreckage covered the surface of the sea after a shot from a destroyer at a periscope, and the reports make claim of sinking.

Protected by our high seas convoy, by our destroyers, and by French war vessels, the contingent proceeded and joined the others in a French port.

The whole nation will rejoice that so great a peril is passed for the vanguard of the men who will fight our battles in France. No more thrilling Fourth of July celebration could have been arranged than this glad news that lifts the shadow of dread from the heart of America.

How Did Germany Get the News That Made the Attacks Possible?

Lax Censorship of Outgoing Cables May Have Contributed — Publication of Troop Movements Here and Activity of a Red Cross Agent.

How Germany received advance information of the sailing of our expeditionary force to France, so that she was enabled to prepare two attacks by submarines, one in mid-ocean and the other within her proclaimed submarine zone, is a question that will arouse speculation and may receive consideration in Congress.

It is known that the censorship of outgoing cables is very lax, although the Government has full power to enforce an effective censorship of this kind without infringing upon the freedom of speech or of the press, constitutionally protected within the limits of the country. It also has power to punish any publication of information within the country that would be of military or naval value to the enemy. The censorship of outgoing cables is limited to what is obviously military or naval information. Information concealed in innocent cipher may go undetected. Dispatches openly hostile to the interests of the country, though not openly giving military or naval information, are allowed to go to South American and European neutral countries.

One publication just in advance of the sailing of our transports attracted public notice because a local Red Cross agent was involved. On June 18 Colonel Jefferson Kean, U. S. A., Director General of Military Relief, assigned by the Government to the National Red Cross, said to a TIMES reporter in Washington that he was amazed that an agent of a local Red Cross organization in another city [New York] had been drawn into making a statement for a newspaper that revealed troop movements. He called it a "lack of judgment."

"The local Red Cross in the city referred to, as elsewhere in the country, is not under the jurisdiction of the National Red Cross," said Colonel Kean. "If it were we would at once take action to see that no further comment such as that attributed to this agent found its way to a newspaper. There is nothing we can do in the matter except to express the strongest disapproval of the agent's lack of judgment.

"The affair is one for the Committee on Public Information or the Government to take up with the newspaper and with the agent. It seems to me to be a direct violation, both on the part of the newspaper and of the agent, of the Government's request that no news relating to the movement of troops be printed. It is a matter that the Committee on Public Information ought to take up with the view that there be no repetition of the offense.

"The newspapers of the country have, as a rule, been scrupulously careful to observe the proprieties of patriotic reticence in the publication of war news. This single offense must not be inter-

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, finest resort hotel in the world. Not a care, sick guests not admitted. Adv.

MID-OCEAN BATTLE AT NIGHT

Warships Met Germans in Force and Fought by Searchlight.

NEW GRENADE USED ON FOE

Second Encounter After Fleet Had Met Sims's Vessels at Their Rendezvous.

TORPEDOES ALL MISS MARK

Work of Teuton Spies Seen in Extraordinary Efforts to Destroy First Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—One German submarine, and probably more, was sunk in two attacks made by them last week on the rear contingent of the Pershing expeditionary force proceeding to France under convoy of American warships.

The Germans made their first attack in force the night of June 22 at 10:30 o'clock, at a point far out in the Atlantic Ocean which was presumably free from submarines. The convoy protected the transports by using big guns so effectively that the torpedo fire of the U-boats was scattered and ineffective.

The second attack was made beyond the rendezvous where the transports and their convoy were to be picked up by United States destroyers sent out by Vice Admiral William S. Sims, to furnish additional protection for them through the submarine war zone.

First American Victory.

The results of this, the first important battle between American and Geman naval forces in the war, was a victory for the former. The attack failed to result in even as much as the scoring of a hit against the American vessels. One of the U-boats is known to have been lost, and the reports to the Navy Department indicate that more of them were destroyed. Not only was no American vessel damaged, but no American life was lost in transporting the first large force of soldiers to France.

It was not until after the last man of the expedition was safely ashore that the Government at Washington authorized the announcement that the entire expedition had landed. The War and Navy Departments were aware that several contingents of the expedition had landed, as reported in cable dispatches from France and England, but had deferred authorizing or approving any announcement to that effect pending the arrival of the final contingent. The stated reason for this refusal was that the Government was concerned over the safety of the last contingent, and did not care to take the responsibility of making any announcement until the entire expedition had landed.

Germans' Extraordinary Effort.

The German Admiralty is believed to have taken extraordinary measures to destroy the American transports. Naval officers here believe the lull in the submarine warfare that immediately preceded the sailing of the expedition was caused by the calling in of U-boats for refitting with torpedoes and supplies, as part of a campaign in which they hoped to slaughter a large number of the American troops in the first contingent sent to France, for the moral effect of such a victory.

Vice Admiral Sims was in charge of the arrangements for the protection of the expedition. He was placed in command of all the war vessels in Irish waters and bore full responsibility for the protection of the expedition.

The various contingents of the expedition were [illegible] from the

United States by warships of various types. At secret points of rendezvous they were met by destroyers, sent out by Vice Admiral Sims to give them strong protection through the submarine war zone, and later they were met by French warships. The plans worked out under the direction of the Vice Admiral proved a complete success.

Work of German Spies.

The work of spies, through whom the Germans knew secrets of the expedition, is disclosed by the news that the first attack was made far at sea, before the transports and their convoys reached the point at which the rendezvous had been arranged with the American destroyer flotilla operating in European waters. The submarine commanders apparently knew where and when to expect the Americans bound for the fighting lines in France, and were assembled in force to meet them.

It was just a week after the first troops landed that the last vessels put into the French port. They were slower craft carrying supplies and horses.

The first news of the fights was given out late today by the Committee on Public Information with formal announcement of the safe arrival of the last of the transports with their convoys. This statement was issued:

"The Navy Department at 5 o'clock this afternoon received word of the safe arrival at a French port of the last contingent of General Pershing's expeditionary force. At the time the information was released announcement also was made that the transports were twice attacked by submarines on the way across.

"No ship was hit, not an American life was lost, and while the navy gunners report the sinking of one submarine only, there is reason to believe that others were destroyed in the first night attack."

Army's Thanks to Navy.

Secretary Baker today wrote the following letter to Secretary Daniels, conveying the army's thanks to the navy:

"Word has just come to the War Department that the last ships conveying General Pershing's expeditionary force to France arrived safely today. As you know, the navy assumed the responsibility for the safety of these ships on the sea and through the danger zone. The ships themselves and their convoys were in the hands of the navy, and now that they have arrived, and carried, without the loss of a man, our soldiers who are the first to represent America in the battle for democracy, I beg leave to tender to you, to the Admiral, and to the navy the hearty thanks of the War Department and of the army. This splendid achievement is an auspicious beginning, and it has been characterized throughout by the most cordial and effective cooperation between the two military services."

Secretary Daniels tonight cabled congratulations to Rear Admiral Gleaves and to Vice Admiral Sims, commanding American naval forces in European waters.

Although it had been known for days that all of the troops were safe after the successful battles of the convoys with the submarines, the news of the arrival of the supply and animal ships was received with undisguised relief and joy. Secretary Daniels hastened to Secretary Baker's office with his cablegram, and exchanged hearty congratulations.

President Wilson Notified.

President Wilson was notified, and then the War Secretary turned to his stenographer and dictated his letter expressing the army's gratitude to the navy for its splendid service.

No details to add to Secretary Daniels's statement will be made public for the present. Nor will officials discuss further the significance of the fact that the Germans had accurate advance knowledge of the American fleet's coming.

ATTACK SWEDISH STEAMERS.

U-Boats Open Campaign Against Fleet Off the Norwegian Coast.

LONDON, July 3.—German submarines have opened a campaign against the Swedish merchant fleet along the Norwegian northern coast, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Newspaper reports say that four vessels were attacked and sunk yesterday outside the blockade zone, the crews being compelled to take hastily to the lifeboats.

TROOPS ON HIKE IN FRANCE.

Begin Long Marches in Preparation for Work at the Front.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, July 3.—Equipped with supplies for which they have been waiting since their arrival a week ago, the American troops encamped here today began an intensive schedule of training, including long, strenuous marches about the country. This schedule will continue every day except tomorrow, which will be celebrated as a holiday by relaxation, games, and band music.

The sailors here with the convoying ships have already begun baseball games and a genuine championship contest is planned for the Fourth if the ships are still here.

The Young Men's Christian Association has added materially to the soldiers' and sailors' comfort by installing stalls where the men can obtain reading matter. The camp gradually is growing in size so as to be able to receive larger contingents of men in the future. The men here are in excellent health, only a few suffering from mumps and measles contracted before they left America.

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Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves.

Commander of the Convoy That Escorted Our Expedition to France.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., who commanded the naval convoy which piloted the great fleet of transports from an American to a French port, has been for years one of the navy's best known officers. He is a former commandant of the New York Navy Yard, has commanded the dreadnoughts Utah and Delaware, and was the first officer of flag rank ever assigned to the command of a flotilla of American destroyers. Until President Wilson named Admiral Gleaves as commander of the destroyer divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, in 1915, the destroyer force always was commanded by a Captain or a Commander.

Admiral Gleaves succeeded William S. Sims, as commander, of the destroyer divisions in October, 1915. At that time Sims was Gleaves's junior. Today Sims is a Vice Admiral and the senior in rank of the man who has accomplished what is admittedly one of the greatest feats in American naval history.

Admiral Gleaves is a typical American naval officer. He talks little, but when he does have anything to say it is always to the point. He once said that there was only one officer in the entire navy who was a worse public speaker, and that man was Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. He is a native of Tennessee and will be 59 years old on Jan. 1 next. Graduated from Annapolis in 1873, he passed through the various junior grades and was commissioned a Captain in July, 1903, and a Rear Admiral in 1915. As a Captain he achieved the honor of having commanded three of the dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet, the only officer in the navy who has ever had that distinction.

In the Spanish War Gleaves commanded the destroyer Cushing and afterward served as navigating officer of the battleship Indiana. He has been recognized for years as one of the navy's foremost experts in navigation. He is also a former commander of the President's yacht Mayflower and of the cruiser St. Louis.

It was Admiral Gleaves who commanded the flotilla of destroyers which hurried to the rescue of the torpedoed ships which were torpedoed and sunk off Nantucket in October of last year by the German submarine U-53.

AMERICA'S RECORD IN 3 MONTHS OF WAR

Nation to Celebrate Today Our Remarkable Achievements on Preparedness.

PEOPLE AWAKE TO CRISIS

The Strides Already Made Convince Washington That Our Power Is Unlimited.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The American people will celebrate a wartime anniversary tomorrow with the consciousness of having written within the short space of a few weeks a chapter in national achievement unrivaled in many respects in the history of the world.

Three months ago today President Wilson asked Congress to formally declare a state of war with Germany, and to prepare the nation, after years of peace and military unpreparedness, to use all of its resources to make the world safe for democracy. Tomorrow American troops, summoned from the border and from foreign soil and carried overseas in defiance of the submarine menace, will march through the streets of Paris, ready to take their places behind the firing lines on land, while American warships in force hold important sectors of the great naval lines which command the seas.

Back of these major accomplishments stand others less spectacular but no less notable or important in the monumental task of preparation.

Upward of ten millions of men have been registered under war legislation for military service and the work of organizing a universal service army is well under way.

Scores of American merchant vessels have been armed and have taken their toll of U-boats, and a colossal shipbuilding program to crush the U-boat blockade is far advanced.

More than a billion dollars has been loaned to the enemies of Germany to relieve their economic needs and a $2,-000,000,000 bond issue has been floated with a large oversubscription.

Other Nations Outstripped.

To take a firm grip on the economic situation at home a food administration has been organized, an export control council created, and the nation's enormous industrial resources marshalled for national service. A program of food legislation, now nearing completion, soon will enable enforcement of an efficiency which it took most of the belligerents years to attain.

Aside from the universal service law Congress has enacted an Espionage act under which the country has been scoured for German agents and many of them brought into custody, a war budget totaling more than $3,000,000,000 to meet the initial costs of the war, and many other measures.

A bill empowering the President to direct what necessities shall have preference in commerce has passed both Senate and House, and is in conference. Another to raise more than $1,500,000,000 in war taxes has passed the House.

American destroyers were mobilized, outfitted, and sent to the war zone within a few days after war was declared. With them went their own supply vessels and numerous converted craft adapted to naval use. Their number and the exact duty they have assumed never has been revealed, but that they have been recognized as a formidable part of the Grand Allied Fleet was evidenced by the designation lately of Vice Admiral Sims to command all the forces in the important zone off Ireland.

Similarly, in the South Atlantic the patrol of which was assumed by the United States along with the patrol of American shores, Admiral Caperton with a squadron of Pacific Coast cruisers has assumed command. All the French and British warships remaining there are under his authority.

The first expeditionary force to France included regulars brought from the Mexican border and marines hastily transported from Haiti and Santo Domingo. They had to be recruited to war strength, equipped and supplied for months of campaigning. Only one of the vessels used was ready for transport duty when the order came.

Navy Personnel Doubled.

In the three months the navy has been recruited up to 126,000 men from fewer than 60,000, and training given to thousands of gunners and crews for hundreds of submarine chasers. The Marine Corps has been recruited from 17,000 to nearly 30,000, and the regular army from about 120,000 to 260,000. Scores of new regiments have been organized, and contracts let for artillery, rifles, machine guns, and military equipment running into billions of dollars. The National Guard has been increased from about 100,000, after men with dependents had been weeded out, to probably 250,000.

The plans for the new army to be drawn by the selective draft have progressed so far that exemption regulations have been prepared and exemption boards appointed, and another month will see the personnel of the first 500,000 active troops and 125,000 reservists selected and awaiting mobilization. Sixteen military cities to house them during training are under construction.

To provide officers nearly 50,000 men have been selected, equipped, and sent to training camps, where they have been under instruction for six weeks.

Special camps have been provided for thousands of civilian doctors for military service, special hospitals built, and many medical units already dispatched to France.

The organization of nine special engineer regiments, composed entirely of experienced railway men, is nearly completed.

Preparations are under way for an aerial service of a size never before dreamed of. The first cost will be $600,-000,000. The nation's automobile engineers have been mobilized to design a new, powerful airplane motor, the first of which will be ready for testing this month. Technical schools have been invoked to help train the necessary thousands of aviators.

New Foe for Submarines.

In the Navy Department plans have been drawn for a new type, swift, powerfully armed submarine chaser, and hundreds are under construction. Additional destroyers also have been ordered and hundreds of merchant craft surveyed, armed, and many taken into the Government service.

Among the war measures enacted is a law permitting the Allies to recruit their nationals in this country, and recruiting campaigns here by several of the allied Governments are under way. A new bill about ready for submission by the Administration would provide for Government insurance of every American soldier and sailor.

Under a resolution of Congress, ninety-six German merchant vessels laid up in American waters have been taken over by the Government, and most of them repaired and made ready for service in the merchant trade or as transports.

Agreement by railway, coal, and other interests to co-operate with the Government in giving a maximum of service for a minimum cost, the response of the people in oversubscribing by 50 per cent. the two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan and in more than supplying the hundred-million-dollar Humanity Fund asked for by the Red Cross War Council—these and many other developments convince officials here that the nation is awake to the emergency ahead and that the achievements of the three months just passed will be duplicated many times over in the months to come.

Major Theodore, Jr. Captain Archibald

Colonel Roosevelt's Sons Who Have Arrived in France.

HOW DID GERMANY GET ADVANCE NEWS?

Continued from Page 1.

preted to mean that the newspapers of the country cannot be trusted. It must be taken as an individual case, and those responsible for it ought to be made to know that they have transgressed their privilege."

The article to which Colonel Kean referred was published in The New York World on June 12. Part of its text follows:

Soldiers who are reaching the Atlantic seaboard on their way to the great adventure in France are suffering such discomforts as did not fall to the lot of those who have served at the sorriest, most remote stations along the Mexican border.

That these discomforts have not grown into actual hardships or worse is more due to the physical condition of the men than to any provision or precaution of the officials in charge of their movement. Only men inured to life without a single comfort could have come through conditions such as some thousands of soldiers have been enduring for the last seventy-two hours—conditions which reporters for The World have investigated and which will be set down here in their essentials only.

Because of this investigation by The World a change will come in these conditions today. The first word of these conditions went to the Red Cross last night through The World. Within ten minutes after the news had been given agents of a refreshment unit were on their way to see what the men needed most, and to see that they got it. * * *

Leo Arnstein, Vice Chairman of the Military Relief Division of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, expressed his complete astonishment when The World told him last night of the discomforts to which these men were submitting so cheerily. The Red Cross had not known of the situation.

After The World had told Mr. Arnstein of the matter one of his assistants started from the executive offices of the Red Cross, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, on a journey to where the men are, there to find out what the men most need and to see that they got it.

Mr. Arnstein was told last night at his Summer home in Dobbs Ferry about the attack on the transports and asked if he cared to comment on it, in view of the publication of this story and his activities.

"I have nothing to say on that," he replied.

Mr. Arnstein's attention was called to the statement by Colonel Kean as to the "lack of judgment" of a Red Cross official being quoted in a story dealing with troop movements. He said:

"If you read The World's story you will see that it says that the first information of the matter discussed came to the Red Cross through that paper. No statement was made by me which confirmed the presence of troops anywhere. What I stated was that there existed a refreshment unit to make soldiers more comfortable where practicable.

"There was nothing that I said to give any information. I knew nothing of the troops being where they were, except what The World man told me. There was no possible way for me to have given information to anybody, because I didn't have it. As a matter of fact, the refreshment unit has not been notified of the troop movements."

Colonel Kean, it is understood, has since had a letter from Mr. Arnstein apologizing for his indiscretion.

Following this publication, there was given out on June 14 by the Committee on Public Information in Washington, of which George Creel is Chairman, a statement, of which the following is part:

While 99 per cent. of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers and sailors to deadly peril.

Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops through the communities in which these papers are published, but the names and equipment are given in detail, also exact information as to destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing.

It does not matter that the Government's plans for concealment of troop movements across the water have failed in any particulars. Absolute secrecy still remains the object of its strenuous efforts. The press of the country, realizing the necessity, has pledged its aid and co-operation. The one newspaper that breaks this faith undoes the work of all those that keep the faith. Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the Government.

One June 13, the day on which the first transport sailed, the Western Union Telegraph Company sent out the following notice:

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that special arrangements have been made under which week-end letter telegrams of a social character may be sent to soldiers, sailors, and nurses of any American forces who may be sent to England or France.

Such telegrams will be charged for on a word basis and without the minimum charge applicable in the case of ordinary week-end telegrams. The messages will bear the indication "E. F. M.," and should be addressed to "Amerforce London," in addition the address should contain the addressee's name and the name of the regiment or ship or number of the unit with which the addressee is serving. The messages are at sender's risk and subject to censorship and delay. Similar arrangements have been made for messages from members of the expeditionary forces in England and France.

This notice was published in several newspapers; it was not printed in The New York Times.

CONCERN FELT OVER "LEAK."

Hints of Transports' Sailing May Have Given Tip to Spies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The satisfaction of officials over the safe arrival in France of all the transports that composed the first American expeditionary force is tempered by concern over the apparent fact that the German Government had advance information of the probable locations of the transport fleet on the days that it was attacked by the German U-boats. How the German Government got this information is not known, but there is a suspicion that it went out of New York about the time that the transport fleet sailed.

When United States troops were arriving at American ports preparatory to sailing to France as part of the expedition under General Sibert, a New York newspaper printed a story that was plain notice that the troops were about to sail. On the following day the same newspaper printed an interview with a Red Cross official in New York in which he complained of the poor accommodations on the trains that had brought the troops to the seaboard. This interview indicated that the transports carrying the troops had just put to sea. Much indignation was expressed here over these publications, but the Government made no statement to indicate that it deprecated them.

It is believed that as a result of these publications the Government had the transports remain in the vicinity of the home coast for several days after they had cleared from the ports of departure in order, if possible, to throw German submarines off the track. That this ruse was not successful was shown by the attacks made by the flotillas of U-boats.

German spies in this country are supposed to have had another tip from the action of a telegraph company in sending out notice at the time the expedition sailed to the effect that it would receive messages for our soldiers in France. What measures the Government took to prevent information of this character from reaching Germany is not known. There is a censorship on all outgoing cables, but the idea has been prevalent that this supervision is not so close as it should be.

It has been asserted that correspondents of newspapers in South America and neutral countries in Europe are permitted to send information to these newspapers which is sometimes of value to the enemy, at least to the extent of encouraging the Germans to believe that conditions in this country were very bad. There is nothing to show, however, that the Government permits information of military value to get to Europe. A United States naval officer is in charge of the Government cable and wireless censorship and he has a corps of assistants from the naval service.

According to gossip, which may be based on nothing more than suspicion, the Germans are getting tips on what is going on in America through South America and Spain. There is no censorship on mail matter going from the United States into Mexico, and one theory that has been advanced is that German agents in Mexico receive military information by mail from this country and telegraph it to some South American city, whence it is cabled to Spain and from there telegraphed to Germany. In some quarters this theory is disputed on the ground that the United States is believed to have taken measures to prevent a process of this sort from being carried out.

The Administration was greatly perturbed when news came to American newspapers from a port in France that the expedition had landed there. While this information had apparently been passed by the French censor, officials of the War and Navy Departments knew that only a part of the expedition had been landed on French soil.

Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels were plainly disturbed. They felt that the cable news was notice to the Germans that our troop ships were in European waters, and they knew that a large number of the transports were still several days behind the first to arrive in France. It was for this reason that they declined to say to the newspapers that they were willing to have published the news that the expedition had reached France.

The War Department, the Navy Department, and the Committee on Public Information declined to make any statement. The reason for this reticence after the French Government apparently saw no reason for further concealment, was explained tonight, when it was announced that it was not until today that the last of the American transport fleet was safe in a French port.

The German Government must have had excellent advance information as to the route of the transport fleet. The fact that the first flotilla of German submarines met the fleet far out at sea shows that the U-boats were sure that the American troopships were coming that way. The attack that far from land was obviously intended to catch the Americans off their guard, as it was not expected submarines would be so far away from their usual fields of operations.

Neither house of Congress will sit tomorrow and very few Senators and Representatives were in town tonight when the news was circulated that there had been two encounters between United States naval vessels convoying our transports and German submarines in force. Newspaper extras were issued and the people of Washington learned of the two battles through them.

NEWS LEAK DUE TO CLERK.

London Times Says Americans Absolve British Correspondents.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 4.—The Times prints a dispatch from its Washington correspondent quoting The New York Times charge that the Washington Government enlisted the services of the French and British censorships in holding up cable dispatches describing the arrival of the American troops in France. The correspondent adds:

"This friction and irritation will be increased and harm done unless some arrangement is devised to enable the American people through their newspapers to keep in contact with their troops abroad."

A foot note says:

"On Thursday The Times published a brief telegram, sent by our Paris correspondent from 'A port in France' on the previous day and a longer telegram from Reuter's correspondent announcing the arrival of the American troops. Our correspondent's message was dispatched in the ordinary course, subject as all telegrams are to the censorship regulations and reached us officially annotated. Passed for publication.'

"An explanation is given in the following statement, issued by American Headquarters in France:

"'Investigation into the causes of the premature publication in the British press of news of the landing of American troops in France has already proved that the British correspondents obeyed the rules of censorship, and the filing of dispatches and that the error was the result of clerical neglect in the French telegraph office in failing to hold along with others two out of hundreds of waiting dispatches until the word of release was given.'"

PLAN STRICT RULING ON NEUTRALS' FOOD

Exports Officials Hope to Prevent Germany Getting Any Supplies at All.

RESTRICTIONS OUT MONDAY

Holland and Scandinavian Countries to Get a Fair Deal, but Their Imports May Go Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Wilson's first proclamation concerning the restrictions on exports from the United States to the Allies of this country and neutral nations will be made public Monday or Tuesday of next week. Since the Executive order of the President, creating the Exports Council, which will have the power of regulating all out-going trade, there have been many protests from Holland and the Scandinavian countries. All of these have been given consideration, and that is one of the reasons that has caused the delay.

It can be said, however, that in the end there will be no slackness on the part of the American Government to end the feeding of German soldiers through the products of American exports to the neutral countries. America will endeavor to guard Holland and other countries against suffering, but if it is shown that, as announced in The Times on Monday, that German soldiers are getting American foods, there will be a tightening of the exports regulations which will prove most effective.

The Exports Council has come to one definite conclusion. If it is within its power, Germany will receive not a pound of foodstuffs from America. Holland and other neutrals may suffer to a certain extent because of the decree, but care will be taken to regulate exports so that neutrals will be given a fair deal, if possible. This statement as regards the operation of the embargo provisions was made public today by the Council Committee on Public Information:

"It is expected that in due time an advisory board will be named of high-class men, of recognized ability, to act, as its name indicates, as a medium of assistance to the Exports Council.

"The members of the advisory board will be expected to give their whole time to the work, and so to arrange their affairs and hours that an immediate session can be had on questions referred by the Exports Council, or upon which the latter desires the board to make a recommendation or give advice. It is expected that the assistance of this board will greatly relieve and assist the council and be of irreplaceable value in the highly important work of directing American exports.

"The Secretaries of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Food Administrator, and possibly the Shipping Board, will each nominate a member.

"In speaking of the delay in putting the exports control law in operation, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, who has the administration of the work, today said:

"'The delay in putting the law in operation is merely from such necessary adjustments as are possible to make in advance, so it will move smoothly, once placed in running order. These matters are being given careful consideration, and are being worked out as rapidly as is consistent with the immense importance of the subject involved.'"

PETAIN TELLS TROOPS TO GREET AMERICANS

French Commander Orders 4th of July Salute to Companions in Arms.

By The Associated Press.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 3.—General Pétain, Commander in Chief of the French armies, operating on the French front, today issued the following general order:

"Tomorrow, the Independence Day celebration of the United States, the first American troops which have disembarked in France will defile in Paris. Later they will join us on the front. Let us salute these new companions in arms who without thought of gain nor of conquest, but with the simple desire of defending the cause of right and liberty have come to take their places in the ranks beside us.

"Others are preparing to follow them. They will soon be on our soil. The United States means to put at our disposition without reckoning, their soldiers, their factories, their vessels, and their entire country. They want to pay a hundredfold the debt of gratitude which they owe to Lafayette and his companions.

"From all the points of the front a single shout on this July 4 will be heard: 'Honor to the great sister. Long live the United States.'"

Today's Newspapers on the Fight

Germany's Greatest U-Boat Defeat.

From The New York World.

Secretary Daniels's announcement of the landing in France yesterday of the last contingent of American regulars making up the first expedition is accompanied by a story of U-boat ambuscades and their dispersal or destruction which will thrill the nation from end to end this Fourth of July morning and live for all time in the triumphant annals of the American Navy.

The Germans had obviously made great preparations and for a great slaughter. They had planned their submarine traps far west of the zone of usual ruthless operations. They employed many underwater boats and of their best, and they sprang their traps at night, as the two successive great flotillas of transports and naval convoys came along.

But not a single American soldier was lost, not a single American fighting ship sunk. On the contrary, a reception of shot and shell, through searchlights flashing wide, and of bombs timed to explode under water, which need no contact with a submarine to collapse it—a reception which Berlin will have reason to remember for many a day.

It was a glare of light and a deluge of fire that first sent the discharging German torpedoes running wild and then smashed up in part and then scattered the whole ambush as well.

This is the greatest of Germany's undersea efforts in the war. It is the greatest of Germany's undersea defeats. More glorious or more fitting news for the day cannot be thought of.

A Cheering Message for the Fourth.

From The Boston Globe.

The Washington dispatch, issued after the entire expedition had arrived, which tells of the defeat of the submarine attacks in force and the destruction of at least one of the U-boats by our destroyers, is the most cheering Fourth of July message that Americans could have.

Germany's position was an anomalous one. On the one hand she appeared to refuse to recognise American belligerency. On the other hand her inspired newspapers had told their readers that if the United States did try to send troops to Europe only a remnant of their shattered fleet would pass the submarine blockade in time to see the Allies starving and defeated. We did not know whether, when the time came, Germany would continue to ignore or try to make good her threats.

But now we have had the test and met it squarely. Germany, however, was prepared to meet the transport fleet and did meet it. She struck at it not once, but twice. She enjoyed the advantage of night's concealment for her attack. Presumably she employed her most effective submarines. And Germany failed.

The encounter was a test, too, of the efficacy of the convoy principle. That test, too, was met.

There will be other transport fleets, many others. No better insurance of their safety can be asked than the complete failure of Germany's attack upon the first.

The Limits of Protection.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Although such luck cannot be counted upon, and the army is unlikely to get to the other side unscathed, this experience is typical of the experience of the British who have been able to maintain their forces on the continent with few misadventures. It may be a coincidence that the weekly rate of British losses, which dropped when the American destroyers arrived, should have mounted considerably at the time when our troops were being convoyed to France. Yet it is obvious that no precautions would be spared to insure their safety, and presumably our destroyers took a hand in the work. It was wholly successful, but the destroyers could not be in two places at the same time, and the protection to merchant shipping would naturally be for the time being in some measure reduced. Thus the case both illustrates the possibilities of convoy and its limitations.

Lifts a Weight of Anxiety.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The safe arrival of the second contingent of American troops at "a French seaport" lifts a weight of anxiety from American hearts. While no newspaper had printed a line about their sailing, everybody knew they had gone. Hundreds of towns knew that trainloads of regulars passed through on their way to the seaboard weeks ago. The Germans must have known they were on the Atlantic. It is suspected that the recent abatement of submarine activity against commerce was due to the submarines lying in wait for the troopships, which would have been legitimate objects of attack. The character of the safeguards, naturally, is kept a secret. Curiosity is forgotten in the satisfaction over the fact that they proved effectual and that if the American soldiers have to lay down their lives it will be in a contest in which their skill and daring may have a chance. Their presence will be an inspiration to the French and British, not so much because of their number, but because they are an earnest of American purposes and a sample of millions more who will fight by their side if necessary to the winning of the war. Their arrival should also impress Germany, unless the Germans have utterly lost their reason.

CREEL IS CRITICISED AS WAR HISTORIAN

Hart, Latane and Others Say Pamphlets Have Misrepresented Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 3.—George Creel and the Public Information Committee of the Government were severely scored at a meeting of the National Security League here today by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard and Professor John H. Latane, head of the department of history in Johns Hopkins University.

When a committee headed by Governor Hodges of Kansas proposed that the Government be asked to prepare a textbook for patriotic education in schools, Professor Latane waved a copy of the "War Message and Facts Behind It," and said: "Here is a book so full of errors in fact and inference that it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. It is garbled as badly as the German publications which we have condemned."

Professor Hart commented that "it is a poor job." He said the Government had made misrepresentations in writing the history of the War of 1812 and the civil war, and he doubted whether it could now get out a book that would inspire the youth of the land.

Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, speaking of the "Red, White and Blue Book" on the origin of the war, said: "It is full of generalities and little proof." He predicted the failure of the campaign for volunteers because President Wilson has not told the people why they were needed immediately.

Professor McCracken said it was not the duty of the Government to issue a book. He said a private committee of interested citizens should be named to prepare a textbook, and a resolution with this end in view was adopted.

GEN. WOOD'S PREDICTION.

Army of 2,500,000 to be Sent Before War Can Be Ended.

MERIDIAN, Miss July 3.—Major Gen. Wood today inspected the site Meridian has offered the Government for the location of a national guard training camp, reviewed a parade, delivered two addresses, and left tonight for Atlanta.

In one address General Wood declared that the United States would probably send two and a half million men to Europe before the war could be brought to a victorious conclusion. He emphasized the necessity of hastening the location and equipment of Southern training camps so that the men may be quickly trained.

NEW CALL FOR OFFICERS.

Men Needed for Second Series in Training Camps.

A call was sent out yesterday by the Military Training Camps' Association, which is recruiting for the second series of officers' training camps. Less than one thousand applications have so far been filed. The Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., announced that the rule that mature men would have preference would apply only where qualifications were equal. There was no intention, it was said, to bar applications by men under 31. Examining officers have been instructed to regard the ages 25 to 35 as the most suitable.

WILSON READY TO URGE PRICE-FIXING LAW

Alternative to Continuation of Dissension—Would Mean Defense Council Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — President Wilson has decided that the public, as well as the Government, shall obtain necessary commodities, such as coal, lumber, and steel, at a reasonable rate, not based upon wartime prices. To bring this about it may be necessary for Mr. Wilson to ask Congress for special legislation; he is prepared to do so.

The pending Food Administration bill includes regulation of the output of lumber, steel, and coal. The powers granted, however, do not put it within the jurisdiction of the Administration to fix maximum prices. It can be said that if the industries concerned show a tendency to hold out against the wishes of the White House, the President is determined to make the matter of prices an issue which will go to the very bottom of production cost.

One of the reasons for the agitation is the fact that on various committees of the Council of National Defense which have to do with the investigation of cost, output, and prices to the public of various commodities there have been men who have objected to the prices quoted by the committees involved as too high.

The dispute between Secretary Baker of the War Department and Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior over the price of soft coal probably will result in a thoroughgoing reorganization of the Council of National Defense, the selection of a central purchasing organization—headed, perhaps, by Bernard M. Baruch—and a request for restrictive price legislation.

All of the governmental agencies are, as a result of the activity of the President in the last forty-eight hours, agreed upon this. Secretary Lane, for instance, has no firm convictions as to three-dollar coal. He said today that if the Government could get it cheaper and arrange for a similar price to the consuming public, he thought it ought to do so.

He said with the utmost frankness that he had engaged in the recent negotiations with the coal operators on the theory that he and Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission were doing the best for all concerned. There is no thought on their part of interrupting the program of Mr. Daniels to get $2 coal for the navy, and they do want coal for the army to be bought at whatever price concession Mr. Baker can obtain.

Mr. Lane intimated that the coal operators would stick firmly by the agreement reached and expressed surprise over reports from various districts that some of the operators wanted to continue the high prices which existed prior to the conference. He thought all these troubles would be adjusted.

Developments which have followed the Baker-Lane controversy indicate that the President is willing to urge Congress to pass legislation for price-fixing if he is convinced that steel and coal are holding out against the best interests of the Government and the people. If it goes that far it will result in a radical reorganization of the Council of National Defense, which may in many instances eliminate from the committees which have recommended to the Government the prices which it shall pay for products men who in peace times dominate and dictate the policies of those industries.

MARCONI TO WIRELESS CLASS

Inventor Interested in Progress of Women at Hunter College.

Guglielmo Marconi received the members of the women's wireless class in Hunter College at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon and heard a description of the work done by them. The inventor has been particularly interested in this class, for its members have been the first women to be admitted to the Marconi School.

The students have shown unusual aptness, and Mr. Marconi says that their training gives promise of proving far more valuable to the Government than was at first believed. The school, organized by Mrs. Herbert S. Owen, was started about two months ago with twenty-five pupils, and has already grown to 125. A special and more intensive course will be started on Monday. The class has become affiliated with the National Amateur Wireless Association, and Government officials have shown considerable interest in its progress.

RABBIS OPPOSE ZIONISTS.

Also Vote to Withdraw from the Jewish Conference.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—The Central Conference of American Rabbis in convention here placed itself on record today in opposition to the Zionist movement by a vote of 68 to 20. The Zionist members of the conference were led by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York and the Rev. Dr. Max Heller of New Orleans. Debate on the question lasted all afternoon.

The conference voted to withdraw from the American Jewish Conference which will convene on Sept. 2 to consider ways of obtaining for Jewish people all over the world representation in the peace conference after the war.

REPLIES TO MISS WILSON.

Patriotic League Says It Meets the Service She Advocated.

The Patriotic Service League, of which Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University is the General Secretary, issued a statement last night saying that the purpose of the league was to meet the need expressed by Miss Margaret Wilson in her speech at Washington Irving High School on Monday evening, when she said: "the Government at Washington does know just where to find the American people."

"The league would act as a nation's third line of defense," said Professor Stowell yesterday. "Starting with the Congressional district as the unit of organization and using the election districts for convenience as subdivisions—for it has no political character whatever—it is able to get in touch with every man, woman, and child in the homes of the nation and to give information on very short notice as to all available resources."

Several Congressional districts have already been organized in New York and Boston, and the purpose of the organization is to include the entire country. Its present specific duties are described as food conservation, the welfare of soldiers' families, aid in solving the problem of enlistment, conscription and exemption, Red Cross work, recreations, for soldiers, forestalling juvenile delinquency, aid in finding employment, and promoting the sale of war bonds. Much has already been done in these activities, particularly in promoting the sale of Liberty bonds, even during the organization of the units already in operation. "We organize to work where we live for the men who fight for us" is the way an official statement expresses the workings of the league.

A letter from Charles E. Hughes, a member of the General Advisory Council, to Professor Stowell says in part: "The formation of these local units does not mean duplication; it does mean effectiveness, by stimulating local sentiment and securing local co-operation to the fullest extent. Each individual must feel his personal relation to this war and his duty in connection with it. Each district should be thoroughly organized and its efforts co-ordinated with all the varied activities through which citizens can help to win this war."

A WAR SOCIETY TO CLOSE.

Volunteer Emergency Service Will Give Its Funds to Red Cross.

At the suggestion of District Attorney Swann, Franclyn E. Davis, Director General and Adjutant General of the National Volunteer Emergency Service, with headquarters at 105 West Fortieth Street, which has been soliciting funds for a "Clara Barton Hospital Unit" through one agent who received 40 per cent. and several others who received 15 per cent. of the amount collected in commissions, agreed to pay over to the American Red Cross the existing balance of $2,000 and wind up their activities. Complaint had been made by a subscriber who said he gave $250 to a collector dressed in a military uniform, but was never able to ascertain when the unit was to be sent abroad.

When Davis appeared yesterday at the District Attorney's office for an examination Captain L. S. Dewey of the United State Judge Advocate General's office was on hand to learn whether there had been a violation of a Federal statute. Davis admitted that his collectors wore a uniform of the United States Army, but said that the buttons had been changed and the insignia removed. He produced the books of the organization, which showed that more than $3,000 had been collected, half of which had been spent in commissions and office expenses.

Davis promised to hold a meting on Thursday, at which time he said he would introduce a resolution recommending that the cash on hand be turned over to the Red Cross.

BOY RULER OFFERS PLEDGES TO CHINA

Edict Declares Constitutional Government Will Be Maintained Under Empire.

WILL UPHOLD ALL TREATIES

Manchus and Chinese on Equality—Wearing of Queues Is Declared to be Optional.

LI'S SUBMISSION CLAIMED

Deposed President Is Made a Grand Duke by New Regime—Japan Strengthens Guard.

PEKING, July 1, (Delayed.)—According to an edict issued in the name of Hsuan-Tung, the young Emperor who was put back on the throne today under the protection of General Chang-hsun, President Li Yuan-hung has submitted to the monarchy. The edict says:

"Li Yuan-hung memorializes us to take over the Government, stating that he was forced by the troops during the first revolution to become the nation's head. He bemoans his defects as head of the republic, and asks us to punish him. We recognize his mistakes, and also his merits. We hereby appoint him a Duke of the First Class."

Hsuan-Tung explains in the edict that, being youthful, he was forced to relinquish sovereign power to Yuan Shih-kai, late President of the Chinese Republic. The country being threatened with disintegration and party strife and the people appealing to him to take over its administration to save them from suffering, the young Emperor says he was compelled to take action. China's future government will be based on the following:

"The country shall be administered according to the constitutional laws promulgated by the late Emperor.

"Expenses of the imperial household shall remain the same as those fixed by the republic.

"Blood Princes shall not be allowed to interfere in politics.

"There shall be no difference between Manchus and Chinese. Marriage between them is allowed.

"All foreign treaties and contracts shall remain in force.

"The stamp tax and other petty taxes are abolished.

"The Republican Criminal Civil Code is abolished and that introduced in the first year under Hsuan-Tung's Government is reinstated.

"Political offenders are pardoned.

"The wearing of queues is optional."

Further edicts have been issued making the following appointments:

Grand Secretary (equivalent to Premier)—General CHANG-HSUN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—LIANG TUN-YEN.

Minister of Finance—CHANG CHEN-FANG.

Minister of War—LEI CHEN-CHUN.

Minister of Interior—CHU CHIA-PAO.

Chief of the General Staff—WANG SHIH-CHENG.

Guardians of the Emperor—HSU SHIH-CHANG and QUNG YU-WEI.

Chang-hsun is appointed Viceroy of Chih-li, but must remain in Peking. Feng Kuo-chang is named Viceroy of Kiang-su and Kiang-su and commander of the southern armies. Lu Yung-ting is named Viceroy of Kwang-tung. For all the other provinces military and civil Governors similar to those of the Manchu régime are appointed. The edict is dated in the ninth year of Hsuan-Tung.

The imperial emblem is everywhere displayed, marking the restoration of the Manchus. There has been no disorder.

A hundred Japanese have arrived to strengthen the legation guard.

BACKS JAPANESE PREMIER.

House at Tokio Votes Confidence in Government by 110 Majority.

TOKIO, June 30, (Delayed.) — The House of Representatives, in a turbulent session today, rejected by a majority of 110 a resolution of lack of confidence in the Government.

Yukio Ozaki, leader of the Constitutional Party, made the principal attack on the Government's foreign policy, especially concerning China. He said the United States stole a march on Japan by sending to China the note in regard to the restoration of tranquillity. The Foreign Office, he charged, sought unsuccessfully to excite public opinion and conceal its own failure by making statements in semi-official organs.

CHINESE LACK WAR MUNITIONS.

Japan, for This Reason, Does Not Look for Long Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Neither the State Department nor the Japanese Embassy received any dispatches today throwing light upon the situation in Peking incident to the re-establishment of the empire, and the Chinese Legation declined to make public any information it may have received. There was keen disappointment at the legation, which is composed of men loyal to the republic.

In official circles there was still some hope that the military leaders of North China would not accept the situation brought about by General Chang-hsun. This hope was based upon the knowledge that all the Northern commanders were not in agreement at the recent conferences in Tientsin. There were three distinct elements. One, headed by Chang-hsun, manoeuvred for the restoration; another remained passive, but professed to support Chang-hsun's efforts for the dissolution of Parliament, his aim to restore the Emperor not being made known; and a third group severed all connection with the other factions.

Marked disagreement among the Northern Military Governors, it was believed, would erect a powerful opposition to the course followed by Chang-hsun and might afford formidable assistance to the Southern provinces, which are expected to raise the Republican colors and wage war.

It is known that Japan does not look for widespread disorders in China, whether the Peking coup succeeds or is nullified. The Japanese official opinion is founded upon an accurate knowledge of the military supply resources of the Far East. Munition stores have been drained from China, it was stated in an authoritative quarter, so that, except what might be manufactured with the inadequate facilities in China's possession, neither the Northern nor the Southern armies would be able to conduct extensive campaigns.

Japan, it was said, would not dispose of war supplies to either party in China. It was believed the Northern Military Governors possessed larger quantities of such war materials as were available, and for this reason would have a decided advantage over the southern forces.

It could not be learned whether the State Department would exchange views with European Governments and Japan on the Chinese situation, or take any step upon its own initiative, although it recently acted independently in advising China, when the situation was less threatening than at present. Some satisfaction was expressed in official circles over the announcement by the new Imperial Government that all treaties between China and other powers would be respected, although it is not definitely known whether there are secret agreements between China and Japan.

In this connection, a copy of a telegram from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, famous Chinese revolutionary leader and first provisional President, sent to Peking while the recent Governmental crisis was on, was made public here today. It refers to conversations alleged to be taking place between foreign powers and having China as the subject. The message reads:

"At present foreign powers are said to discuss the measures how to treat Germans (in China) after the declaration of war against Germany by China, without waiting for the views of our own country, whether China will declare war or not, from which we may see that in future China will be unable to decide everything on her own initiative. Since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany the price of rice has risen a great deal and the poor people of the Yang-Tse region are suffering. The people's important question is that of provisions. If China declares war against Germany the price of rice will undoubtedly rise further. The people will suffer more and there will be troubles among the people, and who will be responsible? A dangerous sign of the downfall of this country is in front of us."

It was considered extremely doubtful today whether China would be welcomed, under the present circumstances, either as an ally of the United States or as a member of the Entente.

Hsuan-Tung, the restored Emperor, will be required, when he becomes of age, to marry two wives. The necessity of his double marriage arises from the fact that he was made the adopted son of two Emperors.

VICEROY'S POWER RESTORED.

Dr. Iyenaga Emphasizes China's Lack of National Army.

The likelihood of civil war in China was pointed out yesterday by Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, head of the East and West News Bureau.

"While it is always unwise to make any definite predictions about what will happen in China," he said, "it seems unlikely that the south, where republican sentiment is still dominant, and which was displeased already when the direction of affairs was taken away from it by the military leaders of the north, will acquiesce in the restoration of the old régime. The south is practically all republican, and there is still a republican minority in the north.

"The power seems to rest now, as always, in the private armies of the viceroys. Republican China never had a central Government strong enough to organize the effective beginnings of a national army. There are those who call General Chang-hsun the Villa of China, while others say he is a man of much higher type. I am inclined to think from present indications that he is the leader and representative rather than the dictator of the group of viceroys who have re-established the dynasty."

JAPAN FOR FULL NAVAL HELP

Will Send Fleet to Atlantic If Needed, Says Minister.

TOKIO, July 2, (Delayed.)—If necessary Japan may send a fleet to the Atlantic, said Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy, in the Diet today. The Minister was replying to criticism by the opposition that the dispatch of Japanese warships to the Mediterranean was not required by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and was merely for the benefit of the Entente and not for Japan.

M. Kato said the Government was justified in co-operating with the Allies to bring about the defeat of Germany.

Gun Duels on Italian Front.

ROME, July 3.—"The usual artillery fighting and patrol activity were in progress yesterday," says today's official report. "There were no important events."

GERMANS CALL FOR INFORMATION

Theodor Wolff Demands Chancellor Give Plain Account of Terms of Peace.

CHANCE SPOILED BY U-BOATS

Georg Bernhard Wants Explanation in Reichstag of the Course Followed by America.

EXCITED AMERICAN FEELING

Berlin Conduct Contributed to War Sentiment Here, Prominent Editor Believes.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—Theodor Wolff, editor in chief of the Berliner Tageblatt, writing in his paper, characterizes the German system of government as "a conservative bureaucratic régime where Parliament may only talk but has no voice in affairs, and where decisions of war and peace are taken in secret without any co-operative representatives of the people."

The Reichstag franchise may be as the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung lately asserted, the most liberal in the world, but, says Herr Wolff, this franchise is deprived of value by a cunning division of electoral districts. The judgment of the leading German editor on German institutions is pronounced in the controversy between President Wilson and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg as to the backwardness and popular irresponsibility of the German system and on all points.

Herr Wolff discusses the advisability of another program speech by the Chancellor before the Reichstag this week and concludes that unless the Chancellor is prepared to give a plain open account of peace terms or announce the introduction of a Parliamentary system he had better keep silent. These the editor says are the sole possibilities of furthering peace. The Government and the chauvinists, he declares, have already thrown away an excellent chance of a satisfactory peace by adopting a ruthless submarine policy because without the entrance of America in the war France and Italy would undoubtedly have been far more ready to consider peace.

In the Vossische Zeitung Georg Bernhard calls on the Government to explain to the Reichstag, if necessary in executive session of the Budget Committee, the course followed in America until the time of the rupture, and asks that it answer the allegations which are being made with increasing frequency and positiveness that the differences between the actual development of the German policy and what the American Government had been led to expect were largely responsible for the vigorous and indignant action of the American Administration.

Herr Bernhard contrasts recent semi-official intimations regarding the occurrence of negotiations about American mediation with the manner in which the German people were given to understand repeatedly and emphatically that such mediation would be inadmissible. He declares that more and more it is being asserted that President Wilson was completely surprised by the beginning of ruthless submarine warfare, which was contrary to all assurances given to him and all invitations addressed to him.

"No wonder that such conduct contributed to exciting the American war feeling, hardly less than the offer of American soil to Mexico—a question in regard to which the Reichstag should also insist on further enlightenment," says Herr Bernhard.

"The Foreign Office should also look into the Polish problem, the actions of Cardinal Mercier, and the policy to be followed if Greece enters the war. Such a course would give an opportunity to test its fitness to participate in the Government, before experimenting with constitutional reform."

BERLIN, Monday, July 2, (via London, July 3.)—While the principal business on the midsummer calendar of the Reichstag, which convenes on Thursday, is given out as the vote on the new war credit, a matter of routine, it is not unlikely that the foreign policy and the much-debated question of readjustment of the internal political life of the nation will come up for discussion. The Tageblatt tonight intimates Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg may reply to the recent speeches of Premier Lloyd George at Glasgow and Dundee either before the Main Committee or in open session.

Leaders of the various factions conferred today with the Chancellor and with Vice Chancellor Helfferich.

The most striking point in Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech, to which it is intimated the German Chancellor may reply, dealt with Great Britain's attitude toward conditions of peace.

SEEKS A GERMAN PEACE.

Prince von Wedel, Chancellor's Agent, Is Going to Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—Prince Charles von Wedel, former Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, has arrived in Copenhagen for a few days' stay, after which he will go to Stockholm.

The Prince is the head of the national committee of prominent Germans formed about a year ago to develop public sentiment in Germany for peace along the lines contemplated by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. It is not impossible that his visit to Scandinavia is connected with the same subject.

AGREE ON EXCHANGES.

British and German Delegates Conclude Their Session at The Hague.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—Negotiations between the British and German delegates on questions connected with prisoners of war have terminated. The discussions, which were presided over by Jonkheer Vredenburch, included the following subjects, the resumption of repatriation under existing agreements, the extension of existing agreements relating to the repatriation or internment in neutral country of combatants and civilian prisoners of war, the repatriation of the medical, personnel, the release of civilian doctors and ministers of religion, the modification of remission of punishments inflicted on prisoners of war, reprisals against prisoners of war, delivery of parcels and notifications of capture.

Agreements on these subjects were arrived at by the delegates and will be submitted for their respective governments for ratification. The Netherlands Government, being desirous of assisting the humanitarian work of delegates as much as lies in its power, declared itself ready to receive in Holland a maximum of 16,000 prisoners of war, combatant or civilian, in proportions which have been agreed upon by the delegates. The delegates gratefully received the offer which will be laid before the two governemtns concerned.

The closing meeting of the British and German delegates was presided over by Jonkheer Van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who signed the final protocol with the delegates and expressed to them his thanks and congratulations on the successful result of their negotiations, which had been carried on in a true spirit of conciliation. He reminded them that the belligerent parties could always count upon Holland's assistance in bringing them together for a similar purpose. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that at the conferences only questions relating to prisoners were discussed.

FOUR AMERICANS HONORED.

France Decorates Ambulance Drivers for Gallant Work Under Fire.

PARIS, July 3.—Four ambulance drivers of the American Field Service were decorated with the War Cross by General Gouraud at a review of the troops at the front. They were Benjamin S. Butler and John M. Grierson, Jr., of New York, Brownlee B. Gould, Toledo, and H. Wynkoop Rubinkam, Chicago.

They were cited in army orders for courage and devotion in taking away the wounded during a recent bombardment.

SURPRISED AT CURB ON GERMAN PAPERS

Officials in Washington Think Berlin Seeks to Offset Effect of Adverse News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Surprise has been caused in official circles here by the German Government's action in interfering with the comparative freedom which the German press has enjoyed ever since the war began in 1914. An explanation of the new interference affecting Government as well as other organs was given in an official quarter today. It was that for the first time in the war the press was beginning adversely to affect the German morale.

The newspapers heretofore have been the least affected of all German enterprises by special measures taken with a view of regulating production and consumption. The Government specially acted to protect the press from unfavorable conditions of supply.

The German Government has made use of the press perhaps more than has any other belligerent Government, employing it to spread propaganda in neutral countries, to direct opinion, and to sustain the national morale, and has caused it to be maintained at the highest point of efficiency so as to be ready to serve the German cause when peace is concluded.

The revolution in Russia, the entrance of the United States in the war, the success of the great British and French offensives, the dethronement of King Constantine of Greece, adhesion of the new Greek Government to the cause of the Allies, and finally the Russian offensive which is now under way, all combined, in the opinion of some officials here, to make it necessary for the German Government to exercise control over the expression of opinion through the press in order that the effect from all these events might be minimized.

It is noticed that the conditions as affecting Germany will improve and therefore it is thought the supervision of the press with the attendant suppression of information and of opinion which might reveal the true situation to the German people, will be continued for the remainder of the war, under the guise, however, of economic necessity, to conserve the supply of wood pulp, which Germany, in addition to her own output, obtains in enormous quantities from Sweden.

HARDINGE DEFENDS HIMSELF IN LORDS

Ex-Viceroy Says India's Supplies Were Depleted When Tigris Campaign Started.

AID FROM ENGLAND SCANT

All Military Authorities in London, India, and Mesopotamia Agreed to Advance on Bagdad.

LONDON, July 3.—There was an unusual scene in the House of Lords this afternoon when Baron Hardinge, the former Viceroy of India, appeared to defend and explain his share in the management of the first Mesopotamia expedition, which culminated in the surrender of Major Gen. Townshend at Kut-el-Amara with the largest British force (nearly 10,000 men) which had laid down arms before an enemy in more than a century.

The revelations contained in the recent report of the commission on the Mesopotamia expedition, and the charges contained therein, created a greater sensation in Great Britain than any similar episode since the Crimean war, and a portion of the press has been calling for the impeachment or the dismissal from public office of all concerned, including Baron Hardinge, who is now permanent under-Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Lord Hardinge began with an expression of regret that the commission did not include an eminent lawyer accustomed to weigh evidence, and that all the evidence taken could not be published. After a detailed review of the management of the expedition, he said:

"The Viceroy is theoretically responsible for everything that happens in India and outside of India where Indian interests are affected. But he has to trust to his lieutenants and advisers for information and guidance. I have no desire to shirk any responsibility that is my due, but it is not easy to know what further strenuous and peremptory action I could have taken without exposing myself to the charge of excessive civilian interference in military affairs.

Official Reports Favorable.

"Private rumor said that things were going badly. The official reports said they were going well. It was my first duty to ascertain the truth. It may be difficult for people in England to realize the inherent difficulties in personal supervision by the Viceroy of medical arrangements on a river 3,000 miles away in the midst of his other heavy labors of governing a country bigger than Europe and with more than 300,000,000 inhabitants."

He expressed regret that the commission's report might create a feeling in India that India's efforts and sacrifices had not been adequately appreciated at home. The report scarcely referred to the greatest military effort ever made in India's history in dispatching expeditions to France, Egypt, and East Africa, so that the military equipment and stores were almost exhausted before the Mesopotamia campaign was considered.

He pointed out that the commission under Field Marshal Baron Nicholson, which investigated the Indian Army in 113, recommended the maintenance of 7 1-3 divisions of infantry, 5 cavalry brigades, with reserves, and that within six months after the war India had mobilized 10 infantry divisions and had sent 7 overseas, and 8 cavalry brigades, of which 6 went to France. India had also supplied immense stores of ammunition and equipment to the home Government. As a result, India's needs became pressing when the Mesopotamia operations began, but insistent demands upon the War Office for troops, machine guns, and other material met with refusal or scanty supplies, owing to the greater need in France. At the same time, he said the Indian Government at the most critical period of the war successfully carried out the greatest military operations since the frontier campaign of 1897 in effectively dealing with seven serious attacks by tribesmen on the northwest frontier.

Nixon's Advance on Bagdad.

Dealing with the circumstances of General Sir John Nixon's advance from Kut toward Bagdad with an insufficient force, Lord Hardinge said that although the Government of India was fully alive to the political and military advantages of the capture of Bagdad, it was absolutely opposed to an advance without reinforcement by another division, and he read unpublished correspondence with the India office to that effect. General Nixon reported directly to the home Government that he would defeat the Turks and occupy Bagdad, but that if the Turks were reinforced he would need another division.

It must be remembered, said Lord Hardinge, that General Nixon was at the head of a victorious army. The decision rested with the home Government; the Indian Government could only make recommendations. Knowing that the Gallipoli expedition was not going well, and the Cabinet's views on the political and military advantages of the occupation of Bagdad, and believing that General Nixon was in the best position to judge the number of troops he required, the Government of India, he declared, would have exposed itself to the criticism of having ignored the demands of the empire at a critical moment if it had overridden the opinion of the General commanding in the field.

"It would have been a case of civilian interference with military plans," said the former Viceroy. "At the same time we emphasized the necessity of the reinforcement of General Nixon by a fully organized division, which should reach Bagdad not later than one month after its capture. The question appears to have been thrashed out by an inter-departmental committee in London and the combined staffs; and all the military authorities in London and India, and, so far as I then knew, in Mesopotamia, were in agreement that General Nixon's force was adequate for the capture of Bagdad, but not sufficient to insure its retention. In consequence, presumably of this united opinion, the advance upon Bagdad received the sanction of his Majesty's Government."

Turning to the medical arrangements, Lord Hardinge said: "It cannot be denied that the wounded coming down the river suffered terrible hardships and privation. I share entirely the horror and indignation the revelation of these sufferings has created."

Owing to the conflict between the rumors and the official reports, Lord Hardinge instituted investigations which resulted in a report that was incorporated in the commission's report. The only observation he could make was that the sending of hospitals and personnel to other threatres of the war had exhausted an organization which had never been intended for operations outside of India.

Many Transport Vessels Lost.

Regarding the shortage of river transport, Lord Hardinge asserted that the army had strained every nerve to collect steamers from India, Burma, China, Egypt, and even the Thames, but owing to storms and the light draught of the boats required a large proportion foundered on the way.

Much of the newspaper criticism had been based upon the extent to which the former Viceroy had conducted business with the home Government by private telegrams, ignoring the Indian Council. He explained that he had inherited this system from three successive Secretaries of State for India and had found it convenient and expeditious. The members of the Council had made no complaint concerning it.

Lord Hardinge concluded that so far as personal imputations were concerned he believed his record of service was the best reply.

"I may have failed in my endeavor, my Lords," said he, "but such a verdict should only be given in the light of India's military effort taken as a whole and of the internal situation in that vast empire, and it should be indorsed not only by my fellow-countrymen here, but by my fellow-subjects in India, to whose continued confidence and good opinion I attach the highest value."

After Lord Hardinge's explanation the House passed to the next business on a statement by Earl Curzon that the Government was not yet fully advised as to the steps, disciplinary or otherwise, which might be necessary. He hoped that the discussion would be resumed next week.

Germans Try to Cross Yser Canal.

HAVRE, July 3, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

The artillery fighting was very spirited in the region of Woesten, Lizerne, and Steenstraete. An enemy attempt to cross the canal in the neighborhood of Het Sas was broken by our fire. The artillery was moderately active on the rest of the front.

An enemy airplane was brought down by our artillery between Dixmude and Keyem.

PARIS MONUMENT FOR US.

Shaft to be Erected to Commemorate Relief Work of Americans.

PARIS, July 3.—A beautiful monument will be erected in some prominent square in Paris to commemorate the co-operation of American men and women in relief work in France during the war.

The committee for the erection of the monument is under the patronage of President Poincaré and is presided over by Léon Bonnat, head of the National School of Fine Arts. The Honorary Presidents are Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate. The other members of the committee are Marshal Joffre, Alexandre Ribot, the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Paul Plainlevé, Minister of War; Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine; Jules Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction; Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, and Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council.

The honorary committee in connection with the work includes former Premiers Briand and Barthou, René Viviani, Minister of Justice; Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War; Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary, and Art Relations; Professor Henri Louis Bergson, member of the French Academy; Georges Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France; Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Countess Murat, the Marquise de Ganay, and other prominent Parisians.

WELCOMES US AS AN ALLY.

Atlantic Union, London Society, Praises Our Entry Into War.

LONDON, July 3.—At a meeting today of the Atlantic Union, a society which devotes itself to fostering unity between English-speaking peoples, the following resolution was adopted:

"The union rejoices in the consummation of one of its principal objects and welcomes the United States as an ally in the fight for the world's freedom from autocracy and militarism."

Lord Charnwood presided at the meeting. The speakers included Sir John Cockburn, who likened the landing of the American troops to the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, "both going out for freedom," he said. All the speakers declared the union of English-speaking peoples that had been achieved to be the greatest democratic triumph in the history of the world.

BEAT OFF GERMANS IN ATTACKS ON AISNE

French Repulse Repeated Onslaughts Against Their New Positions Near Ailles.

GUNS ROARING NEAR YPRES

Berlin Reports Big Artillery Battle There—London Mentions Great Air Activity.

PARIS, July 3.—The Germans made repeated attacks last night on the Aisne front, on both sides of the Ailles-Paissy Road. The most violent fighting continued throughout the night. This afternoon's official announcement says the Germans were thrown back each time, and finally abandoned the effort this morning.

The French also repulsed German attacks on the Verdun front, between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood.

The afternoon statement follows:

After a renewed bombardment the Germans at about 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening began a series of violent attacks on the trenches we had recaptured on both sides of the Ailles-Paissy Road. Very severe fighting continued throughout the night, resulting in a complete check of the enemy. We maintained all our positions. Two attacks on French outposts further west were repulsed with ease.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting became very violent toward the middle of the night in the sector between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood. At about 2:30 o'clock this morning the Germans attacked on a front of 500 meters at the southeast corner of the wood. Their vain assaults were broken up by our fire and the enemy, unable to approach our lines, did not renew the effort.

In a raid on German lines in Champagne we blew up a blockhouse of the enemy. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

Quite marked artillery activity was displayed north of St. Quentin and on the left bank of the Meuse, near Hill 304, as well as in Champagne in the sectors of Mont Carnillet and Mont Teton.

East of Coucy-le-Château there were patrol encounters. We made some prisoners, including one officer. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Heavy Shelling in Ypres Salient.

BERLIN, July 3, (via London.)—The artillery bombardment on the western front yesterday reached considerable strength in the Ypres salient, says the official statement issued today by the German War Department. The statement reads:

The artillery activity did not revive generally until toward evening, when it reached considerable strength in the Ypres salient.

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Our own advances into the British lines north of La Bassée Canal, west of Lens, and at Bullecourt, gave good reconnoitring results. An outpost engagement at Hargicourt, northwest of St. Quentin, prisoners were made by us and war material captured.

Front of the German Crown Prince—The French again attempted to recapture lost trenches on the plateau of La Bovette (Aisne) and on the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun.) Southeast of Cerny two attacks broke down with heavy losses before our defense.

At Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 our destructive fire prevented the enemy storming troops, which were preparing for an attack, from leaving their trenches. On Poehl Mountain in Champagne one of our enterprises succeeded in accordance with our plans. Our reconnoitring party brought back prisoners and booty.

Six enemy airplanes were shot down, one of them by Captain Baron Richthofen.

Germans Very Active in the Air.

LONDON, July 3.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

In the Ypres region there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides. The enemy raided our trenches this morning southeast of Laventie; two of our men are missing.

Hostile aerial activity has shown a marked increase in the last few days. Successful artillery work and bombing raids were carried out yesterday by our airplanes. One German airplane was brought down by gunfire within our lines. Three more were brought down in the air fighting. Two others were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

The report from British Headquarters in France issued at noon today says:

We successfully raided west of Harvincourt and north of Nieuport, capturing a few prisoners, last night.

South of the Cojeul River the enemy attacked our advance posts, but was driven off.

SEEK INFORMATION ON JEWS.

Our Minister Asks Sweden to Ascertain Conditions in Palestine.

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—Because of various conflicting reports, Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, has requested the Swedish Foreign Office to use its best efforts to ascertain the truth about the condition of Jews in Palestine.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Same all over the World

White Rock

water for Travelers

DUTCH TROOPS FIRE ON POTATO RIOTERS

One Reported Killed and Many Wounded in Raid on Amsterdam Markets.

HUNGRY MEN DARE ATTACK

Bare Breasts to Rifles and Invite Soldiers to Shoot, but Are Finally Dispersed.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—Potato riots took place here last night, when mobs attacked two markets and were dispersed.

Early in the evening the police closed all streets and bridges leading to the chief vegetable market in Marnix Street, but despite precautions enormous crowds collected, including many women carrying children. The mob became unmanageable, and at 10 o'clock reinforcements of mounted police, who were hurried to the scene, began to fire over the heads of the people. A fierce battle developed in the dark streets until midnight, when troops appeared and succeeded in closing the entrances to the market.

Worse scenes took place at the potato market on Handels Kade. A rumor went about that twenty wagonloads of potatoes for England were stored in a barge alongside the market. The mob stormed the market and carried off the potatoes in sacks and baskets, the small body of police being helpless to interfere. Later, police reinforcements drove off the mob, and it turned its attention to railway cars, which also were pillaged. It was necessary to call troops to disperse the crowd.

The cessation of the riots was only temporary. Soon a large mob gathered and threw potatoes and stones at the police and troops. Several officers were maltreated by the angered people, who dared the soldiers to shoot.

After vainly firing in the air, the commander of the troops again ordered the crowds back. "Shoot," came the reply from the front ranks, some men baring their breasts. Finally an officer gave the command to fire ball cartridges, and the crowd then dispersed, carrying away some wounded persons. It is reported that one person was killed and many wounded, including two policemen.

The newspapers express fear that the riots will be renewed, and believe that such demonstrations are unavoidable, considering the Government's economic policy and the hunger of the people.

In order to appease the people twenty-three wagon loads of potatoes were brought to Amsterdam today from the principal potato growing district of Holland.

The dock workers here have proclaimed a strike, and troops are guarding the harbor.

BERLIN SOUP KITCHENS GAIN 21,000 PATRONS

Potato Shortage Forces Hordes to Seek Charity—Stettin Food Rioters Sentenced.

COPENHAGEN, July 3. — The food difficulties, particularly the disappearance of potatoes, have driven Berliners in masses to the municipal soup kitchens, where they hope to get better rations than at home. The management of the kitchens reports 21,000 new registrations. The kitchens, however, are poorly supplied and the fare is most scanty and monotonous.

The potato ration this week is one pound, but it is admittedly only on paper.

Residents of Stettin, Germany, appeared before the military court on Saturday to answer for participation in the food riots on June 19 and 20. The testimony showed that, excited by rumors that merchants were shipping potatoes abroad, great crowds, hostile to the merchants, attacked the police and plundered stores. Two ringleaders were sentenced to eighteen months and a year imprisonment. Others received lighter or suspended sentences.

STARVE IN WARSAW STREETS

Poles Report Great Suffering Throughout Their Land.

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—Three Poles now in Stockholm, M. Scheko, formerly a member of the Russian Upper House; MM. Sobiezki and Sobanski, have issued an appeal for aid for the Poles of Warsaw. Their appeal says people are dying in the streets from hunger.

The Associated Press is informed from other sources that conditions elsewhere in Poland are equally grave, being particularly serious in Lodz.

TAKING FOOD TO SWEDEN.

Thirty Steamers Now Making Their Way Through German Safety Zone.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—A dispatch from Malmo says that thirty steamers, thanks to England's generosity, are now on the way to Sweden with corn and raw materials. They are keeping within the German safety zone. Recently Germany offered to permit vessels to leave certain ports on July 1, provided they adhered to certain conditions.

From ten to twenty Danish steamers are anxious to utilize the German safe conduct, but it is not known how many will be able to sail.

You Can Eat many things you like without discomfort if you take 2 or 3 Bell-ans tablets before meals. Get a 25c pkg any druggist and see. Its pleasant and harmless.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or habit-forming substances.

TEUTONS FALL BACK NEAR LEMBERG

Continued from Page 1.

capture include four trench mortars, nine machine guns, and one bomb-thrower. The Theshslavsky Brigade captured 62 officers and 3,150 soldiers, 15 guns, and many machine guns. Many of the captured guns were turned against the enemy.

Enemy positions to the west of the Usefuvka also were taken.

Altogether in Monday's battle in the neighborhood of Zlochow we took 6,300 prisoners, officers and soldiers, 21 guns, 16 machine guns, and several bomb-throwers. Prisoners are continuing to arrive.

Southeast of Brzezany the battle continues with less intensity. In Sunday's battle in this region we took prisoner 82 officers and 2,200 men.

Fusillades are reported on the rest of the front and on the Rumanian and Caucasus fronts.

Aviation.—On June 28 a German Zeppelin dropped twelve bombs on the town of Venden, (northeast of Riga.)

A German battleplane brought down one of our machines in the region of the village of Savitch on the Beresina River, (west of Minsk.) The airmen were killed.

A German airplane has dropped a note within our lines from which it is evident that one of our machines lost on June 28, fell in the rear of the German positions, and that the dead airmen were buried by the Germans with military honors.

Gap Widened by Foe, Berlin Admits.

BERLIN, July 3, (via London.)—Russian troops have broken forward across the heights on the western bank of the Stripa in Galicia and succeeded in extending northward the gap they made in the Teutonic lines the previous day, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold.—Although between the Baltic and the Pripet the activity of the fighting increased only at Riga and Smorgon, there was heavy artillery fighting on the middle courses of the Stokhod, where Russian local attacks on the Kovel-Lutsk Railway line failed with heavy losses, and also on the Zlota Lipa.

The battle in East Galicia continued. Breaking forward across the heights on the western bank of the Stripa, Russian massed attacks succeeded in extending northward the gap which the enemy made in our lines on the previous day. Assistance given by our reserves enabled us to cause the enemy to halt. At Koniuchy strong Russian attacks in the morning and afternoon broke down with heavy losses in front of our new positions. Further south the enemy up to the present has not found strength to repeat his attacks against the height positions at Brzezany.

In the Carpathians the situation is unchanged.

Rumanian and Macedonian Fronts. —There is nothing to report.

The supplementary official statement issued tonight reads:

Eastern theatre: There has been lively artillery fighting from the Stokhod to the Narayuvka. New strong attacks of the Russians took place at Brzezany. They failed with heavy losses.

PICKED TROOPS IN ATTACK.

Russian Officers Even Then Were Not Sure They Wouldn't Mutiny.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 4.—A dispatch from The Morning Post's correspondent in Petrograd, dated Monday, describes the initial attack of the new offensive as follows:

"The Russians, with a formidable force of artillery, exceeding anything ever yet put forward on the Russian side, smashed the great fields of wire work after a couple of days heavy bombardment and laid open a practicable path for storming parties. On Sunday while gallant wearers of the uniform were parading the Petrograd streets in hundreds of thousands with workmen and stop-the-war Germanising proclamations, the Russian forces advanced to attack.

"The attacking infantry were necessarily picked men. While the artillery, cavalry, and, of course, the Cossacks all along remained entirely trustworthy, the infantry was got at by the German agitators and considerable precautions were taken to get together regiments of infantry upon whom more or less reliance could be placed. But until put to the actual test even their own officers, after all that had passed, could not pretend to know what would happen. The trial has been made and proved that whatever may be the case in Petrograd, or other places in the rear, there are at the front men worthy of the great name of Russia.

"The losses have been heavy, which is in accordance with Russian tradition, the Russian armies holding the world's record for ability to suffer without losing their military qualities while having a higher coefficient of losses than any other armies in history.

"Southwest of Brzezany the fighting appears to have been even more severe, and complete success still at the time of writing hangs in the balance. In this region, which is a hilly wooded and well-watered area, the Germans had special redoubts which required long hammering with the artillery before an attack was possible. These strong defenses were held by German troops with Turks, a combination which has always proved formidable. After very hard fighting the Russians secured several points in these defenses and captured a couple of thousand prisoners. The fighting has still continues heavy and the Russian loss in officers is particularly marked as serious. Some points changed hands several times.

"Further north, in the direction of Kovel, the Russian advance guard got across the Stokhod again, about one march east by south of Kovel at the village of Ruoka Sitovicxkaja. This was effected by mines followed by a surprise attack which captured Austrian trenches.

"The Germans have been exhibiting every sign of nervous apprehension on this southwestern Russian front. They seem to have been alarmed to find the Russian armies on this front well equipped with the auxiliary appliances necessary in modern warfare. The saucissons particularly worried the Germans, who hitherto on the Russian front generally had an overwhelming advantage in this respect. They attempted to destroy the Russian aerial watch towers on many occasions. They usually send out their airplanes with Russian distinctive marks. From the number of attempts made upon Russian observation balloons it is evident the Germans feared an approaching attack. Their reply was to make a strong push upon Brody.

"The general scope of the action reported today indicates a movement on a satisfactorily extended scale, and the battle now begun must take weeks in all likelihood to reach its conclusions. It is eminently satisfactory also that the enemy has stood to it. Some little time ago there was considerable apprehension here lest the Germanic forces if attacked should retreat a dozen miles or so to prepared positions in the rear, thereby postponing the productive activity for the Russians by several weeks. The main business of this war, it must always be remembered, is not in measuring space on maps, but the steady killing of the German man-power, it matters very little precisely where. The present fight, it should be noted, is on territory which before the war was believed enemy."

GREAT JOY IN FRANCE.

Russian Advance Had Been Wholly Unexpected by the Public.

PARIS, July 3.—The Russian offensive shares with the American Army in France the honors of the day in the French newspapers. The splendid news from General Brusiloff's headquarters, coming on the heels of the arrival of the American vanguard fills France's cup of joy to overflowing. The temporary wave of despondency and impatience which found an outward manifestation in two dozen interpellations of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies has vanished.

The reappearance of the Russian Army on the scene of the great war drama had been discussed in France for some time past, but the general public had hardly shared the optimism of public men who returned from visits to Russia. The ally's loyalty never had been doubted, but her ability to carry out big military operations at an early date had been questioned. The news, therefore, came as an agreeable surprise, and morning newspapers hastened to make an honorable amend.

"The Russians have just shown the pessimists and skeptics who doubted that they were capable of resuming the offensive that they have lost nothing of their dash and pristine valor," the Matin says. "The revolution has revived Russia's patriotism. She is today like immortal France of 1793. Her army regenerated and organized is, so to speak, an army of volunteers who also have for a motto that of our fathers, 'Victory or Death.' Their effort is only a beginning. It will develop. It is sustained by the greatest force in the world, a force which is essential to the strength of armies—moral confidence."

All newspapers pay the highest tribute to the efforts of Minister of War Kerensky which made the event possible.

SENATE SPEEDS UP FOOD BILL DEBATE

Chamberlain Withholds Closure Motion, Confident Final Action Is Near.

McKELLAR RAPS LOBBYISTS

Includes "Bone Dry" Advocates—Reed Attacks Rosenwald for Criticising Purchase Precaution Clause

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Efforts of lobbyists to influence votes on the liquor legislation embraced in the Food Administration bill were assailed today by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, a prohibition advocate, in a speech in which he urged that the Senate dispose of the liquor problem and not pass it on to the President.

Senator McKellar asserted that never were the foes of nation-wide prohibition more active in the halls of Congress than now. When Senator Reed of Missouri interrupted to ask if he did not regard the efforts of lobbyists in the prohibition camp equally obnoxious, Senator McKellar replied:

"Yes. I have heard of their work, too. I disapprove of it all. I want this question decided by Congress alone, without any interference from outside. It is the duty of the Senate not to shirk the responsibility put upon it."

The prospects tonight were that the Senate would dispose of the Food bill, liquor amendments, and all by Saturday night or early next week. Debate on the bill went ahead briskly today, so that Senator Chamberlain did not have to put into effect his threat to invoke closure so as to limit debate to one hour for each Senator.

The Oregon Senator tried to get general consent to set a day for the disposal of the bill, but once more Senator Penrose objected, saying that, while he did not want to delay the bill, there were many amendments that must be carefully threshed out.

The opponents of nation-wide prohibition are convinced they will pass either the Gore amendment permitting the manufacture of beer and wine in the President's discretion or that of Senator Chamberlain, which omits all allusion to beer and wine, thus relieving the President of the necessity of using discretionary power.

Southern Senators Resentful.

More than twenty of the Southern Senators, resentful over the action of the Senate in putting cotton on the list of articles to go under Government control, will solidly align themselves against any legislation that permits the making of wine and beer. But their position, according to advocates of tolerant liquor legislation, will not affect the final vote. These Southern Senators endeavored to induce the Senate to reconsider its vote on cotton, but without avail.

In his speech Senator McKellar criticised the provision of the Food bill allowing Herbert C. Hoover to serve as food administrator without pay.

"The Government ought not to permit that," he said. "If Mr. Hoover is the man for the job carved out for him, he ought to be well paid.

Senator McKellar said he thought Congress was putting too much upon the President.

"Would you put up to the President the discretionary power to continue the manufacture of beer and wine?" asked Senator Phelan of California.

"I have never believed in our shirking responsibility," replied the Senator from Tennessee. "I say it is not fair to the President to make him decide this liquor issue. We ought to settle it right in this bill, one way or the other, and be done with it."

Senator Lewis challenged Senator McKellar's assertion that the Senate was on record for nation-wide prohibition. Senator McKellar understood the Senate voted that way on the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution, but admitted he might be wrong.

The Tennessee Senator urged the passage of that section of the Food bill forbidding an individual holding any relation with the Government to participate in any action in which the sale of his own wares to the Government was involved. This, he said, would strike at various members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Reed Criticises Rosenwald.

Senator Reed interrupted to read a published statement by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a member of the Advisory Commission, that if Congress passed the section referred to by Senator McKellar it would "put the Defense Council out of business," Mr. Rosenwald adding: "This is stupid, short-sighted, nonsensical and foolish."

Senator Reed remarked that Mr. Rosenwald, as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Advisory Commission, was in position to pass upon contracts the Government might make with his own firm.

"I call that a stupid, shortsighted, nonsensical and foolish arrangement for the Government to allow," he added.

"I went to see Mr. Rosenwald a few days ago to talk over this provision in the Food bill," said Senator McKellar. "He criticised it severely, saying it was foolish and that it would throw out the entire Council of National Defense. I replied that if it did put out of business men who, as merchants, would be passing upon their own contracts in selling stuff to the Government, the sooner it passed the better. I maintain that a man who holds such views as Mr. Rosenwald ought not to hold any relation to the Government."

"It's the impudence of wealth," interposed Senator Vardaman. "It's the contemptuous feeling a man of wealth has for one who is trying to do something for the Government. It's sheer arrogance. I think the Senate ought to take notice of a man of this sort and take action that will not enable him to hold a Government job. When a creature of that kind undertakes to criticise Congress it's time to take cognizance of it."

Senator Reed brought out a copy of "Who's Who," reading from it an allusion to Mr. Rosenwald as the head of a clothing firm in Chicago.

"And he's at the head, also, of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, which might buy clothes from Mr. Rosenwald's firm," commented Senator Reed. "It's too much of an advantage to give any man, and the Government ought to stop it. Congress ought to legislate against it."

Defends Advisory Commission.

A defense of the Advisory Commission was made by Senator Brandegee in asking that the report of Director Gifford to Secretary Baker be printed in The Record. Senators, he said, ought to inform themselves of the commission before criticising these men who had come to Washington voluntarily to do what they could for the Government, inspired by patriotic motives.

Senator McKellar offered an amendment providing that the board created to carry out the provisions of the Food bill should make all of the purchases for the allied and neutral Governments in this country and should be responsible to Congress.

A respite over the Fourth of July holiday was taken by the Senate after material progress had been made on the Food bill. The licensing and anti-hoarding sections were adopted as well as the provisions exempting farmers, gardeners, stock raisers, and farmers' co-operative organizations from Governmental control.

Rosenwald's Statement.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Julius Rosenwald, in a statement he issued today regarding legislation pending in Congress putting members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense upon the same footing as Congressmen in the matter of accepting contracts from the Government, said:

"Congressmen under the Constitution cannot be interested in any contract with the Government, and Congress now, it appears, has tacked a rider to the Food bill the effect of which, if passed and not vetoed by the President, would be to legislate the committees of the Defense Council out of busines by putting the members in the same class with Congressmen and Senators.

"This is stupid, shortsighted, nonsensical, and foolish. It means a return to the old slipshod days of unloading on the Government—the days of rotten contracts in a time of great national emergency."

Mr. Rosenwald said if it had not been for the council "the Government would not have been able, in this short time, to provide supplies for a million soldiers without the slightest suspicion of graft."

DENY DELAYING FOOD BILL.

And Prohibition Leaders Want Some "Bone Dry" Legislation.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A resolution urging Congress to prohibit use of foodstuffs in making intoxicating liquors, but disclaiming any intention to delay food legislation, was adopted today at a meeting here of the National Legislative Conference, composed of representatives of twenty-two temperance organizations.

To President Wilson's request that agitation for prohibition of beer and light wines be dropped because it results in holding up the imperative food measure, the resolutions reply that no delay has occurred from that cause. The text follows in part:

"In view of the President's expressed fear of a filibuster on the Food Control bill and of consequent serious delay in its passage, we desire to say that we have done nothing and will do nothing to delay the passage of this bill, but will press for adequate food conservation and for complete war prohibition, and will rely upon our trusted leaders in Congress to decide whether these objects can best be secured by a separate bill or by an amendment to some other measure.

"We would point out that hitherto there has been absolutely no delay on account of the prohibition features of the Food Control bill. In the House of Representatives the entire debate on prohibition lasted but seven hours, and the bill reached the Senate at precisely the same moment it would have reached it had there been no such debate—that is, at the opening of the Senate on the following legislative day."

MUST SAVE TO WIN WAR, HOOVER WARNS PUBLIC

Last 500,000 Bushels of Wheat Decisive—How Democracy Can Defeat Autocracy.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An appeal to the American public to help win the war against Germany by organizing to save food for supplying the Allies was made tonight by Herbert C. Hoover. Quoting a European statesman, saying the war would be won by the last 500,000 bushels of wheat, Mr. Hoover said:

"It is within our power to give this last 500,000 bushels, but only if we organize to save and organize to supply all."

Only by self-sacrifice in America can the war be won, Mr. Hoover declares.

"Autocracy has been for years," he says, "organizing its resources, to the end that they have placed one out of seven of their population on the fighting line and have so mobilized the civilian population as to afford them complete support. They have suppressed production of every luxury and reduced even every necessity. Their arrogant confidence that they will become masters of the world is based on the belief that the materialism, the selfishness, and the jealousy of individual interests in democracy make it impossible for it to organize such a strength. They do not deny the bravery of the men of democracy in battle, but they comfort themselves in the belief that we have not the self-sacrifice at home for their support.

"Our problem is not alone to mobilize our civilian population for the support of the fighting men of our allies. We must feed our allies, that their people remain constant in the war. Liberty cannot be maintained on the empty stomachs of the women and the children.

"Out of our abundance, by eliminating waste and extravagance, it is in our power, and in our power alone, to hold the wolf from the door of the world. Our obligation is greater than war itself—humanity demands it of us.

"The food administration is a volunteer organization to be endowed with powers by the Government. This volunteer organization is not to be limited to a few executives in Washington. We are solicitous—nay, anxious—to secure as actual members of this voluntary effort every man and woman, every boy and girl in the United States, who will undertake the task with us.

"There is no dictatorship in volunteer effort. It is by voluntary mobilization that we can answer autocracy with democracy. It is as great in efficiency and greater in spirit."

ASKS THAT CANADA 'CONSCRIPT' WEALTH

Head of Trades and Labor Congress Has Novel Plan as Foil to Draft.

OTTAWA, July 3.—"Conscription of material wealth" by the refusal of every workingman in Canada to toil for private gain if conscription of man power becomes law was advocated today by J. C. Watters, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In reply to an inquiry from the British Columbia Federation of Labor as to the attitude labor should assume toward conscription.

"I am strongly of the opinion," he wrote, "that the greatest and most patriotic service we can render to our country, our motherland, and our allies in the struggle to preserve our liberties and our democracy is, on the day conscription of man power is put into effect, to force the Government to conscript material wealth through every worker in the Dominion refusing to work for gain of the private profiteer and offering his service to the nation, and the nation alone.

"In other words, not a wheel of industry would turn, save for the nation in its hour of need. Not a mine, railway, mill, or factory necessary to be operated for the successful prosecution of the war would be operated for the profit of the owners of such, but solely, in conjunction with man-power, for military purposes, to protect the nation.

"If our liberties and our democracy are at stake the Government will gladly and courageously conscript the material wealth of the nation to permit of work being executed for the nation by eliminating the last vestige of profit. If such be not done, then we have either been deceived, as the existence of the State is not in danger, or betrayed, as the whole power of the nation is not being consecrated to the task of winning the war. If the latter, it becomes the duty of labor to bring pressure to bear on the Government to do their whole duty, their loyal and patriotic duty, by refusing to work until that duty is done.

"Let labor demonstrate their loyalty and patriotism on the day man-power is conscripted by seeing that the work of their brains and every ounce of their physical energy is utilized for the support of the man at the front and in defense of the nation, to provide ample remuneration and adequate pensions for the men in khaki and a full measure of protection to the dependents of such men, and to relieve the nation from the burden of debt, which the productive work of labor alone can meet—even if a general strike is necessary to bring it about."

Postpone Reception to Elkus.

It was announced yesterday by the official committee that owing to the uncertainty of the time of arrival in New York of Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey, and because a number of the committee will be out of the city over the holiday, his reception at City Hall has been postponed until Thursday at noon. The reception will take place in the Mayor's reception room, and members of the Reception Committee have been notified to assemble there.

WAR REVENUE BILL REPORTED TO SENATE

Seventy Per Cent. of $1,670,000,000 Levy Falls Upon Profits and Incomes.

TAXES ON MANY LUXURIES

Automobiles, Motor Boats, Theatres All to Do Their Bit—Minority Recommendations to be Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The War Revenue bill, with its tax levy of $1,670,000,000 for this year was offered in the Senate today by Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Senator Simmons explained that because of the six weeks' pressure of work in drafting the bill the committee had had no time to prepare a report on it.

By common consent, Senator Simmons will put in the committee's report later in the week. A minority report will also be submitted, Senators Gore, La Follette, and Thomas dissenting from the majority. The three Senators conferred today in an effort to reach an agreement on one report. They want the entire levy to be applied to corporation excess war profits, corporation income, and liquor. While they disagree upon features of the levy, they hope to concentrate upon a report that will embody the sentiments of the trio.

As reported today, the bill cuts down the appropriation fixed by the House of $1,810,000,000. The chief cuts have been made in taxes that would fall upon the consumer. The Senate Committee put its principal tax upon excess corporation war profits and corporation income, the yield from these two sources being fixed at $1,055,000,000, or a little under 70 per cent. of the entire war levy. The Senate Committee assumes that its levy upon corporation war profits and corporation incomes justifies the claim made for the bill that it is a tax upon the rich rather than the poor.

The excess war profits tax as fixed by the Senate is $523,000,000. That of the House was $200,000,000. The corporation and individual tax upon business as the Senate applies it will yield $532,000,000. The House levy was $523,700,000, a trifle over the Senate figure.

Tax on Liquors Revised.

Both House and Senate put a tax upon liquors and soft drinks. The House levy was $171,000,000, while the Senate cut this down to $164,000,000. The liquor tax will remain in the war revenue bill unless the Senate takes action—which is regarded as unlikely—prohibiting the manufacture of wine and beer.

The Senate put a tax of $105,000,000 on distilled spirits taken out of bond. The House tax was $5,000,000 less. It is assumed that the President will allow these liquors to be sold out of bond. The tax on distilled spirits as imposed by the House, $2.20 a gallon, was retained by the Senate. This is to be levied in addition to the revenue tax now in force.

On beer, the Senate imposes a levy of $38,000,000, as against the House tax of $37,500,000. The beer war tax is $1.25 a barrel, of not more than 31 gallons, which is the same as that fixed by the House. The bill as redrafted retains the tax of $6,000,000 on wine.

The House applied a tax of $20,000,000 on soft drinks. This the Senate has reduced to $10,000,000. On rectified spirits the House tax was $7,500,000; the Senate chopped this down to $5,000,00.

The Senate dealt more gently with tobacco than did the House, the Senate levy being $36,000,000, as against the House figure of $63,200,000. The Senate tax on cigars is fixed at $10,000,000; that of the House was $11,000,000. The House imposed a levy of $25,000,000 on cigarettes, which the Senate cut to $20,000,000. Chewing and smoking tobacco is put down in the revised bill at $23,000,000, as against the House levy of $30,000,000. Snuff was taxed at $2,000,000 in the bill as it came from the House, while the Senate has reduced it to $1,500,000. The House applied a levy of $200,000 on cigarette papers. The Senate reduces it to $100,000.

In arriving at its tax on excess corporation war profits the Senate adopted an entirely different scheme from that fixed by the House. The tax as it passed the House was 14 per cent. flat upon all excess profits, to be determined upon the average of pre-war profits. As imposed by the Senate it is a graduated tax, running from 12 per cent. of excess profits not above 15 per cent. of the pre-war profits up to 50 per cent. of the excess war profits reaching 250 per cent. of the pre-war profits.

The Senate revision exempts corporations whose profit during the taxable year is less than $5,000. To arrive at the pre-war profit the calendar years 1911, 1912, and 1913 are taken. The war tax will be levied upon the calendar year 1917.

The tax on individual and corporation war incomes starts at 1 per cent. on incomes above $5,000 and increases up to 33 per cent. on incomes aggregating $500,000. This is the same tax as that imposed by the House.

Distillation Levy Prohibition.

In the tax imposed on distilled spirits, of $60 for each 100 pounds of foodstuffs or syrups entering into their manufacture, the revised bill puts on a prohibitive levy, which was not in the bill as it came from the House. The Senate revision also has a clause not in the House draft prohibiting the importation of distilled spirits into the United States. This was inserted within the last few days and is intended to serve the purpose of preventing whisky made from American grains being brought in to supply the market. The whole theory of the tax on manufactured spirits as embraced in the House bill is to conserve the grain supply of the country.

The Senate redraft discards the tax of 6 per cent. flat on parcels carried by express companies and imposes a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents of parcel express charge. A tax of 5 cents is levied on telephone, cable, telegraph, or radio messages costing 15 cents or more.

While the House levied a tax of 5 per cent. on all automobiles, the tax to apply to the manufacturer, the Senate changed it to a graduated tax, starting at $5, on the owner. The automobile tax as it now stands is: On automobiles the retail price of which is not over $500, $5; over $500 and not over $750, $7.50; over $750 and not over $1,000, $10; each increase of $500 or fraction of it, an additional $5.

The Senate levy would yield $40,000,000 from the automobile tax, while that of the House would have brought approximately the same. The Senate Finance Committee argued that the House tax would enable the manufacturer to pass the levy on to the owner and that it would impose a heavier tax on the cheaper machines, while letting the more expensive ones off with a comparatively light tax. A flat tax of $2.50 is levied in the Senate draft on motor cycles.

Motor Boats Assessed, Also.

Another change made in the Senate revision is in the tax fixed by the House of 5 per cent. on the cost price of yachts, motor boats, and other pleasure craft. The Senate substituted for this a graduated tax of 50 cents a foot for boats not over 50 feet in length, $1 a foot for boats over 50 but not over 100 feet long, and $2 for boats over 100 feet in length. Motor boats not over 5 tons are taxed $5 flat.

The House tax of 5 per cent. on athletic and sporting goods, including tennis rackets, golf sticks, baseball bats, footballs, billiard tables, &c., is reduced to 2 per cent. in the redrafted measure. The House levy of 5 per cent. on toilet articles and proprietary medicines is also cut down to 2 per cent. The Senate put on a tax of 2 per cent. on cameras, to be imposed on the manufacturer. This the House did not include in its draft.

To get at ticket scalpers the Senate put a levy in the bill of 50 per cent. on theatre tickets sold above the box office price. The admission tax to theatres of 5 cents, as fixed in the House bill, is retained, excepting that the Senate provides that the tax on tickets for children under 12 years of age shall not exceed 1 cent. The Senate also added a tax on 1 cent on each 10 cents paid for admission to cabarets or similar entertainments "in which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service, or merchandise."

An entirely new feature of the bill as amended by the Senate is the tax of 2 cents a pound on coffee, 5 cents on tea, 3 cents on cocoa, and ½ cent a pound on refined sugar.

The House scheme of levy upon newspapers and periodicals by which second-class postage would be heavily increased has been entirely eliminated by the Senate Committee. In its place the bill, as revised, provides for a tax increasing the second-class postage from 1 cent to 1¼ cents a pound and levying a 5 per cent. tax on newspaper profits in excess of $4,000. This tax is expected to yield $15,000,000.

TOWBOAT STRIKE PENDING.

Union Leaders Await Result of Government Mediation.

Officers of the Towboat Men's Union said yesterday that danger of a strike in New York Harbor was by no means over. A strike had been temporarily averted, they said, in order to give the Government mediators an opportunity to arrange a settlement with the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association.

The owners held a meeting yesterday which was attended by James L. Hughes, Commissioner of Conciliation, and two State Industrial Commissioners. After the meeting Joseph Moran of the Moran Towing Company, Chairman of the association, said the strike had not been mentioned, and that the subject of discussion was the conditions in New York Harbor.

COURT HOLDS G. B. HOWARD.

Takes Action to Detain Novelist Within Its Jurisdiction.

George Bronson Howard, novelist and playwright, was arraigned before Judge McIntyre in General Sessions yesterday and held in $1,000 bail as a refractory witness. Howard testified before the Grand Jury in that body's investigation of charges of criminal libel, growing out of the publication by the Bobbs-Merrill Company of his novel entitled "God's Man," in which it was alleged that Magistrate Corrigan was ridiculed in one of the characters. A verdict of $55,000 was awarded the Magistrate in the Supreme Court in a libel suit for $200,000 against the publishers.

According to District Attorney Kilroe, Howard refused to answer certain questions put to him by the members of the Grand Jury. Mr. Kilroe recommended that the novelist be confined to the House of Detention as a material witness. He said he had been informed that Howard was about to return to California and would be outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Northcliffe Calls on McAdoo.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission in the United States, called on Secretary McAdoo today and discussed further credits for Great Britain. He was accompanied by Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser to the British Embassy.

CANADIAN EDUCATORS HERE.

Will Discuss Marshaling of Educational Resources in War.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Defense Council's Committee on Universities and Colleges began today a week's conference with five representatives of the educational system of Canada, who came here by invitation to give American institutions advice in marshaling educational resources for war service.

The visiting Canadians are Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto; Dr. Marshall Tory, President of the University of Alberta; Dr. Stanley McKenzie, President of Dalhousie University; Dean Frank J. Adams of McGill University, and Captain W. H. Alexander of the Canandian Army.

Among other things, the conferees will consider to what extent technical students and instructors should be released from educational institutions for military service, how educational courses can best be adapted to immediate war needs, and how students can best be employed to promote food production.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Special Sale Thursday (Only)

Japanese Kimonos

Hand Embroidered
(Model as Illustrated)

An Additional

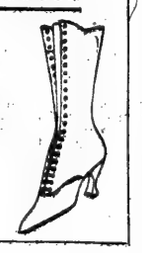
2500 Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos in Copenhagen, Rose, Light Blue, Pink and Lavender, with sash and full sleeves.

Exceptional Value

1.25

1500 Pairs Women's Superior White Canvas Shoes

Superior quality white canvas boots, modeled on lines of unusual grace and distinction; hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels.



Special **4.90**

Exceptional Sales for Thursday

Envelope Chemises

Superior crepe de chine in flesh, tailored and lace trimmed models, ribbon and lace shoulder straps. **1.85**

Tub Silk Petticoats

White tub silk petticoats with double shadow-proof panel front and back, tailored model. **2.00**

Silk Top Union Suits

"Kayser's" Union Suits with glove silk top and lisle bottom, pink only, fully reinforced. **1.00**

Women's Underbodices

Women's Underbodices (Camisoles) of washable satin in pink and white, lace and ribbon trimmed. **1.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

On Special Sale Thursday

Women's & Misses' Shetland Slip-Over Sweaters

Model as illustrated in rose, Copenhagen, corn, emerald, orange, purple, white and pink; large sailor collar.

Extraordinary Value

3.95

Women's Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collars, sport pockets and belts, in a wide range of attractive colors. *13.50 values* **8.90**

Store Open This Saturday Until 6 P. M.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

An Exceptional Sale Thursday

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Consisting of new tailored, sport and afternoon models of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and novelty summer silks.

Offering Phenomenal Values at

15.00

Women's and Misses' Cotton Dresses

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models—Specially Priced

Dresses of Novelty Voile
Attractive sport and practical models of novelty voile in prevailing colors, smartly trimmed. *Special* **5.90**

Dresses of Gingham and Voile
In novelty plaids and stripes, pleated and flounce models in the new colors and combinations. *Special* **9.75**

Dresses in Combinations of Voile and Linen
Full box pleated model of superior voile and linen in pastel colors, large sailor collar with lace insertions. *Special* **18.75**

Dresses of Georgette Crepe
Beaded, braided and tailored models of Georgette crepe in white, flesh and summer colors. *Special* **29.75**

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Of taffeta, Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine and other silks.

19.75 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Sale of Women's and Misses'

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

High class custom tailored models of superior wool Jersey in attractive colorings. *Extraordinary value* **16.50**

Milanese Silk Sport Suits

New and distinctive model of superior Milanese silk in sport shades of beige, gold, rose, gray, jade green, copen and purple. *Exceptional value* **22.50**

Women's Sport Skirts

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords
In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* **2.95**

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord
New tailored model, full shirred back with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* **4.95**

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth
Full shirred sport model, with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* **10.75**

Skirts of White Serge..... 9.75 | Skirts of Tonquin Silk.... 13.75
Skirts of Khaki-Kool..... 15.00 | Skirts of Georgette Satin.. 18.00

325 Girls' Summer Dresses

An unusual collection of attractive models of Voile, Crepe Gingham, Repp, Pique and novelty wash fabrics. 6 to 14 years. *To Close Out.* *Reduced to* **1.25**

Girls' Lingerie Dresses

Dainty dresses in high or long waisted and bolero models, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, embroidery and satin ribbons.

2.95 3.95 5.90 9.75

TIFFANY & Co.

SILVERWARE

MADE BY AND SOLD ONLY BY TIFFANY & Co.

TROOPS BLAMED FOR RIOT'S SPREAD

East St. Louis Citizens Accuse Them of Inefficiency, Bordering on Cowardice.

DEATH LIST NOW AT 29

More Fires in Negro Districts—Damage Is Estimated at $300,000.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN ARRIVES

Grand Jury Will Take Up Cases of Mob Leaders, Who Are Said to be Known.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 3.—Thirteen companies of National Guardsmen patrolled the streets of East St. Louis tonight in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the race riots here, which since Sunday night had resulted in a total of 29 confirmed deaths, 25 negroes and 4 whites; the injury of 75 or more, mostly all negroes, and the destruction by fire of 310 negro homes covering sixteen and a half acres. The fire loss, according to a late estimate, is $300,000.

No systematic search of the ruins was made, but fear that scores of dead might lie beneath them gradually disappeared. There had been rumors that many bodies had been thrown into the river, but the waters gave up no dead and by night it was doubted whether the death list would exceed the total stated.

Detective Frank Wogley, who was shot Sunday night, died this evening.

Thirty-five small fires occured tonight in shacks in the negro quarters. All were said to be incendiary. Fire engines were not returned to their stations, but were kept in the streets, ready for instant response.

Governor Lowden, and Troop D of Springfield arrived at 9 o'clock tonight. The Governor conferred with Adjt. Gen. Dickson and Mayor Mollman. Later he attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas H. Waler, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor and a member of the Illinois Council of Defense, also arrived and conferred with labor leaders.

Few Arrested Men Held.

One hundred of the 193 persons arrested last night were released this evening. Some others were fined for carrying concealed weapons. Of the ninety-three cases in which rioting to riot was charged, all but three were dismissed for lack of evidence. The three men, who were accused by witnesses of dragging a negro through the streets with a rope around his neck, were held to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury will meet next Monday. The leaders of the mobs are said to be known, and the Grand Jury will deal with them.

With the exception of isolated encounters between whites and negroes at widely separated points, the rioting virtually ceased about midnight. Saloons will remain closed indefinitely.

Dr. Thomas L. Barnidge of Kansas City, a representative of the Red Cross, arrived to direct relief work among negroes whose homes have been burned. He has arranged quarters for several hundred negroes, but has no provisions with which to feed them. A large automobile truck made a tour of the city under his direction, removing wounded negroes to hospitals.

Blame Guardsmen and Police.

The entire community of 80,000 persons is terrorized by the events of the last two days. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting and demanded to know from Adjt. Gen. Dickson why the troops had not displayed more activity last night. Members of the Chamber were not slow to charge the soldiers with inefficiency, bordering on cowardice. The Adjutant General said his force was handicapped by the small number of troops available at that time.

The police force, which numbers sixty, was also charged with failing to attempt to quell the violence. Of all the incidents of the riot related not one was of an act of bravery on the part of the police or guardsmen. Anxious residents who inquired of individual militiamen why they did not stop the looting and murder which were going on, in many instances under their very eyes, received smiles by way of reply.

One crowd went about the streets shouting against the Mayor. "Let's get Mollman!" they cried. "He's the man that brought 'em in!" The cry was raised because of a false rumor that Mayor Mollman had gone South and advertised that negro labor would be well paid in East St. Louis. As a matter of fact the Mayor visited New Orleans and conferred with railroad heads and others in an effort to discourage the negroes from coming.

Squads of soldiers sent out to bring in firearms found in possession of whites and negroes, seized dozens of revolvers, rifles, and shotguns. One youth found with a meat cleaver concealed under his coat, said he would have used it to kill a negro had an opportunity been offered.

One of the results of the fires was to plunge parts of the city in darkness. Surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital and the emergency operating room opened in the City Hall were forced to do their work while policemen held flashlights or candles over the tables.

Some negroes walked out of town on the railroad tracks today. More crossed to the Missouri side, where all was quiet, and still others, assured of protection by the augmented force of soldiers, returned to their homes.

Bits of clothing taken from dead negroes were shown by souvenir hunters.

It was related that on Fourth Street, near Broadway, last night three men saw a negro, apparently dead, lying in a gutter. One flashed a pocket light in his face and saw that he still breathed.

"Well, what do you know about that!" he exclaimed; "not dead yet!"

He and one of his companions then drew pistols and fired a bullet into the negroe's head.

A newspaper reporter, who was in the thick of the trouble, said that a white man, observing a cowering negro, approached and said: "Come with me into this alley, you'll be safe, a soldier is there." The negro followed. In the alley the white man shot his victim through the head and walked back into the street, presently joining a mob intent on a lamp post lynching.

One negro badly injured was discovered in a sewer mannole, where he had been thrown after being beaten.

Tells of Labor Clashes.

Michael Whalen, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council here and also City Clerk, gave one explanation of conditions which preceded the rioting.

"Last Summer," he said, "4,500 white men went on strike in the packing plants of Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. here. Eight hundred negroes from the South entered the plants as strike breakers. When the strike ended, the negroes remained at work and an equivalent number of white men failed to get their jobs back. Since that time a stream of negroes has been arriving. At least 2,500 negroes have come from the South in the last year. Many of them failed to obtain work, or to hold jobs once obtained. Burglaries, highway robberies, and petty crimes began. The people became exasperated and determined to drive them out of town."

Whalen said that the chief objection to the negroes was that they would not unionize and would not strike.

Managers of plants mentioned by him said that not a white man had been deprived of work because of the negroes. Even with the negroes, they said, it was difficult to get enough labor. They explained that rosy letters written back home by the first arrivals accounted for the continued influx from the South. The negro laborers were particularly pleased to get the same wages and hours as white men.

MORE ILLINOIS TROOPS SENT.

Will Increase Force at East St. Louis to 21 Companies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Governor Lowden this afternoon ordered Troop D of Springfield and six companies of the Second Illinois Infantry at Chicago to proceed at once to East St. Louis. With the twelve companies of National Guardsmen and two companies of federalized troops previously at East St. Louis, twenty-one companies will be on hand to cope with the situation.

General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Central Department of the United States Army, is co-operating with the State authorities in restoring order at East St. Louis, it was said at his office today. Information on the steps taken was refused.

SHAME TO NATION, SAYS MOTON

East St. Louis's Treatment of Negro Labor Contrasted with South's.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—Major R. R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Booker T. Washington's successor, gave out the following statement tonight concerning the East St. Louis riots:

"I am pained, chagrinned, and discouraged that these riots on the eve of the celebration of the Declaration of Independence should occur to bring shame to our country, especially at a time like this when we are calling on negroes, as well as white men, to defend democracy, and to stand for an 'square deal' for weaker nations and weaker peoples.

"There is room in America for the various racial groups to work out their salvation. Killing and maiming men because they are seeking economic salvation is not, in my opinion, a credit to our civilization or to our boasted doctrine of 'fair play.'

"With all her faults, the South at least cannot be criticised for killing men seeking employment and a better economic status."

NEGRO MUTINY IN CHICAGO JAIL

Outbreak Said to Have Been Caused by News from East St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Yelling negro prisoners in the Cook County jail here, numbering 200, were locked in their cells and denied the privilege of exercising today. The demonstration is said to have been caused by news of the trouble in East St. Louis, but the jailer denied this. The negroes refused all appeals of the guards to quiet down.

Clarence Kelly, a negro, was shot and killed on an elevated railway platform early today by a policeman after he had wounded two persons and terrorized a number of others with a long-bladed knife. Kelly was seated in a car with his feet in the aisle when Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Hohing passed through. Hohing accidentally stumbled over the negro's feet and the latter attacked him, despite Hohing's explanation. As Kelly struck at Hohing the latter threw up his hands to guard himself from the knife and received a cut across the right hand. The negro then turned on Mrs. Hohing and wounded her slightly before he was seized by passengers and the train crew. When the train arrived at the Belmont Station, on the North Side, the Hohings left the car to transfer, and Kelly, escaping from his captors, renewed his attack. A policeman summoned from the street below shot and killed the negro.

Pamphlets containing the full report of the State Council of Defense's investigation of conditions in East St. Louis were ordered printed today by Samuel Insull, the Chairman. It was stated that the council considers the situation critical and that its findings relative to the importation of negro workmen applied to all cities in the State.

Negroes Appeal to President.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Federal intervention to prevent further outbreaks in East St. Louis was asked in a telegram sent tonight to President Wilson by Thomas Swann, secretary of the Freedman Foundation, acting for twenty-five negro organizations here. The message said: "American citizens are being murdered in East St. Louis. Anarchy conditions prevails, warranting Federal interference. In the name of humanity, save Illinois from her own barbarians."

ASK ARMY TO QUELL ARIZONA MINE RIOTS

Local Authorities, Unable to Control Copper Strikers, Send an Appeal to Washington.

BAKER ORDERS AN INQUIRY

Moyer Charges That I. W. W. Is in Nation-Wide Conspiracy to Throttle Copper Production.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An appeal for Government troops to control rioting copper miners on a strike at Bisbee and Globe, Ariz., was referred by Secretary Baker today to Brig. Gen. Parker, commanding the Southern Department at San Antonio, with instructions to investigate conditions in Arizona and to send troops if he thought advisable. The request for troops came from Sheriff Armer of Gila County, Ariz., and was presented to the War Department by Senator Ashurst.

BUTTE, Mon., July 3.—The Metal Mine Workers' Union, which has been on strike in this district, adopted resolutions today calling on the Government to assume control and management of every mine in the Butte district, "so that its loyal and patriotic citizens and supporters may be accorded the opportunity to give prompt and practical evidence of patriotism at this critical juncture in our country's history."

The resolutions deny the "sinister insinuations that have been made that the Metal Mine Workers' Union has been and is being subsidized by Germany, and that the miners' present movement has been nurtured and controlled by men and interests alleged to be inimical to the Federal Government."

GLOBE, Ariz., July 3.—All of the large copper mines in the Globe-Miami district, where 7,000 men usually are employed, have suspended operations on account of the strike. The properties are so closely picketed that even county officers have been unable to pass the line. Automobiles containing Sheriff Tom Armer, Superior Judge Shute, and several Deputies were stopped by several hundred miners, and after an argument the Sheriff ordered the automobiles turned about and drove away.

The Sheriff has sworn in 100 citizens, including the pastor of the Episcopal Church, who patroled a beat last night armed with gun and club.

Members of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Men were expected to resume work at the smaller mines today, an agreement with the small independent producers having been reached by that union, but it was reported the Metal Miners' Union, the Industrial Workers of the World organization, was preparing to station 300 pickets about the mines to bar the members of the other union from returning to work.

Outside of the Globe-Miami district no disorder has been reported by other mines where strikes are on.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 3.—Mine strike leaders at the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World here claimed to have received telegrams today from the agricultural division of the Industrial Workers of the World, offering support to the strike. They said that 52,000 farm laborers throughout the Middle West who were being counted upon to assist in the wheat harvest were in the division.

DENVER, July 3.—The Industrial Workers of the World are charged by Charles H. Moyer, President of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers, with participation in a nation-wide conspiracy to shut down the copper mines of the country.

Mr. Moyer, in a statement last night, said strikes would be called by the Metal Mine Workers' Union, a branch of the I. W. W., in Utah copper mines. He called attention to the recent succession of strikes in other copper mining sections of the West and continued:

"The Industrial Workers of the World has had no money in the treasury. It seems to have plenty of money now. Where it got this money I cannot say. The public may speculate as to the source of it. There is no doubt the I. W. W. is trying to put us in a bad light with the Arizona operators. If there should be any violence in Arizona I lay it at the door of the I. W. W."

CALGARY, Alberta, July 3.—Operations were resumed today in the coal mines of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, where several thousand men have been on strike since early in April, according to reports received here. The commission appointed by the Government recently ordered the operators to resume work under a plan for increased wages, which the strikers approved.

Because of the duration of the strike, many of the miners have obtained other employment, thus causing a labor shortage. The district comprises Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

COPPER MEN ALARMED.

Strikes Tie Up 30 to 40 Per Cent. of the Mines and Smelters.

In local copper circles yesterday it was estimated that between 30 and 40 per cent. of the country's mine and smelter capacity had been put out of business by the continued spread of strikes. Figures obtained last Friday showed that the tieup affected no more than 25 per cent. of the output, and the increase was viewed with much concern.

It was learned that several of the large companies in the Bisbee, Ariz., region had sent delegates to Washington to put the facts before the Government authorities. Leading Arizona concerns affected by the labor trouble are the Phelps Dodge Corporation, the Miami Copper Company, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Calumet and Arizona Company, and the Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company. At the Miami offices it was said that dispatches had been received saying that operations had been greatly reduced, although details had not been sent by the mine management.

BREAK IN SHIPYARD STRIKE.

One Company Grants Employes' Demands—Others May Follow.

Rowland B. Mahany, Commissioner of Conciliation from the Labor Department, attended conferences yesterday between representatives of the owners of the New York shipyards involved in the strike which began here on Monday and business agents of the men's unions. About 4,000 men are now out on strike. Mr. Mahany said that the strikers were in good humor and confident that they would get the $4.50 a day minimum wage for which they were asking, and the employers were courteous to him in his attempts to effect a settlement of the strike. "As the result of my day's activities," the Commissioner added, "I by no means despair of an adjustment between the parties assuring peaceful conditions in this most important trade."

Officials of the Marine Trades Council asserted yesterday that 400 employes of Tebo's Shipyard in South Brooklyn had gone out, but this was denied later by the firm, who said their men were all at work.

There are now six shipyards affected by the strike—three in Hoboken and three in Brooklyn. It was stated by one of the agents of the Marine Trades Council that one of the most important shipyards in Brooklyn, which has not been affected so far, agreed to pay their employes the minimum wage yesterday and broke away from the National Metal Trades Association, and that owners of yards whose men are on strike are considering taking the same course.

There are still nearly 11,000 men at work in the shipyards, and if no satisfactory arrangements are made before Saturday by the owners the unions threaten to call out all the men on Monday morning.

CALL BRIDGEPORT STRIKE.

Machinists at American and British Plant Demand Wage Increase.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 3.—A strike has been ordered at the American and British Manufacturing Company's plant, it was announced today, this action being the first move to obtain for the machinists a 15 per cent. increase of wages. No date was set for the strike, this being a matter for consideration by the union next Monday. J. J. Kepler of Washington, a member of the General Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, addressed the men at the meeting. A Federal mediator is expected here tomorrow.

KENTUCKY STRIKE SPREADS.

Coal Miners Walk Out in Advance of Orders from Leaders.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., July 3.—Sixty per cent. of the 12,000 coal miners in the Western Kentucky district were on strike last night to enforce demands for an increased wage scale and changed working conditions, union officials asserted, although the call for the strike does not become effective until today. They said a large majority of those men who remained at work yesterday would not report today.

ANARCHISTS DENY URGING VIOLENCE

Emma Goldman Says Police Report of Her Anti-Draft Address Was Incorrect.

MAKES SPEECH IN COURT

Talks So Rapidly Police Stenographer Is Unable to Take Down Her Remarks.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders, now on trial before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court, charged with conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Selective Draft law, devoted most of their day in court yesterday to an effort to prove that neither has ever counseled violence during the more than twenty years that they have directed the anarchistic agitation in the United States. Miss Goldman also tried to prove that she talks so fast, when on the rostrum, that it is almost impossible for the most expert of stenographers to record correctly what she says. Her purpose was to prove that a police record of a speech she made in the Bronx, the day before registration, was not a true report of what she said at the meeting.

The report which caused the defendants to make every effort to discredit was made by William Randolph, a Police Department stenographer. The report which was submitted as a correct record of what Miss Goldman had said at the Hunts Point Palace meeting, on the evening before registration day, was read into the record of the trial by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content.

In the course of her speech Miss Goldman said, according to the police report, that she would rather die the death of a lion than live the life of a dog, and that at this particular period in its history the United States is more in need of "real democracy" than is Germany. The President, Miss Goldman said on that occasion, had been elected on the slogan "he kept us out of war," and she added that as soon as re-elected he plunged the country into war.

"It is not our war," the report of the speech continued, "and we will not be conscripted. We will fight conscription with our every power. There will be so many people who refuse to register that there will not be jails enough to hold them. This Government will realize very soon what it is up against. I would die before I would register."

Randolph was the last Government witness. When the defense opened he was recalled and Miss Goldman and Berkman tried to prove that he was not an expert stenographer. Miss Goldman made Randolph take pencil and paper and then started to speak. She told him to take down what she said. She talked so fast that a watch showed she read off 100 words in half a minute. On a second test she read 125 words in 40 seconds, and on neither occasion was Randolph able to record everything that she read from the manuscript.

John Reed, a magazine writer, was the first character witness called by the defendants. He said he was well acquainted with them both and that for about five years he had been a regular reader of the anarchist publication called Mother Earth, of which Miss Goldman is the editor and owner. He said he had never heard Berkman advise other men not to register. Berkman had informed him privately, he added, that he would give such advice to his friends or to any other persons of conscript age.

Lincoln Steffens, another magazine writer, followed Reed. He said he reported the first speech Miss Goldman ever made in this country. That was more than twenty-five years ago. In all the years that he has known Miss Goldman, Steffens said, he had never heard her urge violence.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Men Needed at Farm Labor Camp.

Shepard Morgan, secretary to the Farm Labor Committee, announced yesterday that he would be at his office in Room 738 of the Municipal Building from 10 o'clock until noon today to receive applications of men who desire to go to the farm labor camp at Kinderhook, which opens tomorrow.

A number of letter carriers and Post Office clerks already have enrolled for the camp, but ten more men are needed to make complete the number for which provision has been made. The men will receive $1.50 a day for their work. Their accommodations will cost them 75 cents a day.

—WE CLOSE AT 5 P. M. DAILY—ALL DAY SATURDAY—
(Store Closed Today)

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Offer—for sale, tomorrow—

150 Street and Sports Suits

Formerly $55 to $125 . . . . . at $28

Of smart tailor-materials, jersey, silk and linen—suitable for beach, travel, utility and informal wear.

ALSO CONTINUING THEIR

Important Sale of Dresses

Regularly $55 to $125 . . . . . at $35

A large selection of styles for diverse occasions—including beautiful *handmade models*—three groups, for prompt selling—as follows:

Group 1—TOWN and COUNTRY FROCKS of French crepe, organdie, plain and figured voiles and handkerchief linen—including exquisite hand-made designs.

Group 2—STREET and SPORTS DRESSES of jersey, serge and tricot; also CHARMING AFTERNOON GOWNS of Georgette crepe, taffeta, charmeuse, satin, coin-spot foulards and novelty silks.

Group 3—CHARMING DANCE FROCKS of taffeta, crepe-satin, chiffon and tulle; for informal dinners, Summer evening dances and similar occasions.

Summer Wraps and Silk Coats

Formerly $65 to $125 . . at $35 and $50

High-class styles of satin, faille, taffeta and gros de Londres, in black and colors—suitable for Summer Evenings.

Coats and Capes—*for all occasions*

Formerly $65 to $95 . . . . . at $35

A summarizing of exceptionally high-class styles; mostly one or two of a kind—smart models, of rich materials handsomely lined, including styles for motor, sports, street and semi-dress.

$35 Silk Country Club Skirts at $18

Of Georgette satin, silk tricot, shantung and other sports silks.

$15 and $22 WASHABLE OUTING SKIRTS at $5, $7, $10

Clearance of Blouses—at $5

Formerly to $15

Sheer styles of voile, batiste and Georgette crepe; also a few odds and ends in chiffon blouses and Sports blouses of shirting silks.

Embroidered Jersey Sweater Coats / Sleeveless Morocco Silk Sweaters } $15

Regular $25 and $27 values—In smart high shades.

Town and Country Hats at $10 and $15

Charming new styles of tulle, organdie, linen and gingham—in hand-tailored effects, with field flowers and other typical mid-season trimmings—at little more than HALF their usual prices, because we are working up reserve stocks of materials and desire to keep our forces busy throughout the Summer.

(SPORTS HATS—special groups to close - - $5)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON SALE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY 34th Street

McCreery's
JULY WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Now in Progress

Thousands of Yards of This Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors

ON SALE AT

18c to 65c a yard

New Dress Ginghams
Novelty Striped Voile
Printed Floral Voiles
Sport Suitings
Madras Skirting
Kimono Crepe
Romper Suiting
Sport Stripe Skirting

ALSO

Plain White Gabardine, Voile, Pique, Swiss, Poplin, Organdie and Crepe, yd. 18c to 65c

SEAMLESS ROYAL WILTON RUGS

9x12 ft. 39.50 regularly 49.50

These Seamless Rugs are made by one of the best-known manufacturers—an unusual variety of attractive designs and rich colors; there are beautiful Oriental and all-over medallion effects to harmonize with any color schemes.

NO C. O. D'S NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

21-23 W. 38 St. Lane Bryant 21-23 W. 38 St.

America's Largest Manufacturing Retailer of Smart Apparel

for WOMEN OF ALL SIZES

34 to 56 bust—26 to 45 waist.

COOL SUMMER APPAREL
AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

Those who have delayed their summer purchases will find this a wonderful opportunity to secure fresh, new summer apparel at great savings. A large variety to meet your needs for home, sport and country wear.

Dresses 2.45 to 29.75 Coats 5.95 to 29.75 Suits 5.95 to 29.75

Waists 1.25 to 4.95 Skirts 1.95 to 6.95 Negligees 1.25 to 4.95

Bathing Apparel, Corsets, Underwear and Brassieres—Greatly Reduced

Marked reductions have been made in every department throughout the establishment.

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase Summer apparel at extremely low prices.

The Only War Magazine

The only monthly in America devoting all its pages to the wonderful story and official records of the world war is the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE of The New York Times. The July issue, 220 pages, contains more than

60 Articles, long and short
20 Pages of Superb Rotogravure Pictures
35 of the Best Cartoons of all Nations
All about the Great War

Some typical features:

General Pershing in France.
Why We Went to War.
Facts of U-Boat Sinkings.
Hero Stories of Torpedoed Ships.
The Month's Battles.
Russia's Perilous Stage.
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An Army Expert's History of the War.
A Day-by-Day Chronology.

Indispensable—Interesting—Authoritative

July issue on all news stands, 25 cents.

Current History Magazine
New York Times—Times Square, New York

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Minute Men Past and Present

Though we did not serve the men of '76—for 59 years we have been building up a service which has reached its height in our efforts to serve the Minute Men of '17 with dependable merchandise at "Lowest - in - the - City" prices.

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap; Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Wool Hosiery

Medium weight, seamless, natural, with double heels, soles and toes. Sizes 9½ to 11½. 47c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Compact Sketching Kits, $3.49

A size that a soldier might carry, 4½x7 inches, and very flat. The box is of polished wood and locks securely. Contains 2 panels, palette, palette cup, 2 extension brushes,—6 tubes of paint.

Macy's—Artists' Materials Department, Fifth Floor, Centre.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Sewing Kits, 89c

No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Officers' Trunks, $13.49

Of three-ply basswood veneer; fibre covered and fibre lined; all riveted. Brassed trimmed regulation army lock. Fibre tray divided into three parts. Size 31x17x13 in.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Service Watches

Worn on the wrist, nickel or silver cases, 7 or 15 jewel movements. Some with unbreakable crystals, some with luminous dials and hands.

Swiss make, $11.89 to $19.89.

American make, $10.49 to $29.50.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

PROGRAM OF FOURTH IS A SOBER APPEAL

Patriotic Sentiment in City Celebrations to Take the Place of Noisy Exultation.

NOTED ORATORS TO SPEAK

Commemoration Exercises in Every Part of the City—Songs by Community Chorus.

The first war Fourth of July in nineteen years, the most serious celebration of the national holiday in half a century, will meet with a city-wide response and stirring up of patriotic sentiment. All over the five boroughs there will be commemorative exercises morning, afternoon, and night, and serious exercises, with little exultation or festivity, but much of sober appeal to patriotic sentiment and enlightened consideration of America's duty in the present crisis. The Weather Bureau says today will be fair, with moderate shifting winds.

There will be athletic games, military and naval parades, and concerts, but the principal features of New York's Fourth will be patriotic addresses by representatives of the National, State, and Municipal Governments.

The chief exercises of the day in Manhattan will take place at 8 P. M. in the City College stadium, with George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, in charge. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Congressman Murray Hulbert will speak; there will be patriotic songs by the community chorus, and patriotic tableaux under the supervision of Dr. George F. Kunz.

Brooklyn's chief ceremonies will be held at Prospect Park at 2:30 o'clock. Borough President Lewis H. Pounds will preside, Senators William M. Calder and Wesley Jones will speak, and America's allies will also have a part in the program. Sarah Bernhardt will recite selections from "L'Aiglon," and over the ground where British and American troops fought the battle of Long Island in 1776 Captain True and Lieutenant Edwards of the Royal Flying Corps will circle in airplanes and drop the flags of all the Allies.

Manhattan's day begins as it has often begun before with the official flag raising on the blockhouse in Central Park, near 110th Street, at 5:30 A. M. Mrs. C. L. Morehouse will read the Declaration of Independence. At 10 A. M. the official celebration in the City Hall, with Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast speaking, will begin the general celebration of the day. Exercises will be held in each of the other boroughs at that hour, and in many places over the city. The other localities in Manhattan where there will be exercises at 10 A. M. are Washington Square, Colonial Park, Union Square, St. Gabriel's Park, Seventh Avenue and 116th Street, Mount Morris Park, Columbus Circle and Grant's Tomb.

There will be other ceremonies at Mount Morris Park at noon, a band concert in Bryant Park at 2, and at Seventeenth Street and the East River at 2:30, and concerts and patriotic addresses at 4 P. M. at the Jumel Mansion, in Isham Park, and on the Central Park Mall. There will be a parade of the Fifteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on Olympic Field at 2:30.

Besides the City College meeting the chief night event will be the Central Park ceremonies at 8, conducted by the Sons of the American Revolution. Borough President Marks will speak.

Other exercises will be held at the same hour at Chelsea Square, Grant's Tomb, Hudson Park, John Jay Park and Cherokee Place, St. Gabriel's Park, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, Washington Square, Battery Park, Isham Park, Abington Square, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive; Carl Schurs Park, Eighty-eighth Street and Park Avenue; Sheridan Square, Seward Park, St. Nicholas Park, Morningside Park, the Lenox Hill Settlement at Sixty-ninth Street and Avenue A, the City Hall, and De Witt Clinton High School, besides block celebrations by neighborhood associations.

Most of the suburbs will hold patriotic rallies on the same general model. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will speak in Station Square, Forest Hills, L. I., at 11 A. M., after which there will be a patriotic pageant.

Newark will be the scene of an unusual event, a celebration of the Fourth of July in which official representatives of the British Government will take part. It will be the first American city to entertain a British General and his staff, and a British peer, as guests of honor on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States from the British Crown. The General is Brig. Gen. W. C. White, head of the British recruiting mission in this country, and the peer is Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada.

"It is a very great pleasure to me personally, and to the members of my staff," said General White last night, "to have the privilege of taking part in the Fourth of July celebration which is being held by the Scottish Clans at Newark. I presume that this is the first occasion since the Declaration of Independence that British officers have participated in a Fourth of July celebration, and it seems to me to typify in a way the very close alliance which has been entered into between the United States and Great Britain in this great war."

Excursion ticket agents said yesterday that the railroads had practically cut out all cheap trips for the Fourth, and the excursions out of New York would be the steamboats to Albany and down the Bay to Coney Island, Rockaway, Sandy Hook, and Asbury Park. There will also be the sightseeing yachts to take people on a tour around Manhattan Island, excursions up the Hudson to Bear Mountain and others to Red Bank and Long Branch. The Albany Day Line and the Hudson River Navigation Company will run extra boats.

CRIPPLE HELD FOR FRAUD.

Charged with Taking Funds of Charity Society He Founded.

George W. Ryder, a one-legged cripple, who founded the Cripples' Welfare Society at 347 Fifth Avenue, was arrested and arraigned before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday on a charge of using the mails to project a fraudulent scheme of charity whereby he was alleged to have appropriated to his own use about $15,000 collected for the care of cripples. Ryder is 42 years old and lives at 521 West 135th Street. According to Assistant United States Attorney Stanton, he has been engaged in his alleged fraudulent practice under the guise of a collector of charity for the last five years, deriving an income of about $3,000 a year.

Before coming to New York Ryder was in the milk business in Poughkeepsie. On his arrival here five years ago he organized the Cripples' Welfare Society, which he established at 347 Fifth Avenue. He induced Charles N. Douglas, a crippled author, to become the President of the organization. Douglas was interested in the work and gave it all his energy and ardor until recently, when he suspected for the first time that all the money collected for the benefit of cripples was not reaching its proper destination.

Ryder had employed in the course of his business a number of collectors to gather funds for deformed children. He also had had about 700 night collection boxes placed in restaurants, cigar stores and other public places. Each box, covered by the picture of two crippled children, contained a batch of circulars, which made pathetic and touching appeals for funds to aid the helpless children.

Douglas applied in the Federal District Court, through his counsel, Arthur A. Michell of 32 Nassau Street, for an order to compel the founder of the Cripples' Welfare Society to give an accounting. The matter went before a referee, and revelations which followed caused Douglas to resign.

Post Office Inspector Howard B. Mayhew, after making an investigation of Ryder's methods, made a report to Assistant United States Attorney Stanton, and on the basis of the report the Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment charging Ryder with using the mails to defraud.

When brought before Judge Hand yesterday the prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,500 bail. He refused to make any statement.

MRS. J. W. ELGAR KILLED IN AUTO AT CROSSING

Her Daughter and Son-in-Law Injured When Erie Express Crashes Into Car.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 3.—Mrs. Margaret Elgar, wife of the late James W. Elgar, who aided in the construction of the old Times Building in Park Row, Carnegie Hall, and other large buildings in New York City, was killed at Davidson's Crossing of the Erie Railroad, near Ramsey, N. J., yesterday afternoon, when an express train demolished her automobile. William C. Morrill, her son-in-law, President of Charles Morrill, Inc., of 100 Lafayette Street, New York and his wife, who were also in the car, were taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital in Suffern, N. Y., in a serious condition. Physicians said their recovery was doubtful.

Twelve members of the Elgar family started from their homes in White Plains, N. Y., yesterday, in three automobiles, to spend the holiday at the home of relatives in Lafayette, N. J. Mrs. Elgar, with her daughter and Mr. Morrill, were in the leading car. When the party reached Davidson's Crossing they halted to allow a long freight train to pass. As the last car passed the unprotected crossing Morrill started his motor.

Benjamin Elgar, now President of James Elgar, Inc., contractors and builders, saw the Chicago express approaching and cried to his mother and sister not to cross the track. They failed to hear his warning. Morrill drove his car safely across the first two tracks of the web, but his engine stalled on the third track with the express train about 100 feet away. Before he could get his wife and mother-in-law out of the car the express was upon them.

Mrs. Elgar was hurled about seventy-five feet to a field, while the Morrills were caught in the wreckage of the car that was carried along on the pilot of the locomotive. The train was stopped about 200 feet from the crossing, and members of the crew aided in extricating the injured persons from the wreckage. The screams of the ten other members of the family who sat in the other cars attracted the attention of farmers who lived nearby, and telephone calls were sent for physicians and for Sheriff John W. Porter of Bergen County, who began an investigation to fix the blame for the accident.

According to officials who investigated the accident, the crossing was not protected by gates or by a flagman. The train whistled a warning, but Morrill was watching the freight train going in the opposite direction and failed to hear the whistle and the shouts of warning.

MONEY FOR GARY SYSTEM.

Board of Estimate Appropriates $1,633,329 for Its Extension.

Despite strenuous opposition to the Gary duplicate school system, advocates of that plan won a victory in the Board of Estimate yesterday when, by a vote of 10 to 6, the board agreed to appropriate $1,633,329 to extend the system in all the public schools of the city. William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, led the fight favoring the plan, and Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the board, marshaled the opposition forces. The members of the Estimate Board who cast ten votes in the affirmative were Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn, President Van Name of Richmond, and the Acting President of Queens. Those who voted against the plan were Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Borough President Marks of Manhattan, and President Mathewson of the Bronx.

Eight resolutions in all were adopted, providing that the appropriations are to be used in altering old school buildings, acquiring new sites, and constructing new buildings. President Willcox explained that what was contemplated was the providing of workshops, auditoriums, kitchens, and playgrounds so that the schools might educate the hands and senses of the children. He said that the main reason for the plan was that it would accommodate 100,000 children who had been on part time previously. The appropriation was for $2,459,029, but there are rescindments of $825,700. The matter came before the board on a joint report of the Committee on Education and the Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

"This ought not to be called the Gary system, but the vagary system," said former President Churchill. "Six million dollars was appropriated for experimenting with the Gary system, and only 13 per cent. of that amount has been spent. There are requests coming along now for $6,000,000 more, with no hope of spending the money. Because of the insincerity with which the $6,000,000 was not spent I am against continued duplication in schools."

Charles G. Marrin, representing the Federated Parents' Association and the Neighborhood Associations, made a bitter attack upon the plan, saying: "There is no parent who is not absolutely opposed to the Gary system. Most of the people of the city believe that it does not fit in with their ideals of education. It is ensiaving the youth of the city, fitting them to be the tools and slaves of the aristocracy." Mrs. Sophia Lobinger of the Federation of Neighborhood Associations caused a laugh when she blamed the new system for spreading infantile paralysis last Summer.

President Willcox said that many of the school buildings are inadequate and that there are not enough buildings to instruct the 800,000 school children of the city. President Marks said he did not believe that such an important change in the system of education of 800,000 children should be undertaken until the consent of the School Superintendents and the parents was obtained.

Bread Ordinance Up for Third Time.

For the third time the ordinance advocated by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, which would cause bread to be sold by weight was yesterday introduced into the Board of Aldermen by Charles Haubert of Brooklyn, and referred to the Committee on General Welfare. Mr. Hartigan believes that waste and high prices result from the present practice of selling bread in loaves of more or less fixed prices and variable weights.

For Women Who Travel

A natural pongee Pullman Robe built like a coat—therefore ideal for occasions when a light-weight airy wrap is required.

The yoke effect, Raglan sleeve, trim narrow collar and belt give it a smart air.

For such thoroughgoing comfort and service as it offers, isn't the price little—$5.98? *Second Floor.*

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th Sts.

POLICEMAN BEATEN TO DEATH IN FLAT

Went There on Woman's Complaint That Man Threatened Her Life.

SEARCH FOR PRIZEFIGHTER

Murdered Man Was Talking to Wife About Funeral Wreath When Appeal for Protection Came.

Policeman John P. Flood, attached to the Thirty-first Precinct, on East Sixty-seventh Street, was murdered yesterday afternoon in a flat on the second floor of a house at 502 East Seventy-seventh Street. He had gone to the apartment on the plea of the owner, Mrs. Kitty O'Connor, who said that a man there was threatening her life, and when inside, he was beaten to death with his own club, the police think. A general alarm has been sent out for Milton Blier, a prizefighter, charging him with the murder. The circumstances of the crime—for Flood's forehead was crushed as by the blow of a hammer, while the back of his skull was cut and slashed, apparently with a large knife or hatchet—may indicate that more than one man is implicated; but at present the police are proceeding on the theory that Blier alone is responsible, and an arrest is expected shortly.

The murder occurred between 3:30 and 4 o'clock, just before the policeman was to come off duty. At the time he was called in by Mrs. O'Connor his wife was talking to him on post about their going to buy a floral wreath for the body of a little girl, Mary O'Connell, who was drowned Sunday. Mrs. Flood waited in vain for her husband to come back from the apartment, and later, when she was told the news, she was prostrated and had to be carried home.

Mrs. O'Connor and her sister told their story to Inspector Cray and Deputy District Attorney Joyce in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station last night. They are both held as material witnesses. Mrs. O'Connor is known in the neighborhood as Kitty Mannix, and her real name was only discovered from a registration card which the police found in her rooms. She has known Blier for several years. Her husband, James O'Connor, is serving the last days of a five-year sentence in State's prison for assault and robbery, and she and Blier are said to have quarreled bitterly during the past months.

Monday night she feared to go home lest she encounter him, and yesterday, together with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Hashagen of 419 East Sixty-fourth Street, she went to the flat. Before opening the door she heard noises inside, she told the police, which made her realize that Blier was waiting for her. The women went downstairs and Mrs. Hashagen waited in front of the house while Mrs. O'Conner went to look for a policeman.

On the corner she saw Flood, who had been on duty in the neighborhood for three years, and who was known by his first name to most of the dwellers there. Every person who was acquainted with the dead policeman bears witness to his good character. He was known among his friends on the force as the "Parish Priest" because of his aversion to profanity.

When Mrs. O'Connor summoned Flood she warned him he had better get help, for the man might fight. Then, according to Mrs. O'Connor, Flood turned to his wife and said: "I guess there won't be much to this. Just wait until I come back."

The two went to the flat, which Flood entered when Mrs. O'Connor opened the door. What happened after that can only be conjectured. Mrs. O'Connor says she ran away and waited with her sister in the street outside for Flood to come out. Nearly a half-hour passed and he didn't return. Then, she told the police, she went back to the door and heard moans. Julius Schneider burst the door open and found the body of Flood on the floor.

The room was upset. Flood's nightstick was on the table beside him, covered with what looked like blood, and in the absence of another weapon the police believe that it was snatched from his hand when he entered the room. Dr. Caughlein from the Flower Hospital pronounced Flood dead. According to Coroner Healy, either blow, the one on his forehead or that on the back of his skull, would have been sufficient to cause death.

The O'Connor woman and her sister, who had disappeared before the police arrived, were arrested by detectives and after their story the general alarm was sent out for Blier. The latter is described as being 23 years old and weighs 130 pounds. Flood lived at 428 West Fifty-first Street. He is survived by his widow and three little children.

FLETCHER COMING HOME.

Ambassador to Mexico Will Not Discuss Purpose of His Visit.

LAREDO, Texas, July 3.—Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, arrived here this afternoon from the Mexican capital and left tonight for Washington. The Ambassador declined to discuss his mission to Washington.

Press dispatches have indicated he would attend important Government conferences in the national capital.

Mitchel for Municipal Ownership.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he was still in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. "My attitude regarding municipal ownership is the same as always," he replied when asked if he cared to comment upon the fact that Tammany had come out in favor of the idea. "I have been in favor of municipal ownership in a great many fields," the Mayor continued; "for instance, in the case of the subways I was strongly for it, I would like to see the city acquire the electric subways, for example. If we had the money we'd do it tomorrow. Maybe we'll have the money before we get through."

Flagwoman Sticks to Post in Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWFIELD, N. J., July 3.—Clad in a raincoat, Miss Daise Ward, South Jersey's first flagwoman, stuck to her post at the principal grade crossing here today. Miss Ward completed her first week as a flagwoman today, working fifteen hours a day. She shows not the slightest inclination to quit.

61 HOBOKEN SALOONS MUST CLOSE AT TEN

General Bell's Order Affecting Waterfront Places Sent to Mayor, Who Tells Owners.

ZONE MAY BE EXTENDED

Single Violation to Result in Shutting Up All Places During Period of War—Fifty-nine Germans Affected

Sixty-one Hoboken saloon keepers in River and Hudson Streets, Hoboken, were called into conference by Mayor Patrick R. Griffin yesterday and informed of the new regulations affecting selling hours made by order of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East. The order directs that all the saloons near the docks be closed at 10 o'clock every night and remain closed until morning. No hour of opening the saloons has been set, but it is believed that 7 o'clock will be the time fixed.

All of the saloons in River and Hudson Streets have kept open all night except for the twenty-four-hour period of closing over Sundays. The Mayor told the saloon keepers that one violation of the order would result in the closing of all the places for the period of the war, and perhaps a confiscation of stocks. A warning was also transmitted to the owners of saloons outside the newly proclaimed war zone that unless the section of the city in the law forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform were closely observed the zone would be extended and the restrictions made more stringent.

Mayor Griffin said that the boundaries of the zone might be extended as far west as Washington Street, several blocks away, but the present order marks the limit of the zone only two blocks from the docks of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines. Thirty-nine saloons in River Street, between Newark and Hudson Streets, are affected by the order, as well as twelve in Hudson Street, between Newark and River Streets, and eight in Newark Street, between Hudson and River Streets. Other saloons in the side streets also come within the order, and must close at 10 o'clock. Saloons on the west side of Hudson Street, the south side of Newark Street, and those on the north side of Fourth Street may remain open. Thus the district is only about four blocks long and two wide.

Bernard McFeely, Commissioner of Public Safety, said there would be little policing of the "war zone," because Mayor Griffin had said that one violation would mean that the entire number would be closed for the period of the war. Saloon keepers have expressed no desire to oppose the order. It is said that fifty-nine of the saloons affected are conducted by Germans.

Mayor Griffin said that the action had been taken because of the failure of the saloons to observe the law forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform. There are 326 saloons in Hoboken, most of them near the docks.

NATHAN STRAUS'S WORK PRAISED BY ALDERMEN

In City's Name Board Thanks Philanthropist for Milk Stations That Have Saved 250,000 Babies.

The Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday commending Nathan Straus for his establishment of milk stations in New York City. It sets forth that during the twenty-five years they have been in operation the milk stations have saved the lives of 250,000 babies in New York City, and then says:

Whereas, The emergency in which this nation finds itself in this year nineteen hundred and seventeen makes exceedingly important the conservation of child life, it is timely for the City of New York to take note of the remarkably successful work of saving babies lives that had its origin in this city twenty-five years ago in the heart of one of our own citizens and that has been maintained by him throughout a quarter of a century and extended to practically every city of the world; and

Whereas, This work has been so fruitful in results that it is estimated that a quarter of a million of babies have been saved from death in twenty-five years in this city alone, and the results of the taking up the work in other cities can not be computed, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York congratulates the Hon. Nathan Straus on the rounding out of a full quarter of a century of his work of maintaining pasteurized milk depots in this city and felicitate him and the babies he has saved upon the beneficent results of this far-seeing philanthropy and commend his child saving methods as highly necessary to strengthen this nation in the present war; and

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen, in the name of the city of New York and in token of the public good achieved by this private philanthropy, compliments and extends thanks to the Hon. Nathan Straus.

Resolved, further, That a copy hereof, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated by the City Clerk, be transmitted to the Hon. Nathan Straus.

The resolution was presented by Frank L. Dowling, President of the board.

SAYS HE SLEW AGED COUPLE

Poughkeepsie Farmhand Tells of Burning Home in 1912.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 3.—Hamilton Knickerbocker, 36, a farmhand, confessed today to Sheriff Elmer J. Conklin that in addition to burning down the barns on the Sheriff's farm, five miles from this city on Saturday night, he had set fire to several other places, including the dwelling in which George A. Vosburgh and his aged wife were burned to death on the night of Dec. 12, 1912, at Pine Plains, N. Y.

Knickerbocker was arrested at the scene of the latest fire early Sunday morning, and has since been under examination in jail here. At noon today the Sheriff said that confessions of Knickerbocker had cleared up the long unsolved Vosburgh murder mystery. William Wood, a farmer, two years ago asserted it was he who fired the Vosburgh home for the purpose of burglary. The authorities followed up his statements and found them untrue.

Sheriff Conklin today said that he had reason to believe that Knickerbocker was telling the truth, and that a charge of murder in the first degree and arson would be placed against him at once.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

BUSINESS HOURS 9 TO 6.
Closed Saturdays During July and August, as Originated by Us 17 Years Ago.

Thursday, 800 Toyo Panamas Will Be Sold at .74

These hats sell regularly at .95

Nearly twenty-four distinct styles—including mushroom-sailors—side flaring or uptilted as well as regulation styles.

The very best for wear about town with smart tub dresses—or off in the country.

Trimmings—Wings, bands and fancy feathers—in black and white—our reg. .77.....55

Free Trimming Service if Materials Are Purchased Here

Bathing Costumes
Attractively Priced

Model of Taffeta—
Long or natural waist line—sleeveless—Persian trim—tucked or shirred skirt—our reg. $10.98 and $11.98.....7.95

Rubber Bathing Hats—
Pleated ruffles about face—streamers—in dainty pastel shades..48

Rubber Bathing Hats—
Gathered brims—in colors contrasting with crown—very lovely tints.....64

HANDKERCHIEFS
Specially Priced

Men's Handkerchiefs
Corded border—colored initial—broken assortment. Special..... 9
Half dozen, .50

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs
All pure linen—broken assortment—our reg. $1.50 half dozen. Special 1.00

Women's Handkerchiefs
Wreath design initial—all pure linen—½ doz. in box—our reg. .14 each—Special .12
Half dozen, .65

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs
White and colored—some all pure linen—many designs. Special.....11
Half dozen, .60

SILK GLOVES

Women's 16-Button Silk Gloves
Black, white and colors. Special. .88

Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves
Black and white. Special.....1.18

Women's 20-Button Silk Gloves
Black and white. Special.....1.25

Hammocks and Summer Rugs
occupy the space of two good-sized stores on Third Floor—Complete assortments at moderate profit prices make it most satisfactory to shop here.

Swinging Hammocks—Armure weave—large turnback pillow—strong, durable.....1.44
Tapestry weave Hammocks—full size—large, turnback pillow—variety of colors.....2.97
Tapestry Hammocks—very large and attractive—finest workmanship and finish—Oriental colors...5.97
Couch Hammocks—khaki color—tubular frame attached to rust-proof spring—thick, comfortable mattress—chain and wind shield.....6.44
Others at.....7.97—9.94
Davenport Couch Hammocks—upholstered back rest with cotton-filled mattress—very comfortable.....13.94
Rattania Fibre Rugs—Cool Summer colorings, with borders in chints and verdure effects:
9 x12 ft..11.97 6 x9 ft..6.49
7.6x10.6 ft..9.47 4.6x7.6 ft..4.47
30x60 inch.....1.63

SUMMER SWEATERS
For Beach and Mountain

Service Sweaters—
Worsted, with Sailor or Shawl Collars—wide belt and pockets—plain weave—rose, blue, gray, garnet—all sizes. Our reg. $3.94.....2.04

Shetland Wool Sweaters—
Plain knit—coat effect—buttoned belt—square collar—Copenhagen, rose, black, myrtle and white. Special, 4.00

Fibre Silk Sweaters—
Rose and Copenhagen—swagger coat models, with collar, cuffs, sash and belt of two-tone stripes. Our reg. $7.95.....6.94

Fibre Silk Sweaters—
Plain weave—sash belt, sailor collar, turnback cuffs—rose, Copenhagen and purple....Special, 9.63

Manufacturers' Close-Out Purchases.

Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear

Misses' Princess Slips—
Yokes of lace insertion and embroidery medallions—deep flounce, with pointed ruffle—our reg. $1.96.....1.84

Misses' Princess Slips—
Plain lace yoke—all lace flounce to match—others with embroidery inserts and lace combined—ribbon-run flounce, pin-tucked—our reg. $2.96.....2.45

Misses' Princess Slips—
Ribbon-run medallion set yoke—pointed and scalloped ruffles—also messaline model in camisole design—lace edge in white or pink—our reg. $3.96.....3.74
Others to $6.98.

Misses' Crepe and Sateen Bloomers—
White and pink—1 to 16 years—special.....58

Misses' Petticoats—
Deep ruffle of fancy lace or fine embroidery—special.....1.28

Children's Princess Slips—
Fancy yoke of lace insertions and embroidery—skirt and ruffle trimmed to match—6 to 16 years—our reg. .94.....88

Children's Madras Pajamas—
Pretty stripes—
4 to 12 yrs.....79
14 to 16 yrs.....89

Children's Cambric Night Drawers—
1 to 6 yrs.....58
8 to 11 yrs.....65

Children's Cambric Night Dresses—
Fancy yoke of lace and embroidery—ribbon run—1 to 16 years—value .69.....55

Children's Flannel Skirts—
scalloped ruffle—6 to 12 yrs—special.....96

Children's Cambric Skirts—
Embroidery trimmed—4 to 14 yrs.—our reg. .53.....38

Utility and Sports Coats

Just in Time for Outings, Auto Trips, etc.

Were $19.74 and $21.74..... **11.50**

Poplins, Serges, Jersey Cloth, Taffetas—majority are in high shades, but Black is also included.

Sash Belts—Tailor or Pointed Collars, with or without silk overlay—fancy stitching and buttons help to make them look smart.

DUSTERS—Mohair and Linen—flare and belted models—needed pockets.....3.24 to 11.74

MORNING SPECIALS—Thursday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.44 Men's Pajamas.....1.05
Striped percale and plain color fabrics—collarless—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$6.87 Boys' Suits—7 to 18 yrs.....5.00
Semi-Norfolk models—pinch or yoke back—cassimeres, homespuns and worsteds—checks, stripes and fancies—black and white, grays, greens and browns—many have extra trousers.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.50 Boys' Trousers.....1.17
Grays, tans and browns—stripes, herringbones and fancies—full cut—7 to 17 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

97 ct. Little Tots' Col'd Dresses.....68
Gingham and chambray—variety of models tastefully trimmed—sizes to 6 years.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.27 Men's & Women's Umbrellas..1.00
Black American taffeta—plain handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.32 Silkoline Comfortables.....1.73
Full size—cotton filling—floral designs—plain borders.
COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

23 ct. Wide Ribbons.....17
Moires, satins and taffetas—black, white and colors—also plain or fancy stripes and Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

6½ ct. Bleached Cheesecloths.....4½
36-inch—not more than one piece to a customer.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

13½ ct. Bleached Muslins.....10½
36-inch—soft finish—for underwear.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

12½ ct. Curtain Scrims.....8¾
Yard wide—colored or plain borders—variety of patterns.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

58 ct. Mohairs—42 inch.....44
Cream, gray, brown, garnet, myrtle, navy and black—fine weave, silky finish—for bathing suits, skirts, etc.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.21 Satins—35 inch.....92
Light, dark, medium and fancy colors.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Cotton Suitings.....18
Plain and crepe weaves—good colors—for women's suits, dresses, etc.—also children's clothes.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Novelties.....30
35-inch—fine range of colors—pretty and inexpensive for dresses, blouses, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

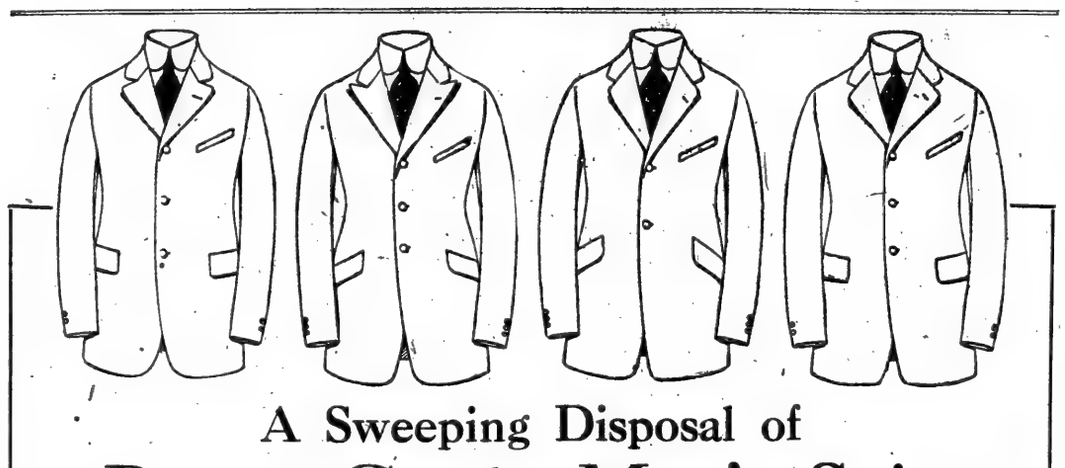
$2.15 Cotton Fleece Blankets.....1.24
White with contrast borders—64x80.
BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



A Sweeping Disposal of Better Grade Men's Suits

Here is value-giving that will set aside the street corner talk about "high prices because of the war," for beginning tomorrow you will pick choice foreign and domestic woolens, best American style and superior tailoring at the most conspicuously low prices of the season.

Eight of the Styles Pictured

Study these styles carefully. Observe that this event includes nothing but the smart, new "advance" styles that will be "good as gold" in 1918.

At $15

Regular $19.50 to $22 Men's Suits

THERE ARE AT LEAST TWELVE HUNDRED MEN'S and young men's Suits in this lot. The size ranges in all styles are incomplete, but you'll find good Suits in every size. Make a selection early. Every color in this big lot, and you can be well pleased with one of our Suits.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits
$5.75
Were $7.50
Tan colors, new pinch-back model. All sizes.

Men's Khaki Trousers
At $1.45
Regulation army khaki; well made; for motor boats, fishing, and outdoor Summer wear.

At $27.50

Regular $35 to $48 Men's Suits

Every Fine 1917 Model Summer and Early Fall Man's Suit in the "Gimbel Standard Stocks" that has been priced at $35 to $48 enters the July Clearance Sale beginning tomorrow at $27.50. Our Best Suits, made by the best wholesale tailors in the United States—the Newest Weaves, the Latest Styles, the Swellest Colors. (Many men await this announcement.)

Men's White Flannel Trousers
At $5
Were $6.50.
New 1917 model, made with a style of our own. Seashore or sport wear.

Men's Duster Auto Coats
$6.75
Were $10.
Mohair cloth; dark grey; double breasted or Raglan model; all sizes.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway.

The Entire Subway Store

Participates in the July Clearance,—in every department. In this store of lower-priced merchandise,—you will find that its economies are more numerous,—and larger than usual. There is much brand new merchandise, bought at lessened prices, as well as lower prices, on much of our own worthy regular stocks in the Subway. Values you'd not care to miss.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST. Madison Square 8900.

In the July Clearance—Please Note

that every department in the store participates. It would be impossible, of course, in this page,—to completely index all of the special values. So, no matter, just where your interest centers,—though it may not be mentioned here, you will no doubt find it in the store, at a less than usual price. Aside from watching papers and prices,—it will pay you to visit the store,—during these great July economy days.

Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., Saturday 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Begins Tomorrow Morning—Sweeping Over the Entire Store, From Subway to Roof

Picture,—or rather consider,—ten vast floors,—filled with new, seasonable, wanted merchandise. The cream of foreign markets,—the best of American production. Well,—that is the description of the Gimbel store,—an inspiration in its completeness,—and comprehensiveness.

But,—In This Second Annual July Clearance,—We Have Surpassed Ourselves. Gone Beyond Our Usual Fine Preparations

In addition to the great regular stocks that fill these ten floors,—you will find many unusual values,—much regular stock reduced in price for quick dispersal. Manufacturers have co-operated,—and quickly catching the spirit of the July Clearance,—have made it an outlet for

Choice Surplus Holdings,—Samples,—and the Like.

These, with short lots, remnants,—and the like from regular stocks,—make the clearance,—

A Double Event,—Teeming with Very Real, Very Seasonable, Tempting Savings.

Go through every item on the page carefully,—it deserves, will repay careful analysis.

Almost Every Line, Carries Some Word of Saving.

A sale that touches every need of home and person. A sale in which the entire store has entered with a will! ! ! !

Summer Furs

Very Large Savings.

$245; usual price $295—Kolinsky Stole.
$115; usual price $175—Kolinsky Stole.
$24.50; usual price $45—Kolinsky Collar.
$75; usual price $97.50—Jap Kolinsky Stole. (Dyed Mink.)
$45; usual price $65—Jap Kolinsky Stole.
$135; usual price $200—Chinchilla Squirrel Cape.
$85; usual price $150—Hudson Seal and Chinchilla Cape.
$59.50; usual price $95—Ermine Stole.
$69; usual price $95—Mole Stole.
$51.50; usual price $75—Mole Stole.
$45; usual price $65—Mole and Ermine Cape.
$22.50; usual price $45—Mole and Ermine Collar.
$55; usual price $75—Gray Squirrel Stole.
$35; usual price $55—Gray Squirrel Cape.
$24.50; usual price $42.50—Gray Squirrel Stole.
$45; usual price $65—Hudson Seal Cape.
$39.50; usual price $55—Hudson Seal Stole.
$24.50; usual price $32.50—Hudson Seal Cape.
$24.50; usual price $39.50—Hudson Seal and Ermine Cape.
$55; usual price $85—Cross Fox Scarfs.
$39.50; usual price $55—Poiret Fox Scarfs.
$27.50; usual price $39—Taupe Fox Scarfs.
$17.50; usual price $24—Wolf Scarfs.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Centre

Odds and Ends of Ribbons

10c. to 45c. Ribbons,

plain and fancy, from our own stocks, 1¼ to 7 inches wide; in ¼ to 3 yards in length, at

7c. to 35c. yard.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—B'way

Lingerie—Philippine and American-Made

Philippine Lingerie, hand-made, hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed.

$3.95 to $12.50 Nightgowns, $1.95 to $7.95
$2.95 to $5.50 Envelope Chemises, $1.95 to $3.95
$2.75 to $3.95 Redingote Combinations, $1.95 to $2.95
$3 to $4.50 Straight Chemises, $1.95 to $2.95

American-made Lingerie, fashioned of fine Nainsook and trimmed with laces and embroideries.

$1 to $5.75 Nightgowns, 65c to $3.95
$2 to $3.95 Petticoats, $1 to $2.95
50c to $3.95 Corset Covers, 38c to $2.95
$1 to $3 Combinations, 65c to $2.00
$1 to $2 Drawers, 65c to $1.50
75c to $2 Chemises, 50c to $1.50
$1 to $3 Camisoles, 65c to $1.95
$2 to $25 Silk Lingerie, $1.50 to $15
Extra Size Lingerie, regularly $1 to $3.75, Clearance prices, 65c to $2.75

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Centre

Kimonos and House-Dresses

$1.95 Box-loom Crepe Kimonos, lace-trimmed, $1.25
$2.95 Pompadour Snow-flake Crepe Kimonos, trimmed with bands of Crepe de Chine and ribbon, $1.95
$2.95 Silk and Lace Boudoir Sacques, $1.95
$5.95 Swiss Negligees, Sizes 48, 50 and 52, $3.95
$6.50 Satin and Florentine Silk Kimonos, $4.95
$7.50 Crepe de Chine Negligees, $4.95
$4.95 Garden Dresses, one and two piece models, $2.95
$3.95 White Swiss Morning Dresses, $2.95
$1.50 Figured Lawn House Dresses, $1
$6.50 Flowered Voile Porch Dresses, $3.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

Women's Summer Dresses and Suits

A Major Feature of the July Clearance.

This is your opportunity to select cool midsummer frocks at large savings.

$7.95; usual price $15.00—Gingham Dresses, assorted checks.
$7.95; usual price $15—Voile Dresses, Summer colors.
$10.75; usual price $16.75—Cotton Eponge Dresses, in tan, gold and maize.
$5.95; usual price $8.95—Coat Dresses in plain and figured combinations of silkaline.
$15; usual price $22.50 to $25—Summer Evening Dresses.
$19.75; usual price $25.00 and $29.50—Women's gingham Suits.
$12.75; usual price $20 to $29.50—Women's wool Suits.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—B'way

Untrimmed Millinery

$3.95; usual price $6.95—Black Milan Hats; dress shapes.
$2.75; usual price $3.95—Black Lisere Hats.
$1.95; usual price $2.95, $3.95 and $5.95—Imported Tailored Hats.
$2.95; usual price $5—Black Lisere dress shapes, white or black satin flange.
$2.95; usual price $5—Real Black Hair dress shapes.
95c to $1.95; usual price $1.95 to $2.95—Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats.
$4.75; usual price $6.95 to $9.75—Sports Hats.

Trimming done without extra charge if hats and materials are purchased here.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Rear

Hat Trimmings

95c; usual price $1.95—Flower Wreaths, various blossoms and colors.
65c; usual price 95c—Fancy Feathers of various styles.
75c; usual price $1.25—Colored beaded ornaments.
50c a piece of 10 yds.; usual price $1—Hemp or Visca Straw braid; hemp in black and colors; Visca in colors.
75c; usual price $1.25—Novelty straw Bands, in colors.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Rear

Trimmed Millinery

$5; usual price $8.75—Trimmed Hats.
$6.75; usual price $10—Trimmed Hats
$8.75; usual price $12.75—Trimmed Hats.
$18.50; usual price $22.50—Trimmed Hats.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Rear

Women's Hosiery

$1.29; usual prices $1.75 and $2 if perfect—Women's Italian Silk Stockings; slightly imperfect.
79c; usual prices $1 to $1.85—French and English lisle stockings, broken sizes.
35c; 3 for $1—Women's fashioned lisle stockings, black only; seconds.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Centre

Women's Skirts

$8.95; usual price $10.75—Pleated Silk Skirts in stripes and black.
$7.75; usual price $9.75—Silk Skirts, black and fancy stripes.
$5; usual price $7.75—Fancy striped and plaid worsted Skirts.
$2.95; usual price $3.95—Corduroy Sports Skirts.
$1.95; usual price $2.95—Tub Skirts; many smart new styles.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

Women's Glove Silk Underwear in Midsummer Weights

Specially priced because they consist of broken lines—but not all sizes in all styles.

$2.15; usual prices $4, $4.50 and $5.50—Women's silk Union Suits; made of glove silk; counter soiled or mussed; white only.
$1.45; usual prices $2.50 and $2.85—Women's Glove Silk Under Vests; white, French band or embroidered.
$1.95; usual prices $2.25, $3 and $3.50—Women's Glove Silk Bloomers; black, white or sky blue.
95c; usual prices $1.25 to $2—Glove Silk Camisoles; broken assortment.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Centre

Women's Knit Underwear

19c and 22c; usual prices 35c and 45c—Women's crocheted vests; cotton.
55c—Women's Union Suits, ribbed lisle; low neck, sleeveless; knee length, regular and extra sizes.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Centre

Women's Belts and Bags

85c; usual price $1.00—Assorted odd sizes and colors in silk belts and Girdles.
$2.75; usual price $3.95—Women's silk beaded draw string Bags.
$4.75; usual price $6.50—Women's leather Bags.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Centre

Shoes—A Feature

$2.85; usual price $4—Patent leather Colonial Pumps.
$2.85; usual price $5.00—Patent leather Oxfords with fawn suede backs; also gunmetal Oxfords with grey suede back.
$4.75; usual price $7—Patent leather Colonial Pumps.
$4.75; usual price $7—Gunmetal Colonial Pumps.
$4.75; usual price $7—Champagne Colonial Buckskin Pumps.
$4.75; usual price $8—Bronze open work lace Tie.
$2.95; usual price $4.95—T. R. Emerson Shoes in two-tone and plain colors; sizes 3 to 5½. Triple A to B width.
$4.75; usual price $7—Men's Welbred Patent leather Oxfords.
$4.75; usual price $7—Men's Welbred Shoes, patent leather Oxfords.
$4.75; usual price $7—Men's Welbred Shoes in patent leather, tan calfskin and gunmetal.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

Gimbels Whittall Rug Sale

The only difference between it and the Whittall rug sales of other stores is this—Gimbels embraces the discontinued patterns of the Whittall Mills, whereas the other stores have reduced merely those discontinued found in their own stocks.

M. J. Whittall chose Gimbel Brothers as the Manhattan outlet for their discontinued patterns.

Anglo Persians, Anglo Indians, Royal Worcesters, Tepracs, Childems Body Brussels—in sizes 4.6x7.6, 6x9, 8.3x10.6, 9x12, 9x15, 10.6x13.6, and 11.3x15

Sale prices range from $12 to $125

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Crepe de Chine Blouses

$1.95; usual price $2.95—Embroidered, Slip-over-the-head style in colored crepe de chine.
$1.35; usual price $3.95—Blouses of imported Gingham.
$1.65; usual price $2 and $2.50—Samples Lingerie Blouses of organdie and voile.
$1.35 and $1.65; usual prices $2 to $3.95—Sports Blouses, in linen and fancy voiles.
$2.45; usual price $3.95 and $5.95—Smocks of Wonder-lin Japanese crepe, white and colors
$2.95; usual price $6.95—"Made in France"; Blouse of Voile, white and colors.

GIMBELS—Third Floor, 32nd Street

Women's Two-Clasp Silk Gloves, 58c a Pair

Paris point and three-row backs, very exceptional.

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves, 68c.—These are of heavy substantial silk, double tipped fingers, guaranteed. They come in all white and all black with Paris Point embroidery, four styles of stitchings. Special, 68c a pair.
88c; usual price $1 and $1.25—Women's extra heavy Milanese Silk Gloves. These are exceptional presentation. Plain Paris Point and fancy five row novelty effects.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Broadway

Infants' and Children's

$1 to $1.95 Infants' Short Dresses, 75c to $1.50
25c to 50c Infants' Shirts and Hose, summer-weight, odd sizes, 15c, 25c
$5 to $8.50 Children's Pique Coats, $2.95 to $5
$1.75 to $2.95 Infants' Worsted Sacques and Sweaters, $1 to $1.95
$1.35 Children's Colored Dresses, 2 to 6 years, 85c
50c to 75c Misses' Camisoles, 25c
$1 to $3 Misses' Nightgowns, 75c to $2

GIMBELS—BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Boys' Clothing

$7.75, $8.50 and $8.75 Boys' Norfolk Suits. Sizes 7 to 18 yrs., $6.75
$5.50 Boys' Genuine Palm Beach Suits, Norfolk style. Sizes 7 to 18 yrs., $4.75
$3.95 Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits. Khaki, tan linen and grey linen crash. Sizes 7 10 13 yrs., $3.50
$2.85 and $2.95 Boys' Middy Suits. Two pairs of trousers—one long, one short. Sizes 3 to 8 yrs., $2.25
$3.50 and $3.95 Boys' Repp Wash Suits. Colors of collars and belts form effective contrasts. Sizes 3 to 8 yrs., $2.95
$12 and $13.50 Boys' Norfolk Suits. Tweeds and homespun fabrics. Sizes 8 to 18 yrs., $9.50
$15, $16.50 and $18.50 Boys' Norfolk Suits. All-wool fabrics. Alpaca lined. Two pairs of knickers. Sizes 8 to 18 yrs., $12.50
$15 and $16.50 Boys' Blue Serge Suits. All-wool. Positively fast color. Sizes 6 to 16 yrs., $13.75
$12.00 and $12.50 Boys' Blue Serge Norfolk Suits. All-wool. Alpaca lined. Sizes 6 to 18 yrs., $10.00
$8.75 Boys' Blue Serge Middy Suits. Middy with either knee or regulation Sailor pants. Sizes 3 to 8 yrs., $6.95
$1.95 Boys' Striped Galatea Wash Suits; white collar and cuffs; all sizes, $1.50
$2.85 Boys' White Repp Wash Suits. White collar or contrast collar of blue, tan or green, $2.15

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway

Colored Summer Cotton Materials

38c Imported Union Linen Suiting, 36 inches wide; pinks and blues, at 18c
25c and 38c Printed Voiles and Skirtings, 36 and 38 inches wide, 17c
48c Imported and Domestic Voiles, 36 to 44 inches wide. Single and double twist Voiles; woven or printed designs; and border effects, 38c

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

White Cotton Materials

65c to $4 Dress Lengths, Skirt Lengths, and Blouse Lengths. A "lot" of most desirable Summer materials; Lawns, Plain and Embroidered Voiles, Piques, Gabardines, Crepes, Marquisettes, Imported Swisses, Madras, etc., at 35c to $3 length

58c White Cotton Novelty Voiles, 39 inches wide, 35c yard
48c White Novelty Embroidered Voiles, at 45c yard
28c White Coton Chiffon Voiles, at 25c yard
48c White Cotton Gabardine Skirtings, 36 inches wide, at 44c yard

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Centre

Black and Colored Dress Goods

$1.75 Navy Blue Serge, 44 inches wide, $1.35
$1.25 All-Wool Dress Goods, including Checks, Plaids, Stripes in light or dark colorings in a fine serge-weave, 95c
75c Silverbloom Fabrics, 32 inches wide, plain colors and stripes, 48c
$1.50 All-Wool Cream Serge, 42 inches wide, $1.10
$1 to $3 Remnants of Colored Dress Goods, 65c, 85c and $1.25
$1 Black Brilliantine, 43 inches wide, 75c
$1.85 Black Fine Twill Serge, 50 inches wide, $1.35
$3 Black Gabardine, 54 inches wide, $1.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

Silks and Satins

85c White Washable Silk, 68c
$1 Chinese Pongee, 78c
$1.35 Crepe Florette, white, flesh and navy blue, 95c
$1.50 Sports Pongees, 95c
$2.25 Satin Meteors, $1.65
$2 White Washable Taffeta, $1.65
$2.50 Satin Charmeuse, $1.95
$2.50 Italian Dress Taffeta, black only, $1.95
$2.50 Flesh Jersey Silk, $1.75
$3.50 Italian Dress Satin, black only, $2.75

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

Upholstery

Japanese Painted Porch Screens, 4 ft. to 10 ft. wide, at $1.40 to $3.50 each; 20% less than market value, Green painted.
Window Awnings, Ready for Hanging, (bring your measures,) at $1.95 each, reduced from $2.35 each.
Window Shades, Ready for Hanging, Opaques and Hollands, 40c to $1.00; value 55c to $1.35.
Cretonne-covered Cushion, round and square, filled with Kapock, very special at 95c each.
Cretonne, 36 inches wide, at 19c, reduced from 30c per yard.
Curtains Marquisette (double bordered) at 15c, reduced from 25c per yard.
Lace Door Panels, 36 in. x 54 in., (on net,) at $1.25; value $2.50 each.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—Broadway

Laces, Net and Chiffon Remnants

You can find many a pretty service for these useful remnants of the season's fashionable Remnants of black and white colored Silk Nets, Chiffons, Crepes and Metal laces.

10c. to $3.25 ea.; regularly 15c. to $3 ea., Lengths ½ to 3 yds.

All specially priced for quick clearance.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—B'way

Towels a Feature

$2.50 doz.; usual price $2.85—Full bleached Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy.
$2.95 a doz.; usual price $3.50—Heavy ribbed Turkish Bath Towels, good size.
85c; usual price 45c—Turkish Bath Towels, very heavy; 27x40 inches.
$5.40 a doz.; usual price $6.60—Large, spongy Turkish Bath Towels, full bleached, 24x47 inches.
$6 a doz.; usual price $7.50—Extra large Turkish Bath Towels; 25x45 inches.
$1.25; usual price $1.50—Large Bath Sheets; hemmed ends, very absorbent; 48x74 inches.
$3.50 a doz.; usual price $4.20—Heavy Union linen Huck Towels; 20x38 inches.
$2.25 a doz.; usual price $2.85—Hemmed and hemstitched Huck Towels; firm and close woven.
$1.80 a doz.; usual price $2—Heavy Huck Towels; all white or with red borders, 18½x36 inches.
$8 a doz.; usual price $7.20—All linen, hemstitched Huck Towels; full bleached, 20x 36 inches.
$3.75 a doz.; usual price $4.25—Imported glass and pantry Towels; neatly hemmed, name woven in border; 22x29 inches.
$3.50 a doz.; usual price $4—Irish checked glass Towels, red or blue cross bar effect, hemmed; 22x29 inches.
$3.75 a doz.; usual price $4.25—Heavy twilled kitchen Towels, word "Kitchen" inwoven; 24x33 inches.
45c and 55c; usual prices 55c and 65c—Irish linen crash Roller Towels; 2½ yards long; hemmed.
12½c to 25c a yd.; usual prices 15c to 28c—Bleached Irish linen Crash for hand, dish and roller Toweling.
$1.95 a Set; usual price $2.50—13-piece Bungalow Luncheon Sets in fine Irish linen, rose scalloped.
55c each; usual price 65c—Lace trimmed Scarfs; wide lace edges.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

Men's Furnishings

Men's Terry Cloth Bathrobes $4.25
Men's Japanese Crepe Robes $2.95
Men's Washable Ties, 25c

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Broadway.

Men's Straw Hats

Gimbel $2 Straws, $1.65
Charles Levy's Sons $3 to $5 Hand-made Sample Straws, $1.65
$4.95 and $6.50 South American Panamas, $3.95
$6 Bankoks, $3.95
$4.95 to $7.50 Leghorns, $3.95

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Summer Underwear

45c; usual price 65c and 75c—Broken lines of men's madras, nainsook and cotton Athletic Shirts, in short sleeves shirts, no drawers.
45c; usual price 65c and 75c—Men's Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers.
65c; usual price $1.00—Men's Fibre Silk shirts and knee drawers. Also balbriggan shirts and ankle drawers; mostly shirts.
95c a suit; usual price $1.25—Men's Madras Union Suits; fancy self-striped, figured and cross barred.

GIMBELS—Main Floor, 32d Street.

Men's Hosiery in the July Clearance

58c; usual price $1—Men's pure thread silk Socks, black and colors.
38c—Men's pure silk hosiery; black, white and champagne.
9c; usual price $1.00 to $2.00—French and English Socks; broken lines.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's Parasols and Men's Walking Sticks

$2 to $3 Parasols, slightly soiled, at $1
$3 to $3.75 Parasols, street colors, at $2
$4 to $5.50 Parasols, all desired colors, $3
$7.50 to $10 Parasols, very exceptional, $3.75
$4 to $10 Automobile Shades, $2 and $3
50c to $2 Children's Parasols, 25c to 75c
75c to $3.75 Men's Walking Sticks, 45c to $2

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Broadway.

Pictures

35c to 60c Pictures, now 25c
60c to 85c Pictures, now 35c
$1.00 to $1.50 Pictures, now 50c
$2.00 to $3.50 Pictures, now $1.00
$3.00 to $4.50 Pictures, now $1.50

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—Rear.

Housefurnishings

Many Unusual Values—Including An "Opportunity Table"

It will pay you over and over to rummage a bit among the good values gathered on this "Opportunity Table."

Samples Marred Household Needfuls—10c to $4—usual prices 50c to $8.

Great values, any or all of them.

$1; usual price $1.85—Folding Porch Tables, iron frames, enameled green.
35c; usual price 50c—Bath Seats, white enameled.
65c; usual price $1.25—Two-piece Carving Sets.
35c; usual price 50c—Coaster Sets; nickel frames, opal centre.
25c; usual price 50c—Rubber Bath Mats.
$2.50; usual price $6.50—Vacuum Sweepers, good suction; case a bit marred.
$7.50; usual price $17.50—Hoosier Kitchen Table; stock damaged, but nothing that will hurt the wear.
$1.25; usual price $2.50—Sugar Canisters, Japanned.
$1.65; usual price $2.50—Cheese and Cracker Dishes.
$2; usual price $3—Crumb Tray Sets.
$2; usual price $3.50—Five o'Clock Tea Kettles.
35c; usual price $1.25—Chafing Dish Forks.
$2 to $5; usual prices, $4.50 to $8—Chafing Dishes.
$1; usual price $1.60—Folding Moth Proof Chest.
$1.25; usual price $1.75—Rinsing Brush Sets.
50c; usual price 70c—Dust Mops, 8 inch block.
55c; usual price 85c—Dust Mops.
50c; usual price 80c—Hanging Wood Flower Box.
35c; usual price 50c—Combination grater and potato cutter.
25c; usual price 50c—Wash Boards.
40c to 65c; usual price 75c to $1.20—Self-watering decorated Flower Pots.
$1.45; usual price $1.95—Child's set of Enameled Dishes, decorated.
$2.50; usual price $4.25—Willow Bird Cages.
55c; usual price 75c—Fancy square Toilet Bottles.
$1.50; usual price $2.50—Wooden Pastry Sets, on racks.
75c and $1; usual prices $1.50 and $2—Felt lined Table Silver Baskets.
4c; usual price 6c—Ten-yard pieces of red or green edge Shelf Paper.
70c; usual price $1.40—Round Soapstone Griddles.
15c; usual price 25c—Decorated Ash Receivers.
75c; usual price $1.50—Lemonade Pitchers.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Furniture

$135.00 Bedroom Suite. Mahogany. William and Mary model. Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table. 4/6 Bed. $87.50
$145.00 Bedroom Suite. Brown Mahogany Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table. 4/6 Bed. $90.00
$86.00 4-piece Living Room Suite. Table, Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, in fumed oak, mahogany finished English Birch and blue enamel—"Auto" seats richly upholstered. $75.00
$179.00 Mahogany Dining Room Suite. Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table. $139.00
$70.00 Chaise Longue. Black or ivory enamel. Separate seat cushion and pillow in dainty cretonne or chints. $38.00
$68.00 3-piece Living Room Suites. Antique ivory finish. Reed Settee, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker, all richly upholstered in Verdure Cretonne. $45.00
Several hundred sample pieces of Reed, Willow, Fibre, Hickory and Rustic Furniture; also Chair Seats and Pillows; Settee Cushions in cretonne; 25% to 50% reductions in prices.

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Beds and Mattresses

$40.00 Scroll Colonial Mahogany Bed. 4/6 size. $20.00
$20.00 Brass Beds, bright or satin finish. All sizes. $15.00
$12.50 White Enamel Steel Bed; all sizes, $9.75
$15.00 Roll Edge Cotton Felt Mattress. $13.00

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Rugs

$82.50 9x12 Wilton Rugs, $60
$26.75 9x12 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs, $19.75
$24.50 9x12 Seamless Velvet Rugs, $16.75
$14.00 6x9 Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs, $9.75

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Lamps

$2.50 Electric Boudoir Lamps, mahogany base, complete, $1.75
50c Wicker Shades, 10 inch size, lined with colored silk, 35c
$10.00 Gas or Electric Table Lamps, art glass shades, $6.75
$12.50 Parchment Floor Lamp Shades, hand decorated, $9.50
Special Table of Mosaic Glass Electric Lamps, ¼ off
Special Table of Silk Shades for Floor and Table Lamps, ½ off
Special Table of Wicker Boudoir and Library Lamps, ¼ off
Several Tables of Odd Electric Table Lamps, 1-3 off
Special Table of Candle Shades, discontinued styles, ¼ to ½ off
About 50 Sample Electric Ceiling Fixtures, ¼ off

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor—Broadway

China and Glassware

$5.00 Individual 17-piece Breakfast Sets, Nippon China, $3.75
$21.75 100-piece Dinner Sets, decorated American porcelain, $18.50
$19.50 100-piece Dinner Sets, conventional border design, $15.00
$45.00 107-piece Dinner Sets, French China, $37.50
75c Glass Sugar and Cream Sets, light floral cutting, set 50c
$2.95 Large Glass Flower Baskets, pressed and cut pattern, $1.95
$2.50 Iced Tea Sets, 6 tall glasses, 6 glass spoons and tray, set $1.95
$1.50 Needle Etched Water Glasses, thin blown, dozen 95c
65c Nappie Sets, blue band, 4 sizes, set, 40c
$5.75 Cereal Sets, 5 pieces, blue border decoration, set $3.95

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor—Broadway

Sewing Machines

Lucia Sewing Machine at $16
Singer Sewing Machine at $31
White Sewing Machine at $31
Domestic Parlor Cabinets at $35

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GIMBELS—Fifth Floor—32nd Street

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10c to $3.50 a Length

GIMBELS—Main Floor—B'way

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

This is a glorious Fourth. The American Navy has inaugurated the war between Germany and the United States by two battles—both victories. The sea wolves that have been battening on merchant vessels were called home, and then launched in force against real foes, no longer against peaceful sailors and passengers, but against Yankee gunners who could hit back; and they went back, bleeding and beaten, without having struck one blow. Nineteen years ago DEWEY began the Spanish war with a victory in which the enemy suffered loss but in which not one Yankee tar died; and SIMS of the destroyer squadron and GLEAVES of the high seas convoy have begun this war with identically the same record, fighting not against gallant but inexpert Spanish seamen, but against TIRPITZ's best.

America did not know the troops had sailed. Germany not only knew it, but knew where they were to meet SIMS's convoy of destroyers, and the first attack was made before they got there. The aim was to take the high seas convoy by surprise, but though no attack was expected, GLEAVES defeated them; and later, when SIMS's destroyers had come to protect the convoy and the troopships, the attack was renewed with the same result.

Sims and the high seas commander have added a new and imperishable glory to the navy in this, the first American battle of the war. FARRAGUT damned the torpedoes; so did they, and lashed the sea wolves back. There have been other Fourth of July messages like this; SAMPSON sent one nineteen years ago from where CERVERA's beached and burning squadron lay; GRANT sent one from Vicksburg and MEADE one from Gettysburg fifty-four years ago. But the message Secretary DANIELS gives the people on this Fourth of July is not at the end or in the middle of a war, but at its beginning. This is the way we begin!

TWO PARADES.

The battalion of American soldiers that will march through the Champs Elysées today will signify more than the arrival of a new ally to hard-pressed France. Paris will see not only comrades in war; she will see the soldiers of peace. They are the vanguard of the army that has entered the war not for conquest, but to restore peace to the world by striking down the thing that makes peace impossible while it lives. There can be no peace except by this; there might be a truce, lasting only until the ambitious military autocracy which aims at the subordination of all the world was ready to strike a stronger blow. The United States has entered the war to bring peace and to make peace permanent.

France will see, too, something of interest peculiar to herself. She honors these men on the Fourth of July, which the United States yearly celebrates as its day of independence; and the United States would hold no such celebrations, would have no independence to celebrate, if it were not for another parade of soldiers on a foreign soil that took place long ago. A week from today it will be 137 years since a thousand Americans under General WILLIAM HEATH marched down to the shore at Newport to greet the French army under the Comte DE ROCHAMBEAU, which had come over to fight for our independence.

When our boys arrived in Paris yesterday, the dispatches say, they "impressed military observers" by their soldierly bearing; they were lean and brown, "and the new field packs gave "them quite a different appearance "from British or Continental soldiers." Reading that description, one thinks of ROCHAMBEAU'S soldiers parading through the streets of Newport amid a populace filled with the same emotions of unutterable joy and relief that fill the Parisian soul today; the spick-and-span soldiers, so different from the ragged Continentals; the Saintonge regiment in white and green, the Deux-Ponts in white, the Bourbonnais in black and red, the Soissonnais with rose-colored facings to their coats and grenadier caps adorned with white and rose-colored plumes, the artillery in blue with red facings, all of them wearing cocked hats and their hair done up in pigtails.

No greater outward contrast could be imagined than these two scenes, 137 years apart, but the contrast is only outward. "We are at the end of our tether," WASHINGTON was writing, "and now or never deliverance must come." When the news of the French alliance came to our anxious and weary chief, he issued an order to his army telling them that it had pleased the Almighty Ruler to raise up for us in our need a powerful friend; and he bade it meet by brigades, offer thanksgiving, and salute the name of France with cannon and cheers, and follow it with a cheer for the American States. Those guns and cheers echo today in the salutes and cheers as our boys march through the Champs Elysées.

The French girls pin bouquets and flowers on the American soldiers as they march. The Yankee farmers turned out and pressed cider and other delicacies on ROCHAMBEAU'S men as they marched southward. They tell us our men are soldierly. Why, the very compliments are the same. "A finer body of men was never in arms," said a Hartford newspaper as the Saintonge regiment, gay in its white and green, left that city. "The exact "discipline of the troops and the attention of the officers to prevent injury to individuals has made the "march of this army through the "country very agreeable to the inhabitants." And the French repaid the compliment; one of ROCHAMBEAU'S aids wrote of the Continentals:

> I was astonished at the manner in which they march; perfect silence and order reigned, to which they added the greatest possible celerity. * * * An American regiment was sent forward to capture a redoubt and marched under the fire of the cannon in the best style possible. * * * The Rhode Island regiment, among others, is extremely fine.

It is not merely that two comrades have come together after a century; nor even that they have come together for the same old purpose. Two nations have fought for liberty, and each has come to the aid of the other. But one of them, in doing so, has repaid the gift of life, which was given it so freely by the other. Whether or not France is "at the end of her tether," "deliverance has come;" come from the same hand to which she extended it so generously 137 years ago. The old debt is being paid; the ragged Continentals are in their graves, but the lean, brown men in olive-drab are marching in the Champs Elysées to the same heartfelt cheers as those which the Continentals gave to the stalwart men from Soissons with the white and rose-colored plumes, the Deux-Ponts in white, the Bourbonnais in black and red, all those splendid-looking fellows who filled the hearts of HEATH'S watching men with gratitude beyond cheers or words on an 11th of July 137 years ago.

THE KERENSKYS OF 1793.

"The revolution has revived Russia's patriotism," says Le Matin of Paris. "She is today like immortal France of 1793." It is an ominous suggestion for Germany; one recalls how her armies in that year, triumphant over a languid monarchy and a treacherous Court, recoiled before the sons of the republic fighting not for a King but for their own cause, "flying "at them with wild 'Ca ira' or 'Mar"sellaise,' with the temper of cat-o'"mountain or demon incarnate." The Kerenskys of that day, like KERENSKY today, quit the capital to put themselves at the head of the armies, to convince pacifists and silence mutineers and remove Generals and lead the attack themselves. Look at CARLYLE'S picture of one of these revolutionary statesmen, going to the battle front on the rumor of disaffection among the troops—LEVASSEUR his name was:

> Of small stature, by trade a mere pacific surgeon-accoucheur, he has mutinies to quell, mad hosts bellowing far and wide; he alone amid them, the one small Representative, small, but as hard as flint, which also carries fire in it! So, too, at Hondschooten, far in the afternoon, he declares that the battle is not lost; that it must be gained; and fights, himself, with his own hand; horse shot under him, or say on foot, "up to the haunches in tide-water"; cutting stoccado and passado there, in defiance of water, earth, air, and fire, the choleric little Representative that he was! Whereby, as natural, Royal Highness of York had to withdraw, occasionally at full gallop; like to be swallowed by the tide; and his siege of Dunkirk became a dream, realizing only much loss of beautiful siege-artillery and of brave lives. * * *

Or see SAINT-JUST, in the lines of Weissembourg, though physically of a timid, apprehensive nature, how he charges with his "Alsatian peasants armed hastily" for the nonce; the solemn face of him blazing into flame; his black hair and tricolor hat-taffeta flowing in the breeze!

CARLYLE described these scenes as things without parallel or precedent, which could only happen in such a primeval outburst as the French Revolution; and so they could, but now there is another, and the same scenes are repeated 124 years later. KERENSKY, the occasion being the same, plays naturally the same part that was played by LEVASSEUR and SAINT-JUST, and the armies of revolutionary Russia respond as did the armies of revolutionary France. These men will become much more terrible to the Germans than they were when they were fighting for their Czar, for now they are fighting for themselves and their new-born ideal. It was that very thing which vitalized the half-hearted, perfunctory armies of monarchical France into the irresistible armies of revolutionary France.

Gone is the German dream of holding the Russian giant idle, amusing him with cock-and-bull peace proposals while the armies were stealthily withdrawn from his front to be thrown upon his British and Italian allies. It is not for nothing that BRUSILOFF chooses Galicia instead of Rumania or the north for his striking point. A dispatch from Rome gives the key; the Austrians were about to launch a vast offensive against Italy, having withdrawn divisions from the Russian front for that purpose until "on certain parts of the Russian front "the Austro-Germans keep only one "division in a stretch fourteen miles "long." Probably that ill-guarded front was in Galicia; at any rate, BRUSILOFF struck in Galicia so as to ward off the threatened blow from Italy and put Austria between two fires. If she does not hurry troops back from Istria and Trentino, BRUSILOFF will be on his way to Vienna before long; and yet if she does, Italy will strike again. Austria has become an anvil. This is the great service KERENSKY and BRUSILOFF have rendered their allies.

Since Russia was able to return to the firing line within a month after KERENSKY began his reorganization of the army, she has given proofs of her powers of rejuvenation which make it possible to hope for great things from her. As the revolution deprived the Allies of an army, so the new direction by KERENSKY of Russia's revolutionary enthusiasm has given them an army; and 1917 may yet see the making of the ring of fire which was planned for this year, and which the revolution was thought to have prevented.

PERILOUS OBSTRUCTION.

The continued delay in passing the Food Administration bill is likely to lead to serious difficulties. It seems that the recent amendments broadening the scope of the measure have been deliberately introduced for the purpose of increasing the opposition. Lobbying has not been more scandalous in Washington in a long time than since this bill reached the Senate. So far as the liquor amendment is concerned, there seems to be no further opposition, none that is openly expressed. The prohibition lobby and its representatives in the Senate have accepted the provisions of the Gore amendment, and there is no further bickering about beer and wine in prospect. But it is possible that "liquor interests" may be behind some of the filibustering.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN made a vain attempt yesterday to get the Senate to agree to a vote by 5 o'clock. There is a faint hope now that the bill may be passed before the end of this week, if closure is sternly applied on Thursday. But it is overdue. Its passage is essential to the safety of the country. It was in its original form a simple, understandable measure, made necessary by the war, by the continued shipment of foodstuffs to neutrals who bought to supply the enemy, by the activities of food speculators. To put riders in it relating to cotton and steel is mere trickery. Chairman ROSENWALD of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense explained, in an interview reported yesterday, that the rider prohibiting the sale of supplies to the Government by "Government agents, "employés, officers, or those acting "in an advisory capacity" would put the Council out of existence. The Government, with the aid of the Council, has been providing supplies for a million soldiers without a suspicion of unfair dealing. The proposed amendment would compel a return to the bad old contract plan which led to such a shameful condition in 1898.

Of course this amendment cannot be accepted. Its intent is purely obstructive. The situation that has arisen in the contest over this bill is discouraging and most discreditable. The bill should have become a law July 1. More than a fortnight has been wasted in unprofitable and wholly needless debate, and while the country is in peril.

FOR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Our commercial and other relations with France were never more intimate and sympathetic than they have been during the last year. A thorough study of the nation's needs was made by the Industrial Commission, whose excellent reports show what will be required for the work of rebuilding. France will look to us for machinery and large quantities of raw material. Trade relations with us are the subject of a statement given to a representative of The Associated Press a few days ago by the French Minister of Commerce, M. ETIENNE CLEMENTEL. He predicts that when peace comes they will be more intimate, and he also says:

> Our financial relations during the war make it desirable, from our standpoint, to increase our exports to the United States, and you, on your side, have been showing a great interest in expanding your foreign trade. These motives ought to bring about a new working arrangement in which both countries shall act on a reciprocal basis.

He speaks of barriers, "largely the "consequence of the American tariff "policy," which have restrained or impeded trade. Hereafter there should be no unreasonable barriers. That increase of exports which France desires and needs should be promoted here by an open door for what she can sell to us. France may be able to pay only in goods for the material she must buy here, to be used in the work of reconstruction. A spirit of helpfulness and generosity should be shown in any tariff legislation affecting her interests and in the new commercial treaties soon to be prepared by the Tariff Commission.

SIR HERBERT TREE.

Hard work and worry have brought HERBERT TREE to an untimely end. Since the world war began he had crossed and recrossed the ocean, labored on the production and performance of plays in American cities as well as in England, journeyed to California and subjected himself to the toil and fatigue of the routine of moving pictures, and, with it all, acted as a sort of unofficial international commissioner, speaking and writing, whenever occasion offered, on the common interests of his own country and the United States. He seemed a robust, hearty man, destined to live full eighty years. He died "with harness on his back" in his sixty-fourth year.

Of the other leaders of the English stage who survive him, WYNDHAM is 76 or more, BANCROFT 76, KENDAL 74, HARE 73, but they have all taken life more easily in their later years. At 64 JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON has formally retired, to enjoy life while youth lasts. TREE was never at rest. The burdens of his London management were heavy, and he had a taste for big enterprises. He kept alive the traditions of a stage of splendid scenic pictures instituted by CHARLES KEAN and HENRY IRVING. As an actor in the higher ranges of dramatic expression he was inferior to some of his famous predecessors. But his histrionic gifts were not small, his versatility was remarkable, and his insight and artistic intelligence justified his claim to theatrical leadership.

But it is upon Sir HERBERT TREE as a man of winning personality, of high ideals, of large public spirit, rather than as a histrion, that the mind dwells today. Here, as in England, he can be ill spared. More than any of his theatrical contemporaries, he exerted an influence in the strengthening of the mutual understanding between the two great English-speaking countries. He knew the United States not only as a field for money-making; he was familiar with its institutions, and was at home when he was here. Few English actors have made more lasting friendships here. WILLARD was not better liked in social life in America. In London Sir HERBERT was always head and front in all benevolent movements associated with the theatre and with many that were not. Of a buoyant nature, the petty annoyances of his professional life never seemed to trouble him. Nor did his huge burden of responsibility seem to bother him. To the world he always presented a cheerful aspect; he had no quarrels with the press and no complaints to make of public indifference. He courageously stuck to his work, and had not begun to show signs of failure. Whether or not he accumulated a fortune, he established a great reputation by honest and exalted endeavor, and he will be remembered here and in England with affection and esteem.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Holland Must Know She's Wrong.

As the Dutch are an intelligent race, as well as quite capable of making themselves felt in war if what they consider occasion arises, there is excuse for surprise that one of their important newspapers, De Nieuwe Courant of The Hague, should have been so uncomplimentary to its readers as to make against the United States a charge of inconsistency for which it and they should know there is no basis whatever. Yet that is what that paper does in declaring it to be absurd for us to demand that Germany's next-door neighbors shall cease to trade with her, though while we were neutrals we constantly insisted that we had a right to send ammunition to the Allies.

As a matter of fact, we never did "send" any ammunition to the Allies in those days; we only allowed them, as we would have allowed Germany—as we did allow her in one notable instance—to come here, buy what they wanted, and ship it home at their own risk. But let that pass. As neutrals we did claim the right to trade with whom we pleased, and now we do not deny to Holland the same right. What we do is a very different thing.

We say to her that if she trades with our enemies we will restrict her trading with us within such narrow limits that she will not have any surplus of our wares to sell to anybody else. That, too, is obviously our right, and it is in no sense or degree inconsistent with our previous contentions. Countries do business with other countries when the business is mutually advantageous; no country is under any obligation in law or morals to continue doing business with another country when the business has become unprofitable or injurious. Holland is free to trade with Germany as much as she pleases, and it is for her to decide which consequences she prefers to take—those which will follow her refusal longer to feed the German armies or those imposed by the United States as penalty for not refusing.

Incidentally, the Dutch should consider that though a complete break with Germany might have serious results for her, their gravity would not compare with those she will certainly be doomed to suffer if Germany is victorious or even unbeaten. She can better afford to feel the pinch of hunger now than to be exposed later to Germany's well-known interpretation of "military necessity."

Jails Are Waiting for Them.

"Freedom of speech" is a fine thing, well worth fighting for, and even dying for, in case of need, but sensible people of good will do not make the mistake of believing that speech can be literally and completely free in any civilised country. Inevitably there must be restrictions on speech, as on the "exercise of religion," even in lands with constitutions guaranteeing both, for between liberty and license there is a distinction, and though opinions may differ honestly as to the exact point where the one turns into the other and becomes intolerable, every Government must and does draw the line somewhere. Just where it shall be drawn is and must be determined, in countries properly called free, by public sentiment as formally expressed by majorities through their voluntarily chosen representatives, and in others according to the special interests of an autocratic ruler or a self-constituted ruling class. That is the distinction between the two sorts of countries—not that in the one anybody may, and in the other may not, say whatever he chooses, no matter how offensive to his neighbors.

These simple principles are entirely ignored by the little group of malcontents who for present purposes have chosen to call themselves "The National Civil Liberties Bureau." On other days of the week they are "The People's Council of America," or "The American Union Against Militarism," but always the same names appear on their proclamations, and always they are engaged in the same task—that of antagonizing the settled policies of our Government, of resisting the execution of its deliberately formed plans, and of gaining for themselves immunity from the application of laws to which good citizens willingly submit as essential to the national existence and welfare.

The freedom of speech wanted by these troublesome folk is that of talking sedition and of lending aid and comfort to our enemies. They declare that they have found lawyers willing to aid them in the attainment of these preposterous ends, and they assert—very unconvincingly—their readiness to accept martyrdom of some unnamed and indeterminate kind rather than forego what they deem their right to oppose the national will. But they are an unimportant and minute minority—noisy out of all proportion to their numbers, and gaining attention just as crimes and accidents do, merely because they are abnormal and therefore "news."

Once They Were Different!

A recent visitor to one of the Southern States—himself a Southerner of long descent, and therefore certainly unprejudiced against the dwellers in that part of the country—reports the existence in the State he visited of a curious and mystifying condition of affairs, or rather of minds, among those whom he affectionately calls "my own people."

The men, he says, he found to be well-informed in regard to the causes and objects of the European war, and of the present participation in it of the United States. Of that participation the great majority of them expressed warm approval, and, with negligible exceptions, such as are to be seen in other sections, they were proving their willingness to risk their lives in what they felt to be their country's good cause.

As regards the women in the same State, the situation was entirely different. Not only did most of them reveal themselves as vehement pacifists, but they were characterized by a seemingly complete lack of information as to the facts of the war, and an indifference, also seemingly complete, as to its outcome in victory or defeat for the Allies. Between the different antagonists they manifested no preferences, but instead a vehement inclination to join them all in a common condemnation for fighting at all for any reason. And it was impossible to convince them that Americans were under any obligation to join either side in carrying on the "wicked slaughter."

This is a puzzling phenomenon. Whether or not it is confined to a single and narrow area in the South must be decided by those whose observations have covered more ground than did those of this traveler. And how queer it is that these surprising women apparently have more representatives in Congress than do the Southern men who are enlisting for army and navy service in such large numbers!

Minneapolis and the Loan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading editorial article of THE TIMES for June 24 in discussing the Liberty Loan states that "Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Kansas City fell below their apportionment." One who is familiar with the system by which the bonds were sold would readily understand that the reference is not to the cities named, but to the Federal Reserve districts of which they are the centres. The general public, however, is more than likely to take the statement at its face value and to mentally note the cities referred to as "slackers."

As a subscriber of THE TIMES and as campaign manager for the sale of Liberty bonds in Minneapolis, I submit the following statement of facts, knowing that THE TIMES would not intentionally cast an undeserved reflection or make an editorial statement so easily open to misconstruction.

The bond apportionment for the City of Minneapolis was $7,200,000. A committee of business men was organized to effect the sale, and decided to open an eight-day campaign with the slogan, "Eight Millions in Eight Days." The campaign was opened on May 16, and on May 23, the eighth day, a total of more than $10,000,000 had been subscribed. Later sales have brought the total above $10,500,000—an oversubscription of practically 50 per cent. of the city's apportionment.

The fact that Minneapolis was the first large city of the country to subscribe its allotment attracted the favorable attention of the Federal Reserve Board, who directed a summary of the Minneapolis plan and a chart of the organization to be prepared and forwarded to each of the Federal Reserve banks as a guide in their respective localities.

While the Minneapolis Federal Reserve district as a whole did not subscribe its entire allotment, this fact was due to conditions over which Minneapolis had no control. The heavy oversubscription of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and other urban centres of District No. 9, together with the splendid showing of the State of Montana, prevented the slight falling off in this district from becoming a serious matter.

E. J. COUPER,
Campaign Manager Minneapolis Liberty Loan Committee.
Minneapolis, June 29, 1917.

"Disembark" and "Disbark."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your interesting editorial note on the frequent use of the word disembark, which you so justly condemn as an absurdity, it may be of interest to your readers to know that this term antedates debark by nearly a century. For the first use of the word disembark in English literature, Dr. Murray cites Lichefield's translation of Castanheda's "Conquest of the West Indies," dating 1582; while for debark he cites L'Estrange's "Charles I.," 1654. Shakespeare (see "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Act 2, Scene 4,) favored the spelling disembarque in 1591, a spelling which he retained in his first folio edition, 1623. While debark is to be preferred, it has very little literary support, and as disbark antedates both, it might be better to advocate its use. The last word first figures in an act of Edward VI. of the year 1552: "If he there be, disbark, unlade, and sell the same."

My preference, however, is for the old Anglo-Saxon word land, which is an older and a shorter term. It may be found in Wyclif's translation of the Bible, dated 1382, (I. Maccabees, chapter 3,) but Dr. Murray cites an earlier use, dating from about 1300. This is from "King Horn," the heroic poem which relates the story of the slaughter of Murry, King of Sudenne, (supposed to be Surrey and Sussex,) by Saracen pirates, who turned Horn, the son of Murry, and twelve other children adrift in a boat that went ashore at Westernesse, perhaps Cornwall.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, June 30, 1917.

THE RED CROSS RULING.

Loyal Supporters of the Allies Hurt by Their Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Born in America over fifty years ago of German parents, who became Americans over seventy years ago, and who died over forty years ago, with no relatives owing allegiance to Germany, a strong partisan from the beginning of the cause of the Allies and an earnest worker in their behalf long before our entry into the war, a not unsubstantial contributor to the relief of suffering in France, Britain, and Belgium, and a not ungenerous giver, both directly and indirectly, to the Red Cross Fund, I find myself suddenly proscribed by those hitherto believed by me to be friends and whom I have sought to aid.

After my first sensations of astonishment and resentment had passed I began to see that the British and French, maddened by German cruelties, were really unmindful of the enormity of their action, which is none other than the imputation of the basest kind of betrayal, betrayal under the mask of friendship—betrayal by a kiss—by those whose help, moral, financial, military, and philanthropic, has been eagerly given and as eagerly accepted. This surely is not their intention. I have too many friends among them to believe this. I am confident that we shall soon have a reversal and an apology, but even if a reversal and an apology be not forthcoming, let us not therefore be the cause of "one more devil's triumph and sorrow for angels" by discontinuing relief work and financial or other support. Let us go on giving aid in the sad but confident belief that they know not what they do, and that before the war is ended they will "receive the new knowledge" and that they will then feel a humiliation far deeper even than that deep humiliation which they have inflicted.

F. S.
New York, June 29, 1917.

A Letter from Baden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present difficulty of obtaining direct and "unofficial" news from Germany concerning conditions there, the following passages from a letter I have just received, under date of May 24, from a relative in Pforzheim, Baden, may prove of interest. The writer of the letter, let me add, is a rare old German gentleman who has always, even in this war, managed to keep unimpaired a calm and judicial point of view, frankly conscious alike of the good and bad both in his own country's and its opponents' causes. For the rest, he is a man of very modest means, with two sons in the German Army and two naturalized in England and serving there. Pforzheim is the one city in Germany where, as a place devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of jewelry, unemployment has been at its worst since the war. The old gentleman writes:

> Even if the political horizon brings further dark clouds, the sun of our friendship shines on, and will eventually shine visibly. Gladly will we let all suffering humanity partake, and will not first ask who is guilty and who not; for the sun also does that, and has great pity and patience. (But for her, it is a great good fortune that she is so far from the firing and out of range. Otherwise?) * * *
>
> Want we do not suffer, and the administration of order is here, even as everywhere in Germany, really amazing. Equally refreshing is the considerate and sympathetic deportment of the populace among themselves. In this there appears a rejoicing sense of solidarity which will make its good effects felt later as well. That cancerous growths also flourish is not to be wondered at. In general it may be said, therefore, that in German-Sodom there are still enough of the just to justify its further existence in spite of wishes to the contrary, and the hope is also justified that the most hostile peoples may soon come to have faith in existence side by side. The road is here; only the coachmen were blind, and the coach is still sticking in the dirt.

D. H. J.
New York, July 2, 1917.

The German-American Press.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with approval the communication of G. A. Blumer, "The German Press Here." I believe the number of German readers who cannot also read English is negligible, and as a war measure it might be well for the German press to be printed in English while the war lasts.

The German idea that "he who, not belonging to the armed forces of the State, unrecognizable as such, is a pirate and franc-tireur if he commits hostile acts against the representatives of an armed power and under the laws of God and man is a fit subject for the gallows," is not new. The German mind should turn it over and look at the reverse side. He would find this to read that the representatives of an armed power who commit wanton attacks upon peaceful noncombatants, women and children, many of whom are not even citizens of belligerent countries, are plain, ordinary murderers, for whom hanging is too good.

STEPHEN BELL.
Millburn, N. J., June 27, 1917.

HOPE ABIDES.

And now abideth hope—the yearning hope—
That our beloved may, one day, return,
The badge of noble daring on his breast,
And in his heart the joy of home and rest.
Then shall love trace
Lines unfamiliar on the smiling face
Grown thin and bronzed, and there discern
Some subtle change in words all unexpressed—
A nobler vision than the boy possessed—
A manhood ripened into richer grace.

And now abideth hope—a larger hope—
That wandering millions may find homes again—
Homes, aye, bewildered, broken-hearted, though they come,
Though naught, save Lethe's flood,
Shall cleanse of tears and blood
The hollow eyes, the branded memories.
But yet, perchance, when peace shall come again,
And popples blaze amid the ripening grain,
When cattle in the placid pools shall stand
With laughing children plashing in the stream,
There may come moments—respite all too brief—
When war's dread nightmare fades into a dream.

And now abideth hope—the splendid hope—
That, once the sword into its scabbard thrust,
There may it ever stay, and therein rust—
That war no more the world may devastate,
Leaving its heritage of hell-born hate,
Children unfathered, maidens desecrate.
Oh, nevermore may Kings
Make jungle beasts of men,
Pushing earth's noonday dial back
To midnight gloom again.
Still hope abides—for hope we must—
And out of heroes' blood and dust
A mighty voice shall rise,
Re-echoing to the skies,
Calling all peoples from their dreaming sleep:
"Awake! Awake! this is the God-given hour!
Be no more cattle—up, and use your power!"

ELIZABETH N. BROWN.

BREWING IN WARTIME.

Dr. Baruch Offers Some "Practical Data" on the Question.

Bayshore, June 28, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent leaders voicing the views of a large proportion of the community, lead me to venture this encroachment on your columns.

Nor should I have the temerity to reply to the distinguished physiologist, Dr. Lusk's letter of the 26th, did I not agree with your eloquent and logical leader, "Let the President Decide." A detailed analysis I have received from a brewery chemist is to the effect that not 27 per cent., but 90 per cent. of protein is recovered after brewing from barley, rice and grits. Lest, however, this analysis be regarded as prejudiced I shall confine my reply to Dr. Lusk's statement that only 27 per cent. of the calories (food value) are thus returned instead of 50 per cent., which he would grant did not this calculation "presuppose that the alcohol derived from beer is an effective energy contributing foodstuff," and he cites the British Royal Society's report to prove that alcohol in beer cannot be so adjudged, as follows:

> "The extent to which the human body can turn the calories of alcohol to useful account is, however, a *doubtful point.* Most of it is actually burnt in the body and gives rise to heat. But the known effect of alcohol in decreasing the working capacity and efficiency of the individual *when it is taken in more than moderate amounts* limits the utilization of its energy for the work of the nation. When alcohol exerts effects as a drug this becomes more important when the *individual is called upon to do strenuous work or to endure exposure.*" (Italics are mine.)

The report then goes on to show that troops marching are damaged by alcohol, &c.

The entire report quoted by Dr. Lusk to render my claims for beer unconvincing is based upon concentrated alcohol in *"more than moderate quantities."* Its findings cannot be logically applied to beer, since the latter contains only from one-twelfth to one-twentieth of the alcohol in whisky or brandy. The individual would be forced to consume quantities of beer too large, as a rule, to "limit its utilization for energy production." Hence the report of the Royal Society actually sustains the claim made for alcohol in moderate quantities, which in the average New York beer is said to be 3.6 per cent.

And this finding is confirmed by actual observation. The Minister of Munitions tells us that the munition workers refuse to do without their beer. Surely theirs is the most *"strenuous work."* Most of our own toilers have long been accustomed to take beer with their principal meals, probably because it refreshes them and aids in the digestion of their often coarse and unpalatable food.

Another incontrovertible contradiction of the Royal Society's above quoted statement is furnished by letters I have received in reply to inquiries upon the use of alcohol in the present terrible war. Colonel O'Brien, the British Military Attaché, writes: "A small ration of rum (1-64 gallon) is issued in the case of active operations in the field, on the recommendation of the medical officer." Colonel Vignal of the French legation writes: "The Captain, when he can spare something of the food allowance, orders wine to be brought from time to time, *especially when the service has been harder than usual.*"

In 1915, a German book compiled by Zunz, Rubner and other great food experts, was published to protect the people against starvation, threatened by England at that time. They recommended a diminution of the stock of cattle, a reduction of the feeding of pigs, but also advise since "through the brewing industry the amount of nutritive material is not reduced to any extent, the present situation does not call for a reduction of the brewing industry." England has restored much of the beer removed in 1915, because the workmen absolutely need it, as recently shown by its Minister of Agriculture and of Munitions. It would be criminal to deprive our toilers of the refreshing and restorative beverage.

These practical data are submitted to your intelligent readers that they may be prompted to bring strong pressure to bear on their Senators to prevent the crime of forbidding foodstuffs for beer brewing. I have shown how the total abolition of distilled alcohol as a drink, together with the promotion of beer and wine manufacture, may remove the curse of drunkenness without seriously endangering our food supply.

SIMON BARUCH, M. D.

Beer and Brutality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your professor of geology gives us a delightful specimen of logic. He says in brief:

> All Germans drink beer.
> Some Germans are brutal.
> Therefore beer causes brutality.

This ought to go into the textbooks on logic as a model of the "undistributed middle."

But let us test it. Austrians and Bohemians drink beer. But they have not committed atrocities in this war. The English drink beer. They have shown wonderful humanity. On the other hand, the Turks drink neither wine nor beer. They have been prohibitionists for 1,200 years. Yet they have committed the most shocking atrocities.

The reason the Prussians are brutal is because they are fanatics. They believe that they are wise and good, and that other people have no rights which they are bound to respect. The prohibitionists should take warning. They, too, would deny to millions of American citizens the right to choose. These citizens know by their own experience that the moderate use of beer or wine at meals is beneficial. For this opinion the prohibitionists have no respect. They would deprive all persons engaged in making wine or beer of their property, and without compensation. This is brutal, and certainly not democratic.

TEMPERANCE.
New York, July 2, 1917.

For Secretary of Aeronautics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill appropriating $600,000,000 for the establishment of a Department of Aviation, which has the support of President Wilson and is favorably considered by Congress, will, in all probability, be passed within the next few days. The advocates of the measure approve of a distinct department, the same as the army or navy, with a Cabinet officer at the head with power equal to the Secretary of the Army or the Navy.

In the opinion of representative military experts of the allies, as also official Washington, the war issue can be, and in all probability will be, determined by the superiority of the American air forces.

That being the case, patriotic America could have something to enthuse about if Orville Wright, the man whose genius gave birth to the airplane, were selected to be at the head of the proposed new Department of Aeronautics.

To insure his selection by Congress, it is suggested that a popular petition be circulated throughout the United States for all fair-minded and impartial men and women to sign as a mark of his distinguished services to humanity and as an expression of their conviction that he is the natural selection to lead America to success through a superiority of the air fleet he can build.

MAITLAND MERRILL.
New York, July 1, 1917.

CENSORSHIP BLUNDERING.

Comment on the System Which Gives Germany News Barred Here.

From The Review of Reviews.

The Germans know just how many regiments of our American "regulars" have already been sent abroad as the forerunners of the army under General Pershing. Everybody else knows, it is safe to guess, except the Americans who rely upon newspapers. The waiters in New York restaurants, even those who do not speak German, seem to know by fairly accurate hearsay about the movement of troops. It is not so many months since every one was permitted to know that our available mobile army in the United States consisted of about 30,000 men. We are speaking, of course, not of the National Guard, but of the regulars. We are in the process of recruiting the regulars rapidly up to a maximum of something less than 300,000. It was duly announced that Pershing was to have at once a "division" of regulars, and that this would comprise somewhat more than 25,000 men. Whether these men sailed in advance of Pershing, or afterward, or still remain in the United States, is perfectly well known to the German authorities, but will not be known to the readers of American newspapers and periodicals until the War Department authorizes publication. We are at this moment carrying reticence about such matters further in the American press than it has ever been carried before in any country in the history of the world.

Sanity of American Press.

The remarkable spirit of service and energy that the efficient men of the country are showing is bringing things to pass, and it is fairly forcing business-like methods upon officialdom. The newspapers have given an exhibition of loyalty, sanity, and moderation that has never at any time been surpassed. Just why the Administration has been so anxious to bring the press under the restraints of censorship has not been made clear. Contrasting the discretion of the one party with the discretion of the other party, it would seem more suitable that a committee of experienced editors and publishers should be appointed to act as a board of censors to control the utterances of the relatively inept and amateurish officials. Blunders of expression thus far have not been on the part of the press, but on the part of office holders. Congress was compelled to waste many days, if not weeks, of valuable time in combating and finally killing a censorship measure that was arbitrary and needless. The Espionage bill as a whole had perhaps some justification, although there was probably power enough already in the hands of the Government to deal with offenders.

Our Disorganized Censorship.

From The Sun.

A few days ago the Secretary of War got petulant and announced that he would have naught to do henceforth with George Creel's unauthorized and illegal, but still active, censorship. The latter had permitted the publication of the news of the arrival in France of the first American contingent, while the War Department for some reason wished it kept secret for a time longer. Like most of the tempests in Washington the affair quickly blew over.

But while the Secretary of War and the Chief Censor were quarreling over the amount of information that should be given the American people concerning the arrival of our boys in France the Germans had it all. Moreover, they had it twenty-four hours ahead of any one in the United States except the officials at Washington. On Friday Berlin knew all about it. Only on Saturday night were American correspondents in France permitted to cable the news of the debarkation of our troops. We might better have sought our news in Berlin.

While a censorship usually causes annoyance in the country in which it is established, breeds distrust of and hostility to the Government, discourages enlistments and often multiplies cruelly the fears and sufferings of those having loved ones at the front, it is not established to accomplish these amiable ends. It is decreed in order that useful information may be kept from the enemy. It never wholly accomplishes this end. The most useful information usually leaks through to the enemy whether the folks at home get it or not. But even a partial bleak to the transmission of important news to the enemy is necessary, and against it no newspaper with a sense of duty to its country ever protests.

But this ill ordered and disorganized censorship at Washington, not recognized at all by the State Department, and in a state of constant bickering

CHARLES P. TAFT, 2D TO WED MISS CHASE

Ex-President's Younger Son Engaged to Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Chase.

HE IS A JUNIOR AT YALE

Football Player and Winner of Gordon Brown Prize Is Enlisted as Artilleryman in U. S. Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Chase of Waterbury, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Kellogg Chase, to Charles P. Taft, 2d, youngest child of former President William Howard Taft and Mrs. Taft of New Haven, Conn. Miss Chase is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chase. She was graduated from St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, and from Bryn Mawr. She is interested in Red Cross work and other charities. She is a granddaughter of General Kellogg, who was a Congressman for many years, and is a niece of John Prescott Kellogg, Judge on the Bench of the Connecticut Superior Court. Her paternal grandfather, Augustus S. Chase, was until his death a leading banker and financier of Waterbury. Her father has for thirty years been the leading member of the Waterbury Clock Company. He is a Yale graduate, class of 1889.

Mr. Taft's only sister, Miss Helen Herron Taft, was in May unanimously elected Dean of Bryn Mawr College, which she entered as a student in 1908, and his brother, Robert A., the eldest of the three children, married Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Lloyd W. Bowers, at one time Solicitor General of the United States, in 1914.

Charles Phelps Taft was named for his half-uncle, Charles Phelps Taft of Cincinnati. He is a nephew of Henry W. Taft and Horace D. Taft, and is to be graduated in the class of 1918 from Yale. He was tapped this year as the fifteenth or last man for Skull and Bones, the greatest honor possible, as the last man tapped stands first, and the first man tapped stands second. He also won the Gordon Brown prize, awarded to that student who most nearly achieved the standard of scholarship and capacity leadership set by the late Francis Gordon Brown. Mr. Taft was tackle on the 1916 team that beat Harvard, and is also a leader in religious affairs at the university. He is only 17, and has enlisted as an artilleryman in the United States Army.

EXAGGERATE LOSSES OF DOCTORS IN WAR

British Medical Casualties on Western Front Total 964 Since the War Began.

Many various and extravagant figures have been published of the casualties in the Medical Service of the British Army. To obtain authoritative information in regard to these figures Dr. Robert H. Halsey of this city, who is a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, wrote to Colonel T. H. Goodwin of the British Army Medical Service, who has been at the Western front from the war began until very recently, when he was detailed with the British Commission to the United States. Colonel Goodwin thereupon cabled to the British War Office and obtained the following information, which was transmitted to Dr. Halsey yesterday:

"The total casualties among medical officers of the British forces on the Western front from the commencement of the war until June 26, 1917, were: Killed, 195; died of sickness, 62; wounded, 707, making a total of 964. The total battle casualties, therefore, were 904, less 62, or 842.

From these figures it is seen that only about 20 per cent. of the injured die. For the information of the members of the medical profession who contemplate "doing their bit" these figures show the same relation between killed and injured, as in our own estimated battle casualties as given in "Surgery of Medical Service in Campaign" by Straub.

Commenting on the exaggerated reports of losses in the British Medical Service, The New York Medical Journal says:

"Theoretically the military surgeon is a noncombatant, and, therefore, is in no danger. Practically, this is far from being the case. The reports, however, of the high mortality among the medical staff of the British Army which have received currency in the lay press and credence among medical men are grossly exaggerated. The Washington newspaper recently published the statement:

"'Colonel Goodwin says that over 6,000 officers have been lost in this war, by the Royal Army Medical Corps. In his recent address to the graduating class at the Cornell University Medical School Colonel Goodwin quoted this statement in order to specifically deny it. He said: 'This is totally untrue. Our total medical force is only 12,000.'

"During three months last year 53 medical officers were killed and 185 wounded. These figures will give you an idea of the casualties among our medical officers.'

"It is most fortunate that we have a correction of these exaggerated statements from so competent an authority as Colonel Goodwin, who, as a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has spent the last three years at the front, and who is a member of the British Commission to the United States. Colonel Goodwin is a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and has won the distinguished Service Order, and his statements may be taken as authoritative."

MISS DISSTON TO BE BRIDE.

Her Marriage to John Wanamaker, Jr., of Philadelphia Is Near.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Disston, daughter of Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia, and John Wanamaker, Jr., son of Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia and Tuxedo Park, N. Y., whose engagement has just been announced, will be celebrated late this Summer, or early Autumn, probably at Newport, where Mrs. Disston and her daughter are spending the Summer.

Mr. Wanamaker is a grandson and namesake of John Wanamaker, and is a brother of Mrs. Gurnee Munn and Mrs. Arturo de Heeren of Philadelphia. His mother died several years ago.

WILL WED LADY INGESTRE.

R. E. Pennoyer, Embassy Secretary, Engaged to Daughter of Lord Paget.

LONDON, July 3.—The engagement is announced of Richard E. Pennoyer of California, Secretary to the American Ambassador Walter H. Page, to Lady Ingestre, daughter-in-law of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Premier Earl in the peerages of both England and Ireland. The wedding will be the sixth among the forces of the embassy since Ambassador Page has been here.

Lady Ingestre is the daughter of Lord Alexander Victor Paget and a sister of the Marquis of Anglesey. She was born in 1881 and married in 1904 to Captain Viscount Ingestre, eldest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and who died in 1915. She has three daugters and a son.

Karcher-Quincy.

The wedding of Dr. Edward Winslow Karcher of Boston, Mass., and Miss Ada Ives Quincy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Quincy of 158 West Fifty-eighth Street and Centre Harbor, N. H., was celebrated yesterday noon at the residence of the bride's parents, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Edgar Van Etten of Christ Church, this city, in the presence of the immediate families.

Miss Drummond to Wed R. J. Kiley.

Lewis A. Drummond of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Katherine Drummond, to Richard J. Kiley, polo player and son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Kiley of Brooklyn.

PLAN MANY FESTIVITIES FOR RUSSIAN VISITORS

Mayor's Reception Committee Announces Revised Program of Entertainment to Commission.

A revised program of the entertainment to the Russian Commission when it arrives here on Friday was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Reception Committee. The commission is due to reach the Battery at 3:30 P. M. Friday, and will be met by Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others. A committee representing the Russian colony will also be at the Battery.

At 4:15 o'clock the visitors will reach the City Hall, where in the Aldermanic Chamber they will be received by Mayor Mitchel. Besides the Mayor, Mr. Littleton will speak. A response will be made by the Russian Ambassador, Professor Boris A. Bakhmeteff. After the speeches the commission will be escorted by the Mayor and the committee through Lafayette Street, Washington Square, and Fifth Avenue to their place of residence. The commission will be entertained at 6:45 o'clock by the Mayor and the Executive Committee at a small dinner at the Ritz-Carlton.

On Friday night at 8 o'clock there will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American Friends of New Russia, co-operating with the Mayor's Citizens Committee. Mayor Mitchel will preside, and addresses will be made by Colonel Roosevelt, Samuel Gompers, the Ambassador, and others. On Saturday at noon there will be a luncheon at the Claremont by the Mayor's Executive Committee.

The Mayor, members of the commission, and the official escort will attend the presentation of medals and exhibition of the Fire Department at the City College Stadium at 1:30 P. M., and at 2:45 P. M. there will be a tour of the city's park system. At 4 P. M. there will be a mass meeting in the Mall in Central Park. The Community Chorus will sing and there will be a band concert, to be followed by addresses by the Ambassador, George H. Kennan, and others.

The dinner on Friday night was intended to give the mission an opportunity to meet Governor Whitman, but the Governor was unable to attend because of a previous engagement in Syracuse. The Friday evening meeting at Carnegie Hall is not under the direction of the Mayor's Committee, although it is recognized as a part of the official program, and the Mayor will preside. The mass meeting at Madison Square Garden Saturday night is not a part of the official program, as it is being arranged by Russian residents and officials. At this meeting Peter Ruthenberg, a prominent leader of the party of Socialist-Revolutionists, will preside. This statement of the arrangements for the mass meeting was given out yesterday by the Russian Committee having the affair in charge.

"Madison Square Garden will be decorated in red and national colors. All revolutionary and professional organizations will appear with their banners. There will be special placards bearing revolutionary inscriptions. The orchestra will play the Marseillaise, the Funeral March, the International, the new Russian hymn, and the hymns of the various Russian nationalities. A special chorus will sing the new Russian hymn and different Russian songs. The meeting will be opened by A. N. Sokhnovsky, Peter Ruthenberg will speak in behalf of the party of Socialist-Revolutionists, Dr. Ingerman in behalf of the Russian Social Democracy, Mr. Gourevitch in behalf of the Jewish Socialist Party "Bund," Mr. Chikoff in behalf of the Constitutional Democratic Party, Abram Cahan, editor of The Forward, in behalf of the Jewish workers who came here from Russia, and Mr. Reutovich in behalf of Russian workers in this country. After that the Ambassador will be greeted by delegates representing various Russian nationalities and professional organizations. At the close of the meeting the Ambassador will address the audience."

MILWAUKEE GREETS THE BELGIAN MISSION

Socialist Mayor Extends Welcome —Baron Moncheur Gets $1,000 Check for Belgian Poor.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—There was no division of sentiment in Milwaukee's reception today to the Belgian war mission, which reached here on its tour from Washington to the Pacific Coast. The colors of Belgium appeared on the buildings and along the streets of the long drive for which they were taken, and everywhere the visitors were greeted with cheers. Baron Moncheur, chief of the mission, was visibly impressed by the warmth of the welcome.

"The sons of Wisconsin have responded nobly to the call to assemble in defense of their civic rights and liberty," he said.

"I have crossed the seas to tell you of the gratitude and admiration which were felt for your nation by my country and by my King. We know that whenever America starts anything she is always able to finish it, and to finish it right."

The city's welcome was extended by Daniel Hoan, Socialist Mayor. The crowd in the Council chamber, where a reception was held, applauded when the Mayor said that all there hoped the day was not far distant when Belgium again would enjoy the blessings of liberty.

At the City Hall reception a woman greeted Baron Moncheur and handed him an envelope containing "a little offering for the Belgian poor." What the Baron thought was perhaps a $5 bill turned out to be a $1,000 certificate.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 3.—The Belgian War Mission got back to "home folks" when it reached here today. This city and numerous near-by towns and villages contributed a total of 25,000 Belgians and their descendants who came to hear the stories of the sufferings that their mother country had undergone at the hands of Germany.

A purse of $3,500, raised by school children, was presented to the mission.

GOULDS AT BEAVERKILL.

Bridegroom's Parents at Furlough Lodge, Near By—Meeting Expected.

Kingdon Gould and his bride, who was Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lucci, arrived yesterday afternoon at Beaverkill Farm, the estate of Mr. Gould's father, at Hardenburgh, Ulster County, N. Y., according to a dispatch from Livingston Manor, N. Y., where they will spend their honeymoon.

They motored through from New York, arriving at Livingston Manor, which is seventeen miles from Hardenburgh, shortly after 2 o'clock.

It was also learned yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, the parents of the bridegroom, left Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J., during the day for Furlough Lodge, their place in the Catskills.

As Furlough Lodge is only a short distance from Hardenburgh, it has been intimated by friends of the family that young Mr. Gould's bride will meet her husband's family at their lodge.

While young Mr. Gould and his bride will reside next Winter in Park Avenue, they will probably build a home at Lakewood. It is said that one of the prospective site for his house during the visit with his family on Sunday, and his parents also inspected the location.

Lazarus-Paddock.

The marriage of Edwin Michelet Lazarus, a son of Dr. J. Sanderson Lazarus and Mrs. Lazarus of Bloomsburg, Penn., and Miss Anna Marguerite Paddock, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Hiram Paddock was solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 149 West Seventy-second Street, by the Rev. Willard S. Richardson. The bride in white satin and tulle trimmed with point lace, was attended as bridesmaid by Miss Mary L. Powell. Her brother, Eugene H. Paddock, gave her in marriage.

Mr. Lazarus's best man was Arthur K. Paddock, a brother of the bride, and the ushers were William Lazarus of Bloomsburg, Walter Pettit, Hobert F. Roberts, and E. Barton Hohn of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus will live in Brooklyn.

NEGRO GUARDSMEN IN SAN JUAN RIOT

Policeman's Order to Move Started Outbreak of Blacks and Whites.

RESERVES SOON CHECKED IT

Few Arrests Made, but 2,000 Fighters Made Amsterdam Avenue a Lively Battlefield.

The refusal of negro National Guardsmen in uniform to move, at a policeman's order, from the corner where they had collected, led last night to a general battle between whites and blacks on San Juan Hill, in which hundreds of men were eventually engaged. Police reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street station broke up the rioting before it made much headway, but it is believed that several men received serious injuries and were taken away to their homes.

About twenty-five men of the Fifteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., the newly organized regiment of which William Hayward is Colonel, were gathered on the corner of Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue at about 8 o'clock when Patrolman Hensen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station ordered them to move along. Some did so, but Private Lawrence Joaquin of 51 West Ninety-ninth Street who, according to the police, was arrested and fined for participation in the race riots in the same section on June 18, began to argue the matter and declared that Hansen showed no respect for a uniform. Hansen arrested him, but had taken him only a block up Amsterdam Avenue when a group of negroes, soldiers and civilians, attacked him and tried to set the prisoner free.

Hansen backed Joaquin into a hallway and held him there while he defended himself against the attacks of the others with his nightstick. Meanwhile a woman who saw the fight telephoned to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Patrolmen Cavanaugh, Huben, and Kelly were sent down in an automobile to aid Hansen. But before they arrived unexpected aid had appeared in bands of white residents of that section who heard that a fight had started, and, pouring in from all sides, set upon the negroes flocking to the aid of their fellows.

The three policemen arrived to find nearly 2,000 persons gathered around the corner and most of them fighting, with knives and clubs swinging and bricks flying through the air. The three attacked both whites and blacks and tried to force them through, but were making little progress until Captain Dempsey, who had been notified by telephone of the growing size of the disturbance, brought down the reserves from the station and finally drove the rioters down the side streets and broke up the groups which still fought long after they were chased away from the corner.

Joaquin and Vernon Cox of 121 West Forty-sixth Street were locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. Isaac Brown of 252 West Sixty-first Street had attacked Patrolman Huben with a potato knife. Huben hit him on the head again and again with his nightstick, but made no impression, and meanwhile Brown's slashing had cut the policeman's sleeve to ribbons. Brown was finally brought down by another patrolman, who knocked his feet from under him. He was charged with attempted felonious assault.

Dr. Lopez of Polyclinic Hospital treated several rioters for slight cuts and bruises, but eyewitnesses told of there being more seriously hurt who were carried away by friends. Patrolman Kelly was hit on the head with a piece of lead pipe, but the visor of his cap broke the force of the blow and he was only slightly hurt.

TRIBUTES PAID TO TREE.

"A Great Artist and a Great Producer," Says David Belasco.

The American theatrical world was shocked upon reading yesterday morning of the sudden death of Sir Herbert Tree. Many men and women of the theatre had seen him during his last engagement at the New Amsterdam last Spring or had him personally, and all had thought him in full vigor.

"He was a great artist and a great producer," said David Belasco, "and the English-speaking stage has sustained a great loss in his death. He was an idealist who was true to his ideals and an indefatigable worker. Men and women who do one or two things well spring up with frequency, but the really big artists who do many things well are rare. The achievements of the zenith of his career were the crown of his early training. I know of no one to take his place."

Robert B. Mantell spoke of his talent as a Shakespearean actor. "Who that saw it can forget his Welsey in 'Henry VIII,' or such productions as his 'Antony and Cleopatra'? Sir Herbert Tree was a wonderful actor. Of course, all his roles did not please everybody, but even his severest critics had to recognize the merit of his best impersonations. He was a mighty power in the theatre; not since the days of Irving has there been a man who has done so much for the actor and his art."

"I was deeply grieved," said William Faversham, "upon reading of the death of Sir Herbert Tree, who I had believed to be in excellent health when he left here a few weeks ago. His death is a great loss not only to the English but the American stage as well, and I hope that our men and women of the theatre will express their feeling of their loss in some such way that it will be heard across the water."

WROTE OF VISIT TO WILSON.

Actor Told of President's Graciousness—Lauded Balfour Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—In his last article in The Daily Chronicle Sir Beerbohm Tree described his visit to the White House. He wrote:

"Mr. Wilson has a gracious presence and is gifted with the 'grand manner,' that of making people feel at ease at once. 'At sight' the President paid me the compliment of saying that I reminded him of a well-known English statesman.

"On my bowing with deprecating self-consciousness, he remarked that he himself had often been told of his resemblance to the late Joseph Chamberlain. The likeness is, indeed, striking, though the President's nose lacks the aspiring tilt which characterized that of the distinguished English statesman."

Referring to the British and French missions, Tree wrote:

"The coming of Balfour and Joffre was a masterstroke. Both men were the right men at the right moment. It was like seeing comrades meet on a night of the prairie fire of popular enthusiasm. Mr. Balfour appealed to the American people, perhaps, because he was the most un-American thing in America.

"There can be no doubt that England should send more such ambassadors to America.

"The two peoples want to know each other better. There has hitherto been a certain coldness between them. The supercilious manner of many an ancient Briton has caused some resentment in the past. The Americans are a very personal people, and they enjoy being exploited. They revel in their hospitality. They love a 'lion.' I cannot help thinking that more frequent visits of England's great men would have the effect of permanently cementing friendship between the two nations."

Tree's Death Casts Gloom in London

LONDON, July 3.—The death of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree has cast gloom over the theatrical profession, where it was received with general regret. His end, like that of his famous predecessor, Sir Henry Irving, came with the utmost suddenness.

Lady Tree visited him yesterday afternoon and found him cheerful and full of ideas for future activity. A few hours later he was seized with the heart attack from which he died.

Oscar Asche, who occupied His Majesty's Theatre during Sir Herbert's absence, today canceled all performances there.

STAGE MOURNS AT WILLIAM WINTER'S BIER

Many Arts Represented at the Simple Services Critic Had Wished, in Funeral Church.

The funeral services for William Winter, dramatic critic and author, were held yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Campbell Funeral Church in Broadway, near Sixty-sixth Street. The services were simple in accordance with the expressed wish of the critic, though it was denied that he had explicitly outlined their form in a letter opened after his death. Yesterday's papers had printed this on what appeared to be good authority, and had also stated that Mr. Winter had left a letter to be read for the first time over his bier. This seemed so contradictory to his father's character that Jefferson Winter yesterday sent this letter to the newspapers:

"In justice to the memory of William Winter, will you kindly make that correction of the erroneous statements so widely published this morning? He did not plan his own funeral; he did not prepare the address to be delivered at the services; he did not leave a sealed envelope to be opened after his death. My father's character was of the utmost modest simplicity. His family know that he so would have the services that attend his passing."

The chapel was well filled with men and women representing the stage and various other arts and fields of endeavor when the pallbearers entered and walked to the rear where the coffin was resting. When it had been carried to the front of the chapel David Bispham sang "Crossing the Bar," which was the only music except the processional and recessional selections, played by Rodolphe Fraese, organist of Sailors' Snug Harbor. The pallbearers were David Belasco, Robert B. Mantell, John Rankin Towse, Louis V. De Foe, Joseph Tate, John D. Pierson, Peter Duryea, John Elderkin, Charles R. Miller, Logan G. Mackerson, Frank Lawrence, Robert Underwood Johnson and General Horace Porter.

Walter W. Price, for many years a friend of Mr. Winter, read the address. Mr. Price prefaced his remarks by emphasizing the statement that Mr. Winter left no directions as to the details of his funeral services. The speaker explained his use of Biblical quotations by saying that while Mr. Winter subscribed to no creed, the Bible belonged to no creed, but to the whole world.

"Mr. Winter's religion," said Mr. Price, "was that of patience, of gentleness, of charity for all. His creed was beauty. His thoughts were brilliant, but kindly. He helped many and injured none. He was serene. There cannot be one word said here today of woe, of fear, of supplication."

Mr. Price closed his address with a quotation from Shakespeare, whom he characterized as Mr. Winter's most beloved author. The quotation, one of the songs from "Cymbeline," follows:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious Winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.

Among those who attended were Viola Allen, J. Hartley Manners, F. F. Mackay, Adelyn Wesley, Alphie James, Henry Carhart, Mrs. Robert B. Mantell, Mrs. Louis V. De Foe, Harry Hollilday, and Henry Hall.

'MOTHER JENKINS' DIES AT 83

Sunday School Teacher in 16th St. Baptist Church for 65 Years.

Mrs. Miles E. Jenkins, or "Mother" Jenkins as she was known to hundreds of her friends, a Sunday school teacher in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for sixty-five years, died last night, at 83 years, at the Baptist Home, 116 East Eighty-eighth Street. Mrs. Jenkins first taught school at the church on West Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue was the centre of one of the best residential districts of this city. The Havemeyers and the Kidders lived near there, and it was thought to be far uptown.

Mrs. Jenkins was born in Dutchess County. Her father died when she was young. She was Miss Elizabeth Blois and in 1859 was engaged to Henry Mandeville de Secara, grandson of Sir Charles Chamberlain, British Consul General in Brazil, but the engagement was broken and she married Miles E. Jenkins, who died in 1910. The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church was an offshoot of the Macdougal Street Church and was founded in October, 1833. Mrs. Jenkins of late years had been an invalid, having suffered four apoplectic strokes.

Miss Marguerite A. Curry Weds.

The marriage of Isaac Watts Gross and Miss Marguerite A. Curry took place last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lucy W. Curry, Elmhurst, L. I. The Rev. Francis J. Uleau, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church, officiated. Walter C. Strunk acted as best man and a sister of the bride, Miss Lucy T. Curry, was the bridesmaid.

Miss Sadler to Wed Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Sadler of Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Marion L. Sadler, to the Rev. James H. Lamb, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. James H. Lamb, rector of old St. David's Church, Devon, Penn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, for thirty-one years a United States Customs Inspector in this port, died on Monday at his home, 40 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

PHILIP MATTE, 47 years old, died on Monday at his home, 206 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, and was in the employ of Parke, Davis & Co., wholesale druggists. He was a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. and A. M.

HARRIS WEINER, a member of the furniture firm of Weiner Brothers, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 946 Washington Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

HARRIET M. MARTIN, the oldest resident of Newcastle, N. H., died there on Monday in her 100th year.

CHARLES WILBUR VAN PELT, known on the stage as Charles Van, died at his home, 932 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday.

THEOPHILUS CRUM, senior member of Crum & Golding, builders, died on Sunday at his home in Englewood.

JOHN A. CARR, a tailor, died yesterday at his home in Bordentown, N. J., in his ninety-third year.

HARRY O. SHIMER, President of the R. T. Shimer Company, died yesterday at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

JAMES J. CUFF, 24 years old, a member of Company B, First Engineers, died yesterday in the post hospital at Fort Totten.

GEORGE BLANCHARD FRY, an engineer, who directed the construction of the first two McAdoo tunnels, died yesterday at his Summer home in Weed Avenue, Stamford, Conn., in his sixtieth year. He was born in Cardiff, Wales, and came to this country in 1880 to help lay a tunnel across the East River. Mr. Fry's residence was in Bronxville. He was a member of the Engineers' Club of New York.

Mrs. ELIZA WOOLSEY HOWLAND, widow of Brig. Gen. Joseph Howland, former Treasurer of New York State, died yesterday in Newport, R. I., in her eighty-second year.

JOSEPH GARNEAU, President of the Joseph Garneau Company, Inc., importers, died yesterday at his home in Kingston, N. J., in his sixty-second year. He was engaged in the manufacture of biscuits and crackers. He was the inventor of the saltine cracker.

EDWIN M. JACKSON, President of the Yonkers Brewing Company, died yesterday at his home, 93 Hamilton Avenue, Yonkers, in his sixty-ninth year. He entered the employ of the brewery when twenty years old.

VIRGINIO CASELLI, proprietor of the Roma Restaurant in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, died yesterday at his home in Westerly, R. I., in his fifty-seventh year. He came to this country from Italy thirty years ago, and had directed the restaurant for sixteen years.

SAMUEL ELITZ, a widely known member of the Order of the Sons of Zion, died last night at his home, 3 East 106th Street, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Elitz was a pharmacist and came here from Russia twenty years ago. He was a delegate to several national Zionist conventions, and attended the International Zionist at Vienna several years ago.

Mrs. ARTHUR JOHNSON, 47 years old, of 192 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, dropped dead last night from heart disease in Orange, N. J., while on her way to the Lackawanna Station from the home of her sister, Miss Ella Cunningham, 67 Essex Avenue.

ALWYN BALL, Sr., an extensive owner of real estate in the Bronx, died yesterday at the home of his son, McClellan Ball, 103 Elliot Place, Rutherford, N. J. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., but later made his home at Haverstraw.

Dr. PHOEBE BERKEAH JOHNSON, a nerve specialist, who formerly practiced at 568 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at the home of her daughter at Larchmont, N. Y. She was a descendant of John Ogden, one of the earliest settlers of New Jersey. Mrs. Johnson was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College and the Homeopathic Medical College.

LETTER TOLD PARIS WHERE KAHN STOOD

Financier's Criticisms of Germans in 1915 Placed in Official French Files.

WRITTEN TO HIS RELATIVE

Of German Birth, New York Banker Took Kaiser's Generals to Task for War of Frightfulness.

Some months ago, prior to America's entrance into the war, a distinguished New York lawyer, on a visit to France, was discussing with a group of prominent Frenchmen in Paris, among them several Government officials, the attitude and sympathies of well-known Americans toward the nations at war. The discussion turned to the case of Otto H. Kahn of New York, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., when one of the Frenchmen said he assumed that Mr. Kuhn's sympathies were pro-German because of his German ancestry and business connections in Germany.

"Oh, no," replied another distinguished Frenchman, "I happen to know the contrary is the fact, for I have seen a long and comprehensive letter from Mr. Kahn to a relative in Germany, in which he showed not only pronounced sympathy for the Allies, but a thorough understanding of their cause, and scathingly arraigned the German Government and policy."

Questions by the lawyer friend of Mr. Kahn revealed that the letter had been opened by the French censor, copied, the original sent on to its destination, and copies of it brought to the attention of all the Allied Governments for the purpose of reflecting Mr. Kahn's personal views, as well as to give them an excellent exposition of the Allies' case.

When the friend returned to New York he told Mr. Kahn of the incident, and for the first time Mr. Kahn knew how his letter to his relative had placed him on record. The letter had been examined in 1915, when censorship of letters between the United States and Germany had not been officially established, and it was believed that only correspondence to and from suspected persons or firms was being opened.

The correspondence between Mr. Kahn and his relative was in German, but Mr. Kahn has given to THE NEW YORK TIMES an English translation of the missives.

Guilt of War with Germany.

In his first letter, dated March 22, 1915, Mr. Kahn expressed surprise that Germany, which had made such strides, had gone to war to get that which would have come to her through continuance of her peaceful progress. He said that America did not sympathize with Germany, because the guilt for the war appeared to have been laid at her door and because of the destruction wrought in Belgium. The relative replied, thanking Mr. Kahn for his letter, but refusing to agree with him. In reply, under date of June 28, 1915, Mr. Kahn wrote the letter which the French officials copied. In it he said:

"The spirit which animates Germany is indeed a great and mighty one. It is a spirit of unity and brotherhood among the people, of willing sacrifice and heroic striving, coupled with the passionate conviction and faith that her cause is just and righteous, that it must and will win, and that not only is victory a necessity for national existence, but that in its train it will bring blessings to the whole of the universe.

"Wherever and whenever in the world's history such a spirit—born of the stirring of the profoundest depths of national or religious feeling—has manifested itself it has invariably been attended by a more or less marked fanaticism among the people concerned; by a condition of mind easily comprehensible as a psychological phenomenon, yet acutely prejudicial to the ability to preserve an objective point of view and to arrive at an impartial judgment."

Mr. Kahn then wrote: "It is but natural that in the atmosphere which surrounds you and under existing circumstances a man even of such sober, clear, and independent thinking as yourself should think and feel in the way manifested by your letter," but said that inasmuch as it was requested he "will endeavor further to make plain to you my ideas as to this most deplorable and accursed war." Then he continued:

"The views I am expressing are, I believe, the views as well of the great majority of thinking people in America. And I would remind you that America as a whole, by reason of the racial composition of her population, is essentially free from national prejudice or racial bias. With her many millions of inhabitants of German origin, her disposition could not be anti-German in the ordinary course of affairs—and indeed never was so before the war.

"With her millions of Jews and her liberal tendencies, she cannot be pro-Russian. With her historical development, in the course of which her only wars have been fought against England, and for many other reasons, her disposition cannot be that of an English partisan—and was not so before the war.

"It may sound to you very improbable, yet it is none the less true, that America, of all the great nations, is probably the one least swayed by eagerness to attain material advantage for herself through her international policies. I do not claim that this arises necessarily from any particular virtue in her people. It may rather be the result of her geographical and economic situation.

Tells of America's Idealism.

"Although not a land as yet of the highest degree of culture, America is a land of high and genuine humanitarianism, and of a certain naive idealism. Witness the return to China of the indemnity growing out of the Boxer rebellion. To Spain, conquered and hopeless, she paid, entirely of her own free will, $20,000,000 for the Philippines. She refused to annex Cuba. In spite of strong provocation, she abstained from taking Mexico."

Then Mr. Kahn defended America's supplying munitions to the Allies, saying that it was not America's fault that Germany's ships could not come over for arms and supplies. He remarked incidentally:

"To believe American public opinion influenced by the profits which come to this country from the supply of arms is to misunderstand completely the American mode of thought and feeling. Moreover, these profits go to a very few pockets; and public opinion here, being anything but unduly complacent toward large corporations and capitalists, is by no means inclined to view with favor the gathering in of these huge profits by a very limited number of individuals and concerns.

"I quote with approval General von Schlieffen's remark that 'in war, after all, the only thing that matters is those silly old victories.'

"You would surely not say that in the individual's daily struggle for existence or in competitive industrial strife 'the only thing that matters' is success. Rather, you would be the first to grant, as you have always demonstrated in your acts, that there are certain ethical limitations laid down by the conscience and the moral conceptions of humanity, which must be respected in the struggle for success, however keen, even though the very existence of the individual and maintenance of wife and child be at stake.

"Schlieffen's utterance throws overboard everything that civilization and humanitarian progress of centuries has accomplished toward lessening the cruelty, the hatred, and the sufferings engendered by war, and toward protecting noncombatants, as far as possible, from its terrors. It is tantamount to the doctrine of the fanatical Jesuit: 'The end justifies the means.'

"And it is something akin to this very doctrine that Germany has made her own and applied in her conduct of this war as she has done in none of her previous wars. The conviction that everything, literally everything, which tends to insure victory is permitted to her, and indeed called for, has now evidently assumed the power of a national obsession. Thus, the violation of innocent Belgium in defiance of solemn treaty; the unspeakable treatment inflicted on her people; the bombardment, without warning, of open places, (which Germany was first to practice;) the destruction of great monuments of art which belonged to all mankind, as in Rheims and Louvain; the Lusitania horror, the strewing of mines broadcast, the use of poisonous gases, causing death by torture or incurable disease; the taking of hostages; the arbitrary imposition of monetary indemnities and penalties, &c. It is these facts that the noncombatant nations charge against Germany. And quite apart from the responsibility for the war, it is in them that may be found the main reason why public opinion in neutral countries has more and more turned against Germany as the war has continued."

After this discussion of the righteousness of Belgium's stand against the German invaders, Mr. Kahn then wrote to his German relative:

"The theory of 'frightfulness' in the conduct of warfare which Germany now preaches and practices is no new discovery. On the contrary, it is a very ancient one—so old, in fact, that long ago it came to be discarded and superseded in European warfare and passed into the limbo of forgotten things. There, until resurrected by your countrymen, it lay for generations, along with much else which the human race had overcome and left behind in the progress of culture and humanity—a progress achieved by strenuous toil, sacrifices and suffering in the course of many centuries.

"Such words and ideas are met with contempt and derision by your spokesmen and termed mere phrases and sentiment. If these are mere phrases, then the whole upward struggle of the world for endless years past has been based upon and aiming at phrases and sentimentality.

"And what have you gained from your 'frightfulness'? Your victories have been due to quite other qualities. By your 'frightfulness' you have aroused your enemies to the utmost limit of sacrifice; you have embittered neutral opinion; you have disappointed and grieved your friends and sown 'dragon's teeth,' the offspring of which will arise against you many years even after the conclusion of peace.

"How differently would you be judged now if you had tempered your mighty power with mercy and self-restraint; if with the consciousness and use of superior strength and ability you had coupled chivalry and generosity!"

Then Mr. Kahn drew a picture of the great world conquests of Germany, her leadership in commerce, her ship funnels around the world. Turning to the relative's statement that England through her sea power was trying to force her will upon the world, he wrote: "England has not abused her power at sea, at least during the eighteenth century, any more than you, previous to this present war, have abused your power on land. Not only has she not stood in the way of your development, but, on the contrary, she has given you fair and free access to her markets with unparalleled liberality."

Mr. Kahn then admitted the charge that England had at times been hard on neutrals. Of the blockade of Germany's ports, a permissible bit of warfare, he said:

"But that Germany should have used these provocations and this phase of 'starvation warfare' as a basis for reprisals which actually do constitute warfare against women and children is a blow in the face to the world's conscience.

"You say that Germany is not responsible for the war. It is nevertheless a fact that it was Germany who first declared war. Perhaps it would have come even if not declared by Germany, but in that 'perhaps' lies a fearful burden of responsibility.

"Rather than take the awful responsibility of initiating war, and thus uniting England, France and Russia wholeheartedly against you, you could well have afforded, in calm confidence in your superior efficiency and preparation, to take the lesser risk of letting the Russians come on whenever, in fatuous arrogance, they might have believed themselves strong enough to tackle you and Austria.

"That the large majority of the people of Germany did not want war, I do not doubt, although (as was not the case in England and France) there has been in existence in your country for years a rather alarmingly active and influential party whose open aim was war, and particularly a reckoning with England."

Henry W. Knight.

Henry W. Knight, civil war veteran and prominent in G. A. R. circles, died in the Pilcher Hospital, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Knight was for many years head of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern, and at one time was a publisher on his own account. He was born in Maine, and when 15 years old enlisted in the Seventh Maine Regiment. Later he joined Company B of the Seventh Regiment of the Reserve Corps. Mr. Knight was Secretary of the Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kings County, and was Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R. He is survived by his wife, a son, Major Henry W. Knight, Jr., and a daughter.

John W. Foster Better.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—The condition of John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, ill at his Summer home at Henderson Harbor, was reported as improved today. His recovery is not expected, however.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MEYN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Hans H. A. Meyn, a son, July 3, Brooklyn.

Engaged.

GREENBERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

TAFT—CHASE.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hall Chase of Waterbury, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Kellogg Chase, to Charles P. Taft, 2d, of New Haven, Conn.

BURNHAM—HALLOCK.—Sarah A. Hallock to Fred L. Burnham.

KILEY—DRUMMOND. — Katherine Drummond to Richard J. Kiley.

Married.

BABSON—FOX.—On Saturday, June 30, 1917, at The Dells, Torresdale, Pa., by the Rev. Charles Brown, pastor of the Episcopal Church of Torresdale, Mary Beverly, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox, to Stanley M. Babson of South Orange, N. J.

FRANKEL—FOLKART.—July 1

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TO DRAW CONSCRIPTS' AT WAR DEPARTMENT

Baker Announces Selections for the National Army Will Be Made in Washington.

NATURE OF PLANS A SECRET

President Approves Men Named to Act on New York City Exemption Boards.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Selection of men for the National War Army will be made in Washington. Secretary Baker let this become known today, although the exact nature of the selection process will remain a secret until the local and district exemption boards have completed their organization, probably about July 10. It is generally understood there will be some form of drawing from the millions of registration cards. Men whose names are drawn will be summoned to appear before the exemption boards in their communities.

Lists of the boards which will pass on applications for exemptions from the selective draft in New York City were received today by the Provost Marshal General from the White House, where the nominations made by the New York State and city authorities had been approved by President Wilson. The list, with the number of the district, follows:

MANHATTAN.

89. Michael R. Matto, 25 King Street; William Stewart, 118 Fulton Street; Dr. Vincent Gilberti, 11 Charlton Street.
90. John Wade, 16 Clarkson Street; Frank Avignone, 59 Macdougal Street; Dr. George L. Meyers, 3 Charlton Street.
91. Louis Frank, 10 Jefferson Street; Dr. Joseph S. K. Manning, 10 Oliver Street; Dr. Antonio Pisani, 2 Oliver Street.
92. Jacob Shapiro, 130 Henry Street; Dr. V. Shafrin, 148 Henry Street; Dr. Abraham J. Bongy, 154 Henry Street.
93. E. Weinrib, 205 Madison Street; Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, 783 Beck Street; Dr. Max Girsdansky, 232 East Broadway.
94. John E. Camaldi, 2 Centre Market Place; Dr. Anthony D. Traditi, 69 Mott Street; Dr. James E. Newberger, 191 Grand Street.
95. Frank R. Calgano, 42 Kenmare Street; Dr. James Di Rocco, 210 Mott Street; Dr. Frank S. Ognibene, 19 Kenmare Street.
96. William Byrnes, 222 East Thirteenth Street; Americo A. Stabile, 139 Grand Street; Dr. Armin Rappaport, 38 Seventh Street.
97. Warren Eberle, 299 Henry Street; Dr. Zelik Sharfin, 148 Henry Street; Dr. Abraham Benjamin, 315 Grand Street.
98. Louis Silva, 174 Rivington Street; Soren Thomasson, 46 Ridge Street; Dr. Nathaniel Blitz, 151 Stanton Street.
99. Louis J. Cherry, 249 Grand Street; Dr. Henry Michael Groehl, 275 Rivington Street; Dr. Sam J. Bernfeld, 273 Rivington Street.
100. Arthur J. W. Billy, 4 St. Luke's Place; Arthur Shipley, 264 East Morton Street; Dr. M. E. O'Donovan, 471 Hudson Street.
101. William W. Witherspoon, 20 Abingdon Square; John Lopez, 213 West Sixteenth Street; Dr. Arthur G. Larkin, 319 West Fourteenth Street.
102. E. J. Cohan, 175 Suffolk Street; Dr. Herman W. Appel, 276 Stanton Street; Dr. Max Gotteman, 148 Stanton Street.
103. Phillip Gilber, 69 Avenue B; Dr. Herman Lorber, 330 East Fourth Street; Dr. David Jacob Hyman, 326 East Fourth Street.
104. Hyman Seligman, 204 East Seventh Street; Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, 261 Seventh Street; Dr. Simon B. Ehrlich, 133 Avenue B.
105. Stewart Chaplin, 340 West Twenty-second Street; Dr. James Arthur Campbell, 323 West Twenty-second Street; Dr. Herbert L. Gray, 238 West Twenty-second Street.
106. Oscar W. Elsbrom, 464 West Twenty-fourth Street; Richard P. Reid, 346 West Thirty-first Street; Dr. William H. Egan, 347 West Twenty-eighth Street.
107. S. Smith, 47 Norfolk Street; Dr. Jacob Korenefsky, 181 Henry Street; Dr. Harry Pross, 188 Henry Street.
108. David Goldstein, 212 East Broadway; J. Ashkin, 137 Forsyth Street; Dr. Louis Miller, 76 Rivington Street.
109. Howard Gronby, 194 Eldridge Street; I. P. Cubberman, 125 Suffolk Street; Dr. Isaac Zarch, 62 Rivington Street.
110. Jacob I. Wiener, 572 Ninth Avenue; Dr. Frederick Griffith, 238 West Thirty-eighth Street; Dr. Rush C. Bauman, 227 West Thirty-fourth Street.
111. A. Brendel, 332 West Thirty-ninth Street; Dr. James F. Coyle, 434 West Forty-third Street; Dr. Eugene S. Mowrey, 355 West Forty-second Street.
112. George C. Nordinger, 48 Seventh Street; Dr. Harry Cohen, 64 East Third Street; Dr. Charles Kel Pines, 54 East Third Street.
113. Nathaniel Phillips, 82 Second Avenue; Aaron Wilkenfeld, 384 East Sixth Street; Dr. Isaac Staifel, 229 East Fortieth Street.
114. George Goldenberg, 57 Seventh Street; Dr. Max Gherlein, 60 St. Mark's Place; Dr. Aaron Brown, 278 East Tenth Street.
115. Charles A. Durbin, 330 West Forty-fourth Street; Dr. John Francis White, 367 West Forty-fourth Street; Dr. James C. F. Van Loan, 351 West Forty-sixth Street.
116. Peter Pleines, 690 Tenth Avenue; Dr. Gustavus X. Ferber, 300 West Forty-ninth Street; Dr. George J. Mahler, 361 West Forty-eighth Street.
117. I. Rothstein, 371 East Tenth Street; Dr. William Nauman, 305 East Tenth Street; Dr. Maurice M. Bergen, 327 East Tenth Street.
118. Theodore M. Taft, 242 East Fifteenth Street; Dr. Antonio Stella, 214 East Sixteenth Street; Dr. Harry E. Isaacs, 301 East Seventeenth Street.
119. William Henkel, Jr., 339 East Eighteenth Street; Dr. Charles Kennedy, 225 East Nineteenth Street; Dr. Arthur C. Fishmann, 239 East Eighteenth Street.
120. William Cain, 47 West Forty-seventh Street; Dr. Samuel Fowler, 326 West Forty-seventh Street; Dr. Dudley Sieat Conley, 342 West Forty-seventh Street.
121. James Kane, 1,275 First Avenue; Dr. Michael F. Black, 408 West Fifty-seventh Street; Dr. E. B. Delphey, 362 West Fifty-seventh Street.
122. William Welks, 226 East Twenty-ninth Street; Dr. Henry Carey, 22 East Thirtieth Street.
123. George Osrin, 329 East Thirty-second Street; Dr. John H. Cudmore, 216 East Thirty-ninth Street; Dr. Thomas F. Quinlan, 221 East Thirty-ninth Street.
124. Joseph M. Proskauer, 23 West Sixty-ninth Stret; Sidney S. Price, 19 West Seventieth Street; Dr. Henry C. Cowler, 97 Central Park West.
125. Henry A. Wise, 154 West Seventy-sixth Street; Nathan Ottinger, 2,170 Broadway; Dr. W. Travis Gibb, 42 West Seventy-fifth Street.
126. Alfred P. W. Seaman, 147 West Eighty-seventh Street; George Haven Putnam, 334 West Eighty-sixth Street; Dr. Jonathan C. Wells, 320 West Eighty-third Street.
127. John E. Dargan, 154 East Forty-ninth Street; Dr. John Nelson, 210 East Forty-eighth Street; Dr. Samuel Kahn, 406 East Fiftieth Street.
128. Elliott S. Benedict, 144 East Fifty-sixth Street; Frederic F. Coudert, 124 East Fifty-sixth Street; Dr. David F. King, 651 Lexington Av.
129. Julius Henry Cohen, 2 West Eighty-eighth Street; Collin Armstrong, 320 West Ninety-eighth Street; Dr. George F. Brooks, 247 Central Park West.
130. Paul Abelson, 1 West 101st Street; Dr. George R. Stuart, 152 West 100th Street; Dr. H. R. Cronk, 257 West 100th Street.
131. Richard Conrad, 201 East Sixty-first Street; Dr. Carl Theobold, 229 East Sixty-first Street; Dr. Harry Greenstein, 307 East Fifty-seventh Street.
132. Michael Buffek, 324 East Sixty-first Street; Dr. J. D. Malmolm, 301 East Sixty-eighth Street; Dr. Henry A. Bancel, 235 East Sixty-eighth Street.
133. Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., 173 East Seventieth Street; Arthur F. Lalor, 242 East Seventy-first Street; Dr. Michael Mislig, 330 East Seventy-second Street.
134. Vincent Loeser, 320 West 108th Street; Fabian Franklin, 527 Cathedral Parkway; Dr. William C. Calhoun, 205 West 107th Street.
135. Elnar Chrystie, 181 Claremont Avenue; Simon Strunsky, 404 West 122d Street; Dr. D. S. D. Jessep, 601 West 113th Street.
136. E. Henry Lacombe, 422 West 118th Street; Patrick Curtin, 308 West 116th Street; Dr. E. C. Fassett, 210 West 110th Street.
137. Joseph I. Green, 178 East Seventy-ninth Street; Frank Sheridan, 1,490 First Avenue; Dr. John C. Baughan, 156 East Seventy-ninth Street.
138. Morton L. Fearey, 171 East Eightieth Street; Harry Murphy, 480 East Eightieth Street; Dr. Jacob Lewis Wilhelm, 179 East Seventy-ninth Street.
139. E. Michling, 229 West 131st Street; Charles W. Anderson, 156 West 123d Street; Dr. E. Perkins, 210 West 131st Street.
140. Martin C. Ansirge, 575 Riverside Drive; Dr. Frank R. Wood, 21 West 130th Street; Dr. E. Taylor Hull, 253 West 139th Street.
141. Robert S. Conklin, 610 Riverside Drive; Martin Allison, 1,433 Amsterdam Avenue; Dr. Frederick M. Law, 487 Riverside Drive.
142. Isidor Wasservogel, 244 East Eighty-sixth Street; Edward Broderick, 501 East Eighty-second Street; Dr. Emil Kober, 316 East Eighty-sixth Street.
143. C. J. Dempsey, 218 East Eighty-seventh Street; Dr. F. Theodore Leyendecker, 324 East Eighty-seventh Street; Dr. F. S. MacHale, 317 East Eighty-seventh Street.
144. John Gallagher, 2,542 Seventh Avenue; Dr. J. Ziporkes, 185 West 141st Street; Dr. Bernard J. Grotch, 2,894 Seventh Avenue.
145. Charles Henry Tuttle, 12 Hamilton Terrace; Dr. Franklin Walker, 344 West 145th Street; Dr. Robert Hugh Rose, 404 West 148th Street.
146. Louis Landa, 436 Convent Avenue; Roswell D. Tompkins, 509 West 157th Street; Dr. Goyes Harrington, 487 West 145th Street.
147. Lawrence Purdy, 894 West 158th Street; Frederick Moller, 29 Fort Washington Avenue; Dr. William C. Thro, 547 West 155th Street.
148. James C. Meyers, 603 West 170th Street; Charles F. Thellusson, 680 West 170th Street; Dr. Philip S. Sabine, 15 Wadsworth Avenue.
149. Bernard Hershkopf, 815 West 180th Street; Sol M. Litaner, 697 West 180th Street; Dr. Clarence Coryell, 600 West 180th Street.
150. Henry F. Wolff, 210 East Ninetieth Street; William Hantz, 311 East Ninety-third Street; Dr. John F. Ryle, 160 East Ninety-third Street.
151. Benj. Swartz, 192 Broadway; Daniel B. Jacobs, 168 East 108th Street; Dr. Isadore Yasuna, 1,586 Lexington Avenue.
152. W. A. McLeod, 204 East 105th Street; Melville Chater, 237 East 104th Street; Peter J. O'Brien, 253 East 104th Street.
153. John D. Lindsay, 54 West Eleventh Street; Vincent Peppe, 40 Washington Square South; Dr. Maxmillian Lawson, 55 West Ninth Street.
154. Albert S. Bard, 22 East Thirtieth Street; Allan Dawson, 45 West Twelfth Street; Dr. J. Milton Mabbott, 19 Fifth Avenue.
155. John Sullivan, 126 East Ninety-eighth Street; Dr. Louis Aronson, 1,321 Madison Avenue; Dr. Edward Wagner, 51 East Ninety-sixth Street.
156. Adi Plavinski, 78 East 109th Street; Dr. Leo Ratner, 1,536 Madison Avenue; Dr. Arthur S. Cahman, 60 East 108th Street.
157. Leon Miller, 1 East 115th Street; Dr. Bernard Gordon, 1,851 Madison Avenue; Dr. Nathan Gordon, 1,720 Madison Avenue.
158. Joseph G. Dean, 850 Seventh Avenue; John W. Auchinclos, 27 West 53d Street; Dr. W. E. Studdiford, 124 West Thirty-sixth Street.
159. Bronson Winthrop, 25 East Thirty-third Street; George Gordon Battle, 152 East Thirty-fifth Street; Dr. Royal Whitman, 288 Lexington Avenue.
160. Samuel Coneh, 43 East 114th Street; Vincent H. Auleta, 304 East 110th Street; Dr. Louis Riggio, 222 East 110th Street.
161. Harry N. Berman, 220 East 112th Street; Harry Cody, 203 East 113th Street; Dr. Frank Louchee, 117 East 116th Street.
162. Joseph L. Lawler, 160 East 115th Street; Dr. Victor Alfred Lyon, 231 East 116th Street; Dr. Alexis Cifaldi, 325 East 118th Street.
163. William H. Cohen, Sixtieth Street and Park Avenue; John T. Pratt, 7 East Sixty-first Street; Dr. J. J. Cosgrove, 311 West Fifty-eighth Street.
164. Stanley M. Isaacs, 1,100 Park Avenue; Ralph Pulitzer, 17 East Seventy-third Street; Dr. Walter L. Niles, 56 East Seventy-seventh Street.
165. Gerard Cucco, 348 East 120th Street; Alexander Marks, 336 East 119th Street; Dr. J. Andrew Hyams, 469 East 118th Street.
166. L. Galford, 246 East 123d Street; Dr. William H. Upton, 1,094 Lexington Avenue; Dr. Charles L. Anthony, 220 East 123d Street.
167. George A. Haupt, 423 East 120th Street; Dr. S. W. Shapiro, 1,847 Madison Avenue; Dr. Joseph Roth, 1,931 Madison Avenue.
168. Charles Blandy, 143 East 121st Street; Max Schak, 106 West 113th Street; Dr. Adolph N. Lyons, 136 West 111th Street.
169. Samuel Periman, 121 West 115th Street; Dr. Lee Lieberman, 120 West 117th Street; Dr. Maurice L. Radin, 155 West 117th Street.
170. Irwin Kurtz, 315 West 121st Street; Cornelius A. Pugsley, 12 West 122d Street; Dr. W. W. Scott, 1,944 Madison Avenue.

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23. James W. Prendergast, 11 Schermerhorn Street; John Hill Morgan, 14 Monroe Place; Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, 68 Clinton Street.
24. Charles B. Schellenberg, 220 Duffield Street; Cosge H. Dohl, 290 Schermerhorn Street; Dr. William Kimpo, 48 Fourth Avenue.
25. Henry M. Wynkoop, 95 Sands Street; Joseph McDonnell, 230 Jay Street; Dr. Armand L. Salmon, 108 Sands Street.
26. Dr. Daniel C. Mangan, 103 Park Avenue; Eugene R. O'Brien, 105 North Oxford Street; Dr. John H. Bob, 328 Jay Street.
27. Arthur L. Hurley, 23 First Place; William J. Anthony, 24 Bolivar Street; Dr. Tasker Howard, 303 Clinton Street.
28. Paul A. Steeley, 136 Van Dyke Street; Robert H. De Mars, 339 Van Brunt Street; Dr. Cornelius J. Noonan, 833 Henry Street.
29. Clarence V. Norman, 224 Kane Street; Dr. Leon Lourie, 249 Hewes Street; Dr. John W. Felming, 471 Bedford Avenue.
30. Francis F. Delaney, 753 Bedford Avenue; Edwin C. Babcock, 835 Bedford Avenue; Dr. J. H. Clayland, 150 Hewes Street.
31. Elmer G. Semmis, 391 Decatur Street; Henry R. Ritch, 400 Mason Street; Dr. Louis N. Nichols, (no address.)
32. Gustavus C. Weber, 875 Putnam Avenue; Justice F. W. Andrews, 707 Decatur Street; Charles T. Schendelmeier, 807 Quincy Street.
33. William W. Van Der Ruter, 72 Hart Street; Robert N. Hunter, 642 Marcy Avenue; Dr. Edward N. Hoxsie, 1 Hart Street.
34. Frederick F. Fardy, 811 Lafayette Avenue; Samuel H. Craig, 612 Willoughby Avenue; Dr. James C. Kennedy, 763 Willoughby Avenue.
35. Valentine J. Reidman, 795 Willoughby Avenue; John H. A. Walsh, 19 Stuyvesant Avenue; James J. Speliman, 573 Kosciusko Street.
36. George Johnston, 174 Fourteenth Street; Ira Dubsey, 214 Seventeenth Street; James L. Daley, 480 Twentieth Street.
37. Thomas Martin, 4,710 Sixth Avenue; John Feitner, 156 Twenty-third Street; Dr. Francis E. Drobinski, 697 Fourth Avenue.
38. Denis Norton, 339 Douglas Street; John A. Hennessey, 47 St. Mark's Place; Dr. Louis W. Pearson, 401 Union Street.
39. Eugene F. Cooke, 29 Second Street; William B. Hermance, 326 Union Street; Dr. Sylvester J. McNamara, 869 Union Street.
40. Alfred Semken, 336 Forty-ninth Street; Thomas F. Monahan, 406 Forty-ninth Street; Dr. Robert H. E. Coughlin, 428 Forty-seventh Street.
41. Charles C. Wagner, 422 Fifty-fourth Street; Henry Maley, 357 Fifty-ninth Street; Dr. Maurice T. Lewis, 404 Fifty-eighth Street.
42. O. E. Edwards, 226 Seventy-sixth Street; Dr. John C. Graham, 819 Seventy-third Street; Dr. Henry F. Bruning, 467 Seventy-fifth Street.
43. Maxwell E. Harris, 1,179 Fifty-first Street; William C. Burling, 8,101 Eleventh Street; Dr. John A. Gildersleeve, 1,837 Seventy-first Street.
44. Frank Harvey Field, 274 Sterling Place; William M. Patterson, 10 Seventh Avenue; Dr. William F. Campbell, 804 Clinton Avenue.
45. John J. Curtin, 259 Chestnut Street; W. W. Owens, 289 Clinton Street; Dr. Calvin S. Barber, 57 South Oxford Street.
46. Charles M. Camp, 237 Lafayette Street; W. M. Sayre, 398 Washington Avenue; Dr. O. Paul Humpstone, 327 Washington Avenue.
47. Frederick H. Van Zandt, 14 Brevoort Place; Earl S. Deitz, 477 Park Place; Dr. Albert M. Judd, 375 Grant Avenue.
48. Joseph E. Owens, 314 Garfield Place; Morris U. Ely, 45 Montgomery Place; Dr. Thomas B. Spencer, 541 Third Street.
49. Michael Furst, 115 Prospect Park West; Meyer Steinbrink, 18 Fuller Place; Dr. Wesley M. Wallace, 510 Ninth Street.
50. Frank Ward, 436 Humboldt Street; Frank Wolf, 468 Humboldt Street; Dr. William N. Walenta, 396 Graham Avenue.
51. James E. Flunegan, 221 Ainslee Street; George W. Schaedle, 190 Ainslee Street; Dr. Charles E. Clark, 571 Lorimer Street.
52. William Ocker, 174 South Street; Samuel Wilder, 128 South Second Street; Dr. Milton I. Strahl, 164 South Fourth Street.
53. Edward J. Widness, 99 Grand Street; Dr. Richard A. Henderson, 168 North Sixth Street; Dr. August Hoerle, 166 North Sixth Street.
54. Matthew Smith, 143 Eighth Street; Edward J. Hurtaugh, 166 Bedford Avenue; Dr. James S. Slesan, 174 Sixth Street.
55. William F. Murphy, 78 Herbert Street; Dr. Albert E. Gilmartin, 570 Leonard Street; Dr. Edward V. McGoldrick, 115 Russell Street.
56. Charles F. Hulseman, 145 Milton Street; David Martin, 133 Noble Street; Dr. Robert Stevenson, 90 India Street.
57. William H. Stryker, 2,239 Emmons Avenue; Edmund W. Voorhees, 2,188 Ocean Avenue; Dr. Charles H. Hall, 2,933 West Sixteenth Street.
58. Harry H. Hammond, 821 Argyle Road; James L. Cropsey, Cropsey Avenue, opposite Bay 35th Street; Dr. David S. Fettes, 1,402 Avenue P.
59. George E. Nostrand, 1,831 Eighty-second Street; John H. Quail, 8,308 Bay Ninth Street; Dr. Joseph W. Malone, 8,782 Bay Parkway.
60. Thoco H. Nekton, 1,857 Seventy-fourth Street; Samuel H. Green, 1,446 Forty-sixth Street; Dr. Bruce C. Blakmar, 331 Ovington Avenue.
61. Thomas A. Clark, 176 Seeley Street; Charles O. Hollingworth, 918 Gravesend Avenue; Dr. John R. Dusseldorf, 530 Ocean Parkway.
62. Aimet R. Latson, 230 Jefferson Avenue; John H. Hallock, 188 Hancock Street; Dr. Richard A. Westbrook, 1,145 Dean Street.
63. William F. Evans, 11 McDonough Street; Dr. John E. Jennings, 288 Jefferson Avenue; Dr. Frederick D. Bailey, 260 Hancock Street.
64. George E. Brewer, 1,034 Park Place; Harry A. Moody, 1,192 Dean Street; Dr. James S. Waterman, 670 St. Mark's Avenue.
65. John E. Rustin, 386 New York Avenue; Patrick E. Callahan, 353 Eastern Parkway; Dr. John B. Sabriskie, 8,103 Church Avenue.
66. Harrison Rockefeller, 832 Lenox Road; Harry Taylor, 1,127 Flatbush Avenue; Dr. Isham C. Harris, Brooklyn State Hospital.
67. Henry J. Davenport, 268 Rugby Road; Samuel H. Maires, 67 Ocean Avenue; Dr. George J. Fisher, 301 Rugby Road.
68. Max C. Berger, 69 Suydam Street; Jacob Bertscherer, 178 Evergreen Avenue; Dr. A. E. Cordie, 960 Bushwick Avenue.
69. John Klein, 767 Bushwick Avenue; Dr. John B. Henry, 783 Bushwick Avenue; Dr. E. J. Leavitt, 723 Bushwick Avenue.
70. Frank Brehm, 199 Stockholm Street; John T. Morhringer, 127 Wyckoff Avenue; Dr. Raymond R. Westover, 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.
71. John H. Lindsey, 117 Jefferson Avenue; Richard E. Weber, 1,014 Bushwick Avenue; Dr. Charles Wuest, 1,078 Bushwick Avenue.
72. William Brennan, 905 Bushwick Avenue; Barnard A. Rueff, 1,434 Myrtle Avenue; Edward Minarcik, 428 Rimrod Street.
73. John Reibiels, 220 Grattan Street; Frederick Williams, 350 South Fifth Street; Dr. Bernard B. Berkowitz, 179 Leonard Street.
74. Benjamin Robinson, 98 Humboldt Street; Andrew Flechenhaar, 201 Meserole Street; Dr. H. L. Malamount, 101 McKibbin Street.
75. Thomas E. Miller, 61 Harrison Avenue; Dr. William Margulies, 63 McKibbin Street; Dr. Aaron Reksach, 62 McKibbin Street.
76. William K. Ross, 1,389 Madison Street; Dr. James F. Kirk, 233 Wierfield Street; Dr. Charles J. Ketteshelmer, 309 Wyckoff Avenue.
77. Virtus L. Haines, 192 Arlington Avenue; Louis K. Bennett, 186 Cleveland Avenue; Dr. Joseph Krimsky, 164 Pennsylvania Avenue.
78. William F. Gatehouse, 81 Chestnut Street; Andrew F. Brislin, 2,290 Atlantic Avenue; Wilfred V. Weeks, 293 Hemlock Avenue.
79. Joseph Hookman, 1,838 East New York Avenue; George L. Laird, 3,014 Fulton Street.
Dr. Charles F. Fisher, 818 Pennsylvania Avenue.
80. I. M. Lerner, 422 Miller Avenue; Paul Eriksson, 731 Georgia Avenue; Dr. Edwin J. May, 164 Montauk Avenue.
81. Joseph Bachnor, 488 Ashford Street; Peter Heller, 446 Pine Street; Dr. H. Drexler, 883 Belmont Avenue.
82. Isaac Sargent, 914 Herkimer Street; William Eierman, 1,213 Herkimer Street; Dr. Emil F. Hartung, 358 Marion Street.
83. John J. Bushman, 1,304 St. Mark's Avenue; Mark S. Feller, 1,160 Eastern Parkway; Dr. Reuben Finkelstein, 257 Utica Avenue.
84. Irving G. Rothschild, 2,385 Pacific Street; Elias Weitman, 1,705 Eastern Parkway; Dr. Charles C. Tromba, 2,403 Dean Street.
85. Joseph Fried, 321 Stone Avenue; Isaac Allen, 489 Stone Avenue; Dr. Henry Piotkin, 486 Stone Avenue.
86. Baruch Miller, 461 Rockaway Avenue; Philip Poshkin, 13 Belmont Avenue; Dr. Morris Morgenstein, 457 Hopkinson Avenue.
87. Joe Rice, 90 New Lots Road; Alexander Ball, 275 Grafton Street; Dr. Harry Rosenthal, Harvard Avenue, near Dumont Street.
88. F. H. Campbell, 1,221 Remsen Avenue; Edwin Rowlands, 1,853 Flatlands Avenue; Dr. C. S. Thall, 1,122 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Bronx.

1. George E. Decklyn, 229 Alexander Avenue; William Decker, 446 East 134th Street; Dr. J. Winslow Edgerly, 418 East 136th Street.
2. Bernard Kahn, 467 East 141st Street; Warren R. Lawrence, 348 East 140th Street; Dr. William L. Boyd, 346 Willis Avenue.
3. Amos H. Nichols, 346 East 138th Street; Louis Riemenschneider, 438 East 144th Street; Dr. Everett H. Raynor, 464 East 138th Street.
4. Samuel J. Joseph, 837 Beck Street; Thomas J. Downey, 734 Kelly Street; Dr. John M. Spetnagel, 460 East 138th Street.
5. Joseph M. Levine, 839 Manida Street; Henry Kelinich, 860 South Park Avenue; Dr. Samuel F. Shield, 1,204 Simpson Street.
6. Thomas C. Arnow, Williamsbridge Road, Westchester; Harry Harper, 612 Overing Street; Dr. H. M. Bracker, 1,811 Amethyst Street.
7. Samuel F. Reynolds, City Island; Eugene Brisach, 5,777 Willett Avenue; Dr. Henry W. Doyle, 763 East 233d Street.
8. Jacob Newmark, 675 Cauldwell Avenue; Vitto Pittaro, 590 Morris Avenue; Dr. John H. Farrell, 919 Trinity Avenue.
9. Henry Gluck, 717 Jackson Avenue; Adolph Hupfel, St. Ann's Avenue and 161st Street; Dr. Joseph Pepper, 787 Cauldwell Avenue.
10. William Landsberg, 417 East 160th Street; Hector Carten, 968 Tiffany Street; Dr. George Bernstein, 1,251 East 143d Street.
11. William V. Michaels, 1,034 Prospect Avenue; Edward H. Pfan, 1,044 Trinity Avenue; Dr. Benjamin Woloshin, 1,225 Boston Road.
12. William A. Wallace, 1,132 Fox Street; Arthur D. Levine, 631 East 163th Street; Dr. John F. Holmes, 1,165 Boston Road.
13. Henry J. Lippe, Jr., 1,318 Franklin Avenue; George N. Bernhardt, 1,341 Franklin Avenue; Dr. Mark Cohn, 1,312 Franklin Avenue.
14. Henry Runeke, 1,718 Crotona Park; George Wohn, 1,774 Crotona Park; Dr. Robert Goldberg, 1,449 Bryant Avenue.
15. Fred W. Herberts, 646 East 175th Street; Frank J. Muhlfeld, 805 Crotona Park; Dr. Philip Eichler, 1,787 Washington Avenue.
16. Percy P. Regar, 1,907 Arthur Avenue; Michael L. Bird, 2,065 Crotona Avenue; Dr. John Decker, 1,989 Washington Avenue.
17. William H. Stonebridge, 2,173 Belmont Avenue; William Selger, 2,250 Hughes Avenue; Dr. Cornelius Egan, 601 East 182d Street.
18. John Wynne, 951 Woodycrest Avenue; Erich J. Moraller, 234 East 165th Street; Dr. William P. Sherwood, 1,297 Clay Avenue.
19. The Rev. Homer F. Taylor, 1,446 Washington Avenue; Jacob Well, 1,715 Grand Avenue; Dr. Joshua Leiner, 1,461 Washington Avenue.
20. Alexander Haring, 74 Tremont Avenue; Bernard H. Welsker, 153 East 178th Street; Dr. Edward Strand, 1,853 Anthony Avenue.
21. Bernard J. Iseeke, 68 Clinton Place; the Rev. Daniel Burke, 3,025 Concourse; Dr. Alban E. Munson, 2,367 Davidson Avenue.
22. James Breckenbridge, 2,422 University Avenue; Isaac G. Thompson, Spuyten Duyvil; Dr. J. Morton Sheridan, 20 East 190th Street.

Queens.

1. Lucien Knapp, Fourth Street, Long Island City; Joseph Fellows, Twelfth Street, Long Island City; Dr. J. Van W. Smith, 44 Fifty Street, Long Island City.
2. James Cloonin, 436 Sherman Street, Long Island City; Charles Dusenberry, Jr., 128 Temple Street, Astoria; Dr. Clarence N. Platt, 152 Franklin Street, Astoria.
3. David Goglini, Eleventh Avenue and Ditmas Avenue, Long Island City; August Eupka, 92 Purdy Street, Astoria; Dr. Walter G. Frey, 205 Grand Avenue, Long Island City.
4. R. Leslie Smith, 12 Struker Avenue, Woodside; John Silvertro, 9 Lee Avenue, Winfield; Dr. Herbert L. Barker, 8 Third Street, Woodside.
5. Louis Gallucci, 16 Vine Street, Corona; John A. Rapelyea, Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst; Dr. Abbott C. Combes, Sr., 20 Elmhurst Avenue, Elmhurst.
6. John R. Townsend, Whitestone; Henry E. Dunke, Whitestone; Dr. A. S. Ambler, 611 Thirteenth Street, College Point.
7. John Ingliss, Maspeth; C. William Chamberlain, Maspeth; Dr. Horace D. Dew, 25 Grand Street, Maspeth.
8. William Warneck, Onderdonk Avenue and Linden Street, Ridgewood; Samuel J. Woods, 449 Grove Street, Ridgewood; Dr. Louis Licht, 60 Grove Street, Ridgewood.
9. Robert H. Wickert, Myrtle and Cypress Avenues, Ridgewood; Franklin W. Vail, 2,307 Decatur Street, Ridgewood; Dr. Adam B. Wolf, 938 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood.
10. William H. O'Brien, 638 Parkview Avenue, Glendale; Henry Doht, 447 Old Fresh Pond Road, Glendale; Dr. J. J. Crawford, 511 Gamma Place, Glendale.
11. George Bennett, 20 North Tenth Avenue, Rockaway Pike; Frank Badwin, 17 North Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach; Dr. Louis V. Clarke, 69 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway.
12. Robert F. Beyer, 453 Willard Avenue, Woodhaven; Francis H. Luce, 1,659 Woodhaven Avenue, Woodhaven; Dr. John L. Quackenberry, 1,213 Hatch Avenue, Ozone Park.
13. Harry I. Huber, 1,014 Birch Street, Richmond Hill; Charles A. Tipling, 60 Waterbury Place, Richmond Hill; Dr. L. Howard Moss, 205 Stockhoff Avenue, Richmond Hill.
14. William W. Gillen, 438 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica; Clarence A. Dudley, 57 Highland Avenue, Jamaica; Dr. George K. Meynen, 48 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica.
15. William T. Yale, 373 Sanford Avenue, Flushing; Bawden W. Kellogg, Hollis; Dr. Joseph Thomas, 259 Amity Street, Flushing.

Richmond.

1. Louis R. E. Paulin, 13 Wiener Place, Tompkinsville; Lester Callan, 141 Fourth Avenue, New

HOST OF YOUNG ATHLETES TO MARK FOURTH AT GAMES

20,000 SCHOOLBOYS TO COMPETE TODAY

Annual Independence Day Celebration to be Held at 50 Playground Centres.

STAR ATHLETES IN LINE

Noted Performers Will Also Display Their Prowess in Track and Field Events.

Independence Day will be celebrated by the athletes throughout the greater city today with what is easily, from the point of view of quantity, the greatest athletic carnival of the year. The historic day in the various playground centres scattered through the five boroughs will be marked by a series of track and field competitions under the auspices of the Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee, of which George Gordon Battle is Chairman. These competitions will give the younger and less fortunate lads of the city a chance to enjoy themselves in a safe and sane manner, with the danger of firearms eliminated, and the older generation a chance to get some relaxation and diversion by watching some really good athletic games.

This mode of celebrating the greatest day in American history was originated by the late William J. Gaynor during his term as Mayor of the city, and it has been followed by his successor. That it has been a success is demonstrated by the readiness with which the more prominent athletes have signified their willingness to take part in the competitions, and the vast number of youthful, almost unknown performers who compete for the prizes offered. The great crowds which gather about the tracks where the games are in progress also attest the popularity of the plan to eliminate the more dangerous way of celebrating the Fourth.

This year's events will be held under conditions which have no parallel in the previous history of the games. With the war turning things topsy-turvy and depressing practically every sport, the events will be more deeply regarded as a patriotic feature, and should furnish a great argument for the preservation of athletic competition, if for no other purpose than to keep potential soldiers and sailors in fit condition to do their duty.

The prospects are that previous years' celebrations will be far surpassed. William J. Lee, Supervisor of Playgrounds, who is Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee, has announced that at the fifty playground centres where games will be held more than 20,000 athletes will participate. Included in this great horde will be a number of crack track and field athletes, some of them holders of titles, who have been personally appealed to and have responded with generosity. There will also be a representation of schoolboy athletes and working boys representing almost every institution in the city. The general desire to enter the games has been so great that the committee has found it necessary to add ten additional sets of games to the original program.

Among the prominent athletes who have already signified their willingness to display their ability for the success of the celebration are Jim Lincoln, the New York A. C. javelin expert; Willie Plant of the Long Island A. C., metropolitan champion walker; Vic Casey, the Winged Foot sprinter, who has entered for the 100 and 440 yard dashes; Johnnie Bell, another Winged Foot athlete, who will be seen in action in the three-mile run, and R. W. Georgi, also of the New York A. C., who will take part in the shorter track events.

The celebrations will not be confined to track and field performances alone, for a number of swimming meets have been carded, together with a boxing and wrestling program which will bring together a representation of the leading local performers at these sports. In this connection James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion of the world, has been selected as an associate official of the meet with Chairman Lee. Billy Gibson, the Bronx promoter, has guaranteed the appearance of his two boxers, Benny Leonard, recently crowned king of the lightweight boxers, and Jim Coffey, the heavyweight boxer.

Leonard will appear at the C. C. N. Y. Stadium, as will Sergeant Norman Selby of the Seventy-first Regiment, known to ring followers in days gone by as Kid McCoy, one of the leading heavyweights of the country; Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight; Gunboat Smith, the veteran of California; Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion; Jimmy Duffy, the promising west side lightweight, and Young Griffo, another oldtime boxer. Other managers of boxers who have been appealed to and have promised their efforts in making the celebration a success are Charley Harvey, Joe Humphries, Jimmy Johnston, Dan Morgan, Jim Buckley, and Scotty Monteith.

The various playground centres will be visited by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, together with members of the Recreation War Camps Commission, to observe the carnival with the view of adopting this plan of recreation and physical training throughout the country.

Swimming competitions will be held in six public baths, five in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn.

ADVISES YACHT RACES.

Commodore Mahnken Striving for Success of Cornfield Light Event.

Commodore Edward L. Mahnken of the Colonial Yacht Club, backed by the members of his Regatta Committee and the club, has decided that this is peculiarly a time for the running of yacht races, especially by owners of engine-propelled craft, and instead of declaring off the sixth annual Cornfield Lightship race, will do all in his power to make it more successful than usual this year.

The race of 183 nautical miles is for the Hunt perpetual trophy, which has been won during the last three years by Flyaway III., which is a possible starter for the race again this year. As she will have to give a liberal allowance to her competitors under the new rules of the A. P. B. A., she will hardly have an easy thing of it, as there are two or three new craft on the river which, with their allowances, are apt to give the champion quite a lively brush for the honors.

The race will start at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and will be concluded some time on Sunday. Entries will be received by the Regatta Committee up to 11 A. M. of the day of the race, all the boats to race in one class for the Hunt trophy and in two divisions for the club prizes. Division A will be made up of craft of 45 to 60 feet and Division B of 28 to 45 feet over all, each to be officially measured before the race by some qualified club measurer.

Start for the race will be made off the south flag pole on the club grounds at the foot of West 140th Street. The course will be around the lower end of Manhattan Island, up through the East River, past Throgg's Neck, Stepping Stone, and Execution lights, and then east by one-half north to and around Cornfield Lightship, returning over the same route to the starting line. The rules of the A. P. B. A. will govern all phases of the contest.

Frank Chance Resigns.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 3.—Frank L. Chance, manager of Los Angeles Baseball Club of the Pacific Coast League, announced today he had resigned as manager of the Angels. He said he felt "his health is much better when not burdened with the responsibility of managing a baseball club."

Northern League Suspends.

FARGO, N. D., July 3.—The Northern Baseball League, reorganized this Spring with Fargo-Moorhead, Minot, Winnipeg, and Warren as members, suspended today, owing to financial conditions.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 games: N. Y. Amer. vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. First game, 10:30 A. M.; second game, 3 P. M. Music; Military Drill.—Advt.

McGRAW CASE ON GRILL.

Rehearing Set for Friday—Writers Will Face Manager.

President John K. Tener of the National League has notified the Chairman of the local chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association that there will be a rehearing of the McGraw case on Friday, July 6. The meeting will be attended by every member of the Board of Directors of the National League. The Writers' Association has been notified to have present all those necessary in the capacity of witnesses.

According to the report, it is the intention of the Directors to sift the case thoroughly. Manager McGraw will be confronted in open session by the writers whose statements he repudiated at the last meeting of the Directors.

PIRATES WALK THE PLANK.

Lone Hit Would Have Saved Them —Cardinals Win, 8 to 6.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—With men on second and third bases and none out in the ninth inning, Pittsburgh was unable to hit safely, and lost today's game to St. Louis by 8 to 6. Four singles and a triple, which scored four runs, compelled Carlson's retirement after the first inning. Miller, who took the box for Pittsburgh, allowed three singles and a base on balls in the fifth inning, which brought in three more runs. Pittsburgh, however, knocked Meadows out of the box with seven hits in the second and third innings, netting five runs and tying the score.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Smith,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Baird,3b	5	1	2	0	3
Long,rf	4	2	1	0	0
Hornsby,ss	3	2	1	2	3
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0
J.Miller,1b	4	2	3	13	0
Gonzales,c	4	1	3	6	0
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	12	27	11

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Pitler,2b	4	0	1	1	2
King,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Wagner,1b	5	1	1	10	1
H'chman,lf	5	2	3	0	0
Ward,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Fischer,c	4	1	3	0	0
M'C'thy,3b	3	0	1	4	2
Carlson,p	1	0	0	0	0
F.Miller,p	1	0	0	0	0
aSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	11	27	11

a Batted for F. Miller in eighth.
Errors—Hornsby, (2,) Fischer.

St. Louis	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburgh	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—J. Miller, Wagner, Fischer. Three-base hits—Baird, Ward. Stolen bases—Long, Hornsby, (3,) Carey, Pitler. Double plays—Hornsby, Betzel, and J. Miller; McCarthy and Pitler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 2; Miller, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 5 hits, 4 runs in 2 innings, none out in third; Ames, 6 and 2 in 7; Carlson, 5 and 4 in 2-3; Miller, 7 and 4 in 7 1-3; Grimes, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Miller, 6. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

COLLINS SUPPLANTS BURNS.

Consecutive Game Record, 379, Now Held by Chicago Player.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Eddie Collins, second baseman of the Chicago Americans, has established a record for participating in consecutive games, according to figures compiled by the official statistician of the American League.

Collins has played in sixty-nine games this season, bringing his total consecutive game up to 379. The previous record was held by George Burns of the New York Nationals, who played in 371 contests.

HARTLEY FLAYS GRADWELL.

Easy Victor at Pioneer S. C., but Lacks Knockout Punch.

Pete Hartley, the sturdy Danish boxer, scored an easy victory last night over Young Gradwell of Newark in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer S. C. The Dane was the aggressor throughout, and after the first half of the contest had things his own way.

In the early sessions Gradwell bothered his opponent considerably with a stiff left jab, which he alternated with a right cross or uppercut, but as the contest progressed Hartley's terrific bodypunching sapped the Newark lad's strength, and Gradwell was willing to hold on tenaciously wherever the men came to close quarters. From the fifth round on it looked several times as if Hartley would score a knockout, but Gradwell showed wonderful endurance. The weights slightly favored Gradwell, who came in at 137 pounds, a one-half pound heavier than his rival.

VOTE FOR THE BEST DOG.

Innovation at Show of Queensboro Kennel Club on Saturday.

Queensboro Kennel Club will have an innovation at its kennel show at Link's Park, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday. Besides an all-breed match show, it will have a basket picnic, an exhibition drill by a troop of Boy Scouts, athletic events, and a dancing contest. There will be a voting contest for the best dog in the show, to find out whether the public agrees with the award of the judges—Vinton P. Breese, Freeman Lloyd, and Mrs. Olivia Cedar of Pelham. This novelty will do away with the heartburnings which usually follow any decision by the judges, according to most exhibitors, who are sure their dog has been overlooked.

Fred Smith to be Released.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—Fred Smith, third baseman, will be released to the St. Paul club of the American Association, it was announced today by Allier Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Nationals.

RED SOX AND MACKS EACH WIN A GAME

Reinstated Ruth Loses by 3 to 0 and Newlywed Leonard Wins by 6 to 1.

BOSTON, July 3.—Boston, the league leaders, and Philadelphia, which holds the other extreme of the standing, split a double-header today. Philadelphia won the first game 3 to 0 and Boston took the second 6 to 1. In the first contest Myers outpitched Ruth, whose suspension for assaulting Umpire Owens was lifted today. Bodie led the Philadelphia attack, driving in two runs and scoring the third himself.

Leonard, whose marriage to Miss Sibyl Maud Hitt of Los Angeles last Thursday became known today, pitched the second game for Boston and held the Athletics to five hits. Boston went after Noyes in the first inning, batting in three runs, and continued their drive when Cy Falkenberg went into the box, scoring two runs off the veteran in the seventh on two passes, a sacrifice, and a two-bagger.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	5	1	2	2	6
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Bodie,lf	2	1	2	0	0
Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Mcinnis,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Schang,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Haley,c	4	0	0	7	2
Grover,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Myers,p	3	1	2	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	14

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	0	5
Hoblitz'l,1b	3	0	2	17	0
Gardner,3b	2	0	0	0	3
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	1	8
Thomas,c	3	0	0	5	2
Ruth,p	3	0	0	0	4
aThorian	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	5	27	17

a Batted for Barry in ninth.
Error—Thomas.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Hoblitzel. Stolen base—Walker. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, (2,) Gardner, Myers. Double play—Grover, Witt, and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Myers, 2. Earned runs—Off Ruth, 1; in 9 innings. Struck out—By Myers, 6; by Ruth, 3. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	2	1	2	0	0
Barry,2b	3	1	0	2	3
Hoblitz'l,1b	3	1	2	12	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	1	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Agnew,c	4	0	0	4	0
Leonard,p	1	2	0	0	3
Total	26	6	8	27	11

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	3	1
Bates,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Mcinnis,1b	3	1	1	11	0
Schang,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Meyer,c	4	0	1	2	1
Grover,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Noyes,p	2	0	0	0	2
Falkenb'g,p	0	0	0	0	2
aHaley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	15

a Batted for Noyes in seventh.
Errors—Gardner, Scott.

Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Gardner, Lewis, Hoblitzel, (2,) McInnis. Three-base hit—Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Gardner, McInnis, Barry, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzel. Double plays—Schang to Meyer; Gardner to Hoblitzel to Agnew; Scott to Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Noyes, 2; Leonard, 2; Falkenberg, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Noyes, 7 hits and 4 runs, in 8 innings; Falkenberg, 1 hit, no runs, in 1; Leonard, 5 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Noyes, (Barry;) Leonard, (Bates.) Struck out—By Noyes, 2; Leonard, 1. Wild pitch—Leonard. Passed ball—Agnew. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

TIGERS PREY OF CHICAGO.

Cobb, However, Continues His Record of Safe Hits.

DETROIT, July 3.—With Faber holding Detroit to five hits, Chicago easily won today's game by 5 to 1. Covelesk was hit hard in the first and fifth innings. When Cobb beat out a bunt in the eighth he made it thirty-two consecutive games in which he has hit safely. Veach's triple scored him for Detroit's only run.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Collins,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	1	3
E. Collins,2b	4	2	2	3	3
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	3	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	0	6
Schalk,c	4	0	0	2	0
Faber,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	34	5	10	27	15

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	10	1
R. Jones,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Stanage,c	3	0	1	6	1
Coveleskie,p	1	0	1	0	3
C. Jones,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	1	2
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	5	27	15

a Batted for C. Jones in seventh.
Errors—Faber, Bush, (2.)

Chicago	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Three-base hits—Weaver, Veach. Stolen bases—Felsch, Risberg, Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Weaver. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil; Cunningham, Burns, and Stanage; Cunningham and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 3; Coveleskie, 1; Cunningham, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 5 runs in 4 1-3 innings; C. Jones, 1 and 0 in 3 2-3; Cunningham, 2 and 0 in 2; Faber, 5 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Faber, 2; Coveleskie, 2; C. Jones, 1; Cunningham, 1. Passed ball—Schalk. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

American Association.

Toledo, 13; Indianapolis, 9.
St. Paul, 2; Minneapolis, 0.
Kansas City, 11; Milwaukee, 5.
Louisville, 3; Columbus, 2.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; New Orleans, 4.
Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 2.
Nashville, 4; Chattanooga, 0.
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 0.

Sports Schedule for the Fourth

Professional Baseball.

Giants vs. Brooklyn at Ebbets Field—Morning game, 10:30; afternoon game, 3.
Washington vs. Yankees at Polo Grounds—Morning game, 10:30; afternoon game, 3.
All other American and National League teams two games each.

Horse Racing.

Summer meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct.

Track and Field Athletics.

Safe and sane competition at New Brunswick, N. J.
Jersey Harriers' A. A. games, Bayonne, N. J.
Athletic Carnival, Long Branch, N. J.

Swimming.

One-mile Amateur Athletic Union national championship at Coronado, Cal.

Rowing.

Boston regatta on Charles River.
Western Massachusetts regatta, Springfield, Mass.
Nonpariel Rowing Club regatta, Harlem River.

Bicycling.

Velodrome, Newark, N. J.

Motor Cycling.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

Golf.

There will be a patriotic golf tournament for the benefit of the Red Cross at practically every club in the United States under the jurisdiction of the United States Golf Association.

Tennis.

At Bronxville—Metropolitan singles final.
At University Heights Tennis Club—North Side tournament.

Sports in City Parks.

The Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee has arranged fifty athletic meets and six swimming competitions to take place today in the appended parks, playgrounds and baths throughout the Greater City. In addition; arrangements have been made for a series of boxing exhibitions at the City College Stadium, and the baseball, soccer, and basket ball playground championships will be decided in nine other parks and gymnasiums.

MANHATTAN.

1. Battery.
2. Cherry Street, Clinton and Cherry Sts.
3. Seward, Canal and Hester Sts.
4. Columbus, Baxter and Worth Sts.
5. Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 10th St.
6. Hamilton Fish, East Houston and Pitt Sts.
7. Corlears Hook, Jackson St. and Corlears Hook.
8. Twelfth Street, 12th St., between Avenue A and 1st Av.
9. St. Gabriel's, East 35th St. and 1st Av.
10. Hudson, Carmine and Varick Sts.
11. Eighteenth Street, 18th St. and 10th Av.
12. De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th Sts. and 11th Av.
13. Chelsea, 28th St. and 9th Av.
14. Thomas Jefferson, East 110th St.
15. Carmensville, 152d St. and Amsterdam Av.
16. Astor Field, 140th St. and 8th Av.
17. West Fifty-ninth Street, 59th St., near 10th Av.
18. Yorkville, 101st St., between 2d and 3d Avs.
19. Queensboro Bridge, foot of East 59th St.
20. John Jay, 73th St. and East River.
21. Cherry and Market Street, Cherry and Market Streets.
22. City College Stadium, 137th St. and Convent Av.

BROOKLYN.

23. McCarren, Griggs Av. and Lorimer St.
24. Brooklyn Athletic Field, Avenue K and East 16th St.
25. Commercial Athletic Field, Albany Av. and Lincoln Road.
26. Bushwick Park, Putnam Av., between Irving and Knickerbocker Avs.
27. Betsy Head Park, Hopkinson and Dumont Avs.
28. New Lots, Riverdale and Sackman Sts.
29. Red Hook, Richard and Dwight Sts.
30. McLaughlin, Bridge, Jay, and Tillary Sts.
31. McKibbon, Seigel, McKibbon, and White Sts.
32. Williamsburg Bridge, South 5th St. and Bedford Av.

BRONX.

33. Pelham Bay, Pelham Bay.
34. Crotona, Crotona Park North, opposite Prospect.
35. McComb's Dam, 162d St. and Jerome Av.

QUEENS.

36. Hollis Field, L. I.
37. Astoria Field, Orchard and Munson Sts., Astoria, L. I.

RICHMOND.

38. Curtis Athletic Field, Hamilton Av. and St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I.

MANHATTAN.

Park playground championships.—Midget, junior, and senior classes, baseball, soccer, and basketball, at the park playgrounds and gymnasia.

PUBLIC BATHS.

1A. 282 West 60th St., Manhattan.
1B. 23d St., East River, Manhattan.
1C. 407 West 28th St., Manhattan.
1D. East 54th St., Manhattan.
1E. 5 Rutgers Place, Manhattan.
1F. Betsy Head, Hopkinson and Dumont Avs., Brooklyn.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 6.
New York at Brooklyn. (Postponed; rain.)
Boston at Philadelphia. (Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 0. (First game.)
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Washington at New York. (Two games postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	39	22	.639
Philadelphia	37	26	.587
St. Louis	37	31	.544
Chicago	39	35	.527
Cincinnati	38	37	.507
Brooklyn	29	33	.468
Boston	24	36	.400
Pittsburgh	21	44	.323

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	45	24	.652
Boston	42	25	.627
New York	35	29	.547
Detroit	34	33	.507
Cleveland	35	36	.493
Washington	26	39	.400
St. Louis	27	42	.391
Philadelphia	24	40	.375

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn. (Two games, first at 10:30 A. M., second at 3 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia. (Two games.)
Cincinnati at Chicago. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh. (Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Two games, first at 10:30 A. M., second at 3 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston. (Two games.)
Chicago at Detroit. (Two games.)
Cleveland at St. Louis (Two games.)

FOURTEEN INDIANS LOSE.

St. Louis Browns Take Their Scalps in a 5 to 4 Game.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—St. Louis nosed out Cleveland, 5 to 4, today. A fast double play by Johnson, Pratt and Sisler in the ninth, after Cleveland had scored a run and had two men on bases with one out, saved the game for St. Louis. Pratt drove in three runs for St. Louis. He had a perfect day at bat.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sloan,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Austin,3b	3	1	0	0	3
Sisler,1b	3	2	3	8	1
Pratt,2b	2	0	2	2	6
Severeid,c	3	0	1	4	1
Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Johnson,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	27	5	9	27	20

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	0	0	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Speaker,cf	3	2	3	3	0
Roth,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Harris,1b	4	0	0	9	0
W'gans,2b	3	1	2	4	3
Evans,3b	2	0	0	1	2
aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	1
tGuisto	1	0	0	0	0
cHeward	0	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	0
dDeberry	0	0	0	0	0
eBillings	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	24	13

a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c Ran for Guisto in ninth.
d Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.
e Ran for Deberry in ninth.
Errors—Sisler, Johnson, Chapman.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Coveleskie, Wambsgans, Pratt, Roth, Severeid. Three-base hits—Speaker, Roth, Marsans. Stolen bases—Sisler, Sloan, Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Wambsgans, Evans, Davenport, Austin. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsgans, and Harris; Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 5; Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 9 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Davenport, 8 and 4 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Deberry.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; Davenport, 3. Wild pitch—Davenport. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Morarity, Nallin, and Conolly.

NEALE'S DRIVE DOWNS CUBS.

His Crashing Triple Enables Cincinnati to Win by 3 to 1.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Neale's triple in the fourth inning put Cincinnati ahead and enabled the visitors to make it two straight from Chicago today. The score was 3 to 1. Chase opened the inning with a hit and scored on Neale's smash. The latter came home on a sacrifice fly. The first run, in the second inning, was helped around by errors. The Cubs saved themselves from a shutout by counting a run in the third on Flack's single and Mann's double.

The score.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	3	3
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Chase,1b	4	2	1	9	2
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Neale,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Shean,2b	2	0	0	2	4
Wingo,c	4	0	0	6	2
Schneider,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	32	3	7	27	16

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	5	1
Dilcell,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Zeider,3b,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Wortman,ss	2	0	1	2	2
aWolter	0	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Elliott,c	3	0	0	4	2
Demaree,p	2	0	1	0	3
bDavis	1	0	0	0	0
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0
cRuether	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	27	14

a Batted for Wortman in seventh.
b Batted for Demaree in eighth.
c Batted for Zeider in ninth.
Errors—Driscoll, (3,) Merkle, Wortman.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Mann, Merkle. Three-base hit—Neale. Sacrifice hit—Shean. Sacrifice fly—Shean. Double play—Zeider, Merkle, and Zeider, and Elliott. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Schneider, 2. Hits and runs—Demaree, 7 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; Schneider, 7 hits and 1 run; Hendrix, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Schneider, 6; Demaree, 2. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Eunelle.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO—(First game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—5	10	1
Rochester	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4	11	0

(Second game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	0	2	0			—3	7	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	1

Called at end of seventh by agreement.

AT MONTREAL—(First game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	—6	11	1
Buffalo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	12	2

(Second game.)

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	2	0	0	1	1	4		—9	13	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	1

Called at end of eighth by agreement.
Baltimore at Richmond; postponed, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	43	24	.642
Baltimore	40	28	.606
Providence	40	28	.588
Toronto	39	29	.574
Rochester	32	37	.464
Buffalo	29	45	.408
Richmond	28	42	.353
Montreal	22	48	.333

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

List Dull Before the Holiday, with Sagging Tendency—Cotton Off Again.

Traders had the approaching holiday very much on their minds yesterday and there was a sharp contraction in the volume of dealings on the Stock Exchange. Moreover, the market was more than ever professional, with a small attendance in the commission houses, and few orders coming in from out of town. The tendency was toward lower prices, although part of the list was benefited by covering by traders who had sold stocks in the drive against the railroads on Monday. A recurrence of the selling in Studebaker carried that issue down at one time to 60%, with a final net loss of 4¾. The stock is now selling 40 points under its lowest price for last year, and more than a hundred points below its best figure for that period. General Motors dropped off 2½ points from the opening, but recovered before the close. Industrial Alcohol moved from 152 to 157½, closing at 154½, with a gain of a point. Steel common sold at one time down to 127½, but recovered to 128⅝ at the close, or ¼ above the final figure on Monday. The rails acted a little better, and a number of them gained by the day's dealings. St. Paul, which bore the brunt of the selling on the rate decision, gained 1½ yesterday, closing at 69¼.

There was a further decline in the price of cotton, although few brokers believe that Congress will succeed in having that staple included with articles subject to control by the Food Administration. There is no reason to exempt cotton from the regulations governing exports of foodstuffs, but it is expected that the Southern Representatives at Washington will align themselves solidly against the proposal. At the period of greatest weakness yesterday cotton sold off $5.25 per bale from Monday's closing price, or $13.25 under the highest price for this year. It closed off only from 38 to 46 points for the several grades.

The weekly reviews of the iron and steel trade reflect the feeling of uncertainty which producers and manufacturers of steel are laboring under while the authorities at Washington are unable to come to an understanding in the matter of prices. In the meantime, The Iron Age points out, new proofs of the larger place Government needs are beginning to take are supplied by the fact that from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of sheet mill capacity in this occupied, and that two-thirds of the producers of cold-rolled strip steel are producing for the Government. Prices both for steel and pig iron are still advancing, and difficulties due to delayed deliveries and materials are increasing to such a point that some plants are now operating at less than 50 per cent. of capacity. Pig iron production in June fell to 3,270,000 tons, as against 3,417,000 in May.

The end of the money stringency, for the time being at least, was seen yesterday in a drop in call money to 3 per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 3½ per cent. Russian exchange suffered a further decline to 21.75 for the ruble, with a partial recovery before the close. The great improvement in the Russian situation evidenced by the vigor of the renewed offensive on the eastern front has been more than offset locally by the reported inability of the Russian agents here to use the $100,000,000 credit advanced by the United States. It is understood that difficulties in connection with the recognition of the agents' right to sign for the Provisional Government have necessitated a delay in making the money available for pressing needs in this market.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Favorable War Developments Impress Traders in Reopening.

LONDON, July 3.—The stock market reopened cheerfully today on the favorable war developments since the last session. Gilt-edged securities all hardened, with Russian bonds firm features, but Chinese were weak and Argentine rails and shipping shares were subjected to further realizing.

The buying of mines and industrials was good under the lead of Russians, but American securities were marked lower in consequence of the rate decision's effect on Wall Street.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 35 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 3½ | Last 3
Low ..... 3 | Renewals 3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Thirty days ...4¼@4½	Thirty days..... 4½
Sixty days ....4¼@4½	Sixty days..... 4¼@4½
Ninety days...4 @4¼	Ninety days...4½@4¾
Four months...4¼@4½	Four months...4½@4¾
Five months ... 4½	Five months... 4¾
Six months ...4½@5	Six months..... 5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days. ....3@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days. ....4@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days. 4¾
4 to 6 months. 5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months. ....5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.73⅝	$4.73⅝	$4.73⅝	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	22.40	21.65	22.40	+.40
Cables	22.50	21.75	22.50	+.40

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.75⅜	5.74⅜
China—		
Hongkong	60.40	60.50
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.23½	7.22½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.12½	41.25
51.85 Russia	22.40	22.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	30.10	30.60
Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295 Spain	23.15	23.35
South America—		
32.44 Rio	27.12½	27.25
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.77	4.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $943,180,287; balance, $70,282,320; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $383,116; Federal Reserve credit balance, $15,077,719.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, unchanged; in New York, 77½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Com'wealth Ed...	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Isle Royale Cop...	$1.50	Q	.....	.....
Kel.-Spr. Tire...	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
K. P. & W. St...	10	.....	.....	July 1
Ot. Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
P. S. T. L. & P. pf.	75c	Q	July 16	July 6
Pyrene Mfg.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Singer	1	Q	July 5	June 30
Union Oil	$1.50	Q	July 20	July 10
Do	$1	Extra	July 20	July 10
West. S. Gas pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30

In favor of Iron Cross.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	552,209	Holiday	223,101
Year to date	102,436,905	85,390,945	63,262,347

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3⅞	4	400	Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	— ½
29½	30	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29½	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
93	94	100	Am. Beet Sugar	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
49¼	49⅝	200	Am. Can	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+1½
76¾	77¼	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	77	77	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
90	100	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	—10
14	14½	500	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
23⅜	24	200	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23¾	24	50	Do., odd lot	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	...
60½	61	100	Am. Linseed pf	61	61	61	61	...
71½	72	1,300	Am. Locomotive	71¼	72	71	72	+ ⅝
10½	11½	100	Am. Malting	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
64⅜	65	600	Am. Malting 1st pf	65	65½	65	65	— ¼
106	106½	6,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106	107¼	106½	107	+ ¼
112½	113¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113½	113¾	113¼	113½	+ ⅜
99½	99⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
71½	72	100	Am. Steel F'dries	72	72	72	72	...
120½	121	700	Am. Sugar Ref	120	120⅝	120	120½	—1½
42	42½	6,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	38¾	43	38¾	42¾	+3½
59	62	25	Am. Tel. & Cable	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	...
120½	120⅝	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120¾	120⅞	120¾	120⅝	+ ⅞
191	197½	100	Am. Tobacco	193	193	193	193	+ ½
53⅜	54⅞	600	Am. Woolen	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
40½	41	100	Am. Writing P. pf	41	41	41	41	...
32½	32⅝	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅝
81	81¼	7,300	Anaconda Copper	80¼	81⅝	80¼	81	+ ¼
100	100¼	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
96½	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	...
149	151½	300	At., Birm. & At	151½	151½	151½	151½	...
107⅞	108⅜	200	Atlantic Coast Line	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	— ½
105	105⅞	1,800	At. Gulf & West I.	104⅝	105½	104	105	— ¼
61	62	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	+2
74	74⅜	12,200	Baldwin Loco	74⅛	75⅜	74	74	— ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	8,100	Baltimore & Ohio	70	70¾	69⅝	70	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
139¾	140¼	22,400	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	139¾	140⅝	138⅝	140	— ⅝
71	72	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71¾	71½	71½	...
99	100	300	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	...
40⅝	41	500	Butte & Superior	40	40⅛	40	40¼	+1
12	15	200	Butterick Co	12½	12½	12	12	—1
...	...	100	California Packing	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	...
159*	159⅝	1,000	Canadian Pacific	158½	159½	158½	159½	+1
94¼	94¾	2,300	Central Leather Co	93½	94⅝	93½	94½	+ ¼
111¼	113	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	113	— ¼
34	35	100	Cerro de Pasco	35½	35½	35½	35⅝	...
76	79	100	Chandler Motor	77	77	77	77	—2
50⅝	60	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	59⅜	+ ⅝
10⅞	11	100	Chi. Great Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
31	32½	100	Chi. Great West. pf	32	32	32	32	+1
60	69⅝	10,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	68	69½	67⅝	69¼	+1⅝
100	110	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	— ⅝
107	109	700	Chi. & Northwest	108½	108⅝	108	108¼	—1¼
64⅜	66	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	64½	—1½
34¼	35	3,900	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	34¼	34¾	33½	34¼	— ¼
76⅝	77	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	76½	77	76	76½	— ½
21⅜	21⅝	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67	68	66½	67⅝	+ ½
55½	56	700	Chile Copper	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
52¾	52¾	500	Chino Copper	55½	56	55½	55⅞	+ ⅞
41½	41¾	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	52¾	53¼	52¾	53	+ ⅛
33⅞	33⅞	8,900	Columbia Gas & El	41½	41⅞	41½	41½	+ ⅛
98	99½	200	Corn Products Ref	33¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅝
89¼	89½	31,800	Corn Prod. R.pf.x d	98	98	98	98	— ¼
102	104	200	Crucible Steel	89½	90¼	88	89¼	...
42⅜	43	700	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
111	111½	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½	...
13⅜	14½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	110	111	110	111	+1⅝
121	124	10	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	—1⅝
11¾	12	200	Detroit Edison Co	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Dome Mines	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	4,400	Elk Horn Coal	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	...
36½	37	500	Erie	24¼	24¾	24¼	23⅞	— ⅛
44	45½	100	Erie 1st pf	36¾	37	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	40	300	Federal M. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	+1
116	116	9,300	General Cigar	38	38	38	38	...
90½	91¼	100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	116	116½	114	116	+ ½
80½	81	1,400	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅜	+ ½
46	46½	7,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	45½	46½	45½	46¼	+ ¾
103	103	1,300	Great Northern pf	103	103⅜	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅜
32	32½	400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¼	32¾	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
40	40⅝	400	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	...
110	111	100	Gulf States S.1st pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
38⅝	39½	300	Haskell & Barbee	39¼	39¼	39	39	...
62¼	62½	3,600	Inspiration Copper	62	62⅜	61⅜	62⅜	+ ⅝
9¼	9⅜	400	Interboro Consol	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	...
55⅜	56	300	Int. Agricultural pf	54½	56	54½	56	+1
27	27½	200	Int. Marine pf	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
82¼	82⅝	3,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82¼	82⅝	81⅝	82⅜	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	500	Int. Nickel	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ¼
34	35½	100	Int. Paper	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
21	21½	500	Kansas City South	21	21¼	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
53⅝	55⅞	100	Kan. City South. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	45	2,049	Kennecott Copper	44¾	45	44¾	45	+ ½
3	6	100	Keokuk & Hamilton	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
96½	96½	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	96¾	96	93¾	95½	—1
17⅝	18½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
61¾	63	300	Lehigh Valley	61	61¾	61	61⅝	— ⅛
125	128	400	Louis. & Nash	127	127	125	123⅞	—2⅝
48	47	1,200	Maxwell Motors	47	47	45⅜	45⅜	—1½
66	68	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	67½	67½	66½	67	+1⅝
29	30¼	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¼	30¼	29	29½	—1
55	56	100	May Dept. Stores	55¾	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
98½	99	22,800	Mexican Petroleum	94⅝	99¼	94⅝	98½	+3¼
93	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅝
41	41¼	1,700	Miami Copper	41	41⅛	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
62	62½	1,100	Midvale Steel	62⅜	63	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅝
15⅜	17½	600	Minn. & St. L. new	15¼	16	15	16	—2
100	102	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅜
111	119	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	120	120	120	120	...
111	119	60	Do., odd lot	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	...
6	6¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
10	13	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
29	29⅝	4,000	Mo. Pacific w i	28⅝	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
33⅞	34⅜	200	National Acme	34	34	34	34	—1
35½	35⅝	2,200	Nat. Conduit & C	35¼	35⅝	35	35½	— ⅛
38⅝	39	300	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅝
23	23½	600	Nevada Con. Cop	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜	...
23	24½	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	24¼	24¼	24	24	—1¼
89	89⅜	3,100	N. Y. Central	88½	90	88½	89⅝	+ ⅝
36⅜	37	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+1⅛
23	24	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	23	23	23	...
121	122⅜	200	Norfolk & Western	122¼	122¼	122	122	— ⅝
59	61	200	North American	60	60	60	60	...
100	101½	10,200	Northern Pacific	100	100¼	99⅝	100⅛	+ ⅝
96	97½	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1½
124½	125	5,300	Ohio Cities Gas	122⅝	125¾	122½	123	+2½
66	66½	1,300	Ohio Cities G. rgts	64⅝	66⅝	64¾	66⅝	+1¼
5¼	5½	200	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...
28½	29	200	Pacific Mail	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	52	2,400	Penn. R. R	52	52	51⅞	52	+ ¼
76	77	300	People's Gas, Chi	76	76¼	76	76¾	— ⅜
18	19	900	Pere Marquette	18	18	18	18	...
61	64	400	Pere Marq. prior pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
34½	35½	100	Philadelphia Co	35½	35½	35½	35½	—1
41	41⅝	300	Pierce Arrow	41¾	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅝
97¼	97⅝	300	Pierce Arrow pf	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅝	+ ⅝
72	74	100	P., C., C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	—2
54	54¼	2,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	53⅞	54⅛	53¼	54⅛	+ ⅝
117	117½	200	Pitts. C. C. & St. L. of d	117	117	117	117	—1½
33⅜	33⅝	2,400	Pitts. & West Va	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	33¼	...
75	76½	400	Pressed Steel Car	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	— ⅝
1⅝	1⅝	500	Quicksilver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
53	54½	100	Railway Steel Sp	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
28	28¼	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	28	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
93⅞	94	11,000	Reading	93	94⅝	92¾	94	+1
92¼	92⅜	14,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅝	93¾	91¼	92⅝	...
64¼	64½	1,200	Royal Dutch t r	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
29⅜	30	100	St. Louis Southw	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
95	98	500	Savage Arms	98	98	96	98	—2
15	16	1,900	Saxon Motor	19⅜	19⅜	15	15½	—3⅞
44½	45	9,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	44⅝	45⅜	43½	44½	...
91½	91⅞	9,900	Southern Pacific	91½	91⅞	90¾	91⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	9	500	So. P. R. Sug. rgts	9	9	9	9	...
26¼	26⅝	2,700	Southern Railway	25⅜	26⅝	25½	26⅜	+ ⅝
37	40	100	Stutz Motor	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
61½	61⅞	44,700	Studebaker Co	66⅛	66⅜	60⅝	61⅜	—4⅝
50	51	400	Superior Steel	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	— ⅝
101½	103	100	Super. Steel 1st pf	101½	101¼	101½	101½	+ ⅛
17⅞	18¼	900	Tenn. C. & C	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
214	214½	400	Texas Co	214	214	213	214	+2
19¼	20	700	Third Avenue	19½	20	19	20	+ ¼
195	200	200	Tidewater Oil	195	195	195	195	—1
56½	59	5,800	Tobacco Products	56½	59	56½	59	+2⅝
85	85	300	Twin City R. T	85	85	85	85	—1⅜
133¾	135	5,400	Union Pacific	133¾	135	132⅞	134	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	100	Union Pacific pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	...
45⅜	45⅝	100	United Alloy Steel	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
104	104⅞	1,700	United Cigar Stores	104	104⅞	103⅞	104⅝	+ ⅝
133	133	100	United Fruit	133	133	133	133	— ½
7⅞	8⅛	200	United Rys. Invest	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1¼
16	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	16	16	16	16	—2
154	155	16,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	154	157½	152	154½	+1
58¼	59¾	500	U. S. Rubber	58¼	59¼	58¼	58¾	+ ⅜
122¼	123⅛	113,000	U. S. Steel	127⅞	129⅛	127⅞	128⅝	+ ⅞
117¼	117⅝	515	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅛
108¼	109	1,200	Utah Copper	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ ⅝
19	20	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	—1⅛
42	43	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43	43	43	+ ⅝
69¼	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	— ½
11⅜	12	300	Wabash	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	...
49¼	49½	1,200	Wabash pf. A	48⅛	49¼	48¼	49¼	+1¼
25½	26	500	Wabash pf. B	25½	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
19½	20¼	400	Western Maryland	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	+1
15½	16½	100	Western Pacific	15½	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
93	94	100	Western Union Tel	94	94	94	94	— ⅝
50¾	50½	1,300	Westingh. E. & M	50¾	50½	49⅞	50¾	— ⅜
15¾	16	600	Wheeling & L. E	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
33¾	34½	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34	34¾	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
47½	48	200	White Motors	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	...
70	71	100	Wilson & Co	70	70	70	70	—1⅜
30½	31	2,900	Willys-Overland	31¾	31¾	30⅝	31	...
46½	47½	300	Wisconsin Central	47	47	46	46	—3

STATE REVENUES GROW.

Fiscal Year Shows Gain of $5,352,676.17 from Indirect Taxes.

ALBANY, July 3.—Revenues received by the State from indirect sources during the fiscal year ended June 30 showed a gain of $5,352,676.17 over the previous twelve months, according to a statement of Controller Eugene M. Travis, made public today. The total amount collected was $53,489,999.38, against $47,137,323.21 for 1916. Increases were shown in all save excise, motor vehicles, mortgage, and secured debt tax receipts. These deficits were due principally to local option, division of automobile moneys, war conditions, and the inoperation of the secured debt tax law since Jan. 1.

Of the separate amounts, those paid in by corporations showed the greatest gain, aggregating $18,982,723.87, compared with $12,036,385.32 last year. The organization tax totaled $1,217,436.96, against $1,054,664.73. The receipts from the inheritance tax reached $15,790,969.65, or $1,250,000 greater than any year since the statute was enacted. Stock transfer moneys amounted to $7,786,511.68, the largest since the law became effective, exceeding last year by $1,241,244.20 and the budget estimate by $286,511.68.

MORE REVENUE FOR ROADS.

Figures for May Show a Big Gain Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—May reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission from seventy-two of the 186 principal railroads of the country show an increase in earnings over May, 1916. The net revenues for May this year were $48,136,746; last year $46,981,930.

Western roads made a gain of more than $3,000,000, although both Eastern and Southern roads suffered slight decreases.

Chalmers Reorganization Plan.

Stockholders of the Chalmers Motor Corporation are scheduled to vote at a special meeting on July 11 on a proposal to reorganize the company through an issue of preferred stock. Under the plan holders of the 264,000 shares which was syndicated last Autumn will receive, on the payment of $10 a share, an equal amount of preferred stock which will have preference in assets to the amount of $45 a share and to dividends of $3.50 a year. In effect the arrangement amounts to an assessment of $10 a share on the stock outstanding.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.12	69.36	69.85	—.09
25 industrials	93.62	92.84	93.09	+ .13
50 stocks	81.87	80.85	81.47	+ .11

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 3	81.87	80.85	81.47	+ .11
July 2	82.44	81.14	81.36	—.95

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SAVINGS BANKS.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on July 1, 1917, at the rate of **4** % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
2 3RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street.
118th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Amount due depositors...$26,581,435.37
Surplus, PAR values..... 2,350,145.80
B. K. SATTERLEE, President.
H. W. NORDELL, Comptroller.
WALTER B. BROWN, Secretary.
HENRY P. AICHELE, Asst. Sec'ty.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 4, 1917.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 2d, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York
Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending June 30, 1917.
4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917, to depositors entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
680 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1917.
FIFTY-SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 10th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw Interest from July 1st, 1917.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 16, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
E. B. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

PRICE-FIXING EFFORT UPSETS STEEL TRADE

Business Apart from Orders of the Government Largely Stationary Now.

REPORT FURTHER INCREASE

Coke Troubles Again Limit Pig Iron Production, June's Total Falling to 3,270,055 Tons.

Uncertainty oven the outcome of price-fixing negotiations at Washington has had a disturbing influence on the general steel market this week, according to reports from trade centres. At the same time, fresh Government orders for early delivery have indicated in certain important lines that the price question is not delaying the program for equipping the army and navy and the merchant marine. Discussing the Washington situation, The Iron Age says:

"Producers and manufacturing consumers of steel look for the early intervention of deciding power that will bring an end to the present chaos, but in the interval business apart from Government wants is largely at a standstill. The possibility of Government intervention on a large scale in steel, coal, metals, and other important markets has a widespread repressing and unsettling influence.

"Meantime, new proofs of the larger place Government needs are already taking," the periodical continues, "are the fact that 25 to 30 per cent. of the sheet mill capacity is thus occupied; that probably two-thirds of the users of cold-rolled strip steel are producing for the Government; that the Carnegie Steel Company alone is turning out material for the one ultimate buyer at the rate of 60,000 tons of plates and 15,000 tons of steel bars per month.

"With all the confusion of wide spreads in prices and with fewer good-sized transactions to guide, definite advances, some of them very large jumps, are again to be recorded. Pig iron is generally $2 per ton higher; prompt furnace coke has sold at $16, or a rise of $3; leading makers of wrought iron pipe have raised their prices $10 to $16 per ton; light rails have been advanced by $10 to $15, and railroad spikes and track bolts by $5 to $10, while some makers of rivets and bolts have quoted 10 per cent. higher within the week.

"Coke troubles again limited pig iron production in June, the total for the month falling to 3,270,055 tons, or 109,002 tons a day, against 3,417,340 tons in May, or 110,238 tons a day. The output for the first half of 1917 at 19,069,892 tons shows an unexpected falling off from that of 19,410,453 tons in the first half of 1916. Yet 349 furnaces were active July 1, against 323 one year previous. The capacity active as July came in was 112,155 tons a day, against 111,704 tons a day for 340 furnaces on June 1."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Individual policies of further buying and selling hang upon a surer grasp of both form and substance of approaching Federal procedure. This week has intensified rather than ameliorated the uncertainty and cross currents into which the industry has been plunged. With harmony yet to be brought into the President's own Cabinet, as to the proper course of action toward the basic materials of industry, the outlook is more obscured at best."

Curb Brokerage Firm Dissolved.

The Curb brokerage firm of H. D. Fransioli & Co. has been dissolved as a direct result of the war, Jerome B. Sullivan, a partner, has gone with the Signal Corps as First Lieutenant of Company A, First Battalion, and H. D. Fransioli is to leave soon to go into training as an ambulance driver with an army hospital unit. Announcement was made yesterday that Baylis & Co., 15 William Street, had admitted to partnership William Baylis, Jr., and J. Couper Lord.

Changes in National City Bank.

Directors of the National City Bank yesterday elected F. C. Schwedtman as Vice President to head the new department of industrial service. He makes the eleventh Vice President. The board also approved the promotion of F. S. Koons, Farris Campbell, and Hilary W. Lucke to be assistant cashiers, making sixteen; and Edward F. Regan, Charles V. Sheehan, J. R. Wilson, Jr., and John C. Emison to be assistant managers in the foreign trade department, making six.

INTERNAL REVENUE SETS A NEW RECORD

Total of $809,215,997.66 for Fiscal Year Far in Excess of Any Other Similar Period.

SWELLED BY INCOME TAX

Corporations Also Responsible for Vast Amount of Increase—Wall Street District Leads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, including corporation and individual income taxes, were the largest ever known—$809,215,997.66. Ordinary internal revenue collections fell off $63,514,000, and the country has the corporations and the prosperity of individuals to thank for the large total. The corporations put into Uncle Sam's strong box tribute to the amount of $180,064,663, while the income tax brought in $179,941,477.

The second New York Internal Revenue Collection District (the Wall Street district) produced more revenue than any other. The total collected was $89,966,762.26, divided as follows:

Ordinary receipts, $16,553,365.55; corporation income tax, $31,488,313.25; individual income tax, $41,925,683.46.

The third New York district, embracing the uptown section of Manhattan, was the second largest producer, with $49,156,868.91 to its credit. In detail the collections in this district were:

Ordinary receipts, $16,335,829.89; corporation income tax, $6,313,726.08; individual income tax, $26,507,302.94.

The other New York City district, the First, which embraces Brooklyn, produced $19,294,764.83.

The three other districts in New York State made returns as follows: Fourteenth, $12,742,159.77; Twenty-first, $7,802,861.28; Twenty-eighth, $11,741,774.66.

The total of internal revenue collections for the fiscal year exceed the entire ordinary revenues of the Government, including customs, in the preceding fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by $29,551,000. If the total volume of imports for the last fiscal year is only equal to those of the preceding year the total revenues from customs and internal revenue collections, the two great classifications of revenue, will reach the sum of $1,181,697,000. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that the total will be very much greater because there has been a large increase of imports during the year.

Growth of Income Tax.

The great increase of revenue has been contributed by the big business of the country in a war year. Corporation tax receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were $58,547,081, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, they were $180,064,663, an increase of $121,517,582. But the increase in the collections of income tax are more than twice as much. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the amount from this source was $124,937,000, while in the last year it was $360,006,000, an increase of $235,068,000.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborn submitted today to Secretary McAdoo the complete report of the year's operations in his bureau with the statement that the cost of collecting the unprecedented amount of revenue had been only 95 cents per $100. Commissioner Osborn received Secretary McAdoo's congratulations on the showing, which, he said, indicated that taxpayers were co-operating with the Government and reflecting the tremendous prosperity of the country. The figures in the final statement are subject to those modifications as they include reports made by telegraph from several distant collection districts.

The totals by classes, as far as they can be divided at the present time, are:

Ordinary receipts, $449,209,855.96.

Corporation income tax receipts, $180,064,663.97.

Individual income tax receipts, $179,941,477.73.

Aggregate receipts, $809,215,997.66.

Included in the ordinary receipts are collections from the regular sources and also from the estate tax, munitions tax, capital stock tax, &c., collected under the act of Oct. 22, 1914, and the act of Sept. 8, 1916, which include the tax on wine, special taxes on brokers, theatres, manufacturers of tobacco, &c. The collections from these various sources cannot be segregated at this time.

The following is a comparative table of internal revenue collections for the last six years:

1912....$321,615,594.69 |1915....$413,661,023.86
1913.... 344,421,453.85 |1916.... 512,723,287.77
1914.... 380,008,893.06 |1917.... 809,215,997.66

Income tax collections for the last four years, or since the enactment of the income tax law, were as follows:

1914.... $71,331,274.74 |1916....$124,937,252.61
1915.... 80,201,758.86 |1917.... 360,006,141.70

$9,000,000 from Last Year.

The $360,006,141.70 income taxes collected during the fiscal year just closed included about $9,000,000 which was due in the previous fiscal year, when, under the law taxpayers were given ten days after the close of the fiscal year for the payment of income taxes before penalties accrued. By the act of Sept. 8, 1916, this system was changed and all income tax is due on or before June 15, penalties accruing within ten days after notice.

The annual cost of collection for the last fifteen years was as follows:

1903, $2.07 per $100; 1904, $1.98; 1905, $2.01; 1906, $1.80; 1907, $1.81; 1908, $1.92; 1909, $2.02; 1910, $1.74; 1911, $1.68; 1912, $1.71; 1913, $1.59; 1914, $1.52; 1915, $1.64; 1916, $1.40; 1917, 95 cents. The average cost of collection since the establishment of the bureau is approximately 2.43 per cent., exclusive of the fiscal year 1917.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1913-'27	4	@4½	4.95	4.70
Buff. Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5		5.10	4.80
Canadian Nat.	1917-'28	4½@5		6.90	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½		5.30	5.10
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½		5.10	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½		4.85	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½		6.00	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5		5.70	5.10
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5		6.50	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		5.15	4.90
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5		5.60	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.90	5.30
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5		4.96	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5		4.95	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		5.20	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'30	5		6.20	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5		6.10	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'32	4½@5		5.60	5.10
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5		5.30	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'27	4½		4.80	4.50
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1917-'24	4½@5		5.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1917-'23	4	@4½	4.85	4.50
St. Louis & S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5		5.55	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5		5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'24	4½		5.10	4.90
Southern Ry.	1917-'27	4½@5		5.30	4.90
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½		5.10	4.90

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil...)	36	38	Iron C pf.	16	17
B S Gas.	8	10	Iron Blos.	1½	1¾
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V.	1½	1¾
Bergole	50	75	La Rosa	40	48
Bohemia	1⅛	1¾	Majestic	40	41
Bost Ely	42	48	Mex Met	26	29
Bost & M	58	60	Mojave T.	44	47
Butte & L	12	14	New Balt.	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D.	45	55	New Doug.	1¼	1⅛
Bost Ariz.	1⅜	2¼	N U Bing.		50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	45	48
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅝	Ohio Cornelia	17¼	18¼
Cortez	20	30	N Z & L.	65	68
Crown Res.	28	32	Oneco	50	70
Con Ariz.	2¼	2⅝	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1⅜
Cortez	20	30	Onondaga	35	45
Champ C.	7	8	Pion Con.	1¼	1⅞
Cal Corb.	1¼	2¼	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	17	Ray Herc.	3¾	4¼
Fortuna	6	8	S W M.	2	2½
Gold Lode	5	8	S W M.	2	2½
Houghton	90	99	Truro	1½	1¾
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	37½	38½
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon G'd.	1¾	2
Iron Cap	16	17			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

LITERATURE AND ANNALS

If you are the owner of any Unlisted Securities whose market price you do not know, look in The Annalist Open Security Market. 10c. at newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. The Annalist, Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $882,734.46;) market value		$882,734.46
Private securities, (book value, $1,282,392.00;) market value		1,292,592.00
Real estate owned		84,511.74
Building 204 Fifth Avenue		82,500.00
Mortgages owned		640,542.58
Seventy-second Street leasehold improvement		34,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		70,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		9,084,396.12
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,209,866.86
Overdrafts:		
Secured		69,694.42
Unsecured		1,972.16
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,123,960.81	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	280,802.08	1,403,752.89
Specie		1,050,113.51
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		122,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		12,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$640,347.56	
Other cash items	15,142.12	655,489.68
Due from Treasurer U. S.		8,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Advanced to trusts	$15,686.71	
Rents receivable	2,833.33	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	166,420.77	184,589.81
Total		$17,819,747.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	25,951.21	525,951.21
Surplus on book values, $624,594.86.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$444,906.21	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	415,406.36	
Deposits by the State of New York	409,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,527.17	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	14,869.08	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	12,858,238.45	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	657,941.63	
Demand certificates of deposit	97,569.59	
Other certificates of deposit	177,602.93	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	259,876.88	
Certified checks	108,994.55	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	192,690.67	
Total deposits		15,126,621.47
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Payments made on account U. S. Government Liberty Loan bonds	$905,028.00	
Reserve for taxes, expenses, &c.	22,709.86	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	120,238.42	
Estimated unearned discounts	29,199.48	1,107,175.26
Total		$17,819,747.94

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BRONX BOROUGH BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $80,184.90;) market value		$76,950.00
Private securities, (book value, $457,894.86;) market value		457,102.50
Real estate owned		205,744.68
Mortgages owned		209,950.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		25,945.54
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		192,710.25
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		939,015.11
Overdrafts		267.54
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$41,673.01	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	37,123.53	78,796.59
Specie		20,949.44
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		28,971.00
Federal Reserve notes		45,718.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$26,426.46	
Other cash items	2,854.59	29,285.05
Other assets, viz.:		
Liberty Loan bonds, public subscriptions		55,152.00
Furniture and fixtures	$12,150.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	23,631.04	35,781.04
Total		$2,615,401.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	6,525.55	56,525.55
Surplus on book values, $69,636.51.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$80,121.28	
Deposits by the State of New York	162,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. City	30,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	1,992,290.98	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	561,206.04	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,686.89	
Certified checks	27,501.55	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	14,962.46	2,134,809.54
Bills payable including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		100,000.00
Public subscriptions, Liberty Loan, full payment and partial payments		55,152.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$106,100.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,700.97	
Estimated unearned discounts	5,468.98	119,324.65
Total		$2,615,401.74

Edison Electric Light and Power Co.
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA,
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due January 1st, 1942.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:
16—38—45—51—112
for payment forthwith at its office, No. 16 Broad Street in the City of New York, at 105 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1917, coupon.
Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1917.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 3rd, 1917.

$30,000 wanted; security, a half interest in realty and security estimated; reliable. Address Kirchner, 625 3d Av., Astoria.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $200,775,) market value		$201,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $915,199.21,) market value		891,899.35
Real estate owned		28,668.99
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,876,327.79
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,619,962.54
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$291,485.01	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	346,550.96	637,988.00
Specie		734,941.28
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		204,287.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$5,127,050.75	
Other cash items	27,165.85	6,154,216.60
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$25,000.00	25,000.00
Total		$14,469,319.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	597,972.37	847,972.37
Surplus on book values, $867,017.23.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$388,018.47	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, United States	85,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,962,464.94	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	180,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	81,000.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	214,485.96	
Certified checks	5,572,501.59	
Unpaid dividends	2.25	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	160,078.97	12,591,501.88
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Liberty Loan subscriptions	$231,207.00	
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc.	27,578.30	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	6,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,000.00	279,845.30
Total		$14,469,319.55

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, June 26, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 27, 1917, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, July 21, 1917.
The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.
All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 43.
The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 450,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 13th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.
F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

The Fajardo Sugar Company,
106 Wall St.
New York, July 3rd, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on July 3rd, 1917, a dividend of 2½%, (Two and one-half per cent.,) payable August 1st to stockholders of record to July 20th, 1917, was declared.
FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1917.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, July 3, 1917.

THE AMERICAN TOBBACCO COMPANY
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, July 3d, 1917.
Notice is herby given that the transfer books of registered 4% bonds of The American Tobacco Company will close at twelve o'clock noon, July 14th, 1917, for the payment of interest due August 1st, 1917, and reopen at 10 A. M., August 2d, 1917.
J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.
J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 30, 1917.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
MORRIS & SMITH.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership of MORRIS & SMITH has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated, New York, June 23, A. D. 1917.
STUYVESANT FISH MORRIS, JR.
ROBERT G. KENNEDY.
ST. JOHN SMITH.

MORRIS & SMITH.
CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME.
Whereas, The business of MORRIS & SMITH, a firm having business relations with foreign countries, and which has transacted business in this State for not less than three years, and continues to be conducted by the undersigned, some of whom were partners in such firm;
Now, therefore, we, ROBERT G. KENNEDY, whose place of residence is No. 181 Claremont Avenue, in the City of Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey, and ST. JOHN SMITH, whose place of residance is 67 East 91st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, do hereby certify and declare:
1. That we are the persons continuing the use of the firm name of MORRIS & SMITH, and intending to deal under said name.
2. That our principal place of business is located in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
3. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is acting as brokers in the purchase and sale of stock and buying, selling, and dealing in bonds, notes, foreign and domestic exchange, and other securities.
Dated, New York, June 25, A. D. 1917.
ROBERT G. KENNEDY.
ST. JOHN SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS:
On this 26th day of June, A. D. 1917, before me personally came ROBERT G. KENNEDY and ST. JOHN SMITH, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
[Notarial seal.] HENRY E. KIRBY,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 167; Cert. filed in New York Co., No. 227; New York Co Reg. No. 9192.

H. D. FRANSIOLI & CO.
beg to announce dissolution of partnership by mutual consent, effective July 5, 1917. There will be no successor to the firm's business. Mr. Henry T. Graf will sign in liquidation.
H. D. FRANSIOLI.
J. B. WHITAKER.
HENRY T. GRAF.
JEROME B. SULLIVAN.
July 3, 1917.

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for you to do your banking business with a Trust Company?
Such a company not only can look after your money while you are alive but, if you wish, can act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee. It is a legal Depository for funds of every description.
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Protection for Your Valuables During the Summer
Chrome steel—the last word of science for hardness and toughness,—reinforced by railroad rails embedded in hydraulic concrete—fifteen hundred tons of this masonry and steel; doors weighing approximately fifty tons; electric protective devices of latest perfection; patrol passages and mirrors permitting constant inspection on all six sides—
These make our vaults a safe place in which to leave valuables during absence from the city for the summer. Special facilities for the safe storage of bulky articles, of silverware, heirlooms, etc. The charges are moderate.
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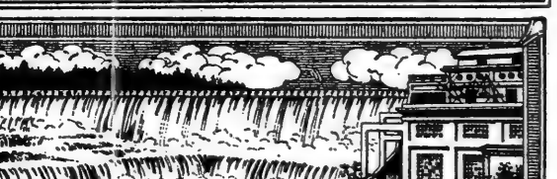
Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company
Brooklyn Trust Company Building
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn



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San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE ROBERT GRAVES COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the Company, MADISON AVENUE AND 33D STREET, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 o'clock, at the offices, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. HARRY L. BURN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, Twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 120, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 46 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten Dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE DISINFECTING TABLETS. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1917. Sealed proposals for furnishing 700 pounds of Sharp and Dohme's green antiseptic discs (corrosive sublimate disinfecting tablets) in one pound bottles will be received here until 10 o'clock P. M., July 10, 1917, and then opened. Delivery of goods to be made at Gainesville, Florida, free of all charges. Full information furnished on application to R. M. Reese, Chairman, Board of Awards, United States Department of Agriculture. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Corrosive Sublimate Disinfecting Tablets," and addressed to R. M. Reese, Chairman, Board of Awards, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.
SHANDAKEN TUNNEL.
The date for opening bids for the contract for the Shandaken tunnel has been changed from July 17, 1917, to September 11, 1917. The detailed advertisement inviting bids will appear in this paper from August 23, 1917, to September 11, 1917, inclusive.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commiss

THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Break Followed by Rally —General List Closes at Net Loss of 38 to 46 Points.

There was another sharp break in the cotton market yesterday, the decline being ascribed to continued nervousness over the proposed inclusion of cotton in the Food Control bill. October contracts sold off to 24.35, making a decline of $5.25 per bale from Monday's closing figure, and of $18.25 per bale from the high record of last week. Sharp rallies followed this big break, covering for over the holiday being stimulated by Washington advices indicating substantial opposition to the cotton amendment. October contracts recovered to 25.15, and closed at 24.98, with the general list closing steady at a net loss of 38 to 46 points.

There were many overnight selling orders around the ring at the start and first prices were 10 to 41 points lower. Covering caused rallies right after the call, but the market quickly weakened again, with the disposition to liquidate long contracts increased by reports of beneficial rains in the Southwest. For a time the market was extremely active and excited, with active months selling 89 to 106 points under Friday's closing figures. It seemed that the more urgent liquidation had run its course during the progress of this break, and the market was firmer during the afternoon on covering.

While the talk of improving crop conditions was considered a factor on the decline, local brokers attributed the liquidation most largely to uncertainties as to legislation. There appeared to be no very definite theory as to just what effect the passing of the Food Control bill with the cotton amendment retained would ultimately have on processes of marketing and distribution, or upon prices. The possibility of such action, however, evidently unsettled sentiment, and was probably more effective because of the extent of recent advances, and Monday's indications that all unfavorable features in the new crop prospect had been discounted. Very little further discussion of the Government report was heard and reports that Lord Northcliffe had approached the Government with a plan for regulation of cotton trading caused very little comment, for the reason, perhaps, that any plan from that source would probably be based upon conditions in Liverpool, while American markets are confronted by other problems. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	M'day.
July	25.60	25.68	24.35	25.35@25.40	25.80
August	25.50	25.55	25.11	25.30@25.39	25.82
Sept.	..	..	..	25.10	25.58
October	25.15	25.30	24.35	24.98@25.01	25.40
Nov.	25.16	25.18	25.02	25.15	25.61
Dec.	25.08	25.45	24.50	25.13@25.15	25.61
January	25.35	25.49	24.65	25.20@25.23	25.61
March	25.71	25.71	24.80	25.41	25.80
May	25.42	25.42	24.80	25.58	25.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower, at 26.50c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.70c; New Orleans, 25c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.13c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 24.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	15,947	12,688	10,314
Exports	..	..	43,990
Port stocks	282,125	794,511	737,501
New York arrivals	150	..	..
New York stocks	48,882	49,744	110,203

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet, at 20 points decline; mid-upland, 19.22d. Sales, 4,000 bales, including 3,000 American. Imports, 14,000, American, 12,000. Futures, 30 points lower; July-August, 14d; October-November, 16.95d; January-February, 16.30d; March-April, 16.12d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

COFFEE.

A slight early advance was followed by reactions in the coffee market yesterday, with the close showing a net loss of 8 to 14 points. Sales were reported of 13,250 bags. After selling at 7.85 early December eased off to 7.80, and May broke from 8.19 to 8.05, with the market closing at the lowest point on all positions. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.64	7.64	7.48@7.50	7.62
August	..	..	7.57@7.59	7.70
September	7.82	7.82	7.68@7.68	7.79
October	..	..	7.70@7.71	7.83
November	..	..	7.75@7.75	7.87
December	7.93	7.80	7.79@7.80	7.92
January	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.96
February	..	..	7.89@7.90	8.01
March	8.05	8.05	7.94@7.95	8.09
April	..	..	7.99@8.00	8.11
May	8.19	8.05	8.04@8.05	8.16

SUGAR.

There was quite a severe break in the market for sugar futures, and closing prices were 86@10 points net lower. There was a feeling of uncertainty among operators and there was heavy liquidation, with prices at one time showing declines of 100@15 points for the active positions. Stop orders were uncovered on the break, but toward the close there was a partial rally on covering, and final quotations were about 5 points above the lowest of the day. Sales were 28,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.31	5.20	5.25@5.27	5.35
August	..	..	5.32@5.37	5.44
September	5.49	5.28	5.41@5.42	5.50
October	5.48	5.36	5.41@5.42	5.50
November	5.49	5.41	5.42@5.43	5.51
December	5.37	5.18	5.27@5.28	5.37
January	5.08	4.93	4.99@5.00	5.08
February	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.91
March	4.90	4.90	4.82@4.84	4.90
April	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.92
May	..	..	4.86@4.88	4.94

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were listed at from 7.50@8c for fine granulated, with two of the refiners out of the market entirely. At the lower figures only moderate business is being accepted, although on the whole a fair business was reported. The market for raw sugar was easier and prices were 1-16c lower. Trading was fairly active, with considerable interest shown in full duty and Porto Rico sugars. Business included 37,000 bags of Porto Ricos for July shipment, 1,000 tons St. Croix, 500 tons Peru, and 2,000 bags Venezuelan, all for July shipment, and all to local refiners, the first two sales being at 6.7c, cost, insurance, and freight, and the last two at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight. The only Cubas reported were about 25,000 bags for last half July shipment, at 5½c cost and freight, equal to 6.46c for centrifugal, although it was said that Europe had purchased about 10,000 tons at 5c free on board Cuba for August shipment. On the basis of Cuba sales prices were quoted at 5½c for Cubas cost and freight, equal to 6.46c for centrifugal and 5.58c for molasses, but sugars were offered at the close below this figure, without being taken.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,730 packages. The railroads made very slow deliveries, and the shortage of stock forced prices up ¼@½c, with quite a firm feeling at the close. This applies to all table grades. Ladles and packing stock barely steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 36¼@38c; extras, 92 score, 35c; firsts, 90 to 91 score, 36¼@37¼c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 35@36¼c; thirds, 33½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 38½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½@38c; good to prime, 36@37c; common to fair, 32@35c; renovated, extras, 36@36¼c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@33½c; seconds, 32@32½c; lower grades, 31@31½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 35,387 cases. Trading was a little quieter, as the demands for the holiday purposes were pretty well supplied, but the offerings of fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered are still limited, and the market is sustained with a steady to firm tone on top qualities. Undergrades irregular, and there is a wide range in values accordingly. Dirties and checks steady in the highest grades, with a fair demand; undergrades slow. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in moderate supply and fairly firm, but of the stock daily arriving is showing more or less defect, and has to be pushed for sale; probably the bulk of the trading is in range of 38@40c, only very fancy qualities bringing more. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, nearby fcy. storage packed firsts, 38½@39c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds and poorer, 25@31c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@25c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 20@26c; state, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@36c; state, gathered browns and mixed colors, unpacked, 34@37c.

CUTS OUT POCANTICO HILLS.

Railroad to Discontinue Station and Residents Fight Mr. Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 3.—The New York Central Railroad has notified the Boards of Trustees of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown that it intends to discontinue its stations on the Putnam Division at Tarrytown Heights, Tower Hill, and Pocantico Hills. A hearing is to be held on July 16. John D. Rockefeller for years has been trying to have the railroad tracks, which run through his property, removed. The Putnam Division practically cuts his estate in two. It is the plan of the Central to run direct from East View to Briar Cliff Manor along the foot of Buttermilk Hill on property which is owned by Mr. Rockefeller. The railroad plan will practically wipe out Pocantico Hills.

Residents of Pocantico Hills will oppose Mr. Rockefeller in any plan that will remove the railroad from the village.

Indiana Congressman Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Richard Elliott, Republican, of Connersville, Ind., was sworn in today by Speaker Clark as successor to the late Representative Comstock, Republican, of the Sixth Indiana District.

APPEAL TO USE WATERWAYS

Handlers of Freight Urged to Conserve Carrying Power of Railroads.

D. E. Casey, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, made a special appeal yesterday to shippers and handlers of freight in the metropolitan district, and their connections elsewhere, to use to the utmost interior waterways instead of the railways for the transportation of merchandise.

Although a committee under the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense has been formed to advise in promoting the immediate use of all waterways, the Department of Commerce desires to impress on New York shippers and receivers of freight the importance at this time of conserving the carrying power of the railroads by taking advantage of the water routes.

Strike at National Conduit Plant.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 3.—About 350 employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company, at Hastings-on-Hudson, walked out this afternoon, demanding an eight-hour day and 60 cents per hour. A week ago a number of machinists went on strike, but they were out but a few hours, the company granting their demands. A detachment of soldiers arrived at the plant several days ago and are now on guard duty, but the authorities believe that the strike will not bring disorder.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch of the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	98	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.			Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¾	100	6s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4½s	June, 1963	102¼	103	102	3½s	Nov., 1954	82½	..	83
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¼	103	102	3½s	May, 1954	82½	..	83
4½s	Nov., 1937	102¼	108	102	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	May, 1957	102¼	103	102					
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99¾	4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1966	97¾	98	97¾	4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1930-30	97¾	98	97¾	4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¼	98	97¾	4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¼	98	97¾	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¼	98	97¾	4½s	1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94½	3½s	1920-1939	4.55	4.25	4.55
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94½	3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	Nov., 1953	94	95	94	3½s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.50
4s	Nov., 1938	95	98	95	3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	May, 1910	90¼	..	89½					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
1,115	Cities Service	280	276	276¼	276¾
400	Cities Service pf	55½	55	55¼	55½
2,000	Cities Service new	29	28¾	28¾	28⅞
25	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	91	95

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	95	99
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	74	75	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
American Gas	115	120	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric pf	49	50	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Traction	317	320	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	55	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	111	Northern States Power	93	94
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern States P. pf	96	98
Am. Power & Light pf	88	89½	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Pacific Gas & Electric	56	57
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	68	68	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	88	90
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Pine Bluff L. & P. Co.	97	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	76	80	Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Am. W. W. & E. 2d pf	28	30	Puget Sound Trac. pf	69	72
Carolina Power & Light	36	37	Republic Ry. & Lt.	32½	34
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	101	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	67	68
Colorado Power	30	32	Southern Cal. Edison	87	88
Colorado Power pf	99	102	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	77	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Consumers' P. pf	94	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	34	36
Dayton Power & L. pf	84	87	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Duluth Edison	122	125	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Tenn. Ry. L. & Power	6	6½
Electric Properties	63	66	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	29	33
El Paso Electric	104	108	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
El Paso Electric pf	35	38	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Empire Dist. Elec.	87	91	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve	89	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	United Light & Rys.	38	41
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	43	47	United Lt. & Rys. pf	69	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	34	100	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Interstate Elec. Corp	34	44	Western Power	14½	16
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48	Western Power pf	53	55
Miles, River Power	11	13	West. Penn. P. pf	98	105
Miss. River Pow. pf	32	34	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
New Eng. Power pf	100	105	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100
New England Co	30	33			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	58	70	73	Nat. Secur. Incomes	10	13
Apps. Power 5s, 1932	73	82	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Central P. 1st 6s	95	98	N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	80	85
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97¼	98½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	99	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Col. G. & E. Gen. 5s	80	83	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	P. C. notes, 1935	90	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	118
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	..	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	94	98	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	..	94	97	99
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	94	96	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Utah Sec. 6s	..	96	90½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1926	..	98	93½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	..	97½	Western Power 1st 5s	..	96	98
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Minn. G. & E. L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	97
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	70½	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	Yadkin River Pow.	85	87
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92			
Nat. Secur. deb	48	53			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alabama Co	61	61	61	100	Hous. Oil pf	65¼	65¼	65¼
375	Consden cstfs	12¼	12	12	40	Md. Casu'y	83¾	83¼	83¾
405	Cos. O. & G. cstfs	12¾	12¼	12¾	5	Mt. V. M. pf	68	68	68
1,010	Do pf. cstfs	4¾	4¾	4¾	30	Penn. W. P.	71¾	71¾	71¾
50	Davison Ch	36½	36	36½	50	W. & B. & A.	41	41	41
200	Elkhorn Fuel	35½	35¼	35¼	200	Wayland Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾

Bonds.

$5,000	Aru. S. & G.	101½	101¼	101½	$1,000
1,400	B. C. 4s, '61	96¾	96¾	96¾	10,000
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes cstfs	101¼	100¾	101¼	1,000
5,000	City & C. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
12,000	Elk. Fuel 6s	100	100	100	1,000
1,000	Fair. Coal 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
52	Ahmeek	99	99	99	10	Old Dominion	59	59	59
80	Am. Zinc	32½	32	32½	15	Osceola	85¾	85¾	85¾
50	Anaconda	80¾	80¼	80¼	445	Pond Creek	25	24¾	24¾
20	Ariz. Com	14¾	14¾	14¾	5	Quincy	86	86	86
20	Cal. & Ariz.	79	78½	78½	180	Shannon	8	8	8
10	Cal. & Hecla	540	537½	540	20	South Utah	3¼	3¼	3¼
95	Centennial	17	16	16	20	St. Mary's Ld.	79½	79½	79½
195	Copper Range	61	60¾	60¾	1,325	Trinity	7¼	6¾	7¼
50	East Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼	150	Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Hancock	14	14	14	40	U. S. Smelt	59½	59½	59½
25	Isle Royale	34	34	34	102	Do pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
105	Mann Con	13	13	13	220	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	May.-Old C	2½	2½	2½	175	Utah Con	15½	15¼	15½
100	Mohawk	81¼	81	81	200	Utah Metals	4¼	4	4¼
76	NewArcadian	17½	17¼	17¼					

Railroads.

3	Boston Elev.	60	60	60	5
25	Bost. & Sub.	3	2	3	18
1,129	Mass. El. pf	31	27½	31	5

Miscellaneous.

10	A.Ag.Ch.pf	99	99	99	10
15	Am.F.Sec.pf	10	10	10	124
21	Am. Sugar	120¼	120¼	120½	70
66	Do pf	118	118	118	90
11	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120¼	120¼	20
300	Am. Wool. pf.	96½	96½	96½	77
453	A. G. & W. I.	105½	104¼	105	62
21	Gen. Elec.	161	160	160	410
13	Ga. Ry. & E.	124¼	124¼	124¼	

Bonds.

$11,000	New Riv. 5s	80¼	80	80¼	$1,000

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Chi.C. & C.Ry.	2¾	2¾	2¾	231	Quak.Oats rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝
90	Cudahy	122	121½	122	280	Sears-Roeb'k.	168¾	168	168
33	Com. Edison	121	121	121	2	Shaw pf	70	70	70
3	Deere & Co. pf.	100½	100¾	100½	220	Stewart-War.	63	63¾	62¾
6	Dia. Match	118	118	118	620	Swift & Co.	152	151	152
10	Illinois Brick	76	76	76	10	Union Carb.	202	202	202
1	Linde Air	262	262	262	4	Carbide rts.	17¾	17¼	17¾
1,270	Lind.Ang.Light	31	30	30¾	625	U. Paperbd.	26¾	25½	25½
20	Mitchell Mot.	41	41	41	100	West. Stone	1	1	1
43	Prest-O-Lite	14¼	14	14¼	20	Wilson	71¼	71¼	71¼
20	People's Gas	76	76	76					

Bonds.

$1,000	C.C.Ry.	1st 5s	93	93	93
3,000	Chi. Tel. 5s		99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	Com. Ed. 5s		100	99¾	99¾
2,000	Cudahy 1st 5s		96¾	96¾	96¾
5,000	Metro. Elec. Ry. 1st 4s		65	65	65

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Gas	112	111½	112	190	Phil. Elec	30	29¾	29¾
25	Buff. & S. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	160	P. R. T. t. c.	29¾	29	29¾
62	Elec. Stor'g.	61¼	60¾	61¼	8	Phil. & W.	10½	10½	10½
470	Lake Sup. Co.	19½	19½	19½	25	Ton. Belm't.	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	Lns. of N. A.	25	25	25	55	Union Trac.	42	42	42
347	Penn. R. R.	52¾	52	52¾					

Bonds.

$1,000	E. & P. T. 4s	78	78	78	$10,000
5,000	Leh. N. con. 4½s	..	..	100¼	2,000
10,000	Lib. L., w. l.	100	100	100	3,000

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19¾	19¼
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena-Signal Oil	148	152	148
Gal.-Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	208
Indiana Pipe Line	98	99	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¾	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	90	98	90
Ohio Oil	838	848	838
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	50	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	515	495
Prairie Pipe Line	270	274	270
Solar Refining	330	340	325
Southern Pipe Line	197	198	197
South. Penn. Oil	285	290	283
Southwest. Penn.	110	115	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	750	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	473	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	343	350	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520	505
Stand. Oil of N. J.	560	565	558
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	283	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	250	325	250
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	355	365	355
Washington Oil	90	94	90

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

On the eve of the holiday the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a tendency toward improvement, good rallies in many instances being recorded from the decline of Monday. The railroad stocks, features of weakness on Monday, tended to improve. Studebaker was one spot of special softness, but its renewed weakness appeared to have little sympathetic influence elsewhere. Despite the uncertainty surrounding the copper labor situation, the metal stocks reflected a better tone. United States Steel common was dealt in to the amount of about 20,000 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	49	49	49	20	Nor. Pacific	100⅜	95⅝	100⅝
120	Am. C. & F.	77⅝	76¾	76¾	20	Ohio C. Gas	125¼	125¼	125¼
50	Am. H. & L.	14	14	14	55	Ont. Silver	5¼	5¼	5¼
110	Am. Loco.	71¼	71¼	71¼	200	Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾	52¾
250	Am. S. & R.	107	105¾	106¾	50	Pitts. Coal	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
950	Anac. Cop	81⅜	80¾	81¼	40	Ray Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	A., T. & S. F.	99⅛	99⅞	99⅞	1,350	Reading	94¾	92¾	94
1,550	Bald. Loco.	75¾	74½	74¾	370	Rep. I. & S.	93½	91¼	92¾
500	Balt. & Ohio	70½	69¾	69¾	400	Sinclair Oil	45	43½	45
650	Beth. Steel B.	140¾	138¾	140¾	450	So. Pacific	91¾	91	91⅜
220	Cent. Leather	94½	93¾	94½	250	So. Railway	26½	25¾	26¼
1,200	C., M. & St. P.	69½	67½	68¾	7,850	Studebaker	68¾	66¾	67
150	Col. F. & I.	53¼	51¾	52½	100	Tob. Prod	57¾	57¾	57½
700	Corn Prod	33⅝	32¾	33¼	450	Union Pac	135	132¾	134¾
3,780	Crucible St'l	90	88¾	89¾	1,150	U. S. Ind. A.	156¼	152¾	154
100	Cuba Cane Su.	42¾	42¾	42¾	25,950	U. S. Steel	129¼	127⅝	128¼
750	Erie	24½	24	24½	500	Utah Cop	110	108¾	110
300	Gen. Motors	114¼	114¼	115¾	250	Westing. El.	50¼	50	50¼
150	Goodrich Co.	45¾	45¼	45¾	350	Willys-Over.	31	30¼	31
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	103½	103¾	104¼	MINING STOCKS.				
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	32¾	32¼	32¾	200	Con. Va.	.80	.80	.80
50	Inspir. Cop.	62¾	61⅞	62⅞	500	Elkton	.07	.07	.07
50	Int. Mer. M.	28¾	28¾	28¾	500	Jumbo Ex.	.32	.32	.32
350	Do pf	83⅜	81⅜	82¾	500	McNamara	.28	.28	.28
120	Kenne. Cop.	45¾	44¾	44¾	1,800	Man. Con.	.35¾	.38	.35¼
50	Lehigh Val.	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	500	Morn. Glory	.24	.24	.24
50	Max. Motor	45⅜	45¾

SOLDIER INSURANCE IN PLACE OF PENSION

Life Officials Say Best Plan Is for Government to Guarantee Indemnities.

DAY GIVES COMPANIES' SIDE

Administration Plan Would End Abuse Which Followed Civil War.

Insurance against death or injury of the soldiers and sailors of the United States who go to France may do away with a repetition of the pension law abuse which has followed every war in which this country has engaged. The Government intends to have every enlisted man know that if he is killed his dependents get so much; if he loses a leg, an arm, or his health, he will get a fixed allowance, so that there can be no flood of applications for pensions years after the end of the war.

This is the understanding of the Administration's plans as gathered by the insurance men who conferred with Secretary McAdoo and other Government officials in Washington Monday, and it was partially because the insurance men saw a beneficial result in such a direct relation between the Government and the soldiers that they recommended that the Government itself effect the insurance of the soldiers and sailors rather than the insurance companies. In fact, the insurance executives do not regard the plan for insuring soldiers for the term of the war as life insurance at all; they call it compensation insurance or indemnity guarantee. The distinction is that life insurance is based upon the protection of an individual's dependents until he dies, or for a long period, whereas the insurance of a soldier's life would cease when the war ends.

It is the belief of insurance men, among them E. E. Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Conservation for the Equitable, that the Government would do well to extend its Employers' Liability act to cover soldiers and sailors.

The insurance men have expressed their willingness to lend to the Government the service of their machinery and to insure the sailors and soldiers at cost, if the Government wishes, but they believe a better plan would be for the Government to do the job itself, inasmuch as the plan is to include the insurance not only of the soldier's life but injury and health insurance as well. Inasmuch as the Government would pay the dividends and thus guarantee the indemnities, they believe much expense and red tape would be saved by the Government's simply making the payment to the soldier or his dependents when due, instead of resorting to the machinery of insurance routine.

The life insurance companies have offered to undertake the insurance of the soldiers and sailors by the Government's paying a war premium, which in the case of several of the larger companies has been fixed at $100 for each $1,000 of insurance. They have offered to put this money into a separate fund and on return any that is left after the war losses shall have been paid. This would mean insurance at cost. Further than that the big mutual companies say they cannot go, for the reason that their funds belong neither to themselves nor to the Government, but to the policyholders, who have the $24,000,000,000 worth of insurance out in this country. Incidentally, there is $3,000,000,000 worth of insurance upon the lives of Americans in the draft age. If an army of 2,000,000 were drafted from the men between the ages of 21 and 31, or one-fifth of the number, calculating upon a death rate of 10 per cent. which some of the big companies have fixed tentatively, the companies would face a loss of $60,000,000 a year on policies already in force upon which they can collect no war premium.

President Day's Views.

President William A. Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society issued a statement yesterday embodying the explanation he made to Secretary McAdoo of the situation.

"The Equitable Society," Mr. Day said, "wishes to co-operate in every consistent and proper way to secure a low cost and safe life insurance for our soldiers and sailors. It does not wish to gain a penny from this business, and has already agreed to return at the close of the war any portion of extra war premiums not needed to cover the extra cost.

"The first essential to the solution of the life insurance problem presented by the Government is a clear understanding and a free acceptance of certain fundamental facts upon which the financial structure of life insurance rests. Of the legal reserve life insurance in our country approximately 10 per cent. is on the non-mutual and 90 per cent. on the mutual or participating plan—the aggregate being over $24,000,000,000. The funds back of these obligations of mutual and non-mutual companies have been contributed by present policyholders for the sole purpose of safeguarding their own contracts now outstanding, not for future obligations of other people.

"Mutual life insurance means insurance at cost. It means that moneys saved from interest, from mortality experience and all other sources and not needed in the enterprise will be returned to the owners in the form of refunds or so-called dividends. The Equitable and other companies operating on the mutual plan cannot give away this refund, or any part of it, even for patriotic purposes, for these are trust funds.

"From these unused funds of the policy holders a contingent reserve or emergency surplus is retained to protect the policy reserves and the solvency of the companies against extraordinary or unusual financial contingencies. This also belongs to the policyholders and must be used solely in their service. This safety fund of the policyholders will now be called upon to meet any extra war mortality among our own number which may come from the vast amount of life insurance they are now carrying at peace rates and which they may now carry into and through the war at peace rates. Moreover, from these same funds must come the burden of taxes which have now been more than doubled, and the loss from shrinkage in the market value of first-class securities, held as assets, which, since the first of the year runs into the millions. To place upon these emergency funds of these people the proposed burden of another excessive mortality cost, which may reach a stupendous sum, might easily place in jeopardy the solvency of a number of companies.

Obligation Up to the Nation.

"Are the soldiers and sailors serving the life insurance policyholders only or are they serving the entire nation? If they are serving the entire nation, why should not the entire nation stand the cost of caring for their widows and orphans as it has been done in other wars, through the general revenues? This is being done by other nations, none of which has placed this burden exclusively upon those already holding life insurance.

"These considerations lead to the following conclusions:

"No part of the cost of new insurance for our fighting forces can be paid from the funds of the present policyholders.

"The entire mortality cost must come from the premiums on the highly hazardous class insured. This cost must either be paid by the men themselves, or by the men and Government combined, or by the Government alone.

"The better plan, in our judgment, is for the nation to pay its obligation of personal injury and death benefits directly to the beneficiaries and thus avoid the unnecessary work and confusion of putting it in the form of insurance and issuing it through insurance companies."

Costs $400,000,000 a Year.

To insure an army of 1,000,000 men for $4,000 each, as has been proposed, would cost the Government if it met the $100 war premium, $400,000,000 a year, plus about $32,000,000 representing a regular charge of only $8 for each $1,000. This $432,000,000 would have to be paid over to the insurance companies, and 1,000,000 $4,000 policies issued. The companies would pay the losses and return to the Government any balance. Because of this situation, the companies believe the Government might as well wait until the mortality of the soldiers and make the payments itself.

The Pension bill of the United States for the civil war has reached about $5,000,000,000. The death list in the civil war on the Union side was about 5 per cent. of an army of 2,000,000, or more than 2,000,000, or about the same that the insurance companies estimate would be the loss of an army of 1,000,000 in the present war in one year. But with $5,000,000,000 in pensions paid represents, of course, both payments to dependents of soldiers killed and to those injured or losing their health. Thus a consideration of what the Government would or would not save becomes complicated by many factors, a large one of which has been the practice of Congress to give pensions to persons who did not file a claim for long years after the war. But insurance men believe that, with the companies lacking experience on which to base rates, and because most of the insurance is a proposition for the duration of the war, and because as the companies cannot carry the insurance for less than cost, the Government would be as well off in the end to carry all insurance, life, casualty and health, itself. That is, the Government should pay the indemnities when due, saving overhead and carrying expenses.

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1918, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.
Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.
Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France
OFFICE: 44 W. 47th St.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave. Girls' School, 78th St. & West End Ave.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman School
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
125d Street and Lenox Avenue.

"The Home Which Children Consider Their Own."
MOELLER'S BOARDING SCHOOL CO-ED. (Penikese System.)
1,000 154th Ave., Bklyn. Tel. 695 Boro. Park

Tutor will tutor boy for Summer; now teacher at select, private school. T 56 Times.

Tutor.—French, prep school instructor; eight years abroad; fluent; would organize class or private lessons. H 136 Times.

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PRINTING PRESSES

After July 2nd The New York Times will begin printing its entire Sunday Pictorial Section in Rotogravure and will discontinue the use of the equipment described below, which is all in first-class condition:

FOR SALE

One Cottrell Rotary Magazine Press, with Double Flat Delivery

Size 46x66 inches, delivered in two sheets, 33x46 inches; size of paper roll, 46 inches.
Speed, 6,000 sheets per hour.
Equipped with 15 horse power Crecker-Wheeler motor and Kohler push button control, shifting and traveling tympan, tympan winder and motor.
Extra ink rollers and delivery trucks.

One Cottrell Rotary Magazine Press, with Flat Delivery

Size 33x46 inches; speed 3,000 sheets 33x46 inches.
Size of paper roll, 33 inches.
Equipped with 10 horse power Sprague motor and Kohler push button control, shifting tympan, tympan winder and motor.
Extra ink rollers and delivery trucks.

Five Dexter Folding Machines

Size 22x32—36x49.
Equipped with five Dexter automatic pile feeders, also five Dexter automatic pile feeders for side, for folding half sheet in addition to full size sheet
Capacity 4, 8 and 12 page newspaper sections 3,000 per hour.
Each machine completely equipped with motors and starting boxes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York

PORT'S TRADE GROWS IN SPITE OF WAR

Imports and Exports for Fiscal Year Gain, Although Tonnage Is Reduced.

FEWER VESSELS ENTER PORT

Clearances in Foreign Commerce Last Year Were 13,630,245 Tons, Against 14,353,685 in 1916.

Fewer vessels and reduced tonnage characterized foreign trade at the Port of New York in the Government's fiscal year ended June 30, when compared with the previous twelve months, according to a tabulation prepared by Deputy Collector S. W. Hamilton, head of the Marine Division of the Custom House, and made public by Collector Dudley Field Malone.

It was regarded as indicative of the practical disappearance of the U-boat menace as a deterrent to sailings that the official compilation covering arrivals and departures of vessels in June showed a material increase both ways. June, in fact, made the best showing of any similar period in the present calendar year.

According to the figures given out yesterday at the Custom House, the clearances in the foreign trade at this port in the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled 4,963 vessels, representing a net tonnage of 13,630,245, against 5,214 vessels and a tonnage of 14,353,685 in the same period of 1916. The 1917 clearance losses thus amounted to 251 vessels and 723,440 net tons when compared with the twelve months preceding. In 1916, which covered the first eleven months of the European war, 4,265 vessels and 12,944,075 tons cleared. This compared with 4,420 vessels and 16,541,482 tons cleared in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Vessels entering the Port of New York in the fiscal period of 1917 numbered 5,258, with a tonnage of 13,744,847, whereas in the corresponding period of 1916 such entrances were 5,537 vessels and 14,384,198 tons. The loss in entrances for the fiscal year just closed was therefore 279 vessels and 639,289 tons.

Statistics covering vessel movements in June seemed to prove that the submarine menace had been discounted by ship owners to a large extent, as both clearance and entries exceeded those of preceding months of the current calendar year.

The June clearances numbered 458 vessels and 1,225,536 tons, compared with 428 vessels and 1,155,508 tons in May. The June figures were in marked contrast with port sailings in February, the first month of unrestricted German U-boat warfare, when clearances were down to 818 vessels, representing 911,748 tons. June's clearance gain over May was 30 vessels and 70,028 tons. Clearances from here in the other months of the present calendar year were as follows: January, 403 vessels and 1,149,534 tons; March, 396 vessels and 1,081,028 tons, and April, 383 vessels, covering 1,043,466 tons.

Vessels entered here in June were set down at 495 with a tonnage of 1,252,599, this comparing with 428 vessels with a tonnage of 1,099,433 arriving in May, and 338 vessels and 874,127 tons in February.

American ships reaching this port in June numbered 121, a decrease of six compared with May, while 136 American ships departed, an increase of two over May. British tonnage entered here in June led with a total of 599,187, the United States being next with 294,441 tons. Scandinavia followed with 139,384 tons, Netherlands 99,886 tons, France 39,207 tons, and Italy 22,805 tons. Clearances in June by nationalities were: British, 557,987 tons; American, 330,967 tons; Scandinavia, 141,169 tons; French, 54,024 tons; Netherlands, 20,674 tons, and Italian, 30,990 tons.

Velour Proves a Good Seller.

In the Spring dress goods line opened up by the leading factor in the market a new velour excited quite a good deal of favorable comment. This fabric is described as on the order of a basket weave with the usual velour finish. There is a lot of evidence to back up the opinion that velours are rapidly getting into the staple class, especially for coatings. They have been featured now for four seasons, starting with the Fall 1916 lines.

PARKHURST'S MAN FREED.

Treasurer of Defunct Candy Company Had Been Accused of Larceny.

William F. Grinter of 192 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, secretary and treasurer of the defunct American Candy Manufacturing Company, who has been on trial charged with grand larceny in the second degree before Judge H. Humphrey in the Queens County Court, was acquitted late yesterday after brief deliberation by the jury.

Grinter testified just before the case went to the jury that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who was Vice President of the company, demanded his resignation when he refused to countersign two checks, one for $8,000, payable to Dr. Parkhurst's brother-in-law, Edward C. Bodman, and another for $2,000, payable to the Second National Bank.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Ten new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $279,500, were chartered today. They include:

Rich Farms Inc., Rich Farms, general farming, dairy products, and garage, $6,000; E. M. C. R., and A. P. Rich, Cato.

Hollander Sales and Service, Inc., Manhattan, motors, engines, automobiles, boats, airplanes, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $60,000; A. V. Klein, J. N. Blair, F. H. Twyeffort, 26 Butler Place.

Ossining Chemical Works, Inc., Ossining, alkalies, drugs, and chemicals, $25,000; A. F. McCabe, H. W. Bepse, H. S. Perrigo, 27 Wall St.

Portland Concrete Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, construction, designing, and engineering, $50,000; W. J. Barney, O. J. Korb, F. Leder, 27 Cedar St.

J. D. Cousins & Sons Boiler Works, Buffalo, boilers, engines, tanks, and machinery, $50,000; J. D., J., and L. A. Cousins, Buffalo.

Johnston & Linsley, Inc., Albany, groceries, provisions, and meats, $20,000; T. A. and M. Johnston, Albany.

Clute-Morris Co., Inc., Albany, grain, flour, and food products, $30,000; W. L. Clute, J. M. Morris, C. S. Gladding, Albany.

Rye Holding Co., Inc., Rye, real estate agency and brokerage, $25,000; E. F. Price, W. J. Knapp, P. R. Mallory, Rye.

Capital increase: Liberty Refining Co., Jamestown, $25,000 to $50,000.

Revocations: Lyric Amusement Co., Pennsylvania; L. Wolff Mfg. Co., Illinois.

Dissolutions: Elverhoj Colony of Artists and Craftsmen, Poughkeepsie; Port and Concrete Corporation, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—Charters filed:

Cadmus Construction Co., Westfield, conduct a general contracting business, $100,000; Ogden Merrill, J. C. Hilton, and Albert Huckgober, all of New York.

American Lens Manufacturing Co., Newark, manufacture optical goods, $5,000; L. C. S. Hauchin, Newark; Henry J. A. Rau, West New York, and E. C. Robinson, Columbus, Ohio.

American Oil Export Co., Newark, deal in petroleum, $100,000; Samuel P. Marts, H. H. Eagle, and George Vickers, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 3.—Charters filed:

The Philippine Fibre and Mercantile Corp., manufacture machines for stripping fibre from hemp and other fibrous substances, $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. M. Robinson, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Mills Aeroplane Corp., manufacture airplanes and other air devices, $1,000,000; incorporators same as above.

Montezuma Mining and Reduction Corp., do a general mining business in all its branches, $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, H. W. Davis, L. A. Irwin, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Pacific Transport Co., Ltd., carry on business of operating boats, general importing and exporting, $1,000,000; Everett, W. S. Flemming, J. Scottaxemen, all of Shanghai.

Leonard Petroleum Co., prospect and bore for oil, gas, and petroleum and refine the same, 1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. M. Robinson, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Eastern Advertising Corp., carry on a general advertising agency business, $150,000; M. L. Rogers, L. Irwin, H. W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Baxter Wrecking Corp., construct derricks, vessels, &c., $100,000; W. S. Shaw, Jr., L. B. Shaw, Monchant, N. Y.; L. F. Peck, Benjamin E. Herrman, New York; C. T. Roe, Brooklyn.

Increase in capital: Pullmore Truck Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., $10,000,000 to $82,000,000.

Oscar Frommel & Brother write to THE TIMES to correct the printed statement that their capital has been reduced from $100,000 to $1,000. It has been reduced from $100,000 to $40,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COTTON GOODS.—We buy jobs of all grades of cotton goods; cash; send samples. Box T 868 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Will buy several hundred pieces of four-thread crepe at a price for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors, we are placing large orders on silk and serge dresses; we furnish material; bring your own samples. Call all day Thursday, H. A. R. & Co., 11 West 32d, 8d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge, silk, and party dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at fine silk dresses all week. 31 West 31st St., 9th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

SERGES.—Open for all grades of French serges, including black, from 36 to 48 inches width. Chelsea 9866.

SUITS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on high-priced suits. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Woinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, Milanese, $4.75 up, immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and poncee sport suits, $7.50 up, Yip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses, sport suits, and wash skirts to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

MACHINERY.—Any one equipping factory for manufacturing garments can buy sewing machines, &c., as manufacturer of dresses must sell. Chelsea 8865.

PLUSHES.—We have quantity of good grade plush at $8.95. Chelsea 9865.

SATIN CHARMEUSE, all colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farr. 2262.

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Drug Market Is Quiet.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that there has not been a great deal of activity locally in the last week, but that prices continue firm. There have been few important fluctuations either way. Exporters are centring their attention on possible embargoes. One of the present features of the market is the practical depletion of the supply of cloves.

Popular in Summer Millinery.

Millinery manufacturers report action on a number of Summer styles, including white, pink, and navy Georgette hats in very large shapes trimmed with smart, simple garnitures of "lightning" quills and ribbon fancies. Hatters' plush hats, in tailored and banded effects, are good in black, white, and navy. Velour sport hats appear best in the darker shades. All-velvet hats in black and purple are favorably reported, as are mixed hats with velvet or satin combinations. One of the color features is the increasing call for purple.

Dresses Getting Like Suits.

The opinion was expressed by a buyer of women's wear that the dress manufacturers are on the "wrong side of the fence" in the attempts that have been made to imitate the product of their competitors, the suit makers. "In some cases," he said, "it is hard to distinguish a dress from a suit, so close has come the imitation. Dresses and suits should remain distinctive if the dress manufacturers hope to realise the best demand for their merchandise."

Better to Drop All-Wool Policy.

Commenting on the announced intention of certain houses in the clothing trade to abide by their all-wool policy, a buyer said it might be better for these concerns to forego this policy where it would be wiser to do so. He explained his statement by saying that some of the manufacturers are sacrificing the real structure of their product to the all-wool idea. "By substituting poor and cheaper linings for those customarily used, replacing linen pads with cotton pads and making other changes," he said, "the manufacturers are only doing themselves harm. It would be better for them to use fabrics containing some cotton than to use substitute materials where the best is required to make a suit look well and give fair service."

Cash and Charge Payments.

A novel and efficient method is used by one of the large local department stores in the handling of its cash and charge payments. Ordinarily the use of the tube system in sending bills and receipts to the office or accounting room would entail some confusion. This, however, is obviated by the simple device of having the tubes separate themselves. On one side of the battery of tubes leading from the different sales departments the metal receptacles contain cash and on the other side the bills to charge customers come out. This is accomplished by having an attachment in the end of the charge tube that switches it to its proper side.

Hard Coal Situation Still Tense.

So far as domestic sizes are concerned, the situation in anthracite coal is as tense now as it was six weeks ago, according to The Coal Trade Journal. Pressure upon retail dealers has relaxed to a slight degree because people are interested going away for the Summer and because hot weather always diverts attention from coal to some extent. As for accumulating any stock for next Winter, however, there has been scarcely a beginning made by the average dealer. Yards owners in all parts of the country are complaining of light receipts. Two important innovations in the bituminous field, price fixing and tidewater pooling, which were due to go into effect the first of the week, have been postponed.

Laces Are Picking Up.

In spite of the lateness of the wholesale season, laces are said to be picking up here as the vogue for white garments increases with the warming up of the weather. Another factor in their improved sale is said to be the realization on the part of consumers that, while laces are higher in price than they have been in other years, they are still relatively cheap when the advances that have been made on other trimmings are considered. Both real and imitation filet are in demand, though the price of the former naturally militates against a wide sale of it. Venise bands about 3 or 3½ inches wide are also selling, it is reported, and in certain quarters business has been done lately on 18-inch allowers at attractive prices. The question of a general demand for allovers, however, is said to be an open one at the moment.

Combine Silk with Fur.

The suggestion has been made in the women's wear trade that, in view of the high price of woolen dress goods, it might prove a good step to combine silk with some warm lining in Fall garments. Fur has been talked of in this particular, but those who have given the suggestion some consideration believe that the same fault of high price is to be found with the proposition. In other words, the remedy is no remedy at all. Something might be done, it was pointed out, with a combination of silk material having a pile fabric lining, and in this event the suit made from the two could probably be produced to sell for a reasonable price.

Gray Goods Were Inactive.

The approaching holiday, the weather, the further break in cotton, and the absence of several leading buyers and sellers from the market combined to keep business in gray goods at a very low level here yesterday. Actual sales were limited both in number and quantity from all accounts, though there were reports of buyers still asking for nearby goods at figures lower than the general market prices. Though very largely nominal, quotations were very firm at these levels:

39-inch, 60-80s..	14½c	38½-inch,	64-60s. 10½c
39-inch, 72-76s..	13½c	38½-inch,	64-66s. 10½c
38-inch, 68-72s..	12c	38½-inch,	60-62s. 9½c
39-inch, 56-64s..	9¾c	38½-inch,	60-48s. 9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	10½c	37-inch,	64-60s.. 7¾c

*Asked.

Little Things That Count.

Proving that it is the little things which count in business as well as in other walks of life, a candle manufacturing concern with offices in this city has reaped for several thousand gross of "vigil lights" that it cannot ship because it cannot obtain the small tin disks used as bases for them. These disks are of wafer thinness and less than 1½ inches in diameter, yet the lack of them is holding back a large volume of business. The lights in question are small candles, about two inches long and ranging in diameter from about 1½ inches at the base to 1¾ inches at the top. They are burned in specially made small glass cups, which in turn may be placed in ornamental holders. The lights do not drip or smoke, and will burn steadily for fifteen hours if it is desired to keep them going that long. They are inexpensive, and are used to considerable extent in sick rooms, nurseries, Summer cottages, camps, &c., as well as in churches where long-burning lights are required.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

VINCENT VOLENCE, JR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Vincent Volence, Jr., trading as the United Profit Sharing Market, retail groceries and meat, Fordham Road, near Webster Avenue, with branches at Westchester Avenue, near 165th Street, and Westchester Avenue, near Simpson Street, by the following creditors: A. C. Wicke Manufacturing Company, Inc., $127; J. H. Chris Mitchel, $76, and C. Schlosser, $800. Liabilities are said to be about $12,000 and assets about $3,500. Judge Hand has appointed Peter B. Olney, Jr., receiver in $2,500 bond.

BOSTON NATIONAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Boston National Grand Opera Company, Inc., 1,425 Broadway, by the following creditors: Adolph Schmid, $751; Andrea Buberti, $185, and the S. S. Corporation, $80. The liabilities are said to be about $25,000 and the assets are unknown.

HARRY P. MARKS & BROTHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry P. Marks and Irving Marks, individually and trading as Harry P. Marks & Brother, trimmed hat manufacturers, by the following creditors: Leo Kenneth Mayer, $1,639; Moos & Moos, $34, and J. Bloomfield & Co., $965.

BENJAMIN KWARTNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Kwartner, dealer in dry goods, 102 Orchard Street, by the following creditors: Isidor Schaffer, $148; Anna Selinsky, $206; William Beinfeld, $82, and D. Spero, $65.

HUBERT MOTZ, a manager, residing at 2,478 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,454 and assets of $29.

THE LEADER NOTION AND JEWELRY COMPANY, INC., 149 Canal Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $42,838 and assets of $42,283. The largest creditor who is secured, is the Universal Discount Company, $19,471.

W. N. COLER & CO.—Bird S. Coler has filed schedules in bankruptcy individually and as sole surviving partner in the copartnership of W. N. Coler & Co., bankers and brokers, 43 Cedar Street, with liabilities of $567,342, consisting of taxes, $115; wages, $204; secured claims, $838,939; unsecured claims, $213,962, and notes and bills, $8,500. Assets are $773,849, the principal items being real estate, $41,654, and bills, promissory notes, &c., $18,726; debts due on open account, $258,949, and stocks, bonds, &c., $455,978. Among the largest creditors are the American Exchange National Bank, $58,500; Greenpoint National Bank, $30,000; Kings County Trust Co., $50,000, and Eugena Bird Coler, $30,000.

LEVINE BROTHERS.—Morris and Max Levine, who compose the firm of Levine Brothers, jewelry, 85 to 43 West 125th Street, have assigned to Lawrence L. Levy.

LOUIS BRODY, dealer in trimmings, 1,696 Madison Avenue, has assigned to Aaron L. Palmer.

WILLIAM K. STARRET, 623 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $1,222.96; assets, $75.

NATHAN KRAMER, salesman, 354 Stone Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $10,624.80; assets, $200.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—Liabilities of Buckley & Co., women's wear, 212 Trumbull Street, are scheduled at $3,045 and assets are stock in trade, valued at $1,100, and book accounts of $196, in a voluntary petition filed today. The largest creditors are Bernstein, Bauga, Decosta & Co. of Philadelphia, $522, and S. M. Schwartz, 29 West 35th Street, New York City, $429. Mary Buckley's individual liabilities are $1,550. She has no assets. Burtis C. Raymond, the other partner, lists individual liabilities of $9,673. Of this amount he owes $2,000 to the First National Bank, $2,000 to Arthur R. Beemans, $1,000 to Ella Whalen, and $727 to the American Wall Paper Company. His assets are stock in trade, $1,600; an automobile truck, $500; fixtures, $100; book accounts, $2,022, and notes, $250.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—Otto S. Baier, used merchant, has filed a bankruptcy petition in the Federal Court. Liabilities $3,557.74; assets, $633.74.

George W. Grutzmer, Bedford, Ind., has filed a petition giving liabilities of $5,300 and assets of $150.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—National Fly Paper Company, Kenosha, Wis., filed bankruptcy petition; assets, $7,057.87, and liabilities, $12,261.05, without exemption.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amounts $100 and Over.

In New York County.

All Americas Mercantile Corporation—J. Michael $5,239.74
Asher, Frederick—City of N. Y., costs.. 110.05
Bernstein, Lewis M.—M. Rosenberg.... 275.65
Block, Harry J.—Silberstein et al.... 206.48
Bo Tell, Babbitt, Inc.—Franco-American Chemical Co., Inc. 1,942.78
Block, Harry J.—S. Silverstein et al.... 306.48
Butler Chemical Co.—N. Y. Tel. Co.... 202.05
Bedell, Spencer R.—S. Harman.... 293.37
Boothby, Geo. H., and George O'Neill, Jr.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 124.41
Clark, James F. A.; Herbert A. Childs, Charles A. Morse, et al.—D. L. Page.... 608.85
Continental Photo Play Co.—A. Catalano 898.90
Same—V. V. Austin 840.43
Cleary, John M.—M. L. Cleveland.... 225.51
Crease, Antonio—F. E. Peters..... 112.97
Columbia, Michael C.; Gaetano Colombo, and Margarets Colombo—People, &c.. 300.00
Dannenberg, Rose, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c..... 1,000.00
Durkis, Alice M.—A. Brauer 443.20
Same—H. A. Moder 1,296.70
Same—M. Diskin & Son, Inc..... 793.80
Same—H. Frauer 1,822.60
Same—U. S. Van Clief et al..... 769.48
Same—F. C. Richardson 1,000.00
Eckart, Edw. F., and Wm. H. Quin—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y..... 112.41
Eggenberger, Edw., and Enna Hamilton—S. Sobel et al..... 264.91
Ellison, Walter J.—J. Wolfson et al.... 182.42
Edelstein, Isidor—M. Lyons et al.... 263.91
Fay, Benjamin H., et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York..... 161.41
Gorey, Joseph C., and William Plein—W. Bender 500.00
Greenwood, Henry E.—E. Althouse.... 426.42
Greenwood, Henry E., and Maud—Same. 281.13
Herman, Annie—M. Slifka, costs..... 127.92
Herman, Isidor—Lesher, Whitman & Co. 1,118.45
Holland, Charles A.—65 West 45th Street Corporation 639.45
Hutchinson, Carlton E.—W. Dewsnap.. 155.24
H. P. Knight Scenic Studios, Inc.—E. A. Jacobs 100.80
Lloyd Bros. Co.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co..... 138.14
Harris, Henry—H. Tarnower 110.91
Hettinger, John—Reiss & Bernhard.... 153.24
Hosier, Edward B.—E. J. Conlon.... 1,465.17
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—G. Calvano 1,194.98
Karegwa, Adam—F. E. Peters..... 854.28
Kornfeld, Philip, et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York..... 112.41
Klipper, Henry—F. Benjamin et al.... 107.83
Louis, John, et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York 371.41
Loening, Hermine R., adm.—H. M. Kelly 3,594.24
Mignon Wireless Corporation—Modern Pub. Co. 254.79
McAdam, Mary A.—M. Cunningham.... 131.53
McGuckly, Patrick M., jr.—G. Ehrlich.... 754.26
Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation—City of New York, costs..... 112.21
Mulry Contracting Co., Inc.—Travelers Insurance Co. 466.68
Mollison, Malcolm, G., and David E. Jacobs—J. M. Weissman..... 123.77
N. Y., Westchester & Boston Ry. Co.—L. Purdy et al., costs..... 108.01
Old Colony Construction Co.—C. Wellerson 448.41
Poss, Henry—Bogert Flour Co..... 256.66
Pierce, Madge—A. Sonclair..... 122.41
Rickard, Richard—Mutual Bank..... 1,852.87
Preston, Henry L., and Jacob Wolk—W. F. Murray 874.16
Princess Velma Levoff Pariaghy—St. Regis Hotel Co..... 1,603.84
Polo and Clubman Co., Inc.—G. S. Nichols et al., costs..... 175.36
Peerless American Products Co.—J. R. Hopkins 789.52
Petrillo, Felix—W. Praix et al..... 200.14
Rosenberg, Jacob—Yorkbrook Land and Construction Co. 155.91
Rich, Jacob—P. F. Smith..... 121.51
Reinitz Reako, M. A.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y..... 316.41
Radinsky, Louis, et al.—Same..... 182.41
Ragonneth, Henriette—Broadway Park Place Co..... 187.29
Rafter, Edward—L. H. Green..... 111.90
Saxe Bros. Co.—M. Shopiro Co., costs. 151.58
Schlaiger, A. A. Bart et al.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y..... 122.91
Sherwood, Clarence M.—G. L. von Spiegel 126.26
Sussman, Louis H.—C. T. Oliver, Inc.. 1,880.74
Sheldon, Walter S.—Hardyston National Bank of Hamburg..... 2,790.46
Shilling, Peter R.—General Film Co.. 179.22
Trinity Coal and Iron Co., Inc.—H. Eliasberg 45,359.78
Tillion, Minnie V.—Robert Findley Mfg. Co., Inc. 123.52
Taner, William, Walter Lefkowitz, and Walter H. Taylor—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y..... 119.91
Textile Piece Dye Works, Inc.—S. M. Schwartz 160.91
Woolley, Alfred M.—Mackstein Bros., Inc. 662.41
Werner, Ludlow E., and Luigi Silvestri—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y..... 225.41
Wattles, Greenleaf G.—Theodore B. Starr, Inc. 3,150.08
Weeman, Gerald—Board of Education of the City of New York, costs..... 150.05
Weeman, Gerald—Board of Education of the City of New York, costs..... 106.85
Wood, George E.—Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York.. 9,823.44

In Bronx County.

Academy Construction Co., Inc., and Max Peaty—E. Smolka Plumbing Supply Co. 1,033.91
Belenzano, Lucas—H. H. Cording et al. 1,206.02
Clancy, Jay—H. J. Mandel et al..... 202.64
Harlam Toy and Novelty Manufacturing Co., Inc.—Hoyt Metal Co..... 873.18
H. P. Knight Scenic Studios, Inc.—E. A. Jacobs 106.80
Juravel, Morris; Philip Juravel, and Samuel Gordon—Austin Nichols Co., Inc. 300.05
J. Sonsin Co., Inc.—I. F. Cavallumo.. 1,026.54
La Sala, Peter, and Stefano Castro—State Ind. Commission 52.50
Patrizio, Anthony—Master Builders' Co., Inc. 474.51
Rice, Ferdinand—H. Kessel..... 27.72
Rhenane Realty Co., Inc.—Meyer Denker Sinran Co. 792.41
Rich, Edward W.—J. Goodstein 32.61
Sakaieff, Jacob—M. Goodman..... 496.65
Stadler, Irving J.—J. Wolf 53.44

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Burns Brothers, coal dealers, have increased their holdings on the upper west side, by the purchase of a large plot adjacent to Riverside Drive, from the Mahoney estate.

The property, which is known as 323 to 335 West Ninety-sixth Street, has a frontage of 175 feet on the street and a depth of 100 feet.

There is a one-story garage on the westerly 100 feet of the plot, which will be used by the buyers in connection with their branch business conducted on the pier at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. On the balance of the site is a three-story hotel and a one-story office and coal yard, all of which will probably be resold. The property adjoins the twelve-story apartment house on the north Riverside Drive corner erected by Leslie R. Palmer several years ago.

Alfred C. Marks negotiated the sale of the property, which was held at $30,000.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

Thomas Bodger purchased from United States District Court Judge Martin T. Manton 38 East Sixty-eighth Street, a five-story American basement private dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.5 feet. The seller acquired the property last month and held it at about $70,000. John A. Clarke and J. W. Doolittle negotiated both sales.

The two four-story private dwellings, 107 and 109 West Thirty-eighth Street have been sold by Harriet S. Fisher to the Remainder Realty Company. They occupy a plot 40 by 98.9 feet.

Resale of Three Heights Apartment Houses.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to the recently organized 470 West 150th Street Corporation, composed of J. M. Roeder, A. Aaronson, and A. P. White, 462 to 478 West 150th Street.

The property consists of three five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 56.8 by 99.11, located between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, which the sellers acquired at auction last May for $40,000 each.

Operators Resell Property Taken in Trade.

An investing client of Byrne & Baumann purchased from Klein & Jackson, operators, the last of the properties recently acquired by them in trade for the Subway Building at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The properties just resold are the five-story building, 21.9 by 67.2, at 82 First Avenue, southeast corner of Fifth Street; 322 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Greenwich and Duane Streets, a three-story building, 20 by 50; 362 and 364 East 204th Street, southeast corner of Decatur Avenue, one-story store, 50 by 100, and 63 Lafayette Avenue, northwest corner of Elliot Street, Brooklyn, four-story building, on lot 20 by 80.

Tenement Sales.

Jacob Hertzberg sold to Samuel Levy and E. Arnstein 259 and 261 West 144th Street, a six-story flat occupying a plot 40 by 99 feet.

The Sylvan Mortgage Company purchased from Ellen M. Round 208 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, on a plot 20 by 102.2. Frederick Zittel & Sons negotiated the sale.

The Novel Holding Company sold to the Malex Realty Corporation the six-story flat occupying a plot 90.5 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 112th Street.

Annie Huss, who purchased by auction at a foreclosure sale last January the two six-story tenements at 304 to 310 West 150th Street for $97,500, has sold the properties to the newly organized 304-310 West 150th Street Corporation, with Charles Moore, S. J. Siegel, and Claire Goldberg as Directors.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

James J. Connors sold for Francis Mulgrew 749 Jennings Street, a five-story apartment, on a plot 57 by 88. The purchaser, Harry Schult, gave in part payment the property at 54 and 56 Grand Street, which he owned for twenty-three years.

Bronx Sales.

The plot with buildings at 1,293 and 1,295 Rodman Place, 50 by 100, has been purchased by Hugo Warnecke from the Millbrook Company. William Peters & Co. were the brokers.

The United States District Court has signed the petition of the receivers of the American Real Estate Company to exchange the one-story "taxpayer" stores and moving-picture theatre at 721 to 749 Westchester Avenue, covering the triangular block bounded by Forest and Westchester Avenues and 156th Street. These have been sold subject to a mortgage for $110,000 to the Basch Realty Company of Newark, N. J., Charles J. Basch, President, in part payment for the latter give the four-story dwelling, 22 by 102.2, at 15 West Eighty-second Street.

Hall J. How & Co. sold for the receivers of the American Real Estate Company to William Hobson for investment, the one-story taxpayer, 50 by 100, on the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and 183d Street.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased a plot, 20 by 200, on the south side of Sixty-second Street, 260 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

Long Island.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction for Thomas Galvin the southeast corner of Beach 127th Street and Washington Avenue, Belle Harbor, consisting of six lots, to Mrs. Ellen G. Madigan.

Mrs. Acquila M. Hurley of Brooklyn has purchased one of the six Pine Aire bungalows at Brightwaters, just completed by the T. B. Ackerson Company.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold for Fliny S. Riggs his country estate located at Pelham Heights, Pelham, to De Witt D. Cook of New York City.

Important Lease in Jewelry Trade Centre.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation (Elias A. Cohen, President) leased for the term of sixty-three years, from James E. Powers, the five-story building on the southwest corner of Maiden Lane and Liberty Place, fronting 35 feet on Maiden Lane and 30 feet on Liberty Place. The brokers were Lewis F. Preston, Inc., and Rice & Hill.

The same company also leased the adjoining property from the Gardner estate, fronting 30 feet on Liberty Place by 35 feet deep, through Horace S. Ely & Co., thus giving the company a plot of 35 by 60. No plans for the improvement of the property have as yet been made except that the property will be developed for the uses of the jewelry trade, which is more firmly entrenched than ever in Maiden Lane.

Leases Fifth Avenue School Space.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased to Miss Rosa L. Fritz space in the Cambridge Building, 334 Fifth Avenue, for her secretarial school.

Eleven-Story Addition to Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company of New York, Buffalo, and Boston has received a general contract for the erection of a eleven-story and basement reinforced concrete factory building for the Sperry Gyroscope Company as an addition to its present building on the Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn, the addition being 100 by 110 feet. The plans are by Helmle & Corbett. Work is to be started at once.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Houston St, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, five-story store and lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Krugman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $80,400; taxes, &c., $1,915; to the plaintiff for $27,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Norfolk St, 140, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; five-story tenement and store; Ely Stemmler against Aaron Gordon et al.; Chedsey & R., attorneys; due, $3,099.14; taxes, &c., $556.27; prior mtg, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Clyde B. Davis & P. Day.

Eastern Boulevard, n s, 98.7 ft e of Augusta Place, 50x100; Eastern Boulevard, n w corner of Harriet Place, 25x128.4x irregular; Eastern Boulevard, n s, 100 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 75x100, and Fort Schuyler Road, w s, 151.2 ft n of Eastern Boulevard; J. S. Mapes against W. H. Harden et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $5,741.96; taxes, &c., $1,541.22; to the plaintiff for $7,200.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,109, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 40x102x irregular, dwelling, and vacant; adjourned to July 17.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Avenue St. John, 100x50, five-story flat; Joseph Roth against McKeon Realty Co. et al.; B. M. Siegelstein, attorney; due, $1,770.26; taxes, &c., $3,968.71; to the plaintiff for $6,700.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; adjourned to July 19.

By Samuel Marx.

[illegible] St, 813 to 817 East, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 64x100, buildings; Emelie Morgenstern against Luck Building Corp. et al.; S. N. Tuckerman, attorney; due, $7,099.16; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, for a one-story stone garage, 50x106; George Baldo, 2,472 Arthur Av, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

150th St, n s, 208.09 ft w of Exterior St, for a one-story concrete garage, 49x32; Cramer-Meyer Coal Co., Henry Dreyer, on premises, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Wooster St, 211 and 213, to a five-story factory, &c.; S. Bartelman, 15 Elizabeth St, owner; F. Albert Hunt, 245 West 55th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Mulberry St, 7, to a four-story public school; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $17,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 95th St, 40x73.11x irregular; Chester L. Christie to Elsie W. Christie, 177 West 95th St, all title, b. and s., Jan. 29; attorney, P. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 96th St, 40.6x71.1x irregular; Elsie W. Christie to Chester L. Christie, 177 West 95th St, all title, b. and s., Jan. 29; attorney, same..$1

BAXTER ST, 68, n w s, 25x70x25x89, n e s; Amelia Golland to Isaac Golland, 22 West 128th St, mtg $25,000, all liens, July 2; attorneys, Gilbert & G., 43 Exchange Place..$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x 90; Broadway, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11 x90; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to Ellersile Corporation, 601 West 140th St, mtg $450,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, H. L. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$1

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Duane St, 50x20; Melville H. Bearns to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Claremont Av, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 112th St, 90.8x 100; Novel Holding Co. to Malex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, b. and s. and c. s. $.

Lease; attorneys, Alexander & Robinson, 170 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,747, e s, 80.11 ft s of 100th St, 20x85, foreclosure June 28; Richard F. Weeks, referee, to Philip E. Aronlarus, 92 Chestnut St, East Orange, N. J., trustee, June 29; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$6,000

MERCER ST, 79, w s, 201.4 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x—x24.9x100; Burden Realty Corp. to Etaglor Holding Co., 59 William St, mtg $24,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x175; Belvedere Building Co. to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, mtg $230,000, all liens, June 25; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

SULLIVAN ST, 61, e s, 90 ft s of Broome St, 20x75; Clotilde A. Guarirleri et al. to Giambattista and Amelia Monteverde, 11 Watts St, mtg $13,000, all liens, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, s e corner of 43d St, 150.5x100; Patrick Donahue to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, all liens, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, s e corner of 5th St, 21.9x67.2; Melville H. Bearns to H. W. G. Corporation, 50 Union Square, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST, 166, n s, 76 ft n of Cornelia St, 20.3x47.11x20x50.10, foreclosure May 31; Frank T. Warburton, referee, to Bertha Steinberg, 546 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, June 1; attorneys, McDonald, R. & McD., 115 Broadway.....$500

5TH ST, 422 East, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; 173d Street Realty Co. to Esther Koppelman, 144 Rivington St, mtg $18,000; July 3; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$1

5TH AV, 1,405, e s, 50.6 ft n of 115th St, 25.3x100; Samuel Josephson et al to Frank-lin Bond and Mortgage Co., 65 West Houston St, mtg $23,000, June 27; attorney, Max Arens, 271 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, 25 to 29 East, n e corner of Madison Av, 98.3x150.4x irregular, foreclosure June 29; Vance Hewitt, referee, to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, July 2; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$500,000

85TH ST, 100 West, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9; Harriet S. Fischer (James) to Remainder Realty Co., 690 6th Av, all liens, June 15; attorney, P. M. Simon, 690 6th Av.....$100

515T ST, 238 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 16.3x100.5; Mary and Mayer Zalka to Peach Salzman, 69 Suffolk St, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 29; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway.....$100

59TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.5; Marshall J. Dodge to Herbert Scoville, at Salisbury, Conn., mtg $55,000, all liens, June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

68TH ST, 38 East, s s, 159 ft e of Madison Av, 16x100.5; Martin T. Manton to Thomas Bodger, 501 West 122d St, mtg $32,000, June 30; attorney, William H. Barnard, 2 Rector St.....$1

74TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Graham Lusk to Emily Hesslein, 65 West 49th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

80TH ST, 219 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Anna Wood to William H. MacKnight, 2,971 Marion Av, Bronx, July 2; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

84TH ST, 208 West, s s, 170 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; Ellen M. Round to Sylvan Mortgage Co., 2,211 Broadway, mtg $15,000, June 29; attorneys, Michling & Kayser, 258 Broadway.....$100

105TH ST, 348 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Therese Weil and Sophie Mays to Julian C. Rosenham, 403 Audubon Av, b. and s., all liens, July 2; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$1

123D ST, 361 West, n s, 116.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 15.10x100.11; John J. Bell and another, executors, to John Maher, Salina, Kans., July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 359 West, n s, 152.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 15.10x100.11; same, executors, to Hugh T. Reilly, 521 West 123d St, July 2; attorney, same.....$100

128TH ST, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11; Harry Whelan to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, all liens, June 29.....$1

144TH ST, 259-261 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Jacob Hertzberg to Emanuel Arnstein, 600 West End Av, and Samuel Levy, 878 West End Av, mtg $45,000, b. and s., May 1; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

145TH ST, 404 West, s s, 181.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15.6x99.11; Robert H. Rose to Radia E. Smith, 600 West 142d St, mtg $10,900, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x85; James N. Butterly to Eliz. G. Greene, 265 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, all title, June 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY.—Elizabeth G. Greene to Bartholomew A. Greene, 265 Berkeley St, Brooklyn, June 28; attorney, same.....$1

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x81.7; James N. Butterly to same, all title, June 27; attorney, same.....$1

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x81.7; 167th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x85; Bartholomew A. and Elizabeth Greene to James N. Butterly, 381 Central Park West, ½ part, mtg $15,000, June 28; attorney, same.....$1

170TH ST, 535 to 561 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; M. & B. Realty Co. to Heights Leasehold Corporation, 233 Broadway, mtg $97,000, June 29; attorneys, Siegelbuch & S., 233 Broadway.....$100

196TH ST, 900 West, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100, foreclosure May 29; Paul T. Kammerer, referee, to Malex Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $172,500, July 3; attorneys, Alexander & N., 170 Broadway.....$4,000

Bronx.

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, 201.3 ft w of Fisher's Landing Road, runs n 269.2x n w 746.1 to e s of White Plains Turnpike x s 628.6x e 422.8 x n 173.1x e 190.3x s 204 to road x e 264.8; Dyre Avenue Realty Co. to Benjamin Hyde, 119 Greenway St, Forest Hills, L. I., mtg $16,800, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BROWN PLACE, 225, w s, 20x82.6; Cedar Construction Co. to Elizabeth Munnich, 479 Gramatan Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 30; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

CHISHOLM ST, 1,345, n s, 252.6 e Edgar Hirschberg, referee, to Josephina Pellegrini, 70 East 137th St, May 29; attorneys, Neier & Van D., 160 Broadway.....$5,700

CRESTON AV, e s, 63 ft n of 192d St, 50x 108.9x56x108.11; also Creston Av, e s, 119 ft n of 192d St, runs e 108.9x n 6x w —x n 50x w 109.3 to avenue x s 56 to beginning; 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., to Anna Vidal, 540 West 159th St, mtg $86,000, July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CROTONA AV, 1,401, n w corner of 170th St, 90.5x irreg.x37.8x110.1, ladder Wals, referee to Hy. Koster, 116 Locust Hill Av, Yonkers, N. Y., July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$35,750

DECATUR AV, s e s, at s w s of 204th St, 100x80; Melville H. Bearns to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Claremont Av, June 25; attorney, N. Y. T. & Mtge. Co., 135 Broadway....$100

JEROME AV, n w corner of 183d St, 50x100; American Real Estate Co. to William Hobson, 2,438 Morris Av, mtg $20,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 23, map Bronx Terrace; Henry J. Crawford to Stephen J. Earle, 1,093 Jackson Av, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,650

LOT 455, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100; Dominick Parcisasepe to Emilia Parcisasepe, 629 Van Nest Av, ½ part, mtg $4,000, July 3; attorney, Emilia Parcisasepe, 629 Van Nest Av.....$100

LOTS 349 and 350, map of Pearsall estate; Rae A. Lillienstein to William B. Clet, Grand Central Terminal, June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 50 to 53, Block 11, map of Morris Park; Edith T. Bates to Grace T. Van Norden, 7 West 57th St, June 29; attorney, J. Talcott, 225 4th Av.....$1

MAPES AV, 2,077, w s, 22.1x100; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Dora S. Plass, 812 Elsmere Place, July 2; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$11,425

MORRIS AV, e s, 80 ft s of 180th St, 20x 101; Crex Realty Co. to 121 and 123 Park Row Corporation, mtg $3,500, June 29; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 51 Chambers St.....$1

PERRY AV, 3,053, w s, 25x100; Patrick M. Burke to Agnes E. McGuire, 80 Macdougal st, mtg $5,500, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

PONTIAC ST, n s, as on map of Wilton, &c, n e s of Lot 283 on said map, runs w 50x s to 151st St x e 50x n — to beginning; also Concord Av, w s, 100 ft n of Pontiac St, strip 1.10x98; Julia Kelly to 86th Street and West End Avenue, 103 Park Av, Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$450

PONTIAC ST, n s, as on map of Wilton, &c, n e s of Lot 283 on said map, runs w 50x s to 151st St x e 50x n — to beginning; also Concord Av, w s, 100 ft n of Pontiac St, strip 110x96; Elizabeth Neach et al, heirs, to Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, 103 Park Av, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$450

RODMAN PLACE, 1,295; Millbrook Realty Co., to Helen Warnecke, 1,293-1,295 Rodman Place, July 2; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 442 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x129.8x40x128.3; Vlohl to 1784 St. Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 179th St, mtg $20,000, July 2; attorney, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

TOPPING AV, w s, 155 ft s of 173d St, 20x96; Plough & Fox Co. to William H. Kohring, 1,351 Topping Av, July 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, 1,056, e s, 20x87.6; Sarah Brookstone to Hattie Douglas, 1,056 Trinity Av, June 28; attorney, J. M. Friedman, 277 Broadway.....$1,145

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 25x145; Thomas Graham to John Alhers, n w corner of 14th Av, and 31st St, Whitestone, L. I., June 22; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$100

WEST ¼ of Lot 121, map of Wakefield, 25x 114; Domenico Parcisepe to Emelia Parcisasepe, 629 Van Nest Av, mtg $900, July 5; attorney, Emelia Parcisepe, 629 Van Nest Av.....$100

3D AV, n e corner of 169th St, 99.1x90.2x69x 96; George N. Reinhardt et al, heirs, to 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 179th St, June 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 3,820, e s, 25x100; also 3d Av, 3,818, e s, 25x100; John Wieben to Anna D. Wieben, 24 Kress Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 28; attorneys, McKnight & S., 81 East 125th St.....Gift

9TH AV, n e corner of Walnut St, 100x30; Mary T. Sweet to Adolph F. Sooker, 1,686 74th St, Bath Beach, N. Y., June 28; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 277 Broadway..$1

136TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 87.6x100; Melville H. Bearns to Morris Joseph, 1,930 East 137th St, mtg $20,000, June 25; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

137TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x110; Becky Meyers to M. and G. Realty Co., Inc., 218 West 48th St, mtg $50,000, June 25; attorney, Abraham Greenberg, 51 Chambers St.....$100

156TH ST, 497 East, n s, 24.11x99.11; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to David H. Posner, 241 West 102d St, June 29; attorney, L. Cohn, 299 Broadway June 29.....$1,900

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 137, north store and basement; Bernard Trusch to Dora Farnes and another, 2 10-12 years, from July 1, 1916; attorney, Abraham Yarchover, 320 Broadway.....$780

36TH ST, 542 to 546 West, ground floor and part of basement and part of second floor; Thonet Bros. to Ripin & Co., 542 West 36th St, extension of lease 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$5,700

Bronx.

LONGWOOD AV, s w corner of Truxton St, 23x90x27.2x89, all; Lorey Realty Co., Inc., to Herman J. Reschke, 1,163 Southern Boulevard, 5 years, from April 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av..$1,320 to $1,560

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,590; Julius Guttmann against Arthur Brounet et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Bloomberg & Bloomberg.

FORSYTH ST, 45; John Frankenheimer et al. against John Edelson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. P. Kurzman.

WEST ST, 491 and 493; Charles Klingelhoffer against Mary Malone et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hatch & Clute.

130TH ST, 227 West; West Broadway, 526, and 121st St, 17 West; Thomas Smith against Cyrus T. Smith et al., partition; attorneys, Kelly & Quinn.

144TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 99.11; Alphonse A. Dibblee against Philip Englander et al, action to recover possession; attorney, D. J. West.

147TH ST, s s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 43x100.10; Tennent Ronalds et al. against Loretta Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

FOX ST, 952-956; Reluck Paint Supply Co, Inc., et al., against William A. Serven et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, L. Schafran.

LORING PLACE, w s, 88.1 ft n of 183d St, 21x105.2; Laura H. Jones against Carl A. Bass et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

TACOMA ST, s s, 200 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 27.1x85.6; John Hargash et al. against William Muller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Straus.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY—

Manhattan 4½% Bronx 5%

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.
Mortgage Department
14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SUBURBAN HOME
in exchange for
19 ACRES NEAR SUMMIT, N. J.
4 LOTS IN EDGEMERE.
GEORGE NEIMAN,
437 FIFTH AVENUE, at 39th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.

642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

Beautiful home of 12 rooms and 3 baths; located on plot of 6,000 square feet; privilege of private bathing beach; dock, anchorage, etc.; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 27 minutes to 33rd St. & 7th Av.; price and terms reasonable to quick buyer. BOULEVARD, Box 283 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Healthy—Attractive—Accessible

—Fieldston—

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, 242d St., B'way.
Reached by Subway-Elevated & R. R's.
Particulars
Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$9.50 PER LOT

21 lots, 45,560 square feet; at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

DOUGLAS MANOR

On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.

We are offering very desirable building sites, some water frontages, at greatly reduced prices TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.
MORGAN & MAILL.
80 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 8498.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome; open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity; gas; steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SALE OR TO LEASE.

New house, modern in every detail; 13 large rooms, 3 baths; situated on finest street. Price $35,000. Unfurnished, $2,000 year; $300 furnished per month, Summer. W. H. Collins, 200 Boulevard, Summit, N. J.

Finest Corner, Main Street, East Orange, MODERN STORE, 34x50, with basement; suitable for grocer, auto accessories. Rent $1,800. E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way.

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

370 Central Park West

S. W. Corner of 97th St.

"The Apartment House Unique"

A modern building—set in an exterior of quaint Queen Anne architecture—breathing the fragrance and purity of a real old English home.

Many homes in this picturesque building may be had in

SUITES of 2 to 7 ROOMS
Rentals $650 to $1,800

SPECIAL STUDIO SUITES ALSO

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY

For picture of building, floor plans and further information, consult

French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

4 Rooms, 8th floor (1 bath) $1,400
5 Rooms, 9th " (2 baths) 1,900
6 Rooms, 10th " (3 baths) 2,500
7 Rooms, 11th " (3 baths) 2,800

No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRESERVATION

of your family from want may depend on the title to your Real Estate. Consult us on this subject. We are experts in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles. Write for Booklet A.

NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view, House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruits; mile station; $5,500. Call and see photographs and details. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET. FOR RENT.

ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE, Adirondack Mountains,
F. S. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

Ready for immediate occupancy, eight masters' cabins and tents, four bathrooms, twenty-one foot launch with Gray engine, canoe, guide boat, wood, ice, blankets, linen and silver included.

APPLY DURYEE AND COMPANY, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is now, to secure a first-class country home within auto distance of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address H. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

SUMMER HOMES—To Let Furnished.

FOR RENT FURNISHED
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Beautifully furnished residence, near station, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, vegetable garden; will rent for July, August, September. T. R. Brown, Circle Road, Overhill Section, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WOODMERE.

Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 8284.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

Arcadia Bungalow Colony

ON EMMONS AV., SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
4 rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water, sewers, private beach, furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.
HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton L; 5c fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 STORY
Private Dwellings
Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.
Apply on premises or to above management.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Notice.—We have sold nine of our new palace houses at original prices; there are only three left; they are among the best in Plainfield; $8,000; two baths, sleeping porches, &c. Act quickly. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Attractive country home; modern improvements, spacious grounds, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs; shop, chicken coops; sacrifice account leaving town; price, $2,950; terms arranged; Lackawanna nine miles out. Owner, 250 Times Downtown.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singes Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Montclair.—Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, fireproof garage; rent per annum, $1,200. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y., 1 pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

A big lot at Westfield on a hill; houses all around; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.—Free

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 39 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

107TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

107TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

83D ST, 37 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Exceptionally appointed double, single rooms, baths, electricity; board optional.

61ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

68TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and board; gentlemen; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, with private bath; with or without board.

72D, 314 WEST.—Superior accommodations; beautiful Summer home, overlooking Hudson; excellent table.

72D, 129 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; table board. Columbus 6896.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, private baths, with or without board.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9627.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates; electricity; references; near Park.

76TH, 289 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor, dining; table board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unfurnished and kitchen suites; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 135 WEST. — Desirable large, small rooms; baths; excellent board; electricity; convenience.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent home meals; Summer rates.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Attractive room; select house, parlor dining room; Summer rates.

94TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms, every convenience; excellent board; very reasonable.

105D, 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large, front room, private bath; four southern windows; owner's private residence; reference.

107TH, 322 WEST. — SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

118TH, 540 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

HASTE, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

227TH, (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.)—Private Christian family. Tel. 104 Kingsbridge. Lesley.

CHEERFUL couple have large and small rooms for cultured business people; elevator apartment; subway; moderate. Audubon 1080. Particular.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, with board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4070. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large suite, overlooking Hudson; two, $23; excellent table. Payne.

WEST END AV., 668, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires board, with nicely furnished room, southern exposure, running water, electricity, between West 72d-100th; state price. Write E., 708 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 853, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' delightful Sail Manhattan.
30 cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Patrick Perchen, Lawn, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

PORT PLACE, 27.—5 minutes from ferry; large room, with kitchenette and room connecting; running water; surrounded by extensive ground; views of bay; breakfast optional; semi-private; references. Phone 1291R Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS ON THE BEACH, Huguenot Park.—Hour Wall St.; bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports. 907 Tottenville.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.
Directly on Sound; delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Tel. 91W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2181.

Long Island.

Boarders Wanted,—45 minutes from city; good table; shade trees; cool rooms; large porch; terms reasonable.

New York State.

BYRE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.
A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commanding distances; own garden; tennis, golf; boating. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Pine Grove Cottage.—Modern; own products; mountainous regions. Box 62, Tillson, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
35 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2630. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Lynwood Lodge, Englewood, N. J.—Private home sanitarium; all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, invalids; modern house and cottages; 12 acres; wheel chairs, automobiles; attentive nurses; experienced physician.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

Sherwood.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; light housekeeping; meals served in the best manner; terms reasonable; near depot and landing. The Heran House, Mrs. Jay Coe, Prop.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Refined family; beautiful home and location; near station; golf, tennis; large rooms; private bath; good table; references.

Ideal homelike sanitarium for invalids, chronic, nervous cases, near New York; large grounds; own vegetables; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Artesian well, health, water, excellent table, convenient rest, $12; garage. Kerby, Fallsade, N. J.

Morristown, N. J. — "Overlook Farm," 1¼ miles station; ideal place to rest; terms $10 to $15 week. Telephone 438.

Connecticut.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Moodus, Conn.—Deep porch; shady lawn; farm products; spring water; home cooking; improvements; tennis, croquet; no deep water; $9 up.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages.—Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, good fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $35. Write for booklet.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Board wanted at once for gentleman and wife, two sons, 6 and 7 years; prefer a farm in New Jersey, one hour's commuting distance; table plain, but neatly served; plenty water, fish, eggs, and vegetables; must be reasonable; references exchanged. Y 213 Times Annexe.

BACHELOR, college man, wants private room with or without board; must be near beach; commuting distance. M 76 Times.

CHILDREN.—Healthy country home wanted for Summer for two children about 7 years; give particulars. T 60 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE chassis.
FIAT 7-pass., late model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
PACKARD "38."
LANCIA 5-passenger.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,645 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A DODGE TOURING, $500.
Late model; Delco ignition; extra shoes; fully equipped. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

A good opportunity to buy high-grade latest model used cars in A1 condition; electric lighting and self-starting; we will accept reasonable offers. Losier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st St. Phone Columbus 6547.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Paige 7 passenger.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1916 Chalmers 5 pass.
1916 Buick 6 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Leland Runaabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1916 Cadillac 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac 8 pass.
1913 Fiat 7 pass.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

BABY PEUGEOT. LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "20" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ 1916-15-16-14-13 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-15-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BUICK, 1916, little six, touring.
Buick, 1915, C 24, runabout; perfect condit'n. Maxwell, 1917, five-passenger touring.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 8367.
Open on the Fourth.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4-PASS.
NATIONAL SERIES 1917 SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE-ARROW "Series 3-B 48" Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC 8, special custom-made club roadster; has wire wheels; practically new; can be seen by appointment; no dealers. Harrison, Plaza 4000.

CHALMERS, late 1916, 6-40, 7-passenger; run 5,000 miles; cost $1,450; 2 brand new extra tires and 4 tubes; quick buyer $750. Phone 2361 R Bedford. 250 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER 4-passenger roadster, 1917, for sale by owner; full equipment, including extra tire, and mechanically in good condition. Owner, Room 1484, Equitable Building.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Mercer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON MOTOR CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

COLE COUPE, 1916, $900.
Beautiful 8-passenger, 8-cylinder; like new; 5 wire wheels, slip covers, electric starter; cost $2,900; a snap. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

EXCELLENT BUYS!
1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
1916 Paige Roadster. 1914 Jeffery.
1916 Saxon. 1915 Hupmobile.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

FIAT Special, late 1916; practically brand-new; run 1,000 miles; cost $5,500; every possible equipment; seven-passenger; no reasonable offer refused; particulars by mail. Suite 2, 131, Ansonia Hotel, 74th St. and Broadway, New York.

FIAT "55" Touring, 1916.
LOCOMOBILE "38" Touring, 1916.
STUTZ Roadster, 1917.
KNIGHT, 210 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

FORD coupelet in first-class condition; must be sold at once. Call Edward J. Moore's Sons, 101 Beekman St., between 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock Thursday.

HUDSON Super-Six Sedan; run 3,000 miles; any demonstration; $1,400. Hanley, 567 East 22d St., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE 8-48; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th St.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER Speedster, late model; motor quiet and powerful; guaranteed perfect condition; must sell; extra; offer. 150 West 55th.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

OVERLAND.—Beautiful Overland Speedster, many extras; electric lights and starter; new paint; mechanically perfect. Kettner, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av.

OVERLAND, 1917; used ten weeks; brand-new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus—5087.
PACKARDS '16 "1-35" Touring 7 Pass.
'15 "1-38" Touring.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1917 Paige 7 pass. Touring, used two months.
1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass.
1912 Lancia, Touring.
Flat Racer Special.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD, 5-38, 1916, touring car; perfect condition; newly painted. Tel. 2788 Stuyvesant. James J. Larkin, 840 East 18th St.

STUDEBAKER, 4, '17, seven-passenger; run 1,400 miles; bargain. St. Nicholas 2988, Apartment C7.

USED CAR DEPT.
SAXON SIX,
1916 Model,
5-passenger touring,
at a bargain.
MAXWELL COUPELET,
1916 Model,
at moderate price.
"BABY GRAND" CHEVROLET,
1916 Model,
in excellent shape.
STUDEBAKER FOUR,
1915 Model,
Overhauled and repainted.
REO RUNABOUT,
1915 Model.
WILLYS-KNIGHT,
Coupe, 1916, Model 84,
With wire wheels.
WILLYS-KNIGHT,
1916 Model 84,
5-passenger touring,
"The silent car."
OVERLAND,
Model 83,
5-passenger touring,
Overhauled and repainted.
With new slip covers.
OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB,
1917 Model,
With Reo wire wheels.
OVERLAND COUPELET,
Model 85-6,
An all-year-round car.
ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.
ALL CARS SOLD FOR CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th Street,
At 50th St. Subway Entrance.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 9400.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS, 1917, five-passenger touring car; like new; cost, with extras, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new; just overhauled by White Company; guaranteed perfect; has electric starter, lights, &c.; cost $4,500; make offer. 150 West 55th St.

WINTON, 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

FORD, 1917 touring car; $2 hour, $50 weekly. Morris, 6645 Morningside.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 804 West 42d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulets and touring cars; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable rates; references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Circle 1075.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

PACKARD cars for hire, with competent chauffeurs; low rates. Gifford, 6620 Lenox.

PACKARD Six and Twin Six, week, month. Phelan, Broadway Garage, Schuyler 6600.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Col.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, wind shields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, N. Y.

Automobiles Wanted.

FOUR-PASSENGER CAR wanted; must be in good condition; state make, model, and lowest price. Cash, E 315 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. 226 W. 57th St. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Phone 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER. — Reliable cutter, fitter, sewer; out; city, country. Denton, 150 West 98th.

GOVERNESS or NURSE.—English lady would like position to one or two children; preferably boys. M 85 Times.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER. — American woman, capable, cultivated, efficient, experienced, wishes employment; administrative housekeeper, companion, chaperone, clerical work; references. S 190 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young Englishwoman desires high-class position in Fall. M 83 Times.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER, takes charge apartment; breakfast, mending; references. Mrs. Beebe, 121 East 85th.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College graduate, capable, with initiative, desires position. Y 215 Times Annex.

WAR RELIEF WORK to do; must have salary. T 2 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, high school graduate, wishes position with family having one or two children, for vacation; references exchanged; salary no object. T 62 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th, phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway; Riverside 9648.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5053.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 20; four years' experience; controlling accounts, balances, financial statements, handles collections, desires change; $18. M 84 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sliden, Secure Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 14 years' experience; don't smoke or drink; references; all cars; $30 week. Phone Audubon 4946.

CHAUFFEUR; experience Packard, Pierce, Cadillac; references. A. E. Rowan, 929 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 12 years' experience; A1 reference; married. Buckley, 3,422 Bailey Place. Tel. 204 Kingsbridge.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wish to secure position for my chauffeur; reliable. Mr. Walters. Phone 5288 Yonkers, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish; strictly sober; mechanic; best references. Phone Lenox 2745.

COLLECTING MGR. ABLE to take charge of 10 collectors; 11 years' experience; to my own advertising, corresponding; high-class man, first class references; security furnished if required; wishes to take charge of out of town store; week. C. Sussman, Hotel Van Cortlandt, New York.

EDITOR, college graduate, experienced in reference book work, especially foreign statistics, desires position, particularly with bank or publishing house. T 64 Times.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY to secure services of bright, energetic, well-educated young man, 29; has lost splendid position through war, now willing to do any inside or outside work; can furnish best references. T 878 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 23, exempt from military service, college undergraduate, few years' executive, clerical selling experience, seeks position with really progressive firm; must offer excellent opportunity. Address Y 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 5 years' advertising experience, desires position with agency or publisher; excellent references. V 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good knowledge of bookkeeping, quick and accurate at figures, operates typewriter, desires position. M 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes to connect with a reliable concern in clerical or sales department; experience. S 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, legal education and experience, seeks connection affording a living wage. Y 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, four languages, wishes outdoor position at anything. T 67 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMAN OF ABILITY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO ROOM 1840, FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, GIVING FULL DETAILS WITH REGARD TO ABILITY, &c.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be an A1 ledger clerk and able to take a monthly trial balance; clothing or cloak and suit experience preferred. H 126 Times.

CASHIER wanted; must have department store experience and be familiar with the tube system; salary to start $12. Apply by letter, stating age and qualifications, to Mr. Brundage, Rogers Peet Company, 842 Broadway.

CASHIER, &c.—Textile manufacturing house, doing very accurate business, requires services of cashier and office manager; must understand office details thoroughly, be a good correspondent, and able to assume responsibility. Address, stating salary expected and full details, H 140 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced, well recommended; salary, $12 to start; write, giving particulars, references, &c. T. A., Box 62, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

CLERK.—Young woman with high school education, who is desirous of learning advertising business; must hear well over telephone and be quick, accurate, and able to quickly grasp details; hours 8:30 to 5:30; excellent chance for advancement. Address, stating age, references, experience, and salary expected; also 'phone number. Y 210 Times Annex.

HAIR GOODS SALESLADY required, who is experienced at putting on and selling hairpieces; also a saleslady experienced in handling toilet preparations. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 43d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged German or American woman for general housework with Christian family at Pawling, N. Y.; wages $30 month. V 236 Times Downtown.

Automobiles for Rent.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
WAISTS,
SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
UNDERMUSLINS.
APPLY THURSDAY A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, 38TH ST. ENTRANCE.

LAUNDRESS wanted for either Monday or Tuesday of each week. Apply 30 West 92d St.

MODEL.—Wanted, corset model for permanent position; evenly proportioned figure, wearing size 26 corset or 28-inch waist measurement; state experience, age, and salary. T 65 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR; one preferred who can also address envelopes on the typewriter. Smith & Smith, 5 Cortlandt St.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl, general office work, typist, shorthand, billing work; permanent position. T 66 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for refined person to care for child at seashore. Apply 5th floor, east, 44 West 96th St.

PROFESSIONAL HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

NURSE.—An experienced, amiable, sympathetic, registered trained nurse or a female doctor of medicine to care for a bedridden incurably ill, middle-aged, mentally sound and alert woman; negible amount of night work; comfortable, refined home surroundings. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications and terms, also compensation expected. V 214 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE, educated, refined, to arrange suburban appointments for well-known 5th Av. photographer specialising in fine portrait photographs taken in the home; must have initiative and ability to solicit best class of people residing near New York City; state full particulars; commission. H 133 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—To sell household article to housewives; good salary and commission; no experience required; either city or up-State towns; expenses paid. T 61 Times.

SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer; college graduate; accustomed answering letters without dictation. V 222 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.

STENOGRAPHERS

of the better type will have exceptional opportunities with large steel corporation. Apply personally, R. L. Lewis, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER CAPABLE OF ANSWERING CORRESPONDENCE WITH HIGHEST CLASS CLIENTELE; YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE IN DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT PREFERRED. Y 214 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, one who is a rapid and expert operator; will be paid $18 a week to begin on. Call with a written application for the position, Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position; must be thoroughly competent; state experience, references, and salary expected; mail reply only. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER in export firm; accurate in transcribing notes absolutely necessary; give experience, references, age, and salary desired. Address Y 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Large candy factory requires experienced stenographer; good salary; permanent position. Apply Box D 421 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced worker; we have an opening for such a young lady. Age, experience, and salary expected to Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, also to assist on books; must be accurate and good at figures. Call Thursday, Lorimier Greenbaum Co., Inc., 894 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for man.ger's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; experience not necessary; must be good speller, willing to assist in general office work. Van Orden Shop, 379 6th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission: $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. New York. Vanderbilt 4883. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST.—Young lady for insurance office; nice hours; must have good education; salary, $50 month; state age, education, and experience. E 318 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—White and neat to assist generally. Apply 9 to 11, Price, 65 Central Park West.

YOUNG LADY wanted for general office work in Christian export concern; must be accurate at figures and spelling; stenography not necessary; first-class references required. Apply at 10 A. M., Thursday, Sloper Bros., 605 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY for filing letters, invoices, &c., $8; permanent position. E 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly competent, to take full charge as manager of hair establishment; must have pleasing personality, executive ability, first-class credentials, and furnish bond; preferably one familiar with hair business; good salary to right party. H 123 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, law, $25; mining, $25; Spanish, $25; clerks, filing, $15; beginners, $50 month. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bank position; $75-$80 month. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 549-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK CLERKS with knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. V 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, having up-to-date accounting methods and some real estate experience, to keep books and take charge of office for the owners of property; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. A. P., Box V 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Experienced man, between 21 and 30 years, on customers and creditors' ledger; must be swift and able to handle large number of accounts; good salary to start. T 53 Times.

BOY for messenger work during vacation period in an Equitable Building office; no bundles or porter work; good hours and pleasant surroundings; half-day Saturdays. E 319 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17, as office assistant; salary $6 start; one familiar with modern filing system preferred; references. Hygeia, 160 West 14th St.

CARPENTERS.—100 wanted, day and night work. Apply at job Monday morning, July 9, City Park, Flushing Av. and Navy St., Brooklyn. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
A large manufacturing concern located near Newark requires the services of several experts and experienced dictating machine operators; well educated young women now working in New York will find this an excellent opportunity to obtain employment nearer home. State particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected, to D. M., 233 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, STEADY, SOBER, FOR DRIVING COMMERCIAL TRUCK; NONE BUT A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE MAN, ABLE TO HANDLE REPAIRING, ETC., NEED APPLY; MARRIED MAN PREFERRED. OFFICE NO. 3, 410 EAST 52D ST.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced man; good mechanic; for steady position. Apply, stating references, E 316 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Experienced stock clerks for large textile house; good opportunity for advancement; apply, giving references and salary expected. Address Box H 129 Times.

COLLECTORS.—If you are a hustler and a sticker we have an opening for three experienced installment collectors who are fully acquainted with the streets in Greater New York and its environments; write fully, giving past experience and refrences. H 78 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, Japanese cook to assist gentleman; excellent references needed. T 401 Times Downtown.

COPY WRITERS

for house organ of steel company; men, not over 35, of original ideas and a facile pen to express them; bring copy. R. L. Lewis, 20 Broad.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COST CLERK.—To take charge of the cost system in a machine shop; good opportunity to right man. Call Master Machine Works, 22d St. and 3d Av., College Point, L. I.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR; splendid future for young live wire. Apply in detail, stating education, experience, and salary desired. Address Box V 233 Times Downtown.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires in its foreign department a young man not over 24 years of age; experience in handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collections essential; answers must include experience, previous employment, references, age, and salary expected. T 289 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—By building contractor, a man familiar with ornamental iron and carpenter work; state experience and salary expected. E 307 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Measuring and laying out present factory bldgs., machinery, &c.; state experience and minimum salary. Architect, T 59 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer familiar with tools and fixtures. E. Rogers, 136 Liberty St.

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT for an institution; single man, with first-class license; must be able to care for heating plant, laundry, and electric light plant; alternating current used; also telephones; pay, $20 a week, board, and room. Address, stating age with copies of references, Box 706, Rye, N. Y.

ERRAND BOYS, over 16 years of age, for large wholesale dry goods house; must be acquainted with the streets in the city; salary to begin, $6 per week. Address Box H 128 Times.

FOREMEN and SUB-FOREMEN, 30 wanted; day and night work on frame construction brick buildings, near Brooklyn Navy Yard. Apply Room 1313, 881 4th Av., New York City.

FRAMERS.—300 wanted; day and night work. Apply at job Thursday morning, July 5, City Park, Flushing Av. and Navy St., Brooklyn. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.

GREENHOUSE MEN, (two); experienced, wanted at once; good wages and steady position; state wages and experience in application. Randolph & McClements, 5,938 Penn Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

HORSEMAN.—An experienced horseman wanted to take care of stable of six work horses, located in the country; good salary and permanent, all-year-round position, with modern living quarters on the place, to competent married man, with or without children, having satisfactory references. Call between 12 and 2 noon, Friday, July 6, Jerome Monks, 82 Beaver St., New York City.

JUNIOR SALESMEN
WITH EXPERIENCE IN
TRUNKS AND BAGS.
APPLY THURSDAY A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, EIGHTH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

LABORERS, masons, and carpenters; 200 wanted; day and night work. Apply at job Saturday morning, July 7, City Park, Flushing Av. and Navy St., Brooklyn. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.

LITHOGRAPH ARTIST, for crayon and process work; steady

WHITMAN ORDERS POLICE INQUIRY

Wires District Attorney Swann to Take Cruger Case Charges Before the Grand Jury.

'ACT AT ONCE!' HE COMMANDS

Declares Commissioner Wallstein's Public Investigation Wholly Inadequate.

VERIFY MRS. LA RUE'S STORY

Prosecutor Finds Much of Woman's Amazing Recital Sustained by Evidence.

ALBANY, July 3.—District Attorney Edward Swann of New York County was ordered by Governor Whitman late today to present to the Grand Jury all the evidence available that might tend to show complicity of members of the New York Police Department in the murder of Ruth Cruger or in the escape of Alfredo Cocchi.

"You will act and act at once," the Governor said in his telegram of instructions.

Governor Whitman's action was due to his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the police activities in connection with the case are being investigated by Commissioner Wallstein.

"However commendable may be the work of Commissioner Wallstein," the Governor said, "it is not contemplated by the law that a Commissioner of Accounts shall be a prosecutor or investigator of crime. He has neither the power nor the resources of the District Attorney. This evidence should have been presented to a Grand Jury. Public hearings make it possible for witnesses to frame their testimony in the light of testimony already given, and, of course, there is the constant danger that immunity may be acquired by testimony given.

"I direct that you proceed at once to subpoena all testimony and all the evidence available bearing or tending to show complicity on the part of the members of the Police Department either in the murder of Ruth Cruger or in the escape of her murderer and that you present the same without further delay to a Grand Jury of New York County. I understand that the Grand Jury has been charged in the premises. You will act—and act at once."

The Governor in his telegram said that, recognizing his responsibility for the proper execution of the laws of the State, he was by no means satisfied with the handling of the investigation growing out of the Cruger murder. He explained that he was relying on statements published in the newspapers and that his information might be inaccurate.

In a brief review of the case he called attention to several inconsistencies of testimony. He referred particularly to the fact that Cocchi sailed for Italy on a steamship which police officers swore they had under observation.

"I have never known New York policemen to fail to find a fugitive concealed in an outgoing ship in New York Harbor when they honestly tried to do so, and I have directed a great many arrests of that kind," the Governor declared. "The statement made by the officers that they were watching this ship for Cocchi is entirely inconsistent with the declaration made at the time, and made later by those higher in authority in the department, that 'Cocchi had nothing to do with the case.' Assuming that these witnesses were not perjuring themselves, it would be interesting to know why they were watching for Cocchi and on what charge they intended to arrest him if they found him."

The Governor held that there was no foundation for the "wicked insinuation" entered in the police record by a detective assigned to the case that a girl answering Ruth Cruger's description might be found at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.

It was stated at the Executive Chamber that the Governor's order to District Attorney Swann was issued on his own initiative, and did not result from appeals for action on the part of any persons interested in the Cruger murder case.

Mayor Mitchel, at his home last night, gave out the following statement in answer to Governor Whitman's order for an investigation of the police activities in the Ruth Cruger case by the District Attorney:

"Any investigation which the District Attorney cares to make, or any evidence which he cares to see which I may have or may obtain, will be entirely agreeable to me and entirely consonant with my purpose in this matter.

"I ordered an investigation for my information and for the purpose of locating the responsibility. Throughout that investigation and all that has taken place there has been co-operation with the District Attorney's office, and the evidence has been submitted to the District Attorney's office.

"There will continue to be co-operation with the District Attorney. I shall also have my investigation continued to have the facts for my own information. Whatever other information I may obtain in the course of that investigation will always be at the disposal of the District Attorney's office, as it has been in the past.

"The Commissioner of Accounts has already sent the District Attorney one case of alleged perjury bearing upon the criminal charge in this matter. The Commissioner of Accounts will continue the investigation for me."

Commissioner Wallstein early today issued the following statement from his office:

"The Governor's telegram is all right, but apparently late because written before he knew all the facts, as something given out from my office yesterday afternoon shows. The moment evidence of crime was discovered it was turned over to the District Attorney. All of the facts the Governor recites in his telegram are facts which my investigation brought out. Standing alone, while indicating most remarkable negligence on the part of police officials charged with the investigation of this crime, of course they were also consistent with an attempt on the part of certain police officials to facilitate Cocchi's getaway. For the purpose of finding out whether those facts were to be thus interpreted and did not constitute merely bungling, but were indicative of crime, my investigation has been proceeding in executive sessions and by men in the field at the same time that the public hearings were going on.

"At the first indication that there was reason to believe that the facts brought out in the public hearing might indicate a crime, the evidence thereof was forthwith transmitted to the District Attorney. I refer particularly to the evidence of the visit of a motor cycle policeman to Mrs. McDonough, the purport of which has already been made known. The evidence obtained from Mrs. McDonough would not have been made public by this office at this time, and if it had not been disclosed elsewhere the course of carrying her story to its conclusion by the identification of the motor cycle policeman would have been continued in executive session and the District Attorney put in complete possession of all of the facts.

"Before I had heard of the Governor's telegram I had changed my plan about remaining with my family in the country over the 4th of July and had started for my office for the express purpose of considering whether in the light of Mrs. McDonough's testimony and the identification of the motor-cycle policemen the time had not arrived for the District Attorney to present the whole situation to the Grand Jury."

Commissioner Wallstein said that as a result of a conference with Mayor Mitchel which took place before he arrived at his office, the Mayor sanctioned everything contained in his statement regarding the telegram received from Governor Whitman. The Commissioner expressed the hope that District Attorney Swann would allow him to co-operate in the criminal investigation. He also directed his assistant to take a copy of the record of his investigation to the District Attorney's office, with the statement that any other data desired would be immediately forwarded.

District Attorney Swann last night sent the following telegram to the Governor:

"New York, July 3, 1917.

"Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor, Albany, N. Y.:

"Telegram regarding Cocchi case received. Have directed Commissioner of Accounts tonight to produce all the testimony and all the evidence in his possession to supplement the independent investigation conducted by me.

"I appeared this morning before the Grand Jury and tendered them all the facilities and powers at my command in the investigation of the connection of any member of the police department with the escape of the murderer of Ruth Cruger.

"The presentation of all evidence obtainable will be made to the Grand Jury at the earliest possible opportunity, and the investigation will proceed without delay.

"EDWARD SWANN."

PICKS OUT POLICEMAN WHO SPOKE FOR COCCHI

Woman Tells Wallstein She Was Cautioned to Silence—District Attorney Called In.

Motor Cycle Policeman Thomas M. Kerrigan was identified yesterday by Mrs. Mary E. McDonough, janitress of an apartment house at 229 West Eighty-third Street, as the man who came to her two weeks after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger and warned her to say that she knew nothing if any one questioned her about Alfredo Cocchi. Mrs. McDonough made the identification in the office of Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, in the Municipal Building, after she had testified in private before Deputy Commissioner of Accounts Clarence King that Cocchi at one time had had a motor cycle shop adjoining the building where she was employed and that she had then learned of his friendship with Kerrigan and other motor cycle policemen. She also gave the Deputy Commissioner information concerning Cocchi's character and relations with women.

To prevent the possible intimidation of Mrs. McDonough a screen was placed between her and fourteen motor cycle policemen who were summoned to Commissioner Wallstein's office. Peering through peepholes in the screen the woman without hesitation designated the third man from the left end of the line as the one who had approached her. That man was Kerrigan, who, with three other motor cycle policemen, was recently suspended by Police Commissioner Woods pending an investigation of his conduct.

As soon as Mrs. McDonough had made the identification, Dr. Louis B. Blan, an examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, communicated by telephone with Commissioner Wallstein, who had gone to Highmount, in the Catskills, to rest over the Fourth of July. Mr. Wallstein dictated a letter to District Attorney Swann and then caught the 6 o'clock train to New York, arriving late last night.

In his letter Commissioner Wallstein informed the District Attorney of what had occurred in his office and requested Judge Swann to say whether he wished Kerrigan and Mrs. McDonough detained. Philip A. Johann, another examiner attached to Mr. Wallstein's office, took the letter to the District Attorney's office and delivered it to Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, Judge Swann being absent. Mr. Talley desired to see the two, and they were taken to his office, where he questioned them for several hours.

Commissioner Wallstein first heard of Mrs. McDonough and what she might be able to tell through a report made out by Detective James J. Finan of the Fourth Branch Bureau, and dated June 20, 1917, the day before the Commissioner of Accounts began his investigation. The part of the report bearing upon Mrs. McDonough's connection with the case follows:

Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau:

Sir—In compliance with orders I have the following report to make: I interviewed Mrs. Mary McDonough, the janitoress of 229 West Eighty-third Street, who informed me that on or about March 1, 1917, a motor cycle policeman, whose name she does not know, called on her and told her that if any one called on her to ask about Cocchi she was to inform them that she did not know anything about him. She further stated to me that the said motor cycle policeman had informed her that he had been out automobile riding with Cocchi around the date of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger. She also stated that a number of men, whom she knew to be motor cycle policemen, had their motor cycles repaired by Cocchi.

JAMES J. FINAN,
Adj. 1. No. 312, 4th Branch Det. Bureau.

Contents noted and approved.—A. P. C., Acting Captain, Commanding Fourth Branch Detective Bureau.

Commissioner Wallstein came across this report last Sunday night when he was examining the papers in the Cruger-Cocchi case, which he obtained from Police Headquarters. His surprise was great because, although the initials of Acting Captain Alonzo P. Cooper were on the report, indicating that its contents had been "noted and approved" by him, Captain Cooper had said nothing about the report on the several occasions last week and the week before when he was a witness before Commissioner Wallstein. Nor had any other police official directed the Commissioner's attention to the report.

Mr. Wallstein considered the report of primary importance, not only because it seemed to show that a policeman had attempted to interfere with the search for a man suspected of at least knowledge of a crime, but because this interference appeared to have occurred before the part played by Cocchi in Ruth Cruger's disappearance was generally known, even to the officials of the Police Department.

Mr. Wallstein on Sunday informed District Attorney Swann through Mr. Johann of his intention to have Mrs. McDonough at his office to testify, and, if possible, identify the man who came to her, and the District Attorney offered no objection to the course. Accordingly, on Monday Mrs. McDonough gave her testimony in Mr. Wallstein's office. Mrs. McDonough, it was said in Mr. Wallstein's office yesterday, testified that, although she had been interviewed by Detective Finan, she had never been summoned to the District Attorney's office or to Police Headquarters, and had never been interrogated by any official except Finan. Her version of the conversation she had with the motor cycle policeman, whose name she did not know, as made public yesterday, follows:

"He came to me and said, 'You know me, don't you?' I said, 'Yes, I know you.' He said, 'If anybody comes here looking for information tell him you don't know nothing.' I said, 'Why do you say that to me? Have they got you mixed up in this case?' He said, 'Well, a little bit. Helms and I were out that afternoon, (presumably of Ruth Cruger's disappearance,) in an auto, and we were in Cocchi's shop, but they didn't get us right because we didn't have our regular clothes on.' I said, 'Well, what has that got to do with you?' He said, 'You know that Cruger girl was supposed to go away in a taxi.' I said, 'Oh, that's it. That looks funny. You'll all get what's coming to you.' He said, 'Oh, that's all right. We can prove we were clear of it.'"

Mrs. McDonough said that she had often seen motor cycle policemen in and about Cocchi's shop, and knew that they were friendly with him. This was before Cocchi moved his shop to 127th Street, where he buried Ruth Cruger's body, and the evidence before Commissioner Wallstein would indicate that the same motor cycle men were friendly with Cocchi both before and after he began business in Harlem.

WILL DEFEND MRS. COCCHI.

Relatives in Italy Promise to Aid in Punishing Her Husband.

BOLOGNA, July 3.—"Cocchi confessed his crime to me before his arrest. He also discussed his relations with the New York police," said Francesco Baroncini to The Associated Press correspondent today after submitting evidence in the New York murder case to the Royal Prosecutor. Baroncini is the husband of Emma, an elder sister of Maria Cocchi, the slayer's wife. He is a cement contractor at Imola, twenty-two miles from here. At present he is caring for the 75-year-old mother of Cocchi's wife and the latter's younger sister Carolina.

"We have Maria's interest at heart," said Baroncini. "We propose to fight for her reputation and hope to bring her home soon. We are as much shocked as the Cruger family and will do all in our power to punish Cocchi. When I demanded of Cocchi, who was visiting me at Imola, to explain his abandonment of Maria, he lied first, then folding his head in his hands said, 'This is too much for me. I have killed somebody.' Tears were streaming down his face and he said over and over again, 'Why did I do it? I didn't mean to harm the girl.'

"Cocchi swore to me he didn't attack the girl, but this I do not believe, though I think the crime unpremeditated. Neither do I believe his story of her falling and striking her head. The truth probably never will be known. There are certain details that even a man of that sort is ashamed to tell. Cocchi said he had a pull with the police. When I showed him my motor cycle license he boasted that he did not need one because he knew the police."

Baroncini concluded by defending the character of Cocchi's wife.

The warnings received by Joseph W. Grigg, the New York police agent who is here in connection with the case of Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger, insinuating that harm might befall him, are taken as indicating that Cocchi may belong to some secret organization that is active in his behalf.

Cocchi's greater cheerfulness and the inclination to talk more freely that he is now displaying are supposed in some quarters to be the result of communications that have come to him from outside the prison. He shows also greater skillfulness in parrying the prosecutor's questions and has ceased posing as an insane man. This attitude is attributed to information communicated to him from without that his extradition is not likely and that prosecution of his case will be prolonged and complicated.

Two companions were put into Cocchi's cell today. The move was made on orders from the prosecutor, with the probable object of obtaining additional information from him.

The prosecutor has indicated his desire to do everything possible to satisfy public opinion in America in connection with the Cocchi case. That this be done is also evidently the sentiment throughout Italy. That the case should come up at this time, when the relations of the two countries are of the closest, is particularly deplored. In some quarters it is thought that the feelings of the people on the case may influence the decision as to the extradition of the prisoner.

LOUISE LA RUE TELLS HOW SHE WAS TRAPPED

Prosecutor Repeats Amazing Story of Abduction, Abuse, and Persecution.

An elaboration of the story of blackmail and white slavery told to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke by Mrs. Louise La Rue, also known as Consuelo La Rue, in the Polyclinic Hospital on June 28, a week after she had jumped from a third-story window at 215 West Eighteenth Street, was made public yesterday by Mr. Rorke after he had interrogated the young woman for several hours in the hospital where she is still confined.

"I have been able to corroborate certain details of her story, the like of which I have never heard in my experience as a lawyer," Mr. Rorke said.

She has expressed a willingness to tell us all she knows but refuses to divulge her real name, because she says she does not want to bring humiliation to her friends and family.

Mr. Rorke described Mrs. La Rue as a young woman of exceptional beauty and evident refinement. He said she was born in South America and spoke English with only a trace of accent. Mr. Rorke emphasized that as far as his investigation had gone he had found nothing that reflected upon her character.

"The sufferings she has undergone and the indignities to which she has been subjected appear to have been forced upon her by persons who abducted her," the Assistant District Attorney said.

According to Mrs. La Rue's testimony, she became acquainted with a couple posing as brother and sister while on her way by steamer to this city from Havana last December. They became friendly to her, she said, and when they landed in New York on New Year's Day they proposed that she stop at the same hotel with them. Mrs. La Rue said she acquiesced, and the three went to the McAlpin, where she said she registered as L. La Rue, Helena, Mon. As she was a stranger in this country, she accepted the offer of the man and woman to go sight-seeing with them.

On the twentieth day she was at the hotel, according to her story, her newly acquired friends invited her to accompany them to a theatre and restaurant afterward. At the latter place she declared she was induced to drink some wine, and almost immediately began to loose her senses.

Her recollection of what took place after that is hazy," Mr. Rorke said, "but she feels quite positive that she was taken in an automobile and blindfolded. She believes she became unconscious."

When she regained her senses Mrs. La Rue said she found herself in a spacious room located, as she afterward learned, in a cellar. The only furniture in the place was a couch, a small dining table, and two rugs. Later a door opened and the man who she had met on the steamer traveling with his sister entered and sat down. He called himself a Count. She said she pleaded with him to let her go, and when he refused she made an unsuccessful attempt to dash up the stairway and escape.

Her tormentor dragged her back, Mrs. La Rue continued, and tried to subject her to indignities, but she was able to resist him. He left her vowing that unless she submitted to his advances he would find out where her family was and kill them. Mrs. La Rue could not recall how long she was kept a prisoner in the cellar, but said that one day the "Count" came to her and said that he would take her to Chicago if she would promise to obey his wishes. Believing that she would be able to escape, Mrs. La Rue said she agreed, and together they took the Twentieth Century Limited and registered at the Congress Hotel. She wrote her own name of L. La Rue on the register, she added.

On Feb. 18, Mrs. La Rue continued in her story to Mr. Rorke, they returned to this city, stopping at the Astor. She said she had made two efforts to escape, but the constant fear that the "Count" would be able to carry out his threat to injure her family prevented her from carrying out her plans. Before leaving Chicago, she said, she was visited by several South American friends of the "Count" who seemed to be wealthy. Two days after her arrival in New York she was taken back to the cellar, where she declared she was severely beaten by an attendant who had brought her food when she was imprisoned before in the same place.

She said that during the first night of her second incarceration in the cellar she was awakened by a moaning sound which came from an adjoining room which was partitioned off. The door communicating with this room, she said, she discovered was locked.

The next morning Mrs. La Rue said she learned that the sound came from an eighteen-year-old girl who was kept prisoner, like herself, by the "Count." During the afternoon the attendant neglected to lock the communicating door and she was able to talk to the girl, who told her a tale of abuse she had received from the "Count" and his friends. While they were talking the attendant entered, according to Mrs. La Rue, and gave each of them a beating. Then she said the "Count" came in flourishing a revolver and cursing both of them. In his rage he dropped the weapon on the floor and Mrs. La Rue said she made a quick grab for it, pointed at her abuser, and told the other girl to run. She was quickly overpowered by the attendant and the "Count," she added, but her fellow-prisoner was able to get away.

Her captor took her to another hotel in the city a day or so later, Mrs. La Rue continued. This time she was able to elude the "Count," who failed to lock her bedroom door as he usually did. She said she ran into the room of a woman patron of the hotel, to whom she told her story. This woman, who has verified Mrs. La Rue's story, kept her there for a week, at the end of which time she left the hotel.

She subsequently boarded for a time on West Eighty-second Street and later took an apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street, according to her testimony. Her story from this point on related to the visit she received from an unknown man early on June 26, who, she said, attempted to choke her to death. To escape her assailant Mrs. La Rue declared that she was compelled to leap from the window. She said that she could not tell because of the lack of a light in the room, who her assailant was.

"This is the story she told me," Mr. Rorke concluded. "I have talked with her friends, many of them prominent persons in this city and elsewhere, who said that they had been surprised to learn of her sufferings. All of them expressed absolute credence in her story, and said that it was marvelous how she had been able to live through her experiences.

"Mrs. La Rue admits that she has told her real name to Mrs. Grace Humiston, her attorney. On Mrs. Humiston's advice she has refused to disclose many material points in the case."

The additional Grand Jury, which was requested by Judge McIntyre of General Sessions to make an inquiry into the "seeming indifference" of the police in the Cruger case, met yesterday, and at the request of Russel Griswold Colt, the foreman, District Attorney Swann was invited to appear. While no statement was forthcoming afterwards it was understood that plans were formulated for starting such an inquiry as Judge McIntyre suggested.

SAYS SERVICE LAW CURBS COMPANIES

Cannot Escape Transfers by Splitting Up Car Lines, Hervey Holds.

CITY OWNERSHIP WARNING

Present Laws Provide Control and Municipal Purchase of Transit Utilities Is Not Necessary.

Charles S. Hervey, Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, in view of the threatened strike on the Third Avenue Railway Company's lines and the pending proceedings for a charge of 2 cents for transfers, made a statement yesterday in which he replied to the question as to what the commission could do if the street railroads were forced into the hands of receivers, or exercised whatever legal rights they have for the abolition of transfers.

"The representatives of at least two of the surface railway systems of the city," he said, "have declared that unless they get new sources of revenue they will be forced into the hands of receivers, with consequent inconvenience to the public through the disintegration of their systems into their previous component parts. These statements become increasingly important in view of the threat of renewed labor strikes on the lines of the companies and with the, at least coincident, revival of municipal ownership as a local political issue.

"Any changes made in the organization of the Third Avenue Railway system or the New York Railways system would not affect the binding force of the order which was issued by the commission on Oct. 29, 1912, and which required the Third Avenue Railway Company and the New York Railways Company to issue transfers so as to provide for continuous transportation in the same direction between points on east side longitudinal lines and points on west side longitudinal lines with the Fifty-ninth Street line as a connection, at a single fare of 5 cents with free transfers. Should these transfers be suspended, the commission could prosecute both companies for violation of its orders.

"It is the view of the commission's law department that, if the companies of the Third Avenue system cut off free transfers between lines of that system, the commission would have authority under the Public Service Commissions law to require the companies to establish what are known as 'through routes and joint rates,' or, in other words, transfers at connecting points, and the commission could then fix the joint fare to be charged and, if the companies did not adjust the division of the fare among themselves, the commission would also apportion the fare between them.

"In order to avoid the 5-cent fare law applicable to the leased lines of that system, the New York Railways Company would have to divest itself of the leases of various portions of its lines, and the lines would then revert to the original companies. For operating purposes, these companies and the New York Railways Company would be independent. However, it is the opinion of our law department that the commission would still have authority under the Public Service Commissions law to institute a formal proceeding for the purpose of requiring the establishment of a transfer arrangement by means of through routes and joint rates, the same as in the case of the companies of the Third Avenue Railway system.

"It would be unfortunate, in view of the large measure of control of the situation possible under the present laws, if the public should get the impression that its only protection was through municipal ownership of these roads. Much information as to the values of these properties will be obtained through the hearings now in progress before the commission. If we are going to have municipal ownership, let us begin by acquiring those public utilities which progress profits out of the public and not those which their own managers declare are on the verge of bankruptcy."

While the committee of carmen of the Third Avenue Railway Company are formulating the demands they intend to present to the company before Monday the organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes were busy yesterday increasing the union membership among the men. Another meeting was held last night at 211 East Forty-fifth Street and the men were addressed by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the association; Louis Fridiger, counsel for the association, and Organizers Frank O. Shea and William Collins.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, could not be reached at his office. An official close to him said that the demands of the labor men will be received, but intimated that it is not probable that they will be granted.

MRS. HUMISTON PROTESTS.

Asks Court to Prevent Use of Her Picture on the Screen.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick heard argument yesterday and reserved decision on the application of Mrs. Grace Humiston for an injunction to restrain the Universal Film Manufacturing Company from sending out for exhibition a film containing her picture in the defendant's "Animated Weekly" with reference to certain features of the Cruger case. Mrs. Humiston also asks $20,000 damages on the ground that her picture was used without her permission.

S. F. Hartman, counsel for the defendant, argued that the "Animated Weekly" is really a news film, and might be called a moving-picture newspaper, and that Mrs Humiston had made no complaint against newspapers which published her picture and biography. Counsel for Mrs. Humiston quoted decisions, especially that in the Jack Binns case, to prove that film companies had no right to make unauthorized use of the names or photographs of real persons, but Mr. Hartman replied: "We have not put her in a photo play. We have merely snapped her at work on the Cruger case."

"What's the difference?" asked Justice Hendrick. "Aren't both thrown on the screen constantly?"

Mr. Hartman replied that Jack Binns got his verdict because his pictures were used in an imaginary photo play, while the pictures of Mrs. Humiston were taken at the Cocchi premises and showed her aiding in the search. Justice Hendrick said he believed there was a difference between the use of Mrs. Humiston's pictures by newspapers in carrying out their duty to the public, and the taking of her pictures by the film company for commercial gain exclusively. He remarked, however, that he didn't believe it possible to add much to the sum total of publicity in the Cruger case.

MONEY POWER IN GERMANY.

Interlocking Directorships on Huge Scale Disclosed.

As illustrating the rapid concentration of capital in Germany, largely due to conditions brought about by the war, the Berliner Tageblatt, in an issue recently received in London, directs attention to the steady development of the system by which German bank directors accumulate Directorships of the concerns in which their banks are interested, and the large number of Directorships held by prominent industrialists.

The number of Directorships held by Herr Louis Hagen of Cologne is 56, by Herr Karl Fürstenberg of Berlin 55, by Herr von Schwabach of Bleichröders 42, by Herr Robert von Mendelssohn, Herr Franz von Mendelssohn, and Baron Simon von Oppenheim 40 apiece, and a large number of industrialists and bankers hold between 30 and 40 Directorships each.

PRESIDENT ON HIS YACHT.

Will Spend the Fourth with His Family on the Mayflower.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by a small family party, propose passing the Fourth aboard the Mayflower, sailing to the mouth of the Potomac.

The President will be kept in close touch with the White House every hour of his absence.

DEFENSE BEGINS FOR 51 COAL OPERATORS

John B. Stanchfield Denies That Sherman Act Was Violated by Price Discussions.

CITES JOBBERS' PROFITS

No Actual Figures Agreed Upon at Conferences and Competition Not Eliminated, Attorney Asserts.

With a searching analysis of competitive conditions in the coal industry, John B. Stanchfield yesterday opened the defense of the fifty-one coal operators who are being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Mr. Stanchfield assailed the provisions in the Sherman act which makes illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations."

"There are upon the face of that statute," said the lawyer, "no words of qualification whatever; and as one reads it, you might well say that under its provisions and its terms that if a Mr. Fisher and a Mr. Smith were engaged in competing business, one in New York and one in Hoboken, and they combined their business, it would technically fall within the scope of that section."

Neither in letter nor spirit, according to Mr. Stanchfield, did the defendants violate the statute as it has been construed by the courts. By nature of their joint interests, he contended, they were compelled by economic conditions to raise almost simultaneously the price levels of their products. As members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, they were accustomed to meet, he said, as a group of men in any other business, not to promulgate agreements in restraint of trade, but merely to discuss the conditions of their market.

"We never fixed a price in the sense in which that word is used," Mr. Stanchfield said. "Assuming that the evidence discloses and satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that prices were fixed, still there looms up the larger and broader question in this case, and that is under the conditions surrounding the territory, Was the elimination of competition incident to the fixing of a price an unreasonable or a reasonable restraint of trade?

"You men can entertain no misgivings about the proposition, and a very concrete illustration of it came from the lips of Mr. Canal, who testified upon the witness stand that while he was paying these operators for 10,000 tons of coal a month, I think $1.35 at the mine, he was selling that same coal to the British Admiralty at $8.50 a ton at the mines, making on that single transaction for his personal account upward of $40,000.

"I am using that expression in order to have you see that the great profits that are made owing to the method with which we do business did not benefit the pockets of the operators."

Mr. Stanchfield reviewed the history of Smokeless Coal Operators' Associations, of which all the defendants were members, and analyzed the nature of the business which would be discussed by them at their alleged "price fixing" meetings, some of which were held in the Waldorf-Astoria. The meetings, he insisted, were merely in the nature of discussions, and no agreements or conclusions reached as to prices were considered binding upon any of the members of the association.

"Having in some way come to an understanding that there should be a principle of open price," declared Mr. Stanchfield, "these men merely discussed it at the conferences. Here were gathered at a meeting room in the Waldorf a number of operators. Some one would be asked his view of the situation, and an operator in that conference would say to his fellow operators, 'I have gone over conditions with my selling agents. I have read the market reports, I have looked at conditions in the coal trade, and I feel that I ought to get so much a ton for my coal.' He might fix one price, the next man might fix another price, and so this line of conversation ran around this room, each man expressing an opinion in a free and open way as to his competitors in business; what he felt he ought to be able to get in the market for his coal for the oncoming coal year."

John E. Borrows, a coal expert connected with the firm of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, closed the day's session with a discussion of the conditions which prevail in the New River and Pocahontas regions of Virginia and West Virginia. The point was that the defendant operators were in no position to compete with Pennsylvania and New York trade, and were confined entirely to the outlets of the States in which they were located.

The trial continues on Thursday.

Lightning Destroys Historic Church

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 3.—The historic Middlebush Reformed Church was struck by lightning and destroyed this afternoon. Only a part of the furniture was saved. The building was erected in Colonial times, and was one of the landmarks of this region. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

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It matters little what your wants may be—table supplies, beverages, smoker's requisites, apparel, home furnishings, sporting goods,—in a word, everything, may be easily and conveniently ordered either by letter or telephone 4000 Chelsea.

The goods will be delivered right to your door the next day. Our Summer vacation free delivery service is complete,—it embraces more than 700 towns near and around New York.

We deliver with our own wagons as far north in Westchester County as White Plains,—as far west in New Jersey as Morristown,—as far south on the Jersey Coast as Belmar. On Long Island (north shore) to Great Neck. On Long Island (south shore) to Long Beach and Bellmore. Northeast in Westchester County, Port Chester and East Port Chester, in Connecticut,—and to all Staten Island. In accordance with our well established Free Delivery System regulations we deliver to practically all Atlantic Coast resorts.

The World's Greatest Groceries

Will gladly supply you with post-card books containing ten postals for ordering groceries by mail. Write or call for these post-card books. THEY ARE FREE.

The Summer edition of the Grocery Price List is just off the press. Write or call for copies. THEY ALSO ARE FREE.

These Grocery Specials for Thursday

Gold Medal Flour
WASHBURN - CROSBY'S BEST FLOUR — made from old crop hard wheat; bbl., $13.50; ½-bbl., $6.95; ¼-bbl. bag $1.69
Now is the time to order a supply of best old crop flour for the Summer and Fall months.

Wheat Flakes Mush
ALBER'S—made from finest California wheat; doz., $1.53; reg. 18c pkg. 14c

Macaroni
SKINNER'S MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—doz., $1.35; reg. 12c pkg. 10c
BROKEN MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—reg. $1.15 10-lb. container $1

Our Own Roasting
COAST BLEND COFFEE—roasted daily; 25 lbs., $5.90; 10 lbs., $2.45; lb. .. 25c

New Potatoes
The best selections in the market; bbl., $7.40; bush., 60-lb. bag, $2.98; peck, 15 lbs. 82c

Fresh Biscuits
SAWYER'S BISCUITS, Sunshine Biscuits, National Biscuits or Knickerbocker Biscuits; pkg. .. 12c & 6c

Long Island Ducks
Fancy, fresh-killed; lb. 28c
None sent C. O. D.

Laundry Starch
BEST LAUNDRY STABCH—50-lb. box, $3.90; 5 lbs. 40c
GLEN COVE GLOSS STABCH—40 lb. box, $3.25; 5 lbs. 42c
HAZEL BEST GLOSS STABCH—6-lb. wooden box .. 54c

Whole Head Rice
The grade usually sold at 12c; special, 5 lbs. 48c

Salt
REFINED TABLE SALT—Fountain quality; doz., $1.05; box 9c
REFINED TABLE SALT—Fountain quality; 100-lb. bag, $1.25; 56-lb. bag, 75c; 6-lb. bag 10c
ICE CREAM SALT—56-lb. bag 74c

Ammo Dry Ammonia
Reg. 10c box 8c

Laundry Soap
BABBITT'S BEST SOAP, MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP, BORAXAID LAUNDRY SOAP, BABBITT'S NAPHTHA SOAP—box of 100 bars, $5.90; 10 bars 60c

Fifty-Cent Teas
Green, black or mixed to order; 5 lbs., $2.10; lb. .. 43c

Fresh Fruits
GEORGIA RIPE, SWEET WATERMELONS—delivered, each .. 49c
CANTALOUPES—ripe and sweet; ea. .. 10c
SWEET ORANGES—3 doz., $1; doz. .. 35c
JUICY LEMONS—3 doz., 60c; doz. .. 22c
PINEAPPLES—ripe, sweet Florida fruit; doz., $1.79; each .. 15c

Baking Powder
CHAMPION BRAND BAKING POWDER—reg. 10c ½-lb. can .. 6c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER—5-lb. can, $2.10; 1-lb. can .. 45c
PRINCINE BAKING POWDER—5-lb. can, $1.45; 1-lb. can .. 30c

Evaporated Milk
Libby's fresh stock; 2 reg. 15c tall cans .. 25c

Lima Beans
Selected stock; 5 lbs. 98c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department or for $2 in Cash at the "S&H" Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give "S&H" Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double "S&H" Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single "S&H" Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Tomorrow Only.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line

LOST—One solid gold medal from The Royal Humane Society, London, with the name Frank I. Cohen inscribed thereon; also a medal of Master of Works, Glasgow, with the same; will give a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000) for their immediate return. Hotel Ansonia. (No questions asked.)

LOST—Two diamond rings, platinum settings; one solitaire, other large centre and seven smaller stones. June 29, 1917, Broadway, between 160th and 144th Sts.; suitable reward return of either. Apartment 57, 3,495 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—On Friday, June 29, Wall St. subway to Cedar St. pier in taxicab or on street, lady's purse containing gold watch, name cards, &c. Suitable reward. Communicate E 287 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold Waterman fountain pen, inscription "Best wishes. Triangle Company Workers"; reward; no questions asked. Return to S. Eckman, Jr., 509 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 922.

LOST—Old-fashioned brooch, oval, dark blue and gold stone, twisted gold rim, lost between New York and East Orange; reward. W. Cramer, 18 Webster Place, East Orange, N. J.

LOST—Lady's green silk bag in taxicab between Ritz-Carlton and Palace Theatre, June 29, about 9 P. M. Please return to Room 1051, 120 Broadway. Phone 9710 Rector. Reward $35.

LOST.—A diamond ring containing three stones, between 39th and 42d Streets and Tenth Avenue; reward $50. F. D. Ward, 448 West 39th Street.

LOST.—Telephone office Grand Central Monday evening, suitcase, umbrella, marked W. M. O.; also overcoat; reward; no questions. Thomas L. Foulkes, 200 5th Av.

LOST.—Left in subway car, Wall St., Tuesday morning, small valise, containing two account books and American flag. Kindly telephone Rector 5073.

LOST—Knife, initials "H. M." engraved on handle; valued as a gift. Five dollars reward on return to Harry Manley, 280-6 West Broadway, City.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, between 74th and 70th Sts., West End Av., and Broadway; reward. Coleman, 202 West 74th.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, monogram, J. E. N.; jewsled works; reward. Nathan, 284 West 94th.

LOST—Diamond bracelet. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Chapin, 120 West 57th.

F-I-A-T LOST STOCK CERTIFICATE.
Notice is hereby given that common stock certificate No. 151 for 100 shares of the common stock of F-I-A-T Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., issued in the name of ELMER R. HOLLANDER, was lost in or about the month of October, 1916. If found, please return to Aron & Wise, 50 Pine St., New York City.

REWARD $100, no questions; Ford touring, license number 18,744 N. J.; motor number, 1,923,759; dull paint at base of both front and guards. 481 Jersey Av., Jersey City. Phone 894 Montgomery.

REWARD.—

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,712. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

PARIS GOES WILD OVER OUR TROOPS IN JULY 4 PARADE

Huge Crowds Gathered for Review Cheer Frantically for Americans.

BAND SERENADES PERSHING

President Poincare Presents Flags to American General Before Napoleon's Tomb.

LONDON GAYLY DECORATED

King Orders Stars and Stripes Flown—Many Meetings Held in English Capital.

PARIS, July 4.—All France celebrated the Fourth of July. Paris turned out a crowd that no American city ever surpassed for size, enthusiasm and profusion of Stars and Stripes.

A battalion of the first American expeditionary force about to leave for training behind the battle front had its first official review in France and was the center of the celebration.

Everywhere the American flag was flying from public buildings, hotels and residences and from automobiles, cabs and carts; horses' bridles and the lapels of pedestrians carried them.

The crowds began to gather early at vantage points. The Rue de Varenne was choked long before 8 o'clock this morning when the Republican Guards' Band executed a field reveille under General Pershing's windows, and all routes toward the Invalides were thronged even before Pershing's men turned out.

About the Court of Honor where the Americans were drawn up with a detachment of French Territorials the buildings overflowed with crowded humanity to the roofs. All around the khaki-clad men from the United States were trophies and souvenirs of war—German cannon, airplanes, machine guns and many appliances for burning suffocating gas. Behind them in the chapel separating the Court of Honor from Napoleon's Tomb were German battle flags, trophies of the Marne and Alsace beside Prussian banners of 1870.

Flags Presented to Pershing.

There in the chapel before the Tomb of Napoleon General Pershing received American flags and banners from the hands of President Poincaré. Almost the entire history of the struggles of the French against the Germans looked down upon the scene from paintings portraying heroic incidents in French battles from Charlemagne to Napoleon. There was a sharp contrast between the khaki and plain wide brimmed hats of Pershing's men and the gay dress of D'Artagnan's plumed musketeers and Napoleon's grenadiers.

The enthusiasm of the vast crowd reached its highest pitch when General Pershing, escorted by President Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, and other high French dignitaries passed along reviewing the lines of the Americans drawn up in square formations. Cheering broke out anew when the American band struck up the "Marseillaise," and again when the French band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Pershing received the flags from the President.

"Vive les Américans! Vive Pershing! Vivent les Etats Unis!" shouted over and over by the crowd, greeted the American standard bearers as they advanced.

The crowd that had waited three hours to witness the ceremony that was over in fifteen minutes, surged toward the exit, cheering frantically after the departing Americans and trying to break through a cordon of police troops. Outside a greater crowd that covered the entire esplanade of the Invalides took up the cheers as Pershing's men marched away.

The crowd in the Court of Honor tried to follow the soldiers, but the throng outside was so dense and the exits so small that it was half an hour before the people could get out. The Cours de la Reine from the Alexander III. Bridge to the Place de la Concorde was black with people, all of whom seemed to want to rush up to the men and embrace them as they marched by. When the last man had passed great crowds surged from both sides to the middle of the street, breaking through the police and military guards and blocking traffic for a long time behind the marching column.

More people were massed in the Tuileries Gardens than on the Esplanade des Invalides. Few of them could get a glimpse of the parade, but all joined in a tremendous outburst of cheering when music from the Republican Guard Band announced the approach of the troops, and the cheering did not diminish in volume until the last man in the line had disappeared from view of the gardens down the Rue de Rivoli.

Troops Pleased With Barracks.

When the American troops arrived at their barracks yesterday they were greatly pleased by their assignments to quarters in a five-story building, mainly constructed of stone, which they will occupy exclusively. The French Government had supplied individual beds with mattresses and a supply of bed linen. The sleeping quarters take the three upper stories and are light and well ventilated. On the ground floor are shower baths and wash rooms.

After arms were stacked and supplies properly stored, the French soldiers served an excellent luncheon at noon. The menu consisted of roast beef and cold bologna sausage, baked potatoes, cucumbers and lettuce salad; cream cheese, bread and butter, coffee and sherbet and oranges for dessert. The

Continued on Page 2.

German Airplanes Bombard Harwich, Eng.; 11 Killed, 36 Hurt; Foe Loses Two Machines

LONDON, July 4.—Aided by misty weather, from twelve to fourteen German air raiders early today dropped bombs on Harwich, a seaport town in Essex. Eleven persons were killed and thirty-six injured.

The raiders were quickly driven off. Two of the German machines were brought down ablaze by British naval aircraft and a third was damaged. All the British airmen who engaged the Germans emerged safely from their fights.

An official statement issued early in the day read:

A squadron of some twelve to fourteen enemy airplanes attacked Harwich from a northeasterly direction about 7:05 o'clock this morning. A number of bombs were dropped and the latest reports state that eight persons were killed and twenty-two injured. Only slight material damage was caused.

Fire was opened from the anti-aircraft defenses and the enemy's formation was broken up, although the low-lying clouds rendered the visibility very bad. The raiders also were engaged by our own aircraft from a neighboring station.

After dropping their bombs the enemy's squadron turned seaward without attempting to penetrate inland. The whole raid only occupied a few minutes.

Later in the day this official statement was issued:

The Vice Admiral at Dover reports that naval aircraft from Dunkirk intercepted the hostile squadron returning from England after the attack on Harwich this morning. An engagement ensued at a considerable distance from the Belgian coast. Two hostile machines were brought down in flames and a third was seen to have been damaged.

Several other machines were attacked with indecisive results.

All our machines returned safely.

A later report increased the casualties to eleven killed and thirty-six injured.

In beginning the attack the German squadron traveled at great speed and in close formation, heading first one way and then another in an erratic manner. It was a very misty morning, and the German machines could be distinguished only at intervals when they appeared from behind cloud banks. Bombs were dropped in rapid succession.

British airmen, operating under the most adverse conditions, intercepted the Germans and broke up their formation. Frustrated in their enterprise, the Germans turned toward the sea. Their retreat was marked by a series of duels with British aviators. One British machine was seen to engage two Germans.

Anti-aircraft guns are believed to have registered some hits, although clouds prevented the gunners from getting a clear view of their targets.

Harwich Suffered Little.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, England, July 4.—But for casualties caused at a neighboring watering place by a bomb which was apparently dropped as the raiders made off, this morning's raid would have proved the most innocuous of all the attempts made by Germans with airplanes, for at Harwich, which presumably was their chief objective, not a single casualty was caused, while the damage was confined to a few dozen broken windows and the churning up of a little grass.

One would imagine the raiders' nerves to have been affected by the fate which had befallen recent invaders, for there was no attempt at a sustained attack. The airplanes barely touched the land, sweeping round again in about the smallest half circle in which such a manoeuvre could be executed and making off at top speed.

Atmospheric conditions were all in favor of the raiders, for, although the morning was bright and sunny, there were a number of low-lying clouds which made visibility poor for the defenders.

The raiders appear to have released their bombs in one hurried rush. Exactly how many fell it is impossible to say. Only two fell over the land at this point, the remainder dropping harmlessly into the sea. Harwich itself was struck by one only, and that failed to explode.

BRZEZANY BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

Russians Bringing Up Supports and Attacking Teuton Line Fiercely, Berlin Reports.

PETROGRAD PEOPLE PRAY

Drop Revolutionary Songs for Psalm to the Fallen as Clergy Bless Them.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The armies of the southwestern front are continuing their advance in Galicia, and a thrill of hope and energy is passing along the whole front. The atmosphere in Petrograd, too, has suddenly changed.

At a great meeting held yesterday afternoon before Kazan Cathedral the Social Democrat leader, Pickanoff, made a speech, calling for support for the army, and just as he finished the doors of the cathedral opened and the clergy came out to bless the people and pray for victory. The people, who at first had been singing revolutionary songs, gave voice to the solemn music of the Psalm, and, falling on their knees, chanted to the eternal memory of the soldiers who had fallen in their first offensive of the revolutionary army.

Much depends on further developments at the front, and eyes are strained toward Galicia, where the great battle still continues. From Brzezany to Halicz the Russian armies are in motion and the initial success is being steadily followed up. The Russian people will justify the faith reposed in it, and while it fights for liberty its own freedom will grow strong.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—In the fighting of Sunday and Monday 300 officers, 18,000 men, twenty-nine guns and thirty-three machine guns were captured by the Russians, the War Office announces. The statement reads:

In the direction of Kovel (Volhynia) there was artillery firing.

In the direction of Zlochoff (Galicia) our scouting parties in the region of the village of Godoff captured eleven German machine gunners. An attack by one of our storming groups did not materialize. Enemy counterattacks in the direction of the village of Mieczyscoff were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire.

According to a preliminary estimate in the fighting of Sunday and Monday we captured 300 officers, 18,000 men, twenty-nine guns, and thirty-three machine guns.

Say Russian Advance Is Checked.

BERLIN, July 4, (via London.)—The Russians made further attacks in the region of Brzezany, in Eastern Galicia, yesterday, but were unable to advance, the War Office reports. The announcement follows:

Army group of Prince Leopold: In Eastern Galicia yesterday the Russians were able nearly to repeat their attacks at Brzezany. In spite of the employment of fresh forces they did not make any advance. In tenacious defense and renewed counterthrusts Saxon regiments maintained their positions against numerous attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the Koniuchy-Zborow sector there was heavy artillery fighting. At intervals the artillery was engaged heavily on the Stokhod and at Brody. On the remainder of the front there were no actions of importance.

VIENNA, July 4, (via London.)—An official statement from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today reads:

At Brzezany fierce attacks delivered by strong enemy forces were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians did not attack in the sector southwest of Zborow. Otherwise there was only slight fighting activity in all theatres.

An earlier announcement bearing yesterday's date read as follows:

Eastern War Theatre—On the Stokhod feeble attacks were repulsed.

South of Zborow the enemy, with the use of superior forces, succeeded in pushing back a limited portion of our front toward the prepared supporting position. In engagements involving heavy sacrifices the Austro-Hungarian troops have been retiring only step by step against the pressure of superior forces and thus have enabled the reserves to intervene there for the restoration of the situation. Further attacks were not undertaken.

Near Koniuchy several strong at-

Continued on Page 6.

You'll love "Parentage," says Wid, famous film critic. RIALTO, next week.—Adv.

PLEA WIDENS FOR GERMAN REFORMS

Leading Conservatives Join Socialists in Demand for Changing Election System.

URGE REICHSTAG TO ACT

Bethmann-Hollweg Is Expected to Deliver an Important Speech Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4 (via London.)—Preliminary to the opening of the Reichstag session on Thursday, its Executive and Constitutional Committees met today. At the meeting former Secretary Zimmermann spoke of Germany's relations to neutral and hostile countries, his communications being of confidential character.

The committee room was crowded with members of the Reichstag and the Government, it being expected that later in the evening the Chancellor would make a speech which, as some evening papers predicted, would mainly be in the character of an answer to Premier Lloyd George's recent remarks and deal with the political situation generally.

The Socialists, who were in attendance in a larger number than any other party, were hopeful the Chancellor would also say something definite regarding internal reforms. It is already known that the Government is quite willing to proceed at once with Reichstag election reform, involving subdivisions of the larger election districts and introduction of the proportionate ballot system which is quite well known in certain States of the American Union, but that the Government does not think it advisable that the Reichstag should make ballot reform in the individual German States, especially Prussia, its own business.

The Socialists and other members of the Radical Left, however, are determined to press the Government for immediate ballot reform in the individual States. Vorwärts expresses the opinion that since the King of Prussia imposed the present electoral system on the country he can also repeal it and replace it by the old, more liberal electoral system with the aid of which Prussia would speedily arrive at a ballot system equal to the most liberal in the world.

But since the Socialists are not in favor of any act that might savor of autocracy they would prefer to have the settlement of Prussian ballot reform placed in the Reichstag's power, that body, according to the Socialists' idea, need only pass a law making the individual State electoral systems conform to that of the Reichstag. This, translated into American politics, would mean that Congress in Washington has the right to dictate to Ohio or Idaho what ballot system these States have to employ in their home elections. The only excuse the Socialists have for wishing to endow the Reichstag with such arbitrary powers is that the Prussian Diet, which is overwhelmingly Conservative, would never dream of reforming itself.

I understand that the ten representative citizens of various political parties, among them six professors, who this morning issued a manifesto demanding immediate ballot and other reforms, also take the stand that ballot reform in the individual German States devolves upon the Reichstag as the quickest agency for a successful result. They will, however, try their best to induce the Government to take the lead in the movement, no matter what means may finally be decided upon to reach the goal.

LONDON, July 4.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, will deliver an important speech in the Reichstag on Thursday, according to a report received at Copenhagen from Berlin by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Conservatives Urge Reforms.

BERLIN, July 4, (via London.)—The movement to secure an equal electoral franchise in Prussia found champions in unexpected quarters today, when leading Conservatives joined in a public declaration calling on the Government to take action for the prompt enactment of legislation in favor of election reform. Their call, which is an unequivocal indorsement of the agitation carried on by the Social Democrats for many years past, bears the date of June 30, but it was only made public today. It reads:

"The mighty struggle in which the German people are now engaged is not yet ended. The undersigned until now

Continued on Page 3.

FOR HEAT EXHAUSTION.
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate for relief of exhaustion, nervousness and impaired digestion due to heat.—Adv.

BRITISH ARE SURE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN HAS NOW FAILED

Further Falling Off in Sinkings Convinces Admiralty That the Situation Is in Hand.

20 SHIPS SUNK LAST WEEK

Figures Strikingly Answer Hindenburg's Assertion That U-Boats Would Win War.

WASHINGTON NOT SO SURE

Our Naval Officials Believe U-Boats Will Attempt More Intensified War In Next Two Months.

LONDON, July 4.—The assertion made recently by Field Marshal von Hindenburg that "Germany's enemies would be forced to make peace in the not too distant future if the Germans held their ground until the submarine had done its work" has been answered strikingly, Admiralty officials believe, by the weekly statement of British shipping losses. The statement, which shows the total number of merchant ships sunk to be the smallest in several weeks, reads:

Arrivals, 2,745; sailings, 2,846.

British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, fifteen; under 1,600 tons, five.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, sixteen.

British fishing vessels sunk, eleven.

Von Hindenburg's boasting pronouncement has been read with interest in Admiralty circles. The general view is that it was issued chiefly with a view to bolstering up German sentiment. The phrase "if we hold our ground until the submarine war has done its work" has a pleasant sound to the British naval ear, for the havy is now firmly convinced that the submarine war has failed and that the anti-submarine measures are constantly growing in effectiveness.

The conclusion has been reached in British circles that it is impossible for the submarines to maintain any average of sinkings which will have an appreciable effect on the overseas communications of the Allies.

Evidence of Anti-U-Boat Work.

A staff correspondent of The Associated Press was privileged to spend two days last week in observing the anti-U-boat campaign at close quarters, at a big naval base on the southeast coast. There was plenty of evidence from such a vantage point of the effectiveness of the Admiralty work in nearby waters, as well as of the tremendous effort which is being put forth.

The navy still maintains secrecy regarding the submarines sunk, but the pursuit has become so lively that a U-boat shows its periscope in Channel waters only with the greatest risk.

It is impossible to keep entirely secret such incidents as that of an oil-driven destroyer, which a few days ago swept into port with a part of a rammed submarine hanging triumphantly from her prow.

Airplane and dirigible patrols in the Channel are proving highly effective, and a U-boat which is once sighted by a dirigible has small chance of getting away.

In waters further afield one of the best evidences of the success of the Atlantic patrol was the safe arrival of the American transports at a French port.

French Lost 14 Merchantmen in June.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 3.—The Ministry of Marine has statistics to show that during June French patrol vessels had thirty-one engagements with enemy submarines, while French seaplanes fought eight battles and shore batteries three with U-boats. In that period twelve merchantmen were sunk by torpedoes and two by shell fire, while seven were attacked by means of torpedoes and thirteen by shell fire, escaped.

The total of twenty British merchant ships sunk reported in the Admiralty statement issued yesterday compares with twenty-eight the previous week and thirty-two for each of the two weeks preceding. The probable heavy falling off in tonnage sent to the bottom is emphasized by the fact that, in contrast with the fifteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons now reported sunk, the sinking of twenty-one vessels in this class was announced last week, twenty-seven the week previous and twenty-two the week before.

In the height of the destructive submarine campaign in April, forty large vessels were sunk in one week and thirty-eight in another. In the week ended April 21, fifty-five vessels were reported sunk.

WASHINGTON CAUTIOUS REGARDING U-BOATS

Naval Officials Not Convinced Submarines Are Curbed—Think Fleet Sent to Harass Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—"Do not allow these reports to fill you with overconfidence."

This was the immediate response of one of the ablest officers of the navy tonight when his attention was called to London dispatches which indicated in-

Continued on Page 5.

"Parentage," Rialto Week July 8.—Ben Turpin with Mabel Normand.—Adv.

BAKER SEIZES NEWS DISPATCHES, IGNORING CONGRESS AND CONSTITUTION; ROOT OUT SPIES, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

SPY IN NAVY DEPARTMENT?

Senator from Oregon Believes the Leak of War Secrets Is There.

FAVORS DRASTIC INQUIRY

Believes Transport Plans Found Their Way to Wireless Stations in Mexico or Venezuela.

I. W. W. LEADER ARRESTED

Joseph Graber Taken in Scranton by Federal Officers as a German Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, is convinced, so he told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, that secret information as to the movement of the Pershing flotilla was conveyed by spies to Germany. These spies, he believes, have aids in the Navy Department who have access to confidential information, and the Senator's theory is that the secret word communicated to the spies was sent by wireless to Germany, either from Mexico or Venezuela.

"If the spies in the Navy Department can be found, they ought either to be shot or hanged," said Senator Chamberlain. "That there are spies there I have not the slightest doubt."

The Oregon Senator is eager, he said, to have an investigation made by Secretary Daniels with the view of hunting down the spies within the department, and he hoped the Secret Service would run down their accomplices outside. Senator Chamberlain adverted to the assertion of Secretary Daniels before the Senate Naval Committee two weeks ago at the Mongolia hearing, when the Secretary, incensed over secret information that had been imparted to Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, charged that spies were at work in the Navy Department.

At that time Senator Frelinghuysen had received an anonymous letter postmarked Detroit, in which the writer revealed information relating to naval and military affairs. The Senator was about to interrogate Secretary Daniels on the matters touched upon in the letter when the Secretary, interrupting him, made the assertion that the information given to the Senator came from "either a spy or a traitor."

The Senate Naval Committee endeavored to ascertain the identity of the writer of the letter and for nearly a week the Department of Justice, through the Secret Service, tried to find him, but without avail.

Positive That Spies Did It.

"The Secretary of the Navy has himself said that spies are at work in his department," said Senator Chamberlain tonight. "If that is so, he ought not to stop until he has found them out. That the Secretary's charge is true I have no doubt. If he is not taking steps to rout the spies out, then the Secret Service ought to undertake the work, and not quit until the traitors are caught.

"How else could this secret information of the movements of the Pershing flotilla have got out except through the agency of spies? Even if there had been newspaper publication of it, that information could not reveal the exact route determined upon by the navy for its flotilla to pursue. The German Government evidently knew precisely where to look for the transports carrying our soldiers, and they had their submarines out ready for them.

"My idea is that the spies working within the Navy Department communicated the secret orders issued to the commander of the Pershing flotilla to a spy outside and that this word went, whether in person or by telegraph, through a previously arranged code, to Mexico or to Venezuela and from either of those countries was sent by wireless, to be caught by German war vessels—perhaps submarines.

"I am inclined to think that the German-controlled wireless plant from which the word was communicated is located in Mexico. Everybody knows of the machinations of Germany in that country.

"In 1780, when a French fleet under Rochambeau left a French port, there was exactly the same difficulty as our American flotilla has just experienced in getting to France. Immediately the French left their port their departure was known in England, through the work of spies. Rochambeau had to take his fleet by a circuitous route of more than 6,000 miles, involving a run down the southern coast. It took him seventy days to finally reach a northern port. He put in on the Rhode Island coast.

"Our Government must act quickly in such a grave matter as this involving spies within our departments. I wish the Senate had power to investigate, but there is no authority for us to do it."

Talk of An Investigation.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The unsuccessful submarine attack on the ships of the American expeditionary force has re-

Continued on Page 2.

"What's the Sense of living in the country—and not having——" See top of Page 4.—Adv.

Associated Press Dispatches Diverted to Capital; War Department Claims the Right to Censor Them

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Since yesterday dispatches to The Associated Press, telling of the American troops in France, have been diverted by official order from their usual channel of delivery and have been delivered first to the Secretary of War for his approval.

There is no censorship of the press in the United States, Congress having refused to enact such a law, but newspapers and press associations have voluntarily been observing the requests of the Government.

Heretofore news dispatches leaving France have been censored by the French officials or the American censor with General Pershing's expedition, or by arrangement with London. This, however, is the first instance in which an executive department of the United States Government has seen fit to divert dispatches from their destination and withhold them for official inspection.

In this case no notice of the Government's intention was given, and the first intimation of the practice came when, last night, dispatches addressed to The Associated Press, New York, by its Paris correspondents were by official order delivered to the Secretary of War in Washington, who, after inspecting the dispatches, delivered them to The Associated Press Bureau here. Other dispatches addressed in the same way were delivered to the Secretary of War here today and through the Committee on Public Information delivered to The Associated Press in Washington with certain portions eliminated.

The volume of matter diverted to Washington was very large, and no adequate provision for the examination or censorship had been made. The War Department was overwhelmed, and a consequent delay of hours in important dispatches resulted.

SAY GERMAN SPIES ARE HERE UNLISTED

One, Known to Secret Service, Escaped from England on a Friend's Passport.

SEEN AT A LOCAL HOTEL

Demand for a Real Censorship of Outgoing Cables May Bring Action.

The secret service agencies of the Government are busy everywhere in America, it was learned yesterday, trying to find the "leak" through which the Germans are able to get news of the departure of American forces for Europe, of American war preparations at home, and of the movements of American warships, in some instances long before such news is known to any except the highest officials in this country.

That there are now at large in this country several German spies, who are without question among the ablest in the employ of the German Secret Service, is the view of many American officials. And, furthermore, there are persons, who ought to know, who are of the opinion that these spies are not listed as "enemy aliens" but as "American declarants" who have taken out their first and, in some instances, their second papers. Little suspicion attaches to the bona fide German subject who has never renounced his allegiance to the Kaiser, of whom there are several hundred thousand in the United States.

That German spies in America were able to get possession of the orders which sent Vice Admiral Sims's flotillas to British waters and were able to prepare a trap for those vessels, which an official of one of the allied governments recently described as "one of the most diabolical ever conceived," and that knew of the departure of the Pershing expedition before the transports passed beyond the American three-mile limit, are matters of common knowledge now.

Several months ago, just before Congress declared war on Germany, a civilian—an American citizen with a German name—was frequently allowed to pay long visits to vessels of the Atlantic Fleet. No one in the Navy Department suspected this person until one day there came into the possession of the department several letters written by this person to certain persons holding official posts under the German Government. Photographic copies of those letters are in the possession of the Navy Department. The man who wrote the letters, which contained suggestion as to how certain information might be obtained, is no longer permitted to visit the fleet. Otherwise he enjoys his complete liberty.

Spy Run Out of England.

Here is another instance obtained from official sources: When the war began in 1914 there lived in England, near London, a certain German on whose estate, as it was subsequently discovered, there had been erected a complete wireless station. No suspicion had ever attached to this man. But the war was only a few days old when Scotland Yard learned that a visit to the home of this German might be worth making. So perfect was the German spy system in England, at that time, that the German was informed that he was in danger before the Scotland Yard men reached his home. When they arrived there he was gone. They found the wireless outfit and a general alarm was sent out all over England for his arrest on sight.

In England at that time was a certain German-American citizen who is a friend of the German referred to, and it was to him that the German went for assistance in getting out of England. The German-American, whose loyalty to America in the present crisis is not doubted, was prevailed upon to lend his passport to the wireless spy, and ten days later the German agent, traveling on his German-American friend's passport, arrived in New York. He was in New York yesterday, and was registered at one of the best-known hotels on Fifth Avenue.

This man, on his arrival at New York, sought out and received the assistance of a well-known American citizen of German origin, and in a few weeks he

Continued on Page 2.

"Parentage" personally endorsed by Maxine Rothapfel. RIALTO, week July 8.—Adv.

CENSORS FRENCH CABLES

Passed On by Creel Committee Before Reaching the Newspapers.

WISH OF CONGRESS DEFIED

Executive Branch of Government Refused to Grant Powers Now Seized.

INVESTIGATION PROBABLE

Senators and Representatives Dissatisfied with Previous Action Along Same Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Without notice to the newspapers, the War Department has put into effect a censorship of press dispatches, which is not only an infringement of the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press, but is in direct violation of the sentiment of Congress expressed recently in the several defeats of the press censorship section of the Administration's Espionage bill. In the face of the declaration by Congress that there must be no curtailment of the liberty of the press—no censorship of any sort, in fact—the War Department has ordered that press dispatches cabled by correspondents of American newspapers in France shall be delivered to the Secretary of War before they are laid down in the offices of the newspapers to which they are addressed.

The Associated Press was the first to come within the application of this extraordinary interference with the business of collecting news. Cable dispatches addressed to the New York office of that great news gathering organization by its correspondents in France, were forwarded by the cable company in New York to the War Department in Washington.

This new order of things was first applied last night, and The Associated Press learned of it when its Washington office was informed that a dispatch sent to it from France was in the possession of the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, and could be had if The Associated Press would send for it.

No Machinery Provided.

Not only did the War Department fail to notify the newspapers of the new censorship, but it also failed to notify the Creel committee, and in consequence no machinery had been provided by the committee for reading and censoring press dispatches diverted to the War Department. It was said tonight in an official quarter that things would be in better shape tomorrow, and that it was expected the new censorship would be conducted without a hitch.

The modus operandi of the new censorship, it was explained, would be as follows: When the War Department received a press cable addressed to an American newspaper a copy of the dispatch would be turned over immediately to the Committee on Public Information, which would have men on duty capable of reading and censoring the dispatch. The Washington correspondent of the newspaper to which the dispatch was addressed would then be notified that the dispatch as censored could be obtained at the office of the Committee on Public Information if the correspondent would send for it. Assurance was given that there would be very little delay.

Under this arrangement, a New York newspaper to which the censored dispatch was addressed, would not only be subject to the delay incident to telegraphing the dispatch from the cable office in New York to the War Department in Washington and the additional delay due to the censoring here, but would be obliged to pay the telegraph tolls on the dispatch from Washington to New York.

This assumption of authority by the War Department and the Committee on Public Information in defiance of the decision of both houses of Congress, after weeks of debate that there should be no interference with the freedom of the press probably will result in a Congressional investigation. The methods of the Government are particularly emphasized by the fact that the newspapers have submitted to a voluntary censorship, under which news matter containing information that might be in any way helpful to the enemy was laid before the proper authority in Washington and suppressed if that authority advanced a good reason for not publishing it.

This system seemed to work well, although officials of the Administration were privately narrating minor cases of alleged indiscretions on the part of the press, these citations being used to back up arguments for the establishment of a legal censorship. But Congress declined flatly to sanction legal curtailment of the freedom of the press, because the suspicion was strong at the Capitol that it was the intention of certain officials to use the power they asked for the purpose of preventing the newspapers from exposing shortcomings of Administrative officers in the conduct of the war.

Senator Johnson Amazed.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, one of the leaders of the successful opposition in the Senate to the proposed gag measure, expressed great surprise tonight when he was told of the action of the War Department in compelling the cable companies to deliver to the department news cable messages addressed to newspapers.

"I am wholly at a loss to understand what is being done," he said.

ONLY TEMPORARY IS BAKER'S PLEA

When Pershing Can Attend to Censoring Washington Will Cease to Do It.

DOUBTS PRESS WILL OBJECT

Power Taken to Protect Men in France—Says Spies Here Are Guarded Against.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, interviewed last night at the Pennsylvania Station before leaving this city for Washington, said in explanation of the diversion of war dispatches to the capital instead of delivering them to the newspapers, that correspondents in France, as well as news associations, had been requested for the time being to send all dispatches which touch on troop movements to their newspapers in this country in care of the War Department at Washington. He said:

"This will continue for only a very short time and is intended for the protection of newspapers as well as the War Department and the army. At present General Pershing's headquarters are not organized, so that he is not in a position to take care of dispatches bearing on troop movements, and this can only be done for the next few days by the War Department. Newspapers now have no way of making sure of the authenticity of their dispatches touching on troop movements except through the War Department, and this course is the safer for all concerned."

When Secretary Baker was asked if he possessed power to compel newspaper correspondents to send their dispatches in care of the War Department, he said:

Question of Authority.

"A Government has power to control information regarding the movement of troops, but the question of authority has not arisen and will not arise. The newspapers are co-operating splendidly with the Government."

"No newspaper will make such an issue," said Mr. Baker. "The question of the Government's authority will never be raised. You may say for me that the co-operation of the newspapers has been ideal and perfect, and that it will continue."

Secretary Baker said that he was not able to say with exactness how long the War Department would censor dispatches from France, but he believed that it would be only a few days, and dispatches touching troop movements would be censored in France by members of General Pershing's staff.

"There is no shortage of men to handle these dispatches at Washington," he continued. "There is a sufficient staff to do the work, and they will be on duty for twenty-four hours of the day. Each dispatch will be read as it comes in, and there will be no delay, except for the short time required for reading it. No one will be favored over another in the handling of dispatches."

Outgoing Censorship.

When Mr. Baker was asked if better results could not be obtained by a more stringent supervision of outgoing cable dispatches, he said:

"That is not directly in my department, although, of course, the War Department is interested in having an effective censorship of outgoing dispatches. Such a censorship is now in force."

The Secretary of War was asked if the former employes of a German steamship line who assisted in loading the transports, or the interned Germans on Ellis Island, who could see the departure of American troopships and who are allowed to have visitors, could not have enabled spies to send information in cipher to Germany regarding the sailing of General Pershing's men. He said:

"Every precaution that human ingenuity can devise is being take to prevent such things from happening. Any suggestion that can be applied is being adopted."

Mr. Baker was asked what steps were being taken to deal with Germans and others suspected of acting as spies. He refused to answer that question.

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"I suppose the Government is acting under the rule laid down in the order as to set of regulations issued before the Censorship bill was finally disposed of by its defeat. The object was, of course, to prevent communication with the enemy. But when the Government cuts out of a dispatch coming from Europe to the United States any portion of that dispatch, it would seem at first sight to be in violation of law. Again, we must remember that we are in war, and many things are justified under the rule of necessity."

There was an exodus of Senators and Representatives from Washington over the Fourth of July holiday, and in consequence it is not possible to get any general idea of the opinion among them concerning the action of the War Department in imposing a press censorship in violation of the expressed sentiment of Congress. It is known, however, that just before the present legislative recess murmurings of dissatisfaction had been heard over the manner in which Government press bureaus and particularly the Committee on Public Information was conducted.

Some Senators and Representatives thought that Congress was entitled to be better informed on this subject, particularly as a large amount of Government money was apparently being expended. The action of the War Department in ordering the censoring of all press dispatches from France addressed to American newspapers probably will afford the basis of the inquiry that certain Congressmen think necessary.

Opinion is very strong here that the danger of information valuable to Germany reaching that country from the United States does not lie in publication in the newspapers, but in the carelessness of the Government itself. It is believed here that the German spies in America are not relying on the newspapers for the information they send to Berlin. The supposition that these spies rely on what the newspapers print can be justified, it is contended, only in the belief that German spies are too stupid to get information from original sources.

In this connection the carelessness of permitting Germans to load troop ships at ports of embarkation in the United States, the failure to adequately protect against wireless communication between Latin America and Germany or neutral countries in Europe, and many other possible means open to the German spy are referred to us, showing that the Government has not been on the job.

One of the worst features of the new censorship arrangements and the circumstances it is that it is next to impossible for the press to get reliable information about many matters of public interest relating to the war. The old relation of confidence between the representatives of the press and public officials of the Government does not exist.

Nowadays many officials are unwilling to discuss with newspaper representatives the important matters of government. Formerly this was the custom in order that the subject might be presented to newspaper readers in an intelligent manner. Recently the tendency has been into prepare for the newspapers statements that the Government is willing to have published; "canned goods" is the common designation of these. Some important officials have adopted the practice of declining to furnish any information in addition to what is contained in these statements, while the gag rule has been applied to officials of lesser importance.

It is supposed that the War Department will attempt to justify the new illegal censorship to Congress by contending that through the publication in this country of Paris dispatch, passed by the French censorship, that the first American expedition had arrived at a French port, the Germans were informed of the arrival of the expedition before all of it had reached France. When the Paris dispatch was published in the United States, only a portion of the expedition had arrived at the French port of debarkation.

At the time the first transports arrived the German Government must have known from its own submarines, which had attacked the American transports as early as June 22, that the expedition was nearing the French coast. German submarines are fitted with wireless, and the information as to the whereabouts of the American transport fleet could have been transmitted to Germany by that means.

NAVY'S EFFICIENCY PROVED.

Senator Swanson Believes It Will Triumph in Every Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Senator Swanson, Acting Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, expressed himself today as elated over the exploit of the navy in routing the German submarine attack and landing the American troops in France without mishap.

"The achievement," he said, "is one to make the heart of every American thrill with pride. The American Navy has shown itself to be efficient in a time of supreme test.

"I am satisfied that whenever the opportunity presents itself in this war our navy will give as good account of itself as it did in this episode. Our naval men have, through continual practice, become most efficient in gunnery, and they will disclose this ability in whatever direction they are called upon to display it. Of that the American people may be assured.

"Each year of target practice in our fleet has indicated an increased efficiency. Manoeuvring, target practice, and all the various evolutions incident to war have been kept up by the navy to put it in a condition of preparedness so that if war came we would not be caught napping. This has been going on for years, and there has been no let up in it.

"When the program which has been mapped out for our navy is completed—and it is being rushed now—the United States will easily have what we started out to produce, the second navy in the world. There is, no question of it, not alone from the viewpoint of strength in naval fighting force, but in practical efficiency."

SIMS THANKS LACAZE.

Appreciates Aid of French Warships in Guarding Transports.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 3.—Vice Admiral Sims, the American naval commander, sent his thanks today to Rear Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of Marine, for the help given by the French Navy in protecting the American transports which brought the expeditionary force to France.

I. W. W. CHIEF JAILED AS A GERMAN AGENT

President Causes Graber's Arrest for Fomenting Strike Trouble in Anthracite Region.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 4.—That German agents, with a free use of German money, have been responsible in whole or in part for recurring uprisings and strikes of Industrial Workers of the World in the coal mining towns of Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties was charged by Assistant United States Attorney John McGinty following the arrest here today of Joseph Graber, 33, an I. W. W. organizer, as a German agent and an alien enemy.

Graber was taken from his bed this morning at 8 o'clock by Secret Service men on receipt of an order from the President at Washington based on the proclamation and regulations as to alien enemies issued April 6 and declaring Graber's presence in this district a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States.

Graber has been here since early in April, and has been active as an I. W. W. organizer, with office headquarters only a block from the Federal building. His I. W. W. activities have been centered in Old Forge Borough, a hotbed of mine strike trouble, and in Du Pont, Luzerne County, where he was arrested June 18 by sheriff Bush of that county, on a charge of inciting to riot with inflammatory speech. He was discharged that instance on the writ of habeas corpus by the local court.

Federal agents on June 7 arrested Salvatore Zumpano of Old Forge, an anarchist, for failure to register under the Selective Service act, and Zumpano was sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail. Thereafter, which have been no many negroes, Moroccans, Russians, and now Americans arrive in the last three years, always with the same results, are no longer so quickly enthused, in spite of reports to the contrary.

The form of deprecation which the Weser Zeitung makes in a very short announcement is one large question mark.

KAISER TO VISIT VIENNA.

With the Kaiserin, He Will Go There at End of Week.

ZURICH, July 4.—The Nachrichten of Munich says that the German Emperor and Empress will visit Vienna at the end of this week.

THREAT TO DESTROY CROPS.

Armed Union Men Hold Strategic Points in Washington Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, July 4.—With armed hordes of industrial workers occupying the strategic points of rail communication in fruit and wheat growing districts of Washington at the beginning of harvest, a crisis has been reached and officially recognized by the Federal Grand Jury, reporting today, and by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington, and head of the Washington State Council of Defense.

A wheat crop now estimated at 53,000,000 bushels, an apple crop breaking all records, and livestock production in keeping to replenish the national foods needs, were reported by Governor Ernest Lister and the State Council of Defense on top of the fact that Industrial Workers of the World had not only organized their forces of sabotage, but had actually armed and taken possession of important railroad routes and irrigation and water supply systems.

Appeals to the Federal Government to save the wheat fields from incendiary burning, made a day or two ago by the Council of Defense of Washington, received strong impulse today when the Federal Grand Jury filed its report. The report called on all the Mayors and officials of the State to enforce the law "against men who have organized to prevent the lawful carrying out of business. There must be no hesitation or temporising in the methods of handling those who during the coming months will attempt to prevent the harvesting of grain, the picking of fruit, or the general handling of food and industrial products."

Farmers and orchardists in thirty counties of Washington have organized home guards, well armed to meet the expected onslaught of the I. W. W., now encamped in the narrow mountain passes leading to wheat growing districts and orchard and irrigation sections.

ONLY A FEW AMERICANS LANDED, BERLIN INSISTS

And These Were Sent Only for "Show Purposes" to Revive French Spirits.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—A Berlin dispatch to the Düsseldorf General Anzeiger says that leading circles there "are firmly convinced that there is little or no truth in the reports of the landing of large American forces in France."

The message says that only a small American contingent has landed and is now "being taken around there for show purposes to revive French courage." It states that the reports regarding the Americans are spread in a way intended to cause uneasiness in Germany and among her allies.

"Berlin official quarters," the dispatch adds, "maintain the belief that there is no American danger within measureable time."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 4.—From scanty reports appearing in the German press so far regarding the landing of the American troops in France it is obvious that the German public is being gradually prepared for another shock. The Kölnische Zeitung published a laconic message as coming in a roundabout way via Switzerland, adding:

"The legends who have seen no many negroes, Moroccans, Russians, and now Americans arrive in the last three years, always with the same results, are no longer so quickly enthused, in spite of reports to the contrary.

The form of deprecation which the Weser Zeitung makes in a very short announcement is one large question mark.

KAISER TO VISIT VIENNA.

With the Kaiserin, He Will Go There at End of Week.

ZURICH, July 4.—The Nachrichten of Munich says that the German Emperor and Empress will visit Vienna at the end of this week.

FRENCH BEAT OFF POWERFUL ATTACKS

German Offensive on 11-Mile Front North of Aisne Fails with Heavy Losses.

ALL POSITIONS RETAINED

Germans Also Try In Vain to Gain Near Verdun with Liquid Fire.

PARIS, July 4.—The Germans launched a powerful offensive last night north of the Aisne on a front of nearly eleven miles, from north of Joney to the Californie Plateau, which is at the eastern extremity of the Chemin des Dames. Despite the severity of the bombardment and the infantry attacks, which were kept up all night, the enemy was completely repulsed, suffering very heavy losses.

The principal points of the German attack were east of Froidmont farm, west and southwest of Cerny, north of Ailles and against the Californie Plateau. The French artillery and machine gun fire almost entirely routed the main assault. At certain points, however, the Germans—picked assaulting troops—were able to gain a footing, only to be driven out in counterattacks, so that this morning the French held all their positions.

Today the French lines along this front were heavily bombarded, but the Germans did not renew their attack. Late reports emphasize the enormous losses which they suffered. In a detailed operation the French captured a strong German salient east of Cerny.

On the west bank of the Meuse, (the Verdun front,) the Germans made three succesive attacks with liquid fire southwest of Hill 304. All these attacks were repulsed.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Late yesterday the Germans undertook a powerful offensive action, which was prolonged all night, against all our positions north of Joury as far as to the east of the Californie Plateau. On this long front they made violent attacks repeatedly with large numbers of their special assaulting troops.

Their efforts were directed principally east of Froidment Farm, west and southwest of Cerny, north of Ailles, and also against the Californie Plateau.

The repulse of the enemy was complete and his losses were very heavy, especially in the region of Cerny and on the Californie Plateau. His main assaults were almost entirely routed by our fire. At certain points where the Germans were able to gain a footing at the first shock victorious counterattacks drove them back and they were not able to hold a single metre of our positions.

Surprise attacks against our outposts in the sectors of Sapigneul and Vauquois were repulsed. The artillery was very active in the region of Hill 304 (Verdun front.)

The statement issued tonight says:

The enemy violently bombarded our lines today, particularly in the region of Pantheon, La Royère, in the neighborhood of Hurtebise, and on the Vauclerc Plateau.

It is confirmed that the German attacks last night which developed along a front of about seventeen kilometers cost the enemy exceptionally heavy losses without bringing him either gain of ground or prisoners. Everywhere also we have completely maintained our positions.

The Germans have not renewed their attempts, but on the contrary we have carried out east of Cerny a detail operation which enabled us to capture a strong salient held by the enemy.

On the left bank of the Meuse three successive attacks, accompanied by jets of liquid flame, directed against our trenches southwest of Hill 304, were repulsed. The artillery fighting continues very spirited in this region.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 4.—The official statement from British headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

Early this morning the enemy raided ons of our posts south of Lens. One of our men is missing. As the result of another raid the enemy attempted last night on our wounded prisoners were left in our hands.

The enemy artillery was active today north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres and Messines.

The enemy's aerial activity continues. In the air fighting yesterday three enemy machines were driven to the ground and five others were driven down out of control. Another was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our airplanes failed to return.

The War Office issued the following statement early today:

There is nothing to report except considerable artillery activity on both sides at numerous points of the front.

Germans Say French Attacked.

BERLIN, July 4, (via London.)—The official statement from German General Headquarters today, referring to operations on the western front, says:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—On account of the mist and the more difficult observation conditions caused by it the artillery activity was slight until evening, when it revived on a few sectors until nightfall. During the night reconnoitring engagements frequently developed and resulted in prisoners and booty being captured.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—East of Cerny on the Chemin-Des-Dames the French attacked twice during the night the trenches which we captured and were repulsed both times. The battle-tried Lippe and Westphalian battalions pressed after the retreating enemy, pushed their positions forward, and took a considerable number of prisoners. West of Cerny and at Craonne enterprises by our troops were successful.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—There is nothing of importance to report.

Belgians Down German Airplane.

HAVRE, July 4, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

There was slight activity on the part of the enemy artillery in the sector of Steenstraete-Het Sas. In the region of Pypegaale intense artillery duels occurred.

Last evening an enemy airplane was brought down in an aerial combat by one of our machines and fell within the enemy lines south of Dixmude.

BEGIN VOLUNTARY RATIONING

Government Employes Take Pledge as Example to Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—With the sanction of Herbert C. Hoover, who is to head the new food administration, Government employes today began a campaign of conservation of food. It is hoped by promoters of the movement that the steps which have been taken will develop into a nationwide movement which, in effect, will put the people of the United States on "voluntary rations." There will be no effort at present to enforce such conditions by legislation.

Each of the employes in the movement has a pledge card approved by the conservation section of the food administration, and already thousands of promises of co-operation have been received. The pledge reads:

Wishing to aid my country during the war I promise:

1. To eat one wheatless meal a day.
2. To eat beef, mutton, or pork not more than once a day.
3. To economize in the use of butter.
4. To cut my daily allowance of sugar in tea or coffee and in other ways.
5. To eat more vegetables, fruit, and fish.
6. To urge in my own home or the restaurants I frequent the necessity of economy.

The food administration is convinced that the great majority of the people will volunteer to go upon rations along the lines suggested in this pledge. In this connection the administration made public the latest official information concerning conditions in England showing the wide extent of voluntary rationing there.

CHILE HAILS THE FOURTH.

Newspapers Hope We Win Our Fight for Rights of Humanity.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4.—The newspapers hail the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, all of them eulogizing the sister republic. El Mercurio says:

"We have declared our community of sentiments with the United States. In what concerns neutral rights the principle of the United States is our principle. There is greater reason for that now. It is our custom to offer our good wishes to the eldest sister of the American republics. We express these good wishes with still more fervor toward the great democracy, and for the triumph of the cause which it represents."

Diario Illustrado says:

"The great nation, loving the peace of the world, has declared war in pursuance of a principle which has changed its resolution."

La Nacion says that the friendship between the United States and Chile each day is closer, and all unjustified distrust has disappeared. It expresses best wishes for the prosperity of the United States, and the hope that the defender of the rights of humanity will win success.

All the papers pay high tribute to President Wilson.

DERNBERG ANTI-ANNEXATION

Might Rectify Frontier to Include Alsace-Lorraine Concessions.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who for a time directed German propaganda in thet United States, and who left New York in May, 1915, has given his ideas on the necessary conditions of peace in an address at a convention of the Radical Party of Schleswig-Holstein. He rejected the idea of the annexation of Belgium, though not opposed to a partition between Flemings and Walloons, and to the exaction of guarantees to prevent another power from obtaining greater influence there than Germany.

Dr. Dernburg said the annexation of parts of France, such as the Longwy and Briey ore fields was not desired, although corrections of the frontier found necessary by the military authorities for military reasons did not exclude the question of concessions in Alsace-Lorraine. Conditions to be demanded in the East, he said, depended upon the developments in Russia.

The former Colonial Secretary advanced as a concluding demand the restoration of all German colonies, with such additions as were contemplated in the Anglo-German negotiations of 1914, and the abandonment by the Entente of the program of the Paris Economic Conference.

Havana Helps Red Cross Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 4. — American Independence Day was celebrated in Havana today as never before. At night the American, French, and British colonies turned out at a patriotic entertainment organized by George M. Brady, publisher of The Havana Post. The gross proceeds were given to the Red Cross. Every seat and box was taken.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Life may some day be saved by taking six Bell-ans dissolved in a little hot water if you have a severe attack of Indigestion. Keep 25c package handy. It's harmless.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address Bell-ans, Hartford, Conn.

PARIS GOES WILD OVER OUR TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

French will supply all rations used in the barracks.

During the afternoon the army Young Men's Christian Association took the soldiers on a sight seeing tour through Paris, using motor trucks as conveyances.

The soldiers will remain in barracks several days until the training camps of instruction are ready. Their barracks are located near the Place de la Nation with small detachments of French soldiers occupying smaller buildings grouped as a large hollow square. The main building has many conveniences for the troops, including shower baths, writing and recreation rooms, a canteen, hospital and post office. Officers' headquarters are in a small building near the entrance. Allied flags are draped over the doors and in the center of the hollow square is a large parade and exercise ground.

The American officers are greatly pleased with their quarters and the arrangements for the troops. Many of the American troopers speak enough French to get on with the French troops, and all fraternize whether they understand the same language or not.

French Press on the Fourth.

The French press observed the Fourth of July by filling many columns with articles, photographs and cartoons giving every imaginable kind of information in regard to American customs and history. The Petit Parisien prints in large type, under the double column heading "Vive l'Amérique," the sentiments expressed by Major Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Sharp, Marshal Joffre, Premier Ribot, René Viviani, Minister of Justice; Paul Painlevé, Minister of War; Professor Henri Bergson and others. Major Gen. Pershing says:

"This day is the anniversary of the Declartion of Independence by the United States. It also marks the entry of our country in the great world war. America is in the war to lend moral, material and financial help toward the establishment of peace. May that peace be such that no autocrat can ever trouble it."

Marshal Joffre says: "I am convinced the United States will send a great army to our front, to be a formidable adversary for the Germans."

Professor Bergson says: "Hitherto we have had the moral certainty of victory. American intervention makes it a mathematical certainty. It is the greatest event since the battle of the Marne."

M. Plainlevé quotes the celebrated letter from Lafayette to Washington at the time of the siege of Yorktown and draws a parallel between events then and now.

Premier Ribot's contribution reads:

"In celebrating this anniversary of American independence we give more than a sign of the friendship which has bound us so long to the great American nation. We show our gratitude and admiration for the role of the United States has just assumed, in bringing the invincible strength of its disinterested aid to the cause of right and civilization. In this sense the Fourth of July assumes henceforth the character of an international fête."

"The population of Paris, in saluting the American troops July 4," says Le Temps, "will express the joyous confidence that military co-operation of the United States of America inspires in us. Everyone will feel instinctively that victory is ours on seeing march by them these soldiers who have come so quickly from the country that sees everything on a large scale.

"Germany, which has just witnessed the reawakening of the Russian Army, will count with anxiety the regiments massed on the other side of the Atlantic. Events in Galicia rob her of all immediate hope, while American preparations make vain all aspirations for the distant future."

Members of the Institute of France, at a meeting presided over by Professor E. E. M. Boutroux, voted to send an address to President Wilson. It will be telegraphed from Washington.

The Official Journal publishes a decree granting American soldiers and sailors in France the same postal privileges as are enjoyed by the French military. The letters of the Americans will be carried free, and money orders up to $10 will be issued to them without any commission charge.

HOSPITAL UNITS CELEBRATE.

Doctors and Nurses Parade While British Patients Look On.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 4.—American hospital units attached to the British Army and in charge of six great general field hospitals celebrated the Fourth of July with loyal patriotism. At noon all doctors, nurses, and orderlies were drawn up at parade. Bugles were blown, flags were raised, and short addresses were made by the commanding officers. The British patients took great interest in the exercises.

Later there was a real old-fashioned straw-berry festival at a British base where there are two hospitals. Two games of baseball were played.

Last night there was a boxing tournament which included several international bouts, the Americans having brought along some very handy men.

The most fun was about between two small French boys who were not much bigger than the gloves they wore. The Americans and the Tommies showered them with silver and copper coins. Unable to pick these up with their gloves on, the boys began to grub for the silver pieces with their mouths. Thereupon the bout was declared a draw.

AMERICANS DECORATED.

Crosses of Legion Bestowed on Hoover and Several Others.

PARIS, July 4.—Herbert C. Hoover was accorded on the occasion of the anniversary of American independence today the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor by President Poincaré in recognition of his services in provisioning Belgium and Northern France.

Whitney Warren of Boston and Frederic R. Coudert of New York received the Cross of Officer of the Legion. William A. Coffin of New York, artist; General Manager Pratt of the Belgian Relief Commission, who is also manager of the Polish Relief Clearing House in New York, and Dr. Ralph Fitch of Rochester, head physician of the Franco-American Hospital at St. Valery-en-Caux, were named Knights of the Legion of Honor.

ALL LONDON HONORS THE DAY.

American Flags Bedeck City and Many Celebrations Are Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—"This looks like Broadway," said a New Yorker gazing today along Piccadilly, referring to the wonderful display of the Stars and Stripes on the principal buildings. London, having evidently taken to heart the adhesion of America to the Entente, set herself to honor the Fourth in truly royal fashion. Indeed, it was literally royal fashion, for it was known that the King himself had expressed a wish that every possible honor be done the United States. By his order the Stars and Stripes floated side by side with the Union Jack from the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. Many Government office buildings were similarly bedecked.

Hawkers were selling small American flags on the streets at all the principal crossings, and the Metropolitan Hospital, which was having a "Flag Day," mingled Old Glory with special flags provided for the occasion. Many theatres remembered the day in their programs, the orchestras playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other American airs. At the Globe Theatre souvenirs were distributed.

Ambassador Page held his usual Fourth of July reception, which was largely attended by members of the American colony. Many Englishmen were also present to show the growing cordiality between the nations. A party of civil war veterans took a trip to Hampton Court, despite the rainy weather, and the Selbourne Society began a series of "American rambles" around London, visiting places made memorable in connection with American history. A lecture on "Washington" was given this evening at Ashburton Hall, Red Lion Square, with tableaux of American history from the time of the early explorers to the civil war. It attracted a large gathering of Americans.

BALFOUR DEPLORES DIVISION.

Speaks at London Banquet of the Break in 1776.

LONDON, July 4. — Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff; Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, and Rear Admiral Dudley De Chair were the principal speakers at the banquet of the American Society tonight, which was the culminating event of the Independence Day celebration in London.

General Robertson emphasized the immediate need of help from America. Mr. Balfour spoke regretfully of the separation of the English-speaking peoples 140 years ago.

Admiral De Chair paid tribute to the zeal, energy, and helpfulness of the American Navy now in British waters.

Robert Bacon, the American Consul General, speaking at a patriot concert under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society at the National Economy Exhibition today, said that Americans were deeply touched by the manifestations of the day in England. He characterized the merchant seamen as standing between England and starvation.

Gordon Selfridge, in a speech, said that Americans had proved good in sport and business and were doing equally well in the terrible business of war. The audience arose and sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." The exhibition was decorated profusely with American flags and many American foods were especially displayed.

The National Liberal Club at a luncheon at which the Marquis of Lincolnshire presided passed a resolution rejoicing in the co-operation of the United States "in the great world struggle for democracy, liberty, and the ideals of peace against autocracy, tyranny, and militarism." Mention of President Wilson's name was cheered heartily.

The American Circle Lyceum Club entertained at a luncheon Canadian and British officers were present.

Never before has the British press devoted so much space to America's Independence Day. Far from expressing acrimony, the writers all adopt an attitude similar to that played in an article in The Westminster Gazette, which says: "Today America becomes English and England American, and we are forgetting a little of our phlegm in paying tribute to the fact."

The Evening News publishes a huge cartoon of Uncle Sam and John Bull in army uniforms marching arm-in-arm to war. John Bull remarks to Uncle Sam, with a smile: "Today's the day you left me, Sam, the day that made you free." Uncle Sam beams on his companion and replies: "Yes, John, free to come back."

The news articles are headed with such captions as "Old Glory; London makes a Flag Day of July Fourth."

OUR SAILORS MARCH WITH BRAZIL'S TROOPS.

British and French Also in Parade in Honor of the Fourth—Southern Republic Takes a Holiday.

RIO JANEIRO, July 4.—American, British, French sailors and Brazilian troops marched through the streets of Rio Janeiro today. President Braz, surrounded by officials, reviewed the forces, four battalions of which had been landed from the American squadron. There were two Brazilian regiments, one British detachment and one French detachment. Great crowds gathered to watch the parade and the men received an ovation while flowers were strewn in their path.

The celebration of American Independence Day was enthusiastically carried out. A committee of Federal deputies paid a visit to the French and British Legations and the American Embassy and expressed the solidarity of Brazil with these nations. The Chamber suspended its session in honor of the day. The President of the republic and the Minister of Marine visited the American flagship, and the Supreme Federal Tribunal, after the President had extolled the rôle played by the United States in the war, likewise suspended its session.

The Brazilian newspapers unanimously agree that the day's celebration is of exceptional political significance. They exalt the part played by the United States and proclaim the solidarity of the American nations.

A Noite, commenting on the celebration, says:

"Brazil celebrated today, as its own, with a gathering of the entire people, the anniversary of the independence of the United States and manifested without limitation the amity which unites the nations of the new world."

Jornal do Commercio says: "The day opened a new phase for America. The march of the soldiers symbolized the powerful fraternization of the peoples."

A Razão says: "Today will be among the most brilliant days in our diplomatic history."

Correio da Manha says: "The United States can be proud of the influence the date of its independence has had on the destinies of humanity."

French School Book on America.

PARIS, July 4.—A brochure on the subject of the United States, its strength, rôle in history, and intervention in the war, has just been distributed to schools by M. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, with the object of making the American Republic better known to the youth of France.

Will Deport Germans from Liberia.

LONDON, July 4.—Arrangements have been completed to deport all Germans from Liberia, it is learned here. They will leave in a few days for France.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Same all over the World

White Rock water for Travelers

AMAZED BY OUR WAR WORK.

British Service Journal Outlines What We Have Accomplished.

The officers of the British Army and Navy consider that the progress made by the United States in the war has been remarkable. The June 16 issue of The Army and Navy Gazette of London, the leading British service publication, says:

"A Selective Draft bill which will ultimately give an army of 2,000,000 men has passed Congress, and will be put into operation forthwith. The loan legislation has passed Congress, and the law is already in operation, with prospects of the greatest success; $750,000,000 has already been advanced to the Allies.

"Flotillas of American destroyers have been sent to the submarine zone, where they are now effectively co-operating with the allied navies.

"One army division, a force of marines, and nine regiments of engineers have been ordered to France.

"Ten thousand doctors, in addition to many nurses, have been ordered to England and France, and hundreds have already gone.

"Together with the Americans who are already serving in the British and French armies, these additional units will shortly give a total of 100,000 Americans in France, equaling five German divisions.

"By August next the United States National Guard will be at full strength of 400,000 men, an increase of 250,000. The regular army has been increased by nearly 130,000 men by ordinary enlistment, while the personnel of the navy has been doubled by the same means. Forty thousand young Americans of the best type are now assembled in sixteen camps to receive intensive training with a view to their becoming officers in the new armies.

"The conferences with the British and French Commissions arranging for the essentials of co-operation have been completed, and comprehensive plans have been arranged for industrial mobilization, including that of 262,000 miles of railways.

"Arrangements have been made for the construction of 3,500 war airplanes and for the training of 6,000 airmen this year.

"Industrial firms in all parts of the nation have expressed their willingness to undertake war work, while an inventory of the nation's national resources has been made and placed at the disposal of the United States and her allies."

TO TRANSFER AVIATION CORPS.

Lafayette Escadrille Will Be Attached to Pershing's Army.

PARIS, July 4.—The Lafayette Aviation Corps, composed of Americans, will soon be transferred from the French to the American army. Arrangements to this effect having just been completed.

Seventy American mechanics and bluejackets, commanded by Lieutenants Kenneth, Whiting and Griffin, have arrived at Toulon to start an aviation school in connection with the French naval air centre at St. Raphael. The Americans will take a course in the construction and repairs of airplanes.

NORTHCLIFFE AS A CENSOR.

Makes a Speech to Press Club, but Refuses to be Quoted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Lord Northcliffe addressed the members of the National Press Club here tonight, and after describing the disadvantages and harm of the earlier censorship of the British Government, he became a censor himself. He talked for nearly an hour to the Washington newspaper correspondents and there was much of value in what he said, but at the conclusion of his address he explained that he had been talking most frankly in an effort to be of aid to America and her newspapers and requested that "nothing I have said shall be quoted."

Lord Northcliffe said he expected to be in America for several months and at some future time he would accept an invitation to return to the National Press Club and delivered a speech for publication.

After "putting the lid on" so far as the publication of his remarks was concerned, Lord Northcliffe was introduced to the members of the club by President Wilcox and Edward G. Lowry. Many members and guests of the club urged him to agree to a report of his remarks, but he said that he would prefer to delay making any public statement.

Prior to his address Lord Northcliffe was entertained at dinner in the roof garden of the Press Club.

TO SEND OUR CHASERS OVER

Washington Hopes to See Them in U-Boat Zone Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Steps to increase greatly the output of submarine chasers have been taken by the Navy Department, and in the near future some of the small, light vessels of that type may be added to the American fleet in European waters.

Now that the first of the standardized chasers has successfully passed her trial runs, officials are more than ever convinced that a type of great value in the fight against submarines has been produced. Hundreds are under construction in navy yards and private plants, and orders just issued are expected almost to double the number which will be turned out within the next few months.

Under these conditions it is felt that it will not be long before some of the boats can be spared from patrolling American waters and sent to more acute danger zones.

SUSPECT SPIES IN NAVY DEPARTMENT

Continued from Page 1.

vived spy rumors in the Capitol and will result in even more stringent measures, if possible, to cloak the movements of military forces from the enemy.

The relief and gratification of officials over the safe arrival of the last units of the expedition is tempered by a manifest feeling of indignation that the German Admiralty was able to lay its plans so well and to attack the American vessels in force before they reached the zone which had been regarded as most dangerous.

Discussion of possible spy activities took many angles today. Some officials were inclined to believe that the Germans must have had a warning of the definite time agreed upon for the crossing, but others discredited any such theory, arguing that an attack was to have been expected as a natural consequence of the general knowledge that was common property.

There were indications that the Department of Justice might be asked to undertake an investigation when army and navy reports on the incident were complete.

At the Navy Department it was said tonight that all the information which had come through was contained in Secretary Daniels's statement of yesterday, telling how the expedition had encountered two attacks, one of them before reaching the place agreed upon as a rendezvous with Admiral Sims's American destroyers, and had successfully fought off the U-boats and destroyed at least one of them. The Secretary said he might receive a more detailed report later, but it was pointed out that there was little likelihood that it would throw much light on the genesis of the German attack or the information back of it.

Officials, taking the view that there is no ground for a spy scare, suggested that it inevitably was a matter of public information that the crossing of the expedition would follow soon after General Pershing's announced arrival in France. It therefore would not be unusual, these officials argued, if the German U-boats received general orders to cruise in squadrons across various ocean lanes in the hope that one of the squadrons would intercept the Americans.

That the first attack should have occurred on this side of the usual submarine zone also was regarded by these officials as natural. The Germans, they said, must have expected Admiral Sims to send his warships from their stations well to the west to meet the expedition.

There was little inclination to attach blame for the attack to any official act by the War or Navy Department. It was pointed out that the movement overseas was conducted with unusual secrecy considering the large number of men affected, and that the utmost precautions were taken after the ships started at sea to make the time of their arrival on the other side conjectural even to any person knowing the hour of departure.

Officials said, however, that if final reports on the crossing had aroused any suspicion of defects in the Government machinery for maintaining secrecy about such operations, immediate remedial steps would be taken.

Secretary Daniels, in reply to Secretary Baker's letter of congratulation, wrote the Secretary of War today as follows:

"The navy accepts the thanks and gratitude of the army as an expression of fraternal esteem rather than any acknowledgment of sole achievement. The movement of the expeditionary forces, carried out with such complete success, was planned in joint conferences, and goes to the people as a proof of the effectiveness that lies in intimate co-operation between the two great military branches of the Government.

"This generous concentration of activities is as thrilling a thing to me as the safe passage of our transports through the ocean lanes. With army and navy thinking as one, planning as one, fighting as one, the great purpose of America is expressed in terms of invincibility.

"In behalf of the men whose courage gave safe conduct to courage, I send to you the greetings of the navy, waiting in full confidence for the day when the valor of our soldiers will write new and splendid chapters in the heroic history of our liberty loving land.

"You, who shared with me the anxiety of those days of intolerable suspense, will know the full and happy heart out of which I write."

ARNSTEIN EXPLAINS.

Red Cross Official Says He Gave No Information Regarding Troops.

Leo Arnstein of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, who was quoted in an article on the arrival of troops in New York City published by The World just in advance of the sailing of our transyorts for France, denied last night that he had been guilty of any indiscretion in what he had said to the reporter for that newspaper. Mr. Arnstein denied also that he had apologized to Colonel Jefferson Kean, U. S. A., Director General of Military Relief, for having permitted himself to be quoted.

This morning's account in THE NEW YORK TIMES conveyed the impression that I had been guilty of some indiscretion in connection with a statement about a movement of troops," said Mr. Arnstein. "The facts of the case are these: A World reporter called on me and asked me whether I knew that a body of troops was in the vicinity and whether the Red Cross was doing anything to minister to their wants. I told him that we had no knowledge of any troops being in the neighborhood, and consequently could have taken no steps in connection with caring for them. He then asked me what plans the Red Cross had for looking after troops in transit. I told him we had a canteen service organized and were prepared to add to the comfort of troops whenever we were advised of the necessity.

"Beyond this statement from The World reporter, neither I nor any member of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross had any knowledge of troops being in or passing through New York.

"The statement that I had written a letter to Colonel Kean apologizing to him for the alleged indiscretion is unqualifiedly false. As I had no knowledge of of troops passing through the neighborhood, I could give no information."

Mr. Arnstein said he had written only one letter to Colonel Kean, and there was nothing in this of the nature of an apology. This, he said, had been written after The World had published its article about the hardships experienced by troops arriving in the city, and an interview with Colonel Kean had been published in which he criticised the "lack of judgment" of a New York Red Cross official in permitting himself to be quoted in it. Mr. Arnstein said he wrote to Colonel Kean asking if he was the Red Cross official referred to, but had received no reply up to last night.

SAY GERMAN SPIES ARE HERE UNLISTED

Continued from Page 1.

established himself in a business which among other things required his own or his employes' presence at steamship piers and on steamships at frequent intervals. He is still in that business, and while he is personally barred from visiting the water front—the entire water front is closed to enemy aliens under the provisions of President Wilson's war regulations—there is nothing to keep his confidential employes from traveling at will through the barred zone of the water front, provided they have taken out citizenship papers.

At the hotel where this German lives he was described yesterday as a man about 50 years of age, who was very approachable—in other words, one of the "hale fellow" type of men.

The hotel in which this man lives is in one of the barred zones into which no German is permitted to enter without a permit signed by the United States Marshal. Whether or not the German referred to is possessed of a permit could not be ascertained yesterday, as the office of Marshal McCarthy was closed.

Spies Working for Government.

That the German Government has agents in the employ of the United States, some of them at the troop embarkation points, is suspected by some Government officials. In this connection, it was said yesterday by a man in a position to know what he was talking about, that when the United States Government took over the German ships which were interned in this country at the beginning of the war, certain employes of the German steamship companies, to whom these vessels at one time belonged, were retained in the employ of the Government, of course, only such as were American citizens were employed, all the officers and sailors and pier employes who were German subjects being sent to internment camps.

In practically every instance the men who were kept in the employ of the Government are men who number a great many German subjects among their best friends, and among these friends are many who before the war were in the employ of German steamship interest in America. Many of these men are employed at "an Atlantic coast troop terminal" and assisted in the work of loading the supplies on the ships that accompanied Pershing's expedition to Europe. They are on the piers every day and see every transport, every supply ship, and every convoy as it leaves. Whether or not any of these men have any German friends to whom they carry the news from the troop terminals is one of the matters now being investigated by the authorities.

And then there is Ellis Island, where a week ago 600 Germans were interned. Most of the German ship crews who were at Ellis Island were shipped south on the mountain liner the Carolina two weeks ago. The 600 still on the island will be transferred to some other point in the near future.

"Lookouts" at Ellis Island.

The Germans interned on Ellis Island are in a splendid position to see everything that goes on in New York Harbor so far as transatlantic shipping is concerned. Suppose, for instance, that an army transport sailed from a pier in the North River—ships sailing from the East River could circle Governors Island by the east route and escape observation so far as Ellis Island is concerned—that ship would have to pass Ell

AMERICA PLEDGED TO AIR SUPREMACY

Secretary Baker Tells Great Stadium Audience Our First Move to Win War.

NEW DEDICATION TO LIBERTY

Indians Plead at Independence Celebration for Right to Fight and Be Citizens.

CITY-WIDE DEMONSTRATION

Broad Patriotism and War Fervor Mark Exercises in Every Borough.

Speaking to 25,000 persons gathered in the City College Stadium last night to witness a magnificent spectacle which formed the climax of New York's Fourth of July celebration, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker delivered to the American people a message of encouragement in which he said that it was the Administration's purpose to contribute to the Allies the unquestioned supremacy of the air. He pictured the plans of the War Department in detail for training the National Army to follow in the footsteps of those whose landing in France was told officially yesterday. He said that "the dawn of liberty for men all over the world dates from that day when our soldiers landed in France and began the final conquest for freedom." He looked forward to the day when our soldiers "step off the boats and come ashore and tell us that they have won the fight for democracy."

The Stadium demonstration closed a war Independence Day celebration that was magnificent but solemn. The vehicles of three wars marched in the parade in Fifth Avenue by the side of boys in the khaki which they will wear to the trenches in France. Speaking at Forest Hills, former President Roosevelt made a plea for "one country, one people, one language." The nation's appreciation Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt gave a warning of the stupendous task which this country has undertaken and said that the American people should be steeled by the knowledge that there was danger that all the forces of the country might not reach Europe in the same safety that the first force did.

In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, thousands gathered to hear Sarah Bernhardt deliver a message from France. They gave her an ovation, sang the "Marseillaise" and cheered every patriotic utterance.

Secretary Baker spoke to perhaps the greatest audience ever gathered in the City College Stadium. Every seat was filled; thousands stood in the foyer back of the seats, and nearly 10,000 persons were on the field. He began his address by congratulating the American people upon the safe arrival of the first American troops in France.

A Nation Born to Freedom.

"In 1776, on the Fourth of July," he said, "a nation was born, dedicated to a new theory of government and a new ideal of human liberty. On the Fourth of July, 1917, our newspapers announce throughout a vast and populous continent, 3,000 miles wide for more than 100 years have known political liberty, and with it unexampled progress, that an expeditionary force of their soldiers had landed, without the loss of a man, on the soil of France [Cheers] to defend in that place the great principles of democracy and liberty under which they have lived so long.

"In passing, it will be deemed appropriate for me to pay in public, as I did by letter to the Secretary of the Navy, the tribute of thanks from the army to the navy for the superb way in which they acquitted themselves of the grave responsibility of the convoy.

"And I think I can say to the American people that the splendid co-operation between the army and the navy which characterized this first martial exploit is a promise of a happy and effective co-operation in the future. So that we can look forward to the American Army and the American Navy, the two strong arms of the American people, on many glorious fields and on many glorious seas, sustaining the traditions of our country and establishing forever the belief that free men in a battle for freedom fear no foe.

"Things have come to a pass in this world where all mankind must choose whether the nations of the earth are to be autocratic in their government and militaristic in their pretensions, or democratic in their government and just in their pretensions. [Applause].

"America has chosen—nay, she choose in 1776—that she intended to be democratic in her politics and in her government, and our whole history of more than one hundred years justifies the statement that our people are wedded and devoted to the idea of international justice as the rule upon which nations shall live together in peace and amity upon the earth. [Applause.]

"And now let me take your time just for a moment to tell you something of our preparation. As you know, the Congress of the United States has ordained that we shall undertake extensive military preparation. And I want to say to the mothers and fathers, to the wives and sisters of American soldiers, that the Congress has provided the money and the expert minds of this country are providing the experience and the knowledge, and every effort is making and is to be made to protect our soldiers against any possible loss or sacrifice that can be avoided in this great undertaking.

"Modern times have witnessed many new things. The great science of medicine and sanitation has wonderfully advanced, and all the safeguards that knowledge and science can throw around our soldiers are to be placed about them. And in these great encampments, where they are to be trained, modern recreation experts are to provide wholesome and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country. (Applause.)

"This is truly a great undertaking worthy of a great people, for modern war is no longer a conflict of a selected few who represent the nation, but it is really the era of nation against nation. Take, for instance, the subject of aeronautics. In 1915 the Congress appropriated something less than a half million dollars for the building of aircraft in the army. In 1917 the appropriation was $47,000,000, and now Congress is considering a bill which appropriates the great sum of $639,000,000 for the building of airplanes.

"And the program is that American skill and ingenuity, American scientific knowledge and the skill of handicraftsman, of inexhaustible resources of supplies, shall all be drawn upon and we shall contribute, with those with whom we are associated in this war abroad, to the unquestionable supremacy of the air. So that our army will have eyes that can see and be able to ferret out our adversary and enemy and save the military operations of those who depend upon the airmen for their knowledge of the enemy's disposition."

Secretary Baker gave comparative figures to show the gigantic efforts being made to house, feed, and equip the army, and in closing said:

"I want to conclude this Fourth of July address with one particular thought. We must look to the end of this great business. We at home must fight for democracy here as well as our armies for it abroad. In the midst of our military enterprises we must be equally loyal to our own political theories here. All this vast reorganization of industry must be made without the loss of the great physical and social gains which we have achieved in the last hundred years, mostly years of peace and fruitful effort and toil.

Keep the Faith Here.

"We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work in factories and workshops to be upset and interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights. We must agree in deeds of grace here, as our soldiers do deeds of grace on the other side, for I can see the day when this harbor of yours will be filled with the mass of ships returning from abroad and bringing back our soldiers. They will come, it may be, with their ranks somewhat thinned by sacrifice, but with themselves glorified by accomplishment, and when those heroes step off the boats and come ashore and tell us that they have won the fight for democracy in Europe, we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting there."

Secretary Baker went direct from the Pennsylvania Station to the stadium. He spoke for twenty-five minutes and remained through most of the elaborate program. He joined with vim in the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." He showed especial interest in a number of the program in which Red Fox Skinhushu, in Indian costume, rode to the speakers' stand and from his pony read a message to the Secretary asking that the Indians be allowed to take part in the war, with their own organization, and in return for which they be given the right of citizenship.

Red Fox was called to the stand and introduced to Secretary Baker.

Pledge of the Foreign Born.

Nathaniel Phillips, President of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, made an address in which he flayed those who deny the Government full and hearty support.

"As President of the League of Foreign Born Citizens," he said, "I rejoice that the Nation's call to battle has found the foreign-born citizen eager to give his wealth, his life, and his sacred honor to America's cause, welcoming the chance to repay, in fullest measure, his debt to this land of freedom."

The celebration was given under the auspices of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Parading before the vast assembly were detachments from the army, the navy, the Red Cross, and the Boy Scouts, with many bands and the New York Community Chorus. It was a brilliant scene as powerful searchlights played from the top of the Stadium across the field. The program began with the singing of "America" by the Community Chorus and the audience. Following the presentation of the Indians' message to Secretary Baker, John Joseph Breen, as Paul Revere, dashed around the field, and in response to his call hundreds of Boy Scouts leaped to arms. Members of the Ninth Regiment, Coast Defense National Guard, presented "The Spirit of '76." Louis Rauschkolb was the fifer and Fred Rauschkolb and Edward Morris the drummers. Laura Sedgwick Collins enacted the heroic rôle of Margaret Corbin, who took the place of her husband at a cannon when he was killed in the battle of Fort Tryon, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1776. She was assisted by Robert Corbin and E. B. Childs. When Miss Collins rushed out with her flaming torch a member of the Police Department thought something had gone wrong, and started forward to lend his assistance.

Harry Barnhart, Director of the Community Chorus, sang "The Recessional." There was great applause for the Red Cross demonstration. A parade before the Stadium was led by a detachment of Red Cross nurses, followed by a detail from the Third New York Ambulance Company, Sergeant G. H. Moore in command. In the parade was a flotilla of the latest design Red Cross ambulances, with trailers and kitchens.

A demonstration of resenting wounded soldiers under fire was given, while Secretary Baker applauded.

Mrs. Robert Cummings was "Columbia" in an elaborate suffrage tableau, with Miss Charlotte Tittell as "Suffrage" and Miss Alma Chester as "Justice."

Five hundred members of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens took part in a patriotic demonstration. In line Russians, Poles, Italians, Greeks, Germans, Hungarians, Austrians, Bohemians, French, and Spaniards were represented.

50,000 IN BROOKLYN GREET BERNHARDT.

French Actress Stirs Throng in Speech That Glories in Unity of the Allies.

More than 50,000 persons gathered about the music stand in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon for the celebration held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Division of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, as the special guest, accompanied by Dr. Félix Marot, her physician; Miss Elizabeth Ormsby, her secretary, and J. W. Hope, her manager, made the trip from the Nassau Hotel at Long Beach, L. I., to attend the celebration, and tremendous cheers greeted the party.

The ceremonies were opened with an invocation by Father John C. York, pastor of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church. The Naval Battalion Band then played patriotic selections. Borough President Pounds delivered an address, and the Brooklyn Community Chorus sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," with the entire audience joining in. Frederick Warde, the actor, gave a patriotic recitation.

After several more songs by the community chorus Mr. Pounds introduced the orator of the day, United States Senator Wesley Jones of the State of Washington, who said, in part:

"The hour of the centuries has struck. The men are here. Patriotism is not dead. Devotion to self-government still lives, and on this natal day, before every fireside and upon every family altar throughout this great nation of ours, our people join with the Fathers of the Republic in pledging 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor' to the final and ultimate triumph of the cause of free government as the goal and the aspiration of all men.

"France long since threw off the rule of her emperors and selected her own public servants. Russia has dethroned her Czar, and her people have determined to govern themselves in their own way. It won't be long until Germany, Austria, and the rest will cast aside the dogma of the divine right of kings and emperors to rule and employ the God-given principle of self-government so bravely uttered in 1776 and so courageously maintained throughout all the years. If we do our part, if we fight as our fathers fought, if we do as they did, victory will be ours and the cause they loved so well and which means everything to us will triumph throughout the world."

After the singing of "The Red, White and Blue" and "My Old Kentucky Home" by the community chorus, Miss Margaret George sang "The Marseillaise." As the first notes of the song rang out every man in the vast throng took off his hat, and Mme. Bernhardt stood up and joined with the crowd in singing. Borough President Pounds then introduced Mme. Bernhardt as the greatest woman of France, and the audience cheered wildly.

Mme. Bernhardt waited patiently until the cheering subsided and then she spoke. Although there were few in the great throng who understood French, the masonry of fellowship seemed to supply the lack. Her speech rang out with the assurance of one who knew she was among friends. Her closing words, "Vive la Amerique, vive la Alliés, vive la France" were echoed with great enthusiasm. Then some one suggested "three American cheers for Bernhardt. They were given—three deep-chested cheers—from the entire 50,000 almost as one person.

As translated by Miss Ormsby Mme. Bernhardt's speech was as follows:

"I thank you—the people of Brooklyn—for having allowed me to come to this great celebration of your independence. As a Frenchwoman, I thank America for having shown the most glorious action of the war in having raised her flag between the flags of the Allies. America has nothing material to gain in this war. She will, however, win immortal glory for having defended liberty, justice, and independence. Vive l'Amerique, vive les Alliés, vive la France!"

Senator William M. Calder spoke on the individual duty of all in the present crisis. After the singing of "America" by the entire audience, benediction was given by the Rev. Frank I. Hanscom, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church.

ROOSEVELT ASSAILS DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE

Denounces Disloyal Citizens and "Roughneck" Pacifists Like Berkman in Patriotic Talk.

'ONE LANGUAGE FOR NATION'

Colonel Says He Would Have Used Many German-American Officers if He Had Led Troops in France.

Colonel Roosevelt, in a Fourth of July speech delivered at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday, attacked "conscientious objectors," Alexander Berkman and other "roughneck pacifists," citizens with "fifty-fifty allegiance," German and other foreign language newspapers, and the Government for issuing an order to the Red Cross to exclude from units intended for service at base hospitals abroad all American citizens born in Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as those whose fathers were born in those countries.

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt to the 2,000 persons in the plaza at Forest Hills Bishop Burgess of Long Island read part of Washington's farewell address, and the text of the address was taken up by the Colonel in his "first prologue" in an attack on the inaction of the United States in the early part of the war, "when insult was heaped upon insult." He quoted Washington's advice to the nation to keep peace with others, and he said that the founder of the nation desired only the "peace of righteousness."

"Let the conscientious objectors object all they please," said the Colonel, in urging that "universal suffrage should be based on universal service in peace and war" and in declaring that he was against any privilege, and particularly "against the privilege that would escape service in war." "The conscientious objector asserts that he has no lack of courage and that he loves his country. His only objection is that he's a little gun shy—he doesn't want to shoot at others, but he has no objection to being shot at. Therefore, we might put the conscientious objector in the front lines to dig trenches or kitchen sinks. There he could be shot at, and he could satisfy his conscience by not being compelled to shoot.

He urged that the whole nation throw its strength into the conflict so that we might win quickly "The peace of overwhelming victory for righteousness."

Favors Full Penalty for Treason.

There was much applause when the Colonel said that America was not a boarding house and counting house for foreigners who held allegiance to another nation. He said that any man who preached or worked against the cause of America's allies was guilty of moral treason, and that the penalty for treason in time of war ought to be inflicted—that of being shot. He said that English ought to be the sole language in this country, and he urged a law compelling all newspapers published in a foreign tongue to print an exact translation of the text in English side by side with the foreign text.

Colonel Roosevelt's address follows, in part:

"Any man who now announces that although he favors the United States against Germany, he is in favor of Germany against England, is a traitor to America. There can be no half-and-half attitude in this war, and no honorable man can afford to take such an attitude. We are now bound by every consideration of loyalty and good faith to our allies, and to refuse to give them or any aid given to their and our enemy is basely dishonorable as regards our allies and treasonable as regards our own country.

"The obligation of single-minded Americanism has two sides—one as important as the other. On the one hand, every man of foreign birth or parentage must in good faith become an American and nothing else; on the other hand, if he thus in good faith, in soul and in body, becomes an American, he stands on a full and entire equality with everybody else, and must be so treated, without any mental reservation, without any regard to his creed, or birthplace or descent. One obligation is just as binding as the other.

"Let us immediately and practically apply these principles in the present crisis. A former member of my Cabinet, Oscar S. Straus, who was born in Germany and who does not profess any religious creed, but who is in every way precisely as good an American as I am, has sent me clippings from THE NEW YORK TIMES which contain extracts from statements issued by the United States Government to the Red Cross societies, in which the Red Cross units and hospital units intended for service at the base hospitals abroad are directed to exclude from service not merely American citizens born in Germany of Austria-Hungary, but even Americans whose fathers were born in those countries. I most emphatically protest against any such discrimination. It represents the kind of attack on loyalty which tends actually to encourage disloyalty.

"If I had been permitted to raise the four divisions of troops for service abroad, which Congress gave me permission to raise, among the regular officers whom I would have recommended for command of the divisions and brigades would have been General Kuhn, the present head of the War College, and Colonel Bandholtz, who, when I was President, served as Chief of Constabulary in the Philippines; and I would have counted myself happy to have served under either. Of the regular officers whom I had chosen to recommend as Colonels of various regiments in the division were four of German parentage or descent. Among the few men not in the regular army whom I would have recommended for Colonelcies, one, a National Guard Colonel from Chicago, is of German parentage, and he informed me that of the troops he would raise in Chicago probably 85 per cent. would be of foreign parentage. My Headquarters Chaplain would have been a retired army officer, who was born in Germany—a man not of my religious faith. He is as good a citizen and as thoroughly an American of the best type as is to be found anywhere in this land. My Brigade Quartermaster-General would have been a man of German parentage.

Would Tolerate No Discrimination.

"Now, if I had been permitted to take these men abroad to fight I would have tolerated no discrimination from any source or of any kind between the Americans of Revolutionary stock and the Americans of foreign birth or parentage; and in turn I would have demanded of all of them, with absolute disregard of all considerations of national origin, an undivided and wholehearted allegiance to the one flag that floats over all of us.

The Colonel asserted that the history of the civil war disproved this when the burning of deserted town was not tolerated, and he referred to the humanness shown by the commander of the Alabama fifty years ago. He continued:

"At present our prime duty is to fight effectively and to send constantly increasing masses of fighting men to the front at the earliest moment. Then we must care for these men; we must till our farms, make our factories more efficient, increase our taxes and subscribe to our loans, and back up the Red Cross and similar organizations. Our Governmental Representatives must show both disinterestedness and common sense in dealing with business."

CELEBRATE IN MEXICO CITY.

Americans Hold a Fiesta for the Benefit of Their Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—The American colony celebrated the Fourth of July with a kermess, hundreds of Americans and other foreigners attending. All the allied and American business houses were decorated with allied flags and bunting. General Carranza paid a short visit to the American Hospital grounds, where a fiesta was held in the afternoon. The fiesta was for the benefit of the American Hospital.

First Secretary Hanna held a reception to the foreign diplomats at the American Embassy.

MGR. IRELAND MOVES BELGIANS TO TEARS

Archbishop Embraced by Members of Commission After References to Heroic Nation.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—Archbishop Ireland moved members of the Belgian War Commission to tears and to a spontaneous demonstration of affection at the Fourth of July celebration here today with profound assurance of his belief that the flag of the United States would not be withdrawn from the battlefields of Europe until the suffering people of Belgium had been restored to their homes.

"If need be, the 100,000,000 people of the United States are ready, too, to lay down their lives for the cause of humanity and the restoration of the rights of these devastated people," said the prelate.

General Leclercq broke down in undertaking a response to the Church dignitary, and, unable to express himself in words, embraced him warmly. The General was followed by Baron Moncheur, chief of the mission; Major Osterreith, and Count d'Ursel, all of whom were in tears and all of whom in turn embraced and kissed the Archbishop.

The several thousand spectators, similarly affected by the speech, turned their heads away, and for a time the meeting was halted while the Belgians expressed their gratitude to the churchman.

"Our hearts go out to Belgium, to King Albert, to Cardinal Mercier and the noble work they have done," said the Archbishop. "Although the Belgian flag bespeaks one of the most heroic nations in the history of the world, I promise you that the Star-Spangled Banner means victory, that the Star-Spangled Banner has never known defeat and will not konw it in this war."

L. W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, did not ride with the Belgian Commissioners in the parade, although he had intended to, and was most active in preparing for it. The reason was that he did not own a silk hat. The formality of the Belgian dress uniform and State customs compel that associates of the commission be garbed in formal dress, including a silk topper.

FOURTH BECOMING SANER.

Four Deaths and 48 Injured Reported—653 Hurt Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Fourth of July celebrations have taken another long stride toward absolute sanity. Reports of casualties received from all parts of the country by The Chicago Herald up to a late hour tonight are so far below the number received at the same time last year as to indicate that Independence Day 1917 will establish a remarkable record.

Four deaths have been reported, compared with a total of seven for the first night last year, and while that number may be increased to the record of 1916, it is the decrease in the number of injured which stands out as notable. Only 48 persons injured, with just a single case in Chicago, was the answer to the campaign of education for a sane Fourth celebration which has been conducted throughout the country for a number of years. Last year the injured list numbered 658.

From Pittsburgh especially there was an interesting report. Pennsylvania towns long have led with big lists of casualties. "Not a death or serious injury in Western Pennsylvania," says a telegram to The Herald. "The Fourth in Pittsburgh was almost a firecrackerless day, a record-breaker for the absence of casualties in this district."

Reports of fatalities come from the following points:

Los Angeles, Cal.—Ramon Castro, 10 years old, both arms blown off by explosion of dynamite.

Endicott, Wash.—Alvena Schierman, 3 years old, burned to death when firecrackers set fire to her dress.

Detroit, Mich.—Dorothy Lewis, 8 years old, fatally burned by fireworks.

Quincy, Ill.—One death due to premature explosion of abomb.

Six persons were reported injured in Chicago on the first night last year. With more community celebrations in the city this year than ever before, and on a much larger scale than heretofore because of war enthusiasm, only one report of injury was received today.

350,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Men in Blue and Khaki Give Patriotic Tone to Great Throng.

Coney Island presented an unusually patriotic appearance yesterday with a large part of the throng, estimated by the police at 350,000, in khaki or in blue. It was the biggest bathing day of the season, but the police and life guards had a surprisingly easy day, there being no drownings and few arrests.

Mrs. Frances Decker of 225 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Aaron Schiff of 305 West 143d Street, Manhattan, were standing on the sidewalk in West Thirtieth Street when an automobile owned, the police say, by Mrs. Elizabeth Colligan of 269 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, and driven by an unknown man, backed into them and knocked both women through the fence. The man jumped out of the automobile and ran. The women were taken to the Coney Island Hospital, where Dr. Schachter found each had a broken leg.

Miss Mollie Klein of Attorney and Grand Streets, Manhattan, went to the Coney Island Police Station last night clad in a bathing suit, and explained that she was visiting a friend who lived in a bungalow, but that after going in bathing she had been unable to find her friend's bungalow. The police communicated with her parents, who sent down a street outfit for the bather.

SAYS ZIONISM IS GAINING.

Louis Lipsky Declares Vote at Conference Has Not Hurt Movement.

Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provisional Zionist Committee, denied yesterday that the vote taken by the Central Conference of American Reform Rabbis at Buffalo against the establishment of a Jewish nation had affected the existing alignment on the question of Zionism. The vote of the Buffalo conference was 68 to 20 against Zionism, but Mr. Lipsky maintained the rabbis present were not representative of the great body of reform rabbis, of whom there are more than 400 in the country.

"The majority of these are really in favor of Zionism," said Mr. Lipsky. "The conference was dominated by such influential opponents of Zionism as Dr. David Phillipson, Dr. Samuel Schulman, and Dr. Kaufman Kohler. The congregations—the majority of the Jewish people—are with us no matter what action a small group of rabbis may take.

"This small element, which shows its head when it sees that the Zionist movement is making strides toward realization, is made up largely of rabbis who want no change. There is a great deal of wealth in their congregations, and, with the assistance of this wealth, these rabbis have been able to identify themselves with charities and philanthropies, thereby rendering themselves so formidable in the councils of rabbis that they can readily swing to their support the younger rabbis who are afraid to oppose them."

$2.50 ROUND TRIP Atlantic City

SUNDAYS, July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2 and 16
WEDNESDAYS, July 11, 25; August 8 and 22
SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station - 7:30 A.M.
" Hudson Terminal - - 7:30 A.M.
RETURNING leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P.M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

WOMEN IN KHAKI IN FOURTH'S PARADE

They Keep Pace with Soldiers of Three Wars in Fifth Avenue Demonstration.

3,000 PASS REVIEWERS

America Has Abandoned Its Anti-Expansion Bib, Dr. Hill Says at Patriotic Exercises.

The soldiers of three wars marched in the Independence Day parade which was held on Fifth Avenue yesterday. The military division of the procession was made up of veterans of the civil war, veterans of the Spanish-American war who were not yet too old to fight, and finally the soldiers of the present, eager and alert in their bearing.

Neither the first division, composed of National Guard organizations, nor the second division, made up of boys and veterans, presented a trimmer military appearance than the third division, which was composed entirely of women, the three organizations participating being the American Women's League for Self Defense, with Ida Powell Priest commanding; the Ladies' Lafayette Circle of the G. A. R., with Mrs. Harrington C. Tompkins commanding, and the Ella Bixby Tent Daughters of Veterans. Many of them, like the soldiers of today, wore uniforms of khaki.

The parade was reviewed from a grand stand in front of the Maine Monument by Borough President Marks. The line of march extended from Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, west to Broadway, and north on Broadway to the Maine Monument. The organizations which marched were as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Battalion of U. S. Coast Artillery, Major W. C. Abbott, C. A. C., commanding.
Ninth Coast Defense Command Band, N. Y. C. A. N. G., 15th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. N. G., Colonel William Hayward, commanding.
Battalion Naval Militia, State of New York, Captain Eckford C. de Kay, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, Past Commander Irving Coon, commanding.
Junior Police Force of the City of New York.
New York Turner Cadets, Cadet Captain S. Dreyfuss, commanding.
St. Jean Cadets, Cadet Captain M. Crombine, commanding.
Battalion 7th Regiment, U. S. Boy Scouts, Captain George Rodenberg, commanding.
Home Defense League, 13th Precinct, Captain M. S. Shaw, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

American Women's League for Self-Defense, Ida Powell Priest, commanding.
Ladies' Lafayette Circle of the G. A. R., Mrs. Harrington C. Tompkins, commanding.
Ella Bixby Tent, Daughters of Veterans.

There were about 3,000 in the parade. After it had passed, patriotic exercises were held at the Maine Monument, with speeches by Borough President Marks, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, Colonel William A. Boyd, G. A. R., and others. Peter Schwartz, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was Chairman. The exercises, like the parade, were held under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans and the Broadway Merchants' Association.

Mr. Marks in his address discussed the serious task which confronted the nation and the obligation which rested upon every man, woman, and child in it. Dr. Hill spoke of the abandonment of Washington's policy "to avoid entangling alliances."

"That policy," declared the minister, "was suited to our infancy. But now we have grown to manhood and thrown off our anti-expansion bib. America is no longer sitting in a high chair at the conference table of nations, but is occupying the principal seat."

MAYOR WOULD NOT TAKE FLAG

Elizabeth's Official Objected to Anti-German Speech.

Mayor Mravlag of Elizabeth, who is of Austrian descent, yesterday refused to take part in the presentation of an American flag to the city by the Tenth Ward Citizens' Committee because of his resentment at the anti-German and anti-Austrian tone of the presentation speech by G. Bartram Woodruff. The latter made several references to German spy activities, plots, and propaganda in this country, and declared they proved there was no chance for real liberty, peace, or happiness in the world so long as the Hohenzollerns remained upon the German throne.

At this point Mayor Mravlag, who was to have accepted the flag on behalf of the city, arose from his seat, and in an undertone informed the members of the committee that he must refuse to take part in a ceremony where such remarks were made, and consequently he would not accept the flag for the city. He then left the meeting. It was then announced by Mr. Woodruff that the Mayor had been unexpectedly called away, the rest of the ceremony was abandoned, and the meeting broke up without most of those present knowing the reason.

Meanwhile the Declaration of Independence was denounced and its signers described as capitalists and "the first trust makers in America" by Samuel E. Beardsley of the Rand School of Social Science at a Socialist anti-conscription meeting not far away. Beardsley declared that he had more respect for the manifesto of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the Russian revolution than he had for the Declaration of Independence. Nine out of ten of the signers of the declaration, he said, were without the slightest sympathy for the working class, and it was only a question of time when a new and more democratic declaration would have to be written here, as it had been in Russia. After his speech the meeting adopted a resolution calling for the immediate repeal of the selective draft law.

BRITISH NAVY PAYS HONOR.

Old Glory Displayed at Base Where Our Destroyers Are Operating.

By The Associated Press.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, July 4.—In honor of Independence Day the British here flew Old Glory beside the Union Jack over their naval station, while their Commander in Chief sent on behalf of himself, his officers and men an inspiring message of greeting and good-will to the American officers and bluejackets.

There was also a more personal exchange of greetings between the British and American officers, which took the form of a call from the officers commanding the British ships here on the Americans aboard their ships. This was followed by a call by Vice Admiral Sims, his staff and officers, on the British officers aboard their ships.

A number of floral designs emblematic of the American colors were also sent to the American officers.

In the evening several hundred American bluejackets enjoyed a personally conducted vocal and instrumental program in their new clubhouse ashore.

WIRELESS CALLS RECRUITS.

Tender Missives from Times Square Give No Aid to Germans.

In response to a host of inquiries from anxious persons who for the last week have heard a wireless instrument going incessantly in the neighborhood of Times Square, and who have feared that messages were speeding through the air telling the Kaiser the exact number and disposition of General Pershing's forces, a reporter discovered without much difficulty yesterday that the sounds emanated from a platform on top of the big subway construction shed in the middle of Times Square, on which was visible a lonely youth in khaki tapping pensively on a telegraph key.

"You need not worry about those messages," the expert said, cocking his ear at the plaintive cadences of the buzzing spark, which bored into the ears of all passersby. "This is what he is saying:

"Mary says she loves me.' 'The rose is red, the violet's blue.' 'Gee, but this is a lonesome town.'"

A very little further investigation developed the fact that the poetic youth in khaki who is daily engaged in wafting these sweetly melancholy sentiments upon the unheeding ears of the Broadway crowds, is one of a squad of enlisted men of the Signal Corps Reserve, U. S. A., who, under the command of Major Henry G. Opdycke, has established a completely outfitted army signaling station on top of the big shed, for the purpose of advertising the presence of a recruiting station for the Signal Corps Reserve opened by Major Opdycke in the Putnam Building, 1,493 Broadway, second floor. That German agents were interested deeply in the wireless messages was indicated by the fact that a man whose face bore the scars of a German university duel was seen taking down the dots and dashes which conveyed the tender missives of the operator to the atmosphere.

The big wireless buzzer which they have installed can be heard distinctly several blocks away, and whenever it starts going everybody near Times Square is almost certain to look up. This is the first time, however, that the secret of what the wireless is saying has been revealed to the curious public. High up above Broadway the anonymous wireless man has been confiding the tender secrets of his heart, in bits of simple poetry, to the breezes.

Incidentally, the signaling station and the messages it sends abroad have an irresistible appeal to any and all of Uncle Sam's bluejackets who happen to stray into Times Square. Whenever a squad of them happens within hearing distance, they stop, pick up whatever tender message is being tapped out, and not infrequently either climb up to the platform, where they borrow the key, and contribute amorous sentiments of their own to the symposium, or at least step to the curb, and oblivious of the quickly gathering crowd of passersby, wig-wag sympathetic message to the army man aloft.

Moreover, the wireless man fetches the recruits. Nearly fifty men were lured into Major Opdycke's office yesterday by his buzzer, and twenty of them enlisted.

Lighten Summer's Load In A Porous, Weightless Suit!

THE relationship between "Lighten Up!" and "Brighten Up!" is more than one of rhyme. It's a relationship of cool reason. A light-weave, porous-twist, tropic-stuff Stein-Bloch Suit, turned out with all the hallmarks of the finest custom handiwork, gives you a *mental and temperamental boost.* Try it! $20, $25, $30, $35.

Shantung Silk Suits—the fabrics crossed the ocean from China; not the river from Jersey—note their extraordinarily spruce make-up—$15.

Palm Beach Suits—a lot of style hitched to a little price—$10.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

205

MORE and more, our depositors are naming us as executor of their wills.

There are many advantages in this arrangement which Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to explain.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

PLEA WIDENS FOR GERMAN REFORMS

Continued from Page 1.

have been largely of the opinion that the promise contained in the imperial Eastertide message for the elimination of acrimonious internal struggles might be fulfilled in collaboration with the conservative forces of our public life. However, the opposition emanating from these sources is so powerful as to call forth doubts whether this Easter message, in its true spirit, can at all become a reality after the conclusion of peace.

"Today such doubt is intolerable. To keep that faith with the German people to which it is entitled, it is needful to take this work in hand without further delay. We therefore do not hesitate to publicly emphasize the need of the hour which demands of the Government that it forthwith lay before the Diet a draft of an election reform which not only calls for a general, direct, secret ballot, but for an equal voting franchise for all; and further that the Government in addition give effective, visible expression of the confidence to which the German people are entitled."

The call is signed by Professor Hans Delbrueck, historian of the University of Berlin; Alexander Dominicus, Chief Magistrate of Schoeneberg; Professor Emil Fischer, Dr. Adolf von Harnack, Dean of the German theologians; Professor Friedrich Meinecke, Count Monts, retired Ambassador; Professor Walter Ernst, Dr. Paul Rohrbach, Dr. Friedrich Thimme and Professor Ernst Troeltsch. The signers, almost without exception, have been looked upon generally as stalwart conservatives.

Vorwarts says the call is an historic document and the Tageblatt hails it as a welcome sign of public sentiment.

58,138 GERMANS INTERNED.

Prisoners in England, Compared with 42,831 British Held.

LONDON, June 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There are 58,138 German prisoners of war interned in this country, as against 42,831 British prisoners of war or interned prisoners in Germany, according to a report made by the Postmaster General to the House of Commons. Each week the interned Germans receive from home an average of 5,200 parcels and money orders having a total value of £2,241.

The number of parcels received has decreased nearly one-half from last year. This was attributed by the Postmaster General to greater difficulty in obtaining materials to send from Germany. The value of postal orders sent from Germany to Germans interned here has increased since last year, in order to enable them to buy more food in this country.

The British postal savings bank deposits have decreased only from £188,000,000 to £185,000,000. There are 125,000 fewer telephones in use. Great Britain than before the beginning of the war.

Canada's Enlistments Total 423,858.

OTTAWA, July 4.—Up to July 1 the aggregate of enlistments in Canada was 423,858. In the last two weeks of June the total enrolled was 2,358 as against 3,392 in the preceding fortnight.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT FIRES ON U-BOAT

Joins in Attack on Submarine Which Bombarded a Town in the Azores.

LISBON, July 4.—An American transport joined in the firing at the German submarine which bombarded Ponta Delgada, the Azores, today, says an official announcement by the Portuguese Minister of Marine.

The transport, which was discharging coal, aided the land batteries in forcing the submarine to withdraw out of range. The announcement says that the submarine is still off the port.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, July 4.—A German submarine bombarded this city at dawn today. A girl was killed and several other persons were injured. The forts replied to the bombardment.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Old Type Warship Hits a Mine in the North Sea—18 Saved.

LONDON, July 4.—An old type of British torpedo boat destroyer has struck a mine and sunk in the North Sea. It was officially announced this evening.

There were eighteen survivors from the sunken craft.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP SUNK.

Torpedo Boat Blows Up in Black Sea in Hitting a Mine.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—A Russian torpedo boat of an old type was blown up by a mine in the Black Sea on June 30, according to an official statement made today.

GREECE TO FULFIL TREATY WITH SERBIA.

Will Not Be Included Among Nations Which Violate Sacred Engagements, Venizelos Says.

ATHENS, July 4.—The press give great prominence to telegrams exchanged between the Serbian Premier, M. Pachitch, and M. Venizelos, the new head of the Greek Cabinet. Replying to the passage in M. Pachitch's congratulatory message, "We all see in the right conception of a community of Greco-Serb interests a supreme guarantee of peace and prosperity in the Balkans," M. Venizelos says:

"The Hellenic people, henceforth free, considers as its first care the faithful execution of its alliance with Serbia. It desires to prove to the civilized world that it does not wish to be included among nations which violate sacred engagements and consider treaties as scraps of paper."

CLOSE ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

THE EVENT UNIQUE!

The Annual Sale of
Franklin Simon Hand-Tailored
Suits for Men

These are the reductions

$28 to $38 Suits at $23 $40 to $45 Suits at $35

THIS is our regular stock. Many stores "*prepare*" their clothing sales and thrive on reductions. We don't. This particular sale is a picnic for you, but a privation for us. We have our work cut out to produce Hand-Tailored Suits to sell at regular prices, without making them for the purpose of reducing them. We keep our selections complete up to sale time, but that is all. We are reducing our suits, but we are not making any more suits to reduce. These suits are our regular stock, strictly and without equivocation. And because they are hand-tailored, they are beyond question the best values of their kind.

Blacks and Blues included. *No charge for alterations*

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not
Men's Clothing Shop—8 W. 38th St.
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

MUST RISK OUR ALL, VAN DYKE ASSERTS

Tells Madison Barracks Students German Autocracy Must Perish.

WOULD GLADLY 'DO HIS BIT'

Ex-Diplomat Tells How We Were Forced Into a Conflict Which We Did Not Seek.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 4.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, addressed the reserve candidates and several thousand visitors at the Madison Barracks Training Camp this morning. He told the candidates and their friends that despite the fact that he was an old man he would gladly "do his bit," and do it manfully.

Dr. van Dyke was the principal figure in the day's celebration, however, and the candidates listened to his address with marked attention. He said in part:

"The Fourth of July is a good day for setting forth the case, and maintaining the cause of true conscientious objectors, like the men who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. That is what I propose to do. The name "conscientious objector" has suffered much in its modern appropriation from those whose conscience centres in their own personal salvation, and whose proclaimed love of peace is entirely disconnected from the duty of earning and defending it. Thus the name has been defamed by every charlatan, and soiled with all ignoble use. But in reality the title has a glorious origin and a splendid history in the lives of men who have not been afraid to risk everything in the defense of justice, liberty and humane rights.

"The Englishmen who met at Runnymede in 1215 to force the magna charta of English liberties from their base King John were conscientious objectors to a rotten autocracy. William the Silent, who raised the banner of freedom in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century, was a conscientious objector to the brutal tyranny of Philip II. of Spain."

Hampden, Pym and Cromwell were conscientious objectors in the seventeenth century when they resisted the claim of Charles I. to the divine right of a monarch to impose a people's wrong. They fought him and beat him.

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence were conscientious objectors, in 1776, when they drew up their famous protest against the attempt of the German King of England, George III., and his fat-witted Minister, Lord North, to enslave and oppress the American colonists by military force.

"Abraham Lincoln was a conscientious objector when he wrote to the men who were trying to destroy the United States in 1861:

"'In every event, to the extent of my ability, I shall repel force by forces.'

"Woodrow Wilson was a conscientious objector when he sent his great message to Congress on April 2, declaring that the present avowed ruthless German submarine war against commerce is a warfare against mankind."

Dr. van Dyke said that this Government objected to the existence of the war, and that it was a useless, needless, horrible conflict, that should have never been begun. "The offense of choosing, forcing, and beginning it," he added, "lies on Germany."

Some say that the ruling class in Germany is the military and naval clique which has built up an enormous instrument of war, fitted with all modern devices for destroying life and property and which could not be content until they had a chance to use their new mahchine.

"That sounds childish, but it is none the less true. However that may be, the power or the combination of powers in Germany and Austria which sent the armies into the field and keeps them there is the criminal guilty of the existence of the bloody and unnecessary world war of the twentieth century."

The speaker recited the story of the happenings in Europe just prior to the war. He told how Germany drew the bloody sword, professing to be forced into a war of self-defense, but that she has never to this day been willing to say what it was that she was defending, or what was the cause for which she was willing to fight.

"She was not willing to submit to an impartial court of arbitration, or even to a conference of her sister nations," he continued. "She wanted war and she got it."

He recited some of the horrors of the conflict and showed how America was rightfully a conscientious objector to the war. He told of the destruction of lives and property in Belgium and in France. He told of their base system of espionage and impudent propaganda in this country. He referred to the German record on the seas, and, drawing a bronze medal from his pocket, said:

"Yes, this is the way the German Government celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania. That and other outrages brought the severance of diplomatic relations. The declaration came later.

"It was inevitable, and now that we are in the war we must make ourselves count. We must pledge our best aid to our brave allies. We are resolved not to cease until the menace of an all-powerful, ruthless military autocracy shall perish from the face of the earth."

NEW ENGLAND WINS PLATTSBURG TROPHY.

New York Regiment Defeated in Athletic Contest by Score of 58 to 52—Lose in Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 4.—By the score of 58 to 52 the New England Regiment defeated the New York Regiment in the holiday sports today, thereby retaining possession of the New York Correspondents' Cup. This is the first trophy in the new National Army, and when the student officers receive their commissions they will take the trophy with them to be used as a challenge cup among the various regiments of the New England Division.

The morning was devoted to a military pentathlon, with marksmanship, horsemanship, and running and swimming. The most spectacular event was the horsemanship test, in which each contestant was judged in his riding and hurdling of obstacles. Suitable horses for this event were provided by Troop I of the Second Cavalry. There were several "spills" in negotiating the obstacle course, but only one accident resulted. Burton B. Fall, a candidate in the First New England Company, from Middletown, Conn., was thrown over the head of his horse and was sent to the post hospital with a broken collar bone.

Probably the most strenuous event in the pentathlon was the combined running and swimming race. Diving off the breakwater in Plattsburg Harbor, the contestants swam 400 yards to shore, and then were required to run two miles across country, finishing on the parade grounds. The baseball game in the afternoon, which was won by the New England team by the score of 3 to 2, was witnessed by about 5,000 persons. A large crowd also witnessed the tennis doubles later, when R. Norris Williams, national singles champion, and F. G. Harris, representing New England, were defeated by Watson M. Washburn and J. C. Griffin of the New York Regiment.

New York won the military pentathlon, 42 to 33. The following were the entries, one contestant being allowed from each battalion:

NEW YORK REGIMENT—Richard M. Dwyer, First Company, 17 West Ninth Street; Second Lieutenant C. M. Robertson, Fourth Company, 7 West Forty-fourth Street; H. A. Lorenz, Ninth Company, 818 West Fifty-seventh Street; Harry Kemper, First Battery, 547 West Fourth Street, and Roy Phares, Cavalry Troop, 300 Wadsworth Avenue.

NEW ENGLAND REGIMENT—Burton B. Fall, First Company, Middletown, Conn.; T. Herman Morgan, Fifth Company, Hartford; Gardner A. French, Fifth Company, Livermore Falls, Me.; Second Lieutenant Yale Stevens, Seventh Company, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and M. H. Green, Second Battery, Bradford, Vt.

The following were the events, point winners and officials in the events:

Pistol Shooting.—Two scores of seven shots each, time limit 20 seconds per score; distance 20 yards—Won by Green, N. E.; second, Kemper, N. Y.; third, Dwyer, N. Y.; fourth, Phares, N. Y.; fifth, Morgan, N. E.

Rifle Firing.—Two sighting shots and five record shots at 500 yards, slow fire; ten shots at 500 yards, rapid fire—Won by Green, N. E.; second, Kemper, N. Y.; third, Stevens, N. E.; fourth, Phares, N. Y.; fifth, Morgan, N. E.

Horsemanship.—Each contestant to ride at a walk, trot, and gallop on a riding track on either hand, to be judged on seat, control of horse, handling of reins, proper posting at the trot, and the horse being placed in a true gallop; each contestant to ride over a course of six obstacles of various heights, three to three and one-half feet—Won by Phares, N. Y.; second, Green, N. E.; third, Morgan, N. E.; fourth, Robertson, N. Y.; fifth, Stevens, N. E.

Swimming and Cross-country Running.—Each contestant to swim approximately 400 yards, the swim to be followed immediately by a cross-country run of two miles—Won by Robertson, N. Y.; second, Stevens, N. E.; third, Lorenz, N. Y.; fourth, Kemper, N. Y.; fifth, Green, N. E.

Tug of War.—Won by New England; New York team—Ketcham, Connelly, Cleveland, Van Cortlandt, Prager, Wilson, Stearns, and Faust; New England—Ward, Warren, Bernheisl, Wilkinson, Harbison, Phipps, Morrill, and Devitalis.

Tennis Doubles.—Won by New York—Watson M. Washburn and J. C. Griffin; New England—R. Norris Williams and F. G. Harris.

WHITMAN PLEASED BY NATION'S POISE.

Derides Charge That It Proves a Lack of Unity and Asserts We Have No Hatred in Our Hearts.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—Speaking this morning before an audience of many thousand people gathered in Exposition Park for Rochester's first municipal Independence Day celebration, Governor Whitman defended America against the charge of materialism, said it should be a source of pride that the great struggle has not brought forth outbursts of hysteria that disturb the national poise, and said America, though cherishing the memory of the Germany of old—peace-loving, the land of the folk-song and frugal industry—was fighting a Germany that was dead to finer sensibilities and would stay in the fight to the finish.

After reviewing the causes which led to the war, Governor Whitman said:

"There are those who profess to discover a certain apathy on the part of the people and who make vocal a fear that there is a lack of the full understanding necessary to unity of purpose and energy. These opinions are based upon the fact that the national poise has not been disturbed, and that the national mind has not been given over to base and ignoble passions. It is proof of America's high purpose and solemn intent.

"It is an evil system we have resolved to destroy, not a people. It is a philosophy of murderous forces that we are warring against, not the mere actions of individuals. In our hearts is no hatred. Our courage is not of the kind that has to be whipped to its purpose by angers and hysteria."

SYRIANS OBSERVE THE DAY.

Nearly 1,000 Hear Patriotic Addresses in Battery Park.

Nearly a thousand Syrians gathered in Battery Park yesterday to take part in the celebration of America's war Fourth. Those present were warmed by each of the speakers that the war would call forth every ounce of manhood in the nation. Among the speakers were Count Mourik de Beaufort, Congressman John F. Fitzgerald, Henry G. Granger, and Joseph A. Galoom, Secretary of the Syrian-American Club. David Bispham and Mlle. Yvonne de Treville of the Patriotic Song Committee led the crowd in the singing of patriotic songs.

Count Beaufort, who was a war correspondent at the front when the first news arrived in the trenches of America's declaration of war, described the scenes at a French regiment's headquarters when the announcement was made by the Colonel that "we have now a new and grand ally, the United States of America, coming to our assistance." The Count dwelt on the fact that this country must strain its base system if it was to measure up to the hopes which its allies placed in our assistance.

The other speakers pleaded for enlistments from all men of military age who had no dependents. They urged that their hearers who had not yet taken out citizenship papers should do so at once if they intended to live and make a living in the United States. Those who had not been here long enough to become citizens, they asserted, should put their shoulders to the wheel just as squarely as their more fortunate countrymen.

The meeting yesterday was arranged and carried out under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, aided by the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association and the Syrian-American Club.

TAMMANY'S FOURTH GIVEN OVER TO WAR

Spirit of Patriotism, Service, and Sacrifice Marks Both the Long and Short Talks.

WARNING BY F.D. ROOSEVELT

Good Fortune of First Expedition Must Not Be Expected for All Transfers of Troops.

The world war and America's participation in it furnished the theme for the orators at Tammany Hall's celebration of Independence Day yesterday. There was a political tinge to the affair, due to the presence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who, although a Democrat, has been unsparing in his denunciation of Tammany. Yesterday he and U. S. Senator Charles Spalding Thomas of Colorado made the "long talks." Mr. Roosevelt was warmly greeted by the Tammany braves and during most of the ceremonies he sat on the platform and chatted with Charles F. Murphy.

The "short talks" were made principally by Congressmen from various parts of the country. They included Representatives Julius Kahn of California, William C. Adamson of Georgia, author of the Railroad Eight Hour law; Edward Keating of Colorado, Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma, Martin Dies of Texas, W. Howard of Georgia, and Magistrate J. J. Freschi of New York. Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich read the Declaration of Independence and Representative Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, read letters of declination which had been received from a number of prominent men. John R. Voorhis, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, presided. Mr. Voorhis is 57 years old and four generations of his family sat on the speakers' stand.

After creating a laugh by remarking that the member of Tammany who invited him declared that if Tammany could stand it to have him he could stand it to come, Mr. Roosevelt said he wanted to give a word of warning, "lest we forget."

"We had this morning a pleasant surprise," began Mr. Roosevelt, "when we read about the successful termination of the voyage of the first expedition to the shores of Europe. We have all been thrilled by the work of our naval officers, and today is a good day to have that news come out. But let us think a little bit about the future. Let us realize that the operation that has just been conducted is a vastly greater one in almost every aspect than the whole of the Santiago campaign in Cuba.

"We have got to think that a great many more thousands of men are going to the other side from time to time, that there are bound to be losses in transit, that it is only probable that in the course of time we shall have a troop ship sunk, that we shall lose some warships, and that pretty soon the papers will contain casualty lists."

Mr. Roosevelt paid a tribute to President Wilson that was applauded, and referred to the present war as "another American war for independence."

Senator Thomas of Colorado denounced autocracy and touched on the task this country has to perform for Democracy. He said:

"The war does not touch our shores as yet. I sometimes think that if it did it might be a blessing in disguise, to awaken that spirit in us without which the task of our navy and army will be in vain. We have been too comfortable, too selfish, living in a sheltered valley. We must practice as well as see the virtues. This is a day, not of celebration, but of dedication.

Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee, paid a tribute to the patriotism of German-Americans.

Representative Adamson said he was glad to honor Tammany "as the guardian, the inspiration, the preserver, the illuminator and radiator of liberty in all the East."

Representative Keating of Colorado paid a tribute to the women, saying that, although they long had suffrage in his State, they were not amazons or the men mollycoddles.

The proceedings ended with the Tammany Glee Club singing patriotic songs and the audience joining in the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Tammany Forever."

93 HURT IN THIS CITY.

Children Celebrating the Fourth Chief Sufferers—No Fatalities.

A total of ninety-three cases, all minor injuries, due to the Fourth of July celebrations, were attended in hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday. A large majority of the patients were children hurt while playing with fire crackers and toy pistols. No fatalities occurred.

Following is a list of hospitals reporting Fourth of July cases:

Harlem, 10; Italian, 4; Sydenham, 26; Knickerbocker, 8; Mount Sinai, 12; Lincoln, 4; Gouverneur, 11; Beth Israel, 1; New York, 2; Polyclinic, 2; Roosevelt, 6; Presbyterian, 1; Bellevue, 5; and St. Mark's, 1.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Fay announced that the department had answered only half as many alarms yesterday as on July 4, 1916. Only 46 alarms were turned in yesterday in Manhattan and the Bronx as compared with 96 last year. Only eight of the fires were caused by fireworks.

PLEDGE TO ALLIES GIVEN BY MAYOR

New York Exchanges Greetings With London and Other Friendly Capitals of Europe.

Thousands gathered in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon to hear Mayor Mitchel's oration on the anniversary, and to witness reviews of soldiers and sailors. Messages of greeting from the City of London to New York City were read as well as the replies to greetings from the capitals of other ally nations.

"For the first time in twenty years our nation is at war while it celebrates the anniversary of the signing of its Declaration of Independence and the birth of democracy," said Mayor Mitchel. "Today our celebration has a deeper meaning, because the nation is again at war. Our war of twenty years ago was a war for liberty—a war to secure the independence of little people.

"But our war now is a far mightier struggle, far more portentous, involving far more of vital interest to America and to the world. It, too, is a struggle for human liberty, for the preservation of the great principles upon which this Republic is founded, and upon which it has its being.

"We are here to pledge to our allies, in the name of honor, justice, and of righteousness, that we will not falter, that we will carry this undertaking through to the very end, cost what it may of American substance or even of American lives. We swear by all that Americans hold sacred that we will redeem the pledge that the United States has given to the world; that we will realize the ideal of a democracy armed, formidable, militant, but fighting always for justice and for justice only, and that we shall now harness all the manhood, all the resources of our nation to the chariot of a just and righteous war, and that we Americans will not return to the pursuits of peace until the world has been made safe for free men and the sons of free men."

George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the meeting, said that the Germans "feel that they have become unfit occupants for the holy temple of human liberty, and like Samson they are striving to pull down its pillars. We fight for the great cause of democracy because our enemy represents the rule of force, while we and our noble allies stand for the principles of liberty and humanity."

Mr. Battle read this greeting from the City of London, forwarded through the British Ambassador:

To the City of New York the City of London sends greeting.

Both cities celebrate today not the historical separation of an age long past, but rather the spiritual reunion between the British and American peoples founded now upon a common purpose. On the field of battle, on the seas, in the air, in mart, in factory, and in farm, every American is giving of his best that the world may be made safe for democracy.

With help such as this the fleets and armies fighting for humanity must prevail, and after endeavors and sacrifices which must needs grow yet greater and be borne bravely by all, liberty and justice will be restored to their own. In that happy day our new union will not be again broken, but will inspire us in the rebuilding of a new world.

W. H. DUNN,
Lord Mayor of London.

Mayor Mitchel sent in a cable message the thanks of the city to the Lord Mayor of London.

Eight thousand persons attended the celebration at Grant's Tomb yesterday morning and heard speeches by Borough President Marks, Justice Cropsey, Victor J. Dowling, and Representative Walter M. Chandler.

At the second meeting at Grant's Tomb, Chief Bald Eagle, a Sioux Indian, was the principal speaker. In sign language that had to be translated the chief said he believed in the saying of his old friend, General Grant, "Let us have Peace," as long as all the other Indians stayed on their own prairies and did not come to Bald Eagle's nation to steal ponies. It took only one such incident to cause Bald Eagle to fight, he said, and therefore he had peace as long as he was not molested.

Another gathering was held at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, where the national hymns of the Allies were sung.

In Washington Square the celebration was begun with a parade by a battalion of the Junior American Guards and folk dances by the Richmond Hill settlement and other Greenwich village organizations. A similar meeting was held in the Plaza Lafayette, between Haven Avenue and Riverside Drive, at 181st Street, where school children presented a large flag to the city.

More than 10,000 persons attended the celebration on the campus of Fordham University given under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Addresses were made by the Right Rev. Joseph J. Mooney, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of New York, and Representatives James A. Gallivan and Daniel J. Griffin.

The celebration in the Washington Heights section was held at the Jumel Mansion at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Edgecomb Avenue. David Bispham sang patriotic songs. Dr. John Wesler Hill, President of the Lincoln Memorial University, made the address at the Maine Monument in Columbus Circle yesterday morning.

OUR AVIATORS BEGIN TRAINING THIS WEEK

Field at Rantoul, Ill., Is Ready Now, and Two Others Will Open by July 15.

SOON TO HAVE AN AIR ARMY

Officials Confident That Speed of Our Preparation Will Amaze Germany—Coffin Tells of Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The practical work of instructing America's big army of aviators will begin this week at the first of the new Government aviation training fields at Rantoul, Ill., and by July 15 the fields at Dayton, Ohio, and Mount Clemens, Mich., will be completed.

This announcement was made today by Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board. He said that all records had been broken in the construction of the field at Rantoul, and that union and non-union men had worked side by side without friction in order to best serve the nation's interests.

Mr. Coffin said also that contracts had been let for enough training plants to start the task of instructing the aviators, and that while it would be impossible to obtain the full quota of planes by July 15 for the three fields, the work would not be seriously hindered. Twenty aviators will open the training field at Rantoul this week, and within another week or ten days the entire undertaking will be going at top speed.

It has been the general impression that practical training could not be started for some time, and the announcement today came as a surprise to almost every one except the officials who have been preparing the fields. The experts here assert that America will develop its host of fliers with a speed that will amaze Germany and the rest of the world.

Mr. Coffin returned today from a tour of the training fields.

"The construction work on Chanute Field at Rantoul has broken all records," Mr. Coffin said. "A half million dollars worth of buildings have been put up practically within a month. They form a village a mile long, and the speed with which they have virtually sprung out of the ground has been deeply impressive. A few weeks ago the big mile-square space was simply a collection of corn fields.

"The explanation for the speed with which the work has been done is the spirit which has filled the men engaged in it. Union men and non-union men are working side by side in the effort to advance the national interest. The only outward distinction is that the union men are working behind a big American flag, which is advanced as the job progresses. The sole idea which has occupied the minds of the workmen has been the desire to break all records on this war work. There are 2,000 men on the job, and there has not been a disagreement or row of any kind since it started. I was impressed with the fact that these men were doing their part in the nation's service just as earnestly as though drilling in the ranks with guns on their shoulders.

"Wars are now fought and won by nations in arms. Few of us can hope to serve in any heroic rôle or even carry a gun. Every science, industry, and trade now has its part to play. Our fliers will fight on the front in France, but the thousands of men and women whose labor will go to aid in equipping, training, and maintaining these airmen are also doing their share.

"There are 3,000 men working on the Wilbur Wright field at Dayton and 2,000 on the Selfridge field at Mount Clemens. The Dayton field is the most impressive, as it is more than twice the size of the others. It is intended to accommodate four squadrons instead of two, and is about one and three-quarters miles wide and two and one-half miles long. Orville Wright is actively superintending the work at Dayton.

"The preliminary training schools now training cadets will be prepared to send quotas of students to the training fields as soon as the fields are ready, and the work will be in full swing by the last of July. Arrangements have already been made for training planes, and although the full quota of machines will not be available by the 15th, the shortage will not be serious."

What's the Sense of living in the country—and not having any big trees around your own home—to look out upon, to rest and play under, to make friends with? Expensive?—for long to wait? Neither—not when you put it up to us to plant full-grown shade trees, of your own picking—visions of loveliness—leaves of cool comfort—right on your lawn—in 3 days' time, at astonishingly low charges. Ask us all about it.

Why delay?—Phone, write or call TODAY

I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Growing Here
WESTBURY (Nassau 68)

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale of

Men's & Young Men's High Class Clothing

Begins Thursday Morning, July 5th

Presenting the Best Values We Have Ever Offered in Suits Designed and Tailored Particularly for Discriminating Dressers.

Only twice a year do we hold these Clearance Sales—in January and July

The July Sale Comprises

Our Entire Stock of Spring and Summer Suits

(Excepting Evening Clothes, Silk and Palm Beach Coats and Trousers)

Nothing added to or taken from our regular stock.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits	Reduced to	$16.75
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits	Reduced to	$20.75
$32.50, $30.00 and $27.50 Suits	Reduced to	$24.75
$37.50, $35.00 and $32.50 Suits	Reduced to	$28.75
$40.00 and $37.50 Suits	Reduced to	$32.75
$50.00 and $45.00 Suits	Reduced to	$36.75

No Charge for Alterations

These suits are skillfully tailored from medium-weight fabrics, which most men prefer to wear the year around; many fully lined with silk or mohair, some skeleton lined. Each model has been designed by one of the foremost tailors known to the trade, producing clothing of a distinctive character that equals, if not surpasses, made-to-measure suits.

With the woolen market advancing almost daily you cannot afford to miss this sale.

Men who respond to this advertisement will find their expectations as to the quality of these Suits—the fabrics, the tailoring, the styles, the values—more than realized.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Announce a Most Extraordinary

Sale of 1,000 Men's Sample Straw Hats at $1.95

Regularly sold at $3, $4, $5 and $6

¶ All in the newest shapes, the product of R. Cinelli & Sons, of Italy, who are noted for the fine lustre, durability, and easy fitting qualities of their hats. Every hat in the lot clean and perfect in every particular, made and finished with that care characteristic of all samples. Milans, Leghorns, Fancy Straws, and Sennits are well represented in the assortment. We have also included

3,500 Straws from regular stock

Formerly $3, $4 and $5

—sennits, sailor shapes, splits and fancy straws—all in desirable styles.

All Our Panama Hats Greatly Reduced

Formerly from $5 to $50

Reduced to $3.45 to $19.95

All finely made hats, in a splendid assortment of styles. All sizes.

If you want to know how your favorite cocktail ought to taste, sample that variety in

Club Cocktails

CHINESE PRESIDENT FLEES TO EMBASSY

Escapes to Japanese at Night from Palace Where He Was a Captive.

CIVIL WAR MOVE BEGINS

Vice President Declares in Favor of Resisting the Coup and South China Is in Ferment.

TIENTSIN, China, July 4.—Li Yuan-hung, the deposed Chinese President, with two attendants, escaped from the Palace at 9 o'clock last night and sought refuge in the Japanese Legation. The Japanese, considering the urgency of the case, granted him refuge.

No one is allowed to interview the President in his place of refuge.

Mandates issued by President Li Yuan-hung since he took refuge in the Japanese Legation are reported to order Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice President, to assume the Presidency and to establish the Government temporarily at Nanking. He is also ordered to reinstate Tuan Chi-jui in the Premiership.

Tuan Chi-jui, the former Premier, accompanied by Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Justice, and Tang Hau-lung, former Speaker of the Chinese Assembly, left for Manchang, in Chihli Province, last night. Large forces of troops have been assembled there, and Tuan Chi-jui will take command of all the forces for the overthrow of the Manchus.

Ni Szu-chung from the south and Chang Jui-chi from Shantung Province, are expected to attack Suchowfu, Kiangsu Province, Chang Hsun's headquarters, immediately.

According to recent press dispatches, President Li Yuan-hung was made a prisoner in the palace at the time of General Chang Hsun's coup in the effort to restore the Manchu dynasty.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A cable dispatch received here today by the Chinese World stated that unconfirmed rumors persisted in all sections of Peking that President Li Yuan-hung had been assassinated and that former high officials of the republic had declared allegiance to the monarchy.

Dispatches received by the Chinese Nationalist League stated that China was in the throes of civil war and that a battle was being fought today between troops of the southern provinces, seeking the preservation of the republic, and the northern forces of the young Emperor. The first clash was announced as having occurred yesterday by officials of the league, who say the sources of their information are reliable. The league's advices today state that President Li Yuan-hung is safe in Peking. According to the dispatches, the soldiers of President Li in the Chinese capital are steadily gaining ground.

Escaped by a Rear Door.

LONDON, July 4.—A late dispatch from Tientsin says President Li Yuan-hung escaped from the palace by a rear door and went at once to the Japanese Legation. He asked the protection of the Japanese Minister, which was accorded immediately, in conformity with international usage.

A Reuter dispatch from Shanghai today quotes Vice President Feng Kwo-chang as indignantly denying the allegation of the recent edict that he is a pro-monarchist and as declaring his intention of taking action at the earliest possible moment against the new Government.

"The military and naval commanders at Shanghai, who are strongly republican, have been forbidden to make immediate preparation for such action," adds the dispatch. "It is anticipated that Tuan Chi-jui will lead the republican forces against the capital.

"All is quiet in this district, although the Chinese display some nervousness. The piece goods auctions have been temporarily suspended."

Called Challenge to New China.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—Tang Shao-yi, ex-Premier, in a statement to the Chinese press said that General Chang Hsun's coup in restoring the monarchy affected the whole world. "I will leave it to the world," said he, "to decide whether it is right. The republic never had a chance. Real republicans from the beginning had been checked by the reactionaries, and now, when the whole world is talking of liberty and freeing itself from autocracy, China is reverting to the past. It is a challenge to new China."

It is generally believed here that the navy will support the republicans, while the local military and civil authorities are also proclaiming the republic and opposing the monarchy, but this may be for the purpose of preserving the peace in Shanghai. It is believed the restoration's plans are deeply laid and that the military Governors are really supporting the restoration.

Newspapers printed in Chinese are practically unanimous in denouncing the restoration. They predict it will be short-lived, saying that the whole country will rise against Emperor Hsuan Tung and General Chang Hsun.

The China Press in a leading article says the question of the moment is the extent of military strength which the Kuo-min-pang (Democratic Party) is able to muster. The Shanghai Times thinks that an armed conflict between the north and south is imminent, and says the scale of the civil war will depend largely on the attitude adopted by Vice President Feng Kwo-chang.

The North China Daily News does not believe that Southern China will accept the monarchy, and says the immediate result of the coup d'etat will be to rally all republicans under one banner. The Standard says the differences between the navy and the army around Shanghai vanished on Monday, and that both branches uphold republicanism.

AMOY, July 4.—Troops of Kwang-tung Province are reported to be concentrating on the Fu-kien Province border.

TOKIO TALKS OF INTERVENTION

Japan and Allies May Take Protective Action in China.

TOKIO, Tuesday, July 3.—General Chang Hsun, says a dispatch from Peking, asked Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, on June 22 whether Japan would support a movement for the restoration of the monarchy in China. Baron Hayashi replied that Japan would adhere to its policy of non-interference.

Should the restoration appear to succeed, it is believed that it may precipitate a decisive struggle between the Northern and Southern Provinces. The opinion has been expressed here that should serious disorders arise, Japan and the Allies might be forced to take protective action.

DUTCH FOOD RIOTERS SHOT BY SOLDIERS

Four Killed and Many Wounded in Holland—Women Raid Storage Plants.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—Four youths were killed and nineteen persons injured when police and troops fired on a mob which was pillaging shops last night. The clash followed a parade of a large number of workmen through the streets contrary to police orders.

Previously a protest meeting at the Diamond Bourse denounced the "brute forces of the wealthy classes" and the action of the police and military in connection with the scarcity of potatoes and their export to England. The meeting adopted a resolution in favor of a twenty-four-hour general strike as a remedy.

Rioting also occurred in the Kattenberg Market district. Fresh troops have been summoned to Amsterdam.

The riots resulted from an attempt of the Government to ship potatoes to England. The anti-Ministerial Telegraaf refers to the difficulty of making the less educated classes understand the necessity on the one hand of bartering potatoes for German coal and iron and on the other hand of fulfilling the contract with England, which calls for forwarding to that country an amount of potatoes equivalent to that exported to Germany.

The Burgomaster states that cessation of exports to Germany would mean paralysis of industries, with resultant lack of work and with no coal next Winter.

The Socialists demand cessation of the exportation of all foods. The Government is taking measures to bring adequate supplies from the rural districts and distribute them at reduced prices.

All Amsterdam dock workers went on strike yesterday morning and builders' workmen and shipyard laborers walked out in sympathy with the dockmen. A big meeting of strikers was called for the afternoon. The Burgomaster has forbidden street demonstrations and open air meetings. A deputation of the dock workers visited the Burgomaster yesterday and demanded a better supply of foodstuffs and the withdrawal of the military guards from the markets where the potato riots occurred. With regard to the latter the Burgomaster replied that order must be maintained at any cost.

LONDON, July 4.—Further rioting occurred yesterday afternoon near Handelskade. A crowd of women stormed a cold-storage warehouse and carried off carcasses of pigs, which they distributed. Butcher shops also were plundered. Soldiers and police charged the crowds and cleared the streets.

SAYS OUR AID CHECKS FOOD LEAK TO ENEMY.

Viscount Milner Declares Imports Passing Through Neutrals Have Almost Ceased.

LONDON, July 4.—Discussing in the House of Lords today the question of commodities reaching enemy countries through neutrals, Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, referred to America's entry into the war as considerably checking this leakage. He expressed the conviction that the importation into Germany of commodities from neutral countries which had previously been imported into these neutral countries from overseas had been completely stopped by the blockade and the pressure the Allies had been able to exert on the neutrals. Undoubtedly, he said, there was still considerable export from the neutrals into Germany, but it was entirely the neutrals' own home products.

While the Allies were exerting all possible pressure to prevent this export, said Lord Milner, it was impossible to prevent it altogether. But even if it could be stopped altogether tomorrow, it would make less difference to Germany than was commonly supposed and would have far less effect in tightening the grip of Germany than could be exercised in preventing overseas commodities from reaching Germany through neutral countries.

FOOD RIOTS IN SILESIA.

Troops Restore Order—Heavy Punishments Imposed at Dusseldorf.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—A semi-official German statement which has reached here reports that food riots have taken place not only in Stettin and Düsseldorf, but also in two Silesian cities, Gleiwitz and Hindenburg. Troops were called to restore order, which was accomplished without actual firing. Hindenburg is the city which discarded its Polish name and assumed that of the Field Marshal as a mark of loyalty.

The siege of Düsseldorf has been raised, but an extraordinary court-martial is still sitting to try participants in the riots, some of whom received sentences up to six years.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—The Düsseldorf General Anzeiger says that 220 persons, one-third of whom were foreigners, were arrested in connection with last Thursday's riots. Among these were twenty-four youths and eighty-seven women, seventeen of the latter being foreigners.

SHOOT WOMAN AS A SPY.

Germans Condemn Mlle. Grandprez and Her Brother.

LONDON, July 4.—A German court-martial sentenced to death Mlle. Grandprez and her brother, both of Stavelot, Liege Province, Belgium, and caused them to be shot within twenty-four hours, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today.

The accused were tried at Liege on the charge of espionage. The proceedings were in camera.

AMBASSADOR ELKUS DENIES BERLIN TALE

"Not a Word of Truth," He Says of Reported Offer of Loan to Austria.

RETURNS IN GOOD HEALTH

Reception in His Honor Will Be Held at the City Hall at Noon Today.

Abram I. Elkus, United States Ambassador to Turkey, arrived in this country yesterday, accompanied by his wife, three children and a trained nurse. Relatives and members of the Mayor's Committee, headed by Ralph T. Stanton, and George Featherstone, met him and notified him of the reception at City Hall in his honor at noon today. The Battery near Pier A was thronged with persons attracted by the squad of police and motorcycle policemen under Police Inspector Myers awaiting the arrival of the launch Patrol with the Ambassador and his party. Mr. Elkus looked bronzed and well as he walked down the gangplank to the pier and showed no signs of the fever with which he was attacked in Constantinople.

"I am perfectly recovered from my illness," he said, "and have enjoyed good health on the voyage across, which was pleasant with fine weather and no incident to speak of. At noon today I had a very pleasant surprise when I was asked to go to the grand saloon on the liner, where I found twenty French officers representing all branches of the service in their full uniform waiting to salute the United States on independence Day. The Colonel of Artillery who acted as spokesman said the rest and his brother officers wished on this day to express their thanks to the United States through me, its representative on board, for the way the country had entered the war and the energetic manner in which American troops had been rushed to France in such a short time. The officers complimented me on my being an American and said that America's joining the Allies would mean the shortening of the war. Then they all stood to attention and saluted the American flag hung in the saloon. I returned the compliment to the French flag."

When asked about the report sent from Berlin that the Ambassador had offered the Austrian Government, on the part of the United States, a loan of $2,000,000,000 if Austria would withdraw from the war and that the offer had been declined, Mr. Elkus replied:

"This is the first I have heard of any such proposal and there is not a word of truth in it. I cannot speak of any diplomatic matter connected with my post until I have reported to the State Department at Washington, and I expect to see them tomorrow afternoon after the Mayor's reception at the City Hall. On my way home from Constantinople I spent two days at Berne, in Switzerland, where I found the hotels filled with people but not the regular tourists one met there in Summer before the war. There was no shortage of food in Switzerland that I could notice and the people seemed to be making a good deal of money.

"In Paris I found the French people had recovered from the gloom caused by the withdrawal of the Russian Army from action on the eastern front and rejoiced by the entry of America into the war and the arrival of Major Gen. Pershing and his staff. I can say without any exaggeration that his reception everywhere in the French capital was most enthusiastic, and in the receptions he attended he had ovations from French officials of every degree. I was present when General Pershing visited the Senate Chamber and the Chamber of Deputies and heard Viviani make the address of welcome. It was a remarkable scene and a very gratifying one for an American to witness. The General was also a guest at a luncheon given in my honor on June 22 by President of the Council Ribot.

"During my stay in Paris I had the opportunity of visiting the French front and spent a day near St. Quentin, within four miles of the first line of trenches. Even at that distance the continuous roar of the heavy artillery was deafening to those unaccustomed to the sound. I will not know what my plans are definitely until I have been to Washington."

Major H. L. Newbold, U. S. A., military attaché at Constantinople; A. Van Engel, United States Vice Consul at Constantinople, and Irvine T. Lanzy, United States Vice Consul at Bruza, Turkey, were also on the liner with the Ambassador and accompanied him on the Patrol to the Battery. Mr. Elkus went to his home at Seabright.

DR. FINLEY BACK WITH MEDAL.

Visited France to Learn What Schools Are Doing There for War.

Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, who has been in France since May 15, making a study of educational systems as applied under war conditions, returned yesterday on the same steamer that brought the Ambassador to Turkey, Abram I. Elkus. Information and data gathered by Dr. Finley are to form the basis of a report he is to present to the Council of National Defense.

The schools of France as well as the higher establishments of education, Dr. Finley found, have been utilized as special features of usefulness during the war by the French republic. He made a detailed study of the varied work of the French school children and older students in helping to maintain the resources of France. The school buildings are used as community centres and for the mobilization of the civil population when required for any peculiar purpose. Commissioner Finley believes that much of value which he observed in the practical work of the French schools may be applied here with equal public benefit. Dr. Finley visited most of France's large towns and cities. He carried greetings from President Wilson to the colleges and universities of France and from Governor Whitman to President Poincaré.

The Société de Geographie of Paris awarded Dr. Finley the gold medal of the Conrad Malte-Brun prize in recognition of his work, "The French in the Heart of America." French educational leaders joined enthusiastically in a proposal started in Paris to bring the French and American colleges into a closer and more effective co-operation. It was suggested that an educational headquarters be established in Paris for the common use of French and American students and that fellowships be created in French universities for American students.

PREPARED TO OUTFIT FIRST MILLION MEN

Clothing and Camp Equipment Ready by Sept. 1, War Department Announces.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Clothing and camp equipment for the first million men of the new forces will be delivered by Sept. 1, the tentative date of the mobilization of the first increment of the national army. A statement issued tonight by the War Department says that adequate supplies for all the National Guard and the national army will be available by the time the troops are called out. The department has already equipped 300,000 men, National Guard and regulars, and the troops in France have with them stores to last six months.

The main shortage was in tentage material. The original plan of putting the National Guard in cantonments, the statement says, was due to this. It was abandoned when, with the co-operation of the supply committee of the National Defense Council, Quartermaster General Sharpe was able to procure what was needed, numerous carpet and other manufacturers completely revising their plants in order to meet the Government's needs promptly. Tents for more than half a million men will be ready Sept. 1, which is more than will be needed by that time.

The statement explains also that National Guard requisitions are not being billed, as it is necessary to conserve the clothing supplies, and see that only men who are finally accepted for service in the federalized force are outfitted. After the guardsmen are assembled in their armories or at State mobilization points to be drafted into the Federal service clothing will be issued to them. All other supplies will go direct to the divisional training camps, where the men are to be sent as soon as possible after they are drafted.

Chairman Julius Rosenwald of the Committee on Supplies of the Defense Council said today:

"Through doing away with the system of competitive bidding in the open market, we have been able to indicate where orders should be placed for uniforms and equipment at prices varying somewhat in different localities, but nearly always at a figure below that which the private wholesale buyer would have to pay, and giving only a fair margin of profit to the manufacturer.

"Through personal conference with the manufacturers, the market has remained comparatively steady, eliminating the dangers of price inflation which a big Government project usually brings in its wake when bids are advertised in the open market. The result has been not only a big saving to the Government in its supply contracts, but, what is of far greater importance, the prices which the general public has had to pay have been materially increased as a result of the Government's purchases."

CAPITAL CAUTIOUS REGARDING U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

provement in the anti-submarine campaign during the last week.

While American naval officers closely identified with the plans that have been and are being made to deal with the submarine know that these measures are constantly becoming more effective, and believe that the U-boat menace will be removed, they are not of the opinion that the German submarine campaign has failed yet. They believe that the Germans will try to launch their most vigorous U-boat campaign during the months of July and August, and are proceeding on the theory that the American, British, and French navies will have to push their anti-submarine measures to the fullest possible limit during the next two months, in order to render the German campaign a failure.

One reason put forth here for the decrease in sinkings last week is that a number of the U-boats may have been detailed to special duty, such as the dispatch of a fleet of submarines to operate against the transports carrying Pershing's troops to France.

"Naturally," a prominent naval officer said tonight, "the Germans will increase their submarine activities to the utmost during the next two months, in order to utilize the favor of the Summer for U-boat operations. The weather is better and the days are longer. Last week may have shown a falling off, but instead of looking for a falling off in submarine operations during July and August, we have got to be prepared for an increase in German U-boat activity, and we are making our plans accordingly. This is what we must anticipate. We must be prepared for increased activity, and are increasing our anti-submarine measures."

In naval circles here the falling off in sinkings is attributed partly to the increased anti-submarine activites and partly to the necessity of the U-boats to return to their bases for new torpedoes. It was pointed out by a prominent naval officer tonight that submarines are now forced to rely on torpedoes rather than gunfire in sinking vessels in the blockade zone around the British Isles.

Before most of the steamers in this zone were armed it was possible for submarines to save many of their torpedoes by coming to the surface and sinking merchantmen by gunfire. They can not do this now with the same impunity that they did before. The records show that merchantmen armed with naval crews have been able to deal effectively with submarines that try to sink vessels by gunfire.

Submarines cannot store a large number of torpedoes and are forced to make more frequent trips to their bases to obtain new supplies. These journeys back render the work of the German Admiralty more difficult.

VON CAPELLE INSISTS U-BOATS WILL WIN WAR.

Tells Reichstag Committee Losses Are Exaggerated by Foes—Greater Number in Operation.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, made an optimistic statement on the progress of the submarine war during a discussion of the political situation in the main committee of the Reichstag, says a dispatch from Berlin. The Admiral said the navy had the fullest confidence in the future of the submarine campaign, and added:

"The continuously increasing enemy efforts to overcome the submarine danger by counter measures is more than equalized by the continually growing number of submarines set in operation against the enemy. Submarine losses now, as hitherto, are kept within moderate limits, and all reports to the contrary in the enemy and neutral press are untrue. To sum up, there is not the least reason for doubting the success of the submarine war."

A representative of the German General Staff described the military situation as favorable in every respect, and in agreement with the plans of the supreme army command. He expressed the conviction that in spite of the number of Germany's opponents the war would be brought to a happy end.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, described the steps taken to increase the output of coal and, where possible, to restrict the consumption, which at present exceeds the output. He asserted that steps would be taken to obtain for the public the necessary coal supplies.

The Secretary produced figures to show that within a predeterminable period, as a result of the submarine war, England will have available tonnage inadequate to her needs, even when the latter were restricted to the utmost.

ATTACKED IN LIFEBOATS.

Danish Survivors Tell in Court of U-Boat Attacks.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—The survivors of two Danish vessels sunk by German submarines gave evidence today before the Maritime Court. The bark Consul Nielsen, proceeding for Scotland, with a British prize crew aboard, was sunk on May 26. Firing continued from the submarine while the crew were entering the boats. The mate was seriously injured and several others were slightly injured. The commander of the submarine, which was the U-66, according to the testimony, declined to give medical assistance or dressings.

The schooner Freden had an even worse experience. This vessel was also being taken to Scotland by a French prize crew. She was sunk on May 16 without warning, eighty miles from the Butt of Lewis. The lifeboat was damaged and several of the crew were wounded while trying to repair it. One Frenchman was killed and another was severely wounded.

Benjamin Franklin says:
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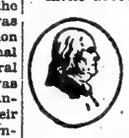

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Syncopated melodies, grand opera—in fact any vocal selection you may prefer, present no task to this entertainer. Besides, he will play for you when you want to dance.

Phonograph at $8.74
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Men's Dust Coats, $8.49
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English Foulards, in flowing open-end models. The patterns are of the sort found only in this fine fabric.
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Men's Silk Hose, $1.39
Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black or white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
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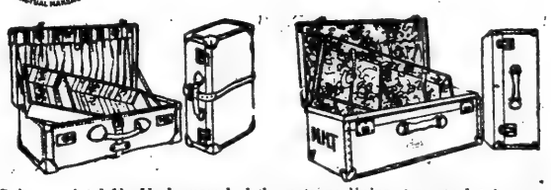

Suit case (at left), black enamel cloth, cretonne lining, tray, pocket in cover and two sides, tan leather binding, strap around case, brass mountings, 24, 26-inch. Formerly $11.50, $12; now $9, $9.50

Extra deep suit case (at right), black enamel cloth, three-ply veneer construction, cretonne lining, tray, shirred pocket in cover, nickel mountings, 28-inch. Formerly $11.50, now $9.00

Suit case, black enamel cloth, russet leather binding, reinforced corners, cretonne lining, pocket in cover and two sides, tray, brass mountings, 24, 26-inch. Formerly $10.50, $11; now $8, $8.50

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Two-piece Conservative Sack Models (Coat and Trousers) in dark gray or black, some plain, others with hairline stripes of white. Quarter lined and finished with regular flap pockets,—and as cool as an Autumn evening. All sizes, including stouts up to 46.

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Formerly to $125. SHEER SUMMER FROCKS, including dainty handmade effects—STREET DRESSES and DANCE FROCKS.
Silk Coats and Wraps—at $35 and $50
Formerly to $125. Of faille, taffeta, satin and Gros de Londres.
Charming Summer Hats—at $10 and $15
Of tulle, organdie, linen and gingham; made from reserve stocks and priced at considerably less than usual.

CHAPTER 806 OF THE LAWS OF 1917

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MAY ASK AMERICA TO EXPLOIT MINES

Russian Ministry of Trade to Recommend This Step to the Government.

WOULD OFFER SAKHALIEN

Half of Siberian Island Rich in Oil and Coal Is Owned by Japan.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—A special meeting of the Minning Commission of the Ministry of Trade has decided to recommend the transfer to American hands of a great part of the empire's mines and other mineral deposits. The commission has decided to speed up its proceedings in order to reach a decision during the stay of Elihu Root, head of the American Mission, and also in view of the impending departure to America of Russian mining experts who will join the party of Ambassador Bakhmetef.

M. Maliavkin, director of the mining department, yesterday propounded a scheme to the commission to offer American capitalists the island of Sakhalien, off the eastern coast of Siberia, for working petroleum and coal deposits, and also to offer for the same purposes several districts of Siberia. He also recommended the transfer to American hands of the gold mines in the Altai Mountains, the copper mines in the Caucasus and the railroads in the Ural Mountains.

In the support of the plan to transfer the island of Sakhalien, Director Maliavkin argued that it would counterbalance Japanese influence on the island, but insisted that Americans must recognize the continued close connection of the island with Russia.

M. Paltchinski, Assistant Minister of Trade, announced his support of the plan, declaring it was dictated by political wisdom and necessity, and was further recommended by the fact that America's work would not be political but purely economical.

The commission resolved to recommend the plan of M. Maliavkin on condition that American capitalists undertake to employ Russian laborers and technical experts as far as possible.

STEVENS REPORTS TO RUSSIAN PUBLIC

Rolling Stock to Cost $375,000,000 for Country's Railroads to be Purchased Here.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—M. Stephanoff, temporary Minister of Trade and Industry, today received John F. Stevens and the other members of the American Railroad Commission to discuss the best methods by which America may assist Russia.

Mr. Stevens inquired about the present system of supplying the army and the civilian population, and M. Paltchinski, Assistant Minister, gave a detailed description of it. The members of the American Commission expressed satisfaction at what they had learned and promised energetic co-operation in improving the system of supply.

The commission later issued to the Russian public a report of the result of its inspection of the Russian railroads, together with recommendations for reforms. The report begins with the acknowledgement that the commission has received the full sympathy and support of its Russian colleagues. It declares that the commission considers that Russian railroads have an excellent technical personnel, and that many roads have a good practical system of management, the extension of which to other roads is desirable.

The commission finds it necessary to recommend certain reforms in regard to material and management, which already have been successfully tried in America. The first necessary reform affects the traffic system and involves the employment of more powerful locomotives and of freight cars of larger carrying capacity.

The construction of workshops at Vladivostok for the putting together of locomotives imported from the United States is deemed necessary by the commission. In all repair shops work must continue uninterruptedly twenty-four hours a day, thus enabling a reduction in the percentage of locomotives out of use. It also will be necessary to take rational measures for the acceleration and regulation of exchange of cars between the different roads and for the speeding up of the system of loading.

The creation of a special State Department, the chief of which will be an Inspector General responsible for seeing that the whole network of roads is supplied with all necessary material both for traffic and repairs, and also for the responsible distribution of such material between the different roads, is recommended by the commission. This official must have the right to demand the necessary material, and he himself must take measures to insure its delivery.

The most immediate problem, the report goes on, is to bring the railroads into a condition which will insure an adequate system of supply for the army and civilian population. Therefore, it is essential to increase the available number of locomotives and freight cars. On this point the commission met with full agreement from the Russian experts.

Chairman Stevens immediately sent a cablegram to Washington, requesting that the construction of locomotives and cars be undertaken at once. The order, it is said, will require the increase of America's credit to Russia by 750,000,000 rubles, ($375,000,000.) In giving this order the commission says it was guided, not by commercial considerations, but solely by the desire to afford Russia all possible support in the common cause.

The report concludes by saying that the commission is still engaged in considering the question of the supply of raw material, rails and machinery for the Russian roads. It considers that the adoption of its recommendations will be sufficient to obtain for the Russian railroads a flourishing future.

ENRAGED AT KERENSKY.

Extremists and Pacifists Seek to Undermine His Prestige.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—In military circles the chief anxiety is to maintain the offensive and extend it all along the line. By this time Brusiloff has some definite idea of the areas where it is possible to secure the maximum of enthusiasm among the troops. Much depends on the work behind the line and on other factors of a purely military character.

While the Allied peoples greet the Russian advance with enthusiasm, it is imprudent at this moment to build too confidently on Russia's efforts. The Russian Commander in Chief himself would be the last to encourage any false hopes among the Allies.

The excitement following the news of the offensive has not subsided in Petrograd. The extreme pacifists and enemy agents are striving with desperate energy to undermine the prestige and power over the people which Kerensky has undoubtedly obtained by his latest brilliant stroke of policy. That after the great anti-Government and pacifist demonstration of Sunday Kerensky should be the one man of the hour is particularly galling to the Leninelists and Maximalists. If the present indications are of any value then Kerensky has still a formidable task to fight their intrigues and incitements. Fortunately all reasonable people and parties not inclined to tolerate the extremist agitation and Sunday's demonstration only served to strengthen their views.

The policy which Kerensky has resolutely pursued is the policy of combining all the bourgeois parties and moderate Socialists under his leadership to prevent them falling a prey to the extremists, an alternative he has persistently placed before them. Kerensky often has been forced to conciliate Socialists who expounded their illogical and inconsistent views, but at this moment his object is attained. In his person one can visualize advancing Russia.

That attempts will be made to overthrow him is certain, but Kerensky is not one of the faint-hearted. If his physical condition permits he will fight all such attempts, no matter what desperate expedients may be necessary to achieve his aim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Movements are afoot, both in the near and distant rear, to make good the time lost in the last three months and improve the spirit of the infantry. Whole units are now volunteering for posts of honor and danger at the front and begging Brusiloff to place them in the forefront of battle.

There are plenty of men even in the garrison regiments whose martial feelings have been reawakened, but it is natural that they shoud show a disinclination to make a display of it in view of what has become so throughly vulgarized here of late.

Kerensky struck the keynote of the new tune to which the reorganized fighting forces must in future march, namely, that Russia wants willing troops, and that hang-back malingerers can remove themselves from sacred duties at the front and take the fate of all cowards, which is to be overlooked or forgotten when the redistribution of land is effected. The result of this policy of trusting to the national spirit must be enormously to strengthen the fighting value of the Russian armies, while temporarily, perhaps, somewhat lessening their numbers.

SEES AUSTRIA WEAKENED.

Rome Thinks She Is in Bad Plight Between Her Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—The news of the renewed Russian offensive is received here with great satisfaction as placing Austria in a rather difficult position.

She had denuded the Russian front to mass a great force of men against the Italians, thus demonstrating that she had few strategical reserves, yet has not been able to wrest the initiative from General Cadorna's armies.

Now she must weaken her lines here in an effort to check the onslaughts of the Russians.

RAID ITALIAN TRENCHES.

Austrian Detachments and Patrols Busy on Entire Front.

ROME, July 4.—Repulse of Austrian attacks near Castagnevizza, on the Carso front, is reported in the official statement issued today by the Italian War Office. The statement reads:—

Last night an enemy detachment succeeded in entering one of our advance posts south of Castagnevizza, on the Carso, but was promptly driven back, leaving ten prisoners, including one officer, in our hands.

Patrols were very active yesterday along the entire front, enemy parties being everywhere repulsed. In the Seebach Valley one Austrian officer was captured. The artillery was more active on the Carnia front at Monte Croce Pass and north of Pont Ebba and on the Julian front in the Monte Vodice area and east of Gorizia.

On the Carso the enemy, after heavy artillery preparation, attempted an attack on Hill 363, north of Castagnievizza, but was at once stopped by our barrage.

VIENNA, July 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Italian War Theatre.—Detachments of honved regiments captured enemy advanced positions near Castagnievizza and brought in two officers and 270 men, together with two machine guns.

GREAT HEAT ON TIGRIS.

Improvement in Health of British Army There—Convoy Attacked.

LONDON, July 4.—An official statement relating to the campaign in Mesopotamia was issued tonight, reading:

On June 28 a convoy proceeding from Bakuba was attacked by Turkish irregulars, but the enemy was driven off with loss.

June, July, and August being the hottest months of the year, no effort has been spared to render life in the Tigris Valley as bearable as circumstances permit. All reports indicate a great improvement in the comfort and health of the troops. The weekly returns of the sick continue to show a decided improvement over the corresponding figures of last year. Some relief may be expected from the northwest wind which usually blows throughout part of July and August.

RUSSIAN MISSION ENDS.

M. Bakhmeteff Becomes Permanent Ambassador Today.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Russia's extraordinary war mission, which has been the guest of the nation since June 19, will tomorrow dissolve itself into the permanent Russian representation in the United States. Special Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff, head of the special mission, will present to President Wilson his credentials as permanent Ambassador, but will continue to be clothed with extraordinary powers of negotiation.

On Thursday evening the Ambassador will give a large dinner in behalf of the special mission. It will be attended by Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and other officials.

Members of the present mission will leave Friday for an official welcome by the City of New York, where an elaborate program has been arranged.

They expect to return Tuesday to take up their work. The former Russian Embassy has been transformed into a network of offices. From there Ambassador Bakhmeteff will direct all the special, technical, and purchasing missions. The other members of the special mission will work under his direction, some of them for the length of the war, and others for at least four or five months.

New Dreadnought in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—The new Russian dreadnought Volia, (Liberty,) which was to have been named Alexander III., has been commissioned for service in the Black Sea.

Finnish Throne Placed in Museum.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—According to a press dispatch from Helsingfors the Finnish throne of the late Russian dynasty has been placed in the National Museum there.

BRZEZANY BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

Continued from Page 1.

tacks were sanguinarily repulsed. In the region near Brzezany the Russians were obliged to pause in the battle because of their failure and heavy losses.

Smashed Great Fields of Wire Work.

LONDON, July 4.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent describes the scene of the main fighting in the Zlotilipa region in Galicia, and says the enemy strongly posted triple lines of permanent trenches in the hills between which flows Kinicha stream, twelve miles northeast of Brzezany. The Russians, with a force of artillery exceeding anything yet used on the Russian side, smashed great fields of wire work after two days' bombardment and cleared the path for stormers. These were necessarily picked men.

Considerable precautions had been taken to assemble regiments of infantry upon whom more or less reliance could be placed, although until put to a test even their own officers could not pretend to know what would happen. The trial proved, whatever may be the case in the rear, that there are at the front men worthy of Russia's great name.

The losses have been heavy, which is in accordance with Russian tradition. Russian armies holding world's records for ability to suffer without losing military qualities.

Southwest of Brzezany the fighting seems to have been even more severe, and success still hangs in the balance. This region is also hilly and wooded. The Germans had special redoubts, which required long hammering by the artillery before an attack was possible. These defenses were held by the Germans and Turks—a combination which has always proved formidable.

After very hard fighting the Russians secured several points, and captured 2,000 prisoners. Some points changed hands several times. It was here that the Russian loss in officers was particularly serious.

The general scope of the action indicates that the movement is on an extended scale and that the battle now begun is likely to take weeks to reach its conclusion. The fighting is on territory which before the war belong to the enemy.

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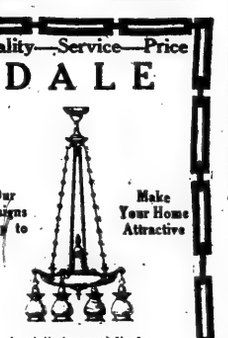

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These hats sell regularly at .95

Nearly twenty-four distinct styles—including mushroom-sailors—side flaring or uptilted as well as regulation styles.

The very best for wear about town with smart tub dresses—or off in the country.

Trimmings—Wings, bands and fancy feathers—in black and white—our reg. .77.....55

Free Trimming Service if Materials Are Purchased Here

Bathing Costumes
Attractively Priced

Model of Taffeta—
Long or natural waist line—sleeveless—Persian trim—tucked or shirred skirt—our reg. $10.98 and $11.98.....7.95

Rubber Bathing Hats—
Pleated ruffles about face—streamers—in dainty pastel shades..48

Rubber Bathing Hats—
Gathered brims—in colors contrasting with crown—very lovely tints.....64

HANDKERCHIEFS
Specially Priced

Men's Handkerchiefs
Corded border—colored initial—broken assortment. Special..... 9
Half dozen, .50

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs
All pure linen—broken assortment—our reg. $1.50 half dozen. Special.1.00

Women's Handkerchiefs
Wreath design initial—all pure linen—½ doz. in box—our reg. .14 each—Special .12
Half dozen, .65

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs
White and colored—some all pure linen—many designs. Special... .11
Half dozen, .60

SILK GLOVES

Women's 16-Button Silk Gloves
Black, white and colors. Special. .88

Women's 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves
Black and white. Special.....1.18

Women's 20-Button Silk Gloves
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occupy the space of two good-sized stores on Third Floor—Complete assortments at moderate profit prices make it most satisfactory to shop here.

Swinging Hammocks—Armure weave—large turnback pillow—strong, durable.....1.44
Tapestry weave Hammocks—full size—large, turnback pillow—variety of colors.....2.97
Tapestry Hammocks—very large and attractive—finest workmanship and finish—Oriental colors...5.97
Couch Hammocks—khaki color—tubular frame attached to rust-proof spring—thick, comfortable mattress—chain and wind shield 6.44
Others at....7.97—9.94
Davenport Couch Hammocks—upholstered back rest with cotton-filled mattress—very comfortable 13.94
Rattania Fibre Rugs—Cool Summer colorings, with borders in chintz and verdure effects:
9 x12 ft..11.97 6 x9 ft..6.49
7.6x10.6 ft..9.47 4.6x7.6 ft..4.47
30x60 inch.....1.63

SUMMER SWEATERS
For Beach and Mountain

Service Sweaters—
Worsted, with Sailor or Shawl Collars—wide belt and pockets—plain weave—rose, blue, gray, garnet—all sizes. Our reg. $3.94.....2.94

Shetland Wool Sweaters—
Plain knit-coat effect—buttoned belt—square collar—Copenhagen, rose, black, myrtle and white. Special, 4.00

Fibre Silk Sweaters—
Rose and Copenhagen—swagger coat models, with collar, cuffs, sash and belt of two-tone stripes. Our reg. $7.95.....6.94

Fibre Silk Sweaters—
Plain weave—sash belt, sailor collar, turnback cuffs—rose, Copenhagen and purple....Special, 9.65

Manufacturers' Close-Out Purchases.

Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear

Misses' Princess Slips—
Yokes of lace insertion and embroidery medallions—deep flounce, with pointed ruffle—our reg. $1.96.....1.84

Misses' Princess Slips—
Plain lace yoke—all lace flounce to match—others with embroidery inserts and lace combined—ribbon-run flounce, pin-tucked—our reg. $2.96.....2.45

Misses' Princess Slips—
Ribbon-run medallion set yoke—pointed and scalloped ruffles—also messaline model in camisole design—lace edge in white or pink—our reg. $3.96.....3.74
Others to $6.98.

Misses' Crepe and Sateen Bloomers—
White and pink—1 to 16 years—special..... .58

Misses' Petticoats—
Deep ruffle of fancy lace or fine embroidery—special.....1.28

Children's Princess Slips—
Fancy yoke of lace insertions and embroidery—skirt and ruffle trimmed to match—6 to 16 years—our reg. .94..... .88

Children's Madras Pajamas—
Pretty stripes—
4 to 12 yrs..... .79
14 to 16 yrs..... .89

Children's Cambric Night Drawers—
1 to 6 yrs..... .58
8 to 11 yrs..... .65

Children's Cambric Night Dresses—
Fancy yoke of lace and embroidery—ribbon run—1 to 16 years—value .69..... .55

Children's Flannel Skirts—
scalloped ruffle—4 to 12 yrs—special ..... .96

Children's Cambric Skirts—
Embroidery trimmed—4 to 14 yrs.—our reg. .58..... .38

Utility and Sports Coats

Just in Time for Outings, Auto Trips, etc.

Were $19.74 and $21.74..... **11.50**

Poplins, Serges, Jersey Cloth, Taffetas—majority are in high shades, but Black is also included.

Sash Belts—Tailor or Pointed Collars, with or without silk overlay—fancy stitching and buttons help to make them look smart.

DUSTERS—Mohair and Linen—flare and belted models—needed pockets.....3.24 to 11.74

MORNING SPECIALS—Thursday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.44 Men's Pajamas.....1.05
Striped pongee and plain color fabrics—collarless—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$6.87 Boys' Suits—7 to 18 yrs.....5.00
Semi-Norfolk models—pinch or yoke back—cassimeres, homespuns and worsteds—checks, stripes and fancies—black and white, grays, greens and browns—many have extra trousers.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.50 Boys' Trousers.....1.17
Grays, tans and browns—stripes, herringbones and fancies—full cut—7 to 17 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

97 ct. Little Tots' Col'd Dresses.....68
Gingham and chambray—variety of models tastefully trimmed—sizes to 6 years.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.27 Men's & Women's Umbrellas..1.00
Black American taffeta—plain handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.32 Silkoline Comfortables.....1.73
Full size—cotton filling—floral designs—plain borders.
COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

23 ct. Wide Ribbons..... .17
Moires, satins and taffetas—black, white and colors—also plain or fancy stripes and Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

6½ ct. Bleached Cheesecloths..... 4½
36-inch—not more than one piece to a customer.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

13½ ct. Bleached Muslins.....10½
36-inch—soft finish—for underwear.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

12½ ct. Curtain Scrims..... 8¾
Yard wide—colored or plain borders—variety of patterns.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

58 ct. Mohairs—42 inch..... .44
Cream, gray, brown, garnet, myrtle, navy and black—fine weave, silky finish—for bathing suits, skirts, etc.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.21 Satins—35 inch..... .92
Light, dark, medium and fancy colors.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Cotton Suitings..... .18
Plain and crepe weaves—good colors—for women's suits, dresses, etc.—also children's clothes.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Novelties..... .30
35-inch—fine range of colors—pretty and inexpensive for dresses, blouses, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$2.15 Cotton Fleece Blankets.....1.24
White with contrast borders—64x80.
BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

B. Altman & Co.

REMARKABLE VALUES

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IN A SPECIAL SALE OF

Men's Summer Clothing

comprising

Men's Real Shantung Silk Suits

(two-piece model, with Norfolk or sack coat) made from superior-quality silk imported direct from China by B. Altman & Co.; an extraordinarily profitable investment at

$18.50

Men's Shantung Silk Dusters

of the same quality of silk as the suits . at $14.50

Men's Straw Sailor Hats

(sennit braids) are on sale at the greatly reduced prices of

$1.85 & $2.85

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What Happened Yesterday in Western Business?

Read C. B. Evans, editor of the Economist, in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger. His dispatch from Chicago gives not merely the customary figures of trading, but the undercurrent of commercial thought and the trend of business affairs that accurately show what the West is thinking and doing.

Westerners in New York will find in C. B. E.'s articles the consensus of opinion of the leading manufacturers, business men and bankers of all the mid-western centers.

In addition to C. B. E.'s letter, there are complete reports of all financial and commodity exchanges, special dispatches, reports from Washington, and pertinent NEWS OF BUSINESS from every section of the United States.

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By HOLMAN DAY

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Maid and youth,
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Is this yarn by DAY—
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Of a man, forsooth,
Who followed adventure's
breathless way—
A diver bold—
From east to west,
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His golden quest,
A jolly tale—
You read the rest.

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Uncle Sam Invites You to Visit His National Parks

The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks.

Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road"—eastern gateway of the Yellowstone—has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, through glorious Shoshone Canyon and over beautiful Sylvan Pass. Don't miss the Cody Road!

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (with Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods near by) all on the lines of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

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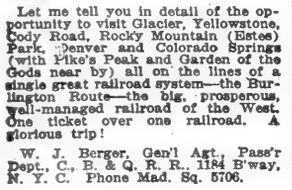

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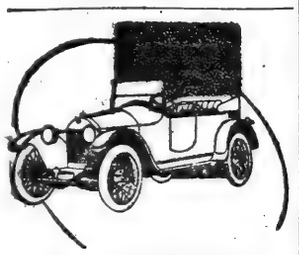

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Newark, 71 Central Ave. Washington, Dupont Circle.
2 or 3 Pass. Roadster, 4 Cyl., 25 H. P., $925
2 or 3 Pass., Roadster, 4 Cyl., 30 H. P., 1025
Four Passenger, 8 Cylinder, 85 H. P., $1985

CARMEN ASK RISE TO 40 CENTS AN HOUR

Demands Sent to Third Avenue Company Far in Excess of Those Made Last Year.

POLITICS SEEN IN MOVE

Tammany's Municipal Ownership Stand and Shortage of Labor Factors in New Action by Union.

William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, sent to the Third Avenue Railway Company yesterday demands for a large increase in pay for the conductors and motormen and time and a half for overtime. The demands are much larger than those made last Summer, prior to the calling of the strike that failed.

Officials of the union said yesterday they believed the demands would place the company in a dilemma because it is telling the Public Service Commission that it needs money through the two-cent transfer, which financial condition the union men interpret as being hard to accommodate to a fight against a strike. The union men said that the traction companies lost enough through the 1916 strike to pay the increased wages asked for twelve years. They are banking upon the labor shortage created by the United States entering the war making it impossible for the companies to employ strike breakers if a walkout is called.

The union's letter to Edward Maher, President of the Third Avenue system, did not contain the name of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes, but was signed by a committee of employes. It asked that the company set a day and hour for conferences. The letter follows:

> We, the undersigned committee representing the employes of your company, have been instructed by your employes to submit to you the following requests:
>
> First—We request that the company, through its accredited officers, will meet and treat with the committees and representatives of the men on all grievances and complaints that may arise in the future.
>
> Second—We request that the wages for motormen and conductors on and after July 10, 1917, shall be as follows: For motormen and conductors, first year in service of the company, 35 cents per hour; for motormen and conductors who have been one year or more in the service of the company, 40 cents per hour.
>
> Third—We request that the workday for motormen and conductors shall be on the basis of a maximum of ten hours, to be completed in twelve consecutive hours, and that time and one-half be paid for all work after the completion of the regular scheduled run as above provided.
>
> We would request that you set a date and name a place where we can take up with you, as the representatives of the employees, these questions.
>
> PATRICK RONAN,
> JOHN McARDLE,
> PATRICK DALY,
> FRANK MORAN,
> Committee.

The letter was given out for publication by Mr. Fitzgerald. He said he had no information as to what the company would do. He stated that since it had become known that demands would be made the company had circulated among its men a petition to the effect that the men were satisfied with the new scale of wages established on July 1. This scale raised the pay of a man who had been in the employ of the company for six months from 27 cents to 30 cents an hour; the pay of the man who had been with the company for more than a year to 32 cents, and the pay of a man who had been in the company's employ for fifteen years to 34 cents an hour. The demands submitted yesterday would give every man getting 27 cents prior to July 1 30 cents. All those employed more than a year would get 40 cents an hour. The demands submitted last year were for 30 and 33 cents, as compared with 35 and 40 cents in the new demands.

Officials of the union, when asked what would be done about the other traction companies, replied that "they will come later."

Not only does the more acute war shortage of labor lend a new factor to the threatened strike, but it is considered probable that political capital in the Mayoralty campaign will be made of a strike if it is called this Summer. Tammany has already declared for municipal ownership of the traction lines, and this is in keeping with the general attitude of organized labor toward public utilities.

Mr. Maher, President of the road, gave out a statement last night explaining his reasons for not choosing to treat with the committee of four appointed by the union and said that the men had been dismissed from the service of the company for their action in rejoining the association. Mr. Maher said he knew that the men appointed did not represent the employes of the Third Avenue Railway Company, but that they represented an association that had no regard for "its obligations, contracts or promises."

MANY PROMOTIONS MADE IN THE NAVY

496 Petty Officers Raised to Superior Ranks and Grades in Line and Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Daniels today announced the promotion of 496 chief warrant officers to commissioned ranks and grades in the line and staff of the navy for temporary service during the war. Ninety-five chief boatswains, 117 chief gunners, and 125 chief machinists are promoted to ensigns; eighty-five chief carpenters to assistant naval constructors, sixty-four chief pay clerks to Assistant Paymasters, and ten chief pharmacists to assistant surgeons. This total is the largest number of officers ever commissioned in the navy at one time.

Mr. Daniels also announced that he had promoted 345 enlisted men to warrant rank for temporary service during the war as follows: Thirty-seven to boatswains, ninety-two to gunners, forty-eight to machinists, fifteen to carpenters, ninety-nine to pay clerks, and fifty-four to pharmacists.

These appointments and promotions were authorized by the act of Congress of May 22, providing for the increase of the enlisted strength of the navy to 150,000 and the temporary appointment of additional commissioned officers, based upon the increase in the number of enlisted men.

Among the Chief Boatswains promoted to Ensigns are:

Martin Fritman, Brooklyn; William Johnson, Brooklyn; Gustav Freudendorf, Brooklyn; Robert Rohange, Brooklyn; Patrick Shanahan, Brooklyn; John A. Riley, New York; Michael J. J. Farley, Brooklyn; William A. McDonald, Princeton, N. J.; Karl Rundquist, Brooklyn; Albion D. Larson, Brooklyn; Claus K. R. Clausen, Brooklyn; John McCloy, New York; Joseph E. Cartwright, Manhassett, L. I.; Harold S. Olsen, Brooklyn; Frederick Beyer, Brooklyn; James Glass, Bronx, New York; Nels Drake, Brooklyn; Gerald Olliff, Plainfield, N. J.; Owen T. Hurdle, Brooklyn; John Law, Brooklyn; James F. Hopkins, Brooklyn; Charles Schonors, Brooklyn; Frank D. Blakely, New York; Christopher Murray, New York; John C. Lindberg, Brooklyn; William E. O'Connell, Brooklyn; William Promgon, Brooklyn; Isadore Nordstrom, Brooklyn; John Atley, New York; Gregory Cullen, New York; Michael J. Wilkinson, New York; Thomas Macklin, New York; Meade H. Eldridge, Brooklyn; Ernest R. Feircy, South Brooklyn; Bernard Schumacher, Brooklyn; Frank G. Mohling, Brooklyn, and Daniel Dowling, Hoboken, N. J.

Among the chief gunners promoted to be Ensigns are:

Frank L. Hoagland, Brooklyn; Otto Fries, Brooklyn; William J. Foley, New York; John T. Swift, Brooklyn; David B. Vassie, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; William J. Creelman, Borolkyn; Henry Welck, Brooklyn; Constantino Clay, Carlstadt, N. J.; Joseph C. Carmody, Brooklyn; Charles S. Schepke, New York; William T. McNiff, Brooklyn; Herbert Campbell, New York; Andrew Olsson, Brooklyn; Edwin N. Palmer, Brooklyn; Adolph Hasler, Brooklyn; Wilhelm W. Schlueter, Brooklyn; Herbert A. Nevins, New Brighton, N. Y.; George A. Messing, Brooklyn; Edward S. Tucker, Brooklyn; Stanley Danielak, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Emil Swanson, Brooklyn; Kieran J. Egan, Brooklyn; Harry A. Pinkerton, Paterson, N. J.; Oscar E. Anderson, Brooklyn, and Gottlieb Sherer, Hoboken.

The chief machinists, promoted to be Ensigns, include:

John E. Cleary, Newburg; Charles H. Hosung, Brooklyn; David Furdon, Brooklyn; Clarence M. Wingate, National Park, N. J.; Patrick Fernan, Elizabeth, N. J.; Henry E. White, Brooklyn; Carl Johanson, Brooklyn; John R. Linkens, Belle Harbor, L. I.; Frank O. Wells, Brooklyn; Otto Boldt, Brooklyn; Henry I. Edwards, Gloucester, N. H.; Otto T. Purcell, Brooklyn; Bernard Christensen, Brooklyn; Newton R. George, New York; James J. Cullen, Brooklyn; James McIntyre, Brooklyn; Walter Lau, Brooklyn; John E. Burger, Brooklyn; George W. Johnson, Brooklyn; John Bryce, New York; Raemus Iversen, Brooklyn; Arthur A. Smith, Jamaica, L. I.; James A. McCormack, Brooklyn; Jerrard M. Jones, Brooklyn; Paul R. Fox, Brooklyn; Arthur W. Bird, Belleville, N. J.; Charles Allen, Brooklyn; Jonathan H. Warman, Bound Brook, N. J.

Among the chief pay clerks promoted to Assistant Paymasters are:

Niles B. Olsen, Brooklyn; William H. Crap, Cresskill, N. J.; Dayton Fisher, New York; Arthur Hesford, Brooklyn; Charles R. Sandgren, Brooklyn.

The Chief Carpenters promoted to Assistant Naval Constructors include:

Joseph H. Barton, Brooklyn; Frank H. Tredle, Wenonah, N. J.; Matthew B. Pollock, Brooklyn; Walter W. Toles, Brooklyn; Frederick W. Witte, Brooklyn; Harry T. Newman, Asbury Park, N. J.; Stuart P. Mead, Brooklyn; William H. Sampson, Brooklyn; Joel A. Davis, Woodburn, N. J.; Ernest P. Schilling, Brooklyn; Frederick C. Le Pine, Brooklyn; Joseph J. Rodington, Brooklyn; Robert Vels, Brooklyn; Frederick G. McMay, Pitman, N. J.; John A. Price, Woodbury, N. J.

GERMANS SEEK LOST TRADE.

Launch Bank Project to Restore South American Connections.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—The project for a German export bank to assist in the restoration of trade relations with Central and South America and to promote export trade generally, was launched at a big meeting of trade organizations and Latin-American export houses, at Hamburg Monday.

The bank will establish branches abroad, particularly in important centres of trade in South and Central America, the West Indies, East Asia and Australasia. Where German bank representation is now inadequate the export bank will assist German houses by granting a line of credit on acceptances.

REPORTS OF TRADE SHOW ACTIVITY

Crop Yield to be Heavy, Agents Notify the Federal Reserve Board.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

Money Steady and Strong—General Conditions in New York District Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The condition of business throughout the country is described in the reports received by the Federal Reserve Board from the twelve reserve districts as generally good or active. Boston general business is "somewhat confused," New York "active," Philadelphia "good," Cleveland "generally good," Richmond "active and generally satisfactory," Atlanta "good," Chicago "fair," St. Louis "less active but satisfactory," Minneapolis "good," Kansas City "satisfactory volume," Dallas "good," and San Francisco "active."

Crop reports indicate a heavy yield. Dallas says the grain crop of the Southwest is better than expected. Kansas City reports the crop returns improved and the outlook good for corn. St. Louis says wheat in her territory is fair and other crops good. The wheat prospect in the Minneapolis field is spoken of as excellent.

Industries continue active generally. Bank clearings generally are on the increase. Railroad receipts are reported as increasing generally. Money rates are steady and strong everywhere. Labor conditions are described as showing a strong demand, with a scarcity of hands for harvest.

The report for the New York district follows:

"The general condition of business in the district is excellent and the volume of trade undiminished. Activity in retail lines, which declined following the declaration of war, is reviving. Industries whose products are directly or indirectly essential to preparations for our part in the war are working to the limit of capacity. Encouraging reports as to the crop situation come from correspondents throughout the district. There have been heavy increases in the planting of corn, grain, beans, cabbage, potatoes, various canning factory crops, and vegetables.

"The metal industries, especially steel, are working under high pressure and the difficulty of securing steel products is hampering other industries perilously. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation amounted on June 1 to 11 to 11,886,591 tons, as compared with 12,183,083 tons on May 1. The fuel situation is improved, but lack of adequate transportation facilities is preventing the delivery of the large quantities of coal needed. Anthracite production for April and May was 24 per cent. over the same months last year and arrangements for pooling bituminous coal shipments are expected to make possible very much heavier deliveries. An improvement in the transportation situation is indicated by the reduction of 30 per cent. in freight car shortage during May.

"Activity in the textile industries is maintained at high level by Government buying though retailers have shown a tendency to cancel orders booked for later delivery. Cotton at 26 cents a pound has broken all price records for this staple, and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on June 20 was obliged to close temporarily. The wool supply is still scanty, though the announced decision of the British Government to release 16,000,000 pounds of Australian wool for shipment here is expected to help in coming months. Retail clothing lines are only slowly regaining their normal business. Prices of drugs and chemicals are firm, and business active. Jewelry and watches are again selling in good volume. Boot and shoe sales are slow.

"Imports at the Port of New York for May were $118,830,759, as compared with $126,801,160 in April, and $147,901,883 in March. Exports amounted to $245,968,346, a decrease of $16,642,292 from April figures.

"New corporate financing for May amounted only to $48,820,500, as compared with $191,814,400 in May, 1916. New corporations have been organized in the Eastern States, with capital of $1,000,000, or over, to a total capitalization of $388,481,000, a figure much higher than May, 1916, when the total was $209,735,000, and May, 1915, when it was $78,350,000. An important part of the capitalization is for shipbuilding, iron and steel, drug and chemical, and copper companies, and the unusual activity is said to be due to the Government's demand for war supplies.

"The work of placing the Liberty Loan has overshadowed everything among the banking and financial houses of the district. During June there have been extremely heavy withdrawals of funds from New York by interior banks in anticipation of Liberty Loan payments.

DRAFT DENOUNCERS TROUNCED BY POLICE

Eight Prisoners, of Conscription Age, Taken in Brooklyn After Rioting.

Anti-conscriptionists who tried to celebrate the Fourth of July by holding two open-air meetings and denouncing the selective draft and the war were thoroughly trounced by the police in Brooklyn yesterday. Seven young men within the conscription age were arrested at one meeting and one at the other. There was rioting at both gatherings, which ended when the police, using their clubs vigorously, had pursued the manifestants for several blocks. The first and larger meeting was at Manhattan and Montrose Avenues, where Abraham Jabereaum, 22 years old, of 830 Myrtle Avenue, was the speaker. There were to have been others, but Jabereaum curtailed the program by announcing that no policeman had the right to interfere with his meeting.

"I want to tell you men that there is nothing in the Declaration of Independence about conscription," shouted the youthful orator to several hundred persons who had gathered about the wooden platform on which he stood. "The Government has no power to enforce conscription. And I want to tell you another thing: The police have no right to interfere with this meeting 1——"

At this moment Policeman Haugher of the Stagg Street Station, who had been listening to the speech until he considered he had obtained enough evidence on which to make an arrest, elbowed his way through the crowd and touched Jabereaum on the shoulder.

"I——" began Jabereaum as if he didn't see the policeman.

"You're under arrest," Haugher interrupted, yanking the speaker from the platform.

His action did not suit the crowd, which began to boo and howl, and Haugher pounded with his club on the sidewalk for assistance. He was experiencing considerable difficulty in working his way through the crowd with his prisoner, when the reserves from the Stagg Street station, summoned by a spectator, reached the spot. There was a flurry of whirling sticks, some sharp cries of pain, and then the crowd split up suddenly into segments. A few individuals continued to fight, however, and the following were placed under arrest after being subdued: Meyer Leiser, 23 years old, of 604 Park Avenue; Isadore Katz, 22 years old, of 32 McKibbin Street; Herman Rossman, 24 years old, of 318 Floyd Street, and Benjamin Rossman, 18 years old, his brother; Isadore Halpern, 23 years old, of 20 Stockton Street; Samuel Nemsen, 21 years old, of 302 Bedford Avenue, and Sam Tzioff, 34 years old, of 496 Bushwick Avenue. All were taken to the Stagg Street station and locked up on charges of disorderly conduct.

The second meeting was held at Grand Avenue and Hooper Street by Henry Nemsen, of 277 South Third Street. Henry was on a box and haranguing the crowd on the unconstitutionality of the conscription law and its defiance of the rights of citizens and urging his hearers to write to their Congressman urging the repeal of the law, when Policeman Peters of the Bedford Street Station edged up to him.

"I see policemen here, but they have no right to interfere with these meetings," said Nemsen, closely following the language of Jabereaum. "They have no right——"

Peters stepped up to him at this point and placed him under arrest. Here again the crowd tried to interfere, and the reserves were called out, but there was no other arrest. Several of the disturbers received a drubbing, and showed the marks of conflict, but all of them were permitted to go home. Nemsen was locked up at the Bedford Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct.

MAJOR CARREL HERE TO DIRECT HOSPITAL

Famous Surgeon Loaned by French Government to Rockefeller Institute.

WILL TEACH WAR'S LESSONS

Surgical Methods in Use in France to be Demonstrated in Military Wards Here.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, now Major in the French Army Medical Corps, who has achieved international fame in France for his surgical skill and the operations he has performed in the hospital at Compeigne, near aris, arrived yesterday to join Dr. H. D. Dakin in equipping the military hospital that is being constructed by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research on its grounds at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A. Major Carrel, who was the only French officer not in uniform on the liner when she arrived at an Atlantic port, said he was under orders from the French War Department to report for duty to the Rockefeller Institute, and could not give out any details.

"I am very sorry," he continued, "but I do not know how long I shall be here or what I am going to do until I have seen the officials of the institute."

The famous surgeon is short and slim in figure, and looked in perfect health. The hospital will be equipped with 100 beds for treating patients suffering from infected wounds, and for demonstrating the surgical methods successfully applied at the military hospital at Compeigne. It will be under the personal charge of Dr. Carrel, who has been permitted by the French Government to return for that purpose.

On the same vessel were Henri Galliard and two junior officials of the French Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Paris. There were also several American Ambulance drivers who had returned to offer their services to the War Department.

CROP ACREAGE DECREASED.

Winter Wheat Loss More Than Offsets Gains Otherwise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Statistics show the following acreage of staple crops for 1917 as compared with 1916:

	Acreage '16.	Acreage '17.
Winter wheat	34,710,705	27,653,000
Spring wheat	17,961,320	19,089,000
Oats	41,540,900	43,161,000
Barley	7,673,000	8,378,000
Rye	3,086,700	3,772,000
Hay	71,580,200	68,717,000
Early potatoes	242,900	281,700
Strawberries	65,900	62,700
Peanuts	1,245,000	2,001,000

The Spring wheat acreage shows an increase of 6 per cent., oats 3.9 per cent., barley 0.2 per cent. and rye 22.2 per cent. Early potato acreage has increased 15.0 per cent. and peanuts 60.7 per cent. The acreage decrease in Winter wheat is 20.6 per cent., hay 4 per cent., and strawberries 4.9 per cent.

PARENTAGE

See It, Then YOU will Recommend It.

WEEK OF JULY 8TH

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Broadway at 42d St.

Where it is cool and the music and pictures are of the finest.

Wid—the Famous film critic—says: "You'll love it."

Mgr. Rothapfel Personally endorses and recommends this remarkable film.

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HERBERT BRENON'S
The Lone Wolf
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30.
PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
CHAS. RAY in "The Clodhopper."
Also splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c & 50c

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARY PICKFORD
The Little American
Victor Moore, Orch.

NEW AMSTERDAM 50c to $2. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Sat. & Wed.
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Sat. & Wed.
893 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30.
FIVE GREAT FEATURES
CHAPLIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.
and Last Week of WAR TANKS in Action.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8.
MAT. TODAY. 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 45th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13 th CHAIR
By Bayard Veiller
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:30.
Thea. E. of B'way.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
WILFRED LUCAS in "Her Excellency the Governor";—"Voice on the Wire."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
5 MELODY MAIDS; CHUCK AL Senna
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DANCERS, and 5 other acts. 25, 35, 50

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TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7 AND 11 P. M.
Special Southern Dinner SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50
The Original Dixieland "Jazz" Band In the 400 Club Room
Playing Dance Melodies Nightly, Beginning at 9

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL
D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE
Every Aft. 2:15 Every Eve. 8:15
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MAE MURRAY in "At First Sight." "Wonders of Alaska." Sidney Drew Comedy. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

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SELECT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE

Room without bath, 2 people	$3.00
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THE NATIONAL DRINK

TELL the children to ask for Welch's at the soda fountain, *always*. It's a healthful, building drink for growing bodies. It helps to make pink cheeks and sparkling eyes.

Youngsters like Welch's, "fine." They like its fresh-grapey taste. They like its natural tartness.

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If you haven't tried a glass of Welch's as your fruit course for breakfast, begin tomorrow morning. It's delightful.

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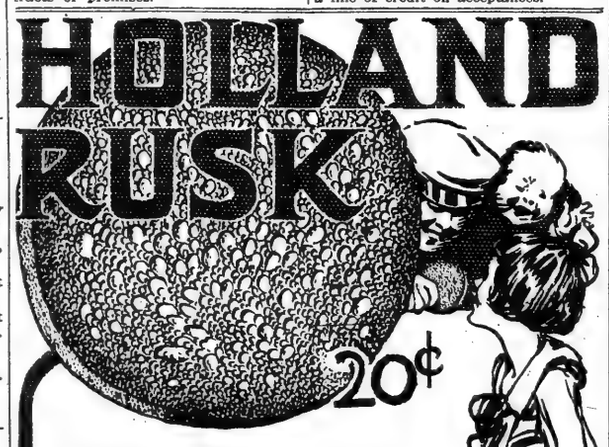
HOLLAND RUSK



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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

CENSOR THE SPIES, TOO.

It is easy now to understand what THE TIMES Paris correspondent meant when he said, in the dispatch about the arrival of the troops which we printed on Monday:

> I have never attempted to cover a story that is so chock full of news where so little is permitted to be made public.

For of course nothing was talked about at that "seaport in France" where SIBERT'S men landed except the battles with the submarines and the victory of the American gunners. The secret was well kept. Between the voluntary censorship which most of the newspapers impose on themselves, and the positive censorship which General PERSHING in France and the Government at Washington are imposing on them, those German spies who rely solely on what they see in the papers are not doing very well.

Yet it may be that German spies are resourceful individuals, that they do not limit their expense funds to a cent a day for a newspaper and find themselves wholly at a standstill when they find only censored news there. Perhaps there are German spies who would get along just as well if the newspapers printed no news at all. The American newspapers did not print the fact that the troops had sailed for France, though they knew it. They did not tell the American people this news. But somebody told the Germans; they knew it. What is more important still—what is, as Secretary DANIELS hinted, of "peculiar and disturbing significance"—is that they knew where SIMS'S destroyers were to meet the troopships, and that they came out to meet the ships at a point west of that rendezvous.

They learned this from the cables. It was by cable messages from German spies that the German Admiralty learned the date the troops sailed, the route they would take, and the point at which the destroyers were to meet them. By this means they were enabled to launch the most terrific U-boat attack ever made, and it was not their fault or the fault of their spies that "what they deemed a slaughter," as Secretary DANIELS calls it, was not a slaughter but a rout for themselves; that is due to the gunnery of the men on the convoys.

More troops will be going to France, more and more. Are their lives to be endangered by a continuance of this loose censorship over the cable offices? Let the Government cease pottering about the devising of new rules to keep the newspapers from printing news that Germany knows already or does not care to know; but let it begin at once to exercise a real censorship, a man-size censorship, a censorship that means business, over the source from which Germany does get her information. This squadron escaped, thanks to the man behind the gun; the next, and the next, must escape because the Government has bestirred itself and used an iron hand at the cable offices to keep the German spies from telling of our troops' departure. This is a place where laxity and good nature will not be forgiven.

WAR PROSPERITY.

Theorists may differ about the wholesomeness of war prosperity, but the tax collector's returns cannot be disputed. The Federal internal revenue tax total for the year ending with June was $809,215,997. That is a maximum and an increase of nearly $300,000,000. Income taxes alone increased $235,000,000, divided about equally between corporations and individuals. The income tax total of $360,000,000 is now fivefold the original total and shows signs of vigorous growth still. New York's six neighboring districts contributed $190,000,000, nearly a quarter of the whole. Internal revenue alone exceeds internal revenue and customs together last year, and this year's customs will be larger than last year's. These great growths are only partly due to the activity of trade to which they are proportioned. They are partly due also to added taxes on wines, amusements, tobacco, and sundry other indulgences. These items cannot be separated now, and the totals are still subject to additions from belated and distant returns, but it is sure that eleven million more gallons of whisky were drunk than ever before, and that the tobacco tax is twelve millions larger than ever.

Enough is known to make assurance doubly sure that the country has been both busy and self-indulgent. Never have the expenditures on costly superfluities been larger than at the time when waste has been declared sinful, and economy a necessity to the nation's self-preservation. Even our savings banks have noticed this. The President of the savings bank with the world's largest deposits, discussing the midyear returns, said: "The increase in savings bank deposits, while large, has not been commensurate with the great prosperity that has prevailed throughout the country for more than two years. This is difficult to explain, as it is well known that savings bank depositors are thrifty." It is difficult to doubt that the wage earners of this country are like those of other countries in their inability to withstand the temptation to spend freely incomes larger than they ever knew before. It is but human that they should yield to the allurement of cheap pleasures at the same time that they complain of the high cost of living. Reproaches are alike futile and unreasonable. Yet the time will come when those who have chosen rather to spend than to save will regret that they have not bought more Liberty bonds, or others which offer to some attractions superior either to the Liberty Loan or to drinks, smokes, and the movies.

A NEW KIND OF BATTLE.

Aside from the fact that it was the first American battle of the war, the engagement between Admiral GLEAVES'S high seas convoy and the U-boats will have another title to a secure place in history. It was the first battle the world has ever seen between a fleet of submarines and another fleet. The U-boats have been used as auxiliaries in battle, though not often; but in this case, for the first time, they went forth as a squadron to attack an enemy in open fight. If years spent in slaughtering the defenseless, in blowing up merchant vessels and hospital ships, and shelling lifeboats has not demoralized the officers who command these vessels, they must sometimes have yearned for a respite from their horrible trade; must have longed to go out and fight other men manfashion. Since they have never had the opportunity, no doubt they have indulged in dreams of what they could accomplish, have longed to show what they could do, have been full of confidence and flush of predictions. They had never fought, so their dreams could not be disproved, and doubtless they believed in them themselves.

Then how exultant must they have been when the word came to them to stop for a time their massacres, to return to port, and there make ready to set forth on a real adventure, an attack on an enemy squadron! It was not, even then, a fair match, for they could strike in the dark against large targets which would have difficulty in getting their range; but at least it would be a fight. Then came the attack, and the awakening from the dream. They fought their first, perhaps their last, battle; they hit nothing, they found themselves the target of a quick and accurate fire, their own grew scattered and feeble, and at last they turned tail and fled. The U-boat Captain made one attempt, in this war, to lift himself above the level to which his Admiralty had forced him down, and he failed.

INSPIRATION FOR RECRUITS.

The regular army is still short of men; 50,000 are needed in the infantry. These can be obtained in a few weeks by transferring drafted men to that branch of the service, but it would be better to have the regular army composed entirely of voluntary recruits. Such was the original plan. There is a chance of service in the regular army for men who are not of the drafting age. Youths of 18 will be accepted, if they can pass the physical examinations, and there will be ample opportunity to train them after they have been assigned to the various commands. Men between the ages of 30 and 40 will be cordially welcomed.

The news from France is that our soldiers already on French soil are soon to be summoned for action. They have already begun their intensive training. The reports of the frustrated German attempts to send our transports to the bottom of the sea must stir the heart of every patriotic American. They say that men have not enlisted in sufficiently large numbers because there has been a general belief that the opportunity for active service was remote. The news of the day proves that this belief lacks foundation. The nation is in the war and it is destined to play a great part in bringing the war to a triumphant conclusion for democracy.

THE TIMES published yesterday a complete record of the progress made, in the three months since war was declared, to put us on a fighting basis. It is a record of which every American can be justly proud. We have raised the largest war loan in the shortest recorded time, a popular loan in which the humblest citizen has cheerfully participated. Ten million Americans have willingly registered for the selective draft. We are building many fighting ships and an enormous commercial fleet, we have increased the National Guard to 250,000 men and the regular army to within 50,000 of its war strength. Our navy is patrolling the whole Atlantic Coast and is doing valiant and most effective service in European waters. But we have only begun. There is much to be done before our preparations are complete. The first thing is to get these recruits for the regular army. They have been coming along slowly. Pennsylvania has now provided its full quota. New York must not lag. Much is expected of the Empire State. It has done much. It must do all that is expected of it and more. Men who enlist in the regular army now will have a chance to get to the battle front long before the first contingent of drafted men. New York ought to supply its first quota of men within a week. The stirring and glorious news from France ought to lend a new impetus to recruiting.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Disappointing as is the apparent overthrow of the Chinese Republic, there never has been a time since it was established when the possibility of such an event did not hang over it like a cloud. There has never been that confidence in the republic's stability or permanency which its friends would have liked to feel. We may discount curbstone pronouncements that China is "unfit for a republic," or "does not want a republic;" this kind of talk is offhand, unproved, and unprovable. It is certain that the south of China does want a republic, and nothing has occurred to prove that that part of the old empire is unfit for one, or, for that matter, that the north is. The republic has lasted for five years, and, whether it has been an ideal Government or not, it has been no such evident failure as to warrant positive judgments against it.

It has, however, failed to strengthen itself, because it has failed to centralize its power. There are too many centuries of decentralization in the back of the Chinese mind to be exorcised and expelled by the pronunciation of a formula. The empire used to be called "unwieldy," but that was a mere word and did not explain. Mere size does not make a country unwieldy. The Chinese idea of government was diffuse and loose, and when the change came, and a President was substituted for an Emperor, that idea was not eradicated or even touched. Now, since a radical difference of opinion existed between north and south concerning the advisability of having any republic at all, nothing could assure the republic of permanency except a strength at the centre to which the recalcitrant north would have to bow; and that strength could not be made out of nothing, still less out of a contrary habit of thought that had lasted for uncounted generations.

Hence the danger that at some time the monarchists would change their attitude of passive dislike to one of open hostility, and succeed in it, was always lurking. That it should have come at this particular time, however, in place of some other, excites the suspicion that it was quickened by outside influence. There were too many things hanging on the probable action of the Chinese Republic at this crisis of the world's affairs, too many interests concerned with the advisability of paralyzing any action by it, to make it seem plausible that the coup d'état of CHANG HSUN was altogether self-generated.

HOUSE OR SENATE TAXES?

The majority of the Senate Finance Committee has reported a revenue bill totaling $1,670,000,000 against the House's proposal of $1,810,420,000. The smaller sum is the largest the country's taxpayers were ever asked to contribute. Over a billion will be raised from an income tax ranging up to 33 per cent. and an excess profits tax ranging up to 50 per cent. Even these rates do not seem sufficiently severe to the minority of the committee, which succumbed to Senator LA FOLLETTE'S suggestion that the entire increase of taxation should be concentrated upon these items and alcoholic beverages. The bill will not be in final form until these differences are adjusted, but there is no mistaking the general approval of the modifications of the House bill. The trouble with the House proposal was that it was so highly original. The Constitution requires that revenue measures shall originate in the House, but that gives no protection for methods of taxation needlessly offensive to taxpayers. Nobody asked the House to pass the bill which it did pass, and the House ignored many protests which it would have been prudent to heed. The Senate has shown itself the more representative body, and there is independent approval of high authority for its proposals which differ from those of the House.

The retroactive tax was rejected by the country with one accord, and the Senate agreed with the critics. The Senate raises first-class postage as a means of increasing revenue, and the country approves that rather than the House method. The country dislikes excise taxes as proposed by the Senate, but prefers them to the reopening of the tariff question in so crude a form as the horizontal increase of all rates and schedules. In particular, the country favors less drastic taxes in general than the House proposed, but an even greater toll from war profits as the Senate proposes.

The House will not know the bill it originated when it sees it again, but it will be prudent for it to pay as much attention to the country's approval of the Senate's work as to the changes in the House's work. It was possible for LLOYD GEORGE to carry England against the Lords' alterations of the tax proposals of the House of Commons, and to make over the British Constitution so that the Lords have lost their power over money bills. But the House of Representatives is beaten in advance on any proposal to rally the country to support tax proposals merely because they are favored by the House. If the House wishes to regain its leadership, it can be done more easily and better by the improvement of its own workmanship than by crippling the Senate's powers.

The situation in this country is the reverse of that which caused the constitutional crisis of 1911 in England. The House of Commons carried the country against the Lords because the country was with the Commons on its proposals, as the appeal to the country showed. There is no prospect of any constitutional crisis in this country, because the House will not accept the Senate's challenge. It may save its face by some modifications of the Senate's schedules, but on the whole the House will submit with the best grace it can muster. Constitutional primacy will be left with the House, but it will remain an idle privilege until the House takes the pains used by the Senate and shows itself equally accessible to the wishes of the country as expressed by its leading business organizations.

WE MUST HAVE THE FOOD LAW.

Debate on the Food Administration bill will be resumed when the Senate reassembles today. While Tuesday's proceedings somewhat cleared the air, there were indications just before adjournment for the holiday that many amendments were still pending. Mr. PENROSE, while he insists that he does not want to delay the bill, declares that the many amendments must be "thrashed out." But he and others like him are delaying vital legislation. They are imperiling the safety of the nation. Food conservation cannot be begun in earnest until the Food Administrator is endowed with the powers that this bill will give him. The bill should have become a law by July 1. Every hour spent in bickering over its provisions since then has been an hour dangerously wasted, and the waste of time was never more dangerous. The measure when it has passed the Senate must still be delayed in conference. What conferences can do to muddle the situation the country has reason to know from the tedious procrastination, earlier in the session, over the Army bill. The Summer is slipping away and there are long debates over the Revenue bill in prospect, with another conference, and not a step has been taken yet toward the enactment of the Aviation bill, a highly important measure upon which quick action is needed.

There is hope that the Senators will see their way clear to get the Food bill off their hands by Saturday evening. The liquor dispute has been settled, as every "wet" and every "dry" in the Senate well knows. The bill cannot be transformed into something beyond its purpose. The cotton and steel provisions ought to be cast aside. Let us have a law for the conservation of food resources while the war lasts, a law to check speculation and the shipment of provisions surreptitiously to the enemy. Let the Senate, in the eleventh hour, give its mind only to the country's need.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Orphans Kneel to Our Flag.

Every American heart must be touched by the fact that orphaned children reverently knelt in the Paris streets as the flag of our nation borne in the battalion of American troops passed them. The brief description of the incident in yesterday's newspapers must have brought tears to many American eyes. For its pathetic significance is irresistible. These children have had their own experience of the horrors of war. They have been taught to look forward to the coming of our troops as the beginning of its end.

That hope, so widely spread in the afflicted country Americans have always loved, and have so great reason to hold in esteem, that our aid will quickly give them relief, may not be altogether realized. We can only do our best. But that one illustration of the common French faith in the will and the power of the United States to help France should inspire us to strengthen our efforts to make our weight felt as soon as possible. There is no misgiving in the hearts of the orphaned French children. The flag of the free Republic now floating side by side with the Tricolor, symbolizes for them the near approach of peace with victory. It is a new flag to them. But it means in their simple minds what it means to every loyal American, the emblem of freedom and justice.

Aviation Plans Must Not Be Delayed.

It is not to be doubted that Germany is well aware of our plan for the development of military aviation on a large scale, well aware of it and quite willing to do all that she can, with no hesitation or debating, to meet us in the air with a new and formidable aerial fleet of her own. Our own plan, thus far, is mostly talk. We know pretty well what we are going to do. We have scarcely begun to do it. We are laying out great aviation fields. We are enlisting here and there a few promising students of aviation.

Germans do not work at their war plans in a leisurely way. If we are to "blind the German artillery," as we have boasted, we must be about it. The country is alive to the need of airships and airmen, to the use to which they can be put. Our resources for building airplanes and training airmen are ample. But we must get to work.

The Tax on "Admissions" to Shows.

The Senate Finance Committee has reported a tax on "admissions" to places of amusement, in which for some reason they include cabarets. It would be idle to suggest that "cabaret" should be defined, for nothing could be easier than to call a cabaret something else under the inducement of escape from taxation thereby. Also it may be asked just how the law would apply to places of refreshment and entertainment on Coney Island's Bowery, where they say such things and do such things as worry the serious minded.

For example, in that strange place the charge sometimes is not for admission, for that would repel the economical wayfarer. The admission is free, the charge is on the exit. Now, would that be taxable? Still further resisting the temptation to be frivolous on so solemn a subject, attention may be called to the lawsuit now pending regarding the evasion of the New York Sunday law. No charge was made for admission to a baseball game, for that would have been contrary to the statute. The charge was for admission to a patriotic concert, at the conclusion of which no one was admitted, and no one was ejected, but all that was necessary was to sit still and see the ball tossers.

The fate of those wicked persons is still concealed, but honorable Senators intent upon taxation of amusements might do worse than visit Coney Island and remark how visitors are painlessly but surely separated from their cash there.

CRY OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

An Interesting Light on the Cause of Feminism.

Yonkers, June 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the passionate cry of the Russian women to the Russian men is seen the whole pitiful cause of feminism laid bare:

> Know you that the last hopes are fainting in our hearts and that we weak women will turn like tigresses in defense of our homes and children and Russian liberty?
>
> Woe unto you if you earn our scorn!
>
> Here is no suffrage propaganda, but a bitter appeal to men to do the work of men.
>
> We, your mothers, wives, and sisters, know one party alone—the liberty and glory of great Russia. We know only one platform—our country and our homes and the future of our children.
>
> Here lies bare the whole source of woman's power—her idealism, her clear vision, her spirit of self-sacrifice. Here, too, lies bare her woman's disability.
>
> Forward upon the foe! We come to die by your side. * * * If the Russian men betray the common cause, the women of Russia will save it.

She will try to do her share and his, too. But she can't! The men of Russia must save the nation by fighting and self-restraint, the women by "God's good gift of understanding" and self-sacrifice. Else will the nation perish.

Will the suffragist and the anti-suffragist alike always refuse to see this? It is no question of vote or no vote. It is no question of the equality of powers. It is a question of the divine right of man and of woman to grow by a full use of their abilities to the full stature of manhood and womanhood.

If the man will not carry his burden the woman has no choice. She must do her best to carry it for both. If man will neither honestly make nor execute laws, if he will not earn the daily bread, if he will filch from the people as the exploiters of food and fuel are shamelessly doing here today, if he cares nothing for the future generations—wasting their substances above and below the ground and making of their education a political game—then will the women, in their pitiful, hurt and blind despair, say: "If you will not, I will!"

But the greater, higher, holier, and infinitely more heart-breaking task lies not here, but in the urging, leading, and, by such means as may lie in them, at need coercing their men to their duty. Holding ever, as these brave Russian women are doing, the ideal before them, and at the last—going bravely, if no better can be done, to the act in defense of it—they may destroy the nation but yet will save the ideal for future civilizations.

Powers unused die, overtaxed they are destroyed. Man's virile power must be used to the full; woman's power must not be overstrained. No nation could live dominated by masculine women carrying the burden of effeminate men.

Heaven send to the men of Russia ability to see through the eyes of these splendid Russian women! And may heaven send to the women of America wisdom to accept the fact that here every public avenue is open to the women to share with the men the great responsibilities falling upon all! Let them not lose the substance in grasping at the shadow.

The larger understanding of the relation of woman's to man's work has come first through her entrance into the organized national and international activities. Men will learn that in their personal affairs they must also have the woman's co-operation—they must even sometimes be content to allow her to "ride in front." If through failure to recognize the woman's legitimate scope of activity, they cripple her by making her, or letting her, carry a double load, together with the penalty of the man's failures, her vision will perish, and both will go blindly to that destruction which surely follows the breaking of immutable law.

Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT.

A Training Camp for Platform Work

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is of the utmost importance that the people of this country should know the causes of this war, the reasons why we have entered the conflict, and how vitally concerned we are not only in the successful conduct of the war, but also in the terms of peace. A full realization of the meaning of the war and of the consequences of victory or defeat will surely result in the war being prosecuted with all the strength and resources of this nation and in the creation of an informed public opinion which will insist that the terms of peace shall not be made in Germany. To qualify for such work of patriotic education requires training and study. It is the aim of the Chautauqua Training Camp to give this course of training and study to those willing to forward knowledge by platform work. It is a work eminently suited for men who, with unimpaired intellectual powers, have not the physical strength required for military service. It is a work which should appeal to lawyers, whose profession tends to create facility in public speaking. The older the better, for instruction and warning are more acceptable from age than youth.

Let every man of brains and patriotism who is not already enlisted in some other patriotic service go to Chautauqua and devote one week to training so that he may be a commissioned officer in the army that will fight the evil forces of ignorance and misinformation.

J. P. BLAIR.

New York, July 1, 1917.

THE LAST AIR RAIDS.

People in London Not Very Much Disturbed.

Washington, July 3, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting account of the German airman, who can see buildings two miles below him, in THE TIMES of July 1 may give anxiety to many of your readers who have friends in London.

I have just had letters from my sister, who sailed on the Baltic to resume Belgian relief work, and from my daughter, who is the wife of a British officer, which indicate how little London was troubled, in spite of the loss of life in a circumscribed area.

My sister wrote:

> We were holding an important committee meeting at Alwich when the bombs began to fall all around us, so we continued the meeting in the cellar.

My daughter wrote:

> At 11 A. M. I took a train for the Kiplings' farm in Sussex; at 11:15 sixteen airplanes raided London. I always miss everything going.

I was in London Oct. 15, 1915, when the most fatal raid, previous to this, occurred, and the Berlin papers published that London was in ruins. It is impossible to realize that there is any danger, and the damage to property is so trival that only indignation over the murder of children and noncombatants (of which one learns later) results from these raids. I talked with an actress who was in the theatre that was struck by a bomb in 1915, two persons being killed. The audience remained quietly in their seats until notice was given to leave.

When the "Participator" bombs New York I hope that our people will show as little panic.

Recruiting is greatly stimulated by attacks on defenseless towns and seashore resorts. We may need "Participator" to boost recruiting for the regular army. He is so daring (by his own showing) that the ocean should not deter him.

ELEANOR GORDON PARKER.

They Might Be Better Employed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there is a lamentable shortage in farm labor is unquestionably true. It seems, then, a patriotic duty to stimulate the exodus from the city to the country of all persons whose work in the city is not absolutely necessary.

One such category may be found in the gangs of men, women and boys (mostly men and boys of foreign birth) who infest barber shops, hat stands, hotel washrooms and other public places to force upon the unwilling visitor services which are neither needed nor welcome. Who, for example, wants water drawn for him by these creatures for the washing of his hands, the temperature tested by fingers none too clean; or who can not help himself from the pile to a towel unsoiled from being handed him by a superserviceable attendant? Why submit to a wholly unrequired brushing off? And why, in yielding to the impositions of these drones, encourage them to levy toll on their unwilling yet weak-kneed victims? Why should not good Americans, both men and women, starve out these birds of prey who only laugh at us and profit by our fear of being thought "tightwads"? Why not refuse to pay tribute to these parasites and thus force them into the open to do work which is sorely needed and for once in their lives to perform honest toil?

C. F. GOODRICH.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1917.

A New Kind of War Decoration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Persons who subscribed for Liberty Loan bonds were given a button to wear, showing that they had done a patriotic duty, but how about the women who have given sons and husbands for Uncle Sam's military service? So far as tangible evidence goes, but little is thought of their sacrifice, and yet what comparison can be made between putting a few dollars more or less into a perfectly safe investment and the giving up of one's best and dearest?

Why should not the great sacrifice of these women be recognized, and recognized not by a cheap, trumpery button, but by a badge which would mean something and which every woman would be proud to wear? What a wonderful drawing together there would be of the women wearing such a badge on expensive clothes and the women wearing the same badge on clothes paid for by money earned by the work of their hands?

Such a badge or decoration to be really worth while should be of the best, should be official, and should only be issued officially under the strictest supervision. The cost need not be excessive, so that the large majority could bear the expense, and for those that could not provision would quickly be made by others.

C.

New York, June 30, 1917.

Gen. O'Ryan's No-Smoking Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many men does the Major General of the New York Guard expect to enlist after they read his foolish order prohibiting the officers and enlisted men from smoking in the streets in uniform? Are our men to be sent to Europe to fight our country's cause with no liberties at all? Have they got to walk through the streets of France and England sucking lollypops just to please an eccentric officer who happens to be in command of our sons, whom we willingly give to our country?

In the name of liberty I, and I am sure all other Americans, sincerely trust and hope that the War Department will cancel this ridiculous order.

PELHAM C. WOMERSLEY.

Brooklyn, June 29, 1917.

The New Seventh Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the opening of the new west side subway is it not time to reconsider the renaming of Seventh Avenue? The trains down the west side are now designated as Pennsylvania Station trains. Why should not recreated Seventh Avenue be given a better name—Pennsylvania Avenue—from Franklin Street to Central Park?

WILBER C. GOODALE.

New York, June 30, 1917.

TO TRUE AMERICANS.

A Canadian Tribute.

Of brave and blended race ye be,
A blend of blood of high degree,
The primest pick of breeds that ever
Fought for the right against the wrong,
Stood for the weak against the strong,
And from the slave his bonds did sever.

Forced once more by a foreign foe,
Whose crimes have filled the world with woe,
Your Country calls to great endeavor—
To right the wrong of guiltless dead—
Of murdered dead on Ocean's bed,
To crush out Hun-like crime forever.

To fight for right against the might
Of Powers of Darkness, whose dread blight
Wraps the World in wide disaster;
Whose death-boats, slinking under sea,
Slay child and woman wantonly,
By order of their Lord and Master.

Patient, ye bore, mayhap too long,
For Sake of Peace, the rack of wrong;
With harassed hearts, and dread amaze
Of deeds, that worked a madman's will
To rape and ravish, wound and kill,
Ye stood aloof through darkened days.

Peace now is not; Fair Peace is slain
By horrid hands, whose bloody stain
Crimsons a World, in soul-sick sorrow.
Americans! Once more you're free
To fight the fight for Liberty,
And prove the Heroes of tomorrow.

LOVETT DE WOLFE.

Pinpebiac, Quebec.

OUTGOING CABLES MUST BE GUARDED.

A Check Could Be Put on the Information Now Reaching the Enemy Through Code Messages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attacks by German submarines on our transports make imperative the censoring of outgoing cables. Since commercial cables, however, can carry military information through being coded, a means must be found to denature or sterilize such messages. A commercial cable in which, for example, the third, eighth, tenth, fourteenth, and nineteenth words formed a sentence carrying the military information would pass a censor undetected, especially to Mexico or South America, where the enemy undoubtedly has wireless apparatus.

Would it not be a good plan to require all cables to be in plain, simple English and then have them rewritten by our censors before being sent, retaining the general meaning of the message, but recasting the phraseology and changing the order of the words? The use of synonyms for the leading words of the cable would prevent code words from slipping through. The rewriting of commercial cables in this manner would break up many of the code systems. Some information could still get through by descriptions of events.

For example, if a cable stated that John Smith's grandmother died at Binghamton on Tuesday, it might really mean that ten transports sailed from New York. Rewriting could not change that information.

All such cables of fact, however, should be held twenty-four hours until the facts had been verified. Cables quoting prices and the like should also be verified, and no cable should be sent except by a person licensed to do so, or unless the cable had the indorsement of a licensed sender of cables, all of whom should be Americans of unimpeachable antecedents.

The German spies who communicated the information which enabled the attacks to be made on our transports are doubtless still with us, and just as busy. The self-censoring of newspapers is only a slight inconvenience to them. They doubtless have first-hand information of all sailings. They don't need to read the newspapers. But they can communicate expeditiously only by telegraph. An occasional verification of domestic telegrams might serve to round up a number of them. Also the sorting out of the files of telegraph companies of all the telegrams sent by any suspected person. One found to have a grandmother in the habit of dying at different places would deserve investigation. Spies are not superhuman, and they cannot communicate by superhuman means. The cleverest ones are evidently still at work, using ordinary agencies of communication. It is time they were stopped.

EDWIN HOPKINS.

New York, July 4, 1917.

EXOTIC SOCIALISM.

The Strange Position of the So-Called American Party.

New York, July 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of W. J. Ghent in a recent issue of THE TIMES again emphasizes the exotic character of American socialism. The resignation of John Spargo, the expulsion of Charles Edward Russell of New York, and of Gaylord and Simons of Milwaukee, the official disfavor under which William English Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and Allan L. Benson are laboring, place the Socialist Party in the position of being under the dominance of an element alien in thought and sympathy to the spirit of America.

Since the outbreak of the great war the Socialists of the United States have consistently and undeviatingly pursued a course which, if deliberately calculated to further the cause of the Kaiser, could not have been improved upon. Instead of trying to fix the responsibility for the war definitely, they have placed the blame on an impersonal monster—"capitalism." They have justified every successive violation of the most elementary principles of humanity on the part of the German Government.

Mr. Russell was expelled from the Socialist Party because he accepted a mission to the Russian Government (itself largely socialistic) from Mr. Wilson; but the whole party is still indignant because Hillquit, Berger, and Lee were denied the opportunity to confer at Stockholm with Scheidemann, who had accepted a mission from the Kaiser to Italy before that country's entry into the war. They were perfectly willing to negotiate peace (à la Wilhelmstrasse) with the agents of the Kaiser.

Mr. Hillquit virtuously resents being called pro-German. It is, therefore, interesting to compare his opinion regarding the attitude of the German Socialists toward their Government at the outbreak of the war with his own attitude toward the American Government today. In a speech delivered Nov. 19, 1914, at Cooper Union, defending the German Socialists against charges of cowardice, he said:

> If there is anything the war can teach us, it is that when national interest comes into conflict with any other, even class interest, it will be stronger. It stands for everything we hold dear—homes, language, family, and friends. The workman has a country as well as a class, even before he has a class.

A consideration of these facts forces the conclusion that the "American" Socialists have served the Kaiser as faithfully as the Scheidemann wing of the German Socialist Party, and, if less effectively, only because of their negligible influence in the United States.

SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER.

German Law on Emigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no doubt that you will be glad to print this letter, the purpose of which is to correct the erroneous and misleading statement contained in Mr. Goodrich's article, "Why Stranger in Our Gates Remains Alien," (published in last Sunday's supplement,) where he writes that a German may acquire naturalization in a foreign land and still remain a German subject by simply registering with the German Consul. The law of July 22, 1913, to which Mr. Goodrich refers, provides in Section 25 as follows:

> The [German] nationality is not lost to persons who, prior to the acquisition of the foreign nationality, have received upon their petition the written permission of the competent authorities of their native State to retain their nationality. The German Consul must be heard prior to the granting of the permission.

Mr. Goodrich's statement is misleading for the reason that he fails to cite the last paragraph of said section, to wit:

> With the consent of the Council of the Empire, the Imperial Chancellor may decree that the permission contemplated in Paragraph 2 may not be given to persons who desire to acquire citizenship in a certain foreign country.

Accordingly, such permission is not granted to Germans about to be naturalized in countries which, like the United States, require the applicant to renounce all allegiance to the German Emperor, and to Germans about to be naturalized in this country for the further reason that, by virtue of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868, re-ratified by Section 36 of said law of July 22, 1913, Germans who become naturalized citizens of the United States are considered and treated by the German Government as American citizens and as having lost their German nationality.

HANS H. A. MEYN.

New York, June 26, 1917.

Aviators Kept Waiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in this morning's TIMES regarding Mr. Senior's experience when seeking to enter the aviation section of our forces is but one of many similar cases. The writer knows personally one young man who ranks among the finest fliers of the United States and Canada, who made application for commission in the Officers' Reserve of the Signal Corps last April. He has passed the extremely difficult physical examination and the mental, and has been recommended to Washington not only by the Examining Board, but by letters from the greatest airplane manufacturers in this country, as he has not only unusual skill in flying, but also knowledge of the science itself. All this happened by May 1 at latest, and he is still waiting to hear from Washington. Nothing but silence has come from there—and we are going to win the war by our aviators! Surely our Government is going about it in a peculiar manner!

A PATRIOT.

New York, July 3, 1917.

BLIND POILUS MADE GLAD.

Grateful to Americans Who Enable Them to Earn a Living.

Paris, June 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Blind and with both arms amputated, he lay on his back utterly helpless in the white hospital cot, his face drawn with suffering, ghastly, expressionless. He was not sleeping, for now and then a leg would jerk spasmodically, and he would turn his head to one side with a sudden movement that indicated as plainly as any gesture could that he was wrestling with thoughts that seared and wrung his soul.

M. Brieux approached and spoke to him in his kind, cheery voice.

"Corporal, I have some good news for you," he said.

"Yes?" came the comment, wearily, in the tone of one whom nothing that remained in life could interest.

"Here are some friends from America who have come to help, on behalf of their compatriots, men who like you have sacrificed all for the cause. They have furnished the means to double as long as you live the pension of 1,200 francs the Government allows you."

The ghastly face turned up from the pillow and seemed to be straining to see through the huge blue spectacles that hid the dressings over the sockets emptied by a jet of liquid fire. It went crimson, then the color faded out as quickly as it had suffused it, and between blue lips that trembled came the ejaculation:

"Oh! my mother!"

This man is one of a widow's four sons. One of his brothers has been killed in battle. The other two are fighting at the front.

I wish that every one in the United States who has contributed anything whatever to the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, from the single cent of the pitying child to the donation of the great hearted man who has "adopted" five of these helpless derelicts for the rest of their lives, could see just once what we are seeing daily—the joy their generosity is bringing into the broken lives of the blinded soldiers. They would be rewarded indeed, and their own bright lives assuredly would seem the brighter.

Very touching is the gratitude of each and all of the blinded men the A. B. F. B. has helped by increasing, to insure modest comfort, the inadequate pensions of those who have lost their hands as well as their eyes, and by teaching and outfitting so that they can earn their own living those who have lost their sight only. It is indescribable. M. Brieux, active head of the French section, has a score of letters expressing the feelings of the writers toward the A. B. F. B.

The American members of the Executive Committee here are busily looking for a property in or near Paris suitable for re-educating blinded soldiers, where we can also store the raw materials they require and establish a market and exchange for their work. This project will require a large amount of money.

In the meantime, however, George A. Kessler's residence, at 28 Avenue Raphael, has been temporarily accepted as headquarters. There we keep stocks of raw materials of all kinds, as well as tools, which we send out regularly to sixty completely re-educated blind men, who depend on us for that purpose. "It is really remarkable," said M. Brieux to me, "how promptly they pay for whatever materials we supply them with. Postal money orders of 10 and 20 francs come in practically by return mail.

This is one of the most encouraging features of the work—this proof of the spirit of enterprise and independence which their American benefactors have been directly instrumental in inspiring in these formerly hopeless and helpless victims of the war.

MRS. R. VALENTINE WEBSTER,
Honorary Secretary, the A. B. F. B.
Headquarters, 390 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

What Soldiers Want.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to see the wholehearted efforts of the girls and women in knitting and crocheting articles for the comfort of soldiers and sailors who are going on active service.

Perhaps it would be seasonable to enumerate the really useful things that mean something in the cold and comfortless surroundings of the trenches and leaky billets.

I write with a personal experience of what a Winter in France means to the soldier.

Good warm knitted socks I would place first, as the socks issued by the authorities are not very good. Foot comfort is the great essential. Next, warm woolen mufflers, about four feet and a half to five feet, (khaki color,) so as to go around the neck twice. Then, woolen mittens not less than ten inches long. These are important, as the cold in trenches is sufficient to cause frostbites. Then, the woolen cap, or helmet. These are made in various shapes, but the most popular with soldiers are those that cover the entire head, with a hole in front exposing the eyes, nose, and mouth. The chief use for this is as a nightcap. It must be borne in mind that on active service there are no beds. Soldiers often have to sleep in the open air, while billets back of the lines are for the most part in small villages, whose houses have very seldom waterproof roofs, in many cases no roofs, so the comfort of a good tight-knitted helmet can be understood. Next, and not the least important, is the good warm body belt. This is often made of flannel, with tapes sewn on to tie with, but the best are knitted in the form of a complete circle about twelve inches wide. This makes a splendid protection against chills to the back, kidneys, and stomach.

A PUBLICIST.

New York, June 21, 1917.

OPPOSED TO MERGER OF ALL WAR RELIEF

Federal Council of Allied Charities Would Work with Red Cross, but Keep Identity.

PROMISES FULL SUPPORT

Captain Lydig Defines Aims of Council Prior to Conference with Red Cross Committee Tomorrow.

Captain Philip J. Lydig, founder and head of the American Ambulance in Russia, issued a statement last night in behalf of the Federal Council of Allied Charities that the organizations affiliated with the council were willing to co-operate with the American Red Cross in war relief work, but that they were absolutely opposed to a merger which would destroy their identities. The statement was intended to convey to the public the spirit that would dominate a meeting of the council this afternoon at its headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue. This meeting will be preparatory to a conference tomorrow with the Committee on Co-ordination of the Red Cross, of which Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the Chairman. More than 100 war relief organizations will be represented at this conference.

The attitude of these organizations toward co-ordination, as explained by Captain Lydig, is that great harm would result from the taking over by the Red Cross of all war relief activities. Not only would such an arrangement discourage special activities not within the routine of the Red Cross, it was held, but it would cause a falling off in contributions. Captain Lydig said:

"The erroneous impression having gone forth that the American Red Cross, in appealing to the public for the fund of $100,000,000, so generously contributed by the people of the United States, intends with its organization and with this fund to replace and do all the work previously performed by the committees represented in the National Allied Relief Committee and others, should be at once corrected.

"If allowed to go without correction it will have the effect of causing great unnecessary hardship and distress to the people of many countries, whom these organizations have been directly assisting by various practical and necessary means. The effect will seriously hamper the collection of funds to continue work which is not now being performed by the American Red Cross, as, for instance, the sending of necessary food to the Belgian prisoners in Germany. Neglect to continue subscriptions to the Belgian Prisoners' Fund will result in many prisoners suffering from hunger.

Work with Armies Important.

"It would, it seems to us of the committee, be a serious mistake at this time if the Red Cross were to take over all these activities. It has upon its hands immediate work to perform with the armies in the field and in other directions which, for the present at least, will call for all of its energies and all the money placed at its disposal.

"I do not intend to convey by this that the Red Cross is not absolutely indispensable in its field, or that this field should not be broadened, but the many organizations that are now extending direct relief, and have been, many of them, since the beginning of hostilities, have both facts and machinery at their disposal for rendering the most effective aid, which cannot at a moment's notice be rendered so effectively by any central organization not even including the Red Cross.

"It is desired by each and all of the organizations composing the National Allied Relief Committee to co-operate in the fullest possible manner with the Red Cross, to place at its disposal all the experience and knowledge that have been obtained during the last three years in order to alleviate as promptly and as widely as possible the distress incident to the war of whatever description, but it is the belief that this can be done most effectively by counsel and co-operation with the Red Cross rather than by doing away with the identity of the different individual committees.

"It must be born in mind that the hundreds of men and women take a special interest in special problems of war relief, and to which the formation of many of these committees is the direct outgrowth. This personal interest will be largely lost if the individuals who have labored so long, earnestly, and unselfishly shall be deprived of the opportunity of further effort along the lines which most appeal to them, and this, if for no other reason, constitutes a valid objection to a merging of all war relief effort in the hands of the Red Cross.

"Furthermore, with the loss of the direct interest of the individual and his active participation in the administration of the relief, it is unquestioned that many contributions will likewise be lost to war relief undertakings, for it is an indispensable adjunct of human nature and of the spirit of philanthropy that the giver likes to know where his gift is going and how it is expended.

Would Give All Aid Possible.

"It is the hope of the National Allied Relief Committee that it may be enabled by conference with the Red Cross to give to that organization all the aid possible, but it is necessary to reiterate as stronsly as may be possible that we believe that discontinuance of the activities of various organizations as separate entities would constitute a disaster to the cause of war relief and the effect would be disastrous to the cause of the Allies, and the Red Cross officials have on several occasions asserted that it is not their intention nor their desire to take over all of the committees at present working for the Allies."

Judge Lovett had asserted previously that the Red Cross did not desire to absorb the other war relief organizations. The only thing sought by the Red Cross, he said, was to work with the others on a basis that would centralize effort and eliminate waste and duplications. The method of co-ordinating, he said, had not been decided and would be worked out in the conferences.

The conference with the Red Cross Committee, of which Judge Lovett is the head, will be held tomorrow in his office at 165 Broadway. Among the organizations to be represented then as well as at the meeting today are the American Committee of the French Heroes Fund, the Committee of Mercy, the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, the American Committee for the American Hospital in Paris, the American Fund for French Wounded, the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, the British, French, and Belgian Permanent Blind Relief Fund, the National Surgical Dressing Committee of America, American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, the Fatherless Children of France, Serbian Relief Committee of America, Secours National, Lafayette Fund, Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier, and American Women's War Relief Fund.

Some of the representatives at the meeting will be Frederick H. Allen, the lawyer who appointed the committee from the allied relief organizations to confer with the Red Cross committee; C. A. Coffin, Felix M. Warburg, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Julius S. Bache, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Elisabeth Marbury, Gertrude Robinson Smith, Dorothy Donnelly, Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Edwin G. Merrill, John Moffat, Mrs. Marcy Hatch Willard, August Belmont, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and James A. Blair, Jr.

SAY SHIP IS ILLEGALLY HELD

Owners Name Secretary Daniels in Suit to Recover $500,000.

Charges that a Danish steamship is being unlawfully detained at St. Lucia, West Indies, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, are made in a suit filed in the Supreme Court by the Actieselkabet Dampskibsselekabet Storebelt, the corporation, which claims ownership of the steamer, to recover $500,000 from the Union Sulphur Company, Edwin C. Gregory and John C. Gordon. The suit is based on allegations that the defendants stated that the Marina Quesada, the steamer in question, was owned by Gregory and not by the plaintiff.

The steamship company also charges that false statements as to the ownership of the vessel were made by United States Senators Overman, Stone and Chilton with full knowledge that Gregory was not the owner. The complaint further alleges that Gregory and the Senators named, by "falsely and maliciously stating that Gregory was the owner, illegally and unlawfully induced the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to send a United States vessel of war to the port of St. Lucia to seize the steamship, and the steamship is still detained at St. Lucia."

The plaintiff says that the seizure of the vessel prevented the owner from fulfilling a charter, and compelled the plaintiff to spend large sums of money defending actions "wrongfully and maliciously brought by Gregory."

Clarence A. Snider, Secretary of the Union Sulphur Company, refused to discuss the suit except to admit that it had been drafted. The defendants have not filed an answer as yet.

PLEA FOR THE OPEN FORUM.

Freedom of Speech and Education Declared to be a Wartime Need.

An appeal for the spread of the public forum movement throughout the United States, in the interest of freedom of speech and public education on the issues of the day, has been issued through The New Republic by the Congress of Forums, 12 West Eleventh Street.

"America needs in time of war, more than in times of peace, the unifying power that springs from the open forum," it says.

Among those who indorse the movement are Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Dr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense; Mrs. Joseph Fels, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Samuel Gompers, Hamilton Holt, Frederick Lewisohn, Meyer London, Fremont Older, Rudolph Spreckels and Lincoln Steffens.

PENNOYER IS A CALIFORNIAN

Lady Ingestre's Fiance's Brother Wed Miss Frances Morgan.

Friends in this city of Richard E. Pennoyer of Berkeley, Cal., were much interested in the announcement by cable from London yesterday, published in these columns, of his engagement to Lady Ingestre, daughter of Lord Alexander Victor Paget.

Mr. Pennoyer, who is Secretary to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, has visited here frequently. He is a brother of Paul Geddes Pennoyer, who was married last month to Miss Frances T. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, and of Sheldon Pennoyer, who acted as best man at the wedding.

He is a graduate of the University of California, and entered diplomatic service soon after his graduation. For a time he was in South America, and was in Washington, D. C., during the first year of the war, when he was sent to London. His father was a prominent merchant of California.

Party for Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Taylor will entertain on Saturday afternoon, at their home in East Orange, N. J., for their son and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Taylor, who were married last Saturday in Philadelphia. Mrs. Taylor was formerly Miss Marion Alice Rommel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rommel of Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Naval Reserves.

Grape-Nuts

IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER FOR ITS WONDERFUL FLAVOR AND STURDY STRENGTH-BUILDING QUALITIES

EVERY TABLE SHOULD HAVE ITS DAILY RATION OF Grape-Nuts FOOD

"THERE'S A REASON"

MISS POLLY LINCOLN GREETED BY SOCIETY

Sister of Florence W. Lincoln, Who Is to Wed Wm. A. Rockefeller, Is Introduced

AT HER GREENWICH HOME

Custom of Presenting Girls at Summer Resorts Before Formal New York Debut Is Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 4.—The custom of introducing girls to society at the fashionable Summer resorts before their formal début in New York during the Winter is becoming more popular every season. Several girls are to make their bow at Newport this Summer.

Yesterday at Greenwich Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Lincoln gave a Fourth of July luncheon for a group of friends at their home on North Maple Avenue, at which they introduced their second daughter, Miss Polly Lincoln.

Next Winter Miss Lincoln is to be presented in New York. She is a sister of Miss Florence W. Lincoln, whose engagement to William A. Rockefeller, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, was announced last week.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. George F. Dominick, Jr., the Rev. and Mrs. M. George Thompson, the Rev. and Mrs. Frank M. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilbert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Elsher, Mr. and Mrs. David Look, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Barret, Mr. and Mrs. John B. French, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Topping, Mrs. Edward Packard, and the Misses Hyde.

HER FIANCE WITH PERSHING.

Miss Grace H. Colgate Engaged to Lieutenant David S. Rumbough.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate of 806 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, announce the engagement of their third and youngest daughter, Miss Grace Hall Colgate, to Lieutenant David Sheridan Rumbough, a son of the late Colonel D. J. Rumbough and a grandson of the late Brig. Gen. David J. Stanley, U. S. A. Lieutenant Rumbough was graduated from West Point in the Class of 1917 and is now with General Pershing's army in France. His brother, Stanley M. Rumbough, married Miss Elizabeth Colgate, elder sister of his fiancée.

Miss Colgate is the second of her family to become engaged to an army officer. Announcement was made last Sunday of the engagement of her elder sister, Miss Florence Hall Colgate, to Major Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., son of General Greble, U. S. A., and who is also a West Point graduate, Class of 1909, and with the Second Field Artillery of Pennsylvania.

PATRIOTIC AIRS AT CONCERT

Flora Revalles and Luca Botta the Soloists of Civic Orchestra.

The Civic Orchestra played patriotic French and American airs at the St. Nicholas last night in honor of the day that saw Uncle Sam's soldiers join the fighting in France. An audience that made up in enthusiasm for the number of holiday makers out of town rose to "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by Flora Revalles, who appeared in robe or dark satin, clutched tight to the shoulder, and suddenly, at the chorus, threw it out to display an American flag. She is a thrilling figure, dramatic, but with the true French instinct for the stage, which, combined with a natural voice of carrying power, made her first concert appearance a surprise to many who heard her. Later she sang the Jewel Song from "Faust."

Luca Botta, the Metropolitan tenor, gave the Flower Song from "Carmen" in French, and two lively Italian encores. Conductor Monteux added Bizet's "Patrie," Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris," Lalo's "Norwegian Rhapsody," and Berlioz's "Hungarian March." Both Mischa Elman and a daughter of Eduard Remenyi were among those who applauded Gino Nastrucci of the Metropolitan in the solo violin parts of Saint-Saëns's prelude to "The Deluge."

Next Sunday's soloists will be Sophie Braslau and Paul Kefer, and the following Wednesday Jean Cooper and John Powell.

David Sarnoff Weds Miss Hermant.

David Sarnoff, commercial manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, was married last evening at 6 o'clock to Miss Lizette Hermant, of Mapes Avenue, the Bronx, in the Broadway Central Hotel. The Rev. S. Privin, Mr. Sarnoff's grandfather, officiated at the ceremony. A reception and dinner at the hotel followed the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Sarnoff will spend some time on Shelter Island, and then return to the city to live.

A Daughter to Mrs. M. D. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Douglas Robinson are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their Summer residence in Manchaster, Mass. Mrs. Robinson was formerly Miss Dorothy Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan of Boston. Mr. Robinson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of this city, and a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Russian Symphony Orchestra to Aid

The Russian Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Modest Altschuler, will assist in the welcome to Professor Boris A. Bakhmeteff and the Russian war commission at a public reception, arranged by American friends of New Russia, on Friday evening at Carnegie Hall. An elaborate program of Russian music has been prepared for the occasion, in which leaders of the local Russian colony will also take part.

Magistrate House's Illness.

Magistrate Frederick B. House, who was taken ill with a nervous breakdown Tuesday, was resting quietly yesterday at his home, 435 Convent Avenue. He is confined to his bed, and it is uncertain when he will resume his duties.

New Eruption in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, July 4.—The San Salvador volcano has been in eruption during the last two days, but no damage has been done. Yesterday ashes and stones were thrown out of the old crater. The lake in the crater was dried up by the great heat. All danger is believed to have passed.

President Ends His Cruise.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—President Wilson returned late tonight from a holiday cruise with Mrs. Wilson down the Potomac on the naval yacht Mayflower.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

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ARMY BEGINS INQUIRY INTO RACE RIOTING

Report on the East St. Louis Situation Will Be Made to General Barry.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 4.—A Federal investigation of race riots here in which, according to the latest figures, thirty-three negroes and four whites were killed and approximately 810 negro homes were burned Monday, was begun today by Colonel George H. Hunter, Chief Quartermaster of the Central Department, United States Army. Colonel Hunter is under instructions to make a full report of the trouble to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry at Chicago.

The city was quiet today. More than 2,000 National Guardsmen patrolled the streets, under strict orders to shoot if necessary. The city's Fourth of July celebration was called off and all saloons and theatres remained closed. The only excitement of the day was the finding of the bodies of three negroes, badly mutilated, in Cahokia Creek, bringing the death list to thirty-seven.

Civil authorities began the work of collecting and preparing evidence to be presented to the Grand Jury when it convenes next Monday. Only two of the ninety-seven men arrested Monday night on charges of inciting to riot are being held.

Governor Lowden, who was here last night and early today, has promised the Chamber of Commerce a full investigation of charges of inefficiency and lack of discipline against the militiamen who were here during the height of the rioting. The Governor and Adjt. Gen. Dickson, who is in command of the troops, requested the chamber to gather facts. Both the Adjutant General and the local authorities are confident that there will be no further outbreaks.

Estimates were made by the authorities today that more than half of the city's negro population has departed. Many negroes escaped over the bridges into St. Louis on Monday night, and thousands were escorted out of the city by the military authorities yesterday. Many left today. It is estimated that before the rioting more than 20,000 negroes lived in East St. Louis. Hundreds of visitors from St. Louis came to look over the acres of charred débris which were formerly called "Black Valley."

URGES NEGROES TO GET ARMS.

Liberty League President Advises His Race to "Defend Their Lives."

Negroes who fear mob violence, whether in the South or elsewhere, were advised last night by Herbert H. Harrison, President of the Liberty League of Negro Americans, to supply themselves with rifles and fight, if necssary, to defend their lives and property. Mr. Harrison spoke at a meeting held to protest against the East St. Louis riots in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, on One hundred and fifty-eighth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. About a thousand negro men and women were present and enthusiastically applauded the speakers, all negroes also. Every speaker denounced the rioters in East St. Louis as guilty of "ruthless murder" and condemned the authorities for not having ample protection ready in time to prevent the rioting. Edgar M. Grey, who presided, said the league had sent a message to Congress appealing for a thorough and impartial investigation not only of the St. Louis riots, but of the subject of negro lynchings in general and the treatment of negroes throughout the country.

"They are saying a great deal about democracy in Washington now," he said, "but while they are talking about fighting for freedom and the Stars and Stripes, here at home the whites apply the torch to the black men's homes, and bullets, clubs, and stones to their bodies."

Harrison won great applause when he declared the time had come for the negroes to do what white men who were threatened did, look out for themselves, and kill rather than submit to be killed. "If we must fight, let it fight now, it must," he said, "for the things dearest to us, for our hearths and homes. Certainly I would encourage the negroes in the South, or in East St. Louis, or anywhere else who do not enjoy the protection of the law, to arm for their own defense. Use arms, and if you don't learn how to use them, and I would gladly encourage the collection of funds to buy rifles for those who cannot obtain them for themselves. We negroes in New York cannot lie down in the face of this proposition. This thing in East St. Louis touches us too nearly. We must demand justice, and we must make our voices heard."

HAYWARD BEGINS INQUIRY INTO RIOT

Commander of Negro Guardsmen Seeks Cause of the San Juan Hill Outbreak.

Colonel William Hayward of the Fifteenth Infantry, New York National Guard, a negro regiment, announced yesterday that he proposed to have a thorough investigation made of the riot in the San Juan Hill district on Tuesday night, which grew out of the arrest of a uniformed soldier of the Fifteenth for refusing to move on when ordered by a policeman. Colonel Hayward expressed no opinion regarding the case, but when informed that a number of leaders among the New York negro population were coming to ask him to take it up, replied that he had already done so.

The trouble started when about twenty-five uniformed men of the Fifteenth, standing at Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were ordered to move on by Patrolman Hensen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Most of them did so, but Private Lawrence Joaquin of 51 West Ninety-ninth Street began to argue the matter, and was promptly arrested. In the ensuing fight many white residents of the neighborhood took part, but the riot began, it is alleged, with an attempt at rescue by negroes.

Joaquin was later sentenced in the Men's Night Court to ten days' imprisonment on Blackwells Island. The same punishment was imposed on Vernon Cox of 131 West Forty-sixth Street, who, like Joaquin, was charged with disorderly conduct. Isaac Brown of 225 West Sixty-first Street, charged with attacking Patrolman Huben with a potato knife, was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

Frederick R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, the negro weekly, and the Rev. George H. Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church, whose parishioners live in the neighborhood, announced yesterday that they had begun an independent investigation of the affair, and that besides appealing to Colonel Hayward they proceed to take the case up with Police Commissioner Woods.

"So far as we can ascertain," said Mr. Moore yesterday, "the men of the Fifteenth were entirely within their rights in standing on the corner. They were in uniform, were perfectly quiet and orderly, and were not interfering with traffic. Most of them moved on when ordered, purely out of a desire to avoid trouble, but we have not found anything indicating that Joaquin was not entirely within his rights in protesting against the order, or that he went beyond reasonable bounds in protesting.

"The Fifteenth is a picked regiment, composed of the very best, self-respecting, law-abiding negroes in New York. There never has been any complaint against the men of the regiment before, and if they are being unjustly treated because of their race we propose to find out about it."

OUR MEN SUFFERED IN PARIS HOT WAVE

Hotel Ice Water Relieved the Panting Orderlies at Gen. Pershing's Door.

NEW MEN FEEL DISCIPLINE

Getting Used to Distinctions of Rank —"Teddy" Suggested as Companion Name to "Tommy."

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—The American contingent has encountered in Paris a spell of weather that is homelike in its heat. Last night at the Hôtel de Crillon I found the orderlies who keep General Pershing's door fairly panting. As I came out one of them said: "Would you mind using your influence with these hotel people to get us some ice water?" I went to the office at once and made the request, which was promptly complied with. I followed it up to see that the thirsty doughboys got the real thing and had the satisfaction of hearing the ice water hiss as it went down their throats from an upturned caraffe.

Speaking of private soldiers, some of those who have come in with the suddenness of patriotic impulse are feeling a bit of the sting of distinction of rank. There is no place quite so unsafe for democracy as in an army. On the ship it didn't make so much difference. Those who had social position at home were able to maintain a certain equality. Now that distinctions of rank are necessary in dealing with the French army, privates are privates; they cannot break through by virtue of some non-military influence. The result has been just a little mortifying in some cases when men of breeding and education serving as interpreters, clerks, etc., are excluded from association with officers. This is not by any wish of the officers; it is simply military practice and deviation is impossible.

A burning question has been raised. By what name shall the American private be called? The Englishman is a Tommy, the Frenchman a poilu. It has been suggested that Sammy, in compliment to Uncle Sam, would be appropriate. And some one suggested Teddy!

Taxis Scarce in Paris.

They say that there are only eighty motor cars of all kinds, excluding army vehicles, on the streets of Berlin. Measured by such a scarcity, Paris is well provided. Compared with peace times, the taxi situation in Paris has suffered a great deterioration. It is considerably easier to get a taxi in London, though the same general conditions exist there. The difficulty lies in labor scarcity and in fuel economy. The drivers are in a chronic grouch, and one must often negotiate with them to induce them to do their work at any price.

War exigencies have brought back the old fiacre—the one-horse Victoria. It is good to see and ride in these vehicles. They are ramshackle and the horses are veritable crowbaits, but what memories it brings back to go ambling along in one of these old-time voitures! And how pleasant is the sound of the horse's hoofs on the pavement!

Paris itself is mighty interesting, beautiful, and comfortable, when you consider that the bird-man circling immediately overhead can descry, with the aid of his glasses, the bursting shells in the gunners' target. The mother's home in Bridgeport and come to live with her aunt because of Crisafulli's pursuit of her, Crisafulli asserting, it is alleged, that he had bought the girl from her mother. Mrs. Humiston's attention was called to the case by the police and her presentation of it caused Magistrate Fuchs to hold Crisafulli for trial.

It has only been a short time, however, since a mistake in the transmission of figures of losses gave Paris such a start as it hasn't had before since von Kluck drove. The release of five dates on the Russian line lent color of probability to the rumors which were instantly set afloat, and there was something like panic. The result was rather far-reaching, but distinctly beneficial. It made possible some needed strengthening that will render the French Army an even more efficient instrument in the future.

Contrasts in Temperament.

In returning again and again to Paris the traveler never loses that pleasant sense conveyed by the French temperament and manner. There are no downtrodden here. The humble share fully in the common sunshine of cheerfulness. I asked the young woman who took my dictation in London for her name. The poor wisp of a thing looked at me with a puzzled expression and inquired:

"Do they have names in America?" (She may have guessed it "nymes.")

"Why, certainly," I replied. "What do they call you here?"

"Somebody's clark," (English for clerk) she replied.

There is none of that spirit between master and man in France. Even to the waiter you always say a cheery good-night, (bon soir monsieur—good-night, sir,) on leaving the restaurant after dinner. There is an added pleasure in shopping, because it is always made the occasion for an exchange of good-will, gracious, (though not patronizing,) from the shopper, and pleasant and deferential from the salesman or saleswoman. Some of these nice ways we will learn in foreign countries and take home with us, much to the enrichment of daily life, which is made up to a much greater extent of our relations ships and dealings with our inferiors than with our equals. In a thousand ways war will bring about exchanges of best for best, not only between allies, but across the gulf of belligerency.

All Watch the Americans.

This expedition is one of the greatest experiences soldiers ever had, and our men are enjoying it. From the Commander in Chief down to dough-boy, our khaki commands the attention of royal purple on the streets. The American soldier is the cynosure of all eyes, the glances are intent, affectionate, caressing. But this life in France isn't all ambrosia. Now that the workaday part has begun the officers are realizing that they can't continue to live at the expensive hotels and are looking about for quarters more in keeping with their purses. Comfort and cheapness do not go hand in hand, and the officers are having considerable difficulty locating themselves satisfactorily.

I met a Lieutenant Colonel today in the Arcade on the Rue de Rivoli wrestling with this problem. "It is impossible to live decently in Paris on the salary of an officer and have enough left to support a family in America," he said, mopping his brow. Before I had gone another block I met a private whom I had come to know on the Baltic. "Having a fine time?" I asked. "So, so," he replied. "But let me tell you something. I was so hot last night that I had to have a drink of whisky. I went out and looked for it and I found it. But what do you think it cost me? Fifty cents! F-i-f-t-y c-e-n-t-s for one drink of whisky!"

TO CONFER ON WAR AIMS.

America Likely to Participate in Meeting in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 2, (Delayed.)—I understand that an allied conference on the subject of war aims probably will be held in London, and that America will be represented.

It is hoped that War Minister Kerensky, in addition to Foreign Minister Terestchenko and some other Socialist member of the Government will be able to attend.

Everything, however, depends on the way in which the situation here develope now that the offensive has been started.

COL. CORNWALLIS-WEST DIES IN RUTHIN CASTLE

Aged Land Owner Retired When His Wife Became Involved in an Army Scandal.

LONDON, July 4. — Colonel William Cornwallis-West died today at Ruthin Castle, North Wales, aged 82 years.

Colonel William Cornwallis-West was Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire since 1872 and Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Royal Welsh Fusilliers. He was one of the biggest land owners in England. He married in 1872 the eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick and Lady Olivia, who was a daughter of the second Marquis of Headfort.

Mrs. William Cornwallis-West became involved in an army scandal in January of this year. She was severely scored for her interest and subsequent antagonism to a young Irish lieutenant. The officer was promoted and then punished, largely through her influence. Field Marshal Viscount French, who was named in the report of the court of inquiry, was criticised, while Lieut. Col. Delme Radcliffe was removed from command.

Colonel Cornwallis-West was elected Member of Parliament for West Cheshire in the Liberal interest and joined the Liberal-Unionist Party when Mr. Gladstone advocated his famous Home Rule bill. He represented the West Division of Denbighshire from 1885 to 1892, and afterwards became a Conservative.

He was for many years prominent in society, and retired at the time of the army scandal of last January, which involved his wife.

He owned about 10,000 acres of land, chiefly in North Wales. His London house was 55 Jermyn Street, and he was a member of Brooks's Windham, United Empire and Hurlingham Clubs.

COLLECTOR TO SELL WINES.

Asks Bids for Liquor Taken from Seized German Liners.

Lovers of choice Rhenish and Moselle wines and champagnes are invited by the Collector of the Port of New York to send sealed bids to Room 726 at the Custom House before 2 P. M. tomorrow for several hundred cases of wines and liquors from the seized German steamships President Lincoln, President Grant, the Hamburg, and the big liner Vaterland of the Hamburg-American Line. The printed list of the wines taken from the last-named liner covers twenty-eight large sheets and includes champagnes and Hungarian wines of the most expensive brands, which are packed in cases of twelve bottles each.

The notice sent out by the Collector states that the list of wines on the other three liners is much smaller and less important to connoisseurs of fine liquors. Full information may be obtained at the Custom House and the wines can be seen at the Public Stores, 641 Washington Street, between 10 and 4 P. M. They will be sold free of duty.

HELD ON KIDNAPPING CHARGE

Foreman of Munition Plant Arrested on Girl's Accusation.

Ferdinando Crisafulli, who said he was a foreman in a munition plant in Bridgeport, Conn., will be arraigned in Morrisania Court this morning on a charage of attempted kidnapping. Mrs. Grace Humiston believes his arrest is likely to lead to important disclosures concerning a possible white-slave "ring" in the Italian colony at Bridgeport.

Crisafulli was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Kilpatrick of the Simpson Street Police Station in the apartment of Mrs. Anna Hellerstein at 855 East 172d Street, on the complaint of Mrs. Hellerstein's niece, Lillian Crotto, 16 years old, who said she had been compelled to leave her mother's home in Bridgeport and come to live with her aunt because of Crisafulli's pursuit of her, Crisafulli asserting, it is alleged, that he had bought the girl from her mother. Mrs. Humiston's attention was called to the case by the police and her presentation of it caused Magistrate Fuchs to hold Crisafulli for trial.

DISREGARD BELL'S ORDER.

Hoboken Saloon Keepers Say They Will Await Official Closing Notice.

Although Major General Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, issued an order on Monday directing all saloons near the piers in Hoboken to be closed at 10 o'clock, and stay closed until morning, none of the sixty-one saloons in the restricted district had obeyed the order last night. Proprietors of several of the places who were interviewed last night by a TIMES reporter, declared they had not been notified officially of the new regulation and added that until they had received offical word they would not close at 10 o'clock. Many of the keepers expressed a willingness to obey the order so long as it did not interfere with their restaurant or bowling alley trade.

One of the corporation attorneys of the city said that Mayor Patrick J. Griffin had notified the proprietors to appear before him yesterday, but as it was a holiday they had interpreted the time as referring to next Wednesday.

ASKED US TO ENTER WAR.

Lloyd George Denies That Britain Was "Only Half Pleased."

PARIS, July 4.—The Matin publishes an interview obtained by Hugues le Roux with Premier Lloyd George, who contradicted emphatically a suggestion that Great Britain was only half pleased with America's entrance into the war. The French writer said there were persons in this country who permitted themselves to be persuaded, no doubt by German propaganda, that England feared the idealism and passion for justice of America as it would be felt when the time came to discuss terms of peace. The Premier shrugged his shoulders, M. le Roux writes, and said:

"We not only desired the entrance of the United States into the war, but we solicited it. At the present moment we ask that America shall send us fighters in the greatest number possible as soon as it can be done. We wish her valiant soldiers who have just landed in France, inspired by such a fine spirit, to mingle their blood with yours and ours for the triumph of the common cause. Is that clear?"

Walter Sibbald Wilson.

Walter Sibbald Wilson, for many years with the Mercantile and later with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at the Hahnemann Hospital, in his seventy-third year.

He was a member of the Fifth Company of the Seventh Regiment, and was promoted to Lieutenant in the civil war. Mr. Wilson was born in New York, a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Athletic Club. He is survived by a nephew, Reid Haviland.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES COMSTOCK, a retired manufacturer of wagons and carriages, died recently at his home in New Haven, Conn., in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Comstock was a pioneer in the wagon and carriage industry, having settled at Racine, Wis., in the early 60s, where he had one one of the largest manufactories of its kind in the country. He was born in Guilford, N. Y.

DAVID WHITTIER THOMSON, a well-known decorator, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was born in Scotland and came to America three years ago. He is survived by his wife.

EDWARD R. ROESEL, member of the firm of Robert H. Roesel & Son, upholsterers, died yesterday at his home, 153 East Thirty-third Street.

ABRAHAM SLATER, a lifelong resident of Port Chester, N. Y., died on Tuesday at his home there, in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. JENNIE HOLLINGSWORTH WARREN, wife of General Lucius H. Warren, died on Tuesday at her home, 290 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, in her seventy-third year. She was born in Milton, Mass.

JAMES L. BRAY, Supervisor of Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city as the result of an operation a year ago.

CHARLES H. FORSMAN, head of the C. H. Forsman Co., printers of 370 Grand Avenue, The Bronx, died on Monday at his home, 15 West 159th Street, in his fifty-second year. He was born in Sweden.

WHITE HOUSE 'RIOT' BROKEN UP BY POLICE

Thirteen Women and Four Men Arrested During Suffrage Attempt at Picketing.

BANNERS TORN BY CROWD

Men Charged with Disorderly Conduct When They Seize the Women's Flags.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A suffrage demonstration by members of the Woman's Party in front of the White House today resulted in a comedy riot, eighteen arrests and much amusement for a holiday crowd. President Wilson was yachting on the Potomac at the time.

Thirteen members of the Woman's Party are held at the House of Detention tonight for a hearing tomorrow on a charge of unlawful assemblage as a result of the demonstration. They occupy two large rooms, fitted with beds and chairs, their meals are being supplied them from outside restaurants, and they say that they have no intention of starting a hunger strike, regardless of what sentence may be inflicted on them.

The members of the Woman's Party who were arrested are Lucy Burns, Joy Young, Vida Milholland, and Mrs. L. A. Green of New York; Miss Margaret Whittemore, Detroit; Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Cincinnati; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Alexander Shields, Amarillo, Texas; Miss Iris Calderhead, Marysville, Kan.; Mrs. Annis Arneil, Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia.

Men prisoners are A. L. Simpson, "John Jones," W. J. Cain, and C. E. Morgan, all of Washington. They are charged with disorderly conduct in interfering with the suffragists. Miss Kitty Marion, a suffragist, who is not a member of the Woman's Party, was detained, owing to an altercation she had with "Jones" over the sale of a suffrage magazine.

At the police station the suffragists declined to give bail, and the men could not give it, so all were locked up.

They attempted to carry out their threat to defy the police and picket the White House in force promptly at noon as an Independence Day suffrage demonstration. Large forces of police were on hand and drove the sentinels away.

Police ripped two banners out of the hands of the suffragists. Lucy Burns, one of the leaders, was the only woman to resist arrest. She battled with a policeman for possession of a banner she carried, and finally triumphantly wrenched the pole from his hands. The crowd yelled: "Send them over to the Kaiser." "They are idiots." "They have no sense." "They ought to be sent up for life."

During the shouting Simpson rushed forward and tore down a suffrage banner. Suffragists, headed by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, loudly demanded his arrest, but the police only smiled and busied themselves rounding up the suffragists. A few moments later two automobiles arrived and, amid cheers by the suffragists and "boos" and cat calls from the crowd, the first delegation of suffragists was carried away to police headquarters.

The clash between "John Jones" and the suffragists followed. Several men in the crowd demanded the arrest of Jones and said that they would testify against him. They maintained that he had no right to assail the suffragist when she only sought to hand him some magazines.

By this time the crowd was laughing loudly and seemed somewhat disappointed at the entertainment. Thinking the incident closed for the day the crowd started away from the White House, when suddenly Miss Vernon, who was not detained with the first of the suffragists, rushed out of the party headquarters with a new delegation. She marched them west on the north side of the avenue the length of the White House lawn, and then suddenly crossed the street and started east on the avenue.

Police immediately intercepted them and while the arrests were being made Simpson rushed forward and tore down the second banner.

Part of the crowd applauded him and others assailed him with vigorous language. Men who had urged him earlier to tear down the banners were missing when the police detained him. He was promptly hustled into an automobile and taken to the station.

PARENTS OPPOSE PRINCIPAL

Deny Her Alleged Statements That Children Are Ill-Kept.

Miss Mary V. Moore, Principal of Public School No. 76, has been quoted as saying that the children of the Laurel Hill district of Long Island City are "ill-fed, ill-kept, ill-clothed, and frequenters of the back rooms of saloons." The parents of the district yesterday declared they were not and they propose to have Miss Moore explain her statements. At a gathering of fathers in Wagner's Hall, on Greenpoint Avenue, Laurel Hill, it was decided to have a mass meeting on

GIANTS TAKE TWO STEPS FORWARD AND YANKEES TWO STEPS BACKWARD IN HOLIDAY GAMES

GIANTS CELEBRATE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Get Their Runs in Bunches, Beating Brooklyn's Robins by 9 to 2 and 8 to 0.

ROBERTSON CLEARS BASES

Dave Starts Afternoon Game by Puncturing Long-Standing Jinx Exercised by Coombs.

Davey Robertson, who swings a wicked bat for the Giants, had a head-on collision with Jack Coombs's pitching record over in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and knocked it to bits. Up to yesterday the Giants had never defeated the Colby Iron Man, and during a stretch of years with the Athletics and the Brooklyns he had a proud string of thirteen victories over New York. Robertson gave this record an awful kick in the first inning of the afternoon game at Ebbets Field when, with the bases jammed to suffocation, he whanged the ball over the right field wall for one of the longest home run drives ever made on the Dodgers' ballwick.

This immense home run wallop was only one incident of the game in which the Giants trimmed the Robins by an 8 to 0 score. The rest of the feverish news is that the Giants also won the morning game 9 to 2, and, in doing it, knocked Rube Marquard out of the box. Marquard, since joining Brooklyn, has had a habit of beating his old club mates in a rather embarrassing way, as in their twin victory yesterday; the Polo Grounders knocked a pair of pitching jinxes into a cocked hat.

A large number of Brooklyn natives suffered with the Dodgers in their defeats. At the morning session about 4,000 saw the affair, and there were 15,000 there in the afternoon. The only time that the big afternoon assemblage had a chance to scream was in the eighth inning, when Wheat committed one of the most brazen cases of grand larceny any baseball crowd ever gasped at. Old George Gibson stung a long fly to right field which was labeled for three bases, when Wheat turned around and hot-footed it for the fence. Suddenly he twisted himself around, leaped on high and stabbed the ball with his gloved hand.

Stengel Nails Herzog.

Casey Stengel also gained quite a bit of prominence in the morning game when he threw Herzog out at first after the Giants' captain had hit a single to right field. Casey was quite popular after that until he lost his noodle in the afternoon game and brought down a storm of jeers on his well-known head. While he was at the bat in the fourth inning he tried to duck away from one of Schupp's shoots and accidentally hit a bunt to the infield. Then Casey proceeded to throw his bat at Holke, the Giants' first baseman. Just why he wanted to hit Holke the crowd couldn't understand. If any head needed to be hit for a play like that it was Stengel's.

Benny Kauff tried to follow Robertson's example and get a home run, but his drive hit the wall near the top and bounded back on the field. The long crash, however, hit a sign which will mean $50 for Benny. Just as soon as Kauff won this prize he started to blow it right away to buy a couple more of those silk shirts that he wears. Fowler Schupp chalked up his tenth victory of the season at Brooklyn's expense in the afternoon, while Slim Sallee pitched with credit in the morning after the Dodgers had started out to demolish Perritt.

The heat of the morning game was too much for Umpire Al Orth, so Rigler had to umpire the afternoon game alone. In running around from behind the bat to second base a dozen times, the players calculate that this is more work than Rigler has done in years. It was something of a surprise that the heat should so affect Orth, because during the last week he has weathered a lot of conversation from the Boston Braves which was more scorching than yesterday's sun.

Russell Makes Bow.

In the morning, after the game had gone beyond recall, Brooklyn unveiled a new pitcher in Russell, a left-hander from the northwest. Russell pitched the last two innings, and looks like a comer.

One reason why the Brooklyns do not win more games came to light in the second inning when they did a bit of base running which made Manager Wilbert Robinson blue in the face.

It was a case where Brooklyn simply didn't know the rules. Cutshaw and Mowrey were on second and first with one out when Miller hoisted an infield fly. Zim and Gibson both made a bluff to catch it, and when it dropped safe between them, the Brooklyn base runners forgot that the batter was out anyway, and Cutshaw started for third, and was promptly made the foolish victim of a double play.

Davey Robertson heralded the downfall of old Jack Coombs in the first inning, after the Iron Man had jammed the bases up with passes. Herzog, Kauff, and Fletcher all took advantage of Coombs's wildness and sauntered up. Came Robertson and whacked a home run over the right field stockade, the ball sailing to the shanties on the other side of Bedford Avenue. When the merry-go-round was over the Giants had stenciled four runs on the score board.

Again the Giants got gay with Coombs in the fourth. Holke singled and Gibson skied to Stengel. Schupp sacrificed and Burns's double to right centre pushed Holke home. In the fifth, Kauff singled and so did Zim. Kauff tried to stretch his way to third on the clout, but was thrown out at third by Hickman. Fletcher was safe on Hickman's muff of an easy fly, and Robertson filled to Cutshaw. Holke singled to right, scoring Zim, while Fletcher went to third. On an attempted steal, Fletcher counted before Holke was exterminated trying to get back to first.

Herzog opened the seventh with a single and went to third on Kauff's crack to right, Benny taking second on Stengel's throw to third. Herzog scored on Zimmerman's sacrifice fly to Hickman and Kauff was doubled up trying to get to third.

Marquard Gets Bump.

The Giants treated an old pal, Rube Marquard, pretty roughly in the morning game, and piled up enough runs to win in the third. Marquard was driven from the box in the fourth, Dell taking up the burden. John Armstrong Russell, the young man Brooklyn snared in far-off Vancouver, pitched the last two innings and looked better than Rube and Wheeler put together.

Del Perritt started out to lead the Giants to destruction in the first inning, but he was caught in the act and yanked out of the game. Slim Sallee took his place and held the Robins at bay. Olson, the first Dodger to face Perritt, was safe on Fletcher's error, and was forced by Daubert. Myers took Jake's place. Hickman singled, and when Stengel cracked out another single, Perritt was divorced from the morning proceedings. Myers was across the plate on Stengel's singer. Wheat, the first Dodger to face Sallee, walked, and jammed the bases. Cutshaw's sacrifice fly to Kauff scored Hickman with Brooklyn's second and last run.

The Giants pattered Marquard's pitching far and wide in the third. Rariden walked and Sallee sacrificed. Burns singled, and when Herzog cracked a single to left, Rariden scored. Kauff got a pass, crowding the sacks. Zim's bang to left scored Burns and Herzog, while the Giants jammed the corners again when Fletcher ambled. Robertson cracked a single to right, pushing Kauff and Zim over the scoring platter.

The Giants' destructive batting sent Marquard to the clubhouse in the next chapter. Sallee singled and was safe at second on Cutshaw's error, when he muffed Rube's toss after Burns's grounder. Herzog got an infield hit and Kauff rolled to Olson, who threw Sallee out at the plate. Marquard then retired in favor of Wheezer Dell. Zimmerman's sacrifice fly scored Burns.

There were two gone in the seventh when Fletcher walked and Robertson singled. Holke was safe on Dell's error, Fletcher scoring. Rariden poled a single to centre, scoring Robertson and Holke. Casey Stengel made a gem of a play in the eighth when he threw Herzog out at first on a clean single.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	2	1	1	0
Heal,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	4	1
Kauff,cf	4	1	0	3	0
Zim'man,3b	3	1	2	1	3
Lobert,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	1	0	1	4	9
Rob'tson,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Holke,1b	4	1	0	9	0
Rariden,c	3	1	1	4	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	1	0
Sallee,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	36	9	8	27	17

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Daubert,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Myers,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Hickman,cf	4	1	2	8	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Wheat,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	0	5
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Meyers,c	4	0	1	7	0
Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	1
Dell,p	1	0	1	0	1
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	27	12

a Batted for Dell in seventh.
b Batted for Russell in ninth.
Errors—Herzog, Fletcher, Marquard, Dell.

New York	0	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	0—9
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—H. Myers. Stolen base—Holke. Sacrifice hit—Sallee. Sacrifice flies—Zimmerman, Cutshaw. Double play—Sallee, Fletcher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Perritt, 2 hits, 1 run in 1-3 inning; Sallee, 5 and 0 in 8 2-3; Marquard, 7 and 6 in 3 1-3; Dell, 1 and 0 in 3 2-3; Russell, 0 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Marquard, 1; Sallee, 1. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	2	2	1	2	0
Elder'f,2b	1	0	0	0	3
Kauff,cf	2	1	2	4	0
Zim'man,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Lobert,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	2	0	2	5
Rob'tson,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Holke,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Gibson,c	3	0	0	5	2
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	8	8	27	9

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Myers,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Hickman,cf	4	0	1	4	2
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	1	0
Mowrey,3b	2	0	0	2	5
Miller,c	3	0	0	1	1
Snyder,c	0	0	0	0	0
Coombs,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	29	0	5	27	18

Errors—Zimmerman, Hickman, Stengel.

New York	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Burns, Olson. Home run—Robertson. Stolen base — Burns. Sacrifice hit — Schupp. Sacrifice fly — Zimmerman. Double plays—Gibson and Fletcher; Olson and Myers; Hickman, Coombs, and Mowrey. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Coombs, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Coombs, 8 hits, 5 runs, in 9 innings; Schupp, 5 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; Coombs, 1. Time—2 hour 35 minutes. Umpire—Rigler.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 6; New York, 4. (Morning game.)

Washington, 5; New York, 4. (Second game.)

Chicago, 4; Detroit, 3. (Morning game.)

Chicago, 4; Detroit, 3. (Afternoon game.)

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 3. (Morning game.)

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (Afternoon game.)

Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 0. (First game.)

Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Brooklyn, 2. (Morning game.)

New York, 8; Brooklyn, 0. (Afternoon game.)

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3. (Morning game.)

Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2. (Afternoon game.)

Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 0. (Morning game.)

Cincinnati, 13; Chicago, 10. (Afternoon game.)

St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. (Morning game.)

St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 1. (Afternoon game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	47	24	.662
Boston	44	25	.638
New York	35	31	.530
Cleveland	37	36	.507
Detroit	34	35	.493
Washington	28	39	.418
St. Louis	27	44	.380
Philadelphia	24	42	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	41	22	.651
Philadelphia	38	27	.585
St. Louis	39	31	.557
Cincinnati	40	37	.519
Chicago	39	37	.513
Brooklyn	29	35	.453
Boston	25	37	.403
Pittsburgh	21	46	.313

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.

YANKEES SUSTAIN DOUBLE SETBACK

Lowly Senators Enjoy Independence Day, Winning by 6 to 4 and 5 to 4.

Those evanescent Yankees faded still more perceptibly when they dropped a couple of games to the lowly Washingtonians at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was a pair of performances which brought the blush of shame to the visages of about 5,000 persons at the morning exhibition and about 15,000 at the afternoon session.

The Yankees certainly had punch enough in their bats to have beaten a couple of such teams as the Senators, and then taken on one or two minor league teams for good measure. They outbatted the Washingtons in the morning 10 hits to 6 and in the afternoon 12 to 5 and yet were beaten in both games. The scores of the two games were 6 to 4 and 5 to 4. That tells the story of the punch being in the wrong place and not available when it was needed. Occasional attacks of bone in the head at inopportune moments helped on the double-header catastrophe.

To begin the story of the tragedy for the fans the Yanks opened the proceedings at the morning session as if they meant business and proposed to make the holiday a joyous one for the admirers of the erstwhile Hilltoppers. Baker landed on first through a stinger to right and went to second when Miller got a base through the presentation process. Then Shawkey lined one to right, which Rice failed to pick off his shoetops, though he made a brave effort, and Baker scurried in with a run.

In the third inning, after Hendryx had walked and Pipp ranned, Baker came through with another hit, which scored Hendryx, and the Yanks were two to the good, and the crowd loosened up and began to buy the cheering ice cream cone. The fourth brought sorrow and to shift to the shock-absorbing peanut and the soul-sustaining chewing gum. Shawkey had suddenly lost all sense of direction and in succession sent Shanks, Milan, and Rice to the bases until they were crowded to suffocation.

He had Foster headed the same way when Manager Bill Donovan relieved him of further embarrassment by calling in Russell to try and rescue the crew from impending disaster. Foster was cruel to him, however, and banged a grounder through second base in such a safe spot that both Shanks and Milan scored. Rice ran home like a scared rabbit with the third run when Menosky hit to Pipp, who was a trifle slow in getting the ball to Nunamaker.

A pass to Judge, Shanks's sacrifice, and Milan's single added another to the rapidly growing score of the Washington bunch. Hendryx again got a pass when the Yanks began their half of the fifth, Pipp's drive to deep centre for a single putting him on third. Then Baker drove one to Harper, who fell all over himself and the ball in trying to field it, and injured his ankle so that he had to retire.

Big Walter Johnson came to the rescue and managed to get a good ten minutes' warming up while Clark Griffith was deciding to substitute Ainsmith for Henry as catcher, a performance which enraged the crowd, as Umpire McCormick would not interfere with the bit of sharp practice in progress. Finally when the tumult subsided Hendryx came over with the belated run when Magee filed to Menosky, and the score was 4 to 3 with the Yanks at the short end of it.

Two more runs were scored by Washington in the sixth when singles by Foster and Johnson, a base on balls to Ainsmith, and Nunamaker's failure to hold a ball fielded to him by Pipp on a return, enabled Foster and Ainsmith to get the fifth and sixth runs home for the Senators. Hits by Russell, Malsel, and Peckinpaugh gave the Yankees their fourth and last run in their half of the inning. The other innings were productive of nothing but disappointment to both teams and the whole crowd of spectators.

The afternoon session might just as well have been made a four-inning game so far as run producing was concerned, for the last five were yielders only of goose-eggs, though the Yankees had three good chances to tie the score or win. All the comedy was crowded into those four innings also, and it did not need Nick Altrock to make it a four-act farce, in the opinion of the rooters for the Yanks.

Washington started the scoring when Judge lined out a three-bagger and Shanks sent him home with a single well placed. He was out, however, on Milan's hit to short field, the latter fetching home the bacon on Rice's single and Leonard's sacrifice. The Yankees came back in their half with two runs, the product of a single by Maisel, a double by Peck, and Hendryx's long fly to right which Rice captured. The Yanks were hitting Dumont, who did the gymnastics in the pitcher's box, so hard that he was yanked out and the elongated Ayres took his place. Baker welcomed him with a single to right which scored Peck. Pipp, who had been passed to first, tried to score on Magee's out to right, but was caught at the plate and put an end to the proceedings.

Hits by Miller, Nunamaker, and Maisel put the Yankees momentarily in the lead, as the Washingtonians had not been able to accumulate anything in their half. In the third the Senators added a couple by reason of a pass to Judge, and hits by Shanks and Milan, the career of the latter being nipped in the bud through a hit into a double play by Rice. After this Cullop was relieved by Shawkey. The Yankees made it four all in their half, a pass to Pipp, a single by Baker, and Magee's hit to Shanks scoring Pipp, Baker being caught at second instead of Pipp at the plate.

Mr. Shawkey's imitation of a man winding up a grandfather's clock was responsible for the winning run which the Washington boys put over in the fourth. Leonard had struck out and Menosky, who had been given a base on balls, and sent to second on a wild throw to first by Ayres, was advanced to third on Ainsmith's sacrifice, when Shawkey began his twice-around winding up performance. Before he had half finished Menosky was within ten feet of the plate and across it before the ball reached Nunamaker.

The nerve of Menosky in stealing home upset Umpire Dineen and the whole crew and threw the crowd into a semi-panic. The Yankees actually showed a fighting spirit and there was conversation and recrimination and the usual stuff ball players indulge in when peeved. Before it was all over Dineen decided that a run had been scored, chased Fisher out of the dug-out, sent Donovan to the shower bath and shouted things at the howling crowd in the stands. But the run counted in spite of all the jabberwocking. It was also the last run scored during the game, for though Magee in the seventh, Peckinpaugh in the eighth and Baker in the ninth had chances to drive over tying or winning runs, none of them was able to send home the men on the bases waiting for the privilege of scoring.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	0	12	1
Shanks,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Milan,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Foster,2b	4	2	3	2	3
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Menosky,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Henry,c	2	0	0	1	0
Ainsmith,c	1	1	0	0	0
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	3
Johnson,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	30	6	6	27	12

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,2b	5	1	3	0	2
P'paugh,ss	5	0	1	1	2
Hendryx,rf	3	2	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Baker,3b	4	1	3	1	4
Magee,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Miller,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Nu'maker,c	1	0	0	8	1
Shawkey,p	1	0	1	0	1
Russell,p	1	1	1	1	2
aBauman	1	0	0	0	0
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	10	27	19

a Batted for Russell in eighth.
Error—Nunamaker.

Washington	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0—6
New York	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Sacrifice hits—Magee, 2; Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Double plays—Harper, Judge and Leonard; Foster and Judge; Foster, Shanks and Judge; Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 3; Russell, 3; Harper, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 1 hit, 2 runs in 3 innings (none out in 4th); Russell, 5 and 3 in 5; Love, 0 and 0 in 1; Harper, 6 and 3 in 4 1-3; Johnson, 4 and 1 in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Shawkey, 1; Russell, 3; Harper, 1. Wild pitch—Harper. Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

AFTERNOON GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	2	1	8	2
Shanks,ss	3	1	2	1	4
Milan,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Menosky,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	0
Ayres,p	3	0	0	3	1
Total	30	5	5	27	14

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,2b	5	1	3	0	2
Peck'gh,ss	4	1	2	5	2
Hendryx,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	1	0	7	1
Baker,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Magee,lf	4	0	0	1	2
Nu'maker,c	4	0	1	5	0
Cullop,p	1	0	0	0	1
Shawkey,p	3	0	1	2	3
aBauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	24	12

a Batted for Anderson in ninth.
b Ran for Meyers in ninth.
Errors—Gardner, (2,) Haley.

Boston	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Barry. Sacrifice hits — Scott, Agnew, Hoblitzel, Walker. Double plays—Anderson and McInnis; Scott, Barry and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 3; Mayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 8 hits, 4 runs in 4 innings; Anderson, 4 and 0 in 4; Pennock, 7 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—Pennock, (Schang.) by Johnson, (Barry.) Struck out—By Pennock, 3. Passed ball—Agnew. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Scott,ss	3	2	1	3	7
Thomas,c	2	1	1	2	2
Foster,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	29	6	7	27	21

PHILA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	2	3	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bates,3b	4	0	1	3	3
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Schang,c	4	0	1	5	1
W. J'son,rf	4	0	0	0	0
French,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Grover,2b	3	2	1	1	2
F'kenberg,p	2	0	1	0	4
Total	32	2	9	24	11

Error—Grover.

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Thomas, Foster, Barry, Hooper, Grover. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Falkenberg, Hooper, Thomas. Double play—Barry, Thomas, Gardner and Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; Foster, 1. Earned runs—Off Falkenberg, 6 in 8 innings; Foster, 2 in 9. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; Foster, 1. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Time—1 hour 32 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

BEZDEK PIRATE MANAGER.

Oregon Coach Succeeds Wagner—Callahan Reports Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Acting Manager Hans Wagner of the Pittsburgh Pirates positively refused to continue longer in that capacity today, and Hugo Bezdek, supervisor of physical instruction and football coach at the University of Oregon, was appointed Manager for the rest of the year. He took charge of the team at the morning game today, and directed the play from the bench, and was in uniform. He has been scouting for the Pirates for some time, and was at one time a star fullback on the University of Chicago football team.

Ex-Manager Jimmy Callahan was in the stand at the game this afternoon, and said he was reporting every day, as he had simply been relieved of the management and not released outright. He will demand a season's salary on his contract, and said so far President Dreyfuss had made no offer of a settlement. The team has won only one game since his retirement as Manager and has lost seven.

ATHLETICS BEATEN IN BOTH.

Yield to Red Sox in Morning and Afternoon at the Hub.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Boston Red Sox won both games today from Philadelphia, the morning encounter 6 to 3, and the afternoon game 6 to 2.

Boston found R. Johnson's pitching to its liking in the forenoon, while Pennock had an easy time.

In the afternoon contest, Falkenberg raced through the first four innings in wonderful style, retiring the Boston team on three successive strikeouts in the second inning.

In the fifth inning five hits, three of which were two-baggers, and a sacrifice, gave Boston four runs. In the seventh two more were added to the local team's score on a pass, a sacrifice, a double, wild pitch and a steal home. Foster, who pitched for Boston was hit hard, but good support saved him.

The score:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Barry,2b	3	1	2	3	2
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Walker,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Scott,ss	3	1	0	0	3
Agnew,c	3	1	2	4	1
Pennock,p	3	1	1	1	4
Total	30	6	12	27	13

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	5	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Podlie,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Bates,3b	4	0	1	2	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	10	2
Schang,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Haley,c	3	2	1	0	2
Grover,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Johnson,p	2	0	0	1	1
aMeyers	1	0	0	0	0
bFrench	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	24	15

a Batted for Anderson in ninth.
b Ran for Meyers in ninth.
Errors—Gardner, (2,) Haley.

Boston	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Barry. Stolen base—Barry. Sacrifice hits — Scott, Agnew, Hoblitzel, Walker. Double plays—Anderson and McInnis; Scott, Barry and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 3; Mayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 8 hits, 4 runs in 4 innings; Anderson, 4 and 0 in 4; Pennock, 7 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—Pennock, (Schang.) by Johnson, (Barry.) Struck out—By Pennock, 3. Passed ball—Agnew. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Scott,ss	3	2	1	3	7
Thomas,c	2	1	1	2	2
Foster,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	29	6	7	27	21

PHILA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	2	3	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bates,3b	4	0	1	3	3
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Schang,c	4	0	1	5	1
W. J'son,rf	4	0	0	0	0
French,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Grover,2b	3	2	1	1	2
F'kenberg,p	2	0	1	0	4
Total	32	2	9	24	11

Error—Grover.

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Thomas, Foster, Barry, Hooper, Grover. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Falkenberg, Hooper, Thomas. Double play—Barry, Thomas, Gardner and Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; Foster, 1. Earned runs—Off Falkenberg, 6 in 8 innings; Foster, 2 in 9. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; Foster, 1. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Time—1 hour 32 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX WREST TWO FROM TIGERS

Take Both Holiday Games by 4 to 3 Score—Cobb's String of Hits Uncut.

DETROIT, July 4.—Chicago won both holiday games from Detroit today by identical scores, each ending 4 to 3. A two-run lead taken by Detroit in the third inning of the afternoon game, when the locals scored three runs, only lasted until the fourth, when Chicago tied it.

Timely hiting and Cicotte's fine pitching in pinches gave Chicago a four to three victory over Detroit here this forenoon. The winning run was scored in the sixth inning. Jackson singled, took second on a wild throw by R. Jones, and scored on Felsch's base hit.

Cobb's double this morning and single this afternoon gave him a total of thirty-four games without missing a hit.

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	0	3
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	1	3
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	13	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Schalk,c	3	1	0	4	2
Cicotte,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	31

OLD ROSEBUD LEADS MASSED TURF STARS ACROSS LINE IN CARTER HANDICAP

CARTER HANDICAP TO OLD ROSEBUD

Fleet Western Six-Year-Old Carries 130 Pounds Home First at Aqueduct.

BROMO FINISHES SECOND

Record Crowd Thrilled by Desperate Fight for Places, Half a Length Separating Leaders.

Old Rosebud, the six-year-old racing wonder of the West, won the Carter Handicap yesterday while the largest crowd that ever attended the Aqueduct track cheered him on to the victory, which signalized his ascension to the head of the handicap division of thoroughbreds. The finish was one of the most spectacular to the credit of Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh as five horses charged in close formation over the line with Bromo half a length behind Old Rosebud and the same distance in front of The Finn. A neck behind the old champion the Beverwyck Stable's Old Koenig just nosed out Ral Parr's Crimper for the barren honor of fourth place. There were only nine starters, so that more than half the field was engaged in the desperate fight for the places.

By winning the Queens County Handicap last Saturday Old Rosebud won his way to the hearts of metropolitan racegoers, and his victory yesterday, carrying 130 pounds, the biggest weight ever carried by a winner of this time-honored race, was acclaimed wildly by the crowd which had installed him an equal favorite with Hary Payne Whitney's Bromo, running for the time being in the name and colors of L. S. Thompson. The sting had been taken from the defeat of Bromo by the result of the race for the Clover Stakes for two-year-olds, which preceded the handicap.

Two daughters of Hamburg, Rosie O'Grady and Mrs. Trubbel, carried the Thompson colors for Mr. Whitney in the two-year-old event and finished first and third in a field of twelve. The fractious Rosie O'Grady was on her good behavior, and showing a great turn of speed had no difficulty in winning by two lengths. Until the last sixteenth it looked as though the Whitney pair might finish first and second, but M. L. Schwartz's Enfilade came on with a rush at the finish and took second honors from Mrs. Trubbel.

Great Crowd Attends.

The crowd was another tribute to the popularity of racing and the sport throughout was of the highest order. Not content with the remarkable finish achieved in the Carter Handicap, Mr. Vosburgh gave further evidence of his skill in alioting weights in the fifth race, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth. There were only four starters, but they were so nicely handicapped that the quartet finished within three lengths and the first three were so closely locked at the finish that only the judges could place the horses.

Many close to the finish line thought that Bayberry Candle had landed the prize and that Garbage, the pacemaker throughout, had been crowded back to third. As Garbage ran on the outside and Bayberry Candle on the inside rail, a big angle was created for any one not exactly on the job. The judges, however, could see that Captain Cassatt's Garbage had won by a nose with Bayberry Candle a short head in front of Andrew Miller's Ticket. Garbage was the outsider at 10 to 1, but the victory was none the less appropriate for an Independence Day meet, as Captain Cassatt's racing colors are the national red, white and blue. It is the second year in succession that they have flashed in front on July 4 as Trial by Jury won the Carter Handicap for Captain Cassatt a year ago.

Though the wise division supported Bromo for the Carter Handicap the general public stood by Old Rosebud and in spite of his heavy impost of 130 pounds he closed an even favorite with Bromo at 11 to 5. The lightly weighted Pickwick was next in demand at 4 to 1 and The Finn and Ormesdale were well played at 6 to 1. Andrew Miller's old champion Roamer declined the issue as did Hank O'Day and Swan Song, leaving nine to go to the pot.

Ormesdale Is Restive.

The Finn, carrying the same weight as Old Rosebud, had the honor of leading the parade. It was noticed that he showed a little more life than in his recent parades, and the black beauty carried out the promise of better things by running one of his best races, though not quite good enough to overcome the sterling speed of the rejuvenated Old Rosebud. Ormesdale, quiet enough going to the post, became restive when lined up for the start and was mainly responsible for the delay at the post.

With a field containing so much speed it was no small advantage for Old Rosebud to draw the inside position. His warm admirers contended that all he had to do was to get away well to show his heels to the rest. A pleased shout echoed through the stand as the break found the favorite on his toes. As Old Rosebud scurried to the front for the short journey of seven furlongs Bromo was on his heels, but the populace yelled again as the top weight was seen to be outrunning Bromo and gradually increasing his lead until there was daylight between him and his pursuers as he began the turn out of the back stretch.

Ormesdale was keeping well up with Bromo at this stage, but going around the turn Old Koenig and Crimper came up to crowd back the Wilson representative. The Finn was following closely, too, so that when they turned into the stretch there was a compact bunch waiting the slightest weakening on the part of the pacemaker in order to rush to the front. Shuttinger was handriding Old Rosebud in vigorous manner and the son of Uncle seemed just as determined as his rider to keep in front of the closely bunched thoroughbreds.

Bromo Begins to Gain.

When well into the stretch Robinson applied the whip to Bromo and he gallantly responded so that he gained slowly but surely on Old Rosebud. Inch by inch the Thompson silks advanced until they were within half a length of the white and blue of Applegate. Then it was that Old Rosebud realized a real race was on, and with threatening hoofbeats behind him he gave up his best so that he drew almost a length ahead again. It seemed almost impossible that he could carry his crushing burden to the end of such a severe test, but he never wavered as he strode bravely forward, intent only on maintaining the advantage his speed had gained for him at the start.

As the calvacade rushed toward the line Bromo threatened at every stride, and a new danger appeared when The Finn was seen streaking along on the outside and at this stage showing more speed than any other horse in the race. The thousands in the stand breathed hard as the flying mass traversed the few final yards. Then a great shout went up as Old Rosebud dashed safely past the judges with half of his body in front of the relentless Bromo. In the last stride The Finn got up to take show money from Old Koenig and Crimper. The time, 1:25 4-5, is fast considering that the track was slow from recent rains.

In the Clover Stakes Rosie O'Grady outclassed her field and was in front from beginning to end to win by two lengths. The easy manner in which she scored indicates that Mr. Whitney may have another filly of the class of Regret in the handsome daughter of Hamburg.

An old favorite came to the front in the steeplechase, Ral Parr's Shannon River leading all the way and winning by two lengths from Northwood. Big fields marked the opening and closing races, the first going to J. Byer's Onwa and the closing number to J. W. McClelland's June Bug.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won since June 1, 1917; selling; purse $600; six furlongs.
Onwa, J. Byer's ch. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Broadvale, R. F. Carman's b. g., 118, by Broomstick-Greenvale, 8 to 1 and even, (A. Collins).....2
Margaret L., Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3, 93, by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, 4 to 1, third, (S. McGraw).....3
Andes, Pollyanna, Tipperary, May W., Plaudito, Mother Machree, Owaga, Hydroplane, Balgee, Teetotal, and Tobacco Box also ran. Nonesuch, Photo, Bond, Imperator, Wanda, Pitzer, Armament, Dan, and Marse Henry scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; selling, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:23.
Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, 149 pounds, by Black Dick-Tentore, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4. (W. Allen).....1
Northwood, Northwood Stable's b. g., 130, by Moharib-Tallow, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (E. Wolke).....2
Viper, J. David's b. g., 140, by Dr. Leggo-Guerard, 5 to 2, third, (A. Nicklaus).....3
Leumas, Stucco, and Loch Earn also ran. Ben Wyris fell. Wolferan II., scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Clover, for two-year-old fillies, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50, additional guaranteed value $3,000; five furlongs. Time—1:00 2-5.
Rosie O'Grady, Jr., S. Thomson's br. f., 124 pounds, by Hamburg-Cherokee Rose, 9 to 10, 1 to 2, and out, (F. Robinson)...1
†Enfilade, M. L. Schwartz's br. f., 119, by Ramrod-La Fille, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (M. Buxton).....2
*Mrs. Trubbel, L. S. Thomson's ch. f., 109, by Hamburg-Pankhurst, out, third, (W. Knapp).....3½
‡Gold Tassel, †Play Toy, Rose d'Or, Adeline, Patricia, †Thistle, Empress, The Wife, Quietude, and Oenone also ran. Guesswork and Perplexing scratched.
*Thomson entry. †Schwartz entry. ‡Madden entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, guaranteed value $3,500; seven furlongs. Time—1:25 4-5.
Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate's b. h., 6 years, 130 pounds, by Uncle-Ivory Bells, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 5. (A. Shuttinger).1½
Bromo, L. S. Thomson's b. c., 4, 122, by Broomstick-Leayonaria, even and 1 to 2, (F. Robinson).....2½
The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk. h., 5, 130, by Ogden-Livonia, even money, third, (J. Butwell).....3
Old Koenig, Crimper, Ima Frank, Pickwick, Ormesdale, and Deer Tracks also ran. Roamer, Hank O'Day, and Swan Song scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1.45 4-5.
Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. g., 5 years, 102 pounds, by Aeronaut-Trash, 10 to 1, 5 to 2, and out, (E. Campbell)..1
Bayberry Candle, J. W. May's ch. m., 6, 126, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, 7 to 10, and out, (J. Williams).....2
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 104, by Ballot-Princess Orma, out for third, (Mr. Garner).....3
Clematis II., also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting, selling, by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.
June Bug, J. W. McClelland's ch. f., 104 pounds, by Burgomaster-Mary Morris, (6 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (B. Kleger)..1
George W., Avery, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 106, by Contestor-Fannie W. Fonso, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (L. McAtee).....2½
Sunrose, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. f., 103, by Astronomer-Genesta, 7 to 3, third, (M. Buxton).....3¼
Poor Joe, Billet Doux, Aileen O., Lady Grey, Bacarat, Ideal, Caveman, Little Boy, Sunny Hill, and Expression also ran. Wambseck, and Frostilla scratched.
Weather clear; track slow.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Papp, 108 pounds; Midnight Sun, Fenner, 108; Little Devil, 105; Umatilla, 105; Duke of Devonshire, 103; Trophy, 103; Orestes, (imp.,) 103; Happy Go Lucky, 103; Impetus, 103; The Spinner, 103; Dr. Muck, 103; Millinery, 100; Brocatelle, (imp.,) 100; Wood Violet, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Loch Earn, (imp.,) 147 pounds; Torero, (imp.,) 145; Goalie, 144; Trumpator, 139; Warlock, 137; St. Charicote, 135; Captain Parr, 135; Bryn Chant, 133; Marchena, 133.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; for mares, three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Clematis II., (imp.,) 125 pounds; Hanova, 120; Wistful, 117; Rhine Maiden, 117; Julialeon, 117; Bella Desmond, (imp.,) 110; America III., (imp.,) 108; Dorcas, 108; The Banshee II., 107.

FOURTH RACE. — Woodhaven Selling Stakes; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Papp, 117 pounds; Amackassin, 112; *Tippity Witchet, 105; Star Spangled, 102; Recount, 102; Irish Kiss, (imp.,) 102; Fragonard, 102; Stella Mia, 101; Ideal, 99; Edith F., 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Pan Zareta, 135 pounds; St. Isidore, 125; Startling, 124; Whimsy, 118; Zouave, 110; Moratorium, (imp.,) 97; Barry Shannon, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Duettiste, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Mountain Rose II., 115; Buckboard, 110; Bar of Phoenix, 110; Burlingame, 110; Leicester, 110; Gunrock, (imp.,) 110; Le Requiem, (imp.,) 110; Melodrama, (imp.,) 110; Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 110; Cousin Dan, 110; Spring Song, 105; Madame Curie, (imp.,) 105; Ginger Snap II., 105.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BRAVES DIVIDE THE BOOTY.

Capture Afternoon Game After Losing to Phillies in Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Boston won this afternoon's game here, 4 to 2, thereby splitting even on the day.

After being hit in the first inning for a home run and triple, which, with a base on balls, netted two runs, Ragan settled down and was almost invincible. Errors by Bancroft and Stock were bunched with some hits off Rixey and gave the visitors the victory.

Philadelphia won the morning game, 5 to 3, by a batting rally in the seventh inning.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Bancroft, ss	4	0	1	1	7
Stock, 3b	3	1	0	1	1
Cravath, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Whitted, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	1	10	2
Niehoff, 2b	4	1	1	3	3
Killifer, c	3	1	2	6	1
Alex'der, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	30	5	7	27	13

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bailey, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Evers, 2b	3	1	0	2	3
Wilhoit, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Magee, lf	4	0	3	1	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	0	13	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
Tragesser, c	4	1	1	3	0
Mar'ville, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Rudolph, p	3	0	2	0	3
Total	33	3	8	24	10

Errors—Stock, Magee, Rudolph.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit — Cravath. Stolen bases—Bailey, Tragresser. Sacrifice hit—Whitted. Sacrifice flies—Konetchy, Luderus. Double play—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Rudolph, 5; Alexander, 2. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; Alexander, 4. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fitzp'ck, cf	6	0	2	2	0
Rawlings, 2b	4	1	2	2	5
Wilhoit, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Konets'y, 1b	4	0	1	14	1
Smith, 3b	3	1	0	2	2
Tragesser, c	4	1	1	8	0
Mar'ville, ss	4	0	2	3	2
Ragan, p	3	1	0	1	4
Total	37	4	8	27	15

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Bancroft, ss	3	1	0	2	3
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Cravath, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Whitted, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	0	11	4
Niehoff, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
Killifer, c	3	0	1	6	0
Rixey, p	1	0	1	1	1
Mayer, p	1	0	0	0	1
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	27	16

a Batted for Rixey in fourth.
Errors—Smith, Bancroft, Stock.

Boston	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Maranville, Cravath. Home run—Paskert. Stolen base—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hit—Ragan. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 1; Rixey, 1; Mayer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 2 runs in 9 innings; Rixey, 6 hits and 2 runs in 1; Mayer, 2 and 0 in 5. Struck out—By Ragan, 5; Rixey, 2; Mayer, 3. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

TRAP RECORD FOR KLESICK.

Has String of 112 Straight "Kills" at Bergen Beach.

Remarkably high scores were made in the Independence Day shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. A. Klesick not only won the high scratch prize, with 99 out of a possible 100 targets, but also made a new trap record by running 112 straight kills.

The other winners were R. B. Cole, F. E. Hewens, P. J. Collins, Dr. A. Currie, and E. W. Voorhies. A special shoot for the American Trapshooters' Ambulance Unit was won by H. S. Welles, the professional.

NEW YORK OARSMEN BEATEN IN BOSTON

Lose Intermediate and Junior Singles and the Senior Doubles and Fours.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 4.—Honors were pretty well divided today among Boston's clubs in the annual regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association on the Charles River. The St. Alphonsus oarsmen, however, scored wins in the junior eight and senior four, besides having a row-over in the junior doubles. New York's entries in the intermediate and junior singles and in the senior doubles and fours all were beaten.

In the intermediate event Lothrop Withington, the Wisconsin football coach, beat E. E. Farnan of the Metropolitans, by fifteen lengths, while in the junior singles the New York men, G. A. Zoeller and Clyde Pugan, were unable to finish better than third and fourth. This race was won by William Bresnanan of Springfield, who, after catching a crab at the start, pulled himself together, catching the leader in less than a half mile, sprinting, and eventually winning by ten lengths.

The Faulkner brothers of the Riversides had things all their own way in the senior doubles, while Union Boat Club took the intermediate doubles by ten lengths. Dr. McGrath, the referee, turned his office over to John Regan of New York so that he and Withington might row in this event. A mile from the finish in the senior eights St. Alphonsus had half a length lead, but was barely able to hold it against the Farraguts, who rowed stroke for stroke with the Roxbury crew to the finish. Riverside led over most of the course in the senior eights, but rowed itself out within a half mile of the finish, while alternating with the Farraguts. Meantime the Rockrimmons of Springfield were holding back, but, spurting in the last furlong, passed the other contenders and won by nearly a length.

In the senior fours the Metropolitans of New York had three lengths lead at the half-way mark, but shot more than this distance past the turning buoy, thus allowing St. Alphonsus to take the lead by turning sharply. The Mets then chased hard, but could make up only three and a half boat lengths of the four lengths St. Alphonsus had acquired at the turn. The New Yorkers protest that St. Alphonsus did not make the turn properly was not allowed.

The summary:

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by St. Alphonsus of Roxbury; Farragut of Lynn, second; West Lynn, third. Time, 7:15.
Senior Singles—Won by Cary Faulkner, Riverside Boat Club; John Sullivan, St. Alphonsus, second; A. Mosher, Crescent Canoe Club, third. Time, 10:00.
Novice Singles—Won by R. T. Scanlan, Riverside; S. West, St. Alphonsus, second; E. J. Donovan, Shawmut, third. Time, 10:23.
Intermediate Singles—Won by Lothrop Withington, Union Boat Club, Boston; E. E. Farnan, Metropolitan Boat Club, New York, second; Harry McGowan, St. Alphonsus, third; W. J. Skayhan, Shawmut, fourth. Time, 10:23.
Junior Singles—Won by William Bresnahan, Springfield; William French, St. Alphonsus, second; G. A. Zoeller, Metropolitan, New York, third; Clyde Putnam, Metropolitan, New York, fourth. Time, 10:27.
Senior Doubles—Won by Riverside Boat Club, Boston; St. Alphonsus, second; Metropolitan, third. Time, 9:18.
Intermediate Doubles—Won by Union Boat Club; St. Alphonsus, second. Time, 9:45.
Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield; Farragut Boat Club, second; Riverside Boat Club, third; St. Alphonsus, fourth; Shawmut, fifth; West Lynn, sixth. Time, 7:14.
Senior Fours—Won by St. Alphonsus, Metropolitan second. Time, 8:25.
Junior Doubles—A row over for St. Alphonsus.

CARDINALS GET A COUPLE.

Rout Pirates in Morning and Afternoon by 4 to 1 and 4 to 3.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Cooper was easily hit and St. Louis won this afternoon's game 4 to 1. Errors by Pitler and Ward gave the visitors the morning game 4 to 3. Doak pitched effectively throughout the afternoon contest. Carey scored the only run for Pittsburgh in the fourth inning on his double and Pitler's sacrifice. He spurted home, beating out Miller's throw after Baird had thrown out Pitler.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Smith, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Baird, 3b	2	1	0	0	1
F. Smith, 3b	2	1	2	1	1
Long, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Hornsby, ss	4	0	1	0	3
Cruise, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	2	9	1
Gonzales, c	3	0	1	4	0
Betzel, 2b	3	0	0	4	3
Watson, p	2	0	0	0	0
Packard, p	1	0	0	1	0
Meadows, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	8	27	9

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey, cf	5	0	1	4	1
Pitler, 2b	3	1	0	1	2
Kunga, rf	4	1	2	0	0
J. Wa'ner, 1b	3	0	1	10	1
aBigbee	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hinchm'n, lf	2	1	1	3	0
Ward, ss	3	0	2	3	3
Schmidt, c	3	0	0	3	2
Fischer, 1b	0	0	0	1	0
McC'thy, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Jacobs, p	3	0	1	1	3
W. W'ner, c	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	3	9	27	15

a Ran for J. Wagner in eighth.
Errors—Pitler, Ward.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—J. Wagner. Stolen bases—Long, J. Smith, Carey, Bigbee, Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Gonzales, Betzel, Pitler, J. Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Ward. Double plays—T. Smith, Miller, and Packard; Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 3; Meadows, 1; Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 6 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings, (none out in 5th;) Packard, 3 and 1 in 3, (none out in 5th;) Meadows, 0 and 0 in 2; Jacobs, 5 and 1 in 8; Grimes, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Watson, 4; Jacobs, 2; Grimes, 1. Time—2 hours 13 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

AFTERNOON GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith, lf	5	0	3	1	0
Board, 3b	5	0	0	1	4
Long, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Hornsby, ss	3	0	0	3	4
Cruise, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	15	0
Gonzales, c	4	1	1	4	0
Betzel, 2b	4	2	2	3	6
Doak, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	37	4	10	27	19

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Pitler, 2b	2	0	0	2	2
King, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Wagner, lb	4	0	1	6	1
H'chman, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Ward, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Schmidt, c	1	0	0	10	0
McC'thy, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Cooper, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	1	5	27	5

Errors—Hornsby, (2,) Gonzales, Wagner, Cooper.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Carey. Three-base hits—Smith, Betzel. Home run—Betzel. Sacrifice hits—Pitler, (2,) Hinchman. Double plays—Betzel, Hornsby, and Miller; Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Wagner and McCarthy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Base on balls—Off Doak, 2; Cooper, 1. Earned runs—Off Doak, 1; Cooper, 3. Struck out—By Doak, 3; Cooper, 7. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

MADDEN FIRST IN CENTURY.

Former Princeton Athlete in Cadet Games at Fort Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—Madden, former Princeton star, and Campbell, Purdue's crack distance runner for a couple of years, divided individual honors at the Fort Benjamin Harrison Cadet Officers' track and field meet, held at the State Fair Grounds here this afternoon. Each won two firsts, Madden taking the 100-yard dash and the broad jump, while Campbell won in the half-mile and the mile runs.

Miller, formerly of Notre Dame; Lowery, former Franklin College student, and Sayre, former University of Minnesota Sayre, were runners-up to Madden and Campbell. Each scored eight points, with a first and second apiece. No records were broken, but the dashes were run off in creditable time and Campbell did the half-mile in the rather remarkable time of 1:58.

ALTAIR IS DEFEATED.

After Seven Victories This Season Star Class Craft Loses to Hydra.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 4.—After winning seven straight races this season without suffering a single defeat, the fast Altair of the star class, owned by E. V. Willis and Edward Stannard, went down to defeat today in a light southwest breeze in an interclub race over the triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club, in Manhasset Bay. The event was won by Charles E. Hyde's champion yacht of the class last year, Hydra.

The margin of victory was only 28 seconds over Allan Walker's Little Bear, which was 51 seconds ahead of George W. Elder's Veta, which just beat the Altair by 5 seconds. The first four yachts to finish flew the colors of the Port Washington Yacht Club, the last four being owned by Manhasset Bay Yacht Club members.

STAR CLASS—INTERCLUB RACE.
Start, 4:30. Course, 4 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish.	H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:34:12		1:03:12
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:33:40		1:03:40
Veta, George W. Elder	5:34:31		1:04:31
Altair, Willis & Stannard	5:34:36		1:04:36
Little Dipper, Geo. A. Corey	5:36:16		1:06:16
Banshee, N. Edgerton	5:36:35		1:06:05
Banshee II., N. Edgerton	5:37:08		1:07:08
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5:39:00		1:09:00

FISH CLASS YACHTS DRIFT.

Barracuda Wins Leland Challenge Cup on Oyster Bay.

Five of the Fish Class raced for the Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup off the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay yesterday. The wind was southwest and light. In fact, it was practically a drifting match throughout. The winner, Barracuda, the property of De Forest Hicks.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.
Start, 3:37. Course No. 2.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish.	H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	6:37:03		3:00:03
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	6:37:42		3:00:42
Blue Fish, H. C. Smith	6:39:18		3:02:18
Skate, Good & Smith	6:41:12		3:04:12
Manatee, A. Strauss	6:43:23		3:06:23

ONLY TWO YACHTS IN RACE.

War Impairs the Bensonhurst Club's Annual Regatta.

Owing to the fact that there was no way to call off the annual regatta of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, the organization held its yearly race on Gravesend Bay yesterday, notwithstanding many of its members are enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve Force and so have not got their yachts in commission this year.

C. V. Byram, chairman of the regatta committee, has answered the call to the colors and is an ensign in the branch of the service that has claimed so many yachtsmen this year. He managed to take the morning off yesterday to look after the race. He might have stayed at his naval station, as only two yachts reported off the starting line at Sea Gate. After a half hour's postponement, owing to the absence of wind, the craft were sent around a course that took them from Sea Gate to Ft. Hamilton to Bensonhurst and back to the Atlantic Yacht Club. On actual time, Oriole, the property of R. Rummell, beat W. Christiansen's Sea Bird by 2 minutes and 8 seconds. The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.
Start, 11:25. Course, 3.45 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish.	H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Oriole, Richard Rummell	1:31:06		2:06:06
Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen	1:38:09		2:08:09

CHAMPIONS MEET JULY 25.

Leonard and Kilbane Post Forfeits for Philadelphia Bout.

Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, and Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, have been definitely matched to appear in a six-round bout at Schibe Park, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 25, for a purse of $20,000. The bout was originally planned to take place on July 23, but the managers of both boxers decided at a recent conference to change the date.

James Buckley, acting on behalf of Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, posted a forfeit of $2,500 last night, binding Leonard to the fulfillment of all contracts connected with the bout. Jimmy Duhn, Kilbane's manager, posted a like amount. The men have posted $1,500 of the total sum for weight agreement, and the remaining $1,000 for their appearance guarantee. The boxers have the privilege of taking 33 per cent. off the total gate receipts. The weight agreement calls for both men to register 133 pounds, ringside, at 8 o'clock on the night of the bout.

RALPH MULFORD IS VICTOR.

Result of 150-Mile Auto Race in Omaha to be Contested.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—Ralph Mulford won today's 150-mile automobile race, maintaining an average speed of 101 miles an hour despite two stops made necessary by tire trouble Mulford's time was 1:28:53. Joe Thomas was second, Walter Haines third, and Tommy Milton fourth. Eddie Hearne, Dave Lewis, Andy Burk and Billy Taylor finished in the order named.

J. A. Martin, manager of the Haines-Thomas team, will file a protest with the American Automobile Association, contending the official timers were in error in declaring Mulford the winner. Haines, in Martin's opinion, won the race, Mulford being second.

Making the first lap of the mile-and-a-quarter track, Tom Alley mounted the steep incline too far and his car turned over twice. Alley and his mechanician, Billy Salmon, escaped with slight injuries. The car was demolished.

The fifty-mile consolation event was won by Dave Lewis in 29:03, an average speed of 103.27 miles an hour.

WALKER FINISHES IN VAN.

Captures 100-Mile Motor Cycle Race at Sheepshead Bay.

Otto Walker of Denver, Colo., yesterday drove his motor cycle home in first position in the 100-mile professional chase on the track at Sheepshead Bay Speedway and won the championship at this distance from a representative field. This race was witnessed by a large holiday crowd, and as Walker came under the wire at the finish a winner by a clear margin over Harry Smith of Brooklyn, the Denver rider was cheered to the echo. Mike Costello of the Bronx, who annexed the premier honors of the ten-mile professional race, finished third. Walker's time was 1:17:15 2-5.

In addition to capturing this championship Walker also accounted for victories in the ten-mile stock race and the twenty-mile stock event, both of which he won handily.

BREAKS MILE SWIM RECORD.

Norman Ross Sets Mark of 24:10 in California Race.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 4.—Norman Ross of the Olympic Club of San Francisco today broke the national A. A. U. record for the mile swim, making the distance in 24 minutes and 10 seconds.

The record was held by Ludy Langer, whose time was 24 minutes 59 1-5 seconds. The race was the first on the program of the Pacific Coast championship events at Coronado Tent City.

Manhattan Cricket Club Wins.

Playing against a short-handed team of the Kings County Cricket Club in a Metropolitan League championship game at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn, the Manhattan Cricket Club won by an innings and 22 runs yesterday.

BAKER ADDS GOLF TO HIS REPERTOIRE

Hobey of Princeton Wins Tournament at Piping Rock for Red Cross Fund.

Throngs of golfers crowded the links in every part of the country yesterday in support of the United States Golf Association Independence Day tournaments for the benefit of the Red Cross. How large was the amount raised will not be known for some time to come, but judging from the returns in the Metropolitan section, which has already had a Red Cross Day of its own, an amount larger than that heretofore returned by any other branch of sport will go into the coffers of the beneficiary organization. Some estimates place the figures well into the hundred thousands. Clubs hereabout contributed liberally, some of them, Nassau, Piping Rock and others of like standing, collecting amounts that were between $1,000 and $2,000.

Piping Rock Club.

How

20,000 COMPETE IN GAMES IN PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS OF CITY

FIVE BOROUGHS SEE PLAYGROUND GAMES

More Than 20,000 Children and Adults Compete in Various Athletic Events.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS AID

Big Crowds in Attendance Show the Growing Popularity of the Sane Fourth Idea.

Residents of the five boroughs, young and old, celebrated the Fourth of July yesterday in a manner that could hardly be excelled, when for the fifth year the Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee ran off its safe and sane celebration at the various parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, baths, and gymnasiums.

This year's events, despite the solemnity which was expected because of the fact that the country is now at war, were the most successful that have been held since the plan to do away with dangerous explosives as a form of recreation for the glorious day was first launched. Instead of firecrackers and firearms, with their resultant injuries, there was the clean, wholesome competition, and that this manner of celebrating Independence Day has become more popular than the old way was demonstrated with the huge crowds which turned out to witness the sports and the large numbers of competitors.

It would be impossible to chronicle accurately the numbers of those who watched the competitions at the various parks and other centres, but a conservative estimate placed the number at 300,000. The officials in charge of the entertainment vouched last night for the statement there were upward of 20,000 boys and girls taking part in the various events held.

A military aspect was imparted to the occasion at several of the playgrounds, notably De Witt Clinton Park, where there was a specially arranged military event for members of the Army, Navy or National Guard and a number of soldiers in uniform were on hand to watch their brothers compete. Boxing also came in as one of the attractions, the most important event in this line being a three-round exhibition by Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, with his sparring partner, Freddie Reese, at the C. N. Y. stadium.

Prominent metropolitan amateur athletes, among them many champions, also gave of their service in the cause. At De Witt Clinton Pat McDonald, the big, good-natured traffic policeman, competed in the 16-pound shotput, and won with a 47 foot 9 inches. At Seward Park it was estimated that a crowd of 15,000 saw the sports. At the City College Stadium Pat O'Conner of the Irish-American A. C. and Victor Voteretsas, the Morningside A. C. runner, were among the victors. At Field Hitle, unlicensed, Gertrude Hillery finished first in five events in classes from 60 to 130 pounds.

The summaries:

Thomas Jefferson Park (Girls' Field).

Flag Race (Small Boys).—Won by Joseph Amen; second, Louis Bruno; third, Joseph Lentino.

Broad Jump (Small Girls).—Won by Amelia Ferara; second, Bessie Gripedi; third, Martha Arnold.

Hobbie Race (Intermediate Girls).—Won by Josephine McCabe; second, Florence McCabe; third, Rose Biudnitis.

Fire Cracker Race (Large Girls).—Won by Anna Morano; second, Stella Deitschman; third, Grace Scala.

Flag Race (Intermediate Girls).—Won by Rose Rao; second, Dora Colucci; third, Gertrude Rukenstein.

East Meadow, Central Park.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Annie Fogelson; second, Sarah Wittman; third, Mathilda Schonfeld.

Hobbie Race.—Won by Simmie Mirch; second, Julia Alpenstein; third, Mary Blumkin.

Fire Cracker Race.—Won by Meyer Dardick; second, Rose Feldman; third, Sadie Yagodnik.

Flag Race.—Won by Charlie Gurdock; second, David Feldman; third, Hyman Ogulnitz.

Fifty-Yard Dash.—Won by Jacob Rachlin; second, A. Stone; third, M. Scheiner.

Hudson Park.

60-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class)—Won by H. Gallagher; A. Ballerini, second; J. Farino, third. Time, 0:06 2-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class)—Won by H. Gallagher; J. Lombardi, second; A. Ballerini, third. Time, 0:20.

Standing Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class)—Won by J. Farino, 7 feet ½ inch; W. Eason, 6 feet 6½ inches, second; T. Foy, 5 feet, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class)—Won by H. Garfalo; F. Pinto, second; D. Tonini, third. Time, 0:08.

Running Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class)—Won by Fred Martin, 13 feet 9 inches; T. Purcell, 16 feet 8 inches, second; J. Marro, 14 feet 2 inches, third.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Fred Martin, 39 feet 2½ inches; R. Rubino, 36 feet 8 inches, second; M. Dorio, 35 feet 2 inches, third.

60-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class)—Won by H. Garfalo; J. Inferera, second; August Belmonte, third. Time, 0:08 2-5.

One-Lap Run, (130-Pound Class)—Won by A. Belmonte; F. Rodts, second; F. Penaro, third. Time, 0:12.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class)—Won by A. Rivara; C. Frascatti, second; J. Orenzi, third. Time, 2:10.

Running High Jump, (180-Pound Class)—Won by N. Fendrick, 4 feet 7 inches; J. Marro, 4 feet 6 inches, second; E. Neri, 4 feet 5 inches, third.

Hobbie Race, (Girls)—Won by Julia Schayer; Anna O'Connor, second; Frances Puleo, third.

Fire Cracker Race, (Girls)—Won by Irene Chicci; Madeline Muck, second; Dora Marlano, third.

Crotona Athletic Field.

60-Yard Dash, (Schoolboys.) —Won by J. Brodsky, P. S. 40; D. Bruck, P. S. 4, second; I. Gutkin, P. S. 4, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Schoolboys.)—Won by H. Harp, P. S. 40; L. Peperbloom, P. S. 4, second; R. Fischer, P. S. 40, third. Time —0:11 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Mark Lewis; L. Raskin, second; I. Kirschner, third. Time—0:00.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by Raymond Rutan, Prudential A. C.; J. Malone, unattached, second; Charles Poppe, St. Joseph's Y. M. L., third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Walter Rosenblum; Mark Lewis, second; H. Reisinsky, third. Time—0:11.

440-Yard Run, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Walter Rosenblum; H. Reitchman, second; J. Siegerman, third. Time—0:59.

Four-Lap Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Edward Ostendorff, Bronx Church House; Arthur Wilson, unattached, second; William Book, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—3:53.

Standing Broad Jump, (Schoolboys.)—Won by I. Reicher, P. S. 10, 8 feet 9¼ inches; H. Bram, P. S. 40, 7 feet 3½ inches, second; A. Goldberg, P. S. 40, 7 feet 1 inch, third.

Hop, Step and Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by D. Cohen, unattached, 38 feet 8¼ inches; Frank Butler, Bronx Church House, 38 feet 4 inches, second; James Mullins, unattached, 35 feet 10 inches, third.

Hamilton Fish Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Goldstein; B. Tootle, second; S. Levine, third. Time—0:05.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Hoffman; J. Rochfeld, second; A. Goldfish, third. Distance 14 feet 7 inches.

70-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Sachs; J. Tuttle, second; J. Newman, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Cedar; W. Levitt, second; J. Newman, third. Time—0:28.

60-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by F. C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; C. Goetz, unattached, second; C. Bartsch, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—0:06 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by F. C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; A. Decker, unattached, second; J. Bartsch, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—0:23.

Half Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by L. S. Wettels, University Settlement; R. A. Cates, Knights of St. Antony, second; T. Burbo, third. Time—2:08.

12-Pound Shot Put, (A. A. U.)—Won by I. J. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C.; J. C. Linden, P. S. 64, New York A. C., second; S. Kowvicki, Clark House A. C., third. Distance—45 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Caller, Seward A. A.; L. Reichen, Mohawk A. C., second; J. Berger, unattached, third. Distance—5 feet 6 inches.

Grace Park Playground.

Thirty-Yard Dash, (Small Girls)—Won by Sophie Gottschalk; second, Rose Kean; third, Celeste Bishop.

Running Broad Jump, (Small Boys.)—Won by Alexander O'Brien; second, Arthur Gallagher; third, Thomas Pallister.

Hobbie Race, (Intermediate Girls.)—Won by Bessie Stuart; second, Margaret Pallister; third, Charlotte Jones.

Firecracker Race, (Intermediate Girls.)—Won by Julia Keene; second, Katherine Keene; third, Margaret Stuart.

Flag Race, (Intermediate Girls.) — Won by Alice Boyle; second, Katherine Mannering; third, Anna Burchell.

Sixty-seventy Street Playground.

Hobbie Race. — Won by Elizabeth Flynn; second, Dora Fox; third, Rosella Sheyman.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Michael Mormay; second, Rose Frank; third, Sarah Weinberg.

Fifty-Yard Dash, (Boys.)—Won by Mortimer Ratnoff; second, Cornelius Murphy; third, Jack Frank.

Flag Race, (Girls.)—Won by Florence Levy; second, Dora Fox; third, Frances Slayman.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Margaret Flynn; second, Fanny Finkel; third, Wilhelmina Egan.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Charles Lafort; second, Sydney Frank; third, Edward Frager.

Thirty-Yard Dash, (Boys between 6 and 8 Years.)—Won by Edward Costigan, (6;) second, Martin Milligan, (8;) third, Leo Simon, (7.)

Eighteenth Street Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-pound class.)—Won by Bernard Leavy; Edward King, second; James Gleason, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Potato Race, (85-pound class.)—Won by Roger Sweeney; Henry Weber, second; Thomas Flanagan, third. Time—1:06.

50-Yard Dash, (110-pound class.)—Won by John Hammond; Bernard Lawless, second; W. M. Morgan, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-pound class.)—Won by Rosario Speracio; James Hayes, second; John Devaney, third. Winner's jump—8 feet 9 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (130-pound class.)—Won by Joseph Battista; Thomas Sexton, second; J. J. Hunt, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

Yorkville Playground.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Leo Adler; Elias Hyman, second; Louis Lefkow, third.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by David Whitaz; Eli Hovisa, second; Sidney Lewelowitz, third.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Joseph Frankel; Louis Lefkow, second; Leo Adler, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Henry Lewins; Julius Ritter, second; N. Lichtman, third.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by William French; Samuel Rashkin, second; N. Lichtman, third.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Julius Ritter; William French, second; Adolph Wallmann, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Salerno; Michael Brown, second; Henry Lewine, third.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Malcolm Manning; Michael Brown, second; Thomas Salerno, third.

Half-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Aaron Levine; Joseph Hovisa, second; L. Weinberger, third.

12-Pound Shotput, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Salerno; Joseph Hoviss, second; Milton Heller, third.

Cherry and Market Street Playground.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by S. Katz; I. Katz, second; A. Doyle, third. Time—0:07.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class, Park Playground Boys.)—Won by S. Katz; F. Crowley, second; C. Thaler, third. Time—0:11.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Pechter; H. Lipsky, second; H. Gordon, third. Distance—12 feet.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Pekenson; J. Goldon, second; J. Kokiel; third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by G. Allen; N. Schikowitz, second; M. Silyerstein, third. Time—0:32.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Meyer, second; H. Smith, third. Distance—9 feet.

110-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Levy; D. Rothman, second; R. Reynolds, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—J. Collins; A. Abramson, second; J. Botenick, third. Time—0:31.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—R. Rockover; M. Rickson; N. Greenfeld, third. Time—7:12.

Thomas Jefferson Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Joriando; J. Simon, second; J. De Poola, third. Time—0:06.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Newman, 16 feet 4 inches; I. Klein, second; J. Orlando, third.

70-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Karl Aal; E. Sharp, second; A. Odes, third. Time—0:8 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (120-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Martin; F. Freizer, second; M. Schaefer, third.

One-Mile Run, (Church Athletic League.)—Won by J. P. Philips, Paulist A. C.; P. K. Lavery, Paulist C., second; E. J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, third. Time—4:53 3-5.

880-Yard Run, (Y. M. H. A.)—Won by A. D. Kapper, Ninety-second Street Branch; M. Feinman, Ninety-second Street, second; I. Iskin, Ninety-second Street, third. Time—2:08 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by T. Dempsey, Union Settlement; A. C.; P. Levy, Union Settlement, second; F. Martin, unattached, third.

One-Mile Walk, (A. S. U.)—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C.; J. Pilschta, Mohawk A. C., second; Kit Zuzi, American Walkers' Association, third. Time—7:34 4-5.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Vincent J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., second; Jack Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., third. Time—2:06 3-5.

Running High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by George C. Trefry, Jr., unattached; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., second; P. Courtois, Mohawk A. C., third.

Washington Square Park Playground.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by Thomas Mulcahey; William Gallagher, second; B. Monohan, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Potato Race.—Won by John Garbarino; A. Valentino, second; J. Eichler, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. Manuccia; J. O'Brien, second; M. Conway, third. Winner's jump—9 feet 11 inches.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Matthew J. O'Meara; H. Manuccia, second; William Meehan, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by John Loughlin; John Smith, second; J. Spiendido, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Matthew J. O'Meara; J. Barbera, second; J. Harrigan, third. Time—2:53 2-5.

Cherry Street Park.

65-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Taretsky; Jacob Shukin, second; Louis Caplin, third.

300-Yard Dash.—Won by S. Koch; S. Mittleman, second; L. Golberg, third.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U. Novice.)—Won by Max Sternberg, unattached; Louis Vas, Hungarian-American A. C., second; Harry Rubin, unattached, third.

60-Yard Dash, for Parochial Schools.—Won by Joseph Safrnowsky, St. Mary's; Patrick McAvoy, St. Teresa's, second; William Leonard, St. Teresa's, third.

One-Lap Run, for Parochial Schools.—Won by James Duffy, St. Mary's; Harry Toner, St. Mary's, second; Patrick McAvoy, St. Teresa's, third.

50-Yard Dash, Public Schools Athletic League.—Won by A. Brody; A. Kaselowitz, second; Louis Caplin, third.

Hamilton Fish Park, (Girls' Playground.)

30-Yard Dash, (Small Boys)—Won by Max Friedman; Ted Propper, second; D. Wiener, third.

Crossing the Brook, (Small Girls)—Won by Annie Schinl; Katie Dann, second; Yetta Scheidlower, third.

Hobbie Race, (Intermediate Girls)—Won by Fannie Propper; Anna Reich, second; Sarah Hechheiser, third.

Flag Race, (Intermediate Girls)—Won by Pauline Scheidlower; Hannah Selinger, second; Anna Schnoor, third.

Firecracker Race, (Large Girls)—Won by Frieda Kelmeldorf; Fannie Friedman, second; Reona Larner, third.

East Third Street Pier.

30-Yard Dash, (Small Boys)—Won by Nathan Cohen; Myer Rosenblatt, second; William Swibler, third.

Crossing the Brook, (Small Girls)—Won by Rebecca Schwatt; Reggie Tarkas, second; Helen Tannenbaum, third.

Hobbie Race, (Intermediate Girls)—Won by Elsie Berg; Mabel Young, second; Frieda Reichman, third.

Flag Race, (Intermediate Girls)—Won by Helen Kramz; Sarah Abramawitz, second; Rebecca Rubin, third.

Firecracker Race, (Large Girls)—Won by Fannie Rubin; Sadie Fiegal, second; Esther Reichman, third.

129th Street Pier.

30-Yard Dash, (for Boys.)—Won by Percy Nicolas; Isador Katz, second; Russell Wood, third.

Crossing the Brook, (for Girls.)—Won by Helen Curtis; Marion Eisele, second; Katherine Whitlow, third.

Hobbie Skirt Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Anna Standler; Mary Brantigan, second; Lillian Heffernan, third.

Firecracker Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Mary Standler; Cecelia Nolan, second; Jessie Thomson, third.

60-Yard Dash, (for Girls.)—Won by Sadie Engelbratt; Margaret Halbran, second; Edith Dedi, third.

Five Points Playgrounds.

30-Yard Dash, (for Boys.)—Won by Daniel Settedicasa; Carlo Bocarnassi, second; Peter Brenner, third.

Crossing the Brook, (for Girls.)—Won by Rose Mastrangale; Elvira Biggio, second; Tessie Cipacchio, third.

Hobbie Skirt Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Palma Enteri; Alma Enteri, second; Camilla De Timassi, third.

Flag Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Mary Setteducasto; Lena Enteri, second; Marie Setteducasto, third.

Firecracker Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Katie Setteducasto; Mary Carese, second; Mary Corneniti, third.

Twelfth Street Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Harry Stern; Vincent Werner, second; Agron Solomon, third. Time—0:01.5.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Bernard Brechewein; George Rosenbach, second; William Mitchell, third. Time—0:26.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playground, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Harry Adler; Theodore Glockmann, second; Benjamin Farjse, third. Distance—9 feet 10½ inches.

50-Yard Dash, (Park Playground, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Stracusa; Sherman Geifman, second; Alex. Klahr, third.

Sack Race, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Jack Gerget; Frank Balletta, second; Martin Geifman, third. Time—0:72.5.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Leonard Davidow; Anthony Fermaso, second; Nicholas Palenscar, third. Time—0:08.

220-Yard Dash (Park Playground, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Anthony Porazzo; Herman Gelein, second; Nicholas Palenscar, third. Time—0:26.5.

Half-mile Run, (Park Playground, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Alfred Caserta; Hyman Levingrab, second; Sam Schipiro, third. Time—1:04.

12-Pound shot Put, (Park Playground, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Leonard Davidow; Harry Kaufman, second; Max Tobachnick, third. Distance—31 feet 5 inches.

Carl Schurz Park Playground.

40-Yard Dash, (Small Boys.)—Won by Adam Boerke; Henry Schef, second; Herbert Toll, third.

30-Yard Dash, (Medium-Sized Girls.)—Won by Gladys Heyl; Elsie Glass, second; Helen Hartwell, third.

Crossing the Brook, (Small Girls.)—Won by Matilda Kositch; Agnes Soler, second; Anna Wintz, third.

Hobbie Skirt Race, (Intermediate Girls.)—Won by Ruth McAvoy; Katherine Newell, second; Violet Cook, third.

Fire-Cracker Race, (Large Girls.)—Won by Hilda Wahl; Lillie Werner, second; Anna Reiser, third.

Watergate Playground.

Crossing the Brook, (Girls 6 to 9 Years.)—Won by Margaret Cribbens; Margaret Battle, second; May McFarland, third.

40-Yard Dash, (for Boys 10 to 12 Years.)—Won by Edward Hoppel; George Lynch, second; Henry Dicough, third.

Hobble Skirt Race, (Girls 10 to 12 Years.)—Won by Olive Goodliff; Loretta Duffy, second; Dolly O'Gorman, third.

30-Yard Dash, (Boys 7 to 10 Years.)—Won by Andrew King; Vincent Kane, second; Edwin Sweton, third.

Fire-Cracker Race, (Girls 10 to 12 Years.)—Won by Margaret Cronican; Edna Cronican, second; Dora Wolf, third.

Macomb's Dam Park.

50-Yard Dash, (playground boys.)—Won by F. Maurer; D. Mart, second; G. Kuss, third.

Running Broad Jump, (playground boys.)—Won by L. Rosenberg; F. Maurer, second; D. Orgera, third. Distance—12 feet.

50-Yard Dash, (parochial schools.)—Won by W. McGinley; F. McDonald, St. Charles School, second; G. Kuss, third.

440-Yard Run, (Catholic Athletic League, novice.)—Won by E. Clinton; A. Mac quadt, St. Angela's A. C., second; J. Lawler, third. Time—1:00.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by E. Roesch, West Side Y. M. C. A.; F. Richter, unattached, second; J. Donahue, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—2:10.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. Hadden, Alpha P. C. C.; J. McCue, unattached, second; C. Vester, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—0:36.

One-Mile Run, (Y. M. C. A.)—Won by F. C. Wilson, Washington Heights; E. Roesch, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; A. Knecht, Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., third.

100-Yard Dash, (Recreation Centre A. L.)—Won by William Ash; D. D. Hart, second; F. McDonald, third.

St. Gabriel's Park (Boys' Field.)

30-Yard Dash.—Won by M. Huntington; J. Hoehrle, second; M. Boler, third.

Firecracker Race.—Won by E. Toreus; I. Flugsind, second; A. Grune, third.

Flag Race.—Won by E. Crosby; M. Runde, second; M. Donner, third.

Hobbie Race.—Won by M. Cordonner; E. Fagan, second; M. O'Brien, third.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by M. Runde; C. Miller, second; A. Healy, third.

Astor Field Centre 16.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by Paul Roche; Earl Hodges, second; P. Byrne, third. Time—0:07.

Potato Race.—Won by J. Price; Paul Roche, second; Oscar Soffa, third.

Standing High Jump.—Won by Louis Barber; Robert Schoen, second; J. Schwimmer, third. Height—7 feet 2 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Ben Levitz; A. Alpert, second; E. Abrams, third. Time—0:08.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Alpert; C. Morrow, second; E. Breslin, third. Time—0:36.

Running High Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Rannie Gilroy; R. Graham, second; H. Siegel, third. Distance—4 feet 11 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Lees; I. Butts, second; P. Percy, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Murphy; J. Sendrey, second; J. Butts, third. Time—0:24.

Half-Mile Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Sendrey, Jr.; C. Murphy, second; J. Kangas, third. Time—2:23.

12-Pound Shot-Put, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Rosenberg; J. Ryan, second; L. Bernberg, third. Distance—34 feet 2¼ inches.

St. Gabriel's Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Gaffney; second, J. Curley; third, J. Perrone.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Harrington; second, J. Rosenberg; third, R. Dicesare. Distance—13 feet 7 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Hosmer; second, B. Chiappa; third, W. Finnegan.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Hosmer; second, A. Richardson; third, W. Finnegan.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Z. Finniciolano; second, A. Perrone; third, J. Delaney. Distance—7 feet 10 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Meehan; second, V. Griffiths; third, A. Stevens. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Campion; second, J. Meehan; third, M. Phelan. Time—0:23 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Campion; second, F. Allen; third, A. Ruppel.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by F. Delaney; second, F. Moran; third, H. Nipper. Distance—35 feet 9 inches.

McLaughlin Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Henderson; Joseph Healy, second; Augustan Callegari, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Anthony Zambianchi; J. Sumner, second; Augustan Callegari, third.

70-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Stanley Johnson; R. Kelly, second; Frank McLaughlin, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Running High Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Cottler; Joe Tighe, second; Daniel Lee, third. Winner's jump, 4 feet 9 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Cottler; J. Carroll, second; F. Horn, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Half-mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Sylvester Clancy; H. Samuels, second; Campbell, third. Time—2:24.

12-Pound Shot Put, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by McLoughlin; Buchburg, second; Brivca, third. Winner's distance, 38 feet 2 inches.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by J. Bell; Louis Salem, second; Callahan, third. Winner's jump, 11 feet 10¾ inches.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by P. E. Gallagher; L. Caputo, P. S. 5, second; L. Calligan, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by R. Kelly; Alfred Bell, second; B. Maguire, St. James's School, third. Time—0:06.

One-Lap Run, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by J. Carroll, St. James's School; E. Stuchbury, St. James's School, second; Campbell, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

East Twelfth Street Girls' Playground.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Lena Porazzo; May Leone, second; Anna Weiner, third.

Flag Race.—Won by Rose Bonorarino; Rose Deheveso, second; Rose Lopinte, third.

Hobbie Skirt Race.—Won by Josephine Nardone; Angela Vinelli, second; Josephine Boratto, third.

Thirty-Yard Dash.—Won by Bookie Saltzman; Josephine Olgostles, second; Lucy Fanella, third.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Margie Alsine; Rose Saltzman, second; Mary Alfieri, third.

East Seventeenth Street Playground.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Letetia Cashir; Rose Haus, second; Anna Weisberger, third.

Thirty-Yard Dash (for Boys.)—Won by William O'Malley; David Tieman, second; John Zeyer, third.

Flag Race.—Won by Helen Cashir; Naureen Harrison, second; Anna Hecker, third.

Hobbie Skirt Race.—Won by Carrie Schultz; Theresa Borsitz, second; Louisa Borsitz, third.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Agnes Herbig; Katie Cartwright, second; Mary Leopold, third.

Astoria Field.

440-Yard Novice. (Park Playground.)—Won by C. A. Ripperger; Charles Dolder, second; A. Hodick, third. Time—1:09.

50-Yard Dash, (Park Playground.)—Won by Stephen Peterson; R. Schmidt, second; M. McEniry, third. Time—0:06.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.—Won by Ira Mosser, unattached; Thomas Gallagher, Knights of St. Antony, second; Herman W. Schell, Steinway C. and A. A., third. Time—4:45.

440-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. Duffy, unattached; Howard K. Stroms, Pennant Athletic Club, second; Harry Feigenbaum, Steinway C. and A. A., third. Time—0:57.

High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by Kai Schwemson, unattached, 5 feet 6 inches; Howard K. Stroms, Pennant Athletic Club, 5 feet 5 inches, second; V. Lochincky, unattached, 5 feet 4 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Georga Foelsch; Howard K. Stroms, second; Donald J. Gleason, third. Time—0:11.

60-Yard Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by Thomas Gallagher, Knights of St. Antony; Arthur P. Callahan, St. Joseph's second; J. Duffy, third. Time—0:09.

300 Yards, (High School.)—Won by Donald J. Gleason, Newtown High School; J. Fogenberg, second; Allan Stam, third. Time—0:35.

De Witt Clinton Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class)—Won by Charles Fishbein; Arthur Hoffman, second; J. McGovern, third. Time, 0:06 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class)—Won by William Lento, 14 feet 11 inches; Ralph Voudy, 14 feet 2 inches, second; Sam Kaisfer, 13 feet 9 inches, third.

70-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class)—Won by Harry Werner; Walter Hampson, second; Leater Quelley, third. Time, 0:08.

440-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C.; C. A. Mulcahy, unattached, second; R. Carter, third. Time, 1:04 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. Bach, unattached; T. J. Curry, unattached, second; R. Baylok, third. Time, 0:10 4-5.

600-Yard Run, (Catholic Y. M. N. U.)—Won by F. J. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.; G. Voutsas, second; J. J. Reardon, Paulist A. C., third. Time, 2:45.

One-Mile Run, (Church Athletic League)—Won by Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C.; W. Schippell, Holy Cross Lyceum, second; G. Vochis, third. Time, 5:40.

70-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools)—Won by W. Devine; J. Cassidy, second; F. Cassidy, third. Time, 0:08 1-5.

Four-Lap Run, (Boy Scouts and Junior Marines)—Won by L. Quaily; A. Ehinger, second; J. Burnish, third. Time, 0:07 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class)—Won by J. R. Berendes; M. Werner, second; M. F. Condon, third. Time, 0:28.

Two-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Victor Voteretsas, Morningside A. C.; W. Larson, Swedish American A. C., second; George Andrews, New York A. C., third. Time, 10:13.

One-Mile Walk, (for Enlisted Men in Army, Navy, or National Guard)—Won by W. C. Munson, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Moses Narish, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., second; G. Stalley, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., third. Time, 3:15.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Pat Mcdonald, unattached, 47 feet 9 inches; Michael Gleason, Pastime A. C., 34 feet 10 inches, second; C. Vochis, unattached, 20 feet 8 inches, third.

Corlears Hook Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Cohen; P. Salzman, second; D. Postiloff, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Berjensky; G. Baringue, second; F. Gertisser, third. Time —0:31.

Half-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Baringue; I. Berjensky, second; F. Gertisser, third. Time—3:26.

Shot-Put, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Cohen; R. Goldfisher, second; J. Lepton, third. Distance—38 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Loures; S. L. Gotty, second; I. Berjensky, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by S. L. Gotty; E. Darragh, second; J. Trachter, third. Time —0:27 4-5.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Bernstein; D. Postiloff, second; J. McCaffrey, third. Time—0:40 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Salzman; L. Feldman, second; M. Salzman, third. Time—0:13 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by T. Ryan; B. Winkoff, second; M. Lances, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Shamror; M. Sacks, second; H. R. Burris, third. Time—0:31 2-5.

Brooklyn Athletic Field.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. W. Potts; M. Schertzen, second; T. F. Argue, Jr., third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by M. Schertzen; M. Goldenberg, second; T. E. Argue, Jr., third. Time—1:01.

Two-Mile Novice Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by M. Clonn, Brooklyn A. A.; T. Johnson, unattached, second; D. Schaffbuch, Bronx Church House, third. Time—11:35.

440-Yard Run, (A. A. U. Novice.)—Won by A. Betschich, Prudential Insurance Co. A. A.; R. L. Bailey, unattached, second; A. Grimeck, unattached, third. Time—0:55.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; G. S. Courage, unattached, second; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., third. Time—4:33.

Four-Lap Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by W. F. Wallace, Knights of St. Antony; J. H. Pinder, Knights of St. Antony, second; J. Georegetinko, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—2:14.

Running High Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by G. Dorff, Bushwick High School; J. Higgins, P. S. 152, second; B. Marcus, Commercial High, third. Distance—5 feet 4 inches.

1,000-Yard Run, (Military Athletic League.)—Won by A. C. King, unattached; E. Barringtine, 15th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., second; B. Finklestein, 13th Regiment, third. Time—2:18.

220-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Davis, Boys' High; T. Schaeffer, Manual Training, second; G. Ferguson, P. S. 144, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Davis, Boys' High; G. Dougherty, Erasmus Hall High, second; A. Ferguson, P. S. 144, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Seward Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Richman; F. Orenstein, second; M. Horowitz, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Wohl; J. Rogowsky, second; J. Straus, third. Time—0:08.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Greenberg; J. Rogowsky, second; B. Goldfius, third. Distance—15 feet 5 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Horowitz; C. Rundis, second; L. Sokoroks, third. Time—0

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH.—Amer. 13065. Kerseys all colors and plushes. ¾ maitons. Ritter Bros.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers; call between 2 and 3, 3 West 29th St., Room 606.

COATS.—Looking at snappy styles of broadcloth and cloth coats all week. 115 West 30th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on pile fabric and cloth coats. 7 West 18th St., 7th floor.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats, misses' and ladies'. First floor, 28-30 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Will buy several hundred pieces of four-thread crepe at a price for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 614 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy quantity of 3-thread crepe de chine at a price. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3 threads, 100 pieces wanted, spot cash. Spiegel Waist Co., 90 Prince St.

DRESSES.—Contractors, we are placing large orders on silk and serge dresses; we furnish material; bring your own samples. Call all day Thursday, H. A. R. & Co., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and silk dresses for Fall; immediate business given on snappy styles. Call all day, National, 1 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge, satin, and crepe meteor dresses. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Open for silk and serge dresses; orders placed immediately. Apply eleventh floor, rear, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; bring samples. Chassen, 19 West 24th, third floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, serge, silk street and afternoon dresses; bring samples. H. S., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call with samples, 6th floor, 351 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall samples. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

FUR SETS.—Ready to look at, ladies', misses' and children's fur sets and fur coats; men's fur coats; misses and childrens coats and dresses; men's, ladies', and children's blanket bathrobes; men's, ladies', and children's sweaters; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 9 to 11:30 o'clock. William Bennett & Co., 25 Flatbush, Brooklyn.

GEORGETTES.—Open for quantity pure dye navy georgettes. Joseph Rothbardt Co., 27 West 24th.

GINGHAMS.—Will buy lavender, small check, any quantity. Elgrade, 131 W. 35th.

JERSEY.—Wool jersey at a price. N. Horowitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

JERSEY.—Black kersey wanted, about $2 yard; pay cash. Lipke, 729 Broadway.

POPLIN.—Open for large quantity of poplin, Amoskeag or Whitman. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

POPLINS.—Tan, to buy for cash; 90610 American, or similar. Farragut 6264.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity of wool poplin. S. Miller Co., 40 West 27th.

SERGES.—Attention, manufacturers! Will pay spot cash for all kinds of French serges. L. D., 212 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—French 104 Whitmans and 54249 Juilliards; will pay spot cash. Simon, 137 West 27th St.

SILK AND SATINS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall styles silk and satins. Call all week, 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

SILKS.—Open for large quantities Jap silks, any width or weight. Address T 253 Times Downtown.

UNDERWEAR.—Jobber looking at silk underwear. Royal Corset Cover Co., 33 Union Square.

VELOURS.—Kerseys; spot cash, at a price. Stuyvesant 4360.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at Fall styles waists, $2.25 up, all day Thursday and Friday, 5th floor, 104 5th Av.

WOOLEN, worsted, serge, job lots, cash for export. Hotel McAlpin, Room 952.

WOOLENS.—Moles lightweight velour. Tel. Madison Square 6635.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS.—Julliards 9000 and others. 4 white chinchillas. Greeley 4376.

CLOAK AND SKIRT Manufacturers.—All kinds of new silks for your use; prices very low. Belle Silk Mills, 30 West 22d St.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, skirts, waists, ladies' and misses' wash dresses, children's dresses to close out. Percy Hanse & Co., 142 East 32d St.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, Milanese, $4.75 up, immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COTTON GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers attention. We offer to close out quantities of cotton piece goods, plain, printed, novelties, goods at reduced prices; inspection invited. Fairview Mills, 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas, also white and colored georgettes in stock for immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses, sport suits, and wash skirts to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—White voile and net dresses to close out. Apollo Dress, 129 West 31st.

FUR MANUFACTURERS.—This season, silks especially suited for fur lining, very reasonable prices. Belle Silk Mills, 30 West 22d.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

MACHINERY.—Any one equipping factory for manufacturing garments can buy sewing machines, &c., as manufacturer of dresses must sell. H 116 Times.

MEN'S Palm Beach suits and others, also 36 and 56 inches natural cloth of same. Roode Co., 23 East 26th.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PALM BEACH.—Mulford's striped Palm Beach, 8 pieces. Call Phoenix Raincoat Co., Mad. Square 5557.

SATEENS.—Greens, browns, blues, grays, to match fall velours, 18c per yd.; immediate delivery. Spring 6311. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d.

SATIN CHARMEUSE, all colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farr. 2262.

SKIRTS.—Ready to show our fall line; also some interesting Summer close-outs; good chance for buyer. Albert Skirt Co., 110 W. 26th.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301—783, navy only, $1.10 net cash, spot delivery. Phone Gramercy 5373.

SERGE.—0836 American, Aetna 127, Andrews, botany, others, for cash. Madison 8305.

SILK TRIMMINGS.—Quilted linings, velveteens, Julliard 613 white. Greeley 4378.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $3.75 up. Nivel, 131 West 36th.

TAFFETA DRESSES to close out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 1 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out, 500 dozen at $8.50 per dozen up. Excelsior Skirt Co., 182 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $8.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

LITTLE TRADING IN WOOL.

Mills Marking Time Owing to Government Control of Noils.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 4.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Comparatively little business was done in the wool market during the last week. The trade is marking time on account of the Government control of noils and waste. There is little if any speculation and increases in price are based on fundamental conditions.

"In the cotton market the conditions report was the feature of the week. There is no speculation to speak of and the mills are sold ahead. Most of the big mills have cotton on hand. Mills having Government orders have enough business to keep them occupied for some time.

"In the woolen goods trade it will be only a very short time before sellers will have offered the lightweight sales which are available and will have obtained a good idea as to what the requirements of buyers are to be. The costs of production continue to advance, and there will be no opportunity for producer to quote low prices through favorable cotton purchases as has been the case during the last year or so."

Australia Celebrates the Fourth.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 4.—The American colony in Sydney celebrated the Fourth of July and America's entry into the war with a dinner tonight at the Australian Hotel. Philip R. Kennedy, the commercial attaché at the American Consulate at Melbourne, acted as toastmaster. The American national holiday was observed throughout Australia with a lavish display of the Stars and Stripes and the playing of American patriotic airs.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio.—The Akron Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Vineberg, cotton, silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss L. Lambright, corsets; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—M. Bernstein & Co.; M. Bernstein, piece goods; Collingwood.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; D. Michaels, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.

BUTTE, Mon.—Symons D. G. Co.; L. G. Ransohoff, notions, laces, hosiery; A. Dalgleish, linens; 141 5th Ave.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Pringle Bros.; A. P. Pringle, dry goods; Breslin.

CHATTANOOGA.—D. B. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, men's military goods; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; T. S. Palay, domestics, linens, wash goods, blankets; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, H. Morris, J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; L. Mandel, neckwear, ribbons; 13 E 22d; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, domestics; 115 5th Ave.

CHICAGO—J. A. Joseph, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Davier, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. O. Battier, notions; J. W. Ashton, men's furn. goods, underwear, hosiery; 395 B'way.

DENVER, Col.—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; H. S. Bauman, cloaks, waists, infants' wear; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Ward, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; M. J. Gechey, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; R. S. Patrick, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Beck & Brother; W. A. Marx, jobs dresses, skirts, waists; 353 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; J. Roberts, domestics, blankets; 470 4th Av.

MARION, Ohio—Uhler-Phillips Co.; G. Moon, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; E. Eldredge, boys' clothing; 353 4th Av.; Herald Square.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—William R. Moore D. G. Co.; F. Novitzki, hosiery, knit goods; 256 Church; Cumberland.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Ave.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. W. Turnbull, ribbons; 640 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—J. M. High Co.; A. Kahanow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Steiner-Lobman D. G. Co.; W. Lobman, dry goods, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. S. Biers, millinery; 621 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Levy-Loeb Co.; H. Levy, dry goods; 256 Church.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; S. Schwartz, furn. goods; 60 Worth.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, tub silk middles; 1,150 B'way.

OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; A. Scowcroft, J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 256 Church.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M. Co.; E. J. Bloom, women's, childrens' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; L. Blauner, Miss Schenk, jobs silk, wash skirts; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH.—Lewine-Neiman Co.; Mr. Koch, Miss Loeb, cotton waists; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH.—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Mrs. Levine, jobs silk, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURG—Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Miss M. Gibson, waists, 1261 Broadway.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Ottenheimer Co.; M. Ottenheimer, clothing, furn. goods; 896 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; O. J. Brunner, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; B. Oppenheimer, dry goods; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. L. Mayer, domestics; Broztell.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.

SCRANTON, Penn.—The Scranton Dry Goods Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs wash skirts, wash silk dresses, silk skirts, sport suits; 72 Madison Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Netter-Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, women's ready-to-wear; 1,152 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss Bauman, bathing suits; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zirkoski Mercantile Co.; Miss F. Baird, tailored hats; Miss M. Schmalz, ornaments; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS.—Schwarts Importing Co.; A. E. Greenfield, ladies' Fall dresses; A. Schwartz, silk, cotton Fall waists; 694 Broadway.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, Miss L. Skeels, waists; 404 4th Av.

TUCSON, Ariz.—Albert Steinfeld & Co.; L. Rosenstern, A. Miller, dry goods; 105 Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Factors and Commission Merchants

404-410 Fourth Ave.

Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

CROMPTON VELVETEENS

Crompton Velveteens
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Crompton Corduroy
"Cravenette" Finished.

All qualities, all colors, for immediate delivery at prices that are absolutely right.

They are ready for your inspection.

Crompton - Richmond Co., Inc.

31 E. 31st Street, New York.

Notice to Manufacturers
OUR DRESS BUYERS
Will Be at Our New York Office,
470 FOURTH AVE.,
TODAY (Thursday)
From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
READY TO BUY

10,000 Silk Dresses

FOR
SPOT CASH.

Those having the merchandise on hand and willing to SELL THEM AT A PRICE are requested to call with Samples and complete list of sizes and colors they have to close out.

LEWIN-NEIMAN CO.,
305, 307, 309 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
New York Office, 470 Fourth Ave.

Notice to Waist Manufacturers

Our buyers will be in the New York office Thursday morning, July 5th, to buy one thousand dozen cotton waists for spot cash.

Will consider nothing but good, clean jobs no matter how big the quantity. Call or telephone.

LEWIN NEIMAN CO.

Navy Taffeta Dresses

for immediate delivery. Wonderful values. New address:

6 & 8 West 32d St.

Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co.

WEAR PALM BEACH SUITS
Look for Palm Beach this Label
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

WASH DRESSES

2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29TH ST

SWEATERS Fibre Silk—Shetland—Wool
Elaborate Showing of the Season's Smartest Styles
Cohen Bros., 16-18-20 W.32d St., N.Y.

WOOLENS OFF PRICE
ELIAS SURUT

VENETIANS

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 23th St.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d
OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

Universal Discount Co.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 133 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Riddess & Chesnis, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5230

AUCTION SALES.

$20,000
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
TAFFETAS, SATINS,
MESSALINES, FANCY SILKS,
STRIPED TAFFETAS, FILES,
ALL IN ORIGINAL PIECES.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
SELLS THIS DAY
THURSDAY, July 5th, 1917
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
539 Broadway, N. Y. City.
All of the large bankrupt stock of above in suitable lots to the trade without reserve.

AUCTIONEERS.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2348.

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Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel Spring 4299.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of F. H. CHAPMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 100th St. and Fifth Av., and immediately thereafter at 539 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at Bechtel and Washington Sts., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Hammer Drills, Jack Hammer Drills, Chains, Steel Blocks, Wedges, Sheaves, Barrel Jack Harness, Blankets, Disinfectant, 1 Steel Garage, Tool House, Gasoline, Steel Pipe, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Typewriter, Safe, Carpet, &c.

JAMES H. BERRY, Trustee.
MERRILL, ROGERS & TERRY, Attorneys for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BIRD S. COLER, individually and as sole surviving partner of the partnership of W. N. COLER & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 43 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desk, typewriters, table, adding machines, mimeograph, partitions, fixtures, etc.

ARTHUR S. SOMERS, Receiver.
JONAS LAZANSKY & NEUBURGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY F. STERN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 19 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of buttons, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

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Guantanamo Sugar
DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Indian Refining

Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Southern Cal. Edison Co.
Common Stock
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Mexican Eagle Oil
General Development
Beckers Aniline Dye & Chem.
Atlantic Holding
By-Products Coke
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110.

Carib Syndicate
Maryland Coal
Texas & Pacific Coal
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Utah Securities 6s, 1922
American Light & Traction
Cities Service
Republic Railway & Light
H. F. McConnell & Co.
55 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

Preferred Shares

protected by large equities and dependable earnings, meet the prevailing need for liberal income. Upon request will mail details of such an issue yielding 7%.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR L.D.

H. D. Robbins & Co.
Incorporated.
61 Broadway New York

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS H. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
103d SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1917, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after July 16th, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CHARLES ROHE, President
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on July 1, 1917, at the rate of **4** % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

138TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 16th, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
132nd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 12th, 1917.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 16th, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.
Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

Constant M. Bird, President.
Benjamin Griffen, Vice-Pres. Arthur Stiles, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

Dollar Savings Bank
2808 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
131st Semi-Annual Dividend
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after July 16th, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.
H. F. Hutchinson, Pres't. W. H. Ross, Secty.

The Investment Tax Law

THE Investment Tax Law of New York, approved June 1, 1917, replaces the former Secured Debts Tax Law and is of especial interest to investors.

A penalty of 5% is imposed in certain cases, through the State Inheritance Tax Law, on the inventory value of securities which have not been made exempt under the Investment Tax Law.

A summary of the new law, explaining its relation to the Mortgage Tax Law, and the full text of both measures are contained in a booklet issued by this Company.

Copies of this booklet will be sent upon request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Office Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
LONDON OFFICE 22 Lombard St., E. C. PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus $40,000,000

Permanence of the Partial Payment Plan

Seven years ago the Partial Payment Plan of purchasing New York Stock Exchange securities was first put before the American investment public. Year by year it has grown in favor and increased in scope until a score of responsible firms and institutions were using it to interest an ever growing army of investors.

Liberty Loan campaign of education has brought to the attention of a new army of investors the advantages of "investing while you save."

Our investment department has made up a diversified selection of Partial Payment purchases to suit any monthly savings capacity from $5 to $1,000.

Send for Circulars M-15 and T-15.

Members New York Stock Exchange
John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office 61 Broadway New York

42d St. & Broadway, 125th St. & Lenox Av. 59th St. & Mad. Av. 26 Court St., Bklyn. 105 West 82d Street 810 Broad St., Newark.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., First Bridgeport National Bank Bldg.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., 902 Chapel Street.

Payable in Gold

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Legal for New York Savings Banks
Eligible at 90% for Postal Savings Security

$100,000.00
CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,
24 YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND BONDS
Price to return 4.30%
Full particulars upon request.

M. M. FREEMAN & CO.
Telephone: Lombard 710. PHILADELPHIA

THE COMPTROLLER OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

will sell at his office in the Municipal Building, on
Thursday, July 12, 1917, at 2 P. M.

$47,500,000—4½%
Gold Corporate Stock of the City of New York
Payable July 1, 1967,
—and—
$7,500,000—4½%
Gold Corporate Stock (15-Year Serial) of the City of New York

Maturing annually from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1932, inclusive.
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX,
And from all Taxation in the State of New York Except for State Purposes.

The latter class will be only sold in series. For example: A single bid for $15,000 is a proposal for 15 $1,000 items maturing from one to fifteen years. No bids will be accepted for separate maturities.

Separate Proposals must be made for each class.

The Greater New York Charter provides that bids may be made for as small an amount as $10 and in multiples of $10 for each maturity. No bid for Corporate Stock in the serial form can be accepted for less than $150.

Send bids for each class in separate sealed envelopes, enclosed in other envelopes addressed to the Comptroller. A deposit of Two Per Cent. of Par Value must accompany each Bid. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a New York State Bank or Trust Company, or any National Bank.

For fuller information see "City Record," published at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street, New York, or consult any Bank or Trust Company. Send for descriptive circular to

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.
Municipal Building, New York.

Safe Preferred Stocks to yield 7% at present low prices.
Suggestions upon request.
STUART ROBSON & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS & NEWTON CO. of New York will be held at the office of the Company, NO. 292 AVENUE B, NEW YORK CITY, on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 10 A. M., for the election of a Board of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

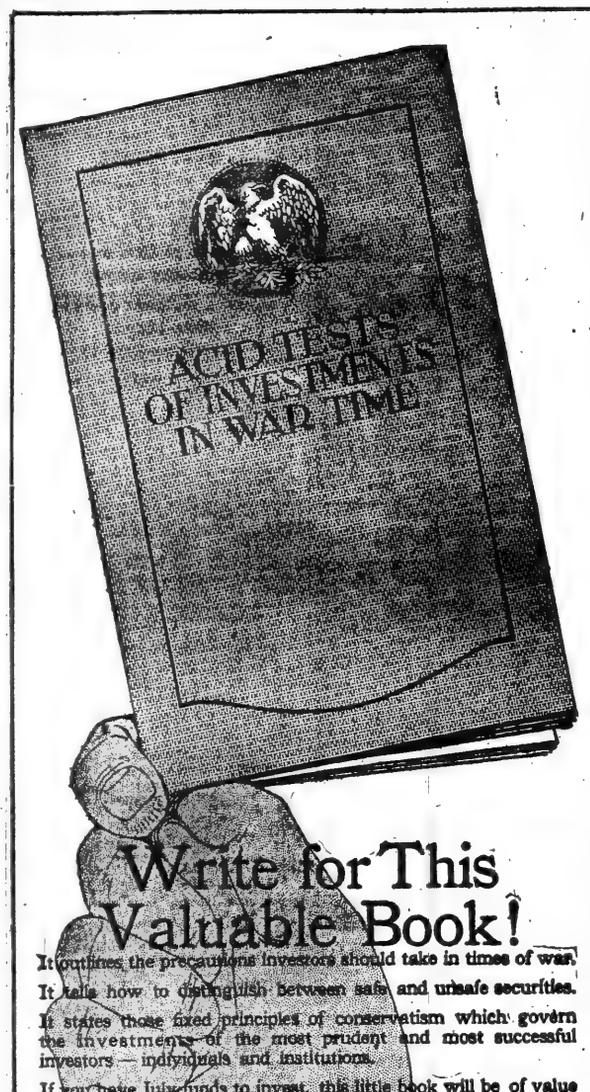
JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held in its office, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, New York, on the 25th day of July, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a declaration of abandonment of routes adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting thereof on June 8th, 1917, abandoning the tracks and franchises of this Company to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad beginning at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, running south on Hudson Street to Abingdon Square, crossing Abingdon Square to Bleecker Street, and on Bleecker Street to Broadway, and on Macdougal Street from Bleecker Street to West Fourth Street, and on West Fourth Street from Sixth Avenue to West Twelfth Street, and on West Twelfth Street from West Fourth Street to Hudson Street.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1917.
W. H. FRENCH, Secretary.



Write for This Valuable Book!

It outlines the precautions investors should take in times of war.

It tells how to distinguish between safe and unsafe securities.

It states those fixed principles of conservatism which govern the investments of the most prudent and most successful investors — individuals and institutions.

If you have July funds to invest, this little book will be of value to you out of all proportion to its size. Write today for it, together with our July Investment List.

Call, write or telephone for Booklet No. A-105

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA CINCINNATI DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO
BOSTON MINNEAPOLIS ROCHESTER DAYTON KANSAS CITY

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

Yielding about 8.75%

Curtiss Aeroplane

7% Cum. Preferred Stock

Through sale of new Common Stock $2,000,000 additional cash equity has just been placed behind the Preferred.

Over $20,000,000 new business reported booked recently.

Earnings on current business reported sufficient to cover preferred dividends ten times over.

Ask for Circular T 5

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 8140 Rector. Cable "Orjentmont."

U. S. STEAMSHIP CO.

Stock all Common

$10.00 Par

Dividends 1½% bi-monthly

Full information on request.

Listed on N. Y. Curb

THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4185-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Barrett-Nephews Co.
Guaranty Trust Stock & Rights.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Old Dominion S. S.
Splitdorf Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Victor Talking Machine

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We execute orders in
Wright-Martin Aircraft
Aetna Explosives

WEIL & CO.

51 Exchange Place New York

Russian Gov't Bonds

Is a serial in two parts, the first part of which appears in this week's issue. Send 10c for this number "A" and special subscription offer to THE

FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

New York, May 25th, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING 6% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given by the above named Company of its election to redeem and pay off all of its First Mortgage Gold Bonds on the first day of August, 1917, and that on such interest payment date there will become and be due and payable upon each of the bonds so to be redeemed at the office or agency of the Company in the city in which the principal of such bond is payable the principal thereof and accrued interest to such date of redemption. Payment will be made upon said bonds at the office of W. R. Grace & Co., 7 Hanover Square, New York City, New York, or at the office of Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd., 144 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., England, at the rate of 105% of the par of said bonds together with all accrued and unpaid interest. Holders of said bonds are notified to present them for payment at either of the said places on the first day of August, 1917, on which day all interest on said bonds will cease.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
(Sgd.) J. P. GRACE,
President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of ALL OUTDOORS, INC., will be held in the offices of the corporation, 145 West 36th Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 10th, 1917, at 5:30 P. M., for the election of Directors and [illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $11,825,620.75,) market value		$11,825,620.75
Private securities, (book value, $23,245,750.91,) market value		23,245,750.91
Real estate owned		3,680,476.63
Mortgages owned		2,766,422.77
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		401,850.67
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		80,181,606.07
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		15,964,250.65
Overdrafts		66,822.84
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$25,898,841.28	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	6,890,584.88	
		32,283,875.56
Specie		11,049,047.81
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		1,044,850.00
Federal Reserve notes		169,355.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$196,068.68	
Other cash items	1,700.02	
		200,768.70
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)	$22,844,801.63	
Less anticipated	1,465,222.19	
		20,880,579.44
Other assets, viz.:		
Assets per contra foreign branches	$9,200,894.72	
Treasurer's account	849,673.59	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	678,627.93	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	370,000.00	
Foreign exchange	20,868,524.94	
		31,467,721.18
Total		$285,187,498.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$10,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,119,868.67	
		12,619,868.67
Surplus on book values, $12,471,668.67.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$5,124,283.69	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	13,412.20	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	18,004,606.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	2,634.99	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	90,000.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	40,520.31	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	108,613,457.96	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	19,898,208.56	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,606,909.63	
Other certificates of deposit	2,957,589.66	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	2,669.21	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	221.61	
Certified checks	5,924,685.13	
Unpaid dividends	110.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	25,804,188.46	
Deposits foreign branches	9,200,894.72	
Total deposits		199,793,676.52
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	$22,844,801.63	
Less our acceptances bought in	6,727,789.35	
		15,617,012.28
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$180,235.74	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	573,465.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	222,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	281,440.77	
		1,157,141.51
Total		$285,187,498.98

TO HOLDERS OF
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST TEN YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS
DATED FEBRUARY 1st, 1917

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it of the Sinking Fund provided for in the Indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before August 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $250,000, and said funds is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to ten o'clock A. M. on July 26th, 1917.

Advice as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before July 27th, 1917, by the Trustee.

Coupons due August 1st, 1917, should be detached from the bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 90 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated July 2nd, 1917.

EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY,
By Frank W. Fruseauff, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A receiver having been appointed for the Railway Co. and default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest due July 1st, 1917, on the above mentioned bonds, the undersigned owning or representing a large amount of the outstanding bonds, have constituted themselves a Committee to represent the First Mortgage bondholders.

The Committee believe that if a large majority of the bonds are promptly deposited, it may be possible for a plan of reorganization of the property to be consummated without foreclosure.

If bonds are not deposited and the property is sold under foreclosure, such bondholders will receive only their pro rata share of the amount realised.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds at once with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City. Bonds will be received for deposit without penalty up to and including July 18th, 1917.

THOMAS DENNY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
HENRY R. McHARG,
Committee.

JOHN M. SHEDD, Counsel.
EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary,
22 William Street, New York City.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given warning all persons against purchasing or accepting as security 115 coupon bonds of the Pacific Electric Railways Company, or any part thereof of $1000.00 each, numbers 2001 to 2115 inclusive, bearing interest at 5%, the said bonds being my property.

Dated July 2nd, 1917.

DIANA HUNTINGTON-PERKINS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $16,158,464.59;) market value		$16,068,464.59
Private securities, (book value, $1,309,976.54;) market value		10,799,976.54
Real estate owned		2,450,000.80
Mortgages owned		1,034,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		126,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		50,623,696.89
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,787,886.11
Overdrafts		10,949.76
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$8,213,562.14	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	593,284.92	
		8,806,847.06
Specie		7,108,675.05
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		360,070.00
Federal reserve notes		64,910.00
Cash items		5,068.34
Other assets, viz.:		
Advances to trusts	$179,282.83	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	226,287.57	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	205,586.68	
		604,178.58
Total		$103,915,842.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	974,051.04	
		5,474,051.04
Surplus on book values, $6,144,051.04.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,868,246.28	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	3,917,794.41	
Deposits by the State of New York	440,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	14,571.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	3,350,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	89,125,543.45	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	3,042,329.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,124,661.25	
Other certificates of deposit	1,825,208.51	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	35,554.54	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,473,961.54	
Total deposits		99,259,176.20
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Dividend accrued payable July 1, 1917	$180,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	90,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	761,813.21	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	126,156.26	
Estimated unearned discounts	63,648.71	
		1,182,617.18
Total		$103,915,842.72

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE DISSOLUTION of firm Alleger & Tarvia, N. Y. [illegible]

$1,000,000

C. R. WILSON BODY CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds

Company pays the present normal income tax

Dated May 1st, 1917 Denominations $1000, $500 and $100

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st) payable at the Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Trustee. Redeemable on any interest date at 101 and accrued interest.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

Amount	Maturity	Amount	Maturity
$166,000	May 1, 1920	$167,000	Nov. 1, 1921
167,000	Nov. 1, 1920	167,000	May 1, 1922
166,000	May 1, 1921	167,000	Nov. 1, 1922

Price 100 and interest

For bonds having average maturities at least equal to average life of entire issue.

CAPITALIZATION May 1st, 1917

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds (this issue)	$1,000,000
Common Stock	407,900
Preferred Stock	91,750
Surplus	718,370

PURPOSE The object of this issue is to retire notes of the company now maturing and to provide additional facilities necessary to handle the rapidly expanding business.

MORTGAGE This bond issue will be secured by an absolute first mortgage upon all properties of the company, located in Detroit, Mich. The mortgage will require that the company keep net quick assets over liabilities (exclusive of this bond issue) equivalent to the total amount of bonds outstanding, the company furnishing to the Trustee quarterly statements properly certified. It will limit the payment of dividends on the common stock to 6%, while any of these bonds are outstanding. It will require also that adequate insurance be carried payable to to the Trustee.

PROPERTY The company owns in fee about 4½ acres of land on Clay avenue, Detroit, at the intersection of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railroads. Upon this site is the main plant with floor space of 300,000 square feet and employing 1,800 men. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Public Accountants, place a value as of February 28th, 1917, predicated on appraisal, as follows:—

Land, Building and Machinery	$ 893,414.70
Current Assets	1,678,516.30
Total Assets	$2,571,931.13
Current Liabilities	293,591.09
Net Assets	$2,278,360.09

or 2½ times this issue of first mortgage bonds. The company has just acquired by land contract 43 acres at Bay City, Mich., worth approximately $50,000, on which will be erected a steel plant costing $250,000. Here the company will install its milling and wood working machinery about August 1, 1917. The main plant in Detroit will then be used for metal work, assembly and delivery.

EARNINGS

Net earnings for year ending December 31, 1916 ..... $274,017.85
(more than 4½ times interest charge on this issue)

Average annual net earnings for the period from Sept. 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1916 $178,533.71
(or about 3 times interest charge on this issue)

The net earnings for the first four months of 1917 were $119,190.86
in comparison with $94,573.41 for the same period in 1916

Economies as a result of changes to be made when the Bay City plant is ready for use will total $200,000 a year, it is estimated.

BUSINESS For the year 1916, the sales of the company were $8,846,559.53. For the period from September 1, 1913, to December 31, 1916, the sales have averaged $2,575,763 per annum. For the first four months of 1917 the sales were $1,466,663.13, in comparison with $1,097,755.62 for the same period in 1916. These figures will be practically doubled through increased capacity. It is also expected that the Company will turn out $2,000,000 worth of all-year bodies annually in a plant just leased for the development of this line of the body business. The company is now supplying automobile bodies for the Paige, Hupmobile, Ford, Liberty, Oakland and Premier cars to the extent of 500 bodies a day.

MANAGEMENT The present management will continue with its progressive and efficient policy which has been a mighty factor in the success of the business over a long period of years.

LEGALITY All proceedings leading to the issuance of these bonds have been under the supervision of our counsel.

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

OTIS & COMPANY

INVESTMENT BANKERS

CUYAHOGA BLDG. PUBLIC SQUARE CLEVELAND, O.

TELEPHONES: Bell, Main 7500, Ohio State, Erie 146

Statistics and statements herein contained are submitted by the company, were relied upon by us in our purchase of bonds and we believe them to be reliable.

St. Louis and Hannibal Railway Company

To Holders of Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of St. Louis and Hannibal Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Plan and Agreement dated June 1, 1917, for the reorganization of said company has been formulated by the undersigned Committee. Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained upon application to Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Depositary under said Plan and Agreement. Holders of the above mentioned Bonds not depositing the same under the said Plan and Agreement will have no right to participate under the Plan in any capacity.

Dated, New York, June 28, 1917.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
CHARLES W. COX,
Reorganization Committee.

Edison Electric Light and Power Co.

OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA,

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Indenture given by New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

16—38—45—51—112

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof on the July, 1917, coupons.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1917.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, July 3rd, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
of the
American Light & Traction Company.

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held July 3d, 1917, declared a Cash Dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred stock, a Cash Dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent. on the Common stock, and a Dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2½) shares of Common stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, all payable August 1st, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at twelve o'clock noon on July 14th, 1917, and will reopen as ten o'clock A. M. on August 1st, 1917.

C. N. JELLIFFE,
Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 45.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., June 28, 1917.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER CO.
149 Broadway, New York, June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 25, 1917, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on July 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

HORN SILVER MINES COMPANY of Frisco, Utah.

27 Cedar Street, N. Y., June 12, 1917.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared upon the stock of this Company payable on and after July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 6, 1917.

The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 6, 1917, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. July 16, 1917.

MORRIS S. HIRSCHBERG, Secretary.

The Fajardo Sugar Company,
106 Wall St.
New York, July 3rd, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held on July 3rd, 1917, a dividend of 2½%, (Two and one-half per cent.,) payable August 1st to stockholders of record to July 20th, 1917, was declared.

FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY,
New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Directors of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city, at a special meeting held June 22nd, declared a special dividend of 1%, payable on July 16th, 1917, to stockholders of record July 14th, 1917.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M.; July 10, 1917, for delivering anchors, rotating bands, rattan and whisk brooms; dust, scrub, paint, and steel-wire brushes; boat chains, rubber gaskets, grapnels, scrub-brush handles, ponchos, handy billy pumps, anchor shackles, and deck swabs at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy.

NOTICE.
SHANDAKEN TUNNEL.

The date for opening bids for the contract for the Shandaken tunnel has been changed from July 17, 1917, to September 11, 1917. The detailed advertisement inviting bids will appear in this paper from August 23, 1917, to September 11, 1917, inclusive.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 1, 1917, for furnishing oats and motor gasoline at this post during remainder of fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Information furnished on application to Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, July 1st, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. LEON G. GILBERT, JR., withdraws from our firm on this date, and Mr. WILLIAM J. WALSH has been admitted to partnership.

BOND, McENANY & CO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

H. D. FRANSIOLI & CO.

beg to announce dissolution of partnership by mutual consent, effective July 5, 1917. There will be no successor to the firm's business. Mr. Henry T. Graf will sign in liquidation.

H. D. FRANSIOLI,
C. B. WHITAKER,
HENRY T. GRAF,
JEROME B. SULLIVAN.

July 2, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

HORN SILVER MINES COMPANY of Frisco, Utah.

27 Cedar Street, N. Y., June 12, 1917.

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The transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. July 6, 1917, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. July 16, 1917.

MORRIS S. HIRSCHBERG, Secretary.

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J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

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CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

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CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE DISINFECTING TABLETS. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1917. Sealed proposals for furnishing 700 pounds of Sharp and Dohme's green antiseptic discs (corrosive sublimate disinfecting tablets) in one pound bottles will be received here until 3:00 P. M., July 10, 1917, and then opened. Delivery of goods to be made at Gainesville, Florida, free of all charges. Full information furnished on application to R. M. Reese, Chairman, Board of Awards, United States Department of Agriculture. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Corrosive Sublimate Disinfecting Tablets," and addressed to R. M. Reese, Chairman, Board of Awards, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JUNE 25, 1917.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock, P. M., July 9, 1917, for furnishing and delivering one 60 K. W. Motor Generator, at the New Central High School Building, at 18th and Clifton Streets, N. W. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 437, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kuts, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for an addition to eight magazine buildings at Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J.," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., July 16, 1917, and then and there publicly opened for an addition to eight magazine buildings having concrete foundations, stone or concrete and brick walls, steel trusses, wood purling, asbestos built-up roofing over sheathing, wood finished floor over concrete, concrete platforms, lightning protection. Drawings and specifications (No. 2442) can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. F. R. HARRIS, Chief of Bureau. June 21, 1917.

INSTRUCTION.

No Boy Is A FAILURE

McBurney School for Boys

because he does not fit into a particular School. We fit the school to the Boy. We strengthen his good traits and eliminate the bad.

A large faculty, small classes, hours for supervised study and play, a broad flexible curriculum are factors that insure success.

McBURNEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
West Side Y. M. C. A.
318 West 57th Street, New York

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:

English I. English II.
Algebra, to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics. American History.

Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.

Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France

OFFICE AT
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.

HELP!

DROWNING ! !

Why not learn to swim before this happens to you?

It is *never* safe on the water unless you can swim.

Write for Booklet T

Dalton Swimming Schools
19-23 West 44th Street
308-310 West 59th Street

Sea Pines School

of Personality for Girls

HAPPY home life; personal attention and care. Students inspired by wholesome, beautiful ideals of efficient womanhood. Hygiene and morals observed especially for health, character and initiative. 100 acres; pine groves; 1,000 feet seashore. Climate is favorable for outdoor life. Horseback riding, gymnastics. College Preparatory. French, German and Spanish by native teachers. Music, Culture, Domestic Science, Handiwork, Household Arts, Secretarial and other courses for securing Personality Diplomas. Introductory to definite service. Experienced, enthusiastic instructors. Booklet.

Rev. Thomas Bickford, A. M., Miss Faith Bickford, Principals. Box W., Brewster, Mass.

The Ely School

For Girls

In the country, one hour from New York City

ELY COURT

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

FRENCH FOR ARMY MEN.

Everyone interested in Army, Navy and Red Cross work should understand French. You can begin to speak at once! Learn during spare moments, in home or camp, easily, quickly.

Language Phone Method

And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.

A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. You hear the living voice of a French professor pronounce the language until you master it. Call for free demonstration or write for booklet. Special offer to Military Students, Army and Navy men.

THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Av.

Before Going to France

TAKE A SHORT COURSE
IN
French Practical Conversation
at
The Berlitz School of Languages
28-30 WEST 34TH STREET.
Brooklyn Branch 218-220 Livingston Street
REDUCED RATES FOR ARMY & NAVY

REGENTS

and college preparation for all professions and colleges. Finest laboratory equipment; excellent faculty; high school course in 2 years. Send for particulars. THE CHIEF SCHOOL, 1 Beekman Pl.

An official examination centre of the College Entrance Examination Board.

WARRENTON COUNTRY SCHOOL

For young girls. Beautifully situated in the foothills of Virginia near Washington. French, the language of the house. Teaches girls to study, brings them nearer nature and inculcates habits of order and economy. Mlle. Lea M. Bouligny, Virginia, Warrenton, Box 43.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING,
241 W. 75th St., Col. 8894.

Open all Summer; all subjects; specialists for each subject; rapid, thorough preparation September examinations; also lessons given at any residence Long Island, Jersey Coast, Greenwich, &c.; resident tutors if desired.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
1234 Street and Lenox Avenue.

EAGAN SCHOOL,

20 VESEY STREET.

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Secretarial and Spanish Departments. Day and Evening Sessions. Call or write for particulars.

"The Home Which Children Consider Their Own."
MOELLER'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CO-ED.
(Pensionat System.)
5,000 15th Ave., Bklyn. Tel. 695 Boro. Park

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL

542-544 Fifth Ave. (45th St.). Oldest and preeminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent positions. Write for Catalog T. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

The Mercersburg Academy

FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 131.

THE DORMS In Green Mts. 26 Acre Grounds
Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. $10 up. Booklet. Box T, Poultney, Vt.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL FOR Backward Children
BOARDING SCHOOL, 238th St. & Riverdale
DAY SCHOOL, 315 West 87th Street.

The Paine-Babcock School — Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Secretaryship taught individually day and eve. See catalogue. 1931 B'way, cor. 65th.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 285, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Noticed motions:
Singer<Levy.
Judd<Ransom.
Supreme Council<Harold.
US<Marshall.
Harms<Whitman.
Adjourned motions:
Tice Tew Line<P RR.
Prosda<SS John Mielde.
Ramevig<Standard.
Sands<Carruthers.
Hanna<Hunt.
Commercial Acetylene Co<Prest-O-Lite Co.
Kelianowski<C & O Ry
Knickerbocker<Bassett.
Cardinal<Crystal.
Jamsen<Bradshaw.
Edwards<Hustis.
Giesel<Ferdinand Goetz & Sons Co.
Deiches<U Copper Co.
Grasselli<Aetna Ex Co

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—
Dubenstein, as trustee<Goldberg et al.
Furst<Leistein & Rosenfeld Co et al.
Marconi Wireless T Co<Lowenstein.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg. — Naturalization and criminal calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Townsend<Dage, (2.)
Miller<Prince, (2.)
Commonwealth of Penn<Birdseye, (2.)
Re Davis.
Curley<Willard.
Varese<Doktro.
Giordano<Cohen.
McGuiness<Lawton.
Astra<Sugar Products
Haller<Rowe.
Brooks<Brooks.
Bank for Savings<Crugar, (Hatfield.)
Brady<Mazzetti.
Amden<Mint Products
NY Tel Co<Thirkield.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
NY Tel Co<Thirkield.
Birdsall<De Vaze.
Todd<Nicol.
Weil<J R Marquette, Jr, Inc.
Reich<Koenig.
Manzo<A Sils, Inc.
McCree<Empire Carrying Co.
Lindgren<Craig.
Weaverson<Weaverson.
Steckler<De Kay.
Steizer<Ottenberg (3.)
Hurry<Ryshpan.
Osgood<Osgood.
Stichel<Ireland.
Cunningham<Chalmers Co.
Stephen<Stephen.
CNY<Foreign Arts Assn.
Lesplaga<Gen Baking
Fitzgerald<Willard.
Hedderman<Van Emburgh.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Shaler.
Crusco<Crusco.
Leitner<Leitner.
Re Oppenheim.
March<Berkman.
Greenberg<Istel.
Re Hennebergar.
Re Placon.
McDonald<McDonald.
PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.—Excise calendar.
Sisson<Doscher.
Same<Jacobs.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Barbara Keller.
Anne McCaffrey.
Mary E Mead.
Isabella Elliott.
Augusta A Wolff.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—at 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Regent & Ladesberg<NY & Chi Rty<Bohm.
Seberg.
Lazinsky<3d Av RR.
Popular Pictures Corp<Kane.
Baggett<Pritchard.
Francis<Collins.
Stoller<Dominik.
E G Lyons & Raas Co<Mendelsohn.
Doyle<Beerman.
Sohland<Penn Silk Co
Nochmonowitz<Frankel.
Life Preserver Suit Co<Nat Life Preserver Co.
Kiralfy<Kiralfy.
Segar<Hudson Coal.
Kessler<Johnson.
Re Dodd, (2.)
Rice<Goldstein.
Ettenson<Michell-H Mark Realty Co.
Re State Indus Com<Johansen.
Re Oppenheim.
Beir<Beir.
Harris<Wohlthatter, (2.)
Knickerbocker Ice Co<Labella.
Perell<Reinfeld.
Brown<W Wells & Co
Lewis<Compagnie de Navigation a Vapeur, &c.
Re E 180th St. (Bronx River.)
Florsheim<Watters.
Beerli<Beerli.
Berman<Berman.
Grozeky<Rabbino.
Chas Frohman, Inc<Maugham.
Re Chamberlain.
Re Doane.
Breiding<Breiding.
Duer<Arnold.
Jones<Willard.
Schulte<Hart.
Sheldon<Sheldon.
CNY<Mitchell.
McCready<McCready.
Valle<Weil.
Equitable Tr Co<A Woodman Realty Co.
Re Pierce.
Ft Dearborn Nat Bk<McArthur Bros Co.
Mayer<Mayer.
Steingart<Steingart.
Kanter<Smith.
Cormollo<Italian Nat Club.
Shevisky<T New Con. Debany<Schwartz
Illwitzer<Citizens Sav Silk Corp.
Rosenblatt<Block.
Zalifka<Globe Ir Wks.
Ziwan<Halper.
Patterson<Amer Ani-line Chem Co.
Depigster Rty<Steele.
Payton<Thorne.
PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Hochster<Abrahams—Maurice Deiches.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Ramus<Mitell—Mortimer S Brown. Re Flats—Phineas Lewinson.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Pearl<Arnold—Mortimer L Brown. Thompson<Ryshpan et al—John T. Hogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—William I. Walters et al<D'Anjou, Pearsall et al—William H Jeffers.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—John Frankenheimer<John Edelson—Alexander N Zinkl.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 6.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Romagna<Wilcock—Cambridge Livingston. Ridley<Lese—Cambridge Livingston. Pope<Bronx County Building Co—Charles A. O'Neill. Kaim<Eckel—George G Fry. Welch<Brandt—John L O'Brien.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Max Eisman<Henry Straus.—Alfred Katz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
A. Swasey<Swasey.
H. Swasey<same.
Goldman<Goldman.
Re Maple St.
Dime Savings Bank<Roma.
Weinus<Light.
Morrell<Gately.
Re Schachman, (Spiegelgass.)
Zimnir<Zimnir.
Nagourney<Nagourney
Wohlgemuth<Strobel.
Re Wolcott.
Sullivan<Hart.
Hann<Selner.
McFarlan<Joyce.
Hart<Lamont Realty.
Cunningham<Cunningham.
Schneider<Schneider.
J. Tropiano<Tucker.
Alice Tropiano<same.
McAllister<McAllister.
Cohen<Cohen.
Ferno<Am Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals.
Siegel<Neuman.
Gibel<Gibel.
Re Richmond, (Trunk Sewer, Av V.)
Messing<Limbeck Rty Corporation.
Re Kings Co Mtge Co
L. A. Stiles & Co<Percy.
Bagrall<Moynahan.
Kane<N Y Edison Co.
Moore<B'klyn Tr Co.
Tanenbaum<Schiffrin.
Van Siclen<Schwartz.
Bergen<same.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Atlanta Storage and Trucking Co<Lustig.
Re Foster Av, Av D.
Gregory<Gregory.
I. Bocheneck<CNY.
H. Bocheneck<same.
Bergman<Rosenwasser
Murman<Murman.
Re Brierley.
Kowarsky<Bernstein.
People State N Y<Klein.
Clark<Clark.
Re Fisher.
Elfenbein<Melnick.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Phebe Ellery,
Louisa M. Hutchins.
Accountings of:
Charles M. Eger,
August R. Kreamer,
James McCormack,
Mary E. Hughes,
George W. Goodrich,
Catherine E. Duryea,
McAllister Infants,
George C. Blanke,
Catherine Dowd,
Catherine Weeks,
Philip Monaghan,
Mary Steuber,
Betty Timm,
George Schneider,
Ellen Curren,
Louise Lassen,
Bridget Cannon,
Charles Hagerman,
Estates of:
Ellen McGauley,
Tardite Infants,
Elenor F. Gibbs.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, J.—Day calendar.
Kelly<Boswell.
Tripodi<Townes.

THE WAY TO END THE WAR

Bombard the man in the trench
And the German masses with the truth.
That we are fighting for them,
Not against them.

We don't want their land.
We don't want their money.
We are fighting the Autocratic power
That rules the German people and their Army and Navy.

We are fighting FOR
A Government of the German people
For the German people
By the German people.

We are fighting for their Liberty
For our Liberty
For the Liberty of the World.

Get these facts to them.
It is as important as to bombard them
With Bullets, Shrapnel and Hand Grenades.

Get it to them
As we get the fact before you,
That the most beautiful Residential Suburb of N. Y.—
The place to live and bring up your children—

IS RIVER VIEW MANOR at Hastings-on-Hudson—Dobbs Ferry.
Where 394 Plots and 4 Residences—
Will be sold at auction
For whatever they will bring,
Saturday, July 21st, on the premises.

Send for booklet to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
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75% can remain on mortgage

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Close to Water

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Entertaining Facilities

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making 4,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

Suites of 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms
and 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms.

Resident Superintendent always on premises. Inspection invited.

182 West 58th Street.

Small Suite admirably arranged for Physician for rent, furnished or unfurnished.
Immediate possession if desired.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the unnersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, as D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid on the day of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price.

Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys if any paid by such bidder or purchaser, the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price on resale, and as and for liquidated damages for the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without any appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

The notice given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Office 2027, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

WITHOUT DELAY.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS against AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.:

Please take notice that, in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, dated June 14, 1917, made in a suit in equity in that Court, wherein the Grasselli Chemical Company is complainant, and Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., is defendant, all creditors of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and all other persons whosoever who assert any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., are required to present and file duly verified proofs of their said claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and its estate, with George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, as receivers of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1917. Said order dated June 14, 1917, further provides that no creditor of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and no other person whosoever who asserts any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., who fails to file such proof of claim on or before the said 28th day of August, 1917, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatever against Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., or against the assets and property of the said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., in the hands of said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

Dated, June 22rd, 1917.

GEORGE C. HOLT and BENJAMIN B. ODELL, as ancillary receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., for the Western District of Wisconsin.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY. —BARNETT WILENSKY, Plaintiff, against ISAAC COHEN and "JANE" COHEN, his wife, said name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's true name being unknown to the plaintiff, Defendants. SUMMONS.

To each of the above named defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, February 6th, 1917.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO THE DEFENDANT ISAAC COHEN:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Kelby, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond at the County Court House at Richmond, in the County and Borough of Richmond, City and State of New York, on June 22nd, 1917.

Dated, June 22nd, 1917.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAY RODIN & THEODORE KALISH, individually and as co-partners trading as RODIN & KALISH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 11, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Audubon Storage Warehouse, 1,926 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Middy blouses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, power tables, motor, safe, fixtures, etc.

GEORGE C. NORTON, Receiver.

CLARENCE Y. PALITZ,
Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN and SOLOMON SENTER, Individually and as co-partners trading as SOL SENTER & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 11, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 93 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Middy blouses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, power tables, motor, safe, fixtures, etc.

GEORGE C. NORTON, Receiver.

CLARENCE Y. PALITZ,
Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York.

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642 West 168th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

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429 WEST 117TH STREET,
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1-family house, 9 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 198th St., Fordham 1264.

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MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

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ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.
(Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

AT $5,750

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A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT
218x350.

Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. H. B., 88 Times.

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WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
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ESTATE TO BE SETTLED

Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, poultry houses, 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits and shrubs; Grand Central 40 minutes.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

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Bargain, 8 room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added, only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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New House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 20 miles out, offered for less than cost. Rent to apply on purchase price. Photographs on request.
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North Shore, hour from New York, near Harbor, on stone road; 40 acres of high land with wonderful water views; 20 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber, cedars and mountain laurel. POND AND STREAM. A property of rare natural beauty, ideal for country estate. Price $600 per acre; worth double. Offers extraordinary investment possibilities.
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2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.
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with 200 feet actual waterfront; fine bathing, modern house, nine rooms, every improvement; combination stable and garage; acre ground; fine old shade trees; delightful spot for Summer; sell bargain; rent, furnished, $600, option purchasing.
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Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 fee. frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views, mostly cultivated, orchard, double highway frontage; $175 acre, terms; bargains everywhere.
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Ideal Home With Garage.

Price $5,500. Cash required $500. House has seven large, airy rooms; cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor, sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation, 35 minutes out. Large plot, all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell. This home was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars. F. W. WAGGONER, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

Magnificent Country Estate.

10 acres of choice, fertile soil, 14-room modern Colonial residence, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewers; 8 open fireplaces, 10 rooms with parquet floors; large lawns, fine shade trees; magnificent garden and fruits; garage and stable; 50x30 feet; an all-year round home; five miles from Broadway, near R. R. station. All in good condition; possession at once. Will consider an exchange for an unencumbered farm or smaller suburban 6 or 7 room house. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. AYERS, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

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141 EAST 44TH ST.
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Furnished, $55 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
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72D SUBWAY.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms; housekeeping; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

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83D, 308 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—3 rooms and bath; completely furnished, in apartment hotel. Telephone Bryant 8215, 10 to 4; particulars; $65 monthly.

85TH, 349 WEST.—B

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To rent for factory purposes, as much space as required up to 9,000 sq. ft., on ground floor and basement, 305-7-9 East 43d St.; electrical power in required quantity; steam heat and live steam. Apply personally or through your own broker, to Ewing & Ewing, 100 Broadway, or J. N. Dunlop, 63 Wall St.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; two windows, overlooking Broadway; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

To Let, machine shop, four lathes drill press, pressure tank, forge, pumps, &c., electric power; Hoboken. W. S. Boyd, 203 West 14th St.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Desirable private office to rent in 35 Liberty St.; references exchanged. C. S., Box 46 Times Downtown.

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

Light, small office, architects or contractors; reasonable. 103 Park Av., Room 1109.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house wanted for entire Summer season; on North Shore of Long Island, between Great Neck and Oyster Bay; must have lawn and trees and be on the water, two baths, two large bedrooms and servants quarters. 1 W. 64th. Apt. 6C. Columbus 8500.

Wanted—Furnished house, 5 or 6 bedrooms, for Summer; plenty of ground; commuting distance, Long Island, Harlem, or N. Y. Central R. R.; give full particulars. J. M., Box 59, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., N. Y.

Attractive cottage, 4 bedrooms, bath, north or south shore Long Island, or Jersey coast; commuting distance; good bathing essential; two months. Mrs. A. B. Smith, 549 West End Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T. 47 EAST.—Desirable room, excellent table; Summer rate; references; table guests.

58TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av., and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

167H. 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

167H. 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

55ST. 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST. 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

50TH. 61 WEST.—Exceptionally appointed double, single rooms, baths, electricity; board optional.

55TH, 16 WEST.—Table board, rooms with private bath and board; gentlemen; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with or without board.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; table board. Columbus 6896.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, private baths, with or without board.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates; electricity; references; near Park.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor, dining; table board; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table; table guests.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Attractive room; select house, parlor dining room; Summer rates.

107TH, 323 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

118TH, 340 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

120TH, 174 WEST. (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

128TH ST., 616 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortably furnished rooms, suite, business people; reasonable; meals optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, with board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4670. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Beautiful, large rooms, bath, shower; excellent board; $12. Payne.

WEST END AV., 916.—Beautiful floor, 7 windows; private bath; other rooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
30 cosy Rooms, Suite. Exquisitely Furnished, Efficient, Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS ON THE BEACH, Huguenot Park.—Hour Wall St.; bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports. 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.
Directly on Sound; delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Tel. 31W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady, wide streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $36 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Connecticut.

CARTER HOUSE.
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Rates, $10.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—High-class country board for family of eight, where there are no other boarders; references exchanged; commuting distance; plenty of ground; Long Island, Harlem, or N. Y. Central R. R.; give full particulars. J. M., Box 59, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., N. Y.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted, hand or power addressograph, with [illegible] Box 256, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

36TH, 6 EAST, and 37TH, 18 EAST.—Large and small rooms; telephone.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

36TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (35th St.)—Large, small rooms, kitchenette, electricity; furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, front room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

West Side.

9TH. 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms; quiet, select house; reference.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable double room; running water; fine surroundings; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen. $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath, overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine large rooms; private home; refined people. Bryant 3558.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Attractive large room and bath.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bath room, kitchenette; hot water; reference; reasonable.

62D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms, electricity, elevator apartment, $5 to $10. Sewell.

67TH, 264 WEST.—Lovely room; private family; references; woman preferred. Nichols.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and bedroom; no other roomers; bath, electricity, telephone. Col. 8843.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful large room; gentleman, couple; single; kitchen privileges. Joel.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; exclusive home; every appointment.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; central; references.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, without board; terms reasonable.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, front; also two smaller; telephone electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool, quiet, large room, private bath; electricity; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, telephone exchange, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, with bedroom, $5; other rooms, $6.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool room, suitable for two; every convenience.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette; maid service; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Refined, bright, cool rooms; Southern guests accommodated; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; also small; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; Summer rates. Schuyler 9965.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

83D, 224 WEST.—Cool, light, nicely furnished; $5, $6. Apt. 3 West.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomest furnished room in city; private bath, electricity, adjoining Riverside.

86TH, 59 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; every convenience; handsomely furnished; board optional.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

89TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; beautiful location; private family; reference; reasonable.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—2 elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Small and large room; shower; gentlemen; references. Apt. 41.

97TH, 146 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, single room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, all conveniences; references.

98TH, 243 WEST. (Broadway.)—Cool outside room, or suite; homelike; moderate. Apt. 6B.

102D, 249 WEST. (near West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished large, cool rooms, single or en suite, with, or without baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

111, 529 WEST. (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; New Englanders; 1095 Morningside; fifth, south.

112TH, 505 WEST. — Outside room, facing vacant lot; lavatory, bath; telephone; $3. Wilford.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2. Tomlinson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, single, $4-$5; double, $7-$12; women; kitchen use, $4.50-$7.50; all outside, near Columbia University. Apt. 2. Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST. Cor. Morningside Drive.—Outside rooms, closet, lavatory. Apt. 31.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Comfortable double and single rooms; elevator; corner. Apt. 42.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, all front, south, opposite Columbia. Hildreth.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Choice, large outside room, small room. Apt. 10B.

123D, 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Comfortable room, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

123D, 547 WEST.—Private family, desirable room, adjoining bath, $3.50; elevator. Palmer.

142D, 605 WEST. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Outside room; no other roomers; elevator. Scott.

ATTRACTIVE, large rooms, with sleeping balcony; private house, West 71st St.; all conveniences; breakfast optional. Phone Columbus 7825.

BROADWAY-145TH ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for one; shower; electricity; elevator. Phone 2790 Audubon, Apt. 64.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 67TH ST.
In charming apartment, delightful outside room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 880, (near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 896, (Corner 103d.)—Large, nice front bath, $7; private residence.

WEST END AV., 886.—Superior cool, clean room, bath, complete; electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 901, 77th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$3.50.

WEST END AV., 922.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

YOUNG man wants a young gentleman to share a cool room, overlooking Park. Phone Columbus 9194.

New Jersey.

Two beautifully furnished corner rooms, with bath. Apt. A1, Margherita Apts., Cedar and Oriental Aves., Atlantic City.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH. 116 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, all conveniences, suitable for bachelor. Telephone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST. (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CHRISTIAN American young gentleman, university graduate, good habits, desires small room with running water or adjoining bath; outside room; congenial home; kindly mention by letter price, what floor. M 87 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, bachelor, wants cool room, modern elevator apartment; must be exceptionally comfortable; private family; write fullest particulars. T 72 Times.

Home with refined family by single man; must be first class apartment, with bath; references. T 68 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS-ROYCE chassis.
FLAT 7-pass., late model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
PACKARD "18."
LANCIA 5-passenger.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A good opportunity to buy high-grade latest model used cars in A1 condition; electric lighting and self-starting; we will accept reasonable offers. Losier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st St. Phone Columbus 6587.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Paige 7 passenger.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1916 Chalmers 5 pass.
1916 Buick 6 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac 3 pass.
1913 Flat 7 pass.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new ones. An inspection will at once convince you, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1917 OVERLAND 4-"4" SEDAN	$1,100
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING	975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING	850
1917 MAXWELL TOURING	425
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN	600
1916 CROW-ELKHART LEADER	650
1916 DODGE TOURING	575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING	650
1915 HUDSON LIGHT SIX TOUR	530
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK	1,350
1914 REGAL UNDERSLUNG TOURING	310
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT, SPECIAL	350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE	850

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS UNTIL 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
Atlantic and Franklin Aves., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK, 1917 SEDAN.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F.I.A.T. "50" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ, 1916-14 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BUICK, 1916, little six, touring.
Buick, 1915, C. 24, runabout; perfect condit'n.
Maxwell 1917, five-passenger touring.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC, 1916, 8-Cyl., 8-pass. Victoria, overhauled in our own shop, repainted and renickeled; priced right for quick sale.
CADILLAC, 1916, 8-cyl., 7-pass touring car, overhauled and repainted, $1,400 cash.
CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring car, overhauled and repainted; an exceptional car; $900 cash.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
538 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
LIBERTY TWIN TURNING WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4-PASS.
NATIONAL "SERIES TNS" SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE-ARROW "Series 3-B 48" Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC eight automobile for sale; perfect condition; private car; no broken. Telephone Murray Hill 8827 or call Room 516, Long Beach Building, 42d St. and Lexington Av., New York.

CADILLAC 8, special custom-made club roadster; has wire wheels; practically new; can be seen by appointment; no dealers. Harrison, Plaza 4000.

CADILLAC, 1914, 1425, five passenger, extras included $150 worth. May Jones, 1,032 Lexington Av. Car on premises.

CHALMERS, late 1916, 6-40, 7-passenger; run 5,000 miles; cost $1,450; 2 brand new extra tires and 4 tubes; quick buyer $750. Phone 2861 R Bedford. 250 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER 4-passenger roadster, 1917, for sale by owner; full equipment, including extra tire, and mechanically in good condition. Owner, Room 1434, Equitable Building.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" SPEEDSTER.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL "6" SEDAN.
Mercer type body; Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
215 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

CHUMMY Roadster. Dort. Studebaker.
Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce Arrow.
Chandler Roadster. Scripps. Overland.
One-Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes.
20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, touring; in first-class mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 "Little Six" seven-passenger touring car; car is in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE COUPE, 1916, $900.
Beautiful 8-passenger, 8-cylinder; like new; 5 wire wheels, slip covers, electric starter; cost $2,300. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

COLE, 1915 model, 4-10, touring; good mechanical condition; good shoes; one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
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EXCELLENT BUYS!
1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
1916 Paige Roadster. 1914 Jeffery.
1916 Saxon. 1913 Hupmobile.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

FIAT Special, late 1916; practically brand-new; run 1,500 miles; cost $5,500; every possible equipment; seven-passenger; no reasonable offer refused; particulars by mail, Suite 2, 131, Ansonia Hotel, 74th St. and Broadway, New York.

FORD coupelet in first-class condition; must be sold at once. Call Edward J. Moore's Sons, 101 Beekman St., between 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock Thursday.

HUDSON, 1915, 6-54, touring, seven-passenger; original cost, $2,800; fine condition; new tires, cost $225; price $700. Automobile Club, or Rector 4683.

HUDSON Super-Six Sedan; run 3,000 miles; any demonstration; $1,400. Hanley, 567 East 22d St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
1914-15-16-17 Hupmobiles,
Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams.
Cars from $450 to $1,750.
Overhauled and Guaranteed.
Other High Grade cars to select from.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,741 Broadway at 56th Street.
Phone Circle 1614.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 159 West 58th St.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER Speedster, late model; motor quiet and powerful; guaranteed perfect condition; many extras; make offer. 150 West 55th.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell. FORD TAXI for sale, clock all paid, $325. CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225. FRANKLIN ROADSTER, 1,300. OLDSMOBILE, 8-cyl., excellent condition. MRS. LADUGAN, 215 W. 50th St.

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OVERLAND, 1917; used ten weeks; brand-new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 6087.
PACKARDS '16 "1-38" Touring 7 Pass.
'15 "2-35" Touring.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1917 Paige 7 pass. Touring, used two months.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass.
1912 Lancia, Touring.
Fiat Racer Special.
1912 Mercer Raceabout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD (1917) Fleetwood Limousine, 2-35. Packard (1917) Fleetwood Touring 4-pass. F. TURNER. Phone 5475 Broad.

USED CAR DEPT.
SAXON SIX,
1915 Model,
5-passenger touring,
at a bargain.
MAXWELL COUPELET,
1916 Model,
at moderate price.
"BABY GRAND" CHEVROLET,
1916 Model,
in excellent shape.
STUDEBAKER FOUR,
1915 Model,
Overhauled and repainted.
REO RUNABOUT,
1915 Model.
WILLYS-KNIGHT,
Coupe, 1916, Model 84,
With wire wheels.
WILLYS-KNIGHT,
1916 Model 84,
5-passenger touring,
"The silent car."
OVERLAND,
Model 83,
5-passenger touring,
Overhauled and repainted.
With new slip covers,
OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB,
1917 Model,
With Reo wire wheels.
OVERLAND COUPELET,
Model 85-6,
An all-year-round car.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

ALL CARS SOLD FOR CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th Street,
At 50th St. Subway Entrance.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 9400.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-152 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS, 1917, five-passenger touring car; like new; cost, with extras, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new; just overhauled by White Company; guaranteed perfect; has electric starter, lights, &c.; cost $4,500; may be seen after 150 West 55th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5618 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & S. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD. Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD Six and Twin Six, week, month. Phelan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

To hire, two-ton truck with express body. Responsible, 2,960 3d Av.

Automobiles Wanted.

DELIVERY AUTO, light, wanted to rent for two or three mornings weekly, with driver; light city deliveries only; our man would accompany car. P. O. Box 1,847, Electrical Department.

TOURING 7-passenger body wanted, with top and windshield; prefer 1912 or 1913 Pierce 48 or 66. H. M. Whiting, 390 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 900.

CASH waiting for runabouts, touring, and other cars. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."
225 W. 57th St. classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL.—Young girl, (16,) wishes clerical position; 2 years of high school. Y 206 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady, (18,) high school training. Cooper, 103 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, dresses; alterations specialty; $2.50 daily. Stylish. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

MANAGER.—Young woman, 10 years' experience renting, collecting, all repairs, wants property to manage. 448 7th St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY. — Experienced stenographer; college graduate; accustomed answering letters without dictation. V 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; (24;) good personality; thoroughly experienced; businesslike; familiar office details; absolutely reliable; $18. V 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate and rapid; operate Stenotype $15. Miss F., phone Bryant 1318, Room 1605 Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' brokerage, insurance experience; excellent references; $15. V 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in export firm; accurate in transcribing notes absolutely necessary; give experience, references, age, and salary desired. Address V 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, experienced worker; we have an opening for such a young lady. Age, experience, and salary expected to Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for man-ager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent; $15 to start; advancement. Burford Co., 44 West 62d.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $3,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST.—Young lady for insurance office; nice hours; must have good education; salary, $50 month; state age, education, and experience. E 318 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—White and neat to assist generally. Apply 9 to 11, Price, 65 Central Park West.

YOUNG LADY for filing letters, invoices, &c.; $8; permanent position. E 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, 16 years old, for light office work. Apply to C. E. Jones, at the Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Young woman with high school education, who is desirous of learning advertising business; must hear well over telephone and be quick, accurate, and able to quickly grasp details; hours 8:30 to 5:30; excellent chance for advancement. Address, stating age, references, experince, and salary expected; also 'phone number. Y 210 Times Annex.

COST CLERK.—YOUNG LADY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN LARGE BROOKLYN FACTORY; SALARY $12 TO START. H. O., 163 TIMES.

FORELADY.—Experienced on dresses; references required; steady position for the right party. Apply Astor Costume Company, 129 West 22d.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED TRACERS
in their
RETAIL ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a rather small house in the country; woman of good breeding, good taste, and thoroughly capable of managing such a house with four or five servants; answer with references. H 141 Times.

LAUNDRESS wanted for either Monday or Tuesday of each week. Apply 30 West 92d St.

MAID to take care of 8-room apartment; no cooking; good all-around worker desired. Apply Beebe, 65 Central Park West.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

MODELS, experienced, wanted, Sizes 18 and 36. Call Thursday morning, Wm. Greenberg, 45 West 25th St.

OPERATOR.—Typist and dictating machine operator, must be rapid typist and have had experience on dictating machine; pay $16, advancement in growing concern; will reward industry and brains. V 238 Times Downtown.

PROFESSIONAL HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

NURSE.—An experienced, amiable, sympathetic, registered trained nurse or a female doctor of medicine to care for a bedridden, mentally ill, middle-aged, manly, sound and alert woman; negible amount of night work; comfortable, refined home surroundings. Apply by mail only, stating qualifications and terms, also compensation expected. V 214 Times Downtown.

**

The Vermin Problem
IN APARTMENT HOUSES—No. 9

Bulkley & Horton say:

"To hold his tenants is the aim of every real estate manager. We find it much easier to keep our houses filled since we have adopted exterminator service. Tenants realize its value and always appreciate premises that are vermin-free. Bliss Exterminator Co. does our work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies'."

Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.

"Bliss Service Satisfies"

BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO. INC.
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG. 20th St. & 15th ST. Tel. Chel 9170
BROOKLYN, BUSH TERM'L. Tel. Sunset 5345

Get Yours NOW.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced

$19.50 for $22.50 Suits
$22.50 for $25.00 Suits
$25.00 for $28.00 Suits
$27.50 for $30 and $32.50 Suits
$32.50 for $35 and $40.00 Suits
$38.50 for $45 and $50.00 Suits

Our shirt department is full of bargains. Stock up while you have the chance.

Entire sample line of Blum & Koch Straw Hats on sale at $1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

CLIFFWOOD
A lower Logwood

E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON

Resinol
did knock out that skin trouble

Three days ago, my arm was simply covered with skin trouble and I thought I was up against it for fair. But Joe had a jar of Resinol in his kit. I used a little and the irritation stopped. In the morning most of the redness was gone and a couple more applications finished it up.

Resinol is sold by all druggists.

"Turner for Concrete"
627 contracts in 15 years and not a single penalty

The New York Times

Mailed Every Day to Your VACATION ADDRESS

Daily and Sunday 35c per week
Daily only 30c per week
Sunday only complete with Book Review, Magazine and Picture Sections 30c per month

Telephone your newsdealer to forward your subscription, or remit direct to Subscription Department, The New York Times.

TELLS WALLSTEIN TO STOP INQUIRY

Mayor Gives Way to Grand Jury in Cruger Investigation.

BUT WILL RESUME LATER

Whitman's Order, Mitchel Declares, "Denuded" Commissioner of Evidence.

WOODS WAS TO BE CALLED

Wallstein, Much Disappointed, Asserts His Witnesses Would Not Have Gained Immunity.

Mayor Mitchel directed Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein yesterday to drop for the time being his investigations of the failure of the Police Department to find the body of Ruth Cruger and to prevent the escape of Alfredo Cocchi. The Mayor took this action, he explained, to give a clear field for the Grand Jury inquiry which Governor Whitman directed District Attorney Swann to begin at once. Governor Whitman's action came just in time to save Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull from the necessity of taking the stand this week.

District Attorney Swann and several assistants got to work yesterday on the material turned over to them by Mr. Wallstein, at the direction of Mayor Mitchel, and will begin the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury today.

In turning the evidence over to the District Attorney, Mayor Mitchel made the following statement:

"I have been in conference with the Commissioner of Accounts concerning the situation created by the Governor's telegram to the District Attorney. When it became evident that the police handling of the Cruger murder case constituted an administrative failure, if not worse, on the part of certain persons in the Police Department, I directed the Commissioner of Accounts to make a thorough investigation for the double purpose of locating responsibility and suggesting preventive measures for the future.

"This was the natural duty of the Commissioner of Accounts, a function for which his office exists under the law and for the discharge of which the law, as construed by the courts, gives him ample powers, including that of subpoena and the administration of oaths. It was my purpose and that of the Commissioner of Accounts, to cooperate with the District Attorney by submitting to him from time to time evidence tending to show the commission of crime, if such should develop. This the Commissioner of Accounts did, having submitted to the District Attorney two separate cases prior to the receipt of the Governor's telegram. Upon those cases the District Attorney and the Commissioner of Accounts were engaged in co-operation.

Why Inquiry Was Public.

"The investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts was public in order that the people might be currently informed upon the developments of this extremely important case. In order that no prejudice might be worked to possible criminal prosecution, the Commissioner of Accounts was pursuing certain inquiries coincidentally in executive session for the purpose of bringing them to public knowledge later either through the medium of the District Attorney or through public sessions.

"The Commissioner of Accounts had satisfied himself before examining witnesses against whom suspicion might lie that immunity was not obtained through his examination.

"I believe that the public have reason to be convinced of the good faith and the thoroughness of the investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts.

"The Governor, in his wisdom, has directed that the entire inquiry into this matter be undertaken by the District Attorney in the secrecy of Grand Jury proceedings, holding that the public inquiry by the Commissioner of Accounts might prejudice the efforts of the District Attorney later to secure indictments and convictions. He has directed the District Attorney to take possession under his subpoena of all records and papers in the case. Compliance with this subpoena has denuded the Commissioner of Accounts of the instruments of his investigation.

"While the Mayor possesses the unquestionable right to advise himself through his duly constituted investigating agent, the Commissioner of Accounts, upon all matters relating to the administration of any of his departments, and particularly when the responsibility for failure or dereliction is to be established, I would not, even though it entailed waiving my own clear right, do anything which the Governor or the District Attorney feel might be calculated to prejudice prosecution for crimes committed in this case.

"Accordingly, the investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts will be discontinued for the time being, but only until the District Attorney has completed his work of fixing criminal responsibility. The determination of administrative responsibility constitutes a distinct phase of the investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts, and whatever else happens, this must be completed to my satisfaction and responsibility located and the proper measures of discipline visited upon those at fault."

Thinks Governor Is in Error.

Commissioner Wallstein did not attempt to conceal the disappointment which he felt at being compelled to interrupt his hearings. He said:

"I do not believe that there is any ground at all for the supposition that immunity might be conferred on witnesses who testify before me. I am not a Magistrate, and there has been no defendant before me. I have looked the matter up thoroughly and am satisfied on this point. In order to assure myself further, however, I asked the Corporation Counsel last week for an opinion on that subject, in order to be perfectly safe before calling the motor cycle policemen who have been accused of grafting. Some of these motor cycle policemen were to have been examined on Thursday.

"In saying that the Commissioner of Accounts was not the proper person to conduct this inquiry I believe that the Governor was led into error by the title of this office. Many people think because of the title that my function is merely to go over the books and check up the accounts of the different departments, but any one who has read the city charter should know that the function of the office is to inquire into the conduct of any city, county, or borough office for the purpose of finding out if they are doing their duty and of recommending the proper disciplinary measures and reforms if they are not doing their full duty.

"Members of the Police Department who have been before me have been convicted out of their own mouths of atrocious negligence, if nothing worse. Whether it was mere negligence or whether it might have had a criminal aspect was something to be developed later. The issue is boneheadedness versus criminality. The boneheadedness has been amply shown; the question of crime is still open."

Mr. Wallstein said that, among the witnesses who were to be called at the next few sessions of his inquiry were Commissioner Woods, Deputy Commissioner Scull, Deputy Commissioner Lord, Inspectors Cray and Faurot, Captain Dan Costigan, Lieutenant Grant Williams and Lieutenant Funston. Mr. Wallstein said:

"One of the first things I wanted to find out was why the report of Detective James J. Finan, telling of the statement of Mrs. Mary McDonough that a motor cycle policemen had ordered her to say that she knew nothing of Cocchi, was allowed to lie buried in the police records. This report was made on June 20, and no action was taken upon it by the Police Department. I cannot understand how it came to be overlooked."

Mrs. McDonough was the janitress at 229 West Eighty-third Street, a building adjoining a shop formerly occupied by Cocchi, which was frequently visited by motor cycle policemen. Mrs. McDonough identified Policeman Thomas M. Kerrigan of the Motor Cycle Squad as the man who had warned her not to say anything, if she was questioned regarding her former neighbor, Cocchi. Kerrigan was also named by Henry Ankermann, a boy formerly employed by Cocchi, as one of the policemen frequently in Cocchi's shop. Kerrigan flatly denied the woman's charge, when he was questioned yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Dooling.

Mr. Wallstein's investigation will be resumed, after the District Attorney has finished the work of assigning criminal responsibility has ended. Mr. Wallstein said that no recommendations for reorganizing the methods of the detective force would be made until his own investigation was finished.

All of the documentary evidence in Mr. Wallstein's possession was delivered to the District Attorney yesterday morning. Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling and Alfred J. Talley, after a conference with Mrs. Grace Humiston, who found the body of Ruth Cruger after the police had failed, began the examination of evidence which will be presented to the Grand Jury today.

Among the witnesses for whom subpoenas were issued yesterday for the Grand Jury hearing are: Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, Detectives Lagarenne, McGee, Dillon, Willy, and Neggesmith; Father Moretto, officials of the mission at 8 Water Street, where Cocchi stayed, Henry A. Cruger, and A. M. Brown.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling found yesterday the name of "Rafaele Cocci" on the third-class passenger list of the Italian line steamship Verdi, on which the slayer is thought to have gone to Italy. Detective Dillon, whose failure to find Cocchi on this ship was commented on by Governor Whitman, denied yesterday that "Rafaele Cocci" was among the names submitted to him by officials of the line as among the Verdi passengers. Detective Dillon insisted that he had made the search for Cocchi on the ship and among the passengers with all possible diligence.

COCCHI DENIES POLICE AID.

Disclaims Any Secret Alliance in Statement to Prosecutor.

BOLOGNA, July 4.—Alfredo Cocchi, confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, the New York schoolgirl, said today that he had no secret connection with the New York police and that they were not at all involved in his crime.

Cocchi's statement came after a new inquiry by the royal prosecutor.

ROME, July 4.—Joseph W. Grigg, the New York police agent who has been in Bologna in connection with the case of Cocchi, is now in Rome, and today was received by Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador. Mr. Grigg gave the Ambassador a report of his mission. He expressed regret that because of the provisions of the Italian law he was unable to have direct communication with Cocchi, but said that through indirect channels he understood that Cocchi disclaimed any connection with the New York police and denied that he had had any assistance from them.

Not satisfied with the result of his attempts to get the information he desired from Cocchi, the American agent discussed with the Ambassador the advisability of interrogating the prisoner through diplomatic channels, presenting his interrogations through the American Embassy for transmission to the prosecutor at Bologna through the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.

RUN DOWN BY AUTO, 2 DEAD.

Motorists Held After Fatal Accident at Trenton, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—A young woman whose name, the police have been told, was Nellie V. Boss, and Albert E. Dearden, Jr., 26 years old, are dead today after having been run down last night by an automobile in the White Horse road.

Henry Snook, owner and driver of the automobile, is under arrest to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter, while Robert O'Loughlin, who was riding with him, is being held as a witness.

Michael Mojodsky, 12 years old, is in St. Francis Hospital with concussion of the brain as a result of riding his bicycle into an automobile last night.

Houston's Son an Ensign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Seaman David F. Houston, Jr., son of the Secretary of Agriculture, through his untiring efforts and close attention to duty has won a commission as ensign in the Naval Reserve. He will be sent to the Naval Academy for a ten-weeks' course.

$5 to $15 Reductions On Many All Wool Cloths

Prior to stock taking we are reducing yardage on many popular patterns. We are making a well worth while cut in price to get quick action.

There are fancy mixtures and staple styles in every grade from $25 up. Plainly marked tickets indicate the fabrics that have been reduced. Samples on request.

Our $25 line is particularly strong.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

We will close Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*An invitation to investigate intimates at least self confidence in the thing one sells.* Arnheim Axioms.

How we have solved our Red Cross Problem

THE PROBLEM

How to contribute a substantial amount to a most vital present war need, without jeopardizing the stability of our active business. That was the problem. And this is

OUR SOLUTION

Instead of contributing an arbitrary amount which, in comparison with many donations, must be necessarily small, we are setting aside a fixed percentage of our advertising commissions, to be paid to the American Red Cross each month.

This payment will be figured on the business of all our present clients, as well as on any new business secured by us throughout the duration of the war.

Every client and customer of this Company may know that a fixed proportion of the commissions we receive from money spent thru us each month for the development of his business is going to this most worthy and essential public service.

★ ★ ★

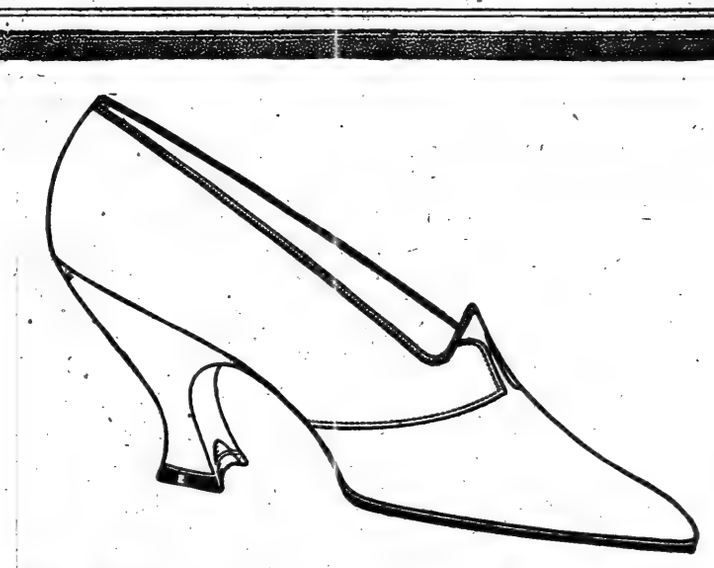
As long as we have men in the field we must supply them with the best medical and surgical attention.

As long as we cannot all fight with sword and gun in the cause of Freedom and Decency, we must take at least a part of what would ordinarily be profit and turn it to humane account.

This announcement is made public to all who may do business with us in the future and more particularly to these companies, who have already placed their advertising accounts in our hands:

A-1 Mfg. Company
Theo. Audel & Company
Benediet Mfg. Company
Birkin & Co.
Black & White Cab Co., Inc.
F. Blumenthal Co.
Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.
Cuyey-Caguas Tobacco Co.
Chase-O Mfg. Company
Cravenette Co., U. S. A.
Crompton-Richmond Co., Inc.
Dustproof Floor Co.
Henry W. Fishel & Sons, Inc.
Theo. H. Gary Co.
Hardright Company
Home Helps Mfg. Corp.
A. C. Horn Company
Lesher, Whitman & Company
Little Falls Mfg. Co.
John Lynn & Co.
Chas. E. Matthews
Frank E. Morrison
Arthur G. MacAinsh
McLane Silk Company
National Cash Voucher Corp.
Neal Institute
New York Electrical School
New York Mfg. Co.
Page Perfumer
The Pantasote Company
Parfumerie Rigaud
Pennsylvania Textile Co.
Railway Improvement Co.
S. Rauh & Company
Fred F. Sabey Co., Inc.
Talcum Puff Company
West Electric Hair Curler Co.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
· Selling · Advertising · Merchandising ·
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.



All Men's and Women's Regal Pumps and Oxfords

$3.45 and $4.95

Regular Prices $5, $6, $7, $8, $9

This is a clean sweep of all the low shoes in the Regal Stores, including not only lines in which the sizes are broken, but complete lines in all the newest lasts and best leathers—the most wanted models, the finest shoes in the stores. Famous Nature's Doctor oxfords included.

These prices, $3.45 and $4.95, are less than the same shoes would cost to make today.

We are overstocked on these goods because the weather upset normal purchasing. Folks do not buy low shoes till they need them. There were only ten clear days in April and May—and scarcely more in June. This puts us behind in our regular sales and we are going to sacrifice these goods without reservation—as it is the policy of the Regal Company to carry no goods over from one season to another.

This is your opportunity because most of the summer is still before you. We want to remind you again: this is not an ordinary shoe sale. Ordinary reductions mean little. These are standard values—shoes of known merit, of fixed prices—and this sale represents a striking and genuine economy. We stand back of every pair—they are our best.

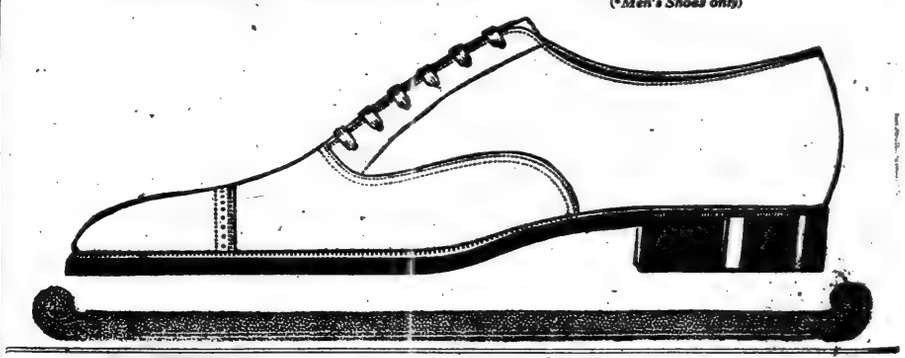
REGAL SHOE COMPANY

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Streets
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton St.
301 Broadway
466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N.J. JERSEY CITY
825 Broad Street
108 Newark Ave.

(*Men's Shoes only)



Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

Diamonds are not offered to car builders. Experienced motorists demand them in far greater volume than any other non-equipment tire.

Why?

They know the mileage in these tires of live rubber, tough fabric and doubly durable tread.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., Inc.,
1780 Broadway, New York.
Factories: Akron, Ohio—Distributors Everywhere.

Square-deal service

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow probably thundershowers; shifting wind..
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,713. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

G.J.GOULD,JR.,WEDS, AVOIDING PUBLIC AS BROTHER DID

Meets Bride in Philadelphia and "Marrying Parson" Performs Ceremony.

HIS PARENTS ARE ABSENT

But Bride, an Orphan, Says They Knew of Prospective Nuptials.

WEDDING PLANS HURRIED

Date Was Set Within a Week, Mrs. Gould Asserts—She Is Skilled as a Dancer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Following a few days on the heels of his brother Kingdon's wedding, George J. Gould, Jr., youngest son of the financier, was married here today to Miss Laura M. Carter of Ardena, N. J.

So quietly were the arrangements made for the weddinig that even the Rev. Dr. William D. Chalfont of 147 North Fifteenth Street, who married them shortly after noon, was unaware of the bridegroom's prominence. No member of Mr. Gould's family was present.

Dr. George A. Coleman, a dentist of 235 South Fifteenth Street; Dixon Callahan, cousin of the bride, and Mrs. D. F. Callahan, aunt of the bride, witnessed the ceremony.

It is believed that Mr. Gould came to this city yesterday, and took rooms at a hotel in Broad Street. He was joined here this morning by his bride, who is an orphan.

Shortly after noon the pair walked to the City Hall, and entering the marriage license bureau on the fifth floor, took their places among those waiting for licenses. Mr. Gould was identified [redacted] Dixon by Dr. Cole-

Leaving the City Hall, Mr. Gould and Miss Carter walked to the home of the Rev. Dr. Chalfont, on North Fifteenth Street, about three blocks away, where the wedding ceremony was performed. It is believed that they were married there at the suggestion of the marriage license clerk, as Dr. Chalfont is known as a "marrying parson" at the City Hall.

Following the wedding, Mr. Gould and his bride, who wore a traveling suit of serge, disappeared. Dr. Coleman, who admitted he was an intimate friend of Mr. Gould, said he did not know where they had gone.

George J. Gould, Jr., gave his age at the License Bureau as 21. His bride, who also gave her age as 21, is a nanograno brunette of medium height.

In signing the application for the license Mr. Gould gave his occupation as a clerk. Dr. Coleman said tonight that he believed Mr. Gould had obtained a place as a school instructor in New York City for next Fall. Dr. Coleman would not divulge the name of the school.

According to custom, Mr. Gould was asked to show his draft registration certificate and he produced it.

Bride Skilled as a Dancer.

Mrs. George Jay Gould, Jr., said last night at Ardena, N. J., where she and her husband went after their marriage, that the parents of Mr. Gould had been aware that the marriage was to take place.

Mrs. Gould, Jr., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Carter, who died when she was 4 years old. For the last seventeen years she has lived with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Callahan, formerly of this city. For the last six years their home has been on a farm at Ardena, near Freehold, N. J. The Callahans formerly were well known in New York, where Mr. Callahan was said to have many friends among racing men.

Mrs. Gould, Jr., who has considerable local fame for her skill as a dancer, has been frequently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, Sr., Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Sr., were at Georgian Court with George Jay Gould, Jr., until Tuesday of this week, when the parents left to go to Furlough, their Summer home in the Catskills. George J. Gould, Jr., stayed at Lakewood until yesterday morning, when he went to Philadelphia.

George J. Gould, Jr., refused to say anything over the telephone last night, but his bride confirmed the fact that they had been married. She was asked if the inspiration for the suddenness of their matrimonial plans came from the unexpected wedding of Kingdon Gould last Monday. She said:

"No, I don't think so."

Asked how long ago it was since the marriage was decided upon, she said:

"The date has only been fixed within the last week."

"Was it a surprise to your relatives?" she was asked.

"Not at all," she replied. "Mr. Gould's relatives knew all about it and mine were present at the ceremony."

Mrs. G. J. Gould, Jr., was graduated from the Freehold High School in 1914. The couple first became acquainted about a year ago.

The weddings of two of the Goulds within the last week have contrasted strikingly with the weddings of their brother and sisters, which were among the great society events of their seasons. Police reserves were required to control the crowds which gathered on the sidewalk and in the street at the weddings of three other children of George Jay Gould.

The first of the children of George Jay Gould to marry was Miss Marjorie Gwynne Gould, who became Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., in 1910. Miss Helen Vivien Gould married Lord Decies in 1911.

In the same year Jay Gould married Miss Annie Douglas Graham, who has in her veins blood of the royal house of Hawaii. Among the guests at this wedding, which took place at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, was the Princess Kawanenakoa of Hawaii.

The next marriage in the family was that on last Monday of Kingdon Gould and Miss Annunziatta Camilla Maria Lloyd, an art student and formerly instructor to Miss Vivien Gould. The wedding took place in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The only member of the Gould family at the marriage of Kingdon Gould was George Jay Gould, Jr., who was married yesterday.

You'll love "Peptonized" says Wid. Ta-[illegible] RIALTO, week July 2. Seat it [illegible]

First of American Troops Start for Camp Near the Front

PARIS, July 5.—The battalion of American troops which paraded in Paris yesterday has gone to the permanent American training camp. The other units of the first expeditionary force which are now at a French port will leave shortly for camp instruction.

It is expected the entire expedition will be encamped by July 15. Major General William L. Sibert will command the camp.

QUESTION WOODS IN CRUGER CASE

Letter Before Grand Jury Shows He Was Urged to Stimulate Search.

TOOK CHARGE AT ONCE

Police Head Says That He Ordered Energetic Work—Wants Capt. Cooper Tried.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods was the first witness yesterday at the Grand Jury inquiry, ordered by Governor Whitman for the purpose of discovering whether the failure to find the body of Ruth Cruger and the escape of her murderer, Alfredo Cocchi, were due to willful negligence on the part of any members of the Police Department.

Commissioner Woods, as the source of authority in the Police Department, was called first, to lay before the Grand Jury the directions given by him personally during the search for the missing girl, and to define the duties of the different policemen, detectives and Police Department officials who worked on the case.

The fact that the case was pressed upon Commissioner Woods's attention within twenty-four hours after the disappearance of the girl and that he took direct personal control of the search was brought before the Grand Jury, when a letter was submitted to it which was written on Feb. 14, the day after the girl disappeared, by George H. Olney, a friend of the Cruger family. In this letter Mr. Olney described the high character of the missing girl and begged that a vigorous search for her be started at once. The letter was among the papers turned over to Commissioner Wallstein by the Police Department.

Commissioner Woods refused yesterday to say anything about his testimony before the Grand Jury, but when he was questioned in his office at Police Headquarters, he admitted that he had received this letter and had regarded it as of such importance that, instead of sending a written reply, he had telephoned at once personally to Mr. Olney and promised immediate action. On that same day Commissioner Woods said that he had sent Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull to interview Mr. Olney and had ordered energetic detective work to find the girl or ascertain her fate. This all occurred on Feb. 14, the day after Ruth Cruger disappeared, and the day before Alfredo Cocchi took flight.

Commissioner Woods signed a waiver of immunity, which will be required of each of the many witnesses who go before the Grand Jury. He did not complete his testimony yesterday and will go on the stand later, having been excused from appearing again to-day, because he is to attend the funeral of Policeman Flood, who was killed in the performance of duty.

Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull is on the list of witnesses to be called today. Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who is in charge of the Grand Jury inquiry, said yesterday that the hearing was almost certain to last a full month.

The Grand Jurors had not intended to meet yesterday and had to be called together by special messengers from the District Attorney's office. Before the taking of evidence started Judge John F. McIntyre of the Court of General Sessions read them the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it has come to my attention during the last few days that the Governor of this State has taken official notice of the Ruth Cruger case, and, among other things, he says that it is the duty of the District Attorney to conduct a thorough, a perfect, and a complete examination.

I want to ask you to give the District Attorney of this county all the aid that you can possibly, consistently, too, with the facts that may be developed and disclosed before you. I want to say to you, in addition, that, if there is any dereliction of duty on the part of any police official, no matter who he may be, in connection with this case, it amounts to a failure on the part of the Police Department or some one connected with it to perform a public duty, and if you have evidence hereafter brought before you to establish the fact that [illegible] mentioned, it becomes your duty to indict.

The statute under which indictments will be sought, if intentional negligence is shown, is Section 1,841 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows:

"A public official or person holding a public trust or employment, upon whom any duty is enjoined by law, who willfully neglects to perform the duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Cruger's Attitude Explained.

Henry D. Cruger, the father of the murdered girl, was one of the witnesses summoned yesterday but was not called before the Grand Jury. He expressed his hope that censure or punishment should not be visited solely on detectives for a failure which was due in part to faults in existing detective methods and in departmental routine. The following statement on his behalf was made by his lawyer, Terence J. McManus:

"The attitude of Mr. Cruger is plain enough. He feels that he has a public duty to perform; that he owes it to every other father of grown girls to see that hereafter methods are employed by members of the Police Department which

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CHINESE ARMIES MARCH ON PEKING TO OUST DICTATOR

Fifty Thousand Men Are Converging on Capital to Help in Restoration of Republic.

LEADERS DESERT GEN. CHANG

Troops on Whom He Had Counted Take Up Arms for Deposed President.

SHANGHAI CENTRE OF MOVE

Military and Naval Leaders Begin Steps for Transfer of Central Government There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIENTSIN, July 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Manchu restoration appears to be on the verge of collapse. By midnight Tuan Chi-jui, the new Premier, will, it is expected, have 20,000 troops between Peking and Tientsin, and large forces are also advancing from the south and along the Hankow railway.

Altogether 50,000 troops are converging on Peking, where Chang Hsun has only some 30,000.

Tuan Chi-jui today sent an ultimatum to Chang Hsun's troops, promising them lenient treatment if they would lay down their arms. The northern members of the militant party do not expect fighting to take place, as they believe that Chang Hsun will be deserted by his own troops when the strength of the republican force is realized.

Offer Shanghai as Capital.

SHANGHAI, July 5.—At a conference of military and naval leaders and other prominent [illegible] here today, a resolution was adopted in favor of the transfer of the central republican government to Shanghai, instead of the establishment of a provisional government here. A telegram was sent to President Li Yuan-hung, who took refuge in the Japanese Legation on his escape from the palace following the proclamation of the Manchu dynasty's restoration, inviting him to come to Shanghai forthwith. It is believed here that if Li Yuan-hung comes the situation will assume a far more serious aspect.

The conference was attended by Admirals Chen Pi-kwan and Sah Chan-ping, ex-Minister of the Navy; General Lu Yun-hsiang, General Ma Hung-lieh, Dr Sun Yat-sen, the revolutionary leader; Tang Shao-yi, former Premier; Sun Hung-yi, former Minister of Education; Quo Ti-chi, former Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, and Eugene Chen, formerly editor of the Peking Gazette. Tang Shao-yi said that until the monarchy was recognized by the powers the republic would be the only legal government.

Disaffection in Peking.

TIENTSIN, July 5.—A military clash in China is imminent. The troops of Peking are showing signs of opposition to General Chang Hsun's dictatorship under the guise of a monarchy. At the same time the troops of Tsao Kun, Military Governor of the province of Chihli, are mobilizing and preparing to proceed to Peking.

Tsao Kun's action followed an ultimatum sent to General Chang Hsun, giving him twenty-four hours to withdraw troops from Peking. General Chang Hsun took no notice of the demand.

Prominent officials have been put to death or imprisoned as a result of the disturbed state of affairs. Treachery and opposition to the Manchu restoration are given as reasons for this action. Among those imprisoned was Wang Shih-cheng, Minister of War under the republic. Those put to death already number nine, among the most prominent being Prince P'u Lun, Chairman of the Council of State.

A Provisional Government has been established at Nanking, capital of the Province of Ingsu. Baron Feng Kuo-chang, ex-President of the National Assembly, was named President, Lut Mung-tio Vice President, and Tuan Chi-jui Premier.

Tuan Chi-jui has issued an eloquent denunciation of the Manchu restoration, accusing General Chang Hsun of overweening ambition and of committing crimes of inconceivable magnitude. He charged that the General was betraying the Manchus themselves. Tuan Chi-jui said he had intended to remain in retirement, but saw that the Manchus were being used as catspaws for brigandage. Now he calls on all provinces to put out every ounce of strength to s[illegible] China from Chang Hsun.

Sun Yat-sen Naval Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Republic of China, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the naval forces of Chinese provinces fighting for the preservation of the republic, according to cable advices received here today by the Chinese Nationalist League. The same report states that Senators opposing the Manchus' return to power have met in Nanking and decided on war, and that the southern army, loyal to democracy, has mobilized at Shanghai.

TOKIO, July 5.—Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, said in the Diet yesterday that the restoration movement in China was causing anxiety in Japan, but, as it concerned Chinese domestic

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"Peppiness" personally endorsed by Manager [illegible] RIALTO, week July 2. See it there. You'll [illegible]

Hague Report Suggests a Food Reprisal Plan

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 5, (via London.)—The great shipping paper, the Weser Zeitung, publishes a curious dispatch from The Hague, as follows:

"In diplomatic circles at The Hague it is reported that the Scandinavian countries and Holland are preparing and will shortly put into force common diplomatic action in relation to the American policy concerning food exports. In so far as the measures the American Government may take are of a provocative character the neutrals will annul their agricultural contracts with England."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent made inquiries this evening regarding this report, but no definite information was forthcoming. It is thought The Hague report was intended by the German authorities possibly as a hint to the neutrals as to the line Germany would like to see them adopting.

RUSSIAN LINES UNDER ATTACK

Counter-Operations by Austro-Germans Recover Some Positions, Vienna Reports.

HOT FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS

Turks Driven from Panjwin Resist Desperately on Heights South and West of Town.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—Austro-German forces in Galicia yesterday attacked the Russian advanced posts east of Brzezany, but were driven off by the Russian artillery fire, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement reads:

Western Front.—East of Brzezany the enemy attacked our advanced posts, but was compelled by our artillery fire to retire.

East of Lipiczanka, after artillery [illegible] assaulted our positions, but was repulsed on both occasions.

On the Baltic Sea on July 3 nine enemy airplanes executed two flights over the southern extremity of the island of Oesel. Twenty-four bombs were dropped on batteries, hangars and buildings. The enemy's attacks were diverted by the concentrated fire of our naval units and shore batteries, which prevented the bombs from hitting their mark. There were no casualties or damage.

Rumanian Front.—Fusillades have occurred.

Caucasus Front.—After our occupation of Panjwin the enemy retired to the heights west and south of Panjwin, where he is offering stubborn resistance. No changes have occurred on the remainder of the front.

VIENNA, July 5, (via London.)—The recapture of some positions at Brzezany from the Russians is announced in the official communication issued today from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters. The statement reads:

At Brzezany the last portion of the positions still in possession of the enemy was recaptured and maintained against his attacks. Otherwise the fighting activity was slight in all theatres.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—There was little fighting activity yesterday in Eastern Galicia where the Russians have been conducting an offensive, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office. The announcement follows:

Army group of Prince Leopold: On the battlefield in Eastern Galicia yesterday only light artillery fighting occurred. On the heights of Brzezany local engagements developed, during which the enemy was driven from some crater lines in which he was still maintaining himself. In the neighboring sectors greater quiet prevailed generally.

Army groups of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: The enemy showed more local activity than usual.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

A supplementary bulletin issued tonight reads:

There was a strong artillery duel between Zborow and Brzezany.

PARIS, July 5.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre, July 4.—The enemy, after violent bombardment, sent two strong columns against the right wing of the Italian front, but these were repulsed.

There was moderate artillery activity on both sides along the whole front.

FLAG OF WOMEN BLESSED.

Female Warriors Then Parade Through Petrograd Streets.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—The colors of the first detachment of the Petrograd Women's Regiment were blessed in the square of St. Isaac's Cathedral today. More than two hundred women, with their hair closely cropped and in full uniform, were present, armed with rifles. Don Cossacks and sailors furnished a guard of honor.

Subsequently the women paraded through the Nevsky Prospect and other streets, carrying banners with the inscription "death is better than shame," and "women, do not give your hands to traitors."

The Government today abolished all decorative orders, except those awarded for service of distinction in war.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's

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AGENTS OF ALLIES TO HELP RUN DOWN SPIES IN AMERICA

Secret Service Men from Abroad Are Here to Co-operate with Our Departments.

MUST HAVE UNITED WORK

Chief Loophole Is Lack of Co-ordinated Effort with the Foreign Detectives.

SPY HUNT CENTRES HERE

Notorious German Agents at Large in This City—Danish Sailors Carry Secret Mail.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—More complete and efficient co-operation of United States Secret Service Agents with those of European allies is recognized as the great problem that must be met in stamping out the spy evil.

While it was said today that operatives of the State, War, Navy, and Justice Departments are co-operating with good results in running down active enemy aliens, it was strongly indicated that much remained to be accomplished in relationship with the services of foreign countries. Representatives of the Allies already are in this country, it is understood, and are working to bring about the desired co-operative action. This work, for obvious reasons, could not even be considered seriously before the United States entered the war, and the working out of the ramifications of a co-ordination scheme require unusual discussion, as well as time for setting the actual machinery in motion. Great precautions are necessary to prevent enemy agents from becoming cognizant of the nature of the work or the methods of communication.

When the United States entered the war the Secret Service was confronted with a program of discouraging enemy [illegible] The machinery of the department, built up almost entirely for the handling of domestic problems, was suddenly required to shoulder the immediate burden of coping with thousands of plotters and spies. The recovery of the system from the first shock, officials declare, was excellent. Visiting missions have expressed surprise and admiration at the progress made. Many schemes set on foot by plotters have been thwarted, and it is said that the archives of the departments contain records of activities which would startle the country if made known.

That the attacks upon American transports were the result of the work of spies is accepted generally in Washington without surprise. The sailing of transports, although not mentioned by the newspapers, was known to a large number of persons who witnessed the transfer of troops from mobilization points in the United States to their departure aboard the ships. The ease with which information is transmitted to Germany is apparent in the fact that commercial messages to neutral nations have suffered little curtailment from Federal supervision. An innocent looking cable dispatch to a Dutch merchant might easily carry news of vast importance to the Germans.

Officials are inclined to discount theories of spies working in the Government departments. Information of direct value is known to only a few trusted officials. Suspected individuals have been subjected to strict surveillance and discharges from public service among this class have been frequent.

Denials were general today that work of United States Secret Service operatives had caused dissension in the Cabinet. It was asserted that for some time the departmental agents had been working in complete harmony and accord.

SCOURING CITY FOR SPIES.

Some Notorious Ones Believed to be Operating in New York.

The hunt for German spies in New York City has been redoubled within the last ten days, and every Secret Service agency of the Government is now busy in the effort to find out whether advance information regarding troop and naval movements were sent from this part of the country.

It is the opinion of various Government officials that some of the ablest spies in the employ of Germany are making their headquarters in or near New York, and that they have sources of information which in some instances lead into some of the most important army and navy stations in New York.

It was pointed out yesterday that instances were known where certain confidential information intended for the perusal only of the editors of loyal newspapers had also found its way into the offices of pro-German publications, some of which are known to have enemy subjects on their payrolls. As these confidential items are, as a rule, transmitted by telegraph, it would be possible for spies to get access to them without much trouble.

The possibility of leaks by mail are also the subject of investigation now, and it became known yesterday that only a few days ago evidence was produced by the Department of Justice which showed that a "private mail service" between Germany and the United States was in operation. Three sailors, who are members of the crew of a Danish liner plying between New York and Copenhagen, were questioned by agents of the Department of Justice a few days ago. These men are said to have admitted bringing mail to this country from Germany, one packet of letters being for a downtown trust company which before the declaration of war did a large business with Germany, one of its depositors having been Franz Rintelen, the German agent, who came to this country two years ago to try to foment strikes in munition plants. It was this trust company, it was said

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UNCONSTITUTIONAL CENSORSHIP ENDED; BAKER REVOKES ORDER DIVERTING CABLES; "EMERGENCY PASSED" IS STATED REASON

Formal Notice of Revocation of Censorship Sets Forth Facts That Should Not Be Published

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Baker tonight revoked his order diverting to the War Department for censorship all press cablegrams concerning American troops in France. The Public Information Committee gave out this statement:

"The emergency having passed, the War Department states that press cables from France are again permitted to go directly to addressee without reference to Washington. These precautions, however, must continue to be observed:

(1) Information tending directly or indirectly to disclose the number or identity of troops in the expeditionary force should not be printed.

(2) Only names of staff officers may be used. Names of line officers, also reference to individual units, should not be printed.

(3) Information calculated to disclose location of permanent base should not be printed.

(4) Information designed to betray eventual position of American force on the firing line should not be printed.

(5) All reference to returning transports must be suppressed.

SMASHING DEFEAT FOR CROWN PRINCE

Attempt to Recapture "Ladies' Road," Which Ushered in July 4, an Utter Failure.

LAUNCHED 12-MILE ATTACK

Times Correspondent Saw from Laffaux a Battery Wipe Out Line of Trenches.

[illegible] 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 4, (evening.)—America's glorious Fourth in this year of grace is more than likely to be written in the future histories of the entire world as one of the most portentous days that ever dawned.

France makes it an international fête, with United States troops parading the streets of her capital and her chiefs of State rendering homage to our flag and to our military leader. New Russia is celebrating the day in a fashion worthy of her future, while Austria submerges in deeper gloom. Germany attempted a military celebration that tonight she can already classify as one of her most monumental mistakes, especially as it was undoubtedly planned as her reply to the news echoing around the world that soldiers of Uncle Sam are now here preparing to take their place in the battle line.

Last night the French General in Chief, in general orders, asked the soldiers of his armies to remember this fête day of American independence and thereby to salute our flag and cry long life to us. The poilus responded in feeling, even though the Stars and Stripes along the front as yet are few in number, but they were far too busy breaking up the foe's celebration with some giant firecrackers of their own to spend much time in shouting. It is well to remember on this American day of all days that it is that long invincible line of poilus that still stands between the Germans and the civilization with which American soldiery has cast its lot, so it was with the poilus I decided to pass my Fourth of July.

Before leaving Paris I filed a dispatch pointing out the fury of the recent German counterattacks all along the line from the scene of the last allied offensive to Verdun. Although none believed even they were so silly as to launch another real attack against Verdun, yet the reckless abandon of all these demonstrations made it apparent that there had been more conversation between the Kaiser and his alter Gott which made necessary another "impression of might," both for home consumption and the "wooden-sword army" landed at a French port just a week ago.

Storm Breaks on Chemin des Dames.

The climax of it all came last night when a big offensive was launched many kilometers wide against the French positions on the Chemin des Dames. These positions lost to the Germans in the last French forward movement are all so dominative in preparing for what is to come in the way of another French advance that the high command has not for an instant lost sight of the fact that enemy demonstrations elsewhere would never be so real as the offensive he must of necessity again attempt against the same "road of the ladies." So at an early hour this morning I left with one officer and we headed in that direction as swiftly as the automobile could carry us, in order to see what had happened.

It was all over. The official communiqué sent out this afternoon has already told you that the Germans were stopped in their tracks. They did not gain a single yard anywhere.

It all happened last night when Fourth of July celebrations usually begin, and their sky rockets and giant crackers would undoubtedly have impressed any small American boy who could have been there to see them. It beat any show ever seen on Manhattan island all hollow. But the casualty list of the participating Germans was worse thousands of times over than that on any Fourth in the whole of America even in the days before the law became regulative in such matters.

When we arrived—not at the Chemin des Dames, but where we had a good view—everything was quiet. For a long

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PLAN INQUIRY INTO SEA FIGHT REPORT

Account Written by Creel of Attack on Our Transports Is Questioned.

DECLARES IT WAS JUSTIFIED

Admits Elaboration from Brief Dispatches—Questioned at Destroyer Base.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A report was current today that the statement issued by Secretary Daniels on July 3, through the Committee on Public Information, describing the engagements between the German submarines and the American squadron convoying troopships to France, was an inaccurate account of what took place when the submarines engaged the American naval vessels. This report was the outgrowth of the receipt of a dispatch sent by the representative in England of a press association which gave "the private attitude" of official circles there that the Daniels account was exaggerated and asserted that there was no submarine attack and no gunfire at the submarines by the destroyers.

The dispatch, which was afterward recalled, was as follows:

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA in BRITISH WATERS, July 5.—The private attitude of official circles here is that the story issued on Tuesday on the authority of the American Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, respecting the two attacks by German submarines upon the American expeditionary force, is inaccurate.

There was no submarine attack whatever, no torpedoes were seen, and there was no gunfire at submarines from the destroyers. One of the destroyers dropped an explosive charge as a precaution, but no submarine or wreckage was seen. It is explained that the destroyers frequently fire at logs or anything which might prove to be a periscope. The officials, therefore, decline to add any details from this point.

Inquiry brought out the fact that the statement issued by Secretary Daniels was prepared by Mr. Creel in the presence of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations. The statement, he said, was based on comparatively brief descriptions of the encounters between the submarines and the American naval vessels, and was justified by what was contained in the dispatches of Rear Admiral Gleaves.

Admiral Gleaves reported, it is said, that his gunners were certain of having destroyed one submarine and thought that they had made hits on others.

Secretary Daniels will investigate the difference of opinion between officers if he finds that there is one.

NAVY MEN ALARMED AT U-BOATS IN AZORES

Daniels Confirms Report That They Are Operating at the Atlantic Crossroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5—No. 14.—Secretary Daniels announced today the receipt of information by the Navy Department confirming this morning's brief press reports on German submarine activities around the Azores Islands. Details were not given in the only statement the Secretary was willing to make for publication, which was as follows:

"The Navy Department has received information which indicates the activity of German submarines in the vicinity of the Azores."

But it was learned that high officials of the navy who are responsible for American naval operations in European waters and for the protection of American merchantmen and transports crossing to France are very much concerned over the presence of U-boats so far from their usual fields of operations around the British Islands and in the Mediterranean.

This is not the first time that German U-boats have made their appearance in the Azores. On several occasions they have made attacks on the Azores and the Canary Islands. The Azores are far out in the Atlantic, west of Portugal, and are at the crossroads of the Atlantic. Fayal, the principal port of the Azores, is 2,865 nautical miles from Key West and 1,208 miles southwest of Plymouth, England.

"PLOT INDEPENDENCE." — Pay the [illegible]

COMMITTEE HELD MEETING

Resentment at Holdup of Dispatches Believed to Have Had Effect.

CONGRESSMEN AROUSED

They See a Further Menace in Exclusion of Some Periodicals from the Mails.

BAKER STILL ASSERTS RIGHT

Creel Coming to New York to Explain the Government's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Announcement was made tonight by the Committee on Public Information, through George Creel, its Chairman, that the censorship of press cable dispatches to American newspapers from France had been abandoned.

In a statement addressed to the newspapers Mr. Creel explained that as the emergency no longer existed on account of which the censorship of press dispatches from France was put into operation, the War Department would again permit such press dispatches to be delivered directly to newspapers instead of being diverted to Washington for [illegible].

Mr. Creel presided this afternoon over a meeting of the Committee on Public Information, at which Secretary Lansing, Secretary Baker, and Secretary Daniels were present, and discussed with them the situation produced by resentment aroused over the War Department's censorship of press dispatches from abroad. Mr. Creel left tonight for New York, where he will meet newspaper editors tomorrow and explain the reasons for the Government's action in putting a press censorship into effect. Mr. Creel will endeavor to obtain the co-operation of the newspaper editors in formulating a new arrangement for the censoring of press dispatches from the [illegible] of war.

Reversal Was Sudden.

A statement issued early in the day by Secretary Baker indicated that there was no intention at that time of abandoning the press censorship quickly. This statement, while showing that the censorship was temporary, made it clear that the intention was to continue it beyond today. The statement read:

"Pending the complete organization of General Pershing's headquarters in France and the arrival there of the correspondents accredited to the American newspapers, temporary arrangements by which cablegrams dealing with movements of American troops transmitted to the War Department here for distribution will be conducted. This is in the interests alike of the army and the newspapers, and affords a certain reliance as to the propriety of publication of cablegrams from France. The arrangement is temporary, and will be replaced speedily by a more direct method of dealing with this news."

The statement went on to say that pending new arrangements an adequate force to deal promptly with press dispatches received in New York from abroad, and diverted to the War Department for censoring, would be on hand twenty-four hours in the day "and will deliver the dispatches received in the order in which they come." Mr. Baker said that no disadvantage would result from this arrangement "beyond the very brief delay involved in transmitting the dispatches first to Washington and then back to the centres of distribution."

Mr. Baker said today that in talking with newspaper men in New York last night he had not meant to convey the impression that press dispatches for American newspapers were not being censored at Pershing's headquarters in France. He said that what he had meant to convey was that as soon as arrangements could be made all the censoring of dispatches to American newspapers would be done at Pershing's headquarters and thus obviate a censorship at the American end of the cable.

May Bring Better Understanding.

The decision to revoke the order may lead, it is thought, to a better understanding between the Government and the press. There is a widespread opinion in Washington that the censorship difficulty would have been averted had officials shown a disposition to consult the newspapers before putting into effect this latest order. The newspapers have voluntarily been suppressing information concerning the war, and in practically every instance a suggestion by the proper official that it would be embarrassing to the Government to have certain information published has resulted in the suppression of that information.

Some officials, however, have not shown a spirit of reciprocity in dealing with the press. The lack of confidence displayed in this direction is contended by some critics to be synonymous with lack of co-ordination, and consequent duplication of effort in preparing to bring Germany to defeat.

There is a general feeling here that if the business elements and the other elements with which the Government is dealing received more [illegible] information of what the Government

being there would be not only a better understanding all around, but also better team work. The mobilization of the newspaper press to assist in the struggle is regarded generally as one of the most important factors in the situation, but there has been little disposition on the part of Government officials to recognize this.

Times Dispatches Held Up.

Two cable dispatches addressed to THE NEW YORK TIMES by its representatives in Paris, Wythe Williams and Charles H. Grasty, were telegraphed to the War Department by the cable company in New York and examined by the Committee on Public Information before the cable company was permitted to deliver them to THE TIMES in New York. It was said tonight by an official of the committee that in the case of each dispatch the cable company in New York had been notified to release the dispatch within a short time after the text had reached the committee.

Up to tonight the committee had followed the practice of sending censored cable dispatches to the offices of Washington correspondents of the newspapers to which the dispatches were addressed. The correspondent was expected to transmit the dispatch to his newspaper by telegraph at the expense of the newspaper. In one instance the committee itself telegraphed to a newspaper a cable dispatch from France that had been diverted to Washington and sent a telegram, saying that the committee had been unable to reach the correspondent of the newspaper by telephone. Considerable delay was apparantly caused by the effort to reach the correspondent. In this case an afternoon newspaper was affected and every minute was precious to it.

In another instance of an afternoon newspaper the delay caused by transmission of a dispatch from New York to the War Department was sufficient to prevent the dispatch from reaching the newspaper before the last edition went to press. The cable dispatch was delivered at night to the office of the Washington correspondent of this newspaper.

See Mails Menaced Also.

Before the announcement was made tonight of the abandonment of the censorship evidence was accumulating that the menace of this form of press control was growing. Feeling was being aroused among Senators and Representatives over what they regarded as an arbitrary violation of the Constitution in the face of the refusal of Congress to permit the liberty of the press to be curtailed. Interference by the Government with the delivery direct to American newspapers of dispatches from their correspondents in France was not the sole point of the indignation that was expressed, it was the apparent assumption that the will of Congress was of no consequence and that the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing the freedom of the press was a dead letter.

Senators and Representatives were reminded by the diversion of press cable dispatches to Washington for censoring that the Government had adopted measures for the control of newspaper publications. Some were even more aroused by the action of the Post Office Department in refusing to permit the transmission through the mails of certain periodicals than they were over the diversion of cable dispatches to the War Department.

It was being said by Members of Congress that this was an arbitrary exercise of the power conferred on the Postmaster General to exclude certain classes of matter from the mails. Inquiries made as to his reasons had not brought any satisfactory explanation.

It is not denied by members of Congress that publications of a treasonable character should be treated severely. There is no sympathy with the views of such men as Tom Watson of Georgia and Mayor Thompson of Chicago. But it is contended that this is not a matter to be determined by one's sympathies. Watson and Thompson, it is argued, are privileged to express their views of public affairs as long as they keep within the bounds of loyalty and decency.

Senators and Representatives think that if the refusal to admit publications to the mails is being extended in a way to indicate that many periodicals are to be placed under the ban, and out of this practice has grown a suspicion that indiscreet administrative officers mean to suppress publications that persistently indulge in criticism of the conduct of the war.

Hold Action Constitutional.

Secretary Baker and other officials explained today that the action of the War Department in ordering cable companies to divert dispatches from France to Washington for censoring was merely to meet an emergency, and that, the emergency having passed, the press dispatches would be delivered to the newspapers. It was explained that the Government had not acknowledged that it had no right to censor press dispatches from abroad.

Secretary Baker had stated earlier in the day that he assumed the responsibility for the diversion of press cables to Washington, and it was declared tonight by officials that the action taken was neither unconstitutional nor illegal, but was justified by the general powers of the President to provide for the public safety and common defense. It was justified also, they said, by the broad powers given to the President in recent war legislation.

During his visit to New York Mr. Creel will look into the allegations that the censorship of outgoing cables has been lax and through this laxity important information has reached Germany.

There is no charge that the naval officers in control of the outgoing cable censorship have permitted military information to reach the enemy, but it is asserted that under their instructions they are powerless to prevent the transmission of cable messages addressed to newspapers in neutral countries which misrepresent conditions in the United States, and in that way convey "comfort, if not aid," to the enemy.

A striking feature of this situation is that dispatches to American newspapers from Europe are subjected to censorship, while dispatches to newspapers in neutral European countries from the United States are permitted to go forward uncensored, although many are written in an unfriendly spirit.

Senator Johnson Aroused.

One of those in Congress deeply interested in the developments growing out of the illegal press censorship is Senator Hiram Johnson of California. He said today that he wanted to get explicit information as to exactly how the Government was holding up and censoring press cable dispatches so that a thorough investigation could be made.

"From all I have learned," said the Senator, "it appears that the War Department has gone to a wholly unauthorized length in stopping these dispatches. I want to know by what right of law the Government is proceeding. The whole Senate is interested in the matter as one that infringes upon constitutional rights.

"It appears as if the War Department and the Committee on Public Information have merely started in on what may develop to be the broadest character of censorship. They are flaunting the expressed will of Congress in imposing censorship, and Congress must take cognizance of it.

"If no bridle is put upon this sort of high-handed proceeding the American people will find later on that they are being fed with soppish, flabby war news, baked over to suit the taste of the Committee on Public Information.

"What the people demand and must have is the real news of this war. They want to know what the Government is doing in prosecuting the war, and they are entitled to know it. Just as soon as I can get information upon which to base an inquiry I intend to bring the matter before Congress.

"The American people will not tolerate a mawkish censorship. Congress must not allow one to be imposed."

House Members' Attitude.

The "press gag" section of the Administration's Espionage bill was defeated in the House largely through the efforts of Representatives Graham of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Kansas, and McCormick of Illinois. Representatives Graham and McCormick were absent from Washington today, but Mr. Campbell expressed surprise at the gradually tightening censorship over press matter and said that if the facts were as represented the question in all probability would be aired in Congress.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Campbell, "that we are setting up quite an autocracy about various matters in this war. I am not advised as yet as to all the facts in connection with this particular complaint that the dispatches of foreign correspondents are being held up by officials here and are delayed in transmission to their papers after being passed by the censors on the other side. Congress never intended that news matter which was not of aid or comfort to the enemy should be thus delayed, and I shall be glad to look into the representations made.

"If unreasonable restrictions exist despite the defeat of the censorship section of the Espionage bill they should be brought to the attention of Congress and the public, and doubtless will be."

It is believed that the trouble that when the House resumes its work Mr. Campbell, Mr. Graham, and other opponents of interference with the freedom of the press will demand to know by what authority a rigid censorship was used without specific legislation.

URGES PENDING BILL AS A CURB TO SPIES

Government Official Thinks "Trading with the Enemy" Provisions Would Be Effective.

Failure to censor incoming as well as outgoing "private" messages has, in the opinion of persons familiar with the situation, contributed to the dispatch of much information to Germany in seemingly harmless telegrams. Government officials are exercising surveillance over many enemy aliens or neutrals who are suspected, but are unable to act yet.

An instance of the methods which persons use in order to get information abroad was mentioned yesterday by an official of a cable company, who said that a man not long ago sent a message to a neutral country, bordering on Germany, which read: "Sister out of danger." This man was suspected, and his affairs were investigated. It was learned that he had a sister who had been seriously ill, but was better. The message was passed. Later information indicated that the first four letters of this message, spelled O. D., formed a code word, which conveyed information of an entirely different character.

A Government official who has had experience in the matter of censorship said yesterday that conditions, such as these, could best be corrected by the passage of the Trading with the Enemy act, now under consideration by Congress. This law would give the President discretionary power to deport or intern without trial or presentation of evidence any alien who he was convinced was engaged in activities damaging to our military or naval interests.

"The solution of the problem of stopping dangerous communication with the enemy," said this official, "is to direct the efforts of the Government against the individual rather than the particular message. Nearly every one, who appears to be sending information to Germany or pro-German propaganda to neutral countries, is displaying caution now, and there are cases of persons whose entire volume of cable business presents a very strong case in favor of restraining them, while it would be impossible to base sufficient evidence on any single message. The Trading With the Enemy act would enable the President to act upon this general view of the cable correspondence of such individuals and suppress them at once."

Another ruse of German agents here was suggested yesterday by an official of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who said that despite the efforts of long messages sent to neutral countries by persons posing as newspaper correspondents, there had been no notable increase in application for press cards, permitting such messages to be sent at press rates. There is reason to believe that such business must be sent at commercial rates, notwithstanding the higher cost, to escape the necessity of going through the formalities incidental to proving connection with a foreign newspaper, which might be embarrassing to some correspondents who have been sending long messages to neutral countries.

ITALIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Austrians' Lines Shelled and Their Trenches Raided.

ROME, July 5, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press, via London.)—The official statement from the Italian War Office today reads as follows:

All day yesterday the artillery was more active on the entire front. On the Asiago Plateau (southeast of Trente) our batteries directed their fire against enemy columns marching in Val Galmarara.

North and east of Gorizia our patrols carried out raids into the enemy lines, causing great damage and slaughter. South of Castagnevizza the enemy attempted to deliver an attack, preceded by violent artillery preparation, but was checked completely.

AGENTS OF ALLIES WILL HELP SEEK SPIES

Continued from Page 1.

last night, which brought to the attention of the Government the fact that a secret mail service was in operation between the United States and Germany via the Scandinavian countries.

Secret Mail Seized.

At the Federal Building yesterday it was admitted that the Danish sailors had been questioned by the Department of Justice agents, but all information as to what the sailors disclosed was withheld. No Federal official could be found who would say whether the sailors were still being held. A rumor, which was not denied, was that a large part of the mail sent through the secret route was in the possession of the Government.

The applications of two prominent Germans, now resident in New York, for permits to live in "barred zones," have not been approved by the Federal authorities. One of these formerly was one of the most influential Germans in Mexico and was prominent in all German activities in that country during the Madero and Huerta régimes. It as even been said that this man, who is close to the highest German officials in Berlin, is now keeping a "watchful eye" on certain financial interests of the Kaiser in the United States. A Federal official recently said that it was believed that the Kaiser owned a large block of stock in a famous Western brewery.

The other alien whose permit has not been issued is the man referred to in THE TIMES yesterday as having escaped from England during the first days of the war by posing as an American citizen and using a genuine American passport which a friendly German-American loaned to him. This man in applying for a permit to make his home in one of New York's most famous hotels—which hotel is in two barred zones—gave his business as President of an insurance company, and made affidavit to the effect that he would scrupulously obey all the laws of the United States and would not seek to enter the waterfront zones, which are barred to all enemy aliens. With his application he filed several letters—three from bankers—who vouched for him as a man of the highest integrity. A report covering the activities of this man, both in England and in the United States, was filed in Washington several months ago.

SENATE LIMITS LIQUOR DEBATE

Threat of Closure Proves Effective and "Bone Dry" Vote May Come Tomorrow.

WINE AND BEER TO STAY

Both Sides Say Discretionary Power Will Be Given to President—East St. Louis Riots Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—After a desultory debate on the liquor feature of the Food Administration bill today, Senator Chamberlain, sponsor for the measure on the floor of the Senate, succeeded in getting general consent to have final debate on the liquor sections begin at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and to limit each Senator to ten minutes, with five additional minutes for each amendment that may be offered.

The Senate voted this general consent after Senator Chamberlain had informed it that he already had forty-two names signed to his motion to invoke the rule of closure, by which debate would be limited to one hour for each Senator. The Oregonian did not want to resort to closure, he said, but it would be necessary if the Senate did not put on a burst of speed.

As the liquor problem has been fairly well thrashed out on the Senate floor, it is expected that under the limit of debate agreed on today a vote on the alcoholic sections will be reached on Saturday. It now looks as if the bill in its entirety would be disposed of by the middle of next week.

The liquor sections as they appear in the Food bill provide against the further manufacture of distilled spirits during the war, with authority to the President to commandeer all stocks in bond, and against the making of wine or beer, with power vested in the President to lift the embargo on the lighter drinks. The Agricultural Committee has drafted a substitute for the beer and wine sections so as to allow the manufacture of those drinks, while giving the President authority to stop such manufacture when ever he regards it as necessary to conserve food products entering into the manufacture.

Although Senator Chamberlain favors yielding to the desire of the President that the Senate take final action respecting the lighter drinks and not put discretionary authority up to him, he announced on the floor today that he would support the Agricultural Committee's substitute. This amendment it was agreed among the leaders of both "wets" and "drys," undoubtedly will be passed. The radical "drys" are opposed to it or any other legislation that permits making beer or wine, but they practically concede that the "wets" will out-vote them.

Against Sudden Prohibition.

The liquor feature of the food bill took up almost the whole time of the Senate today. It was projected into the debate by Senator Thomas of Colorado, who explained that, although opposed to alcoholic drinks in any form, he believed the war period the wrong time to attempt nation-wide prohibition, because of the temper of those who have been accustomed to having their light drinks.

"It is a deplorable fact that in this country are millions of our fellow-citizens accustomed to the use of beer as a beverage, especially during the warm months of Summer, and particularly in a year like this, when industrial activity is unprecedented," said Senator Thomas. "What would be the social effect upon the body of American citizens, educated by habit to indulge in their daily glasses of beer as a necessity of life, if the Government should suddenly deprive them of it?

"I think I hear the answer—that, the habit being broken, the sooner stopped the better, and to that ordinarily I would agree. Many a time in my life I have given some poor devil 25 cents to buy a drink of whisky. I have done it because his shattered nerves, his physical condition, craved a stimulant to which he had long been accustomed. We all know that no man absolves himself from a fixed habit of that sort instantly, and, while we may not have a personal experience, we can realize from observation of its effect upon the individual what its consequences would be upon the masses. That consequence I do not think we should deliberately invite at this time."

Senator Thomas attacked the I. W. W., which is eager, he said, for the passage of the most tolerant liquor legislation, as an "organized band of murderers and assassins, whose whole propaganda is to destroy human life and property."

Sherman Now "Bone Dry."

Senator Sherman of Illinois adverted to the recent riots in East St. Louis, Ill., and exclaimed:

"After what happened there, I want to say that I am now a bone-dry Senator. I never was before, but the infamy of this recent rioting, due to drink, has shifted me to the prohibition camp."

Senator Sheppard of Texas had read into the record a letter from William Jennings Bryan urging nationwide, bone-dry legislation. In the letter Mr. Bryan said:

"To draw a distinction between whisky, for instance, which contains a high percentage of alcohol, and wine and beer, which contain a lower percentage of alcohol, would be like trying to fix a line between moderate and immoderate drinking. No words have yet been coined which can fix the point at which the use of liquor becomes excessive.

"Beer hall and wine room are the vestibules of the whisky shop. Brewer and winemaker are schoolmasters who take the beginner through the kindergarten."

URGES FEDERAL COAL CONTROL

Pomerene Asserts Operators Hold Back Supplies to Boost Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—An attack upon coal operators for putting what he termed exorbitant prices upon the consumer was made by Senator Pomerene of Ohio in debate on the Food Administration bill today, in urging that coal be put under Government control. The Senator alleged that coal operators not only had fixed prices at which the consumer must buy, but that they had tried to create a fictitious shortage by holding cars laden with coal on sidetracks throughout the country.

"The coal owners have stated that they believe $1 a ton is a fair profit during the war," said Senator Pomerene. "There is consumed in the United States 600,000,000 tons of coal yearly. I dare say, from the investigation recently made by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, that during the last six months profits have been paid to the operators and dealers of at least $3 a ton. That would put their profits away above $1,000,000,000 this year.

"The operators say they lost money in recent years and want to recoup their losses. Whatever losses they had were due to bad investments, in getting properties that did not pay. Must the consumer make up for their blunders?

"This coal proposition is much more easily controlled than any we have had to consider relating to foodstuffs. We have an unlimited supply of coal, and it can be marketed with less difficulty than the foodstuffs.

"We are objecting today because American shipping interests are being submarined. I am not willing that our own people, the coal operators, and coal dealers, shall continue to submarine all the manufacturing interests of my own State, and of the country. Congress cannot defend itself before the country unless it gives relief."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut wanted to know if the high prices, as stated in the Senate last week, were attributable in part to the people scrambling for coal, in fear that the market would soar.

"Perhaps the advances are in part due to uncertainty in the public mind," assented Senator Pomerene. "People had been afraid they might not be able to get their winter supply. But this fear is groundless. There is plenty of coal, and the operators have simply taken advantage of public hysteria. We see the spectacle of cars being loaded with coal and held on a side track awaiting an advance in price. Is that to be tolerated by Congress?"

Senator Pomerene asserted that the coal operators in Pittsburgh had a bureau which reports from each operator every day as to the amount of coal sold and prices prevailing. The same situation exists, he said, in Ohio and other coal States. He inferred that the coal operators virtually fixed the market prices through these bureaus.

The Senate adopted Senator Kenyon's amendment greatly extending the Government's power to purchase and sell supplies to secure reasonable prices. Under the amendment, in addition to foods, feed, and fuel, the Government would be authorized to buy and sell, and at minimum prices fixed by the Federal authorities, all other "necessaries" named in the bill.

EXTRA SESSION AT ALBANY.

Whitman to Call Legislature to Consider Food Situation.

SYRACUSE, July 5.—Governor Whitman announced here tonight that he would call a special session of the Legislature this Summer to consider food legislation. The Governor told of his intentions after addressing a conference called by the New York Food Supply Commission and attended by members of the War Committees of the Senate and Assembly. Formal announcement of the date will be made later.

The conference is expected to develop an outline of the legislative program for the extra session.

"There is nothing political and certainly nothing personal or selfish in the efforts of those responsible for the government of the State of New York to help the producers of the State in discharging the grave duties imposed upon them by the present situation," the Governor said. "What is being done and what is to be done must be for the good of all the people of this State and nation."

The conference is attended by farmers and agricultural experts and State legislators and the discussion centres on how New York State can do the most in restoring the food reserve supplies of the world.

CABINET WOMEN SAVE FOOD.

One Wheatless Meal a Day and Strict Economy Otherwise.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Wives of all the Cabinet members have become members of the Food Administration and pledged themselves to one wheatless meal a day, to have beef, mutton, or pork but once a day, and to serve no veal or lamb. They will practice strict economy in the use of butter and sugar, and will have served fish, fruit, and vegetables in abundance.

Thousands of pledges are reaching the offices of the Food Administration. An effort is being made to enroll every woman in the country over 16 years of age.

CALIFORNIA FILLS ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Twelfth State to Join the Honor Roll—46,880 Men Still Needed for War Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—California filled its quota of 4,754 recruits for the regular army on Wednesday, when it furnished eighty-seven enlisted men, bringing its total since April 1 up to 4,764 men. Eleven other States have filled their quotas. They are Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wyoming.

New York State again led in the daily recruiting by taking in 177 men. The army now needs 46,880 men to raise it to war strength of 293,000 men. The daily statement on recruiting, issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain, follows:

	Obtained July 3 and 4.	Total to July 4.		Obtained July 3 and 4.	Total to July 4.
Alabama	9	1,896	*Nebraska	14	2,432
Arizona	9	198	*Nevada	5	870
Arkansas	7	830	New Hamp.	..	341
*California	87	4,764	New Jersey	39	4,535
Colorado	10	1,200	New Mexico	..	212
Connecticut	43	1,311	New York	177	14,874
Delaware	10	246	N. Carolina	2	1,039
Dist. of C.	2	313	N. Dakota	..	401
Florida	18	1,003	Ohio	59	6,066
Georgia	63	3,402	Oklahoma	32	1,748
Idaho	17	761	*Oregon	17	2,326
*Illinois	84	12,816	*Penn.	151	15,385
*Indiana	56	7,401	Rhode Isl'd	9	610
Iowa	49	3,501	S. Carolina	17	702
Kansas	24	2,078	S. Dakota	5	744
Kentucky	29	2,434	Tennessee	18	1,833
Louisiana	20	1,381	Texas	43	4,035
Maine	5	621	*Utah	3	1,331
Maryland	17	634	Vermont	..	82
Mass.	102	5,791	Virginia	21	1,071
*Michigan	58	6,252	Washington	15	1,577
Minnesota	28	2,736	West Va	30	1,378
Mississippi	17	837	Wisconsin	24	1,504
Missouri	40	6,036	*Wyoming	8	483
*Montana	11	1,087			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 3 and 4, 1,480.
Total obtained since April 1, 137,018.

MEN UNDER 31 NOT BARRED.

McCain Says Requirements for New Camps Are Misunderstood.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Convinced that many desirable men are holding back their applications for the second officers' training camp because of a misconception of the requirements, Adjt. Gen. McCain issued a statement tonight making it clear that "intelligent and forceful" men are wanted, even if they are under 31 years of age and without military training.

The previous statement of the War Department that it would be difficult for men within that age group to obtain military experience to gain admission to the camps has resulted, officials believe, in an impression that applications from such men will not be considered. On the contrary, it is pointed out, those of ability in civilian pursuits, ranging in age from 25 upward, are a type earnestly desired.

General McCain's statement was given out through the Public Information Committee with a request that the newspapers give it prominence because success of the second camp series depends on correction of the prevailing misconception. It follows:

"The statement that mature men will be given preference for the second series of officers' training camps seems to have been misunderstood in some quarters. This preference will only apply where qualifications are equal. There is no intention to bar out applications by men under 31. In fact, examining officers have been instructed to regard the ages 25 to 35 as the most suitable. There is also some misunderstanding about the necessity of previous military experience. The Government is looking primarily for intelligent and forceful men, and military experience, though desirable, is not strictly necessary."

RUMOR OF SUBMARINE IN CHESAPEAKE BAY

Steamers Report Sighting Periscope and Navy Patrols Are Quickly Sent Out.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 5.—Hampton Roads got a real submarine scare tonight from a report brought to the Commandant of Fort Monroe that two incoming vessels had sighted a periscope in Chesapeake Bay five miles off the fort.

Immediate precautions were taken, and at a late hour tonight naval vessels were scouring the lower bay. Merchant vessels about to sail were held up, and the Washington and Baltimore steamers were escorted from the Roads and part of their way up the bay by warships.

Colonel Foote, Commandant of the fort, would not comment upon the scare beyond saying that, while the reports might not prove to be well founded, no chances would be taken.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Neither the War Department nor the Navy Department received a report tonight on the Hampton Roads submarine scare.

GERMAN BANKER DIES IN TEN-STORY LEAP

Timmerscheidt Had Been Interviewed by Federal Agents Seeking for Spies.

FIRST OPENED WRIST VEINS

Apparently Became Impatient Waiting for Death and So Jumped from High Window.

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of a German bank and representative of important German interests, who threw himself out of a window of his apartment on the tenth floor of the house at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street early yesterday, was followed by the disclosure last night that he had been interviewed on several occasions by the Federal authorities in relation to the activities of secret agents. The fact that the last interview took place not more than seven days ago led to a perot that he had been under surveillance as one of the men who had been giving Germany information of troop movements, but this was denied.

"It is true," said John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, "that the Federal authorities had occasion to question Mr. Timmerscheidt, but nothing was learned as the result of these interviews othering a reason for the suicide."

A similar statement was made by Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District. Captain Offley said he had talked to Timmerscheidt, but had asked him for information having no relation to his own actions. Like Mr. Knox, he knew of no reason for the suicide.

Timmerscheidt threw himself out of the window shortly before 5 o'clock in the morning. He had severed the veins in his wrists with a safety razor and there was evidence to show that he had laid down to die in the bathtub, but evidently had grown impatient and had jumped from the window.

Up to [illegible] he had been manager of one of the foreign departments of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., at 25 Broad Street. According to a statement made by a member of this firm, he then left to accept a place in the foreign department of the Disconto Geselischaft, in Berlin, at a large salary. He left that place to become manager of the Hongkong branch of the Deutches Asiatic Bank, which has close affiliations with the German Government.

At the outbreak of the war he returned to New York, sending his wife, who is an English woman, and their children to London. It was understood that he came back to the city as the representative here of the Deutsches Asiatic Bank, but efforts yesterday to learn details of his business were not entirely successful. At 41 Broad Street, where he had an office, a clerk told reporters that he did not know what Timmerscheidt's business was. The office itself apeared too small in which to carry on a very extensive business, and it was later explained that it was used mainly as a place to receive mail and keep records.

Officials of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. explained that since 1909 they had very little to do with Timmerscheidt. "Richard Timmerscheidt was in our employ, in our foreign exchange department, from 1906 to 1909, when he had an opportunity to improve his position," a statement issued by the company read. "He became manager of the German Asiatic Bank, Hongkong branch. Mr. Timmerscheidt was visiting this country at the outbreak of the war. He had a small personal account with us, and these are the only business relations we have had with him since August, 1914. At the outbreak of the European war, in August, 1914, due to the fact that one of our partners is an English subject, we abstained from all credit business with German banks, and in accordance with this policy we have not since handled the business of the German Asiatic Bank or any other institution with which Mr. Timmerscheidt was connected."

An effort to obtain from Timmerscheidt's friends an explanation of his act was not successful. It was learned that he had for many years been a member of the German Club, but no one there knew anything of his affairs or his relations to German business or banking institutions.

Timmerscheidt, it was explained, had, because of his business relations, been on intimate terms with Hugo Schmidt, Director of the New York branch of the Deutsches Bank, who obtained considerable publicity because of his attempt to buy up the output of the Camden Iron Works, but was said to have taken no part in the plot.

At the apartment house in Fifty-ninth Street it was said that Timmerscheidt was a man of quiet habits, who lived like a person of great means, always paid his bills promptly, was pleasant to the elevator operators, and entertained rarely. The Superintendent of the building said that about eight months ago Federal agents visited the building, but that he did not associate their inquiries with Timmerscheidt. They inspected the foundations of the building and the roof but did not explain what they were after, the Superintendent said. Aside from this all that was known at the apartment house about Timmerscheidt was that he was very fond of music and "about every month or so" had some of his friends in for an informal musical.

On Wednesday night Timmerscheidt went to his apartment at 10 o'clock, his usual hour for retiring, according to the elevator operator. He seemed to be in his usual pleasant mood, and said "Good night" cheerfully as he stepped out of the car at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Michael Gavin of 403 West Fifty-fourth Street was passing the apartment house on his way to work, and found the body on the sidewalk. The street there is roofed over for a distance with heavy planks while the new subway is being built, and Timmerscheidt's body had broken partially through this planking in its terrific plunge.

Detective Micelli of the Second Branch and a policeman from the West Forty-seventh Street Station found the door of the Timmerscheidt apartment locked, and had to force it. They found themselves in rooms richly furnished with Oriental rugs and costly paintings. It seemed, from an inspection of the bedroom, that Timmerscheidt had been reading in bed. A volume entitled "The Secret Memoirs of Count Tadasu Hayashi" was open on the table, and other books on Japan were lying on the floor. There was a large sum of money in one of the pockets of Mr. Timmerscheidt's trousers, and the police also found many articles of jewelry.

The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, after the police had convinced themselves that it was a case of suicide. From there it was sent to an undertaking establishment, where it will be held until Mrs. Timmerscheidt, or some relative, is heard from.

PORTO RICANS RUSH TO REGISTER FOR ARMY

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 5.—Military registration in compliasce with the proclamation of President Wilson was progressing rapidly and in good spirit throughout the island today, according to reports received by the Military Registration Committee. Indications were that the total registrations would exceed the preliminary estimates in many districts. In San Juan more than 1,100 had registered at 10 o'clock this morning, with more than that number waiting in line before the registration booths.

Because of the need for baptismal certificates so that the men registering could determine their age, Bishop W. H. Jones issued instructions to all priests to furnish certificates free of charge and to facilitate the registration work in every way.

At 9 o'clock tonight no complete registration figures were obtainable. Indications were that the registration would continue until midnight, and possibly until tomorrow in many places on the island.

Reports received by the Registration Committee and the Governor say that there was marked enthusiasm and no disorders. Some confusion was caused by many men not knowing their exact ages as required by law.

Lieut. Col. Townshend, the examining officer for the second officers' camp, reports that more than 300 applications have been received in the last four days.

Twenty Million Dollar Bond!!

THE Federal Reserve Bank Officials, in Kansas City, have selected this Company to execute a Bond, covering custodians, in the sum of *Twenty Million Dollars!*

This is the *largest* bond of the kind ever executed!

Have you noticed that when large surety bonds are required, this Company is usually selected?

It is because this Company has THE GREATEST FACILITIES; THE LARGEST CARRYING CAPACITY; RENDERS SUPERIOR AND CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE, and is financially much the *strongest* Surety Company!

Not only is this Company usually selected for the largest bonds, but this Company also covers more people with *small bonds*, than any other surety company in the world!

NONE TOO LARGE—NONE TOO SMALL TO COMMAND THE BEST TALENT AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION.

A recognition on the part of the public of these attributes, has made this Company the World's Largest Surety Company!!! May We Serve You?

National Surety Company
115 Broadway
"In All the World No Other Surety Organization Like This."

SOON TO ANNOUNCE STEPS FOR DRAFT

Washington Denies That Some Numbers Have Already Been Drawn.

RAPID PROGRESS BY BOARDS

Preliminary Work May Be Finished This Week—Baker and Crowder Confer.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Arrangements for the next step toward mobilization of the new National Army—the exercise of the selection for draft—were taken up tonight at a conference between Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Mr. Baker said later that he had no announcement to make as to the date of the drawing. It has been announced that the drawing will be held in Washington, and it is expected that a statement covering the method to be followed will be made tomorrow or next day.

Organization of the local and district exemption boards, arrangement of the registration lists in serial numbers and other preliminary work must be completed before the selecting machinery can be set in motion. A statement by the public information committee says this may be done by Saturday, though there is no certainty about it.

Reports current today that already selections had been made arose probably from the fact that many boards had numbered their registration cards and in some cases probably were publishing the lists as required by regulations. The last district will have to complete this work before selection can begin, as the administration is determined to leave no loophole for juggling of the serial numbers. It is for that reason that public posting of the lists and the filing of duplicate copies with the Provost Marshal General has been required in advance of selection.

The care with which the numbering of the registration cards is being done makes it certain that the drawing will be based entirely upon the numbers. No names will be involved in the actual process of selection, which will closely approximate, it is understood, the jury wheel system.

District No. 2 and District No. 3 both of Philadelphia, are rivals for the honor of being the first to send to the Provost Marshal General their complete registration lists. They were received today in the same mail.

PERU, Ill., July 5.—A baseball bulletin board here yesterday posted what were said to be the first thirteen numbers drawn in Washington for the draft army. The excitement caused by the hoax was still spreading today. The persons operating the board claimed that the numbers came to them from a telegraph company as a tip, along with the regular baseball scores. Here are the numbers: 5, 11, 17, 61, 62, 67, 100, 107, 109, 111, 114, 145, and 146.

WILL TRAIN DRAFT HELPERS.

Emergency Course for Clerks and Bookkeepers Here.

The Mayor's Council of Defense announced last night that it would begin immediately the mobilization and training of several thousand clerks, bookkeepers, and other civilians whose assistance would be required by the district and local boards which President Wilson has appointed to supervise the draft in this city. Felix M. Warburg has been appointed Chairman of a subcommittee which will have charge of the instruction of these assistants, and it is stated that women as well as men, the latter not of conscript age, will be given the opportunity to assist the Government in the work. An emergency course in bookkeeping and other clerical work has been arranged and will be given at the College of the City of New York and the Municipal Building. The instruction will be open to men and women from all parts of the country.

"For the first time in the educational history of New York City," a statement issued by the Mayor's committee reads, "the educational functions of New York will be thrown open, not only to residents of New York, but to all American citizens. The total time to be consumed in the whole course will be but nine hours, and it is stated that the essential knowledge required to fill the places made vacant through the war can be imparted in this incredibly short time. Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, one of the five women certified public accountants in New York State and an LL. D., and Dr. Joseph J. Klein, certified public accountant, will conduct the course. Miss Lowenstein and Dr. Klein, as the result of extensive experimentation, have evolved a system of instruction whereby men and women of average intelligence may be trained within the brief period mentioned to take the places of those who enter upon military service. Applications to enroll for the course, instruction in which is free, should be made to Professor Frederick Ernest Robinson, Director of the Summer Session, College of the City of New York."

Americans on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 5.—The casualty list issued today contains the names of these Americans:

Presumed dead, W. Prex, Dowagiac, and Lieutenant M. M. Fester, Alden, Mich., and R. Robinson, Franklin, Mass.; wounded, G. C. Bergey, Detroit, Mich.

WAR PROFITS TAX ON SLIDING SCALE

Scheme Adopted by Senate Committee in Rewriting Revenue Bill Is an Innovation.

RATE RISES WITH EARNINGS

Excess Income of $400,000 Would Pay $157,150—Levy Computed in Nine Stages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—An entirely new system of corporation and partnership taxation will go into effect if Congress adopts the excess war profits levy embraced in the War Revenue bill, reported this week to the Senate. The new scheme is a graduated one, imposed upon all profits made during the war as compared with the normal pre-war profits, based upon an average for three years.

In going back to pre-war profits to strike the basis for the tax upon war profits, the Senate Finance Committee adopted the English system, but in adopting the graduated scale it struck out upon a new line. The pre-war profits is to be calculated upon the average for the calendar years 1911, 1912, and 1913. The excess tax is estimated to yield the Government this year $523,000,000, possibly more. This, with the income tax, both on corporations and individuals, is counted upon for $1,035,000, or approximately 65 per cent. of the whole war levy for this year.

In arriving at the "deductible war profit upon which a corporation or partnership is to be taxed, the bill, as revised by the Senate Finance Committee, goes back to the average net income of the trade or business involved, as acquired during the three pre-war years. This net income, which is called the "deductible" estimated in the bill, is deducted from the net income during the taxable war year, whether 1917, 1918, or whatever it may be. The difference between the average net pre-war income and that of the taxable war year is the excess profit, and upon this a sliding scale of tax is applied, in accordance with the extent of profit.

Sliding Scale of Taxation.

The levy starts in at excess war profits not exceeding 15 per cent. of the normal pre-war income average, and climbs up as the ratio of excess profit grows, until it touches 250 per cent. The tax is graduated from 12 per cent., imposed on excess profits not above 15 per cent. of the net pre-war income, to 50 per cent., imposed upon excess profits equalling or exceeding 250 per cent. of the pre-war income.

This combination of percentages is the unique feature of the Finance Committee's scheme. It has been carefully adjusted so that the higher percentage of tax falls upon the higher percentage of war profit as compared with pre-war profit.

Here is the tax system, running from the lowest to the highest tax, as adopted by the Senate Committee:

Twelve per cent. upon all excess profit in excess of 15 per cent. of the normal pre-war net income.

Sixteen per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 15 and not above 25 per cent. of the normal pre-war net income.

Twenty per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 25 per cent. and not above 50 per cent. of the normal pre-war net income.

Twenty-five per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 50 per cent. and not above 75 per cent. of normal pre-war net income.

Thirty per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 75 per cent. and not above 100 per cent. of normal pre-war net income.

Thirty-five per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 100 per cent. and not above 150 per cent. of normal pre-war net income.

Forty per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 150 per cent. and not above 200 per cent. of normal pre-war net income.

Forty-five per cent. upon excess profit in excess of 200 per cent. and above 250 per cent. of pre-war net income.

Fifty per cent. upon excess profit above 250 per cent. of pre-war income.

How the Scheme Works Out.

As applied, here is the way the tax would be worked out: If a corporation or partnership had a net income, or normal profit, of $100,000 during the three pre-war years, and a net income of $130,000 during the taxable war year, it would be considered as having accumulated excess war profits of $50,000. Taxes upon this would, under the graduated scale, be $8,400. To arrive at this tax, 15 per cent. of the pre-war net income—the $100,000—would be taken upon which to apply the original 12 per cent. tax. This 15 per cent. of the $100,000 pre-war net income would give $15,000 from the taxable amount. The 12 per cent. tax on this would be $1,800.

As not all of the taxable profit would have been levied upon, the second part of the graduated scale would be applied—that is, the levy on the pre-war net income in excess of 15 per cent. and not above 25 per cent. The difference of 10 per cent. between these two percentages would be $10,000 of the pre-war income to be levied upon. The 16 per cent. tax provided for this second part of the scale would y

AMERICANS MARCH IN RAIN OF FLOWERS

Paris Throngs Greet Pershing's Men with Cheers and Sobs and Pelt Them with Blossoms.

"WELCOME" ON EVERY LIP

"Glad You're Here" and "Happy to See You" the English Phrases That Rang Out in July 4 Parade.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4, (Delayed.)—Where there are so many climaxes it is difficult to decide what particular point was the top, but I am inclined to think Paris broke all records today. I have happened to be so close to the storm centre in every case that my opinion might be less sure on the performance as a whole than an observer with a better perspective, but I infer that the American officers who have gone through all the experiences, Paris inclusive, believe that today was the big day.

The appearance in Paris of organized soldiery from America come to fight the Germans side by side with the French, and their marching through the streets of Paris to ragtime music produced by their own bands, in the presence of tremendous crowds, all on the anniversary of American independence, constituted one of the great historical occasions of all time. We have had the landing of General Pershing and his party in England, their arrival in Paris, the landing of our troops last week, and now their marching in Paris. Next will come their occupation of their part of the line at the front, and then, let us hope, the realization of Walter Berry's great climax in today's speech—"Their arrival on the Rhine."

From 8 o'clock this morning until the finish I saw the show from many vantage points.

Toss Flowers to the Troops.

Everybody I saw was most impressed by the crowds. They might be bigger and noisier in New York, but I have never seen so many hearts on sleeves as today. There were seas of faces everywhere—war-bitten, trustful, eager. Of young men there was almost complete absence. Females of all ages, young men, old men, and tens of thousands of little children lined the streets. They had picked up broken bits of English, like "Welcome," "Glad you're here," and "Happy to see you," which they flung almost with sobs of laughter as they tossed flowers upon the troops and into the carriages.

A smile from any one wearing an American uniform awakened in their eyes an expression of delight that only Latins are capable of. I saw one old soldier in unconcealed tears while the ceremonies were in progress at the Invalides.

Although the infantry, at the head of which rode their commander, were mostly recruits, they made a splendid impression. It was regrettable that it was impracticable to pick out all regulars for an occasion for which Paris will have received a permanent impression.

There was a wait of half an hour or more at the Hotel de Ville for rest and freshing up. I fell in there with a Frenchman, a draftmaster who had been handling American and English recruits. He commented favorably on our lot, which there was opportunity to inspect closely. "As human beings and raw material they're the very best," he said. "But they need a deal of training. The hardest thing to teach them is not to be too brave. They must learn first to hide. That's the first essential in this war. Bravery and human flesh are no good against machine guns or barrage fire. Those splendid fellows will want to go right at the enemy just as the English did, who are just now learning how to strike without risking themselves too much. Methods in this war are largely those of stealth; in using men with plenty of artillery, machine guns, and airplanes.

Bouquet for Pershing.

General Pershing rode with Major Margetts and passed us and drew up for review on the Boulevard Diderot, where it is crossed by the Avenue Dumesnil beyond the Bastile. A wee girl brought a bouquet, climbed on the running board and presented it to General Pershing, who smiled his pleasure. The crowd in this part of the city was composed of a class who would be ugly in a revolutionary period, but they were all smiles today. When the troops marched past they were almost entirely hidden behind the crowds, which were mostly women running alongside. At the hospital entrance of the cemetery General Pershing joined Marshal Joffre and they stayed together throughout the ceremony and sat together afterward. There was a tremendous press inside the cemetery, many of the women were carrying babies and the men holding floral pieces above their heads. Brand Whitlock's address was a classic and his characterization of German Kultur as "the camouflage of civilization" should live. Colonel Stanton gave us twenty minutes of old-fashioned Fourth of July eloquence, while General Pershing made his usual soldierly two-minute address.

From the Invalides to the cemetery there was a constant snapping of cameras, and tens of thousands of photographs must have been taken. I learn that Paul Rainey has charge of the official photography and apparently American officialdom is beginning to realize the importance of showing the country what is going on over here. Apparently, so far, the Washington authorities are bent on preventing presentation by the newspapers of the most important and inspiring scenes in the whole war. An illustration of the judgment used was the prohibition of the word submarine in the accounts of the arrival of the troops, as if the Germans might thereby learn of the presence of their own boats in the Atlantic. Carefully prepared plans involving endless pains and heavy expense were turned topsy-turvey and shuffled like poker decks in the censor's office and held or dispatched apparently without much regard to the filing time.

I understood from Major Palmer yesterday that Washington had instructed him not to allow a single word about today's celebration to be cabled to America, but it seems this order was later rescinded. Getting matter out of France during the last few days has been a good deal of a gamble. THE TIMES has had a much greater quantity than any other American paper filed for it, and, so far as I can learn, all of it was filed promptly.

RECORD CROWD IN PARIS.

Fully a Million Persons Saw Parade of American Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4, (delayed.)—For the first time in history, American Independence Day was celebrated today as a national fête in another country by another people. July 4, 1917, will stand out as the day on which Paris first welcomed American soldiers, not only as allies against Germany, but as defenders of that ideal of freedom which France also celebrates on July 14. Both days are "fêtes of liberty," and everything today seemed to point to that idea.

The route of march itself was symbolic—past the Place de la Concorde, with its obelisk reminding us that freedom is more precious than the blood of Kings, on to the Place de la Bastille, where France won her first great victory over despotism.

Everywhere the enthusiasm was tremendous, and though the day was not a public holiday, the crowd around Picpus Cemetery was so much denser than had been expected that the police barriers were swept away and the space so restricted that our soldiers were unable to enter the main gate in column, but passed the wicket in single file and reformed their ranks inside. Along the route American flags seemed more numerous than the Tricolor itself, and the flag venders at street corners were sold out hours before the troops passed. As at the port of debarkation, it was the workmanlike appearance of the troops that struck the populace.

"They might be going up to the trenches, they look so fit and ready," said one officer whose bandaged arm and ribbons showed he knew what he was talking about.

Setting personal patriotic pride apart, even Napoleon's Guard can hardly have made a finer picture than we saw at the Invalides. As the tattered star spangled banner that the Foreign Legion of Americans carried through some of the hardest battles of the war was presented to General Niox for preservation in the Invalides museum, it seemed as though a shiver ran through the khaki-clad lines. It was but for a second, however. Then the troops stiffened into bronze again, and I fancied I was mistaken. But one of their officers said afterward:

"The things that touched us most of all was that little bit of Old Glory that had been flying on Europe's battlefields since the very beginning. It hurt our boys to think we had come so late. We ought to have followed that flag from the start."

The fine showing of the troops won high approval from no less a judge than Marshal Joffre. I was able to get his opinion from officers of his personal staff. The Marshal said: "This is a splendid sample of the American Army. Their youthful health and sturdiness is what is needed for a modern army. They have the resistant quality of youth which is required to stand the terrible strain. I am delighted that the people of Paris had a chance to see what the American Army is like. Now they will share the knowledge I brought back from America—that victory is certain, because men like these will replace the young men France has lost."

Nearly every Frenchman with whom I talked remarked on the youthful vigor and freshness of our soldiers, due partly no doubt to unfamiliar effect of the clean-cut, clean-shaven profile. "Roman Caesars clad in khaki" is what one enthusiastic writer terms them this evening, and I met one veteran of Cuba, the Philippines and Mexico who demanded that I supplement his scanty French to explain to a group of poilus that he was forty-eight years old and had been a soldier for seventeen years.

"They keep saying I'm young. All Americans are young," he shouted indignantly. This same warrior told me how he and his comrades had been impressed by the number of black-clad women in the crowds. "We knew the war had been pretty bad," he said, "but we never realized that it was anything like this. Why, two women out of three wear mourning. But they are splendid, just the same. They cheer and wave flags and throw flowers as if they couldn't show enough how glad they are to see us." In fact, toward the end of the march one could hardly see the soldiers for the floral tributes that covered them.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 4. (Delayed.)—When the 230th Regiment of French Territorials, with its band, escorted the battalion picked from the regiments of United States Infantry into the court of honor as a part of the Independence Day celebration, the court, the arcades, and the corridors of the Invalides resounded with the prolonged acclamation of the company of massed spectators that left just room enough for the troops to form a hollow square.

Standing in the centre were descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution with fanions in United States colors and the colors of a Major General of the United States Army—a flag of red ground with two silver stars—embroidered by French women, and American veterans, who fought with the French in the war of 1870, with the flag of the American volunteers in the French Foreign Legion. The survivors, inmates from the Soldiers' Home, erect and soldierly in appearance in spite of their gray hairs, stood behind as a guard of honor. Alongside was a delegation from Le Puy, the nearest city to the birthplace of General Lafayette, carrying a handsome floral flag to be presented to the American troops. The head of every spectator was uncovered precisely at 9 o'clock, when the American band struck up the "Marseillaise." The simultaneous appearance of President Poincaré, General Pershing, General Joffre, American Ambassador Sharp, and other dignitaries at the entrance of the building was the signal for tremendous cheering, which continued until the official party passed the troops in review.

Hats were off again and an impressive silence prevailed when the flags were presented to the American troops. General Pershing was grave and apparently moved. General Noix, Governor of the Invalides, received the flag from the American Foreign Legion for the War Museum.

The Colonel commanding the American battalion advanced and saluted President Poincaré. The bands began playing, and the cheering broke out again as President Poincaré shook hands with the members of the official party as the troops began to file out of the Court of Honor.

An airplane circling a few hundred feet overhead followed the line of march some distance. Thousands of French soldiers on leave from the front were among the masses of people along the route. Hundreds of people left the sidewalks and rushed forward to shake hands with the American troopers. Other hundreds of French soldiers in trench work uniforms, stained and dingy, joined the marching troops on either side in columns and continued for miles. Some of them wore bandages on their heads and others had their arms in slings from recent wounds.

The crowds removed the head coverings in salute to the Stars and Stripes as the colors passed along. From every window women and girls waved handkerchiefs or flags, while everywhere along the route sounded the acclaims of the French people. The people called out affectionately, "Sammies" and "Teddies." "Teddy" name Teddy became suddenly popular as an expression of good-will, perhaps because it is easily pronounced by the French.

At Picpus cemetery, H. Cleveland Coxe, as delegate of the Sons of the American Revolution, from the Empire State Society, placed a wreath on the plain stone slab above the grave of General Lafayette in the presence of Ambassador Sharp, General Pershing and Marshall Joffre. Others grouped about were Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium; Minister of War Plainleve, the Marquise de Chambrun and Generals Dubail and Peltier.

Ambassador Sharp, Minister Whitlock, M. Plainleve and Colonel Stanton. The latter presenting General Pershing, made addresses. General Pershing, himself, who occupied one of the few seats about the tomb, said:

"I had intended to say nothing, but I feel so deeply the significance of this occasion that I do not desire it to pass without some expression on my part."

General Pershing spoke earnestly of the determination of the American people and the American Government, fighting alongside their allies in Europe, to maintain the just cause of liberty His remarks were received with tremendous cheering.

In celebration of Independence Day, restaurants throughout Paris put dishes suggesting America on their bills of fare, such as chicken a la Wilson, Independence cake, Turbot Lafayette, American cream soup and peaches Rochambeau. The various theatres gave special Fourth of July performances, among them the Comédie Francaise.

It was said at Police Headquarters by officials familiar with previous demonstrations that this was on a greater scale than any they had ever seen. They declared that at least 1,000,000 people must have seen the parade along its line of march, although this was not a French public holiday and banks, stock exchanges, stores, and factories were continuing operations as usual. Employers near the line of march gave permission for their employes to leave their work to see the American troops.

RACE UNITED, SAYS BALFOUR.

War's Greatest Result the Welding of Two Great Peoples.

LONDON, July 5.—The prominence given to Independence Day by the London morning newspapers suggests a recurrence of a British rather than an American anniversary. The principal papers devote the finest editorials thereto, emphasizing the sentiments expressed by Foreign Secretary Balfour.

"The whole world," said Mr. Balfour, "has for 147 years, which elapsed since the Declaration of Independence, watched with admiration and witnessed the great expansion of population, wealth, power and material, and spiritual resources in the history of any nation. We of the British nation regard this expansion with pride born of the fact that the thirteen colonies were British and that it was the British wars with Spain, Holland, and France which gave the thirteen colonies the opportunity to develop into a great country without European interference.

"We cannot look back on the separation of England and the United States as one of our political successes. No doubt something could be said for those on our side who fought for unity—that is, the cause to which Americans themselves sacrificed rivers of blood. The mistake we made was in supposing unity possible without common freedom. All I can say in excuse of my forefathers is that, utterly defective as our Colonial policy was, it was far ahead of that of any other country. Profoundly as we misconceived relations which could bind the colonies and the mother country we miscalculated less than any other imperial mother.

"We have just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Canadian union. There is a great difference between fifty years and a hundred and fifty. It took us a long time to learn that if you want to make an empire of the Anglo-Saxon race you must found it on terms of absolute equality.

"It is impossible to dwell upon how many ills would have been spared if in 1776 those who preceded us could have seen the true path of political wisdom and the people of a hundred millions and infinite resources never separated from us. If it could only have been a friendly separation it would have been an infinite gain, if there could have been no strife and no soreness of defeat or victory between us, but if I rightly read the signs of the times a truer perspective is now being recognized.

"I do not grudge the glories of Washington and his soldiers. I have no tears for British defeat which ended in the triumphant establishment of the American Republic. My only regret is that memory should carry any trace of bitterness. Surely there is none on our side. In true perspective the past should not interfere with the continuity of history and the considerations binding us together which century by century must bind us closer.

"Hitherto battles in America have been between people of the same speech and same feelings. Henceforth we shall find a new sphere of action binding us together in a world task. We are united in a great struggle against power which seeks to destroy the roots whence from we derive our strength. Here we not bound thus forever and shall not our descendants say that the greatest result of the world war was the bringing together in a common purpose and understanding the sundered branches of the English-speaking race?"

The Morning Post, which often in the past has been critical of America, rejoices that "the anniversary of estrangement has become a festival of reunion," and declares: "Not the least of manifold benefits the Germans unwittingly conferred on Great Britain is the lifting of Anglo-American relations to a plane of more intimate and cordial friendship than a century of time has been able to achieve."

The Times, after general comment, says there are some Britons "who still do not see American belligerency for what it is, one of the miracles of the war and its crowning mercy." It contends the American intervention swept away bickerings such as over the blacklists which at one time threatened Anglo-American estrangement. It adds:

"It has stamped the justice of the allied cause with the authority of the most powerful of neutrals and with the prestige of acknowledgment by the leader of the western hemisphere. The political balance of the universe shifted when General Pershing's troops landed in France, and America in entering the war has also entered the world—to play in it, we are very sure, side by side with the allied democracies—a vigorous and inspiring part."

The Daily Telegraph, which regards the flying of the Stars and Stripes over Parliament as a wonderful thing, exceeding all the many marvels of the war, says: "The high compliment and like courtesies paid our flag in America bear witness to the founding of international comradeship which, we trust, will ever disturb, and which means much for the world's future."

The Chronicle says the war has set the final seal upon the rapprochement of the two nations.

PAGE ROUSES ITALIANS.

His Speech at July Fourth Celebration Stirs Enthusiasm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4, (Delayed).—Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador, in a speech on Capitolina Hill today at the celebration of Independence Day, organized by the Italo-American Committee, said:

"One who has been from infancy reared on the history of ancient Rome may well be pardoned if he is moved in standing for the first time on this historic spot. This spot was once the centre from which Rome spoke to the world. Today her statesmen once more are sending forth a message of liberty to the world.

This day was one dedicated to American independence. Today has even wider significance. It is dedicated to the independence of mankind.

"Is it only because America entered the war that this assembly is here today? I think not. She might have entered the war on the side of the Allies, and yet have roused more questioning than enthusiasm had she entered it with selfish designs. It is the spirit in which she has entered it, the purpose for which she has drawn the sword in the cause of liberty, that has brought forth this meeting today. That cause is Italy's as well as America's, the cause of the democracies of the world against autocracy. It was laid down in the President's appeal to America and through America to the world. It was emphasized in the letter your King sent him. In his message the President of the democracy of America spoke to the democracy of the world. In his answering message King Victor Emmanuel of the democracy of Italy responded in the same key.

"Democracy must win or perish. There is no other alternative. Democracy will win and will make the world safe for democracy."

Applause greeted the speech. Thousands of voices shouted "Viva Wilson!" "Viva America!" "Viva Democracy!"

Speeches also were made by Viterio Scialoia, Minister without portfolio, on behalf of the Italian Government; Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, on behalf of the municipality; Senator Ferraris and Senator Tomasso Tittoni, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOURTH IN PETROGRAD.

Russians Gather Before Embassy and Cheer Speech by Francis.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated at the American Embassy by a gathering that included the American commissioners now in Russia and virtually all the Americans resident in Petrograd as the guests of Ambassador David R. Francis.

As the reception closed a big street demonstration occurred in front of the embassy by soldiers and citizens representing the Military League, a patriotic organization favoring the continuation of the war. As the last guests of the embassy's hospitality were leaving Colonel Andrew Kalpaschnikoff-Camac, former attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, appeared and announced the presence of the demonstrants. Ambassador Francis from the balcony replied to the felicitations and cheers from the street with a speech of some length, drawing a parallel between the early struggles of the forefathers on the American Continent to win liberty with the present efforts of the Russian people.

Several hundred persons, including Americans, Russians, English, French, and Belgians attended the reception, which lasted from 5 until 8 o'clock.

TRAINING HARD IN FRANCE.

Our Soldiers Celebrate the Fourth and Then Go to Work.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, July 5.—Civilians as well as soldiers turned out early today for the task of shaking off the efforts of the Fourth of July celebration, which to the townspeople was a novelty. The military camp was alive soon after sunrise, and by 7 o'clock every man was hard at intensive training, which is to be the rule between now and July 14, the date when it is believed all the first American contingent will be in Paris to participate in the French national holiday program before going to camp near the front.

The Fourth passed with undue quiet for a majority of the soldiers and sailors, but it was an unforgettable day for the town, despite its safe and sane character.

WILSON PROMISES RUSSIA FULL AID

Assures Bakhmeteff, Presenting Credentials as Ambassador, of Our "Steadfast Friendship."

CONFIDENT OF HER FUTURE

Envoy Says That His Nation Finds a Source of New Strength in Our Hearty Support.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Boris Bakhmeteff, the new Russian Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Wilson today and was formally received as the first permanent diplomatic representative here of the Russian democracy. With this ceremony the Ambassador takes a permanent status in place of his temporary position as head of the Russian War Mission. Other members of the mission also will become permanent representatives of their Government here.

"At the present time," said Mr. Bakhmeteff, addressing the President, "the historical paths of the United States and Russia have been drawn close in the common struggle for freedom and lasting peace of the world, and in this strife the new-born Russian democracy is being guided by the same unselfish aims, the same human and democratic principles, as this great republic.

"The success of our mutual task makes essential the firm establishing of the democratic regime in Russia, as well as the consolidation of Russia's fighting power. To that end are tending the efforts of the Provisional Government which is awaiting to find a source of new strength in the hearty spirit and brotherly support of the United States.

Wants Our Complete Co-operation.

"For such attainments the Provisional Government is endeavoring to establish a full understanding and a close co-operation with the Government of this country, whose immense resources and unlimited energy can contribute most effectively to the achievements of our cause.

"To bring such co-operation into effect and to establish means of common activity on the most practical lines and with no loss of time, the Provisional Government has considered it necessary to bestow on me exceptional powers to treat and decide, on behalf of my Government, all manifold questions in which co-operation should have to reveal itself.

"Confident that the natural sympathy of the two nations will grow now into bonds of solid friendship, I look forward with the greatest hopes to the results of united efforts of the two great democracies, based on mutual understanding and common ends."

The President replied as follows:

"To the keen satisfaction which I derived from the fact that the Government of the United States was the first to welcome, by its official recognition, the new democracy of Russia to the family of free States, is added the exceptional pleasure which I experience in now receiving from your hand the letters whereby the Provisional Government of Russia accredits you as its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, and in according to you formal recognition as the first Ambassador of free Russia to this country.

"For the people of Russia the people of the United States have ever entertained friendly feelings, which have now been greatly deepened by the knowledge that, actuated by the same lofty motives, the two Governments and peoples are co-operating to bring to a successful termination the conflict now raging, for human rights and a universal acknowledgment of those principles of right and justice which should direct all Governments. I feel convinced that when this happy day shall come, no small share of the credit will be due to the devoted people of Russia who, overcoming disloyalty from within and intrigue from without, remain steadfast to the cause.

"The mission, which it was my pleasure to send to Russia, has already assured the Provisional Government that in this momentous struggle and in the problems that confront and will confront the free Government of Russia, that Government may count on the steadfast friendship of the Government of the United States, and its constant co-operation in all desired appropriate directions.

Has Faith in Russia's Future.

"It only remains for me to give expression to my admiration of the way in which the Provisional Government of Russia are meeting all requirements, to my entire sympathy with them in their noble object to insure to the people of Russia the blessings of freedom and equal rights and opportunity, and to my faith that through their efforts Russia will assume her rightful place among the great free nations of the world."

Tonight the Ambassador gave a dinner to American officials as an expression of gratitude for the reception accorded the mission in this country. Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark, members of the Cabinet, and other high officials were invited. Tomorrow morning the mission will leave for a reception by the City of New York.

RUSSELL WOULD STOP CRITICISM OF RUSSIA

Says the People Have Given an Example of Dignity and Self-Restraint.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—The Russian people will fulfill their task of establishing a republic, in the opinion of Charles Edward Russell, member of the American mission to Russia. Mr. Russell today issued the following statement on the observations he had made here since his arrival some weeks ago:

"I venture to appeal to my fellow democrats in the United States and Great Britain for a more sympathetic attitude toward the struggling democracy of Russia. I appeal to editors not to print wild-eyed stories of impending ruin and chaos and to newspaper readers not to believe such stories if printed.

"There is no anarchy here. There is only a limited amount of disorder. The people of Russia, under the most trying conditions in history, have given an example of dignity and self-restraint.

"It is well to face the facts frankly, but it is also well to look beyond surface conditions to the true basis of Russian development. Every phase of the present situation is a logical and normal outcome of natural causes. The substance is sound and hopeful if only other democracies give help wholeheartedly instead of standing by to prophesy destruction.

"These people know their job and will do it. I suggest it is about time to do away with all criticism and give them a chance."

13 ITALIAN VESSELS SUNK.

Only One of These Was in the Steamship Class.

PARIS, July 4. (Delayed.)—The Italian Government announces that only one Italian merchant steamer, eight small sailing vessels, and four fishing barks were sunk by submarines during the week ended at midnight July 1, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome.

During that period 940 merchant vessels cleared from Italian ports and 610 vessels arrived.

RUSSIAN LINES UNDER ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

and Soldiers' Delegates adopted a resolution to join with the general Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies in sending greetings to the "brothers at the front" and congratulations on their successful advance, assuring them of support. The vote was 472 to 271.

A vote of confidence in the Government was also adopted unanimously by the council on the occasion of the raid by Goverment forces on the villa of the former Minister Durnovo, which since the revolution had been the headquarters of anarchists. The vote was taken after a speech by M. Skobelev, Minister of Labor, who said no one in Russia could be arrested on account of his political ideas, but that no mercy should be shown to criminals who disorganized society under the name of anarchists.

The report of the Executive Committee emphasized the fact that the revolutionary elements had nothing in common with the men who occupied the Durnovo villa.

The Economic Council, which the Government decided to create recently under the presidency of the Premier, Prince Lvoff, will include the Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Trade, Food and Supplies, Ways and Communications, Finance, Labor, and War and Marine, as well as representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the Peasants' Congress, banks, and commercial and industrial organizations. The council will be assisted by a committee composed of representatives of the Ministers mentioned above.

PLEADED WITH KERENSKY.

Soldiers Sought Vainly to Restrain Him When He Led Charge.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Jewish Warheit reports that the Russian capital is witnessing wild demonstrations of joy over the army's new advance, and that Professor Milukoff, who is reconciled with the Government, is taking a prominent part in them. The cable reads in part:

"War Minister Kerensky risked his life by leading in person the soldiers on the Galician front below Lemberg. The War Minister insisted on marching in the front rank. The soldiers begged him to remain behind, urging him to spare himself for the sake of the future of Russia and of the Russian Army. Kerensky, however, would not listen. He boldly gave the command, 'Forward! Follow me!' and he triumphed.

"Petrograd is not to be recognized for joy. The city has been aglow with demonstrations, which lasted through half the night, and in which the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Milukoff, took a lively part. A huge crowd surrounded the home of the War Minister, crying 'Hurrah!' singing the Marseillaise,' and hearing speeches by officers from the front.

"Among the anarchists who seized and fortified themselves in General Durnovo's Summer palace in Wiborg were several Jewish anarchists who had lately arrived from New York. All of them have been arrested."

RED CROSS MISSION SPEEDING TO RUSSIA

Started with Tons of Material Within Five Days After Being Formed.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—That the Red Cross Mission to Russia was organized, equipped with several carloads of serums, hospital supplies, and first-aid materials and started on its way within five days after designation of the members was revealed today by Red Cross officials who had been withholding details until after the mission's departure from a Pacific port.

The mission's accomplishment on short notice was described by the officials as "a stupendous feat." Scores of telegraphic orders for materials which Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff said were urgently needed in Russia were placed even while the mission was speeding across the country and were rushed to the port of embarkation.

Special military commissions have been given to all members of the mission, Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, Chairman of the mission, and William B. Thompson of New York, Business Manager, receiving the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Each member wears the military service uniform of his rank. Even the two motion-picture operators who accompany the mission to make films of Russian war scenes for later display in America are commissioned as Second Lieutenants. Most of the other Commissioners have the rank of Major, and attachés have been made Lieutenants.

BRITISH MAKE GAIN SOUTH OF YPRES

Advance Their Line on a 600-Yard Front Near Hollebeke by a Night Assault.

DROP TONS OF BOMBS

All Machines Return Safely After a Raid on Airdromes at Ghistelle and Nieumunster.

LONDON, July 5.—Activity by the British forces was displayed at a new point last night when Haig's men made an attack southwest of Hollebeke, near the Ypres Canal, in the region south of Ypres, which was won from the Germans following the blowing up of the Messines ridge. The official statement says that the British line was advanced on a front of 600 yards. The bulletin reads:

Southwest of Hollebeke we advanced our lines slightly on a front of 600 yards.

Last night we carried out successful raids in the vicinity of Wieltje and Nieuport, and captured several prisoners.

This gain and the other minor operations reported in Belgium are probably linked closely with the activity of the naval air service reported in an Admiralty statement today as follows:

On Tuesday night bombing attacks were carried out by naval air service machines on the airdromes at Ghistelles and Nieumunster, and also on the seaplane sheds and a train at Zaaren. Several tons of bombs were dropped. All the machines returned safely.

Only ordinary operations were undertaken on the French front today. The day report of the French War Office says:

There was rather pronounced activity of the artillery in the region of Moronvilliers, Prunay, and Hill 304.

There is nothing in the report from the remainder of the front.

An enemy aviator, reached by machine-gun fire, fell to earth northwest of Moronvilliers.

The communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

There was artillery activity north of the Aisne in the region of the Hurtebise Monument, and the northern part of the Bois de Beau Marais, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Carnillet, and on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304.

Four hundred shells were fired against Rheims.

A dispatch from the French front dated yesterday says that the attack by the Germans on the Chemin-des-Dames was the strongest offensive since Verdun, but that they were thrown back everywhere along an eleven-mile front, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner. The dispatch goes on:

"The French lines remained intact and the French commanding General, who watched the operations throughout from the front trenches, was able to declare tonight that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

"The Germans came forward everywhere in the closest formation and in successive waves, preceded by the famous 'shock' troops, who were mown down by the French fire.

"At the first onslaught in the vicinity of Cerny and on the Californie Plateau the French were obliged to give way, but their yielding was only momentary, and a counterattack remedied the slight dent immediately and in addition gave them possession of some German trenches in the vicinity of Cerny, which they held.

"The German infantry appeared to have all the dash taken out of them by the French defense and made no attempt to regain the ground lost by the French reaction. Their artillery throughout today, however, maintained a sweeping fire, but its effects were minimized by the enemy's lack of observation posts."

Berlin Reports French Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—Renewed attacks by the French on the Chemin des Dames, east of Cerny, yesterday and early today were broken up with heavy losses, Army Headquarters announced today. Only raiding, artillery, and aerial operations are reported from other sectors of the front. The statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders and in the Artois yesterday the artillery activity was generally slight. Enemy reconnoitring advances were repulsed at several points.

Front of the German Crown Prince. Our gain of territory on the Chemins-des-Dames, to the east of Cerny, again induced the French Army administration yesterday and early this morning to make fresh attacks, which failed with heavy losses.

Up to the present, the French have unsuccessfully attempted on fifteen occasions to recapture the lost ground. Each time they have incurred considerable sacrifices in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

On both sides of the Moselle enterprises which were often successful were carried through.

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BRITISH TOOK 739 GUNS FROM GERMANS, LOST 96

General Maurice Points Out That Allies in West Have Taken 63,222 Prisoners Since April 1.

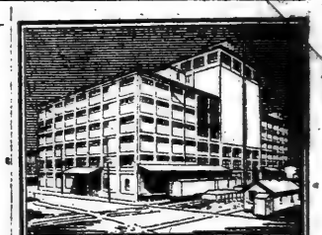
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—Figures given out today by Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, director of military operations, form the basis of some illuminating comparisons.

In the whole theatre of the war since the beginning the British have taken 739 German field guns and lost 133, of which 37 have been recaptured. These 37 are not included in the 739, making the total British losses in guns 96, as against 739 taken from the Germans. Of these 96, 84 were lost on the western front in the first few months of the war, not one gun having been lost since April, 1915.

Since April 1, 1917, the British and French on the western front have captured 309 field and heavy guns, 503 trench mortars, 1,318 machine guns, and 63,222 men.

In all the fields of war the British have taken 117,776 prisoners, which does not include the native levies captured in Africa. The prisoners captured by the Germans from the British number 51,068. These include Indian and native troops.



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SMASHING DEFEAT FOR CROWN PRINCE

Continued from Page 1.

time we did not hear a sound of war. To reach our position we walked a long way through woods abounding in wild flowers. Finally, after a long climb, we came to Laffaux, the scene of so much history in the last French offensive, and which is close to the end of the Chemin des Dames. It was so hot we put aside our casques and stretched out at ease among the débris of the recent battle and looked back through the valley through which we had come, all glistening in the afternoon sunshine. There was nothing the Germans could do that worried us.

Then a German shell burst high overhead—shrapnel. We thought it best to get back under helmet cover to avoid the falling hail of leaden pellets. We even inspected the stone caverns of Laffaux while several other shells burst over the valley just beyond. They are part of the same system of quarries I have already described, which is impregnable against artillery and which the French had either to surround and force surrender, as in the case of Laffaux, or take by storm against the machine guns with which they were infested.

An Outlook on Laon.

We finally went on and across a field of poppies to a post looking in the direction of Laon. Through glasses we could imagine we saw the dim outline of the city that for a long time housed German Great Headquarters, including the Kaiser and Crown Prince. A few shrapnel shells had given some semblance to a real Fourth of July, but we wanted to hear some shells of our own and see them go off. So we fixed glasses as an artillery Captain droned commands to the telephone operator, who in turn communicated them to a battery far at the rear. I don't suppose the artillery Captain was thinking about the Fourth of July at all. He was just at his day's work, and the particular work in hand was to demolish a certain German trench that we could see far off.

"Too short," he would call; "twenty-five meters to the right." Or "Too far; twenty-five meters in." Then, after a few more explosions behind us, shrill hisses overhead, and black geysers of smoke against the skyline, we heard him breathe a deep "Ah!" of satisfaction. "In the same place—all guns in the same place. Fire when ready!" So we watched. Shot followed shot, and an aftercloud of smoke arose in a regular, unbroken line. That German trench was finished. The day's work was done.

We went back through our poppy field to the automobile. It was indeed a strange celebration of the Fourth of July, but, considering the necessities of this particular war on this particular Fourth, I judged it a great success.

WORST DEFEAT SINCE APRIL.

Hand-to-Hand Struggle Lasted All Through the Night.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRENCH FRONT, July 5.—The troops of General von Boha suffered on Tuesday night one of the severest defeats that have been inflicted upon the armies of the Crown Prince since the French offensive of April last. A grand operation had been decided on, whether as a sequel to the recent fruitless local attacks or as an alternative we do not know.

After a heavy cannonade, infantry several divisions strong, stiffened, especially in the central part of the field, with sturmtruppen, were sent forward on a twelve-mile front extending from between Jouy and Maimaison along the Chemin des Dames to Chevreux Woods below the east end of Aisne Hill crest. Despite the fact that the German special troops at the outset carried some stretches of broken trenches, it was the obstinate and generally successful defense of the French soldiers from the beginning that doomed the operation to failure. When its first force was broken a slow hand-to-hand struggle prolonged through the night pressed the enemy back till by yesterday morning it was possible to report officially that not a single yard of the ground seized remained in his possession.

I have the word of a General in command who was himself in the French front lines during the action that the German claim to have taken a certain number of prisoners is a lie.

RHEIMS BATTERED TO BITS.

5,000 Civilians Still Cling to City Despite Hurricanes of Shells.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRENCH FRONT, July 4.—The great and beautiful city of Rheims is now being most literally destroyed. I have for many days and urgently sought leave to enter and examine it. For weeks past German batteries have been systematically playing upon it day and night, as though high explosives cost nothing or a great assault was being prepared. It is reckoned that during the last week and the weeks before 15,452 shells fell within the city, many of large calibre, and many containing incendiary stuff.

On June 17, when President Poincaré came and decorated the Cardinal Archbishop with the cross of the Legion of Honor, 2,000 shells were thrown in, and the recent average has been over 1,000 daily. At last there has come a quiet interval and for the fifth or sixth time during the war I have been able to observe exactly the progress of this vandalism. The change is very marked since my last visit more than a year ago. Yet one's first feeling is of astonishment that anything but heaps of rubbish should remain after thirty-three months of such hostilities.

In spite of all, a modicum of life of the community continues. A few small tradespeople smile over their meagre stocks. A man was dropping a letter into a postbox as I passed, and two priests strolled gently along, prayerbook in hand. Girls at Pomeroy's were hard at work, and many heads peeped out of the shattered windows to see what stranger was spying upon their vigil. Bombardments and municipal advices notwithstanding, about 5,000 of the former 120,000 inhabitants still cling to their homes. Some of them have safe cellars of their own. It is a sight to see others, gathering at night with small lamps and candles and marching together to the larger cellars, where they can sleep securely or listen to the rain of fire and iron from the German hell on the neighboring hills.

An inhabitant confirmed my impression that if it were to cease now half of the city would have to be rebuilt. The large and graceful Hôtel de Ville is completely gutted; the theatre and fine buildings of the Place Royale and many other public edifices are irretrievably ruined, the only considerable exception I noticed being the new courts. Many acres of streets in the northern half of the town, including great mansions, factories, yarn and cloth warehouses, schools and churches, are so smashed that a complete clearance will have to be made before the reconstruction is begun. In the central street there is hardly a shop or house that can be saved, and the eastern and northern suburbs are a howling wilderness, such as might be produced by fire following upon an earthquake. Everywhere grass is growing in the streets and flowers are blooming over the débris in abandoned gardens.

The most convinced Protestant would not quarrel with me for passing lightly over the bare burned walls of the Protestant church of Rheims to speak of the mighty and wonderful pile, the Cathedral. It is now in imminent peril. Scores of shells have fallen upon this noblest of Gothic fanes. Eight struck it in one day last week. It says much for the work of the mediaeval builders that the structure should not already have collapsed, but it is most pitifully broken, shaken, and disfigured. The fire caused by the first bombardment has only slowly produced its full effects. On the southwestern tower and walls of the nave near the doors masses of stone have peeled off, leaving a horrible discoloration. Many precious statues of the façade, large and small, and pinnacles, flying buttresses and gargoyles are now broken.

The most alarming spectacle is that of the interior. The outer roof went in the early fire. There are now four gaping holes in the inner roof, across which the Summer clouds drift today and by which a riotous storm may enter tomorrow. In the nave most of the fallen stones have been removed, but the choir is nearly filled and its two historic altars are buried under

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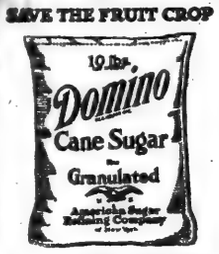

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GERMANS COMPLAIN OF FOOD AND FUEL

Clerical and Radical Support of Socialist Attack in Reichstag Committee.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON PEACE

Radical Leader Says Further Offers Would Be Harmful, but Wants Internal Reforms.

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—The Ministerial declarations regarding the working of the submarine campaign, about which the official Wolff News Bureau cables sample reports to the neutral press, were not the only matters before yesterday's meeting of the Reichstag Committee. The Socialist organ Vorwärts, in its independent report of the proceedings in the "Little Reichstag," says Herr Ebert, the Socialist, devoted considerable attention to the unsatisfactory conditions in the nutrition of the people and the prospect of an inadequate supply of fuel for the fourth war Winter which the Germans probably will be called on to face.

Herr Ersberger, the Clerical leader, and Herr von Payer, Radical, supported in general Herr Ebert's view of conditions and criticised the Government's inefficient measures for dealing with the problem.

Representatives of various parties expressed divergent views on the peace question, which was also discussed by the committee. Herr Ebert said the Government could have peace this Summer if it would only offer peace without annexations and indemnities to all opponents and abandon separate overtures to Russia.

Herr Erzberger said the formula of the Russian Council of Deputies was impossible and impractical. He warned the Government representatives against awakening false optimism by their statements.

Herr von Payer said that further peace proffers were harmful and tend to defeat the German object. The only thing to do, he said, was to hold out, meantime bolstering public sentiment by immediately beginning the work of democratizing the country.

Such sessions of the "Little Reichstag" and the debate in the Saxon Diet threatening revolution unless reform is immediately undertaken are rather unpleasant preliminaries to the Reichstag meeting beginning tomorrow.

A measure giving additional representation to a number of overgrown urban industrial Reichstag districts probably will be submitted to the Reichstag. Party leaders during a conference on Monday with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg obtained from the Government an agreement that this so-called minor reform program would be immediately taken up. A committee yesterday began preparing a report thereon for immediate presentation to the Reichstag. Other reforms still slumber.

THREATS IN SAXONY.

"Reforms Will Come, If Not from the Crown, Then from the Mob."

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—Saxon soldiers are not fighting out of loyalty to the King, but for love of the Fatherland and monarchical principle. Saxony is suffering sadly from the mistakes of an incompetent bureaucracy and conditions have reached such a state that all parties in the Saxon Parliament are forced seriously to warn the Government of the danger of this situation. Such were the disagreeable declarations which the Government was forced to hear from all parties except the Conservatives in a debate in the Saxon Diet yesterday, a report of which has reached here.

The discussion was on necessary internal reform. The occasion for the debate was a Socialist resolution demanding that the Government make an effort to secure liberal reorganization in the Empire. After Count Vitzthun, Premier of Saxony, had declared, on the contrary, that the Saxon Government would fight any attempt to secure any franchise reform in individual States, through the Reichstag, the Socialist Vice-President of the House, himself an ex-soldier, flatly denied that loyalty to the King played any rôle with the soldiers.

He warned Count Vitzthun against persisting in his reactionary attitude, saying that reform would come, if not from the Crown then from the mob. Count Vitzthun attempted to meet the storm with the old formula, devotion to the Crown, but even the National Liberals backed the Socialist with identical declarations regarding the sentiment among the people.

One Nationalist declared, as a good Royalist, that he could only hope and pray that warnings sent to the Government from all parties might reach the King. Another Nationalist said that the vast majority of Saxons were inspired by an utter lack of confidence in the Government. Unless the Government were able to rise to the emergency with action demanded, he feared for the consequences.

After this debate, almost unparalleled in a German Legislature since the days of 1848, the Diet adopted the Socialist resolution, the Conservatives alone dissenting.

Life of Reichstag Prolonged.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—The German Bundesrat, says a Berlin dispatch, has approved a bill prolonging the life of the Reichstag. A measure dealing with the position of Alsace-Lorraine also was passed by the Bundesrat.

SEE MEXICO IN WAR WITHIN TWO MONTHS

Returning Americans Say the People There Are in Sincere Sympathy with the Allies.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA FAILS

Believed They Have Overplayed Their Hand and Movement for Break Is Gaining Rapidly.

Mexican Generals Plan Visit to Washington

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 5. — General Pablo Gonzales will join General Obregon at the border and make a visit to Washington. The trip of both Generals is supposed to have a bearing on international affairs, although General Gonzalez refused to discuss the object of the trip.

EL PASO, Texas, July 5.—Since the pro-Ally campaign in Mexico was first started by El Universal in Mexico City, the sentiment favoring the Allies has reached Northern Mexico, and, during the last month, a well defined movement favoring an open break with Germany and the alignment of Mexico on the side of the Entente Allies has developed. This has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published daily in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be subsidized by the Germans in the north.

A reflection of this sentiment was seen recently in the statement of General Francisco Gonzales, Acting Commander in Chief of the northeastern military zone, with headquarters at Chihuahua. He was overcharged by the German firm of Ketelsen & Degetau for some padlocks. The manager was arrested and placed in the penitentiary. The German Consul made a demand for his release "in the name of the Imperial German Government and the Kaiser," according to a Mexican official who was present at the time.

"Tell the German Consul he, the Imperial Government, and the Kaiser may all go to hell," General Gonzales answered.

Say Mexico Will Declare War.

Prominent Mexicans, men in close touch with the capital, predict that Mexico will declare war on Germany within thirty days. According to these men, all German money in the Mexico City, Torreon, Chihuahua City, and other banks will be seized as soon as war is declared, the German boats in Tampico and other ports will be seized, thereby giving Mexico a much needed merchant fleet, and all Germans will either be interned or deported at once, their properties being confiscated. The Tampico oil fields would be made safe for the oil supply of the allied fleets by declaring a zone in which traffic would be restricted, and the mines, smelters, and mills reopened at once to produce munitions metals for the Allies.

"We can do nothing in a military way in Europe," said one of these men, "but we can make Mexico safe for the allied nationals and for their properties. We can show our sympathy with the same cause for which we have been fighting for the last six years by aiding the Allies in every way, even though we are unable to assist materially in the war."

The good effect of such a declaration upon the relations of Mexico and the United States, especially along the border, is pointed out. It would mean closer co-operation with American officers in stopping the wholesale traffic in ammunition, cattle smuggling, gun running, and all of the other violations of the law along this border.

Germans Spend Money Lavishly.

The anti-German movement is not unopposed in the north, as the German residents of Chihuahua City, Torreon, and other places have been spending money lavishly entertaining officials, army officers and influential citizens. But they seem to have overplayed their hand and brought about a reaction by causing the naturally suspicious Mexicans to suspect they had an ulterior motive in their friendship.

Americans returning from Mexico City say sixty days will elapse before Mexico declares war against Germany. They say the German sentiment there is exaggerated an dthat the great mass of Mexican citizens are in sincere sympathy with the Allies. They also say the part General Obregon played in the pro-German agitation was exaggerated, his name being used by the Germans to lend dignity to the pro-German movement. These Americans claim that the former War Minister is a friend of Americans and the Allies.

There is no doubt the Germans have been using every possible effort to create German sentiment in Mexico and, since the pro-Ally movement was started, to counteract the effects of this movement as it gained popularity. But, like the pro-German propaganda in the United States, the Germans were apparently acting without taking into consideration the racial traits and temperament of the Mexican people, who are as much opposed to the Pan-German scheme of things as are the Americans.

SEES QUICK VICTORY IN 20,000 AIRPLANES

Must Furnish 10,000 Pilots and Make a Start This Year, Says Dr. Ames.

STUDIED PROBLEM AT FRONT

Quotes Smuts as Saying Our Best Effort Lies in Air—Other Conclusions by Scientists.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Professor of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, and Chairman of the commission of scientists appointed by this Government to study the conduct of the war in France, stated here tonight, after a number of conferences in Washington, that speed and size in airplanes would end the war most quickly. He said the United States must furnish 10,000 pilots, and at the lowest 20,000 airplanes, and must maintain this average in the face of casualties. Each pilot, he said, must have two planes.

"The situation," said Dr. Ames, "is summed up in an interview which I had with General Smuts. He said: 'The decision lies in the air, and complete victory can only be won by 10,000 or more fighting airplanes, with which enemy aircraft can be annihilated. This achievement will be worthy of America and is a contribution which she is capable of making and will give her an enviable position at the peace table.'"

He said the American people could not appreciate the tremendous scale on which things were being done abroad.

"To illustrate," he said, "in some places the British battle line in France is forty miles deep, and I have seen trains of motor lorries twenty miles long and a train of nine-inch guns six miles long."

Speaking of the general work of his commission, he said:

"There is a captive balloon every five miles along the west front. Zeppelins, which are useful as naval scouts, have been a complete failure as military weapons.

The other members of the commission were engaged in equally valuable researches, and Dr. Ames told of the work of Dr. Harry Fielding Reid of Johns Hopkins.

"Dr. Reid," he said, "has investigated methods of making maps, and the uses made of the science of meteorology at the front. At Messines the location of mines was so carefully chosen that by reason of the quicksands which surrounded them the Germans could not blow them up. Dr. Reid also brought back the latest seismological instruments to use in connection with guns and mines.

"The work of Dr. Burgess of the Bureau of Standards in Washington was in many ways the most important of all. His special study was of metallurgy and steel alloys with reference to putting to use the steel produced in American mills.

"Invisible ink for secret messages and the means of detecting its use were also investigated by Dr. Hulett, Dr. Ames said.

The two medical members of the commission, Dr. Richard P. Strong of Boston and Dr. Linsley R. Williams of New York, investigated medical and sanitary questions, hospital equipments, camp hygiene, re-education of wounded soldiers and water supply.

Club to Buy Rockefeller Land.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 5.—A $600,000 mortgage was filed this morning in the Westchester County Register's office. It was given by the Sleepy Hollow Country Club to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. The mortgage tax upon it amounted to $3,000. It was given to secure first mortgage coupon bonds. The club wished to purchase 600 acres of land adjoining its property at Scarborough, in the town of Ossining and Mount Pleasant, from William Rockefeller.

QUESTION WOODS IN CRUGER CASE

Continued from Page 1.

will produce results. Mr. Cruger is of the opinion that in his case the detectives adopted theories first and discarded every fact brought to their attention which did not accord with their theories.

"He does not believe that any subordinate should be made the scapegoat. It is the methods that have been employed by the Police Department that he complains against in large measure. It is manifest now to every thinking man that those methods are woefully inefficient. Therefore those responsible for the creation or the maintenance of those methods are the persons who should be called upon to explain now."

Mr. McManus added that it appeared that Mr. Whitman held the same views as those of Mr. Cruger. Mr. Cruger probably will be called before the Grand Jury today.

Mayor Mitchel refused yesterday to discuss reports that political motives were involved in the transference of the inquiry in the Cruger case from the Commissioner of Accounts to the Grand Jury. Mayor Mitchel said:

"We were attempting and, I think, succeeding in our attempt to make a complete investigation of police methods. However, I am not disposed to do anything which would prejudice the work of the District Attorney, but some time or other the administrative responsibility for the bungling in the Cruger case must be fixed."

It was pointed out yesterday that in his two most recent statements on the Cruger case Mayor Mitchel had referred to the mistakes of the police as "administrative," indicating that he was not impressed with the theory that the failure was due wholly to bad work by individual detectives. Further evidence that the City Administration does not intend to load the whole responsibility on the detectives and those immediately over them is contained in Police Commissioner Woods's repeated assertions that no "scapegoats" would be made and in his unwillingness to suspend members of the force who have so far been accused of nothing worse than negligence.

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley said yesterday that in his opinion Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein was quite right in holding that no immunity was conferred on witnesses who testified before him. Mr. Talley added that the Grand Jury proceeding had not been prejudiced in any way by the hearing before Commissioner Wallstein.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that he believed that the Grand Jury hearing was the proper way to fix responsibility for the failure of the police in the Cruger case, and that he was the logical man to be the first witness.

Mr. Woods began yesterday an investigation of the reasons why no action had been taken in the Police Department in regard to the report of Detective J. J. Finan on June 20 that he had been informed by Mrs. Mary McDonough of 229 West Eighty-third Street that she had been warned by a motor cycle policeman two weeks after the disappearance of Alfredo Cocchi not to say anything, if she was asked what she knew about Cocchi.

Mr. Woods said that he had never seen nor heard of this report before it was brought out by Commissioner Wallstein when Mrs. McDonough identified Policeman Kerrigan as the man who had given her warning. Commissioner Woods said that the report should have been investigated by Captain Cooper of the Fourth Branch, where it was originally filed, and that a copy should have been forwarded to Inspector Cray in charge of detectives. After that, he said, Inspector Cray had the authority to decide whether the report should be turned over to the Police Commissioner himself.

The report, instead of going to Inspector Cray, was sent from the Fourth Branch to Inspector Faurot, who had then been placed in charge of the Cruger case. Inspector Faurot said yesterday that he had taken no action because on June 21, the day when this report arrived at Headquarters, all papers bearing on the Cruger case were given to Commissioner Wallstein.

Wallstein Accuses Policemen.

Commissioner Wallstein yesterday wound up his work on the Cruger case for the present with a letter to Commissioner Woods asking for the trial on charges of Lieutenant Miller, Inspector Cooper, and Policeman Dillon. His letter was as follows:

Dear Sir:

Owing to the Mayor's recent direction to discontinue the investigation of the police conduct of the Cruger case, Lieutenant Theodore Miller, formerly of the Thirty-sixth Precinct, will not be examined at this office today, as reported to you in my letter of July 3.

I recommend, however, that Lieutenant Miller be tried for violation of general order No. 13 of the Police Department of the City of New York, promulgated March 23, 1915, in that he failed and omitted at or about 9:30 P. M. on Feb. 13, 1917, to enter upon the daily record of the Thirty-sixth Precinct, at the time at which it was received, a record of information then and there conveyed to him that Ruth Cruger of 180 Claremont Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, had been missing from her home, unaccounted for, since the preceding 3 P. M., and then and there failed and omitted to report the case to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau for action.

I further recommend that Patrolman Edward J. Dillon of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau be tried on the charge of gross negligence, in that, having been directed by his superior officer, Sergeant Lagarenne, to assist the latter in the investigation of the Cruger case on the afternoon of Feb. 14, he, together with Sergeant Lagarenne, negligently failed and omitted to make a complete and adequate search of the premises occupied as a motor cycle repair shop by Alfred Cocchi at 542 West 127th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being the premises at which Ruth Cruger had last been seen alive, as Patrolman Dillon well knew; in that he failed carefully to examine instruments then and there present which were available for use in the commission of an assault; in that he failed to open or have opened and examined all the lockers located in the cellar of said premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained evidence of the commission of crime, and in that he failed to examine the entire floor surface of the cellar of said premises by omitting to move or to have moved certain work or tool benches or cabinets located in such cellar and covering the area under which the body of Ruth Cruger had been buried and concealed.

Should further investigation establish that Alfred Cocchi sailed on the Giuseppe Verdi, Patrolman Dillon should also be placed on trial for gross negligence in failing to ascertain this fact, if it appears that Cocchi boarded the vessel during the period when Officer Dillon had been directed by his superior officer to watch the vessel.

I further recommend that Acting Captain Alonzo P. Cooper be tried on the charge of gross negligence, in that as the commanding officer of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, charged with the immediate direction and supervision of the search for Ruth Cruger, he negligently failed, and omitted to properly direct and supervise such search; in that he failed to cause a complete and adequate search to be made of the premises occupied as a motor-cycle repair shop by Alfred Cocchi at 542 West 127th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being the premises at which Ruth Cruger had last been seen alive, as Acting Captain Cooper well knew, or to ascertain that a complete and adequate search of these premises had not been made, and in that, with knowledge of facts sufficient to have indicated the requirement of such a course, he failed and neglected to have Alfred Cocchi kept under surveillance from and after the morning of Feb. 15, 1917, and in that, generally, throughout the investigation by the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger and of Alfredo Cocchi, he negligently failed and omitted to effectively supervise the work of his subordinates assigned to such investigations, or to give prompt and adequate directions as to the manner in which such investigations should be conducted.

A few days ago I discovered and turned over to the District Attorney a report by Acting Detective Sergeant Finan, submitted to Captain Cooper under date of June 20, 1917. Mrs. Mary E. McDonough testified at this office that no further inquiry in reference to the facts stated in that report had been made of her by any member of the Police Department. Obviously, it was the duty of some official of the Police Department to follow up this report by ascertaining whether Mrs. McDonough would identify the motor cycle policeman to whom she referred. In the absence of adequate explanation the official responsible should be disciplined. Very truly yours,

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN.

Woods Acts Promptly.

Commissioner Woods at once ordered that charges be prepared against the three men named in Commissioner Wallstein's letter. This makes a total of twelve memers of the department who are to be placed on trial on the recommendation of Commissioner Wallstein. In addition to those previously named, the nine to be tried are Lieutenants Browne, Flannelly, and Stainkamp; Detective Sergeants Lagarenne and McGee, and Motor Cycle Policemen Helms, Ochsenhirt, Kerrigan, and Eynon. Commissioner Wallstein also advised action against Lieutenant Browne for alleged false testimony. The Grand Jury considered Browne's case yesterday. Commissioner Wallstein appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday for the purpose of swearing that it was at a duly authorized hearing before him that Lieutenant Browne made the alleged false statements.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who caused the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, wrote to District Attorney Swann yesterday, complaining that Assistant District Attorney Rorke had made public certain statements of the mysterious Mrs. La Rue, who is now in the Polyclinic Hospital recovering from injuries sustained when she jumped from the third story of her apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street, alleging that she had been attacked because she told Mrs. Humiston about the body of Ruth Cruger.

Mr. Rorke said last night that he had said nothing in his discussion of the case which had not been previously printed in the newspapers, and that he had been careful to protect the reputation of the young woman in what he had said.

Stephen B. Smith, a drug addict, who wrote from Blackwell's Island that he had carted the dirt away from the shop of Alfredo Cocchi after the pit had been dug to bury the body of Ruth Cruger, made yesterday what he described as an attempt to commit suicide in his cell in the Tombs, to which he had been transferred. He cut himself with a razor blade on the third finger of the left hand, slightly gashing the flesh between the two fingers. He told attendants at the Tombs that he had intended to end his life. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Assistant District Attorney Rorke questioned him there and then directed that he should be removed to the Psychopathic Ward.

Smith's original story was that he had seen Cocchi with a Mexican white slaver in Cocchi's shop the day after the murder, and that Cocchi had sought to induce him to go to Mexico City after the dirt had been disposed of. J. J. Kron, who investigated the story for Mrs. Humiston, reported that there was no foundation for Smith's story.

PAGE AIDS IN INQUIRY.

Our Ambassador Endeavors to Expedite Action by Italy.

ROME, July 4.—In addition to the investigation into the case of Alfredo Cocchi, the confessed murderer of Ruth Cruger, which is being made for the New York police by Joseph W. Grigg, an inquiry is being conducted in behalf of the District Attorney of New York by Emanuele Fino, an Italian lawyer.

Ambassador Page has sent to the Italian Foreign Office a complete list of the questions Mr. Grigg wished to ask Cocchi. In addition the Ambassador interviewed Signor Sacchi, the Minister of Justice, and explained the entire case to him, with a view to expediting matters.

The American investigations aim chiefly to ascertain how the crime was committed, whether with accomplices; and if so, who they were; whether Cocchi had the connivance of the New York police, and how he obtained an American passport, when it appears he is not a naturalized American. Mr. Grigg had a long interview with Minister Sacchi today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:

"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot-Ease in each shoe." Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes today from your Druggist or Dep't store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the navy? We will mail FREE Samples to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Style—

It requires no fashion adviser to point out the ever-present, up-to-date style features of "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men. Shoes to bear the mark "Supre-Macy" must be of manifest correctness.

Men's Gun-metal

Calf Oxfords

At $5.94

Smart, with all the characteristics of bench-made oxfords—in a shape which makes the foot look long and slender. Leather inner soles; Goodyear welted—shoes you would expect to cost you more.

Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square — New York

The Man WHO IS "Going Over" Needs This Centemeri Glove

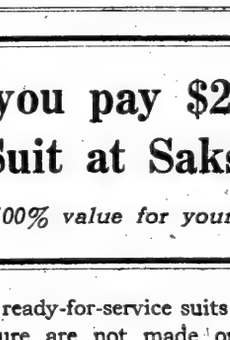
His kit should include this glove. It's extra strong, flexible, quickly put on or off. It will stay soft and keep hands dry in rain or fog.

Made of black waterproofed horsehide, unlined, staunchly sewn, with deep soft cuffs and thumbs specially designed for strength.

The price is $3.00.

400 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



Men's Straws -

'Way Below Actual Worth

An opportunity that appears regularly every Summer for the benefit of those men and young men whose lids were chipped when the straws showed which way the wind blew.

Gimbel $2.00 Straws

$1.65

The products of R. Cinelli & Sons, Florence, Italy; of Horace Slade, London, and of two high grade American manufacturers—one in Baltimore, the other here in New York.

Charles Levy's Sons
$3 to $5 Sample Straws

$1.65

Italian Milans, Belgian and Chinese Splits, fine and rough Sennits. Shapes to suit every type of face, and man of every age. All hand made. In short,—$3 to $5 grades.

$4.95 & $6.00 Genuine South American Panamas — $3.95

MEN'S HATS—Fourth Floor

"Give all the kids Post Toasties —They like 'em"

Arnold, Constable & Co

Today

Continuing the July Sale

of

Men's Summer Shirts

Principally Styles with Collars to Match 25 to 40% Below Present Value

Silk Shirts with Collars to Match —either separate or attached, consisting of extra heavy double weight and imported Japanese Silks in neat and novelty stripes; an entirely new lot never shown before. *Regular values $8.50 and $9.50* — Today **7.50**

Pure Silk Shirts of fine custom finish, in new weaves with fancy Jacquard stripes. *Regular value $6.50* — Today **4.85**

Fine Madras Shirts
With Collars to Match
Cool, light weight shirts in a choice assortment of staple and novelty effects.
Regular value $3.00
Sale **1.75** Price

Woven Madras Shirts
Neckbands Only
From high class shirtings with the stripe woven through, ranging from neat pin effects to extreme novelties.
Regular values $2.00, $2.50
Sale **1.45** Price

1,000 Men's Bow Ties

Bat Ties from English polka dot Foulards.
Bat Ties from English Crepes and Foulards.
Bat Ties from newest two-tone plain Silks.
Bat Ties from Ombre and other Novelty Silks.
Bat Ties from scroll and neat figured Silks.
Bat Ties from specially woven Novelty Silks.
Real Value .75 — **.50** Sale Price

5th Avenue at 40th Street

When you pay $20 for a Suit at Saks

You get 100% value for your money

¶ Most ready-for-service suits at this popular figure are not made on the home "diamond." They are the product of an unknown, distributed by middlemen who are retailers, but not tailors. Saks suits for men at $20 are Saks-Tailored right here in New York.

¶ And because Saks' suits at $20 are made on the home grounds, and not by an outsider, accounts for their originality of line and individuality of fabrics. We select the woolens, we design the models—in fact they are Saks from the first snip, snip of the shears to the last push of the needle in working the buttonholes. And the very fact that our suits are copied more than any other clothes is proof that there are no other suits *just like* Saks, for while a copy may be a good imitation the original is always preferable, especially when the price is the same. We are now showing at $20 original Saks' 2 and 3-button double breasters; 2 and 3-button single-breasted sack models; belters and Norfolks in a variety of woolens the like of which few men have ever seen at $20.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

HOME DEFENDERS MOBILIZED IN TEST

8,258 Amateur Policemen Report for Duty Within Four Hours.

WARM PRAISE FOR LEAGUE

Brooklyn Leads, with a Muster of 2,977—Best Precinct Showing Not Determined Yet.

On a test mobilization of the Home Defense League, made yesterday afternoon and evening, under conditions resembling those of an actual emergency, 8,258 members of the league. Class A, were mobilized in their various precincts, mustered and reported ready for any duty in about four hours. This is a little over 50 per cent. of the total registration of Class A of the League, and Colonel Alexander White, Sixth Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of the Home Defence League, who conducted the test, said that he considered it a remarkable showing.

The Home Defense League has a total membership of about 25,000 men. Of these about 4,000, because of various disabilities, are assigned only to special and clerical work. The 16,000 men of Class A are organized by precincts in each of the five boroughs, and the 5,000 men of Class B comprise the various special organizations of employees of big industrial and mercantile concerns.

Colonel White sent out the call to Class A for mobilization through the regular police force, at four in the afternoon. The names and addresses of the Captain, Lieutenants and Sergeants of the Home Defense organization in each precinct are listed at the station house, and the patrolman going on duty at 4 o'clock, on whose beat one of these officers lives, received the message to call his men together at 8 o'clock. In any case where the Home Defense officer was not at home when the patrolman arrived, his relatives were expected to notify him of the mobilization. The Home Defense officers then proceeded at once to turn out their men.

Many of the men did not get the word until 6 o'clock, when they came home from work, but as Colonel White had promised a banner to the precinct company which was first to report with its ranks full, or with the largest majority of its enrollment present, all the officers worked with a will to turn out their contingent, and the word spread with surprising swiftness.

Colonel White was at his desk at Headquarters at 8 o'clock to receive the telephone reports of mobilization. The reports began to reach him from all parts of the city almost immediately. Which of the Manhattan companies furnished the earliest and largest muster reports was in doubt last night. In the Bronx the first precinct to report its Home Guard mustered on the police station floor was the Seventy-fourth, (Kingsbridge.) Captain Matthew McKeon. In this precinct three full companies turned out, representing Kingsbridge proper, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil, and after the muster were drilled by Captain McKeon as a battalion.

When the muster had been completed Colonel White announced that Brooklyn led the boroughs with 2,977 men reported ready for duty. Manhattan reported 2,253. Queens 1,348, the Bronx 926, and Richmond 754. Brooklyn and Queens together reported 4,325 and Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens 3,933, for a total in the entire city of 8,258 men.

The returns were so close and the competition so keen that Colonel White decided not to announce a precinct winner until he has convened a board composed of two Inspectors of the regular force, two civilians interested in the league work, and himself to check up the reports and make certain no injustice is done.

The members of the leage who responded to the call last night were put through a brief drill before they were dismissed.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS HOME.

Contingent of Men Who Enlisted Here Arrives in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5.—The first contingent of British subjects who enlisted voluntarily in the United States arrived in London today to take up service, and will be addressed tomorrow at the Horse Guards' Parade by General Sir Francis Lloyd, who is in command of the London District. The men will receive their choice of regiments, and their selection embraces the cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Foot Guards, and English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh infantry regiments.

1,500,000 GERMANS KILLED.

This Is the Computation of French General Headquarters.

PARIS, July 5.—The total number of Germans killed from the beginning of the war to March, 1917, is not less than 1,500,000, according to an estimate reached by French General Headquarters.

This computation has been made after careful study of documents bearing on the subject.

WIRELESS CALL NOW IS 'CAN THE KAISER'

Times Square Operator Turns from Cupid to Wars and Brings In Fifteen Men.

REGULARS GET 122 RECRUITS

Infantry and Hospital Corps About the Only Branches of the Service Not Filled.

The sentimental wireless man of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., who operates the wireless station which Major Opdycke, on recruiting duty for the Signal Corps Reserve, has installed above Times Square on the subway construction shed, yesterday had his revenge upon the wireless expert who shamelessly revealed to THE NEW YORK TIMES the true character of the messages which, sent broadcast from the station, have excited the curiosity of thousands of passersby in Times Square.

The wireless expert, who had betrayed that the wireless man's key had been telling the breezes: "Mary says she loves me," was passing yesterday afternoon once more, when he heard the wireless begin to crackle with vindictive emphasis.

"If you are good enough wireless man to read this," it said, biting off each word, "why don't you enlist in the Signal Corps and help to can the Kaiser."

Incidentally it may be added that fifteen men yesterday heard this summons, visited Major Opdycke's office, and did enlist in the Signal Corps. In addition 122 men enlisted at the various regular army recruiting stations in the metropolitan district yesterday.

This number is considered by Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting, to be very good in view of the fact that the daily enlistments always fall off, for some reason, toward the end of each week. Colonel Walsh announced yesterday that all regiments of field artillery in the regular army were filled to war strength, and that no more recruits would be accepted for that branch. The infantry and hospital corps are practically the only branches of the army not yet filled. It was hinted at the recruiting offices that there was increased likelihood that the deficiency in the regular infantry would be filled up by draft.

A number of civilian candidates for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps were examined at Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday by an examining board headed by Colonel L. H. Moses. Colonel Moses announced that this is probably the last examination of this sort which will be held, as in future it will be the policy of the Marine Corps to select all its officers from among the enlisted men in the ranks who show special aptitude for command.

Patrolman William J. Longuet of the Forty-second Precinct, New York police force, a Marine Corps veteran of the Spanish war, re-enlisted in the corps yesterday for the duration of the war. He has applied for leave of absence from the Police Department. He is 39 years old, nine years beyond the limit at which the marines are now accepting recruits, but an exception was made because of his excellent record in previous enlistments and as a policeman.

MORE BEER FOR ENGLAND.

Government Permits Greater Output During the Summer.

LONDON, July 5. — Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government had decided to permit the brewing during the quarter ending Sept. 30 next of an additional amount of beer not exceeding 33 1-3 per cent. of the amount already allowed for that quarter.

This action, he said, was taken owing to the greater consumption during the Summer months and the difficulties caused by shortage in large centres of population and in the counties where crops are being harvested.

New Chief of Greek General Staff.

ATHENS, July 3, (delayed.)—It is announced that General Haralambis, who was War Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Zaimis, will be appointed Chief of the General Staff. The officers of the National Defense Army will be received by King Alexander on Thursday, Prince Nicholas, brother of former King Constantine, and his family have sailed for Italy on the yacht Amphitrite.

FIGHTING TO KEEP WAR FROM AMERICA

Lane Tells Speakers in Training Why We Combat Germany's Scientific Savagery.

JAPAN AS A DEMOCRACY

Dr. Iyenaga Says in Essentials Subjects of Mikado Are as Free as Citizens of United States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 5.—In a special message to the Speakers' Training Camp for Patriotic Education, Secretary of the Interior Lane today said:

"Those gentlemen of the Middle Ages who poured burning lead from besieged walls upon their enemies were amateurs. We are scientists. We sweep a field of ten thousand young college students with poisoned gas. We spray with burning liquid those who come near us and from a mile in the air let fall bombs on babies in schoolhouses. The captured soldiers are tortured, not à la Iroquise, but à la Junker. The captured civilian is enslaved: not sold, simply starved. Thus does German science make war. To be a soldier now is to summon the skill and spirit of a scientist's hell and set it at work without curb, or conscience, or humanity.

"What has caused this ring of fire and hatred and brutality to run around this smiling world? There is but one answer—the will of Germany to make subject the world.

"The United States would not surrender to Germanuy what it had fought England to win—our rights upon the sea. The United States would not stand aside with indifference until the world had been strangled into submission. The great republics of the world would have gone down, and we would stand in isolated terror. To meet this invasion of our rights we have gone abroad, where the war is being fought—to keep it from being fought where the stubborn, short-sighted George III. fought his with us, in New York, New Jersey and Virginia. The power that threatens us is in Europe, and there we have gone to meet it with Pershing and with Sims."

In an address at the training camp, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, lecturer on political science at the University of Chicago, and Director of the East and West News Bureau, New York City, reviewed Japan's position in the war, saying the Mikado's Government could not send troops to Europe because of the shortage of shipping, and concluded with this reference to democracy:

"We are fighting to make the reign of democracy safe in the world, and save it from becoming the slave of autocracy. Here I must be permitted to define democracy as I construe it to be. Democracy is no synonym for republic. Whether the Government be a republic or a constitutional monarchy, democracy is enthroned in the country where social equality instead of feudal aristocracy prevails, where one's real merits count more than rank or family pedigree; where every individual has the right to the full enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and is no slave of a dominant caste; where 'right' rules over 'might' and militarism is not the controlling force; in short, where justice, liberty, equality, and humanity are made the basic principles of the State.

"In this sense, the present-day Japan is as much a democracy as the United States, England, France, Italy, and the newly-born democracy of Russia. Japan reveres her sovereign, the Mikado, for he personifies the sancity of law, order, and discipline. Japan has a strong centralized government, and an efficient army and navy. Do these elements, however, constitute an autocracy? Thousand times, no. Are they not the essentials of success, especially in time of war, in every democracy? I have made this digression, for much ink has been spilt to put Japan in the ranks of autocracy and thus isolate her from her allies or cool their ardor toward her.

"America and Japan cherish the same ideals, and it is only befitting for them to join hands and work with all the energy and resources they have at command for the successful conclusion of the tremendous issue they are now facing."

SEE PEACE IN CLOAK TRADE.

Union and Manufacturers Continue Conference Till Monday.

Representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association held another conference at 220 Fifth Avenue last night to discuss the demands of the 60,000 members of the union for a 20 per cent. increase in wages. At the close of the meeting it was announced that another conference would be held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said at the close of last night's conference that the outlook for a peaceable settlement was good.

CHINESE ARMIES MARCH ON PEKING

Continued from Page 1.

politics, he believed peace in China would best be served by Japan remaining a spectator and refraining from interference, at least for the present.

DICTATORSHIP FACES FAILURE

State Department Learns Chang's Cause Is Waning Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Dispatches to the State Department from American Minister Reinsch, at Peking, state that the monarchical element in China does not seem to be receiving the support in either the North or the South which it expected and must have in order to assure the permanent success of the coup which overthrew the republic last Sunday.

Minister Reinsch reported that many Northern Chinese leaders, who had been credited with assisting the restoration, appeared now to favor the republic, and that several of them had taken the field against General Chang Hsun. Division among the Northern leaders is expected to result in considerable advantage to the Republican forces in the South, although information is still insufficient to warrant confident prediction. The military Governor at Nanking is said to have 40,000 well-trained troops under arms ready to take the field, and other Southern military chieftains are also prepared for battle.

Adhesion of many militarists to the Republican ranks is interpreted here as showing that Chang far overplayed his hand and that the greatest gamble of his adventurous life will not succeed. Nevertheless, fear is felt that he will make an active resistance with his considerable military forces, and that in an attack by the Republicans, serious damage to Peking may follow. Chang probably could maintain himself for some time behind the Peking walls, especially as artillery is lacking in China. A compromise is rendered doubtful by the execution of death sentences, particularly that of Prince Pu Lun, who through a Manchu and a cousin of the restored Emperor, has been an ardent Republican and Progressive. It appears that Chang appointed many men to office in his Cabinet who had neither accepted nor been consulted.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, called at the State Department today, but had no information further than the pro-monarchical reports sent out by Chang's leaders. The department has no confirmation of the report that President Li Yuan-hung has obtained refuge in the Japanese Legation at Peking.

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M. DAILY—SATURDAY ALL DAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386-388 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Continue Tomorrow

IMPORTANT SALES
in

Summer Dresses—at $35
Formerly to $95. Sheer Summer Frocks, including hand-made effects—Street Dresses and Dance Frocks.

Town and Country Suits—at $28
Formerly to $95. A clearance of many lines.

Coats and Capes—Formerly to $95—at $35
For Motor, Street and semi-dress.

Washable Outing Skirts . . . $5, $7, $10
Regularly $15 to $22. Of pique, cotton, gabardine, etc.

Blouses—Formerly $10 to $15 . . . . . at $5
A clearance of many styles in voile, batiste, Georgette crepe, etc.

Jersey and Morocco Silk Sweaters—at $15
Formerly $25 and $27. In fashionable colors.

Charming Summer Hats—at $10, $15, $20
Remaining Sports Hats—to close at $5

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce a Very Important Special

Clearance of Men's Silk Shirts

at Greatly Reduced Prices

¶ These shirts comprise broken lots from our regular stocks, together with garments that have been slightly soiled through handling. The materials are among the finest loomed, the tailoring is up to the usual Saks' standard, and one trip to the laundry will make any shirt in the lot as fresh and crisp as it ever was. The following reductions, in the face of unprecedented wholesale costs, are most remarkable:

Shirts that were $7.50 to $8.50 ..... Now $6.15
Shirts that were $6.15 ..... Now $4.95
Shirts that were $4.95 ..... Now $3.95
Shirts that were $3.95 ..... Now $2.95

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A Very Important Purchase Brings

200 Women's Summery Voile Frocks at $6.95

In three very charming models, exact duplicates of dresses which have been selling regularly at $10 and $10.95. Made of the remaining Summer materials of a prominent dressmaker who wanted to devote his entire time to Fall merchandise.

One model is of White and Striped Voile, artistically combined, showing new two-tier skirt. The second model is of Striped Voile in Norfolk Sport Coat effect. And the third model is developed in Colored Voile with two-tier plaited skirt.

Women's Higher Cost Dresses Radically Reduced

Lace and Net Dresses — Formerly $39.50 and $45 ..... $25.00
Hand-Embroidered Linen Dresses — Formerly $39.50 ..... $21.50
Figured Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe Dresses—Formerly $39.50 ..... $18.50
Georgette Crepe Dresses for stout women — Formerly $45.00 ..... $29.50
Broken Lots of Afternoon Dresses — Formerly $35 and $39.50 ..... $25.00

Extraordinary Values Today in

Women's Summer Wash Skirts at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

Newer, cooler, better-made skirts were never seen at such little cost. Cleverly cut side and button-front effects are included, showing many new conceits in pockets and belts. Made of Cotton and Velvet Corduroy, Eponge, Pique, Ramie Linen and Gabardine. Waistbands to 36.

Two Important Offerings in

Women's Bathing Dresses and Swimming Suits

The models are new and the prices very low

At $3.95—Very charming suits of Poplin, Mohair, Lustrous Surf Satin, and Wool Jersey, trimmed in contrasting colors. Also—Knit Bathing Suits with bloomers attached. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $4.95—Attractive slip-on and waistline models in Satin, Silk Poplin, Mohair, Surf Satin, Wool Jersey and Taffeta. In solid colors and some trimmed in contrasting colors. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's New Summer Suits Special at $8.50

In stunning sport model, showing tailored skirt with large pockets. Developed in Palm Beach Cloth, with collar, cuffs and pockets in contrasting color. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Sport, Travel & Tweed Coats

Formerly $19.50 to $35

Reduced to $10

A magnificent collection of modish coats, taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance. Models for every purpose and occasion are included, fashioned of Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Serge, Wool Jersey, Imported Striped Velour, and Waterproof Tweeds. Half or full lined. All sizes, but not in every style.

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged

Women's Linen Dusters

In smart full length belted and full ripple models, with Raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 34 to 48.

At $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5 and $7.50

Of Extraordinary Importance on the Second Floor

Girls' Summery Frocks Special at $1.95

These dainty frocks are offered at this special price as a result of an extraordinary purchase. Under ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to present such dresses at this low price.

In a variety of clever styles, made of White Lawn and Voile. Some are in waistline effect, made of Lawn, trimmed with Val. lace, Embroidery or Hand-Smocking. Others are of Figured and Striped Voile, in Empire, shirtwaist and vestee effects, with collars and cuffs of fine organdie. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Silk Dresses Reduced

Formerly $11.95 to $14.50

Now $7.95

In smart Empire model with full shirred, tucked and corded skirts. Waist has Georgette collar and cuffs and is embellished with Gold Thread Embroidery. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' Summer Taffeta Dresses at $18.50

Fashionable and practical frocks with colored organdie or Georgette Crepe collars, two-tiered and full side-draped skirts. Beautifully made of the much wanted Navy Blue or Black Taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fashionable Smocks for Misses

Formerly $3.95 to $5.95

Now $2.95

Attractive coat and slip-on models, made of Drill, Wonderlin, and Gabardine, in combination colors, figured and dotted effects. Fancy pockets and tie sash. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Misses' New Sport Skirts at $9.75

These are the most stunning sport skirts we have seen this season, with plain and gathered tops, novelty and patch pockets. Tailored in Wool Jersey in Plain White and the most wanted colorings; Washable Satin in Flesh color and White, and Fancy Figured Silk Khaki-Kool.

New "Tub" Skirts for Misses at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5

Smart button-front and side-effects, with new pockets and detachable belts. Made of Cotton, Gabardine, Dragonia, Pique, Velvet Corduroy, and Khaki Cloth. Lengths, 33 to 36.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prime—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Clothes That Get Away From Torrid Heat

Changing from a Spring Suit of woolen weave to a Summer Suit of silk is like leaving sunny climes for points north. The Two Piece Suits we are showing have cooling qualities and are priced lower than elsewhere.

Shantung Silk Suits For Men at $16.50

Cooler clothes than these would be hard to imagine—in pinch back and sack models with patch pockets and French facing. Your size is in the lot—and the price, of course, is less than elsewhere. Direct elevators to Clothing Dept. on 35th St. side.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Chauffeur's Dust Coats, $6.49 & $8.49

Quite different from the ordinary duster—designed along lines suited for the chauffeur only. Double breasted, button-to-neck model with Russian front, in linen, mohair or Palm Beach Cloth.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Play Golf? Here's A Little Book of Good Pointers

We asked an expert to give us some boiled-down tips on the game—and then put them into book form. Come in or write for your copy. It is yours for the asking.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Underwear

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Outing Shoes

We are showing a good assortment of these "sport shoes" which ranges from white canvas oxfords at $2.89 to white buckskin oxfords at $6.94. Plenty of high cut shoes as well—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Silk Shirts Mean Comfort

Our stock is particularly low-priced; for instance: Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89
Others of broadcloth silk, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Shop

If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a gift of some kind for a friend—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise and the wants of people, will assist you in making your selection.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Front.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW FACTS ABOUT GASOLINE

What fast vaporization means

For several years, the stockholders of a great independent oil company and their friends have been using a wonderful new gasoline.

This gasoline was perfected by the company's Production Expert. In determining its specifications he has set a new standard in oil refining.

Automobiles run with it have made remarkable power and mileage records. But production was possible only on an experimental basis.

Heretofore, the new fuel has been sold only to stockholders of the company, their friends and a very few high class dealers. It has really been an "exhibition" gasoline.

Now offered to all New York motorists

From all sides, requests for this new fuel have come in to the refinery. As a result the company's engineers have worked hard to put its production on a commercial basis. They have at last succeeded.

The new gasoline can now be secured by all New York motorists at the same price as ordinary gasoline. Hereafter a list of high-grade New York garages will sell it.

It is known as Tydol, the new economy gasoline. It is different from all ordinary gasoline. *It vaporizes fast.*

Already the demand for this wonderful fuel is tremendous. After a week on the market, Tydol is selling faster than even the sales department dared to hope.

Why low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel and makes the engine inefficient

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly.* A large part of it *never* becomes vapor at all, and cannot explode. It cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel.

Sluggish gasoline needs a rich, wasteful mixture to work at all. Only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

Unvaporized fuel means low gasoline mileage and wasted money.

It means sticky valves, gummed-up piston rings, excess carbon, dirty spark plugs. Scientists have shown that fully two-thirds of all carbon trouble is due to this unvaporized gasoline. Lubricating oil is only a secondary cause of carbon.

Furthermore, unvaporized gasoline washes the oil off the cylinder walls, runs into the crank case during the compression stroke and spoils the lubricating oil.

Unvaporized gasoline is one of the commonest causes of a sluggish engine.

How to get 15 to 1—the real efficiency mixture

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, is different from all other fuels. It *vaporizes fast.* It is *specially made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. That's the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1 because it vaporizes fast. It gives rapid flame spread, a hot explosion and high pressure. *That means maximum power and mileage, and easy starting.*

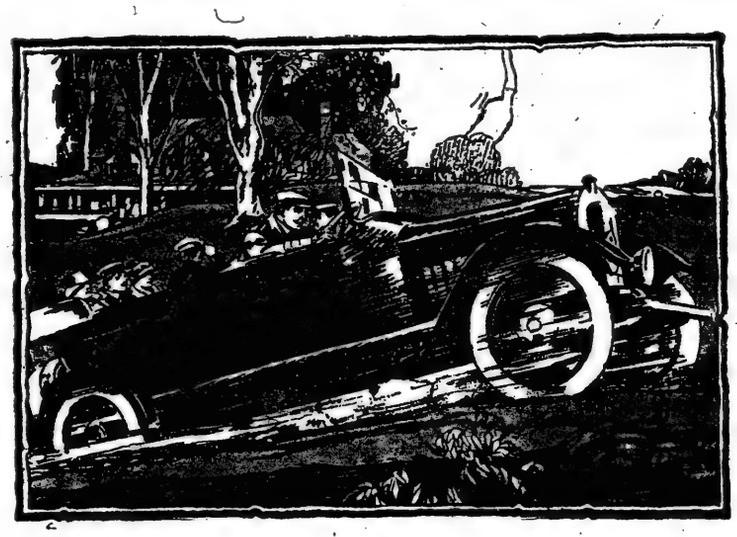
Tydol burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

How motorists can save 25% to 45% on fuel bills

The diagram in the circle shows how Tydol saves fuel. It shows what really explodes in your engine.

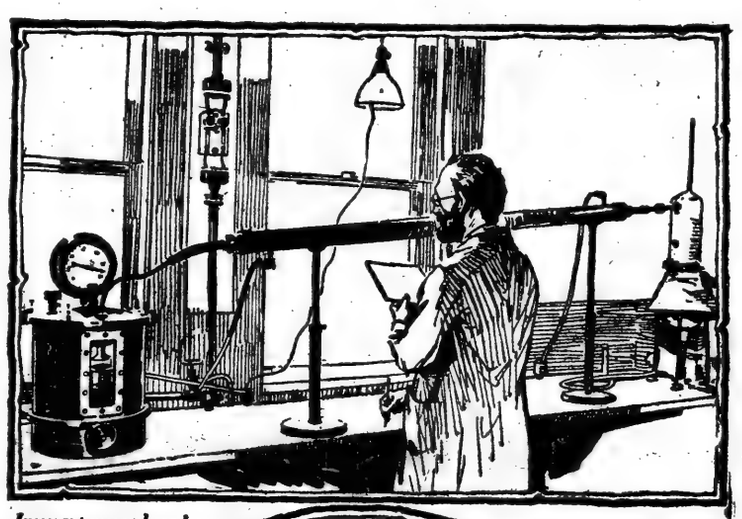
On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of fuel. Notice the marked saving in fuel.

With Tydol you use *less* fuel and *more* air. Fuel costs money. Air is free. It is easy to see how Tydol saves the average motorist real money on gasoline bills.



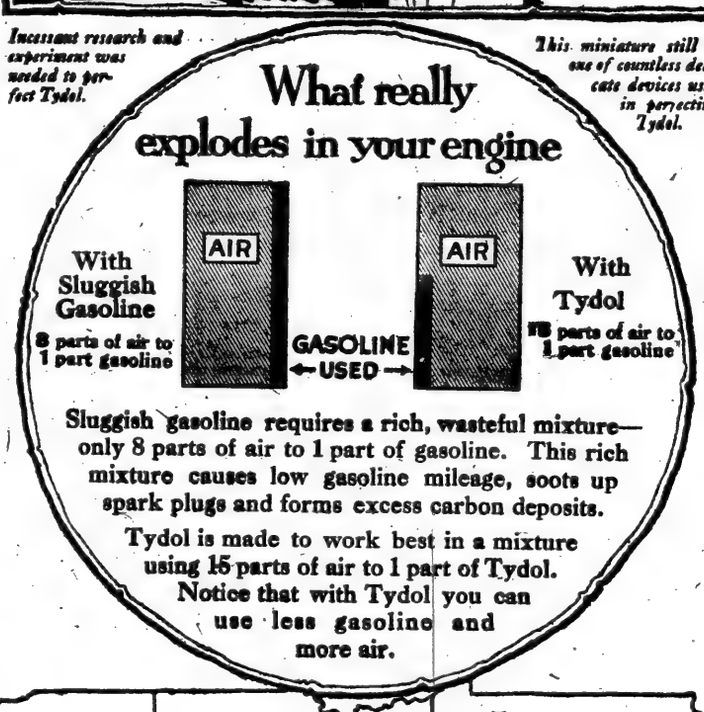
Making that steep hill on high at last

As you top the long rise, you smile contentedly. No need to drop into second to-day. The engine is pulling like new. There's good fuel in the tank—that new gasoline that vaporizes fast.



Incessant research and experiment was needed to perfect Tydol.

This miniature still is one of countless delicate devices used in perfecting Tydol.



Piped across five states

3,000 miles of the company's own trunk-line pipe connect the home of Tydol at Bayonne, N. J., with the choicest American oil-fields. Across rivers, mountains and railroads in five states, these pipe lines bring an unfailing supply of the highest grade crude oil

Tapping the finest oil fields

Only the finest paraffin base crude oil is used in making Tydol. This crude oil is piped from the company's own wells in specially selected oil-fields in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Oklahoma. In the famous Bradford Region alone, 10,000 wells are drawn upon.

How motorists can save 25% to 45% on gasoline

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned herein tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine.

Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline until good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture because *Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

You can never be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture unless you use Tydol, because sluggish gasoline usually back-fires on mixtures leaner than 8 to 1.

By using Tydol with the 15 to 1 carburetor adjustment, motorists get maximum economy and efficiency.

The Edwards System

Tydol possesses unique qualities because it is made by the Edwards System of Refining—a series of exclusive processes developed in the Research Laboratories of the Tide Water Oil Company. These processes have been perfected under the direction of Mr. S. H. Edwards, for 30 years the company's Production Expert.

Today, Mr. Edwards is one of America's recognized authorities on the manufacture of petroleum products. The processes by which Tydol is made are the last step in completing the Edwards System of refining. Tydol is his latest achievement.

And yet it sells at the same price as ordinary gasoline.

$3,000,000 for new equipment

The history of the Edwards System is a story of incessant research and experiment. Years of scientific study alone have made it possible. $75,000 a year is spent in experiments and tests. Our experts are constantly improving our methods. They are continually experimenting in our laboratories. They also keep in touch with the work of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Standards.

As a result of this research, we control many exclusive processes—that's how we were able to make Tydol, the new gasoline that vaporizes fast.

No expense is spared in installing the scientific equipment designed by our engineers. Within the last few years, more than $3,000,000 has been spent in perfecting the Edwards System of Refining.

Where you can buy Tydol

All New York dealers do not sell Tydol. It is sold by a list of high-grade garages.

Tydol dealers are specially chosen for absolute reliability. With them, you need have no fear of short measure or of kerosene mixed with your fuel. Neither will they mix ordinary gasoline with Tydol. You can be sure of the best possible service.

Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol agency. Meanwhile, look for the orange and black sign. Try Tydol in your car today—you will save money and get more power.

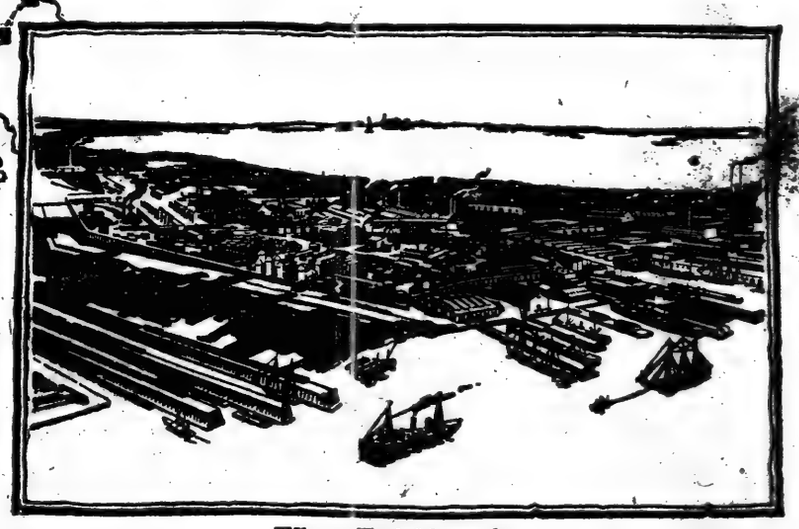
If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Company
Distributors
11 Broadway, New York *Tel. Bowling Green 8000*

To insure maximum results

Always use Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. Veedol prevents rapid formation of sediment and minimizes friction and wear. It is used by the U. S. Army and Navy, leading automobile engine makers, and more than 400,000 motorists Clean out the crank case of your automobile engine, fill up with kerosene—run your engine 30 seconds—drain out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Your engine will be more silent and more powerful than ever before.

TYDOL
THE NEW GASOLINE



Where Tydol is made

On New York Harbor, the Tide Water Refinery covers 122 acres. Here Mr. Edwards, the company's expert has built up his splendid system of refining. Here he has perfected the processes which make possible Tydol, the new gasoline that vaporizes fast.

PENNANT GOES UP AND GIANTS GO DOWN IN BROOKLYN

DODGERS CELEBRATE UNFURLING OF FLAG

After Pennant Won Last Year Is Raised Brooklyn Wins Game from Giants.

NEW YORKERS START WELL

Get Three Runs in First, but Then Robins Rout Benton and Tesreau for 6 to 3 Victory.

Whatever doubt remained in any one's mind that Brooklyn won the National League oriflamme last season was dispelled at Ebbets Field yesterday when the pennant was unfurled to the winds. There it was as plain as day, and all over it was written that the Brooklyns were the champions of the league. President John K. Tener presented the gorgeous flurry of gingham to the Dodgers, and he told Uncle Robbie that he wished him many more of them. Robbie came right back and said he wished him the same.

The raising of the pennant, with a brass band and lots of applause and mutual admiration on the side, wasn't the only big happening at Ebbets Field yesterday. No sirree! Something else took place which wasn't on the program, and it was a little incident which will no doubt surprise you. Right out there in the open lot President Tener and Manager McGraw of the Giants shook hands. Yes, and what's more, they spoke to each other. No one knows what they said, but neither of them could have unwrapped a better parlor smile if they were grinning at a funny story.

There was also a baseball game, and the Brooklyns won it by a score of 6 to 3.

Before the game both the Dodgers and the Giants lined up in front of their benches and the band struck up a fox-trot. President Tener and Wilbert Robinson, the Dodger manager, walked along in front of the Dodgers, and Manager McGraw over on the opposite side of the diamond walked along with the Giants.

It was probably the strangest parade that has ever been held in this country, as not a man in it was in step with the music. It is difficult to see a parade where there isn't at least one man in step, but in this one all the paraders affected the go-as-you-please style of locomotion. After a while they all reached the flagpole in centrefield. Then up went the pennant to let all the world know that the Brooklyns were champions. The flag is a pale white, with blue letters except the word "champions," which is emblazoned in letters as red as a ripe tomato.

Then Ball Game Starts.

Then more band music, more marching, and more hurrahs, and the Giants and the Dodgers started to play ball. With the pennant staring them in the face, the Dodgers went all to pieces with a violent shock of nervousness. They couldn't believe that it was theirs. They fumbled the ball and fussed around like a girl being honored with her first surprise party. Larry Cheney was pitching, and he kept looking around at the pennant so often that burns got a pass.

Hersog then spilled a hit through short and Kauff pampered a hot one to Mowrey, who made a fast throw to Mi Myers at first. Mi also had one eye on the pennant and another on Kauff, and, as he didn't have any more eyes, he didn't see the ball coming from Mowrey in time; so he muffed it. Burns was over the plate in the interim.

Zimmerman tried to bunt and foolishly popped to Meyers. After Fletcher hoisted a rocket to Hickman, Robertson was safe on a low throw to first by Mowrey. Herzog scored on that flub, and along came Holke, who streaked a hot one to third and Kauff scored. Three runs on a couple of infield hits. Pretty soft and smooth for the Giants!

But wait a moment, neighbor; it isn't over yet. Rube Benton was pitching for the Giants, and for three innings there wasn't a thing one could say against Rube's pitching. Not a word. But the Dodgers forgot about the pennant in the fourth and began to play ball, and the rattle of their bats against Benton's pitching drove him into obscurity. Stengel opened with a single and went to third on Wheat's two-base welt to right centre. Cutshaw uncorked a three-bagger to the centre-field wilderness and Stengel and Wheat romped home.

Benton gave all his friends a farewell look and disappeared, Jeff Tesreau appearing on the scene about this time. Mowrey nicked Tesreau for a single to left and Cutshaw scored with the run which tied the score at 3 to 3. Miller spilled a bunt in front of the plate, and when Rariden picked it up there was a cloud of doubt in his mind about what to do with it, and before the clouds rolled away and Rariden had tossed the ball to second via the lawn all hands were high and dry.

Holke Blunders Badly.

Cheney fanned and Olson lifted one to Zimmerman. Myers rolled an easy one to Holke, and Holke thought that the ball was made out of hot lead, so he promptly dropped it. The bases were crowded. Jimmy Hickman wasn't quite ready to pull his big hit of the afternoon, so he struck out.

In the sixth, after Miller and Cheney had shot hot liners to Burns in left, Olson was hit on the side of the head with one of Tesreau's fastest shoots. Did Olson drop in his tracks like a dead man? Little you know of the fine texture of Olson's head or you wouldn't ask such a question. The ball dropped as if ashamed of what it had done, and Olson didn't even rub where the bump was.

Tesreau was more surprised than Olson was. Jeff was afraid that perhaps he had knocked him unconscious standing up, so he was all unnerved. As Tesreau stood in the box whispering something to the ball, Olson stole second, and the crowd couldn't stop laughing for five minutes. Then Myers slammed a three-bagger between Burns and Kauff, and Olson scored.

George Smith, the Columbia collegian, pitched the eighth inning, and the Dodgers concluded their celebration of pennant day at George's expense. Olson singled to left and Myers sacrificed. Jimmy Hickman clinched the game for a-certainty when he ripped a home-run drive along the left-field foul line and Olson home in front of the plate.

This is the first time that a pennant has been nailed to a Brooklyn flagstaff since 1900, when Ned Hanlon and his Superbas tore through the National League.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	2	1	2	4	Burns,lf	3	1	0	5	0
Myers,1b	4	0	2	11	1	Herzog,2b	5	1	3	1	1
Hickman,cf	5	1	1	6	0	Kauff,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Zimmn,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	0	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	0	2	Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	2	0	3	Holke,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Miller,c	3	0	0	3	2	Rariden,c	4	0	1	4	1
Cheney,p	4	0	0	1	2	Benton,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	37	6	14	27	13	Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	3	9	24	8

a Batted for Tesreau in eighth.
Errors—Myers, Mowrey, Holke.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	—	6
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Wheat, 2. Three-base hits—Myers, Cutshaw. Home run—Hickman. Stolen bases—Robertson, Herzog, Olson, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Miller. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 12. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; Cheney, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 6 hits 3 runs in 3 innings. (none out in 4th;) Tesreau, 5 and 1 in 4; Smith, 3 and 2 in 1; Cheney, 9 and 6 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Kauff;) Tesreau, (Olson.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; Tesreau, 2; Cheney, 4. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time—3 hours 20 minutes. Umpire—Rigler.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 2; Lawrence, 0.
Bridgeport, 5; Portland, 3.
Springfield, 4; Hartford, 3.
New London, 3; Worcester, 1.

Giants To-Day with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 3.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. (Eleven innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 2; New York, 1. (First game.)
New York, 5; Washington, 4. (Second game; 13 innings.)
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 2. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 3. (First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 1. (Second game.)
Detroit, 11; Chicago, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	41	23	.641
Philadelphia	38	28	.576
St. Louis	40	31	.563
Cincinnati	40	37	.519
Chicago	39	37	.513
Brooklyn	30	35	.462
Boston	26	37	.413
Pittsburgh	21	47	.309

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	47	25	.653
Boston	46	25	.648
New York	36	32	.529
Cleveland	38	37	.507
Detroit	35	35	.500
Washington	29	40	.420
St. Louis	28	45	.384
Philadelphia	24	44	.353

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

PHILLIES DROP THE LAST.

Braves Beat Moran's Men, 3 to 0—Tyler Splits Left Hand.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5. — Boston won the final game of the series here today, the score being 3 to 0. The defeat was due to the splendid pitching of Tyler and Nehf, the former retiring in the third inning when he split his left hand stopping a fast grounder off Niehoff's bat. This was the first series lost by Philadelphia at home since the opening series with Brooklyn last April.

The defeat also marked the first shutout this season of the home team. Bancroft was put off the field by Umpire Bransfield for obecting to a decision at third base. The score:

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bailey, cf	4	0	0	2	0	Paskert, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Rawlings, 2b	5	1	1	3	6	Bancroft, ss	3	0	0	2	5
Wilhoit, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Byrne, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	1	0	Stock, 3b-ss	3	0	0	0	1
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	0	14	0	Cravath, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith, ss	3	0	0	0	3	Whited, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Tragesser, c	3	0	0	6	1	Luderus, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Maranville, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	Niehoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Tyler, p	1	0	0	0	1	Killifer, c	3	0	0	4	0
Nehf, p	2	1	1	0	0	Lavender, p	1	0	0	0	0
						aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	6	27	13	Total	30	0	4	27	14

a Batted for Lavender in sixth.
Error—Lavender.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Stolen bases—Tragesser, Maranville. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 2; Lavender, 1; Bender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 0 hit and 0 run in 2 1-3 innings; Nehf, 4 and 0 in 6 2-3; Lavender, 5 and 2 in 6; Bender, 1 and 0 in 3. Hit by Pitcher—By Lavender, (Tragesser;) by Bender, (Smith.) Struck out—By Tyler, 1; Nehf, 4; Lavender, 4; Bender, 4. Wild pitch—Lavender. Passed ball—Killifer. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

CARDS GET FIFTH IN ROW.

Make Clean Sweep of Series with Pirates, Winning, 9 to 6.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 5.—St. Louis today made it five straight games from Pittsburgh, winning 9 to 6 in eleven innings. Five pitchers took part. Steele was withdrawn in the third inning, after allowing six hits, on which five runs were scored. Grimes, who took his place, was hit for a home run by Hornsby.

Pittsburgh compelled the retirement of Horstman and Meadows. Ames, who finished the pitching for St. Louis, made a three-base hit in the eleventh and scored on Smith's single.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Smith, lf	4	2	1	1	0	Carey, cf	5	1	2	5	0
Baird, 3b	6	2	3	0	0	King, rf	5	1	2	3	0
Long, rf	4	1	2	2	1	Fischer, c	4	1	2	11	1
Hornsby, ss	6	1	2	1	6	Wagner, 1b	3	0	3	12	1
Cruise, cf	5	1	2	3	1	Hinch'an, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Miller, 1b	6	1	2	17	0	Ward, ss	4	1	2	2	3
Gonzalez, c	5	0	0	4	3	Pitler, 2b	3	0	1	3	5
Betzel, 2b	5	0	2	2	5	McCarty, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Herstman, p	2	0	0	0	3	Steele, p	0	0	0	0	0
Meadows, p	1	0	1	0	0	Grimes, p	1	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	2	1	1	0	1						
						Total	39	6	13	33	16
Total	46	9	16	33	22						

Errors—Betzel, Ward, McCarthy.

St. Louis	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—9
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hit—Grimes. Three-base hit—Ames. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Smith, Long. Sacrifice hits—Baird, Long, Ward, McCarthy. Sacrifice flies—Hornsby, King. Wagner. Double plays—Cruise and Miller; Horstman, Betzel, and Miller; Pitler and Wagner; Pitler, Ward, and Wagner. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Horstman, 2; Meadows, 1; Steele, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Horstman, 4 hits, 3 runs in 4 1-3 innings; Meadows, 5 and 2 in 1 2-3, (none out in seventh); Ames, 4 and 1 in 5; Steele, 6 and 5 in 2 1-3; Grimes, 10 and 4 in 3 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Horstman, (Carey.) Struck out—By Horstman, 2; Meadows, 1; Grimes, 2. Time—2 hours 38 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

Providence	0 0 3 0 4 1 0 5 3	15	15 2
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	11 7

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2	7	11 0
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0	4	12 1

AT BUFFALO.
(First Game.)

Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 —	2	9 3
Montreal	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 —	1	6 1

(Second Game.)

Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1	6	10 0
Buffalo	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	7 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	44	28	.611
Baltimore	43	27	.614
Providence	41	30	.577
Toronto	40	31	.563
Rochester	39	33	.542
Buffalo	31	41	.431
Richmond	27	42	.386
Montreal	24	45	.348

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Providence at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Utica, 9; Harrisburg, 0.
(Forfeited; Harrisburg failed to appear.)
Reading, 6; Syracuse, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Binghamton, 1.
Scanton, 5; Elmira, 0.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; New Orleans, 4.
Little Rock, 5; Birmingham, 1.
Nashville, 8; Chattanooga, 3.

American Association.

Toledo, 6; Columbus, 5.
Indianapolis, 3; Louisville, 2.

BAKER'S BIG CUDGEL WINS FOR YANKEES

Home Run Beats Senators in Second Game After Visitors Have Captured First.

J. Franklin Baker, whose heavy bludgeon has brought him baseball fame in days agone, yesterday, in the shadow of Coogan's Bluff, brought back to a crowd of hungry baseball fans memories of olden days. In the thirteenth inning of the nightcap conflict between Wild William Donovan's crippled Yankees and Clarke Griffith's Washington pets, he belted one of Walter Johnson's offerings to the fence in right field for a home run and gave the Yankees the honors of the conflict by 5 to 4. This gave the Donovanites an even break in the double bill, the Senators having previously downed the local contingent with a 2-to-1 score.

That hit by Baker came like a letter from home to the faithful few who stayed on as the two teams battled along through four extra innings. The Yanks appeared to have the game won until the ninth frame, when the Senators tied the score at 2 and 2 in their half of the ninth the Yanks could do nothing with the tantalising teasers of Bert Gallia, and the score was left even up. Then in the tenth the Griffith athletes went to the front with two runs. This was more than the Yankees could stand, and they came right back with two runs in their part of the tenth, which brought them on even terms once more.

Both teams changed pitchers in the eleventh, Russell taking the place of the elongated Slim Love and Walter Johnson replacing Gallia. Against them neither team could coax a run across in the eleventh or twelfth session. In their half of the thirteenth the Washington crew retired in one-two-three order, and starting New York's thirteenth Pipp was an easy out on a hot grounder, Johnson to Judge. Then came Baker with his terrific slam to relieve the situation and allow about 3,000 faithful fans who had remained to the finish to go home to cold and soggy dinners. That home-run drive was worth it, however.

The Yankees were without the advice and guidance of their mentor, fighting Bill Donovan, for the first time at this point of their losing streak and put over a belated victory. William had so far forgotten himself in celebrating the Fourth with Umpire Dineen that he received a concise little telegram yesterday announcing that he was indefinitely suspended for using excess verbal gas when disputing a decision when Menosky stole home on Shawkey. So Donovan's shoes and uniform were filled by Duke Farrell.

For six innings in the second number both teams went along without any runs and no vital hits. Shaw was on the mound for the Donovanites, and he pitched without getting into serious trouble until the ninth frame. Bert Gallia carried the hopes of Clarke Griffith's group of misfits on the mound, and he got along swimmingly until the seventh.

In the seventh frame Magee broke up the peaceful party by beating out an infield hit and raced to third on Miller's bingle to centre. Magee scored while Shanks was throwing out Alexander and Miller went to second on the play, advanced to third on Love's single to left, and scored when Gallia threw out Maisel. Peckinpaugh, left Love stranded on third. But the Yanks had broken the ice and were leading by two runs at the end of the "stand-up-and-stretch" stanza.

In the ninth frame Love lost his grip and was no more effective than the U-boats which recently went after the United States transports. Rice beat out an infield hit, but was forced by Foster. Ainsmith was sent in to bat for Leonard and scored Foster with a triple to left. Gharrity batted for Menosky and lifted a sacrifice fly to Magee, on which Ainsmith romped home with the tying run. Henry doubled to centre and Jamieson was sent in to run for him, but nothing came of this, and the teams entered the tenth frame tied up again.

Judge, who began the session for Washington, singled, went to second on Shank's sacrifice, and scored on Milan's double to right. Rice doubled to left, scoring Milan. Looks like a victory for the Senators, eh? Well, just wait.

Starting the Yankees' half, Baumann, batting for Love, got a life when McBride, who was sent to the short field in the ninth for Washington, threw high to first. After Maisel filed out to Rice, Peckinpaugh came through with a double to left, which put Baumann on third, from which station he scored on Hendryx's infield hit, Peckinpaugh going to third. Roger tallied on Pipp's sacrifice fly to centre and again tied things up, until Baker came along with his heavy bat in the superstitious thirteenth, and knocked that losing streak to smithereens.

In the opening skirmish Ray Fisher and Bob Shaw were the opposing slabmen, and the latter came out of the struggle with much the best of the honors. He let the Yankees down with a total of six hits, only one of which was run-producing. This was just half of what the Griffmen got off Fisher, the difference being that the Senators just plodded along gathering their hits, to win by a 2-to-1 margin. The Yanks started off in the lead when in the first frame Maisel walked, went to second on Peckinpaugh's attempted bunt, which popped into the waiting hands of Shaw, went to third after Hendryx had fanned, and scored on Pipp's single to centre.

In the fourth a base on balls to Foster and a double to right by Menosky, brought the Griffmen on even terms, and the teams remained deadlocked until the eighth session, when Rice singled to right, was safe on second on Foster's sacrifice, and scored on Leonard's single to centre. The sting of this defeat was forgotten, however, when he by-et-an-nexing the honors of the closing struggle.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	5	0	2	9	1	Maisel,2b	3	1	0	2	2
Shanks,ss	3	0	1	4	2	P'paugh,ss	3	1	0	2	5
Milan,cf	5	0	1	4	0	Hendryx,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Rice,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Foster,2b	2	1	1	0	0	Baker,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Rogers,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Manosky,lf	4	0	2	1	0	Miller,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Ainsmith,c	4	0	0	7	0	Nunamaker,c	4	0	2	5	3
Shaw,p	4	0	1	1	0	Fisher,p	3	0	1	0	4
						aBauman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	10	27	5	Total	32	1	6	27	17

a Batted for Magee in ninth.
b Batted for Fisher in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Fisher.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Menosky. Stolen bases—Maisel, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Foster. Double plays—Fisher, Pipp, and Nunamaker; Judge, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Fisher, 2; Shaw, 4. Earned runs—Off Fisher, 3; Shaw, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 5; Shaw, 7. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	3	4	Judge,1b	4	1	1	12	2
P'paugh,ss	6	1	1	4	4	Shanks,ss,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Milan,cf	5	1	3	4	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	11	0	Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Baker,3b	5	1	2	1	1	Foster,2b	5	0	1	0	1
Magee,lf	5	1	2	3	0	Leonard,3b	3	0	2	2	2
Miller,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Menosky,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Alexander,c	2	0	0	12	3	Harry,c	4	0	1	8	0
Love,p	3	0	2	0	1	Jamieson,lf	1	0	0	2	0
aBauman	1	1	1	0	0	Gallia,p	3	0	0	1	1
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0	Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aHenry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	5	10	39	11	bGharrity	0	0	0	0	0
						McBride,ss	1	0	1	0	1
						Total	44	4	11	*37	11

*One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Love in tenth.
b Batted for Menosky in ninth.
Error—Gallia.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Henry, Milan, Rice, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Ainsmith. Home run—Baker. Stolen bases—Judge, Rice. Sacrifice hits—Alexander 2; Maisel, Shanks. Sacrifice flies—Gharrity, Pipp. Double plays—Leonard, (unassisted;) Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Love, 3; Russell, 1; Gallia, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 11 hits, runs in 10 innings; Russell, 0 and 0 in 3; Gallia, 8 and 4 in 10; Johnson, 3 and 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Love, (Milan.) Struck out—By Love, 2; Russell, 1; Gallia, 2; Johnson, 4. Wild pitch—Gallia. Time—3 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and McCormick.

RED SOX GET A COUPLE.

Beat Mackmen Twice and Are Right on Heels of White Sox.

BOSTON, July 5.—Boston climbed to within a half game of the Chicago Club by defeating Philadelphia in a double-header today. The first game ended 4 to 3, and the second, 4 to 2. In the opening contest Boston hit Bush opportunely, and Mays clinched his own game by driving in the tying and winning run in the seventh with a three-bagger.

In the second game Seibold and Shore were the pitchers, and, with the score tied, Boston again won in the seventh, when Lewis's single to centre field scored Barry and Gardner. Joe Dugan, the former Holy Cross infielder, played second base for Philadelphia.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	3	1	0	0	0	Witt, ss	3	0	0	5	2
Barry, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	Strunk, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	3	0	1	15	0	Bodie, lf	3	0	2	3	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	Bates, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	2	0	McInnis, 1b	4	1	1	5	0
Walker, cf	3	1	0	2	0	Schang, c	4	1	1	8	1
Scott, ss	3	1	1	2	2	W. John'n, rf	3	0	1	0	1
Thomas, c	3	1	2	4	1	Dugan, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Mays, p	3	0	2	0	9	Bush, p	2	1	0	0	2
						A. Meyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	8	27	16	Total	31	3	6	24	10

a Batted for Bush in ninth.
Errors—Barry, Hoblitzel, Dugan.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—	4
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Schang. Three-base hits—W. Johnson, Mays. Stolen bases—Scott, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Dugan, Bodie, Scott. Double plays—Dugan, Witt and McInnis; Mays, Scott and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First bases on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Mays, 1; Bush, 4. Earned runs—Off Bush, 4 runs in 7 innings; Mays, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Bush, 7; Mays, 4. Wild pitch—Bush. Time—1 hour, 46 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	3	0	1	1	0	Witt, ss	2	0	0	1	3
Barry, 2b	1	1	0	2	3	Strunk, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	2	13	0	Bodie, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Gardner, 3b	3	1	1	1	3	Bates, 3b	4	1	2	1	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	3	0	McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Walker, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Schang, c	4	1	2	5	1
Scott, ss	4	0	0	4	3	W. J'nson, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Agnew, c	3	1	1	3	1	Dugan, 2b	4	0	1	2	5
Shore, p	4	1	1	1	2	Seibold, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	7	27	12	Total	31	2	7	24	10

Error—Agnew.

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	4	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Shore, Hooper, Dugan. Three-base hit—Schang. Sacrifice hits—W. Johnson, Strunk. Stolen base—Barry. Bases on balls—Off Seibold, 5; Shore, 3. Earned runs—Off Shore, 2 runs in 9 innings; Seibold, 4 in 8. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 8. Struck out—By Seibold, 2; Shore, 3. Wild pitch—Seibold. Hit by pitcher—By Seibold, (Barry.) Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

INDIANS WIN AND LOSE.

Take First Game, 5 to 3, Then Browns Get Second, 4 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Cleveland and St. Louis divided today's doubleheader, Cleveland taking the first, 5 to 3, and St. Louis the second, 4 to 1. Poor base running with bad breaks cost St. Louis the first game.

Rogers held Cleveland to four hits in the second game, the visitors' lone run resulting from a home run by Smith.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Wambs'g, 2b	3	3	2	2	1	Sloan, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Chapman, ss	2	1	1	2	4	Austin, 3b	3	1	1	1	4
Speaker, cf	4	1	1	5	1	Sisler, 1b	4	1	2	8	1
Roth, rf	5	0	2	1	0	Pratt, 2b	1	0	0	3	1
Smith, lf	3	0	1	2	1	Severeid, c	4	0	2	8	2
Morris, 1b	3	0	0	11	1	Jacobsen, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mann, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	Miller, rf	4	0	0	1	0
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	4	0	Gedeon, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Bag

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

PLAIN SPEECH IN GERMANY.

Even the German Socialists, committed as they are to liberal reforms in the Empire, to the "democratization" of Germany, do not yet clearly understand the charge against her as she stands at the bar of civilization; they are very far from having the true idea of the penalty she must pay, not in expiation of her guilt, which is inexpiable, but to make the world safe.

Mr. EBERT, speaking in the Committee of the Reichstag, is reported by Vorwärts as saying that "the Government could have peace this Summer if it would only offer peace without annexations and indemnities to all opponents and abandon separate overtures to Russia." This Socialist member of the Reichstag speaks as one dwelling in remote past time. Since the battle of the Marne there has been no real question of annexations by Germany, or of indemnities to be paid to her. Certainly the Allies are not thinking of those bygone matters. But Mr. EBERT is wide of the mark in assuming that Germany can have peace merely by foregoing annexations and indemnities. Peace on that basis would merely restore the status quo. Germany, since she now knows that victory for her is impossible, would like nothing better. The Allies will make no peace on those terms. If Mr. EBERT has read President WILSON'S message to Russia, delivered to the Russian Government in Petrograd on May 26, he can have hardly forgotten the striking passage which we here quote from that document:

> Of course the Imperial Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its wide-spread domination and influence out of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing ever happening again. * * * Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustment will; whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

The necessary readjustments include, first of all, the overthrow of the German autocracy. If the Socialists of Germany mean that when they speak of the democratization of the Empire, then they are approaching conditions which would make peace possible. The dreams and ambitions of Imperialism must be put aside; Germany must undergo a change of heart and purpose before the Allies will consent to talk about peace.

Meanwhile, there is an increasing plainness of speech in German discussion of the Imperial Institution and its policies. Before the Committee of the Reichstag Mr. VON PAYER, a Radical, said that "the only thing to do was to hold out, in the meantime bolstering public sentiment by immediately beginning the work of democratizing the country." In the Saxon Diet, when the Prime Minister of Saxony declared that the Government would fight any attempt to secure franchise reform in the individual States through the action of the Reichstag, the Socialist Vice President of the House declared that Saxon soldiers were not fighting because of loyalty to the King, but "out of love of the Fatherland and monarchical principle." If the Government of Saxony persisted in its reactionary attitude, he said that "reform would come, if not from the Crown, then from the mob." A Nationalist member of the Reichstag said "that a vast majority of the Saxons were inspired by an utter lack of confidence in the Government." Mr. HARDEN, too, is talking as boldly as if he were a citizen of a republic, not the subject of an Emperor. Reaction and repression may have their way for a time, but there is renewed complaint about the insufficiency of food supplies and the new session of the Reichstag may afford an opportunity for more plain speaking.

THE YEAR'S CROPS.

News about the crops is quite satisfactory, if wheat and cotton be excepted, and the yield of wheat will exceed the quantity indicated by the Government's report some weeks ago, in all probability, about 675,000,000 bushels will be harvested. Last year's crop was 640,000,000. As 620,000,000 are required in normal times for home consumption and seed, only by reducing the quantity which we use can we supply the wants of our allies. The leading Western crop expert finds that corn acreage has been increased by 12 per cent., and predicts that 3,139,000,000 bushels will be harvested. Here will be a gain of 550,000,000 over last year's crop. An increase of about 200,000,000 bushels of oats is foreseen. European neutrals have been buying American oats, expecting an embargo. Proof of this is seen in the shipment of 4,005,524 bushels from Atlantic ports last week, against only 1,407,000 in the week preceding. Official reports also show a great increase of barley exported.

The Government's July report promises a cotton crop of only 11,633,000 bales, or a little less than last year's yield, which was much below recent averages. Condition a month earlier had been only 69.5, and now it is 70.2, while the average for ten years preceding was 80. Acreage has been reduced 4 per cent. Unfavorable weather, the loss of much negro labor, high cost of fertilizers, and the substitution of food crops in some places account for the size of the crop. The price of cotton has advanced sharply. A few days ago, in New York, it was 27 cents a pound, but there has since been a slight recession, owing to expectation that distribution of the crop will be controlled by the Government. It does not appear that the upward movement was caused by speculation. There is a strong demand both at home and abroad, and the supply is deficient. Stocks on hand in Europe are small, and working time in English mills may be reduced for lack of raw material.

Our wheat and cotton must be carefully guarded. Consumption of wheat here should be reduced by one-quarter or even one-third. Other foodstuffs can be substituted. And throughout the country there should be a campaign against waste. "Out of our abundance," Mr. HOOVER says, "by eliminating waste and extravagance, it is in our power, and in our power alone, to hold the wolf from the door of the world."

CENSORSHIP AT HEADQUARTERS.

> The Secretary of War, by unanimous consent, is empowered to take any steps necessary for the protection of American soldiers.—Secretary of War NEWTON D. BAKER.

Nobody will object to the taking of any steps that may be necessary "for the protection of American soldiers," but Secretary BAKER was very much mistaken when he assumed that he had "unanimous consent" to interfere with the lawful rights of the newspapers by taking steps that were not only not necessary but were wholly apart from his purpose.

The newspapers will not unanimously consent that their cable dispatches shall be made the subject of a larcenous procedure, diverted from their own proper destination, delayed and perhaps altogether withheld from their owners and the public. No harm can come to the soldiers of the United States in France, no useful information can be given to the enemy, through the publication in the newspapers of the scenes and incidents attending the reception by the French of the American soldiers who are now with General PERSHING. Fortunately, Secretary BAKER has already seen his error and revoked his illegal and obnoxious order.

Mr. FREDERICK PALMER has been appointed, and is now acting, as field censor attached to General PERSHING'S headquarters. He is a trained newspaper man, an experienced military correspondent, he is a man of judgment and common sense. He is vastly more competent for the task of censoring dispatches to American newspapers than any person yet assigned to that work in this country by our Government. The newspapers of the United States have confidence in Mr. PALMER, he is worthy of the entire confidence of his Government. The field where operations are going on is the proper place for the censoring of dispatches. The sooner the mischievous and wholly unlawful interference with the business of the American newspapers in this country is abandoned the better for all concerned.

BUSINESS MOST UNUSUAL.

The British war slogan, "Business as usual," will not do for the United States. Even as revised into "Business as usual, only more so," it does not fit our conditions. Our business is not only greater than usual, it also is very different. For example, capital is scarce, and all borrowers are finding it difficult to get accommodation, except Uncle Sam. Even the next grade of borrower, the cities and States, find the supply of new money scarce.

Municipal borrowings in May were the smallest since 1910. The consequence is that there is a check to public improvements and to trades, like that of building, upon which prosperity is accustomed to depend largely. But there are funds for those whose profits enable them to pay the current price for money. Thus The Journal of Commerce reports that in the Eastern States new companies were organized in June with a capital of $352,000,000. That is $88,000,000 more than June last year and nearly double 1915. For the first half of this year the total is $1,911,840,000, an increase of more than a half billion over last year and fourfold the figures for 1915. The money has gone into companies for shipbuilding, the manufacture of drugs, dyes, and chemicals, sugar, and rubber, the development of oil fields, and so on.

These will be recognized as industries intimately associated with the activities of war, and also of greatest local importance. For the entire country the showing is not different in character, but is larger in figures—$423,000,000 for the first half of this year, against $327,871,000 in 1916. Over the last three years, since the beginning of the war, no less than $1,351,000,000 has been put into oil, shipping, and chemical concerns alone, at a time when most railways and some industrials were suffering for capital. It already has been published that the supplies of new railway capital for the first half of the year decreased $101,000,000 and public utilities $136,000,000. The contrast draws its own moral.

The Revenue bill and the remarks of Secretary BAKER on the Fourth disclose still further why business is not as usual with us. Secretary BAKER said:

> Under the item of supplies, we must buy now, for the armies we are training, 5,000,000 blankets, 37,000,000 yards of bobbinets, 45,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 22,000,000 yards of unbleached drilling.
>
> We have to go to every workshop in the country and start its wheels spinning in order that the unprecedented quantities of our supplies may be available for our armies.

Under that stimulus it is but a natural result that textile industries are an exception to the rule that new capital is hard to get. Railroad equipment companies will feel the effect of $375,000,000 of orders of which advance notice was given in the Petrograd cable quoting Commissioner STEVENS. If the orders are given, the scarcity of capital will yield to the demand if a profit is allowed. There is not the least objection to close buying by the Government, if it is done fairly among competitors, and not oppressively upon trades in general. Of that there is some sign in the iron industry, The Iron Age saying that conditions are "chaotic" through the disturbing intervention of the Government in the matter of its supplies of coal and steel. No doubt caution will be used not to make economies of too costly a sort through chilling industry. As shown above, prices above the level have their uses in attracting new capital and indicating where it can be best used. To complete the business picture, it is necessary to add that embarrassments in both trade and industry are unusually small in both number and liabilities.

THE VOICE OF RUSSIA.

Surely the turning point must be reached in Russia when the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates joins with the All-Russian Congress of that body in congratulating BRUSILOFF'S soldiers on their advance and assuring them of support. The vote, we read, was 472 to 271. It was not the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Russia, but only of Petrograd, whose antics filled the world with deep uneasiness for two months, and it was not fully realized how small that noisy body bulked beside the sober and sensible men of their class in the nation. Before the All-Russian Congress of the Workmen and Soldiers met, the clamor of these Petrograd irreconcilables filled the air and too often passed for the voice of Russia.

But it was not the voice of Russia, nor even of Petrograd, and the world is learning that Petrograd is not the place to listen for the voice of Russia. Petrograd is the centre of all the anarchic and centrifugal forces in the land, and to it have flocked all the busybodies, incendiaries, and German agents. The real voice of Russia was to be listened for in Moscow, on the Don, and in vast stretches where there are no cities at all. That voice was slow and deliberate in uttering itself, but when it began it caught the world's attention with the gravity of its tone and the cold determination of its words, and from the time when it first began to issue forth from the Peasants' Congress, the Cossacks' Congress, the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and its other mouths, it spoke with an increasing authority and power and grew in volume.

Neither did it speak to its critics outside of Russia or within. It spoke to those with whom it was concerned, the soldiers. They heard and finally obeyed. It makes no difference if there are large parts of Russia, even of the army, that are still amenable to the influence of the agitators. We know now where the real Russia stands. The agitators and those who are influenced by them fight now on the defensive, and evidently without hope, and the surrender of the Petrograd Council is a surrender to the spirit of the hour.

MR. THORNE'S ECONOMICS.

Mr. CLIFFORD THORNE, representing the Iowa League of Municipalities, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that if tentative coal prices arranged last week between the operators and the Council of National Defense became permanent, they would cost consumers $700,000,000 over last year's soft-coal bill.

Last week Mr. THORNE, who is Chairman of the committee representing the National Shippers' conference, which opposed the increases of rates asked by the railways and refused by the Interstate Commerce Commission, said: "The decision will save the producer and consumer of the United States more than $750,000 every day."

Figures come so easy to Mr. THORNE that it would be interesting if he would make some further estimates. What is the loss of profits through inability to get coal at the prices fixed by trade and official co-operation at Washington? What is the economy to producers or consumers of railway rates so low that railway facilities are reduced so that materials are checked in their progress to factories and goods are checked in their distribution to consumers? It would be easy to figure out another billion or two to add to Mr. THORNE'S round figures, and it is likely that the estimate would be as worthless as his.

Hundreds of millions of cost and economy are too much like stage money. The reason for referring to Mr. THORNE'S figures is to call attention to his vast and varied activities. He is, or used to be, a regulator who saw no inconsistency in taking fees from shippers. As a regulator he is much favored by other regulators, and his views have found more official acceptance than general approval. The shippers he represents are not the shippers that would be glad to have rates increased. It would be interesting to know the position of the cities he represents toward the costs of the utilities which they regulate when they fix the taxes of the utilities. In judging the weight of opinions, as in estimating the purity of water, it is good policy to seek the source.

NEUTRALS AND THEIR SHIPS.

Denmark's Minister of the Interior, in a recent public address, said his country needed 300,000 tons of imported coal every month and was getting only 100,000. He also spoke of the lack of ocean carriers, and this directs attention to facts which cannot be ignored by those who are about to exercise power to control exports from the United States to European neutrals. "Eighty ships must be regularly in service to procure for us the necessary supply of coal, but these ships are no longer available, and the number is diminishing daily." Denmark, he added, has depended upon this country for oil, and when we entered the war our exports of oil to her were discontinued. "We ourselves have no ships to bring the petroleum."

This officer of Denmark's Government might also have said that German submarines had sunk 150 Danish ships, but he did not. If Denmark cannot find vessels to carry the coal and oil she needs, this is due to the destruction of her ships and those of other neutral countries by the neighboring belligerent nation to which, during the first two years of the war, she sold large quantities of supplies imported from the United States. Now, when we are striving in all possible ways to replace ocean carriers that are gone, she is asking us to send oil and coal in ships that the submarines will destroy, if they can, as they have destroyed 150 of her own.

None of the neutral countries has resented in a manly way the piratical attacks on its merchant marine. Norway has lost 530 vessels, and has been satisfied with an occasional expression of "sincere regret" from Berlin. There is a similar record for Sweden, about half as many of whose carriers have gone to the bottom. With these ships has been lost a great quantity of food, and the neutrals are now urging us to send more to them.

Germany's assaults upon the neutral countries' merchant marine have been more than sufficient to justify them in declaring war. Having failed to show reasonable and natural resentment, they should not complain if we do not place ships at their service and send supplies to them. Holland's Minister at Washington says his country cannot be forced into the war by economic pressure. "But let one soldier of either side," he adds, "set foot on Dutch soil, and it will be shown that Holland can fight for her liberties." Why should not the neutrals apply the same rule to the sinking of nearly a thousand ships and the murder by gunfire of many of their sailors in lifeboats? They ought to see that we and our allies are now fighting for their liberties, for their safety in years to come. Germany is at war with them on the seas.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The "Sammies" Now Are "Teddies."

"Teddy! Teddy! Long live the Teddies!" shouted the Parisians as the American battalion passed along the streets. Were Major THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr. and Captain ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT in that battalion? Most likely not. But their father is present in them "somewhere in France," and his spirit was present in all that battalion. It is never to be forgotten that when false counsel was doing its best to lead this country astray, when most politicians were either silent or truckling to the blatant and threatening German-American propaganda, and when it was stretching out its hands toward the Capitol and the conventions of the two great political parties, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Sr. entered on a crusade of enlightenment. Much water has gone under the bridge, and it is easy to forget the discouragement and doubt that had spread among those who held America's true honor dear, in the time after the narrow defeat of the Gore amendment, and before the meeting of the two conventions. The need for a voice was never greater, and the absence of a voice never so menacing. Then it was that Colonel ROOSEVELT performed the greatest service, perhaps, of all his career, in awakening the country and warding off the peril that threatened it.

After his crusade through the West was over, he did not cease to point out to this nation where its duty and true safety lay, though the imminent peril had been averted. But for him a great party might have nominated a candidate selected by the Kaiserists, and might even have seated him in the White House. His part in holding the country true was very great, and at the time it seemed thankless. The soldiers who marched through Paris on the Fourth of July are the soldiers of that spirit which he had so eminent a share in creating.

Farmer Hoarders and Speculators.

Of course no lawmaker, bearing in mind that there are six million farms, and more farmers, would deny them any exemption from the law intended to influence their votes. Their claim to privilege is stronger than even that of organized labor, and both are exempted from the highly popular law against trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade, so far as the statutes can accomplish it. Accordingly, it is no surprise that farmers are licensed to hoard and speculate in foodstuffs in the Food bill now pending. In order to get a license as hoarder and speculator, wicked men would only have to qualify as farmers.

Apparently, the Washington Solons never heard of the onion riots in this neighborhood, or of the accounts which were published regarding the manner in which the "corner" was managed. It's of no sort of consequence, of course, but it may be said that there are more consumers of foodstuffs than there are farmers. As the story was brought to the attention of the New York Grand Jury, the onion speculators began by paying the farmers all they asked, the farmers to keep the onions until paid for. Onions are seldom raised in lots larger than a thousand bushels, and the speculators controlled two million bushels, the Grand Jury was told, all stored in the farmers' cellars. The farmers were the stool pigeons, not the guilty principals, but the corner could not have been accomplished without the farmers as accomplices.

In Boston eighty-eight indictments were found in connection with the onion hoarding and resale at fivefold prices. Under this instruction, and with the immunity of the pending food law, the farmers will know how to do their own speculating, or at least how to get a fairer division from those who hire them to hoard while others speculate.

A Distinction Not to be Forgotten.

An excellent example of a kind of comment easy to make, and too often made, upon the East St. Louis riots, is to be found in The Boston Journal. Here is an extract:

> Shall there be more race warfare? Shall the streets of cities in free America run with the blood of innocent people whose color offends the mob mind?

The East St. Louis riots were not race riots, but labor riots. They were not aimed at negroes, but at underbidding workmen who happened to be negroes. It was not their color which "offended the mob mind," but their appearance in large numbers in the labor market. If they had been contract laborers from Southern Europe, appearing in the same circumstances, the result might have been the same, for East St. Louis has an evil record in the matter of labor riots, and this was not her first offense. Negroes have lived in East St. Louis until now in such peace as is possible for anybody in that town. Once the mob spirit was loosed, it did not discriminate, nor ask its victims if they were new arrivals. The riots are comparable to those in California against the Chinese in the seventies. Though the Chinese were the victims, those were not race riots; they were a ruffianly protest against cheap labor.

Southern Women and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with amazement an article appearing in your issue of July 4, entitled "Once They Were Different," which refers to a report made by a recent visitor to the South touching the indifference of the women of that section to this country's attitude toward the present war.

I note that the party, upon whose information your article is based, is referred to as a Southerner, and states that he found the Southern women not only ignorant as to the causes of the war, but resentful of the fact that we are engaged in it at all.

I do not know what section of the South your informant visited, nor with what class of women he came in contact, but he certainly was unfortunate in his experiences, and has formed an entirely erroneous opinion of the attitude of the women of the South as a whole.

In my own State of Georgia, and my home city of Atlanta, there has been no evidence of anything but the most earnest desire on the part of our women, not only to fully understand the righteousness of our cause, but to lend themselves, their husbands, sons and brothers to active participation in all measures of defense provided by the Government. Furthermore, there have been no unpatriotic outbreaks by word of mouth or deed, such as have occurred in some other sections of the country.

With the possible exception of the wonderful women of France, the history of the women of the South with respect to their patriotism is hardly rivaled by any other women of modern times. The heading of your article is suggestive of their past glory in this respect, and I can assure you their loyalty, heroism and patriotism in behalf of our common country can be fully relied upon in this hour of our national peril.

C. C. McGEHEE.

New York, July 4, 1917.

The Two-Cent Transfer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The specific method suggested by the street railroads in their application to increase their revenues, namely to charge 2 cents for a transfer, apparently seems to nullify the spirit of their application, for this charge would not be based upon the cost of providing the service. There is a tremendous amount of unpleasantness to the passenger who in order to complete a trip on the street cars in Manhattan has to change cars, and this unpleasantness is placed upon him to save the street car companies the expense of through routing cars for public convenience. To now permit the street car companies to utilise this sacrifice of comfort on the public's part as providing the one and only opportunity to increase revenues would be a travesty of justice and could not possibly be even considered by any one really interested in advancing the interests of the street railroads.

The proposal is doubtless intended to draw out sympathy from a certain class of the public which is constitutionally opposed to any regulation of private interests and which rarely uses street cars, and also to point out to the timid the horrible alternative still in the power of the street railroads as private corporations with power to litigate and otherwise fight for their rights if the Public Service Commission declines to come to their assistance, but what it really does is to illustrate the street railroads' coming to the end of their resources as unregulated private corporations, to their realization of their inability to avoid slow strangulation without the assistance of the Public Service Commission, which will doubtless be extended to them in due course, but only with due regard to the interests of the public and with a constant supervision of their affairs in the future which will demand the ability of the operator, and not the financier of the type so dear to the hearts of Wall Street.

ROBERT M. TABLESTON.

New York, July 3, 1917.

THE "LEAK."

Soldiers Talked of Sailing—Censorship of Outgoing Cables a Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "leak" in the troop movements may have been among the troops themselves. Soldiers are heedlessly communicative.

One Sunday evening a few weeks ago I went to the Times Square Post Office to mail a letter. There at the locked door was a soldier much perturbed; he wanted a registered package that night, explaining, "We sail for France tonight." Had I been of Teutonic breed, or of those traitors too considerately designated "pacifists," I might easily have connected with the "underground" to Mexico, South America, Spain, Berlin, and thence to the twentieth century pirates of the underworld of murderers.

That soldier's heedlessness in giving me, an utter stranger, such momentous news was on a par with that of a miner who carries a match into the dangerous coal mine, where are a thousand other miners. The vital need of secrecy should be impressed upon the soldiers themselves and on all those to whom they are dear.

E. MELVIN WILLIAMS.

Hartford, July 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in reading accounts of a "leak" in reference to the departure of the troops for France. Is there any reason to think that the enemy spies are dependent entirely upon newspapers to learn facts which the ordinary use of their powers of observation would disclose to them? Is it not true that transports loaded with troops were visible to any who looked from places on the waterfront which are open to the public?

It would seem that a closer watch over outgoing cables would be more to the purpose than to prevent newspapers from publishing facts that are matters of common knowledge to thousands in the community.

LOYAL AMERICAN.

Yonkers, July 4, 1917.

Non-Alcoholic Nations at War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES in which he makes a plea for prohibition on the ground of conserving the health of the country, Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health of New York says in effect that we have not seen any non-alcoholic nation at war. But Turkey is a non-alcoholic nation, nevertheless, and a member of the Central Powers, now in the clutch of German Kultur. China is a non-alcoholic nation, but her people, like the Turks, are great users of opium, a drug more deadly to the human system than any whisky or gin. Turkey's part in the present war has not astonished the world, either for strategic achievements or force of arms, and the disgraceful beating China received from Japan a few years ago is still a matter of history.

Now let us look at little Belgium, peopled by about 8,000,000 souls. The Belgians are the greatest beer drinking people in the world, consuming three times as much beer per capita as the people of the United States. At Liege the Belgians, barely 100,000 strong, met three times as many Germans, inflicting a loss admitted by Germany to total 42,714, and paralyzed for thirteen days, according to Lieut. Gen. Le Clercq, military member of the Belgian Commission, in an address recently made before the National Press Club at Washington, "the invasion which after forty years of preparation was expected to be irresistible."

THEO. P. GRONEN.

Newark, N. J., July 2, 1917.

New Zealand's Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of your excellent magazine and an admirer of your just and impartial attitude, I should be grateful if you could enlighten our American cousins on the erroneous statement made by your contemporary The American [in calling for conscription in British colonies]. New Zealand adopted conscription, or rather national service, long ago. I fully agree that the principle should be adopted by all the Dominions. Thank God that at last the great English-speaking countries are standing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of right. It seems to me the most favorable omen the world has ever seen.,

GEORGE E. ANSON, M. D.

Wellington, New Zealand, June 7, 1917.

Paying Our Debt to France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel impelled to thank THE TIMES for its leader on "Two Parades." This modest editorial article tells Americans just what the vast mass of us never have known as to our debt to France, or never have realized at least. I would that "Two Parades" could be sent in leaflet form to every family in the land, from sea to sea.

To me it has ever been amazing—most amazing in this deadly war—that America has not seen all you say and profoundly felt in her soul all between the lines of what you were necessarily limited in saying.

Americans may thank God that at last our young manhood is paying that ancient debt to the manhood of old France on the fields of France, and that American hearts are with them to the consecrated end and the final victory.

F. B. NASH.

New York, July 4, 1917.

The Best Liberty Loan Towns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest the letter of John C. Stiler in regard to Brunswick, Ga., and her Liberty Bond purchases. We dislike to take the honor from Brunswick, Ga., but what do you think of the town of Bramwell, W. Va. The population of Bramwell is less than one thousand, yet they subscribed for $2,450,500 of Liberty Bonds and over $16,000 for the Red Cross. I believe this is the largest per capita subscription in the country. Bramwell, W. Va., has total bank deposits of $6,750,000, which is no doubt the largest per capita deposits in the United States, the average for that enterprising town being $6,750 per man, woman, and child. Can the above figures be beaten?

Bluefield, W. Va., July 3, 1917. B. B.

THE VIGIL.

Like some young squire who watched his armor bright,
Kneeling upon the chapel floor all night—
Where glimmering candles on the altar glowed,
And moonlight through the Gothic windows flowed—
And prayed, with folded hands, that God would bless
His sword, and keep him pure, and give success—
So, kneeling, Lord, beneath Thine altar light,
The nation asks for help before the fight.
Grant us the prayer of that boy Knight of old—
Faith to be steadfast, courage to be bold,
Such passionate love toward the dear flag we fly
That each who serves it holds its honor high—
Simple, large gifts that soldiers need, O Lord,
Grant the young nation for its unsheathed sword.
And for our captains in the perilous way,
A vision widened to an unknown day.
We keep our vigil; send tomorrow glorious;
Let not God's will go down; bring right victorious.
Kneeling in prayer before Thine altar light,
The nation asks Thy help to fight Thy fight.

MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS.

MRS. WILSON'S WAR WORK.

President's Wife Makes Garments and Sheets for Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, have made during the last month for the American Red Cross a dozen pairs of pajamas and a number of sheets and pillowcases, which have been divided equally and distributed to the Red Cross societies of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Canada. They have been devoting much time to sewing for the Red Cross, and their example has been followed by women high in official and diplomatic circles.

In a letter to the British Red Cross Society regarding Mrs. Wilson's handiwork, Elliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of the Central Committee, wrote:

"We are sending you under separate cover a bundle containing one dozen pillowcases, three pairs of pajamas, and a half dozen sheets. These supplies have been made by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Bones work with their own hands on Red Cross supplies and have sent to the American Red Cross for distribution the product of their first month's work, which is very material in quantity.

"The American Red Cross sends this special shipment to the British Red Cross at the request of Mrs. Wilson to evidence her active and most practical interest in the work of mercy and relief carried on by Red Cross societies.

"We trust that the shipment will reach you safely, as it carries with it such cordial good wishes from the immediate family of the President of the United States."

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, has organized the wives of the Senators, and they have been meeting weekly to sew for the Red Cross. Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, has organized the women of the Interior Department for the same purpose, while Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, is working along other lines of Red Cross activity.

LAUD GREEK PREMIER.

Americans Refer to Venizelos as a Statesman of First Order.

M. Venizelos was hailed as one of the world's great men and the vigorous participation of Greece in the war was predicted yesterday by speakers at a luncheon of the League of the Greek Liberals in the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Panos Aravantinos, who came to this country as the delegate of the Venizelos Government before the abdication of King Constantine and will soon return to take his place as a member of the Parliament under the new regime.

C. Vassadarkes, formerly Greek Consul General in New York, who presided at the luncheon, said Venizelos was "what Lincoln was in the crisis of the civil war and what Wilson is in the crisis of today."

Gaston Liebert, Consul General of France in New York, said that he had been co-operating with M. Aravantinos in his work and that much had been done to reveal the real character of the Venizelos Government.

Charles R. Miller, editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, indorsed the sentiments expressed by M. Vassadarkes concerning Venizelos, whom he described as "a very great man, a statesman of the first order," who ranked with Ribot, Viviani, Kerensky, and Lloyd George.

Mr. Miller said that persons in this country often felt reluctant to take sides in the politics of other countries about which they might not be fully informed, but that one was sure to be "morally, ethically, and politically correct" if he took the side against German intrigue and manipulation wherever it manifested itself.

Professor Carroll N. Brown of City College said that in past months he had begun to feel that he did not know Greek character, but had refrained from throwing stones at Greece because he was not proud of his own country's stand. "But now," said the professor, "both nations have taken their stand and will do their bit, and more."

Dr. Theodore P. Ion expressed the hope that the United States would use its influence to restore Epirus to Greece.

M. Aravantinos outlined the situation in Greece, and then said: "We are grateful to America for what she has done, and are looking to her to support the rights of small nationalities further."

H. Barry and M. Callimachos, editor of The Greek National Herald, also spoke.

PICKETS TURN LAWYERS.

Washington Suffragists Quiz Police and Prolong Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Thirteen woman suffragists, put on trial in Police Court here today on charges of disorderly conduct and unlawful assembly as a result of their demonstration before the White House yesterday, protested that they were celebrating the Fourth in peaceful and patriotic manner when stopped by the police. The trial will be resumed tomorrow, the women being released on their own recognizance.

Acting as their own counsel, the women exhibited in court the banner carried in the demonstration, bearing a quotation from the Declaration of Independence, and cited it as proof of their patriotic intent.

Policemen called to testify were cross-examined rigidly by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, one of the defendants. In the course of this procedure Mrs. Weed addressed Police Judge Mullowny, saying: "I am not a lawyer and am not certain as to what I may properly ask."

"You are doing a whole lot better than most lawyers," encouraged the court.

Miss Lucy Burns, another defendant, also acted as counsel. The women pleaded not guilty, and demanded separate trials, but this was refused to all except Miss Hazel Hurkins, who said she did not carry a banner yesterday. All the women had spent last night in the House of Detention.

SCOUTS OUR DEMOCRACY.

Adolph Hepner of Munich Calls Our Self-Government a Sham.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—Under the heading, "Charity Begins at Home," the Socialist, Adolph Hepner of Munich, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, publishes an attack on the United States, demanding that Americans shall quit criticising German domestic affairs and put their own house in order.

Hepner says: "Wilson has plenty of opportunity at home for saving humanity and protecting the national honor of those in whose name he now attacks Germany because she has interfered with the American munition business. From the viewpoint of social policy, the United States is unquestionably the most reactionary of all the industrial States. Even American self-government is a sham, far removed from our ideal of democracy."

PLAN IRISH REPUBLIC.

Sinn Fein Program Now Being Formulated, Figgis Announces.

LONDON, July 4.—Darrell Figgis, one of the prominent Sinn Feiners lately released from prison, said in a speech at Killaloe, Ireland, that steps to achieve Irish independence were being thought out and that the full policy would be disclosed at the proper time.

Meanwhile, he said, the Sinn Feiners would not be idle. They would appoint a constituent assembly and appeal to the peace conference, at which England would not be the best-loved of conferees. If the nation rallied, he said, there would see a sovereign Irish republic within two years.

WILL GIVE RED CROSS FULL CO-OPERATION

Federal Council of Allied War Charities Decides on Policy for Relief Work.

IDENTITY TO BE RETAINED

Meeting at Judge Lovett's Office Today Will Decide on Methods of Co-ordination.

The Federal Council of Allied War Charities, which includes in its membership the National Allied Relief Committee, the Committee of Mercy, the Commission for Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, the French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, the Fund for Men Blinded in Battle, and other well-known relief organizations, whose activities have been devoted to the relief of suffering in the countries of the Allies, held a two hours' session in the headquarters of the council at 360 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held to discuss a plan whereby the committees in the council, which number nearly one hundred, may co-operate with the American Red Cross and still maintain their identity as separate organizations. The question of co-operation with the Red Cross will come up this afternoon at a meeting to be held in the office of Judge Robert S. Lovett at 165 Broadway. He is Chairman of the Red Cross Committee on Co-ordination which is seeking to co-ordinate the activities of all the relief organizations in the United States.

At the meeting in Judge Lovett's office this afternoon the representatives of the allied committees will announce that the various organizations they represent are ready and eager to co-operate in every way possible with the Red Cross, but will insist on the right to maintain their organizations as separate working, but at the same time co-operating, units.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was attended by Captain Philip Lydig, representing the American Ambulance in Russia Fund; Felix M. Warburg of the Joint Distribution Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers; Walter W. Maynard of the French Wounded Fund, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt of the Fund for Men Blinded in Battle, and John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the National Allied War Relief Committee. It was stated that there was a full and free discussion of the methods by which the various committees in the council might co-operate with the Red Cross, and that plans were outlined which would be presented at the meeting to be held at Judge Lovett's office this afternoon. Mr. Moffat said last night:

"The men and women who met this afternoon, representing some of the foremost independent war relief organizations, operating in France, Belgium, and Russia, came to a harmonious and definite understanding as to the plans through which they hope to co-operate with the American Red Cross. Every desire was expressed by all present that this co-operation be the fullest and most complete kind of a co-operation, but at the same time the view was held that the fullest measure of aid could be afforded the Red Cross only in the event that each of the organizations in the Federal Council retains its identity and continues as a separate entity, both to collect and distribute funds. There is no doubt whatsoever that means will be found through the conference to be held with Judge Lovett, for lending this co-operation to the Red Cross.

"Emphasis was again laid upon the point that all of the organizations are still actively engaged in collecting funds at this time and that the Red Cross has not up to the present time taken over this work nor the work which the committees are performing in France and elsewhere, contrary to an erroneous impression which appears to have been created.

"We are much pleased at the harmony within our ranks and at the splendid prospect for a complete understanding between the various committees and the Red Cross, as represented by Judge Lovett at the meeting to-morrow. After this meeting it is probable that we shall be able to make an important statement."

Payment of the first installment on the pledges made to the American Red Cross War Fund is asked in letters which were sent out yesterday by the Red Cross War Finance Committee. These pledges are payable in four monthly installments, beginning July 1. To date $1,426,676.85 has been received by the committee in payment of pledges. Approximately $4,000,000 should have been paid in by yesterday. The amount outstanding in pledges is $16,147,352.55.

Shareholders in corporations which have declared Red Cross dividends have tur

WELCOME TO ELKUS GIVEN BY CITIZENS

Ambassador Tells Mayor's Committee of Turkey's Good-Will Toward America.

HIGH PRAISE FOR WILSON

President Is Counted One of the Greatest Statesmen of All Time, the Envoy Declares.

Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey, was welcomed home yesterday by New York City. The message he brought was that the humanitarian work done in Turkey by Americans had engendered among the peoples of that nation a feeling of gratitude that would never be forgotten, a feeling that would last through the war and afterward and was bound to have its effect on any relations between the United States and Turkey. Mr. Elkus reached this country Wednesday.

In an address at the City Hall, where he was welcomed by Mayor Mitchel and a committee appointed by the Mayor, Mr. Elkus said that in all the countries he had traversed on his long way home he had found President Wilson held up as one of the greatest of the statesmen of all time. The Ambassador showed the effect of his recent illness, but told his friends that he had been much benefited by the sea voyage home. He was in good spirits and smiled his gratitude at the hand shakes of his friends.

"It is gratifying to every New Yorker to come back to his home," Mr. Elkus said in the Mayor's reception room. "It is indeed a pleasure to me, not only a native of the city, but one educated in its public schools and colleges, and having the privilege of still serving his State in the work of educating its young men and young women. I am more than grateful to the Mayor and to the committee for this very kind reception and these very kind words. I can only say that I hope to deserve all that you have been kind enough to say.

"I suppose you would like to hear something about Turkey, the land in which I was accredited, and of the events which occurred there. Under diplomatic usage I am prohibited, of course, from speaking as freely as I might elect to do of things and events there. My life was a busy one. I represented the interests of ten different countries, beginning with Great Britain and ending with Montenegro. When a British subject was not in trouble in any one day there usually was to be found some innocent Albanian or Montenegrin pleading for the assistance of the American Government, and I can truthfully say that that was never refused.

Tells of Work of Relief.

"America and Americans are much appreciated and much prized in that country because of the great generosity shown by the American people in feeding and succoring the poor and the sick, regardless of race or creed. As a large part of the money sent to Turkey came through me and most of it was expended with my advice or assistance, it is not inopportune to say a word as to how this was expended. Money was given to many poor people in the shape of a daily allowance, but this was found inadequate, and to meet the situation a number of soup kitchens were established throughout not only Constantinople but other parts of the empire. These met with such success and were so highly prized that the Turkish Government paid American initiative the tribute of establishing soup kitchens itself. Whensoever the time arrives for the resumption of friendly relations with Turkey I have no doubt that American generosity will be remembered to the credit of America and Americans.

"Greater, however, than money or help has been the service rendered the Turkish people by those American men and women who dedicated their lives to the service of humanity in tending to the sick, irrespective of race or creed, and, above all, did so much to build up the future of Turkey by training those young people in American ideas and American ideals. I wish I had the time to mention them by name, because they deserve that. I can say to those people who in the past and are now contributing the amounts by which these institutions here and are maintained, that there can be no greater service to humanity at large and the benefit of mankind than by continuing their support of those moral and spiritual enterprises which have proved a great blessing in the Near East. A special word of praise should be spoken for those men and women who have, despite all entreaties of mine or the Governments, refused to desert their posts and have cheerfully elected to face the hardships which must endure and ensue upon their remaining in Turkey now. All honor to them.

Journey Through Many Countries.

"On my journey from Constantinople to America it was my privilege to pass through many countries and to speak to many men belonging both to our allies and the Central Powers, and it has been a great joy to note the new and high place which America, under the leadership of the foremost statesman of the world, Woodrow Wilson, has achieved not only in the eyes of our friends and allies but in the judgment of those enemy countries which recognise his transcendent statesmanship.

"It was my privilege to be present at the historic moment when General Pershing was received by the Chamber of Deputies in France and to hear the great orator, Viviani, describe his visit to America and his appreciation of the American people, and of their hearty and whole-souled support of France and her Allies. Both the President of the French Republic and the Premier of Great Britain, David Lloyd George, charged me to express to the American people their appreciation and the appreciation of their peoples of the service which the American people will increasingly render to them.

"When I left this country about a year ago public opinion had not definitely crystallized as to whether we should enter the war or not. Then came the epoch-making attempt of President Wilson to establish peace between the warring nations, the echoes of which stirred the far-distant Eastern lands. The Teutonic powers chose to continue the war. The American people were not free to do otherwise than they elected to do under the high-minded leadership of President Wilson, to support those nations which with our help are to make the world safe for democracy. I return to my native land and find a united nation, one and indivisible in its purpose to see the war through to the end that the American principles of liberty may be established for all the nations of the world."

Ambassador Elkus arrived at the City Hall at noon, accompanied by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the Mayor's committee; Cleveland H. Dodge and Major Henry L. Newbold, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy in Constantinople. In welcoming Ambassador Elkus, Mayor Mitchel said:

"Mr. Ambassador, your fellow citizens of this city are indeed glad of this opportunity to welcome you back to your native city and to congratulate you upon the distinguished service you have been enabled to render this country and the citizens of this country. Today, too, we are glad to congratulate you upon your recovery from a severe illness contracted in the service of your country. The risk and exposure to that disease came to you because of the work you were engaged upon in behalf of America and Americans. We recognize and appreciate your good work in the protection of American citizens in Turkey, of American schools and colleges in Turkey, and of the American missionaries there.

"That you have represented your country well, we know. That you have the full approval and appreciation of all your fellow citizens, you must know. Your native city welcomes you with great pleasure and congratulates you upon what you have accomplished.".

Then, on behalf of the committee of citizens, Mr. Wickersham said:

"Allow me to supplement what His Honor has said upon what the city of New York feels and the pride it takes in your accomplishments. You are the last of a long list of distinguished representatives to the Ottoman Empire. The United States has long felt a peculiar interest in Turkey, and our efforts there have been received by the Turkish people with singular approval.

"It is gratifying to know that even in the shadow of war the good will of the Turkish people toward this country and their appreciation has not been lost. It is no mean attribute to say that no trace of indiscretion has come to us in any of your utterances in the trying times you have gone through. It has been a matter of striking gratification to us that the courtesy of the Turkish people and the Turkish Government shown to you at the time of your illness was such as the representative of no other Government received. It is due to you to say that your personal and official character have contributed to this in no small degree."

After his address, Mr. Elkus shook hands with the members of the committee and left the City Hall. A noonday crowd of 10,000 had gathered outside and cheered the home-coming Ambassador.

Mr. Elkus received a large number of callers at his office at 111 Broadway yesterday morning. Among the visitors was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. After he had talked with the Ambassador, Dr. Wise said:

"Everybody knows Elkus has made good in a particularly important post, and no reception to him can be too cordial. I think we all feel that he used rare tact and ability as the representative of this Government in a country allied with a country with which we are at war. He has been a credit to the nation."

Mr. Elkus went to the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway, and met the members of the Mayor's Committee. To reporters Mr. Elkus said he would have no statement to make about war conditions in Turkey until after he had gone to Washington and reported to the State Department.

The automobile carrying the Ambassador was the centre of cheers as it moved up Broadway to the City Hall.

PROPORTIONAL VOTE LOST.

Commons Against Representation Plan by 201 to 169.

LONDON, July 5.—The House of Commons, acting yesterday on the Franchise Reform bill, or, as it is officially known, the Representation of the People bill, decided by a vote of 201 to 169 to reject the principle of proportional representation.

The present Electoral Reform bill was introduced in the House on May 16. One article deals with a redistribution of electorates according to the number of electors similar to the United States Apportionment act of 1900, which gives one national representative to every 193,284 inhabitants. The exact proportion of electors to vote for one representative to the House of Commons is not set forth in the bill; that was to be settled in conference, if the principle of proportional representation was accepted.

At present there are 377 county members—258 from England, 39 from Scotland, and 85 from Ireland—representing 5,052,552 electors; 284 borough members—237 from England, 31 from Scotland, and 16 from Ireland—representing 3,,253,625 electors, and 9 university members—5 from England and 2 each from Scotland and Ireland—representing 51,471 electors. This works out as follows: England, with 6,771,264 electors, has 495 members; Scotland, with 884,909, has 72, while Ireland, with only 701,475 electors, has 103 members.

The chief criticism of proportional representation has been that even leaving the Irish over-representation as it is pending Home Rule, the towns would dominate vast, valuable rural districts more than ever.

CONGRATULATES GOODRICH.

Governor Pleased with Way Census Was Managed Here.

E. P. Goodrich, director of the State Military Census for New York City, yesterday made public a letter of congratulation upon the successful completion of his labors, which he had received from Governor Whitman.

"I am advised," the Governor wrote in part, "that the registration exceeds 3,250,000, compared with the estimate of 2,800,000 based on the census of 1915 and estimated increase since then. I am also advised that this result was accomplished without the necessity of imposing a penalty upon a single individual for non-compliance with the law. This report provides me with the pleasant opportunity of expressing my gratification over the completeness of the city registration, and at the same time of tendering to you my congratulations upon the success which has attended your administration of a difficult office. In view of the magnitude of the task, your achievement is remarkable, and testifies both to the creation of a good organization and to the essential willingness of the population to obey the law.

"I wish to extend to you the official thanks of the State upon the accomplishment of a difficult task, voluntarily assumed and successfully performed, and I feel that the State is under obligation to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense for the good judgement which it displayed in selecting you for the position."

ADMIRAL CHADWICK ILL.

Retired Naval Officer Suffers a Nervous Breakdown at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, who was chief of staff of Admiral Sampson during the Spanish-American war, and before his retirement was President of the Naval War College at Newport, is suffering from a nervous breakdown at his home here. Admiral Chadwick's brother, James Chadwick of Omaha, Neb., has been summoned and will arrive here tomorrow.

Henry Field Operated Upon.

Henry Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field, underwent a slight operation at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. Last night it was said at the hospital that the operation had been an entire success; that he was resting comfortably, and that his speedy recovery was expected. Marshall Field, 3d, his elder brother, who married Miss Evelyn Marshall of this city, is on his way from Chicago to be with him. The elder brother recently enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry.

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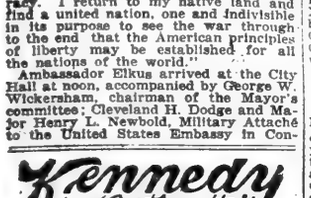

Mahogany Cordovan Oxfords
Now $5.00 pair
Reduced from $7.00
Dark Russia Calf Oxfords
Dark Russia High Shoes
Now $3.85 pair
Reduced from $5.00
White Canvas Shoes
Heavy Rubber Soles } $1.35
White Sneakers. 75c. $1.00

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OWEN JOHNSON WED TO RED CROSS NURSE

Author Marries Miss Cecile Denis de Lagarde of Chignens, France,

IN HOME OF CAPTAIN BOAL

Bride, the Founder of "Abeilles de France," in Her Uniform at Ceremony in Boalsburg, Penn.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage on July 2 of Owen Johnson, the author, to Miss Cecile Denis de Lagarde of Chignens, France.

The ceremony took place at Boalsburg, Penn., in the private chapel at the home of Captain Theodore Davis Boal of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Rev. Byron A. O'Henlon officiating. Captain Boal, whose wife was a sister of the bride, is a nephew of the late Theodore M. Davis of Newport, the Egyptologist, of whose family Miss de Lagarde was long a member.

She was born in France, and spent much of her time in Washington, D. C. She has been in Red Cross service in France as a volunteer nurse during the war, in charge of the wards in the hospitals of Chambery and Cannes, and wears the medal of the Red Cross. Outside of her activities as a nurse she is the founder of the society for disposing of the handiwork of French gentlewomen, known as "Abeilles de France."

Miss de Lagarde was married in the blue habit of the Red Cross. The wedding was a quiet one, those attending including Captain Boal, who was in uniform; his mother, Mrs. M. A. B. Boal, and has aunt, Miss Buttles of Washington, with officers of the camp at Boalsburg; also Robert Underwood Johnson, father of the bridegroom, and his daughters, the Misses Olivia and Katharine Johnson, who represented Mr. Johnson's family.

After spending August at York Village, Me., where Mr. Johnson's parents and his children are passing the Summer, Mr. Johnson and his bride plan to return to France.

Mr. Johnson is best known as the author of "The Salamander," "Stover at Yale," and "The Woman Gives," and has also written several plays, including "The Comet," in which Mme. Nazimova appeared. He is 39 years old, and is a graduate of Yale, class of 1900. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and belongs to the Players and Authors' Clubs.

CAPT. J. H. CLARK, JR., WEDS.

Takes Miss Mary E. Angus as His Bride in Pleasantville, N. Y.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Angus, daughter of Mrs. John Angus of New York and Pleasantville, N. Y., was married to Captain John Holley Clark, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Holley Clark of Flushing, L. I., yesterday afternoon in the Summer home of the bride's mother at Pleasantville.

Among the guests were several fellow-officers of Captain Clark's regiment and Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission, for whom Captain Clark is secretary.

Following a short honeymoon Captain Clark and his bride will reside at 63 West Ninety-third Street, New York, until his regiment is ordered into the Federal service.

Captain Clark's father has been Principal of the Flushing High School for more than a quarter of a century.

UNTERMYER SAVES PRISONER

Pleads for Boy Who Threatened His Life in a Letter.

Pleading in the Yonkers Police Court yesterday for the prisoner who demanded $25,000 of him upon a threat to take his life, Samuel Untermyer of Greystone obtained a suspended sentence for John Ciarletto, 16, of 1,091 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers. Judge William A. Walsh placed him on probation for one year with Chief Probation Officer Alfred M. Krug.

Ciarletto had been charged with blackmail by Detective Thomas Kennedy, one of the two policemen who disguised themselves as tramps on Sunday night to capture the sender of the letter. The lawyer had the complaint reduced to disorderly conduct today. Ciarletto, although denying at first that he sent the letter, later admitted it.

"Although his offense is rather serious," said Mr. Untermyer, "I wouldn't like to see him sent to jail. I want to ask your honor to give him another chance."

Although the police maintained that he was older, Ciarletto gave his age as 16. This made it possible for the charge to be reduced without difficulty. In his confession the prisoner said he demanded the $25,000 of Mr. Untermyer in order that he might take lessons for grand opera singing.

HAYWARD DEFENDS HIS MEN.

Says Police Were Not Warranted In Arresting Negro Soldier.

Colonel William Hayward, commanding the Fifteenth Infantry, New York National Guard, the negro regiment, announced yesterday that he had filed a formal complaint with Police Commissioner Woods against Patrolman Fletcher and Hensen, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, for false arrest of Private Joaquin of the Fifteenth, in connection with the riot in the San Juan Hill region Tuesday night. According to a personal investigation made by Colonel Hayward, Joaquin was arrested merely because he protested when ordered by Hensen to move on, although he was in uniform. When arraigned in the night court, Joaquin, on the policemen's testimony, was sentenced to ten days on the Island.

"I cannot find the shadow of justification for this arrest," said Colonel Hayward. "I have not found any one who says Joaquin was doing anything more than standing quietly on the street corner, or that he did more than protest verbally when ordered to move on."

IRISHMEN AT WHITE HOUSE.

T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazleton Meet the President.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazleton, leaders of the Irish Parliamentary Party, were presented to President Wilson today by Senator Phelan of California.

Mr. O'Connor expressed to the President the thanks of his party for the sympathy shown by Mr. Wilson for the Irish cause.

RENEW DUTCH FOOD RIOTS.

Amsterdam Women Arm—Troops Guard Supplies of Potatoes.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—The Jordaan district of Amsterdam, the Telegraaf reports, was invaded yesterday by 800 women from the Kattenburg district armed with bayonets, revolvers and stones. A collision with the police took place at the Keizersgracht, a woman firing a shot but missing the mark.

Another collision occurred in the Jewish quarter between strikers and the police. It is reported that a boy was wounded there and died in a hospital.

Large quantities of potatoes are arriving, the cars being guarded by police and soldiers. The garrison has been reinforced by strong detachments of cavalry and infantry.

The rioting in Amsterdam has been due chiefly to the scarcity of potatoes and their export to England, to which the Government is committed under agreements made to preserve its trade relations with both the Entente and Germany. Four persons were reported killed and nineteen injured Tuesday night when a mob which was pillaging shops was fired upon. Rioting took place later in the Kattenburg area, a market district.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 4. (via London, July 5.)—Rioting in Amsterdam, which began with the mere pillaging of potatoes by women, fathers of families, and others, has passed through all the usual stages of political discontent and local labor unrest until finally it has reached pure hooliganism. This last stage, accompanied by the pillaging of shops not containing foodstuffs, has caused the most serious uneasiness and resulted in the dispatch to Amsterdam today of additional troops equipped with machine guns.

Except during the first disturbances at Rotterdam, it does not appear that there was any specific anti-English feeling, least of all at Amsterdam. Generally speaking, the Dutch populace is in no wise pro-German. The attitude of the Dutch Government is another matter.

The probabilities are that further disturbances will be avoided, now that the authorities have shown their intention of quelling the disorders at whatever cost. The original trouble about potatoes has been almost lost sight of. Large quantities reached Amsterdam for distribution today.

It should be pointed out that the disturbances in Holland are not unconnected with the spirit of unrest prevailing throughout the world. There is admittedly some distrust of the Government, and much political uneasiness. Both on the part of the Government and the governed there is a condition of high nervous tension created three years of grim uncertainty, owing to the proximity of a bullying military power. Throughout the country the prospect of another Winter of war is viewed with alarm.

CALLS OURS A PAPER ARMY.

German Press Belittles It—Germans Must Go Barefoot Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Extracts from German newspapers, received by cable at the State Department, show that in their comments on American military and naval activities they continue to try to belittle what the United States Government is doing. A dispatch to the department informs it that on June 28 the Cologne Gazette, commenting editorially on a London dispatch which asserted that America has doubled its military strength since April 6, says:

"This army on paper reported by The Morning Post must be observed through English glasses and as an English report, for there is a powerful difference between paper and reality in America."

A telegram to the State Department says that the Kreuz-Zeitung states that the City Council of Zittau has issued an appeal to the entire population to go barefooted, emphasizing the fact that leather and shoes will be very scarce during the coming winter. All attempts of the City Council to lay up the essential stock of shoes for winter have failed. The Wiesbaurger militant body has demanded of all male and female students that they go barefooted or without stockings in wooden shoes from June 28 onward.

The State Department has been advised by telegraph that Director Silesian of the German Provincial Meat Office, discussing in the Kreuz-Zeitung the increased meat ration in Germany during the past months, states that in many districts 60 per cent. of the milch cows have been slaughtered, thus reducing milk and butter production enormously. During the coming Winter necessary butter and milk cannot be furnished to cities.

PLATTSBURG MEN HURT.

Three Caught in Trench Landslide —Another Student Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 5.—Three members of the First New England Battery were injured this afternoon in a landslide while digging trenches in the sandy soil of a field near the Peru road. An ambulance was summoned and the men were rushed to the Post Hospital. S. M. Fitchet of Boston sustained a torn shoulder, while W. F. Edwards of East Somerville was suffering from shock. Army doctors in examining F. M. Dunbaugh of New Haven, who was badly shaken up, found that he was also afflicted with a case of measles, and he was accordingly placed in the contagious ward.

For the first time since the opening of camp the two training regiments assembled on the parade ground this afternoon for physical drill, under the direction of Major Hermann J. Koehler, master of the sword at West Point. Four thousand men went through the exercises, which were watched by a large crowd of visitors.

Pistol practice with the Colt automatic has been inaugurated for the artillery. Targets have been set up on the lake shore, and every man shoots both slow and rapid fire at the distance of twenty-five yards. When the infantry and cavalry candidates finish their first practice, they will take up pistol shooting.

A fund is being raised for a testimonial from the training camp to the Lambs' Club of New York, whose gambol given here Sunday night will be remembered by the students for some time. On Saturday night vaudeville in the camp ampitheatre, with entertainers from New York, is assured for the remainder of the training camp. Messrs. E. F. Albee, Paul Keith and J. J. Murdock have guaranteed to furnish vaudeville entertainers without charge.

J. H. Cushman, Seventh N. Y. Company, and A. L. Sopp, First Troop, New York camp, were honorably discharged today.

Chester H. Olson of Providence, R. I., a candidate in the Third New England Company, died last night in the Post Hospital as a result of complications setting in from an attack of influenza.

HERE TO EXPOSE THE KAISER

Daniel Blumenthal, Ex-Member of Reichstag on Way to Washington.

Daniel Blumenthal, who resigned the Mayoralty of Colmar and his Alsace-Lorraine membership in the German Reichstag at the outbreak of the war in order to go to Paris and aid France, passed through New York yesterday on his way to Washington. He will deliver to President Wilson a message from the French Government.

Since the beginning of the war Mr. Blumenthal has given all his time to exposing war plans of the German Kaiser. In this connection it may be stated that for every one of his acts in Paris Blumenthal is tried in Germany for high treason. In this way he has accumulated in various verdicts about 500 years of imprisonment and eight sentences to death. While in the Reichstag he energetically fought all attempts to Germanize Alsace-Lorraine and made daring speeches on the Zabern incident, disclosed the Imperial design to boycott the shops of Grafenstaden and defended the Abbe Wetterle, Hanel, and the Basmain brothers, all Alsatians devoted to France.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for Mrs. Margaret Madden and her family: J. R., $1; W. S. B., $1; Albert E. Beh, $2; W. B. Winslow, $5; D. A. Sammis, $1; Mrs. J. B. Gibson, $2; Anonymous, $2.

CARNEGIE FUND GAVE $4,910,000 TO TEACHERS

Report Says Federal Grants for Education Have Been for Political Purposes.

The eleventh annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, made public last night, showed that the Foundation has expended $4,910,000 in allowances to retired teachers. The report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1916, shows a total endowment of $14,250,000, an accumulated surplus of $1,327,000, and an annual expenditure of $773,000. Of this, $39,000 was spent in administration, $47,000 in educational inquiry, and $687,000 in retiring allowances and pensions. The average grant was $1,703.

The report included the replies from fifty-two institutions associated with the Foundation concerning the new contributory plan of insurance and annuities proposed by the Foundation. The report devoted much space to developments of plans for the pensioning of teachers, clergymen and industrial workers, and recorded the co-operation of the Foundation with the Committee on Pensions of the National Education Association.

An abstract of the report made public by the Foundation reviewed the study of legal education looking to a standardization of training, and also a review of the study of engineering education. The report said: "A study of Federal aid for vocational education, now in press, traces the legislative history of Federal grants for education, reaching the conclusion that these grants have always been made for political purposes and without any well-considered educational reasons."

The report concluded with a study of 100 varieties of college entrance certificates, and presents for consideration a uniform blank.

CALL FEDERAL TROOPS TO END LABOR TROUBLE

Three Troops of Cavalry and a Machine Gun Company Reach Globe and Disorders Stop.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 5.—Three troops of United States Cavalry and one machine gun company arrived here tonight to handle the strike situation. Upon their arrival mine managers declared that additional workers would be placed in the mines tomorrow. No disorders occurred today.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 5.—A telephone message received this morning by Attorney General Jones, from County Attorney Foster at Globe, said that the mine strike situation was entirely beyond control and that United States troops from Douglas had been ordered on the recommendation of Mayor Bundell, who is on the ground representing the Government.

In his message to Attorney General Jones County Attorney Foster said that he and twenty-five peace officers have been compelled to sleep in the Federal Building with their clothes on several nights. There are at least 3,000 strikers with arms, he said, and the entire armed force of citizen deputies is about 300.

DENVER, July 5.—"The Industrial Workers of the World have gained control of our local union at Bisbee, Ariz.," said Charles L. Moyer, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, tonight, "and we will have their charter revoked within forty-eight hours."

RIOTERS WIN RAILWAY FIGHT

Raritan River Line Cuts Fare After Attempt to Burn Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 5.—Following an attempt at South River to burn the station, the Raritan River Railroad today granted a decrease in passenger rates, the increase of which had precipitated the rioting of the last three days.

The fare to Parlin, originally 5 cents, and which had been raised to 10 cents, was dropped to 7 cents. The trouble has stopped, and the boycott on the railroad, started by several thousand foreigners employed at the Parlin powder mills, has been lifted.

The Russian quarter of the town was entirely surrounded by members of the New Brunswick Home Guard today, called out by Sheriff Houghton to stop the rioting, and all the houses searched and firearms confiscated. Prominent business and professional men, including several Rutgers College professors, headed by Robert Johnson of Johnson & Johnson, were in the guards.

SEES NO GERMAN REVOLT.

Max Nordau Declares People Have Neither Desire Nor Capacity for It.

The official Bureau of French Information makes public the following:

Marius Le Blond, having brought out a brochure on the question: "Is a revolution possible in Germany?" Max Nordau, the Budapest writer, has written reply which is published by the Journal du Peuple. M. Nordau says:

"It is necessary to destroy the illusions of the optimists who stubbornly cling to I do not know what hopes of a popular movement in Germany. Bread riots are possible but a revolution is out of the question. The German people have neither the capacity nor the desire to form an independent judgment on their situation and to come to a spontaneous decision. After three years of war they return continually to that exasperating phrase, 'This war was forced upon us.'

"They believe as firmly as a rock in the monstrous lies invented by their Government despite all official publications, establishing the truth as clear as daylight and accessible to all men who know how to read, no matter what European language. No, there is nothing to be expected on that point. The German soul has been methodically perverted, demoralized, dehumanized by the instruction of the administration, by literature, and propaganda, by intellectual fraud deceitfully organized, and by terrorism in academic, official, and social circles.

"The German people glory in their slavery; they are proud of it because their masters have known how to give it flattering names—livery is called uniform, servitude organization, abject degradation of the personality discipline, renunciation of all rights, of all dignity, and of all character is called heroic abnegation."

WAR LOANS $1,203,000,000.

Great Britain Gets $100,000,000 More and Italy $60,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Additional loans of $100,000,000 to Great Britain and $60,000,000 to Italy today brought the total war loans of the United States to the Allies to $1,203,000,000.

Great Britain has received $685,000,000: Italy, $160,000,000; France, $210,000,000; Belgium, $45,000,000, and Serbia, $3,000,000, and $100,000,000 has been placed to Russia's credit. Russia's quota, however, has not been formally accepted, as Special Ambassador Bakhmeteff has not been formally accredited to accept the loan. The members of the Russian Commission called on Secretary McAdoo today for a discussion of the situation.

It is considered probable that Russia will ask a credit of approximately $400,000,000 in the near future, in accordance with the request of the American railroad commission, which announced today in Petrograd that $375,000,000 would be required to put the Russian railroads in shape.

Georgia Indorses President's Policy.

ATLANTA, July 5.—The Georgia House of Representatives today adopted a resolution indorsing President Wilson and his war policy.

DANES CHECK FAT EXPORTS.

New Move Follows Government Study of Food Supply.

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—The Government commission appointed in April to investigate the food supply reports that Denmark will be able to feed the population from home supplies, but probably will have to reduce livestock aand meat production to a certain extent on the basis of the quantity of home-grown fodder available.

The commission, which included agricultural and dietary experts, took as a basis for its calculations the average home production of food and the acreage planted in recent years, as well as the February census of livestock. It found that, reckoning in terms of calories and albumen, it would be possible to furnish a ration from 20 to 25 per cent. above the average requirements and also grant the additional quantities required for those doing hard work. The fodder supplies will suffice to maintain the necessary number of horses, but the commission says it will be necessary to reduce the number of swine from Sept. 1 to 40 or 50 per cent. of the number raised last year.

The crop report shows that in consequence of recent rains the yield, particularly of wheat and potatoes, will be only a little below the middle harvest expected.

One of the first results of these studies is an order forbidding entirely the export of swine fat suitable for human consumption, the export of which, according to the national tidende's estimate recently, has been between 80,000 and 100,000 kilograms weekly. This final order was preceded by two earlier restrictive orders, retaining for home consumption first 60, and then 80 per cent. of lard.

It is assumed that the prohibition of the use of home-grown grain for brewing and distilling enforced during the preceding two years will be continued.

JUSTICES MOURN MOODY.

Ex-President Taft Also Attends the Funeral of Noted Jurist.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 5.—Simple funeral services for William H. Moody, formerly Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, were held at the home today. They were conducted by the Rev. P. Gavan Duffy of the Society of the Divine Compassion, New York, assisted by the Rev. James Malcolm Smith, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, after which the body was taken to Newburyport for burial in the family lot. The funeral plans were in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Moody, who had requested that they be private and that there be no flowers.

Former President Taft, by whose order Mr. Moody was retired from the bench after a serious illness in 1910, came with Justice Mahlon Pitney from Murray Bay, Quebec. Chief Justice Edward D. White and Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes represented the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice A. T. Rugg the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The Navy Department, of which Mr. Moody served as Secretary during the Administration of President Roosevelt, was represented by eight petty officers from the Portsmouth Navy Yard as an honor guard.

John Dillman.

John Dillman, political reporter of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, on Wednesday. Mr. Dillman, who was 37 years old, never fully recovered from an injury he received in an automobile accident six years ago. He was born in East New York and began his newspaper career with The Brooklyn Times, later joining the staff of The Brooklyn Citizen. Mr. Dillman went to The Eagle in 1906. He was a member of the City Hall Reporters' Association and was once its President. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Dillman, and two brothers, Charles and Rudolph Dillman, Jr.

Adolph Hachmeister.

Adolph Hachmeister, 54 years old, purchasing agent and manager of the Hamburg-American Line, died Wednesday at his home, 30 Durand Road, Maplewood, N. J. He was under conviction, with other officials and employes of the steamship company, for defrauding the United States Government. He was sentenced to eighteen months at the Federal Penitentiary, but was released on bail.

Capt. W. N. Goddard Killed in War.

Captain William Neale Goddard of the Lancashire Fusiliers, formerly connected with the sales force of the American Steel and Wire Company here, was killed while rescuing wounded on the night of June 12, somewhere on the French front, it was learned yesterday. Captain Goddard went to England at the outbreak of war and enlisted as a private in the Lancashire Regiment. Mrs. Goddard, who was Miss Charlotte Ogden Harris of East Orange, N. J., has likewise been in Europe, working as a Red Cross nurse.

Obituary Notes.

Ms. MARY ELLEN QUELSH, widow of Henry S. Quelsh, a produce merchant in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 17 West Sixty-third Street. She was 53 years old and is survived by a son and two daughters.

EDWARD STANTON, formerly employed in the Controller's office of this city, died at his home, 1,332 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Frances C. Stanton, a teacher in Public School 38, Brooklyn, and a son, George J. Stanton.

CHARLES WILLIAM WRIGHT, a lawyer of Amityville, L. I., died on Tuesday, leaving a widow, a son, and two daughters. He was 49 years old and was graduated from Columbia University Law School.

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN, President of the firm of E. J. O'Brien & Brother, steam heating contractors, died on Tuesday at his home, 707 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 55 years old and belonged to Loyola Council, Knights of Columbus; Empire State Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Holy Name Society of the Church of St. John the Baptist.

Miss MARY FRANCES DEGRAW, a retired public school teacher of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home, 725A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH O'DONNELL, Principal of Public School 90, Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 611 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Gold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., and was graduated from the Oneonta State Normal School.

Mrs. SARAH C. HEBB, widow of Jonas G. Hebb and mother of Clarence Atkins Hebb, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died yesterday at her home, 114 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her son, she is survived by two daughters.

RICHARD L. MEEK, who died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn, was connected with the National Lead Company and had been identified with the paint trade in this city for more than fifty years.

Sister MARY LANCRATIA GILL, a member of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent at Harrison, N. Y., died there on Wednesday.

LEWELL ROCKEFAIR died at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday. He was formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bloomfield.

CHARLES ROSENBERG, a Staten Island real estate broker, died on Wednesday at the German Hospital, following an operation, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM DORAN of 445 West Fortieth Street, Deputy United States Marshal, died yesterday, following an operation.

WESLEY U. PEARNE, who was connected with the Police Court of Middletown, Conn., as Judge or clerk for thirty years, died there yesterday in his eighty-first year.

FREDERICK C. LOUNSBURY, President of the Hastings Card and Paper Company of this city and a member of the Board of Education of Plainfield, N. J., died of apoplexy at his home there yesterday, just a month after his wife died from the same cause. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. FANNY ARNHEIM, widow of Marks Arnheim, and a Vice President of Marks Arnheim Company, Incorporated, died yesterday at her home, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street.

GEORGE HUNT PRENTISS of the broker-age firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., 52 Wall Street, New York, died yesterday at his Summer home in Park Avenue, Long Branch, after a year's illness. He was born in New York seventy-one years ago, but had always lived in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MINNIE W. LACOMBE, wife of Freeholder August L. Lacombe of Orange, N. J., died at her home yesterday.

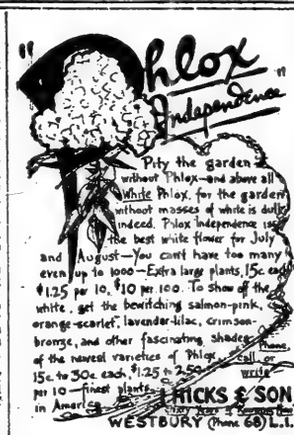
JOHN S. WHITE, who served in the Spanish-American war with a New Jersey regiment, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J.

CHRISTIAN NAGEL, 83 years old, who served five enlistments in the United States Army, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J.

WALTER E. LAWTON, manager of dormitories at Columbia University, died yesterday at his home, 1,109 Amsterdam Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year.

HARRISON H. ARMS of Chicago, President of the Arms Palace Horse Car Company, died yesterday in Marshall, Mich. He was 78 years old.

Captain MAX BLANCHARD, for sixty years a pilot, Captain, and owner of vessels on the Mississippi River, died yesterday at New Orleans, aged 87 years.



Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WEISS.—On Thursday, July 5, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Mack Weiss, (nee Mae Berlin), a son.

Engaged.

GREENSERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

BLEWETT—BERNHARDT.—Emma A. Bernhardt to Benjamin Elewett.

HABEL — SCHMAUDER. — Bertha P. M. Schmauder to Walter B. Habel.

LEE—KELLER.—Florence Keller to George F. Lee.

WELDON—FOLEY.—Anne R. Foley to Dr. Thomas A. Weldon.

Married.

BRADLEE — DE GERSDORFF.—At St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge,

CAPTAIN HENRY DIES FROM POLO ACCIDENT

Director of New York Military Census Thrown from Pony at Whippany River Club Field.

UNCONSCIOUS 30 HOURS

He Was a Member of Banking Firm of William Salomon & Co. and Prominent Socially.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 5.—Captain George Garr Henry, a member of the banking firm of William Salomon & Co., 25 Broad Street, and Director of the New York State Military Census, died in the Memorial Hospital here at 10 o'clock tonight from injuries suffered in a polo game yesterday on the field of the Whippany River Club. He did not regain consciousness in the thirty hours between the time he was hurt and his death.

Mr. Henry was playing in a practice game among the members of the club. He was riding down the field swinging at the ball when he came into collision with another rider. He was thrown, and after having been taken to the hospital, a specialist was summoned from New York.

Although the work of the census had kept Mr. Henry at Albany much of his time recently, he had made trips to his home in Morristown. On these trips he enjoyed a game of polo. He came home on Tuesday for the Fourth of July holiday.

George Garr Henry was born in Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 2, 1881, the son of Francis A. and Helen (Garr) Henry. He attended the Columbus Latin School of Columbus, Ohio, and spent three years at the Ohio State University. He was graduated at Yale in 1901, receiving the degree A. B. in that year and A. M. in 1904. He was married at Alexandria, Va., to Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lee on April 26, 1905.

Shortly after he was graduated at Yale Mr. Henry became associated with Spencer Trask & Co., and from 1904 until 1906 he was a member of the firm of Kinniout & Potter, later joining the Potter, Choate & Prentice Company, with which he remained until 1907, when he was made a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, in charge of the bond department. In January, 1909, he was made a Vice President of the Union Trust Company and a year later became a member of the firm of William Salomon, with which he had since been identified.

In 1913 Mr. Henry was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Washington for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions before the Pujo Committee. He had been asked to name the fifteen officials of seven national banks whom he testified had participated in the syndicate flotation of the California Petroleum Company. His attorneys maintained that the names of the officials were not germane to the issue, since the committee did not intend to prosecute the officials, but merely to enact legislation to prevent such activities on their part.

The issue was made a test case, and Mr. Henry was ordered removed to Washington. He appealed from the decision of Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court ordering him to stand trial in Washington. The appeal was dismissed from the Supreme Court, but the constitutional questions, such as the power of Congress to compel persons to testify before committees, were not then considered.

Mr. Henry was a Director and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Emerson-Brantingham Company, and a member of the Finance and Executive Committee of the International Steam Pump Company. He was a Director of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, the California Petroleum Company, the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, and was a Governor of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. He was a member of the Pan-American Society and the Mexico Society, and his clubs were the Metropolitan, Automobile of America, Yale, Recess, Morristown Field, Essex Fox Hounds, and the Racquet of St. Louis.

RAIDERS HOME, SAYS BERLIN

Denies Loss of Airplanes Which Dropped Bombs on Harwich.

BERLIN, July 5, (via London.)—An official statement issued today by the German War Office regarding the recent German air raid on the English seaport town of Harwich says:

"Yesterday morning one of our airplain squadrons attacked military establishments and coastal works near Harwich, on the east coast of England. In spite of a strong defense from the earth and by British aerial forces, we succeeded in dropping several thousand kilograms of bombs on the objectives and in observing the good effects thereof. All our airplanes returned undamaged."

A British official statement on the Harwich raid issued Wednesday night said that the German aerial squadron on returning from its attack on Harwich was engaged by Entente machines off the Belgian coast. Two of the German battleplanes were said to have been brought down in flames, while a third was seen to have been damaged. The casualties at Harwich were eleven killed and thirty-six injured.

New French Sea Post.

PARIS, July 5.—President Poincaré has signed a decree creating a new Under Secretaryship of Sea Transportation and Merchant Marine, connected with the Ministry of Public Works. He has appointed Deputy Anatole de Monzie Under Secretary. M. de Monzie was formerly Under Secretary of Mercantile Marine.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Janis will begin a brief season in vaudeville July 21 at the Palace. She will give a new program of impersonations and will introduce a new feature, the nature of which will be kept secret till then.

Laurette Taylor will resume her New York engagement about the middle of September at the Liberty, th interior of which is being redecorated by Joseph Urban. She will revive "Out There," and later will present other plays by J. Hartley Manners.

Charles Frohman, Inc., has acquired the rights to a new play by Edward Childs Carpenter, entitled "The Three Bears." Another new play for which this company holds a contract is Henri Bernstein's "Elevation," which has been presented at the Comedie Francaise in Paris.

Anna Held has purchased the Shuberts' interest in "Follow Me," the musical play in which she was seen last season at the Casino, and will present it on tour next season.

Frederick Burton, who was last seen here in "Ruggles of Red Gap," has been engaged to impersonate Abraham Lincoln in the patriotic tableau of the "Follies."

The company appearing in "Hitchy-Koo" at the Cohan & Harris will motor to Long Beach early next week and hold a field day on the sands. Prizes will be given the winners of athletic events, as well as the wearer of the smartest bathing suit.

Helen Westley of the Washington Square Players has been engaged for a role in Victor Mapes's new comedy, "The Lasso."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The first of a series of free public concerts in the City College Stadium will be given next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, by an orchestra of fifty men conducted by Arnold Volpe.

Blanche Duffield, who was a star in "Princess Pat," is spending May at Phillips Beach, Mass., prior to a series of concerts at Atlantic City in August.

Lillian Eubank, Lucille Collette and Guido Ciccolini will give a concert July 14 at Edgemere, L. I., for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at 272 Second Street, New York.

Every Day

people are discovering the Shanley luncheon, and, after having enjoyed it, depart congratulating themselves on their good fortune. Have you tried it?

There are seven delicious courses attractively served—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

Drop in tonight any time between seven and one to see the twenty act cabaret.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

EAT IN THE ICE HOUSE AND AVOID

New York's HEAT

THE REAL ICE SHOW

At the GOLDEN GLADES

THAT ZIP - ZIPPY DINNER SHOW AT 7:30. MIDNIGHT PARADE 11:30.

BALCONADES BALL ROOM. DANCING AT 9 P. M.

"A NIGHT IN AMERICA" MAIN RESTAURANT TWICE NIGHTLY

Thomas Healy's Broadway & 64th St. N.Y. Phone Col. 9900

MAY-NO-VEMBER FARM NOW OPEN Hartsdale, N. Y. Back to the farm Dinners. Phones: 1469-1471 Wh. Plains

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Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up

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ABSOLUTELY THE COOLEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY

JULIAN ALFRED AND LEA HERRICK present

THE BEST RESTAURANT SHOW EVER SEEN ON BROADWAY!

"Unanimous Verdict of Press and Public"

Performances at 7:15 and 11:15—Same Show at Dinner as After Theatre.

Dinner de Luxe $1.25 5:30 to 9 P. M. DANCING

A LA CARTE SERVICE ALL HOURS AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES

On the Town's Largest and Finest Floor WONDERFUL MUSIC

PARENTAGE

Without vampires or villains. A vital human drama about folks like you and your neighbors.

Endorsed by all the film critics and recommended by Manager Rothapfel

You, too, will recommend it. It makes you LAUGH It makes you THINK

BEGINNING SUNDAY, JULY 8

RIALTO Broadway at 42d St.

Where it is cool and the music and pictures are of the finest.

Artists' Concerts COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED PLACE IN TOWN

Jansen wants to see you

QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA

BROADWAY & 30th STREET

"THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU" TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 3207

NEW AMSTERDAM 50c to $2. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Ziegfeld Follies ROOF After Performance ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

934 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue Wm. Rock and Frances White Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30. FIVE GREAT FEATURES

CHAPLIN BENJAMIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features. and Last Week of WAR TANKS in Action.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 15, 25c Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Montague Love, "The Brand of Satan." Marion Swayne, "The Road Between."

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. 5 MELODY MAIDS; CHUCK REISNER; GEO. DANCERS, and 5 other acts. PRIMROSE All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. EDDIE FOY & 7 FOYS. Geo. White & Emma Haig. Nellie & Sara Kouns. Savoy & Brennan, and GREATER MORGAN DANCERS. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. NORA BAYES AVELING & LLOYD "MR. INQUISITIVE" Ward & Van & others.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3330 CHAS. RAY in "The Clodhopper." Also splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 15c & 25c. Evgs. 15c, 25c & 50c

STRAND B'way at 47th St. MARY PICKFORD The Little American Victor Moore, Orch.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry GREATER THAN EVER! SURF BATHING NEW SENSATIONS TO-DAY 12 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

RIALTO B'way at 42d St. MAE MURRAY in "At First Sight." "Wonders of Alaska." Sidney Drew Comedy. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE The BIRTH of a NATION

Every Aft. 2:15—Every Eve. 8:15 Incl. Sunday. (Picnic Coney Isl. 817.)

Civic Orchestral Society, Inc. 2d Season ST. NICHOLAS RINK, Wed. & Sats. at 8:15 P. M.

Pierre MONTEAUX, Conductor. Soloist July 8th, Sophie BRASLAU, Contralto. Met. Opera Co. Seats at box office, Wanamaker's Gimbel's, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus', Tyson's, McBride's—$1, 75c, 50c. $1.00.

Steeplechase CONEY'S FUN FACTORY

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50 PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 45th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Thurs. E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

SELZNICK PICTURES. HERBERT BRENON'S The Lone Wolf

BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

IN THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND LUNA PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing, Band Concerts.

New Mgt. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach | Conroy & Le Maire, Lambert & Ball, Ben Welch, Arnaut Bros., Maryland Singers. Oth.

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Enlarged and newly decorated

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Excellent Cuisine Dancing

The Blossom Heath Quartette and the famous Blossom Heath Inn Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Jack Bean, formerly with the Club de Vingt and Hotel Knickerbocker, affords an entertainment that is unequalled.

Under direction Harry & Joseph Sugarman

FOR WOMEN ONLY

An outside sunny room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city.

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Modern, Accessible, fireproof, excellent service.

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$40 MONTH AND UPWARD. on yearly rentals.

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Home Cooking Our Specialty.

Meals at $10.50 weekly per person. C. E. McGINN, Manager.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $60 monthly and up per suite of 2 rooms and bath; also weekly, $15 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $3 weekly, (both optional.) References. The above are astounding values. Investigate.

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SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.

Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.

Hotel Monterey

Broadway & 94th St.

Bet. Park and River. Just completed.

500 Rooms, Each with Bath $2.00 Per Day and Up.

High-class Restaurant in connection.

Luchow's

14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Vogue Restaurant Broadway at 48th St.

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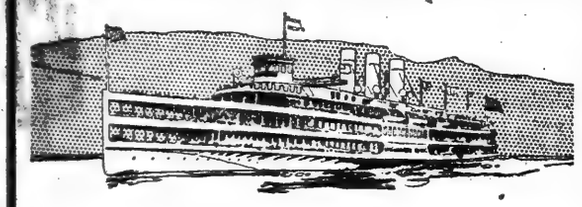

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GOVERNMENT FAILS IN TWO COAL CASES

Price-Fixing Indictments Against Robert D. Patterson and William Leckie Dismissed.

EVIDENCE NOT SUFFICIENT

Others Likely to be Relieved of Charges Today—Testimony of Competition Offered.

Because the Government had failed to find sufficient evidence Federal Judge Grubb yesterday dismissed the indictments against two of the fifty-one coal operators on trial for alleged price-fixing. The men who were relieved of the charges were Robert D. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, Vice President and General Manager of the S. J. Patterson-Pocohontas Company and President of the Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company, and William Leckie of Welch, Va., who heads the company bearing his name, and is also President of the Virginia Pocohontas Coal Sales Agency. The motion for dismissal originated with the prosecution and there probably will be additional dismissals today.

The trial opened with an attempt by Frank M. Swacker, the prosecutor, to have the huge coal map that has figured in the trial thrown out on the ground that it was grossly misleading and false. John B. Stanchfield, representing the defense, retorted by showing that the map, 27 feet long by 20 wide, had been drawn from figures compiled by C. E. Lesher, Statistician of the United States Geological Survey. The Court ruled that the question of the veracity of the map was something that would have to be decided by the jury.

George W. Cushing, editor of a mining publication, was called to the stand by the defense to tell of his knowledge of coal fields and general mining. The defense centered its efforts to establish with this witness the keen competition among the defendants for the period covered by the indictments.

The testimony was interrupted for a few minutes while three character witnesses were introduced. United States District Judge Oliver B. Dickinson of Philadelphia spoke for Thomas B. Felton and L. F. Page, while Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia put in a good word for R. H. T. Adams, Jr. Another recommendation for Mr. Page was furnished by Judge Charles Y. Audenried of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

After the luncheon recess Edward W. Parker of Wilkes Barre, Director of the Anthracite Bureau of Information, supplied testimony and statistics covering twenty-five years in close touch with mining. Emphasizing the ruin which he asserted follows low coal prices, the witness told of the practice of "mine hogging." This, he said, means to so mine as to get at the top layers of coal easily—a method that renders the rest of the coal unavailable. Leonard Doan, Auditor of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, followed with testimony relative to the costs and sales of his firm in 1915 and last year.

He brought to court a bewildering array of sheets, part of 140,000 which the defense expects to put into evidence. These show the contracts, prices and deliveries of those under indictment and cover all contracts made and cash sales during the last three years of the 300-odd concerns interested in the case.

Just before adjournment Judge Grubb heard a motion by the prosecutor to dismiss the charges against two individual defendants and four companies. In regard to the four companies Judge Grubb dropped the proceedings against only those headed by Patterson.

The jury was excused while the Court heard other pleas for dismissal made by Henry A. Wise and W. D. Glasgow on behalf of clients. The Judge hinted that the prosecution would be heard today, in the absence of the jury, as to why several more defendants should not be released from further prosecution. In this connection Mr. Swacker contended that the men in question, although never attending any of the alleged price-fixing meetings, either individually or through their companies, had as sales agents firms which had participated in the alleged price-bolstering.

"I am frank to say," commented Judge Grubb, "that I believe the Government should show more against these defendants and their companies than that their sales agents did certain acts. It has not been shown that these men or their companies authorized the agents to act for them in any alleged conspiracy."

The arguments for the expected dismissals will be made this morning.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for high-class coats and suits in sport styles only. Call all day Friday, S. & S., 54 East 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers; call between 2 and 3, 3 West 29th St., Room 606.

COATS.—Looking at snappy styles of broadcloth and cloth coats all week. 115 West 30th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on nile fabric and cloth coats. 7 West 18th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats, misses' and ladies'. First floor, 28-30 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at junior, misses cloth coats. 6th floor, 60 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS on silk dresses and silk skirts; popular line; bring samples. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

CORDUROYS.—Wanted, narrow wale, white and colors; phone quality, color, and price. Spiro, 3076 Madison Square.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink lining, percale seconds. Equitable Toy Mfg. Co., 413 Broadway.

DRESSES. — Jobber placing orders silk and serge dresses made from your own materials. Call 9 to 12, Friday and Saturday, 48 West 27th, Room 604.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall styles silks and satins. Call all week, 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES. — Contractors: Large jobbing house looking at silk and serge dresses. Bring samples. Heart Dress Co., 105 E. 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors, serge, silk street and afternoon dresses; bring samples. H. B., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall serge and silk dresses. Call all next week, Room 413, 17 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers want ladies' white dresses, $1.50, $3.50. 1,265 Broadway, Room 7117.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall samples. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 25 West 27th, Room 503.

MERCHANDISE.—We buy merchandise of every description; will pay spot cash. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 41 Union Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 5874.

PANAMA.—Open for 100 pieces green cotton warp panama, mohair, or sicilian, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

PLUSHES, broadcloth, kerseys, and velours at a price. Chas. Flager Co., 48 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3596.

PLUSH.—Salts or hand H., will pay cash. Phone 4234 Farr.

PONGEES.—Wanted, Chinese or Japanese goods; also American, 90610 poplin. E 325 Times Downtown.

POPLIN, cotton; open for 25 pieces navy and black; cash. Chelsea 5136.

SATINS, Messalines and Peau-de-Cygnes; will buy dark shades, any quantity, at a price for cash. Phone Farr. 3293.

SERGES.—Attention, manufacturers! Will pay spot cash for all kinds of French serges. L. D., 212 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—French 104 Whitmans and 54249 Juilliards; will pay spot cash. Simon, 127 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Open for quantities 104 Whitmar, W. F. X. Pacific. Schlang, 151 West 26th St.

SERGE.—Will buy quantity 7301 black, Copenhagen; spot cash. Phone Farragut 3464.

SERGE AND SILK.—Orders given; snappy models. 44 East 32d St., 4th floor.

SKIRTS!—Jobber will look cloth skirts and dresses. Room 410, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Open for jobs of Spring Cloth Suits; quantity no object; spot cash. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 0436.

SUITS.—Open to buy quantity of snappy model suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

VELOUR.—15,002 American Fall shades; will pay cash. Phone 4234 Farr.

WAISTS.—Jobber of Baltimore looking at crepe de chines and Georgettes. Call Friday and Saturday, 9 to 1 P. M., 170 5th Av., Room 706.

WAISTS.—Contractor on Georgette, crepe de chine; immediate orders placed. H 153 Times.

WASH DRESSES.—M. J. Federman; open for jobs of wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 0436.

WOOLENS.—American 15002; ten pieces green and burgundy, $2 met. Tel. Farragut 9297.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy all kinds of woolens. Oscar Kirsch. Gramercy 0647.

WOOLEN, worsted, serge, job lots, cash for export. Hotel McAlpin, Room 952.

Offerings to Buyers

BUTTON bar pants, 50,000 gross, seconds, cheap. Merchandise Clearing House, 621 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hecht Garment Co., 807 5th Av.

CLOAK AND SUIT PLANT.—Large, up-to-date showroom and fixtures; will sell at a big sacrifice. 35 West 35th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Silk jersey, all colors, to close out; also shanting coats. Meveritzky & Stoller-man, 28 W. 27th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's Fall coats, close out; white and colored. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Have 9000 delft and rose, 40c. net; also white and other shades. Phone Farragut 8484.

COTTON GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers attention. We offer to close out quantities of cotton piece goods, plain, printed, novelties, greatly reduced prices; inspection invited. Fabrivar Mills, 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES. — Silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Children's and middies, about 100 dozen, to close out. Irwin Streitfeld, 4 Great Jones St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses, to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Porch dresses and sport suits from $8 up. Tel. 679 Bayonne.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.50 up. Queen, 149 West 36th St., Greeley 2010.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 543 Broadway.

JERSEYS.—Kaiser's silk, Ostend, all colors; linens, all colors; opening prices. Charles Goldman. Madison Square 7427.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERSEY and Velour; will sell $25,000 worth at 20 per cent. above mill opening prices. H 150 Times.

LINEN.—Galatea and Butch linen at a price. Schwartz Bros., 573 Broadway.

MEN'S Palm Beach suits and others, also 36 and 56 inches natural cloth of same. Roxie Co., 23 East 26th.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS, Fall, for sale; big sacrifice. 35 West 35th St., 7th floor.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, guaranteed sealette, 40-40 and 50-50; all kinds of velours and broadcloths; also all widths velveteen; cheap in quantities. Phone Farragut 3940.

PLUSHES.—We can deliver seal plushes at $3.55 and $3.65 net. Chelsea 9867.

QUILTING.—Have brown, navy, Copen., and red for sale. Phone Gramercy 2871.

SATEENS.—Greens, browns, blues, grays, to match fall velours, 18c per yd.; immediate delivery. Spring 6311. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d.

SERGE.—Quantity, 23-inch half wool serge, large proportion navy, 87½ cents net spot cash. P. O. Box 21, Station A.

SATIN, CHARMEUSE, all colors; beautiful for dresses and wraps. Telephone Farr. 2363.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7301—722, navy only, $1.10 net cash, spot delivery. Phone Gramercy 5373.

SERGE.—Pacific S. B. G. L., 67½c. net; Whitman 1210, 42½c. net. Madison Square 2389.

SILK RIBBONS.—Jobs very cheap for badges, book markers, hat bands, millinery, dolls' dresses. Mayflower, Madison Square 9280.

SKIRTS.—500 all-wool, double-warp serge skirts; new Fall model, $2.25 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Corduroys and American poplin to close out cheap. P. & K., 20 West 22d St.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 131 West 38th.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, for sale, 30 and 40 and 1 inch wide; immediate delivery. Y 228 Times Annex.

TAFFETA DRESSES to close out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—6308 American, 3 Burgundy, 3 leather, 2 rose, 2 apple green, $1.55 net. Phone 4234 Farragut.

VELOURS.—Genuine mops, rose and brown; cash. Cheap. Call 9 to 12 or 2 to 5. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d.

Offerings to Buyers

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.—Three salesman's trunks for sale. 35 West 35th St., 7th floor.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out 500 dozen at $5.50 per dozen up. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—800 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Fan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—For sale, Americans 12033, all shades, at $1.67½; Americans 0361, blue, brown, and black, $1.65; Americans 09007, blue, brown and black, $1.65. E. H., 161 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Business Was Very Large.

Some idea of the business that was done in gray goods in this market during June in spite of the quiet that prevailed near the close of the month, may be gained from the fact that the sales totals of one of the leading local brokers for the month was five times as great as last June's from the dollars and cents standpoint. Allowing for the differences in prices between last year and this, the yardage disposed of during the month was easily two to three times as great as that sold in June, 1916.

***

Millinery Buyers Taking Ribbons.

Reports from the ribbon trade indicate that millinery buyers are taking plain and fancy gros grain ribbons in the very narrow widths, and also in medium widths up to 3½ inches. White is selling best, though there is a good call for citron. They are wanted for immediate delivery. One of the novelties offered is a gros grain ribbon, 1¾ inches wide, in black and white stripes. For Fall there is a tendency toward faille ribbons in navy blue and emerald green. Heavy taffeta ribbons are also being considered for Fall, both in black and in white, the wider ones ranging up to 70 lignes.

***

Refund if Customer is Drafted.

To overcome the hesitation of men who fear they may have very little use for clothing they buy now, with the draft so close, retail stores in different sections of the country have adopted a refund proposition. If the customer is taken in the first draft he gets back the price he paid for whatever article he bought. The hesitancy because of the draft has caused a slump in sales, and the method described is regarded as a particularly efficient means of overcoming the temporary slackness. Some clothing retailers and shoe manufacturers have adopted the scheme.

***

Buyers Are Not Pleased.

Jobbing buyers of knit goods are not at all pleased with the way in which the openings of these goods for next Spring are being conducted. One buyer was complaining yesterday, for instance, that because certain lines of lightweight underwear for the new season would not be opened until early next week, it would be necessary for him to go home and then make a second trip to look them over. Later on, he said, he will have to come to this city a third time in order to buy his hosiery for next Spring. The prospect of making three trips, where one formerly sufficed, does not appeal to him at all.

***

A Record Sale of One Silk.

What is said to be a record volume of sales on one silk novelty fabric was made by a well-known house in the trade that has sold over $4,000,000 worth of the trade-marked material during the Spring season. The material was designed chiefly for use in sport garments, and some conception is gained of the importance of this new branch of the women's wear industry when the extremely large sales on just one popular fabric are considered. A circular addressed to customers who had bought the silk, asking for their opinions in regard to it, brought a number of very complimentary replies.

***

Combination Hats Are Selling.

Local manufacturers are reporting a good business in hats of panne velvet with crêpe combinations in black and white, black and pink, black and sand, and black and maize, according to a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. They also tell of a good movement of velour sport hats, banded, in white and sweater colors and in the prevailing shapes and styles at $30 to $33 a dozen. The bulletin likewise says that gingham hats are being worn with dresses and bags to match, as well as tailored effects in white brocaded satin hats, some of which were made with black velvet facings.

***

Tests of Silk for Airplanes.

It seems that the War Department has not fully investigated the value of silk for use in airplanes. While the Government is well supplied with information concerning silk fibre and fabric, it has not been ascertained just how dope or waterproofing varnish will act when applied to the material. At present, from reliable sources, it is understood the same tests apply to silk for airplanes as to linen. The general specifications call for a construction that will stand seventy-five pounds pressure on warp and filling, woven coarse so that the dope applied can enter between the interstices, and not weigh over 4.5 ounces a square yard.

***

Pleasing Out-of-Town Trade.

It is quite certain that when a certain woman reaches her home town her friends will hear favorably of a local store. She received, while in this city, very hurried advices to return home on account of the illness of a near relative. Her wardrobe had to be stocked up in the quickest possible time. Among her purchases was a suit that she especially wanted to take with her, and she instructed the storepeople to send it immediately. Much to her surprise, because she had been disappointed on quick deliveries many times before, the suit reached her hotel before she did. When a friend complimented her on the suit she, in turn paid prompt compliment to the store for what was to her a record-breaking delivery.

***

Gray Goods Market Uneasy.

The possibilities of the Government's taking a hand in the cotton situation is causing some uncertainty in the local gray goods market, and, while prices for the most part are sustained by sellers at their recent high levels, the market as a whole has an easier undertone than has been the case for some time. Business was again light yesterday in spite of offerings from second hands at prices which two weeks ago would have caused them to be snapped up at once. First-hand sales were scattered for the most part, though they included 86-inch 5-yard sheetings at 10 cents for this month's delivery, and 40-inch 4.25s and 3.75s, also for July shipment, at 11 and 12 cents, respectively. Printcloth business contained little of interest. Prices closed as follows:

30-inch, 28-30s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
29-inch, 72-76s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 64-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	9⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10½c	37-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

***

Spring Underwear Prices High.

Yesterday was the day set for the "official" opening of Spring, 1918, lines of balbriggan and ribbed lightweight underwear, and in spite of the warnings of higher prices the buyers had, they opened their eyes with surprise when the extent of the advances were made known to them by the selling agents. All through the market prices averaged from 80 to 100 per cent. higher than those asked at the opening of the Spring, 1917, season a year ago this time. The former 25-cent retailer in balbriggans is now in the 50-cent class, the price of one well-known line, for instance, having moved up to $8.50 a dozen, compared with $4.75 last year. A line of six-pound ribbed garments for men was advanced from $2.75 to $6, while nine-pound ribbed union suits jumped from $3.50 last year to $6.50 this year. In the women's end a line that last year cost 65 cents is now $1, and another line, which last year was priced at $1.90 has been increased to $3. Buyers plainly answed their displeasure, and it is understood that initial commitments are much smaller than the usual. Some lines are said to be priced

AUSTRALIAN WOOL TO COME.

Procedure with Regard to the 45,000 Bales Released.

The British Embassy has informed the Textile Alliance, Inc., it was announced yesterday, that the 45,000 bales of Australian wool to be released will be consigned by the Central Wool Committee of Australia to the Textile Alliance, Inc., Boston, on behalf of the Army Contracts Department at the War Office in London. Shipment is to be made on vessels supplied or designated by the United States Government, for which a freight allowance will be made by the British Government.

On arrival in Boston the wool will be exhibited by arrangement with wool firms in that city in their own warehouses and will be sold at auction. The arrangements will be in the hands of the Textile Alliance, Inc., and the British Government will probably be represented locally in some manner not yet decided. The alliance has no information as to the kind of wool to be shipped, when it will be shipped, or the routing.

STRIKE TIES UP POULTRY.

Thirty Carloads of Live Chickens Perishing, Says George W. Perkins.

"Today there are approximately thirty carloads of live poultry in the railroad yards about New York City trying to get into the city so that the contents can be marketed," George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, said last night. "A strike is on among the handlers of poultry, and it looks as though a large percentage of the chickens would perish in the cars of thirst and hunger before matters can be adjusted. Of course, this would mean the utter loss of a very large amount of good food.

"I want again to call the public's attention to the fact that there is no Market Commissioner in the City of New York to whom a case like this could be instantly taken, with a view to having matters adjusted on some basis or other that would at least preserve the food for the people of the city. Therefore, the people who are in difficulty over this question today have brought it to the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, which is simply a committee of citizens who are serving voluntarily without the slightest power of any kind. I wonder how much longer the people of New York are going to stand for this sort of treatment."

BUSINESS NOTES.

In conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Retail Millinery Association of America, which is to be held here on Aug. 15, it is planned to have a fashion show and dinner on the day following. Elaborate plans for the event are already on foot. Jules Kurzman of this city is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc., importers of silk hosiery, gloves, and general merchandise, are now in new quarters in the Hartford Building at 41 Union Square. They were formerly at 100 Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Vineberg, hosiery, gloves; 72 Madison Av.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmarer D. G. Co.; A. B. Hofmayer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—International Waist Co.; M. H. Mendlsohn, silk, cotton waists; R700, 170 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Schofield, laces, neckwear; 2 West 37th.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"Long's;" M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Dringer, shoes; M. Herzfield, men's furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

BOISE, IDAHO.—C. C. Anderson & Co.; C. C. Anderson, dry goods; 116 West 32d; Grand Northern.

BOSTON—Ford & Cohen; Mr. Ford, men's, women's, children's hosiery; Prince George.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michaels, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Mr. Long, parasols, umbrellas; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. D. Katzea, men's hats; 470 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, dress goods, silks; J. D. Graufield, gloves, hdkfs., children's knit underwear. 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, muslin underwear, waists, and knit goods; 49 Leonard.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—E. Mellon & Co.; T. C. Moose, furn. goods, hats; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. E. Doty, muslin underwear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Stattman, furs; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton converters; 113 5th Av.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; F. W. Niemeyer, novelties; M. A. Caspary, silks, ribbons; J. D. Nesser, flowers, feathers; 220 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; I. J. McElwee, boys' clothing; 13 E. 22d; Lreslin.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; W. Smith, shoes, leather goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; F. J. Kicker, furnishing goods, men's gloves, underwear, and hosiery; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—New Model Cloak Stores; M. A. Ross, coats, suits, cloths, plushes; McAlpin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; R. J. Hodgson, white goods; 72 Leonard.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 600 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; L. Liebman, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; R. E. Thorn, dry goods and notions; 60 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—James Co.; Miss M. Campbell, silk, muslin underwear, petticoats; 116 West 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. Payne, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas.—Perkins D. G. Co.; W. W. Orr, knit goods; 60 Worth.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; E. Titche, dry goods; 1,051 Broadway.

DALLAS, Tex.—Berwald Bros.; J. Berwald, jobs, silk dresses, Fall coats, waists; 1,178 B'way.

DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; R. Kramer, shirts, sweaters, coats; 320 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; B. Mc-Greve, hosiery, gloves, and furn. goods; 320 Broadway.

EL PASO, Texas—Hayman, Krupp & Co.; E. G. Krupp, collars, shirts; J. M. Frazier, representing; 43 Leonard.

ERIE, Penn.—"Long's;" W. R. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS,

A Comparison of January & July Bond Prices

We have prepared a carefully selected list of standard bonds, with a comparison of their prices and yields in January and July of the current year.

A review of the bond market shows that the present prices of these issues are unusually low.

Send for this list of price comparisons AG-126

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks of the following well-known corporations can be obtained at prices to yield

7% or more

Northern States Power
Southwestern Power & Lt
Texas Power & Light
Utah Power & Light
United Light & Railways

An analysis of any of these issues will be sent on request.

Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York

London — William P. Bonbright & Co.
Paris — Bonbright & Co.

OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED INVESTORS BY PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

A year ago 5% public utility bonds of the better grade were selling at substantial premiums. Today some of these same bonds are to be purchased at prices well below par. The present exceptionally low prices are due almost entirely to the natural readjustment of interest rates as a result of the war, and in no sense, in our judgment, to the impairment of the value of the underlying security.

Send for Special Letter No. 1597 describing three high-grade public utility issues to which we would direct your special attention at this time.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$200,000 State of California 4% Gold Bonds

Due July 2, 1989
Optional January 1, 1955

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at par

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN N. Y., MASS. AND CONN.

Price 97 and interest yielding better than 4½%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Yield Easily in Final Hour and Close Substantially Lower.

Room traders had the stock market very much in their own hands in the final hour yesterday, and as most of them favored the bear side, prices sagged easily, wiping out most of some moderate gains made earlier in the day. Steel was a particular objective of the sellers and closed at 126½, its lowest price of the day, with a net loss of 2½ points. The motor stocks were again very weak. Studebaker sold down to 54¼, off nearly 8 points from its close Tuesday, and ended the day 5¾ off. Chandler made a new low at 67, 12½ points under its best price for the day, but recovered to 73¾ and ended the session with a net loss of 3½. St. Paul, after a partial recovery from its slump on the rate decision made earlier in the week, was subjected to a good deal of selling both for short interests and to liquidate some large holdings which carried the price down at one time to 65½. Bethlehem Steel B. lost 4¼, Baldwin 3¾, Crucible 3¼, Gulf States Steel 3, Maxwell first preferred 3, Air Brakes 7, Texas Co. 2½, and American Locomotive 2. It was reported from the floor of the Exchange that no kind of support was being given the market except such as came from short coverings. Of outside buying there was almost none.

Wall Street had to find new reasons for the declines outside of the money market, for call loans were made at 3½ per cent. for renewals, with the rate down to 2½ per cent. in the late afternoon. Another $12,000,000 in gold was received by J. P. Morgan & Co and sold to the Federal Reserve Bank, bringing the gold imports for the past fortnight to $120,000,000. The copper issues suffered from the menace of the labor troubles, which, it is now estimated, have curtailed the output of copper by fully 100,000,000 pounds a month.

Publication of the new war revenue measure as completed by the Senate Finance Committee would have attracted more interest had bankers and others who have been in consultation with framers of the measure not learned that even the leaders in the Senate do not expect their bill to go through as drafted. Although two months have been consumed in discussions in the House and Senate it is the understanding in Washington that President Wilson will impress upon Congress his own ideas when the bill goes to conference and that important changes will be made there. One such change which the financial district believes should be made has to do with the selection of "average years" as a basis for determining the amount of excess profits subject to the new tax. The Senate proposes to take the average earnings of the years 1911-12-13, leaving a gap of four years between the last period considered as normal and the first year against which the law will operate. Business has expanded to such a degree and has become so changed in many respects that bankers believe that a much fairer average will be obtained if Congress decides to take the three years 1914-15-16, thus including a normal year, a poor year and an extraordinarily profitable one.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Dull Business Attributed to Dealings on Provincial Exchanges.

LONDON, July 5.—Money was in increased supply and easier today and the banks have reduced their charges for loans. Discount rates were quiet.

The present dullness in business on the Stock Exchange is attributed to investors in industrial centres dealing on provincial exchanges where increased activity is reported. The tone was good here today on the war news. Gilt-edged securities, home rails and rubber stocks received the most support, and Russian and Mexican issues had a good tone. The feature in the miscellaneous section was Cuban Ports. Argentine rails were weak and American securities idle.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 35 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	4¼@4⅜	Sixty days	4¼@4⅜
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4¼@4⅜
Four months	4¼@4⅜	Four months	4¼@4⅜
Five months	4¼@4⅜	Five months	4¼@4⅜
Six months	4¼@4⅜	Six months	4¼@4⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅞	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Démand	5.76¼	5.79½	5.79	—.08½
Cables	5.75¼	5.78¼	5.78	—.08¼
Rubles—				
Demand	22.35	22.05	22.05	—.35
Cables	22.45	22.15	22.15	—.35

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.79	5.78
China—		
Hongkong	60.40	60.50
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22½	7.22½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.12½	41.25
51.85 Russia	22.05	22.15
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	30.40	30.60
Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295 Spain	23.20	23.40
South America—		
32.41 Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.12½	41.25
5.1826 Switzerland	4.76	4.74

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $779,301,965; balance, $66,161,807; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $414,870; Federal Reserve credit balance, $48,316,238.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d., up ⅜d. unchanged; in New York, 78½c., up ½c. Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 5 (via London).—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued June 30, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	3,569,000
Bill increased	416,000
Treasury notes decreased	80,985,000
Notes of other banks decreased	4,857,000
Bills discounted increased	1,876,189,000
Advances increased	89,000
Investments increased	2,152,000
Other securities decreased	136,338,000
Notes in circulation increased	779,064,000
Deposits increased	544,350,000
Other liabilities increased	13,775,000

Total gold holdings 2,457,296,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	607,762	553,642	348,920
Year to date	103,044,667	86,406,496	68,919,366

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	115	100	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	...
28	30	100	Advance Rumely pf	28	28	28	28	— ¼
68	70	100	Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	68	— ½
5¼	5½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅞	4	100	Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	...
28½	29	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
82½	82¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
91½	92	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	94⅞	94⅞	92	92	+ ⅜
99¾	99⅝	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99½	99½	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
48½	49	9,400	Am. Can	50	51	48¼	48¼	— 1½
76	76¼	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	76¼	77	75⅝	76	— ¾
115	116⅜	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	116	116	...
13¾	14	100	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
23¾	24	1,100	Am. Linseed	24	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
60	61	200	Am. Linseed pf	61¼	61½	60¾	60¾	— ¼
69¾	70¼	800	Am. Locomotive	71¾	72	69¾	70	— ⅞
103	104	100	Am. Loco. pf. x d	103½	105¼	103¼	103½	+ 1½
64	64½	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	64½	64½	64	64	— 1
104⅞	105	4,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¼	107⅝	105	105¼	— 1⅝
111⅝	112	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112½	112½	112	112	— 1½
90	100	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	99⅜	...
91½	92	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
70	71	1,800	Am. Steel Fdries	71	71½	69	70	— 2
118½	118¼	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	120¾	120¾	118	118	— 2½
41½	42	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	43¾	43¾	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅜
120¼	120⅞	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120¼	120¼	120	120	— ⅛
100	100	1,500	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	— 1
60	61	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	61	61	61	61	— 1
79¼	80	7,600	Anaconda Copper	81	81¼	79⅝	79⅝	— 1⅝
99½	100	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100	100	100	— ⅞
95½	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96	96	96	96	— 1
104	104⅝	1,100	At. Gulf & West I	106	106	104	104	— 1
70	70½	15,200	Baldwin Loco	74⅝	75½	70⅜	70⅝	— 3¼
69¼	69½	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	70	70⅝	69	69⅛	— ⅞
69½	70	200	Baltimore & O. pf	69½	70	69	70	+ ½
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
135½	136	24,200	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	140½	141	135	135⅝	— 4½
56¼	58	1,170	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59	59	56½	57	— 2½
71	72½	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
10⅝	11	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	11½	11½	11	11	— 1⅜
98	99½	200	Burns Brothers	99	99	98½	98½	— 1½
39½	40	700	Butte & Superior	41	41	39½	39½	— 1
13	13	200	Butterick Co	13	13	13	13	+ 1
38⅝	38⅞	100	California Packing	38½	38¾	38½	38½	...
19½	21½	100	California Petrol	20	20	20	20	— ½
158	158½	800	Candian Pacific	159½	159½	158½	158½	— 1
93¼	93½	8,000	Central Leather Co	93	93¼	93	93⅛	— 1⅞
34	34½	700	Cerro de Pasco	34½	35	34½	34½	— ⅝
71	73	4,500	Chandler Motor	77	77½	67	73¾	— 3½
59	59½	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	60	59	59½	— ⅛
11	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
66	66½	18,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	69½	70	65¾	66¼	— 3
108	110	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	109¾	109¾	108	108¼	— ½
107½	108	300	Chi. & Northwest	109	109	108	108	— ¼
63½	66	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	...	...	...	...	...
67¼	67¾	1,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68¼	68¼	67¼	67¼	— ½
21¼	21½	600	Chile Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— 1½
55¼	55⅝	1,300	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ⅝
50⅝	51	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	52⅜	52½	50½	50½	— 1½
54	56	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	...
41	41¼	400	Columbia Gas & El	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ½
100	102½	300	Commercial Cab	101	102¼	101	102¼	— 1
33⅝	33¾	22,700	Corn Products Ref	33⅝	34½	33	33½	— ⅛
96½	98	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98¼	98½	97½	97½	— ⅛
86	86⅛	41,700	Crucible Steel	89⅝	90⅝	85⅜	86	— 3¼
100½	103	200	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
41½	42	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	42⅝	42⅝	41½	42	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	3000	Deere & Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
109½	111	600	Delaware & Hud	111½	111½	109	110	— 1
20½	21	700	Distillers' Secur	21½	21½	21	21	— ½
11¾	11¾	200	Dome Mines	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
3⅞	5	300	Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34½	35½	500	Elk Horn Coal	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅝
24	24¼	2,640	Erie	24½	24⅝	24	24	— ¼
36	37	100	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	— ¾
28	29½	200	Erie 2d pf	28½	28¾	28	28	— 1
158	161	300	General Electric	160	160	158	158½	— 2⅞
114½	115	9,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	115½	116¼	113¾	114½	— 1½
45¼	46	2,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
83	83	300	Granby Consol	84	84	84	84	...
101¾	101¾	2,300	Gt. Northern pf.x d	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	1,700	Gt. N. ctfs. for o. p	32	32	30⅜	30⅜	— 1½
40¾	42	200	Greene-Canana	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
124	126	600	Gulf States Steel	125¼	125¼	125	125	— 3
110	114	100	Gulf States S.1st pf	110	110	110	110	...
38⅜	39	200	Haskell & Barker	39½	39½	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
101	102½	200	Illinois Central	103½	103½	103	103½	+ ½
61½	62	2,200	Inspiration Copper	62⅝	62⅝	61¾	61⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	9	2,300	Interborough Consol	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
53⅝	54	1,700	Interboro Con. pf	54½	54½	52½	54	— 1½
55	55½	600	Int. Agricultural pf	56	56	55½	55½	— 2
110	113¾	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	111¾	111¾	110	110	— 2
26½	26¾	2,000	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅛	27⅞	26½	26¾	— ¼
81½	82	7,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83	84½	81⅜	81⅝	— ⅜
40	40⅜	1,400	Int. Nickel	40	40¾	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
35	35½	1,300	Int. Paper	35⅜	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ 1½
21	21½	100	Kansas City South	21	21	21	21	— ½
44⅛	44½	2,300	Kennecott Copper	45	45½	44¼	44¼	— ½
107	110	16	Kings Co. El.L.& P	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
105¾	106	100	Kress (S. H.) 1st pf	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
94	94½	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	96	96	93¾	94½	— 1⅛
16⅝	17¼	1,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	17	...
61½	62	100	Lehigh Valley	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅜
220	225	100	Liggett & Myers	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	— 10¼
124⅞	127	200	Lousiville & Nash	126¾	126¾	125	125	— ⅞
45	46	2,300	Maxwell Motors	46½	46⅝	44¼	44½	— 1
63	66	600	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	66	66	64	64	— 3
28⅜	30	100	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28¾	— ⅝
105	111	100	May Dept. Stores pf	105	105	105	105	+ 2
97¼	98	23,400	Mexican Petroleum	98⅛	100⅝	97	97½	— 1
40⅜	41	600	Miami Copper x d	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	...
60½	61	3,833	Midvale Steel	62	62½	60¼	60¼	— 2
15¾	16	100	Minn. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	...
95	100	100	Minn. St. P.& S.S.M.	100	100	100	100	— 1½
28⅛	28⅝	1,400	Missouri Pacific w.i	29¼	29½	28½	28½	— ⅜
54	55	100	Missouri Pac. pf.w.i.	55	55	55	55	...
33⅝	34¼	300	National Acme	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
34¼	34⅜	2,900	Nat. Conduit & C	62½	35¼	34½	34¼	— ⅞
38⅜	38¾	500	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38½	— ⅞
22⅞	23½	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅛
24½	25	100	New Or., Tex. & M	24½	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
136	140	600	N. Y. Air Brake	140	140½	138	138	— 1
87¼	87¾	3,600	N. Y. Central	90	90	87⅝	87⅞	— 1⅛
33½	33¾	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	38¼	38¼	33½	33½	— ⅝
21	22	200	N. Y. Out. West	23	23	23	23	...
120	122	100	Norfolk & Western	122	122	122	122	...
99½	100½	6,600	Northern Pacific	100½	100¾	99⅝	99⅝	— ¾
97¼	99	100	Novia Scotia S. & C	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ¼
124¾	125	9,900	Ohio Cities Gas	126¼	126¾	124	124⅜	— ¼
67	68	1,800	Ohio Cities G. rgts	67	67	66	66¼	— ½
27¾	28	700	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ½
90¾	92	200	Pan-Am. P. & T.pf	91	91	91	91	+ 2
51⅞	52	1,600	Pennsylvania R. R	52¼	52¼	51⅞	52	...
74	76	400	People's Gas, Chi	75½	75½	74	74	— 2¼
40	40½	200	Pierce-Arrow	41	41	40¾	40¾	— 1⅛
69	74	700	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	72⅞	72⅞	72	72	...
53	54	1,700	Pitts. Coal 1cfs. of d.	53¾	54¼	53	53½	— ⅛
31	32	3,000	Pitts. & West Va.	33⅝	33⅝	31½	31½	— 2⅝
63	63	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	— ⅜
74	75	100	Pressed Steel Car	75	75	75	75	— ¾
140	140½	100	Pullman Company	140	140	140	140	...
52	53	100	R'way Steel Spring	53	53	53	53	— ⅞
28	28¼	1,800	Ray Consol. Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
92¾	93	7,900	Reading	93¾	94¾	92⅜	92⅜	— 1⅜
90¾	91	10,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	98	98	93½	90½	— 1⅜
103	104	200	Rep.Iron & Steel pf	103⅜	103⅜	103	103⅜	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	200	Royal Dutch t. r	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ¼
16	17	500	Saxon Motor	15⅞	17	15½	16½	+ ⅛
165	168	700	Sears, Roebuck Co	166¼	166¼	164	164	— 2½
25	26	100	Shattuck-Arizona	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
42¾	44¼	2,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	45½	45⅝	43⅝	44½	...
56	57	400	Sloss-Shef.Steel & I	57	57	57	57	— 1
91¼	91⅝	3,100	Southern Pacific	92	92¼	91⅛	91¼	— ½
...	...	200	So. P.Rico Sug.rgts	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25½	25⅞	1,600	Southern Railway	26¼	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
54	55	400	Southern Railway pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
47	50	100	Superior Steel	50	50	50	50	...
101¼	103	100	Sup.*Steel 1st pf	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ 1¼
36⅝	40	500	Stutz Motor	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅜	— 1½
53¾	56	67,200	Studebaker Co	63½	63¾	54¼	56	— 5⅜
90	94	100	Studebaker Co. pf	91	91	91	91	— 1
...	...	100	Do., s. 10 flat	93	93	93	93	...
17⅛	17⅜	400	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	17⅞	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
211	212	900	Texas Co.	214	215	211¾	211¾	— 2½
...	...	1,200	Texas Co. rights	23	23	22	22	— ½
18⅝	19¼	1,000	Third Avenue	19⅝	19¼	17¼	18½	— 1½
194	198	200	Tidewater Oil	195	195	195	195	...
59¾	60	15,700	Tobacco Products	60	61	59¾	60	+ ⅛
99½	100¼	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	99½	101	99½	100	+ 2
84	85	100	Twin City Rap. T	85	85	85	85	...
132⅜	133¼	4,700	Union Pacific	134	134¼	132⅜	132⅝	— 1¼
45	45¼	400	United Alloy Steel	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ½
104½	104⅝	1,600	United Cigar Stores	106	106¼	104¼	104⅜	...
72	75	100	United Drug	75	75	75	75	+ 1
132⅜	134	200	United Fruit	133	133	133	133	...
28⅜	29⅜	100	United Paperboard	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	7½	400	United Rys. Invest.	8	8	7	7	— ⅝
21¼	22	100	U. S. Cast Iron P.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
154¼	155	9,600	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	156	158½	154¼	154¼	— 2
57⅞	59	300	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
126	126¾	131,700	U. S. Steel	128¾	129	126¼	126¾	— 2½
117¼	117½	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
108½	109	2,300	Utah Copper	110⅛	110¼	108¾	108¾	— 1½
18	19¼	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	...
42	42½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
107	112	100	Va.-Caro, Chem. pf	108	108	106	108	+ 1½
68	68	100	Va.Iron., Coal & Co	68	68	68	68	— 1½
11¾	12	100	Wabash	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
48½	49	1,100	Wabash pf. A	49⅝	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
25⅞	26	500	Wabash pf. B	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
19	20	300	Western Maryland	20	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
49¾	49⅞	2,200	West'house E. & M	50¼	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
15¼	15⅝	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	...
46½	47¼	300	White Motors	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
68	68	500	Wilson & Co	70	70	68¼	68¼	— 1⅝
30⅜	30⅝	8,300	Willys-Overland	31¾	31¾	30¼	30½	— ⅞
44	47	700	Wisconsin Central	46¾	46¾	46	46	...
34¼	35	600	Worthington Pump	35¼	35¼	35	35	+ ½

$12,000,000 GOLD ARRIVES.

Purchased from British Government by Federal Reserve Bank.

Another consignment of gold, amounting to about $12,000,000, was received yesterday from Canada. It was purchased from the British Government by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which had made advances against it while the metal was in transit. Since the beginning of the present movement, the gold shipments have aggregated $119,300,000, and since the entrance of the United States into the war, $204,500,000. Gold imports since Jan. 1 amount to $514,890,000, and since the outbreak of the European war, $1,697,500,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank's statement of Saturday showed that up to last Friday night the bank had advanced $21,850,000 against gold coin and bullion. All of this has been received, $5,000,000 arriving on Saturday, $5,000,000 on Monday, and the balance yesterday.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£3,096,000
Circulation increased	903,000
Bullion decreased	2,292,595
Other securities increased	10,854,000
Other deposits increased	5,452,000
Public deposits increased	3,810,000
Notes reserve decreased	3,193,000
Government securities increased	230,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.45 per cent.; last week it was 22.27 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,167,000
Silver in hand increased	2,835,000
Notes in circulation increased	288,945,000
Treasury deposits increased	9,352,000
General deposits decreased	235,440,000
Bills discounted decreased	141,584,000
Advances increased	3,319,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	90.06	89.21	89.29	—.56
25 industrials	93.46	91.13	91.87	—1.72
50 stocks	91.76	90.17	90.33	—1.14

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOC

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U. S. STEEL MAY PAY TAX OF $113,580,000

Wall Street Statisticians Figure Result of Proposed Levy on Excess Profits.

FIND SCHEME COMPLICATED

Earnings at Rate of $450,000,000 Would Make Concern Liable to Taxation on $330,000,000.

The excess profits taxation proposed by the Senate Finance Committee has set the statisticians of the financial districts to work applying the graduated impost scheme to estimated earnings of corporations in the current year. In the absence of any official illustration of the way the law will be applied, considerable confusion has arisen. The application of the 50 per cent. tax on profits in excess of 250 per cent. of the average return of corporations in 1911, 1912 and 1913 has been looked at from two or more angles.

One method of applying the tax on the basis of the Finance Committee's report when applied to the expected income of the United States Steel Corporation was discussed yesterday, which showed that the Government's coffers might receive as much as $113,580,000 from the earnings of 1917 in excess profits taxes.

The average earnings of the corporation in the three-year period was $120,000,000 a year. During the first quarter of this year net earnings ran at the rate of about $450,000,000 for the full twelve months, which, if realized, would make the organization liable to excess profits taxation on $330,000,000. The method used, in following the Senate Committee's findings, started calculations with the average of 1911, 1912, and 1913 of $120,000,000. A tax of 12 per cent. is provided on the amount of earnings from the average to 15 per cent. above the average, which in case of the Steel Corporation totals $18,000,000. On this, the Finance Committee decided an impost of 12 per cent. should be levied, or $2,160,000. On the amount by which the excess profits exceed 15 per cent. of the three-year average, but do not exceed 25 per cent., or $12,000,000, the tax is to be 16 per cent., or $1,920,000. Again the amount of excess profits between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the average is subject to 20 per cent. taxation, the taxable sum being $30,000,000 and the tax $6,000,000.

Carrying the computation through, it comes finally to the 50 per cent. tax on excess profits above 250 per cent. of the established average. An amount representing 250 per cent. of the Steel Corporation's excess profits tax would be $300,000,000—with the normal average $120,000,000—and the estimated total of the excess profits this year would be $330,000,000. There would be, then, $30,000,000, (the amount between 250 per cent. of the average of the three years and total income subject to tax,) to be taxed 50 per cent., or $15,000,000.

In this table the result of the computation is set down covering the $330,000,000 excess profits expected to be earned and the tax:

Rate P. C.	Excess of P. C.	Amount Taxed.	Yield.
12	15	$18,000,000	$2,160,000
16	25	12,000,000	1,920,000
20	50	30,000,000	6,000,000
25	75	30,000,000	7,500,000
30	100	30,000,000	9,000,000
35	150	60,000,000	21,000,000
40	200	60,000,000	24,000,000
45	250	60,000,000	27,000,000
50	250+	30,000,000	15,000,000
Total		$330,000,000	$113,580,000

The chief item causing confusion yesterday appeared to be the 50 per cent. impost. Some commentators thought that the levy of half the profits would be made on the full excess profit above $120,000,000, or $165,000,000 on the estimated excess profit of $330,000,000. The wording of the report indicated that the measure was to operate by increments in the same way as the income tax law.

B. S. COLER FILES SCHEDULE

His Resources Put at $773,849 and Debts at $567,342.

The bankruptcy schedule of Bird S. Coler, filed yesterday in the Federal Court by his attorneys, Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, disclosed resources of $773,849 and debts of $567,342. Of his liabilities, $338,539 was listed as to secured creditors, the principal items being $60,000 due to the Kings County Trust Company, $65,000 to Eugene Bird Coler, $30,000 to the Greenpoint National Bank, $15,000 is due the Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C., while the American Exchange National Bank of this city is creditor for $58,500, and the Seaboard National Bank for $46,000. The estate of L. H. Hale tops the list of unsecured creditors with an item of $34,123. To Mary C. Bolton of Somerville, N. J., is due $27,000, while E. B. Coler and J. Peyton Clark hold notes for $18,614 and $30,000 respectively.

A long list of securities of nominal value and cash bank deposits of $342.63 completed the schedule.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Yesterday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot..	62.12½	62.75	61.75	62.12½
Lead	11.37½	..	11.25	11.50
Spelter	9.25	..	9.37½	..
Antimony..	*17.00	17.50	*17.50	18.00
Quicksilver	$35.00	..	$51.00	..
Aluminium.	*58.00	..	*58.00	..
Iron, No. 2				
X f'ndry.	52.75	53.75	49.75	50.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@31c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures.....	120	10	0	120	10	0
Tin, spot	243	15	0	242	15	0
Tin, futures	238	10	0	237	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Lindsay Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, 2 per cent. on the common and an extra dividend of 17 per cent. on the common stock. The company has been paying 2 per cent. extra on the common stock in recent quarters.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. Dividend payments by this company have been at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and the present declaration places the stock on the old dividend basis of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Wisconsin Railroad Commission has authorized the Mid-Continental Utilities Company, a Wisconsin corporation, to issue $275,000 stock and $450,000 bonds. This company was formerly the Lancaster Light and Power Company.

Directors of the American Ice Company at a special meeting authorized the purchase or sale of scrip issued in the exchange of the old American Ice Securities stock for the stock of the new American Ice Company on the basis of $40 a share for the preferred stock and $20 for the common stock.

The Wisconsin Railroad Commission has authorized the Wisconsin Interurban System, a projected electric interurban railway between Madison and Portage and Madison and Janesville, Wis., to issue $600,000 bonds.

John A. Noble, cashier of the Harriman National Bank since 1909, was elected Vice President and cashier yesterday.

Otis & Co. of Cleveland have purchased $1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the C. R. Wilson Body Co. of Detroit, and will offer them to the public at par and interest.

The Pacific Bank announces that hereafter its office will be kept open until midnight.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has taken out a $20,000,000 surety company bond to protect itself against loss of Liberty loan collateral held by the bank's own customers and by designated banks and trust companies in the Kansas City Federal Reserve district.

William J. McGeorge and Hugh A. McGeorge have opened offices at 27 Broad Street under the firm name of McGeorge & Co., to deal in unlisted securities.

READY TO REGULATE SHIPMENTS ABROAD

Council Warns Exporters to Insert Saving Clauses in Contracts, Including Cargo Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Exports Council, created recently by executive order, prepared today to employ its unusual powers in the regulation of the kinds and quantities of war-time commodities which may be sent to the Allies and to neutral countries. License forms were approved and reports obtained concerning the machinery required. It was predicted that definite steps would be taken by the first of next week.

Following today's conference the council, through the Department of Commerce, sent out this warning to exporters who may be seriously affected by the rulings:

"In view of the fact that public necessity may in the future require the requisition of vessels by the Government, and as this may be done quickly, with but little time for adjustment, it is advisable that exporters, in making contracts for export, should state in the contracts that shipment is to be contingent on their obtaining shipping space.

"Attention is again called to the fact that exporters will save themselves much annoyance and possible claims for damages if a clause is inserted in bills of sales stating that the sale is made subject to the seller's ability to secure an export permit, if such permit is required."

The restriction of bunker coal and other fuels which control shipping was one of the chief topics discussed at the conference today, and it is probable that drastic action will be taken in regard to them. The Shipping Board, which will be represented on the Advisory Committee of the Exports Council, to be announced shortly, may play an important part in the decisions in this connection; its experts have made a careful analysis of the shipping situation.

As the direction of shipping will in a large measure control the exports of foodstuffs, the advice of Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration, who is a member of the Exports Council, will have much weight in the decisions as to all licenses.

Arguments presented by diplomats of neutral countries have received careful consideration from Secretary Lansing and other members of the Exports Council, and the requests made by these diplomats for a hearing before drastic action is taken to shut down upon the quantities of the foods they may obtain from the United States have constituted one of the chief factors in delaying definite action.

There has been great pressure brought to bear from some quarters to shut down on exports of foods to neutrals with a firm hand where it can be shown that Germany is obtaining supplies through these neutrals which otherwise could not be obtained. The situation has developed many delicate angles.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil.....	33	40	Iron C pf.	16	17
B S Gas...	9	10	Iron Blos..	1	1¼
Bingham...	12¾	13	Jerome V..	1¼	1¾
Begole	50	75	La Rose...	40	80
Bohemia. ..	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic ..	40	41
Bost Ely...	40	50	Mex Met...	26	29
Bost & M..	55	57	Mojave T...	44	49
Butte & L.	12	14	New Balt..	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev Doug..	1¼	1½
Bost Ariz..	1⅞	2⅛	N U Bing...	..	50
Calaveras..	3¼	4	Nixon	82	85
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅝	N Cornelia.	18	18¾
Crown Res..	28	32	N Z & L..	65	67
Con Ariz...	2⅛	2⅜	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop..	1⅛	1⅜
Champ C...	6	7	Onondaga...	35	45
Cal Corb...	1½	2⅛	Pion Con...	1⅛	1⅞
E & B B..	2⅜	2¾	Rilia	..	2
Earl Eagle.	15	17	Ray Here...	3½	3¾
Fortuna ...	7	8	*S W M...	2	2¼
Gold Lake.	5	8	†S W M...	2	2¼
Houghton..	99	99	Trure	1¼	1¾
Homa Oil..	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext..	37½	38½
Humboldt...	93	95	Yukon G'd.	11½	12½
Iron Cap...	16	17			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Very Irregular, with Final Prices 36 to 48 Points Net Lower.

The cotton market yesterday was very irregular, and prices made new low records since the recent top figures were reached. October contracts sold down to 24.20c, or about 280 points down from the high record of last week. The lowest prices of the day occurred in the first hour of trading in response to better weather reports, especially from the Southwest, including advices of good rains in Texas over the holiday.

The buying on the break to 24.20c for October was mostly by trade interests, some purchases being made for Japanese account, and it promoted a rapid upturn in the market which carried October to 24.69c, followed by reactions near the close, with final prices 36 to 48 points net lower. October closed at 24.53c.

The immediate opening of the market was active and quite weak, at 48 to 93 points decline. Privately reported Texas rains were not shown on the early weather map, but they came from such reliable sources that the trade felt justified in accepting them and there was liberal selling from the start.

While no further developments appeared in the Washington news regarding possible Government control of cotton as well as foodstuffs, the mere possibility of such an outcome has greatly unsettled confidence in the market and reduced the buying power. After the opening, Liverpool was quite a heavy seller here, but they also bought some cotton and were thought to have about evened up on the average. The cables showed small sales abroad, with Liverpool fixed prices for futures 25 points down from Tuesday. Wall Street, Western longs and Atlantic and Texas spot firms were also among the early sellers, principally October and December.

Regarding conditions in the Eastern belt, private reports said the plant appeared to be thrifty and putting on fruit very rapidly, while young cotton is making good progress. As sufficient rains have now fallen, clear, warm weather is desired in the next few weeks. Freedom from weevil complaints was commented on in some of the private messages.

While spot demand from Eastern and Southern mills was said to be light, the export inquiry was limited only by the freight room available. For the day the exports amounted to 20,454 bales, making 5,204,102 for the season, compared with 5,638,977 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	24.90	25.17	24.75	25.00@25.01	25.38
August ..	24.95	24.95	24.70	25.00@25.04	25.36
Sept.	..	..	..	24.65 ..	25.10
October..	24.50	24.69	24.20	24.53@24.55	24.98
Nov.	..	..	..	24.07 ..	24.52
Dec.	24.30	24.52	24.20	24.07@24.10	25.13
January.	24.26	24.90	24.26	24.75@24.76	25.20
March ..	24.60	25.06	24.50	24.94@24.96	25.41
May	24.60	25.10	24.60	23.65@26.07	25.53

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower, at 25.45c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.10c; New Orleans, 24.25c; Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 25c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 24.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	11,192	9,677	10,839
Exports	20,454	9,868	.....
Port stocks.....	761,414	798,257	781,697
New York arrivals...	2,939	.....	.....
New York stocks....	44,871	51,274	109,528

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton quiet and 15 points lower than Tuesday at 19.10d for mid-upland. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Imports, 2,000, all American. Futures, 25 points lower than Tuesday. July-August, 17.75d; October-November, 16.75d; January-February, 16.05d; March-April, 15.87d.

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Rome, N. Y.	Reg. 4½	1929-37	4.30
E. Rochester, N. Y.	Reg. 4.20	1922-25	4.30
Bronxville, N. Y.	Reg. 4.90	1922-27	4.35
Fairport, N. Y.	Reg. 4½	1919-22	4.35
Newfane, N. Y.	Reg. 4½	1918-30	4.40
Potsdam, N. Y.	Cpn. 4½	1924-37	4.40
Greenburgh, N. Y.	Reg. 5	1922-51	4.40
Frankfort, N. Y.	Reg. 5	1918-26	4.50
North Elba, N. Y.	Reg. 5	1932-56	4.60

GENERAL MARKET—MUNICIPAL BONDS EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX.

Cabarrus Co., N. C.	Cpn. 4½	1941	4.50
McCormick Co., S. C.	Cpn. 5	1920-42	4.65
El Paso Co., Texas	Cpn. 5	1955-35	4.70
Vicksburg, Miss.	Cpn. 5	1929-36	4.70
Port Arthur, Texas	Cpn. 5	1939-56	4.75
Wash'gt'n Twp., N.C.	Cpn. 5	1930-40	4.85
Burlington, N. C.	Cpn. 5	1922-27	4.85
Sweetwater, Texas	Cpn. 5½	1954-34	4.85
Union Twp., S. C.	Cpn. 5	1918-42	4.85
Darlington, S. C.	Cpn. 5½	1918-42	4.90
Cedar Grove, S. D. (Marion County, S. C.)	Cpn. 6	1922	5.15
Pine Grove, S. D. (Clarendon County, S. C.)	Cpn. 6	1947	5.25

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and higher, closing with net gains of 5½c to 8c. The strength in corn exerted a bullish influence on the market and shorts found some difficulty in covering contracts. Interest in the contract market is being steadily evened up and the trade at large is shaping itself for whatever conditions may be imposed by the Food Control bill. New wheat is not pressing on the market, but apparently farmers are anxious to find an outlet for their wheat, while buyers are cautious about making contracts until they know more definitely what the Government is going to do about naming a price and about the distribution of wheat and flour. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.40 nominal, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.01	1.03⅛
September	1.90	1.84	1.86¾	1.84⅝	1.05⅛

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

Strong advances occurred in the corn market yesterday, based on complaints that temperatures were too low in important sections of the belt and on active buying of late positions near the close by Wall Street interests, who believed that new crops were selling too low compared with old crop positions, considering the probability that demand would continue on its present active basis through the Winter months. The market closed about top and 2¾@3¾c above Tuesday, with late months showing the greatest advance. Locally the cash market was also firm, No. 2 yellow being quoted $1.91, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were finally estimated at 80,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	1.62⅞	1.60	1.62¾	1.58⅝	76½
September..	1.55⅝	1.49¾	1.54¾	1.50	74½
December...	1.18⅝	1.09¾	1.15¾	1.10⅝	63⅝

OATS.

Following the lead of corn, the oats market advanced 1⅛@1¼c, with exporters fair buyers, the cash situation strong, and favorable crop news of little effect. Cash oats here were firmer, as follows: Standard, 78½c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77½c; fancy clipped white, 80@81½c; ordinary clipped white, 78@79c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	68	66	67⅝	66¾	38½
September...	55¼	55¼	55⅝	55⅞	35½
December ..	53½	53¾	53¾	57½	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market opened a little higher with hogs, made further advances in the forenoon, and then eased off somewhat near the close from the effects of profit-taking and a dragging tendency in lard, due to increasing stocks. A better cash trade was reported, and at one time there was rather active buying of ribs by shorts, influenced by the corn strength and higher prices for meats. Receipts at Chicago amounted to 24,000 hogs, with 34,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City had 6,000 and Omaha 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	21.40	21.30	21.30	21.17	13.25
September ..	21.70	21.45	21.45	21.42	13.40
Ribs—					
July	21.97	21.72	21.72	21.97	13.67
September ..	22.02	21.80	21.80	21.75	13.70
Pork—					
July	40.45	40.15	40.15	40.00	25.30
September ..	40.30	39.95	40.00	39.80	24.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the market for cottonseed oil were feverish with operators apparently nervous. The uncertainty regarding whether or not the Food Control bill will include cotton oil has undermined confidence somewhat. At times there was heavy pressure, and while prices rallied from the lowest, final quotations ranged from 4 points higher for July to 9 points lower for some of the later months. The action of cotton and lard was also a disturbing element in the market. Total sales were 28,900 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.70	15.60
July	15.75	15.75	15.60@15.70	15.55
August	15.65	15.62	15.62@15.65	15.60
September	15.65	15.49	15.52@15.60	15.52
October	15.50	15.40	15.46@15.47	15.55
November	15.25	15.15	15.17@15.19	15.20
December	15.20	15.10	15.15@15.20	15.25
January	15.25	15.11	15.20@15.21	15.25
February	..	..	15.20@15.30	15.15

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet yesterday, with the uncertainties of war taxation still much in evidence and with prices showing no tendency one way or the other, quotations following. The market opened at a decline of 1 to 3 points, and the early business was at about Tuesday's closing figures, but after selling at 7.50 July eased off to 7.45, while March declined from 7.94 to 7.90, with the market closing at a net decline of 3 to 5 points. Sales were reported of 19,250 bags, including exchanges. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.50	7.45	7.48@7.45	7.48
August	..	..	7.52@7.53	7.57
September ..	7.67	7.65	7.62@7.63	7.66
October	..	..	7.65@7.66	7.70
November	..	..	7.69@7.70	7.74
December	7.80	7.75	7.74@7.75	7.79
January	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.84
February	..	..	7.86@7.87	7.89
March	7.94	7.90	7.91@7.92	7.94
April	..	..	7.96@7.96	7.96
May	8.04	8.00	8.01@8.02	8.04

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures ruled generally inactive, with total sales amounting to 8,300 tons. The market opened 5 to 7 points lower, sold up a few points on Wall Street support, with trade interests supplying contracts, and later, when Wall Street support was withdrawn, prices again sagged off, closing 3 to 7 points net lower. The spot market was quiet and with the tendency in buyers' favor, and doubtless the weakness there had more or less of an influence in exchange prices, preventing for the moment, at least, any aggressive buying movement. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.20@5.22	5.25
August	..	..	5.29@5.31	5.35
September	5.40	5.34	5.34@5.35	5.41
October	..	..	5.35@5.37	5.41
November	5.37	5.37	5.35@5.37	5.42
December	5.27	5.22	5.21@5.22	5.27
January	4.97	4.95	4.93@4.95	4.99
February	..	..	4.79@4.80	4.83
March	4.80	4.80	4.78@4.80	4.82
April	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.84
May	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.86

There was a decidedly easier tone in raw sugar at the close, with prices in buyers' favor, due probably to the lower exchange prices. There were sales of 10,000 bags Porto Ricos, prompt shipment, at 6.20c, cost, insurance, and freight, to local refiners, and 5,000 bags Cubas, late July shipment, at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.33c duty paid. Sugars from store were also available at the same price, but not taken. Europe bought upward of 6,000 to 7,000 tons raw sugar at 5c, free on board, Cuba. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.33c; molasses, 5.40c; cost and freight, 5½c.

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were listed at from 7¼c to 8c for fine granulated, although the demand was less active, and only a moderate business was reported.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, two days, 26,057 packages. Increased speculative buying, fair demand for current consumptive use, and more moderate arrivals than were generally expected combine to give a higher and rather firm market. All grades at creamery share in the improvement, and a fairly active business is done. Renovated and ladles steadier, but without material change. Packing stock firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 39@39½c; extras, (92 score,) 38½@39c; firsts, (84 to 90 score,) 37½@37¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 36@37½c; State dairy, tubs; finest, 38@39½c; good to prime, 36@37½c; common to fair, 32@35c; renovated, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½@32¾c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts, two days, 12,469 cases. Arrivals are light, and there is some shortage of desirable Western eggs to supply the demand, which is good. Some receivers have considerable stock near at hand, and there have been delays in the arrival of stock, so that there is some doubt whether the present firmness can be fully sustained. At the moment, however, slightly higher prices are being paid for the prime to fancy qualities, necessitating some advance in quotations. High-grade dirties and checks are also doing better under a light supply and pretty good demand. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are occasionally reaching a little better than fairly steady quotes, but a good deal of the supply is more or less defective and unsalable above a range of 38@40c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30c; undergrades, 26@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good mixtures; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, fine to fancy, 38@39c; gathered mixtures, fine to fancy, 36@37c; gathered browns and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@36c.

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71 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5912-13 Rector

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5 Nassau St. New York.

Second
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141 Broadway, New York City.
Tel. Cort. 7308.

Duluth St. Ry. 5s, 1930
Laclede Gas Lt. 5s, 1919
Eastern Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1918
JOSEPH & WIENER
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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25 BROAD ST., N.Y.

Alabama Power Co.
1st 5s, 1946
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5413.

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Semet Solvay
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Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Com.
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
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Yukon Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
United Light & Railways Co.
Coll. 5s 1932
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Indian Refining
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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H.F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

Bucyrus Pfd.
Boston & Virginia Trans.
Atlantic Holding
Atlantic Fruit
Central Vermont 1st 4s 1920
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3316-7-8 25 Broad St.

Remington Typewriter 1st Pfd.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Canadian Government 5s
GEO. REITH & CO.
WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Mexican Eagle Oil
General Development
Beckers Aniline Dye & Chem.
Atlantic Holding
By-Products Coke
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7710.

Eastern Steel
United Pub. Corp.
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
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49 WALL STREET NEW YORK

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J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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R. B. Hathaway & Co.
Tel. Rector 7710—4608-9. 11 Wall St., N. Y.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tri-City R'way & Lt. Pfd.
Ga. R'way & Pow. Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
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Wisconsin Edison
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NAMES INSURANCE BOARD.

Will Work Out Government's Plan to Insure Lives of Fighters.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary McAdoo appointed today a committee of insurance company officials and expert actuaries as advisers of the Government in the plan to insure the lives of men in the army, navy, and marine corps.

The committee comprises George E. Ide, President of the Home Life; Edward D. Duffield, Vice President of the Prudential; Louis F. Butler, President of the Travelers; Arthur Hunter, President of the Actuarial Society of America; John L. Shubb of the Union Central Company of Cincinnati; John T. Stone, President of the Maryland Casualty Company; George B. Woodward, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life; Franklin B. Meade, Secretary of the Lincoln Life; T. W. Blackburn, Secretary of the American Life Convention, and I. I. Boak, President of the National Fraternal Congress of America.

The appointment of the committee is the result of the meeting this week of more than 100 life insurance experts with Secretary McAdoo. It is probable that they will be asked to consider the systems worked out by Federal experts, which will be the basis for legislation soon to be sought enabling the Treasury Department to undertake the insurance work.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅝	5¾	Granite	50	55
Dr. J'pot.	4½	6	Isabella	10¼	11
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	17	18
El Paso	25	33	Portland	145	150
Findlay	3	4	U. Gold M.	20	22½
Golden C.	215	217	Vindicator	76	79
Gold Sov.	4	5			

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch of the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done ovr the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	90	93	2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester. day. Bid.	Yester. day. Ask.	Tues. day. Bid.			Yester. day. Bid.	Yester. day. Ask.	Tues. day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100½	100	4s	Nov., 1918	90½	..	90¾
4½s	June, 1965	102¼	103	102	3½s	Nov., 1954	83	..	82½
4½s	Mar., 1965	102¼	103	102	3½s	May, 1954	83	..	82½
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	102½	102¼	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	May, 1957	102	102½	102¼					
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1966	97	98	9 7½	4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97	98	97¾	4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1904	97	98	97½	4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	98	97¾	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	97	98	97¾	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94½	3½s	1930-1939	4.55	4.25	4.55
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94½	3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	Nov., 1953	94	95	94	3½s	1940-1953	4.55	4.20	4.55
4s	Nov., 1936	94	98	95	3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5	4⅝	4⅞
1,000	‡Aet.cfs.of d.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
150	‡Air Reduc.	89	87	87
900	‡Butt.&Jud.	63	62	63
10	‡Carb. Steel.	103	103	103
500	‡Car. L. & P.	3	3	3
1,800	Carwen Steel	12½	12	12
1,800	Chev. Motor	98	95	95
800	‡City S.w.l.	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
3,000	Curtiss Aero.	45	42	43½
5,000	Do rights.	3	1¾	2⅜
100	‡E. Anli. Ca.	5¼	5¼	5½
310	Emer. Phono.	8	5¾	5¾
200	Ev. Heaney.	22¼	22¼	22¼
600	‡Int. Tr. Cp.	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	‡Do pf.	1	1	1
300	‡Lake T. Bl.	7½	7½	7½
15,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2¼	2	2⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

100	Anglo-American Oil		19¼	19¼

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,800	‡Allen Oil	65	64	65
500	‡Am. Ven. O.	18	16	16
500	‡Atlan. Pet.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
900	‡Barn. O. & G.	2½	2	2½
1,000	‡Boat.-Wyo. O. pros.	17	17	17
250	‡Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	50	50	50
2,500	‡Cos. O. & G. cfts.	13	12⅜	13
200	‡ Do pf.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
2,500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.) cfts.	13	12⅜	13
1,800	‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	59	55	59
4,700	‡Cum. P. & R.	1	⅞	1
1,000	Elk B. Pet.	9½	8¾	8¾
1,000	Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	½	⅝
15,000	‡Esmer. O. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	‡Federal Oil	5	4⅞	4⅞
800	‡Inter. Pet.	13½	13¼	13⅜
500	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	¼	¼	¼
5,350	Key. Cons.	9⅞	9½	9½
1,800	‡Lost City Oil	1	⅞	⅞
3,700	‡Merritt O. C.	26⅝	25	25⅜
5,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	‡Midwest Oil	80	76	80
2,000	‡Midw. Ref.	147	133	144
300	‡N.Y.-Okl. Oil	¾	⅝	⅝
100	N.T. & Tex. O.	2	2	2
5,000	‡Ohio Oil	7¼	7	7¼
2,200	Okla. P. & R.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4,500	‡ Do rights	½	½	½
2,500	‡Omar O. & G.	33	31	33
1,900	Osage-H. Oil	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
300	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,550	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5½	5¼	5½
2,500	‡Sap. O. & R.	10¼	10	10¼
3,500	Seq. O. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	‡Un. Wes. Oil	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
1,000	‡Utah Petrol (a pros.)	40	40	40
600	‡Victoria Oil new stock	8½	8⅛	8⅛
1,800	‡W. Side Oil MINING STOCKS.	1	⅞	1
3,300	Acme C. H.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	A.-B. C. M.	⅛	⅜	⅛
530	Alas. Mines	¾	¾	¾
900	Ariz. B. Con.	5¾	5¼	5¼
3,700	‡Atlanta	10¼	10	10¼
2,900	Big L. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4,200	‡Bos. & Mon.	60	58	59
500	‡Bute Cop. Z. v. t. cfs.	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,300	‡Caledonia	58	55	56
4,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅞	1⅝
2,000	Can. Copper	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛

BONDS.

$4,000	‡B. & O. 5s 1-yr. notes	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	‡B. & O. 5s 2-yr. notes	98⅜	98½	98⅜
10,000	‡Beth. Steel 2-yr. notes	98⅝	98¼	98¼
1,000	‡Erie 5s nt.	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
7,000	‡N.Y.C. 4½s, w. i.	102½	102⅜	102½

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. °Odd. 'ot.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cp.	56½	57½	56½	57½
Am. Tin & T.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
ordinary	17½	18	17½	18
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Central Fdy.	35	37	35	37
Cent. Fdy. pf.	53	55	53	55
City S. w. 1st	80	90	80	90
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Cramp Shipb	90	97	90	100
Curtiss A. pf.	78	86	78	86
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅜	½	⅜	½
Elite Plan S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Fire Ex. new	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	103	..	103	..
Grant M. Car.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar	42	45	42	45
Do pf.	100	101	100	101
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Rubber	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
Kath. Sug. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Do pf.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco'e.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	45	..	..
Man. Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Marlin Arms	97	103	105	106
Mitchell Mot.	41	55	41	52
Motor Prod.	85	90	85	90
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	48
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	72	74	72	74
Rep. I. & S. pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith. (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	94	95½	94	95½
Stand. Motors	11	12	11	12
St. Jos. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific.	30	34	30	34
Stromb. Carb.	28	35	28	35
U. S. L. & H.	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Un. Profit S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
United Sugar.	36	36½	36	36½
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Concent.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil. N. E.	43	44	43	44
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Knic. Wy. Pet.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Do pf.	2¼	3¼	2¼	3¼
Midw. Oil pf.	95	100	95	100
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
People's Oil	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12¼	12⅜
Tex. Nat. Oil	43	50	43	50

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Stand.	28	30	28	30
Bingham Min.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Bisbee Cop.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Booth	7	9	7	9
Bradshaw C.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Butte-N. Y.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Ferber Cop.	55	60	55	60
First Nat. C.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Hud. Bay Z.	⅞	1	⅞	1⅛
Kerr Lake	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Kewanaa	13	14	13	14
Magma Cop.	42	45	44	47

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester. day. Bid.	Yester. day. Ask.	Tues. day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19½	19¼
Atlantic Refining	920	960	920
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	380	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena-Signal Oil	147	150	148
Gal.-Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	14	14	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96
Ohio Oil	338	343	338
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	500
Prairie Pipe Line	268	272	270
Solar Refining	330	340	330
South. Pipe Line	193	197	193
South. Penn. Oil	290	295	290
Southwest. Penn.	110	113	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	750	740
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520	505
Stand. Oil of N. J.	585	590	580
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	278	282	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	480	490	480
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	355	365	355
Washington Oil	89	94	89

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester. day. Bid.	Yester. day. Ask.	Tues. day. Bid.
Astna pf	31	35	30
American Brass	328	332	328
Atlas Powder	153	153	154
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	123	127	127
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	106	115	106
Du Pont	256	259	256
Do old com	104	105	104
Do deb. pf.	100	100½	99
Hercules Powder	248	253	244
Do pf.	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	136	160	155
Scovill Mfg.	630	640	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester. day. Bid.	Yester. day. Ask.	Tues. day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf.	95	98	95
Conley Foil	230	235	230
J. S. Young	120	170	160
Do pf.	100	120	100

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
300	Cities Service	277	275	276	278
250	Cities Service pf.	85½	85	85¼	85½
2,900	Cities Service new	29	28⅜	28⅝	28¾

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	25	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	85	99
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	74	75	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
American Gas	118	129	Northern Ohio Electric	..	55
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	72	76
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Light & Traction	317	320	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	55	60
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111	Northern States Power	92	94
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern States P. pf.	96	98
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Pacific Gas & Electric	56	57
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	88½	90
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Pine Bluff W. & E. pf.	91	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	79	80	Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Carolina Power & Light	36½	37	Republic Ry. & Lt.	32	34
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Colorado Power	29	31	Southern Cal. Edison	87	88
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	South. Cal. Edison pf.	104	105
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34	36
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	90	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Duluth Edison	..	80	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	5¾	6½
Electric Properties	63	66	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
El Paso Electric	104	108	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98	Tri-City R. L. pf.	91½	94
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	27	31	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve.	89	89¾
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	United Light & Ry.	38	41
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	89	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	44	Western Power	14½	16
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Western Power pf.	30	50
Miss. River Power	11	13	West. Penn. P. pf.	94	105
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100
New England Co.	39	51			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	90	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	98	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin States Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1953	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	118
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. pf.	94	98	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Utah Sec. 5s	90	93½
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mich. Light Co. 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	90	98
Middle West U. 6s	95½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Minn. Gen. & L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	70½	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	96	97
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	Yadkin River Pow. cfts.	83	87
Nat. Secur. pref.	88½	92			
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A revival of peace rumors had an effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the afternoon dealings. The steel stocks in particular were depressed, but the whole market softened. Earlier in the day it had been a market of specialties. Studebaker was made the subject of another attack, while, on the other hand, Mexican Petroleum was advanced sharply. Sales of Studebaker amounted to about 11,000 shares. United States Steel common was the most active issue, with its sales 32,500 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	10	Lack. Steel	94½	94¼	94½
1,520	Amer. Can	50⅞	48¼	48½	150	Maxwell M.	45	43⅜	44⅜
350	Am. C. & F.	76⅝	75¾	75⅝	3,950	Mex. Pet.	101¼	97¼	97½
200	Am. Locom.	70½	70	70	80	Mex. Tel.	40⅜	40½	40½
150	Am. S. & L.	107⅝	105	105	100	M'vale Steel	62¾	61	61
50	Am. Sugar	119	119	119	20	Mo. Pac., w. i.	29	29	29
450	Anac. Cop.	81⅜	79¼	79¼	20	Nevada C.	23½	23½	23½
10	A., T. & S. F.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	100	N. Y. Cent.	89½	88½	88⅝
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	20	North. Pac.	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,350	Baldw. Loc.	75	70⅜	71	10	Ohio C. G.	124⅜	124½	124½
400	Balt. & Ohio	70	69½	69¾	50	Pac. Mail	28½	27½	27½
750	Beth. St. B.	140⅞	135¼	135¼	40	Pennsylvania	52	52	52
20	Brook. R. T.	57½	57	57½	30	Pitts. & W.	33¼	33¼	33¼
500	Cent. Leath. pf.	92¾	91	92	520	Reading	94⅝	92⅝	93½
300	Ches. & O.	57½	59	59	780	Rep. I. & S.	93	90½	91
1,850	C., M. & St. P.	69⅜	63¾	66¾	100	Sinclair Oil.	45⅞	44	44
20	Chile Cop.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	140	So. Pacific.	91½	91	91½
50	Col. F. & I.	52¼	51¼	51¼	300	So. Railway	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,530	Corn Prod.	34¼	33¼	33¾	10,780	Studebaker.	61⅝	54⅞	56⅝
2,870	Cruc.

TRACTION MEN VOTE AGAINST CAR STRIKE

Brotherhoods of Interborough and New York Railways Denounce Agitators.

UNION LEADERS IN MEETING

Maher Does Not Believe Fitzgerald Can Cause Walkout on Third Avenue System.

With the heads of the Third Avenue Railway Company defying the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes by ignoring their demands, except to discharge the committee of employes who signed them, the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employes and the Brotherhood of New York Railways Company Employes passed resolutions last night condemning any proposal to force a strike on the city's traction lines in war times, and denouncing the leaders of the Amalgamated Association. This action of the Interborough and New York Railways employes' unions which claim to represent 90 per cent. of the companies' men, was taken after heads of the Amalgamated Association, which is now aiming particularly at the Third Avenue system, has said that the other traction lines "would come later." Copies of the resolutions were sent to the Mayor, the Public Service Commission, the United States District Attorney and the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties.

The meeting of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employes was held in the Queensborough Building, at 156 East Forty-fifth Street. The resolutions adopted, which were lengthy, quoted President Wilson's proclamation: "To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind," and then said:

Whereas, Recently some of the labor agitators of the Amalgamated who unsuccessfully attempted to interrupt service on the Interborough Rapid Transit lines last fall have returned to this city and publicly announced to the press that they are here to cause trouble; and

Whereas, Members of this same Amalgamated organization attempted to create a reign of terror in this city last fall which resulted in the conviction of several hundred members of this organization; and

Whereas, Four of the officers of the Amalgamated organization are now serving long terms in Sing Sing Prison for a diabolical attempt to blow up the subway, thus endangering the lives of many citizens; and

Whereas, We are not unmindful of the many atrocities committed against our persons and families of the members of our brotherhood instigated by members of the Amalgamated Association, be it

Resolved, That the undersigned members of the General Committee of the Brotherhood, mindful of the warnings contained in the President's said proclamations, demand all of our rights to carry out our obligations to the community and to the nation peaceably and without interference, and denounce any and whether such attempted interference is incited by allied enemies or those who are seeking to take advantage of the present international crisis for the promotion of their own selfish enterprises.

The resolutions pledged the Interborough men to stick at their jobs if a strike is called by the Amalgamated.

The meeting of the General Committee of the Brotherhood of New York Railways Company Employes was held in the hall at 241 Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The resolutions, which were similar to those passed by the Interborough men, said in part:

Whereas, Since the organization of this brotherhood the relations between the employes and the company have been cordial and productive of a better mutual understanding, be it

Resolved, That these professional labor agitators who are seeking to embroil us in personal trouble and indirectly interfere with performance of our duty to the public neither act nor speak in the interests of the employes of the New York Railways Company; be it further

Resolved, That, in accordance with the expressed wish of the President of the United States that there be no interference with the operation of railways in this time of war, and in our feeling of friendliness between ourselves and the company can be adequately adjusted at all times through existing arrangement, it is our desire and purpose to continue to operate the cars of this company to the end that there shall be no annoyance and discomfort to the people of the City of New York due to the interruption of the traction service.

T. M. Fazakerley, President of the General Committee, said that there are 5,500 men in the New York Railways Brotherhood, representing 92.5 per cent. of the employes of the company.

The New York Railways and Interborough brotherhoods were formed seven months ago with the indorsement of the officials of the companies. The brotherhoods have no connection with the Amalgamated Association.

A committee of seven members of the General Committee of the New York Railways Employes called upon Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission and presented a petition similar in language to the resolutions adopted last night. Mr. Fazakerley told Mr. Straus that the men had confidence in his judgment and called upon him to help avert a strike. Mr. Straus told the committee that he sympathized with their sentiments and that he felt that the present was an inopportune time for a strike disturbance. He said the country should present a solid front to the enemy. The petition said, in conclusion: "Be it further resolved, That as a matter of public welfare and in justice to ourselves and to our families, we respectfully ask the Mayor of the City of New York to afford us prompt and adequate protection against organized intimidation or actual violence designed to interfere with our ability peacefully to perform our duties and to assure the operation of the traction lines of this city." A report of the conference was made public by the Public Service Commission.

A committee of the brotherhoods of both companies called on officials of the companies and told them they were satisfied with conditions and wages.

The Amalgamated held a meeting last night at 211 East Forty-fifth Street. According to William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union, it was an organization meeting and no formal action was taken against the Third Avenue lines. It had been said by union officials earlier in the day that the meeting would be held to consider the case of the four Third Avenue men who signed the wage demands and were discharged by President Maher. Fitzgerald said last night that he was going to make a great effort to get the men reinstated.

"We are going to meet again Saturday night," said Fitzgerald. "And what we do then will depend on circumstances and the stand of the company."

Asked what he thought the stand of the company was, Fitzgerald said:

"We have made our requests and the answer was the discharge of the men."

Edward A. Maher, Jr., General Manager of the Third Avenue system, said there was "little to say" about talk of a strike on the system next Tuesday. He said it was "tommyrot."

MAHANY HOPES TO END SHIPBUILDING STRIKE

Says Men Have Waived Every Consideration Except the Question of Wages.

Roland B. Mahany, Special Representative of the Department of Labor, who has been working to bring about a settlement in the ship yards strike, said last night that the men had waived every consideration except the question of wages and he was confident that great progress had been made in settlement of the strike. The situation, he said, had been cleared by the elimination of many false impressions, notably the impression that recognition of the unions was to be an issue. The men were simply putting up the proposition of how they were going to meet the present cost of living on their present wages.

"A number of firms have recognized the justice of this contention and have promptly and cheerfully agreed to pay the men $4.50 a day," Mr. Mahany said. "The more serious complication involved in this controversy has appealed to the reason of the gentlemen composing the shipbuilding division of the metal trades. The attitude of this combination of marine employers previously seems to have been that they would not deal with the unions and make settlements with their own men unless such settlement was sanctioned and adopted by all the other members of the combination.

"When it was pointed out to some of the employers how they would regard such an attitude on the part of the men as if, for instance, unions or individual employes of the shops would say: 'We won't work unless all the shops agree to our terms,' no matter how willing our individual employers may be to accede to our demands. The light was not long in breaking. It is plain to be seen that if the men adopted any such program their attitude would be denounced as unpatriotic and treasonable. Many of the employers see this and are willing to sling about a settlement as speedily as possible."

E. J. Deering, business agent of the Machinists' Union, said yesterday that unless the demands of the men were considered 10,000 men employed in the shipyards in and about New York would go on strike today.

Mr. Deering stated that there were already some 6,000 men on strike. He said that this did not mean the tying up of the yards, for the carpenters were not affected by the strike order, which was confined to metal workers who were fighting for a $4.50 minimum day wage.

EXTENDS EXPRESS SERVICE.

Interborough Also Increases Local Facilities on the Third Avenue Line.

As a result of conferences between the Public Service Commission and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the latter, beginning next Monday, will establish an express service on the centre track of the Third Avenue elevated railroad from Fifty-third Street. At present time express trains operate as locals north of 149th Street and Third Avenue. It is proposed that about half of the express trains originating north of 149th Street shall be included in the new service. Seven additional local trains each way will be placed in the Third Avenue line service.

The commission also announced yesterday that bids had been received for the construction of Section 3 of the Culver Rapid Transit Railroad in Brooklyn. This section extends from the end of Section 2, near Avenue X, to Sheepshead Bay Road in the vicinity of the new Coney Island terminal, the approach to which will be built by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation of Brooklyn.

MOB BEATS SOCIALISTS.

Thirteen Arrested in Philadelphia for Circulating Draft Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Thirteen Socialists, including six women, started to distribute anti-war circulars tonight in one of the residential sections of West Philadelphia, which is largely filled with small home-owners. The circulars called upon the people to demand the repeal of the draft law and denounced the President.

Persons in the neighborhood started to beat them. The women Socialists fought back, and when the police arrived 1,000 persons were battling with the members of the little band, who were kicked and beaten. The crowd tore off their clothing and divided it for souvenirs.

After the police had restored order they gathered up the bleeding Socialists. When listed at the police station, all but three were found to be foreign born. Of the foreigners nine were from Russia, and the ringleader, Caspar Oberstadt, said he was proud to be an alien enemy, born in Germany. He fought the police when they searched him and found more than a hundred Socialist handbills secreted beneath his clothes.

Three thousand persons who had joined in or witnessed the riot surged around the police station and again tried to get at the prisoners. Finally the Lieutenant called for the fire hose and threatened to turn it on the crowds unless they left the place.

All the prisoners were charged with treason and circulating literature which defamed the President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A.M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 43 feet by 32 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

JUDGE LOSES $15,000 FEE.

Freeholders of Bergen County, N. J., Decline to Pass Seufert Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 5.—At the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen County, today, a bill for $15,000, rendered for their approval by Judge William M. Seufeurt, was killed. The Judge asserted that this amount was due for services before the State Board of Public Utilities in the cases affecting the Hackensack Water Company in which the Board of Freeholders was a party.

Joseph Kinsely, Jr., of the board, said that Judge Seufert was deserving of thanks, but there was no record to show that he was hired, and the board never sought his services.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$3,250,988	$2,825,361	$2,722,589
Net after chg.	851,353	873,773	944,420
5 mos. gross	13,812,992	13,310,962	12,346,228
Net after chg.	1,695,687	2,084,429	3,084,542

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

May gross	761,122	704,030	572,238
Net	244,122	245,842	198,978
11 mos. gross	8,011,559	7,025,125	6,006,256
Net	2,679,562	2,352,965	1,706,022

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

May gross	2,312,569	2,044,628	1,724,189
Net after taxes	779,423	798,755	592,884
Sur. after chg.	304,361	306,723	59,098
5 mos. gross	11,138,215	9,315,429	7,760,102
Net after taxes	3,982,197	3,374,191	2,222,135
Sur. after chg.	1,099,686	1,261,188	250,486

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

May gross	218,019	193,440	165,358
Net after taxes	70,260	56,391	17,837
11 mos. gross	2,595,372	2,240,873	3,054,893
Net after taxes	545,853	449,991	226,420

MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

May gross	1,772,390	1,706,963	1,235,135
Net aft. tax	544,399	543,320	203,562
5 mos. gross	7,495,018	8,247,015	6,215,977
Net aft. tax	1,587,886	2,733,417	1,477,545

Chicago Division:

May gross	1,382,373	1,184,844	816,592
Net aft. tax	394,668	506,086	133,433
5 mos. gross	5,202,956	5,276,430	4,031,533
Net aft. tax	1,484,381	2,067,438	910,685

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. and controlled and affiliated lines for May—

New York Central:

May gross	18,410,402	17,268,003	13,407,472
Net aft. tax	4,214,477	5,597,727	3,727,750
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,851,369	3,213,487	1,756,711
5 mos. gross	82,134,898	80,374,292	61,973,950
Net aft. tax	15,497,512	24,154,361	13,495,921
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,370,822	13,900,177	3,792,654

Boston & Albany:

May gross	2,027,423	1,845,091	1,455,123
Net aft. tax	498,895	501,573	394,093
Sur. aft. chgs.	117,067	191,669	36,268
5 mos. gross	8,782,880	8,433,247	6,581,062
Net aft. tax	1,611,506	2,500,538	1,433,407
Sur. aft. chgs.	*270,912	608,973	*278,038

Michigan Central:

May gross	4,522,853	3,839,535	2,814,732
Net aft. tax	1,139,110	1,218,175	647,811
Sur. aft. chgs.	267,245	564,202	127,110
5 mos. gross	20,504,917	18,005,222	13,439,770
Net aft. tax	3,889,342	5,216,908	2,307,559
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,146,184	2,524,150	552,385

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis:

May gross	4,466,819	3,827,134	2,953,699
Net aft. tax	1,151,025	1,130,123	608,660
Sur. aft. chgs.	601,240	769,169	231,469
5 mos. gross	20,086,101	18,310,664	14,007,007
Net aft. tax	4,304,327	5,120,366	2,361,011
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,589,824	2,873,402	*211,944

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie:

May gross	2,117,778	1,070,424	1,401,688
Net after taxes	717,099	1,056,718	628,058
Sur. after chg.	600,277	1,025,815	561,801
5 mos. gross	9,586,139	9,067,680	5,524,606
Net after taxes	3,497,491	4,674,882	2,183,583
Sur. after chg.	1,988,889	4,136,980	1,676,667

Lake Erie & Western:

May gross	685,224	616,126	463,564
Net after taxes	155,018	184,668	77,717
Sur. after chg.	80,912	122,976	3,291
5 mos. gross	3,292,661	2,862,364	2,280,084
Net after taxes	820,713	854,670	370,312
Sur. after chg.	585,664	618,934	*64,197

Cincinnati Northern:

May gross	181,913	153,956	124,024
Net after taxes	25,960	35,216	12,514
Sur. after chg.	7,842	24,367	2,968
5 mos. gross	881,844	723,675	580,368
Net after taxes	133,413	180,890	66,933
Sur. after chg.	48,918	114,722	4,996

Toledo & Ohio Central:

May gross	613,798	485,718	332,845
Net after taxes	111,076	70,931	35,511
Sur. after chg.	58,284	34,896	*80,153
5 mos. gross	2,966,831	2,246,781	1,647,474
Net after taxes	538,436	339,802	58,279
Sur. after chg.	317,738	164,082	*291,744

Kanawha & Michigan:

May gross	320,271	327,941	235,656
Net after taxes	87,645	121,501	78,805
Sur. after chg.	29,826	84,626	41,805
5 mos. gross	1,802,512	1,500,471	1,060,849
Net after taxes	205,278	471,390	224,658
Sur. after chg.	445,166	547,749	144,235

*Deficit.

Total, all lines:

May gross	33,407,679	30,466,326	23,188,803
Net aft. tax	8,101,173	9,990,326	6,206,779
5 mos. gr's	149,278,580	142,084,446	107,140,367
Net and tax	29,242,473	43,511,500	22,173,643

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	2,508,326	2,085,324	1,702,316
Net after tax	608,416	575,031	472,625
5 mos. gross	12,771,106	11,182,209	9,487,050
Net after tax	3,476,108	3,428,710	2,577,122

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

May gross	7,273,192	6,399,540	4,916,931
Net after taxes	1,912,474	2,030,556	1,337,350
11 mos. gross	74,244,643	65,941,963	57,480,960
Net after tax	22,280,978	19,750,905	12,960,620

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. revs.	$3,673,775	$2,770,670	$903,105
Net op. revs.	199,334	368,491	*169,957
Oper income	149,035	321,902	*172,867

Jan. 1 to March 30:

Total op. revs.	9,573,313	7,434,755	1,940,558
Net op. revs.	379,204	614,854	*235,650
Oper. income	142,825	478,013	*335,188

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC—

5 mos. gross	1,283,329	1,161,496	121,833
Net aft. tax	339,733	460,379	*65,846

*Decrease.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO.—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	1,045,661	1,192,035	1,138,652
Net after taxes	253,319	374,899	350,229
Sur. aft. chg.	36,163	134,426	107,743
11 mos. gross	10,436,616	12,543,455	12,265,626
Net after tax	2,098,156	3,938,342	3,463,641
Deficit	425,367	1,304,804	*801,915

*Surplus.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for twelve months ended May 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earn.	19,454,369	19,085,650	$368,719
Net aft. taxes	8,066,587	8,327,731	*262,144
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,979,426	4,800,589	*821,163

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. for May—

Gross	572,828	548,282	25,061
Net aft. taxes	206,255	198,891	9,864
Sur. aft. chgs.	76,717	74,601	1,116
12 mos. gross	7,096,054	6,624,492	471,562
Net aft. taxes	2,725,923	2,645,521	80,477
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,177,401	1,124,488	52,913

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., principal operating subsidiary of Utah Securities, (including the Western Colorado Power Co.,) for May—

Gross	405,845	334,471	71,374
Net aft. taxes	218,303	168,161	48,142
Sur. aft. chgs.	105,142	73,868	31,274
12 mos. gross	4,670,309	3,887,238	783,262
Net aft. taxes	2,441,816	1,957,683	481,083
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,222,387	909,511	313,176

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt., Ls. Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'20	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.80
Canadian Pacific.	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.05
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.80
C., C. C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.75	5.15
Cuba R. R.	1917-'36	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.90	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'29	4½@5	4.85	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'28	5	4.92	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.15	4.85
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'27	5	6.10	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'38	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	4.50
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'54	4@4½	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. F.	1917-'28	4 @4½	4.88	4.30
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'38	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'29	4½	5.05	4.80
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	9.25	4.90
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers is w. Fri.; Sat. thunder showers, gentle to moderate shifting winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.

Ky.—Thunder showers Fri. afternoon or night and probably Sat.

Ind.—Thunder showers Fri. afternoon or night and probably Sat.; moderate s. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate s. e and e. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Fri., thunder showers at night or Sat.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ark., Okla., E. Tex., and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably thunderstorms in extreme n; warmer.

Wis.—Thunderstorms and warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri., showers in e., warmer in s. and w.; Fri. Sat.

Iowa.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., thunder showers and warmer in e. and s. Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in s. and cent.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Seventeen corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $159,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Riviera Construction Corporation, Manhattan, building, contracting, interior, and exterior decorating, $10,000; W. F. Murphy, J. A. Alexander, R. C. Lipmann, 790 Riverside Drive.

Em-Bee Ladies Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, jobbers in ladies' hats, $10,000; M. B. Horowitz, C. F. Phillips, D. Selicoff, 805 Amsterdam Av.

Bache Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture paper and wood pulp, $25,000; E. Bache, H. M. Lake, H. Graef, 299 Broadway.

Doucet-Horn Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, collapsible wardrobe, hat and other boxes, $10,000; H. A. Cone, H. J. Sondheim, M. B. Cohn, 51 Chambers St.

The Regina Farms, Inc., Liberty, hotels, restaurants, and theatres, $10,000; L. and P. and R. Hershopf, 913 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

Genoa Supply Co., Inc., Genoa, hay, grain, and farm products, $5,000; C. J. Hewitt, S. Weaver, T. Brogan, Genoa.

Sherman Detective Agency, Inc., Manhattan, detective agency, $25,000; J. F. Sherman, A. R. MacDonald, J. P. Allen, 601 West 160th St.

Standard Cork Co., Inc., Manhattan, corks and cork commodities, $5,000; A. Karp, L. Leifer, B. Blaustein, 1,094 Second Av.

Sunset Orchard Corporation, Manhattan, operate orchards of fruits and nuts, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; F. Y. Robertson, T. E. Wing, P. W. Russell, 14 Wall St.

The Penfold and Peppard Co., Inc., Buffalo, general commission, fruit and produce, $10,000; J. T. Penfold, J. W. Peppard, A. G. Hinkley, Buffalo.

The Scotch Tea Rooms, Inc., Manhattan, tea rooms, restaurants, hotels, $5,000; M. S. Bain, W. Sloane, J. Taylor, 130 Washington Place.

Levitt and Friedman, Inc., Manhattan, overcoats, shirts, and wearing apparel, $10,000; M. M. Levitt, I. and L. Friedman, 80 Bleecker St.

Joseph G. Kessler & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, smelting and refining zinc ore and its products, $15,000; J. G. Kessler, G. J. and B. Goldberg, 105 Kent St., Brooklyn.

Fifteenth Street Garage, Inc., Manhattan, garage, livery, and trucking, $10,000; C. Isenbaum, B. F. Chadsey, R. J. Dillon, 210 East 30th St.

Capital increases: Iconochrome Co. of America, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $650,000; J. H. Burton & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $80,000 to $250,000; McClean, Wallen & Crouse, Amsterdam, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; Arthur J. Lacroix, Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduction: Reliance Motor Boat Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $5,000.

Authorizations: De Soto Refining Co., Inc., Louisiana, oil, refining, $100,000. Representative, F. H. Rigley, 562 Broadway.

Varnall Waring Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, valves, gauges, and clamps, $10,000. Representatives, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

United Corporation, Minnesota, stocks and bonds, $270,000. Representative, E. T. Nichols, 32 Nassau St.

Dissolutions: The Nycon Co., Manhattan; Riveria Construction Corp'n, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—Charters filed:

Forest Products Co., Hanover Farms Station, deal in timber lands, &c., $200,000; John A. Bader, Joseph F. Bader, B. M. Taylor, all of Wilmington, Del.

Susquehanna Poultry Farms Co., Blairstown, conduct a general farming business, $10,000; S. T. Mason, Blairstown, and James Mason and Salvatore Divina, Passaic.

Penn. Paper Products Co., manufacture paper goods, $50,000; Leon Roy Jacobs, Philadelphia; George A. Townsend, Jr., Wilmington, Del., and Cyrus E. Tomlinson, McKinley, Penn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 5.—Charters filed:

Havemyer-Seamans Oil Company, acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same, construct railroads, &c., $10,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Bowes Mining Company, build and own motor cars, wagons, trucks, &c., $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

McCord & Co., manufacture machinery, hardware, &c., $3,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Sussex Iron and Steel Company, manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with steel, copper, nickel, &c., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Ampco Shipbuilding Company, Milwaukee, Wis., buy, sell, and deal in and with shipboats, &c., $1,000,000; W. H. Gillen, E. B. Isenbaum, A. Littman, all of Milwaukee, Wis.

Traders Oil and Gas Company, carry on a general oil and gas business, construct reservoirs, &c., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Rein, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

American Products Mercantile Company, carry on a general commission merchants and brokerage business, $25,000; M. P. Wynne, R. L. McCarter, L. Mitten, all of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. — Room 522, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.

Samuel Cohen, Charles Hoofling, Samuel Freund, Joseph Lustig, Frank C. Peel, Meyer Gondelman, William Preston, Composition; Jane Atwell, Motions: Charles Heppenfeld, Gussie Nankin, Penobscot Realty Corporation, Robert Burns, Jr., Ideal Market Co., Inc., Mendel Schulman, Fred W. Schwartje, General Motions: Wilhelm Co. (Rosenthal) Co. (2), Hecker - Jones - Jewell Milling Co. (Str. Gilbert R. Green.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M., for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for assignment and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions remaining undisposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Neuman (Lindenhurst, Neuman (Housing Shortage) Moore & Gelbtrunk (Gelbtrunk, Hooker-Andon Co. Stambul (Gabel, Scanlon (Standard Gas Light Co. Scott (O'Brien, Tomassetti (Del & Hud Sovis (Sovis, Nelson (Geo Borgfeldt Co. Ike (Lane, Heybrook (Bankers' Natl Rty Co. Millar (Millar, Vernon Metal & Pro Co. (Cass Engr. Bros., Inc. Higham (Higham, Cass (Wood. Re Edward Thompson Co. (Re Pemberton. Estate, Leah Worrall (W A Brady Co. (Re Brettner (Moscovits & Jewelry Mfg. Co. Fenton, Jr. (Oriental Nav Co. Re Brettner (Moscovits & Jewelry Mfg. Co. Re Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children (Bklyn Bldg Materials. Re Franco-Am Commercial Co. Nelson (New River & Kozlowski (New River & Co. Myll (White. Gogas (Temple Coal Co. Lipschutz (Lipschutz, Kozlowski (N H & Poo Co. Rosenthal (Rosenthal, Con Coal Co. Cooper (Johnnikin, Van Alen (Walkoff, Schonfield (C & E Chapal Freres & Cie. Taliaferro (Watt, Lee (O'Hanlon, Re Murphy (Prendergast, Joseph (K C & Mex Orient, Rings (Rings, Tobe & Gili, Ltd (Nicole, Rossi (Kugler, Lawyers Mtg Co (Rosenthal, Stevens (Tiffany, Binzen (Binzen, Cabinet (Bd of Ed, Shulman (Halpern, Hamilton (Universal Film Mfg. Eagle Wet W Laundry, Inc (Persily, McKenney (O'Connor, Firstenberg (Gluck, Astra (Sugar Prod Co. Re Hemstreet, (Lucas) Tie v. Nebel, Bieck (Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Brooks (Brooks, Nikola Tesla Co (Lowenstein, Chas Frohman, Inc (Maughan, Silverman (Fishman, Curley (Willard, Fenlon (Fenlon, Duer (Arnold, Hinze (Hinze, Jones (Willard, Black (Fink, Stephan (Stephan, Keystone Dairy Co (Schoss, Klomp (Manhattan State Hospital, CNY (Weisser, (2,) Mott (Mott, Putzel (Wienzel, Allen (Goldman, J F Tapley Co (Newman, Rich (Goldstein, Gnieglia (Textile Paper Co. Re Burnett, Washburn (Washburn, Re Curtis, Walkoff (Penn RR. Davis (Ryan, Brink (Brink, Frankel (Mechanics & Metals Natl Bank, Shipbird (Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co. March (Brigatti, Assets & Liab Assgt. Ormzag (Ormzag, Inc (Smith & Co. Re Sullivan, Schepoert (Schepoert, Re Seltz, Venter (Int R T. Re Wyeth, Traynor (NY Rys, (5.) Hickey (Hartog, Rowe Rowe, Muller (Muller, Edwards Beach Co (May- Pollock (Pollock, flower Prod Mfg Co. Re People, &c (Casualty Co.) Gillard (Gillard, Re Penfield, Deroyan (Deroyan, Re Generich, Hyland (Hyland, Sternberger (Byrnes, Callahan (London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Walker & Smallen (Marx Singer Co. Finkelstein (Marks, Sam (Klain, Lancashire Fire Ins. Walker & Smallen (Marx Singer Co. Finkelstein (Marks, Sam (Klain, Clancey (Paige, Schacewitz (Ward, McCreery Co (Fanetsky, Ebstein (Haas, Statler (Haught, Kasonsky (Cohn, Re Marx Mutual Profit Realty Co.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Reference Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Spatz (Tanner—J. Sidney Bernstein.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Campbell (Campbell—Otto C. Sommerich.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY. Grand Iron Wks, Inc (Auerbach (Werle. Home Union Bldg Co (Heydt (Garnlein. Now (Sun Bldg Co (Sunfield. Rothstein (Int R T. Pizzutiello (Mulligan. Gorelsky (Doll. Brown (Dixon. Pistchak (S B C Hold Corp. Wakhaus (Kellwood Rty Co. Silverts (Simon. Re French, (2,) Chabot (Nester. German Sav Bank (Meizel.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A tract of eighteen to twenty acres in the Bronx was purchased from Vincent Astor by the New York Institute for the Blind as a site for its future home. The institute now occupies the old buildings on the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, erected about eighty-five years ago. The Bronx property lies between Astor and Bronxwood Avenues, Pelham Parkway, and Williamsbridge Road, being opposite the Pelham Parkway section of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, and near the new White Plains extension of the subway and elevated lines.

Plans are being prepared for erecting a group of modern buildings, in which the objectionable features of the old-time institutional system will be eliminated.

The property is part of the large Astor acreage holdings in that locality. The transaction was a cash deal. Frederick Wilmant acted as broker and Middlebrook & Borland acted as attorneys for the Trustees of the Institute for the Blind.

Harlem Flats Traded for Heights Apartment.

The Royal Realty Company purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the five-story apartment house known as the Maxwell at 656 West 171st Street. The structure occupies a plot 71.6 by 95, adjoining the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue, and was held at $100,000. In exchange the buyer gave the two five-story apartment houses at 520 and 522 West 123d Street, one fronting 33.8 and the other 33.2 by 100.11 in depth, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, valued at $80,000. O'Reilly & Dahn and Emanuel Simon were the brokers in the deal.

Tenement Sales.

Kurs & Uren, Inc., sold for 173d Street Realty Co., 422 East Fifth Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue, a five-story tenement with store on lot. 25 by 99.11.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell purchased from Lambert Suydam, 253 West 142d Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 99.11, located between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Bronx Sales.

Schwab & Co. sold for the 173d Street Realty Co., Aaron Miller, President, the five-story apartment house on the north-east corner of Creston Avenue and 192d Street, facing St. James Park; 63 by 105, to the Reinhardt estate. The buyer gave in part payment the taxpayer on the northeast corner 189th Street and Third Avenue, 95 by 100. About $150,000 was involved in the deal.

Cahn & Fittman sold to Frank Mucha, 3890 Third Avenue, a four-story triple flat with stores, on a lot 27 by 125.

John Albers purchased from Thomas Graham for investment 2053 Washington Avenue, a four-story flat, on a lot 24 to 145, near 180th Street.

As a site for a five-story apartment house a builder purchased from David Garfolita a plot 50 by 114, on the east side of 220th Street, 165 feet east of Bronxwood Avenue. Louis Marinelli negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

J. W. Doolittle sold to an investing client two four-story, 100-ft. apartment houses, 2901 to 6210 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold a plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street Parkway, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for Theodore Schneider, to Thomas Williams, a Bay Ridge builder, who will improve at once with one-family semi-detached houses, with spaces for garages.

In the Bay Ridge section, James L. Meeks sold the one-family house at 438 Seventy-fourth Street to Alfred A. Loewe for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Globe Land Company sold to the Lawyers Land and Improvement Company a tract containing thirty-four acres, with a frontage on New York Avenue, Jamaica, south of South Street.

The Flushing Realty and Construction Company sold to the Castle Amusement Company the property on the northwest corner of Prince and Washington Streets, Flushing. The building will be remodeled for a motion picture theatre.

Thomas Daly has purchased from C. Caccarrona a plot 56 by 100 feet on the east side of Benjamin Street, 260 feet north of Jackson Avenue, Corona.

M. E. Smith sold to P. Stoia the property at the southwest corner of Shore Avenue and Dean Street, Jamaica.

Long Island.

J. Edward Breuer sold two plots on Chelsea Place in the Stanton Map, at Great Neck Station, to James P. Marsh for investment.

M. F. Griffin has conveyed four acres of land to the Rev. J. J. Griffin of Woodbridge, N. J., adjacent to the property of E. Everett at Springfield.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Jane Bartnell to William Strasburg the three-story garage at 225 East Sixty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

The Duff & Brown Company leased for Oviedo M. Bostwick to Abraham Lindenman the six-story apartment house 144 West 141st Street for a period of five years; also for Millard F. Kuh to Mary Scheibl the five-story apartment house 515 West 145th Street for a period of five years.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Elizabeth McColgan the ground floor at 357 Pearl Street to the Hide and Leather Storage Company.

Building Statistics Based on Contracts Awarded.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in the States north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri Rivers, viz.: New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded Jan. 1 to June 1, 1917, $831,402,000; 1913, $596,583,586; 1915, $413,532,600; 1914, $382,582,000; 1913, $472,372,500; 1912, $408,011,000; 1911, $410,227,819; 1910, $454,145,798.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey:

Contracts awarded Jan. 1 to July 1, 1917, $155,281,000; 1916, $74,922,500; 1915, $72,558,000; 1914, $63,026,000; 1913, $158,017,500; 1912, $122,328,000; 1911, $129,784,000; 1910, $144,918,000.

Realty Notes.

Leopold Well was the broker in the sale of the triangular block, 155th and 156th Streets and Westchester and Forest Avenues, for the receivers of the American Real Estate Company to the Basch Realty Company of Newark.

The Louis Becker Company negotiated the recent sale of 540 West 156th Street.

A building loan for $95,000 has been obtained for the Filrose Construction Company from the City Mortgage Company through L. Davis. The loan will be used for an apartment house improvement at the northwest corner of Boscobel and Shakespeare Avenues.

Plans have been filed for adding two stories to the two and four story building at 47 Fifth Avenue for the Salmagundi Club as owner. C. W. Buckham is the architect and has estimated the cost at $20,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

84th St, 136 West, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9, five-story building; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc., et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $116,306.37; taxes, &c., $2,764.50; to the plaintiff for $110,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Lenox Av, 357, w s, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x75, five-story, flat and store; Katie Wendel against Frederick Simermeyer et al.; Wendel, E. & R., attorneys; due, $2,811.16; taxes, &c., $251.82; prior mortgage, $22,000; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

54th St, 509 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; C. E. Neher, executor, against Frederick Simermeyer et al.; Wendel, E. & R., attorneys; due, $10,927.32; taxes, &c., $124.10; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Wall St, 55, to a six-story bank and office building; National City Bank, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

5th Av., 620, to a six-story store and office building; Columbia University, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $30,000.

5th Av, 47, to a two and four story club; Salmagundi Club, 14 West 12th St, owner; C. W. Buckham, 207 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

51st St, 14 West, to a four-story store and apartment; R. Ridgeley, 450 Riverside Drive, owner; A. J. Thomas, 137 East 45th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CATHEDRAL CIRCLE, 5, 6, and 7, being 8th Av, n w corner of 110th St, 3 stores and basements under 6 and 7; The Texas Realty Co. to Steve Movromatis, 301 West 112th St, and Charles Dourdas, 298 West 41st St, 10 years from July 1, 1917....$3,450

BROADWAY, 2,120 and 2,122; 74th St, 201 West, and Amsterdam Av, 300, upper floor; Charles Rohe, executor, to Archer Wasserman, 2,035 Broadway, and another, 4 1-12 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorneys, Williams, F. & S., 55 John St.....$5,500

MADISON ST, 279 and 274, all; Louis Jacobs and another to Max Schulman, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Weinstein, 331 Madison Av....$8,533

MARKET ST, 48 to 50, all; Funk Bros. to Nathan Burzinsky, on premises, 1 year from May 1, 1917; address, 634 2d St, Brooklyn....$4,000

20TH ST, 238 East, s s, 144 ft w of 2d Av, 22x92, all; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Harry E. Scharlin, firm of Scharlin Bros., 13 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, H. J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

114TH ST, 113 East, all; Max Canter to Morris Meltzer, 29 East 114th St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1917; attorney, Harvey J. Cohen, 01 Chambers St.....$540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 170; A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co. against Edw. W. Martin Co., owner; Broadway Building Co., contractor....$134

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 181st St, 50x100, Architectural Tile Co. against Elec Building Co., Inc., owner; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., contractor.....$9.5

STANTON ST, 134 and 136; Benjamin Torgownick against Abraham Lavine, owner; Schelwer.....$228

11TH AV, w s, from 58th to 59th St.; Electric Welding Co. against Intorborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Superno Co., Inc., contractor.....$1,063

36TH ST, 36 West; Tischeri Roofing and Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against John J. Lanahan, owner; Alfred M. Wooley, lessee and contractor.....$35

160TH ST, 656 to 660 West; Architectural Tile Co. against Natwil Holding Co., Inc., owner; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., contractor..$425

160TH ST, 646 to 654 West; William F. Stuhmuller et al. against Home Construction Co. and Julius Weinstein, owners and contractors.....$3,100

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, n s, 40 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, 49.5x98.7; Perfect Cornice and Roofing Co., Inc., against Joseph Cozenza, owner; La Spina Stone Co., Inc., contractor.....$80

MORRIS AV, s w corner of Cameron Place, 96.11x91.11; George J. Schnatz Iron Works, Inc., against Berry Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,390

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

85TH ST, 334 West; Isadore Yudowitz against Aldebaran Co. et al., May 10, 1917.....$187

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

RUTGERS PLACE, 3; Jacob Weiner against Louis Jarmulowsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Silberberg & Davis.

10TH ST, 423 West; Jeanette F. Bonner against Robert H.L. Elliott et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. McClure.

83D ST, 16 East; Jacob Weiner against Calvin Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Silberberg & Davis.

132D ST, 258 West; Frank E. Edelbohls against Elizabeth N. Black et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

174TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Geo. C. Marvin against Mary Leslie et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft n e of 182d St, 50x100; Edith R. Lewis against Lasmer & Kahn, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

LOT No. 90, Block 4 953, Section 17, tax map; Mary C. Kohn against Paul Kohn et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, F. X. Brosnan.

LOT No. 11, Plot 30, Ward 24, on tax map; Mary C. Kohn against Paul Kohn et al., action to foreclosed transfer of tax lien; attorney, F. X. Brosnan.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
in large volume
from
Special Source For
Attractive Central
Located Properties
Low Charges - Assignments accepted
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
92 WILLIAM ST. Tel. 2000 JOHN

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A Home Worth While

New Colonial house, eight rooms and tile bath, built by day's work; center hall entrance; rooms all extra large; parquet floors; steam heat, brick fireplace, up-to-date in every particular; corner plot 60 by 100; exclusive residential section; five minutes' walk to station; 26 minutes to New York. Country club, golf and tennis within five minutes' walk; will sell for $7,950, $1,000 cash. You will not question the price when you see the place. Let me send you photo of house. W. V. Champlin, 850 Riverside Drive, New York City. Tel. Greeley 688.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. ELLABY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Beautiful Elizabethan House
Must Be Rented or Sold.

Surroundings unbelievably beautiful to the casual New Yorker; 300 feet from private sandy beach southeast shore of Staten Island looking toward Sandy Hook; 9 rooms, including outdoor sleeping and eating porches; 3 bathrooms; for sale to responsible party on any terms; for rent, unfurnished, on lease, or furnished for the Summer. Telephone New Dorp 235-R, or write Fred Martin, 15 Broad St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is now, to secure a first-class country home within sixty minutes of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address H. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

4 Rooms, 8th floor (1 bath) $1,400
5 Rooms, 9th " (2 baths) 1,900
6 Rooms, 10th " (3 baths) 2,500
7 Rooms, 11th " (3 baths) 2,800

No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Hudson River Home

in a protected residence colony with a country club nearby, excellent school, etc. Ideal for all the year. The price is low and greatly under the property's value.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar Street
Phone 5700 John

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 75.00 feet by 150 feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$9.50 PER LOT

21 lots, 43,560 square feet, at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; all you need is $25 cash, balance $5 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

ACREAGE WITH WATER VIEWS

North Shore, hour from New York, near Harbor, on stone road; 40 acres of high land with wonderful water views; 20 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber, cedars and mountain laurel. POND AND STREAM. A property of rare natural beauty, ideal for country estate. Price $600 per acre; worth double. Offers extraordinary investment possibilities. THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Magnificent Country Estate.

10 acres of choice, fertile soil, 14-room modern Colonial residence, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewers; 8 open fireplaces, 10 rooms with parquet floors; large lawns, fine shade trees, magnificent garden and fruits; garage and stable; 500.30 feet; an all-year round home; five miles from Broadway, near R. R. station. All in good condition; possession at once. Will consider an exchange for an unencumbered farm or smaller suburban 6 or 7 room house. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. AYERS, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry houses; train; mail; station; $5,500. Call and see photographs and details.

S. S. WAISTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1540 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 355.

An Opportunity to Own Your Home

at a bargain price and pay for same in monthly payments, same as rent; location, Cranford, N. J.; 40 minutes from N. Y.; 20 trains daily. Fifty improvements. Address Executor, Room 1822, Asolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and particulars. GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC. Bogota, N. J.

SALE OR TO LEASE

New house, modern in every detail; 13 large rooms, 3 baths; situated on finest street. Price $15,000. Unfurnished, $2,000 year; $300 furnished per month. Summer. W. H. Collins, 200 Boulevard, Summit, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Berkshire Colonial Home.

150 acres on State road; good silo and outbuildings; trout brook; splendid water. Will exchange for a good city property. Address James S. Graham, Sheffield, Mass., or Woodland Beach, Staten Island.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farms! Send for map of Rockland and Orange Counties. State your requirements.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES—To Let Furnished.

WOODMERE.

Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 3284.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
370 Central Park West
S. W. Cor. of 97th St.
"The Apartment House Unique"
SUITES OF 2 TO 7 ROOMS.
RENTALS $960 TO $1,800.
LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY.
Private Entrance and Elevator for Each Apartment.
Apply Janitress, Apt. One, 370 W. 97th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story
Private Dwellings
Nos. 103-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

RUNOIA
267 WEST 39TH ST.
Near West End Avenue

Modern high class fireproof apartment house. Close to subway station and surface lines.

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000

Front apartment; southern exposure. Abundance of closet room. Light and air. Representative on premises, or FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents, B'way & 39th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; will sublet unfurnished, $42.50, $30 per month for balance of season. La Monde's apartment. Agent on premises.

TO SUBLET Elegantly furnished seven Room Apartment. Complete in every detail. MRS. BEATRICE GINSBERG, 1630 West 113th St., New York.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
5 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $85 to $100. Inquire on premises, or RING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LEASE FOR SALE on 8-story building, about 15,000 sq. ft., store, basements and lofts, Broadway near Pearl St., N. Y.; if taken advantage of quickly, can be had at sacrifice; give me your offer. J. I. Kislak, Hoboken, N. J.

For rent or sale, corner plot, about 24,000 square feet, near East River, in the 50s; exceptional location, wide streets, unrestricted; will build for suitable tenant. Address Owner, Box 70, 1,394 Broadway.

At 70th St., East River, with buildings for garage, plot 215x100. Lowe, 535 East 70th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

WILL LEASE HOUSE.

12 large rooms; all improvements. Garage for 3 cars to responsible party, for three years at $100 per month; located at 990 Tinton Av. and 164th St. Eugene J. Busher, 149th St. and Cortlandt Avenue.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home on the North Shore, in the Borough of Queens; large plot of ground; house 2½ story, pressed brick and shingle construction, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets, plenty of closet room, hot water heat, gas and electric; would cost more to build than the sale price of entire property, leasing land, which is worth $7,000, out of consideration; a decided bargain; terms to suit; price $14,000. John M. Leech, 6 Union Hall St., Jamaica, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, LARCHMONT.—Seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,000; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2826.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGEL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Good Value.—New Colonial house; Belham; large rooms, open fireplace; two baths; "set-in" tub; shade; all improvements. F. L. Egger, 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 2826.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lynbrook.—Must sell at once new house 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, laundry; beam ceiling; gas and coal ranges, steam heat, cement walks; plot 50x125; 4 minutes from station; price $4,350; small amount down, balance like rent. Arthur McDermott, owner, Catherine St., Valley Stream, L. I.

LAWRENCE.—Beautiful 8-room house, every improvement; large plot ground; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; must be seen to be appreciated; for sale, very reasonable. Apply Owner, 408 Times Square.

Factory site and building in Greater New York, under metropolitan freight rate; best shipping and transit facilities; ideal labor conditions. Apply Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St. Broad 3696.

$1,350 for cozy house and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot, near lake. Owner, Box 249 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $3.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $6,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4335.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional bargain; six-room modern home, $8,200; worth $3,700; also five-room bungalow, $2,700; worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly, like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

Notice.—We have sold nine of our new palace houses at original prices; there are only three left; they are among the best in Plainfield; $8,000; two baths, sleeping porches, &c. Act quickly. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.—Unusual opportunity to secure home, 8 rooms, all impts.; lot 100x150; high ground; restricted neighborhood; sacrificed at $6,500. Chas. O'Brien, 1 So. Orange Av., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 B'way, N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Montclair.—Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, solarium, fireproof garage; rent, per annum, $1,200. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

A big lot at Westfield on a hill; houses all around; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouse, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—To responsible parties, well-furnished hotel in Green Mountain resort town in Vermont, doing good business; no agents. Wm. C. Fanning, Box 275, Manchester Depot, Vt.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old farm house, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, &c.; barn and other outbuildings; main road; for sale on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb. Box 294 Times Downtown.

Small farm, outbuilding, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

5-acre farm, orchard, cultivated land, near main road; $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.

FOR SALE—A 24-acre farm, near trolley, stores, creamery, schools, &c.; 5-room stone house in good condition, good cellar, frame barn, different out-buildings, fruit, lasting water, all growing crops; possession at once. Price $1,750; only $750 in cash required. For particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Pa.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To rent for factory purposes, as much space as required up to 9,000 sq. ft., on ground floor and basement, 305-7-9 East 53d St.; electrical power in required quantity; steam heat and live steam. Apply personally or through your own broker, or J. N. Dunlop, 83 Wall St.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

To lease for long term, 100,000 sq. ft., light space, (18c per square foot net,) in fireproof, aprinklered building in Manhattan. Address M. P., 27 Times.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; two windows, overlooking Broadway; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

To Let, machine shop, four lathes drill press, pressure tank, forge, pumps, &c., electric power; Hoboken. W. S. Boyd, 203 West 14th St.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Building. A 220 Times Downtown.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Light, small office, architects or contractors; reasonable. 103 Park Av., Room 1106.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Furnished for balance of season, beautiful country home, north shore of Long Island; 9 rooms, 4 master's bedrooms; garage; acre of ground; garden; bathing bath; electricity; also rent unfurnished by year or will sell. Mrs. H. Pollok, Fort Washington, L. I. Phone 40 Port Washington.

For Rent—Furnished cottage at East Moriches, L. I.; ten rooms, bath, laundry; garage; perfect order; rent $100 per month. Apply R. A. Fairchild, 52 Broadway, N. Y., or Mrs. J. Weidner, East Moriches, L. I.

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—8-room cottage, desirable location, July, August; garage; garden. Phone Greeley 2155.

Modern eight-room cottage near beach, south shore; 40 minutes. A 214 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

Cottage, completely furnished, on lake; boating, swimming, fishing, tennis, &c. Charles H. Bloomer, Brewster, N. Y.

Ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; garage; vegetable garden; $250 until Sept. 15. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—Well-furnished Summer home, 6 rooms; near restricted ocean bathing beach; all improvements; convenient commuting. Byrne, 233 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. L. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J., 405 Hollis Av.—Rental bargain on coast; six-room house, modern; all improvements; garage; tennis court; shade; 45 minutes to New York; $600 season. Owner, 1 Nassau St., New York.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Massachusetts.

Most attractive 5-room cottage on the Oakwood grounds; modern; meals at hotel; private maid service; comforts of home without cares. Address W. S. Crofut, Great Barrington, Mass.

Connecticut.

Greenwich, Conn.—Handsome, modern house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; water front; garage; moderate rent; 5156 Columbus. 1,832 Broadway. C. Anthony Wolfe.

Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED, small house or floor, with all improvements; easy commuting distance; moderate rent; full particulars. A 215 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 132 EAST, (Gramercy neighborhood.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; all outside; July and August. Stone.

22D, 144 EAST.—Five rooms and bath, cool, light, to October; Gramercy Park neighborhood; reasonable. Apply janitress, Lexington.

57TH, 127 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms, kitchenette, beautifully furnished, sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Apply Superintendent.

50TH, 51 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; cool, attractive; two months. Williams.

62D, 129 EAST. (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath. Telephone 2200 Plaza.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
VELIE 1917 5 pass.; latest model.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,843 Broadway, Phone Circle 2349.
Next Door to Winter Garden
Open Sundays and evenings.

A good opportunity to buy high-grade latest model used cars in A1 condition; electric lighting and self-starting; we will accept reasonable offers. Lozier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st St. Phone Columbus 6537.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1917 OVERLAND "6" SEDAN.....	$1,100
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR.....	975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING.	850
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.....	625
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN.....	600
1916 CROW-ELKHART COVER-LEAF	950
1916 DODGE TOURING, OCT. SERIES	575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING..	650
1915 HUDSON LIGHT SIX TOUR....	750
1914 MERCER LIM., ROLEBROOK....	1,350
1914 PIERCE UNDERSLUNG TOUR..	810
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT SPECIAL.	350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE..	850

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
UNTIL 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Stearns Knight 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 6 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac 8 pass.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

BABY PEUGEOT. LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "80" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F.I.A.T. "55" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ, 1916-15-14 MODELS.
MERCERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BARGAIN IN SELECT USED CAR.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 STEARNS LIGHT SIX.
1915 MERCER 22-70 SPORT MODEL.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
N. Y. MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 54th St., 2 doors from Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring and perfect. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1915 C-24 roadster, excellent condition. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC, 1916, 8-Cyl., 3-pass. Victoria, overhauled in our own shop, repainted and varnished; priced right for quick sale. Cadillac, 1915, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring car, overhauled and repainted, $1,400 cash. Cadillac 1915, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring car, overhauled and repainted; an exceptional car; $900 cash.
DEPT. OF CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4-PASS.
NATIONAL "SERIES YN" SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE-ARROW "Series 3-B 48" Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & TACO, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open a Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC, 1916, WITH SPECIAL BROUGHAM BODY—RUN LESS THAN 4,000 MILES; WESTINGHOUSE SHOCK ABSORBERS; PERFECT CONDITION.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.
13 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J.
TEL. MARKET 1716.

CADILLAC 1916, Scripps, Chandler, Dodge roadster 1916, Century Co., 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CHALMERS 36-C, perfect running order; full hit tools, slip covers, extra tires, rims, tubes; fully equipped; will sell cheap. Morris Littmann, 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 1070.

CHANDLER seven-passenger touring car, Model 17, fully equipped, painted gray; $800 cash. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. Friday. Mr White, 554 West 168th St.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Silver, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON 6.
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Marcer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-80, touring; in first-class mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 "Little Six" seven-passenger touring car; car is in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1915 model, 4-10, touring; good mechanical condition; good shoes; one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, every car has been gone over in our repair shop and is in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

EXCELLENT BUYS!
1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
1916 Paige Roadster. 1914 Jeffery.
1916 Saxon 6. 1913 Hupmobile.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

FRANKLIN 1917. ALMOST NEW.
F. L., 187 Times.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $975.
Has been used 7,000 miles and looks practically new; mechanical condition exceptional and has every equipment; an inspection will be most convincing; any inspection invited and demonstration any day, evening, Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON Cabriolet, six-cylinder, 1915, perfect mechanically; $750 and demonstration; must be factor or trade; good tires. No. 12 Claremont. Phone Morningside 6320, Apt. 82.

HUPMOBILE USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
1914-15-16-17 Hupmobiles,
Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams.
Cars from $450 to $1,750.
Overhauled and Guaranteed.
Other High Grade cars to select from.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,741 Broadway at 56th Street.
Phone Circle 1616.

LOCOMOBILE 6-88; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 59th St.

LOCOMOBILE "30" touring, removable inclosure, demountable rims, extra tires, $375. Lexington Garage, 415 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON 1916, Clover Leaf, 4-passenger, A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger touring, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 touring, new tires, bumper. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

MERCER Speedster, late model; motor quiet and powerful; guaranteed perfect condition; many extras; make offer. 21 West 85th.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-70; perfect condition; 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, for the County of Philadelphia, December Term, 1916.—No. 97.—LOUIS C. WEAVER vs. GENEVIEVE FLORENCE WEAVER.
To Genevieve Florence Weaver, late of No. 152 W. 63rd Street, New York City, New York.
You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above proceedings for an absolute divorce brought by your husband, Louis C. Weaver, the libellant, against you on the ground of adultery, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in the said case at my office, "22 Land Title Building, S. W. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.
JOHN J. GREEN, Master.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MITCHELL 1917 7-passenger touring, White wire wheels, many extras; run 4,700 miles; perfect mechanical condition; $900. A 206 Times Downtown.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell. CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225. FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $500. OLDSMOBILE, 8-cyl., excellent condition. MRS. L. DUGAN, 210 W. 50th St.

OVERLAND, 1917, SEDAN.
RUN 2,200 MILES.
Cost $1,600; Model 85-4-S, and is practically new and cannot be told from one on the showroom floor; has every possible equipment, with many extras; if you are in the market for a practically new Sedan give my car your inspection; any demonstration or expert mechanical inspection invited, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND, 1917; used ten weeks; brand-new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 5-88, 1916, touring car; perfect condition; newly painted. Tel. 2735 Stuyvesant. James J. Larkin, 340 East 18th St.

PACKARD 11-80 Touring, 7 pass., Westinghouse shock absorbers; $357. Cortlandt 418.

RENAULT five-passenger car, equipped with self-starter, generator, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, victoria top, slip covers, five wire wheels; completely overhauled and repainted at Brewster's; a genuine bargain. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats, facing forward; fleet-wood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1913 7-passenger touring, with extra brand new limousine body. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STEARNS, 1917, five-passenger touring car; like new; cost, with extras, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ convertible sedan touring, Springfield house shock absorbers; $375. Cortlandt 418.

USED CAR DEPT.

MAXWELL.

1917 Model.
5-passenger touring
Only slightly used.

MAXWELL COUPELET,

1916 Model.
An exceptional value.

STUDEBAKER FOUR,

1915 Model.
5-passenger touring.
Overhauled and repainted.
At a bargain.

WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE,

1916 Model 84.
With wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT,

5-passenger touring,
1916 Model 84.

OVERLAND COUPE,

1917 Model 83-6.
A car for the year round.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB

Roadster 1917,
With wire wheels.

OVERLAND.

5-passenger touring,
1916 Model 88.
Overhauled and repainted.
With new slip covers.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

ALL CARS SOLD FOR CASH OR DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th Street,
At 50th St. Subway Entrance.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 9460.

USED CARS.

1916 Marmon Clover Leaf, 4-passenger.
1917 Packard touring.
1916 Packard touring.
1916 Packard runabout.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard 5-passenger phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard coupe.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1916 Overland.....1916 Cole.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

WINTON, 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, big limousine landaulet, recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

PACKARDS. "Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. M. & M. GARAGE, W. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

To hire, two-ton truck with express body. Responsible, 2,960 3d Av.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, LATE MODELS.
HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, general office work; several years' experience; thoroughly capable. T 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent ability; take full charge; reliable and intelligent. A 204 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—12 years' experience, take entire charge, stenographer; $25. H 152 Times.

COLLEGE GIRL graduate desires business position. T 78 Times.

MANAGER.—Young woman, 10 years' experience wanting; selection of small apartment wants property to manage. 448 7th St., Brooklyn.

NATIVE of France, B. S. Columbia University and Summer session student, wishes to take up translation work or interpreter position. Y 233 Times Annex.

SECRETARY. — Experienced stenographer; college graduate, accustomed answering letters without dictation. V 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, possessing ability and fair amount intelligence; references; $18. V 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' brokerage, insurance experience; excellent references; $15. 3127 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, now employed, wishes to make change; $10; downtown. A 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Over four years' experience; best references; salary, $15. M 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Temporary position beginning July 9; experienced, accurate, particularly export. A 217 Times Downtown.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSE.—Companion or chaperone; highest reference. T 77 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housework'rs. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (78th St.); Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKER, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses; investigated references. 583 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT,
auditor, or office manager; manufacturing, costs, and financial experience; good executive; take full charge. V 244 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) married, 8 years' experience with certified accountant, desires connection as senior or semi-senior; best references. E 328 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Semi-senior, several years' experience factory accountancy, desires connection with firm installing budget cost system. M 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager; 5 years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; salary $35. T 89 Times.

ADVERTISING copy man, agency experience; original, forceful writer; unusual training and ability; best references, present employers. M 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, and systematizer, desires engagement; adaptable and trustworthy; six years' experience as correspondent and assistant manager of firm handling on real estate, chattels, and notes. T 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, desires position with mercantile house; excellent references; start with moderate salary. "B.," 494 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, bill, ledger clerk, typist; 5 years' experience; $14. M 105 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; experienced; take full charge; age 38; can give bond; best references. T 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(20,) college education, desires position where hard work will bring advancement. V 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist, 19; reliable, willing worker; reference. M 91 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER, Secretary, Treasurer, young man, 33, married, seven years' banking experience, employed, desires change. S. J., 31 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, polite, A1 references; mechanic, experienced on Hudson, Kleet, Packard, Locomobile, Fiat, Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow, Delaughney, Winton, Oldsmobile, wishes position; private. M 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F., 345as, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4068.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, married, ten years' experience, three years with last employer, wants private position; salary, $25. Harry Martell, 2,750 5th Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, nine years' experience, wishes position; city country; best references. Wing, 141 West 64th. Phone 5492 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR.—Three years last employer; 8 years' experience. Benjamin, 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irishman, married; city or country; mechanic; any car; references. Lenox 2745.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 14 years' experience; don't smoke or drink; references; all cars; $30 week. Phone Audubon 4946.

DESIGNER, ladies' neckwear, capable producing complete lines, wholesale and retail, seeks connection; controls valuable wholesale following. M 90 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; several years' experience designing and detailing; draft exempted. M 94 Times.

DRUM letters, correspondence, thirteen years' experience, desires position. 56 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. J.

EDITOR.—An editorial job anywhere; 14 years' last position; exceptionally qualified. M 107 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, six years' varied experience, wants position in New York City; salary $18. A 219 Times Downtown.

MAN, with general office, shipping, and selling experience, wants position in which ability and work will be recognized. V 222 Times Downtown.

MANAGER credit collection office; fully qualified supervise office; able correspondent. M 89 Times.

MANAGER or STEWARD, club or hotel; efficient, trustworthy; city, country. T 69 Times.

PARTY residing New Mexico would like to represent mercantile or manufacturing house, New Mexico and Texas. Neusser, 288 8th Av., or Roswell, New Mexico.

POULTRYMAN desires position on country estate; 6 years last position. T 78 Times.

SALESMAN—High grade, with executive ability; 33 years of age; married, A1 references and bond; with successful selling and marketing experience; several years with National Cash Register Co.; wishes to connect with a progressive concern. M 110 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability, seeks connection with reliable concern, one that can show at least $5,000 for start and advancement when results are proven. A 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, leaving for Tampico and Mexico City, wants waist, dress and other specialty lines. Address T 82 Times.

SALESMAN, Southern territory, desires line of children's dresses or muslin underwear. T 74 Times.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, stenographer, young man, 24; thoroughly competent stenographer; excellent business training; bright; references; $30. V 258 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (35,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. V 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 23, exempt from military service, college undergraduate, few years' executive clerical training experience, seeks position with really progressive firm; must offer excellent opportunity. Address V 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, refined, 25, with college education, speaks, reads, writes fluently French, English, German, a good figurer, wants connection with bank, brokerage firm or commercial house. S., 139 West 78d.

YOUNG MAN, 19, bookkeeper, knowledge of stenography, desires position; high school education; experienced; $12. Greenberg, 75 East 115th St.

YOUNG MAN wishes position for Summer where he can work, earn, and learn; has completed two years best technical college in country. V 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, four years' office experience, wishes position with chance for advancement; knowledge of typewriting, references. A 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, going to coast, desires to represent a responsible concern; wide business experience; references. T 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, tall, neat, intelligent, position with advancement; salary no object. Ferman, 1,835 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, neat appearance; office and selling experience; advancement. T 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, efficient, capable taking charge shipping dept.; $18. T 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with reliable concern; anything. T 79 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CASHIERS, $8; tube system; experienced preferred. Call Weisbecker, 266 to 270 West 125th.

CLERICAL HELP.—Wanted for "Our Boys in France Tobacco Fund" clerical help, part or whole time; no remuneration may be expected except the personal satisfaction of having done something for your country; the campaign is nation-wide in character and gives one a splendid opportunity to obtain business experience. Write, giving full particulars and time you can give. Box H 155 Times.

FORELADY.—Experienced on dresses; references required; steady position for the right party. Apply Astor Costume Company, 129 West 22d.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of

SALESWOMEN,
with experience in
KNITTING YARNS,
for their

ART EMBROIDERY
DEPARTMENT.

Apply Superintendent's Office,
5th Floor,

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a rather small family in the country; woman of good breeding, good taste, and thoroughly capable of managing such a house with four or five servants; answer with references. H 141 Times.

KNITTER and crocheter, competent to instruct in needlework store; permanent position; no night work. Doelger, 2,387 B'way.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wanted on either Monday or Tuesday of each week. Apply 30 West 92d St.

MAIDS.—Two white, English-speaking maids, under 35 years, one general housework, other nurse, chambermaid; three children, two adults; private room and bath; high wages. Mrs. Roberts, 32 Franklin Place, Montclair, N. J. Telephone Montclair 1249.

NURSE.—Trained to take care of 2½-year-old child; references required; good home; steady position. Inquire The Willard Co., 341 Broadway.

NURSE, experienced operating room; registered New York State; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 86, 2,121 Third Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—YOUNG LADY 20-35 AS ASSISTANT IN AN OFFICE; MUST KNOW HOW TO USE TYPEWRITER, BE GOOD AT FIGURES, UNDERSTAND BILLING, AND USUAL OFFICE ROUTINE; 8 TILL 5:30. SALARY, $12, WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. ASSISTANT, 8 GREENWICH AV.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (lady,) bookkeeping and typewriting; must be competent; state references, religion, and salary expected. Address Linen, H 149 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—$6 start. Call Weisbecker, 266 to 270 West 125th.

SEWERS, hand, on light work; good pay. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 58 East 30th.

SEWER, first class, who understands dressmaking and millinery; good salary to right party. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 58 East 30th.

STENOGRAPHER and competent office assistant; one capable of operating mimeograph preferred; good salary. Retail Millinery Association of America, 1270 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, and shorthand required. 220 Fulton Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior wanted; must be well recommended by public accountants and capable of taking entire charge of audits; state references and salary. A 206 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, experienced, senior and several junior accountants. Apply 9 to 12, room 416, 52 Broadway.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Big patriotic recruiting rally. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

AUTOMOBILE DRAFTSMAN, now employed, can learn of an opportunity to earn some extra money in his spare time by addressing it. 422 Times Annex.

BANK CLERKS with knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. V 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, to assist on ledger; state salary and references. T 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; thoroughly experienced; double entry; capable taking full charge. M 92 Times.

BOY or young man; energetic; American parents; permanent position; excellent opportunity. Burdick-Garrison Co., 225 4th Av.

BOY wanted; bright, active boy; one just from school preferred. M 106 Times.

CLERK.—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN FOR CLERICAL WORK IN FACTORY. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c., AND GIVING REFERENCES. ADDRESS A 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERICAL HELP.—Wanted, for "Our Boys in France Tobacco Fund," clerical help, part or whole time; no remuneration may be expected except the personal satisfaction of having done something for your country; the campaign is nation-wide in character and gives one a splendid opportunity to obtain business experience. Write, giving full particulars and time you can give. Box H 154 Times.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR.—SPLENDID FUTURE FOR YOUNG LIVE WIRE. APPLY IN DETAIL, STATING EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS BOX V 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CUTTER.—Experienced jacquard cutter for large silk plant; state age, nationality, married or single, experience in full, and wages earned. Y 218 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DESIGNER, A1, ON INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COATS. F. J., 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced jig and fixture draftsman, accustomed to close work; must be familiar with all machine operations; give experience, references, and salary wanted, in first letter. V 259 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical); experienced designer; state in first letter age, experience, and salary expected. E 321 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, experience in machinery and building layout; state experience. Y 204 Times Annex.

DRIVER SALESMEN wanted; start men at $16; more if they are experienced route men; can earn $20 to $25 per week; business growing; inspectors needed; good opportunity for outdoor live wires; cash security required. Schorn & Brower, 548 W. 40th St.; apply between 8 and 10 A. M.

ENGINEER.—Large manufacturing concern, thirty miles from New York City, desires the services of an engineer graduate, 28-30 years old, who has had at least five years' practical production shop experience; tool specialization desirable, and some knowledge of time study. Address Y 230 Times Annex.

GARDENER wanted; middle-aged working gardener; single man or small family. Apply by letter to Room 607, No. 15 East 40th St., New York City.

HORSEMAN.—An experienced horseman wanted to take care of stable of six work horses, located in the country; good salary and permanent, all-year-round position, with modern living quarters on the place, for competent married man, with or without children, having satisfactory references. Call between 12 and 2 noon, Friday, July 6, Jerome Monks, 11 East 59th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, wanted in office wholesale clothing house; salary from $15 to $18; permanent position for girl who has had several years' experience. Apply in own handwriting, giving full details, E 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT; PERMANENT POSITION. A. ROSENBERG & CO., 1 BOND ST. STORE.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent. Apply Friday morning, Room 713, Longacre Building, 1,480 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Salary, $15 weekly, Room 805, 1,600 Broadway, after 10 Friday morning.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER OF DRAWING and art in elementary and high school classes of modern institutional school; must be training school or college graduate. Apply personally at 82 West 115th St. Friday at 9 A. M. Bring references.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand wanted for city school. Address, full particulars, to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TRACER.—Patent experience preferred; state experience, salary, &c.; steady. V 257 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in office of wholesale hardware firm; one familiar with wide-carriage Remington No. 10 or 11, or similar machine; salary $12 per week to start. Address, giving particulars as to experience, V 251 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady for insurance office; nice hours; must have good education; salary, $50 month; state age, education, and experience. E 318 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Permanent position; good salary; references required; residence in Brooklyn preferred. Telephone Sunset 2415.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted, tall, of distinction and style, pose for photographic fashion work; non-professional preferred. M 95 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, corporation law, $22; railroad, $1,200; numerous other vacancies; statisticians, $18-$20; typists, $15-$18; register free; we have more positions than we can fill.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Stenographer.—Many permanent and temporary positions now open; salaries at $15, $18, $20. Call The Dictaphone, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS—Law, commercial, $15-$20; permanent positions; good commercial bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Law, commercial; numerous comptometer clerks, $12; bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $12, do typing; clerks, $12-$15; dictaphone operator, $20. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.
$10

Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
A man of character, with some selling experience, wanted immediately to sell widely advertised product in New York and neighboring States; a permanent connection is assured man who can stand prosperity and is ambitious to get ahead; we will give the right man drawing account against commissions and every other aid consistent with a sound, successful selling policy; state age, education, and line of business you are engaged in. Address Box M 7 Times.

SALESMEN
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 30TH ST. ENTRANCE.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry a large novelty line as a side line calling on the department stores and jobbers. All territories open. Liberal commission. Lines are ready now. Arrange for interview. E 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We need a few intelligent young men in our sales department; foreign speaking preferred; salary and commission if qualified; excellent opportunity to live wires. Call 11 o'clock sharp, Mr. Sperling, 132 Nassau St, Room 305.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman for line of gas and water cocks; in your reply state where formerly employed, over what territory and salary expected. Address "Brass Valves," Y 219 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—MOTOR TRUCK, WHOLESALE, RETAIL; SALARY OR COMMISSION; LIVE WIRES ONLY NEED APPLY. GLASS, BURFORD COMPANY, 44 WEST 62D ST.

SALESMEN.—An opportunity to make big money for a few bright men. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

SALESMAN—Stock, high grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE. A modern, progressive paper house wants a man to assume full charge of receiving, shipping, and stock handling; experienced in the paper business absolutely necessary; replies will be treated confidentially. "Executive," 206 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Leads only; reliable firm; write for interview; salary and commission. T 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large motor truck company in New York; excellent opportunity for real live wire; salary to start, $15. Write, giving full particulars, Y 232 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER OR BOOKKEEPER.—Either beginner or experienced; state qualifications. V 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class, give experience, salary. "G.," 1 Oak St., Worcester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER for temporary work five or six weeks; state experience and salary expected. M 111 Times.

STOCK CLERKS, EXPERIENCED, WANTED.—MEN FAMILIAR WITH THE HANDLING OF MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS AND AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES PREFERRED. ANSWER GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., LONG ISLAND CITY.

TYPIST.—Young man, 18 to 20 years, wanted to do billing; accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement. Apply Blanchard Bros., Inc., 19th St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED, by large shipping house, young man experienced in shipping and forwarding business; able to handle all incidental correspondence and, personally, versed in Custom House work. Address, stating full particulars and salary expected, M 108 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER.
WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS OPENING FOR A WINDOW TRIMMER; W

LIVINGSTON TO RUN CROPSEY FOR MAYOR

Kings C. O. P. Leader Plans Opposition to Mitchel in Republican Primaries.

OTHER BOROUGHS MAY HELP

Commissioner Kracke Says Brooklyn Chairman Is Acting Without Party Authorization.

Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee and recognized leader of the "Old Guard" element in the Republican organization of Brooklyn, became sponsor yesterday for a plan to enter Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey in the Republican City primaries as a rival to Mayor Mitchel for the Mayoralty nomination. Mayor Mitchel, though a Democrat by force of political circumstance will be compelled to find his way to a place on the general ballot by way of the Republican primaries.

In a statement made public yesterday Mr. Livingston announced that a committee representing every borough in the city was being formed to boom Justice Cropsey as a candidate for Mayor. He added that unless some unforseen obstacle arose, the committee would hold its initial meeting in Brooklyn next Tuesday.

Justice Cropsey denied all knowledge of the movement started by Livingston. He declined to make any statement shedding light on his own attitude toward the plan to make him a candidate for Mayor.

The Livingston proposal aroused widespread interest among the politicians who recognized that a Cropsey victory in the Republican primaries over Mayor Mitchel would mean the end of Fusion. No one proposed to say whether Mr. Livingston had moved with a view of smashing the Mitchel Fusion movement, or merely to compel the backers of Mayor Mitchel to make terms with him. Practically all the patronage bestowed by Mayor Mitchel so far on Brooklyn Republicans has been dispensed through Commissioner of Plant and Structures, Fred J. H. Kracke, who, with the backing of a progressive faction in the Kings County Republican Committee, has been fighting Livingston for control of the organization for years.

"We believe that the Republicans in this city want Justice Cropsey as their candidate for Mayor," said Mr. Livingston. "We are going ahead with the formation of this committee as a means of ascertaining what the sentiment in the various Republican county organizations throughout the city really is."

Mr. Livingston said that his plan contemplated the selection of four members of the Republican County Committee from each Assembly district to serve as members of the new Cropsey Committee. All day yesterday Mr. Livingston was busy conferring with Republican district leaders from Kings who are affiliated with him in relation to the naming of the committee. In district controlled by the Kracke faction, where difficulty was experienced in drafting members of the County Committee, Mr. Livingston picked enrolled members of the Republican organization who were not County Committeemen.

"I am asking Republicans in other boroughs to co-operate, and expect to have a committee composed of from 200 to 300 members, representative of every Assembly district in the city," said Mr. Livingston. "When the committee meets the members will be asked to circulate petitions looking to the designation of Justice Cropsey as a candidate in the Republican primaries. Then we will find out whether the Republicans want Cropsey or Mitchel. When we get enough signatures to the Cropsey petitions we will wait on the Justice and ask him to run."

It was learned last night that Joseph H. De Bragga, the Republican leader of Queens, and the Republican organization in Richmond had been approached by Mr. Livingston, and that in both those boroughs the work of naming members for the Cropsey Committee was in progress. George S. Scofield, Republican leader of Richmond, said that the work there was being done with his approval. De Bragga, of Queens has held aloof from the Mitchel movement so far. Last week he ignored an invitation to attend a Mitchel Fusion conference at the Niantic Club in Queens, and in explaining his absence said openly that he was opposed to making his organization "the tail of a Fusion kite." He has told his political friends and followers that Fusion or no Fusion, he intends to see to it that a straight Republican county ticket is named in Queens.

Mr. Livingston said yesterday it was not quite clear whether Justice Cropsey should run as a straight Republican or as a Fusion candidate.

"That will depend on circumstances," he said. "To start with, we will run him as a candidate in the Republican primaries."

"Are you in favor of a straight Republican ticket as opposed to a Fusion movement?" Mr. Livingston was asked.

"I cannot say just yet," he replied.

What representation on your Cropsey Committee do you expect from Manhattan and the Bronx, where the Republican organizations are in line for fusion, led by Mayor Mitchel?" Mr. Livingston was asked.

Mr. Livingston replied that he expected co-operation from both boroughs. Half a dozen Republican district leaders in Manhattan and Bronx holding office under State Controller Travis, who is thought to be in sympathy with the Livingston proposal, are looked upon in some quarters as possible future colaborers with Livingston in the Cropsey boom.

F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structure in the Mitchel Administration and chief spokesman for the Mitchel Republicans in Kings, said last night that Mr. Livingston was acting entirely on his own responsibility and without authorization from the party.

"I doubt very much if his move will receive the sanction of the organization," said Commissioner Kracke.

KILLS OLD MAN FOR $100.

Victim, Dying, Accuses His Son's Boy Companion.

Samuel Schneiderman, 60 years old, was pressing a pair of trousers in his little shop on the first floor of 181 Second Street yesterday afternoon when a young man walked in and began to talk with him. A few moments later Schneiderman started from the room; the visitor spoke to him and the old man turned to be shot through the stomach. He rushed at his assailant and received another bullet in the neck. The two grappled, and the assailant beat the old man over the head with his revolver until the handle was broken. Then he picked up a knife and stabbed Schneiderman. Taking $100 in cash and the old man's watch and chain the assailant escaped through a window.

Neighbors heard the shots, and when they got to the old man found him almost unconscious. An ambulance was called and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last night.

Schneiderman told Detectives Campbell and Laukeman at the hospital that he had been attacked by Benjamin Assmis, a friend of his boy, Samuel Schneiderman.

The detectives went to the home of Asmis at 618 Fifth Street, and after waiting an hour Benjamin came in. He was arrested, and the detectives searched his home, and said that they found in a trunk a blood-stained revolver with a broken butt. They said that pieces found on the floor of Schneiderman's tailor shop fitted the broken handle.

Young Asmis was taken to Police Headquarters, where, after a long questioning, he confessed, according to the police. Asmis, who is 17 years old, said he had called at the Schneiderman home early yesterday morning for young Samuel. They went out together. At 1:30 yesterday afternoon, Asmis is said to have told the police, he returned alone to the Schneiderman home, but when he found Mrs. Schneiderman there he went away again.

The police said he told them that he went back at 3:30, found Schneiderman alone, and shot him. At first he denied that he had gotten money, but later, the police said, confessed that he had taken the money from the old man. Asmis said he was out of work and needed the money worse than the old tailor, according to the detectives. He told them, they said, that he had thrown the watch and chain into the river at the foot of Ninth Street, as well as his collar, which was bloodstained. He is said to have told them that he borrowed the revolver from a friend yesterday morning, telling him he was going to take part in a movie "stunt."

The police last night had not found young Schneiderman.

PASTOR LOSES AT CARDS.

Tells Police He Was Swindled and Has Three Men Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 5.—The Rev. Alexander Alohim, pastor of the Russian Orthodox Church of the Three Saints, Garfield, lost $800 through three "friends" who taught him how to play cards, according to testimony given this morning by Detective Captain Benjamin F. Turner, who assisted the Bergen County authorities in arresting three Passaic men.

A few weeks ago Father Alohim, whose church has a membership of more than 1,000, met Isaac Rubin, a Justice of the Peace, of 190 Monroe Street, this city. He and Rubin, according to his story, began to talk cards, and it was agreed that Rubin would get two friends, Alexander Levy of 238 Monroe Street and Frank Schnell of 243 Monroe Street, and all four would play a "friendly" game at the church rectory. Father Alohim said that the meeting was arranged, and that the first night they played he lost $200.

"I thought I would do better the next time," he said, "so I arranged for another game."

The second game was also a poor one for Alohim. He lost more than $100. In four games he said he lost $800 in all. MMrs. Alohim, seeing that her husband was worried, investigated. She found a pack of cards in his room and examined them closely. She found many of them marked in the corners with little black ink dots. She at once communicated with the authorities in Hackensack, and Constable Garret Dawson was put on the trail of the three men. He communicated with the Passaic police, and Captain Turner arrested the men.

They were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Johnson at Hackensack, and were held on charges of forgery, in $1,500 bail each. It was also charged that the men forged a check in the name of the priest. On this charge they were held in $500 bail each.

Father Alohim said today that he was "through with all card playing."

LANDIS PUNISHES SLACKERS

117 Who Resisted Draft at Rockford Get One-Year Terms.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 5.—Persons arrested for defying the Federal Registration law here last month received heavy punishment and scathing rebukes here today from Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court. Of 121 men arrested in Rockford during the anti-draft disturbances, 117 were sentenced to serve one year and a day in the Chicago House of Correction, two were sentenced to thirty days, one to sixty days, and one to ninety days. "Hiard labor" was specified in pronouncing sentence.

Court attachés said it was because the prisoners would live under more rigorous conditions in the Chicago corrective institution that they were sentenced there instead of to a Federal penitentiary.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. FT8998 for 20 shares in the name of "Edward I. Kahn." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, Ky.

LOST, July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M. M. 105,398. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel 9330 Rector.

LOST.—Gold Waterman fountain pen, inscription "Best Wishes, Triangle Company Workers"; reward; no questions asked. Return to S. Eckman, Jr., 509 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 922.

LOST.—July 4, on 5th Av. bus, $101; this amount was to have been used for paying hospital charges of mother; liberal reward; no questions asked. Miss Jones, Cortlandt 7305.

LOST.—July 2, on bridge platform, purse containing $10, keys, owner's cards, with address. Kindly return keys and purse; keepsake. Addicks, 1,339 University Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire engagement ring; platinum mounting; octagon setting; vicinity Broadway and 142d, June 29; liberal reward. Apt. 57, 3,496 Broadway.

LOST.—Between 57th and 76th Sts., small open-faced gold watch attached to bow-knot pin. $30 reward. Return to Andrews & Winston, 542 5th Ave., 46th.

LOST.—En route from Lake Hopatcong, one 34x4 Firestone non-skid tire on Standwell rim; reward. J. H. Jordan, 44 Broad St., New York. Phone 6051 Broad.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, between 74th and 76th Sts., West End Av., and Broadway; reward. Coleman, 202 West 74th.

LOST—Diamond ring, at Long Beach, July 4; inscription inside; reward. Gilchrist, 275 6th Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8930 Cort.

LOST—A black wallet, containing testimonials and papers. Reward if returned E 428 Times Annex.

LOST.—Saturday, June 30, diamond bar pin; $50 reward. Anna Wheaton, Hotel Richmond.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and fob; initials "F. C. K."; reward. McCool, 440 4th Av.

LOST—Diamond bracelet. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Chapin, 120 West 57th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Onyx locket, diamond monogram "M. R.," Masonic emblem, M. R., 3,784 Broadway.

REWARD $100, no questions; Ford touring, license number 28,744 N. J.; motor number, 3,822,720; dull paint at base of both front [illegible] Jersey Av., Jersey City.

GAVE LARGE SUMS TO AID ANARCHISTS

Aged Man Testifies He Sent $3,000 to Emma Goldman "to Carry On Her Work."

HE HELPED BERKMAN ALSO

More Character Witnesses Say the Defendants Never Urged Violence in Speeches.

Near the end of yesterday's session of the trial of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists, who are charged with conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the nation, an old man who is soon to celebrate his eightieth birthday and who made his money as a tailor in San Francisco, testified he was the man who recently gave $3,000 to Miss Goldman, the money to be used "for the carrying on of her work." The old man was John Hallbeck, a Swede by birth, but for forty years an American citizen. For a long time, he said, he had been giving funds to the anarchists to aid in the support of the Blast and Mother Earth, the anarchist publications of which Berkman and Miss Goldman are the editors.

The old man said that he had given Berkman financial support in San Francisco, during the period the anarchist was active in the West, and that he had been supporting the Goldman propaganda off and on for more than twenty years. The check for $3,000, which was drawn on the Equitable Trust Company, was placed in evidence by Miss Goldman.

"What did you tell me when you so graciously handed me that check?" Miss Goldman asked.

"I told you," Hallbeck replied, "that I gave it to you 'for your work.'"

During the morning session the anarchists, who are acting as their own counsel, demanded the production by the Government of a letter which they allege Miss Goldman wrote to Miss M. Eleanor Fitzgerald, the Financial Secretary of the No-Conscription League, in which it was said that Miss Goldman among other things said she did not favor the use of force or violence in the propagation of her views, and also that she was not advising men of conscript age to refuse to register.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold A. Content said that he had not seen the letter and that if such a letter was in the possession of the Government he knew nothing about it. Miss Fitzgerald said the original of the letter had been destroyed and that the Government was supposed to have a typewritten copy of it, which she had made. She said that the reason she had copied the original was because Miss Goldman's writing was hard to read. When she made the last statement Mr. Content produced several letters written by Miss Goldman. One began "Dear socks."

"I object, I object," Berkman shouted as he leaped to his feet, "this is an outrage. Mr. Content knows that it is highly improper and it's a damned outrage. I apologize to the court for that last remark. * * *

"There is no use getting excited," Judge Mayer replied.

Judge Mayer then took the letter, read it over and said there was nothing in it any one could object to and pointed out that the only reason it had been produced by Mr. Content was to show that Miss Goldman writes a hand that is easy to read.

Miss Helen Boardman, who said she was "a psychological investigator," was called by the defense and testified that she had never heard Miss Goldman or Berkman urge violence and said she had heard Miss Goldman say in her public speeches that she did not urge men not to register. Pietro Allegra, who said he was an anarchist, testified to the same effect.

"I am so disgusted with this war," was the way he explained his adherence to the anarchist faith.

Miss Rebecca Shelley, who is an officer of the so-called People's Council of America, of which Dr. David Starr Jordan, Louis P. Lochner and other pacifists and agitators are members, was the next witness. She said that Harry Weinberger, the lawyer who sometimes speaks at anarchist meetings, had written Center Anarchist now on trial an opinion in which he said that objection to the Selective Draft law and conscription was "perfectly legal."

Nina Lederman, a Barnard College graduate, and Bolton Hall, a single taxer, also testified they had never heard Miss Goldman urge violence. Mr. Hall said that in his opinion public speakers should not be held responsible for what they say, but should be held responsible for the effect and actual results that might follow the delivery of speeches.

Leonard Abbott, an official of the No-Conscription League, was the last witness. For years he has been writing for the anarchist publication of which Miss Goldman is the editor, and while on the stand he had to listen to excerpts from various articles he had written in which the Government sought to prove that he used the words violence, dynamite, resistance, and other words of that kind. He said he did not consider Miss Goldman and Gerkman to be "violenteers."

The trial will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning and the case may go to the jury late this afternoon.

LABOR DENIES RIOT BLAME.

Morrison Answers Negro League's Charges as to East St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Charges that labor unions were responsible for the East St. Louis race riots drew an emphatic denial today from Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who in the absence of President Gompers issued a formal statement on the subject.

Mr. Morrison made public a telegram received from Victor Olander, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, which has been forwarded as the American Federation's reply to a message from the Boston branch of the Equal Rights League. Extracts from the telegram follow:

"Press dispatches allege that the Negro Equal Rights League of Boston has telegraphed to you charging trade unionists with responsibility for the East St. Louis riots. Any such charge is viciously untrue. It was the East St. Louis Central Labor Council, having negroes in membership, that requested the investigation by the State Council of Defense following the disorders in May. That investigation showed that Southern negroes had been misled by false advertisements and unscrupulous employment agents to come to East St. Louis in such numbers that they could not secure either work or decent living quarters. The effect was to make acute the exploitation of labor, both negro and white, seriously to disarrange social as well as economic conditions, and to arouse bitterness on all sides.

"It is shocking to me that such organizations as the alleged Negro Equal Rights League have little or nothing to say about the fraud practices against negroes by unscrupulous employing interests."

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 5.—The interruption to the industrial life of this city and to the commercial life of St. Louis, Mo., as a result of the exodus of negro labor that followed the race riots Monday, occupied the attention of business men in the two cities today. The Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis adopted a resiution urging the negro workmen who fled to return and promised them protection.

Traffic Commissioner Coyle of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce took up with railway and terminal officials the interruption to the freight movement that has resulted from the exodus of negroes employed in the freight and switching yards.

The local Chamber of Commerce has instructed a committee to demand the reorganization of the Police and Fire Departments and to call on Attorney General Brundage to assist in arresting and convicting the ringleaders of Monday's rioting.

MAROONED ON A MOUNTAIN.

Dancers Are Caught on Beacon When the Electric Power Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., July 5.—About 250 young persons, who attended a Fourth of July dance at Beacon Crest Hotel on top of Beacon Mountain had to spend the night there because early this morning the electric power operating the inclined railway gave out and the cars stopped running. A week ago the electric plant operating the road was struck by lightning and since then the power has been supplied from Newburg.

A few minutes after midnight, while a car with twenty of the dance guests, was going down the incline the power failed and the car stalled some 500 feet from the top of the mountain. It was necessary for a number of men to work their way carefully down the mountainside in the darkness to relieve the car of their weight. About twenty more adventurous guests with the help of guides followed the steep trail down and after many narrow escapes in the dark reached the bottom of the mountain. One of those who followed the trail was Mrs. Mary Reynolds of New York. She is 60 years old, and was transported part of the way in a wheelbarrow.

Beacon Crest Hotel could only accommodate fifty additional guests and some of the men had to seek lodgings among the cottagers or camp on the porches. They did not mind this much, as the dance continued until almost daylight. The inclined road resumed operation this afternoon.

BEQUESTS TO CRONIES VALID

Court Upholds Will of Lemuel Hart, Who Cut Off Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 5.—Surrogate William A. Sawyer this afternoon directed a jury to render a verdict that the will of the late Lemuel Hart of Hartsdale should be admitted to probate.

A contest was brought against the probate of the will by Joseph Hart, a brother of Lemuel, whom the latter cut off without a share in his estate of $100,000.

Lemuel Hart was one of the oldest residents of this part of Westchester, being in his eighty-seventh year at the time of his death, several years ago. In his will he left his home at Hartsdale to his housekeeper, $2,000 to the village fire company, $2,000 to the village blacksmith, $1,000 to the village barber, and various sums of from $1,000 to $2,000 to others of his cronies about Hartsdale.

Because his brother had enough to allow him to live comfortably the rest of his days, he said in the will, Lemuel cut him off. Mr. Hart was a member of the family for whom Hartsdale was named.

Policeman Leaves $26,000.

The transfer report filed yesterday in the estate of William Baer, a retired policeman, who lived at 323 Sixth Street and died Dec. 21 last, shows that out of his estate of $26,000 he directed that $1,500 be paid for a metallic casket and $300 for a copper box for the same, both of which he selected before his death. He also set aside $300 additional for funeral expenses. The bulk of his estate went to friends. He had $25,000 in savings deposits.

DECLARES POLICE 'FRAMED' ARCHIELLO

Driver of Baff Murder Car, Under Death Sentence, Upholds Cardinale's Evidence.

GIVES MURDERERS' NAMES

Declares That Gaetano Rena, Accused with Man Now in Death House, Is Also Innocent.

Frank Ferrara, who drove the auto which carried the gunmen to the West Washington Market to murder Barnet Baff, declared on the witness stand yesterday in the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, charged with instigating the crime, that Detectives Di Martini and Fogarty had suggested to him at the time of his arrest that it would be a good thing for him to accuse Giuseppe Archiello of the murder. Archiello is now in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting sentence for complicity in the murder.

"They wanted me to testify that way and I did," Ferrara said. "I never even heard Archiello's name until these detectives mentioned it. They also suggested that I use the name of Gaetano Rena, and I swore that I knew him and that he was one of the gunmen who killed Baff. I don't know whether I knew Rena or not, but I am positive that he had nothing to do with the murder."

Ferrara himself, under a death sentence, reiterated his statements made at the last session of the trial that Charles Dragnia and a man known to him as "Tita" had done the shooting. He was asked by Frank Moss of counsel for the defendants why he had testified at his own trial that he did not know the occupants of the automobile he was driving, the witness said he wished to firmly establish his own innocence. He admitted that he had named Ippolito Greco as the person who had hired the machine to take the gunmen to Baff's place of business because Greco was dead.

Joseph Sorro, at one time employed by Antonio Cardinale, was the next witness called by Deputy District Attorney Becker, who supplanted District Attorney Swann in the prosecution of the case. The witness said that in July, 1913, Cardinale told him that Joseph Cohen wanted to hire two men to put a bomb in Baff's home at Arverne. Cardinale, he said, pointed out that here was a chance to make some money for himself by getting the men for the job.

"I talked it over with Tony Saitta and Frank Burke," Sorro said. "I told them that my boss wanted a job done on Long Island. I said it was an outthe-way place and nobody would know anything about it. Burke asked how much there was in it for him and I said I would find out."

"What happened next?"

Cardinale told Joe Cohen that it was all right. He said that he could get me to engineer the job for $300."

Sorro told of the trip he made with Saitta and Burke to Arverne, where they placed the bomb in a flower pot fifteen feet from Baff's door. He said they lit the fuse with a cigar end and hurried away in their machine to the city, where they separated. This bomb subsequently exploded, but did not injure any one.

The witness related how the Cohen brothers and David Jacobs hired Ippolito Greco to set fire to the market of Aaron Newmark. A week after Greco had completed this job Sorro said he met Cardinale, who told him that Joseph Cohen wanted to have Barnet Baff murdered.

"I'm up against it, but I'll see Greco, and he'll fix me up all right," Sorro quoted Cardinale as saying to him.

The witness said that a few days later he met Greco, the Cohen brothers, Jacobs and Cardinale, who, he said, were at the time discussing with Greco the terms for committing the murder.

"Tony Cardinale told Greco that Joe Cohen wanted to pay him $500. Greco laughed and said that such a sum wouldn't buy his men cigars. I don't know how much Greco asked."

"Did you hear what the $500 was for?" Mr. Becker asked.

Yes, it was to kill Baff. Cardinale told me so," Sorro replied.

During the noon recess Frank Ferrara was permitted to walk around the corridors of the Criminal Court Building accompanied by two keepers. While he was exercising, his wife, Mamie, eluded his keepers, and, rushing up to him, threw her arms around him and kissed him. The couple were separated and Mrs. Ferrara became hysterical. She was taken to the woman's rest room and treated by a matron.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

WOMAN'S DEATH INQUIRY.

Brother of Mrs. Murray Calls on Police to Make an Inquiry.

The police are investigating the death of Mrs. Margaret Murray, who died in her flat at 530 West 136th Street, between the night of June 23 and the afternoon of June 25. Her brother, Michael Flaherty of Amsterdam, N. Y., is pushing the investigation.

Mrs. Murray was married to Walter L. Murray fifteen years ago. In 1903 she got a divorce. When her will was read it was found that she had named Francis H. Ross, an insurance man, as one of the executors of a $20,000 estate. It was testified yesterday before Coroner Feinberg that for the last several years Mrs. Murray had been a heavy drinker. A negro, who ran an elevator in the house left his job the day after Mrs. Murray's death. It is understood that an autopsy will be performed.

READY FOR RUSSIAN MISSION

Mayor, by Proclamation, Urges Fitting Greeting Today.

In order that all citizens may unite in the entertainment of the Russian Commission, which will be the guests of New York today and tomorrow, Mayor Mitchel issued a proclamation yesterday directing that the flag of free Russia be displayed upon public buildings and asking all inhabitants to decorate appropriately and illuminate their buildings. This is the proclamation:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
July 5, 1917.

The Russian Commission to the United States will be the guests of the City of New York tomorrow and Saturday, July 6 and 7.

Their presence will give the citizens of this city an opportunity to express the traditional American sympathy with the cause of free Russia, and to celebrate with befitting hospitality the success of that cause—through the overthrow of Russian autocracy and the establishment of a people's government. New York's reception to Russia's distinguished mission will emphasize the bond of union between free Russia and free America in their common struggle for the defense of liberty and democracy.

Wherefore, I, John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby direct that during the visit of these guests to the City of New York, the flag of free Russia shall be displayed upon public buildings in the city, and I call upon all inhabitants of the city appropriately to decorate and illuminate their buildings and to display therefrom beside the flag of the United States the emblem of Russia and the other nations allied with us to "make the world safe for democracy."

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

The Commission, headed by Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Ambassador from Russia to this country, will reach the Battery at about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The visitors will be received by members of the Mayor's Reception Committee and escorted to City Hall, where they will be welcomed by Mayor Mitchel in the Aldermanic Chamber. From then until tomorrow afternoon the visitors will be in the hands of the Entertainment Committee and there wil be many entertainments, winding up with a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in the evening. The Russian Committee for the reception of the Russian Ambassador sent out this appeal yesterday:

The Russian Committee for the Reception of the Russian Ambassador, which has been formed for the purpose of welcoming the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, appeals to the officers and managers of all corporations, companies, factories, and works employing Russians to assist the above committee in its purpose to welcome the new Russian Embassy on the occasion of their arrival in New York by not putting any obstacle in the way of those of their Russian employees who wish to have the afternoon off on Friday, July 6, the date of the arrival of the Embassy in New York.

American friends of New Russia have prepared an elaborate program of entertainment for the Commissioners at tonight's mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. The reception will be under the auspices of the Mayor's Citizens' Committee, the American Ambulance in Russia, and the American friends of New Russia. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be the principal speaker. He will talk on the new Russian situation, its effects on relations to this country, on the war, and on its own future generations. Samuel Gompers will preside as Chairman, and Mayor Mitchel will personally welcome the new Ambassador.

Following the speeches the first motion pictures showing scenes attending the revolution will be shown. The pictures will later be shown throughout the country for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Russia.

DR. EGAN IN A HOSPITAL.

Minister Is Moved After Danish Specialist Is Consulted.

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—Maurice F. Egan, American Minister to Denmark, who has been ill for several days, was removed today to a private hospital, where there are better facilities for treatment. The removal of Dr. Egan is said not to imply any change in his condition.

The transfer was decided upon after Professor Schou, a leading Danish specialist and personal physician to the late King Christian IX., had been called into consultation.

Leaves Estate to Bellevue Hospital.

The will of Frederick T. Clark, filed for probate yesterday, left his entire estate to Bellevue Hospital and named the President of the hospital trustees executor under the will. It was written on two sheets of blue-lined paper torn from a pad, and provided that the testator's burial was to be "conducted in absolute privacy and in a business-like manner" by the undertaker. He also asked that his body be cremated and his ashes scattered if it was not too much trouble. The value of the estate was not disclosed.

SEAMANSHIP SAVES HIS LIFE.

Boy Falls in Elevator Shaft, Grasps Cable, and Slides Six Stories.

John Tifokanoz, a young Greek elevator runner at the Hotel Majestic, was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning after a thrilling slide down an elevator cable from the eighth floor to the second floor. Only his experience saved him from a fall that would have meant instant death, but as it is he received only a slight cut on the back of his head and badly lacerated hands.

Tifokanoz, who lives at 92 Amsterdam avenue, was in charge of one of the service elevators and was taking three waiters to the eighth floor with trays of food. When he stopped at the eighth floor he stepped out to give more room for the exit of the waiters. He failed properly to stop the car and when he looked around it was going up slowly. Tifokanoz became excited and in reaching for the platform of the car to get back, lost his balance and started to fall. He reached out and grasped a cable and held on until he reached the second floor.

Here he secured foothold on a ledge and remained until a ladder was brought and he was taken off. Tifokanoz had been a seaman for four years and has had much practice climbing up and down ropes hand over hand. A group of women passengers in an elevator adjoining saw the accident and for a time there was a panic in the car until they learned the young man was not seriously injured.

SUES BELMONT TIFFANY.

Widow Asks $50,000 for Alleged Breach of Promise to Wed.

Mrs. Helen B. Stevens of Philadelphia, widow of Ben D. Stevens, formerly a manager for Klaw & Erlanger, has filed suit here for $50,000 damages against Belmont Tiffany on the ground that he courted her in Detroit during the entire Summer of 1914 and promised marriage. She brought a similar suit a year ago in Alabama, where Tiffany was then living, and the jury in the case after being out twenty-four hours divided, six to six. Mrs. Stevens filed her New York action after the Alabama disagreement, but the suit did not come to light until yesterday, when her attorney, John M. Quinn, got permission to file the complaint.

Mrs. Stevens, who was Maude Edna Brown, noted in Philadelphia as a beauty, testified in the Alabama suit that when the time set for the wedding arrived the defendant failed to appear and in his place there came a lawyer who offered to buy several hundred letters of endearment. Belmont Tiffany is a son of the late George Tiffany, and while in New York makes his home at the Knickerbocker Club.

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Enjoy Security Against Loss
by Holding Our
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In summer stick to mild
JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
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Where Good Cigars Are Sold

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Athletic Shirts and Drawers
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Friday and Saturday Only
Now just when you need it, summer underwear at special prices.
But bear in mind these prices are for two days only.
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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
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MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Lackawanna Railroad
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
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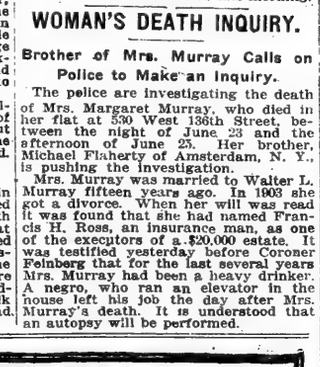
ADVERTISE PROMPTLY.
Do not bewail your fate on ascertaining the loss of some valued article. Telephone 1000 Bryant, and next day an advertisement will appear in The New York Times which will facilitate recovery.—Advt.



Your Business and Ours
Putting away a suit of clothes just now—is like putting away a Liberty Bond.
It will be worth more next season.
No matter how complete your warbrobe—this is the time you can buy clothes as an investment.
We could keep them, too, and make money by it—but selling clothes is our business, so our reductions, based on what these Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits cost when we *ordered* them, bring the prices to roughly *half* what we should have to charge for them if we were buying today; and we dare not make comparison with what the same kind of clothes will cost *next* summer.
These are profitable business facts about *your* business for *you*.
Profitable, that is, if you *act* on them.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits REDUCED
Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Blue and Black Suits.
Every Fancy Suit, $22.50 or less..... $19.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit..... $22.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit..... $25.00
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit. $27.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit..... $32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit..... $38.50
No Charge for Alterations.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
3rd Ave., cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings.

"MODERATION SERIES" NO. 8
Moderate winds are necessary in Nature's scheme.
BUT when whipped into hurricanes (an extreme state) they become destructive. Extremes of every kind are bad. An intemperate use of alcoholic beverages is injurious. On the other hand, it is well known that total abstinence practiced for generations, as in Turkey and India, dwarfs and narrows the mind, impoverishes the body, and causes the eventual decay and subjugation of nations.
BUDWEISER is a happy medium—it is a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew—truly the drink of Moderation. Its use has always spelled Temperance, and it brings to mankind a kindly sense of good cheer, banishes old dull care, and its life-giving juices are beneficial to all. BUDWEISER sales exceed all other beers by millions of bottles.
Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres
ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers.
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Budweiser
Means Moderation

Have Good Hair and Clean Scalp
On retiring rub the scalp with Cuticura Ointment with end of forefinger, getting Ointment on scalp skin, not on hair. Cover head for night. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water. Rinse with tepid water. Cuticura can do many other things equally well for the skin and scalp. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, for every-day toilet uses.
Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. book on the skin. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 8M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; showers tonight or Sunday; gentle east winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

EXPECT BETHMANN TO MAKE DEFINITE PEACE PROPOSALS

Holland Hears That He Will Set Forth a Basis of Settlement in the Reichstag Today.

RUSSIAN DRIVE A FACTOR

Chancellor Said to be Against Annexations, but Held Back by "Privileged Persons."

HOPES OF REFORM WANING

Socialists, Expecting Rebuff, Threaten to Oppose the Big New War Credit.

LONDON, July 6.—Declarations of such a nature that they will serve as a basis for peace negotiations will be made by the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in his coming speech before the Reichstag, according to German sources of information at The Hague, as quoted by the Central News correspondent there.

This changed attitude is said to be the outcome of the conviction that all hopes of a separate peace with Russia must be abandoned and that instead a Russian offensive must be faced.

Another Central News dispatch from The Hague says that the Chancellor's declarations will be more definite, and will refer not only to Russia but to the Entente Powers generally.

The Chancellor's speech will probably be delivered tomorrow, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

The Copenhagen correspondent hears that the Reichstag Socialists will make their support of a proposed new war loan dependent upon the situation developed by the debate.

An Amsterdam dispatch also says word comes from Berlin that Socialists in the Reichstag will refuse to support the votes of credit unless certain conditions are complied with.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung has a report from Frankfort of a statement made by a Reichstag member, Wolfgang Heine, at a private political committee meeting on June 30.

"I recently had conversation with the Chancellor," he is quoted as saying, "and I can tell you that the Chancellor would make peace today, east and west, without annexations and without any indemnities.

"He has not yet said so publicly and thus plainly, but has thought it better to keep silence. This implies no lack of seriousness, but lies in the nature of his position. The Chancelolr is compelled to take account of privileged persons beside and behind him."

Reichstag Opened with Defiant Speech

BERLIN, July 6, (via Amsterdam.)—The Reichstag was opened yesterday with a speech by the President, who said that the war continued to rage, and asked what a "shocking amount of misery and distress would be spared the world if Germany's enemies had agreed to the magnanimous peace offer of Emperor William and his allies to find a peace which would preserve the honor and the interests of all nations."

The Reichstag's President asserted that the war aims of Germany's enemies meant disruption and destruction of Germany and her allies, but that against this existed the unanimous duty to resist with all their power and defend Germany's future, cost what it might.

Reform Program Has Little Chance.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The Steering Committee of the Reichstag, according to a dispatch received here, has decided to terminate the midsummer session by the middle of next week, if possible, and adjourn until the end of October. A brief session accords with the Government's wishes and signifies the abandonment of the internal reform program except, perhaps, the proposal of the additional representation of about thirty overgrown districts.

The Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts, of Berlin says that there is no doubt that the vote of the Constitutional Committee of the Reichstag today will result in rejection of the Socialist proposal to introduce universal and equal suffrage in the federated States by action of the Reichstag.

The Vorwärts modifies slightly its recent declaration that if this proposal should be rejected, the Socialists would have no interest in the future doings of the Constitutional Committee. It expresses hope of the acceptance of a resolution of the Radicals, setting forth in vague phraseology the desire that equality of citizenship shall be introduced in all the federated States. This resolution is designed to put on record an expression of opinion by a majority of the Reichstag.

The representatives of the Government have taken no part in the debate in committee. This the Vorwärts interpreted as a deliberate mark of disrespect for the wishes of a great majority of the people. The debate itself has risen to no high level to correspond with the importance of the subject. Most of the speakers have played for safety along the lines of party politics.

Herr Aleninger, a Radical Deputy, said in introducing the Radical resolution that the people were calling for deeds, not promises. Peking Government, because they feared that in the end they would again be tricked.

Tentative suggestions as to the advisability of selecting a new Reichstag without waiting for the end of the war are being put forward in radical circles. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg said in addressing a radical convention in Schleswig-Holstein that it would be improper for a Reichstag of such out-of-date origin, elected under such different conditions, to venture to pass upon the question of peace.

The Tageblatt points out that the bill,

Continued on Page 3.

"Years passed by 1917 Legislature, which are of general importance to business and professional men, have recently been carefully reviewed in Bridger & S. T. Reading Pam.—Advt.

Rump Parliament Threatened in Spain

MADRID, July 6. — Sixty Catalonian Senators and Deputies met in Barcelona yesterday and asked the Government to give administrative autonomy to all the provinces.

They decided also that if the Government did not immediately summon Parliament they themselves would call upon members of Parliament to meet in Barcelona July 19.

Ninety-nine Liberal Senators and Deputies met in Madrid and approved the international policy of Count Romanones, former Premier.

RUSSIANS RESUME FIERCE ATTACKS

Berlin, Reporting Them, Says Massed Assaults Broke Down with Heavy Losses.

GREAT GUN BATTLE RAGES

White Flag Trick Fails—Activity on Rumanian Border and Lower Danube.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—The battle in Eastern Galicia between the Teutonic forces and the Russians developed afresh today, after last night's pause from yesterday's violent artillery action, according to an official statement issued this evening by the German Army Headquarters Staff, which reads:

Eastern Theatre—In Eastern Galicia the battle developed afresh today. Massed assaults by the Russians between Zborow and Koniuchy, and at Brzezany broke down with very heavy enemy losses.

An earlier statement from Army Headquarters read as follows:

Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold: Between Zborow and Brzezany an artillery battle of great violence developed. It diminished during the night and has increased again since daybreak. Also at Zwyzyn, Brody, and Smorgon the artillery activity was very lively at intervals.

Army group of Archduke Joseph: We observed preparations of Rumanian infantry for an attack against [illegible] held as result of the Casinu Valley. These were dispersed by our destructive fire.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the lower Danube the enemy was more restless than he had been lately.

VIENNA, July 6, (via London.)—The official statement from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today reads:

To the south of Casino Valley Rumanian troops, who had been prepared to attack, were dispersed by our fire.

In the Galician battle sector the enemy artillery fire increased yesterday afternoon and early today. An attack west of Zborow today was repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Department reporting the battle in Eastern Galicia says:

Galician front: Our troops captured yesterday 202 Russians in repelling an attack. Five hundred Russians were killed with the bayonet.

PETROGRAD, July 6. — The heavy gunfire of both the Russians and the Teutons in the region of Zloczow, on the Eastern Galician front, was increased yesterday, according to the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text of the statement reads:

Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Zloczow there has been increased artillery activity on both sides.

In the region northwest of Rybniki, near Dzikelany, there were a number of brief, sharp encounters between our detachments. The enemy's artillery conducted an intense fire against our positions east of Lipnicadolna. Fusillades were reported on the rest of this front.

In the direction of Kovel, (Volhynia,) in the region of Gradiska, our artillery brought down a German airplane. The machine was wrecked and the aviators were killed.

In the Caucasian front: German artillery brought down one of our airplanes in flames. It fell in enemy territory. The French pilot and observer evidently were killed.

Rumanian front: In the region of Ballestchi the Germans displayed white flags and called upon our soldiers to fraternize. They were met by the fire of our artillery. There were fusillades on the rest of this front.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Sakkis, (Persian-Mesopotamian frontier,) in the region of Bistan and the River Abishirvan, our troops are engaged in battle with newly reinforced Turkish detachments. On the rest of this front there were fusillades.

BERLIN RUSHES MEN TO GALICIAN FRONT

Supports Sent from Interior of Germany—Czech-Slovak Prisoners Join Russian Ranks.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 5.—The offensive in Galicia is not, as was at first suggested here, a mere demonstration. It contains marked evidence of a clear strategical plan, whose development is being watched breathlessly by thousands in all parts of Russia. Brzezany and Halics are immediately threatened, and the operation against Lemberg, suspended last year, is resumed with new strength and under entirely new conditions.

The enemy, incredulous of the Russian offensive until the very last moment and incapable as ever of understanding the mobile Russian mentality, is now hastily concentrating reinforcements. To the battered divisions sent from the western front "to rest" in the east he is now adding fresh formations from the interior of Germany, and guns and munitions are being rushed up with all

Continued on Page 4.

NEW SATURDAY SHORE TRAINS.
Jersey Central express for Long Branch, Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, etc., leaves W. 23d St., 1:30; Liberty St., 2:00 P. M. for Keansburg, Atlantic Highlands, etc.; leaves W. 23d St., 7:30; Liberty St., 3:10 P. M. Saturdays only.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS ROW AT RUSSIAN MEETING

Colonel's Denunciation Turns Welcome to Envoys Into a Quarrel Over Race Riots.

CROWD CHEERS, THEN BOOS

Sympathy First With One, Then the Other, as Economic Argument Waxes Hot.

RUSSIA'S IDEA OF PEACE

Bakhmetieff Tells of Progress New Government Is Making in the War.

Bitter denunciation of the race riots in East St. Louis by Theodore Roosevelt, an attempt to explain them through the economic opposition of labor to imported negro workers, by Samuel Gompers, and a more impassioned reply by Colonel Roosevelt led almost to a fist fight on the stage of Carnegie Hall last night and provoked wild and prolonged disorder in the audience.

The hall was packed with people who had come to a meeting arranged by the American Friends of Russian Freedom, the American Ambulance in Russia, and the Mayor's Committee for the reception of the Russian Commission to greet Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the new Russian Ambassador, and his fellow-Commissioners, but Russia absorbed only a minor part of the interest of the evening.

The central feature was the Colonel. He was cheered deafeningly for long minutes when he entered, introduced by Mayor Mitchel as "the foremost private citizen of our country," cheered again in his appeal to America to cast the beam of racial violence out of her own eye and in his attacks on German militarism; and then, when he bent over Mr. Gompers afterward and shook his fist in his face so closely that to people in the auditorium it must have appeared that he was striking him, he was hooted and hissed by a crowd which at times silenced him with boos and made the galleries ring with shouts of protest.

It was the final ceremony of a day of reception to the Russian Embassy, and Mayor Mitchel brought the crowd to quiet with a stern reminder that the meeting had gathered to greet the nation's guests and for no other purpose. Then Ambassador Bakhmetoff took up his speech, already prepared, and read it as if nothing had happened.

A Quarrel of Ideas.

It was not a mere quarrel between Roosevelt and Gompers, it was a division in the crowd—a crowd gathered together from all the friends of new Russia—Socialists and workmen who saw chiefly the economic provocation of the riot, and members of other classes who had more feeling of its horror. And the whole day's reception had been given by crowds just as mixed—at the Battery when the commissioners landed, at the City Hall, where they were welcomed by the city, and along the streets through which they drove.

Today there will be a luncheon at the Claremont given by the Mayor and a mass meeting of Socialist and Russian revolutionaries at Madison Square Garden at night to greet the revolutionary democracy of Russia. And persons who heard the frantic shouting of defiance back and forth between opposing groups in the galleries last night expressed fear lest the commission experience further signs of discord.

Colonel Roosevelt was the hero of the Carnegie Hall meeting the moment he came on the stage with the Mayor, the Russian Commissioners, and the local committee of reception.

There were cheers for the Mayor and the Ambassador, but they were drowned by the sudden outburst of applause for "Teddy." Carnegie Hall was full; thousands of people had been unable to gain admission; and of the thousands inside there did not seem to be one who was not shouting for him. The Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Altschuler, which had furnished a preliminary musical program, swung into the Russian revolutionary hymn as the commission entered, but people six rows away from them could not tell what they were playing. They went through to the end, and only then, when the Mayor and others on the stage heard the opening of "The Star-Spangled Banner" through the din was the crowd persuaded to stop shouting and join in the anthem.

When it had finished there were more shouts for the Colonel, a group of half a dozen sailors in a box and an old man jumping up and down in the second row being particularly prominent. After perhaps five minutes more the Mayor managed to still the crowd long enough to introduce the Colonel as the first speaker.

"We all love him," he said, "we all respect him, we all honor him, and there are many of us who would gladly follow his leadership on the field of battle." There were more wild cheers, finally subsiding after the Colonel had raised his hand, but breaking out once more when a sailor yelled: "What's the matter with Teddy?" and a voice from the floor called: "Nothing!" A woman cried down from the gallery: "Why can't he go?" and it was a long time before the crowd became quiet enough to let him begin.

Colonel Roosevelt had his prepared speech in his hand, but did not come to it at the outset.

"Stain on American Name."

"Before we speak of justice for others," he said, "it behooves us to do justice within our own household. Within the week there has been an appalling outbreak of savagery in a race riot at East St. Louis, a race riot for which, as far as we can see, there was no real provocation, and which, whether there was provocation or not, was waged with such an access of appalling brutality as to leave a stain on the American name. (Applause.)

"Now, friends, the longer I live the more I grow to abhor rhetoric that isn't based on facts, words that aren't translated into deeds. And when we applaud the birth of democracy in another people, the spirit which insists on treating each man on the basis of his

Continued on Page 4.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

Maximilian Harden's Paper Is Suppressed Again

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—Maximilian Harden's publication, Die Zukunft of Berlin, has been suppressed again.

Harden's brilliant and decidedly outspoken journal has enjoyed a considerable freedom from suppression, the last reported action of that kind by the Government against it having been taken in October, 1916.

After this suspension was lifted Harden's characteristic articles again freely attacked the Government's policy. In one article he eulogized President Wilson, and in another appealed for democracy in Germany.

'BONE DRY' FIGHT LOST IN SENATE

Amendment to Prohibit Beer and Wine Is Defeated by Vote of 52 to 34.

WHISKY BAN SUSTAINED

Motions to Bar Importation and Withdrawal from Bond Win by Big Majorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—At the end of a day of acrimonious debate on the liquor feature of the Food Administration bill the Senate tonight voted against the manufacture of distilled spirits during the war, against allowing their withdrawal from bond, and against their import. By a decisive vote it opposed putting the ban on wines or beer.

The vote upon all these propositions, with the exception of that allowing wine and beer, however, was not final, the Senate taking a recess until tomorrow to pass upon the entire liquor section as it will remain in the bill. Action tomorrow will come upon an amendment offered by Senator Robinson, prohibiting distillation of liquor during the war, with amendments tacked to it by Senator Cummins against distilled spirits being withdrawn from bond or being imported. Beer and wine, it is conceded, have been finally disposed of.

The fight today was concentrated upon the Cummins amendments to Senator Robinson's provision against distilled spirits and upon another amendment of Senator Myers of Montana, to include wine and beer in the prohibitive legislation, so as to make the nation "bone dry." Senator Cummins got through his anti-whisky amendment against the use of whisky in bond by a vote of 45 to 40. His amendment against the importation of whisky was passed by a vote of 68 to 10. That of Senator Myers, aimed at putting the bar against beer and wine, was defeated by a vote of 52 to 34.

The vote on the Myers amendment is indicative of the attitude of the Senate on the final passage of the liquor phase of the bill. Advocates of "bone-dry" legislation admitted tonight that they have lost their fight. They found comfort in the passage of the Cummins amendments against whisky, rum, gin, and brandy, but were not sure that these might not be defeated tomorrow.

Hope for Distillers.

What makes the anti-whisky Senators fear they may lose their fight on distilled spirits tomorrow is the sudden shift that became manifest at the end of the day among Senators who had voted for the Cummins whisky amendments. Senator Underwood of Alabama announced himself, just before adjournment, as opposed to legislation that would confiscate the property of distillers without compensation. The Cummins amendment made no provision for compensation, and as this amendment was backed to that of Senator Robinson for final vote tomorrow, the Alabama Senator declared he would have to vote against the entire Robinson proposal.

Immediately Senator Penrose, on the Republican side, announced himself in support of Senator Underwood's attitude, and it soon became evident that there were disaffections on both sides of the chamber on the Cummins amendments. Tonight it looks as if the Robinson amendment, with the Cummins

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3 NOTED GERMANS INTERNED FOR WAR IN HUNT FOR SPIES

Carl Heynen, Kaiser's Commercial Agent Here, Taken in Roundup.

ARREST DR. ALBERT'S AID

Prof. Hanneck, Wireless Expert, Formerly in Charge of Sayville, Sent to Ellis Island.

QUESTION A FOURTH MAN

Papers Held by Government Show Activity of Heynen in a Bridgeport Munition Plant.

The Secret Service agencies of the Government, now scouring every part of the country in the effort to round-up enemy agents and spies operating in the United States, began in earnest the work in the New York district yesterday, and in the course of the day took into custody Carl Heynen, for years one of the most powerful German agents in North America; P. A. Borgemeister, at one time a New York banker, but more recently confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, late Financial Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington; Professor Johnathan Hanneck, said to be an expert in wireless telegraphy, and a fourth man whose name was withheld by the Federal authorities. The first three were taken to Ellis Island, where it was said they would be interned for the war. The fourth man was brought to the Federal Building in New York from Newark, and was still being questioned by representatives of the Department of Justice at a late hour last night. Beyond the admission that the man "might prove a very important person," no comment was made on the arrest.

Heynen and Borgemeister were arrested in an office in the Hamburg-American Line Building, at 45 Broadway, the same office which was used by Dr. Albert during the two years that he was supposed to be the financial director of the German propoganda in America. Dr. Albert returned to Germany on a safe conduct as a member of Count von Bernstorff's embassy staff, and the office has since been used by Heynen, who in the course of a statement made in affidavit form recently stated that he was the Treasurer of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, a munition manufacturing concern which is said to have several large United States Government contracts. In that same affidavit he said that up to Jan. 1 last he was "Assistant Commercial Attaché of the Imperial Germany Embassy at Washington."

Heynen Long Under Watch.

That the Federal agents have been keeping a close watch on Heynen for months past has been known for some time. When Count Bernstorff, Wolf von Igel, the last named indicted as a plotter, and the other members of the large German Embassy staff left the country it was thought certain that Heynen would take advantage of the opportunity to get back to Germany. Until the day Bernstorff sailed it was thought he would go with him, but Heynen remained here and shortly afterward became the tenant of the office which Dr. Albert made his headquarters. Prior to the departure of Dr. Albert, Heynen had an office on the eighteenth floor of 60 Wall Street, in which building Captain von Papen had his office, and from which von Papen is said to have directed the carrying out of the numerous plots of which he was the directing head. Von Igel, another of the German Embassy attachés, shared the office with von Papen. Both von Papen and von Igel are intimate friends of Heynen.

One of the principal reasons why Heynen remained in the United States, after

Continued on Page 2.

Fear Sack of Peking as Battle for City Opens; American Troops Hasten to Aid of Legations

PEKING, July 6.—Fighting began yesterday at Lang Fang, about thirty-five miles southeast of Peking, between the troops of General Chang Hsun, supporter of the monarchy, and the forces of the republicans.

The situation in the capital is becoming serious. Trains are filled with Chinese fleeing to Tientsin. The hotels are full of foreigners. Small American and Japanese forces are endeavoring to come from Tientsin, but their arrival may be delayed by the fighting at Lang Fang, where 3,000 of the troops of General Chang Hsun are opposing an advance guard of 20,000 republicans.

The position of General Chang Hsun, the leader of the royalist movement, apparently is hopeless. It is feared that when this is realized his troops will loot Peking. The Legations are prepared for all eventualities.

Tuan Chi-jui, Commander in Chief of the republican forces, has issued a lengthy manifesto denouncing Chang Hsun, saying that his action is villainous and declaring he is using the Manchus to further his own ambitions.

Three thousand imperialist troops and 1,000 of Chanag Hsun's soldiers have taken positions on the Peking-Hankow Railway four miles from this city, ready to oppose 10,000 troops commanded by Tsao Kun, who have reached a point twenty-five miles from Peking.

The diplomatic representatives have warned the Government that the protocol of 1901 requires maintenance of and free passage on the Peking-Shanghai Railway.

LONDON, July 6.—Reuter's Shanghai correspondent in a message filed yesterday reports that Chang Hsun's troops [illegible] the Peking-Tientsin Railway at Lang Fang. Foreign troops are being sent to restore communications.

The provinces generally are calm. Chang Hsun stands virtually alone, the dispatch says.

Fifteen provinces now support Tuan Chi-jui, who has been named Premier of the Provisional Government established at Nanking.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail says that General Chang Hsun, realizing his mistake in attempting to restore the Emperor, threatens to sack Peking, burn the Manchur Palace and take the emperor to Mongolia.

SHANGHAI, July 6.—The situation in North China, according to reports received here, is becoming more complex, and several parties have arisen with the avowed purpose of displacing General Chang Hsun in power. The Bureaucratic Republicans, headed by Tuan Chi-jui, are marching toward Peking with Tuan at the head of the Eighth Chihli Division. Feng Kuo-chang, former Vice President, is declared to be making attempts to become the head of the Provisional Government at Nanking.

Republicans here have dispatched the cruiser Hai-chi to Chinwangtao, on the Gulf of Liao-tung, in an attempt to persuade Li Yuan-Hung, the deposed President, to leave Peking and come to Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Feng Kuo-chang, Vice President of the Chinese Republic, has been elected temporary president of the Republican Government by military Governors of Provinces opposed to restoration of the monarchy, according to cable dispatches received by the Chinese World here. Another cable report to Chinese daily paper says that the young Emperor has issued a proclamation calling for a great celebration July 19 in honor of the restoration of the Manchus.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, First President of the Republic, was placed at the head of the Republican Army and Navy, at a meeting in Shanghai today, according to a cablegram received here by the Chinese Nationalist League of America.

"Parentage" personally ordered by Manager Rothapfel. RIALTO, cont. Tomor.—Advt.

"Parentage" RIALTO, cont. Tomorrow, one P. Clock. 1000 will be admitted.—Advt.

OUR MEN TELL OF THE TWO U-BOAT ATTACKS; ONE SUBMARINE, SEEN IN FIRST, VANISHED; ANOTHER, SIGHTED NEXT DAY, BLOWN UP

DESTROYER SWIFT TO ACT

Guardian of Transports Darted at Foe and Sent It to the Bottom.

NO "ATTACK IN FORCE"

Creel's Version Not Sustained on That Point, but There Were Two Very Pretty Fights.

CREEL TO BE INVESTIGATED

Penrose Will Offer Resolution in Senate for an Inquiry Into His Activities.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 6.—There are two great lessons for the American people to learn from the voyage of the expeditionary force across the Atlantic. The first is that the submarine menace is as deadly as ever, not only by the insidious deviltry of its method of attack, but even more by the accuracy of its information, and the second is that the American Navy by its skill at straight shooting can beat it on equal terms.

Any one who has traveled by night through the sea "war zone" knows that unpleasant feeling of doubt as he disrobes for the night and creeps into his bunk. The lifebelts may be ready to hand, one's confidence in the vigilance of the watchers may be unlimited, but even the bravest cannot repress a quiver of apprehension, born not only of his knowledge of the disasters that have already happened, but also of the inquietude regarding nocturnal terrors that is man's heritage from unnumbered ages.

"Three o'clock in the morning courage" has always been prized as the summit of human daring, and it is especially on this account that we Americans should be proud that our soldiers and sailors were not found wanting when they met for the first time this cruelest of war's alarms.

As a high French officer remarked when he heard the full story of this eventful voyage:

"If your boys can come through such an experience without losing their heads, we can be sure there will be no panics in the American Army. This war is terrible for new troops, and I know it, but I would sooner pass through a Verdun battle a second time than be waked from sleep by a submarine alarm on the Atlantic."

Sudden Sign of the Foe.

In point of fact, the first attack of the undersea pirates came so swiftly that everything was over before any one save the crews of the warships and the officers on the bridges of transports were aware of the peril.

It was just past midnight. The flotilla was sweeping through a calm sea, miles from the point of debarkation, and tense nerves were beginning to relax.

The sky was cloudy and the moon obscured, but the phosphorescence of water common in those latitudes at this season marked the prow and wake of the advancing ships with lines of smoky flame. It was this, perhaps, that saved us from disaster—this and the keenness of American eyes and the straightness of American shooting.

From the high-flung superstructure of a big ship one of the eager lookouts (the watch had just been changed and the newcomers were on the qui vive for danger) noted an unwonted line of shining foam on the port bow. In a second he realized that here at last was the reality of peril. It could be nothing else than the periscope of a submarine.

The Germans were not less swift in action. Almost at the moment that the alarm was given a gleaming line of bubbles, scarce twenty feet from the bow of one of the transports, whereip thousands were sleeping unconscious, announced the torpedo with its fatal burden of explosive.

Warship Fires All Available Guns.

Then, as my informant said: "Hell broke loose. Our (the big ship's) helm was jammed over. Firing every gun available, we swung in a wide circle out of line to the left. A smaller ship slipped into our place and from what the lookout told me I think one of her shells must have landed almost right above the submarine. But they are almost impossible to hit when submerged and the periscope is no target anyway.

"They fired three, if not four, torpedoes. It was God's mercy that they all went astray among so many of our ships. One passed just astern. As you see, our helm jamming was absolutely providential.

"Naturally the old —— acted quite differently from what the Boches expected; otherwise they might have got us. It was simply extraordinary. We drove right at them (really, I suppose, the safest thing to do, as the bow gives the smallest mark to shoot at) and it seems to have rattled Brother Boche considerably. After all, we draw enough water to smash a submarine at a level of the periscope awash, and no doubt he did not care to wait for us. Or perhaps a lucky shot disposed of him. We can't be certain either way. Anyhow, he disappeared, and we saw no more of him.

All Over in Minute and a Half.

"The whole business lasted only about a minute and a half. I know because one of those Easterners from somewhere in Maine (the speaker boasted California origin) coolly timed up the mixup with a stop-watch. But, believe me, it added more than that to my life.

"While the thing was happening I had no time for anything but to attend to my job. Afterward I found myself sweating and my breast heaving as if I had run five miles. The other boys told me the same thing, but we got a compliment on the rapidity with which the guns were served, so I guess it didn't interfere any with our action."

The second attack occurred the next morning. Every living soul on the transports had been thrilled by the news of the night's events, and from early hours the decks were lined with crowds of amateur lookouts.

The morning was fine, and a light breeze rippled up wavelets that twinkled in the sunlight. Suddenly, about 10:30 o'clock, there came a wild yell from one of the leading transports. Though the "jackies" affect to dispute it, I was assured that it was a far-sighted youngster from Arizona (a "blessed new-joined rookie," as a comrade here who told me termed him) who first descried and thus announced the deadly line of bubbles.

Again Danger Is Close.

No periscope was visible this time, and for the first moments those on the bridges of the attendant destroyers were incredulous. Then the unmistakable bubble line, clean across the bows, put the certainty of danger beyond question.

Once again fortune favored us. The submarine was in front instead of in the deadliest position on the flank toward the rear. Perhaps the U-boat commander was rattled by the magnitude of his opportunity. Perhaps one of his excited pirates let fly too soon. Anyway, it is agreed by experts that he would have been far more dangerous had he waited unseen until part at least of the flotilla had passed beyond him.

Dearly did the Germans pay for their error. Like a striking rattlesnake one of our destroyers darted between a couple of the transports. Her nose was so deep in the sea as to be almost buried, while a great wave at the stern threw a shower of spray on soldiers massed at the transport's bow. One of them told me he thought the commander was crazy.

"Why," said he, "he ran her right along the line of bubbles like a hound following a trail. I said, 'God help 'em! The next one will get 'em for sure!'"

Upheaval That Ended U-Boat.

But that young naval officer knew what he was about. As he flashed at nearly forty miles an hour across the spot where the Commander judged the submarine was hidden, he gave orders, and this one certainly fulfilled expectations. A column of smoke and foam rose a hundred feet in the air, and in the waterspout that followed it the soldiers on the nearest transport, (she had swung in a headlong curve to the left) distinguished clearly pieces of wood and steel, and some dark blue fragments that a moment before had been living men.

Any uncertainty was impossible. Transport after transport passed through floating oil, streaked with slimy red and patched with wreckage. This submarine, at least, had timed his hour too well. He had met the American flotilla as he was ordered, but never would he report his achievement.

Comedy Amid the Tragedy.

As in all tragedies, the note of comedy was not wanting. It was supplied by a negro stevedore on one of the largest transports. This darky had been throughout the voyage especially apprehensive concerning submarines, and when the supreme moment came he, at least, was determined to miss no opportunity.

As the cry of alarm rang out a black figure made one huge leap to the mast and shinned up the rigging as if the devil was at his heels. When the excitement was over an officer called up, "Hullo, there, you come down. It's all over now."

But the occupant of the masthead knew better. Said he:

"Me come down there? Man, I won't nevah come down. You can be drowned if you likes, but I stays here. I tell you, sah, I'se going to save mah life, I is."

Our Section of French Battle Line Chosen; Pershing Has Already Studied the Ground

PARIS, July 6.—The training bases for the American troops in France now have been established and are ready for occupancy. They include aviation, artillery, infantry, and medical bases.

The section of the battle front eventually to be occupied by the Americans has been decided upon by the military authorities and approved by Major Gen. Pershing, who has thoroughly covered the ground. The location of this section is a military secret, and no actual time has been fixed for American participation on the fighting front.

The battalion of United States soldiers that took part in the Independence Day celebration in Paris has begun training at its permanent camp.

PENROSE FOR INQUIRY INTO CREEL'S STORY

Will Offer Resolution Today Which May Cause Investigation of Information Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania said today that he would offer a resolution in the Senate tomorrow calling for information concerning the administration of the Committee on Public Information. This is likely to serve as the beginning of an investigation of the committee and the effort of the Government to conduct what is regarded as an illegal censorship of the American press.

This step of Senator Penrose is the outcome of allegations that George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in a statement prepared by him for the press on the night of July 3 and given out by Secretary Daniels as an account of two attacks by German submarines on American troop ships and naval vessels exaggerated the encounters and gave the impression that there had been severe combats between the American and German vessels.

Mr. Penrose said today that the admissions of Mr. Creel and Secretary Daniels that their account of the two sea battles was not an accurate statement of what occurred was a public scandal.

Senator Penrose would like to know, he said today, why there should have been any exaggeration by the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information as to what took place when the U-boats encountered the transports and their convoy. The incident has given Mr. Penrose the opportunity of asking what many Senators and Representatives have been anxious to know—"What is the Committee on Public Information, what are its functions, who are employed by it, what are their qualifications and functions, what pay they are receiving, and where the committee is getting the money to conduct its activities,"

But most of all, he and other members of Congress want to get at the bottom of the assertions that Mr. Creel exaggerated the facts as given by Rear Admiral Gleaves and purposely gave the impression to the public that there had been two major actions in which the United States navy had won. Behind the inquiry into the account of the battles, issued by Secretary Daniels, is the desire to know if Mr. Creel wrote into the Daniels statement exaggerations of what really occurred.

The Associated Press received yesterday a message from one of its correspondents in England, giving as the official view at the British base of the United States flotilla that there had been no attack by U-boats, that no torpedoes were seen, and that no German submarine had been sunk. This dispatch was withdrawn by The Associated Press at the request of the Navy Department soon after it was sent out, but the knowledge that it had been received formed the basis for inquiries as to whether there was foundation for the statement that there had been exaggeration of what was sent to the Navy Department by Admiral Gleaves.

Mr. Creel himself has been represented to have admitted that he had "'elaborated" the official statement received from Admiral Gleaves.

Secretary Daniels declined today to make any statement in regard to allegations that the account of the combats given out by the Committee on Public

You'll love "Parentage," says Wid, famous film critic. RIALTO, next week.—Advt.

SUGGESTION FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON: Hear Hosmer and His Orchestra on the McAdoo Boat. THE CONCERT, 4:30 to 5:30.—Advt.

Information did not follow the report of the events as transmitted by Admiral Gleaves. "All statements to be made on that subject have been made," he said.

Elsewhere in informed circles there was a disposition to feel that the alleged exaggeration of an official report in a statement attributed to the Secretary of the Navy produced a situation that should be attended to at once.

The refusal of Secretary Daniels to give out for publication the text or even a paraphrase of Admiral Gleaves's report makes it impossible to decide whether Mr. Creel's account of the two battles was warranted by the report, but it is practically admitted that the statement made in the published account that the German submarines attacked "in force" was not contained in the dispatch from Admiral Gleaves. It is stated in behalf of Mr. Creel that he was justified in using this expression because a number of torpedoes were fired, thus indicating that several submarines were engaged in the attack.

There have been intimations that after all no submarine was sunk and that in general the report of the encounters, given out by the Committee on Public Information, was grossly exaggerated. There appears to be no doubt, however, that Admiral Gleaves reported that his gunners were certain that they had sunk one U-boat and that oil and wreckage on the water bore testimony to this.

It has also been asserted that Secretary Daniels signed the statement, prepared by Mr. Creel, in the belief that it was a true presentation of the facts as reported by Admiral Gleaves. Mr. Creel has said that he prepared the statement in the presence of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, who had before them the original of the dispatch from Admiral Gleaves. Mr. Creel it is asserted that he wrote into the dispatch only what was given to him by Mr. Daniels and Admiral Benson.

This version is at variance with statements attributed to Mr. Creel in newspaper interviews. Mr. Creel is quoted as saying:

"This report came in several days before it was given out for publication. I went to Secretary Daniels's office, where he and Admiral Benson had the report from Admiral Gleaves. It was rather cryptic. We read it over together, and then I sat down and elaborated on the text of the deciphered message. I then wrote the announcement, which appeared under the name of Secretary Daniels. It was an elaboration of the original report from Rear Admiral Gleaves."

In explanation of the refusal of the Navy Department to give out the text of Admiral Gleaves's report Mr. Creel is reported to have said:

"The nasty papers would even try to discredit that if we were to publish it. If we begin to publish official reports, the Germans would know just where the attack was made and repulsed, and then they would know where the transports rendezvoused."

Senator Penrose said today that he had been informed from trustworthy sources that the transports were not attacked "in force" by German submarines, as stated in the statement issued by Secretary Daniels.

"This condition of affairs should not be allowed to go any further," the Senator continued. "This is a very serious matter—the changing of official dispatches to serve some purpose or other by men appointed by the Government to give the press authentic news. Therefore, I purpose to offer a resolution in the Senate calling upon Secretary Daniels to make public the dispatches on the subject of the submarine attacks.

"In this resolution I shall ask by what authority this public information committee is acting, the number of its employes, their duties, and the salaries paid them. It seems to me that the country should know the men who are censoring the news and elaborating on it."

It was after he had learned that Secretary Daniels had declined to make public the report received from Admiral Gleaves that the Senator decided to offer his resolution.

"I do not see," he said, "how any harm can be done, since the transports have all arrived, in giving the Senate and the public the contents of this message. If Secretary Daniels does not want to give it to the public he should be willing to give it to the Senate in confidence.

"There are many things about the conduct of this war that should have been given to the public at the start. This is too much of a confidential affair, and many things about it are coming to my notice that reqire explanation. One of them is the action of the Committee on Public Information, and another is the suppression of newspapers by the Post Office Department. I don't want to be placed in the position of a critic, but merely want information to which the public is entitled."

Urges Joint Censorship of Cables.

The abandonment of the censorship of press cable dispatches, announced in an official statement late last night, brought favorable comments today. A general feeling existed here that the action of the War Department in declaring this censorship was without warrant of law and in the face of the several refusals of Congress to enact a press censorship statute was a usurpation of executive power.

Representative Julius Kahn of California, who, although a Republican, is favorably regarded by Government officials because of his work in putting the Selective Draft bill through the House, called on President Wilson today and urged him to take up with the allied Governments the matter of arranging for a joint censorship of cables. The President said that this subject was under consideration. The idea behind the proposed joint censorship is not so much to apply it to press dispatches as to have a closer supervision of other cable matter that might be of benefit to the enemy.

HOW THE ACCOUNTS DIFFER.

Variations Between Creel's and Eyewitnesses' Stories of Sea Fight.

The account of the combat at sea between American destroyers convoying transports with Pershing's men and U-boats, as detailed by eyewitnesses in the cable dispatch from Paris, printed in THE TIMES this morning, differs somewhat from the statement about the encounter which was issued by Secretary Daniels Tuesday night, and now proves to have been prepared by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, being based on a comparatively brief report from Rear Admiral Gleaves.

Both stories agree that there were two attacks and that at least one submarine was sunk by American gunfire. The statement in the Creel story that "there was reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom" is not confirmed in the account cabled to THE TIMES.

The first attack took place "at 10:30 on the night of June 22," says the Creel account, while the cable dispatch to THE TIMES says it was midnight.

The scene of the encounter, according to the Creel statement, was "at a point well this side" of the designated rendezvous of the transports with the destroyers which had been operating in European waters. The dispatch to THE TIMES simply says it was "miles from the point of debarkation."

The attack was made in force," says the Creel account. The eyewitness, quoted in THE TIMES cable, mentions only one submarine as participating in each combat. He fails to mention that the naval convoy in the first encounter, which was at night, circled with their searchlights, as reported by Mr. Creel, but does indicate that the ship on which he served fired every gun available, while "a smaller ship," which slipped into her place in the line when she swung over to head at the U-boat, fired also and may have dropped a shell almost over the submarine.

The Creel account says five torpedoes were counted in the water; the eyewitness reports that there were "three if not four."

The second attack, says the Creel story, was launched a few days later—THE TIMES cable puts it the next morning after the first one. The destroyers had joined the transports, according to Mr. Creel, and THE TIMES account speaks of the "attendant destroyers."

Both stories agree that it was a destroyer, using her speed at a critical moment, that sent a submarine to the bottom. A shot hit her periscope, according to Mr. Creel, and oil and wreckage covered the sea. THE TIMES cable gives an effective picture of the upheaval of bits of steel and wood and apparent fragments of human beings after the destroyer commander reached the spot where he thought the U-boat was lurking and "gave orders," the character of which is not stated, but which, continuues the dispatch, "certainly fulfilled expectations." Transport after transport, it is added, saw the floating oil and wreckage.

No specific mention is made by THE TIMES cable of the use of grenades below the surface, as reported in the Creel account.

CREEL COMES, HURRIES BACK.

Denies While Here Saying He "Elaborated" the Gleaves Report.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, came to New York yesterday to confer with Commander Hoff, in charge of the cable censorship in New York. Efforts to reach Mr. Creel last night to ask him if the eye-witness description of encounters of American warships with U-boats cabled to THE TIMES from France corresponded with the report made to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Gleaves, failed. At the cable censorship office it was stated that Mr. Creel left in the afternoon to go to Westchester County, where his wife, Blanche Bates, has a Summer home. It was said there that a few moments after Mr. Creel arrived he left to return to Washington in a hurry.

Dispatches from Washington have quoted Mr. Creel as saying that the Gleaves report was "cryptic, and that he "elaborated" it for publication purposes. According to persons who talked with Mr. Creel yesterday, he denied that he had told newspaper men that he "elaborated" the Gleaves report. He was quoted as calling one alleged interview with him "a disgusting lie."

RIGID GUARD FOR GRAIN.

Elevators Must Be Picketed Under Regulations by Hoover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Herbert C. Hoover has approved of resolutions prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, asking owners of grain elevators to take extraordinary precautions to protect their properties against harm from German sympathizers. Mr. Hoover made no demand upon the elevator owners, but simply gave his sanction to the plans prepared which were forwarded to the Presidents of the various grain Exchanges. The rules set forth read:

Guards on duty at all times, whether military, municipal, or private, and the following features provided as incidental to their work:

(a) Barbed-wire fences inclosing all items to be protected where practicable, or other suitable man-tight inclosure.

(b) Flood lights, so arranged and maintained as to light the inclosed area and immediate waterfront.

(c) Guards, if not military, to be sworn in as special officers of city, county, or State.

(d) Guards, if not military, to be under a military officer having power of dismissal.

(e) That a system of identification of all persons entering premises be inaugurated.

The inside private protection of all property of the class should be brought to the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the requirements of the State Department having jurisdiction.

MRS. WILSON POSTS PLEDGE

Food Card Displayed in Window of White House Dining Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The pledge card which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson received upon signing a pledge to aid in food conservation to carry out as far as able the instructions issued from time to time by Herbert C. Hoover has been placed by her in a window of the dining room near the pantry of the White House. All who pass may see the red, white, and blue emblem hanging in the third window from the right of the portico.

Mrs. Wilson was the first to sign the pledge which is being sent out by the Food Administration. She expressed great interest on receiving the decorative card and complimented the Food Administration on the novel idea of placing them in all American homes where the rules and regulations are observed.

It is expected that within a few days the cards will be seen in thousands of homes and that eventually practically all of the American families will join in the campaign to conserve food by the elimination of waste.

NORTHCLIFFE TELLS HOW SPIES WORK

German Informers in England Divided Into Six Classes, Established Before War.

LITTLE DANGER IN NEWS

But Cables and Letters Going to Neutral Countries Should Be Watched.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Missions in this country, today authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press Club, July 4. He described the work of spies in England and the flood of fatal information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany, and spoke of the dangers of any except technical, military and naval censorship of the press. Only on two occasions in the last month, Lord Northcliffe said, had he seen anything published in American newspapers that might have been of value to the enemy.

The address follows:

"What does not yet seem to be understood here, and what we did not understand at the beginning of the war, is that the really deadly high explosive news is not newspaper news, but the news sent out by spies in code to neutral countries for transmission to Germany.

"Admitted that the task of examining hundreds of thousands of cables a day is difficult and costly; admitted that keen brains are required in large numbers for the task—as brains are here in abundance, and the outgoing cables can easily be co-ordinated so that all cables addressed to the same names abroad and even to the same towns abroad come under the eyes of the same censors week after week. It is by means of checking back cables addressed from England to neutral countries that we have caught many of our spies.

Much Evidence from Mails.

"It is not difficult for spies to get news. Their task is the delivery of the goods, and to that task they concentrate.

"Now that ocean travel has become so difficult, now that the British mail censor has perfected his methods, the enemy spy working in your midst is thrown back entirely on the cable and one or two cleaner routes.

"I do not know whether you have a mail censorship on letters to Spain, but I venture to think that if you have not and start opening letters to that country you will get as rich a haul of information as our secret service department did out of our censoring of American letters to Europe.

"The cable censor must be remorseless if he finds constant domestic telegrams going to one particular place. At the risk of disturbing happy homes he must hold up or destroy the cables. A world of meaning can be concealed behind the words 'Mother better,' or 'Mother going to seashore.' Many complaints will come from business men as to detention of their messages, but business men of standing can easily satisfy the cable authorities, and in any case, the main business at the present time is war, and lives are more important than business losses.

"We in England were loath to believe in the existence of an extensive German spy system in our midst until strange happenings by land and sea proved that their spy preparations, firmly established in England years before the war, were just as efficient as all their other preparations.

"The German spies are divided into five or six classes, working independently of each other. There is the business spy, whose role is the gathering of information, personal and otherwise. An establishment called Schimmelpfennigs opened up in England, purporting to be something like your Bradstreets or Duns, but really with the object of ascertaining the capacity for making guns, munitions, and what not of every plant in England, together with any other information that might be useful to Germany when she went to war.

Consuls Organized Spy System.

"A second form of spying was organized by the German Consuls in Great Britain, who collected information by means of hotel waiters, barbers, governesses, and domestic servants, to whom they paid compartively small sums monthly.

"In naval and military towns the German Government provided Germans with capital with which to open and purchase hotels. All this was done through the Consuls.

"Then there was a series of spies organized by the famous department which had its headquarters in Brussels. These were spies who moved about in a good social circle as a rule, picking up any information they could get. When it came to picking up any information as to British psychology, they got it all wrong, for it has been notorious that, almost without exception, they reported to Berlin that Great Britain would not go to war. Members of this class of spy were entirely unknown to each other and only known to headquarters by numbers. They were paid a minimum of $3,000 and a maximum of $12,000 a year, and were usually engaged in some other kind of work—very often insurance work. Men of respect for their sex, among the spies we have shot at the Tower of London, the women have been exempted and sent to long terms of imprisonment.

"Further, there were the military and naval spies. This kind of spying is regarded as legitimate among all nations. Carl Lody, whom I saw tried by court-martial and who had an American passport and spoke American with the slightest German accent, was a legitimate naval spy and was so regarded by our authorities, who treated him as well as he could be treated in the circumstances, and finally very properly shot him. He was captured owing to clumsiness on his part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept his code in his pocket, and therefore knew at the moment he was arrested that he was a dead man. One of the things that led to his detection was the cable censorship.

Insurance Companies Hotbeds.

"We had been warned for years that the country was full of German spies, but did not believe it. Germans were admitted to our clubs, went about among us and, seemed very friendly. At the outbreak of the war we found that we had been entertaining several battalions of spies. I remember the night that went on day after day in London just before the outbreak of war when they swarmed to the German Consulate to get their passports visèd. Many of them obviously had information that a war was coming and that they might have difficulty in getting out.

"Large organizations such as insurance companies, electrical concerns, and pianoforte makers, who required large numbers of men to go about tuning pianos, were in effect central dépôts for gathering information for the German Government. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company also had its own series of spies, and had to do with the subventions of Germanized newspapers in London and of certain notorious English writers. In their hurry to clear out of England, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company left behind valuable incriminating documents, one of which was damning evidence of Germany's war intentions.

"I can now relate with safety, inasmuch as more than two years have passed and both the British and German codes have been changed, an incident told to me by Lord Fisher in the early days of the war, when he was at the head of our navy. He had given instructions that eight ships should be coaled at a port which I will call Bristol. That same afternoon one of our destroyers picked up a wireless from one enemy submarine to another making rendezvous at this very port for the following day, and naming the eight ships. The coaling order was, of course, at once canceled, but the incident showed that information must have come from some one in close touch with the Government department concerned. It sounds, indeed, almost too mysterious to be true, but it was true.

Praises Work of Our Press.

Compared with the leakage of news into newspapers, the daily leakage of secrets by cable is as a Niagara compared with a mountain stream. I am a pretty close student of the war and have read a number of your newspapers in the last month, but on only two occasions have I seen anything likely to be of assistance to the enemy. That does not mean that there should not be a newspaper censorship. Our newspaper people from the outset recognized the need for official technical military and naval action to such matters. The danger of a censorship is that it may be used to exalt incompetence, to impair efficiency by hiding mismanagement, to weaken resolution by exaggerated optimism.

Too Many U-Boat Sinkings.

"If I may make a suggestion, it is that the American people should take stories about the sinking of submarines with a grain of salt. Your newspapers have sunk a very large fleet of submarines during the four weeks I have been here. Every gunner who fires at a periscope and can see no periscope after the splash of the shell thinks he has sunk a submarine. I will give you a little instructive and perfectly true story on this point. A certain man-of-war reported that it had fired on a German submarine and sunk it. An English submarine which was in exactly the same location on the same day reported that it had been fired on by a German battleship and had dived and escaped it. I fear that these constant illusory sinkings of submarines may check American inventive effort, on which the Allies rely so greatly.

"I have no idea of the preparations your Government has made for the censorship of pictures. A picture may easily disclose dangerous information. The Germans have a system of enlarging newspaper photographs to see if they can find any valuable information. Thus, when we had been at war sufficiently long to invent "tanks" we had got wise, as you say here. No picture of any new tank, airplane, or other machine of war should be published here.

"As to the censorship in general, if instructions are given to newspaper people they themselves form the best censors. Trained news gatherers and presenters of news are much more intelligent than the kind of man who usually drifts into censor's offices. Neither military nor naval men care for the task of censorship. They want to be at the front or at sea. Judging by my own colleagues in England, I believe that American newspaper men should be very largely trusted to do the censoring themselves, provided, of course, that General Pershing has a man of the right kind placed by Sir Douglas Haig, who, while allowing the utmost freedom to correspondents, sees that the dispatches are read and examined by competent members of his staff. The dangers of misuse of the power of censorship are well known to those who know what we suffered from the hiding of the truth about the war for the first two years."

BELGIANS IN COPPER MINE.

War Commission Spends an Interesting Day at Butte, Mon.

PUTTE, Mont., July 6.—The Belgian War Mission donned overalls today and went down into one of the great copper mines that will contribute its product toward relieving their distressed country and ending the war.

The commission reached Butte after a two days' ride through the grain fields of the Northwest. After descending 2,200 feet into a mountain of copper and scanning numerous pages of statistics as to the ore production here they gave evidence of great satisfacton over the abundant resources of at least two of the great necessities of war.

The mining activity of Butte recalled to Baron Moncheur, chief of the mission, the industrial activity of Belgium before the arrival of the Germans, and in his address at a reception tonight he described the deportation of Belgian workmen which followed their refusal to enter voluntarily into industrial service of the Kaiser. He told of the suffering that followed, both among those deported and those who remained at home

$100,000,000 FOR FRANCE.

$310,000,000 Already Advanced to That Republic by Us.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—An additional war loan of $100,000,000 was made to France today, bringing the total of credits to that country to $310,000,000, and the grand total of American loans to the Allies to $1,303,000,000.

PERSHING IS BENT ON MILITARY TASK

Not Swerved from Main Purpose by Honors Paid to Him in Paris.

APT BUT BRIEF IN SPEECH

Soldierlike Deportment on All Occasions Captures the Hearts of the French.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—Pershing is a name to conjure with in Paris just now. To mention the fact of having come over in the same ship with him is enough to attract a crowd. In a fruit store where I was buying some cherries the proprietress, detecting that I was an American, said triumphantly, "Oh, I have seen your General!" I told her I had sailed across the ocean with him. Her face expanded into a smile and she emitted a long "A-h-h-h-h!" Then she tried to persuade me to accept the cherries as a token of her regard for General Pershing in particular and America in general.

General Pershing has a pretty good knowledge of French, enough to read the French papers without difficulty. He is naturally a bit timid about trying to speak in French, but I suspect that he is taking lessons and will soon get back what he has forgotten and add some more. He has enough French to enable him to take advantage of diplomatic opportunities as they present themselves. For example at the Opéra Comique last night, when in the intermission a toast was offered "A l'Amérique," he promptly came back with "A notre France." It was an instantaneous hit to "make a marriage," as the French say, between the two countries.

His diplomacy is remarkable. It rests largely on a sincere heart and a fine presence. He feels just what he acts and he acts with a natural sense of the fitness of things.

Another factor in the wonderful impression made here is a certain gift of soldierlike speech possessed by Pershing. The other night at M. Painlevé's dinner, as I have learned from my own sources, after the host had spoken the diners all looked toward the guest of honor. The General turned to Ambassador Sharp and said, "Am I expected to say something?" M. Painlevé heard the question and answered it with "Oui, oui." General Pershing rose and spoke a few sentences. They were entirely extemporaneous; he never prepares anything.

Speech "Acted Like a Tonic."

The next day at luncheon at the Ritz two of the best informed Americans in Paris told me that General Pershing had made a little informal speech that had acted like a tonic on the whole Government. I went right over to the Crillon in the hope of getting the passage for publication. I couldn't budge General Pershing in his determination not to talk for publication. He was not here to talk, but to work, and, when the time came, to fight. I reconstruct the passage from what I have heard from those in whose presence it was spoken; I think its publication would serve a most useful purpose in France and greatly interest the public at home. But I feel bound to respect the wish of the American commander.

General Pershing's shortcoming, if he has one—it is difficult for any one associated with him to criticise a man so considerate and generous—is that he has a strictly military point of view. His mind and heart are so set on his task that it is hard to bring home to him the necessity of making the printing press a part of the war enginery. He understands that a war for democracy must be a war by public opinion, that there cannot be an enlightened, effective public opinion without publicity, but his understanding is academic. When it comes to reducing the doctrine to the concrete—that is to say "putting it in the paper"—he balks.

I will reproduce for possible effect in Washington an illustration which I used with him. Correspondents are munition makers for the gun of publicity—the printing press. They put into their torpedo a little of this fact and a little of that—statistics, description, personality. They are experts and know how to make a torpedo that will explode and carry the effect home to the public. Now, if the military man who isn't expert in that kind of munition making takes out some of the contents, the torpedo may lose its explosive character and become a "dud."

Officials and army men should recognize the fact that newspaper publicity is just as much part of a war in which a democracy is engaged as shipping, or munition making, or entering itself. The whole subject should be taken up and a fixed status established. War publicity should be recognized, standardized, and regularized.

Correspondents in Uniform.

One of the unforgettable episodes in the life of a war correspondent is the donning of a uniform. It consists of a khaki jacket with box pleated pockets, riding breeches, leather leggins, high tan shoes, "Sam Brown" belt, and cap. In the British Army the correspondents rank as officers; their status in the American Army has not yet been fixed. On the left arm one wears a green cloth brassard with a big red "C" sewed on. The uniform prevents a lot of embarrassment that goes with wearing civilian dress.

Some of the correspondents, including Small of The Associated Press and Sims of The United, came up from British Headquarters to meet the Pershing party at Boulogne. They feel optimistic about the push on their front. I asked them if the weakening in Russia has shown up on the western front. The reply was in the affirmative, but they added that while the transfer of troops in large number might have arrested the progress of Hindenburg in the German line, it wouldn't stop the British. The chief evidence of accretion from the Russian front is the disappearance of 1918 recruits who had previously been very numerous in German regiments.

There are two meatless days in the week in Paris, but otherwise food seems very plentiful to those who have the price. Such generous portions are brought me at breakfast that on the second morning I protested to my waiter. He shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Better too mooch than too leet."

I said, "What about war times?"

"We make no change, Monsieur."

I have been making inquiries as to food conditions generally, and I have the impression, subject to correction is further investigation, that regulation is by price, i. e., it works out that way ultimately.

This is one of the many things that bring home poignantly the inequity of war conditions. Half the world gives up its very heart's blood. Death, starvation, privation, sacrifice are the toll. The other half walks about immune, comfortable, lookers-on at a great spectacle. The contrast comes home to me every hour in the day amid this havoc of war, always with a shock, followed by vague speculation as to when the weight of inequality will break down the dam and bring conditions to one level.

NOT TO SKIMP AMERICANS.

Prof. Woodward Corrects an Erroneous Rumor About Food Plans.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 6.—Professor Frederic C. Woodward of Chicago University, assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, told delegates at the National Security League's speakers' training camp today that the needs of this country would not be sacrificed in the interest of the Allies in the administration of food regulation.

"An impression has gone abroad," said Professor Woodward, "that the Administrator will force Americans to get along with an inadequate supply of food in order that the needs of our allies may be fully met. There is no such intention. The first concern of the Food Administrator will be for our own people, and he is confident that if exports to neutral countries, as well as to our allies, are kept down to the actual needs there will be enough for all."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will address the delegates at the closing session of the conference tomorrow.

25 HURT IN COLLISION ON B. R. T. ELEVATED

Train on Broadway Line Crashes Into a 'Dead' Car at Myrtle Avenue Station.

CAR FALLS TO THE STREET

Thirteen Passengers Taken to Hospitals—Women Are Trampled in Fight to Escape from Wreck.

Twenty-five persons were injured at 1:30 o'clock this morning when a three-car elevated train on the Broadway line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company collided with a "dead" car near the Myrtle Avenue station in Brooklyn. Thirteen persons were taken to the Bushwick Hospital, and early this morning surgeons were not able to tell how many had been injured seriously.

The three cars of the train, filled with passengers, had just left the Myrtle Avenue station, bound toward Canarsie, when the accident occurred. The "dead" car into which the train crashed was standing on the track about 200 feet from the station. It was said that the electric signals of the system failed to work, so that the motorman had no warning that his way was not clear. The dead car had been shifted from the middle, or express, track of the line apparently to be run to the car barns, but there was no explanation last night as to why it had been left standing on the main track.

Boyd Davis, the motorman of the wrecked train, said that he was under full headway when he saw the shadow of the car ahead of him. The first car of the train telescoped the dead car and this fell to the street, tearing away parts of the elevated structure. The first car was carried part way off the structure, its trucks and platforms also falling to the street.

The last two cars in the train left the rails and fell partly on their sides on the structure, and all the occupants were injured by being thrown about or were cut by pieces of glass from the broken windows. All the lights in the cars went out when the shoes left the third rail, and this added to the panic of the passengers.

A few women were among the late home-goers caught in the cars, and they were trampled in the struggle to get to the footways on the elevated structure. Men fought to climb through the windows in their efforts to get the passengers from the wrecked cars. Ladders were put against the structure and many were rescued in that way.

Six ambulances were summoned from the Bushwick, Williamsburg, and St. Catherine Hospitals, and an additional call for surgeons was sent in when it was found that most of the passengers in the cars had suffered merely cuts and bruises. Policeman Henry Schelheimer of 102 Halsey Street was hit and seriously injured by a heavy part of the equipment of a car, and was taken to the Bushwick Hospital. Others whose injuries the surgeons thought might prove to be serious were Samuel Batchone of 1,158 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who has a possible fracture of the skull; Jacob Isaacs of 1,112 Bushwick Avenue, injuries undetermined, and Alvin Russell of 147 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, who had severe contusions about the head and possibly internal injuries.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as well as policemen at once began an investigation to fix the blame for the accident, but they had not reached a decision early this morning.

U-BOAT SINKS SUBMARINE.

French Undersea Craft Lost with Officers and Part of Crew.

PARIS, Saturday, July 7. —The French submarine Ariane was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat in the Mediterranean on June 19, according to an official announcement of the Ministry of Marine.

All the officers and part of the crew perished. Nine men were saved.

The normal complement of the Ariane before the war was twenty-seven.

ITALIAN LINE ADVANCED.

Gains Made in Surprise Dash Held Against All Attacks.

ROME, July 6.—The Italians made a surprise attack northwest of Selo, on the Carso, on Wednesday night and advanced their line, the War Office announces. The announcement follows:

On Wednesday night our detachments in a surprise attack pushed forward our line northwest of Selo, on the Carso, capturing outposts and taking prisoners. They maintained their gain against violent counter-attacks.

On the following night the enemy, after violent artillery fire, attempted to retake the ground to which his troops were mowed down by our barrage and machine-gun fire. They retired in disorder, suffering considerable losses and leaving more prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday our artillery effectively shelled enemy troops in motion.

GUN FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

Thirteen Turk Cannon Put Out of Action by British Artillery.

LONDON, July 6.—The following official report from the Egyptian front was given out here today:

The situation is unchanged. There has been considerable artillery fighting.

We put out of action thirteen enemy guns and destroyed many gun emplacements in June.

The sickness of the troops was lower than the average in Egypt in the five years preceding the war.

BOHEMIANS SEND RELIEF.

Raise $5,000 for the Wounded of a Russian Brigade.

The Bohemian National Alliance announced yesterday that it had sent to Minister of War Kerensky $5,000, to be used for the relief of the wounded of the Czecho-Slovak Brigade, now fighting with the Russian Army.

The brigade in question is composed of those Czecho-Slovaks who deserted from the Austrian Army and went over to the Russian force. According to reports from the eastern battle front, the former subjects of Austria distinguished themselves in the recent Russian offensive, capturing a large number of prisoners and guns.

KEEP SCHOOLS OPEN IN WAR

Dr. Claxton Also Protests Against Shorter Terms.

In a bulletin on "Education and the War," published by the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, emphasizes the present importance of attention by students, faculties, and executive heads to educational work.

"Schools and other agencies of education," says Dr. Claxton, "must be maintained at whatever cost and against all hurtful interference with their regular work, except as may be necessary for the national defense. From the beginning of our participation in the war we should avoid the mistakes which some other countries have made to their hurt, and which they are now trying to correct.

NEW BATTLESHIP.

The launching of the superdreadnought Idaho at Camden, N. J., in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

3 NOTED GERMANS INTERNED FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

Bernstorff went away, was to look after certain financial interests held by prominent Germans in this country. According to the story as it is told one of the Germans whose interests were left in the keeping of Heynen was the Kaiser, who is reported to own a large block of stock in a Western brewery and who is also said to be heavily interested in the Hamburg-American Line. None of the Hamburg ships had been seized at the time of Bernstorff's departure, and the Germans entertained the hope that even in the event of war the Government would not seize them. Heynen was familiar with Hamburg-American affairs, having for a long time been the head of the company's affairs in Mexico. At the time of the Vera Cruz occupation, in April, 1914, Heynen was the general agent of the line in Mexico City, and also the German Consul General at that place.

Active in Mexico.

According to officials of the American Secret Service, Heynen knows more than any other German about Mexican conditions. In the days of Madero and later of Huerta he was generally credited with being the most powerful German south of the Rio Grande. When Admiral Fletcher's ships appeared off Vera Cruz in the early Spring of 1914 Heynan came to Vera Cruz and was there during the taking of the city by Fletcher's marines and bluejackets.

The Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga, which arrived at Vera Cruz just before the American occupation, had on board a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta and the American naval commander announced that the cargo could not be discharged. Heynen represented the Hamburg-American Line, and, it is generally believed, also the German Government, in all that followed. Within twenty-four hours after Fletcher began his Vera Cruz operations the Ypiranga hauled down the German merchant flag and hoisted the Imperial naval ensign, and a few days later, with Heynen on board, quietly slipped out of Vera Cruz Harbor, steamed to Puerto Mexico, and delivered the arms and ammunition into the hands of the Huerta agents.

Naval officers also tell the story of how American refugees who were in Vera Cruz at the time of the operations sought and were refused asylum on the Ypiranga, and had to be tranaferred under fire to an American ship which was anchored in the outer harbor. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Captain von Papen was in Vera Cruz during the first days of the American occupation and he made his home on the Ypiranga as long as that ship remained in port.

Shortly after the war broke in Europe Heynen arrived in the United States and became a close adviser of Count Bernstorff. Captain von Papen, and Captain Boy-Ed. He makes the assertion that his connection with the Embassy, while admittedly official, was only along commercial lines. When the Bridgeport Projectile Company was organized Heynen became the Treasurer of the corporation, and still held that position very recently, according to his own statement.

Had Munition Factory.

Among the papers seized on Captain von Papen by the British when the former German Military Attaché was on his way back to Germany, was a memorandum captioned, "Memorandum of interview between Mr. George W. Hoadley, Captain F. von Papen, Captain Hans Tauscher, and Mr. Carl Heynen." That memorandum read as follows:

New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

It was agreed that the American shrapnel shell shall be manufactured until instructions to the contrary are received.

Mr. Hoadley stated that it would take at least three months to get the tools necessary for the manufacture of shells of any different design.

Mr. Hoadley stated that since the date of the original contract wages to skilled labor had increased 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., and the price of steel 50 per cent. to 100 per cent.

Mr. Hoadley stated that the American steel manufacturers never guarantee both the chemical and the physical specifications of steel; that they guarantee either the chemical or the physical only. American steel never comes up to the German specifications, because of its different process of manufacture.

In case that shells of German design are ordered, it will be impossible to make firing tests unless a gun and the necessary accessories are shipped from Germany here. As a substitute, it is sugested to make such firing tests in a bomb-proof place by electrical explosion. It was agreed that Mr. Hoadley, till date, has compiled with all the conditions of the contract of April 1, with the exception of the commencement of delivery of shells, which is due to force majeure, i. e., to failure to timely obtain the delivery of machinery and tools occasioned by strikes in the machine factories.

Federal officials who have looked over the above memorandum have said that it would appear to indicate that in December, 1915, the German agent desired to make in this country high explosive ammunition of the calibres that would fit guns of German design which was indicated by the statement that American shrapnel would be made "until instructions to the contrary are received." The Bridgeport concern was made the subject of a rigid investigation by the Federal Secret Service, but the result of that investigation was not made public.

The order for Heynen's arrest and his immediate internment—he was transferred with Borgemeister to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon—was said last night to have been issued from Washington, presumably at the instance of Attorney General Gregory. Heynen took his arrest quietly and made no protest. He made no statement and refused to talk to newspaper men.

Arrest Wireless Expert.

Nothing was given out by the Federal authorities to indicate the particular grounds for the arrest of Borgemeister. Borgemeister has been in the United States many years, and it is said he was until the coming of Dr. Albert the manager of the foreign exchange department of the National Bank of Commerce. It was rumored, but not verified, that he has taken out citizenship papers. His wife is an American.

Before Dr. Hanneck came to the United States he is said to have been an officer in the German Army, and to have had the reputation of being one of the ablest wireless experts in Germany. For a time he was in charge of the German wireless station at Sayville, L. I. That was before the plant was taken over by the United States Government. As an officer in the German Army, Hanneck is said to have taken part in the invasion of Belgium in August, 1914. He was arrested at Boonton, N. J., by order of the Department of Justice and is now on Ellis Island.

Another German who is under investigation lives at a Fifth Avenue hotel. He, too, arrived in the country shortly after the outbreak of the war, having escaped from England, where, according to the Federal agents, he was suspected of being a spy. This man was in New York yesterday. When asked if his arrest was imminent a Federal official said last night that he was not in a position to answer.

Henry Bach, 28 years old, who was taken into custody by members of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Tuesday night while in a boat off the pier of the College Point Boat Corporation yards, and suspected of being a German agent, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in the Federal Building in Brooklyn and held in $5,000 bail under the Espionage act of June 15, 1917, pending a further examination on Tuesday. Bach gave several conflicting addresses, and when searched a packet of letters written in German was found in his pocket. These letters are being investigated.

Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa said yesterday that within the last few days agents of the Department of Justice had seized in the building of the Transatlantic Trust Company, 71 William Street, a bundle of letters which had been secretly brought to this country from Austria and Germany. Most of the letters which have been examined concerned business matters addressed to persons in New Zealand, Australia, and India, but others were seemingly intended for former Austro-Hungarian Consul Dr. von Nuber.

Sailors Brought the Letters.

The letters, Mr. Roosa says, were brought here by sailors on the Scandinavian liner United States, and delivered to a saloon keeper in Hoboken. The intention of the smugglers was to have the letters addressed to the other countries mailed and sent on their way as correspondence from the United States instead of that from Austria or Germany. In bringing them over the sailors who have been questioned by Mr. Roosa said when they were being searched on the other side they concealed the letters about their person, or had them hidden in their berths.

By the arrangement which they had entered into with parties abroad, for which they were paid, the sailors said on their arrival here they delivered them to the proprietor of a saloon, who was running the secret mail depository.

Mr. Roosa said he does not intend to prefer any criminal charges against the sailors, because he is satisfied they did not know they were violating the United States mail statute. They made full statements, he said, concerning the transactions, and promised to appear at any time the Government wanted them.

It was admitted that on its face the correspondence in the possession of the Government only relates to business matters. Unless there has been a long delay in its transit to this country, the Federal officials say, they cannot understand why letters addressed to von Nuber should be forwarded here from Sweden months after it was well known that the former Austro-Hungarian Consul had returned home.

They therefore suspect that the batch of papers may have been purposely sent here at this time by the underground mail route to create an investigation having ramifications in far-away lands which in the end would come to naught.

NOT IN BRIDGEPORT CONCERN.

President of Company Says Heynen Resigned as Treasurer.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 6.—Carl Heynen, arrested in New York and interned, was never in any real sense financially interested in the Bridgeport Projectile Company, according to Walter H. Knight, the President of the company. His position of Treasurer was that of a salaried employe, from which he resigned when the war broke out.

President Knight denied that either von Papen or Heynen had any part whatever in forming the company or furnishing capital for its organization. He admitted that Heynen had offered a certain contract to the company and had made an initial deposit. The contract was never performed, but under the terms of it the deposit was confiscated and the product was turned over to the United States Government.

CENSORSHIP URGED ON OUTGOING CABLES

Legislation Proposed May Cover Mails—No Consolidation of Spy Detection Agencies.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Although officials here take little stock in the more sensational spy rumors that have followed the submarine attack on the American expeditionary force, it is not unlikely that the agitation may result in more stringent espionage regulations, particularly with regard to outgoing mails and cables.

No general realignment of the spy detection machinery of the Government is contemplated, it was said today, because officials consider that results of the present system have demonstrated its efficiency. It has been declared authoritatively that startling revelations of what already has been accomplished might be made if it were considered in the public interest. The Government realizes that such a course probably would serve no good purpose and might generate a spy hysteria of dangerous proportions, like the scares which resulted in injustice to innocent persons in several European countries earlier in the war. It also would warn the spies themselves of the methods employed by the American investigating agents.

In view of the loyal attitude of the large body of German-Americans, it is considered particularly

FRENCH MAKE GAIN EAST OF RHEIMS

Capture Two German Salients and Repulse Four Attacks Against Them.

GUNS ACTIVE NEAR VERDUN

Little Activity on the British Front, with the Exception of Raids.

PARIS, July 6.—Following the repulse of German attacks last night west of Mont Carnillet and southeast of Tahure, in Champagne, the French carried out some detailed operations enabling them to capture two small German salients in the sector of Mont Haut and east of Mont Carnillet. About twenty prisoners were taken in these operations. The Germans made four energetic attempts to recapture the lost ground, but each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

The artillery has been very active throughout the day along the Chemin des Dames and between the Miette River and the Aisne. The roar of the guns has also been revived in the Verdun sector.

The official communication issued this evening reads:

The day was marked by an increase in artillery activity in the sectors of Vauxaillon, Laffaux, La Royère Farm, and Braye-en-Laonnois.

In Champagne we carried out in the sector of Mont Haut and to the east of Mont Carnillet detailed operations which enabled us to reduce two small salients and to capture a score of prisoners. The enemy, who attempted four times to recapture the terrain we had taken, suffered heavy losses to no avail.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery firing was very violent in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

The afternoon statement follows:

The artillery fighting was rather spirited for a time between the Miette and the Aisne. Three attacks on outposts in this region were repulsed by our fire.

In Champagne there was very active artillery fighting, especially at Le Casque and Le Teton. We easily repulsed enemy attacks west of Mont Carnillet and southeast of Tahure.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) our batteries directed a destructive fire on German defenses west and north of Hill 304. Patrol encounters near Louvemont, on the right bank of the river, enabled us to take prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Guns Active on British Front.

LONDON, July 6.—The official statement from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

The artillery has been active on both sides of the Scarpe (east of Arras) and in the Messines and Nieuport sectors, (Flanders.) There is nothing further to report.

The official statement issued early today says the Germans attempted a night raid on the British posts near Bullecourt which was repulsed.

'Raids on the Aisne Front.

BERLIN, July 6, (via London.)—"Shock" troops of a Württemberg regiment engaged in bitter hand-to-hand fighting with French soldiers last night north of the Aisne, says the German official statement issued today. A large number of Frenchmen were taken prisoners.

The text of the statement reads:

On account of the haze and rain only the usual local fighting activity took place throughout the day. Toward evening there was better visibility and firing was often revived. At night there were several reconnoitring engagements.

Due north of the Aisne shock troops belonging to a Württemberg regiment after bitter hand-to-hand fighting fetched a large number of French prisoners from enemy trenches.

Activity on Line in Belgium.

HAVRE, July 6, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

Enemy artillery bombarded various sectors on our front. Spirited bomb fighting took place in the region of Het Sas. The enemy artillery bombarded Dixmude. An enemy patrol was dispersed by one of our reconnoitring parties to the south of St. Georges.

EXPECT PEACE PLAN FROM BETHMANN

Continued from Page 1.

extending the life of the present Reichstag another year, which will be voted upon this week, would result in a seven years' term, which would be contrary to the constitution. Although elections in time of war are conceded to be difficult, the Tageblatt says that it would not be impossible to hold them, remarking that there was no prospect of early restoration of peace.

Other parties have manifested no desire to hold elections, and as the Radicals are not pressing the matter an extension of the present Reichstag probably will be voted.

NEW GERMAN CREDIT PROPOSED IN REICHSTAG

Bill to Raise 15,000,000,000 Marks Under Discussion—Treasury Official Optimistic.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Discussion in the Reichstag of the first reading of a bill providing for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks is reported in a Berlin telegram.

Count von Rodern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the monthly expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks, the increase being due to expenditures on arms and munitions and for relief and the payment of interest.

The latest war loan totaled 13,120,000,000 marks, which, said the Secretary, "far exceeded our expectations."

"Such an achievement was possible," continued Count von Rodern, "owing to greater possibilities for making profits and to savings. By June 21, 90 per cent. of the amount subscribed had been paid in. The gold reserve in the Reichsbank on June 15 had risen to 2,533,000,000 marks, despite the export of metal, but since then it has decreased 76,000,000 marks.

"Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank," added the Secretary.

SAXON DIET REBELLIOUS.

Breaks with the Government Over Constitutional Reform.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—A despatch from Dresden says that the Saxon Diet, which, on Tuesday, warned the Government of a disappearance of the sentiment of loyalty toward the King and of a coming upheaval unless the Government mended its ways, has now broken openly with the Government.

This action is a consequence of the refusal of Count von Vitzchum d'Eckstadt, Premier of Saxony, to authorize the Diet Committee on Constitutional Reform to continue its labor during recess.

The Diet refused to give the necessary authorizations to settle fuel problems, and it must, therefore, be reconvoked not later than August. This will enable the Constitutional Committee to resume work.

FIND CROP REPORTS FALSE.

Reichstag Speakers Sharply Attacked the Government's Statements

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The German Government's over-optimistic report on the crop prospects, which were declared on June 26 to be "really brilliant," were sharply criticized yesterday by speakers in the Reichstag Ways and Means Committee. They accuse the Government of giving the people a false view of the situation, arousing unrealizable hopes. Prince von Schoenaich-Garolath, a National Liberal, himself a farmer, declared roundly that the official article had misrepresented the facts and tended to give rise to foolish expectations at a time when it was impossible to know what the crop results would be.

This speaker corroborated the charges of the Socialist Deputy Ebert, made at Tuesday's session, on the food and fuel situation. He alluded to the "utter confusion" in the food regulation measures and declared the situation aroused great depression and bitterness.

Herr Roenicke, President of the German Farmers' Union, also said that the grain crop had suffered greatly because of drought. He expressed hope for the crop growing on heavy soils, which usually prospered in dry seasons. He said that even the early potato yield was poor, but that late potatoes usually made up for this.

STAUNING OFF COMMITTEE.

Danish Minister Who Criticised America Is Out of Socialist Body.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—A dispatch to the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts states that Jeppe Borgbjerg, editor of the Copenhagen Social Demckraten, has taken the place of T. Stauning, Socialist Minister without portfolio in the Danish Cabinet, on the Scandinavian-Dutch Socialist Committee. This will put an end to the parliamentary disagreements here arising from M. Stauning's participation in the resent Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

M. Stauning's activities at Stockholm were objected to by the Danish Conservatives, who considered his participation in the conference incongruous because of his official position in the Danish Government. They demanded his removal from the Cabinet recently, but Premier Zahle declined to accede to the request. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, likewise was reported in London dispatches of June 30 as protesting to the Danish Government against an interview in the Tageblatt of Berlin, in which Mr. Stauning at Stockholm was quoted as having said the United States was vainly publishing its peace aims, and that its war was a war of capital, retarding peace instead of hastening it. The Scandinavian-Dutch Socialist Committee, from which M. Stauning is now announced as retiring, was active in promoting the Stockholm Conference.

WANTS UNITED STATES IN ALLIED CONFERENCE

Franklin-Bouillon Coming to Invite Congress and Deliver Addresses on War Issues.

LONDON, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Henri Franklin-Bouillon, who is in London en route to the United States to urge the American Congress to participate in the Interparliamentary Conferences of Allied Parliaments this Fall, gave out here an outline of what he purposes to do in America. He said:

"First of all, I shall visit New York and Washington, and present my invitation to Congress. Later I shall probably tour the Middle West and West to tell the people there what France has done and what she needs. I shall put my time and services at the disposal of my American friends, who have been so kind as to urge this visit upon me.

"Of course my main business in going to the United States is to ask both houses of Congress to nominate delegates to the Interparliamentary Conferences, and to join the movement, which aims always at closer co-operation and co-ordination of the war work of the Allies.

"As now constituted, each Interparliamentary Committee is composed of a limited number of members—twenty-five in all, seventeen from the lower house and eight from the upper house—selected by the party organizations or by special committees of the houses of Parliament of each allied power. The idea is to have these delegates meet in an Entente capital at regular intervals, once in three months, during and after the war.

"I hope to say a great deal to Americans regarding the present war situation in Europe. I shall not paint things in too sanguine colors. I shall not try to blind our new allies as to the difficulties of the task before us. France has already sacrificed one-third of her manhood. Out of 7,000,000 men who were mobilized, 2,000,000 are either dead or incapacitated for further fighting. The losses of our allies are just as severe. Russia has lost 3,000,000, and the losses of Rumania and England have been tremendously heavy.

"It is this man-power exhaustion which makes it necessary for our countries to consider every day whether it is worth while to continue to impose these sacrifices on our peoples. We have considered this proposition repeatedly, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that whatever it has cost and whatever it may cost, it would be a crime now to stop the war. We look to America not only to choose aright, but by its firm, undaunted championship of the great cause to stiffen and inspire the weakening morale of some of the war-weary people in the Old World.'

BOY BANDITS HARRY LONDON

The "Clutching Hand" and Tower Bridge Gangs Keep the Courts Busy.

LONDON, June 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The serious increase in juvenile crime is being brought to the notice of the Home Secretary by various societies interested in child welfare. The establishment of juvenile courts had good results before the war, but opportunities for running wild since fathers and big brothers have enlisted have been seized by the rising generation. It is stated that three remand homes are full of culprits sent from various London courts, including the Tower Bridge gang of van robbers, whose ages scarcely reached double figures, and the leader of the "Clutching Hand" band, who is barely 12 years old.

These two bands of young ruffians stole parcels from vans and turned them into coin for the purchase of pistols, knives, torches, and swords.

MAY ADD TO WAR CABINET.

Bonar Law's Other Duties Prevent Full Service as Member.

LONDON, July 6.—Andrew Bonar Law said in the House of Commons today that his duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer did not permit him to give as much time as he would like to the work of the War Cabinet.

As a result, he believed, the Premier would have to make an addition to the War Cabinet.

Austrian War Tax Retroactive.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—The Finance Committee of the lower house of the Austrian Parliament has adopted a war profit tax for 1917, and retroactive for 1916, on a uniform scale for companies and individuals. The tax ranges from 5 per cent. on surplus income of 10,000 crowns to 60 per cent. on surplus incomes exceeding 300,000 crowns.

MOVE TO CUT TRADE ALARMS SWEDEN

Government Foresees Wide Unemployment Due to Loss of American Shipments.

LARGE RE-EXPORTS DENIED

Commissioner Cites Figures to Show Imports Offset by Lack of Supplies from Germany.

STOCKHOLM, July 6. — Washington dispatches in the last few days forecasting the sharpest limitation or possible discontinuance of American exports to neutrals have caused anxiety in Government circles and among the people generally. The situation is already grave and the prospect pictured by news from America renders it still more disquieting.

Crops are likely to be below the average. Manufactories in various lines are closed by lack of raw material, and others cannot maintain production much longer. Supplies of benzine and petroleum are nearing exhaustion. Leather is scarce and so dear that a pair of ordinary shoes costs from $10 to $12. Automobile tires bring $500 apiece. The cost of living is steadily increasing. Stocks of coffee in the kingdom will be exhausted in a month and long lines of people stand outside the stores waiting to buy what is available. The Government has taken extraordinary measures to deal with extensive unemployment which is considered inevitable if the war lasts another Winter and it becomes impossible to import needed commodities.

In view of the assertions in some quarters that Sweden's imports are not intended solely for Swedish consumption, The Associated Press asked E. B. Troile, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now President of the Government War Trade Commission, for a statement. He said:

"Official statistics of Sweden's imports for 1916, which are now nearly complete, demonstrate conclusively the absolute erroneousness of assertions that we have been bringing in American products for the purpose of passing them on to the Central Powers. In several instances our total importations from America showed a decided decrease compared with 1913, the last normal year, and in many instances in which our imports from the United States have increased, this increase has fallen considerably short of making good the deficit caused by the decrease or total discontinuance of our pre-war importations from belligerent countries.

"A Paris paper recently said that exports to Scandinavia and Switzerland rose from $40,000,000 in 1913 to $183,000,000 in 1916. Leading American papers have published similar statistics and have maintained that the increase was largely due to the fact that Sweden had been re-exporting to Germany. This assertion will not stand the test of examination.

"I may remind you that a considerable part of the merchandise mentioned in the American export statistics never reached us, having been detained by the British, and hence this cannot be considered.

"Let us consider first the group showing the greatest increase. This embraces agricultural products, and, particular, cereals. It is a fact that our importations of cereals from the United States in 1916 showed an increase of 72,846,000 crowns over 1913, but it must not be forgotten that in 1913 we imported 55,000,000 crowns worth of cereals from Germany, whereas we did not bring in a crown's worth last year. Nor must it be forgotten that an increase in the value of products imported by no means indicates an increase in the quantity, in view of the tremendous rise in prices. As a matter of fact, our total imports of cereals in 1916 amounted to only 355,000 tons, against 515,000 in 1913.

"Official statistics show a similar situation in regard to hides and skins. Our importations from America increased 8,000,000 crowns, but in 1913 we imported 24,000,000 crowns' worth of these products from Germany, and this figure dropped to zero last year. Our total importations in 1916 amounted to only 1,744 tons of hides and skins, against 14,183 in 1913.

"Far-reaching inferences have been drawn from our imports of animal and vegetable textile materials. It is true the United States sent us in 1916 about 8,000,000 crowns' worth more of these articles than in 1913, but we received 14,000,000 crowns' worth less from Germany and from countries formerly shipping through Germany. Sweden's total imports 1916 were 28,296 tons of cotton and 6,892 tons of wool, against respectively 21,560 and 5,924 tons in 1913. This nominal increase is explained fully by the almost total cessation of our imports of manufactured cotton and woolen goods from Germany.

"The total of importations from the United States shows an increase of 18,000,000 crowns, but importations from Germany decreased 36,000,000 crowns and receipts from other sources were insignificant. We imported 16,000,000 crowns' worth more of oils and fats from America, but importations from Germany were 15,000,000 less and imports from Russia practically ceased. The total quantity from all sources was only 185,000 tons, against 213,000 in 1913.

"I could adduce similar citations, but these show the hollowness of assertions regarding our imports from the United States. I am inclined to think the idea held in the United States that great quantities of merchandise are transported through Sweden to the Central Powers may be due to the fact that at the request of the United States quantities of cotton especially were given passage through Sweden in 1916 and 1915. Sweden's eventual interdiction in 1915 against the transit of cotton has been observed entirely to the present day."

SAYS RATIONING WOULD REACT

Dutch Paper Predicts Cattle Would Be Sold to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6.—Discussing the related grain import and cattle export questions in connection with the agitation in America for trade restrictions and the new danger zone which at present cuts off Holland from the outer world, the Nieuws van den Dag says:

"It is about correct to say that our cattle stocks have increased by 15 per cent. since the outbreak of the war, on paper, at least. They have been augmented from 2,000,000 to 2,300,000 head. It has been shown, however, that in the pig census a few months ago the returns were about a million in excess of the actual figures, probably because owners were afraid they would not get enough fodder from the distribution bureau. It may be taking for granted that in respect to cattle, similar deception has been practiced, but it is impossible to get the correct figures.

"If our cattle stocks had increased this would assuredly not be owing to a surplus of the fodder consigned here from America, which, as is well known, lies in large part rotting in British ports or has been sent to the bottom by the Germans. Farmers last year kept numbers of cattle because good prices were to be had for milk, butter, and cheese, particularly cheese, for Germany. In the whole of 1916 certainly not more than 15,000 head of full-grown cattle were sent across the frontier, and even if tens of thousands of smuggled cattle are reckoned, the figure arrived at is not sufficient to form a basis for a political question. With the aid of regular imports of fodder, in addition to home products, the Dutch farmer has thus far been able to carry on an export business, although of late pig breeding has been largely reduced.

"Now, if as a result of 'rationing' by outsiders our cattle have to be slaughtered in a mass and lucrative farming for export has to be curtailed, we should not only no longer receive indispensable articles from other countries, but no money would be made. The principal source of our national welfare would run dry, the farming class would decline, and the prosperity of Holland would be seriously affected. If the Allies bring the utmost pressure to bear on us, only one thing would be possible—to slaughter a large part of our cattle, export to Germany as much as we can spare, and obtain thence the equivalent of what is withheld from us. The rationing system would thus have an effect the reverse of what was intended. But Holland would have no alternative."

DENIES FALSE NEUTRALITY.

Danish Organ Says America Upheld Trade Methods Now Infringed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The Danish Government's official organ, Politiken, says in reply to an article in The Washington Post on Scandinavian "Pseudo-neutrality":

"Such expressions make it difficult to realize that not so many weeks ago America herself was neutral, and in this capacity earned enormous sums in commerce with belligerents. For small neutral countries there is no question about earning money, but about remaining in existence. It raises the greatest surprise that American papers with so much fanaticism and such disregard of the fate of small neutral States should attack and throw suspicion on a policy which formally, though in much more unpretending extent, is exactly the same which America carried on before entering the war and the right to which was then maintained on the part of America in the most energetic and eloquent words."

GERMAN FOOD IMPORTS VITAL.

Cecil Says America Has Great Power in Trade Weapon.

LONDON, July 6.—"The United States has an enormous power in its hands today in its control of exports to European neutrals," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in a talk on this subject this afternoon.

"I do not like to express any opinion as to the policy which would guide it in the exercise of this power," continued Lord Robert. "That is the United States' business, not ours. However, we have had three years of intensive experience in blockade, and everything we have learned during that time is at the disposal of the United States.

"The United States has the power of making any bargain, any stipulation it thinks proper with these neutrals, and this is a very important weapon against Germany. The foodstuffs which Germany obtains from Holland and Denmark alone must be measured in hundreds of thousands of tons, while the mineral and fish exports of the Scandinavian countries are of vital importance to Germany."

In reply to a question as to whether the neighboring neutrals were still shipping any considerable quantity of imported goods into Germany, Lord Robert said:

"Speaking generally, and aside from the petty smuggling which will always exist, the neutrals have not sold any appreciable quantity of imported goods to Germany. Their trade consists almost entirely of their own products. Moreover, they have not even replaced such exports with imported goods, except indirectly. Certainly they have imported odd pigs, and sold pigs, but it is difficult to stretch the doctrine of enemy destination to cover this point."

DUTCH ENVOY DOUBTS REPRISALS ON BRITISH

Expects American Export Question to be Arranged Without Clash.

Chevalier van Rappard, Minister to the United States from the Netherlands, said last night that he had received no official information which would lead him to believe that the Dutch Government was preparing to retaliate by cutting off the export of dairy products to Great Britain in the event of this Government declaring an embargo on grain and other foodstuffs intended for export to Holland. Reports that such a policy was under contemplation in Dutch Government circles have been embodied in recent cable dispatches from The Hague.

"I have read those dispatches, of course," said Chevalier van Rappard to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Ritz-Carlton. "As I understood them, the reports were based on an alleged statement by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Dutch Government. But I have received no official confirmation of the statement. In fact, I know no more about the matter than you do."

"Is it true," Chevalier van Rappard was asked, "that your Government would adopt such a policy?"

"I do not think the occasion will ever arise," was his prompt reply. "Mr. Hoover, who is to have charge of food control under your Government has been in Holland. He is familiar with conditions there, and he knows that the Dutch Government is in a position to guarantee that no grain or other foodstuffs obtained from this country for the relief of conditions at home will ever find its way into Germany. We may be put on rations, but a complete embargo never. I cannot believe it. It would be too inhuman. It would be unwise, too, because it would force us into the arms of Germany."

Chevalier van Rappard announced that his Government had offered to furnish tonnage to the United States for the shipment of supplies to Belgium. He said that entirely aside from what effect this offer might have on the negotiations pending with a view of securing a supply of grain from the United States for Holland, where war bread is being doled out to the population and grain is sorely needed, the Dutch people would continue to extend aid to their stricken neighbor. No amount of economic pressure, he insisted, would drive Holland into active participation in the war.

"My country has an army of 500,000 men," he said, "mobilized, to maintain its independence and guard its neutrality, but not a single soldier to sacrifice on the side of either belligerent group. My Queen and her Government are determined that Holland shall remain neutral. We will suffer and endure, but go into the war—never."

According to Chevalier van Rappard, Holland has been supplying more food to Great Britain than to Germany. He said the traffic in dairy products across the North Sea had not been stopped even since the intensifed submarine war was inaugurated.

"At the beginning of the war," he said, "we sold more to Germany than to England. What else could we do? Germany went into the open market and offered more than we could get from England, and Germany provided a more accessible market for our products. It would have been not only unneutral on our part to stop all traffic with Germany, but it would have been unwise, for there were certain raw materials that we needed which only Germany could supply and which we could obtain from her only as the result of reciprocal trading. But that is changed now. For a long time England has received more than half of our exports of dairy products and other foodstuffs."

CZECH LEADERS HELD.

Amnesty Fails to Reach Kramarz, Raschin, and Klofac.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the recent amnesty decree of Emperor Charles has not resulted in the freeing of Dr. Karl Kramars and Dr. Aloysius Raschin, leaders of the Czech Party in the Hungarian Parliament. They remain in prison because their sentences were not imposed for treason alone, and a special ruling of the Crown will be required to bring about their release.

Herr Klofac, Czech Radical Deputy, also is still held, having been informed that he is accused of espionage as well as treason. The Czechs dispute this, stating he was indicted merely for treason.

Raise Ban on Frankfort Paper.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—In consequence of vigorous representations in the Reichstag Main Committee, the preventive censorship, imposed a few days ago on the Frankfurter Zeitung, has been raised. The measure was the result of a financial article by Professor Weber of Heidelberg University on the financial and exchange situation.

SUBMARINES AIDED BY NEW INVENTIONS

Germans Install Pumps Which Enable the Craft to Stay Motionless in Water.

TELESCOPIC PERISCOPE, TOO

Improved Listening Device Another Factor That Makes Task of Teutons' Foes Harder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Naval officers connected with the joint campaign of the United States and the Entente against the U-boat menace are gratified over the progress that has been made in running down submarines, but are not minimizing the task confronting them during the next few months.

The campaign against the U-boat is made harder by steps taken by the Germans to circumvent the plans of this country and the Allies. The arming of merchant ships has added immeasurably to the difficulties of the U-boat commanders. By forcing the submarine to depend on torpedoes for attacks on armed liners, those in charge of the anti-submarine campaign have forced the U-boat Captains to go back to their bases more frequently for torpedoes.

On the other hand the longer days and better weather of the Summer give the U-boats more hours in which to operate, and the U-boat is being helped by inventions. Reports reaching Washington indicate that there has been remarkable development in the telephone and listening devices, which enables them to hear and locate at five miles the direction and type of vessels from the frequency of their propeller revolutions.

Another new device is in the shape of four small pumps regulated by electrical devices so as to enable the hydrostat to indicate the depth of submersion and enable the submarine to remain motionless in the water. It is asserted that before this device was installed the submarine would either sink or rise to the surface if stopped.

It is also asserted that before this device was installed, chasers were able to hear the throb of the submarine's propellers, but that now submarines may sometimes elude pursuers by standing still under water. By cutting out lost motion and standing still at times submarines also conserve fuel and stay on their posts longer.

Another reported improvement is the telescopic periscope. The U-boat floats very near the surface, then suddenly shoots up its telescopic periscope. The old periscopes, which were not telescopic, went slashing through the water leaving a wake.

STEAMER ORLEANS SUNK 4 OF CREW DROWNED

Gun Crew on American Steamer Is Saved—Vessel Was First to Break the U-Boat Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The American steamship Orleans of the Oriental Navigation Company has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed naval guard were saved. The State Department, announcing the sinking today, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

As the first ship flying the American flag to brave a transatlantic voyage after Germany announced her policy of relentless submarine warfare, the Orleans received a great demonstration on her arrival at Bordeaux.

Members of the naval gun crew are William B. Christ, chief gunner's mate, Lynn, Mass.; John E. Malloney, gunner's mate, New York City; Lee Richardson, boatswain's mate, Lakeview, Chicago, and Seamen Fred R. Despain, Peoria; Fred H. Freeman, Indianapolis; David M. McClenaghan, Claremont, N. H.; Edmond J. Norton, Boston; Martin A. Truss, Detroit; Richard P. Walton, Atlanta, and Frank L. West, Midvale, N. J.

The steamship Orleans left here on June 18 with a cargo, bound for a French port. She was commanded by Captain Allen D. Bucker and carried a crew of thirty-six men, of whom ten were American citizens.

After Germany announced her unrestricted submarine warfare, in February, the Orleans was the first American steamship to arrive at France after leaving an American port. She was a vessel of 2,808 tons, being built as the Avellaneda. She later changed her name to the Menaptha, sailing under the Argentine flag.

The American members of the crew, with the addresses of nearest relatives when they signed here before the United States Commissioner of Shipping, were as follows:

Thomas C. Sorensen, mate, Danish, naturalized; Richard C. Boekius, second mate, West Chester, Penn.; Herbert M. Winners, third mate, Highland Park, Ill.; Jasper Hutchins, seaman, New Brunswick, N. J.; F. A. Hill, seaman, Spokane, Wash.; E. Gabrielsen, chief engineer, 642 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn; H. L. Kelly, first assistant engineer, Baltimore; Samuel Ekens, second assistant engineer, 558 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn; L. J. Larsen, wireless operator, Box 135, R. F. D., Seattle, Wash.; Henry Jackson, third assistant engineer, 195 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

SWEDISH SHIPS ARRIVE.

Sailed from England Under Agreement of Safe Conduct by Germans.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 6.—Fourteen steamers from England, released under German safe conducts, arrived here today. Three other steamers also have arrived at other Swedish ports. The Swedish steamer Aspen, which was torpedoed by a German submarine last May, but remained afloat, was among the arrivals.

The Swedish steamer Aspen was reported to have been torpedoed May 20 in the Gulf of Bothnia, along with the steamers Vesterland and Viken. The vessels were grain laden, and had been released from British ports under a reciprocal agreement. The report of their destruction caused indignation in Sweden, and the German Minister to Stockholm expressed the deep regret of his Government over the sinkings.

10 LOST ON MINE SWEEPER.

British Warship Is Sunk by a Mine in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, July 6.—A British minesweeper struck a mine and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea on Wednesday, with the probable loss of ten members of her crew, says an official announcement issued tonight. The announcement says:

"A British minesweeper struck a mine and was sunk in the Mediterranean on Wednesday. Ten members of her crew are assumed to have been killed by the explosion."

ARGENTINA WANTS APOLOGY

Also Asks Germany for Indemnity for Torpedoing of Two Vessels.

LONDON, July 6.—According to a dispatch from Buenos Aires to The Times the Argentine Government has demanded an immediate apology and indemnity from Germany for the torpedoing of the Argentine vessels Oriana and Toro and a guarantee that the Argentine flag will be respected in the future.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires last Sunday said that the Argentine Government was determined to enter a claim against Germany for the sinking of those vessels, and that a note embodying the demands was sent to Germany the day before.

Another Norwegian Ship Sunk.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Norwegian steamship Benguela is reported by the Tidens Tegn of Christiania. She was on her way from England for Philadelphia, and was insured for 4,000,000 kroner. The crew was transferred to a Spanish steamer.

SEES JAPANESE PRO-GERMAN

Prof. Anesaki Says Popular Sympathy Is a Disease.

TOKIO, June 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Frankly discussing what he calls the Japanese sympathy with Germany, Professor M. Anesaki, Japanese Exchange Professor at Harvard University in 1913-15, says in a magazine article that although technically Japan is at war with Germany, a feeling of admiration for Germany is general among the people. This he declares is a significant contrast to the situation in the United States, where anti-German feeling is "almost universal." How did German influence gain such an ascendency in Japan? he asks. First of all, he answers, through Germany's victory in 1870, which induced the Japanese military authorities to adopt German models in place of the French, which had been followed previously, and, secondly, through the adaptation of German constitutionalism and jurisprudence, found by the late Prince Ito to be more congenial to Japanese needs.

After German jurisprudence came German philosophy and science, whose influence, Professor Anesaki says, Germanized the Japanese Imperial University to the extent that in the 90s "going abroad" among students meant "going to Germany." He continues:

"Japanese pro-Germanism is also due to other reasons. The German desire or need to have a 'place in the sun' is shared by many Japanese leaders in politics and industry. According to these men, the claims of Germany as to expansion in various directions are legitimate or urgently necessary. Some Japanese are unfortunately inclined to look askance at the pleas of the Entente powers regarding German atrocities, and fail to be impressed by them because 'Germany has done pretty much the same as some other powers did once toward us,' they say."

The professor remarks that, too ignorant of the real situation even geographically, the average Japanese has a great, if vague, admiration of Germany's tenacity in the war, and this is a strong point in his pro-German sentiment. Of course, the brilliant defense of Verdun by the French, the growing strength of the British Army, and the signs of German desperation have worked a change in current opinion. Even the military men, the avowed pro-Germans, are beginning to recognize some points of opinion advanced by others, but it should be remembered that their pro-German expressions were and are not for the sake of the Germans but for the sake of their own prestige in Japan. Having identified their own interests and principles with those of the German militarists, they have impressed the public with the strength and necessity of that militarism, and will not abandon their own plea for the necessity of militarism in Japan. Professer Anesaki concludes:

"Therein lies the danger for Japan in politics, education, and social life. Pro-Germanism is a disease in Japan, and the only remedy lies in convincing the Japanese people of the futility of the German methods. The way to do this is for the Allies to be finally successful, not only in military and naval engagements but in social, moral, and educational reconstruction to be achieved brilliantly after the war."

BRITONS MUST HAVE BEER.

Barrister from London Declares the Shortage Caused Great Unrest.

Vernon V. Verulam, an English barrister, who arrived yesterday from London, said that he was very glad to hear the British Government had decided to allow the brewers to increase their output, because the shortage of beer was causing great discontent in the manufacturing and industrial centres in Great Britain.

"The people have not murmured at going to the front to be shot at or at eating black bread at home," said Mr. Verulam, "but all classes strongly resented not being able to indulge in their half-pint of beer with dinner. Normally the total output of the brewers was 36,000,000 barrels of beer a year, which was reduced to 26,000,000 a year ago and last April it was brought down to 10,000,000 barrels.

"The brewers had not only to supply the civilian customers out of the 10,000,000 barrels, but also to furnish a special beer called 'swipes' to the Army Department for the millions or more soldiers in the training camps in Great Britain. Through the canteens they are allowed to buy the beer at 7 cents a pint, while civilians have to pay 18 cents a pint for beer and 25 cents a pint for ale.

"The saloon keepers did not lose through the brewers reducing the supply of beer, because they increased the price over the bar. Hundreds of saloon keepers sell out their weekly ration of beer from Saturday to Monday and close for the rest of the week with a big sign over the door, 'No Beer.' The London chop houses will serve a regular customer with a half pint of bitter ale for 12 cents, and if he has been eating there for twenty or thirty years the head waiter may let him have an extra half pint on Saturdays; but the casual customer has to eat his lunch without beer.

"To waste a crust of bread is regarded as a most heinous crime in England, and I would sooner be found with a counterfeit pound note in my possession than a stale crust in my dustbin. The dustmen are now part of the military service and spend a great deal of their time in raking over ashes from houses that are under suspicion for wasting bread. Just before I left London a dustman found a big crust of bread among the ashes of a woman's house in Bromley after a week's search, and she was fined $50. I could not eat the bread, and it made me ill, and lived on rice and cereals."

BRITISH RECRUITS GREETED

Party of 103 from America Hailed as "Yanks" in London.

LONDON, July 6.—A contingent of 103 British residents of the United States who have just arrived in Great Britain to join the British Army was reviewed by General Sir Francis Lloyd on the Horse Guards Parade this morning. The ceremony attracted a large crowd from the neighboring streets.

Although the throng was unaware of exactly what was going on, it immediately hailed the contingent as "Yanks," and cheered the men lustily in the belief that they were the vanguard of the American Army.

"You are the first contingent to come here from America to join in the war in which the whole Anglo-Saxon race is now engaged," said General Lloyd in his address. "I am absolutely certain that the advent of America will put the final touch to the war and finish it quickly.

"We have fought side by side before, but never in so great an undertaking. No words can convey the feelings of the British nation at this reunion. I can only say you are very welcome. We look forward to hearing of the great deeds which you will certainly perform. We wish you every possible success."

GENERAL KILLED BY SHELL.

Australian Commander Meets Death —Premier Has Narrow Escape.

LONDON, July 6.—W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, narrowly escaped death during a visit to the western battle front Monday. A German shell burst a few yards distant and bruised him, tore his clothes, and inflicted a severe shock. His complete recovery is expected.

General William Holmes, who accompanied the Premier, was killed by the shell which shocked the Australian statesman. General Holmes commanded the Fifth Australian Brigade at the Dardanelles.

Governor of Belgium Critically Ill.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—It is reported by Les Nouvelles of Maastricht that General von Falkenhausen, Governor General of Belgium, is dangerously ill, and that hope of his recovery has been abandoned.

ADMITS OUR TROOPS WILL COUNT IN 1918

Berlin Critic Declares There Is an American Danger if the War Lasts.

DERIDES GENERAL PERSHING

Salzman Recalls German Troubles in Fighting Abroad—Puts Faith in U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 6, (via London.)—Erich von Salzman, writing in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, says:

"General Pershing, the Mexican hero, and his staff won their advance laurels in Paris. That is cheap fame. We want to see the American gentleman just once before our machine guns. Then will they show us the manly courage they now parade in a battle of flowers?"

The writer first proceeds to speak of the success of the American loan, pointing out that this, however, is not sufficient to win the war, and that the time for talk is past. He continues:

"It is useless to say that Americans may or may not come, but better to look the facts in the face as if the war lasts till 1918 Americans will be there. We must consider them as an element and weigh them in our reckonings. There is an American danger without question, but it is not yet time to produce the figures or count up the divisions. Such reports are in most cases difficult to prove and will probably not be supported later by historians.

"In spite of our enemies' efforts to issue false reports, if they assure us so many men, airmen, and General Staff are already on French soil we can contradict these assertions with cool, sober facts. In the time elapsed the transportation of any large number of troops would be impossible owing to lack of cargo space. Although General Pershing is in Paris gaining cheap fame."

Cites German Inefficiency.

Salzman then continues to argue that appearance of American troops in any quantity is in no case to be expected before the Spring of 1918. As for transport oversea of troops, Germany herself had some experience in expeditions to China and Southwest Africa. Germany herself had no experience of transporting troops oversea before 1900, and even then she had to learn a lesson.

"Before Count Waldersee could command finished troops in China many months had gone by," the writer continues.

Salzman writes that German troops in East Asia and Southwest Africa were never ready, as they had to be completely reorganized owing to the climate and the formation of the land.

"Naturally all England's experience will be at America's disposal," he continued. "This will lighten the task, but difficulties remain. One has only to read about the Spanish-American war, which in spite of inexhaustible material, good will, and the smallness of the undertaking, will always remain a series of mistakes. Certainly, they will have gained knowledge in America, but the matter of transporting overseas is a big question even if they should succeed in procuring the necessary tonnage.

"The question of the world's shipping is a serious question by itself. Our submarines are also gaining experience, so that danger for our enemies increases from month to month.

"In certain German circles there is a tendency when considering America as a military power to compare her with England. People often say to me, 'England has also improvised at the beginning, but in spite of it has put an army of millions into the field with artillery in a comparatively short period.' This is one of the big lies of the world's history. England was completely ready in 1914."

Lack of Army Instructors.

Salzman to prove his case proceeds to relate how many men England really had, and that there was only artillery lacking. He says England also had many experienced retired veterans at her disposal, also military instructors. These America certainly has not at her disposal, he asserts.

"The ability of America to produce ammunition we unfortunately already know from bitter experience," he adds. "It could hardly be improved upon. What England couldn't do in three years America will be unable to achieve within any definite period."

The article proceeds to praise the French as militarists, pointing out that England has not France's finesse, elegance, and military leadership, but is brutal and calculating, and that America will be the same.

"American numbers must help in every respect with men, artillery, and airmen, especially the latter. I believe, however, that they will not allow the American contingent to fight independently, but will for political reasons alone allow them to fight intermingled with French and English, dividing up divisions and companies. This would secret moral strength of our enemies, and by this method Americans could be estimated as valuable to our enemies as they would not have an opportunity to show their lack of leadership and experience. Their amen doubtless will be used in the same manner. In this way Americans will be without question an enemy worth consideration.

"Americans will, however, be unable to change the result on the West front. Hindenburg has just spoken the word: 'The war is won for us if we can keep the enemy off until the submarines

CITY'S MOST KINDLY GREETING TO RUSSIA

Envoys of Democracy Cheered by Thousands, Many of Them Once the Czar's Subjects.

RECEPTION AT CITY HALL

Soldiers with Bayonets Replace Singing Children, Marking America's Progress in War.

For the fourth time New York is honoring a commission sent to America by a war ally. In the welcome that was extended yesterday to Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the Ambassador from New Russia, and the men who came with him, there were elements of emotion even deeper than those which greeted Balfour, Joffre, and Viviani in May and the Prince of Udine and the other Italians last month. There was lacking the attraction of a great and victorious soldier, of a world-renowned inventor. There was no appeal to the deep-seated sympathy felt by the whole nation since the beginning of the war, such as was made by the presence of the Commissioners of France. Nor was there a huge population of immigrant Americans who had left their own country for economic reasons despite their patriotic loyalty, such as was present to welcome the representatives of Italy.

But Professor Bakhmetieff and his colleagues were greeted yesterday by many thousands of men and women, Jewish and Christian, who had been born in Russia under the old régime; who had been forced to flee from persecution, religious or political, to a country which offered them freedom, and who now acclaimed the representatives of the new free Government of their native land.

A Greeting to Freemen.

In its welcome yesterday the greatest city of the oldest of great republics, a city which Professor Bakhmetieff spoke of as "the most democratic in the world," was offering its greetings to the newest and largest of democracies, to the latest comer into the ranks of free peoples. And the different spirit of the greeting was symbolized in the Russian medallion designed for the occasion by Edwin H. Blashfield, whose similar offerings for the welcome of the French, British, and Italian commissions are already famous.

Russia, like the other Allies, was symbolized by a woman's head—a head in profile against a red background of Byzantine mosaic into which was set a blue cross. But instead of the trident and sword that were bestowed beside the fiercely resolute faces of France and Britannia, instead of the axe and fasces of militant Italy, each quarter of the medallion showed a broken shackle.

There was more of color in yesterday's reception; more intense if less voluminous emotion, and the changing temper of America was evinced by the constantly greater emphasis on the military character of the reception.

The commission, like its predecessors, came from Washington on a special train, with Secret Service agents under William Nye in charge, and was transshipped from Communipaw on the police boat Patrol. The Mayor's Committee, headed by Martin W. Littleton, met at Pier A at 2:15 and received leading members of the local Russian community, who then crossed the river with them. So large was the crowd that the Patrol would not hold them all and two launches were chartered by the Russians to convey their representatives to meet the Ambassador.

Among those who represented the city in the Reception Committee were Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Samuel Gompers, E. H. Gary, Herbert Parsons, Controller W. A. Prendergast, Theodore Rosseau, Secretary to the Mayor; Melville E. Stone, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Wiley, Joseph Barondess, Henry Moskowitz, Charles R. Flint, Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, George Featherstone, and M. H. Dodge. The Russians included Consul General Michael M. Oustinoff, Consul Peter de Routsky, Vice Consul Dimitri Florinsky, Major Gen. Khrabroff, head of the Russian Supply Commission here; Count Schoelenburg, head of the railroad commission; Professor R. V. Pollakoff, representative of the Zemstvo Union, and a number of other military, commercial, naval, financial, and journalistic representatives.

The Official Party.

The train bearing the commission reached Communipaw at 3:45, and Mr. Littleton and Consul General Oustinoff presented the party to the local representatives. In the official party representing Russia were his Excellency Boris A. Bakhmetieff, Ambassador to the United States; Lieut. Gen. Roop, Russian General Staff; Professor Lomonosoff, Ministry of Communication; Professor Borodin, Ministry of Agriculture; M. Novitsky, Ministry of Finance; Ivan Soukin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Eugene Omeltchenko, former Chief Secretary Central War Industrial Committee; Captain Chitt, Lieutenant Martinoff, and Lieutenant Karpovich, Military Attaches; Colonel Aranovsky and Captain Visotsky, Artillery Commission; Messrs. Lebedeff, Balkoff, Postnikoff, and Zak, railway engineers; Baron Ginsburg, and Messrs. Peltzoff, Puskareff, and E. I. Omelchenko of the Finance Ministry.

There were besides several women, holding minor places in the commission or wives of its members.

As the Patrol crossed the river the shipping greeted it with a chorus of whistles, which announced its approach to the crowds waiting around the Battery. Here in a Court of Honor decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the white, blue, and red flag of Russia were gathered thousands representing Russian and Slavic organizations. Besides the mounted and foot police under Inspector Myers, who guarded the entire square, there was a small detachment of Russian soldiers in yellowish khaki, experts in munition making, who have been at work in American factories producing munitions for Russia. They stood in line with fixed bayonets, and carried Russian and American flags—the latter adorned with the old double eagle, but with a white, blue, and red streamer suspended from the staff.

At the mouth of Washington Street Jewish societies and orthodox Greek societies stood side by side, both carrying inscribed banners and American flags, both enthusiastic to greet the representatives of the Russian democracy. The Slovak League and the Bohemian National Alliance were represented by men and women in native costume; there was a large delegation of the Sons of Carpathian Russia and other societies, all with flags and banners bearing mottoes, were formed all about the square.

Girls were numerous amid the crowds, seen in Palm Beach suits, in formal afternoon dress, even in formal evening dress, were waiting to greet the mission, and past it all excursionists hurried in little groups to the Coney Island boats.

At 4:12 the commission reached the pier and came out at once into the square to be greeted by wild cheers from the crowds, while the Slovak Band played successively "The Star-Spangled Banner," the new Russian revolutionary anthem, and the "Marseillaise." I. Y. Sack, representing the Russian colony here, greeted the Ambassador, and he replied with a brief speech, expressing his pleasure at arriving in New York and at the enthusiastic reception of his fellow-countrymen. Then, establishing a new precedent for visiting Commissioners, he marched around the square.

The great buildings in Broadway were decorated with the flags of America, Russia, France, Britain, and Italy, and the crowds on the sidewalks were hardly smaller than those who welcomed Joffre and Viviani. Other crowds were gathered about the City Hall. There was the usual court of honor, adorned with pennons, flags, and streamers; the flags of Russia, the United States, and the city and State of New York were flying from the building. But there were no singing school children opposite the entrance, no honorary orders in parade uniform. The automobiles passed through lines of regulars from Governors Island, sailors and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and National Guardsmen of the Twelfth Regiment in service uniform.

Between the lines of policemen the Commissioners filed into the Aldermanic Chamber, where Ambassador Bakhmetieff took his stand on the dais in front of the medallion and was greeted formally by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Littleton for the city.

"Were you of the old Russia," said the Mayor, "the autocratic Russia, that refused self-government and denied her people individual liberty, but yet our ally in this war, we would greet you cordially and welcome you for the enduring friendship our peoples have borne each other these many generations, and for the great principles and aims that underlie our common undertaking.

"Were there no world war in which our people are engaged as allies, and you came to us as heralds of the newborn liberties of your great nation, we would hail your tidings, and, as fellow democrats, rejoice with you in your new-found freedom.

"Today you come in both capacities. You are our allies in this war for justice and for the liberties of nations, and, as a people, you are free. You are here to tell us that the Russian peasant, the Russian common citizen, have ended the persecutions and injustices of a thousand years, have cast from their shoulders the galling yoke of autocracy and have emerged into the daylight of democracy, a race of self-governing freemen. For this the democracy of America, and in particular the democratic city of New York, hail you, and welcome your people to their place among the self-governing nations of the earth.

"America, for the principles and ideals that are involved, would gladly fight as an ally beside even autocratic Russia. Beside democratic Russia she now fights and will fight to the end, with a glad sympathy, a friendliness and an enthusiasm that exist only between nations that are wholly free."

Mr. Littleton declared that "one thought of Prussianism makes the whole world kin," and declared that the war was being waged to vindicate the principles that revolutionary America had proclaimed and revolutionary Russia had newly re-enunciated—a war that should continue "until the pestilential Prussian on land and the piratical Prussian on sea shall be conquered."

Joy Over a New Born Democracy.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff, speaking in English, declared that the enthusiasm that had been manifested represented "the joy of America that a new democracy had been born. So momentous is the present hour," he continued, "that solemn gravity and earnest sincerity are in our greeting, and our two nations have extended to each other their brotherly hands. Liberty and democracy, such are the aims of the Russian revolution. Democracy and liberty, such are the aims which this great republic is seeking to attain for all nations. Is there not a deep historic meaning in the fact that while the first American troops stepped upon the soil of Europe as true champions of mankind, Russia, inspired by the vision of freedom and democracy, has thrust her warriors with unyielding impulse upon the yet unbroken ranks of the foe of liberty?"

After a brief reception at the close of the speeches, the automobile procession left the City Hall under mounted police escort and drove via Lafayette Street, West Fourth Street, Washington Square and Fifth Avenue to 851 Fifth Avenue, the home of Adolph Lewisohn, where the Russians are quartered during their stay here. The crowds along the way were not dense until Washington Square was reached.

There Wanamaker's Girls' Battalion, gallant in uniforms of black and white and fearsomely armed with sabre and rifle, greeted the party, and the Ambassador stopped, returned their salutations and received from a representative of the firm a stand of American colors. Then the procession drove under the arch, where a huge double eagle was painted on a hanging medallion, and up an avenue where every lamp post bore the flags of Russia and the United States. The workers of the district between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets were just out and the sidewalks were packed. Crowds larger than that did not greet Joffre or Admiral Jellicoe above Thirty-third Street thousands of shoppers were still abroad, who stood on the curbs and cheered as the commission passed. From Russian business houses girls called down welcomes, and some of the most enthusiastic applause was given by employes of Japanese firms along the line. Ambassador Bakhmetieff and General Roop got perhaps the largest applause, but a close second was Samuel Gompers, seated in one of the last cars, who was recognized and cheered in every block as the commission drove up the avenue.

The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Reception Committee entertained the commission at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. There were ninety guests, and immediately after the dinner the party went to Carnegie Hall. Mayor Mitchel toasted the President of the United States while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," then offered a toast to the "People of Free Russia," while the new Russian anthem was rendered.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff responded.

RUSSIAN PAPER IN ENGLISH.

Russkoye Slovo to Print Special Edition in Honor of Mission.

In honor of the arrival of the Russian Commission in New York the daily Russian newspaper, Russkoye Slovo, will publish today a special edition printed in Russian and English. Telegrams from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and from Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo will be published. They are as follows:

Leo Pasvolsky, Editor of Russkoye Slovo, New York City:

Our troops now in France and those who will follow them believe mightily in the new Russia. They are inspired by the knowledge that their comrades in arms are free men, and that the victory they win together will protect the future of democracy everywhere. NEWTON D. BAKER.

Leo Pasvolsky, Editor of Russkoye Slovo, New York City:

I am glad to know that you are to devote the July 7 edition of the daily Russkoye to New Russia, the birth of which is an inspiration and encouragement to the free men of the world. America has extended to the great Russian people a warm welcome into the ever-widening circle of democracy. They have our sincere friendship and support in this great struggle of liberty against autocracy. We are proud to be the friends to the great Russian people, and hope to render the genuine service of friends to the great Russian republic.

W. G. McADOO.

There will be articles by Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press; Dr. Frank Crane, former American Consul General of Moscow; John H. Snodgrass, the American representative of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union; A. N. Sakhnovsky, Professor Leo Weiner, and others.

COUNCIL DEFENDS JEWS.

Demands Suppression of All Agitation Against Them.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates today adopted a resolution condemning anti-Jewish agitation, in which it sees danger of a revolutionary movement. The resolution demands energetic opposition to all attempts at anti-Semitic agitation, and suppression of all propaganda of that nature.

Estratiadis, a priest of Feodosia, in the Crimea, having been forbidden to preach and sent to trial in an ecclesiastical court on the charge of speculating in charity funds, declared a revolt. His adherents seized a church from the militia, after which the church was surrounded by troops.

When the militia raided the house of Estratiadis he resisted, and the Bishop ordered his arrest and internment in the Bakatechseral monastery.

The Rusakaya Viedomosti reports that the peasants of two cantons near Odessa, in view of their inability to obtain clothing, have passed a resolution to organize "processions of naked men."

ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS IN ROW

Continued from Page 1.

rights as a man, refusing to deny to the humblest the rights that are his, when we present such a greeting to the representatives of a foreign nation it behooves us to express our deep condemnation of acts that give the lie to our words within our own country.

"It behooves us to say that it is impossible that there should be a justification for mob violence, for brutality and murder in this democracy. To ask—that isn't strong enough—to demand that the Government agencies shall use with ruthless severity every instrumentality to place the responsibility for this is our first duty.

"We must insist first of all upon the restoration of order, upon the reign of law, and then on the foundation of law and order we can build up the superstructure of justice.

So much for this brief eulogy of my fellow-citizens," the Colonel finished with a grin, and then turned to his prepared speech. It was praise of free Russia, and warning against "adventurers, idealists and sinister extremists," and then a warning to America, a reminder that Russia had been fighting for three years before we got started, and that it was now our duty to fight as hard as we could. There was much in it that pleased the crowd — declarations that "if any man's conscience is so tender that it tells him not to fight for his country he'd better take it out and look at it"; recommendations of conscientious objectors for duty on mine sweepers, where they couldn't hurt anybody else, and a call to all men of military age to fight and leave ambulance, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. work to those physically unable to take their place in the firing line.

After a brief eulogy of the moral, mental, and physical excellences of the people ruled by the Czar, and an equally painted deprecation of the Government under which they were oppressed and repressed, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Therefore, we hail you, men and women of the new Russia, with heartfelt rejoicing. Now at last we can wish all success to Russia without any misgiving or mental reservations. Now we feel that the mighty Slav Republic has blazed the trail of freedom and has won in legitimate fashion the right to stand in the forefront of the onward movement of mankind.

"All of us who love Russia are thankful beyond measure for the refusal of the Russian people to avenge past wrongs by the commission of present wrongs; we honor them for the steadfast turning away from the course of action which would stain the hands of liberty with blood. Therefore, we most earnestly hope that what Russia has by daring and courage achieved she will now preserve by cool-headed wisdom and moderation.

"And, oh, my friends, strive to secure liberty in the world at large, and therefore treat as traitors to Russia and to mankind all men who do not insist upon your exerting every particle of your great strength to secure complete victory over Germany and her allies and tools."

Gompers Takes Up Riot.

Mr. Gompers, the next speaker, started by declaring his approval of "the general sentiments" of Colonel Roosevelt's speech.

"But," he said, "I want to explain a feature of the East St. Louis riots with which the general public is unacquainted. I join with you and with him and with all in expressing the detestation of any brutal conduct.

"But I can tell you—and I wish I had brought with me a copy of a telegram received today from Victor Hollander, Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor—I can tell you that not only labor men but a member of the Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis warned the men engaged in luring negroes form the South that they were to be used in undermining the conditions of the laborer in East St. Louis.

"The luring of these colored men to East St. Louis is on a par with the behavior of the brutal, reactionary, and tyrannous forces that existed in Old Russia."

There was vigorous applause at this, not only from the galleries but from the floor, as far as any one could see, from the same people who had applauded Colonel Roosevelt.

"This is not a war against a political fault in one country alone," said Mr. Gompers, "it is a war for real democracy of the world. The poor devil working under debasing conditions in old Russia was no worse off than the man on whom there are imposed the same conditions in free America." [Applause.]

"The authors of the Declaration of Independence based that document on the right of the people to change the Government if it failed to respond to the needs of the people." [At this there was wild cheering from the galleries.]

"Not all the ideals in the heart and mind of the American people have been achieved; there is altogether too much injustice in free America." [Applause, mingled with hisses.] "But even with the faults that we know and the criticism that we believe to be justified we are yet conscious of the fact that there is a larger degree of freedom and justice in America than in any other country in the world."

Then he went on with declarations for firm support of the Government and our allies, denunciation of peace moves as coming frmo pro-German sources or neutrals too terrorized for free expression, and closed with an expression of the need for war against German militarism. Colonel Roosevelt, who had been fidgeting in his chair, where he sat with only Martin W. Littleton between him and Mr. Gompers, whispered to the Mayor, who announced: "Colonel Roosevelt wants to say another word." And there was another burst of cheers.

Fist in Gompers's Face.

"I am not willing," said the Colonel, "that a meeting called to commemorate the birth of democracy and justice in Russia shall seem to have given any approval of or apology for the infamous brutalities that have been committed on negroes at East St. Louis. Justice with me is not a mere phrase or form of words. It is to be translated into living action. How can we praise the people of Russia for doing justice to the men within their boundaries if we in any way apologize for murder committed on the helpless?

"In the past I have listened to the same form of excuse advanced in behalf of the Russian autocracy for pogroms of Jews. Not for a moment shall I acquiesce in any apology for the murder of women and children in our own country. I am a democrat of democrats. I will do anything for the laboring man except what is wrong."

He strode over to Mr. Gompers and shook his fist under the labor leader's nose.

"I don't care a snap of my finger," the Colonel shouted, "for any telegram from the head of the strongest labor union in Illinois. This took place in a Northern state, where the whites outrank the negroes twenty to one. And if in that State the white men can't protect their rights by their votes against an insignificant minority, and have to protect them by the murder of women and children, then the people of the State which sent Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency must bow their heads. We must have investigations—"

Mr. Gompers rose from his chair and broke in: "Investigations afterward, not before—"

"I'd put down the murderers first and investigate afterward," shouted the Colonel, amid a chorus of groans from the gallery. He shook his fist so close to Mr. Gompers's face that he seemed almost to graze it again and again, standing over him as he sat quiet, but burning red and waving his arms up and down. The crowd was howling wildly by this time, in the galleries and on the floor, and there was a burst of boos that completely drowned the Colonel for a time.

"I will go to any extreme necessary to bring justice to the laboring man," he said, "to insure him his economic place, (a burst of groans and howls,) but when there is murder I'll put it down and I'll never surrender." This time the calls of disapproval were drowned by applause. "Oh, friends, we have gathered to greet the men and women of new Russia, a republic founded on the principles of justice to all, equity to all."

"On such an evening never will I sit motionless while directly or indirectly apology is made for the murder of the helpless!"

And then he took his seat, while the crowd raged at him or at Mr. Gompers, with groups downstairs howling at groups upstairs, women shrieking and waving their arms, sailors shouting at men in the boxes opposite or in the dress circle above. All over the house people were standing up, yelling outbursts which were quite indistinguishable in the general din; but as Mayor Mitchel rose and tried to quiet them the volume of sound rolled higher. Finally it paused for a moment and the Mayor said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have gathered here to greet the envoys of the Russian people." He was interrupted by more boos and shouts against Roosevelt, but finally obtained quiet and continued sharply: "And for no other purpose than to tender to them this reception and the congratulations of the people of New York." Then he introduced Ambassador Bakhmetieff, and the crowd which a moment before had been howling denunciations back and forth now rose unanimously and cheered the Russian envoy as if there had been no untoward incident at all.

Defines Russia's Peace Idea.

The Ambassador defined "peace without annexation or indemnities" as "peace which shall not permit the seizure of the homes and fields of the neighbor; peace that excludes forcible conquest of alien lands and enslavement of peoples. Russia believes that a permanent peace can be enacted when all democracies will agree to hold to and follow certain precepts and embody them with all sincerity and without reserve."

He declared that the period of misunderstanding and confusion was largely over and that the achievements of Kerensky and Brusiloff at the head of a democratic army were the best answer to rumors of a separate peace. The illusion that the German people would deliberate themselves and make peace, he said, was an illusion which had to be lived through.

"People hear about labor troubles," he said, "but do they know that the production of metal in April increased almost 100 per cent. over what it had been in February? People hear of disorder and anarchy in some localities in Siberia and the Far East, but do they recognize that the Siberian railway is taking out of Vladivostok from four to five times as much goods as it did before the revolution?

"The outstanding feature of the present political situation is the formation of a national will, the crystallization after some time of vacillation of the majority of the nation around a national Government on the basis of a national program. It is a program which has rallied round the Provisional Government all of those to whom the liberties of Russia are dear and who want to establish Russia's freedom firm and everlasting. They know that if the opportunity of the new freedom were taken to pursue the class struggle it would mean ruin to Russia."

Mayor Mitchel, in opening the meeting, said that Professor Bakhmetieff and his colleagues were representatives not so much of the Government as of the people and spirit of Russia. He recounted incidents of the historic friendship of the two nations, and said: "We are not only allies and comrades, but brother democrats, federated not merely by justifiable self-interest, but by an ideal and an aspiration."

Before the hall was darkened for the pictures the guests left the stage and the hall by the rear exit. While they were departing the doors to the hall were kept closed.

Colonel Roosevelt was surrounded by his friends on the way to a waiting automobile. He was still shaking hands when the chauffeur started the car. "This is the greatest day of your life," said one enthusiastic admirer.

The Colonel, who had refused to talk to reporters, said to one man who asserted that the affair in East St. Louis was murder: "Murder is not justifiable, it is not debatable. I could take no other course but to speak out."

Mr. Gompers came down the steps to a waiting car with Mayor Mitchel. The Colonel's car had departed and he apparently had most of those who had pressed about him and shaken his hand. Mr. Gompers was still visibly agitated over his encounter with Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt," he said emphatically, "imagines himself the custodian of the morals of the world. He goes ahead without having all the facts. I warned him earlier that I knew more of the facts of the case than he did, but it did not stop him. He was not to be stopped. It was another chance for him to rush into the lime-light, and, of course, he took it."

Friends closed in about Mr. Gompers and one man spoke of the incident as a misunderstanding.

"There was no misunderstanding," said Mr. Gompers. "I wanted to set Mr. Roosevelt right. He certainly have more facts than he has. He assumed the holier-than-thou attitude."

There was no disturbance when the guests left the hall. Most of the audience remained to see the moving pictures, and the few who found their way around to the rear of the building could not get through the cordon of police to where the automobiles were waiting.

RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT WELCOMES GEN. SCOTT

He Promises United States Will Supply Army's Needs with All Possible Speed.

JASSY, Rumania, July 6.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, with other military members of the American mission to Russia, has arrived here from the Russian front.

The Americans were welcomed formally at the House of Parliament, where addresses of welcome were delivered by Premier Bratiano and other ministers.

In reply, General Scott said that he had received from the Rumanian Ministers and the Rumanian General Staff a report concerning the needs of the Rumanian Army, and that his mission would use all possible energy in order to see that these needs were satisfied.

Root Gives $2,500 to Soldiers.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—Elihu Root, head of the American Mission to Russia, has donated 5,000 rubles to the soldiers of Moscow. He was formally thanked for the gift by the Mayor of the city.

Charles R. Crane and John R. Mott of the mission attended the election held at Moscow at which Archbishop Tikhon, formerly stationed in the United States, was named Metropolitan of Moscow by popular vote. The Metropolitan formerly was appointed by the Emperor.

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BERLIN RUSHES MEN TO GALICIAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

speed to the new battle front. There are signs of impending naval operations in the Baltic. Aircraft are flying over Livonia and submarines are exploring the Gulf of Finland.

Meanwhile the German agents and friends here are not slumbering. The Leninites, silenced for the moment by the first shock of the offensive, are rallying for a fresh attack. The Pravda today openly condemns the advance, declaring that the Russians have been misled and that the Socialist Ministers are playing into the hands of the allied imperialists, and in street meetings, in factories, and in the barracks the Leninites are playing on the weariness and apathy of the masses and doing their utmost to chill the newly awakened enthusiasm for victory. Their one hope now is to organize a mass movement in Petrograd to play off a demoralized Petrograd against a reviving Russia.

The air, however, is full of tense and hopeful anticipation. The effect of the sudden offensive has been to create conditions for a still more powerful and persistent forward movement. It has braced up the country and toned up the army. It has given a new, urgent, and definite purpose to the immense and varied activity of the awakened and inquiring Russian people.

It is noteworthy that among the first to fall in Sunday's advance were many leaders of regimental committees. Delegates from the fighting corps who were taking part in the All-Russian Congress here hastened back to the front to join in the offensive. It must be remembered that the new attitude of the Russian Army is devoid of chauvinism. The offensive is dictated by enthusiasm for liberty. It is carried out to insure peace without violent annexations or punitive indemnities. But the enthusiasm is the enthusiasm of real soldiers who mean to fight well for a strong and free Russia, which will be able to assert its own point of view at the peace conference.

The infantry is delighted with the powerful artillery preparations, the like of which had not yet been seen on the Russian front.

A Czech and Slovak Division, formed largely of Austrian prisoners, distinguished itself in the fighting, and this is a notable indication of the change of atmosphere in Russia. A large number of Czechs and Slovaks voluntarily surrendered during the war in the hope of securing an opportunity of fighting for the Allies, with whose cause they wholly sympathized. Under the old régime an attempt was made to form fighting units of these prisoners, but the general treatment of Slav prisoners in Russia was such as to kill all their enthusiasm.

The fighting organization of Austrian prisoners mentioned in the above dispatch is the Czech-Slovak brigade mentioned in the Russian official report of Tuesday for distinguished conduct in storming and holding the heights west and southwest of Zborow and the fortified village of Korshidur. This the Slav Press Bureau of New York points out is significant of the progress made by the Czech revolt against Austria, another effect of which is the pardoning by Austria of the Czech leaders Kramarzh and Klofac, after they had been condemned to death, an apparent effort to conciliate the people of Bohemia, where the revolutionary spirit is rife.

British Oust Bulgars From Ridge.

LONDON, July 6.—An official report from the Macedonian front says:

The enemy gained a temporary footing on the ridge west of Doljeli, (southwest of Lake Doiran,) but was driven out by a counterattack.

Nineteen tons of explosives were dropped and considerable damage was inflicted by British airplanes in June.

PARIS, July 6.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office to day issued the following:

Army of the East, July 5.—The artillery has been rather active in the Cerna Bend.

EXPECT GREAT RETURN BLOW.

Russians Think Germans May Make Drive at Petrograd.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—I understand that in the first day of the offensive the Russian armies accomplished what it was estimated could only be achieved in three days. The Eighty-fourth Imperial Austrian Army Corps was completely destroyed and 5,000 prisoners were captured during the struggle in the streets of one village. In four days' bombardment with guns of the heaviest calibre the enemy trenches melted away. From 30,000 to 35,000 casualties were inflicted on the Austro-Germans. The Sixth Army Corps alone took 10,000 prisoners, while the Fourth Finnish Rifle Division and Czech-Slovak Brigade took 5,000 between them.

Germany evidently is waiting to see what the offensive achieves before she answers Russia's blow. Where this counterstroke is to fall is one of the chief concerns of the army. That Germany if she strikes will strike powerfully is fully recognized. She has reduced her forces in the west on the Franco-British front from 175 to 157 divisions in order to strengthen the Russian front. It is quite possible that the enemy contemplates an attack on the capital from land and sea. Events at Kronstadt may have given him some hope of succeeding in such a plan.

When M. Kerensky arrived at the front he was greeted by two regiments of the Guard Corps, who, apparently well instructed by the Germans during the period of fraternization, spoke of the necessity of returning home to fight the capitalists instead of the Germans. They were, however, in a decided minority, and the red flag of the revolutionary army was soon raised in thousands from the trenches. The Germans made a typical reply. They bombarded the soldiers with leaflets, saying that neither the Council nor the Government authorized an offensive.

Salvation Mission Reaches Russia.

The Salvation Army here received word last night from Petrograd that its commission, which sailed for Russia to establish its work there, had arrived safely and had been greeted by Princess Tatiana Constantinova. The commission is headed by H. W. Mapp, and went to Russia at the invitation of the new Government. A statement issued regarding the visit says: "This points to the recognition of religious liberty in that country, as heretofore only the Greek Church has been allowed to conduct religious work in Russia."

GAFFNEY'S PLAN BALKED.

"Representatives of Ireland" Fail to Impress Stockholm Socialists.

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—T. St. John Gaffney, former American Consul General at Munich, and Mr. Chatterton-Hill, an Englishman, have failed to impose themselves on the Scandinavian-Dutch committee as the representatives of Ireland, it would appear from a statement by Chatterton-Hill published in the Svenska Dagbladet. His statement not only attacks the committee, but specifically assails Camille Huysmanns, Secretary of the International Socialist Congress.

Chatterton-Hill's statement says that Secretary Huysmanns, "after honorably receiving St. John Gaffney and me, found it proper to warn the delegates against 'Germany's emissaries who are circulating about Stockholm under the pretense of battling for the oppressed peoples.'"

Chatterton-Hill also accuses the Scandinavian-Dutch committee of desiring to serve the ends of English imperialism and of being deaf to appeals for "countries oppressed by this imperialism," such as Ireland, India, Persia, and Egypt. He protests against "accusations against St. John Gaffney and me of being Germany's emissaries."

The whole statement, when read between the lines, is clearly evidence that the mission of the two men here has failed.

TAKE BELGIAN EX-OFFICIALS.

Germans Seize Men as Reprisal for Alleged Atrocities in Africa.

HAVRE, July 6.—The Belgian Government is informed that the German authorities in Brussels on June 29 arrested twenty former Belgian colonial officials or directors of colonial companies. Among them were such prominent persons as Jean d'Eltzenmont, formerly Grand Marshal of the court of King Leopold; Count Hippolyte d'Ursel, Director of the National Bank, and Baron de Cuvelier.

The men arrested were allowed one hour before they were taken to the camp at Holzminden, where they were subjected to rigorous treatment.

The Germans allege that the arrests were an act of reprisal for the treatment suffered by German civilians in German East Africa from Belgian troops after the taking of Tabora.

The Belgian Government declares it is utterly false to say that German civilians and women and children were obliged to march several weeks through a marshy country, but that, on the contrary, they made the trip to the coast by rail and water and were well taken care of on the voyage to France.

DUTCH RIOTS RENEWED.

Man Is Killed In Clash Between Soldiers and Workers.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—Workers from the Government munition works at Hemburg, a short distance from Amsterdam, and soldiers clashed last night in a continuation of the food riots, according to the Handelsblad.

The munition workers were joined by strikers and were fired on repeatedly by the soldiers. One man was killed and eleven wounded.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

Review of complications in Spain in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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How the War Can Be Won From the Skies

Tremendous plans are now being formed to deliver a crippling blow at Germany's military efficiency, not only "putting out her eyes," but spreading havoc by aerial *armadas* numbered by thousands. Vast sums are to be spent for the establishment of an American air-fleet on a colossal scale, and training-schools for air-pilots are beginning to spring up like mushrooms over night.

During the past three years, there has been in Europe not only an immense development of the art of flying, but a specific evolution of the allied art of the aerial *duello*.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 7th, one of the most interesting articles is a translation from the French of Oscar Ribel, Chief Instructor in a French "School of Pilotage." This article explains in much detail, the tactics of air-fighting. It is illustrated by sketches which visualize the tactics of pursuit, offense, and defense.

There are many other features of unusual interest in "The Digest" this week, among which are:

A Coal Crisis Would Cripple Industry

Old King Cole May Have Been a Jolly Old Soul, But the Modern King Coal Has Quite a Different Look. This Article Shows What Has Been Done to Control the Coal Stringency

Effects of Wartime Prohibition
Labor Union Comments On the Mooney Case
How Germany Views Our Army
Selling Out China
How Collars Wear Out
The Stolen Art Treasures of St. Quentin
Results of the Red Cross Drive
"Christus" on the Battle Line
"How Did You Like the Sermon?"
Chicago Versus Its Mayor
Uncle Sam in an "Oriental Triangle"
The Sly Fox of the Balkans
Our Old-fashioned Military Science
Ignoring the Earthquake in California
Photography in the Present War
Our Conscientious Objectors
How to Pray in War-Time

Many Striking Illustrations and Cartoons

"Which Is the School for My Boy and Girl?"

This is a question that will be asked in many thousands of homes throughout the country during the next few weeks, and there is scarcely any other decision that will exercise more influence upon the future life of your boys and girls.

In this week's DIGEST there is a wealth of information comprised in the many business announcements of American schools. Girls' schools, and colleges for women; boys' military schools; co-educational, and music and art schools; schools of oratory and dramatic art; business and technical schools; vocational and professional schools; schools for backward children. All are represented in this number.

The DIGEST has attained a unique place as an educational medium. Not only do parents recognize its value in this sense, but superintendents, teachers, and students throughout the country know its value also, for it is in daily use as a text-book in current history in thousands of schools.

Inquiries are invited from teachers and principals as to how THE DIGEST will ease the burden of their school-work.

July 7th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

NEWS-DEALERS may now obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers

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War-Time Prohibition
An Appeal From Britain

America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary F. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

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THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

A character study of General Brusiloff as commander under Czar and Republic in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

POULTRYMEN HATED BAFF, WITNESS SAYS

A. T. Pearson Testifies Dealers Said His Business Methods Should Be Stopped.

RIFLE CARRIED TO LOFT

Daniel Jones Tells How He Gave It to Man Who Fitted a Silencer on Its Muzzle.

Allen T. Pearson, representative of the Western Poultry Shippers in West Washington Market, told Supreme Court Justice Tompkins and a jury yesterday at the continuation of the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and Davis Jacobs, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, that in the Summer of 1914 it was a matter of general complaint among dealers in the market that Baff's methods of price slashing and feeding sand to poultry was ruinous to the trade. He said that he had heard many dealers declare that something should be done to stop Baff.

"On one occasion I heard Joe Cohen say that Baff would get his some day, and that he was surprised something hadn't happened before," the witness said. "I heard dozens of others speak in the same tone about Baff.

Pearson declared that he had heard Cohen tell persons that Baff ought to be killed. He added that Baff was cordially hated by almost every merchant in West Washington Market. Daniel Jones, a negro chicken handler, who has been confined the House of Detention as a material witness, told of the manoeuvres of the gunmen in the loft of one of the stores where an attempt was later made to shoot Baff as he passed. Jones said that he was approached one morning in the Summer of 1914 by Abraham Graff, who handed him a package wrapped in a burlap bag. Graff, he said, told him to ask no questions, but to take the package up to the loft.

"There was a man whom I didn't know standing in the entrance to the loft, and he took the package," Jones declared. "When he opened it I saw a rifle in two parts. He put them together and then screwed a little round thing on the muzzle. I asked Abe what that was, and he said it was a Maxim silencer."

The witness recalled that Antonio Cardinale was one of the men present in the loft. Jones identified a photograph of a man known to the police as "Tita" and said that he felt reasonably certain that this person was also in the loft at the time. Before he left the place he said he cut a hole about three inches wide underneath one of the drab-colored aprons he was ordered to do by Graff. A month after this incident Jones said he met Graff, who asked him to go to a certain spot in the vicinity of Baff's stand and see if there was a covered wagon standing there.

"I found a covered wagon there with a sore of heavy canvas opening cut in the back," he continued. "I could see a man in the wagon through this opening. About ten or fifteen minutes afterward Abe Graff walked past the wagon and said to me, 'Gee, I was almost scared to death. I came past that wagon and a fellow asked me for a cigarette. I could see a gun beside him so I gave him all the smokes I had and beat it away.'"

John Dahl, also a poultry handler, told of finding a package of cartridges in another loft. He was uncertain, however, whether he discovered the bullets before or after the murder of Baff. Patrick Garafola, proprietor of a garage at 435 East 104th Street, identified a photograph of the murder car. He said that Frank Ferrara had asked leave to drive the machine on the day Baff was killed, saying that he was about to make a hospital call. The trial will be continued on Monday.

NEW SANITARY CORPS.

Organization of More Than a Thousand Men Greeted by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A sanitary corps of more than a thousand men was formally turned over to President Wilson, as President of the American Red Cross, late this afternoon with appropriate ceremony in the park just south of the White House.

On the platform with President and Mrs. Wilson were Secretary Baker, District Commissioner Louis Brownlow, Director William P. Eno of the Washington Home Defense League, and many officials prominent in the American Red Cross, including Henry P. Davison, Chairman of its War Council, Eliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of its Central Committee; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director of the Department of Military Relief, and Major C. H. Connor.

Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, in presenting the corps, said he had enlisted 1,050 Government clerks who were instructed by forty-five physicians in first aid work for ten weeks. The President turned the corps over to Commissioner Brownlow of the District of Columbia, who in turn transferred it to Director Eno of the Washington Home Defense League.

In accepting the corps the President said: "This is a very interesting and significant occasion, because it is an evidence of the extraordinary willingness of the men among our people to serve the nation in an hour of need. I think what you have done has been conceived in an admirable spirit, and with a very practical sense of what was necessary, and I take very great pleasure in accepting the services of this corps and asking the representatives of the commission of the district to accept it at my hands, in the meantime complimenting you, Sir, very sincerly upon what you have accomplished."

Ask Aid for Destitute Family.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities yesterday sent out an appeal for contributions toward the support of a widow and family of four children, all under seven years. The father was killed in an accident, and the mother has been unable to work. It is the desire of the bureau to raise $165 to keep the family until a court action for damages is settled. Contributions should be marked for "0823 T."

Fire in Steamer at Bordeaux Pier.

BORDEAUX, July 6.—A fire broke out today among some moving-picture films in the forward part of a steamship in dock. The flames badly damaged the upper structure of the ship and spread to the merchandise on the wharf. The conflagration was extinguished after considerable loss. An official inquiry has been opened into the causes of the fire.

JOKER'S SHOT KILLS MAN.

Bullet Deflected by Stone Under Ground Pierces Brain.

Frederick Korn, 37 years old, of Vauxhall Road, Town of Union, N. J., was shot late Thursday afternoon and died in the night in Gladden Hall Hospital, in Irvington, N. J. Harry H. Cheetham of Somerville, Mass., was charged with manslaughter yesterday and taken to Newark. The shooting is said to have been the outcome of a joke.

Korn was shot while lying on Cheetham's cot in a tent back of the Pope Manufacturing Company's plant in Irvington. The company is making supplies for the army under a sub-contract from a New England concern. Cheetham represented the contractor, having been sent to supervise the work being done at Irvington. He set up a tent in the yard back of the plant and slept in it. Korn was employed by the Pope Company, but was not working yesterday. He appeared at the plant and wanted to lie down, so Cheetham sent him to the tent.

Late in the afternoon some one suggested that a big cracker be fired alongside the tent to frighten the sleeper. No cracker being available Cheetham went out with a revolver and fired into the ground close to the tent. Korn gave no sign of being roused, and some one suggested it would be a still greater joke if Korn had been hurt. Upon opening the tent he was found unconscious with blood running from a wound in his head.

Investigation showed that a bullet had struck a stone two inches under the surface, had been deflected, and passed up through the cot into Korn's head.

RADICALS MAY BUILD HALL.

Appeal for Funds to Establish a Commonwealth Centre.

An appeal has been issued for funds to build "Commonwealth Hall," advertised as a centre where "all radicals may meet at home and interchange views; where true knowledge of social conditions will be taught; where co-operation may descend from the spheres of abstract speculation and be given a fair chance to prove itself, and where arts and the sciences may be freed from their involuntary servitude to the few and brought to the joyous service of the many."

According to the prospectus signed by the names of a number of persons well known for their Socialistic tendencies, Commonwealth Hall will be to America, and will do for the American working people, what the Maisons du Feuple have done for France, Italy, and Belgium and their laboring people.

Algernon Lee, Educational Director of the Rand School of Social Sciences, whose name appears on the prospectus, said yesterday that Commonwealth Hall was not intended to be a centre for the spread of pacificism.

"Of course you cannot separate the idea of peace from any discussion of the betterment of the working man," said Mr. Lee. "But the construction of Commonwealth Hall was planned long before America entered the war. We shall certainly not discourage peace propaganda, but the hall is not to be erected for the purpose of urging peace."

There will be a popular restaurant in the hall, a gymnasium, a large auditorium for dramatic performances, as well as a book store, offices for labor and Socialist organizations.

FACES CHARGE OF PERJURY.

L. H. Perlman, Inventor, Accused of Giving False Testimony in Suit.

Louis H. Perlman, inventor of a demountable tire rim and formerly President of the Perlman Rim Corporation, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock yesterday on a charge of perjury, growing out of testimony which he gave on June 7 before Judge Learned Hand in a patent infringement suit brought by his company against the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper wanted Perlman put under a bond of at least $50,000, but Commissioner Hitchcock released him in $10,000 bail pending a hearing.

According to the complaint, Pearlman "swore he did not recall, remember, or recollect whether or not he had in the years 1894 and 1895 been in England, and while there had organized the American Oxyzone Syndicate and had been arrested by Harry Marshall, an officer of the Metropolitan Police of London, and had been arraigned before Magistrate Bridges in the Bow Street Police Court in London on an indictment charging him and a man named Weber with obtaining money by false pretenses." The complaint charges that this testimony given by Perlman when cross-examined by Martin Littleton was false, and that Perlman "in truth and fact did remember and recall the events of his arrest and arraignment in the London police court."

EBBETS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Tells Court Sunday Ball Game Was for Charity.

Charles H. Ebbets, President, and Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, were held for trial in Special Sessions by Magistrate Alexander Geismar in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday on a charge of violation of the Sunday observance law, in having put on a baseball game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams last Sunday. Mr. Ebbets testified that all admission money was paid by patrons to hear the concert that was given previous to the game, and that all profits were turned over to charitable organizations connected with war work.

Magistrate Geismar held that the question of admission money did not affect the issue, but that the assembling of the vast throng that saw the game might constitute a violation of the law. Bail was not required.

Jobs for Dentists in Guatemala.

Aspiring young dentists who seek a field where competition is not keen should go to Guatemala. Consul Samuel C. Peat, the American representative in Guatemala City, reports that there are only thirty-two surgeon dentists practicing their profession in the whole republic. Of this number twenty-two are located in the capital city, and the remainder in other leading towns of the country. The total given does not include a number of young dentists from the United States or from the Guatemala College of Dentistry, who are employed as assistants of older and established dentists.

IRISH REBELS.

Sinn Feiners on their release from prison pictured in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

SAY TIMMERSCHEIDT HAD GERMAN SECRETS

Friends Believe Suicide Got Information on German Peace Note.

PROFITED BY SPECULATION

His Business, However, Came to a Standstill After War with Germany Was Declared.

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, who jumped from a window of his apartment at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street on Thursday morning, was still unexplained yesterday. Agents of the Department of Justice who questioned Mr. Timmerscheidt recently about matters pertaining to the international situation repeated that they knew of nothing that might have caused his suicide, and city detectives also reported that they had not found an explanation for his act.

Friends of Mr. Timmerscheidt said yesterday that the dead man was one of those who had advance knowledge of the first German peace note of December, 1916, of which he took advantage in speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange with considerable success. The publication of the note caused a sharp drop in quotations, and those who knew the substance of the note before it was made public were able to make profits supposed to have been unusually large.

It was also said the suicide was one of a group of German-Americans who made extensive purchases of copper in America with the idea of selling it to Germany after the war. To what extent his speculations in copper may have involved him is not known, however.

The theory most generally accepted seemed to be that subsequent financial troubles and worries drove Mr. Timmerscheidt to destroy himself. It was said by one official that the man's business activity had been brought practically to a standstill because commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States had ceased. Although he lived in moderate luxury and seemed to have plenty of money, he was beginning to reach the end of his resources, and saw no way of maintaining his accustomed standard of living. As his experience and success of the past had been in German-American banking, it was suggested that he did not feel able to earn what he considered an adequate income in any other field.

It was also rumored yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt had come into possession of valuable information concerning Germany, and that German friends or acquaintances of his, fearing that he would divulge his information to the American Government, had threatened or harassed him until he was mentally unbalanced. This theory, however, was not probable, it was said by Government officials.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt was admitted to full citizenship in the United States in September, 1914. He took out his first papers in December, 1907, but did not seek full citizenship when he was entitled to do so, and his right to become a citizen without again taking out first papers would have expired in December, 1914, seven years after the first papers were granted. The fact that he waited so long to complete the process of becoming a citizen and did so only a month or two after the beginning of the war gave the impression that his desire to change his allegiance from Germany to the United States was revived by the war.

KNITTEL LAWYER SENTENCED

Garrison Sent to Prison with Two Others in Divorce Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—William I. Garrison, a lawyer, was found guilty today in the Essex County Court at May's Landing under an indictment charging him with manufacturing evidence to be used in a divorce suit by Mrs. Helen Knittel, daughter of the late Colonel Louis T. Brown, former partner of Andrew Carnegie. He was sentenced to not less than one year nor more than three years at hard labor in the State prison, and a fine of $1,000. Similar sentences were imposed upon Dr. Charles B. Weinberg and George Herbert, a detective, named in the same indictment, while Edmund Shaw, a policeman, and Gertrude McGowan, a detective, were acquitted of the charge. Garrison and his associates at once gave notice of appeal and obtained their release in bail of $5,000.

It was charged that Mrs. Knittel had employed Mrs. Mae Abrams and her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Alderman, also known as Kitty Murray, to lure Charles A. Knittel to their apartments in Oriental Avenue here so that Mrs. Knittel might discover him there and thus have grounds for divorce. Mrs. Knittel, Mrs. Abrams, and Mrs. Alderman are to be put on trial later, the prosecutors say.

"Submarine" Only an Oyster Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 6.—The "periscope" seen by two ship masters arriving yesterday in Hampton Roads which caused great excitement among officials afloat as well as ashore, it is learned today, was an oyster stake floating end-up, bobbing on the waves and being driven into Chesapeake Bay by the tide. Weighted down with barnacles, these stakes often float for hours in an upright position. No less than seventeen ships were officially notified of the presence of a "submarine" and had to turn back to the Roads.

GEM EXAMINER RESIGNS.

Treadwell Had Appraised Jewels Valued at $700,000,000.

William B. Treadwell, examiner of precious stones at the port of New York since 1902, has filed his resignation with Appraiser John K. Sague. The examiner's resignation, it was said last night, had been accepted by the Treasury Department to take effect on Aug. 15. Mr. Treadwell declined last night to say why he had relinquished his post at this time.

The office of Gem Examiner at this port assumed national importance several years ago when the Treasury Department directed that all diamonds and other precious stones entering the United States should be examined and appraised at New York. Complaints of undervaluations and other frauds practiced upon the Government by unscrupulous importers at the other ports of the country caused Leslie M. Shaw, then Secretary of the Treasury, to order all the importations passed upon here.

Mr. Treadwell estimated last night that in his tenure of office he had appraised gems of all kinds, valued at not less than $700,000,000, this representing the foreign market value of the gems, minus insurance, duties, and dealers' profits.

Included in the Examiner's appraisals were many fine pearl necklaces, one of which, entered at the Custom House two years ago, was returned as having a foreign value of $1,000,000. Approximately $10,000,000 in duties was paid on the gems examined by Mr. Treadwell. Last year's imports of precious stones at New York aggregated $51,000,000, thereby making a record.

It was said last night that Customs Examiner Kean of the Appraiser's staff would succeed Mr. Treadwell.

WIDOW INTERRUPTS FUNERAL

Declares Husband, Treated for Alcoholism, Was Most Abstemious.

While the funeral services were being read over the body of her husband yesterday afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Nathan Seagle of St. Stephen's Church, Mrs. David Whittet Thomson caused considerable excitement by interrupting to declare that her husband, who, she said, was well known in theatrical circles as a decorator, and was most abstemious in his habits, had left his home on the morning of June 29 to go to business, and the family heard nothing more from him until a message from Bellevue Hospital late that night said he was in the psychopathic ward there.

"I had noticed," she went on, "that he was feverish and complained of feeling dizzy, but he refused to stay at home. He must have developed pneumonia during the day and was suffering from it when he went to the hospital."

At Bellevue Hospital last night it was said that when Mr. Thomson walked into the hospital on the night of June 29 he was examined by three doctors and found to be suffering from alcoholism. The following day pneumonia developed and the record showed he died of delirium tremens and pneumonia. Mrs. Thomson made no statement at the hospital after her husband's death.

BROTHER KILLS EX-CONVICT.

Shoots Man Just Out of Sing Sing in Protecting Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—Enraged because his brother Thomas joined with his mother in giving him advice upon how to conduct himself upon the completion of a term in Sing Sing Prison, Joseph Fagnola today attacked the family with a knife and was killed by his brother. Thomas was cut severely before he managed to get his gun from his room to protect his mother and other members of the family.

Joseph came home today after serving a long term in Sing Sing and his mother sought to advise him to get a job and remain at home when he was not at work. When he seized the knife Mrs. Fagnola ran out and refused to return. Thomas surrendered to the police.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Ky.—Thunder showers Sat.; Sun., probably fair.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in n.; gentle, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Sat. Sun., probably fair and warmer; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. w. Sun., probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; Sun., probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers in s. e.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably scattered showers near coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat., except possibly showers in extreme w. Sun., probably fair.

Ill.—Unsettled with partially fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Mo.—Unsettled with partially fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. and s. Sun.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. Sat.

Iowa—Unsettled with partially fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in e. and cent.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers in s. w.

Neb. and Kan.—Unsettled with probably fair Sat. and Sun.

SERVICE COMMISSION NOW TEN YEARS OLD

Important Results Accomplished for New York in That Period Reviewed.

DUAL SYSTEM BIGGEST TASK

Three Times as Many Miles Built in Length of Time Required for Old Subway.

The Public Service Commissions in this State were created by the Legislature ten years ago in an act that has been practically copied in all of the States of the country, except one where there is no commission at all. The purpose of the commissions, as everybody knows now, is to regulate public utility corporations, to see that they maintain their plants at a high point of efficiency, and to prevent them from getting more than a fair return on their investment by overcharging the public. Just what the commission in this district has accomplished in the ten years would fill, and indeed has filled, many huge volumes. How good and strong the law was at the outset has been demonstrated by the fact that during the ten years it has undergone very few amendments.

Corporations have always fought it, and even today a gas company is questioning its right, in the United States Supreme Court, to direct an extension of its lines for the benefit of persons in an outlying and sparsely settled community. But the majority of the corporations have accepted its jurisdiction in a sportsmanlike spirit and they have fallen into the habit of yielding gracefully to its orders when they fail to evade them by blandishments.

The greatest work the local commission or any other similar body has ever undertaken has been the building of the dual system of rapid transit in this city involving an expenditure of upward of $400,000,000, about half of which is contributed by the city's taxpayers.

Whenever the commission is questioned as to its ability to accomplish great things, attention is directed to the time when the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which preceded the commission in the control of transit matters, was seeking to provide the rapidly growing city with some method of quick and comfortable transportation. The little work that was under way was taken over by the commission and then so great was the progress made that ever since that time the public has expected from it things that only supermen could accomplish. Because of the expectation of phenomenal acts the public has fallen into a habit of reproaching the commission for not doing things that it was impossible to do.

Under its unflagging labor the dual system is nearing completion. There is a prospect that a large proportion of the most important lines will be in operation before the end of the year. The new system, including the third-tracking of the elevated lines, will add 345 track miles to the present mileage, and will give the city something like 600 track miles, which is more than is possessed by any other city in the world, and more, it is said, than all of the other cities in the United States added together.

It is expected there will be in operation about 81 road miles of new rapid transit lines out of a total of 109 road miles of new lines in the system by the end of 1917, when all but one or two of the remaining general construction contracts will have been let and work placed under way. When it is recalled that when the contract for the first subway was entered into on Feb. 21, 1900, and operation did not begin until Oct. 27, 1904—the period of construction and equipment being four years and eight months—the result that has been achieved within a much less time on the construction of the dual system stands out in sharp contrast.

The first subway, as embraced in Contract No. 1, represented 22 miles of rapid transit lines, involving a total expenditure of about $68,000,000. By the end of 1917, or after a period of four years and nine months—one month more than was required for the construction under Contract No. 1—there will be 81 miles of new line in operation, exclusive of third tracks of elevated railroads, and there will have been expended approximately $325,000,000 for items similar to those involved in the expenditure under Contract No. 1.

In other words, in a like time, approximately three and one-half times as many miles will have been constructed and nearly five times as much money expended. These figures, of course, include such work as had been done upon the Centre Street loop, the Fourth Avenue subway, and the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway prior to the signing of the dual contracts.

The work of the commission as a regulatory body has been so broad in its scope and so varied in its detail that all of it could not be told save by one having the time and the mind of a historian. When the commission came into office the surface car lines, particularly of Manhattan and the Bronx, were on the verge of receiverships caused by alleged financial mismanagement. The commission almost immediately after its establishment undertook to bring about the rehabilitation of the equipment of these lines. It also began the famous Interborough-Metropolitan investigation which led to those lines being placed in receivership, and later to their reorganization on new bases.

At the time of the receivership breakdowns in service were frequent, accidents were common, and service generally was in a disorganized and chaotic condition. Today the number of street car accidents has been greatly reduced, due very largely to the orders which the commission issued calling for improvements of various sorts.

Other important results of the commission were the elimination of horse cars, additional facilities in the subways, such as steel cars, longer platforms, longer trains, new means of ingress and egress, and signal control in subway operation by which the greatest number of trains can be safely operated in the least amount of time.

Because of the transit bureau maintained by the commission with a large force of inspectors, the public utility corporations find it difficult to maintain for any length of time any method of conducting their business that threatens the public welfare.

One of the most important duties of the commission is to oversee the capitalization of light, heat, and transportation companies. Since 1907 the commission has closely examined and reported on proposed security issues, consisting of stocks, bonds, and notes for which application has been made by the various companies.

The applications for approval of proposed issues to 1917 amounted to a total of $536,358,157. Of this amount the commission permitted the issue of $351,967,477. For various causes it refused to allow the issuance of $185,285,736, while applications for $9,244,000 were withdrawn by the companies. In addition, several recent applications have been acted upon by the commission, bringing the total of securities allowed to date in excess of $660,000,000.

Through its electrical engineer, its gas engineer, and its bureau of gas and electricity the commission has performed extremely important work in connection with the rates charged and the quality furnished. Important reductions in rates have already been made and several other rate cases are pending.

An important work has been done in increasing the number of trolley transfer points in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

One phase of the work of the commission of which little is known by the general public is the duty intrusted to it of advancing the cause of grade crossing removal. There are in the city some 400 grade crossings on high speed railroads. Their elimination is an extremely costly proposition, but the commission has undertaken the task by beginning the elimination of some of the most dangerous of them, and there are to date eliminated or in process of elimination forty-two of the worst crossings, involving a total expenditure of $4,211,000.

B. Altman & Co.

THE STORE
WILL NOT BE OPEN TO-DAY
(SATURDAY)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

PROHIBITION
From Various Angles

The Drink Question has reached a point of greater importance than ever before through the deliberations in Congress on the Food Bill. These five books treat of this subject in interesting but varied ways.

Drink Problem of Today—*T. N. Kelynack* $2.24
Alcohol and Society—*J. Koren* $1.12
Alcohol, Its Influence on Mind and Body—*E. F. Bowers* $1.12
Alcoholism, Its Causes and Its Cure—*S. McComb* 89c
Alcohol and The Human Body—*V. Horsley & M. D. Sturge* 44c

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, East.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH Suits

$5.75

Get Yours Today Between 8:30 and 1 o'Clock

New Norfolk models (belt back.) Smart and breezy. The wind goes right through. Lightest, dressiest clothes, as well as the least expensive, a man can wear during July and August.

Great stacks of them ready for week-enders to jump into. Sizes for regular, stout or slim men.

White Flannel Trousers $5.00
Khaki Trousers $1.45
Grey Auto Dusters $6.75
Tan Auto Dusters $3.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Sea-going Clothes for Men

Before you attempt to imitate the antics of a porpoise, you should see the large assortment of Surf Suits which we are offering at prices much lower then elsewhere.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94.

Men's Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted plain colors with contrasting trimmings $2.74 to $4.96; heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers $4.96 to $6.94.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Tennis Trousers

White flannel trousers have acquired a fixed place in the tennis wardrobe. We have them at $4.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned with reinforced toes, soles and heels.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Cool Athletic Underwear

All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

We Want You to Read This Book On Golf

In it an expert has set down what he chooses to call "Tabloid Tips on the Game." Your copy—full of helps for beginner and veteran—is ready. Call or write for it. You may have it for the asking.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

How To Make The 1:10 For the Beach

Store closes today at 12—but if you want to get about quickly come in at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. There are the Men's Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Underwear and Hosiery. A direct elevator to the Fifth Floor brings you to the Clothing, Camera, Cigar, Sporting Goods and Motor Apparel Departments.

CARDINALS INVADE THE POLO GROUNDS AND LOSE FIRST SKIRMISH TO THE GIANTS

GIANTS OVERCOME FIGHTING CARDINALS

St. Louis Gives New York a Strenuous Battle in Very Decorous Ball Game.

HEINIE PUTS END TO TIE

Zim Cracks Out Single in Eighth, Scoring Burns, Whose Catch in Ninth Holds Score at 2 to 1.

One reason why the Giants beat the St. Louis Cardinals up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was because Heinie Zimmerman had an important engagement in the Bronx last night. Swinging into the eighth inning, the game was tightly glued up into a 1 to 1 tie, and Heinie had a vision of being detained in the ball park until long after the sparrows had gone to roost.

So in the eighth inning Heinie thinks to thimself, he thinks, that is about time to drill a hole somewhere through the stubborn St. Louis defense and stop the thing before it was time to turn on the lights. If somebody didn't get in there and break up the game, Heinie didn't see how he could get up to the Bronx before they dimmed the bright lights. Gene Packard for the Cards was pitching the kind of ball that had the Giants worried, and up to that time he had spun over few twists which could be coaxed against the New York bats.

Georgie Burns opened the eighth with a nifty single to left centre and went to second as Hornsby tossed Herzog out at first and wended his way to third as the same Hornsby flipped Benny Kauff out at the same station. Heinie Zim's engagement in the Bronx was on his mind as he went up to the bat and planned to coerce Packard into sticking the ball over anywhere near the middle of the platter. Goodness knows, thought Heinie, when the Giants would ever get another man as far as third base, judging from the way that Packard was burning them over.

The first thing that Heinie did was to spank a fowl over third which almost carried Hans Lobert into the coaching line. Then he drove a single to right which whistled out of everybody's reach, and Burns came home with the victory. So Heinie won the ball game and got back to the Bronx before dark.

Hornsby Gets Busy.

The spunky Cardinals were not beaten yet by any means, and they jumped into the ninth inning with fire in their eyes. Roger Hornsby, the bright gem of the Cardinal troupe, hadn't made a hit off Pol Perritt all day, but he took this occasion to jam a single through Zimmerman at third. Cruise poled an easy fly to Burns, and then Perritt got wild and hit Dots Miller, giving him free transportation to first. With runners on first and second it didn't look any too comfortable for Perritt.

Gonzales, the Cuban backstop, cracked a liner to left which looked like a sure hit, and Hornsby started for home on a trip which everybody confidently believed would tie up the score again. Burns started to run in for the sphere just as soon as the Cuban hit the ball, and by the most violent kind of an effort he stooped over and plucked it just as it was about to nestle on the carpet. He kept his equilibrium like a circus acrobat, and as he came up with the ball he tossed it to Herzog and doubled Hornsby at second. So you see George Burns not only scored the winning run, but he also stepped in between the Giants and a heap of trouble in making that catch off the rug.

It was the quietest and most decorous ball game that has been played around here in a long time. Maybe it was because the Board of Directors of the National League was present. All the players kept both feet on the ground all the time and there were no outbreaks of temper or oratory. Even the umpires, Bill Klem and Kitty Eransfield, made no mistakes yesterday, a fact which is also blamed onto the immediate presence of the Board of Directors. If the players and umpires can behave this way when the Directors are looking on, why not send the board around the circuit all the time with clubs who are bent on making trouble?

Both Perritt and Packard pitched good ball, and the Giants' run in the first inning came after a bit of wildness by the Cardinal southpaw.

Burns Scores at Start.

Burns walked in the first inning and went to second on Herzog's out at first. Benny Kauff burned a single to centre and Burns chased himself home. The Cards got a couple of hits off Perritt in the second after two were out, but no benefit resulted therefrom.

In the third Pol's effectiveness lapsed temporarily. Gonzales was safe on Fletcher's wild throw over Holke's head and traveled as far as second before being advised to halt. Betzel rolled to Fletcher and Gonzales was out trying to get to third. Betzel was out trying to steal second. Packard slapped a single to right, and an effort by Dave Robertson in trying to throw the runner out at first on a hit like Casey Stengel did in Brooklyn a few days ago was a costly experiment for the Giants. Robertson's throw was wild, and Packard went to second. Jack Smith, who has been breaking the fences around the circuit, came through with a single to left and sent Packard home with the tying run.

The Cardinals have spruced up considerably since they were around here the last time. They have Douglas Baird, formerly of the Pirates, on third base, and the infield looks dangerous all the time. The team is hitting hard, and out in St. Louis they have hopes that the club will soon be up fighting the leaders. They are now only a jump or two behind the Phillies.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	3	1	1	2	1
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Zimm'man,3b	4	0	1	2	6
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	3	7
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Gibson,c	3	0	0	2	1
Perritt,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	27	2	6	27	19

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Smith,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Cruise,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Miller,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	3	2
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Packard,p	3	0	1	1	0
Total	31	1	7	24	12

Errors—Fletcher, Robertson.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Double plays—Perritt and Holke; Gonzales and Miller; Burns and Herzog. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; Packard, 2. Earned runs—Off Perritt, 1 run; Packard, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Gibson;) by Perritt, (Miller.) Struck out—By Perritt, 2; Packard, 1. Time—1 hour 26 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	6	1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	5	2

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond	0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 —4	9	1	
Newark	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 —3	9	1	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	44	28	.629
Baltimore	42	30	.609
Providence	41	30	.577
Toronto	40	32	.556
Rochester	40	38	.513
Buffalo	31	44	.413
Richmond	28	43	.394
Montreal	24	45	.348

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester (two games.)
Baltimore at Providence.
Toronto at Buffalo (two games.)

New York State League.

Syracuse, 7; Reading, 7.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Binghamton, 0.
Utica, 9; Harrisburg, 0.
(Game forfeited by non-appearance.)
Elmira at Scranton.
(Postponed; rain.)

Wanted, two games, St. Louis, 1:45, Polo Grounds To-day. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 6.
(No other games scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	42	23	.646
Philadelphia	38	29	.567
St. Louis	40	32	.556
Chicago	40	37	.519
Cincinnati	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	30	36	.455
Boston	27	37	.422
Pittsburgh	32	47	.319

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	46	25	.648
Chicago	47	29	.644
New York	36	22	.529
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Detroit	36	35	.507
Washington	29	40	.420
St. Louis	28	46	.378
Philadelphia	24	44	.353

Where They Play Today.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 2:30.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

TIGERS HIT IN A CLUSTER.

Collect Three Runs in Fourth and Beat White Sox, 4 to 1.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Bunching two doubles, a triple, and a single, with two errors in the fourth, Detroit won the final game of the series with Chicago today, 4 to 1. Dauss, although he allowed 12 hits, scattered them, and would have scored a shut out but for Bush's error in the eighth. Cobb broke his batting streak of 35 games by going hitless in four times at bat.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Vitt,3b	2	1	2	3	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Veach,lf	3	2	2	0	0
Heilman,rf	3	1	2	4	1
Burns,1b	3	0	1	5	0
Jones,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Stanage,c	3	0	1	5	0
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	28	4	10	27	7

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Leibold,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	2	1	2
E. Collins,2b	3	0	2	3	3
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Schalk,c	4	0	2	2	3
Faber,p	3	0	0	0	1
Scott,p	0	0	0	0	1
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	1	12	24	17

a Batted for Faber in eighth.
Errors—Bush, Felsch, Schalk.

Detroit	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Heilman. Three-base hits—Veach, Burns. Stolen bases—Vitt. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double plays—E. Collins and Gandil; E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil; R. Jones and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; Scott, 1; Dauss, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 9 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Scott, 1 and 0 in 1; Dauss, 12 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; Faber, 1. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

Get 8 Runs in Third Inning and Trounce Browns by 12 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Cleveland made eight runs in the third inning today and easily defeated St. Louis, 12 to 6. In the third inning twenty-one men went to bat, the two sides making thirteen runs and ten hits. Manager Jones used six pitchers. Morton, relieving Coumbe after St. Louis had scored five runs in their half of the third, pitched shut-out ball. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Wambs'g,2b	5	2	3	3	6
Chapman,ss	5	3	3	5	5
Speaker,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Roth,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Smith,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Harris,1b	5	1	2	8	0
Evans,3b	5	1	1	1	0
Billings,c	1	1	0	1	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	1
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	3
Morton,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	38	12	14	27	15

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Sloan,lf	2	1	0	3	1
Austin,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Sisler,1b	5	1	2	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	0	1	0
Severeid,c	4	1	2	4	0
Jacobson,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Miller,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	1	6
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	1
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Moline'x,p	0	0	0	0	1
bShotton	0	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Fark,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	8	27	12

a Batted for Groom in third.
b Batted for Molineaux in sixth.
c Batted for Koob in eighth.
Errors—Chapman, Evans, Austin, Pratt, Lavan.

Cleveland	0	0	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	—12
St. Louis	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Smith, Wambsgans. Three-base hit—Harris. Stolen bases—Chapman, Severeid, Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Billings, Coumbe, Speaker. Double plays—Coumbe and Chapman; Chapman, Wambsgans and Harris (2;) Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Morton, 5; Molineaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Coumbe, 5 hits, 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Morton, 3 and 0 in 6 2-3; Davenport, 5 and 4 in 2 1-3; Groom, 2 and 2 in 2-3; Hamilton, 3 and 1 in 1-3; Molineaux, 3 and 2 in 2 2-3; Koob, 1 and 0 in 2; Fark, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Coumbe, 1; Morton, 2; Koob, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Sloan,) 2. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, Morarity, and Nallin.

ERRORS COSTLY TO PHILS.

Pirates Furthermore Have Busy Day at Bat, and Win, 8 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Pittsburgh won today's game here by hitting the deliveries of Oeschger and Fittery hard, while the home team's errors were costly. The score was 8 to 5. Left Fielder Hinchman of Pittsburgh had his leg broken in a collision with Catcher Adams at the home plate in the ninth. With the bases filled and with Pitler at bat the visitors attempted a double squeeze play. Pitler bunted and was thrown out at first by Adams, Wagner scoring. Luderus relayed the ball back to Adams and Hinchman crashed into the catcher and suffered his injury.

Before the game Honus Wagner was presented with a traveling case by officials of the Philadelphia Club.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Carey,cf	5	2	1	4	0
King,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Fischer,c	5	3	2	5	0
Wagner,1b	3	1	1	6	1
Hinchm'n,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Bigbee,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Ward,ss	5	0	1	1	3
Pitler,2b	3	0	0	6	2
McC'thy,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Mamaux,p	3	1	3	0	1
Carlson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	13	27	7

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	4	2	3	1	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	5	3
Stock,3b	2	1	0	0	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	4	4
Oeschger,p	3	0	1	0	2
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	1	0
Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	13

a Batted for Killefer in sixth.
b Batted for Mayer in eighth.
Errors—Bancroft, Luderus, Niehoff (2.)

Pittsburgh	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	—8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hit—Paskert. Three-base hits—Carey, Paskert. Stolen bases—King, Fischer. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Pitler. Sacrifice fly—Stock. Double plays—Bancroft, (unassisted;) Bancroft and Luderus; Adams, Luderus, and Adams. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 3; Carlson, 1; Oeschger, 2; Mayer, 1; Pittery, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 6 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) Carlson, 2 and 1 in 4; Oeschger, 10 and 4 in 8 1-3; Mayer, 0 and 0 in 2 1-3; Fittery, 3 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Carlson, 2; Oeschger, 7. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

BRUINS DISREGARD DODGERS' PENNANT

Championship Flag Fails to Awe Cubs and They Beat Robins, 3 to 1.

Fred Mitchell's band of Chicago Cubs appeared at Ebbet's Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in conflict with retund Wilbert Robinson's athletes on the second Eastern trip of the season for the Windy City lads, and, after familiarizing themselves with the Flatbush frontier proceeded to trounce the Robins to the tune of 3 to 1.

The fact that Brooklyn's new, unsoiled pennant was flying in the breeze, made little impression on the invaders, and neither did Jeff Pfeffer, Robinson's mainstay on the mound. Ordinarily these two things would prove ehough to make any regular ball team submissive, but these Cubs are funny critters and went about their business without regard to anything calculated to awe them.

Big Phil Douglas, once noted for his uncertainty, carried the hopes of Fred Mitchell on his broad shoulders, and he ran true to form. Douglas has a habit of being very, very good when he is good, and very, very bad when he is bad. Yesterday he was good and that tells the story of the Robins' downfall. He just served up anything he thought best suited to the Robin batters and his judgment, except at irregular occasions, proved to be excellent.

The best the Robins could do was to get six ineffective hits, for none of these safe blows figured in the Brooklyn run. Ivan Olson collected three of these hits for the Robins, but on two occasions he was left stranded, while on the other he was forced out.

With Pfeffer, things were entirely different. He was rather erratic starting the game and immediately found himself in hot water because of his generosity to the Cubs. He issued passes to Flack and Mann, the first two Cubs to face him, and it was only the superb work of the infield behind him which saved the day for Jeff. Snappy plays by Myers and Mowrey on grounders by Driscoll and Merkle choked off two runners at third and gave Jeff enough encouragement to dispose of Williams on strikes.

Pfeffer then got safely through the second frame, but in the third things began to happen to him. Douglas started by lining out, and Flack was fleet-footed enough to beat out an infield hit. Mann then stepped to the plate with a dangerous look in his eyes, but, unfortunately, Pfeffer failed to notice it and the latter was just suited to the Cub left fielder. There was a crack and the ball went sailing uninterrupted for a triple to the right field fence, where Casey Stengel had a lot of trouble handling it.

Before the ball could be returned Flack had raced home from first for Chicago's first run, and there was an ominous silence among the stands. Mann tried to score on Driscoll's grounder to Olson, but was disposed of at the plate, and then Driscoll died stealing and ended the suspense.

In the fourth the Cubs rested, but returned to the attack in the fifth and added a brace of runs to their collection. Wortman bounced a sizzling grounder off the shins of Cutshaw, which went left centre for a double. Wilson flied out and Douglas fanned, following which Pfeffer passed Flack.

Mann singled to right centre, scoring Wortman and putting Flack on third and then they worked the double steal on which Flack crossed the pan with Chicago's third run, and Mann rested at second. Driscoll fanned for the third out. With this damage done the invaders seemed contented for the rest of the game, and bent their efforts toward preventing the Robins getting dangerous. They were successful.

The Robins' share in the batting was led to three scattered hits up to the fifth session, when Douglas walked Mowrey and Meyers. Both runners advanced a peg on Driscoll's bad throw to Merkle, trying to double Meyers at first after Pfeffer had lined out, and Mowrey scored from third while Olson was being thrown out at first. In the ninth the Robins rallied when Wheat and Cutshaw singled, but they were left on the bases by Mowrey and Meyers.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	2	2	2	2	0
Mann,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Driscoll,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	11	3
Williams,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Wortman,ss	2	1	1	0	5
Wilson,c	3	0	1	4	0
Douglas,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	3	7	27	14

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	0	3	1	3
Myers,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Hickman,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	4	4
Schang,c	3	0	0	5	1
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	1	0
Cadore,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	13

a Batted for Pfeffer in eighth.
Errors—Driscoll, Douglas.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Wortman, Olson, Stengel. Three-base hit—Mann. Stolen bases—Flack, Mann, Cutshaw. *Sacrifice hits—Williams, Wortman. Double plays—Mowrey and Cutshaw; H. Myers, unassisted; Wheat and Olson. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; Pfeffer, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 7 hits, 3 runs, in 8 innings; Cadore, 0 and 0 in 1; Douglas, 0. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; Douglas, 4. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BRAVES CHECK CINCINNATI.

Cut Reds' String of Six Victories in Row, Winning, 4 to 2.

BOSTON, July 6.—Boston stopped Cincinnati's run of six consecutive victories today, winning 4 to 2. Allen was hit safely more often than Regan and Eller of the visitors, but with the assistance of two wild heaves by Shean, a base on balls and oppertune singles, Boston scored three runs in the second.

The fielding of Rawlings and the umpiring of Rigler, who handled base decisions as well as balls and strikes, were excellent.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bailey,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Rawl'gs,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	4	1
Magee,lf	3	2	2	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	15	0
Smith,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	2	0
Mar'ville,ss	3	1	1	0	6
Allen,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	4	5	27	17

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Roush,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Chase,1b	4	0	2	13	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Thorpe,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Clarke,c	4	0	0	3	0
Regan,p	1	0	0	0	2
aCueto	0	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMcKechnie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	14

a Batted for Regan in seventh.
b Batted for Eller in ninth.
Errors—Shean, (2.)

Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Chase, Kopf. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Cueto, Maranville, (2,) Allen, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Wilhoit. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 3; Eller, 1; Allen, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Regan, 5 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; Allen, 7 and 2 in 9; Eller, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Allen, (Groh.) Struck out—By Regan, 2; Eller, 1; Allen, 1. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpire—Rigler.

Yankees Will Get Vick.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—Sam Vick, outfielder for the Memphis Southern Association Club, has been sold to the New York Americans, reporting to New York after the Southern season. The price was $4,200 in cash and two pitchers.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 3; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport, 4; Portland, 2.
New London, 6; Worcester, 4.
Springfield, 6; Hartford, 5.
(First game.)
Springfield, 5; Hartford, 1.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 2.
Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock, 3; Birmingham, 1.
Mobile, 4; Nashville, 0.
Atlanta at Memphis.
(Postponed; rain.)

McGRAW CASE REOPENED.

Hearing on Repudiation of Interview to be Continued.

The Board of Directors of the National League met yesterday and heard an abundance of testimony relating to the alleged interview which was credited to Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants on June 14 in some of the New York evening papers, in which the Giants' manager is reported to have severely criticised President John K. Tener and his administration of baseball affairs. McGraw afterward repudiated these interviews, and at the request of the Baseball Writers' Association the National League reopened the case.

John C. Toole presided at the meeting. Manager McGraw was represented by Attorney John M. Ward; Attorney S. W. Clemens, Jr., of Philadelphia appeared for the National League, and Attorney Martin W. Littleton appeared for the baseball writers. Sid Mercer, the reporter who got the original interview, testified about going to McGraw in Pittsburgh and talking with him about the suspension of sixteen days and the fine of $500 which had been handed down by President Tener as a result of McGraw's altercation with Umpire Byron. Mercer said that after writing the interview he submitted the copy to McGraw, who, after looking it over for four or five minutes, handed it back and gave it his approval.

Manager McGraw testified that he did not read the interview which was submitted to him, and, although admitting that he approved of it, he said he did not know all the statements it contained. Several newspaper men who were with the Giants at the time also testified to the effect that the interview had received McGraw's approval. At the time Manager McGraw talked with Mr. Mercer Dr. Frank J. Finley and Urban T. McAnerney, two Pittsburgh men, were present, and at the request of the Giant manager's counsel the hearing was adjourned until next Friday, so that the testimony of these witnesses may be heard. President Tener addressed the meting and stated that the National League in no way tried to force Manager McGraw to sign the repudiation of his alleged interview.

NEW SWIMMING RULES.

Code Adopted for Colleges and Y. M. C. A. to Govern Water Sports.

F. W. Luehring, Princeton University, Chairman of the Committee on Swimming Rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association has announced that future swimming competitions in colleges and Young Men's Christian Association branches would be conducted under rules formulated by a joint committee of the two bodies. On the committee, in addition to Luehring, are W. H. Ball, D. R. Brink, and R. J. Norton of the Y. M. C. A., R. F. Nelligan, Amherst; D. B. Reed, Chicago University, and C. J. Truerbach, Columbia.

The rules of the National Collegiate Association have been adopted by the joint committee for all events except the high diving. For this competition the Y. M. C. A. rules have been added to the code.

A rule was also agreed upon restricting individual competitions to three events for each athlete in a single meet.

The college rules governing water polo were adopted, and Chairman Juehring was instructed to write to the various associations, suggesting that water polo be taken up as a competitive event. Sub-committees will formulate rules on water-basketball, baseball, and soccer polo.

GRIDIRON COACHES NAMED.

Raftery for Washington and Lee and Donahue for Clemson.

Washington and Lee University this Fall will go back to the graduate coaching system for its football team, to which, under suspension of the existing rule, freshmen will be eligible. William C. Raftery, a resident of Yonkers, will take charge of the team for his alma mater, where he starred as a quarter back in 1911 and 1912. He is to succeed the former Dartmouth athlete, Walter Elcock, who resigned last Fall, but his field of activity will be extended to take in the handling of basket ball, baseball, and track sports as well as football. Dave Robertson of the Giants' baseball team was half back on the team with Raftery.

Edward A. Donahue, who was assistant coach at Washington and Lee last year and Captain of the unbeaten team of 1914 at W. and L., has accepted a position as instructor in mathematics and hygiene at Clemson, S. C., College, and will be the football coach at that institution this Fall. Clemson will not waive the freshman rule this Fall unless this shall be advised at the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Washington meeting in August. Donahue, who will have supervision of all sports at Clemson, has been substitute catcher for the Boston Braves during the past three years, gaining experience which should be valuable when he comes to coach the baseball team next Spring.

TO CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

Four West Virginia Colleges Prepare Schedules for Fall.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 6.—That all of the four leading institutions in the Mountain State will be represented on the gridiron this Fall with their usual strength seems certain in the light of the information gathered by the authorities here. West Virginia Wesleyan, the chief rival of West Virginia University, will have a strong team without any doubt.

The Methodists have no military establishment, and the rush to enlist has not seriously affected her student body in point of size. J. S. Kellison and R. W. Shumaker, the men in charge of athletics at Wesleyan, are both of the opinion that even stronger athletic teams in all departments will be in the field next year.

At Davis-Elkins College much the same conditions exist. H. P. Mulliner, director of athletics at that institution, is taking educational work in the Summer school of the university here, and he states that the only thing that will prevent Davis-Elkins finishing out its season will be the lack of opponents. Inasmuch, however, as his schedule is built around the four games with Wesleyan, West Virginia, Bethany, and Marshall Colleges, all of which expect to play football, there is little doubt that this team will also go through the season as usual. Bethany College, having lost her director when Fritz Heyman, former W. & J. star end, enlisted, has engaged Boyd Chambers, the former Marshall coach, to handle affairs next year and expects to go ahead as usual. There has never been any question that West Virginia University would go right ahead with her athletics.

Wagner Day at Ebbets Field.

"Wagner Day." will be observed Wednesday at Ebbets Field, where the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Robins will clash in the opening game of their series. The day's festivities will be in honor of Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh's veteran shortstop.

Game Monday a Partial Benefit.

The Fort Hamilton Auxiliary of the American Red Cross will benefit materially from the baseball game at the Polo Grounds on Monday between the Giants and St. Louis. President Hempstead has given the women of the auxiliary the entire proceeds of the tickets they sell for the game, and soldiers of the regular army will be there in large numbers.

7-20-4
Factory output Two Hundred Thousand daily.
Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

CAMPFIRE BEATEN BY OMAR KHAYYAM

Kentucky Derby Winner Scores Decisively in the Prospect Handicap at Aqueduct.

Omar Khayyam, winner of the Kentucky Derby, gave Eastern racegoers the first exhibition of his real quality when

TO HAVE 1,580,000 IN ARMS BY SEPT. 1

705,000 Men Already Are in the Army, Navy, Marines, or the National Guard.

200,000 MEN STILL NEEDED

To Bring Various Branches of Service Up to War Strength—Army Recruiting Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—More than 700,000 soldiers and sailors are now in the National Guard or in various branches of the military and naval service of the United States Government. The regular army has about 247,000 men and the navy 128,389 men, including the 897 recruits taken in Thursday. The Marine Corps has approximately 30,000 men. The National Guard now aggregates about 300,000 men. Latest reports to the War Department, made public today, show that the strength of the militia in the Federal service is 4,130 officers and 106,280 men, and that the guard units not yet in the Federal service, but which will be taken over this month, aggregate 5,787 officers and 189,717 men.

At the War Department it was asserted today that there never had been any change in the dates for calling out the National Guard not yet in the Federal service and that these units will be called out in three increments, as originally announced, the first on July 15, the second on July 25, and the third on Aug. 5. It was thought that the information would come in a proclamation from the White House, soon to be issued. It is understood, however, that, in order to avoid a disadvantageous situation which might arise from the establishment of several grades of seniority, the three increments will be drafted into the Federal service on the same date, thus avoiding the creation of seniority among the officers of the National Guards of the various States.

Guard Still Short 100,000 Men.

The National Guard figures made public today indicate that if the National Guard is to be organized into sixteen full divisions more than 100,000 men still are needed to bring it up to war strength of 400,000 men. A gain of more than 30,000 men is shown for the guard during the last ten days of June. Only a part of this number, however, represents enlistments during this period, the total being swelled by Federal recognition of a number of National Guard units authorized and formed.

This recognition was given prior to June 30 so that the States might receive full credit for all their men under arms in computing allowances in making the draft for the new national army of about 650,000 men to be obtained from the recent registration. The most notable National Guard increase is that of 7,000 men for Texas. Just how many men the National Guard needs for full war strength will not be known until complete reports are received for all organizations in Federal and in State service.

As the situation now stands with 705,000 men in the Guard, or in the army and navy, and the 650,000 more that will be obtained from the draft process, a total of 1,355,000 men will be under arms by Sept. 1. In addition, the Government needs 100,000 men to round out the National Guard to war strength, about 45,000 men to round out the regular army to war strength, and about 25,000 men to round out the navy to its maximum authorized strength of 150,000 men.

When these have been obtained the Government will have an additional force of 225,000 men under arms, in the army and navy, and these, added to the 705,000 now available, and also to the 650,000 to be obtained under the national draft, will give the Government a total of about 1,580,000 men in its regular army, its regular navy and Marine Corps, its national army and its national guard. These figures do not include the men now employed in the Naval Reserve, the light house service and the coast guard service.

Guard Not in Federal Service.

The following is a statement of the number of men by States in the national guard units not in federal service, but who will go into concentration camps on July 15, July 25 and Aug. 5:

	Men.	Officers.		Men.	Officers.
Alabama	46	3	Nebraska	2,669	67
Arkansas	4,715	56	N. H.	2,347	76
Cal.	2,847	112	N. J.	2,967	120
Colorado	3,395	122	N. Y.	24,859	800
Conn.	2,026	72	N. C.	4,655	184
Delaware	614	16	N. D.		23
D. of Col.	739	24	Ohio	15,595	513
Florida	2,273	55	Oklahoma	852	15
Georgia	650	42	Oregon	2,257	75
Hawaii	3,843	237	Penn.	15,859	571
Indiana	4,865	168	R. I.	2,914	106
Iowa	6,253	187	S. C.	2,062	77
Kansas	8,144	156	S. D.	2,886	87
Kentucky	284	12	Tenn.	3,153	76
Louisiana	500	4	Texas	7,845	20
Maine	2,208	50	Utah	1,358	51
Maryland	2,743	93	Vermont	10	
Mass.	9,801	290	Virginia	1,879	80
Michigan	8,231	160	Wash.	2,186	86
Minnesota	2,748	149	West Va.	18	
Miss.	2,995	59	Wisconsin	7,078	191
Missouri	8,436	138	Wyoming	1,148	10
Montana	29				
Total				189,717	57,871

The following table gives the latest figures on the strength of the National Guard units which are already in the Federal service:

	Men.	Officers.		Men.	Officers.
Alabama	46	236	Montana		45
Arizona		53	Nebraska	1,551	47
Arkansas	1,849	55	N. H.	1,118	3
California	3,118	177	N. J.	2,744	211
Colorado	2,808	28	N. M.		44
Conn.	1,917	122	N. Y.	24,248	340
Delaware	275	15	N. C.	4,115	60
D. of Col.	851	60	N. D.	638	14
Florida	1,347	15	Ohio	14,244	153
Georgia	1,035	191	Oklahoma	739	54
Hawaii	3,021		Oregon	2,064	57
Idaho		53	Penn.	14,547	222
Illinois	10,089	164	R. I.	2,937	16
Indiana	4,231	56	S. C.	1,926	55
Iowa	6,131	49	S. D.	2,720	15
Kansas	4,918		Tenn.	1,655	60
Kentucky	302	166	Texas	784	179
Louisiana	475	71	Utah	990	
Maine	1,639	52	Vermont	1,548	54
Maryland	2,708	107	Virginia	2,147	137
Mass.	9,739	163	Wash.	2,034	56
Michigan	4,388	33	West Va.	3,186	115
Minn.	3,495	5	Wisconsin	6,559	56
Miss.	762	54	Wyoming	751	15
Missouri	4,228	111			
Total				57,830	4,130

New York again led in Thursday's recruiting for the regular army. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned July 5.	Tot. to July 5.		Obt'ned July 5.	Tot. to July 5.
Alabama	4	1,403	*Nebraska	31	2,461
Arizona	2	295	*Nevada	2	672
Arkansas	1	840	N. Hamp.		342
*California	55	4,819	N. Jersey	49	4,384
Colorado	19	1,288	N. Mexico	4	216
Conn.	51	1,360	New York	205	15,079
Del'ware	1	247	N. Carolina	14	1,053
Dist. of C.	4	317	N. Dakota	5	496
Florida		1,083	Ohio	82	6,171
Georgia	30	3,432	Oklahoma	1	1,769
*Idaho	3	764	*Oregon	22	2,548
Illinois	108	13,016	*Penn.	149	15,504
*Indiana	49	7,450	Rhode Isl'd	14	524
Iowa	25	3,826	S. Carolina		792
Kansas	21	2,954	S. Dakota	2	746
Kentucky	16	2,449	Tenn.	2	1,835
Louisiana	10	1,399	Texas	57	4,962
Maine	2	623	*Utah	18	1,346
Maryland	18	852	Vermont		82
Mass.	106	5,387	Virginia	6	1,060
*Michigan	30	6,246	Washing'n	11	1,586
Minnesota	26	2,461	West Va.	11	1,389
Mississippi		837	Wisconsin	11	1,515
Missouri	34	6,009	*Wyoming	1	484
*Montana	1	1,060			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 5, 1,819.
Total obtained since April 1, 138,387.

Major Bolling in Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5.—Major Raynal Bolling arrived in Paris today on a special mission for the American War Department.

Major Bolling, a member of the Air Craft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, was sent abroad to study air craft production. Before going to France he spent some time in England.

BOYS WHO WILL BE SOLDIERS.
New York State's first military training camp for boys at Peekskill, shown in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

HOBOKEN SALOON MEN KEEP OPEN TO MUSIC

Waterfront Enjoys Bands and Singers While Mayor and Police Do Not Interfere.

The sixty German saloons in Hoboken ordered by the military authorities last week to close their doors at 10 o'clock last night, added new defiance to the ruling by putting music in most of their places, while Mayor Patrick J. Griffin, who warned the saloon keepers that a single violation would result in closing all the saloons in the "war zone" entered into a discussion with Colonel J. M. Carson of the Quartermaster Corps, in command of the army piers, upon the hardships imposed upon Hoboken by the order. Colonel Carson did not recede from his stand that the order must be enforced, but insisted that the zone should be extended in all directions to include all the saloons within half a mile of the former piers of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines. This would affect more than 200 of Hoboken's 326 saloons.

When he heard of the opposition of the saloon keepers who insisted that it was not fair to make a ruling affecting saloons on one side of the street while those on the other remained open, Colonel Carson wrote Mayor Griffin that it had not been the intention of the War Department to make any such discrimination. The army authorities have given warning that the order has the authority of the War Department, but as yet no force has appeared to enforce the ruling.

Most of the defiant saloon keepers hired bands and singers to amuse their patrons last night, and it was said that the Hoboken waterfront had its gayest night in many years. Policemen patrolled the section, but made no attempt to enforce the closing order. The German saloon keepers have hired counsel to represent them if an attempt is made to use force in closing their places.

PICK 25 MEN FOR AVIATORS.

Same Number Will Leave Plattsburg Weekly for School at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 6.—After a rigorous physical examination twenty-five men have been selected to report Monday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for work in the ground aviation school. This is the second delegation of future aviators that has been chosen at Plattsburg, and camp headquarters is planning to send the aviation pupils in drafts of about twenty-five each week. The following men will proceed to Cambridge next Monday:

From the New York Regiment.—Stephen Bonsal, Jr., 51 Vanderbilt Avenue, Ninth Company; Louis F. Plummer, New Rochelle, Ninth Company; Arthur L. Tait, 434 Riverside Drive, Second Company; Walter B. Chalafoux, 1,273 Lexington Avenue, Fifth Company; J. R. Dunlap, Jr., 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, Sixth Company; Gerald Carroll, 116 West 138d Street, Ninth Company; J. W. Guard, 4 Broadway, Ninth Company.—From Brooklyn.—Second Lt. Edwin Mott, U. S. R., 344 East Twenty-second Street, Fifth Company; Roy Platon, 19 Seventy-ninth Street, First Company; A. F. Seaver, 1,038 Eighty-third Street, Ninth Company; E. A. Griffith, 375 Degraw Street; E. A. Nostrand, 404 Fifty-fifth Street, Ninth Company.

From the New England Regiment.—Burr W. Leyson, Boston, Fifth Company; A. J. Downey, Boston, Fifth Company; A. W. George, Boston, Fourth Company; R. W. Roland, Springfield, First Company; L. A. Hamilton, Pittsfield, Ninth Company; Francis C. Carlton, Lawrence, First Battalion; Edward F. Holland, Providence, Third Company; H. L. Eddy, New Britain, Second Company; R. W. Weeks, Hyde Park, Mass., Eighth Company; C. G. Chapin, Norwichtown, Conn., First Company; J. R. Sanford, Skowhegan, Maine, Seventh Company; Walter N. Moore, Jr., San Francisco, Sixth Company.

Captain J. M. Walling, the camp mess officer, has released most of the mess attendants and will engage boys who are a part of each reliable organization. Although everything has been done for the mess boys in the shape of playgrounds and a Y. M. C. A. of their own, many of them have proved to be unreliable and left camp without permission. Through the efforts of Captain Harry Bullock, an assistant mess officer, who was formerly one of the managers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, thirty-five sons of B. R. T. employes have been obtained, and today 120 boys from the Catholic Protectory, New York City, arrived in charge of four of the protectory brothers, who will remain until the end of camp.

HEAT HITS CAMP STUDENTS.

Men Affected by Change in Weather at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 6.—An extremely warm and almost unbearable atmosphere hovered over the camp here today and caused the candidates a great deal of uneasiness in their drill and study. The thermometer got away to an early start, and when recall was sounded at noon the men made their way in lazy fashion to their bunks to get a few minutes rest before mess.

Long hikes and battalion drill did not appeal to the candidates, as it usually does, and when the instructors called it a day at 5 o'clock the candidates voiced their approval.

With the arrival of real warm weather the docks and shore along Sacket Harbor, which adjoin the camp, have become popular with the candidates. F. F. Bugbee, athletic director for the Young Men's Christian Association at Watertown, announced this afternoon that instruction in swimming will start tomorrow. The Young Men's Christian Association men have adopted the slogan, "Let each candidate learn to swim before going to France," and a number of the candidates have signified their intention of taking the opportunity.

Field Secretary Lansdale of the Young Men's Christian Association announced today that Bishop Edward Woodcock of Kentucky will visit the camp Sunday. He will speak at the morning services at the camp Young Men's Christian Association at 10 o'clock and again in the evening at 7 o'clock from the camp bandstand. Both services are to be featured by special music.

Secretary Lansdale received a telegram from George S. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation today notifying him that Mr. Vincent would speak here one week from Sunday. Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale will come here July 22 to address a mass meeting that day.

Stanley Hawkins of Rochester arrived here to take up his duties as singing instructor.

FORT MYER RANKS THINNED.

Men Found Unfit Temperamentally Are Dismissed from Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The warm sun dried up the Fort Myer camp today and trench work was resumed with vigor. Eight companies of infantry received turns in practicing throwing hand grenades. For evening study tonight several of the camp units are studying maps of the Gettysburg Pike figuring out tactical problems. The batteries had a busy day with the 3-inch field piece.

The troop of cavalry spent two hours on the bayonet runs. There has been remarkable improvement in the dash with which the men throw themselves into this 100-yard obstacle race, evading the wire entanglements and leaping over the trenches and rifle pits.

Some of the companies are being thinned out, because the men are not temperamentally adapted to be officers in the regular army and partly by the strict physical examination to which each man in the camp is being put. The several hundred men who went before a board of officers preliminary to the examinations for provisional Second Lieutenant commissions were heartened today when word was passed around the camp that the 140 successful aspirants will be notified before July 10, so that they may submit their applications in proper form to the War Department.

The candidates are obliged to submit proof of graduation from recognized colleges and universities. The officers of the examining board said that they are well pleased at the type of men that have come before them and that they have no doubt of being able to supply the full quota of 10 per cent. between the ages of 21 and 27 from the camp.

PLANS ABOUT READY FOR DRAFTING ARMY

Drawing of Numbers Is Likely to Take Place Next Week in Washington.

HOW SYSTEM WILL WORK

About 40 Numbers to be Chosen, Calling Up 40 Men In Each Exemption District.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Selection day for the new national army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various States complete their organization, give serial numbers to the registration cards, and forward certified copies to Provost Marshal General Crowder. Indications are that the drawing will be held next week, but no official statement has been made as to the War Department's plans.

Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed. With the recent statement by Secretary Baker that the drawing would be held in Washington, however, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, the general outline of the plan is clearly indicated.

It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise, however, and the method of solving them can be known only when the Administration makes known its plan in detail. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district who are liable for military service will certainly not be the same. Aliens are registered, but not liable for duty.

All this must be considered in framing the regulations. Provisions must be made also to balance as far as possible the number of military duty between the men in each district, so that disqualification of a large number in any particular district for any reason will not put upon those qualified additional likelihood of being sent to the front.

Various ways of accomplishing this correction of chances so as to make the resulting draft as fair as human ingenuity can contrive have been suggested. The matter has had President Wilson's personal consideration, in line with his pledge that the method employed would be just in every respect.

While the first contingent of the new army, under the bill, is limited to 500,000 men, or a total of 1,000,000 men will be needed to make up the reserve battalions of this force. Reserve battalions are now being recruited for all regular regiments and will be recruited for the National Guard when it is drafted into the Federal service. The organization of the national army will be on the same basis.

It may be necessary, also, to draft enough men to fill up the regulars and National Guard to war strength, although no decision to this end has been reached as yet. The regulars are now close to war strength and the guard units are recruiting rapidly. If possible, they will be completed by the volunteer system.

There is one other consideration which will affect the total number of men to be drawn. Opinion varies as to the number of exemptions which must be made for the various causes outlined in the exemption regulations. A rough estimate of at least 50 per cent. exemptions for physical or other reasons has been generally employed in computing the probable size of the task before the exemption boards.

It is not known whether the Government plans to call double the number of men actually needed on the first selection in order to provide against these exemptions. Possibly only the smaller number will be taken, to be filled out by later selections until the ranks are full. If the exemption factor is allowed for the first drafting, however, it seems likely that a million or a million and a half names would be provided for at that time, the men to appear for examination in the order in which they were drawn and the cards of those not reported in any district where the quota was filled before they came up before the board, to be returned.

Another factor which is being worked out in the selection regulations is the provision of the law requiring that each State be given credit at the drawings for the number of men it has supplied as volunteers in the regular army or the National Guard.

RESERVES FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Nearly 200 Ensigns and Lieutenants to Take Special Academy Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Nearly two hundred officers of the Naval Reserve forces, most of them Ensigns, but a few junior Lieutenants, have been ordered to the Naval Academy for a special course in seamanship, navigation, ordnance, and gunnery. Instruction will begin next Monday and continue until Sept. 15. Those from the New York district who will take the course are:

George D. Atwood, Winthrop Burr, Jr., Howard G. Cann, Robert M. Curtis, Joseph D. Day, Lee M. Delacy, Melville P. Dickinson, Lloyd Edward, Thornton Emmons, Henry Goldman, Jr., Stanford Harmon, Howard P. Hart, H. Hale, Jr., Paul A. Hourigan, Arthur C. Hoyt, Francis T. Hunter, George G. Jones, John G. Kenlon, J. R. Litchfield, Richard S. Maynard, Junius S. Morgan, Frank W. Morrell, George P. Morse, Spencer Van B. Nichols, Harold J. O'Connell, George H. Peterson, Charles L. Poor, C. W. Schmidt, Clifford D. Smith, Allen C. Smith, W. E. D. Stokes, Jr., R. T. Theobald, and W. L. Worsham.

PORTO RICANS REGISTERING

7,500 Enrolled in San Juan Under Selective Draft Law.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 6.—Registration under the Selective Draft law ended in San Juan at 1 o'clock this morning with more than 7,500 men registered, 2,200 more than the Registration Committee estimated, with probably a few hundred in addition remaining to be registered within the next two days.

Incomplete preliminary reports from the entire island of Porto Rico indicate a total registration last night of from 90 to 95 per cent. of the estimate of the Registration Committee.

The committee today advised all the local boards to notify persons who had not registered that they might do so without penalty up to Saturday night.

FLETCHER CONSULTS LANSING ON A TRAIN

Hurried Conference Starts Rumors That Mexico May Take Sides in the War.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Enough importance was attached to the mission of Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Mexico, for a conference today with Secretary Lansing on board the train which is carrying the Secretary to Henderson Harbor, N. Y., for a three-week vacation. State Department officials have professed ignorance as to the nature of the mission of Ambassador Fletcher. He requested permission to come to Washington three weeks ago and left as soon as authorization was received.

By some officials it was assumed the Ambassador wished to explain personally to the Secretary the extent of German activities in Mexico, and the influence German agents have had on the Mexican Government and people. Reports that Mexico would enter the war as an ally of the Entente Powers are not regarded by most officials here as probable. They also believe it improbable that Mexico will become active in her support of Germany.

Deep interest has been displayed in Government circles here in the persistency shown by the Mexican Government in imposing on the oil companies heavier export taxes and in the recent decrees governing the holding of land by mining and other corporations. The Mexican Government has declared the decrees are not confiscatory, but representations have been made to the American Government by the companies that the enforcement of the new orders will result in the forfeiture of a large part of the properties now held by American and British corporations.

The British Government is interested especially in the oil taxes, since it is from Mexico that much of the fuel now being used in the British navy is derived. The American Government's protest against the enforcement of the decree has not yet caused a modification. July 10 is the date fixed for the decree to become effective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—President Carranza asked Congress tonight to give him extraordinary powers to negotiate for a loan of $100,000,000 gold. Although his statement was not definite, he presumably will negotiate for a loan in the United States. The sum is to be used to start a new bank of emission controlled by the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Fletcher met today at a railroad station in this city and held their conference while en route to New York. The Ambassador came here on a train from the West.

Just before he left the Hotel Biltmore last night to take the 9:30 o'clock train for Henderson Harbor, N. Y., Secretary Lansing admitted that his conference with Ambassador Fletcher had been on Mexican affairs. Asked whether he had been informed by Mr. Fletcher that Mexico was about to take sides against Germany, the Secretary begged to be excused; he also declined to discuss a report that Mr. Fletcher had been told that action adverse to the allies was about to be taken with reference to the Tampico oil fields, a fuel source of the British Navy.

In explaining why it was that the Ambassador had thought it necessary to board the train at Philadelphia and continue his report on Mexico all the way into this city, Mr. Lansing pondered a bit and then replied: "So that I would not have to lose a day of my vacation waiting for him in Washington."

Promptly upon the arrival of the train here Ambassador Fletcher left for Washington.

AMERICA TO PRODUCE 3,500 PLANES A MONTH

Enormous Output Within a Year Planned to Make Defeat of Germany Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representatives of the Allies of America who have conferred here with Government aviation experts are convinced, from information obtained from Europe, that Germany will be defeated within a few months after the United States carries out its promise to supply enough airplanes and aviators to give the allied nations the supremacy of the air. So sure are they of this point that they have joined with the American experts in figuring out the time when it will be possible to sweep German air observers back of their own lines and, by the preponderance of battle and scout planes, maintain a patrol that will be effective behind the German lines. The consensus is that the war will end within six months or less of the day that feat is accomplished.

To this end a tremendous drive has been going on to organize American industry for the manufacture of all types of planes required for effective fighting and the American manufacturers have answered the call with unhoped for results. Chairman Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board, has stated that the only thing needed now to put the completed plans into operation is the money, which it is expected that Congress will appropriate without delay.

It is known definitely now that with the necessary money at its disposal, American industry will be able to develop its capacity to turn out training, battle and scout planes at the rate of 3,500 a month by the expiration of a year, thus assuring by that time double the number of planes which the allies of America now manufacture monthly. Already airplanes for training purposes are being turned out here and battle planes are being developed. The output of all types will be increased gradually.

The leaders in the engineering profession and representatives of the great automobile industry who are essential to the success of the plans outlined have been asked to organize for the work ahead. They have responded to a man.

Great automobile factories have offered to place all of their resources, if necessary, at the command of the Government and detail their most skilled men for the task, and other manufacturers who may be called upon to turn out engine parts have joined the movement.

Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs announced today that the committee would begin hearings Monday on the Administration's Aviation bill. Secretary Baker probably will be the first witness, and a report on the bill is expected next week.

The bill authorizes an aviation program that will cost $639,000,000, which amount includes the sum necessary for purchasing and equipping 22,625 airplanes, the establishment of training stations, and the training of officers and enlisted men.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

MILITIA AID POLICE TO ARREST SLACKERS

Thirty-one Men Taken Into Custody at Anti-Conscription Meeting in Paterson.

BAYONETS STOP DISORDER

American Union Against Militarism Here Disowns Gathering Held by Branch in Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—Thirty-one alleged slackers were arrested by the police here tonight in a raid upon an anti-conscription meeting called by the Paterson branch of the American Union Against Militarism, and a company of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry was called out to aid the police in putting down disorder as the men were taken away to the police station in patrol wagons. No one was seriously injured in the struggle, although there were attempts to prevent the police from taking their prisoners, but the appearance of the militia, lined up in the street with fixed bayonets, put an end to all opposition, and the prisoners peacefully submitted.

Placards calling for the meeting in the Paterson Auditorium were sent out, with the name of the American Union Against Militarism printed upon them, and the text of the call urged the public to insist on the repeal of the selective draft law by taking action through their representatives. Copies of the placard are in the possession of the police and the Federal authorities, and it is said there is nothing seditious in the call for the meeting.

The Rev. Norman M. Thomas, pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, New York, was the first speaker of the evening, but neither the police nor the Federal authorities could see anything in violation of the law in his remarks. He spoke of urging all members of Congress to repeal the selective draft law and he called for a vote upon a desire for the operation of the law. When policemen saw that several men among the 2,000 held up their hands as an expression of disapproval of the law the dissenters were requested to show their registration cards. Many others in the rear of the hall saw that the policemen were demanding cards and they made a break for the exits, only to find themselves halted there by a detachment of police under command of Acting Chief William Perry. They tried to fight their way through the police, and a call was sent for the Fifth New Jersey Infantry. As soon as the militiamen made their appearance and fixed their bayonets there was no more disorder, and those who failed to show their registration cards went meekly to the police station.

Federal authorities listened attentively to the speech of Henry Hubschmidt, a Socialist, who was once a candidate for Congress, but he made no remarks that they could interpret as seditious. He said he had accepted an invitation to act as chairman of the meeting late this evening and had no knowledge of the character of the speeches to be made.

The police said they would hold all the men until they produced their registration cards or their birth certificates to prove that they did not come within the age limits prescribed by the law, and the Federal authorities came to police headquarters to aid in the examination of the men. Most of those arrested, as well as those in the audience, were factory workers.

Eleven of the thirty-one prisoners were released before midnight on proof that they had registered or that they were not of draft age.

Members of the American Union against Militarism said last night they had no knowledge of the meeting held in Paterson. They pointed out that it was probably called by the Paterson Branch, a separate organization with its own officers. They also called attention to a statement issued in May by the American Union urging all conscientious objectors to register in compliance with the law and then to seek exemption in legal ways if they desired.

112 SLACKERS IN STRIPES.

Chicagoans Try to Mob I. W. W. Draft Dodgers on Way to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—One hundred and twelve "slackers," wearing the striped garments of imprisonment and with hair sheared, will begin tomorrow to serve their sentences of a year and a day at hard labor.

The I. W. W. agitators sentenced by Judge Landis in Freeport on Thursday for violent opposition to the conscription law arrived at the Bridewell this afternoon.

Several hundred persons gathered outside the Bridewell as the coaches bearing the prisoners drew up. Hoots, hisses, and catcalls, mingled with curses and threats, greeted them. Several men in the throng, carrying tin cans, rushed forward and attempted to tie these "emblems of rubbish" to some of the prisoners.

Cries of "Let me get a wallop at one of 'em!" "They're a bunch of cattle!" and "Back to Germany with 'em!" arose from the crowd.

As the prisoners were led up to the Bridewell gate, over which waved the Stars and Stripes, one of them shouted, "I'd rather be here than fighting for that rag."

A wail went up from the crowd of onlookers. "Let me at that traitor!" yelled one.

Tin cans were pounded against the wall and curses yelled at the "slackers" while Deputy Marshals drove their prisoners into the Bridewell.

"DRY" ISSUE IN PORTO RICO.

Cocoanut and Rum Bottle on Ballot for Coming Election.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Whether the water of the cocoanut is to replace rum as one of the chief beverages of Porto Rico is one of the important issues to be decided at the general election July 16, the first election in which Porto Ricans vote as American citizens.

Seventy per cent. of the 240,000 registered voters who will cast their ballot for or against the initiative, and to enable them to make their mark at the proper place symbols are being printed on the ballots. The Prohibitionists have adopted the cocoanut as their emblem and the anti-Prohibitionists have chosen the rum bottle. The half-mature cocoanut contains a pint of liquid and constitutes the cheapest and most healthful soft drink that the tropics affords.

Under the Jones bill granting American citizenship to the Porto Ricans the island would go dry automatically in March, 1918, unless a month before the general election at least 10 per cent. of the qualified voters should petition for a referendum. Recently petitions signed by several thousand more than the required 24,000 qualified voters were presented to the Supervisor of Elections.

Thompson Buchanan Enlists.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—Thompson Buchanan of New York, the playwright, enlisted here today in the First Kentucky Regiment, with which he served during the Spanish-American war. He is a former resident of Louisville.

A Summer Treat

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York

ARMY WILL PUSH HUNT FOR RECRUITS

Contemplates No Cessation of Work Here Pending the National Draft.

NAVY EMPLOYS MOVIES

Pictures in Union Square—Responses Encourage British Recruiting Commission.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting for the regular army, said yesterday that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, recruiting would continue in this city.

"Men are being sought and accepted daily," he said. "Our program has not been changed. We have had no information or orders of any nature regarding a suspension of recruiting activities. We need men, and none should hold back because of rumors that volunteers are no longer desired."

According to one report the Washington authorities had decided to cease efforts to fill the ranks of the regular army with volunteers, and would utilize instead the draft. This report was denied by army authorities here. The army authorities reported 110 enlistments here yesterday, which they considered an excellent record.

Although Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is in Washington there is no let up in the effort to bring the National Guard up to full war strength. The Sixty-ninth Regiment held a band concert and exhibition drill last night to inspire interest in recruiting.

The formal opening of the Ethan Allen Training Camp at North Hero, Vt., takes place today. A body of cadets from New York left the Grand Central Station for the camp yesterday morning in special cars. The camp is the fulfillment of the idea of General Wood that boys who have the means should spend their Summer vacation in intensive military training.

There was much enthusiasm yesterday at the meeting of the Midday Minute Men, at 57 Chambers Street. One speaker, who would not give his name, described himself as the father of twelve sons and two daughters, every one of whom was anxious to aid the country. His oldest boy, he said, was in the navy, his second son had applied for enlistment in the army, and his other sons would enter the service just as soon as they were old enough. The other speakers were Sergeant Lester A. Levy of the Eighth Coast Artillery, Sergeant Major James Robinson of the Canadian Army, and H. P. Bachrach, a private in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army.

The first contingent of British recruits enlisted by the British Recruiting Commission has safely arrived in London, according to an announcement made yesterday by an aid of Brig. Gen. W. A. White at the British recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway. There were 150 men in the contingent. General White is much pleased with the response which British subjects here are making to the call to join the colors. Two hundred recruits were sent on Thursday night from this city to Canada, and it is probable that another detachment soon will be sent. A number of those sent out on Thursday will join the Royal Flying Corps.

Recruiting for the navy in Union Square was speeded up last night by the use of moving pictures. More than 2,000 persons gathered about the screen on the athletic field and cheered the navy scenes as they appeared. Twenty-five young men answered the call for recruits. The scenes were explained by Chief Electrician Charles W. Blackwood.

He was interrupted by the applause that followed a reel showing General Pershing in England. The other speakers were Captain Albert P. Simmonds, an explorer, and Henry Granger of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

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SEE THE 48TH ST. **13th CHAIR** By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Today & Thurs. Thea. E. of B'way. 2:20. Evgs

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917.

HELP FOR THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Hitherto the demand has been for more power for the Interstate Commerce Commission. More power has been given repeatedly, but without the expected benefits. Always there remained something not included in the power given. Now there is a different appeal for the Commission. It needs help, and the House has passed the bill to appoint two additional Commissioners and to enable the Commission to divide itself into sections, as courts divide themselves into parts. The divisions are to have power to act as and for the Commission, subject to appeal to the full Commission. This is to take the place of the present method of appointing agents to take testimony and report to the Commission for its decision.

There are two reasons for thinking that the bill is desirable. One is that the Commission is overworked. In 1905 there were 65 formal proceedings before the Commission. In 1916 there were 1,275. There were 195,235 pages of testimony offered last year. The first Chairman of the Commission said that human faculties were not capable of operating the railways of the United States as a whole. The impossible task has been attempted and the machinery has visibly broken down. No seven members are capable of acting as judges upon the merits of over a thousand cases a year. It would be impossible if the Commissioners merely acted upon the cases brought and argued before them. It is doubly impossible when the Commission attempts to exercise powers of initiative and administer the railways instead of judging their acts.

The deterioration of the Commission's procedure is evident upon a comparison of its first report with its last. The first report is a deliberate and careful consideration of questions of principle. The later reports have been drowned in details, which have prevented due deliberation upon increasingly important tasks. In the earlier days the Commission did nothing which was not approved in advance. Now it can hardly do anything which is not received critically. If the process continues, the Commission is in the way of meeting the fate of the Commerce Court. That is undesirable. It is better that the Commission should be strengthened.

Appointments to the Commission have been so few that there has been a survival of the original anti-railway bias. A beginning was thought to be made when President WILSON appointed a Princeton professor to a vacancy. But his voice was not heard in dissent from the decision which the country has got approved. The debate in Congress upon the bill for the enlargement of the Commission showed that Congress is still in the hostile temper in which it passed the Adamson eight-hour law. But Congress does not appoint the Commissioners, and it may be hoped that the President will be accessible to the petitions which are being made for railway representation upon the Commission.

There would be no analogy to the appointment of plaintiffs or defendants to be judges. Lawyers are thought best judges of the law, regardless of their personal or private affairs. Railway men would be good judges of railway questions, regardless of their previous railway affiliations. The present Commissioners are competent and conscientious men, but it is no disparagement to say that they do not catch the point of view of either the railways or the public. They hardly could have been appointed if they had not been sympathetic with the temper of the time of their appointment. It was plainly said that shippers would be favored by members recently appointed. Some of them have been railway subordinates, or railway regulators, or are learned rather in theory than in practice of railway administration. The railways now have been so chastened and reformed that there are some railway managers who deserve, and possess, public confidence. The Commission would be strengthened if its future decisions should find such a member among the majority. And if he were in the minority he would have the opportunity of presenting the railway point of view on a position of equality. The dissenting opinions now handed down by railway Presidents concurrently with the Commission's are a fire in the rear which cannot be agreeable to the Commission. It would be better to have it out with the railway representative in the privacy of the council room. One man could hardly persuade the rest unless he were right.

THE AVIATION BILLS.

There is no opposition in Congress to the appropriation of $639,000,000, or more if necessary, for the upbuilding of military air service, or to the enlistment as aviators of as many men as may be needed. Some of the details of the various measures now in the hands of committees may lead to controversies which should be settled quickly. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the creation of a new Bureau of Aviation, with a new Cabinet officer at its head, is wise in the present crisis. The War and Navy Departments, as at present constituted, ought to be able to care for the organization of aviation forces. The hearts of some members of Congress, however, seem to be set on the new Cabinet office plan. To the Secretaries of War and the Navy, on the other hand, the plan suggests only new and needless complications. The formation of a separate Department of Aeronautics might well be postponed until the other plans for air-service extension have been put in operation.

But it would be better to avoid delay by creating the new department immediately, if the proposal is so strongly supported in Congress that an attempt to postpone action upon this detail should lead to long debate. To the common mind a Secretary of Aviation seems as unnecessary as a Secretary of Ordnance or a Secretary of Merchant Marine. Certainly it would not be a permanent office, and it is likely that the work of organizing the department would require more time than can be well spared from our practical preparations for sending an air fleet to France. Army aviation is under the control of the Signal Service, the commander of which is Brig. Gen. SQUIER. The Administration's bill, placed before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, obviously contemplates no change of authority. The 23,000 new airplanes and the 75,000 aviators will belong to the Signal Service. The bill appropriates the funds needed, and they are larger than the sums this year voted for the army and navy. The vast importance of the development of our power in the air is clearly recognized.

Chairman DENT said yesterday that he hoped to report the bill from the committee the latter part of next week. The people will hope that this hope may be realized and that, in the meantime, all differences of opinion in Congress as to the proper organization of the service may be adjusted. Plans for new engines must be accepted and many thousands of them built. More than 20,000,000 feet of Pacific Coast spruce must be purchased and delivered to the manufactories. Men must be enlisted and organized in companies, squadrons, regiments and divisions, and sent for training to the various depots. This work has already been planned on paper. Much of it cannot be actually begun until the Appropriation bill is a law.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC MISINFORMATION.

The American newspapers were misled, the American people deceived, by the statement describing the attack upon our transport ships by German submarines, issued by Secretary of the Navy JOSEPHUS DANIELS on the evening of July 3. The statement was prepared by Mr. GEORGE CREEL, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who is understood to have explained that in writing the statement he "elaborated" the brief description of the combat forwarded by our naval officers. The American public was led to believe that our transports were attacked by the enemy in force, that the engagement was an important one, and this impression was heightened by Mr. CREEL's avowal that the news "was made public at "once as an appropriate announcement on the eve of the Fourth of "July." In fact, there was no flotilla of German submarines engaged, either in the first or in the second attack. Two U-boats may have been operating against our ships on the night of June 22, only one was seen when the second attack was made the next morning. While the danger to our ships and troops was real and serious and while their escape unscathed was an occasion for national rejoicing, the attempt to represent the beating off of the submarines as a real naval battle of high importance was unpardonable.

The statement prepared by Mr. CREEL and issued by the Secretary of the Navy, as published in the morning papers of July 4, declared that the first attack was of "disturbing significance," as our ships were set upon "at a point well this side of the rendezvous" where they were to meet ships of war dispatched to meet them from a transatlantic station. "The attack," says the statement, "was "made in force, although the night "made impossible any exact counting "of the U-boats gathered for what "they deemed a slaughter." The high-seas convoy answered with heavy gunfire, says the statement, and "its "accuracy stands proved by the fact "that the torpedo discharge became "increasingly scattered and inaccu- "rate. It is not known how many "torpedoes were launched, but five "were counted as they sped by bow "and stern."

This is a picture of a very serious engagement with the enemy "in force." The torpedo discharge became "increasingly scattered and inaccurate," which implies, of course, that a great many were discharged, although it is said that only five "were counted." The story of this affair as it comes to THE TIMES from an eyewitness, whose account we publish this morning, tells of only one U-boat being seen, although as "they fired three, if not four, torpedoes," it is possible that at least one more was in the neighborhood. It is very different from the expanded account prepared by Mr. GEORGE CREEL.

The second attack, which according to Mr. CREEL's statement was directed "against another contingent," took place beyond the point of rendezvous, and nothing is said of the number of U-boats engaged, although more than one is indicated in the assertion that "not alone did the destroyers hold the "U-boats at a safe distance, but their "speed also resulted in the sinking of "one submarine at least." It is evident that the eyewitness whose story THE TIMES publishes was not aboard a ship of the other "contingent" which was the subject of the second attack mentioned in Mr. CREEL's story. That attack, he says, "was launched a few days later," that is, a few days after June 22. The second attack witnessed by the informant of THE TIMES took place the next morning after the first attack. On this occasion one U-boat was seen and the wake of one torpedo. The U-boat was destroyed, according to this account. Unless there was some confusion in Mr. CREEL's rendering of the official dispatches, it would appear that there were three encounters with submarines instead of two. Probability leans to the theory that there were but two.

It is possible that there is some exaggeration in the story of the eyewitness which we publish today. In the excitement of the moment it is at least most improbable that he would have minimized the facts. Yet he describes what appears to have been a chance meeting with one or two submarines upon the first occasion, and probably not more than one upon the occasion of the second attack, while the story prepared by Mr. CREEL represents the U-boats "gathered for what they deemed a slaughter," an attack made "in force," with many torpedoes discharged against our ships. These exaggerations Mr. CREEL deems appropriate to gladden the heart of the nation on Independence Day.

The American people may pardon for a time the suppression of news. It is conceivable that the safety of our land and sea forces may demand certain reticences. But Americans will never pardon expanded, adorned, exaggerated, and untruthful accounts of conflicts in which our forces may be engaged. They do not want to be put in the humiliating and ridiculous position of rejoicing over great victories never achieved, of exulting over the defeat of the enemy "in force" when the affair described is one of the ordinary incidents of the transatlantic navigation.

As for Mr. GEORGE CREEL, it is evident that in his present position he is out of place, that his abilities, whatever they may be, are misapplied, misdirected. His long training in another field of publicity, where emotion and imagination count for much and accuracy is of minor importance, has evidently disqualified him for the service he has been called upon to perform. The Administration was ill-advised in appointing him to this responsible place. It was a blunder. The only possible and adequate corrective should be at once applied.

RUSSIA REBUILDING.

At the moment when the Russian Mission arrived in New York there came a message from the American Mission in Petrograd. One of the members of the American Mission, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, sent this appeal to the American people:

I venture to appeal to my fellow-democrats in the United States and Great Britain for a more sympathetic attitude toward the struggling democracy of Russia. I appeal to editors not to print wild-eyed stories of impending ruin and chaos and to newspaper readers not to believe such stories if printed. There is no anarchy here. There is only a limited amount of disorder. The people of Russia, under the most trying conditions in history, have given an example of dignity and self-restraint.

It is well to face the facts frankly, but it is also well to look beyond surface conditions to the true basis of Russian development. Every phase of the present situation is a logical and normal outcome of natural causes. The substance is sound and hopeful, if only other democracies give help wholeheartedly, instead of standing by to prophesy destruction. These people know their job and will do it. I suggest it is about time to do away with all criticism and give them a chance.

If there is the least disposition to be patronizing or condescending toward the new Russia personified in the Bakhmetieff mission, it is wholly out of place. What Russia has done merits not condescending approval but respectful admiration. It is less than four months since the great convulsion. For years it has been freely predicted that when the explosion came the state of Russia would be worse than that of France in 1792, that there would be nothing short of chaos. Instead, we see Russia righting herself in an incredibly short time after a shock of terrific proportions.

What was overlooked by the prophets of those years was the character of the Russian people, which has never been unstable or heady. When the real voice of Russia began to be heard above the uproar of the fanatics whom the convulsion tossed to the top, or rather to the stage, even more impressive than the voice itself were the accent and the tone. The pronouncements of the Peasants' Congress, for instance, were not appeals; they were the ordered, majestic decrees of a supreme power, the people itself speaking and commanding the waves of dissension to be still. The Sinai-like tone, the authoritative deliberateness, were those of the people as a conscious entity.

If liberty breaks suddenly upon the Russian people, yet the genius of that people has never been such as to dispose it toward irresponsibility or levity; and if inexperienced, it has great power of self-command. Its task now is to build upon the wreck made by a volcano which swept everything away; and if there were those in Russia, as there would be in any country, whose idea of building was that of the builders of Babel, they were not the Russian people. The democratic world has fervently hoped that the result of the revolution might be that which Mr. RUSSELL declares it in fact to be; and now it will give over hoping, and firmly believe it with joy.

FROM BEHIND THE HEDGE.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN breaks his welcome silence as soon as there is an opportunity. His pretense is the prohibition question, which he appears to discuss innocently in a magazine article; but his real object is uncovered by his sending an advance copy to Senator SHEPPARD, who carelessly introduces it in the Congressional Record before its magazine publication, so as to influence the vote on the Food Control bill. Mr. BRYAN thus throws whatever influence he still possesses in the way of hampering that measure and throwing a log in the President's way. He denies that there is any distinction between beer and whisky:

> Beverages that contain but a small percentage of alcohol will unsteady the nerves and impair the productive value of the drinker, no matter what his occupation may be.

Yes; and a stitch in time saves nine, and a rolling stone gathers no moss, and honesty is the best policy, and two and two make four. What is the object of inserting these solemn truisms in the Congressional Record just now? To make it appear that the fight is one between temperance and "rum," instead of between those who wish to make the war government efficient and those who wish to bedevil the revenue and disorganize the war. Both the thing itself, and the way it is done, are characteristic of Mr. Pecksniff at his most Pecksniffian.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Soldiers Must Be Warned.

It is true, as one of our correspondents deduced yesterday from an experience of his own, that some of the young men newly entered in the national service are not sufficiently cautious about disclosing the military information that necessarily comes into their possession. It may be, therefore, that their frankness, especially as to their own movements and destinations, is what has enabled the German spies to discover and send home facts that the newspapers carefully refrain from publishing.

Nothing is easier than to get into conversation with these young men in their hours of liberty. Many of them are far from home and acquaintances, and in just the mood to welcome a friendly word from a stranger seemingly appreciative of the loyalty and courage that have taken them into the army at a time when enlistment is a more serious thing than it has been for many years past in this country. They doubtless feel, as they should be able to feel, that the national interests so dear to themselves are equally dear to all the Americans whom they meet, and they evidently find it hard to realize the danger of betrayal while they are among their own people.

It should therefore be impressed on these boys more strongly than it has been that there are among us ruthless enemies indistinguishable by speech or appearance from the great multitude of trustworthy men and women with whom they mingle, and that these spies will eagerly catch up and utilize to the country's harm and Germany's advantage all they can learn with regard to our army and navy activities. They should be told, not exactly to be distrustful of all unknown civilians who approach them, but never to forget the possibility that the stranger may be engaged in one or another capacity as part of Germany's highly industrious and efficient secret service. There is enough to talk about without bringing in the matter of military movements and plans, and any display of curiosity in that direction by the chance acquaintance should lead the young soldiers not only to reticence on all subjects but to the reporting of the incident for investigation by his officers.

Fourth of July in London.

That our Independence Day should have had such elaborate and sincere celebration this year by so many Londoners, high and low in station, is another and notable illustration of how this amazing war has broken down old lines of national separation and healed or effaced ancient animosities, prejudices, and dislikes. It was only a few years ago that, even among the most friendly of nations, the appearance in arms of the soldiers of one on the territory of another, no matter how small their number or how peaceful their mission, was something to be gravely considered, when proposed—and usually to be forbidden, after the considering had been done, on the ground that such visits violated a fundamental principle of national sovereignty and were not to be tolerated on any excuse. Now it is a matter of almost daily occurrence for whole armies of aliens to be welcomed with wild popular enthusiasm, and, as one of yesterday's dispatches from France reported, the young women of the lands thus invaded show a tendency not always resisted to express their appreciation in ways that may cause some regret here that the age limit for enlistment was set so high.

The case of England and the Fourth of July was of course much different, for there the old memories were not of friendly co-operation, but of bitter hostilities, and it could not have been quite easy, even now, for Mr. BALFOUR to proclaim something more than resignation as he referred to Great Britain's most expensive mistake and joined his American friends in exalting its anniversary. And it may have been a little harder than usual for him to do it just now because of the present turning of all eyes to France and of all praises to French achievements in the great war. Against this, of course, there is nothing that can be said. What the French have done and suffered could not be exaggerated, but a sensitive Englishman—and Englishmen are sensitive, though they do not like to show it—can hardly help feeling that a little more might be said, in these days of casting up military accounts, about the part that Great Britain has played and is still playing in the world conflict. It is not for them, but for others, to recall, in these festival days, that the British Navy met all promises and all expectations, and that, while only claiming in the past to be a naval nation, Great Britain has made herself, more quickly than any such nation ever did before, the equal, and more than the equal, of the one hitherto supposed to be incomparable for strength on land.

Definitions Gone Far Astray.

Germany's expectations of getting advantage of any kind from the conference of Socialists in Stockholm are suffering—or have suffered—the fate that has befallen so many other hopes of hers. She sent there her own handpicked and carefully lessoned members of the party she detests and fears with such good reason, but they have accomplished less than nothing for her. All of their contentions as to her cause have been disputed, and most of them have been denied, by the other delegates, and now the Scandinavian representatives have united in proclaiming that, though they want a peace which shall be without annexations or indemnities, they do not mean by those words what Germany means, but something quite different and practically indistinguishable from the opposite of her definitions.

They say that "no annexations," as they understand the phrase, is a demand that will not be violated by the rearrangement of frontiers, except when foreign rule is imposed against the will of the resident population, as it was in the case of Alsace and Lorraine! And when they say "no indemnities," they have in mind, not due reparation for wrongful destruction done, but exactions of money like that of Germany from France after the war of '70 and like her ruthless fining of Belgium and the Belgian cities!

And it was to encourage dreadful heresies like these—expressions of sentiment exactly like those coming from the never-to-be-sufficiently-hated Allies, the open foes of sacred Germany, that she encouraged the holding of the Stockholm conference! Of regard for Teuton feeling and for Teuton necessities it has shown few signs in discussion and none at all in its decisions. So another well-laid and executed plan goes wrong, and new proof is given that efficiency, even German efficiency, can be most inefficiently employed.

A Fine Harbor View for Spies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I visited Bedloe's Island on the Fourth of July, and was surprised to find the home of the Statue of Liberty free from any sort of restriction, even with soldiers encamping in the shadow of the statue. What surprised me most was to find two large nickel-in-the-slot telescopes in perfect working order, each commanding an intimate survey of the bay and Governors Island. What a fine place for the enemy aliens to observe troop movements by sea and military and naval operations, and so cheap, too—five minutes for 5 cents. Several interesting things happened while a man whom I learned afterward was an alien, and very friendly to the Germans, was using the telescope. A destroyer steamed out to sea, also a heavy laden steamer bound for Rotterdam, and an ocean liner arrived from France. Hundreds of visitors, many of them aliens, visit the island daily, and the telescopes are kept very busy. Think of having powerful telescopes in the very heart of the bay for general public use! It is really quite amazing.

F. F. W.

New York, July 7, 1917.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

Out of the chaos of ruin and slaughter,
The mystic, and handmaid of tyrants of yore,
Our Mother of Muscovy, Freedom's new daughter,
Has shaken her limbs and her bonds are no more!

Fled like old myths are oppression and prison,
Fallen the might of the brute and the spy;
Up from the mists we have struggled and risen,
And see with the wise and the free eye to eye.

Gone are the days of despair and repulses,
Banished forever our dark of eclipse:
The music of freedom throbs wild in our pulses,
The trumpets of triumph are set to our lips!

And woe if a despot presume yet from heaven
To claim his vain sceptre, or speak as from God:
The newly unfettered shall sentence him, riven
From baubles and pomp, to be purged by the rod!

Yea, we, the rude sons of regenerate Russia,
With dawn in our eyes and resolve on our brow,
On the gory apostate and scourge that is Prussia
Shall wreak the swift cleansing crusade of our vow!

And then, with the older free nations combining,
We'll pledge humankind to mad havoc's surcease:
O'erjoyed, with the prophets our new rôle divining,
To pluck from Night's bosom the fixed star of Peace.

And down the far ages shall e'er in man's hearing
The voice of free, jubilant Russia vibrate,
E'er hailing the god in him freer appearing,
Till spirit at last shall the flesh dominate!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

THE FUTURE OF OUR WAR FINANCES.

Currency Inflation to be Guarded Against and the Standard of Value Maintained.

By A. BARTON HEPBURN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We may well rejoice over the splendid success of the Liberty Loan and also we may ask ourselves as to the future. Our Government, in each and every department, is engaged in an earnest and whole-souled effort to carry on the war in the best and most efficient way. They are entitled to the commendation of all good people, and I am sure will secure the most cordial support. Friendly and sympathetic criticism, or rather caution, may be helpful and may be heeded when given in that spirit. The greatest danger that confronts us as a nation, in the immediate future, is currency inflation and the consequent unsettling of values.

There is a limit to the amount of bonds that can be sold and money raised within a given length of time. Each bond issue must be succeeded by a sufficient lapse of time to permit the money invested in bonds to find its place again in the normal circulation of the country, to permit the temporary congestion that naturally attends large financial transactions to be relieved and the condition of the money market to become normal. It follows that there is a limit to the amount that can prudently be loaned to our Allies within a given time. To loan our Allies to the extent of their net purchases in this country is easily feasible and to loan them to the extent of our ability is most desirable; it is a most effective contribution to the common cause, the cause of right. Our people can only invest their savings and their income. When we go beyond that point we embark upon a course that calls for extreme caution. Since August, 1914, the debts owing abroad which we have paid and the investments abroad which we have made have taken us out of the class of debtor nations and made us a creditor nation. Our net foreign indebtedness at the beginning of the war, estimated at from five to six billions, has disappeared. The international trade balance in our favor has been phenomenal in amount. This amount has been offset by large amounts of gold sent us, by the large amount of our securities held abroad which we have repurchased, by the large amount of debts abroad paid, and by the large amounts of loans we have made to other countries.

The future promises a change in our trade balances. It has been officially stated in Parliament recently that the cost of the war to Great Britain was $38,000,000 per day. When we have a large armed force to maintain in Europe, what will it cost us per day? Were we to spend $10,000,000 per day in Europe our favorable trade balance would be greatly jeopardized and might disappear. Such a contingency would have an important effect upon our continued ability to loan Europe, upon our ability to float large loans.

Let us see what Germany did. Coincident with her action in beginning the war she established banks to loan upon non-perishable personal property, war relief banks to loan people whose resources were tied up or compromised by the war. Her commercial banking system was most complete and most efficient; the same may be said of her land and mortgage banks. Every one who had anything was given a credit and a borrowing standing. The redemption of Government notes, as well as bank notes, in gold, was suspended. All forms of paper money were either actually or by convertibility made legal tender. The exportation of gold and quoting gold at a premium were made crimes.

The first German loan had over 1,172,235 subscribers. Every one was urged to subscribe, and the index finger was pointed at those who did not. The fact that they had no money was no excuse; they were given the facilities to do so and were urged to borrow and invest. When the second loan came along every one who had invested in the first was told that his present holding of Government bonds could be made collateral for a loan to enable him to invest in the second; again the index finger sufficed to insure general compliance. This process continued: the Government printed money which went out of one window only to come in at another in payment for securing loans. This was inflation of a most dangerous kind. Blockaded, cut off from the rest of the world, neither her exchange nor her bonds were tested by comparison with the standard of other countries, especially neutral countries, upon a gold basis. Her exports and imports were so small that it was not difficult for her to maintain her exchange fairly well for a time. Please remember that the bonds of the United States at one time, during the civil war, sold as low as 40 cents on the dollar in gold or exchange upon countries that maintained the gold basis. If the bonds of this country, with its small debt and great undeveloped resources, sold so low, what low would German exchange touch, and at what price would German Government bonds sell, were they subjected to the test of everyday purchase and sale in the markets of the world?

Germany is irretrievably on a paper basis, and I think her Government are more afraid of her own people, when they are confronted by and realize their own condition, after the war, than they are of the enemy armies confronting them at the present time. The method of floating the German loans above referred to tied up the people to the Government, in a financial way, and explains largely the solidification of the German people behind the Government in this war.

It would be calamitous if the standard of values should be disturbed in this country, and affairs should be administered with that possibility in view. Should we embark upon a period of inflation, I imagine the first step would be to make Federal Reserve Bank notes lawful reserve for member banks. Then, by liberal discounting, member banks could resolve their assets into reserve without the obligation on their part to carry any gold reserve. The responsibility of maintaining the gold reserve of the nation would be devolved wholly upon the Federal Reserve system. We should bear in mind that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks consist of capital supplied by member banks, deposits from member banks, Government deposits that formerly were with the member banks, all supplied from the banks, and, in addition, Federal Reserve notes which they can issue against assets. This latter is most important. It is the greatest element of strength these banks possess. It may also become their weakness. It is the doorway to inflation. The resources transferred from the banks to the Federal Reserve system should be and are more potent for good under their centralized control than when in the hands of so many scattered and competing institutions. But the statutory powers of the Federal Reserve Banks are limited, and the member banks should not be relieved from the responsibility of helping to maintain a gold reserve. The centralized influence and control which the Federal Reserve system can exercise, together with its power to prevent a currency famine by issuing bank notes against commercial assets, are the two pillars of strength upon which the system rests.

Of course, this will be avoided by our Government. But it has already been proposed to make Federal Reserve Bank notes reserve for member banks, and it is certainly useful to draw attention to possible dangers of the future. The United States is the one first class nation of the earth whose credit is unquestioned. Credits come to us freely from all countries in the confident belief that they can at any time withdraw the same in any form which the creditor may desire. This proud pre-eminence should be maintained if we would guard the welfare of our people. Surely every one must wish to save our finances from the welter of uncertainty that hangs like a pall over Europe.

A. BARTON HEPBURN.

June 30, 1917.

A PLACE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Not Too Late to Use His Great Powers, Says Hamlin Garland.

New York, July 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a source of keen satisfaction to all those who admire Theodore Roosevent when a great paper like THE TIMES pays a just tribute to him at a moment when he is being officially ignored and studiedly insulted. Your editorial of yesterday was a manly and generous acknowledgment of his services to the nation.

Those of us who keep in mind the attitude of the Administration during the first two years of the war remember the effect of Roosevelt's flaming speeches. He led us all at a time when leadership meant battle, and to those of us who came early to a belief that it was our duty to align ourselves with England and France he spoke a reassuring word. He dared to say what we thought, but had not quite the courage to utter. At times some of us thought him a bit too advanced. We feared that he was doing himself an injury by getting too far ahead of his following. All through that dark period of our shameful vacillation he had the courage of his convictions and lived up to them.

The people of France do well to call our troops "Teddies," for they not only dress in a uniform suggested by him, and march under tactics revised by his order, but they are led by officers whom he singled out and promoted.

Republics have short memories, but it is too soon for us to forget the services which this amazing man has rendered America. He should have led those soldiers through the streets of Paris. He was the one American demanded by the French. Joffre pleaded to have him sent, and all France and England expected it. Nothing but petty jealousy and bitter political spite prevented this magnificent and almost universally desired event.

It is not too late to make use of the tremendous energy, contagious enthusiasm, and heroic courage of this man. The powerful influence of THE TIMES should be fully brought to bear in holding the nation to a sense of what is justly and honorably due an ex-President who is at the same time the best known American.

The leaders on the other side are not fooled. They meet the editor of a Carolina newspaper in our Secretary of the Navy and an amiable civic reformer and pacifist in our Secretary of War, and smile diplomatically—but when they meet Roosevelt they recognise the natural commander, the man of power, a man who has fought his way to the top and kept his place at the top through the vigor of his thought, his intense patriotism, and his high courage. Joffre rightly asks, "Why is not this man employed in ways commensurate with his powers?"

Your frank and timely words give me hope that some way will yet be found to make use of at least part of Roosevelt's knowledge of men and military affairs.

HAMLIN GARLAND.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the group of lawyers who will advise the National Civil Liberties Bureau, I wish to protest against your condemnation of this organization. It is true that the organization has been started by the Union Against Militarism. But many of the lawyers' group are wholly unconnected with that association and their actions will be wholly uninfluenced by sympathy with or opposition to pacifist principles.

The true purpose is to see to it that legitimate and lawful expressions of free speech are protected. I am sure you will agree that, even though views are in opposition to those of the majority, expression of them in peaceful manner is proper. The success of democracy demands that minorities be given a free chance to seek to persuade majorities.

The function of this organization is to allay the fears of those who believe that our Government has temporarily suspended the right of free speech by opposing all cases of unauthorized interference with such rights by subordinate officials and by endeavoring to focus attention on the difference between unlawful attempts to advise disobedience to law and lawful and peaceful expression of views opposed to the majority for the purpose of influencing and persuading such majorities by legitimate political means. Surely no fair-minded person can call such a purpose "seditious."

EUSTACE SELIGMAN.

New York, July 6, 1917.

Fair Play for the Negro.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increasing lynchings of a helpless people both North and South, in many instances for trivial things, are having depressing effects on a people who love their country and who are loyal and true to the flag. The courts of the land are in control of the whites, so there is never an excuse for a lynching. All crimes should be justly and severely punished and there need be no fear that any negro criminal or supposed criminal will ever escape.

The negro is asking for a right to live and to hope. I appeal to the righteous sense of the Anglo-Saxon and ask the aid of your great paper to stir up sentiment against lynchings, the murder of helpless women and children, and the burning of human beings. The spirit of the Anglo-Saxon is for fair play and that the strong do not unnecessarily oppress the weak. Please arouse this dormant spirit and cause America to awaken so that we can work side by side to help make the world a better place in which people can live.

JAMES E. SHEPARD,
President National Training School.

Durham, N. C., July 4, 1917.

DISCUSS ALLIANCE IN RELIEF WORK

Red Cross Invites All Other Agencies to Become Its National Auxiliaries.

NO CESSATION OF EFFORT

Federal Council Official, After Conference, Predicts Success of the Plan for Close Co-operation.

Representatives of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities and Judge Robert M. Lovett and other representatives of the American Red Cross Society held an all-day conference yesterday in the offices of Judge Lovett, 165 Broadway, for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the more than 100 relief agencies represented in the Federal Council and the National Red Cross organization. At the conclusion of the conference John Moffat, the Executive Secretary of the Federal Council, said that the meeting had been most harmonious and that there was every reason to believe that the close co-operation desired by the Red Cross and the council would be realized in the immediate future.

Judge Lovett, as Chairman of the National Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, said that he had presented to the conference a memorandum which had been drafted by the committee of which he is the head, and had the approval of the War Council of the Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman. In substance, Judge Lovett said, the memorandum invited all national relief societies to become national auxiliaries of the Red Cross, each auxiliary to retain its present name and organization and to carry on its work in the United States. This meant, he said, that an auxiliary might continue to raise funds in its own name, as heretofore.

"This arrangement," a statement issued later from Judge Lovett's office said, "was approved in substance by the conference, which will meet again to perfect details and consider the problem of distribution of relief abroad. In the meantime, all relief organizations will continue their work as heretofore. The pending negotiations for a closer alliance must not be permitted to interfere with the steady flow of relief through the accustomed channels."

The representatives of the Red Cross who participated in the conference in addition to Judge Lovett were Anton G. Hodenpyl, George Wharton Pepper, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Edward Butler, John Moors, all of the Committee on Co-operation, and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman. The representatives of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities were Frederick H. Allen, Chairman of the Council; C. A. Coffin of the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, Felix M. Warburg, and Dr. Judah L. Magnes of the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, Arthur Williams of the Fund for Men Blinded in Battle, Mrs. Barclay Warburton of the Emergency Aid Fund of Pennsylvania, Miss Elisabeth Marbury of the American Fund for French Wounded, Captain Philip M. Lydig of the American Ambulance in Russia Fund, Walter Maynard of the French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, John Moffat of the National Allied Relief Committee, and Miss Elizabeth Scarborough of the French Wounded Fund.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Allen, on behalf of the Federal Council, supplemented the statement issued from Judge Lovett's office by saying that while the attitude of the Red Cross was conciliatory in the extreme, and while it appeared that the Red Cross was most anxious to retain the support of the allied war relief organizations, there still remained to be settled the question of the distribution of supplies and funds abroad. It was this point, he said, which consumed the larger part of the time of the conference and extended it to a meeting of many hours' duration. Just what the final attitude of the Red Cross would be upon this question, he said, he was unable to state, but he left the impression that, so far as the war relief organizations themselves were concerned, they would stand firm as to the wisdom of continuing their own distribution of supplies abroad, as had been done since the beginning of the war, thus taking advantage of the machinery which had been constructed in the three years of the conflict. The organizations were, however, he declared, quite willing, wherever possible, to co-operate with the machinery for distribution which the Red Cross should put into effect.

"It thus seems," said Mr. Allen, "that the only mooted point lies in the question as to how the distribution abroad is finally to be effected. If an agreement can be reached on this point, there seems no doubt that full and complete co-operation between the American Red Cross on the one hand and the organizations represented in the Federal Council of Allied War Charities on the other can be effected, the various allied war relief organizations becoming, in fact and in name, auxiliaries of the Red Cross, but retaining their separate identities and separate organizations for the more speedy collection of funds and continued efficiency in administering them."

JOFFRE'S THANKS FOR GIFT.

Acknowledges Receipt of Money for French Orphans.

Miss Luisita A. Leland, Chairman of the Fatherless Children of France Fund, received yesterday a letter from Marshal Joffre, thanking her for the gift of a large sum of money which Miss Leland turned over to the Marshal while he was in this country. To date the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, of which the Fatherless Children Fund is a branch, has transmitted more than $1,250,000 to France.

The letter from Marshal Joffre, written while he was at sea on his way back to France, reads:

On Board La Lorraine,
May 17, 1917.

Dear Madam: I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, your generous gift which I shall take pleasure in distributing for war relief in France. There can be no better evidence of the warm friendship of the American people toward the people of France. Sincerely yours,

J. JOFFRE.

To Miss Luisita Leland, 565 Park Avenue.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund cabled to France this week funds sufficient to support 2,000 more orphans.

MISS RANKIN GETS ACTION.

McAdoo Appoints Committee to Investigate Overwork of Women.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of protests of Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana, Secretary McAdoo today appointed a committee to investigate the alleged compulsory overwork of women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

At the same time Miss Rankin announced her intention to ask for Congressional inquiry. Director Ralph of the bureau contends conditions among the workers are good, that they are paid for overtime, and that the extra work is necessary for getting our Liberty bonds and other extra work imposed on the bureau by war conditions.

Elkus Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey and just returned to the United States, conferred briefly today with President Wilson.

COL. PAYNE LEFT $7,000,000 IN GIFTS

Bequests of $1,000,000 Each to Cleveland Hospital, Yale, and New York Library.

MUCH TO PAYNE WHITNEY

Total Estate Estimated at $90,000,000—Nephews and Nieces Share in the Residue.

The will of Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, who died at his home, 852 Fifth Avenue, in this city, on June 27, makes cash bequests of more than $7,000,000, largely to charitable and educational institutions, according to a summary made public yesterday. Colonel Payne, a Director in the Standard Oil Company and many other of the greatest commercial organizations in the country, and the man who suggested the famous deal by which the United States Steel Corporation absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, left a total estate which has been estimated at $90,000,000, but no valuation was placed upon it in the will.

The residue of the estate under the will is given in equal shares to his nephews and nieces, Payne Whitney, Pauline W. Paget, William Bingham, 2d, Elizabeth B. Blossom, Francis Bolton, and Harry Payne Bingham.

The largest gifts to charitable and educational institutions are $1,000,000 to Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, the city where Colonel Payne was born; $1,000,000 to Yale University, and a like sum to the New York Public Library, Cornell University, which had received more than $8,000,000 from Colonel Payne in his lifetime, receives a bequest of $500,000 for the support of the Cornell University Medical School.

Other large bequests are $500,000 to Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass.; $200,000 to St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, at Cleveland; $200,000 to the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, $200,000 to Hamilton College, and $200,000 to the University of Virginia.

The tapestry in the hall of his New York house is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and his set of Audubon's birds and quadrupeds goes to the New York Zoological Society.

Among the large bequests to individuals are $100,000 each to his cousins, Henrietta B. Morris and Mabel Weddell, and $100,000 to his friend and for many years his lawyer, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Those employed in his office and on his estate are richly remembered in the will. Legacies to those connected with his office force are $25,000 to Frank S. Rollins, $5,000 to Elmer D. Gault, $5,000 to Susie M. Davis, $3,000 to Susie M. Davis, and $3,000 to Clara L. Werthas. "With a tender farewll and warm thanks for faithful and careful attendance," bequests are made of $50,000 to Emma Christina Larson, and $25,000 to Captain Charles W. Scott, sailing master of Colonel Payne's yacht, the "Aphrodite."

Numerous minor bequests to employes and former employes run from $1,000 to $5,000. Among these lesser bequests were the following: T. R. Williams, chief steward of his yacht, $3,000; F. G. Arthur, chief, $2,000; Addison Apt, assistant chef, $1,000; James Parkin, carpenter, $1,500; T. Endresen, boatswain, $2,000; W. Thompson, quartermaster, $1,000; to Julian Burroughs, superintendent of the country place at West Park, Ulster County, $5,000; to his wife Emily, $5,000; to F. C. Loveless, superintendent of the country place at Thomasville, and to his wife, Mary Loveless, $5,000 each; to George Taylor, Col. Payne's chauffeur, $3,000; to Ingeborg Hornsleth, employed in the household at Thomasville, $3,000.

All other persons employed in his home in New York City or in his country place at Ulster receive $3,000 each, if in his employ for two years, with the further sum of $200 for each year or portion of a year in excess of two years. Those in his employ for less than two years receive $1,000 each.

In addition to his share in the residue, Payne Whitney receives all other chattels, furniture, pictures, silver, linen, china, glass, books, wearing apparel, and personal effects, horses, carriages, automobiles, and all interests in social, shooting, or fishing clubs, the yacht Aphrodite now in the service of the United States Government, the country place known as Greenwood Plantation at Thomasville, Ga., and all other real estate except the country place in Ulster County.

The country place in Ulster and a legacy of $2,000,000 are left to another nephew, Harry Payne Bingham, in addition to his share in the residue.

The will appoints as executors Payne Whitney, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Lewis Cass Ledyari, Jr.

Miss Lincoln to Wed D. S. Sewall.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lincoln of Montclair announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Lincoln, to Donald Swanton Sewall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Sewall of Portland, Me. Mr. Sewall is to drive an ambulance in France. Miss Lincoln's father is managing editor of The New York World.

Stevens-Paine.

Dr. Charles Wadhams Stevens of 40 East Forty-first Street, this city, and Miss Marion Duncan Paine were married on Saturday last in Scarsdale, N. Y., at the home of Frederick R. Collins by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards.

Kennedy's Corticonstitute

Money goes a long way here.

Wool Bathing Suits $3.50 Black, Blue, Fancy.

Athletic Underwear 29c, 50c, 79c

Athletic Union Suits at 59c

Featherweight Madras Office Coats, Pajamas, &c.

For the Week-End

Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 & $1.50

Khaki Shirts, 89c, $1.15 up to $3

Silk Shirts, $2.98, $3.98, $6.50

White Flannel Trousers, $3.65

Money Saved on Everything

Panamas Reduced $3.50, worth $6 $4.80, worth $8

Sennits, 95c worth $1.49 & $1.90

Mackinaws, Leghorns, &c., Sharply Reduced

OutingHats&Caps,50c,95c

In Silk, Duck, Tweed, Mohair, Etc.

SUFFRAGISTS GO TO JAIL.

Had Alternative of Paying Fine, but Chose to Serve Them.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Eleven of the thirteen suffragists arrested at their Fourth of July demonstration in front of the White House, were tried today and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or serve three days in jail. They chose to serve the three days. The Police Judge who tried them offered to take their personal bonds on promise to stay away from the White House, but they refused and were taken to jail.

The suffragists are Gladys H. Griner, Margaret F. Whittemore, ida Millholland, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Iris R. Calderhead, Mrs. Frances B. Green, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Joy Young, Mrs. Lucille Shields, Lucy Burns, and Dora Lewis.

Miss Hazel Hunkins, who contended she did not carry a banner in the demonstration, received a separate trial. Miss Kitty Marion, a suffragist, and Charles E. Morgan, a War Department clerk, charged with fighting, also are to be tried tomorrow.

ACCUSED OF THEFT OF DYES

German Chemist Was Preparing to Flee to Mexico, the Police Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Charged with stealing valuable formulas and dye samples from his employer, Louis Hihn, for five years head chemist for the Martin Dyeing and Finishing Company of Bridgeton, N. J., was arrested here today. He had a hearing before Magistrate Watson, and was held on a charge of grand larceny until requisition papers for his return to Bridgeton are procured.

Hihn was known to the men under him at Bridgeton as "the silent chemist." He told the police he was of German parentage, and had spent several years in Germany, where he had acquired his knowledge of chemistry and dye methods. According to Detective Lore, Hihn was preparing for flight to Mexico with the dyes and formulas, and had made arrangements to withdraw $900 from a savings bank. When arrested he had $100 in his possession.

The Martin Company is a large manufacturer of khaki and other cloths used by the Government for military uniforms, tents, and other equipment. Federal Agent Garbarino is making a sweeping investigation, to determine whether Hihn was working under the direction of the German Government.

4 STATES IN TIFFANY SUIT.

Justice to Decide Where Breach of Promise Action Belongs.

Charles Stewart Davidson, counsel for Belmont Tiffany, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday to oppose an application in behalf of Mrs. Helen Beresford Stevens to open her default in serving her complaint in her $50,000 breach of promise action. Mr. Davidson pointed out that when the case was tried in Alabama last Spring the jury disagreed, and the plaintiff is now suing in New York State "to straighten out litigation between one party living in Alabama and another living in Philadelphia over an alleged promise of marriage which, he says, was made in Detroit."

The Justice said that if the facts were as stated the action did not belong in the State court here, but reserved decision on the application.

FILM OF ARRAS BATTLE HERE

Will Be Shown in Canada First, and Later in New York.

W. Orton Tewson, formerly a London newspaper correspondent, has arrived in New York on his way to Ottawa with the British Government's official film of the battle of Arras. It is a four reel picture, and shows the taking of Vimy Ridge, with all the exciting incidents of the victorious Canadian attack.

Mr. Tewson, who represents the Cinematograph Department of the British War Office, said that the film would be shown first in Canada and afterward in New York, and the principal American cities. The proceeds will be devoted by the Government to war charities. Mr. Tewson also represents the Overseas Department of the Food Control.

Vaudeville on the U. S. S. Recruit.

A vaudeville entertainment will be given on the deck of the U. S. S. Recruit, the wooden battleship built for recruiting purposes in Union Square, next Tuesday night. The program is in charge of Frank Evans and Bert Levy, and the talent will be furnished by the Keith interests. The after deck will be illuminated by searchlight and strings of incandescent lights, and the park surrounding the ship will be the auditorium, for which the public will be admitted free. The Brooklyn Navy Yard Band will play, and moving pictures of life in the navy and the training of men for the service will be shown.

Herbert Kelcey Critically Ill.

Herbert Kelcey, the actor, is critically ill at his Summer home at Bayport, L. I. His illness began several months ago. His last appearance here was in "Pollyanna." Mr. Kelcey, who is best known as a co-star with Effie Shannon, was born in London in 1855, and early in his career became a popular actor in this country.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Lights, a club whose membership is made up largely of theatrical folk, is preparing for its third annual cruise. A company of players will leave the clubhouse at Freeport, L. I., on Sunday, July 29, in their own motor boats, and will visit Long Beach, Far Rockaway, Bay Shore, Patchogue, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and New York, giving an entertainment in each place. The show will be presented in the Astor Theatre in this city.

"The Monte Carlo Girl" is the title chosen for the American version of Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "The Czardas Princess," which Klaw & Erlanger will produce next Fall. Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse are adapting the libretto. The principals engaged to date are Sam B. Hardy, Wilda Bennett, Thomas Richards, Juliette Day, Carl Gantvoort, Ethel Pettit, J. Clarence Harvey, Louis Cassavant, Frank Farrington, and Eugene Lockhart.

Victor Mapes has completed the cast that will appear in his new comedy, "The Lasso." It consists of Shelly Hull, Phoebe Foster, Edward Abeles, Helen Westley, Charles A. Stevenson, Beatrice Noyes, Burton Churchill, Eleanor Gordon, Frances Bendtsen, Lillian Cooper, Sam Colt, Florence Johns, Robert Adams, Beatrice Warren, Walter Colligan, and Florence Beresford.

Minnie Dupree will speak at the Star Palace Theatre in Patchogue, L. I., tonight. Miss Dupree will tell of the work of the stage women's war relief, in which she is one of the leaders.

De Wolf Hopper yesterday received an offer from English and Australian managers to appear in his roles of the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire in those countries. Mr. Hopper has acted the principal roles in nine of these operettas and at the end of his Winter Garden engagement may accept the offer.

Klaw & Erlanger have purchased a half interest in the Heilig Theatre in Portland, Ore., one of the finest playhouses on the Pacific Coast.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

In honor of the visiting Russian Commission, the Mayor's Committee has asked the Community Chorus to take part in an open air concert, for which a special program has been arranged, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon on the Mall in Central Park.

The city's week-end concerts in the parks tonight include those of W. S. Mygrant in Central Park and William Schwartz in Hamilton Fish Park, and this afternoon Schwartz's Band in Seward Park and F. L. Hadkins at Tottenville.

Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

Horlick's The Original Malted Milk

Upbuilds and sustains the body No Cooking or Milk required Used for ½ of a Century Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

IRISH CONVENTION IN DUBLIN JULY 25

Lloyd George Says Government Has Suggested H. E. Duke as Temporary Chairman.

MAY MOVE MEETING PLACE

Fifteen Nominations by the Cabinet Provisionally Made—Others Not Quite Complete.

LONDON, July 6.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Irish convention would meet July 25 to deal with preliminary business, including the appointment of a chairman. Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had suggested that Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, act as provisional or temporary chairman. He added he thought it obviously better that the choice of a chairman should be with the convention.

The first sittings of the body will be held in Dublin, Mr. Lloyd George announced. The convention will be free to sit elsewhere, however, if it so decides.

The Government, said the Premier, hoped that the arrangement proposed would not involve the long absence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland from his official duties.

The nominations for the convention, the Premier stated, were not quite complete, and until the Government had seen them all it was not in a position to make the Government's fifteen nominations, although these had been provisionally determined upon. As the general body of members was so near to completion, however, he considered that they were entitled to proceed.

The Premier said he was glad to acknowledge the admirable public spirit displayed in the offers of many public buildings in Dublin for the sittings of the convention and he hoped soon to be in a position to make a definite announcement regarding this.

The Government, the Premier declared, would do its utmost to assist the convention in every way that was possible.

NEED BIG SEAPLANE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Fiske Renews Campaign for Attack on German Navy.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, has renewed his campaign to urge the construction of a big fleet of seaplanes at the same time this country is manufacturing the 100,000 airplanes for the conquest of Germany by air. In a letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, Admiral Fiske points out that only aerial offensive against the German fleet, and especially against the German U-boat bases, holds promise of success, and in support of his contention he quotes Arthur H. Pollen, who, the Admiral writes, is "a British naval expert of the highest standing," and who "calculates that it is essential for the salvation of the Allies, including the United States, that the submarine menace be obliterated before March 1, 1919."

Admiral Fiske believes it would be foolish to hope that any operations on land would save the Allies from the ruin threatened by the submarine, and equally foolish to expect salvation from any purely defensive measures on the sea. In his letter he says:

"No means to destroy or threaten the German battleships and cruisers gives any reasonable promise of success, except aeronautical means, especially bomb droppers and torpedoplanes, protected by swift fighting craft. The places where attack should be made seems to be Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, because they hold a greater amount of German mobile fighting power than any other places do, and are nearer and easier to reach than any of the great strongholds in the interior."

MISS SMITH ENGAGED.

General's Younger Daughter to Wed Cadet John C. Hawkins.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of his younger daughter, Miss Margaret Richardson Smith, to Cadet John Claron Hawkins of El Paso, Texas. The wedding will take place on Sept. 10 at the country home of the bride's father at Carmel, N. Y.

Miss Smith made her début two years ago in St. Joseph, Mo., where she was introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. J. D. Smith. She first met Mr. Hawkins a year ago last Christmas at a dance at West Point, where her brother, First Lieutenant C. C. Smith, of the Sixteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., was a member of the Class of '16. She has another brother, A. L. Smith, Jr., of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and a sister, Miss Dorothy Smith.

Mr. Hawkins will graduate on Aug. 30, and will have a month's leave of absence.

Morrisson-Girardi Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frazier of 14 Washington Avenue announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Madeleine Morrisson, to Joseph I. Girardi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Girardi of New Rochelle, N. Y. Miss Morrisson is a graduate of St. Angela's College, New Rochelle. Mr. Girardi is a member of the Catholic University Alumni Association, Republican Club and New Rochelle Rowing Club. It is planned to have the wedding take place shortly.

Miss Beatrice Friend Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice Friend, daughter of Louis M. Friend, to Beverly B. Schattman of this city, has been announced. Miss Friend is a niece of the late Emanuel M. Friend, the criminal lawyer. She is at present at her country home, at Beechhurst, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

Lieut. Day Weds Miss Jones Today.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dilworth Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Roger Jones of Summit, N. J., and Lieutenant Breckenridge Atwater Day, U. S. A., is to be celebrated at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in Calvary Church, Summit. Only relatives and intimate friends are to attend. Miss Jones is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, U. S. A.

Lieut. Lindsay Weds Miss Mitchell.

The marriage of Lieutenant Lemuel Earl Lindsay, United States Navy, and the Galveston Cable Censor, and Miss Anne Ross Mitchell, a daughter of James Mitchell of Lorain, Ohio, took place last Monday evening in Galveston, Texas, the Rev. Mr. Stubblefield of the First Baptist Church officiating.

HELEN OF FOUR GATES

By An Ex-Mill-Girl

An extraordinary "first book"

Westminster Gazette:—"The discovery of a really remarkable book. An extraordinarily powerful book."

London Times:—"The remarkable thing about this novel is its power."

$1.50 Net. Postage extra. All bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

DENOUNCE MAYOR MRAVLAG.

Citizens of Elizabeth Resent Refusal to Accept Flag.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—The incident of last Wednesday, when Mayor Mravlag refused to accept a flag in behalf of the city at a flag raising, has stirred the people of the Tenth Ward. At a meeting in the Abraham Lincoln School tonight several speeches were made and resolutions were adopted condemning the Mayor and naming a committee of five citizens to consider a mass meeting next week.

There is also talk of members of the Home Guard in the Tenth Ward resigning if the Mayor remains at the head of the guard.

Mayor Mravlag was invited to attend the meeting tonight, but did not appear. He telephoned just as the meeting was about to close that he would come if he could get there in time. The meeting broke up, however, without the Mayor.

On July 4 the Mayor refused to make an address accepting the flag in behalf of the city. He explained by saying that the Chairman of the meeting had insulted every "loyal German in this country who is endeavoring to uphold the rights and laws of his adopted country." The Mayor declared that Woodruff, the speaker, was abusive to the German people and of the Germans as a nation.

"Woodruff's talk was entirely against the advice of President Wilson, who urged that we should not make it hard for the German people in this country," the Mayor said.

ANSWERS CRITIC OF PRISON.

Head Keeper Declared That Casale Died from Natural Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Stirred to action by repeated criticism of conditions at the New Jersey State Prison made by John A. H. Hopkins of the New Jersey Citizens' Union, whose attitude apparently has the approval of William B. Dickson, Chairman of the Prison Probe Commission named by the Governor, James H. Mulheron, the head keeper, today made public his version of the case of Frank Casale of Newark, who died in the prison June 9. It has been charged that Casale died as a result of injuries inflicted by deputy keepers, but Mulheron declared the autopsy conducted by the county physician and prison doctors showed that death was due to exhaustion caused by dementia.

Mulheron says he has never seen Hopkins or any other member of the Citizens' Union at the prison, and he believes their sensational charges are based on stories told them by former convicts. In a letter sent to Governor Edge yesterday, Prosecutor Martin P. Devlin charged that Hopkins had misled the Executive concerning the case of James Williamson, who died in prison five years ago.

DEFIES HEALTH ORDER.

Police Ordered to Prevent Sunday School Picnic Because of Diphtheria

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 6.—Orders have been posted by the Board of Health in Hilton to deal with an outbreak of diphtheria. There have been eight cases in the last few days and two deaths. There are also several suspicious cases. Differing with Health Officer Malcolm Lewis as to the existance of many cases of the disease, William Friberger, Superintendent of the Hilton Christian Church Sunday School, announced today that he would refuse to close the Sunday School in accordance with the orders of the board or to call off the picnic scheduled for tomorrow at the Tuscan Farm in that town.

Health Officer Lewis has called on the police to enforce his instructions, and Chief of Police Arthur J. Boyle said there would be no picnic in that section of South Orange Township if he had to call on the Home Defense Guard to assist in preventing it.

FAVOR UNION OF LUTHERANS

One of Three Great Branches of Church Accepts Unification Plan.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—The plan for the unification of the three great branches of Lutherans into the United Lutheran Church in America was recommended by the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America at the close of a two-day debate here tonight. This action paves the way for the amalgamation in Philadelphia next October when the quadricentennial of the Reformation will be celebrated. The other branches are the General Synod, which split from the council years ago on doctrinal questions, and the United Synod of the South.

In making its recommendation the committee deemed it inadvisable at this time to report upon a revision of the General Council's constitution, as such, "not having carefully compared the constitution drafted by the Joint Committee of the three churches named and recommended by them as a constitution for the United Lutheran Church in America with the constitution of the General Council." The committee found nothing in the proposed constitution in conflict with the fundamental principles of faith and policy of the General Council, and heartily recommended its adoption.

WOMEN STUDY DRAFTING.

Cooper Union Class Prepares for War Emergencies.

A group of young women who will prepare for war work, following a mental examination for their fitness, met in a class for the study of drafting, arranged by Dr. E. I. Keller, at Cooper Union last night. Dr. Keller, who is connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic, desired to prevent mistakes made in England at the beginning of the war, when women of education were put to work in factories, leaving vacant more important places where they were greatly needed.

Realising that women doing work along art lines probably would be out of work later, Dr. Keller arranged the class to train young women so that they could do drafting work or fill vacancies in engineers' offices. Five who had passed the necessary laboratory tests received their first instruction last night from G. W. Duncan, who will be in charge of the class, which will meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings during July and August. The tuition fee of $7.50 a month will pay the necessary expenses. An outfit for work will cost about $5. Application may be made to the League for Business Opportunities for Women, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, or of Dr. E. I. Keller, 43 East Seventy-eighth Street, or at Cooper Union on class nights.

Dr. Hillis to Tour France.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, sailed recently for France. Dr. Hillis will spend six weeks in a tour of France and England for the purpose of gathering first-hand information of conditions in the countries engaged in war. Dr. Hillis is accompanied by Leon Dabo, an artist. The tour is under the auspices of the American Bankers' Association, for whom Dr. Hillis toured this country, and it is expected that he will take an active part in stimulating public interest in the next sale of Liberty bonds.

After Sellers of Liquor to Soldiers.

Assistant United States Attorney Frank M. Roosa, with several special agents of the Department of Justice, left for Newburg yesterday to investigate a report that liquor was being sold openly to soldiers in that vicinity. Mr. Roosa intends to round up all saloon keepers there who are violating the liquor prohibition regulations of the selective draft law and bring them to New York for arraignment.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

Photographic reproductions of American soldiers sightseeing at Windsor Castle and on the Thames, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times Tomorrow.—Advt.

DR. BROOKS H. WELLS DIES FROM INJURIES

Prominent Gynecologist Was Hit by Auto July 4 While Bicycling Near Country Home.

CAPTAIN IN RESERVE CORPS

Ex-President of County Medical Society Was an Editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics.

Dr. Brooks Hughes Wells of 523 Madison Avenue, a leading gynecologist of this country, and former President of the County Medical Society, died yesterday at the Norwalk Hospital, Norwalk, Conn., as the result of injuries he suffered on July 4, when he came into collission with an automobile while bicycling on a road near Southport, Conn., where he had a Summer home. Dr. Wells was 57 years old. He was recently appointed a Captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and last week was on duty at the Academy of Medicine, examining candidates for the medical and dental departments of the new army.

Dr. Wells was the son of the Rev. Edward Livingston Wells and Mary Huder Hughes Wells, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1885. He was an emeritus Professor of Gynecology at the Polyclinic Hospital, associate visiting surgeon at the Women's Hospital, consulting physician at the Beth Israel Hospital here and the Brattleboro Hospital of Brattleboro, Vt., and was an editor of The American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children since 1892. He was Vice President of the American Gynaecological Association and a Fellow of the American Gynaecological Society.

He married Miss Mary Francis Pomeroy twenty-eight years ago. He is survived by his wife and four daughters, the Misses Pauline, Mary, and Dorothy Wells and Mrs. John Scott Browning. His brother is Dr. J. Godfrey Wells of 40 East Twenty-first Street.

GOT MEDAL FOR AMIABILITY.

Mrs. Hatton Answers Husband's Complaint of Her Violent Temper.

In an application by Mrs. Anna Hatton for alimony pending her suit for a separation from Dr. Thomas M. Hatton, a dentist at 200 Broadway, on the ground of abandonment, Mrs. Hatton denied his statement that she was jealous and had a violent temper by telling Supreme Court Justice Hendrick that she was one of the most popular members and the Vice President of her class in Hunter College and won the "amiability" medal.

Dr. Hatton admitted that he left his wife on April 11, and said it was because he couldn't get along with her on account of her disposition, and also because she was of German descent and had pro-German views. He also said she continually harped on the wrongs done the Germans and made disagreeable remarks about American soldiers in uniform on seeing them in the street. Mrs. Hatton insisted that she is strongly American in her sympathies and is even more loyal than her husband, because he is a Quaker. Justice Hendrick directed Dr. Hatton to pay $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee pending the suit.

HELD FOR STOCK FRAUD.

Man Who Invested in Egg Farm Has Promoter Arrested.

T. Leslie Bradbury, stock broker and promoter, was held for trial in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Doyle in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. The complaint was made by Charles F. Kabisch of 1,668 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, who said that Bradbury represented himself as President and organizer of the Corning Egg Farm, at Bound Brook, N. J., with a distributing station at 337 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan. Kabisch alleged that he had been defrauded out of $1,250 which he had invested in stock on the strength of an advertisement which had appeared in several newspapers.

Bradbury, so the complaining witness stated, represented that the Corning egg farm had a capitalization of $175,000, of which $67,000 already had been issued. The stockholders, he said, had been earning annual dividends of 10 per cent. According to Kabisch, Bradbury further represented that the concern owned real estate valued at $60,000 and equity to the amount of $16,000. The witness said he took over the stock on April 7, 1915. On Sept. 3, 1916, he said, there was a serious fire at the farm in Bound Brook. Kabisch said that Hugh Gaston of Summerville, N. J., was then appointed receiver.

SLEW BOTHERSOME CHILD.

Vermont Housekeeper Confesses to Killing Employer's Crippled Baby.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 6.—Olive Bradshaw, a crippled child, was killed because she was a bother to her father's housekeeper, Miss Etta May Hicks, according to admissions which the county authorities say they obtained today from Miss Hicks and her chum and neighbor, Mrs. Alvin Kenniston. The child, who was 9 years of age, had been missing since yesterday.

Both women were locked up tonight, and it was announced that formal charges would be drawn against them tomorrow.

$127,000 FOR A RAEBURN.

Portrait of The Macnab Bought by Sir Thomas Dewar at Christies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of The Macnab brought £25,410 at Christies today. The purchaser was Sir Thomas Dewar.

Van Dyck's portrait of the Earl of Warwick brought £6,300.

Admiral Chadwick Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Physicians attending Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, reported today that his condition had so improved that they held out strong hope for his recovery. With Mrs. Chadwick, Rear Admiral Chadwick attended the presentation of the colors to the apprentice seamen of the Naval Training Station here on July 4, and while motoring home he became ill, later suffering a stroke of paralysis.

Opposes Sister-in-Law as Executrix.

An application for the removal of Mrs. Dora S. Kinstler, as executrix under the will of her husband, Jacob S. Kinstler, who owned 197 of the 250 shares of the Kinstler Storage Warehouse, Inc., was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the decedent's brother, Belmont Kinstler, who owns fifty shares of the stock and is Treasurer. The petitioner alleges waste and mismanagement of the assets of the estate, and contends that Mrs. Kinstler has engaged a former chauffeur to manage the business. Mrs. Kinstler denies that any of her acts have been improper, and the Surrogate will hear the case on July 17.

Brooklyn Man Drowns Fishing.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 6.—Gustave Oraff, 32 years old, department manager of the L. E. Waterman Fountain Pen Company, 30 Fletcher Street, New York City, was drowned in Twin Lakes, near here. Oraff was last seen Monday afternoon fishing on the lake. He failed to appear at Highland House for supper, and relatives had since been searching for him. This morning they found his body in the lake. The body was sent to Mr. Oraff's home in Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

"ADLESS" NEWSPAPER DIES.

Higher Cost of White Paper Causes End of Chicago Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Day Book, Chicago's "adless" afternoon newspaper, published by N. D. Cochran of Toledo, ceased its existence today. Mr. Cochran in announcing the suspension says:

"When I started The Daybook in October, 1911, I thought I had worked hard enough and long enough at the newspaper game to have earned the right to turn crusader and branch out into adless journalism. There was nothing wrong with the idea. It was thoroughly practical then. It was possible to publish an adless daily newspaper that was under no obligation to advertisers and free to publish the truth. I was in no hurry. I took it easy. Finally I got The Daybook to a point where it was not losing over $500 a month. With 30,000 circulation it could have been made self-sustaining. At one time The Daybook circulation reached 75,000 daily. In August, 1916, came a boost in the price of white paper. Later I tried to meet that by increasing the retail price to two cents.

"Not enough people wanted a free press two cents' worth. Circulation fell off. The people were trained for big headlines. The war brought 'em—proving again that Sherman was right.

"On Aug. 1 next the price of white paper goes up again. In the meantime circulation doesn't go up.

"So I'm through. I'm going to Washington. I've enlisted for the war, and from now on will serve where it seems to me I can render the most service."

SOCIALIST PAPER BARRED.

Mails Shut to Publication Said to Have Violated Espionage Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Federal government has barred the use of the mails to The American Socialist, a paper published here. The issue of June 30 was held up by the postal authorities in Chicago pending investigation by the Solicitor General of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Part of the complaint of the Federal authorities is said to be based on an advertisement of a leaflet entitled, "The Price We Pay," which was carried in an earlier edition. The paper is said to have come in conflict with provisions of the espionage law.

As a result of the holding up of the edition, a committee consisting of Clarence Darrow, and Seymour Stedman of Chicago, Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City and Morris Hillquit of New York will go to Washington to protest against further suppression of the paper.

BERRI LEFT $1,394,767.

Publisher's Estate Goes to His Son and Grandsons.

According to an appraisal filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn yesterday, William Berri, publisher of The Standard Union, who died April 19 at his home, 465 Clinton Avenue, left a net estate of $1,394,767. The report shows that realty valued at $800,500, all in the Borough of Brooklyn, was held by Mr. Berri. His personal estate amounted to $593,000.

Included in this were large holdings in the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company and the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company as well as holdings in the Hamilton Trust Company, the National City Bank, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The bulk of the estate is left to Mr. Berri's only son, Herbert Berri, and two grandsons, William H. and John W. Berri. The State tax on the estate will amount to $39,000.

Left $20,000 to Public Institutions.

The will of Dr. Anna Lukens, who died June 16 at her home, 485 Central Park West, disposes of an estate of more than $75,000, of which she gave $20,000 to public institutions and left the rest to friends and relatives. Her public benefactions were $5,000 each to the Pacific Grove Museum of Pacific Grove, Cal., the Woman's College of Pennsylvania, the Hospital of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Scientific Research of 44 East Twenty-third Street.

Air Mail Service Tried in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—The Governor of the State of Hidalgo sent a package of letters as a test in the first attempt at mail service by airplane. The Mexican aviator, flying a machine made by native laborers at a Government factory, made the flight of seventy miles from Pachuca to Mexico City in forty-five minutes. The aviation school plans a flight from Mexico City over Popocatepetl Volcano to Vera Cruz.

Parents Protest Against Principal.

About 200 parents of the Laurel Hill district of Long Island City held a mass meeting last night to protest against the alleged statement of Miss Mary H. Moore, Principal of Public School 76, that the children of Laurel Hill are ill-fed, ill-clothed, and are frequenters of the back rooms of saloons. Miss Moore is said to have made the statement while pleading for a public playground for the children. Resolutions were adopted calling for an investigation by the Board of Education.

How Sir Herbert Tree Died.

LONDON, July 6.—At the Coroner's inquiry today into the death of Sir Herbert Tree, the actor, last Monday, his nurse testified that after dinner he asked her to open a window. After she had done so she saw his head fall back on his pillow. Assistance was summoned and oxygen and other remedies were administered, but he did not respond. Death came within a minute of the time Sir Herbert fell back on his pillow.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN THOMAS PERRY, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home, 204 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn. He was 79 years old and was born in England.

Mrs. ELEONORA HOWARD CHADEAYNE, wife of Daniel F. Chadeayne and well known in Brooklyn as an advocate of woman suffrage, died in the Midwood Sanitarium on Wednesday, aged 62 years. She lived at 250 Lenox Road, Flatbush, and was a member of the first club of the Eighteenth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party and of the Congressional Union of the same party.

Mrs. CATHARINE ELLEN WELLS died at her home, 939 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, was 53 years old and the wife of Henry Tran, a manufacturer in Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son, Dr. Irving Tran, who is on the staff of the Jewish Hospital, and two daughters, Beatrice and Helen Tran.

JOSEPH N. CREAMER, a civil war veteran, and for many years employed in the pattern department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died in Newark, N. J., on Thursday, and funeral services will be held from the home of his nephew, 21 Winthrop Street, Flatbush, this afternoon. Mr. Creamer was a Past Commander of Barbara Fritchie Post, 11, G. A. R., and a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

BERNARD FRANK, 65 years old, a wholesale butcher, died at his home, 58 Morton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He is survived by five daughters and two sons.

Mrs. SARAH BENJAMIN, 80 years old, widow of Captain Dvid Benjamin, died at her home in Bayport, L. I., on Tuesday, leaving a daughter and two sons. Mrs. Benjamin and her husband were active in the organization of the Bayport Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. EMMA B. FINK, wife of William B. Fink, advertising manager, of 700 West 179th Street, died yesterday at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J.

Mrs. FANNIE ARNHEIM, widow of Marks Arnheim, founder of Marks Arnheim Company, Incorporated, died on Tuesday at her Summer home at Elberon, N. J., in her fifty-fourth year.

EDWIN D. HARRISON, consulting expert for the Celluloid Company of Newark, died yesterday at Chebeague, Me. He was 67 years old.

JOSEPH MOLONEY, former Alderman of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 59 Essex Avenue, that city, in his fifty-first year.

F. H. SCHWISTERING, aged 55 years, for many years in the silk business in this city, is dead at Newport News, Va.

THEODORE PHILLIPS BURRELL, founder of the Burgess Sulphide Powder Company of Berlin Falls, N. H., died yesterday at his home at Dedham, Mass.

POLICE FUNERAL FOR FLOOD

Commissioner Woods Leads Escort in Honor of Murdered Policeman.

Police Commissioner Woods and 200 men in uniform yesterday attended the funeral of Policeman John P. Flood, who was beaten to death in a flat at 502 East Seventy-seventh Street on Tuesday in attempting to arrest a man who had threatened a woman there. The Right Rev. Mgr. John J. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New ork, celebrated a solemn mass of requiem in the Church of the Sacred Heart at 426 West Fifty-first Street, and the Rev. Father John F. Cogan, Chaplain of the Police Department, delivered the eulogy.

"One cannot say too much in commendation of this brave man who died in the performance of his duty," said Father Cogan. "He was not only brave, but sympathetic, and a great influence for good among the boys of the east side. In

EIGHT COAL MEN FREED FROM TRIAL

Judge Dismisses Indictment Against Them and Thirty-five Corporations.

HOLDS AGENTS RESPONSIBLE

Rules They Were Only Authorized to Sell Goods, and Not to Enter Combination on Prices.

The lawyers engaged in the defense of the coal operators who are being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by fixing the price of New River and Pocahontas coal scored a victory yesterday by having the court dismiss the indictment against eight of the individual and thirty-five of the corporate defendants. Judge Grubb ruled that the Government had failed to establish their complicity in the price-fixing arrangements, in which all of the defendants, as members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, were alleged to have taken part.

Prior to the dismissal of these defendants the court heard extensive argument from both sides upon the question of how much criminality could be charged against an individual or company for the acts of a selling agent. Defendants' counsel contended that the case showed that the compromising agreements were promulgated in many instances by the selling agent rather than the producing company. John Lord O'Brian of Government counsel insisted that the companies which empowered a selling agent to dispose of its coal should be made to assume responsibility if the agent entered a combination. Judge Grubb, however, held that if the agent had no authority to engage in a certain transaction its act could not be held as binding on the company he represented.

"A selling agent, as I understand it," he declared, "has authority only to sell goods, not to enter a combination."

With the dismissals that took place the number of defendants remaining in the trial was reduced to forty-four individuals and seventy-three corporations. The Government prosecutors were so insistent that they could still prove criminality against a portion of the dismissed defendants that Judge Grubb made the dismissal against one individual and nine corporations conditional, with the understanding that the Government must establish their connection with the alleged combination before the case is sent to the jury. The individual defendants against whom the indictment was dismissed were:

Robert D. Patterson, President and General Manager of the S. P. Patterson-Pocahontas Company and President and General Manager of the Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company.

J. Frank Grimet, Secretary and Treasurer of the Aileen Coal Company.

William Leckie, President of the Leckie Coal Company and President of the West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

W. H. Holland, Jr., Secretary of Ballinger Coal Company.

S. W. Patterson, General Manager of Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company.

W. C. Stephenson, President of Buckeye Coal and Coke Co.

J. T. Wilson, Treasurer of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

W. T. Williams, President of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

The corporations against which the indictment was dismissed were the following:

Aileen Coal Company, Arlington Coal and Coke Company; Ashland Coal and Coke Company; Bailey-Wood Coal Company, Nichol Colliery Company; Flat Top Coal Mining Company; Iroquois Coal Mining Company, Black Wolf Coal and Coke Company, Booth-Bowen Coal and Coke Company, Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company, Buckeye Coal and Coke Company, Cirrus Coal and Coke Company, Crystal Coal and Coke Company, Dry Fork Colliery Company, Export Coal Company, Gillian Coal and Coke Company, Keeney's Creek Colliery Company, Kimball Pocahontas Coal Company, McDowell Coal and Coke Company, Michigan Coal Company, Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company, Newlyn Coal Company, Oregon Coal Company, S. J. Patterson-Pocahontas Company, Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, Pemberton Fuel Company, Shawnee Coal and Coke Company, Stonewall Coal and Coke Company, Stone Cliff Coal and Coke Company, Thomas Coal Company, Turkey Knob Coal Company, United Pocahontas Coal Company, West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Company, Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company, Ballinger Coal Company.

The conditional dismissals pending further proof by the Government were made in the case of W. T. Williams and the following: Consolidated The Ashland Coal and Coke Company, the Flat Top Coal Mining Company, the Iroquois Coal Mining Company, the Crystal Coal and Coke Company, the Dry Fork Colliery Company, the McDowell Coal and Coke Company, the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company, the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, and the Thomas Coal Company. The trial continues on Monday.

BURNS HEARING CONTINUES.

Frederick Seymour Says He Gave No Permission to Enter Office.

Deputy Controller William Boardman continued yesterday the hearing of charges brought by the Allied Printing Trades Council against the William J. Burns Detective Agency. The testimony was confined entirely to the installation by Burns of a detectaphone in the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway in March, 1916, when it was suspected that certain persons in the Seymour office were obtaining secret information to which they had no right from the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Burns's entry into the Seymour office forms the second paragraph of the long list of charges presented by the Allied Printing Trades Council as grounds upon which his licenses should be revoked. According to the complaint, Burns not only made an unlawful entry of the premises, but he also seized letters and private papers and published them to others than those to whom they were addressed, thereby committing a violation of Section 553 of the penal law.

The testimony in reference to this episode was largely a repetition of that given on several occasions during the hearing conducted into this particular phase of the wiretapping scandals by Commissioner Thompson. The principal witness was Frederick Seymour, who shed some further light as to the feeling which exists between the Val O'Farrell and Burns detective agencies. Seymour said he knew nothing of a dictaphone being put into his office until he was so informed by two detectives of the Val O'Farrell agency.

"They told me that my office had been tampered with," Mr. Seymour said. "One of them said he had been employed by Burns, but that Burns had put something over on him and now he wanted to get back at him."

Subsequently District Attorney Swann informed Seymour that Burns had installed a dictaphone in his office and induced him to sign a complaint charging the detective with unlawful entry.

"I never gave Burns nor any of his employes authority to enter my office," Mr. Seymour said yesterday.

The hearing before Deputy Controller Boardman will be continued next Thursday.

SAKS SITE TRANSFERRED.

Included in Transaction Involving Property Worth $7,000,000.

The Saks Building and the real estate it occupies at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway was transferred by the Herald Square Realty Company to the Morewood Realty Holding Company yesterday in a real estate transaction which involved property valued at more than $7,000,000. The building is now held by the Saks department store under a long lease, which has several years more to run.

The building and site have been offered in the realty market for $4,500,000. The Herald Square Realty Company, of which Henry Morgenthau is President, takes in part payment for the Saks property the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, an eleven-story fireproof structure known as the National Building and covering 10,000 square feet; an unimproved block on 211th Street, from Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, and four improved Pittsburgh properties, all free and clear. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transactions.

The Morgenthau syndicate bought the site of the Saks store and erected the present eight-story building in 1902. It covers a plot of about 204 feet on Broadway, about 80 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, and 150 feet on Thirty-third Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:

English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.

Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.

Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France

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Before Going to a Spanish Country
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in
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The above articles will appear in The Annalist, Monday, July 9.

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CITY'S HOME GUARD QUICK IN RESPONSE

Emergency Mobilization Proved the Mettle of Members, Organization's Chief Declares.

BROOKLYN MEN LEAD ALL

Nearly 3,000 Turned Out There—Ten Companies Rivals for First Place.

Tabulated results of the Home Defense League's emergency mobilization held Thursday night, which were given out yesterday at the office of Alexander White, head of the organization, disclosed that Brooklyn led the city in the number of men who responded. The test, the first of many that are to follow, proved very gratifying to Mr. White, who declared that the men had proved their mettle.

In explaining the small number who responded in some of the precincts, Mr. White pointed out that most of those that had failed to come up to enrolled strength were districts given over to business houses and that the order to mobilize had come at a time when the business men were at home. In order to reach their mobilization points the defenders, many of them, had to ride for several hours, and this prevented them from arriving in time to be counted in. These are the figures by boroughs, league district, and police precinct;

MANHATTAN.
FIRST DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
1—Capt. W. Lahey	730	74
5—Capt. J. Mahoney	71	36
7—Capt. Robinson	80	41
13—Capt. O'Connor	66	47
15—Capt. Sweeney	70	39
17—Capt. Mason	50	25
Total		262

SECOND DISTRICT.

2—Capt. Rouse	523	16
4—Capt. Leary	328	71
6—Capt. Hannon	179	183
10—Capt. McKinney	328	56
14—Capt. Clark	412	36
16—Capt. Scoble	375	35
Total		397

THIRD DISTRICT.

18—Capt. Burns	271	84
21—Capt. Sexton	732	60
22—Capt. Mead	839	155
23—Capt. Bailey	2,319	22
25—Capt. Rohrig	60	49
Total		370

FOURTH DISTRICT.

26—Capt. Underhill	187	83
28—Capt. Dempsey	95	66
32—Capt. Boyle, Jr.	125	*
Total		214

*Not summoned.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

29—Capt. Duggan	120	77
31—Capt. Wall	100	137
35—Capt. Cray	184	96
39—Capt. Brady	136	70
43½—Capt. O'Neil	239	87
Total		467

SIXTH DISTRICT.

36—Capt. Gargan	110	53
37—Capt. Haupt	191	136
38—Capt. Ward	68	70
40—Capt. Day	80	57
42—Capt. Hulse	355	217
Total		548
Total for Manhattan		**2,253**

BRONX.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
61—Capt. McKeown	132	124
62—Capt. Maude	115	85
63—Capt. Lacy	250	140
65—Capt. Kinsler	98	77
66—Capt. Post	113	76
Total		502

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

68—Capt. Ievers	144	129
69—Capt. Liebers	87	69
74—Capt. McKeon	100	105
77—Capt. Lofdegan	60	57
79—Capt. Barnett	112	64
Total		424
Total for Bronx		**926**

RICHMOND.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
80—Capt. Wohlfarth	270	156
81—Capt. Cobb	749	402
83—Capt. Palmer	120	88
99—Capt. Turley	150	108
Total for Richmond		**754**

BROOKLYN.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
145—Capt. Conboy	121	48
147—Capt. Butler	59	57
148—Capt. Henry	106	41
149—Capt. Coleman	102	81
150—Capt. Dubois	103	63
Total		290

NINTH DISTRICT.

154—Capt. Kane	203	97
155—Capt. Sullivan	217	117
156—Capt. Routh	101	58
157—Capt. Kruscher	73	43
158—Capt. Gray	152	73
164—Capt. Van Wagner	365	192
Total		580

TENTH DISTRICT.

159—Capt. Gray	131	77
160—Capt. Wakefield	136	74
161—Capt. Noble	128	86
162—Capt. Walling	60	38
163—Capt. Kelley	70	39
Total		314

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

151—Capt. Fennelly	157	65
152—Capt. Kelly	95	49
153—Capt. Donohoe	340	125
165—Capt. Frank	113	64
166—Capt. Nedwell	92	60
167—Capt. Formoso	152	116
Total		479

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

168—Capt. Falconer	242	130
169—Capt. Sackett	180	59
170—Capt. Kuhne	156	129
171—Capt. Gallagher	138	145
174—Capt. Hayes	166	109
Total		572

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

143—Capt. Gillen	458	199
144—Capt. Barnes	228	110
146—Capt. Himmel	182	76
172—Capt. Reidy	828	357
173—Capt. Higgin	Report delayed.	
Total		742
Total for Brooklyn		**2,977**

QUEENS.
TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Prect. and Commander.	No. of Men Enrolled.	No. of Men Reporting.
278—Capt. Kauff	331	122
279—Capt. Sherlin	125	64
281—Capt. Hughes	127	59
283—Capt. Corcoran	194	140
285—Capt. West	178	147
Total		532

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

274—Capt. Reith	252	230
275—Capt. McNally	160	86
276—Capt. Northup	630	386
277—Capt. Place	131	114
Total		816
Total for Queens		**1,348**

Mr. White, Inspectors Dwyer and Convoy, and two Defense officers will hold a meeting probably Monday and decide which of the units made the best showing. It was said yesterday that the task of selection will be very difficult, as at least ten of the companies had put themselves in the "crack" class.

DEEDS FOR ALTMAN REALTY.

Properties of Late Merchant Transferred Under Terms of Will.

Transfers of the real estate of the late Benjamin Altman were recorded yesterday. Under Mr. Altman's will the Altman store and a plot in East Thirty-sixth Street, used as the stables and garage, were bequeathed to the firm of B. Altman & Co., and were so transferred yesterday by Michael Friedsam and others, Directors of the will. The transfer of the Altman store, occupying the block between Fifth and Madison Avenues and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, showed that it is subject to a mortgage of $700,000, while the stable plot at 207 to 213 East Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Thirty-seventh Street, is subject to a mortgage of $175,000.

The other parcels of Manhattan realty were transferred to the Roxton Realty Company, in which name many of the Altman parcels were held, and of which George R. Read, one of the executors of the will, is President. They include the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, subject to a mortgage of $1,500,000, the building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, subject to a mortgage of $300,000; the old dwelling at 1 East Thirty-fifth Street, subject to a $55,000 mortgage, and a half interest in a large tract in the western part of the Fort Washington section, around 177th Street.

MARKET MEASURE TO PASS.

Aldermanic Committee Approves New City Department.

Mayor Mitchel expressed satisfaction yesterday over the prompt manner in which the Aldermanic Committee on Markets had reported favorably on the resolution introduced in the board last Tuesday providing for the establishment of a Department of Markets. The resolution had already passed the Board of Estimate. Under the legislative act creating it, it is necessary for both the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen to pass upon it. The new measure provides for the appointment of a Commissioner at $7,500 a year. It was said yesterday that Cyrus C. Miller, former Borough President of the Bronx, may be appointed.

The resolution has had the backing of George W. Perkins, head of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee. Last week, at a meeting of the Food Aid Committee, Mr. Perkins advised every one interested to watch the progress of the resolution through the Board of Aldermen, evidently fearing it would be sidetracked. Yesterday Frank L. Dowling, President of the board, told the Mayor that the resolution had been acted upon favorably by the Markets Department and that it would pass the board at its meeting next Tuesday. The Mayor said he felt sure that the Board of Estimate, at its special meeting on July 19, would make the necessary transfer of funds to provide for the immediate appointment of the head of the new department. The duties of the new Commissioner will be to see that all food products for the city are quickly and thoroughly distributed to the markets.

FAVORS TRADE CONVENTIONS

President Tells Senator Fletcher Commerce Should Be Stimulated.

The Executive Committee of the local committee of the Southern Commercial Congress, headed by Oscar S. Straus, completed preparations at a meeting at the Bankers' Club yesterday for the annual meeting of the Congress in this city on Oct. 15 and 16. Mr. Straus read a letter from President Wilson to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the Congress, in regard to the holding of conventions during the war period. Senator Fletcher had asked President Wilson if he approved of such meetings at this time.

"I entirely agree with you," the President wrote, "that commercial activities should go on as usual so far as possible; indeed, I think they should be stimulated in every legitimate way, and that every proper means should be taken to concert the best plans of action and of development. I am surprised that there should have been anywhere entertained a contrary opinion." The committee decided to invite to the convention more than 100 men of international repute, including the President and ex-Presidents of the United States.

NAMED BY SERVICE BOARD.

Warren I. Lee is Appointed Assistant Counsel to Commission.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday the appointment of Warren I. Lee of Brooklyn, former First Deputy State Controller, as assistant counsel to the commission at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. Lee's assignment will be under Le Roy T. Harkness, in connection with claims of subway contractors against the city. Several such claims have recently been filed for large amounts. He will begin his new duties on Monday.

Mr. Lee is a graduate of Hamilton College and of the New York Law School. He represented the Eighteenth Assembly District of Kings for several years, and was a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, Kings, in 1910. He was defeated by William G Redfield, and subsequently was named as an Assistant District Attorney under James C. Cropsey.

Seeking to End Poultry Strike.

An effort to mediate the poultry handlers' strike, which is tying up many carloads of live poultry in railroad yards, will be undertaken this morning at a conference at the office of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 230 Fifth Avenue. John J. Beslin and Colonel Michael J. Reagan of the bureau will meet Louis Werner, C. S. Frank, and Max Siegel, representing the live poultry dealers, and Max Kilfer and M. J. Cashel of the Teamsters' International Union, on behalf of the employes.

There Are Four Leaders.

There are four leaders in the over-the-counter silk demand of the moment. They are white silks of various kinds, including habutais, crepes de chines, &c.; natural pongees, taffetas, and foulards. Wash silks, which are included in the category of whites, are especially active, and are being used for women's garments ranging all the way from underwear to shirtwaists. Anything in these goods that has a bit of novelty to it does not stay long on the shelves, from all accounts.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Greenberg<Istel—William Allen.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Werner—Wm. W. Pellett.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Helfst—Samuel Orr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Emily E. Schwartz<Benjamin L. Blauvelt—Samuel Weinreb. Wm. B. Lawrence<Leo G. Lawrence—Arthur Offner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Pendleton, J.—Dorn<Schweizer—Charles O'Sullivan, 180th St. Realty Co.<Suffield—Raymond Rogers-Smith<Estate of Christian Erdendrecher—William B.Rouisseau. Wood<Kelly—Cambridge Livingston.
SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Lawitz<Weisky—Hon John J. Freschi.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers; call between 2 and 5, 8 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on pile fabric and cloth coats. 7 West 18th St., 7th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Wanted, narrow wale, white and colors; phone quality, color, and price. Spiro, 3076 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on better class of serge and satin dresses. 43 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, serge, silk street and afternoon dresses; bring samples. H. B., 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at taffeta, satin, and serge dresses. 20 West 27th, 4th floor.

GINGHAMS.—Large plaid wanted, for immediate delivery; cash; submit samples, stating brand. E 335 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Wanted, 50 pieces 11, S, or assorted, different numbers, men's serges, for cash, at the price. Shapiro & Friedland, 123 East Broadway.

SILK WAISTS.—Can use good job silk waists; must be good styles and assortments. Wm. M. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway, City.

SUITS.—Open to buy quantity of snappy model suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

THIBET.—Open to buy 50 pieces black and 50 pieces navy thibet for spot cash; inclose swatches and prices. H 171 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber of Baltimore looking at crepe de chines and Georgettes. Call Friday and Saturday, 9 to 1 P. M., 170 5th Av., Room 700.

WOOLENS.—American 15002; ten pieces green and burgundy, $2 net. Tel. Farragut 9297.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Porch dresses and sport suits from $8 up. Tel. 679 Bayonne.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 543 Broadway.

EVENING DRESSES to clos out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 448 Broadway.

SERGE.—Quantity 32-inch half wool serge, large proportion navy, 87½ cents net spot cash. F. O. Box 21, Station A.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, for sale, 30 and 31 gauge, 9-16 inch wide; immediate delivery. F 228 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WOOLENS.—For sale, Americans 12633, all shades, at $1.67½; Americans 0361, blue, brown, and black, $1.65; Americans 03007, blue, brown and black, $1.65. E. H., 161 Times Annex.

WOOLENS.—American 15002; ten pieces green and burgundy, $2 net. Tel. Farragut 9297.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman for Japanese silks; write full particulars; commission. T 103 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....5 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

A Late Short Season.

Although there are quite a few inquiries out for serges to be used in the men's wear trade for next Spring and some business passing on spot goods, so far there is no sign in the woolen market of an immediate opening. Ordinarily, quotations are made and the season begins right after the Fourth. This season, however, the mills have to contend with entirely new conditions. The majority of them are busy turning out Government orders, and until the looms are cleared a bit of this business, the civilian trade will have to wait. From present prospects the trade will probably see a late and short season.

Sport Clothes to Suffer?

In the men's clothing line a body of style experts have fallen in line with the Government's suggestion to conserve the supply of woolens by putting out simpler styles. The number of models from which the buyer is to make his selection will also be smaller. The interesting question was brought up by one manufacturer yesterday whether this observation will not have its influence on the sport clothes industry. He pointed out that, in the men's wear trade especially, the sport suit is an extra part of a man's wardrobe that can scarcely be said to be indispensable. As the volume of sales on such garments has shown a remarkable increase during the last few seasons with the new tendency to dress for a sport or a game, he said the decision regarding the necessity of such apparel must be considered very important.

Summer Clothing Disposed Of.

The sale of men's Summer clothing has been especially good during the last two weeks. Popular priced goods have enjoyed their usual large demand, but the call for medium and better grades has developed in a nice way. Manufacturers who are busy turning out merchandise to meet duplicate orders are inclined to believe there may be something in the theory that, in place of purchasing an expensive suit of the ordinary variety, many men who are subject to the draft are buying a Summer suit to last them for the short time that remains before they are called to the colors.

Good Run on Fabrics.

The merchandise manager of one of the leading local stores said yesterday that on the day following the Fourth his wash goods department had had the second best day of the year, the sales for that day having been an even hundred per cent. higher than on the same day last year. While some of the gain was due to the increased cost of the goods, this factor was not so large as it might have been because a large part of the fabrics sold were offered at special prices. For the same day the store's silk department ran 25 per cent. ahead of last year, with the business done entirely on "regular" goods, in spite of the fact that a larger than usual business was done on July 5, 1916. For the six months ended June 30, wool dress goods sales in this store exceeded those of the same period in 1916 by fully 33 1-3 per cent., a gain being shown both in yardage and in the dollars and cents total.

Gray Goods Sales Lagged.

There was little snap to the demand in the local gray goods market yesterday, buyers evidently being determined, for a time at least, to play a waiting game. The result was that even attractive offerings of second-hand goods did not bring about much business. It was possible, according to reports in the market, to get 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s for delivery to the end of the year from second hands at 10⅝ and 10⅝ cents, respectively. There was some call for nearby printcloths, notably 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold for July at 10⅝ cents. They are said, however, to be extremely scarce at any price for shipment in the next several weeks. Not much of interest transpired in the coarse-yarn end of the market. First-hand printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*10⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	*8⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10½c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

Wall Paper Exhibit Next Month.

Plans are about completed for the showing of 1917-1918 lines of wall paper to the jobbing trade. It is expected that the exhibition will be held during the second week in August, probably beginning on Aug. 6. As in former years the bulk of the out-of-town manufacturers' samples will be shown at the Hotels Imperial and Breslin, where, it is understood, reservations have already been made. While not much is being said for publication about the new things to be shown, rumor has it that the new lines will be the most attractive ever offered. Prices promise to be higher, because of the increased cost of paper stock, labor, color, &c. All of these deterrents to trade, however, with the addition of the slowing-up influence of the war, are expected to be more than offset by the selling propaganda which the manufacturers have been spreading among the wholesalers and retailers with the idea of keeping the consumer "up to pitch."

Sales of Topping Cloth.

Despite the fact that sales of shoe-top cloth have been large so far this year—so large that in some cases the business in the first half of the year doubled that done in all of last year—an even more active business is looked for during the coming six months. Great quantities of these goods, it is said, have been cut up for use in the cheaper and medium priced shoes for women, and it is expected that with the plea of the Government for greater economy to help things along still larger amounts of them will be cut up. Especially heavy, it is figured, will be the run on black, brown, and dark gray fabrics. For Spring white was a heavy seller, in some cases the entire shoe being made of fabric.

This House Authorizes Returns.

There is a business house in this city that has solved its returned goods problem to a considerable extent by refusing to take back anything which it says cannot be sent back. In other words, it authorizes returns under certain conditions and will not permit them unless authorized. There are no set rules governing conditions under which goods are permitted to come back, but each case is decided on its merits and as fairly as possible to both sides. Threats of lost business, either expressed or implied, are not allowed to sway the judgments of the executives who pass on the cases that come up. Goods returned with no whys and wherefores are either sent back to the buyer or refused when presented for delivery by the express or railroad companies. No buyer is allowed to get away with the "holier than thou" attitude which has a lot of wholesalers and manufacturers tearing their hair these days.

Capes Still Find Demand.

Capes, the season's novelty in the women's wear trade, are still selling in a fair way. According to the manufacturers, the style has not proved such a large success, but it has been developed along what are almost staple lines. A large number of these garments are being worn in the day time, but women have found, it is said, that they come in exceedingly handy in the evening when they are worn over the shirtwaist and skirt as protection against the night air. The lack of any profusion of fancy colors, it was stated, has rather held up the sale of capes for Summer resort wear.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY L. SCHOENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry L. Schoenfeld, occulist and optician at 3,295 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Louis Friedlander, $1,625; Goldsmith, Rosenthal, Mork & Baum, $15, and Potter and Schneckenberg, $19. Judge L. Hand appointed Charles Shongood custodian. The assets are placed at $2,000.

PASQUALE COLABELLA, laborer of 20 Jones Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,744 and no assets. Of the liabilities $1,044 is a judgment obtained on Dec. 23, 1909, for personal injuries and $700 for borrowed money.

LEVINE BROS.—Judge L. Hand has appointed Charles Shongood custodian of Levine Brothers, dealers in jewelry, 39 to 43 West 125th Street.

GOODMAN FRIEDMAN.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Goodman Friedman, clothing dealer, 153 Canal Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

ECKHARDT.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Catharine and Maria Eckhardt, trading as C. Eckhardt, dealer in housefurnishing goods, carpets, and linoleum, 2,492 Third Avenue, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS & POPE, stock brokers at 50 Broad St, have filed schedules in bankruptcy of firm liabilities and assets. The liabilities are $676,602, of which $208,608 are secured, and assets of $634,726, consisting of accounts $377,315, securities $176,458, seat in the New York Stock Exchange in the name of Lewis G. Morris $60,000, revenue stamps $29, cash in banks $7,223, notes $2,751, and office furniture $1,000. The claims of Stock Exchange members against the seat aggregate $52,610. Among the creditors are Charles A. Deneen, $10,250; John A. Dix of 119 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Mrs. Sophia T. Dix, $25,779; Mrs. Emily V. Dix, $63,611; Frederick C. Eberlein, $6,755; N. C. Fuhri, $9,262; John M. Heatherton, $22,248; Edgar A. Lynn, $18,041; John Miller, $18,374; J. H. T. Mitchell, $20,024; Mrs. Natalie B. Morris, $18,603; Henry B. Schwab, $40,050, and C. H. Werner, $13,622.

JAMES POLETIS, wholesale confectioner, 306 West Fortieth Street, has made an assignment to Hyman J. Reti.

BERNHARD ARENSBERG.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against Bernhard Arensberg, 23 Judge Street, by Emil M. Karnel, Liabilities, $975.

BERNARD GELLERSTEIN, 502 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,668.47; assets, $375.85.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 179 business failures during the week, against 200 for the previous week and 192, 300, 247, and 210 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The United States had 35, New England 28, Southern 38, Western 39, Northwestern 21, and far Western 22. Canada had 14, against 26 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—Frank Riddick, Syracuse, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court, with liabilities of $13,252 and assets of $9,376.

John R. Burchill, a road contractor of Syracuse, invoiuntary petition. Liabilities of over $10,000.

Ambrose Fleming of Syracuse, ladies' wear merchant, filed petition, with liabilities of $12,320 and assets of $4,980.

William B. Hagadorn, contractor and inspector of Schenectady, filed a petition, with liabilities of $29,960 and no assets.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 6.—Isaac Moses, wholesale produce, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $13,483; assets, $5,676.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 6.—Clinton G. Price, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $5,147; assets, $303.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abramson, Ettie—B. Landis	$105.65
All Americas Mercantile Corp.—J. Stelar	419.41
Anis, Leo—Illinois Surety Co	107.02
Bernstein, Elias—Title Guarantee and Trust Co	132.90
Bustillo, Jose—J. C. Townsend	728.41
Brown, Jay F.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.	130.49
Beckley, Leonard W.—Gehring Pub. Co.	100.91
Burke, Richard—Ford, J.—Re Burke	108.61
Bornermann, Mary, Joseph P. Bourke and Anthony A. V. Bourke—P

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Flour and Potatoes Figure Among the Cheaper Foodstuffs.

Commodities took a turn upward more or less generally this week, according to Dun's list, for in the ninety changes indicated in the 344 things quoted on sixty-two advances were recorded. Last week, when the total number of changes was seventy-seven, only thirty-eight were upward. The current week's feature was the preponderence of declines in the foodstuffs changes, and the advances in metals and lumber.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.00	$16.50	$10.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.00¼	.09⅝	.00
Coffee, Santos, No. 4.	.10	.10	.10¼
Sd. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.16	.08¾
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64-60	.10⅝	.10¼	.06⅝
Butter, c'mery ext., lb.	.38½	.38	.29
Cheese, f.c., fresh, sp., lb.	.24	.23¾	.15½
Eggs, West. ldg. doz.	.34½	.33	.23½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11	.11½	.00
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13¼	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.08¼	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.05¼
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl.	11.75	12.30	5.50
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl.	10.50	11.25	4.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*	*	1.10
Corn, No. 2 yel., bu.	1.91	1.84¾	.80¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.78	.75	.44½
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.30
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb.	.38	.33	.27
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.32½	.32½	.25¼
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.57	.57	.39
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Ph., ton	52.00	50.75	19.75
Bil. billets, Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	42.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.30½	.30½	.20¾
Copper, elec., N. Y., lb.	.32½	.32¼	.20½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.11⅝	.11⅝	.064
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.42¼	.42¼	.33¼
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	8.30	8.50	7.30
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	14.85	14.60	9.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.75	8.65	6.50
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lb.	21.35	21.20	13.27½
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lb.	21.50	21.37	13.87½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	40.00	40.00	24.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.06
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb.	.89	.89	.85
Sug., fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.05
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.28	.23	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	4.00	6.50	2.50
Wool, av. 100, Ph., lb.	.728	.378	.388

*Not quoted.

Prominent in the week's foodstuffs declines was flour, which for the Spring varieties was marked off 75 cents a barrel from last week's prices. The Winter grades were 50 cents a barrel lower. Against these declines, however, were the higher prices quoted on live hogs, short ribs, and prime lard in the provisions market at Chicago. Live beef and sheep were cheaper there, and mess pork did not change. Both hams and bacon were up at this city.

The only decline in the whole of the dairy product list was in renovated butter. The best grades of butter and cheese were advanced, while both nearby firsts and the best Western eggs were higher. The margin between 1916 and 1917 prices on both grades is again pretty large. In the fruits there was little doing so far as changes were concerned, the only one listed being a drop in choice evaporated cream. All of the vegetable changes were downward, including a further drop in potatoes. This time they fell to $4 a barrel, against $2.50 at this time last year. Rustabaga turnips and several varieties of beans were also listed among the declines.

No. 7 Rio coffee was again off, and there was a drop in black Singapore pepper. The raw sugars continued to rise, but the price of fine granulated remained firm at recent levels. Wheat was still unquoted, but corn, oats, and rye were all marked up. Leathers continued to show no quotable change, while the only hide revisions were advances on No. 1 kip and No. 1 calf-skin stock.

Further rises in pig iron were among the features of the week's doings in the metals markets, Bessemer iron reaching a new high figure of $57.96 a ton at Pittsburgh. No. 28 black and No. 28 galvanized sheets also were advanced at that city. The other increases were in furnace coke and tin, while a drop in foundry coke was the only decline shown in the metals list. There were several increases in lumber prices, including rises in hemlock, oak, poplar, cypress, and yellow pine.

Raw silk was higher, as were spirits at Cincinnati, while tallow, turpentine, and No. 2 jute wrapping paper were cheaper. Tobacco prices took an upturn at Louisville, seven advances being recorded in the ten grades listed. There were no declines. Nine of the sixteen revisions in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were downward. There was practically no feature to these changes.

Burlaps and woolen fabrics marked time, apparently, so far as price revisions were concerned, while in the cotton goods there were few real changes either way. If anything, the undertone of the market at the close, especially as it concerned gray goods, was easier than at the opening.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was inactive, but prices were firmer, in sympathy with the early advance in corn. Shorts seemed more disposed to cover, and as offers are growing smaller during the course of evening up contracts, shorts found difficulty in making purchases. At one time values were up 6¼ to 11c from the previous close, but later there was a partial reaction, when corn prices broke, and final figures were 2¼ to 3c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted nominally at $2.42, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	2.20	2.19	2.19	1.06⅛	1.06⅝
September	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.80¼	1.06⅞

RYE.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The action of the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade in abolishing trade in July corn caused a strong advance in later deliveries yesterday to new high levels for the season. It was ruled that shorts in July must settle before the close next Monday on the basis of $1.65, or pay a penalty of 5 to 10 per cent., and as the stock of corn at Chicago is practically exhausted and cash corn over the country very strong, with an active consumptive demand, shorts in September, an old crop position, naturally became much alarmed, and bid it up sharply, with December following to $1.15⅝, or 8½c over the previous night. After midday, however, buyers were less aggressive, and on late rumors that there had been interruption of shipments of old corn in neutrals, a violent selling movement started, which forced prices back to lowest of the day, final figures being unchanged to 1c net lower. No. 2 yellow corn, in the local market was quoted $1.96, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	1.57⅜	1.54¼	1.54⅞	1.54⅝	74¼
December	1.19⅝	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.15⅝	62¼

OATS.

The opening of oats was firmer, with corn, but on later reports of fewer offerings of cash oats at lower prices, and a drop in cash prices, the market declined sharply, closing 2c. net lower. The weather was favorable and new oats are expected to be offered on delivery this month. Cash oats locally were as follows: Standard, 78¼c; No. 2 white, 77½@78c; No. 3 white, 77@77½c; fancy clipped white, 80@81¼c; ordinary clipped white, 78@78c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	68	65¾	65¾	97⅝	39
September	56¼	54½	54¾	59⅝	38¼
December	58⅜	56⅛	56¼	58½	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The early market was steadier with hogs on reports of a better Government demand, but the upturn was met by liberal selling, which weakened the afternoon market, in connection with the corn break, and the close was, therefore, rather easy. Ribs showed leading firmness in the first hours, as there is a good demand for fresh meats and dry salt meats, but shared the subsequent heaviness of the general list. Receipts at all Western points were about 50,000 hogs, including 18,000 at Chicago, with 13,000 expected on Saturday. Kansas City had 2,000 and Omaha 9,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.17	21.07	21.07	21.20	13.22
Sept.	21.55	21.32	21.35	21.45	13.35
Ribs—					
July	21.85	21.62	21.62	21.72	13.62
Sept.	21.92	21.70	21.70	21.80	13.67
Pork—					
July	40.10	39.90	40.10	40.15	25.40
Sept.	40.15	39.90	39.85	40.00	24.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton oil market again displayed a nervous undertone, and price changes were feverish. The sharp early advance in corn and the firmness in lard and cotton caused a firmer tone, and prices showed moderate gains, with more or less covering. When corn and lard reacted, however, there was active profit taking, and prices late in the session were weak, clothing with net losses of 3 to 10 points. Total sales for the day were 31,200 bbls. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.50@	15.70
July	*15.55	15.55	15.50@15.55	15.69
August	15.70	15.55	15.50@15.55	15.62
September	15.60	15.42	15.44@15.46	15.35
October	15.51	15.36	15.38@15.39	15.40
November	15.24	15.14	15.14@15.16	15.17
December	15.23	15.13	15.14@15.16	15.18
January	15.21	15.19	15.17@15.19	15.20
February	..	..	15.17@15.25	15.20

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday, with prices showing a tendancy to ease off under small offerings, and with the close net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of 10,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.43@7.45	7.43
August	..	..	7.51@7.52	7.52
September	7.61	7.60	7.59@7.60	7.62
October	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.66
November	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.69
December	7.73	7.72	7.71@7.72	7.74
January	..	..	7.76@7.77	7.80
February	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.86
March	7.91	7.87	7.85@7.87	7.91
April	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.96
May	..	..	7.97@7.98	8.01
June	..	..	8.06@8.08	..

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was not at all active, the total volume of business amounting to 8,000 tons. The opening was irregular, 1 point lower to 1 point higher, but later prices advanced on renewed activity in the market for raw sugar, where one leading refiner bought liberally, mostly with outport options. The market closed net unchanged to an advance of 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.26@5.28	5.20
August	5.33	5.32	5.31@5.33	5.29
September	5.41	5.32	5.38@5.39	5.34
October	5.41	5.34	5.39@5.41	5.35
November	..	..	5.39@5.41	5.35
December	5.28	5.21	5.25@5.26	5.21
January	4.96	4.95	4.98@4.96	4.93
February	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.79
March	4.84	4.84	4.82@4.84	4.79
April	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.81
May	..	..	4.86@4.88	4.83

There was only a moderate business in refined sugar and aside from a reduction in soft sugars by Arbuckle there were no changes reported, fine granulated ranging from 7.50@8c. Raw sugar was unsettled, and while little business was done for New York, the American was a good purchaser of Cubas with outport option, mainly Philadelphia. This interest bought 50,000 bags Cubas, outport options, prompt and July shipment, at 5⅝c cost and freight, equal to 5.40c from store. The same refiner also bought 10,000 bags Cubas, July shipment to New Orleans, at 5⅝c cost and freight, and 6,000 bags at 5⅝c, July clearance, New York and Philadelphia. Sugars were available at the close in various positions at 5⅝c cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.33@6.40c; molasses, 5.46@5.53c; cost and freight, 5⅛@5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,466 packages. Prices were ½c higher on nearly all grades, and there was fairly good trading at the advance. Considerable of the stock due here had not arrived up to a late hour, so that the market was rather lightly supplied. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 39½@40¼c; extras, (92 score,) 39c@39¼c; firsts, (88 to 92 score,) 37¾@38¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40¼@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 36@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36¾@38c; common to fair, 33@35½c; renovated, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34¼@35¼c; limitation current make, firsts, 33¾@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32¼@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,433 cases. Receipts were somewhat heavier, a good many delayed lots having arrived. The market is holding firm on the highest grades of western stock, but on medium and low grades trading is quietar, offerings somewhat heavier and market easy. Fancy dirties and checks are selling readily. High grade nearby eggs cleared well also. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@36¼c; firsts, 34½@35¼c; seconds, 32¼@34c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c; Dirties, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@29½c; Checks, good to choice, dirt, 26@29c; undergrades, 20@27c. State, Penn., and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38c; State, Pa. and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35@38c.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said Stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the money's, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited by the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 3071, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Take the Biggest Boats
SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.
MUSIC DANCING RESTAURANT LUNCH ROOM
Thru Service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 7 P. M. weekdays; 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9:30 A. M. for Albany.
SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP
The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50.
Send for special folder.
Telephone Canal 9000
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Sunday Excursions
To Bridgeport — Steamer City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c
To New Haven — Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.
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About JULY 9TH (Noon).
Also Frequent Sailings to HAVANA and VERA CRUZ, CADIZ and BARCELONA
For Further Particulars Address
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, East River. Telephone Hanover—210.

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To Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return. Not a dull moment aboard the spacious
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Delightful music--Restaurant --Lunch Room
Sufficient step-over to ride up historic Mt. Beacon or to picnic at Orange Lake.
At the end of a jolly day's outing you return 'twixt twilight and searchlight.
Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
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Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.
Music on each Steamer.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
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Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourists, New York Transfer Co. and American Express Co. offices.

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TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music.
NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., July 9-11-13, at 6 P. M. Effective July 16, daily except Sunday.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 36, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

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NEWBURGH, BEACON and RETURN
Str. "NEWBURGH"
Good Music. Restaurant. Luncheroom.
Franklin St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M.
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On Long Island Sound
Str. Chester W. Chapin
Mondays Only, July 2 to Sept. 10
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:30 A.M.
For New London, Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Scenic Panoramas. Folder on request.
City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 B'way.

UP THE HUDSON SATURDAY
Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston.
Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin Street, 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
Str. "Poughkeepsie" to Poughkeepsie, Franklin St., 3:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M.
Both Steamers connect with return boat to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room.
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Albany, Troy and the North.
PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY
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Lvs. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 9 P. M. and 7 P. M. week days; 9:30 A. M., 9 P. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday. West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

RED BANK For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 14, N.R. 9:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m; Battery 8:55 a.m. 3:35 p.m; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 a.m.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Bread 3372.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 10a.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Lv. Hudson River Day Line Pier 1, N. R., 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 6070 Bryant.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

UP BOATS	A.M. Through Service.	P.M. Poughkeepsie Service.	P.M. King'n Service.
Desbrosses St.	9:40	1:00	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:30	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:35	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Trips every Saturday to Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30, West 42nd St. 12:50, West 129th St. 1:10 P. M.
For information telephone Canal 9300.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.
Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A.M.
To-morrow, July 8
Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 5:20; Liberty St., 5:30 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 5:47 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 6:15 A.M.
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FREE Attractions. All Outdoor Sports.
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Special Sunday Schedule
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Lvs. Battery 8:45 A.M.
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lvs. Battery 9:15 A.M.
EXTRA HARLEM BOAT Lvs. W. 132d St., 9:30 A.M.
Commencing Monday, July 9th
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CONEY ISLAND
Lvs. W. 129th St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R. 10:15, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5, 6, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30. Coney Isl. 12:25, 1:25, ‡2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, ‡8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St. Trip marked ‡ does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:30 A.M.
" PIER 1, N. R., 10:15 A.M., 2:15 P.M.
" ROCKAWAY BEACH, 12:15, 5 P.M.
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Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

16—38—45—51—112

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1917, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1917.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, July 3rd, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of Southern California Power Company, dated July 31, 1897, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the First National Bank of Redlands, California, or at Chase National Bank in the City of New York, on August 1, 1917, viz.:

Bonds numbered 201 to 203, both inclusive, 296 to 300, both inclusive, 395 to 399, both inclusive.

Interest on said bonds will cease with August 1, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock List Narrower and Irregular—Motors Gain Some Lost Ground.

It is in-between seasons with the stock market. Transactions yesterday were but little over a half million shares, and although there were some fairly wide fluctuations, the day's movements were not important. The public is manifesting very little interest in the market, though a sudden change in this regard may be seen within a short time if it be true, as Wall Street likes to think, that investors are only waiting for definite action on the new revenue bill.

In the meantime stocks were moved forward and backward by professional operations without attracting much attention outside. As a rule, such a market proves susceptible to short selling, which is perhaps why most of the room traders have been bullish on stocks for a long pull, but bearish for the turn, as they call it. July is proverbially a dull month in the market, and with the country's attention fixed on war and preparations for war it will not be surprising if the volume of transactions becomes even smaller as Summer advances.

The selling in motor issues was checked yesterday by the approaching week-end, and short covering brought about a partial recovery in several issues which had been popular with short sellers earlier in the week. Saxon recovered 2%, closing at 19¾, with Studebaker closing up 1¾, and Chandler up 3⅞. While these issues were regaining some of their lost ground General Motors sagged on rather large offerings. From its high price of the day of 116½, it sold down to 110, closing with a net loss of three points. Steel dropped to 125½, but closed at 126⅞, up ¾ for the day. It was weakest following the reports of the presence of a German submarine in Hampton Roads.

The gold at the Federal Reserve Bank was increased by the receipt yesterday of an additional $6,500,000 in imports, bringing the total for the present movement up to $126,000,000. Call loans ruled at 3½ per cent. yesterday, with final rates a point under that.

LONDON TRADERS CHEERFUL

Money in Good Supply Despite Heavy Applications for Treasury Bills.

LONDON, July 6.—Money was in good supply despite heavy applications for Treasury bills. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market had a cheerful tone. Most of the business was in the miscellaneous section, where rubber, oil, and explosive shares were prominent. Chinese and Brazilian bonds were weak, but gilt-edged securities remained steady Americans were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3½	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4¼@4½	Sixty days	4¼@4⅜
Ninety days	4½	Ninety days	4⅜@4½
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4¼
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	4¼
Six months	4¼@4½	Six months	4¼@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3@3½
Not eligibles 60 to 90 days 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅛	$4.75½	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	
France—				
Demand	5.76	5.79¼	5.76	+.03
Cables	5.75	5.78¼	5.75	+.03
Rubles—				
Demand	22.20	22.10	22.20	+.15
Cables	22.20	22.20	22.20	+.15

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand.	or Checks.	Cables.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4.8665 London		4.75½	4.76⅛	62.12½	62.75
5.1825 Paris		5.76	5.75	62⅝	64
China—				74	75
Hongkong		60.40	60.50	139	140
Peking		97.75	97.875	139	140
Shanghai		91.75	91.875	27⅞	28
19.295 Greece		19.80	19.90	92⅝	93
32.44 India—				91⅛	91⅜
Bombay		32.75	33.00	103	103⅜
Calcutta		32.75	33.00	64¼	64⅝
5.1826 Italy		7.26⅛	7.25½	20	1,500
49.84 Japan—				167	300
Kobe		51.25	51.37½	166¾	167
Yokohama		51.25	51.37½	25⅛	600
50.00 Philippine Islands—				43½	7,900
Manila		50.12½	50.25	58	100
40.10 Holland		41.12½	*41.25	92	2,300
51.85 Russia		22.20	22.80	26	2,000
26.79 Scandinavia—				80	100
Copenhagen		28.95	29.20		100
Stockholm		30.50	30.75		100
Christiania		29.25	29.55	87½	23,500
19.295 Spain		28.15	28.55	37⅞	400
South America—				17¾	17⅞
32.41 Rio		26.87½	27.00	212¾	214½
42.44 Buenos Ayres		41.12½	41.25		300
5.1828 Switzerland		4.78	4.71	60½	60⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $867,808,741; balance, $40,562,907; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $987,739; Federal Reserve credit balance, $6,647,759.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5.9375@$6.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 13-16d, off 1-16d, unchanged; in New York, 78⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	@4½	4.95	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	@5	5.05	4.75
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½		5.35	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½		5.00	4.75
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'21	4½		4.80	4.65
Chi. P. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½		5.20	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & St. L.	1917-'18	5		5.10	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'29	5		5.75	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		5.05	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.75	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'27	4	@5	4.85	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5		4.90	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5		6.10	5.30
Mo. Pacific	1917-'26	5		5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½	@5	5.10	4.75
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½		4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'23	4½	@6	5.80	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'26	4½		4.85	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5		5.85	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½		5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	@5	5.05	4.75
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½		5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday's Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.00	...	62.12½	62.75
Lead	11.12½	11.50	11.37½	...
Spelter	9.25	...	9.25	...
Antimony	*17.00	17.50	*17.00	17.50
Quicksilver	$105-110	..	$85.00	...
Aluminium	*38.00	..	*55.00	...
Iron, No. 2				
Nundry	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30@30½c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures	122	10	0	120	10	0
Tin, spot	245	10	0	245	0	0
Tin, futures	240	5	0	239	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	52	0	0
Lead	36	15	0	36	15	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	566,164	478,400	376,831
Year to date	103,610,831	86,884,896	64,296,197

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
3⅞	4½	100	Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	...
28½	29	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	− ⅛
92	92⅝	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	90	93	92	92¼	+ ¼
91	92	200	Am. Beet Sugar	91	91⅝	91	91⅛	− ⅛
48¾	49	1,500	Am. Can	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
75½	76	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	75⅞	76	75¾	76	...
36	37½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37	...
13½	14	100	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
8½	9	100	Am. Ice Securities	8	9	9	9	...
53½	54	200	Am. Int. Corp	55	55¼	55	53¾	− ¼
23½	24	700	Am. Linseed	23¼	24	23¼	23½	− ½
60¼	60⅝	400	Am. Linseed pf	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	− ⅛
69⅝	70¼	1,200	Am. Locomotive	70	70½	70	70	...
103	103⅜	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	...
106	105¾	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106½	106⅝	104⅝	105¼	+ ⅛
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112½	+ ½
91¼	91⅝	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½	...
70½	71	900	Am. Steel Fdries	70½	70⅝	70	70⅝	− ⅛
119	119¼	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref	118½	118¾	118⅛	118½	+ ½
43⅝	44	9,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	43⅝	45⅝	43	43⅝	+1½
120½	121	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅜
100	101	50	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	...
52¼	52½	200	Am. Woolen	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	− ¼
40⅝	40¾	100	Am. Writing pf	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅜
31¼	32	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	− ¼
61	65	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	61	61	61	61	...
79½	79⅝	10,300	Anaconda Copper	79	79⅝	78⅞	79½	+ ⅛
99⅞	100	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100	100	100	...
108	108⅜	300	Atlantic Coast Line	108	108	108	108¼	+ ¼
103⅝	104	2,600	At. Gulf & West I	105	105	102	103⅝	− ⅛
70⅝	71	15,400	Baldwin Loco	71¼	72¾	70¾	71	+ ¼
98	101	300	Baldwin Loco pf	99	99	99	99	...
69½	69⅞	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	70	69⅞	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅜
69	70	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	...
135	135½	36,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	133	136¼	132¾	133½	− ⅝
56¼	57½	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	56¾	57	56¾	57	...
70	71½	100	Brown Shoe	71	71	71	71	− ½
11	11¾	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	10¾	11	10¾	11	...
39¾	40½	200	Brute & Superior	40	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
10	13	200	Butterick Co	13	13	13	13	...
38⅝	38½	100	California Packing	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
158¾	159¼	300	Canadian Pacific	158½	159	158½	159	+ ½
93¼	93¾	7,900	Central Leather Co	93½	93¾	92¾	93	− ⅛
34	34¼	100	Cerro de Pasco	34¼	34¾	34¼	34½	...
77	77⅜	6,300	Chandler Motor	78	78¼	75½	77¼	+3⅞
58½	59	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59¾	58⅝	59	− ⅜
10½	12	200	Chi. Great Western	11	11	10¾	10¾	− ¼
67⅜	67⅝	11,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	66½	67½	66	67½	+1¼
108½	110¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	108	108	108	108	− ½
107½	108¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	108	108	108	108	...
64	65	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	...
33¼	33⅜	700	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅝
76	76⅜	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w. i.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	− ⅛
67⅛	68	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	67½	67½	67	67½	+ ¼
21¼	21½	100	Chile Copper	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	...
54¼	54½	4,800	Chino Copper	55	55½	54⅝	54⅞	− ⅛
36	37	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅛
50¼	51	2,300	Col., Fuel & Iron	50¼	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅜
40¾	41⅛	400	Columbia Gas & El	41	41⅛	40¾	41	...
107⅜	109	100	Consolidated Gas	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108¼	...
34⅛	34¼	16,000	Corn Products Ref	33⅜	34¼	33⅛	34¼	+1⅛
98	99	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	− ¼
86⅛	86⅞	44,200	Crucible Steel	86⅞	87⅝	85⅜	85½	− ⅞
102	102½	300	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102⅛	102⅜	− ⅛
42¼	42½	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ¼
180	190	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185½	185½	185½	185½	−4½
13⅝	14	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
122	124	10	Detroit Edison Co	124	124	124	124	...
22¾	23	5,700	Distillers' Secur	21¼	23⅝	20⅝	23	+2
11	11½	100	Dome Mines	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅜	...
34½	34⅝	100	Elk Horn Coal	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	...
24⅞	24⅞	1,700	Erie	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
36	36½	400	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	−1
28¼	29	100	Erie 2d pf	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
86½	92	100	Fisher Body pf	88	88	88	88	...
157½	160	400	General Electric	159	159	157½	157½	− ⅝
111¾	111¾	39,900	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	114¼	116½	110	111¾	−3
46	46½	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	46	46⅝	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
83	100	85	Granby Consol	83¼	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ⅜
102	102½	2,500	Great Northern pf	102	102¼	101⅜	102	+ ⅝
30⅞	31¼	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31¼	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
123½	128	700	Gulf States Steel	123½	124	123¼	124	−1
38¼	38¾	200	Haskell & Barker	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	− ¼
61¼	61¾	3,500	Inspiration Copper	61⅜	61¾	60¾	61	− ⅝
9¼	10⅛	100	Interboro Consol	9	9	9	9	...
54⅝	55	200	Interboro Con. pf	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+1
27½	27⅝	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅞
84⅝	84½	12,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82¾	84½	81⅝	84½	+2⅛
39¾	40½	1,700	Int. Nickel x d	40¼	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	...
34	34½	400	Int. Paper	35	35	34¼	34¼	−1⅛
21	21½	100	Kansas City South	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	200	Kelly Spring Tire	46	46	46	46	...
44	44¾	3,000	Kennecott Copper	44¼	44¼	43¾	44⅛	...
108	110	10	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	110	110	110	110	...
93¼	94¼	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	94½	94½	93	94	− ⅛
28	30½	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	30¼	30½	30	30	−4
61½	62	100	Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾	61¾	61⅜	...
125	127	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	...
114	117	10	Manhattan Elev	116	116	116	116	...
45½	45½	3,800	Maxwell Motors	45¼	46	44½	45	+ ½
28	28⅛	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	29¼	29½	28½	28⅝	− ⅛
98	98½	16,000	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	99	97⅝	98	+ ½
40⅞	41	300	Miami Copper	41	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
61¼	62	4,900	Midvale Steel	60½	61	60	60⅞	+ ⅛
100	102	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	102	102	102	102	+2
28½	29⅜	1,100	Mo. Pacific w i	28⅝	29	28½	28½	...
53	55	100	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	54	54	54	54	−1
92	94	1,100	Montana Power x d	93½	93½	93½	93¼	−1¼
34	34¼	200	National Acme	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	1,200	Nat. Conduit & C	34¼	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
38	39¼	3,600	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	39¾	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
96	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	−1⅝
22¾	23	1,600	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	23	23	22½	22⅞	...
23½	24	200	N. O. Tex. & Mex	24	24	24	24	...
138	139	100	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	138	138	...
87½	88	8,900	N. Y. Central	87½	88	86⅝	87⅝	...
120	122	200	Norfolk & Western	121½	122	121½	122	...
99⅝	100	1,800	Northern Pacific	99⅝	99⅞	99½	99⅞	+ ⅛
124⅝	125	5,300	Ohio Cities Gas	124⅝	125¼	123⅝	124½	+ ⅛
66	66½	1,500	Ohio Cities G. rgts	66	66⅞	66	66½	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅝	600	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
27	27⅞	100	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	...
51⅞	52	1,600	Penn. R. R	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	...
74½	75⅜	500	People's Gas, Chi	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75½	+1½
63	64	100	Père Marq. prior pf	63½	63½	63½	63¼	+1
40	41½	100	Pierce Arrow	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
96	97	300	Pierce Arrow pf	97¼	97¼	96⅜	96⅜	−1⅝
52⅜	53¼	1,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	53	53	52¾	52¾	− ⅜
116	118	100	Pitts. C. & St. L. of d	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅜
31½	32¼	2,700	Pitts. & West Va	31½	32	31	31½	+ ⅜
63¼	64	600	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63¼	63¼	63	63	− ⅛
74	75	300	Pressed Steel Car	74	74	74	74	−1
140	140	400	Pullman Co	140	140	139	139	−1
138¾	139	84	Do., odd lot	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	...
27⅞	28	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	8,500	Reading	92⅝	93	92⅜	92⅞	+ ¼
91¼	91⅞	11,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	91½	90¼	91	− ⅛
103	103⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103	103	103	103	− ⅛
64⅞	64⅞	400	Royal Dutch t r	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	20	1,500	Saxon Motor	16⅞	19¾	16¾	19⅝	+3⅝
165¾	167	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	165¼	166	165¼	166	+2
25¼	25⅞	600	Shattuck-Arizona	25⅛	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
43½	44	7,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	44½	44½	42¼	43⅜	−1⅛
56	58	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
92	92¼	2,300	Southern Pacific	91⅝	92⅛	91¼	91⅞	+ ⅜
26	26⅛	2,000	Southern Railway	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
88	88	100	Standard Milling	88	88	88	88	−5½
85⅞	86	100	Standard Milling pf	85⅞	86¼	85⅜	85⅝	−4⅜
56¼	58⅝	23,500	Studebaker Co	56¼	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝	+1⅝
37⅞	38	400	Submarine Boat	39	39	38	38	+1½
17¼	17⅜	100	Tenn. C. & C	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
212¼	214½	500	Texas Co	211¼	213⅞	211½	213⅝	+2½
		300	Texas Co. rights	21¾	22¼	21⅝	22	...
60¼	60⅝	5,800	Tobacco Products	60¼	60⅞	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	200	Transue & Wms. x d	43⅝	43⅞	42¾	42¾	−2⅛
85	85	100	Union B. & P. new	85	85	85	85	−1
133⅜	134	1,900	Union Pacific	133	133½	133	133½	+ ⅝
80	80	100	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	100	United Alloy Steel	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	...
105	106	300	United Cigar Stores	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
132¾	133	2,800	United Fruit	132½	132½	130½	131½	−1½
23¾	24	100	United Paper Board	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
7	8	300	United Rys. Invest	7	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
16	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	16	16	16	16	...
155¼	156	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	155¼	159¾	154	157¾	+2⅝
103	103	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	103	103	103	103	−2
57⅝	58¼	100	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ⅜
126¼	127⅝	130,700	U. S. Steel	126¼	127⅝	125¼	126⅞	+ ⅝
117¾	117½	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	117½	117¼	117½	...
108⅝	109	2,800	Utah Copper	108⅝	109½	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
19	19¼	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	...
41	43	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅝	−1⅝
70	100	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
48¾	49	200	Wabash pf. A	49	49	49	49	+ ½
25⅜	28	200	Wabash pf. B	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
20¼	20¾	800	Western Maryland	20	20¾	20	20½	+ ⅜
16	16½	100	Western Pacific	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
44	45	200	West. Pacific pf	45	45	45	45	− ¾
93	94½	100	Western Union Tel	94	94	94	94	...
49⅞	49⅞	2,600	Westingh. E. & M

OIL COMPANIES PLAN LARGE EXPANSIONS

Midwest Refining to Increase Capital Stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

BIG PRODUCER OF GASOLINE

Sinclair Company Sells $20,000,000 Three-Year 7% Gold Notes to Banking Syndicate.

The Midwest Refining Company and the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company announced extensive financial plans yesterday after Directors' meetings. The Midwest Directors in Denver voted to increase the company's capital stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000, and dispatches received in the financial district said that the disposition of the new shares would be announced at a meeting of stockholders on Aug. 14, called to ratify the proposed stock expansion. The stock in dealings on the Curb has risen 10 points this week on rumors that a good-sized melon cutting would occur.

The Midwest Company was established in the Wyoming oil fields three years ago, and in this period has developed into the fourth largest producer of gasoline in the country. It is understood that interests affiliated with the Imperial Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard of New Jersey, acquired large holdings of Midwest stock last year and have been instrumental in the corporation's expansion. The Directors voted the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 1.

The Sinclair Company sold $20,000,000 three-year 7 per cent. first-lien gold notes to a banking syndicate consisting of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., White, Weld & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, and Spencer Trask & Co. The notes carry detachable option warrants, entitling the holder of each $1,000 note to buy twenty-five shares of the corporation's stock at $45 a share at any time up to Aug. 1, 1918; at $47.50 up to Aug. 1, 1919, and at $50 a share up to Feb. 1, 1920. All money received in payment for stock sold under these terms is to be applied to the retirement of the notes.

The proceeds of the note sale, according to announcement, will provide ample working capital for the company to carry on its enlarging business, and funds, besides, for its program of expansion. The Sinclair interests last year acquired a big acreage of producing lands in the Southwest, principally in Oklahoma, together with refineries and pipe lines. The Directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, due Aug. 23.

MORE SHIPPING FIGURES OUT

Net Increase in Arrivals Here for Two Years Shown.

Additional figures given out yesterday at the Custom House showed that during the two years and eleven months ended June 30, covering the period of the war, the net increase in the number of vessels arriving at New York from foreign ports, as compared with the year ended July 31, 1914, was 773.

The increase for the two years ended July 31, 1916, was 1,282. For the eleven months ended June 30, 1917, the decrease was 509, as compared with the similar period ended June 30, 1916, making a net increase of 773 for the two years ended June 30, 1917.

The following table shows the number and nationalities of vessels in the increase for the two years and eleven months ended June 30, 1917:

American	733
Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish	470
Dutch	132
All others	209
Total	1,584

The decrease was divided as follows:

German	580
British	163
French	41
Italian	5
Total	791

Net increase for 2 years and 11 months. 773

The increase in vessels of American registry was held at the Custom House to reflect the big gains made in ships now classified in the domestic merchant marine, while the falling off in British ships entering the port was attributed to losses by submarines, diversion of traffic to other ocean lanes, and the taking over of liners and cargo carriers by the British Admiralty. Practically the same conditions accounted for the decreases in French and Italian shipping here.

The period witnessed a total cessation of German shipping activity at New York, only a few Teutonic vessels reaching here after England declared war early in August, 1914.

Supervisor David Ferguson Resigns.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday the resignation of David Ferguson, Supervisor of The City Record. Mr. Ferguson was appointed to the place, which carries a salary of $5,000, by Mayor Gaynor in 1910. His work has received commendation for both efficiency and economy. The resignation is to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Ferguson has been in ill health for the last two months and this is said to be the reason for his resigning.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$579,978	$551,228	$412,099
Net aft. taxes.	167,918	209,544	90,585
11 mos. gross.	5,868,515	5,120,272	4,384,350
Net aft. taxes.	1,779,905	1,529,728	846,546

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—

Gross	1,105,658	1,028,091	831,801
Net aft. taxes.	281,560	319,559	248,864
11 mos. gross.	11,318,710	10,089,032	8,685,003
Net aft. taxes.	3,517,588	2,991,466	2,063,564

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—

Gross	360,061	311,956	250,556
Net	26,939	78,072	29,008
Def. aft. chgs.	75,438	18,758	65,821
11 mos. gross.	3,870,443	3,163,960	2,643,805
Net	923,152	913,966	467,855
Deficit	175,362	137,018	552,877

GREAT NORTHERN for June—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$3,898,002	7,133,078	1,264,924
6 mos. gross.	29,880,459	25,874,964	4,016,465

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	6,410,599	5,858,819	4,163,368
Net aft. taxes.	1,730,238	1,690,999	828,638
11 mos. gross.	71,612,875	62,378,837	50,856,184
Net aft. taxes.	8,060,939	8,000,021	3,725,066

MINERAL RANGE for May—

Gross	96,624	96,820	86,514
Net	940	20,488	26,007
Def. aft. chgs.	3,998	*4,066	*15,197
11 mos. gross.	1,079,701	980,275	764,278
Net	184,812	230,067	217,596
Def. aft. chgs.	10,251	*86,878	*87,205

*Surplus.

Public Utility.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. (Arizona) for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	33,860	30,488	3,371
Net aft. taxes.	11,192	9,318	1,874
Total income.	11,233	9,387	1,846
11 mos. gross.	421,667	375,518	46,148
Net aft. taxes.	153,353	115,847	37,506
Bal. aft. chgs.	21,823	758	20,565

BOSTON CURB.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
	Am Oil	35	36
	Bay S Co	9	10
	Bingham	12¾	13
	Begole	50	75
	Bohemia	1¾	1⅞
	Bost Ely	40	50
	Bost & M	67	68
	Butte & L	18	18
	Butte & D	45	55
	Bost Ariz	1⅞	2⅛
	Calaveras	3¾	4
	Chief Cons	2½	2⅝
	Crown Res	28	32
	Con Ariz	2	2¼
	Cortez	20	30
	Champ C	90	95
	Cal Corb	1½	2½
	E & B B	2⅜	2½
	East Eagle	15	18
	Fortuna	7	9
	Gold Lake	5	7
	Houghton	90	99
	Hecla Oil	1¼	1⅜
	Humboldt	90	99
	Iron Cap	16	17

*Part paid.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
	Iron C pf	16	17
	Iron Blos	1	1¼
	Jerome V	1¼	1⅝
	La Rose	45	50
	Mayflower	40	41
	Max Met	26	29
	Mojave	44	48
	New Balt	1¼	1⅝
	Nev Doug	1¼	1½
	N U Bing		50
	Nixon	15	16
	N Cornelia	18	18½
	N Z & L	55	65
	Oneco	50	70
	Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅝
	Onondaga	32	45
	Pion Con	1¼	1⅝
	Rilla	2	2½
	Ray Hero	3⅛	3¾
	T W M	2	2¼
	T W M pf	3	4
	Trure	1¼	1⅝
	U V Ext	37½	38
	Yukon G'd	1⅜	2

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE.

June Total, $26,528,710,593, Swollen by Liberty Loan Operations.

Operations in connection with the Liberty Loan, continued activity in nearly all leading commercial and industrial branches and the further sharp rise in commodity prices combined to swell bank clearings at the principal cities in the United States during June, the total, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $26,528,710,593, which is by far the largest ever recorded for that month, and 29.3 and 88.9 per cent., respectively, greater than for the same month in the two immediately preceding years.

Clearings at New York were extremely heavy, exceeding those of June, last year, by 28.2 per cent. and those of the corresponding month in 1915 by 106 per cent., but, while these gains reflect the maintenance of active business, allowance must be made for the special financial operations and the rise in prices of about all classes of merchandise.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Chi.Rys., Ser.I., p.of.s.	1	An	Aug. 1	July 1
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Elk Basin Pet.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Fed. Sugar Ref., pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 30
United Cigar Stores.	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 27

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, The Times gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	98¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
3s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¾	100
4½s	June, 1965	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	102½	102¼
4½s	May, 1957	102	102½	102¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1960	97	98	97½
4½s	Mar., 1960-80	97	98	97½
4½s	Mar., 1964	97	98	97½
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	98	97½
4½s	Sept., 1960	97	98	97½
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94½
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94½
4s	Nov., 1965	94	95	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	96
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	..	83
3½s	May, 1954	84	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1940	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1930-1939	4.55	4.25	4.55
4s	1926-1920	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40	4.55
4s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
50	Cities Service	276½	275¼	275	277
100	Cities Service pf	85½	85⅛	85½	85½
75	Republic Ry. & Light	33¼	32¾	32¾	33½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	New England Co.	50	54
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	73	75	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	98
American Gas	110	115	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	66
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117	Northern Ohio Electric	35	36
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	72	75
Am. Light & Traction	317	321	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	11	13
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	60
Am. Power & Light	67	68	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Power & Light pf.	86	89¾	Northern States P. pf.	96	97
Am. Public Utilities	30	33	Northern Texas Elec.	92	95
Am. Public Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	76	80	Pacific Gas & Electric	56	57
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	26	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	98	100
Carolina Power & Light	30½	32	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101	Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Cities Service, new	28½	28¾	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Colorado Power	30	31	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Colorado Power pf.	100	101	Southern Cal. Edison	96	98
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	90	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34	36
Duluth Edison	79	80	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5⅜	6½
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Electric Properties	62	66	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric	90	94	Tri-City R. L. pf.	91½	94
El Paso Electric pf.	55	58	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Light & Rys.	39	41
Federal Light & Trac.	13	15	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	63	70
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	34	100	Western Power	14½	16
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	44	Western Power pf.	86	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	West. Penn. P. pf.	94	97
Miss. River Power	11	13	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	Nat. Secur. deb.	48
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	73	Nat. Secur. incomes	10
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	89	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st rec. 5s, 1942	94	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	93
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	95
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	82	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98
Denver G. & El. gen. 5s	94	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	Utah Sec. 6s	90
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	Western Power 1st 5s	96
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70½	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	92
Miss. River Power 5s	90	Wis. Edison 6s, 1929	92
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	C. & Co. ctfs	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
45	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13	13	13
50	Con. Coal	109½	109½	109½
89	Con. Power	111	111	111
55	Davison Ch.	39	38¾	38¾

Bonds.

$2,000	B., S. Pt. & C. 4½s	95¼	95	95
13,000	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	100⅜	100	100
3,000	Elk. Cp. 6s	99½	99½	99½
$1,000	Kirby L. 6s	99	99	99
6,000	Un. Ry. 4s	80⅜	80⅛	80½
1,500	Un. Ry. 5s	87	87	87
1,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s	88	88	88

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alaska Gold.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	Allouez	62	62	62
40	Ariz. Com'l.	31½	30½	31½
25	Do pf.	62½	62	62
25	Ariz. Com'l.	14	14	14
1	Butte & Sup.	40½	40½	40½
115	Cal. & Ariz.	78½	78	78
14	Cal. & H.	540	535	540
10	Chino	55	55	55
145	Cop. Range.	61	60¼	60¼
40	East Butte.	12¾	12¾	12¾
15	Franklin	7	7	7
10	Granby	83	83	83
30	Inspiration	61¼	61¼	61¼
22	Lake	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
40	Mason Val.	7	7	7
25	Mass Con.	13	13	13
20	Miami	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
20	Mohawk	82½	82	82½

Railroads.

5	Boston & A.	155	155	155
8	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60
10	Me. Central.	96	96	96

Miscellaneous.

10	A. A. Ch. pf.	99	99	99
25	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118
239	Am. T. & T.	121	120⅜	122
118	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98	98½
5	Amoskeag pf.	88	88	88
1,078	A. G. & W.	110¾	102⅜	103⅝
10	Dom. Tr.	61	61	61
50	Cuban Cem't	17¼	17¼	17½
40	East B. L.	8½	8¼	8¼
25	Edison	180½	180	180
1	Ga. Ry pf.	85	85	85

Bonds.

$5,000	A., G. & W. 1. 5s	79½	79⅛	79½
2,000	A. T. & T. 5s	99	99	99

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	Am. Radiat.	280	278	278
20	Booth F. pf.	88	88	88
25	Ch. C. & C. pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾
150	Chi. Pn. T.	73½	73	72
12	Cudahy	120	119	120
50	Dia. Match.	119	119	119
40	Ill. Brick	75	75	75
10	Lind. Sec. pf.	260	260	260
70	Lindsay Lt.	30½	30¼	30½
25	Do pf.	12	12	12
61	Mont. W. pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼
25	Page Wire	8¼	8¼	8¼
210	Prest-O-Lite.	140¾	140	140¾
4	Pub. Service	94	94	94
36	People's Gas	78	78	75¼
65	Quak. C. pf.	103	103	103
284	Do rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Shaw	70	70	70
25	Do pf.	91	91	91
30	Stew. Warn.	62½	62	62
455	Swift	102	101¾	102
271	Un. Carbide.	203	201	202
68	Do rights.	17	16⅝	16⅞
187	Wilson	70	68⅝	70
139	Do pf.	104	104	104

Bonds.

$5,000	C. C. Ry. 5s	93¼	93⅛	93½
5,000	Con. Edison 1st 5s	100	100	100
6,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	99¾	99¾
$5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	89½	89⅛	89¼
1,000	Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s	64	64	64
6,000	Will. 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Gas	107	105	105
65	Am. Rys.	39	35¾	36
226	Baldwin L.	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
185	Elec. Storage	61	60	61
300	Lake S. Cp.	19	19	19
68	Lehigh Val.	62	61¾	61¾
810	Le. V. Tran.	23	22¾	23
137	Penn. R. R.	53¾	52	52¼
165	Phil. Electric	30	29¾	29¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	91	91	91
1,000	Leh. V. gen. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	L. V. Tr. gen. 4s	84	84	84
1,000	L. V. Tr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
$2,000	Phil. Co. 5s	89¾	89⅜	89¾
10,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	100⅝	100¼	100¼
2,000	Pa. gen. 4½s	94½	94½	94½
9,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	90	90	90

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf	96	98	96
Conley Foil	280	325	320
Do pf.	120	130	125
Do pf.	110	118	118
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	210
Do pf.	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	220	215
R. J. Reynolds	120	125	120
Do pf.	110	112	110

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected improvement compared with conditions ruling on Thursday. A drive was made against General Motors, which fell to 109⅞, compared with an earlier high of 116¾. This, however, failed to have much of an unsettling influence elsewhere. Commission house dealings were on a broad scale and included a large volume of odd-lot trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	28½	28¼	28¼
250	Am. E. Sug.	90¾	90¾	91½
200	Am. Can	49¼	49	49⅜
100	Am. C. & F.	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛
100	Am. Loco.	70½	69½	70½
200	Am. S. & R.	105⅞	104½	106⅛
780	Anac. Cop.	79⅛	78⅜	79⅛
50	A., T. & S. F.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
950	Bald. Loco.	72⅜	70½	71⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio.	69¼	69¼	69½
2,910	Beth. Steel B.	136	131⅞	135
10	B'klyn R. T.	57	57	57
590	Cent. Leather	93½	92½	93
100	Ches. & Ohio	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
800	C., M. & St. P.	67⅜	66¾	67¼
250	Chile Copper	21	20½	20⅝
20	Chino Copper	55	54¾	55
140	Col. F. & I.	50⅝	50	50¼
950	Corn Prod.	34¾	33¾	34¼
2,950	Crucible St'l	87⅜	85¾	86⅜
30	Cuba Cane Su.	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Dist. Secur.	23	22¾	22¾
150	Erie	24⅜	24¼	24¼
2,880	Gen. Motors.	116½	109⅞	112
20	Goodrich Co.	45¼	45⅛	45½
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	31	31	31
120	Inspir. Cop.	61¼	61	61¼
100	Int. Mer. M.	27	26⅞	26⅞
300	Do pf.	84¼	82	84¼
650	Kenne. Cop.	44¼	43¾	44¼
100	Max. Motor.	45¼	45	45¼
1,950	Mex. Petrol.	99	97⅜	98¼
150	Miami Cop.	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
250	Midvale Steel	61	60⅝	61
200	New Cons.	22¾	22⅜	22⅝
350	N. Y. Cent.	88	87¼	87½
50	Ohio C. Gas.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
20	Pitt. Coal tr. r.	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Pres. St'l Car	74¼	74¼	74¼
150	Ray Copper.	28½	27¾	28
500	Reading	93¼	92½	93
240	Rep. I. & S.	91¼	90¾	91⅛
950	Sinclair Oil	43⅜	42¼	43½
10	So. Pacific	91⅝	91¼	91⅜
210	So. Railway.	26	25½	25⅝
210	Union Pac.	133⅜	133	133
10	United Fruit.	133	133	133
2,150	U. S. Ind. A.	150⅛	134¼	137¼
30,000	U. S. Steel	127¼	125¾	126⅝
200	Utah Cop.	109	107⅞	109
100	Va. Car. Ch.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
100	Westing. El.	49½	49½	49½
640	Willys-Over.	32¾	31¾	31⅝

BOND.

$2,150	U. S. Lib. 3½s	100 2-50	100 2-50	100 2-50

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Ar. Bing. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6,500	Atlanta	11	10½	10⅝
2,900	Big. L. Cop.	2¼	2	2⅛
1,600	Booth	8	7	8
6,500	Bos. & Mon.	58	58	58
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10	9⅞	10
1,500	Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,400	†Caledonia	57	56	57
1,200	Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,500	†Cashboy	⅞	7⅛	7⅛
350	Coco R. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2⅜	2	2⅜
800	Con. El'ctrad	1	1	1
500	Cresa. Con. G.	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,075	†Emma Con.	1⅛	1	1
400	†Gold. Con.	52	52	52
1,500	†Gold. Min.	6	6	6
5,000	G'm'nsterM.	1⅛	⅞	1
1,700	Hecla Min.	84	87⅝	84½
400	†Iron Blos.	1	1	1
20,000	†Jim Butler	12	11½	12
2,000	†Jerome Ver. (a. pros.)	1⅜	1½	1½
600	†Jim Butler	82	82	82
1,100	Jose.-Kenne. (a. pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32
5,000	†Jum. M. of N. M. (a. pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	Lucin. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
560	Magma. Cop.	45⅛	43½	45⅛
450	†M'maticC.	23	22	22
2,000	†Magnate C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,500	††Marsh M.	15¾	14½	15
1,200	Mason Val.	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	†Milford Cop

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Herbert Du Puy, one of the largest holders of choice investment properties on Manhattan Island, added another valuable parcel to his ownership yesterday in the purchase of the Saks building on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirtyfourth Streets. It was sold by the Herald Square Realty Company, of which Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, is President. The property has been held at $4,500,000, and it was said that the new owner paid close to that figure. Other properties figured in trading, making the aggregate value of the parcels in the transaction about $7,000,000, the deal being one of the largest and most important of the year.

The Saks store covers the block front, about 204 feet on Broadway by 150 on Thirty-third Street and about 80 on Thirty-fourth Street. The building was erected by the sellers in 1903 and was leased on a long term by Saks & Co., the lease having several years to run. It is eight stories in height, but owing to the high ceilings is equivalent to the customary eleven-story structure. The property is assessed by the city at $3,070,000, of which $2,700,000 is land value.

In part payment Mr. Du Puy gave the eleven-story National commercial building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, 43 feet on Broadway by 153.6 on the street and irregular, assessed at $520,000 ,and the vacant block on the north side of 211th Street, Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, in the Dyckman section. In addition to these four improved Pittsburgh properties figured, and these part-payment parcels figured in the transaction at a value of about $2,500,000. Mr. Du Puy will take title in the name of the Morewood Realty Company, the holding concern for his realty.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction while James C. Ewing represented the Morewood Realty Holding Company and Robert E. Simon the Herald Square Realty Company.

Walter M. Wechsler acted as attorney for the sellers and William D. Gallard of Holt, Warner & Gallard represented the purchaser.

West 57th Street Sale Pending.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the four-story private dwelling at 33 West Fifty-seventh Street to an investor, who plans to remodel the structure for business purposes. The property, which occupies a lot, 23 by 100.5, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is owned by the estate of Joseph W. Ogden. The property is assessed at $145,000.

A $250,000 Lower West Side Trade.

John Steiner & Brothers purchased from the R. L. S. Realty Company 507, 509, and 511 West Eleventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on a plot 62 by 100. In part payment the buyers gave the seven-story loft building, 134-156 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 45 by 100. Louis Starr negotiated the trade, which involved about $250,000.

Buys Five Harlem Dwellings.

The five dwellings at 207 to 215 West 123d Street, covering a plot 78.1 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, have been sold by the A. Kane Company to an investor. The Lawyers Mortgage Co. was the owner of record.

$260,000 Lenox Avenue Deal.

Philip Meyrowitz sold 101-105 West 112th Street and 45-47 Lenox Avenue, known as Lenox Hall, a six-story elevator apartment, on a plot 100 by 90, for the Novel Holding Company to the Malex Realty Corporation, Max Nathinson, President. The property was held at $260,000.

West Harlem Sale.

Porter & Co. have sold for the estate of Patrick Redding the three-story dwelling at 523 West 131st Street, 25 by 99.11.

Brooklyn.

Charles Schortmeir sold to an investing client of the McInerney Klinck Realty Co. the two three-story brick and limestone stores and apartment buildings located on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 100 feet south of Regent Place, Brooklyn. The property has a frontage of 40 feet on Flatbush Avenue and a depth of 100 feet on both sides.

Charles Partridge sold 603 St. John's Place, between Franklin and Classon Avenues, a semi-detached dwelling, for Lillian Gabagan to Bernard Winters; also 681 Franklin Avenue, between St. Mark's Avenue and Prospect Place, a three-story brick store and apartment house for Sylvia Brenner to a client for investment.

B. J. Morza sold for the Brooklyn City Savings and Loan Association, to Antonio and Geraro Guidice, for occupancy, the two-family dwelling 1,324 Sixty-second Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for a client 72 Stralton Avenue, Arverne, L. I., a cottage on a plot 75 by 75, to Morris Fuchs, for investment.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot at the corner of Mile Square Road and Tuckahoe Road in the Neppethan Heights section of Yonkers, N. Y., to C. H. Morgan of New York City.

Fish & Marvin sold to Mrs. Lillian K. Burnette the estate of William B. Randall at Pelham Manor, adjoining the New York Athletic Club. The property was held at $40,000.

New Jersey.

John D. Miner sold for Peter Egenolf to Mrs. Bridget A. Ferris a Summer dwelling on the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and A Street, opposite Inlet Terrace, Belmar, N. J.

The Batson Farm Agency sold the Wheeler 50-acre farm at Oakland, near Paterson, to A. Link of Brooklyn.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation to August Williamson a lot in the development known as Watchung Heath, near North Clinton Avenue, Plainfield.

$250,000 Garage Lease.

The Pyramid Operating Company, in which Max Spiegel is interested, has leased from the plans from the 253 West Sixty-ninth Street Company, Samuel Robert, President, a six-story commercial garage, with a frontage of sixty feet, to be erected at 251 to 255 West Sixty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, to the Pyramid Operating Company. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $250,000, the agreement effective on the completing of the structure on Nov. 1. Pease & Elliman and Henry M. Fitch negotiated the loan.

Y. W. C. A. Leases Fulton Street Building for Club and Dining Room.

The Young Women's Christian Association has secured a long term lease of the property at 115 and 117 Fulton Street, owned by L. C. and W. F. Dornbusch.

The property consists of a five-story building on a plot 50 by 120, which will be remodelled into dining, rest and club rooms for young women. Horace Ely & Co. and William H. Whitney & Co. negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Jay Frank has leased, through Carstein & Linnekin, to the French American Confectionery, the southerly half of the store in the Park Row Building, 15 Park Row.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the store at 1,211 Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, to Katz & Kass, trunks and leather goods.

Realty Notes.

The Society of the Commonwealth Centre is the buyer of the property at 7 East Fifteenth street, owned and formerly occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association. The building will be remodelled by the buyer and used for educational work.

Plans have been filed for installing an electric passenger elevator in the five-story dwelling at 816 Fifth Avenue, owned by Miss A. Gerry of Newport, R. I. John B. Snook Sons are the architects and have estimated the cost at $8,500.

Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver have sold in the new co-operative apartment house at 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, under construction, on the southwest corner of Central Park West, a duplex apartment to Charles Mattiage.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan & Kennelly.

144th St, 459 West, n s, 177.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 80x99.11, four-story dwelling; E. C. Sheehy against J. de H. Hooten; Sheehy, C. & M., attorneys; due, $16,-290.93; taxes, &c., $144; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

128th St, 146 East, s s, 28.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.8x90.11, three-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, against Cedar Construction Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,941.93; taxes, &c., $144; subject to tax lien of $974.57; to the plaintiff for $3,974.57.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Houston St, 495 East, s s, 60 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75, four-story tenement; Frank Davin et al., executors, against Celia Isman et al.; W. Hopping, attorney; due, $9,-173.07; taxes, &c., $929.15; subject to tax lien of $545.60; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Undercliff Av, 227.11 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 33x143, four-story flat; Elsie Coddington against Hope Construction Co. et al.; C. M. Coddington, attorney; due, $17,295.23; taxes, &c., $446.90; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

By George Price.

161st St, 766 East, s s, 97 ft w of Tinton Av, 24.2x110; North Side Mortgage Co. et al. against 162d and Garden Streets Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $6,539.81; taxes, &c., $175; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,368.4 e s, 253.3 ft s of 187th St, 50.2x100.10, five-story flat; adjourned to July 13.

Hone Av, e s, 367 ft n of Tremont Av, 18.2x 100; Irving Bar; Bk. T. Wilson et al. against Nora Kelly et al.; G. W. Allin, attorney; due, $2,020.94; taxes, &c., $594.54; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Belmont Av, 2,115-2,117, w s, 145.6 ft n of 180th St, 50.6x80.6, four-story flat; Pauline Levy against Filomena D'Auria et al.; J. I. Berman, attorney; due, $3,183.69; prior mtg $25,000; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., for a one-story frame exhibit building, 182x70. W. W. Astor, owner; Bronx Exposition, Inc., Times Building, lessee; Kenneth M. Murchison, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., for a one-story exhibit building. No. 2, 350x80, same owner; same architect; cost, $25,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. R. R., for a one-story frame exhibit building, 140x280, same owner; same architect; cost, $25,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., B. & W. W. R., for a one-story frame carousel, 109x109.2, same owner; same architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, s w corner 43d St, to a six-story business building; Boyerton Burial Casket Co., 109 West 24th St, owner; J. Harder, 120 West 32d St, architect; cost, $28,000.

2d Av, 330 to 338, to four-story stores and dwellings; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 301 East 19th St, owner; W. S. Gregory, 40 West 32d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, 816, to a five-story dwelling; Miss A. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 575, s e corner of 88th St, 25.8x100; Richard L. Hall to Augusta C. K., wife of Claus Cetjen, 152 West 88th St, mtg $65,000; attorneys, M. Reynolds & Hunte, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 122-126, n e corner of Broome St, 75x62.5; Jogert Realty Co. to Gussie Gertner, 1,004 Findlay Av, Bronx, ½ part, right, title, and interest, all them, July 5; attorney, Julius G. Kremer, 299 Broadway.$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,661, e s, 95.2 ft s of 105th St, 15.10x75; John B. Power to Hattie Bach, 1,663 Lexington Av, mtg $5,000, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

177TH ST, or road from Kingsbridge Road to Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, s s, 696 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, old line, runs s 315.3x w 469 to said road x n q 140x n still along road 145x e on curve 3 e and again e 88 and 330 to beginning; 177th St, or road as above, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs w 277x s 315.8x e 277x n 313.9 to beginning; 177th St, or road as above, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs s 87.5 to w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road or av x n 37.4 to road x w 2.6 to beginning, gore; Michael Friedsam et al., executors of Benjamin Altman to Roxton Realty Co., 30 Nassau St. ½ part and ¼ mtg $127,500, June 23; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 177th St, runs n 71x w 90x s 93.1 to street x s 92.9; L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, mtg $13,000, July 5; attorney, same.....$100

BATHGATE AV, 2,301, w s, 17.6x64.4; John Reilly et al., executors, to Maria L. Connelly, 2,301 Bathgate Av, mtg $2,300, June 28; attorney, Maria F. Connelly, 2,301 Bathgate Av $800

CARPENTER AV, n e corner 229th St, 51.6x 165; William H. McIntyre to D. Paul Gillespie, 3,750 Wilkins Av, mtg $1,000, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

COLLEGE AV, e s, 53.9 ft s of 144th St, 21.2x100; Sara Campbell to William Lemler, 287 East 141st St, mtg $2,000, July 2; attorney, Williamson & B., 384 Alexander Av $100

DOOON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x 95.8; Augusta Smith-Carlson to Edenwald Nelson, 4,016 Seton Av, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

HEATH AV, 3,042, e s, 50x64.5x50x55; Mary Cimparato et al. to Nunzio Derlicquedo, 136 East 115th St, mtg $4,000, July 5; attorney, A. Ferme, 192 Bowery $100

LOTS 66 and 67, map of Gleason property; Ella T. Devlin, Cecilia M. Devlin to Alexander Av, mtg $8,300, July 2; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St..$100

LOT 534, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Samuel McFarlane, 225 West 126th St, attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $375

LOTS 537 to 540, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees to Hy. M. Tyndall, 56 East 102d St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,800

LOT 1,304, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to John Vanck, 3,716 3d Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $375

LOTS 1,288 and 1,289, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Edwin Benjamin, 709 East 212th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $800

LOTS 1,222 and 1,224, map of Lorillard Spencer estate; Lorillard Spencer 3d et al., trustees, to Camillus P. F. Fleet, 933 Stoothoff St, Borough of Queens, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

LOTS 885 to 886, same map; same to Joseph Hoehmuth, 136 East 125th St, June 15; attorney, same $600

LOTS 868 and 869, same map; same to Helene Hoepker, 825 North Chestnut Drive, June 15; attorney, same.....$2,500

LOTS 777 and 778, same map; same to Peter Friehld, 215 East 52d St, June 15; attorney, same $500

LOT 735, same map; same to William J. Hastings, 434 East 137th St, June 15; attorney, same $500

LOTS 188 and 189, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Grant Squires, executor, to John O'Rourke, 184 East 64th St, June 23; attorney, Henry Hofheimer, 35 Nassau St..$1,060

SAME PROPERTY; John O'Rourke to Mary F. Byrns, 140 East 79th St, July 5; attorney, same $100

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, Lot 641, map of Elizabeth R. B. Krug; also City Island Av, e s, Lot 612, same map; Charles J. Northorn to Rose Freund, 575 West 172d St, mtg $2,800, July 5; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 701, s, 21x95x21x94.10; Samuel Krulewich to Korn Realty Co., 302 Broadway, mtg $12,000, May 29; attorneys, Wayland & B., 165 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Korn Realty Co. to Gaetano Zamparielio, 2,116 Crotona Parkway, July 3; attorneys, same.....$100

RICHARDSON AV, 4,383, w s, 50x100; Margaretha Runrer to John Friedrich, 4,383 Richardson Av, July 5; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,160, e s, 25x100; Jenny J. Wurtenburg to Isidor Lagowitz, 200 Monmouth Av, Long Branch, N. J., mtg $18,000, June 30; attorney, J. Wutenburg, 200 Monmouth Av, Long Branch, N. J.....$100

UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 25x90.8; John Hartmann and another to Lena and Ida Hartmann, 803 East 166th St, mtg $15,-000, June 28; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

136TH ST, 513 to 517, n s, 54x100; Emanuel I. Silberstein, referee, to Public Square Realty Co., 320 Broadway, July 5; attorney, S. W. Tuckman, 320 Broadway..$3,000

191ST ST, s w s, Lot 194, on map made by Andrew Findlay, 50x100; Grace M. Seward to William E. Burnett et al, 580 St. Nicholas Av, June 30; attorney, C. A. Hitchcock, 40 Cedar St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x125, July 5; Columbus Circle Construction Co. to State Mercantile Co., 51 Chambers st, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway, $6,000

MADISON AV, 2,089, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 23x98, correction of mortgage recorded June 16, 1917, June 15; Frederick W. Weise to David Coulter, Westfield, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, P. M. Crandell, 253 Broadway.....$3,125

RAILROAD equipment agreement, Feb. 1.; Fidelity Trust Co., Philadelphia, et al, trustees, to Mary J. Moore and Josiah B. Bartow, vendors, with Long Island Railroad Co., 10 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Frank E. Hait, Pennsylvania Station, New York City. Trust certificates, $840,000

1ST AV, 2,384, e s, 40.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x75, July 2; Amelia F. Berg to Dora Frank, 7 West 120th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$685

1ST AV, 2,350, e s, 80.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x90, July 5; Charles V. B. and Caroline Howe et al. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,250

97TH, s s, corner of 236th St, 99.11x100, July 2; T. G. Galardi & Co. to Lillie M. Backer, 57 Vermilyea Av, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway.$4,000

24TH ST, 304, West, leasehold, June 12; Frances J. Miller to Sallie A. and Anna I. O'Hara, Summit, N. J., due June 15, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. P. Peacock, 115 Broadway $1,500

84TH ST, 208 East, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 44.1x e 1.1x s 45.9x e 23.11x n 90.2 to street x w 25 to beginning, July 6; Charlotte M. and Charles E. Dressler to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th, St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$1,200

57TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 15.11x100, July 2; Alonzo L. Tuska, Samuel E. A. Stern, and Herbert G. Elinsohn, executors, &c., of Emilie Hoffman, to Virginia Tuska, 1,046 Beach 25th St, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Stern, B. & W., 299 Broadway $7,000

71ST ST, 206 West, s s, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5, July 6; John A. Costello to Carolyn Holding Co., 44 Cedar St, due as per bond; attorney, Arnim H. Tiedemann, 44 Cedar St.....$26,000

78TH ST, 430 East, s s, 277.4 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2, July 6; Lillian Stern to Benjamin F. Bilgar, 109 West 78th St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, July 2; Marguerite Krones to Fred. Diefenbach, Jr., Hamilton Ferry, Long Island City, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,000; address, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 2; same to Leo F. Singer, 230 Bowers St, Jersey City, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; address, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 2; same to Leo F. Singer, 230 Bowers St, Jersey City, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; address, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

115TH ST, 120 West, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, July 5; Eleanor A. Freaney to Herman Stark, 279 East 10th St, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 177th St, 71x90 x83.1x92.9; Sarah F. Williams to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $13,000

CAULDWELL AV, 121, w s, 25x115; Louis Cooper to Ray Schwartz, 719 Cauldwell Av, prior mtg $6,500, July 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Hoffman, 233 Broadway..$1,500

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, runs s 50x w 159.4x w 65.5 to Marion St x n 122.7x e e 246.10, also land in New York County; Olga J. Hilliard to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, and another, trustees, July 6, given to secure agreement $10,000

DOON AV, w s, 450 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50 x95.8; Edenwald Nelson to Peter Brady, 28 Chatham Place, July 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

FIELDSTON AV, w s, 575 ft n of 246th St, 141.4x128.2x102x120; Delafield Estate to James Douglas, on n s of 237th St, Yonkers, N. Y., June 27, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,000

IRVINE ST, w s, 20x50; J. Adam Roth to Frank C. Clark, 127 West 43d St, prior mtg $5,000, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1,000

LOTS 25 and 26, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Henry von Hadeln to Agnes T. McKenna, Westport, Conn., July 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av.....$1,000

LOT 534, map of Lorillard Spencer; Samuel McFarlane to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $225

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, being Lot 641, map of E. R. B. King; also City Island, e s, being Lot 612, same map; Rose Freund to Charles J. Athorn, 654 City Island Av, July 5, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St.....$1,000

SD AV, w s, being n half Lot 286, map Melrose, 25x100; Samuel Jonas to Emma Ziegler, 1,420 Prospect Av, prior mtg $12,000, June 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Emma Ziegler, 1,420 Prospect Av.....$2,000

181ST ST, n s, 102.11 ft w of 3d Av, 35.7x 151.6; John F. Walsh to James L. Holland, 225 West 78th St, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, Myer Nussbaum, 51 Chambers St. $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK ROW, 1, corner Ann St, store; Frisch Realty Co. to Spiros P. Manthos, 6 Madison St, 9-12 years and 16 days, from July 15, 1917; attorney, John D. Stephanidis, 27 William St. $6,300

87TH Av, 248, all; Mathilde E. Weber to H. & F. Realty Co., 2,186 5th Av, 3 years, from July 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St. $1,080

7TH AV, 1,878, all; the Fisk Co. to Isak Schechter, 1,884 7th Av, 5 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Jacob T. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$17,000 and $18,000

128TH ST, 203 West, seven-story apartment, all; Sarah Manister to Samuel Harduck, 158 East 118th St, and another, from June 15, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1923; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.....$7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

11TH AV, 292 to 293; Dunbar Box and Lumber Co. against Schynoff Cleaning and Dyeing Corp., owner and contractor (renewal)..$210

HAVEN AV, 92 to 96; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. vs. Gold Theatre Corp. and Waneta Realty, Inc., owners and contractors; Max Gold, contractor; Elinsohn, executors, &c., of Emilie Hoffman, to Virginia Tuska, 1,046 Beach 25th St, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Stern, B. & W., 299 Broadway $7,000

71ST ST, 206 West, s s, 115 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5, July 6; John A. Costello to Carolyn Holding Co., 44 Cedar St, due as per bond; attorney, Arnim H. Tiedemann, 44 Cedar St.....$26,000

78TH ST, 430 East, s s, 277.4 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2, July 6; Lillian Stern to Benjamin F. Bilgar, 109 West 78th St, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8, July 2; Marguerite Krones to Fred. Diefenbach, Jr., Hamilton Ferry, Long Island City, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,000; address, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 2; same to Leo F. Singer, 230 Bowers St, Jersey City, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; address, 206 Broadway.....$1,000

115TH ST, 120 West, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, July 5; Eleanor A. Freaney to Herman Stark, 279 East 10th St, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 177th St, 71x90 x83.1x92.9; Sarah F. Williams to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $13,000

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DECATUR AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, runs s 50x w 159.4x w 65.5 to Marion St x n 122.7x e e 246.10, also land in New York County; Olga J. Hilliard to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, and another, trustees, July 6, given to secure agreement $10,000

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SD AV, w s, being n half Lot 286, map Melrose, 25x100; Samuel Jonas to Emma Ziegler, 1,420 Prospect Av, prior mtg $12,000, June 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Emma Ziegler, 1,420 Prospect Av.....$2,000

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IRVINE ST, w s, 20x50; J. Adam Roth to Frank C. Clark, 127 West 43d St, prior mtg $5,000, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1,000

LOTS 25 and 26, map of W. A. and H. C.

THE WAY TO END THE WAR

Bombard the man in the trench
And the German masses with the truth.
That we are fighting for them,
Not against them.

We don't want their land.
We don't want their money.
We are fighting the Autocratic power
That rules the German people and their Army and Navy.

We are fighting FOR
A Government of the German people
For the German people
By the German people.

We are fighting for their Liberty
For our Liberty
For the Liberty of the World.

Get these facts to them.

It is as important as to bombard them
With Bullets, Shrapnel and Hand Grenades.

Get it to them

As we get the fact before you,
That the most beautiful Residential Suburb of N. Y.—
The place to live and bring up your children—

IS RIVER VIEW MANOR at Hastings-on-Hudson—Dobbs Ferry.

Where 394 Plots and 4 Residences—
Will be sold at auction
For whatever they will bring,
Saturday, July 21st, on the premises.

Send for booklet to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., *Agents and Auctioneers.*

75% can remain on mortgage

MANHATTAN BEACH—SALE OR LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated. BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. 81LEBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GRAND OLD HOME

with beautiful grounds, over an acre, abundance of shade trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., is offered at a great reduction to settle estate. Being in the heart of the Chester Hill section, near three stations and with a beautiful view, it is an unusual opportunity; 18-room house, two baths, steam heat, electricity, mahogany trim, spacious porches; large garage. Price $27,000. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, MT. VEERNON, N. Y. PHONE 1420-41.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1260 White Plains, N. Y.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Beautiful Elizabethan House Must Be Rented or Sold.

Surroundings unbelievably beautiful to the casual New Yorker; 500 feet from private sandy beach southeast shore of Staten Island looking toward Sandy Hook; 9 rooms, including outdoor sleeping and eating porches; 2 bathrooms; for sale to responsible party on any terms; for rent, unfurnished, on lease, or furnished for the Summer. Telephone New Dorp 225-R, or write Fred Martin, 15 Broad St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Choice small, stuffy rooms in Manhattan or beautiful, large, delightfully cool rooms in Brooklyn, block from Prospect Park; subway convenience; references.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; quiet; phone; select house; reference.

213ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served rooms.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, if desired; modern improvements; references.

62D ST., 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2935.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4603.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 9061.

201ST, 322 EAST.—Handsome, cool, large and small rooms. Phone 1479 Fordham.

43D ST., 11 EAST.—Attractive studio, private bath; electric light, telephone; near subway, Grand Central; single room, $4; gentlemen.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Handsome large and small rooms; electric light; running water; tiled bath; telephone; $4, $5.50. 192 State St.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

REFINED young woman will share studio apartment with woman. Phone evenings Plaza 8760.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,855, (Near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

13TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 35 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; reference.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable double room; running water; fine surroundings; telephone; references.

36TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

45TH, 139 WEST.—Airy front room, newly furnished in walnut; also smaller room; reasonable to right party. Gents.

45TH, 139 WEST, B'way.—Desirable 3-room apartment; electricity, elevator, phone; $11. Doyle.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bath room, kitchenette; hot water; reference; reasonable.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms, electricity, elevator apartment, $5 to $10. Sewell.

58TH, 347 WEST.—Newly furnished room, all conveniences. Gressing.

59TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK.—Handsome corner room, overlooking park; no other roomers; gentleman only. Telephone Columbus 1807.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath. Kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

60TH, 286 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and bedroom; no other roomers; bath, electricity. Telephone Columbus 8843.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; central; references.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, breezy rooms, near bath; electricity; Bureau of Information; quiet refinement.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms; private bath; large closets; service; private house; Summer rates. Columbus 1242.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity, near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms—single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 138 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool, quiet, large room, private bath; electricity; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, for gentleman; electricity, bath; high class; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, telephone exchange, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Harmsomely furnished room, with dressing room; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use, references.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

76TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive, exceptionally cool, airy room, select location, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

76TH ST, 42 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; suitable for two; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure, reasonable; reference.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large, small rooms, kitchenette, telephone; Summer rates.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $3.50 to $10.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; Summer rates. Schuyler 9636.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate; breakfast.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; or suites; electricity.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well furnished; private bath; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

82D, 139 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, connecting bedroom, all improvements, for refined bachelor; Summer rates. Madame Juliette.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 82 WEST.—Well-furnished large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 30 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 138-140 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable two; electricity; references.

82D, 63 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

83D, 324 WEST.—Cool, light, nicely furnished; $5, $8. Apt. 8 West.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

85TH, 39 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; every convenience; handsomely furnished; board optional.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Spacious, attractively furnished rooms, bath; finest location; breakfast optional.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; medium; electricity; $10, $6.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—2 elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

94TH, 53 WEST.—A large, comfortable, cool room, private bath, electricity, phone; also small room.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, outside rooms; Summer rates.

98TH, 245 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; business people; delightfully cool.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished, airy room, adjoining bath, Apartment 41.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 249 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished large, cool rooms, single or en suite, with or without baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

107TH, 235 WEST.—Single, connecting; elevator; private family; gentlemen; reference. Apt. 3.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath, $3.50, 54; elevator apartment. Hand.

110TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

111, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished large front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator, 8th floor, west.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Business woman will rent pleasant room, with use of kitchen and piano if desired. Jones.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2. Tomlinson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5130 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, single, $4-$5; double, $7-$12; women, kitchen use, $4.50-$7.50; all outside, near Columbia University. Apt. 2. Lawrence.

115TH, 401 WEST.—Cool rooms, park view, private lavatory, kitchenette, elevator. Dickson.

118TH, 400 WEST, (corner Morningside Drive.)—Attractive, cool, outside rooms. Apt. 2.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two room, kitchenette suite, five front south windows; opposite Columbia University. Apartment 4B, Hüdreth.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room, lavatory, adjoining bath, piano, Victrola, suitable two, three gentlemen.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms; opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $5.50, $6; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 503 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable room; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Light rooms, $3 up; cool suite for $8. Bayley.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, light, airy corner Summer rooms; use of kitchen; Summer rates. MacMillan.

CONVENT AV., 414, (Near 148th.)—Large front room with dressing room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, Hurt, Apartment 10A.

WEST END AV., 936, corner 106th St.—Large, outside rooms, running water; home comforts; board optional; gentleman. Burgett.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior cool, clean room, bath, complete; electricity; residence.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d St.)—Large outside room; running water. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 549, (80th.)—Three rooms; private house, shower bath; electric lights.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

WEST END AV., 822.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—7 minutes from train; beautiful location; cool; own garden; 1 large room for 2 adults; 1 small room for 1 adult; for the Summer or year around. Address J. M., Scarsdale, or telephone No. 40-W Scarsdale.

BRUCE AV., 128, (near Caryl Av., South Yonkers.)—Private family; charming house; delightful location; home atmosphere; rooms single or suite; golf, tennis.

New Jersey.

PALISADE, N. J.—Three-room suite, elegantly furnished; all modern conveniences; large, screen porch, light housekeeping, $7 weekly. Kerby.

Two beautifully furnished corner rooms, with bath. Apt. A1, Margherita Apts., Conn. and Oriental Avs., Atlantic City.

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A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
VELIE 1917 5 pass.; latest model.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
CHANDLER SEDAN.
MERCER 6-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
MAXWELL TOURING.
R. M. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3248.
Next Door to Winter Garden
Open Sundays and evenings.

A good opportunity to buy high-grade latest model used cars in A1 condition; electric lighting and self-starting; we will accept reasonable offers. Lozier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st St. Phone Columbus 6557.

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1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
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Open Evenings and Sunday.

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Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1917 OVERLAND "6" SEDAN	$1,100
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1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING.	850
1917 MAXWELL TOURING	425
1916 MAXWELL SEDAN	600
1916 CROW, 8-PASS. CLOVER LEAF.	650
1916 DODGE TOURING, OCT. SERIES	575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.	650
1916 HUDSON LIGHT SIX TOUR.	550
1914 MERCER LIM., HOLBROOK	1,350
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Appraisers to the Trade,
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1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
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1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 STEARNS LIGHT "4."
1915 MERCER 22-70 SPORT MODEL.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
M. & F. MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
337 W. 55th St., 2 Doors from Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
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STUTZ, 1916-15-14 MODELS.
MERCERS, 1916-15-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.
BUICK roadster, 1917, Little Six, run 1,000 miles; bumper; extra shoe; chains; tools; perfect condition; guaranteed. Uptown Garage, 154 West 124th St.
BUICK.—Five-passenger touring car, just overhauled; self-starter and electric lights, $350; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shops, 549 West 53d. Columbus 1092.
BUICK 1915 C-24 roadster, excellent condition, Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.
BUICK 1916 little six touring and perfect. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
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MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
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NATIONAL SERIES "VNS," SPORTING 4
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC, 1916, WITH SPECIAL BROUGHAM BODY—RUN LESS THAN 6,000 MILES; VENDORHOFF SHOCK ABSORBERS; PERFECT CONDITION.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.
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CADILLAC four-passenger phaeton model, only few weeks in service, equipped with wire wheels, with extra new tire; owner must sell at once because being called to the colors July 15; unusual opportunity to get new car at low price. Please write L. M., Stewart, 290 4th Av., City.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Mercer type body. Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
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COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, touring; in first-class mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint job.
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COLE 1915 "Little Six" seven-passenger touring car; car is in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
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COLE, 1915 model, 4-10, touring; good mechanical condition; good shoes; one extra.
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DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; every car thoroughly overhauled in our repair shop and is in the condition represented.
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1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
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1916 Saxon. 1913 Hupmobile.
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315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

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F. L., 187 Times.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
ASKING PRICE, $975.
Has been used 7,000 miles and looks practically new; mechanical condition exceptional and has every equipment; an inspection will be most convincing; any inspection invited and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON cabriolet, six-cylinder, 1915, perfect mechanically; $750; any demonstration; nice for doctor; good paint, pretty, good tires. 21 Claremont. Phone M'gside 6320, Apt. 82.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1916, Clover Leaf, 4-passenger, A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MAXWELL, 1917 touring; new tires; bumper. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
MERCER 1918 Special Raceabout, Senator, K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY, FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER speedster; late model; motor quiet and powerful; guaranteed perfect condition; many extras; make offer. 150 West 55th St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. 1,790 Broadway. Herman Karp.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell.
CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225.
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OVERLAND, 1917, SEDAN.
RUN 2,200 MILES.
Cost $1,600; Model 85-6-S, and is practically new and cannot be told from one on the showroom floor; has every possible equipment, with many extras if you are in the market for a practically new Sedan, give your car your inspection; any demonstration or expert mechanical inspection invited, day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

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Special Fleetwood Four-Pass. Car.

This car has been driven but approximately 3,500 miles, and is practically equal to new in appearance and performance. Can be purchased at an appreciable saving in cost.

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'Phone Columbus 7750.

PACKARDS, 48 touring car, rates reasonable; week, month. Lynch, Murray Hill 982.

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1917 Model,
5 passenger touring;
only slightly used.
MAXWELL COUPELET.
1916 Model;
an exceptional value.
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1915 Model,
5 passenger touring;
overhauled and repainted.
SAXON SIX.
1916 Model,
5 passenger touring;
in excellent shape.
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overhauled and repainted,
at a bargain.
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with wire wheels.
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A car for the year round.
OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB
roadster, 1917,
with wire wheels.
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5 passenger touring,
1916 Model 83,
overhauled and repainted,
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Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St.
At 50th St. Subway entrance.
Telephone Columbus—9400.

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RENAULT five-passenger car, equipped with self-starter, generator, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, victoria top, slip covers, five wire wheels; completely overhauled and repainted at Brewster's; a genuine bargain. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; gold wire; new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.
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STUTZ convertible sedan touring, Springfield type body, $1,000. Phone Cortlandt 418.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Clover Leaf, 4-passenger.
1917 Packard touring.
1916 Packard touring.
1916 Packard runabout.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard 5-passenger phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard coupe.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1916 Overland, 1916 Cole.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

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BUICK 1917 5-passenger touring, hour, day, trip; very reasonable. Circle 553.
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PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.
PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.
PACKARD car to hire by hour, day, week, or month. Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st. Telephone 2345 Murray Hill.
PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.
PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.
PACKARD touring cars, 1916-1917; hour, trip. Wilmarth, phone Columbus 1206.
SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, $2.50 per hour; to Coney, $10; Long Beach, $20; expert chauffeur. Schuppert. Phone 4042 Morningside.

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OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics; care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. auto school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet, 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—LATE MODELS.
HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.
PIERCE-ARROW 36 touring car; used. C. L. D., 225 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER, ladies' neckwear, capable producing complete lines, wholesale and retail, seeks connection; controls valuable wholesale following. P. O. Box 1,844, New York City.
BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, in office of large fire insurance agency; competent double-entry bookkeeper; must have experience. Address, with full particulars, Permanent, A 245 Times Downtown.
BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, AND WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT BUSINESS. STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE. H 169 TIMES.
BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; $10. M. J., 51 West 116th.
CASHIER.—(Night;) acquainted with restaurant business; must furnish bond. H 173 Times.

CLERKS.
Large manufacturing concern requires the services of several educated young women thoroughly familiar with office routine and adept in the use of a typewriter; state particulars in full. L. M., Box 207 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Girl; must have experience. M. Ascher, 102 Madison Av.
GIRL.—In office; permanent position, with good opportunity; filing experience preferred; state age, salary wanted, and telephone number. H 168 Times.
IN BANK, young woman with knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. A 239 Times Downtown.
LAUNDRESS, colored, wanted on either Monday or Tuesday of each week. Apply 20 West 52d St.

LEDGER CLERKS
Wanted in the office of a department store, a number of competent young women ledger clerks; those having department store experience preferred. Address Ledger Clerk, Y 245 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN to sell and demonstrate an exceptionally high-class dentrifice in prominent New York department stores, also for other cities; must have good business record of from one to two years; good teeth, wholesome appearance essential; first-class salary to begin, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Call immediately, 8th floor, 154 West 18th St.
SEWERS, hand, on light work; good pay. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 38 East 20th.
SEWER, first class, who understands dressmaking and millinery; good salary to right party. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 38 East 20th.
STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter wanted; cloak house. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.
STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious young woman, able to rapidly and accurately take and transcribe dictation. Must come well recommended. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Apply Mr. Goldman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.
STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good speller, and grammatical; preferably one experienced in steamship trade; state fully qualifications and salary expected. 390 Times, 2 Rector St.
STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, Spanish and English stenographer; opportunity for advancement. Apply Alex. M. Somerfield & Co., 2 East 23d.
STENOGRAPHER, general office work; beginner accepted if competent; good personal appearance necessary. Call 320 5th Av., Room 809.
TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the practical principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary $600 to $1,200.

Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until July 19, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

WOMEN:
Experienced bookkeeper for bookkeeping, not stenography. Reply by letter only.
The Meyer-Snifen Company,
11 West 36th Street.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE LISTED AN ORDER FOR THREE REFINED AND WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG WOMEN AS STENOGRAPHERS. THE LOCATION IS CENTRAL N. Y., THE HOURS FROM 9 TO 4:30, AND THE SALARY $18 PER WEEK. THESE ARE UNUSUAL POSITIONS FOR THE RIGHT GIRLS. CALL IMMEDIATELY.
9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER willing to use dictaphone; good salary. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

Instruction.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; thousands opportunities; wardrobe, layout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, experienced; state promptly age, salary, phone. L. B., 215 Times Downtown.
ARTIST.—One who can make attractive advertising layouts, preferably with the added ability of writing copy; this is an excellent opportunity for the right man; moderate salary to start, with advancement as ability is shown. Address, stating former experience, age, references, and salary expected. Y 234 Times Annex.
AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN wanted; good salary and commission. Apply by letter only, stating experience. Y 237 Times Annex.
AUTOMOBILE salesmen; experienced; commission. Call Watson & Stoeckle, 251 West 57th St.
BANK.—Opportunity for young man, experienced or inexperienced. Reply, stating qualifications, education, and salary expected to start. Box 96, 2,121 3d Av.
BANK CLERKS with knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. V 215 Times Downtown.
BOY for errands and general work in shipping department of publishing house; experience unnecessary; $6 to start. Call Saturday, 25 Park Place.
BOY for general office work; chance to advance; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 123 Times.
BRIGHT BOY of neat appearance for office art concern; chance to become an artist. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th.
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Good wages. Call Calculating Co., 320 Church St.
BUTTON SALESMAN; who can produce business, catering for the ladies' garment cutting-up trade; commission and salary. A 247 Times Downtown.
CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER experienced in restaurant work. Apply 9 A. M., Repetti, 80 West 34th St.
CUTTER.—Experienced jacquard cutter for large silk plant; state age, nationality married or single, experience in full, and wages earned. Y 218 Times Annex.
DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY, Y 242 TIMES ANNEX.
DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced jig and fixture draftsman, accustomed to close work; must be familiar with all machine operations; give experience, references, and salary wanted, in first letter. V 259 Times Downtown.
DRAFTSMAN.—Good all-around mechanical draftsman for an industrial plant located in northern New Jersey; plenty of work ahead for good man; write experience in detail, age, and salary required. Y 239 Times Annex.
DRAFTSMEN.—Engineering office requires draftsmen familiar with reinforced concrete m

ANARCHISTS CLOSE THEIR DEFENSE

Emma Goldman and Berkman Will Sum Up Their Own Cases on Monday.

JUROR QUESTIONS WITNESS

Head Master of Ferrer School Admits He Teaches That Government Should Be Abolished.

The case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists on trial before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court, charged with conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, will go to the jury on Monday. The defense closed late yesterday afternoon and Judge Mayer announced that Miss Goldman and Berkman would be permitted to sum up their cases in the morning and Assistant United States District Attorney Content early in the afternoon. Judge Mayer is expected to conclude his charge about 4 o'clock, after which the fate of the defendants will be in the hands of the jury.

The hearing was resumed yesterday morning with Leonard D. Abbott, an official of the No-Conscription League and a prominent person in anarchist circles, on the stand. His direct examination by Miss Goldman and Berkman was concluded on Thursday, and yesterday morning he faced the cross-examination of Mr. Content. Abbott is also President of the so-called Free Speech League, and is a head master of the Ferrer School. Mr. Content read parts of numerous articles written by Abbott, some of them having appeared in Mother Earth, the anarchist pamphlet of which Emma Goldman is the editor.

Mr. Content asked Abbott to recall some of the utterances he made at a meeting in Union Square in 1914, which was held after Arthur Caron and two other anarchists had been killed by the premature explosion of a bomb which they were making. The police have intimated that the bomb was to have been used against John D. Rockefeller. In his speech at the time Abbott said that the "comrades" had been killed by the bomb which they had prepared to use on "the enemy." The anarchists at that time were making demonstrations against Mr. Rockefeller because of the Colorado mine disorders, which they tried to make appear was due to his interest in those mines.

"I believe with all my heart in resistance on all occasions," was another quotation read from Abbott's writings by Mr. Content.

In answer to a question by Judge Mayer, Abbott said that some of the statements read by Mr. Content were from the writings of Thomas Jefferson. They were "paraphrased," he said.

"You have no recollection that Thomas Jefferson ever talked like that about bombs, have you?" asked Judge Mayer.

"No, I have not," Abbott admitted, after a pause.

Reginald S. James, one of the jurors, wanted to know about the Ferrer School. He asked whether if the Ferrer School does not teach that Governments should be abolished. Abbott admitted that such was the case.

"And when you say that governments should be abolished does that include the United States?" asked Mr. James.

"It does," Abbott replied.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, during the afternoon session, a band in City Hall Park, which was there in connection with the arrival of the Russian Mission, began playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Everybody in the courtroom except Berkman, Miss Goldman, and five of the spectators stood up. The court attendants paid no attention to the defendant's attitude, but they made the five spectators, two of them women, leave the room.

With the conclusion of Abbott's cross-examination Berkman and Miss Goldman announced that their case was closed. Mr. Content then called Edward Paddell, a stenographer, as a Government witness in rebuttal. He testified that he had attended several meetings recently at which Miss Goldman spoke, and said that he had made stenographic records of her speeches. He quoted her as having said at one of these meetings that she believed in violence and that she and her followers would, if necessary, use force to obtain their rights.

The summing up of the case begins at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

LAWYERS SHUN DRAFT CASES.

Bar Association Expected to Follow Action Taken in Illinois.

It was said yesterday that the New York Bar Association would follow the example of the Bar Association of Illinois and refuse legal assistance to those attempting to evade service under the Selective Draft law or those seeking appointment or promotion in the military service. The matter will come up at a special meeting of the War Council of the Bar Association of New York on Monday afternoon. The War Council is expected to take action which will be indorsed by the Bar Association.

The Bar Association of Illinois holds that it is contrary to the ethics of the profession for members to accept professional employment involving their appearance before exemption boards and that it is not professional to appear for clients in seeking to influence their appointment to office or the promotion of members of the military establishment. It holds, however, that there is nothing against the ethics of the profession for a lawyer to give gratuitous advice upon the rights and liabilities of those subject to the draft. Brig. Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, believes that the adoption by the bar associations of the various States of a resolution similar to that adopted by the Illinois Association, would eliminate unnecessary technicalities before the exemption boards.

Charles E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bar Association, said the matter had not come up for action by that association and as it was probable that the subject would be under discussion he thought it best to reserve opinion until that time.

INFLATED COST OF PAPER.

Canadian Inquiry Shows How Prices Were Arbitrarily Put Up.

TORONTO, Ont., July 6.—The publication of the official report of the proceedings of the Royal Commission on newsprint paper has brought to light further instances of the inflation of cost figures by the paper manufacturers in their returns to Commissioner Pringle.

The statement of Donnaconna Paper Company, Limited, showed a sudden increase in the cost of newsprint paper from $29.21 a ton in 1915 to $45.39 a ton in 1916 and $50.20 a ton during the first four months of 1917. George M. McKee, general manager of this company, admitted that the returns for 1916 and the first four months of 1917 were based on arbitrary figures of $50 a ton for sulphite and $25 a ton for ground wood instead of the actual cost of production.

George Chahoon, Jr., president of the Laurentide Company, Limited, admitted under cross-examination that after the first session of the present investigation some of the manufacturers who make their own sulphite had discussed among themselves the prices at which sulphite and ground wood should be entered in the replies to Commissioner Pringle's questionaire and had decided upon $50 a ton for sulphite and $25 a ton for ground wood. On his return home Mr. Chahoon had telegraphed to each of the manufacturers his personal opinion that it would be satisfactory to the Commissioner if the statements were made out along those lines.

George H. Millen, president and general manager of E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, admitted that in the statement of that company for the first four months of 1917 sulphite had been entered at $80 a ton and ground wood had been entered at $30 a ton, although the actual cost of production during that period was $45.96 a ton for sulphite and $18.84 a ton for ground wood. With the use of these arbitrary figures there was shown a cost for roll news of $61.91 a ton.

The use of the figures of actual cost given by Mr. Millen would reduce the cost to $45.13 a ton.

ON BOARD A U-BOAT.
A prisoner on a German submarine described his experiences in the interesting article in The New York Times Current History Magazine. On all newsstands.

UNEARTH I. W. W. PLOT TO DESTROY CROPS

Federal Officials Warn Farmers of South Dakota — Men Stationed to Burn Harvests.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 6.—Regular army officers in South Dakota assert they have reliable information that Industrial Workers of the World leaders in the State have maps of the agricultural districts of the State and have men stationed throughout the State, who will make simultaneous attempts to burn this season's crops.

Federal officers have been apprised of the plot, and every effort will be made to apprehend those connected with it. The revelations were made public as a warning to the farmers of the State to guard against the plotters. At the office of the United States District Attorney here it was stated that the warning could not be made too strong.

JEROME, Ariz., July 6.—Industrial Workers of the World today called a strike on copper mines here to enforce demands identical with those presented by strikers at Globe. Immediately after the strike was called notices were posted by the Jerome local of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers informing members the action was taken without authority and that the union could not recognize the order. The question of responding to the call was left to each man to decide.

BOWIE, Ariz., July 6.—A telephone message from the Sheriff's office at Globe, where operations in the copper mines have been tied up since Saturday by a strike of miners, said the city was quiet today. Troops of cavalry were patrolling the streets.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ex-Governor G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona today was appointed by the Department of Labor a Federal conciliator, to assist other conciliators already in the field attempting to settle the strike of metal workers in Arizona.

CIRCULARS CAUSE ARREST.

Workhouse Sentence for Misuse of Declaration of Independence.

Harry Aurin, 20 years old, of 341 Crimmins Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to the Workhouse for ninety days by Magistrate Murphy in the Morrisania Court yesterday. Aurin was arrested by Patroiman Callahan on July 4 as he was handing out printed circulars to persons coming from a patriotic rally. The circulars bore a passage from the Declaration of Independence and Section 1 of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Beneath was printed the line, "Does our Government live up to these principles?"

Callahan at first charged Aurin with violating a corporation ordinance for littering the street with the bills, but Magistrate Murphy dismissed this charge and ordered a complaint of disorderly conduct made against him. Harry Weinberger of 261 Broadway, attorney for Aurin, objected unavailingly to this procedure. Neither Deputy Assistant District Attorney Keating nor Magistrate Murphy contended that the Declaration of Independence had been misquoted, but both agreed that by printing certain phrases and sentences in bold face type, Aurin directed attention to them and thus made the reader lose sight of the meaning of the Declaration as a whole.

The court was most incensed over the selection of this sentence printed in heavy type: "But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government and to provide new guards for their future security."

In setting aside the motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the distribution of a circular containing extracts from the Declaration of Independence did not constitute a breach of the peace, Magistrate Murphy said:

"It is no offense to publish the Declaration of Independence. Had this been an entire copy of the Declaration and no change of the sections of it there would be no case here. But a very small section of the Declaration of Independence is set forth in this sheet, and there are set forth in bold type, at least twice the size of the other type, sections of it which, taken by themselves, give an entirely wrong impression of what the Declaration of Independence is intended to be.

"In other words, there can be no complete understanding of that document until it is all read together. I agree with Mr. Hatting that the publication of the matter contained in the circular was for the sole purpose of inciting those who already disagree with the course of the Government in its relation to the war now existing."

After Aurin's finger prints had been taken, Magistrate Murphy in passing sentence upon him, said:

"You thought you were probably pretty clever in taking a section of the Declaration of Independence to serve your purpose of inciting discontent. You were very likely advised by astute counsel that if a section of the Declaration of Independence were printed no harm could come to you. You have found that that is not so."

TROLLEY HEARING PUT OFF.

Service Commission May Act on Up-State Fares Next Week.

ALBANY, July 6.—The preliminary hearing before the Second District Public Service Commission today on the application of twenty-eight up-State surface traction companies for permission to increase trolley fares from 5 to 6 cents was adjourned until next Friday, after a session lasting nearly three hours. On the return date arguments will be heard on the question of the jurisdiction of the commission to grant the requested additional charge.

Prior to the reopening of the case any objecting municipalities whose officers believe the commission is without jurisdiction ether on the ground of special franchise arrangements or special legislation enacted subsequent to the general 5-cent restrictions in the Railroad law of 1884, must file briefs.

Captain Seymour Van Santvoord announced after consultation with the other commissioners, that the commission will announce on Friday the order and procedure, and will detail what the petitioning companies must prove in order to have their request granted. Mr. Van Santvoord expressed the view, which was concurred in by all of his colleagues, that the commission had authority to order increased trolley fares, except in certain isolated instances where special legislation or franchise agreements amounting virtually to contracts might make exceptions.

TEA ROOMS.

The OAK ROOM 26 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST.
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE **BROWN BETTY** 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

MARY LOUISE 173 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c. Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's.
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE MARYLAND, 112 West 73d St. Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, 75c. Rooms to rent.

COCCHI TOOK BETS AT HIS CYCLE SHOP

Acted as Middleman for Speculative Policemen, the District Attorney Learns.

GRAND JURY CALLS CRUGER

Prosecutor Urges Longer Hours for the Investigating Body—Woods to Resume His Inquiry Today.

The District Attorney's office began yesterday an investigation of reports that Alfredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, received bets on the races at his shop at 127th and Manhattan Street and that his friendship with certain members of the Police Department was due to the fact that he accepted bets from them.

Corroboration of this report was obtained by members of the District Attorney's staff yesterday from proprietors of poolrooms who said they knew that Cocchi was in the same business. The bets registered with Cocchi and the money turned over to him, it was said, were sent by Cocchi to a poolroom in the neighborhood for which Cocchi acted as an agent. The policemen who used Cocchi for this purpose, it was said, went to him because they did not dare to be seen in a regular poolroom.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the investigation of charges against motorcycle policemen would be resumed today. The charge that Cocchi accepted graft from speeding chauffeurs and motorcycle drivers who preferred to compromise with the policemen who arrested them rather than take their chances before a magistrate, led to the discovery several days ago of irregularities in the accounts of several motorcycle policemen. Four were suspended, and it was announced that several other suspensions were to follow when all the evidence against motorcycle policemen was acquired by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. Mr. Walstein was ready to begin questioning motorcycle policemen when his inquiry was halted by the action of the Governor in calling for a Grand Jury hearing. The Grand Jury resumed its hearings yesterday with Henry D. Cruger, father of the murdered girl, as the chief witness. He told the story of his experiences with various policemen and police officials, all of whom, according to his previous statements, seemed to have adopted the theory that Cocchi was innocent and that Ruth Cruger had eloped.

Other witnesses were called to testify against Lieut. Browne, who was accused of perjury by Commissioner Wallstein because of statements made by Lieut. Browne at the Wallstein hearing regarding his handling of the report of Ruth Cruger's disappearance. Frank Moss, the lawyer for Lieut. Browne, asked that Browne should be permitted to waive immunity and go before the Grand Jury to explain his testimony.

Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull and a number of detectives and policemen appeared at the Criminal Courts Building to testify before the Grand Jury, but they were not called. The Grand Jury adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning. In order to hurry the inquiry District Attorney Swann requested the Grand Jury to sit hereafter for four hours a day, instead of two hours, as at present.

Mr. Swann became more anxious than ever to have Cocchi extradited yesterday after an examination of his records showed that in the last four years there have been twelve trials in Italy for crimes committed in the United States and that none of these trials has resulted in conviction.

ROME, Thursday, July 5.—Emanuele Fino, an Italian lawyer who on behalf of the District Attorney of New York is investigating the case of Alfredo Cocchi, sent a long telegraphic report to New York after an interview with Signor Sacchi, Minister of Justice. Signor Fino explained the impossibility, under the Italian law, of interrogating the prisoner, but said that all facilities had been granted for pursuing such an investigation through Judge Zucconi, who is in charge of the case.

SOCIALISTS TO NAME TICKET

Resolutions Will Criticise Mayor's Attitude During the Food Riots.

The Socialist Party will hold a two-day city convention, beginning this afternoon, in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. Algernon Lee will preside as Temporary Chairman, and the delegates will nominate their candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen. A platform will also be adopted. Repeal of the selective draft, censorship, and the State military census laws are among the demands set forth in resolutions prepared by a committee, and on which the delegates will vote.

Mayor Mitchel is also criticised for his attitude toward rent strikers and protestors against the high cost of living during the food riots. Problems of municipal ownership, overcrowding of public schools, and the demand of the traction companies for increased fares will be among the topics discussed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Gold hunting case Tiffany watch and gold chain, with gold and platinum, diamond set locket attached; small gold locket, gold cigar cutter, and silver and gold handle pocketknife attached. Reward for return to Seavey, 128 West 93d St.

LOST—Plain brown wallet containing cards, addresses, envelope with Indiana registration card, enrollment card signed by Randall, Masonic cards, and other papers. Reward if returned to Room 1208, U. S. Rubber Co., 1,790 Broadway.

LOST—Either at Hotel Ritz-Carlton or Cohan & Harris Theatre, on Thursday evening, part of a diamond ornament; small stones set in platinum forming a tassel; liberal reward for return. Atlas, 6th floor, 450 4th Av.

LOST.—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M. M. 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St.; New York City. Tel 9330 Rector.

LOST—Cane handbag containing personal effects from running board of automobile, between 34th and 40th Sts., on Madison Av., July 6, 7 o'clock; $5 reward for immediate return. C. R. White, 303 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's diamond pin, aqua marine circle surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting, lost between 29 West 36th St. and the Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. Apply cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Miniature baby's picture on Tuesday, July 3, either in taxi or on street between Algonquin Hotel, Altman's, and Hotel Plaza. Liberal reward, no questions asked if returned to Room 511, 17 Battery Place, city.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire engagement ring; platinum mounting; octagon setting; vicinity Broadway and 142d, June 29; liberal reward. Apt. 57, 3,493 Broadway.

LOST.—Between 57th and 76th Sts., small open-faced gold watch attached to bow-knot pin. $30 reward. Return to Andrews & Winsten, 542 5th Ave., 45th.

LOST—Thursday night, automobile entrance Grand Central, a gold wrist watch, octagonal shape; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 9618.

LOST—Black leather pocket book at Unter Den Linden Cafe, Broadway and 97th St.; address of owner inside; reward. Phone Academy 1979 or 2708 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday in subway, leather purse containing bills and check. Finder please notify Miss Margaret Timm, 1,783 Undercliff Av., Morris Heights.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, between Claremont Av. and 129th St., and Amsterdam Av., and 125th St; liberal reward. Goldsmith, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—A black wallet, containing testimonials and papers. Reward if returned E 423 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond and aqua marine pendant, Friday, June 29; suitable reward. Return W. Mead, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Saturday, June 30, diamond bar pin; $50 reward. Anna Wheaton, Hotel Richmond.

LOST—Gold bracelet, engraved, seven small diamonds, Fifth Av. bus; reward. H 167 Times.

LOST—July 5, gold cuff link between Nostrand Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Astor Place. Gumport, 706 Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and fob; initials "F. C. K."; reward. McCool, 440 6th Av.

MORE SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE

Conciliator Believes Employers Will Give a Higher Wage.

The strike in the New York shipyards is not yet settled and both sides agree there is no prospect that it will end quickly, because the question now is one of wages. There are about 4,000 men out, including 500 from two small shipyards in Brooklyn who walked out yesterday.

The business agents of the men's unions continue to threaten that they will call out another 12,000 men from the shipyards if the owners do not agree to pay the $4.50 daily minimum wage, but there is good ground for hope, according to Commissioner of Conciliation Rowland B. Mahaney, that the employers will pay a higher wage considering the high cost of living, and also that the yards are full of work and will be for many months. Mr. Mahaney said all the irritating details in the strike had been eliminated and that he was hopeful the employers and workmen would come to terms.

The restraint exercised by the business agents of the unions, he continued, in not calling out the men from the other yards, was due to his mediation and the patriotic wish of the shipyard workers generally not to harass the Government at such a critical time.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—Four hundred machinists, pattern makers, and iron workers went on strike at the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Corporation shipyard this afternoon. The decision to strike followed a conference with delegates from the National Organizations of the Unions. They demanded a minimum wage of $4.50 a day.

Held on White Slavery Charge.

Kallman Baumgarten, a well-dressed Austrian, 23 years old, was arrested yesterday by Detective Van Leer of the District Attorney's staff on a charge of white slavery made against him by three young girls. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court and held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. According to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, Baumgarten, although admittedly a citizen of this country, was unable to produce a registration card.

STRIKE OF ITALIANS DELAYS BIG LINERS

Six Hundred Laborers Engaged in Loading Coal in Manhattan Break Contract.

CONSUL WORKS FOR PEACE

Plea for Patriotism for Italy and Other Allies Expected to Bring Strikers to Terms.

Six hundred Italian coal heavers, who load the fuel into the bunkers of ocean liners, have been on strike since Monday, and through their action the sailing of ships this week has been delayed. The men were under contract to the companies until Sept. 1 to load the coal on the steamships at 40 cents an hour, but they broke this contract on Monday and have been demanding 50 cents an hour.

The strike does not include the coal heavers in Hoboken or Brooklyn, but only those working on certain piers in Manhattan. The loss to the companies, it was said, is about $5,000 a day for each of the big ships.

All the Italians working on the coal lighters, from which the steamships are supplied in New York Harbor, met yesterday in Brooklyn. The Italian Consul urged them, on the ground of patriotism, not to delay the sailing of the liners. Representatives of the steamship lines were not permitted to attend the meeting, it was said, but they heard later in the afternoon that the men had listened quietly to the address by the Italian Consul and there was a prospect that they would return to work this morning.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope.) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Three Forward Steps." 8, "A Voyage of Discovery."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M., "The Unshakeable Kingdom." Strangers in the city and members of churches that are closed cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. H. F. Stilwell, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9. July 9, Dr. Fred P. Haggard, Speaker.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching by Mr. J. B. PHILLIPS of Chattanooga, Tenn. 11 A.M.—"A Reproduction of Pentecost." 8 P. M.—"Where Are the Dead?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"The Holy Spirit." 8 P. M.—"Uplifted Hands."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. His evening topic will be "The War and Last Things." III. Preparing for Armageddon."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M., "Effect of Sunday Campaign."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M. During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third and Fourth Churches.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Jesus and Peter." 8 P. M.—"In the Fire, At the Fire, On Fire."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks will preach; subject, "The God Divine Science Offers."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS, SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. July 11, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "What Shakespeare Thought About Kings."

EVANGELICAL.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. & 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. A. E. LOOSE of Soudan, Central Africa. 8 P. M.—MISSIONARY MEETING, Rev. A. B. SIMPSON Presiding, Addresses by Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Duckworth, Rev. and Mrs. O. Dinham, Miss H. Bushfield of India, Mrs. A. E. Loose, and Mrs. A. Graham of Soudan Mission, Central Africa.

TENT EVANGEL, TENT EVANGEL, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN. Sunday, 4 P. M. "Bob" Jones, 8 P. M. and daily at 3 and 8, including Monday.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles L. Mead, D.D., of Denver, Colo. 8 P. M.—Rev. M. H. Rylatt.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian. "Bearing the Marks of Jesus."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

UNION, 48th St., west of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"CHRIST'S CONTRASTS." 8 P. M.—Mr. GRAPHWELL of the Intercollegiate Temperance Association will speak.

NEW THOUGHT.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. sharp, subject, "Truth of Being: Higher Thought Teaching."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Rosary." Classes and interviews at 120 West 57th St.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Christian Healing. Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker. 11—"Is the Race Laboring Under Hypnotic Delusion?" 8—"The World's Peace Problem."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by REV. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, recently returned missionary from India, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 54th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. WORK preaches 11 and 7:30.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch will preach at 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D. 8 P.M.—Union Service on lawn of Old First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th. 11 and 8—Dr. Wm. Hiram Foulkes preaches.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } 11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A. Topic: "What Is the World Coming To."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion Thursdays, 7:30, 10 A. M.; Holy Days, 7:30 A. M. Intercessions for those in the service and for peace. Sunday services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. John R. Atkinson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Walter W. Reid. Week-day services—Daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Harold A. Lynch. 8 P. M.—Colonel Charles Sitgelow, "England's War Experiences."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Mr. Burgess) ..11:00 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services 7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 4 & 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, VERY REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, Rev. ALBERT W. HIND.

TRINITY CHURCH, SUNDAY SERVICES. 7 and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M.—Evensong. WEEK-DAY SERVICES. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Christ Set Forth." 8 P. M.—"The Unturned Cake."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister. Rev. J. B. Voorhees, D.D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

NEW YORK LODGE, Theosophical Society, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Tuesday, July 10, 8:15 P. M., "The Law of Divine Justice," by Ernest Suffern. Lending Library.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN, "THE DEEPENING OF LIFE."

OTHER SERVICES.

PROF. EVERSON will give the opening lecture at his big tent, 95th St., west of Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M., on an unusually interesting subject, "Will God's People Be Caught Up to Heaven Before the Great Tribulation?" Free.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda, "Being and Doing," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET. Rev. Newell Dwight Hills, Pastor. 11 A. M., sermon by the Associate Pastor, Rev. William F. Kettle. "The Years of Restoration." No evening service.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. Charles H. Lyttle. "The War's Sequel to the Parable of the Good Samaritan."

$19.50
Now Buys A Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit That Was $22.50

At to-day's woolen prices these suits would be worth at least $30; in 1918 indications are that equal quality suits will retail at $35.

There are more suits to select from to-day than there will be on Monday.

So come in to-day.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers Sunday; Monday probably fair; southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,715. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1917.—84 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Rotogravure and Magazine Sections and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

SENATE WIDENS WHISKY BAN BY VOTE OF 45 TO 37

Not Only Prohibits Manufacture, but Provides for Seizure of All in Bond.

TO RECOMPENSE OWNERS

Government Paying Cost, Plus 10 Per Cent.—Rush of Withdrawals Is Expected.

WINE AND BEER PERMITTED

Lighter Beverages Not Mentioned In Amendment—War Revenue Bill Recommitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The foes of whisky won their fight in the Senate today when Section 12 of the Food Administration bill was amended so as to prohibit further manufacture of distilled spirits during the war, while the President was directed to take over for the Government all stocks of distilled spirits in bond. As finally passed, the section allows the making of wine and beer.

As disposed of by the Senate, the liquor fight, so far as whisky goes, is a complete victory for the "drys," but as it affects beer and wine they were obliged to capitulate to the "wets." The House, it is believed, will uphold the liquor legislation evolved by the Senate. In the bill as passed by the House the manufacture of all alcoholic beverages was prohibited, but the President was empowered to authorize the making of wine to save perishable products from going to waste.

The substitute whisky section adopted today makes it mandatory for the President to take over all stocks of whisky, rum, gin and brandy in bond, but stipulates that owners of the stocks taken must be paid the actual cost of them, plus 10 per cent. All these stocks the Government must gather in when the Food bill becomes operative.

Cost to Government Immense.

In the debate on the floor of the Senate it was estimated that there were at present approximately 200,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond. If the Government takes this over it will entail an outlay of 75 cents a gallon, which is approximately the cost price, or $187,500,000, besides the 10 per cent. margin allowed, which would add $18,750,000, an aggregate of $206,250,000. In addition, the Government would lose the war tax levied in the War Revenue bill of $2.20 a gallon and the existing tax of $1.10 a gallon a year, making $825,000,000 in all. The aggregate effect, therefore, to the Government would be a loss of $1,031,250,000 in revenue and in outlay in buying up the bonded stocks.

But the section, as adopted cannot affect the removal of whiskey from bond before the food bill becomes a law, by paying the tax upon it, owners of the stocks now in bond may have the entire reserve supply for the country's use after the new law becomes operative, so the nation's war drinks may be beer, wine and whisky, as usual; only no more whiskey is to be made, and the price of that already distilled is expected to go away up.

The vote that knocked out whiskey came upon an amendment by Senator Smoot, that the President be authorized to take over all stocks in bond for the period of the war, with provision for compensation by paying the cost to the owner, plus 10 per cent. Senator Smoot had succeeded early in the day in getting this passed by a vote of 65 to 12, but later on it was reconsidered, then put back again as an amendment to the section as finally adopted. The vote on the final acceptance of the amendment was 52 to 24, showing an unmistakable line-up against permitting any whiskey coming from bond after the passage of the act. With the Smoot amendment and others that were embraced in it before final passage Section 12, as it now stands, reads:

"The Revised Liquor Section.

Section 12. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for governmental, industrial, manufacturing, scientific, or medicinal purposes. Nor shall there be imported into the United States during said war any distilled liquors.

Provided that the President of the United States be and hereby is directed to take over for and on behalf of the Government of the United States all distilled liquors that are held in bond at the time this act goes into effect, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the owners of such the actual cost of the same, plus a profit not exceeding 10 per centum.

Provided, further, that the collection of all excise taxes on distilled spirits in bond at the time of the passage of this act shall be suspended so long as this act is in force, and the distiller, in the event that said distilled spirits shall be taken over by the Government, as herein provided, shall be discharged from all obligations for any and all taxes levied and assessed against said distilled spirits; provided, however, that the owner of the distilled spirits shall not withdraw any part thereof without the payment of the excise tax in force.

Any person who wilfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

The vote on the Smoot amendment, providing against the removal of distilled spirits from bond, was:

For the amendment: Republicans—Borah, Calder, Cummings, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Jones of Washington, Johnson of California, Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Townsend, Wadsworth, and Watson—28.

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Kendrick, King, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Randsdell Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams and Wolcott—24.

Against the amendment: Republicans—Brandegee, Burton, Capper, Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Jones of Washington, Johnson of California, Kellogg, Kenyon, La Follette, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Townsend, Wadsworth, and Watson—28.

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Kendrick, King, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Randsdell Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams and Wolcott—24.

Continued on Page 6.

Dewey's Flagship Saved; Olympia Is Floated Again

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The famous old cruiser Olympia, beached recently in Block Island Sound after striking an uncharted rock, was floated today and anchored safely in a sheltered position.

Secretary Daniels, in making the announcement, said the Department had feared a sudden storm, which might damage the vessel, but was now satisfied that she could be quickly repaired and returned to duty as the flagship of Rear Admiral Wilson, commanding the Atlantic Coast Patrol against submarines.

No statement was made as to the extent or nature of the damage to the vessel's hull.

CHINESE EMPEROR GIVES UP THRONE

London Hears at the Same Time of the Defeat of Monarchist Army.

REPUBLICANS IN PURSUIT.

Envoys at Peking Warn Chinese That Railway to Mukden Must Be Restored.

LONDON, Sunday, July 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking announces that Hsuan Tung, the young Emperor, has abdicated.

A Reuter dispatch from Shanghai reports that Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the bureaucratic Republicans, states that he attacked and routed the monarchist forces on Friday near Lang Fang. The Republican Army has advanced ten miles in the direction of Peking, and is still pursuing the enemy.

Li Yuan-hung, the deposed President, has appointed Tuan Chi-jui as Premier and also handed over the President's seal to him for conveyance to the former Vice President, Feng Kuo-chang, who will assume the acting Presidency and form a Provisional Government at Nanking.

A dispatch to The Morning Post yesterday from Tien-tsin said that 700 Japanese, French, American, and British troops going to Peking to reinforce the legation guards arrived at Lang-fang, 35 miles from Peking, before the fighting between the Imperialists and Republicans began. The General in charge of the Republican forces urged them to withdraw ten miles to the rear owing to danger from the fighting. All withdrew except two British officers and some telegraph operators. Later both belligerents agreed to allow engineers to repair the railway track at Lang-fang, which had been torn up, and permit the relief troops to continue their journey.

A dispatch from Peking to The Times yesterday said that danger to foreigners in the capital was not feared. Advices from Tientsin were that the Imperialist Foreign Minister, Hsang Tun Yen, notified the foreign legations that he could not guarantee undisturbed orde..

TIENTSIN, July 7.—The diplomatic corps at Peking met today, according to advices received here, and warned the authorities that unless the Peking-Mukden Railway were kept open in accordance with the protocol of 1901, they would take immediate action to re-establish communications.

It is understood that only one rail has been torn up by the royalist troops, and railway operatives are now making repairs.

Information from Peking confirms the report that the railway between Peking and Tientsin has also been cut by troops of General Chang Hsun, leader of the royalist forces. One body of his soldiers is advancing in the direction of Tientsin and one toward Paotingfu in an endeavor to prevent a junction of the Republican armies. The main body of the imperialists remains in Peking.

Chang Hsun has called out Manchus to his support. It is reported that he intends, if defeated, to carry off the young Emperor toward Jehol, in Chihli Province, 115 miles northeast of Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The young Emperor of China, Hsuan Tung, has been marked for death by military leaders of the republic's forces, according to cable advices received here today by the Chinese Nationalist League. The troops of the monarch are retreating, closely pursued by the Republican army, the report stated.

Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first President of the Chinese Republic, has arrived in San Francisco, presumably on his way to China to take part in the fight for the preservation of democracy.

It was only a week ago that General Chang Hsun, the Chinese dictator, informed the President, Li Yuan-hung, that he must retire, as the Manchu Emperor had been restored to the throne. Since then the Republican forces of China have been gathering, and the defeat of the Monarchists has been generally predicted.

TOWNS IN ILLINOIS FEAR NEGRO ATTACK

Troops Ordered to Protect People from Blacks Fleeing from East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Colonel Donnelly, commanding the First Regiment, Missouri National Guard, received a call early this morning to send troops from Alton, Ill., to Hartford, Ill., to protect the whites there against a threatened negro attack.

Troops from Alton have been ordered to the scene. According to the report received here, the whites at Hartford and at Wood River, Ill., have barricaded themselves in their houses and are prepared to resist attack.

Sixty to one hundred negroes are reported in the advancing band. These negroes are refugees from East St. Louis, who arrived at Hartford today.

A company of the First Missouri Regiment is in Federal service at Alton, Ill., and for this reason the appeal for troops was made to the commandant of the Missouri guard.

"Parentage," Rialto Nov—See it—then you will recommend it.—Advt.

RUSSIANS BEGIN NEW BATTLE IN PINSK MARSHES

Fighting Starts 200 Miles North of Scene of Galician Offensive—City Reported Afire.

ENEMY DEFENSE STIFFENS

Positions Near Koniuchy Change Hands Many Times, but Russians Gain the Heights.

LOSE GROUND BY ZLOCHOFF

Brusiloff's Troops Capture Three Lines of Trenches, but Are Forced Out by Germans.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—Violent fighting has begun on the Russian front near Pinsk. The city of Pinsk is in flames, according to an announcement today by the semi-official news agency. The Russian artillery, the announcement says, is leveling all obstacles.

The official War Office statement issued today makes no mention of heavy fighting in this region, but declares significantly that a Russian naval flotilla on the Pina River destroyed wire barriers in the region of Pinsk.

Very severe fighting continued today at several points on the Galician front, the Russians making some important advances despite stubborn resistance, and capturing over 1,000 additional prisoners. The fighting was particularly fierce in the Zlochoff region and near Koniuchy, north of Brzezany. In the former region the Russians occupied three lines of German trenches, but were forced back again by a series of strong counterattacks. In the Koniuchy sector six fortified positions changed hands several times. The Russians lost some of their gains, but they maintained their hold on the heights northwest of Preservce and those east of Godov, together with two villages.

The text of the communication reads:

In the region of the town of Pinsk our naval flotilla destroyed mined barriers on the bank of the River Pina.

In the direction of the Zlochoff region, at Batkovmanaiuv, after artillery preparation, our infantry attacked strongly fortified positions of the enemy. We occupied three lines of his trenches, but later he succeeded by a series of counterattacks in pressing back our detachments.

In the sector of the heights northwest of Presovee, Lavrikovce, Travotioki, and Godov, and in the wood west of Koniuchy our detachments conducted an offensive and engaged in a stubborn battle throughout yesterday. Six fortified positions constantly changed hands, but the enemy by bringing up fresh reserves executed a series of counterattacks, the more formidable of these being from the direction of the village of Urlov and the woods west of Koniuchy, and at certain places he succeeded in pressing back our attacking detachments. Toward evening, however, there remained in our hands the heights northwest of Presovce and the villages of Lavrikovce and Travotioki, and the heights east of Godov. We captured 17 officers and 672 men.

In the direction of Dolin, in the region northwest of Stanislau, after artillery preparation our advance detachments pressed back the enemy in the Jamnica-Pasechna sector and occupied his trenches. South of Bohorodczany our advance detachments defeated an advanced post of the enemy that had moved forward in the direction of Liakhovitzy and Sviniuchy. We occupied the latter place and repulsed the enemy's counterattack. An enemy advanced post in the Jablonitza-Porokhi region also was overcome. Altogether, in the engagement yesterday in the direction of Dolin we took 360 prisoners.

In the region of the town of Prevo one of our companies attacked an enemy barrier guard, and, after bayonetting seventeen Austrians, took four prisoners.

Rumanian Front—On the Danube River we destroyed an enemy ship that was armed with guns.

An enemy air squadron bombed Osel Island, Gulf of Riga, but did no damage. Three fast Russian cutters raided Lake Rayin, (Rasselin,) south of the Danube, and landed under fire, capturing a machine gun, the breech of a field gun, and two Bulgarian soldiers, bayonetting twelve others. The cutters were attacked by a seaplane on their return.

A Russian balloon and airplane and German airplane have been brought down.

The Russians have captured the fortified forest of Slanka, with all the enemy's organized positions, and also Hill 388. They have penetrated the village of Godov. Announcement regarding the fighting at Slanka and in the Godov area, as well as at other points on the front engaged was contained in a semi-official statement issued just before midnight last night, which reads:

"According to news received by the General Staff the artillery began the bombardment at 10 in the morning. The infantry then charged and drove the enemy out of his advanced lines of trenches at the point of the bayonet.

"The Russians captured the fortified forest of Slanka and all the enemy's organized positions. The Russian infantry, which advanced considerably, was subjected to the enemy's flanking artillery fire from the forest of Korostoyetz. The infantry captured Hill 388 and penetrated into the village of Godov.

"Southwest of Gerotchan the Russians drove back the enemy's advance

Continued on Page 6.

Stanford Unit Praised in French Army Orders

PARIS, July 7.—The entire ambulance section of the American Field Service sent to France by Stanford University last February is cited by General Mangin today in orders to the division.

The citation of the section is made for its "having given constantly since its arrival at the front an example of courage and profound devotion, especially at Verdun and at Moronvilliers, in pushing up to the battle lines under bombardment to carry away the wounded.

FOOD EMBARGOES MAY BEGIN AT ONCE

Hoover and Others Urge the President to Limit Exports to Neutrals Immediately.

WILSON MAY ACT TOMORROW

Coal Possibly the First Commodity Affected — Hoover Issues Economy Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The necessity for immediate action in shutting down on the exportation of certain food commodities from this country in large quantities, despite the loud protests of the diplomatic representatives of various neutral nations, was urged today at conferences at the White House and the Department of State.

At the first of these President Wilson, Herbert C. Hoover, and David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, were present. It was said that Mr. Hoover was in favor of quick action, which would put the so-called embargo into effect by Monday. The President has the greatest faith in Mr. Hoover's judgment.

At the conclusion of this conference Mr. Hoover and Mr. Houston had luncheon and were then joined by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, who will have charge of the administrative end of the work. They then went to the Department of State. Secretary Lansing was away, but his representatives joined in the debate.

Mr. Hoover, Mr. Redfield, and Mr. Houston, it was stated, were heartily in favor of taking the situation in hand at once and working it out on a basis that, regardless for the best interests of the United States. Attention was called to the fact that since the publication of stories indicating that there would be severe restrictions on the exports of wheat the neutral buyers had dropped wheat purchases to a certain extent and had turned their attention to the corn market. As a result, it was stated, corn prices had advanced sharply and wheat prices were being advanced in "sympathy" with the rise in the corn market.

Neutrals Deeply Concerned.

Neutral diplomats have watched the conferences of the members of the Exports Council, and especially the activities of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Redfield, with the deepest concern. Representatives of Holland, Sweden, and other neutral countries have placed their pleas before Secretary Lansing at great length and have endeavored to show that America and her allies will not receive the greatest benefit by drastic action in regard to shipments to these nations. There has been an effort also to show that assertions that Germany was profiting tremendously by exports from the United States to the neutrals were overdrawn.

More than one set of resolutions proposed as the basis of the first Presidential proclamation which have been prepared by members of the council who are in favor of taking complete and, as they believe, effective control of the exports by shutting down on neutrals, have been overruled and temporarily revised, and this has tended to delay the action which some departments of the Government believed is absolutely necessary at once in order to safeguard the interests of America and its allies.

It is understood tonight, however, that most of the officials involved in the procedure of the Exports Council are convinced that there is no longer room for timidity of action, and that delay is dangerous. It was that situation, it was stated, which brought about the series of conferences today at which the group demanding definite steps was most outspoken, and cited facts and figures to prove its contention.

As a result, while some have been in favor of withholding the Presidential proclamation for another week, it was the consensus of opinion tonight that these efforts would fail and that definite action might be looked for within another forty-eight hours.

Stop Coal Exports First.

Bunker coal and fuel the control of which will mean the control of shipping will be featured in the first proc-

Continued on Page 6.

GERMANS, IN BIGGEST AIR RAID YET, KILL 37 IN LONDON, LOSE 3 MACHINES; 84 FRENCH AIRCRAFT RAID GERMANY

ONE FLIER SHELLS KRUPP'S

Others Attack Treves, Coblenz and Other Points of Military Importance.

DROP 33 TONS OF BOMBS

Concerted Raid Into Enemy Territory Made in Reprisal for German Acts.

BRITISH AIRMEN ACTIVE

Engage in Many Combats and Bomb Points in Belgium.

PARIS, July 7.—Eighty-four French airplanes made a series of raids last night far into Germany, in reprisal for German attacks on open French towns. Sixty-seven thousand pounds of bombs were dropped at many points of military importance. Only two machines failed to return.

The principal centres visited were Treves, Essen and Coblenz. Eleven airplanes raided Trèves, dropping over 5,000 pounds of bombs. Seven fires broke out, one of which was in the Central Station. Six other machines attacked Ludwigshafen, destroying among other things the Badische aniline factory.

One lone pilot went as far as Essen, where he shelled the Krupp factory. Other places bombarded were the environs of Coblenz. Hirson, Thionville, Dun-Sur-Meuse, Bantheville, Machault, and Cauroy.

The text of the official statement on air operations follows:

On the night of July 6 eighty-four machines took the air. Several of these raids had as their objectives towns situated very far in the interior of the enemy territory in reprisal for bombardments against our open towns.

Eleven of our airplanes flew over Trèves, on which they showered 2,650 kilos of shells. Seven fires broke out, one of great violence in the central station. Six other machines bombarded Ludwigshafen, doing considerable damage. Among other buildings, the important Badische aniline factory was devoured by flames.

Another of our airplanes, piloted by Sergeant Gallois, pushed as far as Essen and dropped projectiles on the buildings of the Krupp factory.

Military installations in the environs of Coblenz, the Hirson station, the railroad west of Pfalzburg, and the Thionville station were likewise bombarded.

Another series of operations over the enemy lines gave excellent results. A fire broke out in the station at Dunsur-Meuse, a munitions depot exploded at Bantheville, the railroad station at Machault, and establishments at Cauroy were burned.

In all 30,455 kilos (about 67,000 pounds) of projectiles were used. Two of our airplanes have not returned.

The War Office announcement this afternoon said that nineteen German airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down by French aviators during the period from June 21 to June 30. In addition, fourteen German machines fell within their lines, and in all likelihood were destroyed.

The text of the statement follows:

Between June 21 and 30 nineteen enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down by our aviators. In addition to these, fourteen German machines, seriously damaged, fell in the German lines.

Our airmen also bombarded effectively in the same period the railway stations at Rechicourt and Avricourt and enemy establishments in the region of Beine, in the Suippes Valley.

Last night enemy aviators threw down several bombs near Epernay and in the region south of Nancy.

Tonight's statement adds:

In the course of the bombardment yesterday by enemy airplanes in the region of Nancy, several bombs fell on a hospital. Three persons were

Continued on Page 2.

Official Reports Show Casualties Much Below Those of the Last Previous Big Attack on London

LONDON, July 8.—The official report of the casualties resulting from the German air raid yesterday, issued by the British War Office, reads:

Lord French reports that the total casualties reported by the police up to the present follow:

Killed—Metropolitan area: Men, 27; women, 4; children, 3. Total—34. Isle of Thanet: Men, 1; women, 2. Total—3. Total killed—37.

Injured—Metropolitan area: Men, 74; women, 20; children, 36. Total—139. Isle of Thanet: Women, 1; children, 1. Total—2. Total injured—141.

An earlier report, issued soon after the raiders disappeared, said:

Lord French reports that at about 9:30 o'clock this morning hostile aircraft, in considerable numbers, probably in two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and west coast of Essex. After dropping some bombs in Thanet, the raiders proceeded in the direction of London. Moving roughly parallel to the north bank of the Thames, they approached London from the northeast. Then changing their course, they proceeded north and west and crossed London from the northwest to the southeast. Bombs were dropped in various places in the metropolitan area.

The number of raiding airplanes is at present uncertain, but was probably about twenty. They were attacked by artillery and by large numbers of our own airplanes.

The results of the attack on the raiders were thus announced by the Admiralty:

The enemy raiding squadron was chased by the Royal Naval Air Service machines from this country and engaged forty miles out at sea off the East Coast. Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea, and a third enemy machine was seen to fall in flames off the mouth of the Scheldt. All our machines returned safely.

The casualties caused by yesterday's air raid on London, in which a greater number of machines participated, were far less than those caused by the fifteen airplanes which dropped bombs on London on June 13. In that raid 151 persons were killed and 430 injured.

LESS DAMAGE IN LONDON

Germans Fly Low and Are Seen by Millions of Watchers.

CAPITAL BETTER DEFENDED

But Lloyd George Hurries to the City and Calls a Meeting of the Cabinet.

DEMAND FOR REPRISALS

Enraged Crowd Attacks Shops of Proprietors Who Have Foreign Names.

Premier Calls Air Experts and Visits Raided Areas

LONDON, July 7.—Premier Lloyd George called a special meeting of military and aerial defense experts at Downing Street this afternoon in connection with the German raid over London this morning.

Afterward the Premier, accompanied by Field Marshal Viscount French, Viscount Milner, Lieut. Gen. Smuts, and George Nicoll Barnes, Minister of Pensions, visited the raided areas.

Members of the party were cheered by sightseers along the route.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—London endured the greatest air raid in its experience today. Twenty German machines bombed the city at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, killing 37 persons and injuring 141, according to official announcement.

Three of the airplanes which took part in the attack were brought down at sea on the return trip. British airmen at Dunkirk prepared to intercept them, but they took a more northerly route. The Dunkirk flyers, in the course of their patrol, brought down seven machines of another German squadron.

Noel Pemberton-Billing, who has been active in Parliament in demanding better protection against air raids, is reported to be arranging a public meeting in one of the districts which has suffered most from German raids in the past, though on this occasion it is understood to have come though the ordeal undamaged. If opinions generally heard from men in the street and in the clubs are safe criterions, the authorities will be subjected to severe criticism.

Millions See Air Battle.

For a period variously estimated up to a quarter of an hour the German airplanes flew over the metropolitan area, dropping their cargoes of bombs in full view of millions of spectators. The raiders were engaged by British aircraft and anti-aircraft guns, and undoubtedly never in the world's history has any battle on land or sea or in air been waged in sight of so many people.

From all information I have been able so far to gather, this most extraordinary fact seems to develop as certain that considering the scale upon which the raid was made, the number of machines taking part, and the quantity of bombs dropped, the damage done and the casualties caused are out of all proportion to the effort and money expended.

I have been over a great deal of the ground where the bulk of the bombs fell and there is, in a sense, next to nothing to show for it all. Of course, some buildings suffered damage, but one in particular which seems to have been the chief objective of the raiders, though struck and partially set on fire, suffered so little damage that regular work was being carried on there within a short time after the departure of the airmen. The casualties, too, are greatly inferior in number to the toll of the last raid.

The battle in the air was an engrossing spectacle. Despite official appeals to the population to take cover in case of another raid, millions saw some part of it and hundreds of thousands watched it in all its phases. The raiders were plainly visible during most of the time. Their arrival was favored by a thick Summer haze, which assisted them in their manoeuvres over the metropolis. Their plan of action had evidently been worked out to the smallest details and their formation was maintained throughout.

Flew Like Flock of Birds.

Approaching from the northeast, they turned north and west, and crossed London from northwest to southeast. Shrapnel was bursting all around them, but they flew, as one spectator put it, like a school of crows following a leader. The simile was inaccurate in respect to color, for the raiders were shimmering white in the sun. A little later their course might have been compared to the flight of swallows, for anti-aircraft guns seemed to get their range as the outer northern districts of the capital

HINT OF REPRISAL IN AID OF BELGIANS

Talk at Washington of Seizing Germans Unless Belgian Hostages Are Set Free.

TWENTY NOTABLES HELD

Deported from Brussels Because Belgians Sent German Captives from Africa to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was intimated today that the United States Government and the Entente Allies might find it necessary to adopt retaliatory measures against Germany if that Government did not return to Belgium about twenty prominent subjects of that country recently seized in reprisal for what Germany alleges was inhuman treatment of German civilian prisoners taken by Belgium in German East Africa. That such reprisals may be found necessary was hinted strongly this afternoon after the State Department had announced that the Belgian Minister had called the attention of this Government to the deportation of these Belgians.

It appears that certain civilian prisoners were taken at Tabora, German East Africa, and sent by the Belgian authorities to France for internment. This action was taken because of bad living conditions in the colony.

Germany alleged that this internment of the German prisoners was inhumane, and negotiations followed through the medium of the Vatican. Belgium offered to exchange the prisoners for Belgian subjects interned in Germany. The German Government promised to take this offer under consideration. However, twenty-four days after the German promise was made, according to the communication delivered by the Belgian Minister to the State Department, "the German Government, without answering the proposal which Belgium had made, brutally arrested at Brussels and deported to Germany some twenty persons, all colonial officials or directors of colonies."

Hints of Reprisal.

It was said at the State Department today that it might become necessary for the Entente Allies and the United States to adopt retaliatory measures unless Germany released the prisoners. There are many prominent Germans in this country and in Entente countries, and it would be an easy matter to adopt retaliatory measures by which an equal number of these Germans could be interned.

Mr. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, issued this announcement regarding the Belgian appeal:

"The Belgian Government, through the Belgian Minister in Washington, has called the attention of the Department of State to the unwarranted deportation by the Germans of a group of some twenty prominent Belgians in retaliation for what Germany claims to be the inhumane treatment by Belgium of certain civilian prisoners taken at Tabora, in German East Africa.

"The facts are that upon the capture of Taborah the Belgian authorities determined to take the German women, children, and civilians from German East Africa to France, where they would be interned. The whole Tabora region had been devastated by the war, and it was impossible for these prisoners to live there, whereas in France they could be properly cared for. The Germans alleged that this was inhumane treatment and that the health of the prisoners was jeopardized.

"Belgium offered to exchange the civilians for Belgian subjects interned in Germany. On June 5 Germany, through the Holy See, stated that the Belgian offer would be taken under consideration by the German Foreign Office. On June 20 the German Government, without answering the proposal which Belgium had made, brutally arrested at Brussels and deported to Germany some twenty persons—all of whom were colonial officials or directors of colonial companies.

Belgium's Policy Humane.

"It is pointed out to the Department of State that it is a distinct and decided policy on the part of the Belgian Government to treat prisoners with the

Continued on Page 4.

"Parentage" makes you laugh, makes you THINK—RIALTO NOW.—Advt.

FELL SEVEN MORE CRAFT AT DUNKIRK

British on Watch for Returning Raiders Attack Other German Fliers.

SEA MACHINES DESTROYED

Five Flights Made in Effort to Intercept the Expedition Against Metropolis.

LONDON, July 7.—The Admiralty made an announcement this afternoon regarding an achievement of British airmen at Dunkirk, who were watching for the German air raiders returning from the attack on London.

Although they missed these raiders, they brought down seven other German machines in the course of their patrol.

The announcement was as follows:

"The Vice Admiral at Dover has reports from Dunkirk that information was received that enemy aircraft were attacking England. Five flights were sent up to intercept them as they returned. The raiding enemy aircraft were not seen, but three enemy seaplanes were encountered and destroyed and one enemy airplane was driven down into the sea. Another enemy airplane was driven down subsequently.

"The machines returned to replenish their petrol, and left again immediately. In the course of this movement one enemy airplane was brought down in flames and another forced to land on the beach, damaged, near Ostend.

"During their operations none of the raiding enemy airplanes was encountered, and it is thought highly probable they returned near the Scheldt and over Dutch territory."

AUSTRIAN CABINET IS NEAR COLLAPSE

Czernin and Seydler Likely to Retire Soon — Emperor's Wide Amnesty Grant Provokes a Storm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Das Neues Pester Journal of Budapest reports that the power of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is being gradually undermined, and that his retirement is now a question of a short time.

The Premier, Dr. von Seydler, it is reported, will also retire in two weeks.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—The amnesty decree of Emperor Charles of Austria will mean the release of 18,000 persons, according to Vienna advices to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin.

The dispatch adds that a series of contingent amnesty acts will follow soon, providing that a number of persons, who were condemned under other paragraphs of the military code, will be released.

News received here from other sources contains strong protests against the decree of amnesty and expresses astonishment and dismay at this "far-reaching disavowal of the State idea." These protests evidently emanate from German circles in Austria.

According to a telegram to Dutch newspapers from Vienna, steps have been taken to grant a complete amnesty to Dr. Karl Kamars and Dr. Aloysius Raschin, leaders of the Czech Party in the Hungarian Parliament, who have been undergoing sentences for treason.

Both will be released, but will not be allowed in Vienna nor permitted to attend the Summer session of the Hungarian Parliament. They are likewise prohibited from living in Prague.

"Parentage" personally endorsed by Manager Rothapfel. RIALTO, week July 8.—Advt.

Bethmann's Speech Now Set for Monday; Important Political Developments Expected

LONDON, July 7.—The report that political developments of exceptional importance are being awaited in Berlin in connection with the session of the Reichstag now in progress is reiterated in a Berlin dispatch to Amsterdam, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph.

The dispatch says that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg will deliver his speech to the Reichstag on Monday, and that addresses will be delivered on the same day by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, Vice Chancellor Helfferich, and Vice Admiral von Capelle, Minister of the Navy. The vote of credit will then be taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The question of Constitutional reforms is for the time being the burning subject of the whole German press. The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an editorial on reforms, says if the Reichstag will fulfill the tense expectations of the whole German people, and if the Federal Council will take the right standing in the matter.

"We hope very much that the next few important days will bring an affirmative answer. It is as necessary for the Government as for the parties to think more quickly than formerly, to decide more quickly, and to show courage on the new conditions. This is necessary for the future of our people and for the war at present.

"These reforms must come because they are necessary for Germany; necessary for our inner strength because the people must feel and know that it has been making these tremendous sacrifices for the empire; necessary also for our strength abroad, because the world must know and see that the German policies are led by the will of the people and not by a small circle.

were reached. The machines dived and swerved just as swallows do.

At times one or another machine would drop and many spectators, unversed in the tricks of flying, jumped to the conclusion that one or more planes had been brought down. Experienced airmen understood these "falls" to be what has now, with the advance in flying, become a common device to change the altitude when one position becomes too hot.

Over a certain part of the metropolitan area there was a hot engagement between the raiders and a squadron of British airplanes, which rose from a well-known aircraft station. The British were fewer in number and their machines seemed to be of smaller type than the enemy's. They tackled their task valiantly and forced the Germans to make one of their alterations of course, also changing their formation with the apparent object of bringing their battle planes to bear on the British assailants.

Londoners More Cautious.

London again showed a spirit of phlegmatic endurance in a high degree. Curiosity to see what was going on was much less general than it had been on the occasion of the June 13 raid. While the earlier phases of the raid attracted crowds to roofs and windows, and even into the streets, a marked disposition to take to cover made itself evident as the firing continued. When the raid reached its height certain usually crowded streets were left empty.

In a well-known thoroughfare at one period of the raid two persons had the roadway entirely to themselves. They were soldiers, one a British Tommy, the other an Australian. They sauntered along unconcernedly, smoking cigarettes and paying no attention to people who called out to them from the shelter of doorways. A bomb dropped in the middle of the street, but failed to explode. The fact that a larger proportion of people took cover than was the case in June is held to explain the smaller casualty list.

Service was being held in St. Paul's Cathedral when the raiders came. Though the sound of firing was plainly audible to the worshippers, the service was not interrupted.

In the divorce court proceedings were carried on without intermission. Justice Hall at the conclusion of business said: "I am very glad to say that, despite the intentions of the enemy, we have been able to dispose of the whole list." In other courts equal coolness was displayed.

Except that certain streets were closed to vehicular traffic by cordons of police and special Constables and a smaller number to traffic of any kind, there was little outward sign of the enemy to be seen this afternoon in the city. Little damage was done except in a certain restricted area. The general feeling was well summed up by a white-haired messenger, who said: "The Huns will have to go a bit stronger than this if they want to put us out of business."

The day being fine and sunny, crowds of thrill-seekers were numerous, but they found little to stare at. A number of them went off on a wrong scent and spent their time contentedly looking at the damage done in the raid of three weeks ago, praising merchants for showing such speed in getting the wreckage cleared away and their broken windows boarded up.

Bomb Drops in Flour Sack.

One bomb was dropped in a little Italian restaurant. It fell in a sack of flour and did not explode. A vigilant policeman, who happened to be stationed just outside, dashed in and placed it in a bucket of water. Cooking for the luncheon was continued, and the restaurant did a rushing business.

Equal good fortune attended the bombardment of a public house. A bomb crashed through two floors and exploded in the bar, but there were neither drinks nor drinkers on the premises, which had been closed four months.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in a northern suburb who watched the approach of the raiders to London found that a majority of them were in one formation, while a small group was flying on the right flank of the main body. Guns were blazing away furiously from various directions, and shrapnel clouds were bursting above, around and amid the airplanes. Although they were within range of some at least of the guns, none appeared to be hit and none seemed to be deflected from its course. Spectators marveled at the immunity enjoyed by the attackers as they swept on like a covey of birds of prey.

The raiders evidently held back their bombs until their principal objective was reached. Presently, as they reached the fringe of the metropolis, the noise of reports assumed a totally different character, and it was evident that the messengers of death and destruction hitherto held in leash were busy with their work. The raiders were in full view for about sixteen minutes. Their rate of progress suggested that heavier bomb carriers were being convoyed by machines of a swifter type, which were accommodating their pace to that of the others.

"What America Can Do" is a topic which will figure largely in the London Sunday morning papers in connection with the air raid. C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, suggests that American aid in winning the war in the air can be made most effective if the United States will consent to accept ready-made designs from Europe and not insist on waiting to do her own experimenting.

The Sunday Times will say:

"It would not be outside possibility to believe that this was the great raid with which we have been threatened. If this was actually the case, then we believe we may certainly congratulate ourselves on the extraordinarily small casualty list and bill of costs. That this was the most serious Hun raid to date may be frankly admitted.

"The raiders crossed the city at a far lower altitude than on any previous date, and to the vision of the man in the street they seemed to be calmly cognisant of our anti-aircraft gun range. It is true that the squadron fluttered out of formation once or twice, but only for a moment or so, and on no occasion were two machines seen to dive, but in each of these cases they were also seen to recover and resume the even tenor of their way.

"All agree that the Hun planes flew in an leisurely a fashion as possible, as if they had been in a pence-time parade. While they turned and made for home amid shrapnel bursts, one suspected they were going only because they had exhausted their supply of bombs."

MOB ATTACKS FOREIGN SHOPS.

Londoners Demand Reprisals—Civilians Chief Targets in Raid.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 7.—While the number of killed and injured in today's air raid is only about one-third of the total of casualties in the raid of June 13, the destruction of property may have been greater, but that is impossible to estimate at present.

The raid has greatly increased the bitterness against the Germans and the demand for reprisals. An angry crowd in the East End this afternoon attacked three shops owned by proprietors who have foreign names. Windows were broken and the furniture from one shop was thrown into the street. The police had some difficulty in dispersing the rioters, and patrolled the district this evening as a measure of precaution.

Many Londoners seeking shelter from the raiders obtained refuge in the basement of the American Consulate. No bombs were dropped in that section of the city, but the whole raid was observable there. Among those who watched its progress were former Premier Asquith and his wife, whose home is near by, and Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General.

The women secretaries of the Consulate, most of whom belong to Red Cross societies, immediately donned their uniforms and proceeded to report for duty in other sections.

The glass in some of the streets of the city resembles that in the streets of New York and its suburbs following the explosion on Black Tom Island in upper New York Harbor in July of last year.

The attack was plainly directed against the civil population and business and financial buildings. There is no question that the Germans knew where they were, and it was not a matter of scattering explosives blindly from a great height. How it happened that more persons were not killed is hard to explain. Thousands were in the streets in the area bombed, but probably a much larger proportion took shelter in the solid buildings, taught by the lesson of June 13.

Among the places attacked was one of the most extensive metropolitan hospitals, on which the Red Cross flag was flying conspicuously and the location of which must have been known. Early rumors were abroad that the hospital had been badly damaged, but investigation showed that it had escaped entirely, although several bombs fell close to it.

In one building a number of business men had gathered for a conference. Above their heads was only plate glass. A bomb exploded in a side room, but did not even break the glass. Not one of the men was hurt.

The fate of the humble dwellers in workmen's houses was different. They had no chance for their lives. The sight, now familiar in Londonders, of distracted, sobbing mothers rushing about the ruins of tenements, fearing to find and sometimes finding the mangled bodies of their children, was the most moving incident of the German exploit.

A thorough investigation of the results of the battle by staff correspondents of The Associated Press showed that no military or munitions or supply establishment was touched.

Demand for Reprisal Grows.

Anger and determination seem to be the dominating sentiments of the populace. One certain result of the raid will be an increased demand for reprisals upon German cities. Several members of Parliament have already announced their purpose of raising the question as soon as the House of Commons meets.

The sentiment recently voiced most strongly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and seconded by perhaps a majority of the substantial leaders of public opinion, that the British should not descend to the level of the Germans is not popular with the masses. The suggestion that the slaughter of English civilians would cease if each visitation were quickly followed by a similar stroke against some German city commands strong support among those who have looked upon the bodies of their slain and mangled countrymen.

A dispatch from a southeast coast town says:

"Eight enemy airplanes passed over here this morning en route to London. It is believed that one of the raiders was damaged by local anti-aircraft guns, because it turned back seaward. The remaining seven, proceeding inland, were presumably joined later by another squadron which crossed the coast at different points."

An exciting running fight between British and German planes was witnessed by people in a London suburb. After dropping a shower of bombs, the Germans made off in a southerly direction. By this time British aviators had reached a height at which they could engage the raiders, and the chase began, machine guns coming into action.

Comment in Evening Papers.

Under the heading "London Defenses Beaten," The Star says:

"Quite apart from the number of casualties and the amount of material damage, today's raid on London must be regarded more seriously than that of June 13. In the first place, three and a half weeks had passed and the public had begun to feel reassured. Rumor spoke of improved defenses along the strip of coast over which invading airplanes must pass. Then came today's raid, with all the features which marked its predecessors repeated or aggravated.

"The directors of the London air defenses had plenty of time to prepare for the attack of the invaders, yet, though British airplanes went up and a large number of them engaged the enemy, the result was that London underwent a bombing such as fell to the lot of Bucharest in the early days of Rumania's intervention. The inevitable conclusion to us is that as things now stand attack is superior to defense."

The Westminster Gazette, describing the spectacle of the aerial battle in full swing, the enemy being attacked on all sides by British airplanes, says that there was a detached squadron on the left. The British airmen mounted above the Germans and fired down on them. Several raiders appeared to be in difficulties, though they managed to recover and keep on their course.

The last previous air raid of consequence on London took place June 13. At that time the German squadron consisted of about fifteen machines, and the downtown section of London was their chief objective. Many bombs fell in the East End where buildings were destroyed and others badly damaged.

The casualties officially announced were 151 killed and 430 injured. It was stated that no damage of a military or naval nature was done. The Germans remained at a great height and flew swiftly. The British fighters had difficulty in pursuit, for the loss of only one German machine was recorded.

ALL CENSORSHIP MAY BE COMBINED

President Plans Working with France and England to Prevent News Reaching Berlin.

GERMAN EMPLOYES TO GO

Diplomatic Aids and Others Formerly at the Consulates Must Leave America.

SCHAFFHAUSEN HAS GONE

Spy Dragnet Extended Through Aid of Many Societies—Arrests Are Kept Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A co-ordinated censorship through arrangements with England and France is the plan of the Administration, according to information from a reliable source today. This censorship will be particularly designed to prevent the publication in any allied country of classes of information that might be of value to Germany.

The need of co-operation among the censorship boards has been called to the attention of the President by Representative Julius Kahn of California, who steered the Army Draft bill through the House. Mr. Kahn was prompted to go to the President by the publication in France of the name of an American vessel which sank a German submarine. This information was in possession of the Government here but was withheld from publication in American newspapers. Subsequently the French press told of the exploit of the vessel, the Silver Shell.

"The publication of the name of this attacking vessel was most unwise," said Mr. Kahn today. "It is known that Germany exerts every effort 'to get' any vessel which attacks one of its submarines. The Germans go out of their way to pursue that vessel and to destroy it. It becomes a special object of search, and when the name of such a vessel is revealed the death warrant of Captain and crew is practically sealed.

"A co-ordinated censorship and a working agreement among the American, English, and French censors would have made possible the publication of all the news of the encounter without revealing the name of the vessel involved. I have not suggested that news of public interest be withheld from the public, but there are certain details which should always be withheld.

"It is my suggestion that when there is an encounter between German submarines and American vessels the news of the encounter be released simultaneously in the several allied countries, but that in every instance the name of the vessel or vessels involved, and the actual location of the encounter, shall be withheld. In no other way can we prevent Germany hounding all over the high seas any vessel which has attacked one of its U-boats. There is no denial of the fact that such vessels are hounded and the lives of skipper and crew doubly jeopardized."

It is understood that Mr. Kahn's suggestion is receiving serious consideration at the hands of the President and that steps already have been taken for a better working arrangement among the censorship boards of the allied countries. There probably will be an agreement whereby all censors will receive instructions concerning the class of information which must not be published so that a repetition of the mix-up over the Silver Shell incident will be avoided.

All German Officials Must Go.

All the appropriate departments of the Government are busily locating suspicious aliens and making arrangements for their internment or deportation, the Government having determined to prevent persons having affiliations with the German Government from continuing to reside without molestation in American communities.

Former German officials, mostly clerical assistants, who remained in this country to care for the archives and effects of the embassy and consulates taken over by the Swiss Legation, have been requested to return to Germany. Safe conducts have been arranged for them. It is understood also that the Government is seeking to arrange for the return to Germany of alien newspaper correspondents and others who had close connection with the German Government before the entrance of the United States into the war.

German subjects in this country who have been in the employ of their Government, or whose connection with it was believed to be of a semi-official character, are to be arrested and interned. The arrests made in New York yesterday are an earnest of this intention. When the United States entered the war it was the intention to endeavor to encourage such persons to observe the laws of the nation. Some apparently regarded this policy as weakness and sought to take advantage of their freedom.

The State Department issued the following:

At the request of the Department of State, made two weeks ago, the Swiss Legation is requiring all German subjects in its employ or the employ of the various Swiss Consulates throughout the United States to resign. These resignations have been received.

In this connection it may be said that the Swiss Legation, in temporarily retaining the services of these German subjects, was acting with the approval of the department and under a reciprocal arrangement whereby certain American citizens were enabled to remain with the Spanish Embassy in Berlin to assist that embassy in caring for American interests in Germany.

This reciprocal arrangement, which was of a temporary nature, is now canceled by the prompt and complete compliance of the Swiss Legation with the department's wishes.

This statement explains the virtual deportation of Heinrich Schaffhausen, a former employe of the German Embassy, and other Germans employed in the embassy or consulates in the United States. Herr Schaffhausen and some fellow-countrymen sail from this country today on a neutral steamer under safe conduct from the British and French Governments. It is supposed that they will be detained at Halifax or Kirkwall that their effects may be searched.

The State Department indicates that the retention in this country of former German employes to assist the Swiss Legation and consulates to care for archives and German affairs generally was merely part of a reciprocal arrangement. Under it, the department explains, certain American citizens were able to remain in Berlin to assist the Spanish Embassy in caring for American interests. This arrangement has now come to an end, and it is expected that these American citizens will soon be on their way out of Germany.

Many Jails in Spy Hunt.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Arrests of German spies, plotters, and suspects have been materially increased during the last month as a result of co-operation of several private organizations and scores of lesser bodies.

Department of Justice officials declared today that the services of the Commercial Travelers' Association, which tendered the assistance of its members to the bureau of investigation soon after war was declared, had been greatly augmented by the work of commercial bodies, civic, semi-military, fraternal, charitable, benevolent, educational, and other organizations, as well as employes of other Government departments.

Although these societies have not been formally taken into the system, they have received general instructions and advice as to methods of observations, means of communication with authorities and other elementary factors in ferreting out active enemies. In addition to these, hundreds of individuals have tendered their services, without compensation, to the secret service. Applications are carefully investigated before acceptance, however, and the percentage of those accepted is small.

Few cases of arrests are brought to public attention.

Under the President's proclamation it is not necessary to bring suspects to trial. They are placed in jail while their cases are being fully considered, and if authorities deem their permanent detention advisable, they are turned over to the War Department for incarceration in detention camps.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Three former employes of the German Consulate here, who joined the Swiss Consulate after the declaration of war, were notified to-day that they must leave the country.

SCHAFFHAUSEN IS DEPORTED.

German Official Is Put on Board Ship by Federal Agents.

Heinrich Schaffhausen, a representative of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador, was deported yesterday to Norway under orders from the State Department. He was taken to the pier in South Brooklyn and placed on board a Norwegian steamship by Secret Service men and city detectives attended the three sessions of the conference today. The speakers included William E. Mason, Congressman at Large for Illinois; James Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Lindley M. Keasbey of the of University of Texas, Professor Scott Nearing and Miss Elizabeth Freeman of New York.

Hisses and catcalls drowned the voice of William H. Holly, attorney, of Chicago, when he asserted that President Wilson deserved the confidence of the American people. The audience began to stamp and jeer, many of the demonstrators being women, and the disorder compelled Mr. Holly to take his seat without finishing his address, which dealt with war taxes. Speakers who condemned the course of President Wilson were regaled by cat-calls and hisses and had to leave without finishing their speeches.

CENSORSHIP ERROR IN FRANCE A PUZZLE

Operator's Blunder May Have Allowed London to Publish First News of Our Troops.

CORRESPONDENTS CLEARED

All Dispatches Were Filed in Regular Manner, and Two of Them Slipped Out of France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 7.—Although more than a week has passed since the arrival of American troops, no really satisfactory explanation has yet been made to the public of how the news came to be published in the London press two full days before the story was officially "released" for publication. One thing is certain, no shadow of responsibility for this gigantic "beat" rests on either the Reuter or The London Times correspondents here, who filed their cables in the normal manner in accordance with instructions, and who have been personally exonerated by General Pershing himself.

Owing to the necessary profound secrecy regarding the expedition until the whole force had safely landed, American correspondents had been informed that no news must be sent until the last transport docked and the troops were on shore. This order came from General Pershing and was accepted by every one as not only reasonable, but absolutely imperative in the circumstances. Arrangements were made by a press officer that American and British correspondents should leave for the port by a night train, reaching there in time to witness the arrival of the main body of the flotilla on the following day, although it was already known in Paris that the first section of the expedition had docked on Tuesday morning, and, in fact, a number of French correspondents had actually left for the port on Monday night.

No Idea of "Beating" Censor.

It should be clearly understood that from the outset no one, either French, British, or American, had any idea of "beating" the censor with the story. Apart from the danger to the American soldiers and the allied cause, in the event of enabling the Germans to intercept the latter part of the convoy, all newspapermen here long understood that in case of stories of such importance nothing but strict equality of time and opportunity would be permitted. The hour and place of handing in a story to the censor or telegraph bureau are frequently, as on this occasion, left to individual choice, but it is realized that the moment of release will be the same for all and give every one the same chance.

In point of fact, French correspondents naturally handed in their dispatches at the local telegraph bureau mostly on Tuesday, and their example was followed by a number of Americans and British next day. Orders had been given to hold everything at the local office until the hour of release, but it was pointed out to the press officer that this might cause a block on the line later, so he agreed on Wednesday morning to let dispatches be transferred to Paris and held there instead.

Among the dispatches already filed was one by the Havas representative for Paris, and as Havas works in partnership with Reuter, the correspondent of the Reuter agency put a London address on a duplicate of the Havas dispatch and filed it with the rest, a perfectly normal procedure adopted to save the delay of recopying in Paris. The London Times correspondent also filed a brief dispatch to his paper, but other Englishmen preferred to return to Paris and submit their stories direct to the censor there, as did a majority of Americans.

Surprise to Correspondents.

All the French and British and several American correspondents reached Paris early on Thursday and every one, the Reuter and the London Times men most of all, was astounded to hear that dispatches from those two correspondents were printed that morning in London. The French press, not unreasonably thinking the story had been released, clamored for permission to print it here, but the censor stood firm, awaiting authorization from American headquarters.

How the dispatches slipped through is still something of a mystery, as Major Palmer informed me positively yesterday that the chief French censor here had been informed of the embargo as early as Tuesday morning. The French censor's office explains the mishap as due to error, or rather the ignorance of a telegraph operator, and this probably is correct.

What appears to have happened is that two cables addressed to London were sent right through instead of being held with the rest at the central bureau in Paris—the telegraph operator either supposing the cable censored in London if necessary or simply not considering a point outside his own job. Apparently the English censor was not informed of the embargo and saw no reason to withhold matter that had been filed from France.

To those of us who are familiar with the inner working of the censorship and with the telegraph authorities this hypothesis is not entirely satisfactory, as no such break has previously occurred on an important story, but that is the official explanation. Nor is it clear why, after the news once was published in England, the embargo was maintained for French and American dispatches until 11 o'clock Saturday morning—a procedure which gave rise to considerable feeling in the French press and lent credence to ill-advised rumors of disloyalty on the part of The Times and Reuter.

Facts of the case show how baseless these rumors were and George Adam, The Times correspondent, authorizes me to state that he and the Reuter representative, Kerr Bruce, have received a letter from General Pershing very frankly expressing his certainty that they were in no way responsible or to blame for what occurred, and his regret that such a supposition anyhow could be conveyed by any one.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

Torpedoed in the North Sea—Eight of Crew Killed.

LONDON, July 7.—A British torpedo-boat destroyer was torpedoed by an enemy submarine yesterday in the North Sea and sunk, says an official statement to-night.

Eight men were killed.

LEYLAND LINER IS SUNK.

The Cestrian Had Been in the British Admiralty's Service.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Leyland liner Cestrian, long in the Boston-Liverpool service, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to cable advices received here today. The Cestrian was taken over by the British Government early in the war and had not been in this port in nearly two years. Shipping men said the loss of the vessel probably was included in a recent Admiralty report, although her name was not mentioned.

The Cestrian, a sister ship of the Armenian, sunk off the coast of Africa in 1915, was built at Belfast in 1896 and registered 8,912 tons.

AMERICAN LOST ON ORLEANS

Three Other Members of the Crew Drowned Were Foreigners.

One American citizen was among the four members of the crew who were drowned when the American steamship Orleans was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to cable advices received here yesterday by the ship's owners, the Oriental Navigation Company.

The American was E. Nogot, messman, of the Philippine Islands. The other men drowned were Thomas Cleary, fireman; A. Tamarants, seaman, and A. Murillo, coal passer.

2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Fourteen Sailors Are Reported Missing from One of Them.

LONDON, July 7.—The Norwegian steamers Havbris, of 697 tons, and Bjerko, of 1,872 tons, have been sunk, a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen reports.

Fourteen members of the Bjerko's crew are missing.

EIGHT FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

Four Vessels of Over 1,600 Tons Among Those Destroyed Last Week.

PARIS, July 7.—The losses among French merchant vessels due to submarines or mines during the week ending July 1 included four vessels of more than 1,600 tons, according to the official statement issued today. The list of ships under 1,600 tons is given likewise as four, with one rightfully belonging to the preceding week's report.

Submarines unsuccessfully attacked three merchantmen, it is announced, and no fishing boats were sunk.

Last week's report announced the loss of two vessels of more than 1,600 tons and three of a less tonnage.

ITALIAN GUNS EFFECTIVE.

Disperse Austrian Columns and Silence Hostile Bombardment.

ROME, July 7.—This statement on military operations was issued today by the War Office:

Reconnoitring parties attempted to reach our lines in the Pasubio area, on the slopes of Piccolo-Lagazuoi and in the Vodil-Tolmino district.

On the Carso our reconnoissance patrols were able to carry out their work effectively in spite of the enemy artillery and patrols. Our artillery dispersed enemy columns marching toward Monte Seluccio and traffic in the Gaimaeara Valley, shelled workers and troops in the upper valleys of the Feila and Seebach, silenced a violent enemy bombardment concentrated on the Vodice positions, and kept under fire enemy lines east of Faite and west of Selo.

In Albania last night enemy airplanes which attempted a raid on Avlona were repulsed by our guns. A seaplane burned and had to leave wreckage behind.

MACHINISTS STRIKE IN BIG MUNITION PLANT

Five Hundred at Hastings Added to 4,500 of That Trade Now Out of Shipyards.

Five hundred machinists at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings-on-Hudson, which is engaged in producing war material for the Government, struck yesterday for higher wages and recognition of the machinists union. These, with the machinists of the shipyards now out, make more than 5,000 men of that trade who are idle in the vicinity of New York. There is no apparent reason to expect an early settlement, although both the State and Federal Industrial Commissions have been trying to mediate the differences between the union and the employers.

Henry C. Hunter, a lawyer at 30 Church Street, representative of the shipyard owners, denied yesterday that any of the employers had agreed to pay the $4.50 a day minimum wage, and reiterated his previous statement that not one of the yards had offered to compromise.

"More than sixty pattern makers and coppersmiths returned to their work at James Shewan & Co.'s yard in Brooklyn this morning," said Mr. Hunter, "and I believe that on Monday there will be a general return of the strikers to work."

The business agents of the union said the walk-out at Hastings was significant, as showing the dissatisfaction of the machinists, and that the trouble would probably spread to Yonkers on Monday, where there are several big plants carrying out contracts for the Government.

HARDEN ATTACKED KAISER'S POWER

Insisted Germany's Hope of Peace Was to Join Her Efforts to Those of Other Nations.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—Die Zukunft of Berlin, Maximilian Harden's publication, which again has been suppressed, informed its subscribers that the action was taken in consequence of its issue of June 30.

This number criticised The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement on the Grimm-Hoffmann affair, which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann as a Swiss Federal Councillor and the expulsion of Robert Grimm, the Swiss international Socialist, from Russia after the exposure of the recent abortive peace manoeuvre. Die Zukunft ridiculed the newspaper's humanitarian pose and said that early peace was only possible by Germany crushing her enemies or joining her efforts to those of the majority in the world.

"It is only this second miracle that is obtainable by human strength," Die Zukunft points out, and says, further, that the aims of Germany's enemies are the right of nations to self-government, honest and not merely specious diminution of armaments, an arbitration court to decide who is guilty of starting them; a bond of nations to carry out the court's decision, and the creation of a situation which would remove the decision of peace or war from the will of one mortal and place it in the hands of the community.

"If," continues Die Zukunft, "Germany sees celestial signs shining over these aims, then peace is attainable tomorrow, but if a situation for which millions of people have yearned appears ignominious to her, she must continue to fight until one group conquers and the other sinks down."

WAR'S HOTTEST FIRE IN AISNE ATTACK

Crown Prince Expended Munitions Prodigally in Vain Battering of Line.

FRENCH KNEW HIS PLANS

Raked Assaulting Troops from the Flank with Great Effect—Americans Saw Battle from Hill.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 6, (via Paris, July 7.)—The contribution of Germany to the Independence Day celebration in France proved to be the biggest and costliest effort she has made to pierce the western front since the battle of Verdun.

I spent yesterday in going over the scene of her failure. Her announcements by radio that she took ground and prisoners are lies. She took nothing. She spent the flower of her young classes, her fresh and almost last reserves. She made the most prodigal waste of munitions that the war has yet known in a heavy artillery concentration of the same duration of time.

From Generals down the unanimous opinion is that, like Verdun, it was another "political offensive," necessary to Hohenzollernism on Independence Day. It lasted a less number of hours than Verdun lasted months. It was a magnificent French victory.

It seemed to me a pity that some of our "Sammies," who arrived last week, could not have been in nearby observatories. It would nave been the grandest object lesson possible in the way of an "automatic defense."

The figures are not all at hand showing the number of German troops engaged, but it is certain that had not the offensive been stopped dead Germany would have used up entirely at least a whole division. As it was, she probably put two-thirds of that number out of commission, which would have been a high price to pay even for success. For such ignominious failure it was a terrible price, especially as its toll included the German class of 1918, which, full of hope and enthusiasm, dashed under fire for the first time and now lies rotting on the slopes of the Californie plateau just where the charge began. That same deadly automatic French barrage still pounds ceaselessly over them, making it impossible to count the number of dead or bring in any of the fallen who may yet live.

"Knocked at Wrong Door."

I first called on the General commanding the particular French army in that sector. He was laconic, going straight to conclusions. "You want to know what happened?" he asked. "Why, nothing happened. The Germans tried to make a call, but they knocked at the wrong door."

That was all which could be gotten from him, but he gave me permission to a certain observatory where I could see for myself. There I met another General who had been more immediately concerned in meeting the "automatic defense" to which I had been referred. He was more loquacious and his information was in detail. He brushed a tiny kitten off his table, spread out his maps and with them explained the outlying country so that with field glasses I could visualize the entire operation.

During his talk one thought kept running through my mind. It was that our men should get this intensive training of observation just as quickly as possible, so that they will realize both the immensity of what is going on and the very last word in steadiness that the French Army has acquired. Steadiness is the first quality our men must get. They must have the steadiness of a granite mountain, for when they first go into the front lines Germany will unloose a hell upon them if possible, just as great as that one on Tuesday night. Germany asks nothing but to get Verdun's like nowadays just as much as England, and our boys have got to follow Marshal Joffre's order of the Marne, "to die where they stand rather than give way."

Never Saw Such Fire.

My General told me that in all his experience he had never seen such an artillery tir de destruction as the Germans opened on his positions that evening. It came after a day that had been unusually calm. It was more than exploding shells, it was a volcano that caused every living thing to pass out of sight in clouds of smoke and fire. But the French General was prepared for it. He knew the name and number of every German division and regiment in front of him. He knew to a nicety the number of days necessary for them to familiarize themselves with the trench systems, and how long it took for their outposts to study and report on the French front before them. So, as he explained, "I calculated they might attack when they did, or at the latest by the following evening." He paused, and then added, "My artillery was waiting for them."

Before he could issue orders to his long lines of batteries they opened fire of their own accord. It was only a question of minutes before their tir de destruction equaled and surpassed that of the Germans.

The French lines at that point formed generally a curve, so the French batteries at the ends of the sector, instead of firing directly over the tops of their own trenches, were able to cut in with a flank fire on the Germans that literally raked them. These guns opened up last, when the cannonade had already appeared to reach its zenith. When they began, the General explained, he could see, even through the smoke, that "the Germans didn't like that at all." As their infantry attempted to leave their trenches he saw repeated signal flares through the smoke. Then he saw another German signal, a flicker of light that rocketed feebly through a dense cloud of smoke, but penetrated to his observatory with a cheering message that told him the Germans them probably felt their attack liable to end where it began.

Trenches Sixty Yards Apart.

At that point the French and German trenches averaged only a hundred yards apart, and in some places were separated by only sixty yards. As the German fire was beginning, a French artillery colonel crawled out to advance his listening post to even less than sixty yards from the enemy's first line; and throughout the evening he remained there, telephoning back instructions to his gunners. The result was that the French fire was so accurate and solid that a curtain of high explosives kept falling immediately before him, not only preventing the enemy reserves from advancing but also falling into the German trenches; so that the troops were unable even to make their first wave of assault over No Man's Land.

Meanwhile, in the French front trenches, a poilu remarked, "It is a pleasure to work with such artillerymen." There was positively no work, that is, no real work, for the poilus that evening. They carried on a heavy fire with trench mortars and mitrailleuses just to help their artillery along. The French trenches were a balcony for poilus, where they witnessed the finest fireworks they had ever known.

Returning last night from the observatory, I passed a line of heavy motor cars and a gritty, oily, dusty gang in khaki. They were Americans—some of our college boys, who had been originally driving ambulances and became a part of the first unit to carry the Stars and Stripes on the allied front. Yes, they had seen the great show, from a hill top far away. They were very happy, for there had never been such a Fourth of July in the world.

BRITISH GAIN IN BELGIUM.

Advance Their Line Slightly East of Town of Wytschaete.

LONDON, July 7.—The War Office issued the following statement early today:

East of Wytschaete our line has again been slightly advanced.

The enemy attempted to raid our trenches in the vicinity of Acheville, but was repulsed. Elsewhere there were no events of special importance.

The official report tonight reads:

After a heavy bombardment the enemy attempted to raid our trenches east of Loos but was driven off with loss.

PARIS, July 7.—The War Office made the following announcement this afternoon:

There was pronounced activity of the artillery on the front between La Royère and Pantheon and in Champagne, in the region south of Moronvilliers. A surprise attack by the Germans near Massiges was repulsed. Elsewhere the night was calm.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

Our artillery was particularly active today in the sector of Cerny-Ailles, the region of Hill 304, Le Mort Homme and south of Moronvilliers, near the Rhone-Rhine Canal, and the Carspach Wood. Several attempts against our outposts cost the enemy losses without result.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—Increasing activity of the artillery on the Franco-Belgian front is reported by the War Office today. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—Conditions being favorable for observation yesterday, the artillery fighting increased to a point of considerable severity in some sectors of the Flanders and Artois fronts.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—The artillery fighting, spirited in places all along the front, was intensified particularly at Cerny, on the Aisne-Marne Canal and in Western Champagne. After artillery preparation the French attacked with strong forces from Mont Carrillet to the Hochberg. Southeast of Nauroy the attack was repulsed by our fire and in hand-to-hand engagements by our guard troops. On the Hochberg the enemy, who had penetrated parts of our first line trenches, was driven out again by the energetic counterattack of a Hanoverian regiment.

At this stage the French again advanced and penetrated our trenches for the second time, but they were again completely repulsed by counter-attacks and in bitter man-to-man encounters.

Reconnoitring advances on Brimont and east of Gernay-en-Dormois resulted in a large number of prisoners being taken.

Front of the Grand Duke Albrecht—The artillery fire was frequently revived on this front, but there were no fighting actions of importance.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Everywhere the same White Rock the safe water for travelers

84 FRENCH AIRCRAFT IN RAID ON GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

killed, one of them a child, and four wounded. It is also reported that several were wounded at Epernay.

According to the character and situation of the town reached and their distance from the front the following deductions are possible:

The raid was intended to cover three classes of towns—German inland towns, where munitions are produced; towns used as bases for the distribution of war material, and French towns of small population which have been more or less fortified by the Germans since their occupation.

The raid is also distinctly marked as to the territory covered into these regions all, however, having as their extreme inland limit the valley of the Rhine. These regions are (1) the lower Rhine east of the Belgian frontier, (2) the middle Rhine, or the Coblenz region, and (3) the lower watershed of the Meuse and the Moselle.

The greatest penetration from the front was to Essen, whether the journey was made across Belgium from the west or from the French front south. In either case the distance is about 150 miles. Up the Rhine, further south and 125 miles due east from the front in France, is Ludwigshafen. These two towns were evidently the chief objectives reached.

The first is the seat of the great Krupp gun works which, since the war began, are said to employ 50,000 workmen. The second is an important industrial and commercial centre of 75,000 population and possessing the finest river docks to be found on the Rhine. Treves, on the left bank of the Moselle, just east of Luxemburg, would be on the air route no either case.

Hirson, on the Oise, is in the occupied region, and one of the points on the German second line of retreat on the way to the Coblenz. Thionville is between Treves and Coblenz. Pfalzburg, the most important town struck in this region, is near Zabern, where the notorious German Army scandal took place before the war. Dun-sur-Meuse is an occupied French town between Verdun and the frontier.

British Also Make Many Raids.

LONDON, July 7.—The War Office announces tonight that there was a great increase of air fighting on the British front in France yesterday, German machines appearing in large numbers. Several German bombing expeditions crossed the British lines, dropping 144 bombs, while British aviators dropped nearly three times that many on the German side. Eight German machines were brought down and six others driven to the ground out of control. The British lost five machines.

The text of the statement follows:

There was much aerial fighting yesterday, chiefly on the front between Lens and Ypres. In this area enemy machines were encountered in large numbers; one formation was composed of as many as thirty. Despite this and the pronounced activity on the enemy's part, we bombed his aerodromes during the day, causing damage, and carried out successful artillery work and photography.

The activity was continued by bombing during the night, in which the enemy showed more enterprise than he had hitherto done. He dropped 144 bombs on our side of the line, our bombing machines nearly three times that number on his side.

In this fighting during the day and night eight hostile machines were brought down; six others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

Germans Down Three Airplanes.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—Army Headquarters made the following statement today concerning air operations:

The aerial activity was very lively throughout the day and the night, and three enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down.

BALL CLUB BARS PACIFISTS.

Revokes Permission to Use Chicago Park for Mass Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Directors of the Chicago National League Baseball Club to-day revoked permission given the Second American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace to hold a mass meeting tomorrow in the Baseball Park. First sessions of the conference, which began to-day, developed strong criticism of the war and President Wilson. When the directors learned the sentiment of the gathering they immediately took action. The pacifists announced that the meeting would be transferred to another amusement park.

Deputies' Secret Session Ends.

PARIS, Friday, July 6.—The secret session of the Chamber of Deputies was ended tonight. The House adjourned until tomorrow, when nineteen resolutions will be proposed.

AGAIN WITHOUT POTATOES.

German Cities Will Have to Wait Until the New Crop Arrives.

LONDON, July 7.—Hamburg, Altona, and presumably most of the other German cities will have no potatoes the coming week, nor will any be available until the new potatoes begin to come in. It is also almost impossible to obtain adequate supplies of fresh vegetables, according to advices reaching London from the Continent. A semi-official statement explains that on account of the continued drought the vegetable crop is delayed, and that in some sections the prospects for these crops are poorer on account of the drought.

The Kingdom of Bavaria has decided to reduce the meat ration without awaiting the promised restoration of a full bread allowance, and after Monday will allot only 175 grams weekly per capita instead of 250 grams. The reason assigned officially is that the slaughter of additional cattle means entailment of the milk supply.

NOTHING LACKED IN SPYING.

Dutch Paper Thinks Our Stir Over German Peril Comprehensible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The Nieuwe Courant of this city says:

"The first American troops have landed in Europe. Nothing was lacking in the organization of transportation, protection of landing and housing in camps. But there was nothing lacking also in the German espionage service, which knew exactly at what time the transports could be at certain parts of the ocean.

"According to the reports of the American Navy Department the submarines must have been ready in numbers, but their attack was repelled by destroyers and other warships.

"The excitement over this event in America is comprehensible. They thought that they had settled the spy business. On the other hand, the failure of the attack is a blow to Germany."

EMPRESS ZITA FOR FRANCE.

Trying to Induce Her Husband to Break with Germany, It Is Said.

LONDON, July 7.—According to The Daily Express, a personal friend of the Empress Zita of Austria has inform

12,000 CHEER RUSSIA'S ENVOY

Crowd That Jams the Garden Roars a Greeting to Bakhmetieff.

PACIFISTS TRY TO MAR IT

Shout Down a Speaker Who Calls for War Till Kaiser Is Overthrown.

QUIETED BY RUSSIAN HYMN

Lively Close of a Day of Notable Enthusiasm Over the Mission from the Newest Democracy.

A crowd of 12,000 persons which gathered in Madison Square Garden last night to honor the Russian Mission was thrown into disorder by a hostile demonstration against a declaration that the Russians must fight until the Kaiser was removed from power. The speaker thus interrupted was A. Reutovich, a cloakmaker, representing Russian workers in the United States. He had been loud in his praise of the Russian revolution and what it meant to his people.

The meeting last night ended the second and final day of the visit of the Russian Mission in New York. The members of the mission were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor's Committee at the Claremont Inn, after which they witnessed an exhibition by the New York Fire Department in the City College Stadium. Then they were taken for a tour of the city's park system, ending at the Mall in Central Park, where they were welcomed by a crowd of 20,000.

"If the Germans will sacrifice the Kaiser, we will stop the war," said Reutovich in his address last night at the Garden. This caused a ripple to run through the audience. Then he said: "In the name of the workers of Russia we must pledge ourselves to continue the war with our best efforts until the German people overthrow the Kaiser. This must be done before the Russian Labor Party can realize its triumph. It is the duty we owe mankind for our liberation. The Kaiser must go; the war must go on and—"

Booed by Pacifists.

Here he could get no further. Hisses, boos, and then roars met his every effort to resume speaking. Ambassador Bakmetieff half rose to his feet as the disorder continued, while demonstrations in the crowd becoming noisier every moment. "Put him out!" was the cry heard loudest. The Chairman of the meeting, P. M. Ruthenberg, pointed Reutovich to his seat, but the speaker wanted to be heard. Then the Chairman gained partial quiet and motioned Reutovich to go on, but the disturbers would have none of him.

A squad of detectives, special policemen, and several Secret Service men were rushed into the hall and went where the disorder was thickest. They pushed a number of men and women into their seats. Four who were especially loud in their denunciation of Reutovich were ejected through a rear door of the garden. Still the tumult continued. One of the attaché of the mission caught up the Russian Navy flag and waved it to attract attention. But while Reutovich stood before them the crowd would not quiet. Fists were shaken at him, epithets hurled by the score. Finally a member of the mission ran around the tanbark space toward the band stand. Two policemen grabbed him, but he shook them off. When he reached the band stand he told the leader to play the new national Russian hymn. The music caught the crowd and it swung into the tune, while Reutovich disappeared to the back of the stage.

There was a murmur as the song died down, but the Chairman presented Edwin Markham, the poet, who read his poem, "Rise, Russia," written ten years ago. He told that a man who read the poem on the streets of the then St. Petersburg had been put in prison for eighteen months.

"The heart of America," Mr. Markham said, "has always beat close to the heart of revolutionary Russia. When I heard that the red flag had been raised at Petrograd it was the happiest moment in my life."

Bakhmetieff Rouses Enthusiasm.

Professor Bakhmetieff opened his address by calling for a rousing cheer for the Russian sailors "who helped to save the revolution." Without challenging the pacifist sentiment in the audience by making any direct reference to the determination on the part of the new Russia to continue the war until victory is secure, the envoy, on several occasions, paid glowing compliments to the revolutionary army for the strength and solidarity which it maintained against the external and internal foes while the nation was passing through the most critical periods of transformation. Repeatedly he called for cheers for the revolutionary army, and repeatedly were they given by the audience.

"Just as the revolution saved Russia," said the Ambassador, "so did the army save the revolution."

Professor Bakhmetieff spoke in Russian and was interrupted frequently by tumultuous cheers, which lasted fully five minutes. Coming to this country as the representative of new and free Russia, he declared, that he brought to the exiles who had suffered so terribly under the old régime, "a message of love and gratitude from their native land, "now glowing in the realization of that great dream" to which they had all aspired.

"You have suffered so much," he said, "you who have been compelled to seek refuge in other lands because of that tyranny and persecution, may now be thankful that your struggles and suffering have not been in vain. All who have suffered merely paid the price that was demanded to secure for Russia that future of freedom and emancipation, which thousands and thousands never lived to see.

The Secure Foundations.

"Russian freedom rests now upon absolutely secure foundations. In Russia today all the elements and factions have united to preserve the institutions of democracy and freedom. Every faction had its own ideal, its own purpose, its own methods, perhaps, but now they are all one, strong in their single purpose, and firm in their determination that free Russia shall live and persevere."

Ambassador Bakhmetieff described the critical moments of the revolution, the economic, political, and social disorganization which necessarily followed the overturn of the old régime. For a time, he said, it seemed as though the revolution might prove a failure, that the obstacles were too great.

"But the moment of salvation came," he added, "when Ceretelli, Skobeleff, and Tchernoff united and formed the coalition which strengthened the provisional Government and put the young nation on a firm and reliable foundation. It was not long ago, when it all seemed like a dream, an impossible dream, but now in a few months we shall see the Russian Republic in full glory, realizing its full power of creative strength. We must all exert to the utmost that the Russian revolution shall not fail, and that it shall live and persevere and grow strong in the protection that it shall receive against the enemy."

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of forty-eight Russian societies in New York City. Although a charge varying from 50 cents to $2 was made for admission, the great Garden was filled. As early as 5:30 o'clock a long line had formed from the doors down Madison Avenue to Twenty-third Street. Nearly every person carried a red flag and wore a red carnation. The crowd was handled by Inspector Bolan with 400 patrolmen and 00 detectives. There was practically no disorder outside of the Garden.

The interior of the hall was red—red at the ceiling, red about the balconies, red about the boxes, and the platform was swathed in red. Up high above the platform, conspicuous, hung the red, hung the white and blue Zion[illegible]

There were banners everywhere. Some of the inscriptions were "Long Live the Provisional Russian Government," "Long Live the Russian Fleet," "Welcome the First Ambassador of Free Russia," "Long Live the Russian Revolutionary Army."

When the Ambassador and his party arrived at about 8:30 the crowd arose as one in a roar of greeting. Thousands of red flags fluttered, and the great audience cheered. Bakhmetieff walked to the platform, waved his hand several times, and then seizing a bunch of red carnations on the speakers' stand, leaned out over the railing, his face aglow with joy, and led the cheering. The band played the new Russian national hymn, and the Ambassador helped sing it. Then he got another ovation. It was fully twenty-five minutes before the crowd was quieted.

Dr. A. N. Saknovsky introduced Mr. Ruthenberg, Chairman of the meeting. As the Chairman stepped to the front of the platform he got an ovation from members of the audience who remembered that he was one of the secret tribunal that condemned to death, in 1906, in St. Petersburg, Father Gapon, who was executed by the revolutionists for leading to their death thousands of Russians in the bread riots.

"Remain standing," said the Chairman at the end of the ovation, "in honor of those who have fallen in the fight for Russian freedom."

When the speaker said, "All hail the Russian revolution," the Ambassador leaped to his feet waving a bouquet of red flowers.

"The United States," said the Chairman, "must admire the gentle Russian people who have displayed so much restraint while they were shaking the tyrant off his throne. No great revolution had ever before taken place with so little bloodshed."

Cheers for Kerensky.

When Mr. Ruthenberg mentioned the "Little Mother of the Russian Revolution" there were prolonged cheers, but the climax came when he mentioned the name of Kerensky, Minister of War. There were also great cheers for the "Russian Revolutionary Army" and the "Russian Revolutionary Navy."

Dr. S. Ingeman, a Russian-American, welcomed the mission on behalf of the Social Democratic Labor Party. There was an ovation at his mention of General Roof, a member of the commission and one of the revolutionary leaders. It was he who arrested Protopopoff, the Russian Premier prior to the revolution.

M. Gurevich, representing the United Jewish Labor Party, led in singing the Russian revolutionary song.

"The Jews," he said, "are doubly grateful for this revolution because they were doubly persecuted by the Czar."

A. Cahan, representing the Jewish Workers in the United States, was received with great enthusiasm. He is the editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

"I speak in behalf of about 2,000,000 Russian Jews living in the United States. I speak in behalf of a great Russo-Jewish immigration to this country which was begun more than 25 years ago, and which was in progress until the glorious Russian revolution removed those causes, which under the old regime, made our native land a place of suffering and persecution.

"We loved Russia in spite of all the atrocities that the old régime heaped upon us. We knew that the fault was not one of the Russian people, but of its despots, of those who trampled upon the whole population. The end of the Romanoffs is the end of the pogroms and of racial persecution in any form. Now our native country is a real home to us, and we are gathered here tonight to greet you, the representatives of this new era, and to convey through you our passionate love for the home of our birth. Long live the two republics—the United States and free Russia!"

Woman Revolutionist Speaks.

The next speaker was Mary Sckolnik, representing the Russian revolutionary women. She had been sentenced to life imprisonment in Russia for revolutionary activities, but escaped. She presented a large bouquet of red flowers to the Ambassador, and then delivered her speech standing under a banner held by two women. On the banner was inscribed, "Long Live the Equality of the Russian Women." Underneath was "March 13," the date of the overthrow of the Russian monarchy.

A plea for the liberation of Lithuania was made by M. Stanlys Shimkus, the "official representatives of the Lithuanian peoples in Europe to those residing in the United States."

"Lithuania, when an independent and powerful State, had been a true ally of Russia," said Mr. Shimkus. "The Lithuanians, having lost their independence, and while being humiliated and persecuted by the brutal and unjust representatives of the old Russian régime, have always found comfort and friends among the noble Russian people."

General Roop was the last speaker.

"Permit me as an old soldier," he said, "to congratulate you and the Russian Army and Navy for the great work that has been accomplished."

He was interrupted by loud cheering, and could not continue his speech. The band started up "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the crowd surged over the press tables up to the platform. The police had hard work keeping them off the platform. More than 300 persons climbed over the seats and surrounded the mission. A way was cleared by the police to the Twenty-sixth Street exit, and the mission left for the home of Adolph Lewisohn.

While there was no great disorder as the crowd left the Garden, there was much shoving and pushing. Several women lost their hats and one fainted. Ten minutes after the meeting ended the streets were crowded in all directions with happy Russians waving red flags. The police reserves helped to clear the streets.

RUSSIAN PAPER CELEBRATES.

Russkoye Slovo Has Articles by Cabinet Members and J. H. Schiff.

The Russian newspaper, Russkoye Slovo, yesterday celebrated the coming to the city of the Russian Commission by devoting its entire edition to the visit and New Russia. It printed congratulatory statements from Secretary of War Baker, Jacob H. Schiff, William G. McAdoo, Mayor Mitchel, Franklin K. Lane, Samuel McRoberts, and extracts of an address delivered by Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, before the Brooklyn Civic Club. In honor of the occasion, these messages were printed in English as well as Russian. Mr. Schiff wrote:

"I am greatly interested in all that passes in present-day Russia, and I hail the visit of the Russian Commission to the United States with the greatest joy and interest."

Mr. Stone was quoted, in part, as follows:

"From the very foundation of the republic to this hour Russia has been our steadfast friend. Not a friend in lawful professions—to whisper a tale of devotion to our ear in the moment of our triumph only to break faith in the momentment of our trial—but a friend who has ever held out a helping hand in every time of need. If you care to learn the story you will find it in the diary of John Quincy Adams in Thiers' "History of the Consulate and the Empire" of Bonaparte; in the letters and reports of Bayard Taylor and Cassius M. Clay, and every Minister and every Charge of this country at St. Petersburg. It was men and women in squares of Wellington under the shadow of Mont St. Jean that sealed Napoleon's doom; it was the friendship of Alexander, the Czar of Russia, for the Americans, four years earlier. * * *

"We are engaged in a great world war for democracy. You have had the most wonderful illustration in Russia of a people rising in its might. I firmly believe that if all the blood that has been spilled and all the wealth that has been spent in this war results only in a free Russia it will have been worth all it has cost humanity."

"I am glad to know," Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo wrote, "that you are to devote the July 7th edition of the Russkoye Slovo to New Russia, the birth of which is an inspiration and an encouragement to the free men of the world. America has extended into the great Russian people a warm welcome into the ever-widening circle of democracy. They have our sincere friendship and support in this great struggle of liberty against autocracy. We are proud to be the friends of the great Russian people and hope to render genuine service of friends to the great Russian Republic."

In a heavily leaded double-column editorial the editor of the newspaper wrote:

"All friends of Free Russia greet with utmost sincerity and true joy the representatives of that democratic Government which guides the destinies of Russia today and leads the great country on to victory over all her foes, whether ranged in battle array along her vast battle front, or performing in secret their dastardly and insidious work within the country herself. The Extraordinary Russian Commission brings to American shores the first official greetings from that new Russia, which is even now undergoing the excruciating pains of regeneration, passing through the throes of the mighty rebirth. Flames of hope leap high over the limitless Russian steppes, above her mighty rivers and her lordly mountain chains, in the smoke of her cities, in the fires of hell that rage at her borders—the flames of hope burn bright, fed by the never exhausting sources of Russia's undying faith in the triumph of truth and justice, in the colossal forces, physical and spiritual, that lie dormant and unused in her mighty people, ready to burst forth in raging flames, to blossom out in the gentlest and most beautiful of flowers."

20,000 GREET ENVOYS AT PARK GATHERING

Oscar S. Straus Pleads for Co-operation to Make the World Free.

ASSAILS STRIKE BY CARMEN

Bakhmetieff Declares Jews Will Have Full Equality in a Land Now Freed from Serfdom.

The American people, 20,000 of them, gave a message of cheer to the people of the new Russia when the Russian Mission was entertained yesterday afternoon at a concert on the Mall of Central Park. To Boris A. Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador and head of the mission, it was made plain that after the visitors had been entertained by officials of high and low degree the time had come for a welcome by the people. The Mall was crowded as full as the police would allow, and as far as the eye could see the avenues leading to the Mall were packed with people. Long approaches to the band stand had been decorated with the flags of the Allies. Just enough breeze blew over the hill to make it pleasant, and a mighty cheer arose as the figure of the Ambassador was seen through the lines of police. He waved his hand in friendly salutation.

The occasion was marked by an appeal by Oscar S. Straus to Americans to fight with all their might to make all peoples free, like those of the United States—and of Russia. In pleading for a united America Mr. Straus took occasion to condemn the threatened street-car strike as an aid to the enemy. He urged the union and the companies to accommodate their differences until the Kaiser was beaten.

Mr. Straus, who has always been a worker for Russian freedom, received great applause when he said: "Any condition you place upon your patriotism is treason to your country. United we stand until autocracy and Kaiserism shall be hunted from the earth."

"You have been entertained by officials of the nation and of the city," Mr. Straus said to members of the mission. "Now the people of America bid you welcome. Today the jubilant welcome and the outpouring of the hearts to you, the representatives of a free Russia, by the millions of our people, without distinction of creed or race, acclaim to you the triumph of a welcome which comes from the soul of our people.

More Than Official Friends.

"We are today not only your official friends, but allies, and soon will be comrades cemented by sacrifice against the barbaric forces on land and sea which have put the world to shame and have violated every law and ideal of justice, which the progress of civilization in the last two years has erected against the onslaught of barbarism. A new treaty with your coming, Mr. Ambassador, unites our new nation which the blood of a common sacrifice, for the ideal of a common liberty and democracy founded on justice, will cement for all time and will last as long as liberty lasts.

"America was conceived in liberty, and every war that she has been engaged in has been waged to secure and safeguard liberty. These wars were fought for liberty in America, and now, with you and your allies and our allies, we are girding up our loins to make every sacrifice of treasures and lives to win and make triumphant liberty for the world—liberty for Russia as well as for America.

"Let me say a word to our people of every class and creed, as well as to our citizens who, to escape from the persecutions and the pogroms of the Russian of the Romanoffs, have sought our shores. The new Pilgrims of America stand fast for liberty, stand fast not only for liberty in America, but also for liberty in Russia. No differences divide you. The Goddess of Liberty is a jealous divinity. She demands full and complete loyalty. Help and encourage your comrades not only here, but in Russia, to stand firm, for a victorious Kaiser will mean a restored and a bloodier Romanoff. We must present a united front not only to the enemy abroad, but at home.

Says Strike Aids Our Enemies.

"I need not remind our wage-earning class, as well as our captains of industry, of the pressing and patriotic need to adjust their differences as they arrive in a peaceful and amicable way. A strike, whether in our mines or our machine shops, or in any field of labor, is in these times a strike against patriotism, an encouragement and comfort for our enemies. Yea, even more. In many fields of labor the spies and emissaries of our enemies are endeavoring to give this encouragement to our enemies by provoking strikes.

"One of the first rules of democracy, which must be observed not only in Russia but also in America, is that it must be founded upon law and order, and should outbreaks arise they must be repressed not by lawlessness, such as recently has shamed our country, but by law. Our democracy is not perfect. It has been growing and enlarging from generation to generation. Let our perfection as well as our imperfection serve as an encouragement to the people of Russia. So long as the foundations are set safe and true, on equality, justice, and liberty, the temple will stand and shelter a happy and blessed people.

"Finally in this great war which has established the partnership of democracy we can not be loyal Americans without being equally loyal to all of our allies. We must be equally loyal to our partners in sacrifice; to Great Britain, to France, and to Russia. To discriminate against any of our partners is as disloyal as to discriminate against America. United we stand, and united we will carry to lasting victory God's greatest blessing—justice and liberty and equality of opportunity for every man, woman and child throughout the democracies of the world."

Russian Ambassador Replies.

In reply to Mr. Straus, Ambassador Bakhmetieff said: "I have come to this country in behalf of the new Russia, a Russia freed from the shackles of hundreds of years of oppression and hatreds. With a deadly blow has the Russian people shattered the chains of serfdom.

"Russia is free! One hundred and eighty millions of men, women and children now have the blessings of self-government and self-rule. And with us others are free. The Pole is free. The Jew enjoys full equality. The Jew is a full fellow-citizen of free Russia.

"This war in which we are comrades is not a common war between nations seeking personal ends. It is a war for a principle. On the issues of this war will depend the future of the world, whether the world will be 'safe for democracy' or whether it will be fettered with autocracy.

"Liberty and democracy! That was what the great hero Kerensky pleaded for when he led the soldier-citizen to fight. Let us be united. Let us all be one. Let us fight for liberty and democracy—that is the message to you, the oldest democracy of the New World from the newest democracy of the Old World."

In opening the exercises, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward said that it was peculiarly fitting to welcome the representatives of the new democracy on a spot where many of the struggles of the American Revolution had been fought. There were cheers when he pointed to the site of the old blockhouse from which Washington at one period of the war directed the fight of the Colonies for freedom.

Herbert Parsons, who presided, paid a tribute to "the men and women who fought for the freedom of Russia before Russia was free."

Congressman Meyer London, from the east side, received an ovation second only to that given the Ambassador. He is a native of Russia. "The Russian revolution," Mr. London said, "was not an accident. It was the work of sixty years of sacrifice."

He paid a tribute to the Russian women who had worked for freedom, and then commented on the lack of disorder attending the overthrow of the Czar.

Mr. London won applause from the members of the mission when he said: "In the opportunity to fight for what is worth while lives the opportunity of democracy." In concluding he said, "Mr. Ambassador, with the anxious heart of a lover America watches the progress of Russia toward the light."

The New York Community Chorus, led by Harry Barnhardt, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the new Russian national song.

From Central Park the members of the mission went to the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 811 Fifth Avenue.

MARK AGAIN DECLINING.

Rise Due to the Gold Shipment to Switzerland Is Short Lived.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 7. — The rise in the exchange rate of the German mark, due to the sending of 80,000,000 marks of gold to Switzerland, proved short-lived.

The mark lost 65 centimes on Friday and is now down to 64 francs 20 centimes for 100 marks.

FIREMEN IN ACTION SEEN BY RUSSIANS

Ambassador and Mission Are Amazed at Exhibition by Department.

MEDALS FOR HONOR MEN

Life Saving, Drills, Engine Speed Contests, and Putting Out a Fire Made a Thrilling Program.

Boris Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador, and his associates on the Russian Mission, yesterday attended the presentation of medals to the honor men of the Fire Department and an exhibition of practical Fire Department work in the City College Stadium that made them stare in amazement. Nothing like New York's Fire Department in action has ever been seen in Russia, and the department was at its best. Even New York citizens to whom the Fire Department is no novelty were thrilled by the exhibitions of the firemen.

The exercises began with the presentation of medals to the honor men of 1916 by the Mayor, the men being escorted to the reviewing stand by medal winners of previous years. The medals were awarded as follows:

James Gordon Bennett Medal and Department Medal, Fireman first grade John Walsh, H. & L. Co. 8.

Hugh Bonner Medal and Two Department Medals, Fireman first grade Joseph Maher, H. & L. Co. 108.

Emily Trevor-Mary B. Warren Medal and Department Medal, Fireman first grade John J. Falls, H. & L. Co. 20.

William L. Strong Medal and Department Medal, Fireman first grade Michael Sloane, H. & L. Co. 8.

Henry P. Wertheim Medal and Department Medal, Fireman second grade John Devine, H. & L. Co. 3.

Brooklyn Citizens' Medal and Department Medal, Fireman first grade Ferdinand A. Beyer, H. & L. Co. 108.

William S. Hurley Medal and Department Medal, Fireman first grade Leland Wallace, H. & L. Co. 108.

Thomas E. Crimmins Memorial Medal and Department Medal, Fireman first grade Richard Mangels, H. L. Co. 3.

Department Medal, Captain John E. Farley, H. & L. Co. 8.

Department Medal, Fireman first grade, Thomas Kilbride, Rescue Co. 1.

Stephenson Medal, Captain James J. Mooney, H. & L. Co. 120.

College Efficiency Medal, to each member of H. & L. Co. 10.

Administration Medal, Captain Charles W. Rankin, Engine Co. 33.

The training of the fireman "rookie" was demonstrated by a calisthenic drill of 100 probationary firemen. Then followed a 100-yard dash, which was won by Daniel J. Shea of Hook and Ladder Company 44, who made the distance from scratch in 10 4-5 seconds. James M. McCue of Engine Company 84, who had an advantage of two yards at the start, was second, and Michael T. Dowling of Engine Company 83, with the advantage of four yards, came in third.

The first thriller of the program was a life-saving drill with scaling ladders, life lines, nets, and other life-saving equipment. The frame of a three-story building had been erected in the centre of the arena and the firemen scampered up the outside walls of this with scaling ladders, slid down life-lines shot to the roof from guns, and swung themselves from window to window.

One lusty-voiced fireman doing his falsetto best to imitate a frantic mother appeared at one of the windows of the top story in a nightgown and carrying two large dolls. Firemen in the roof let down ropes, to the ends of which those below attached a canvas bag. The bag was then hauled up to the window, and the "woman" and her babies got into it and were lowered to the ground. This device was invented by Battalion Chief Thomas F. Dougherty.

A calisthenic drill by firemen, done to music without commands, was enthusiastically applauded, and then came a striking parade showing the evolution of the fire engine. Leading the procession was a relic of 1725. Red-shirted veterans of the Volunteer Firemen's Association drew an engine used in 1810, and behind it came a man-drawn vehicle that was admired in 1840. Horse-drawn steam engines of 1870, 1880, and 1890, accompanied by their rattling hose carts, came next, and, following them, the first of the motor-driven steam engines, used in 1912. Then came the gas engine introduced in 1916, and behind it ten of the 1917 engines just received by the department. Each of these engines replaces two pieces of old-fashioned apparatus, the engine and its hose wagon, and each can be operated for $1,324 a year less than an old steamer.

The next number on the program was a demonstration of the relative speeds of motor-driven and horse-driven engines. Mayor Mitchel turned in an alarm for fire from a post in front of the reviewing stand that was heard in the house of Engine Company 38, at Amsterdam Avenue and 154th Street, exactly one mile from the stadium. A motor engine and a horse-drawn one responded. Two minutes after the alarm sounded, the siren of the motor was heard and a minute after that the engine shot up to the reviewing stand, having made the run in three minutes. A minute later three magnificent black horses came racing up drawing the steam engine, from the stack of which flowed a heavy stream of black smoke. Everybody appreciated the superior value of the motor-driven engine—but the horses and the smoke of the other won the applause.

Suddenly tongues were seen in the improvised building. But the fire threatened for a time to interfere seriously with the day's entertainment. A stiff breeze carried the intense heat of the flames, with smoke and cinders, directly into the seats of the stadium which were packed with men, women, and children. Many ran, and for a moment it seemed that the excitement would become a panic. Firemen, however, quieted the crowd, and a moment later four fire department companies, two engines, one truck, and Rescue Company 1 came racing up. And in a jiffy no flame could be seen. A stream was shot high into the air from a water tower, and the wind that had carried the heat of the fire to the spectators now swept and sprayed the water over them. There was a general ducking for shelter.

Two athletic events brought the exercises to a close, one, a 220-yard relay race won in 2 minutes 26 3-5 seconds by a team composed of James M. McCue, A. F. O'Connor, Richard J. Egan, and Daniel J. Shea. Timothy H. O'Connor of Hook and Ladder 36 won the mile race from scratch, running the distance in 5 minutes 9 2-5 seconds. John W. T. F. Kocher of Engine Company 54 came second, and Henry O. Laboda, Jr., was third, both starting with an advantage of 100 yards.

GERMANS STILL DOUBT OUR ARMY IS IN FRANCE

Papers Lead Public to Think News May Be False—Equipment "Completely Lacking."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Apparently the German newspapers think it necessary to refer to the landing of American troops in France in order to counteract the effect of a possible unpleasant surprise later, but they do so in a manner to make the public believe that it is still a question whether the troops have really arrived.

The Weser Zeitung has the headline, "How Many American Troops are in France?" and then says:

"The reports from France about the complete landing of American troops sound plausible. The statements of their number seem exaggerated. Anyhow, we learn that the field equipment of these troops is completely lacking. The taking part of these troops in the Fourth of July celebration denotes the whole reason of the undertaking.

"That a second division from America is now on its way to Europe is hardly possible, as there are not transports enough for these soldiers, unless they are to be fed and shipped as emigrants."

SEES BRITAIN NEARER CRISIS

Reichstag Speaker Insists the U-Boats Are Winning.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, July 5.—In the Main Committee of the Reichstag, according to a Berlin dispatch, a Progressive speaker asserted that the food difficulties of England were clearly becoming daily greater because of the U-boat war. It was technically impossible for the United States to increase its shipbuilding enormously in a short time, he said, and the program to build a thousand wooden ships had proved an "American bluff."

The lack of iron was being felt in Great Britain, continued the member, and would be increasingly felt, the more America increased her construction of steel ships.

The world's new construction for the current year, he assumed, would be 2,000,000 tons, and he held that the continued U-boat warfare would necessarily reduce the total tonnage to a fatal extent.

WOMEN'S BATTALION LEAVES PETROGRAD

Crowds Cheer for Lieut. Mlle. Butchkareff's Command as It Departs for the Front.

PETROGRAD, July 7. — Under command of Lieutenant, Mlle. Vera Butchkareff, the women's war battalion, fully armed and equipped as infantry, today left for the front. Before their departure the women soldiers appeared in military formation before the Kazan Cathedral, where a solemn religious service was held. The American Ambassador, David R. Francis, was among the officials present.

An officer representing the commander of the Petrograd military district wished the women soldiers glory in their struggle with the foes of Russian freedom. Large crowds of citizens gave ovations to the battalion as it marched to the railway station to entrain, and

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LEARNS AMERICAN SLANG.

"Can the Kaiser," One Phrase Picked Up by Baron Moncheur.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 7.—Members of the Belgian War Mission, having learned the English language in the diplomatic exchanges of Courts and State Departments, are now learning American colloquialisms. The speeches in which Baron Moncheur, chief of the mission, and General Leclercq, ranking military official in the party, are expressing the gratitude of the Belgian people to the United States are daily becoming more and more interspersed with the slang phrases of this country.

After a vivid description tonight of some of the wrongs suffered by Belgium from the German Government, Baron Moncheur announced that Belgium again felt safe, "now that the United States has thrown its hat into the ring." Again he declared "Uncle Sam never starts anything he doesn't finish."

Riding through one of the mountain States he was greatly interested in a phrase of encouragement called out by a citizen standing at the rear platform of the train, who said that the United States was preparing to "can the Kaiser." After the train started the chief of the mission sought out Hugh Gibson, accompanying the party as the representative of the Secretary of State, and learned the meaning of the phrase. Later the expression was used a number of times by members of the mission in their five-minute back platform speeches.

SAVED FROM FIERY TUNNEL.

Passengers on Scenic Railway Narrowly Escaped Serious Injury.

Scores of persons riding on a scenic railway at Midland Beach, Staten Island, narrowly escaped serious injury last night when fire destroyed a 200-foot tunnel through which the cars would have passed at great speed. Attendants were able to stop the cars before they reached the opening of the tunnel, and the passengers walked back to safety.

Cars were leaving the starting point at frequent intervals when the fire was discovered in the tunnel, and before the signal could be given to stop them several had already been started over the course. The attendants sent to the end of the tunnel had to remove the cars from the tracks as each reached that point, and several crashes were narrowly averted. The fire completely destroyed the wooden tunnel before fire apparatus from Dongan Hills arrived. Bucket brigades fought the flames with little success, and the loss was about $10,000.

JEWS IN RUSSIA AT ODDS.

Hebraist Teachers Withdraw from Congress Favoring Yiddish Instruction.

As a result of the recent congress of Jewish teachers in Petrograd the old dispute between the advocates of Hebrew and Yiddish instruction has been revived. The correspondent of the Jewish Warheit cables that the Hebraists, dissatisfied with the resolution demanding that Yiddish shall be the official language of instruction in all the Jewish schools in Russia, have withdrawn from the congress and decided to hold a separate conference of their own.

Among other resolutions adopted by the Congress of Jewish Teachers appear the following:

First—To request of the Government separate Jewish schools with Yiddish as the language of instruction, in which the common branches shall also be taught, and in which all the instruction shall be in the spirit of the Russian democracy.

Second—Hebrew literature shall be considered a compulsory study.

Third—Religion shall be absolutely divorced from the schools.

RUSSIANS BEGIN NEW BATTLE IN PINSK

Continued from Page 1.

guards and moved forward on a front of about ten versts between Liakhovitzy and Sviniuchy. Both these villages were taken.

"The attack by the Russian troops in the region of Sviniuchy and Godov is meeting with stubborn resistance from fresh reserve forces which were hastily moved up."

Says Russians Lost Heavily.

VIENNA, July 7, (via London.)—The official statement today from Austrian headquarters reads:

At several points on the Carpathian front yesterday the enemy artillery resumed its activity, and ours replied effectively. At Kiplibaba the enemy evacuated his positions, group after group. At Stanislau the Russian delivered several strong, but fruitless, attacks. Late in the afternoon the Russian attacks at Solotvina, on the Bystritsa, also failed.

In the region around Brzezany only one short enemy advance developed, but was repulsed. The success of our defence of this region in the preceding days is shown by the number of enemy dead, estimated at about 13,000.

The enemy yesterday obtained a decision southwest of Zborow by massed attacks, at some points fifteen waves deep, on a front of fifteen kilometres, lasting several hours. All were repulsed with heavy losses. Renewed Russian attacks this evening (Friday) similarly failed.

Russians Defeated, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 7, (via London.)—The War Office announces the defeat of Russian attacks near Konivchy and further to the north, in Eastern Galicia.

Russian attacks in the Carpathians also were repulsed. The Russians are said to have suffered heavy losses.

Attacks were made by the Russians in East Galicia as far north as the Zlochoff-Tarnopol Railway, between Batkow and Zwyzyn, at Brezany and in the region of Stanislau. Retreating Russian forces were attacked by the Germans. Russian savalry, which was being held in readiness was dispersed by the fire of long-range guns.

The text of the official statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold—Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli.—The battle in Eastern Galicia yesteruay led to an exceedingly sanguinary defeat of the Russians. After strong destructive fire, which lasted several hours, a Russian attack was delivered early this morning between Konivchy and Lawrymowce. Russian divisions rushed against our front with deeply-ranked fresh forces being constantly brought forward. The enemy repeated his attacks until the afternoon. All of them broke down with heavy losses.

The employment of armored motor cars by the Russians was futile. They were shot to pieces. Our pursuit echelons attacked the retreating Russian masses from the air, and cavalry which had been held in preparation was dispersed by our long-range fire.

Later on the enemy attacked, regardless of all losses, in an assault further north to the Zlochoff-Tarnopol Railway and between Batkow and Zwyzyn. Here also he made no advance, but was defeated everywhere.

At Brzezany and Stanislau and at some points in the Carpathian foothills, strong Russian attacks also failed with heavy losses.

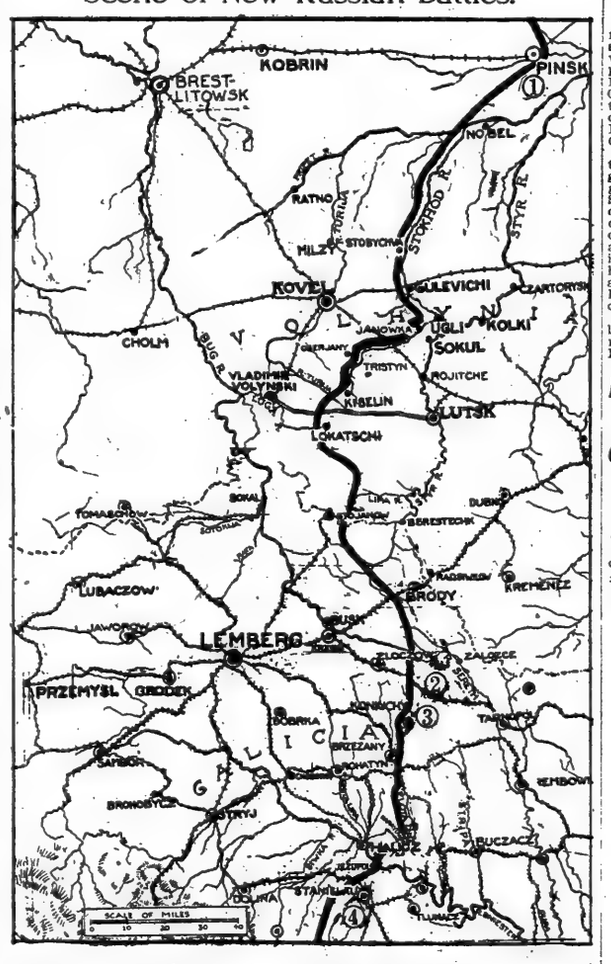
Captured orders in the French language revealed by whom the Russian Army has been driven to an attack which brought it no success of any kind, but resulted in the most sanguinary sacrifices. Rhineland, Baden, Thuringian, Saxon and Austro-Hungarian troops shared the honors of the day's battle.

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the Carpathians, after lively fighting activity, Russian advances were repulsed at many points.

The supplementary statement issued from General Headquarters this evening says:

On the Galician battlefield the heavy losses sustained by the Russians forced them to make gains in the fighting. At Stanislau minor enemy attacks failed.

Scene of New Russian Battles.



The Russians are developing a new offensive at Pinsk (1), while very severe fighting continues further south in Galicia near Zlochoff (2) and Koniuchi (3) with varying result, the Russians making some important advances. The Russians are also pushing forward southwest of Stanislau (4).

RUSSIA CRITICISES ALLIES IN GREECE

Condemns Steps Taken to Remove King Constantine—Army to Enforce Her Desires.

PETROGRAD, Friday, July 6.—The official news agency today printed a declaration of the provisional Government concerning the proposed conference of the Entente Allies on the Balkan situation. The declaration says that Russia's representatives will be instructed to defend the standpoint of the provisional Government with all emphasis and to insist upon the application of those general principles applying to foreign politics that have been proclaimed by Russia's democracy.

In part, these instructions refer to the recent events in Greece. In the question, the declaration says, the provisional Government is unable to refrain from taking an unfavorable view of the methods applied to enforce a change in the sovereigns of Greece. Although the Russian provisional Government condemned former King Constantine's personal policy, it nevertheless regarded as not permissible any interference in the internal affairs of Greece. Thus Russia was compelled to lodge objections to the change in rulers and to refuse participation of Russian troops in the Entente expedition in Southern Greece.

In her relations with the Allies Russia has defended the standpoint that at the form of the Government and the State organizations in Greece are exclusively the affairs of the Greek people. The declaration concludes with the assertions that the military activity of Russia's army now has increased the importance of her views in international affairs, and that the voice of Russia's democracy, backed by the operations of the revolutionary army, now ought to carry particular weight.

FURS REMODELLED

to the new Vogue—models distinctively original—the creations of the celebrated Fashion artist, Miss E. M. A. Steinmetz.

Moderate charges during the Summer months, and stored free.

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139 MEN INDICTED AS GERMAN PLOTTERS

Agents in San Francisco and Hindu Agitators Planned Revolt with Kaiser's Gold.

READY FOR WAR IN 1913

Federal Attorney Says Teutons Prepared for Conflict with England Long Ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Preparations for war with England were being made in the United States by German agents and Hindu agitators more than a year prior to the outbreak of the European war, according to a statement made here by United States District Attorney John W. Preston.

That assertion was made in connection with the filing of 139 indictments in the United States Court here today in connection with violations of American neutrality. Two separate sets of indictments were returned, ninety-eight bearing on a worldwide plot to foment revolt in India, and forty-one on the so-called steamship Sacramento case, in which it is charged an effort was made to provision German warships at sea. Several of the defendants are mentioned in each set of indictments.

Enemy agents were sent to China and Japan to attempt to bribe the press of those nations and to procure secret treaties between the German Empire and those Governments in aid of the plot. Mr. Preston said:

Former German Consuls in Chicago, Honolulu, Shanghai, Manila, and San Francisco, together with members of their staffs, and former attachés of the German Embassy at Washington, are among those indicted.

In addition many prominent San Francisco business men and scores of Hindus are included. Their names will not be made public until arrests are made.

Telegraphic warrants prepared by United States Attorney Preston were sent broadcast to Federal agents and it was expected that many arrests in various parts of the country would be made.

The so-called Hindu revolution plot was summarized in a statement by Mr. Preston, in which he says:

"One hundred and five men are involved. Ninety-eight have been indicted and seven named as co-conspirators. About one-half of this number are at present without the jurisdiction of the United States.

"For more than a year prior to the outbreak of the European war, certain Hindus in San Francisco, and German agents, were preparing openly for war with England. At the outbreak of the war, Hindu leaders, members of the German Consulate here, and attachés of the German Government began to form plans to carry out a conspiracy to incite revolution in India for the two-fold purpose of attempting to free India and aid the Germans in their military operations.

"Hindus on the Pacific coast were canvassed and those willing to take part in the revolt were registered. Emissaries were financed by the German agents here and immediately dispatched to Germany. Shortly thereafter what is known as the India Committee, an adjunct of the German Foreign Office, was created in Berlin. Among them was Har Dayal, a fugitive from the United States in 1914. This India Committee has the personal attention of Alfred Zimmermann.

"Thereafter the operations of the plotters in the United States were directed from Berlin, and financed from the same source. The conspiracy took the form of various military enterprises. Arms and ammunition in large quantities were purchased with German money. Men were recruited and sent to India; military expeditions were organized to be carried on from America and Siam; arms and ammunition were smuggled through China and Japan. The whole conspiracy was a well-defined effort to create a revolution in India for the purpose of forcing England to maintain large bodies of troops in India that otherwise would have been for use against Germany on the battle front. The evidence presents an amazing display of intrigue at the expense of the laws and hospitality of the United States."

Alfred Zimmermann, referred to in Preston's statement, is Foreign Secretary of Germany. Names of those indicted in the Hindu plot case are on the secret file of the United States Court.

The list of those indicted in the Sacramento case includes Robert Capelle, local agent of the North German Steamship Company; Henry C. Kaufman, former Chancellor of the San Francisco German Consulate; Frederick Jebson, a San Francisco shipping man, now supposed to be abroad; A. Von Schack, former Vice-Consul of the San Francisco German Consulate; F. Von Papen, former military attache of the German Embassy in Washington; J. L. Bley, custom broker; C. D. Bunker, of C. D. Bunker & Company, shipping agents; R. H. Swayne and John G. Hoyt, of the shipping firm of Swayne & Hoyt; P. R. Thayer, shipping agent; T. A. Anderson, captain of the steamship Sacramento; George Flood and James Flood, steamship company agents, Ram Chandra, a Hindu, alleged leader of the Indian revolutionary propaganda in this country; Louis Hengstler, former Admiralty lawyer of the German Government here, and former member of the Faculty of the University of California; Walter Sauerback, lieutenant in the German Navy, now interned at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Hans Tauscher, husband of Madame Gadski, the opera star.

In addition to the individuals in the Sacramento case five San Francisco shipping firms are mentioned in the indictments. They are C. D. Bunker & Co., Swayne & Hoyt, the Northern & Southern Steamship Company. Philip Thayer, one of those indicted, is at the head of the Northern & Southern Steamship Company.

LETTER WRITERS SUSPECTED.

Congressman Hicks Turns Correspondence Over to the Authorities.

The Department of Justice has been asked to inquire into the motives of letter writers who have been urging Congressman Frederick C. Hicks of Port Washington, L. I., to take what he considers to be a disloyal stand on public questions. In addressing a crowd of friends and neighbors who had gathered at a reception at Sherwood, his country home at Barker's Point, near Port Washington yesterday, he commented on the surprising number of letters of this character that had been received by him. He refused to disclose the contents of the letters, but said he had turned them over to the authorities.

"I am sorry to report that almost daily I have been receiving letters urging me to take such stands on public questions that I have been forced to the conclusion that the writers of the letters are disloyal to the country," he said. "I have taken these letters to the Department of Justice, so that those who are disloyal may be dealt with."

Some of the writers, he said, lived in his own district, which includes Nassau, Suffolk, and Queens. He added that the situation of Long Island made it peculiarly susceptible of attack in case of invasion.

DETAIN LETTER BEARERS.

Exporter and Steamship Steward Questioned and Later Released.

Berg von Linde, an exporter of 60 Wall Street, and Eric Lindstrom, a Swedish steward employed on a Norwegian steamship, were arrested on a pier in South Brooklyn yesterday by Detective Lieutenant Busby and taken to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn on charges of violating the International Postal Code.

Lindstrom, it is alleged, was seen to take a bundle of twenty-seven letters from von Linde to carry over to Bergen for mailing to Sweden, and it is said he also accepted five silver crowns in Swedish money for his trouble.

The men were detained for four hours while the letters were examined. It was said that nothing was found to warrant holding them for an offense against the postal laws, and they were released.

The exporter said that the letters were all written in English and related to business affairs in Gothenburg and other parts of Sweden, and the steward said that he did not know he was doing any harm in posting the letters in Norway for Mr. Linde to avoid delay. The steward missed his ship, which left him behind without any of his clothing, except the uniform he had on at the time of his arrest.

CATALONIANS IN EARNEST.

All Parties Were Represented In Meeting That Formulated Demands.

PARIS, July 7.—The recent meeting at Barcelona of Catelonian Senators and Deputies, which asked the Government to give administrative autonomy to all provinces and threatened to call a meeting of members of Parliament in Barcelona if the Parliament was not summoned immediately by the Government, was a political event of the first importance, says Maurice Prax, special correspondent in Spain of the Petit Parisien, telegraphing from the frontier.

The correspondent thinks it worthy of remark that all parties were represented at the meeting. He characterizes Senator Raimondo Abadal, who took the initiative in calling the meeting, as a moderate statesman and above party strifes, although a regionalist, and points out that another of the organizers, the Federalist member, Cambo, is a man of great influence and in complete agreement with Alejandro Lerroux, the Republican chief. Such a combination, continues M. Prax, is of the deepest significance. He quotes Señor Lerroux as saying to him:

"We are going to try by every legal means to recover our political rights, suspended at one of the greatest hours of the national existence. It is impossible that Parliament should not be called upon to shoulder its responsibilities and make known its feelings."

The censorship, adds M. Prax, is pitiless. Three times were his dispatches, which he insists were accurate and moderate, stopped by the Madrid censorship. This in the face of an admission by Premier Dato himself that the correspondent had never attempted to abuse his privilege of telegraphing. The exigencies of the censorship, he says, are such that it is impossible to write about anything of importance. The Germanophiles, he reports, flatter themselves that they have scored a great success in spliting the Liberal Party, but he said that even if former Premier Romanones is no longer the official chief of the party he is incontestably the leader of true Liberal opinion.

"I have against me all those who are against you," M. Prax quotes Señor Romanones as saying to him on Thursday. "They cannot forgive me for having manifested plainly and publicly my resolution and my sympathies. But, nevertheless, I feel every day more certain that my policy is right and logical. My friends may quit me; I may be left alone, but I shall not change."

NO PRINCE FOR MRS. LEEDS.

She Denies That She Will Wed Brother of Ex-King Constantine.

LONDON, July 7.—The Daily Sketch quotes Mrs. W. B. Leeds as denying her reported impending marriage to Prince Christopher, youngest brother of the ex-King of Greece.

A recent dispatch said that Prince Christopher was going to London to wed a wealthy American woman.

FOUND IRISH PLOT IN VON IGEL PAPERS

Disclosures, Laid by Germany to J. W. Gerard, Revealed by Raid.

REPORT MORE SPY ARRESTS

Six Germans Said to Have Been Taken from Brooklyn and Long Island to Internment Camp.

When more than a year ago agents of the Department of Justice raided the office of Wolf von Igel, one of the plotters attached to the German Embassy staff, who was afterwards indicted by the Federal Grand Jury because of his efforts to wage war on behalf of Germany from American soil, they found documents which, it now appears, not only disclosed the plots to start insurrection in India, but also the German-made plans for an uprising in Ireland. It was the information obtained when Von Igel's office was raided that established definitely, so it is said, Sir Roger Casement's part in the ill-fated Irish rebellion. In Germany the claim has been many times made that it was James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, who discovered the existence of the Irish plot and informed the British of it, a statement which Mr. Gerard has repeatedly branded as false.

It is said that the Von Igel papers, as they have come to be known, although they concern the activities of Captain Franz von Papen, the German military attaché who was ordered out of the country by Secretary of State Lansing, even more than they do those of Von Igel, who was Von Papen's assistant, have greatly simplified the work of the Government agents who have spread a dragnet from end to end of the country in order to round up the hundreds of German spies who are now believed to be at work in the United States. These papers contained hundreds of names and every person named in them has been for months past under the eyes of the Federal agents. A great many have already been interned.

Federal officials who are directing the search for German spies in the New York district said last night that none had been taken into custody since the arrest, late Friday afternoon, of Carl Heynen and F. A. Borgemeister. The investigation of the activities of Heynen, who for years was the most powerful German subject in Mexico, and Borgemeister, who was confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, until the dismissal of Von Bernstoff, the financial director of the German propaganda in this country, is still under way, but all information concerning the investigation is withheld.

Not only does the Federal secret service dragnet contemplate the round-up of German suspects, but it also takes into account the activities of certain aliens who are subjects of countries with which Germany is now allied. Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks are not required to have permits to visit the barred zones about Federal and State military reservations and other places vital to the national defense, and it is said that many Austrians and Hungarians have been seen about the waterfront, the zone into which no German is permitted to enter in any circumstances. The activities of these persons are now the subject of a rigid inquiry.

The letters which arrived in this country on the Danish steamer United States a few days ago addressed to Dr. von Nuber de Pereked, the former Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, who returned to Austria several months ago, while apparently referring only to business affairs are, nevertheless, undergoing careful scrutiny by certain Federal officials. The letters were among many brought to this country from Germany by Danish sailors.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that agents of the Department of Justice had arrested six German residents of that borough and other parts of Long Island. The prisoners, it was said, were taken to the Ellis Island internment camp. Who they were and what their alleged activities had been were not disclosed. Federal officials in Manhattan maintained that they knew nothing of the arrests.

"We have orders from Washington," a Federal official said yesterday, "to immediately take into custody all German agents, financial and otherwise, who are known to make this city their headquarters and concerning whose activities there seems to be any question. I understand that identical instructions have been issued to Government agents in all other parts of the country."

A middle-aged German, whose home when in New York is one of the best known hotels in Fifth Avenue, who departed suddenly from England in the first week of the war, when he was informed that the British authorities were looking for him and whose internment in this country is said to be probable, has left New York. The Federal agents, however, say that they know where he is and can get him any time they want him.

WOMEN IN WIRELESS CLASS.

Course for Beginners Starts at Hunter College Tomorrow.

The War Department is planning to use women radio operators, generally releasing men in such positions for active service, Colonel C. McK. Saltzman, acting Chief Signal Officer of the army, has written to Mrs. Herbert Sumner Owen, who organized a wireless class for women at Hunter College, as follows:

Permit me to congratulate you, and through you the young women who have begun their training in telegraphy at Hunter College. As the present war goes on more and more men must be released from civil employment to take their places in the active field forces of the nation, and their present positions filled by women. Particularly is this true in the cases of radio and land line telegraphers. The womanhood of America must be depended upon to assist in bringing this war to a successful termination, and while there is no fear as to what their response will be, still it is most reassuring to see such concrete evidence of the fact as you offer.

At Hunter College Mrs. Owen has 125 young women taking the course in wireless telegraphy, and tomorrow a course for beginners will be started, to cover a period of ten weeks. A course in land line telegraphy will also be started.

SUTRO SPEAKS ON LOYALTY.

Defends German-Americans Who Are Faithful to This Country.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 7.—Theodore Sutro, in a speech to the General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association today, reviewed the career of General Herkimer and his forces in the revolution and added:

"We are ready at all times to rally forth in defense of our country, the same as in Colonial days the American patriots, such as General Herkimer and his comrades, went forth to battle for our independence against the English foe and his Hessian and Indian hirelings on the battle ground at Oriskany.

"But yet, that does not mean that we should join in the insensate resentment which unfortunately has obsessed so many in this country against everything of German origin. Even the President has repeatedly declared that we are not at war with the German people. To this I would add that we are still less at war against the German language or the great thoughts and achievements in the fields of German literature, of German science, or of German music. No one in his senses can feel any resentment against Lessing, Schiller, and Heine, or against Humboldt, Leibnitz, and Luther, or against Beethoven, Mozart, and Richard Wagner, or against any other of the master minds of the world, because they happened to be born in Germany; no more than any one in Germany at the present time, in his right senses, has any hostile feeling against the language in which wrote and thought the master minds of any of the nations at war against Germany, whether it be England, with its Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, and Tennyson, or its Newton, Darwin, Huxley, and Spencer; or France, with its Montaigne, Balzac, and Victor Hugo, or its Voltaire, Desgartes, and Buffon; or Italy, with its Dante, Tasso, and Petrarca; or Russia, with its Turgenieff and Tolstoy; or our country, with its Emerson, Lowell, and Longfellow, or its Audubon, Morse, and Fulton. And, least of all, ought any one harbor any inimical feeling against the American patriots of German origin who helped to found and preserve our great republic, whether it be the Generals von Steuben, von Kalb, and Muehlenberg, or Sigel, Osterhaus, and Schurz, or the ancestor of so many of you, and when we are all thinking about today—Nicholas Herchheimer."

TURKEY TO DEPORT GREEKS.

Regards the Diplomatic Break as a Declaration of War.

LONDON, July 7.—According to a press dispatch received at Amsterdam from Constantinople, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph, Turkey considers as equivalent to a declaration of war the action of Greece in breaking off diplomatic relations.

The Turkish Government, the dispatch says, has decided to deport all Greeks and confiscate their property.

HINT OF REPRISAL IN AID OF BELGIANS

Continued from Page 1.

utmost humanity and care, which is in direct contrast with the policy of Germany. Most of the prisoners taken by the Germans are advanced in age and the treatment accorded them is likely to prove particularly severe upon them.

"Following is the text of a telegram reporting the circumstances sent to the Belgian Minister by Baron Beyens, Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"The King's Government has made known to the American Government the German Government's communication made through the Minister of the Netherlands on May 17 about the transportation from Africa to Europe of German civilians and its reply containing an offer to exchange those civilians for its nationals who are still interned in Germany.

On June 5 a telegram from our Minister near the Holy See informed me that the German Government did not refuse to take our offer into consideration, but would wait for the opinion of the German authorities at Brussels and the German General Staff.

On June 29 the German Government, without answering our proposal of an exchange, brutally arrested at Brussels and deported to Germany twenty colonial officials or Directors of colonial companies, prominent among these the former Marshal of the Court of Leopold II., a Director of the National Bank, and Count Hippolyte d'Ursel.

An official intelligence of the Wolff News Agency tells us that these retaliatory measures were taken because of the treatment accorded by the Belgian troops after the capture of Tabora to German women, children, and civilians not liable to military service. They were compelled (according to Wolff) to travel across the Congo to the great danger of their health, interned in France instead of a neutral country, notwithstanding the reiterated steps taken with the Belgian Government.

We protest against these false allegations. While the civilian Germans were brought back to Europe, it was on the request of many of them and in the interest of the health of all.

Had we not done so we should have been charged with leaving them to die in Africa, in a country ravaged by war and in a pernicious climate. We hold certificates signed by the parties concerned themselves which show that their treatment all through was extremely humane.

German Governor One Captive.

LONDON, July 7.—The events leading up to the arrest in Brussels by the German authorities of twenty prominent officials of the Belgian Colonial Office and Directors of the colonial societies were related by a prominent Belgian in London to The Associated Press today. His statement follows:

"When the Belgians and the British captured German East Africa they took prisoner, among others, the German Governor, Dr. Schnee. Dr. Schnee's wife, who was found to have compromising papers in her possession, also was arrested. All the prisoners, including the Governor and his wife, were sent to France and treated with the utmost consideration.

"Some time ago the Belgian Government proposed to the German Government, through the Vatican, that Governor Schnee be exchanged for Burgomaster Max of Brussels. The Belgian authorities also offered to exchange Mme. Schnee for Mme. Boel, wife of a prominent member of the Belgian Legislature. They further proposed to exchange other Germans held prisoner in East Africa by the Belgians for Belgians who are interned in Germany.

"The German Government sent to the Belgian authorities a most insolent reply, demanding that all the German prisoners be released within three days on the Swiss frontier or wherever the prisoners wished to be taken. The penalty, if the Germans were not released, was to be the arrest of twenty Belgians. The Belgian Government protested against this ultimatum, and the next move of Germany was to make the arrests in Brussels which included Count Jean d'Oultremont, formerly Grand Marshal of the Court of King Leopold; Count Hippolyte d'Ursel, Director of the National Bank, and Baron de Cuvelier.

"Since the arrest of a score of prominent persons, Germany has issued a statement accusing the Belgian Government of ill-treating German civilians in East Africa. This accusation is emphatically denied by the Belgian Government."

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose

For Women and Misses

Black or white with self or contrasting color, plain or novelty clox, also in shoe shades.

1.35

3 pair for $3.95

FOR MONDAY ONLY

White Satin Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of washable white satin or habutai silk, flap pockets, detachable belt.

9.75

New Summer Fashions

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Of Voile, Batiste, Net or Georgette

Embroidered Voile Dresses

Of imported voile with black, Copen or light blue coin dots woven on a white ground; also handkerchief linen dresses. 18.50

Embroidered Batiste Dresses

Waist and tunic of skirt inset with wide panels of white embroidered batiste, combined and made over white net. 29.50

Georgette Crepe Dresses

In navy, flesh, white or black, made over silk; straight line pleated models with side tunic draped to wide crushed belt. 29.50

Hand Emb'd Net Dresses

Of ecru net made over net; pointed bodice and tunic skirt elaborately embroidered and trimmed with lace insertion. 39.50

Special Offering Monday

Women's Silk Dresses

Seven New Summer Models

Of navy or black foulard silk figured in white, also of meteor, crepe de chine or Georgette in navy, white, flesh, French blue or black, plain or beaded Georgette collar and vestee.

18.50

WOMEN'S MOTOR COATS

New Midsummer Models—At Special Prices

Silk Pongee Motor Coats

A serviceable motor coat of natural color silk pongee trimmed with bone buttons; convertible collar, detachable belt. 25.00

English Tweed Motor Coats

Mannish slip-on model for motor, travel or country wear; fitted raglan or set-in sleeves, convertible collar, patch pockets. 18.50

Palm Beach Motor Coats

New slip-on models of natural color Palm Beach cloth with set-in or fitted raglan sleeves. 9.75

Sport Oxfords and Boots

For Women and Misses

Sport oxfords of white rheinskin cloth, also sport boots of highest quality white canvas with white rubber soles and heels. 5.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE—Monday

The Largest Price Reductions Ever Made

Absolutely None Sent on Approval, Credited or Exchanged.

French Hand Made Waists

Of Voile or Sheer Batiste

Paris hand made lingerie waists in white or flesh color, hand embroidered, hand drawn work, Val. or real filet lace trimmed.

5.00

Heretofore $7.50 to $13.75

French Hand Made Waists

Highest Class Models

Paris hand made waists of handkerchief linen, voile or batiste in white, flesh or Copen, hand embroidered, hand drawn work, majority trimmed with real or fine laces.

7.50

Heretofore $13.75 to $24.50

Women's Lingerie Waists

Of Sheer Batiste or Voile

Dressy, tailored or sport models, in white or flesh, also striped fabrics, hand embroidered, hand drawn work, Val. or real filet lace trimmed.

5.00

Heretofore $7.50 to $18.50

Women's Silk Waists

Of Georgette, Crepe de Chine or Habutai Silk

Dressy or sport models in white, flesh or maize, plain tailored, embroidered, beaded or lace trimmed.

3.75

Heretofore $5.75 to $13.75

Final Clearance Sale Monday

Small Children's Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 years—On Sale Infants' Shop

Of white batiste or colored chambray, also hand smocked dresses of white dimity or colored chambray, some with detachable bloomers. ***Heretofore $1.95 to $4.95*** **1.50**

Will Close Out Monday

Women's High-Class Silk Coats

Dressy, street, motor or travel coats of Callot satin, faille or taffeta silk in black, taupe or blue. ***Heretofore $59.50 to $98.50*** **25.00**

A New Summer Fashion

COLORED VOILE DRESSES

For Misses and Juniors

Misses' Voile Dresses

In rose, Copen or white voile; waist, sleeves and skirt trimmed with openwork bands of self color soutache braid. 14 to 20 years. 9.75

Misses' Voile Dresses

In blue, pink, corn or white; surplice fichu collar trimmed with pleated net ruffles, shirred top skirt with wide tucks. 14 to 20 years. 14.50

Misses' Voile Dresses

In pink, blue, yellow or white, trimmed with self folds or with pin tucks and pleated voile ruffles, satin girdles. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Juniors' Voile Dresses

Of pink or blue blocked voile, large flat collar of white net and Val. lace; tucked skirt, velvet ribbon sash. 13 to 17 years. 6.95

Special Offering Monday

Misses' Silk Dresses

Six New Summer Models

Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe or foulard silk, in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years.

18.50

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

Featuring White—Now so much the Vogue

Four new models in this season's most wanted colors, also Chinese blue, salmon pink or rookie. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

White Sport Skirts

For Women and Misses—At Special Prices

White Russian Cord Skirts

Gathered top skirt with self-bound buttonholes on pointed flap pockets and detachable belt. 4.75

White Cotton Gabardine Skirts

Three distinct models with slash, patch or buttoned-on panel pockets; wide belt. 5.75

Satin Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses

Of navy or black satin; loosely belted model with collar and shield sleeves of green, blue or purple Milanese silk. 9.75

ROOSEVELT PIQUED, GOMPERS ASSERTS

Says Colonel Is Angry Because He Failed to Get Labor Leader's Support.

REFERS TO LAST CAMPAIGN

Tells of Political Speech He Declares T. R. Wanted Him to Indorse.

Some one held Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his seat at Carnegie Hall Friday night when he wanted to get up and reply to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the clash between the two over the East St. Louis race riots, but there was no restraining hand on Mr. Gompers when he attended the Mayor's luncheon to the Russian Commission at the Claremont yesterday, and he had his say to the newspaper men.

The press table was placed at the entrance to the veranda on which the luncheon was served and the moment Mr. Gompers entered the reporters surrounded him. They asked if he had anything to add to his controversy with the Colonel, and Mr. Gompers showed a copy of a telegram from Victor Hollander, Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, stating that charges that labor agitators were responsible for the East St. Louis riots were wholly false, and that the importation of negroes into the town had so upset social and economic conditions that the outbreaks had resulted.

"The trouble with Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Gompers, "was that he was angry with me because of incidents of the last Presidential campaign. In the Spring of 1916 he sent for me to come to Oyster Bay in regard to politics, but I could not go. That irritated him. Later George W. Perkins brought me a copy of a speech which Mr. Roosevelt made in Kansas City on Decoration Day, and asked me to indorse it. I read the speech but could not approve of some of the things in it, and so refused to give it my O. K. That displeased the Colonel. During the campaign the Colonel wanted me to support Mr. Hughes, but I supported Mr. Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt accused me in a speech at Scranton of trying to control the Presidential election, but I hardly think he would have made the accusation if I had acceded to his wish and supported him or Mr. Hughes. In addition to these reasons for Mr. Roosevelt's hostility toward me, he was disappointed by his defeat, and he has a habit of getting angry when he is disappointed."

Colonel Roosevelt was not at the luncheon. It was said that he had not been invited.

Though Mr. Gompers was willing to talk about the affair at Carnegie Hall, Boris Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador, and witness in chief of the incident, was not. When asked yesterday at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, before going to the luncheon, if he would comment on the Roosevelt-Gompers clash, the Ambassador exclaimed:

"Oh, no, no, no! I can't do that."

"But I would like to say," he went on, "that I never believed that such a reception could be given to us as we have received in New York. I realize that what has been done has been a demonstration for the new freedom of Russia, and I think it will be a factor in cementing Russia and the United States. It will have a good political effect. The enthusiasm here will be appreciated in Russia. Let me say, too, that Russia never had an idea of a separate peace. No responsible group in my country ever entertained such a thought. Our new offensive is the best proof of that."

The Ambassador was asked about Kerensky.

"He has a dynamic personality and is a powerful influence in Russia," he replied. "He has won the confidence of the army and will accomplish much with it. Incidentally, I do not think his health is as bad as has been reported over here."

There was no speechmaking at the luncheon.

REFUSES TO ANSWER GOMPERS

Col. Roosevelt Holds His Statement Unworthy of Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt tonight refused to answer Samuel Gompers's charge that the Colonel's attitude toward the labor leader in Carnegie Hall last night was due to resentment because Gompers had not supported Charles E. Hughes in the last Presidential race. He waved aside questions on this subject as not worthy of discussion.

In reference to Gompers's statement that he had been approached shortly before Decoration Day last year and asked to approve a speech the Colonel expected to deliver in Kansas City, it was learned tonight that the speech was the one in which Colonel Roosevelt discussed industrial and social preparedness. Some time before its delivery it was shown to at least half a dozen labor leaders, including Gompers, and as many more business men and industrial experts, some of whom were politically opposed to Colonel Roosevelt.

This is a custom with the Colonel in the case of his more important speeches. The suggestions which those to whom he read his speech make, he frequently uses in delivering the speeches. In the case of the Kansas City speech he received many suggestions, some of which he was able to adopt and some not. The Colonel could not remember tonight whether or not Gompers offered any such suggestions for the 1916 Decoration Day speech.

SEEK ROOSEVELT'S BACKING

Elizabeth Citizens Invite Him to Speak Against Their Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 7.—Colonel Roosevelt was invited today by the Tenth Ward Citizens' Committee to address an indignation meeting planned as a result of Mayor Mraving's refusal to accept an American flag for the city on July 4 because he thought the remarks of a preceding speaker were "an insult to loyal Americans of German birth." The committee advised the Colonel it was willing to set the date of the meeting for any night convenient to him. It is the design to hold the meeting in the Second Battalion Armory.

A committee was appointed today to draw up resolutions to present at the meeting. A tentative draft provides that an appeal be made to President Wilson to remove the Mayor as a member of the local board of exemption. William J. Parke, a member of the committee, said the Mayor "has made a laughing stock of the city and steps should be taken to have him removed." An invitation to attend the meeting and "explain and apologize" for his action was sent to the Mayor.

Bartram Woodruff, President of the Excise Board, whose speech led to the Mayor's action, said today the entire city should pass upon Mraving's fitness to continue as Mayor.

"The city is entitled to know whether its Mayor is 100 per cent. American or 50 per cent. Teuton," he said.

JOKED AT THE WRONG TIME.

Pretended Sandow's Aid Promptly Ticeted for the Trenches.

A well-known London newspaper man has discovered to his cost that it is not wise to be facetious when undergoing examination as to one's fitness for service in the trenches.

Recently all men under 41 years of age in England, who had been previously rejected for the army as physically unfit, were caled upon to take another examination. This included the journalist, a slim young man about 40 years old, of artistic temperament, who had abstained from alcoholic beverages for two years because he had been rejected before as a "Scotch ruin."

When the army surgeon asked him at the second examination how his health was, the breezy writer responded, "I was Sandow's chief assistant for years."

"Is that so?" replied the doctor. "Well, I shan't trouble to have you examined. Your record is good enough for me."

Then he handed the dazed Fleet Street man a card marked "A1" and stating that the bearer was fit for general service, which means that he is eligible for the first-line trenches.

The journalist could never have passed a medical examination on account of weakness in the chest and is now imbibing Scotch whisky copiously in order to reduce his strength while his plea for re-examination is being considered. Incidentally, the proprietor of the newspaper with which he is connected has stated in writing that he will discharge any member of the staff who backs down from the army after being classed as "A1."

AT A SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

Appealing Story of a Civil War Soldier Buried in Ohio.

My friend and I were walking about in the Jamestown graveyard when he called out, "You should see this image of a soldier on this tombstone," and I walked over to look at it.

It was on the lowly monument of "Thomas R., son of J. and E. Hatten," who died June 6, 1862, "aged 17 years, 6 months and 5 days." Above this inscription is the little soldier, almost covered from shoulders to heel by an army overcoat, with cape, and on his right side is his grounded musket. A very pathetic little image, crudely carved but appealing. Looking closer, I saw words carved in a crescent following the curve of the head of the tombstone, words almost obliterated by the ravages of time and weather, but I deciphered them and they are, "In obedience to the call of my country I lie here."

We stood and meditated at the grave for several minutes, and I have thought a number of times of the lad, who died so young for his country, and wondered who composed his epitaph. Looking up the record I find that Thomas R. Hatten enlisted in Company K of the Fifty-sixth. Some time in the Winter of 1861-1862 he was taken severely ill and it was granted to him to come home to die. I have not yet learned anything about John and Elizabeth Hatten.

When Memorial Day comes I hope a squad of seventeen-year-old boys can spare the time to lay a few flowers on the grave of this volunteer who enlisted when he was only 16.—Jackson (Ohio) Standard-Journal.

WAR COLLEGE BAN ON ROOSEVELT ARMY

Magazine Gives Full Correspondence Between Secretary Baker and Colonel.

GENERAL STAFF OPPOSED

Official Reasons for Declining to Accept Special Division for France Given After Much Urging.

The Metropolitan Magazine prints in its August issue, which was delivered to the news dealers yesterday, the complete record of the correspondence that passed between Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in which Colonel Roosevelt asked for permission to raise and equip a division of troops for service in France. The letters show that President Wilson and Secretary Baker, in declining to grant permission to Colonel Roosevelt to raise the division, followed the advice of the War College Division of the General Staff of the Army and the War College.

The first letter printed is dated Feb. 2 and is from the Colonel to Secretary Baker. In that letter Colonel Roosevelt who addressed the Secretary as "Sir" and called attention to the fact that his request to raise the division was on file, and that as he was about to sail for Jamaica, and that "if you [Secretary Baker] believe that there will be war and a call for volunteers to go to war immediately, I respectfully and earnestly request that you notify me at once, so that I may not sail." Secretary Baker replied briefly, and that he knew of nothing which would justify the Colonel canceling his trip to Jamaica.

Colonel Roosevelt replied on Feb. 7, in which letter he said: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me that I could go on my trip to Jamaica." Colonel Roosevelt then repeated his request for permission to raise the division, and said that if permitted to do so he would "strain every nerve to have it ready for efficient action at the earliest possible moment," &c.

Told of Staff's Opposition.

Secretary Baker replied on Feb. 9, and said that, "in reply to your patriotic suggestion that you be authorized to raise a division of troops for service abroad, and that it was your desire in anticipation of that authority to take certain preliminary steps, I have to state the limitations under which the War Department is in respect to this matter." The principal limitation the Secretary referred to in that letter was that no action such as Colonel Roosevelt desired could be taken without the express action of Congress.

March 10 Colonel Roosevelt sent a telegram to Secretary Baker, in which he said, "I earnestly ask permission to be allowed to raise a division for immediate service at the front, &c." Again the offer was politely but firmly turned down, and on March 23 the Colonel again wrote the Secretary of War, and in that letter he said, in referring to a statement of the Secretary that the general officers for the volunteer army would be drawn from the regulars, that "in reference to your concluding sentence, I wish respectfully to point out that I am a retired Commander in Chief of the United States Army, and eligible to any position of command over American troops to which I may be appointed," and as to his qualifications for exercising command he referred the Secretary to Lieut. Gen. S. M. B. Young, retired; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, and Maj. Gen. Samuel Sumner, retired.

Secretary Baker in a brief reply dated March 26 informed Colonel Roosevelt that his military record was "a part of the permanent records of the department and is available in detail for consideration," and Secretary Baker added that "the patriotic spirit of your suggestion is cordially appreciated."

The night of April 11 Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Baker had a long talk, and on April 13 Secretary Baker sent Colonel Roosevelt the following letter, in which for the first time he informed the Colonel of the repeated refusal of the General Staff to indorse his proposition to raise a division:

War Department, Washington,
April 13, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

I have thought earnestly about the subject of our conversation the night before last, and have reached some conclusions which I think, in frankness, I ought to indicate to you.

The War College Division of the General Staff has repeatedly reaffirmed a recommendation to me in the following language:

"The War College division earnestly recommends that no American troops be employed in active service in any European theatre until after an adequate period of training, and that during this period all available trained officers and men in the regular army or National Guard be employed in training the new levies called into service. It should, therefore, be our policy at first to devote all our energies to raising troops in sufficient numbers to exert a substantial influence in a later stage of the war. Partially trained troops will be entirely unfit for such duty, and even if our regular forces and National Guard could be spared from training duty, their number is too small to exert any influence."

This policy I have a number of times approved; it is, of course, a purely military policy, and does not undertake to estimate what, if any, sentimental value would attach to a representation of the United States in France by a former President of the United States, but there are doubtless other ways in which that value could be contributed apart from a military expedition.

Co-operation between the United States and the Entente Allies has not yet been so far planned as that any decision has been reached upon the subject of sending an expeditionary force; but should any such force be sent, I should feel obliged to urge that it be placed under the command of the ablest and most experienced professional military man in our country, and that it be officered by and composed of men selected because of their previous military training and, as far as possible, actual military experience. My judgment reaches this conclusion for the reason that any such expedition will be made up of young Americans who will be sent to expose their lives in the bloodiest war yet fought, and under conditions of warfare involving applications of science to the art of such a character that the very highest degree of skill and training and the largest experience are needed for their guidance and protection.

I could not reconcile my mind to a recommendation which deprived our soldiers of the most experienced leadership available, in deference to any mere sentimental consideration, nor could I consent to any expedition being sent until its members have been seasoned by most thorough training for the hardships which they would have to endure. I believe, too, that should any expeditionary force be sent by the United States, it should appear from every aspect of it that military considerations alone had determined its composition, and I think this appearance would be given rather by the selection of the officers from the men of the army who have devoted their lives exclusively to the study and pursuit of military matters and have made a professional study of the recent changes in the art of war. I should therefore, be obliged to withhold my approval from an expedition of the sort you propose.

I say these things, my dear Mr. Roosevelt, as the result of very earnest reflection and because I think you will value a frank expression of my best judgment rather than an apparent acquiescence in a plan which I do not approve, drawn from my failure to comment.

With assurance of appreciation of your patriotic intentions, I beg leave, with great respect, to remain, sincerely yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Attacks Military Advisers.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply to the letter of April 13 was dated April 22, and was several thousand words long. In the course of that letter he said that "you decline my application on the ground of lack of military training and experience: and yet you are summoning, and have summoned to the field numbers of military, as division and brigade commanders who have not had one-tenth my experience." Colonel Roosevelt's reference was undoubtedly to the general officers of the National Guard, who are to be called into the Federal service.

"My dear Sir," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "you forget that I have commanded troops in action in the most important battle fought by the United States Army in the last half century, and that I have commanded a brigade in the campaign in which this battle was an incident."

Referring to Secretary Baker's military advisers, Colonel Roosevelt said that "the proposal as you outline and adopt it must come from doubtless well-meaning military men of the red-tape and pipe-clay school who are hide-bound in the pedantry of that kind of wooden militarism which is only one degree worse than its extreme opposite, the folly which believes that an army can be improvised between sunrise and sunset."

Secretary Baker replied on May 5, courteously reiterating his previous statements. He said that for obvious reasons he could not be drawn into a discussion of Colonel Roosevelt's "military experience and qualifications," which was a subject, he added, "upon which my personal opinion would be of little importance and upon which I am witout the technical qualifications to form a judgment."

Several other letters, one a very long one, written by Colonel Roosevelt on May 8, followed, and on May 18 Colonel Roosevelt sent his famous telegram to President Wilson asking permission "to raise two divisions for immediate service at the front, under the bill which has become law."

The following day President Wilson replied, regretting "that I cannot comply with the request in your telegram of yesterday," and assuring Colonel Roosevelt that his conclusions were based entirely upon imperative considerations of public policy, and not upon personal or private choice.

VALUE OF ARMS SHIPMENTS.

Our Export of Explosives in 1916 Totaled $717,144,649.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The story of the remarkable growth of the country's explosives manufacturing industry since the European war started is told in figures made public by the Federal Bureau of Mines today, showing a production of explosives last year, exclusive of exports, totaling more than 500,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 44,000,000 over 1915. Statistics of the 1915 output of explosives are not given, but exports were valued at $358,068,803.

The 1916 production of explosives was represented in 216,575,025 pounds of black powder, 255,104,787 pounds of "high" explosives other than permissible explosives, and 24,686,240 pounds of permissible explosives.

Exports of explosives, which in 1914, the first year of the war, were valued at $10,037,587, reached a total value in 1916 of $717,144,649.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ARRANGED FOR MONDAY
Clearance Sale of Women's
HIGH BOOTS, PUMPS
SPORT SHOES & OXFORDS
Not all sizes in every style, but collectively there is a complete range of sizes.

PUMPS—SPORT SHOES *4.25* *Formerly 6.00 to 9.00*
HIGH BOOTS *5.25* *Formerly 8.50 to 12.00*

Silk Poplin Bathing Frocks
Excellent quality silk poplin with trimmings of contrasting colors. *Formerly 3.95* **2.95**

Wool Jersey Swimming Suits
Wool Jersey with contrasting color bands, bloomers attached. *Formerly 5.95* **3.95**

Knit Fibre Swimming Suits
Slip-on model, V-neck front and back, with trimming in contrasting color. *Formerly 16.50* **12.75**

NEGLIGEES—*Greatly Reduced*
Studio Gowns *Formerly 19.75 to 33.00* **9.75**
Meteor & Georgette Negligees *Formerly 29.50 to 95.00* **12.75 to 37.50**
Meteor Negligees *Formerly 39.00* **29.00**

Women's Pure Silk Hose
Superior quality pure silk hose, plain and novelty styles, in black, white and all colors for sport wear. **.95**

Pure Silk Clox Hose
All silk hose in black, white and sport shades, including white with colored clox. *Reduced to* **1.55**

Two-clasp Silk Gloves
Of Kayser silk in white, pongee, gray, black or white with black stitching. **.60**

Milanese Silk Gloves
Long, heavy Milanese silk gloves in white and black only. **.85**

French Kid Gloves
Two-clasp French kid gloves in white only. **1.50**

"BONTELL" CORSETS
Odd Models—Broken Sizes
"BONTELL" CORSETS **1.95** *Formerly 3.75 to 8.50*
In pink or white batiste or white coutil.
BATISTE CORSETS **2.50** *Formerly 3.75 to 6.50*
Topless models of fancy batiste, lacing in front or back.

Robinson's
25 and 27 West 42nd St.
Have arranged for Monday
A Most Timely Sale
SUMMER DRESSES
Great Price Concessions

Dainty Summer Models
showing newest styles in one-piece frocks; also the now-wanted suit effect, fashioned in Novelty Summer fabrics. Gingham and Voile in plain and stripes.
Wonderful value
7.50

$7.50

Georgette Crepe Dresses
Also Foulard, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Serge, Wool Jersey.
Formerly to 35.00
16.50

C 1917.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Monday—CLEARANCE SALE—ABOUT 150
WOMEN'S CLOTH STREET & MOTOR COATS
28.00 *Formerly 39.50 to 75.00*
45.00 *Formerly 55.00 to 125.00*
A collection of distinctive cloth coats in a variety of the season's smartest materials and styles.

Sale—WOMEN'S AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS
Formerly 29.50 to 89.50
23.50
AFTERNOON FROCKS of charmeuse, Georgette crepe and foulard in an exceptional variety of the season's smartest styles. SUMMER FROCKS—gingham, nets, charmeuse and dimity, featuring many style notes exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co. EVENING GOWNS of nets, Georgette crepe and Georgette crepe over taffeta.

Women's Summer Frocks ..... *Formerly 17.50 & 29.50* **11.50 15.00**
A collection of smart Summer frocks in various materials and types of which there are only one or two of a kind.

Monday—CLEARANCE SALE—ABOUT 200
WOMEN'S CLOTH TAILLEUR SUITS
Formerly 29.50 to 95.00
15.00 **25.00**
MAJORITY ARE NAVY BLUE
Only one or two of a kind taken from the regular stock, featuring various unusual styles and materials.

Women's Stockinette Skirts **7.50** *Formerly 11.90 to 15.00*
Assemblage of unusual stockinette skirts in various styles and sport colorings. Also several cloth skirts.

Cotton Gabardine Skirts **5.00** *Special at*
Women's distinctive skirts of white cotton gabardine, featuring new effects in sport pockets.

Monday—CLEARANCE SALE—WOMEN'S
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES
Formerly 9.75 to 13.50 **4.90**
Odd models in French hand-made blouses of BATISTE and VOILE in various styles, featuring striped edges, Val edges and several with unusual hand-embroidered motifs.
Formerly 24.50 to 32.50 **8.50**
Lingerie blouses in plain or colored LINEN and striped BATISTE, some daintily embroidered. CREPE DE CHINE blouses with drawn work, handsomely embroidered or trimmed with laces.

WOOL JERSEY SPORT SUITS **18.50** *Formerly 29.50*
Women's typical sport suits of wool Jersey designed on smart lines featuring large collars, ties and sashes.

LINEN RIDING HABITS **12.50** *Formerly 15.00*
Women's distinctive habits of linen in solid tan or tan with white stripes. Belted, straightline or flare models.

Unusual New Summer Fashions in
MISSES' DISTINCTIVE DAY FROCKS
17.50 **20.00** **25.00 to 49.50**
A collection of typical Bonwit Teller & Co. models developed in combinations of Georgette and taffeta or foulard; also demi-tailored frocks of taffeta. In navy and black. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Voile & Gingham Frocks **9.75 to 27.50**
Organdie and pique trimmed gingham frocks in several models, including most unusual hand-made types. English voile frocks in shirtwaist and cluster tucked skirt styles, trimmed with organdie or filet. Sizes 14 to 18.

CHARGES FLEXNER MISUSED STATISTICS

Dean West Declares Rockefeller School Figures Prove Value of Classical Training.

LATIN STUDENTS LEADERS

Subject Thoroughly Taught, He Contends, Despite Alleged Showing of Unrepresentative Group.

In connection with the campaign in defense of classical studies which was begun by the conference held at Princeton June 2, Dean Andrew F. West of that university has issued a pamphlet containing statistics on the actual success of classically trained students in college studies and activities and a direct denial of the validity of statistics quoted by Dr. Abraham Flexner, the chief leader of the anti-classical movement, as to the percentage of failures in college entrance examinations.

Dr. Flexner's attack on the success of classical teaching included a statement that most students did not even learn the Latin they studied. He said in his pamphlet, "A Modern School": "We know that a large percentage of the better students of these subjects (Latin, algebra, and geometry) try the college entrance examinations, and that for these examinations many receive special drill in addition to the regular teaching. Now in the examinations held by the College Entrance Board in 1915, 78.6 per cent. of the candidates failed to make a mark of 60 per cent. in Cicero; 75 per cent. failed to make a mark of 60 per cent. in the first six books of Vergil, every line of which they had presumably read and reread. * * * These figures mean that instead of getting orderly training by solving difficulties in Latin translation or composition, pupils guess, fumble, receive surreptitious assistance, or accept on faith the injunctions of teacher and grammar."

Analyses Flexner Data.

Dr. Walter M. Adriance, assistant Professor of Economics and Statistics at Princeton, went into the figures on these examinations and stated as his conclusion that "the statistics have been misused in a very extraordinary way. In the first place, as was pointed out by W. V. McDuffie in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 5, 1917, Dr. Flexner's statement that 'a large percentage of the better students of Latin try the College Entrance Board examinations' was probably not correct. On the contrary, those who took these examinations were largely candidates not well qualified to pass the examinations of a particular college or to obtain certificates for entrance to those colleges which were in the habit of admitting on certificate. Dr. Flexner's figures, then, have to do not with the better students of Latin, as he contends, but with a group from which most or many of the better students had been eliminated.

"Dr. McDuffie has also pointed out that in trying to show that Latin is not being successfully taught Dr. Flexner did not take all the facts into account, but made an entirely improper selection from the data at hand. The figures which Dr. Flexner had before him are here reproduced.

	No. of Candidates.	P. C. Making 60 or Above.
Latin.		
1—Grammar	1,098	68.8
2—Elementary composition	779	67.3
3—Second year	971	65.9
4—Cicero and sight	1,210	46.9
5—Vergil and sight	776	61.1
6—Advanced Composition	250	53.8
7—Caesar	212	50.4
8—Cicero	64	23.4
9—Aenied I.-VI.	64	25.0
10—Elementary sight prose	15	53.3
11—Advanced sight prose	39	53.8
12—Sight poetry	24	33.3
Total	5,979	50.0

"The matters to be noted here are as follows: Of the total number of papers in Latin (5,979) 59 per cent. scored 60 or above. The two lowest figures are for Items 8 and 9, namely, Cicero and the Aeneid. In these two subjects there were only 64 candidates, (in each,) as compared with 1,210 in 'Cicero and Sight,' and 776 in Vergil and Sight.' In the two together there were only 128 candidates out of a total of 5,979. But these two subjects are the ones selected by Dr. Flexner to show 'how egregiously we fail to teach Latin.'

"The significant thing about the table is that 59 per cent. of all papers submitted scored 60 or better. And if the statistics had included students offering Latin for entrance at the special examinations held by the colleges as well as the examinations given by the board, there is reason to think the showing would have been still better. At any rate, it is clear that Dr. Flexner's figures as cited are not representative of the facts as disclosed by the table.

High Percentage in Greek.

"And a little further down in the column which Dr. Flexner had before him we find for Greek the remarkably high percentage of 76.1. Surely if we can infer from this column anything as to the success attained in teaching the various subjects, we must conclude that Greek and Latin are taught more successfully than almost any other subject. Dr. Flexner, omitting entirely the 76 per cent. for Greek, leaves us with the quite erroneous impression that about 75 per cent. of the candidates in the classical subjects fail to score as high as 60 per cent. in their examinations. The figures really tell a very different story.

The pamphlet also contains rejoinders to a number of charges made by opponents of the classics. The first is devoted to the question, "Is Latin dying out in the schools?" Statistics of the report of the United States Commissioner of Education are quoted to show that in 1890 Latin was studied by about 34 per cent. of secondary school students, and in 1915 by about 38 per cent. in Greek, however, the figures had dropped from 4 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Dr. West has compiled statistics showing the success of classical as compared with non-classical students in other subjects. In the examinations of the college entrance examination board for 1914, 1915, and 1916 2.05 per cent. of the classical students ranked from 90 to 100 in percentage, and 2.05 per cent. of the nonclassical students. In grades between 75 and 89 the classical students had a superiority of about 40 per cent., and between 60 and 100 (all those who passed) of about 27 per cent.

Honor Winners Classified.

Figures covering the records of 1,345 classical and 2,740 nonclassical students in the eleven high schools and academies, and 1,575 classical and 545 nonclassical students in nine colleges and universities were compiled. They produced the following record as to high schools and academies:

Students receiving high honors at graduation: 17 per cent. of the classical students, 10 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 70 per cent.

Students receiving honors at graduation: 18 per cent. of all the classical students, 13 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 38 per cent.

Students receiving honors or prizes for debating, speaking, or essay writing: 2.75 per cent. of all the classical students, 1.68 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 64 per cent.

As to colleges the record shows:

Students receiving high honors at graduation: 13 per cent. of all the classical students, 6 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 117 per cent.

Students receiving honors at graduation: 42 per cent. of all the classical students, 27 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 56 per cent.

Students elected to Phi Beta Kappa: 16 per cent. of all the classical students, 7 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 129 per cent.

Students winning prizes or honors for scholarship in other than classical subjects: 21 per cent. of all the classical students, 8 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 163 per cent.

Students serving on the editorial boards of student newspapers or magazines: 20 per cent. of all the classical students, 12 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 67 per cent.

Students acting as members of intercollegiate debating teams: Seven per cent. of all the classical students, 5 per cent. of all the nonclassical students. The classical students show a superiority of 40 per cent.

"We seem to be clearly justified in inferring," says Dr. West, "either that the better students prefer the classical courses or that this course somehow gives the students who pursue it a better training, or that both are true. In any event, is it an argument against the classics that it is the more intelligent students who prefer these studies, and that it is the classical students who are generally more successful in the other studies?"

WEDS IN HER OLD HOME.

Prudence Hoyt Marries W. J. Eldridge in Church Her Father Built.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 7.—A trip half way across the continent to wed in the church her father was instrumental in erecting, was followed at noon today by the marriage of Prudence Grace Hoyt, daughter of the late Samuel B. Hoyt of this city, to William J. Eldridge, a broker of Chicago, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Roxbury. The ceremony was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. W. Barrett. The wedding was a quiet one, the couple being attended by Judge and Mrs. H. Stanley Finch.

The bride, who has been residing in Chicago for a number of years, came to this city last week to prepare for the wedding, Mr. Eldridge traveling to Stamford from the Pacific Coast, where he was on a business trip.

Mrs. Eldridge's first husband was George N. Terry of Waterville, N. Y. She divorced him fifteen years ago. She had been living ever since at 423 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago.

HOBOKEN STILL DEFIANT.

Riverfront Saloons Open Until Midnight, Despite Military Order.

The saloonkeepers of Hoboken continued last night to defy the order issued last week by Colonel Carson of the Quartermaster's Department, acting under instructions of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell that all drinking places near the United States Army Depot, formerly the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Line piers, be closed between the hours of ten at night and six in the morning. In a tour of the saloons a TIMES reporter found all of them running at full blast at 10 o'clock. It was midnight before any of the sixty-one places showed any signs of stopping for the night.

Several proprietors frankly admitted last night that they expected the order would be eventually enforced, but said they would keep open until further action was taken to compel them to close their doors. Colonel Carson's last letter to Mayor Patrick R. Griffin intimated that if there was not an immediate compliance with his request he would possibly issue a more drastic and sweeping regulation.

CAHILL'S DECORATION COMES AFTER HIS DEATH

Telephone Company Official Had Helped Families of Frenchmen Killed in War.

Friends of John H. Cahill, Vice President, general counsel, and a Director of the New York Telephone Company, who died on Thursday in his apartments in the Buckingham Hotel, revealed yesterday for the first time the story of one of his philanthropies born out of a love for the French people whereby four women, whose husbands had been killed in the service of France, were enabled to live in comfort.

At the funeral services held yesterday at the home of a sister, Miss Mary J. Cahill, 663 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Professor Raphael D'Amour, friend and confidant of Mr. Cahill, unfastened from his lapel his own decoration of Officier de l'Academie and pinned it on the coat of the dead man in recognition of this philanthropy. Had he lived a day longer Mr. Cahill would have received from President Poincaré of France his authorization as an officer of the French Academy.

It was through Professor d'Amour that Mr. Cahill, while studying the French language, became interested in the people of that country. When the war broke out he told his teacher that he wanted to do somthing substantial to help the citizens of France. Professor d'Amour communicated with M. Rousset, a prominent merchant of Paris, interested in many charities, and from him obtained the names of the four women who had been widowed by the war.

The names were turned over to Mr. Cahill, who wrote to them that thereafter they would each receive a check for $50 every month to defray the cost of their maintenance. That was more than two years ago, and every month since Mr. Cahill remitted the amount to the four women whom he never saw.

When Mr. Cahill during his illness began to realize that his end was near, he sent for Professor D'Amour. He told him he wanted to leave a sum of money to French charity. Professor D'Amour suggested that it would be a splendid act to leave $10,000 in a trust fund for the benefit of the four women whom he had been helping. Mr. Cahill thought a moment and then announced that he would leave the four women $50,000, to be apportioned among them.

Professor D'Amour was so deeply affected by his friend's generous act that he immediately laid the matter before the French Consul and asked that Mr. Cahill be given the thanks of the French people. The facts were communicated to Ambassador Jusserand in Washington, who cabled the story to President Poincaré, suggesting that Mr. Cahill be made a member of the French academy. The President of France took immediate action, and the announcement of Mr. Cahill's election was cabled back to this country, the message arriving shortly after his death.

NEW YORK IS STEADILY NEARING ARMY QUOTA

Needs 2,970 More Men to Accomplish This—1,078 Recruits Obtained in Country Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—New York State is steadily nearing its quota of 18,266 recruits for the regular army. To date it has enlisted 15,256 men since April 1. The State again led the nation in the number of recruits obtain Friday, having turned in 177 men. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned July 6.	Tot. to July 6.		Obt'ned July 6.	Tot. to July 6.
Alabama	3	1,410	*Nebraska	8	2,471
Arizona	1	201	*Nevada	2	674
Arkansas	2	842	N. Hamp.	..	342
*California	47	4,866	N. Jersey	31	4,615
Colorado	15	1,298	N. Mexico	4	220
Conn.	31	1,401	New York	177	15,256
Delaware	7	254	North Car.	7	1,090
Dist. of C.	3	320	North Dak.	..	496
Florida	..	1,093	Ohio	45	6,223
Georgia	15	3,447	Oklahoma	20	1,799
*Idaho	2	786	*Oregon	12	2,380
*Illinois	84	13,100	*Penn.	134	15,638
*Indiana	29	7,479	Rhode Isl.	7	531
Iowa	31	3,857	South Car.	..	792
Kansas	11	2,982	South Dak.	7	753
Kentucky	11	2,460	Tenn.	9	1,844
Louisiana	16	1,415	Texas	47	5,039
Maine	..	625	*Utah	8	1,357
Maryland	20	872	Vermont	..	82
Mass.	54	5,951	Virginia	7	1,087
*Michigan	36	6,298	Washingt'n	12	1,600
Minnesota	50	2,811	West Va.	8	1,397
Mississippi	5	842	Wisconsin	12	1,527
Missouri	37	3,106	*Wyoming	8	492
*Montana	4	1,004			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 6, 1,078.
Total obtained since April 1, 139,415.

SENATE WIDENS BAN ON WHISKY

Continued from Page 1.

mell, Williams, and Walcott—24. Total for the amendment, 52.

Against the amendment: Republicans—Brandagee, Colt, France, Knox, Lodge, McLean, and Penrose—7.

Democrats—Bankhead, Broussard, Culberson, Gerry, Hitchcock, Husting, James, Jones of New Mexico, Lewis, Reed, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Stone, Tillman, and Underwood—17. Total against the amendment, 24.

Among the Senators on both sides voting for the Smoot proposal were seven who voted yesterday against the ban on wine and beer. The final vote on the substitute section, with its various amendments, gave a clear idea of the lineup as between the "wets" and the "drys." This vote came at the end of the day, after nearly seven hours of debate, during which amendments came so fast that it looked as if the Senate would become involved in an inextricable tangle.

The Final Lineup.

In detail here is the vote, 45 to 37, by which the Senate adopted the substitute to Section 12, which will remain a part of the Food bill as it will go back to the House.

Yeas: Republicans—Brandagee, Colt, France, Frelinghuysen, Harding, Johnson of California, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McLean, McNary, New, Penrose, Wadsworth, Warren, and Watson—18.

Democrats—Bankhead, Broussard, Culberson, Gerry, Hitchcock, Hollis, Husting, James, Jones of New Mexico, Lewis, Martin, Newlands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Smith of Georgia, Stone, Swanson, Tillman, Underwood, and Williams—29. Total yeas, 45.

Nays: Republicans—Borah, Brady, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fernald, Gronna, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Nelson, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, and Townsend—19.

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Johnson of South Dakota, Kendrick, King, McKellar, Myers, Owen, Shafroth, Shields, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, Walsh, and Wolcott—18. Total nays, 37.

The victory of the "drys" on whisky came after a bitter fight. Early in the day the Cummins amendment, passed yesterday, which provided that no whisky now in bond should be removed during the war, was taken up for reconsideration by a vote of 44 to 39. This vote was taken after Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Penrose and others among the "wets" had asserted that, if whiskey were withdrawn, it would mean a loss of revenue that would put the Government to great embarrassment to find a way of making it up.

"And we would be confiscating the property of owners of distilled spirits in bond without making any provision for reimbursing them," Senator Penrose went on. "Banks which have loaned money on stocks of distilled spirits in bond would suffer loss. This whole legislation against whisky in bond is unfair and ought never pass."

So as to provide for compensation for owners of stocks taken by the Government, Senator Smoot came along with his amendment, authorizing the payment for stocks at cost and 10 per cent. additional. In doing this Senator Smoot put the opponents of the Cummins amendment on the defensive. They endeavored to prevent the passage of the amendment, but had been outwitted by the Senator from Utah.

"I won't vote to have the farmer dip into his pocket and pay for the booze that the Government will take over," exclaimed Senator Reed. "A man is out of touch with affairs who does not know that whisky is needed in this war for hospital uses and for the soldiers at the front. We had better get down to sense and stop tinkering with this booze."

Senator Jones of Washington asserted that the Smoot amendment appealed to him as the most logical way out of the whisky problem during the war.

"I'd be glad to see the partnership between the Whisky Trust and the Government broken up," he explained.

Whisky Revenue Needed.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, urged that whisky in bond be not disturbed, as it meant big revenue to the Government.

"I won't vote bone-dry legislation on an unwilling people," he said. "And millions of people are unwilling to have prohibition forced on them without having a say. After this war I am willing to support any legislation for a constitutional amendment to make the nation bone dry. But not now."

The vote in favor of the Smoot amendment showed 45 in favor and 12 against. At that time it was "wet" had a scheme of defeating the Smoot proposal when the final vote was taken on the entire section, but their plans miscarried, so that eventually the Smoot amendment went through as a part of the liquor section of the bill.

In the debate on the final adoption of the Smoot amendment Senator Sherman of Illinois accused the Whisky Trust of having worked overnight with the Senate to corral votes enough to save whisky from being taken over by the Government.

"The distilleries and breweries of the country have worked some magic overnight with the Senate," he said. "When they can reach into the Senate, as they have done, it's time that the people of the country took the liquor legislation into their own hands. The whisky trust and the beer trust turned a sober vote over night into a beer and whisky vote. Let's rout these foes of decent government and throw them into the discard forever."

With the liquor section out of the way, Senator Chamberlain asked the Senate for general consent to vote next Thursday on the entire food bill. When opposition was expressed by Senator Reed, the Oregon Senator announced that unless appreciable progress was made by Monday afternoon he would ask to have closure invoked.

As a result of the elimination of whisky from war tax by putting it in bond, Senator Simmons had the War Revenue bil sent back to the Finance Committee to be revised so as to cut out the whisky tax and provide substitute revenue for it. He hoped to get the bill back to the Senate by the time the Food bill was out of the way.

The following statement was made tonight by James Cannon, Jr., and Wayne B. Wheeler, on behalf of the National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America:

"The Senate has given the death blow to distilled liquors. The Anti-Saloon League of America will continue with renewed vigor its fight against beer and wine, and for the adoption of the national prohibition amendment."

Representative Barkley of Kentucky, father of the House prohibitory amendment, said he disliked the Senate bill, but declined to forecast what action the House would take on it.

"I am sorry," he said, "that the Senate separated whisky and beer. They have been close friends so long that I don't think they should be parted now."

Other Prohibitionist Representatives were undecided regarding steps to be taken upon the return of the Senate bill. They will confer early next week and map out a plan of action.

Immediate and probably enormous withdrawal of distilled liquor from bonded warehouses before the Senate provision could become effective was generally predicted to-night. It was estimated that manufacturers and dealers probably could raise funds enough to withdraw at least half of the existing supply, or enough to meet consumption demands for a year or more.

WILSON DOESN'T WANT AIDES RESTRICTED

Writes McKellar Against Forbidding Advisory Committeemen to Sell to Government.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Wilson has thrown the weight of his influence against a provision attached to the Food bill, which it is said practically would disrupt the great machinery of the Council of National Defense. The provision in question would forbid any person connected with the Government from selling to it anything in which he had an interest.

Inasmuch as the greatest business interests of the country are represented on the Advisory Committees of the council, the enactment of the provision, the President thinks, would disrupt all the machinery set up for an efficient, economical conduct of the war by marshaling the country's best brains and resources.

President Wilson has written a letter to Senator McKellar, author of the amendment, saying such legislation would be a calamity. He pointed out that business men on the committees have not the power to demand the price they shall receive for commodities sold to the Government, whether or not they are interested in them. All sorts of safeguards, the President stated, have been taken to prevent advantage being taken of the Government.

Business men on some of the more important committees have been seriously disturbed by the threatened difficulty between Secretary Baker and Secretary Lane over the price of coal. Members of the Munitions Committee were said today to have informed Secretary Baker that the only successful way to deal with munition makers was by conference and co-operation.

Officials hope that the President's letter will prevent the adoption of legislation that probably would force many business men off these committees and hope also that his cordial indorsement of them will lighten the criticism at the Capitol and inspire the business men themselves to continue their co-operation with the Government.

COX'S HOLDINGS ARE SOLD.

Widow of Theatrical Man Transfers His Properties to the Shuberts.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—Perhaps the greatest theatrical transaction in the history of America was consummated here today when the widow of George B. Cox transferred her entire holdings in theatrical enterprises to the Messers. Lee and J. J. Shubert, and Joseph L. Rhinock. The amount of money involved was not disclosed.

At the time of his death Mr. Cox was probably the largest holder and owner of theatrical property in America. Beginning approximately ten years ago, he invested tremendous sums in various enterprises which resulted in the formation of the Shubert theatrical enterprises. For the greater part Mr. Cox confined his investments to the real estate owned and operated by the company.

In the deal closed today, theatrical property located in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, in fact, in virtually every large city in the United States, was involved.

It is estimated that the transaction involved the exchange of millions of dollars, but it was impossible to obtain any definite information along this line.

MAJOR KOEHLER GOES WEST

Plattsburg Men Have Been Greatly Benefited by His Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 7.—Major Hermann J. Koehler, master of the sword at West Point, left to-night for Fort Sheridan, where he will conduct a class in physical drill and bayonet fighting similar to that of the last two weeks at Plattsburg. It is admitted both by officers and students that Major Koehler's work has put more ginger into the camp than anything else. The men march with more snap, candidates in charge of companies give their commands with more precision, and the strenuous physical drills have searched out muscles that were never thought of before.

Major Koehler's pupils now will be able to give individual attention to all candidates in physical drills and bayonet fighting. There will be an instructor for these subjects for every squad. Beginning Monday, it is expected that the new bayonet fighting course will be in constant use until the end of camp.

In connection with their study of the War Department's court-martial manual, the Third New England Battery will hold a mock court-martial tomorrow morning. The board of officers for the trial was appointed today from reserve officers of the organization. The court will be convened under the supervision of regular officers.

An exhibition tennis doubles match was played this afternoon on the Plattsburg Young Men's Christian Association courts with Lieut. Col. Wolf, the camp commander, playing with R. Norris Williams, national singles champion, who is a candidate in the New England Field Artillery, against Captain Manley, Adjutant of the New York regiment, playing with J. C. Griffin, a former Davis Cup player, now in the New York camp. Colonel Wolf and Williams won all three sets, 6—3, 6—4, and 6—3.

A vaudeville performance, with entertainers from the Palace Theatre, was given tonight at the camp amphitheatre.

Captain Walling, the mess officer, said tonight that the boys who arrived at the camp yesterday came from parochial schools in New York City and not the Catholic Protectory. The youths are in charge of twelve brothers.

LAND FOR RUSSIAN PEASANTS

Minister of Agriculture Would Give People Natural Resources.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—Minister of Agriculture Tchernoff proposed at a conference of the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates a resolution on the principle that the country minerals, water courses, and forests ought properly to belong to the whole people, who should administer them through democratic institutions, while the utilization of land ought to be assured to agricultural workers under conditions insuring increased means of production and development of cooperative social life.

QUELL HAGUE DISTURBANCE.

Workmen, Led by a Socialist, Attempted Demonstration.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—A crowd of workmen led by a revolutionary Socialist tried yesterday to start a demonstration in front of the Parliament buildings in the Binnenhof, an irregular pile of buildings inclosing an open space.

Mounted police and cavalry cleared the Binnenhof, which is entered by several gates, and closed the various entrances. No further disorders occurred.

TUG SUNK IN EAST RIVER.

John E. McAllister Runs on a Rock Off Blackwell's Island.

The tugboat John E. McAllister, owned by McAllister Brothers, of 24 State Street, was sunk last night in the East River off the southern end of Blackwell's Island when she struck a submerged rock. The tug had barge 72 in tow, and was bound for South Amboy, N. J., when the accident occurred.

As the tug struck, Captain Connolly, his wife and two children, the engineer, deck hand and two firemen jumped to the deck of the barge. The tug sank within a few minutes after striking. Captain Leonard, of the steamer Bronx, towed the barge to a point just below the Queensboro Bridge, where the crew were taken off. The tug was valued at $30,000, and is believed to be a total loss.

EMBARGOES ON FOOD MAY BEGIN AT ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

lamation, according to reports which followed the conference. Aside from this feature, it was urged strongly today that not only wheat but corn and other cereals in which heavy neutral buying had been found lately should be brought within the first proclamation or made the subject of a second proclamation to be issued forthwith.

The fact that the bitter debate over the prohibition issue probably would delay the time when the Food Control bill would become a law for at least another ten days was brought up as a most important argument in favor of putting the powers of the Exports Council into effect immediately.

The Department of Commerce has put into working order the machinery for the issuance of licenses under the exports control provisions. C. A. Richards, a New York business man and member of the Arbitration Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has been made Chief of the Department of Export Licenses.

The application for a license must state the quantity to be exported and the amount going to a particular country, and must give information concerning both the consignor and consignee. Shippers will be asked to obtain information concerning new customers in neutral European countries before selling them American goods.

It is said that Secretary Redfield has offered membership on the Advisory Board, which is to be associated with the Exports Council, to E. N. Hurley, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. It is understood that Dr. E. E. Pratt will be Secretary of the board.

HOOVER'S ECONOMY RULES.

Save Wheat, Meat, Milk, Fats, Sugar, and Fuel, Is His Appeal.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The food economics which Herbert C. Hoover of the food administration desires to suggest to the American people were officially promulgated today. They constitute the cardinal principles of the food campaign and are set forth in clear type on a small card in terms so definite and concise that all will know exactly what and how to save.

This food administration card, it is hoped, will soon hang in every American kitchen and its directions followed with scrupulous care by the homemakers of the land. Already the appeal has met with a generous response. The information is at hand that a million food pledges have already been signed.

The rules are concise and simple—less wheat, meat, milk, fats, sugar, and fuel; more fruit, vegetables, foods that are not suitable to be sent to camps or firing lines; no limiting the food of growing children; not eating more food than is needed; buying food that is grown close to the home.

The card contains the following:

WIN THE WAR BY GIVING YOUR OWN DAILY SERVICE.

SAVE THE WHEAT.—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye, or barley bread and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, &c. Eat less cake and pastry.

SAVE THE MEAT.—Beef, mutton, or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and stew instead of steaks. Make made-dishes of all left-overs. Do this and there will be enough for every one at a reasonable price.

SAVE THE MILK.—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

SAVE THE FATS.—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

SAVE THE SUGAR.—Sugar is scarcer. We use today three times as much per person as our allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable price use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

SAVE THE FUEL.—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

USE THE PERISHABLE FOODS.—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

GENERAL RULES.

Buy less, serve smaller portions.
Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."
Don't eat a fourth meal.
Don't limit the plain food of growing children.
Watch out for the wastes in the community.
Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.
If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.

INSIST WE WANT TO CRUSH NEUTRALS

Scandinavian Paper Complains That We Lack Appreciation of Small Nations' Difficulties.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The Ekstrabladet and the Government organ, Politiken, commenting on the proposals to limit supplies to Scandinavia and Holland, complain that the Entente Powers, with America at the head, lack appreciation of the difficult position of small neutrals and proposed measures of the great powers fighting in the name of liberty, justice, and civilization are calculated to crush these small States, whose sole desire is to maintain true neutrality toward both camps.

Judging from these newspaper reports the situation is regarded as desperate. Neutrality, which time and again has been recognized by previous belligerents, no longer suffices, and with the entry of America into the war hostilities, the Politiken says, operated against the unfortunate small States. The paper says America seems to lack the most elementary appreciation of Denmark's difficulties.

It says that articles from influential American papers indicated the United States intends to force Denmark either to join Germany and starve, or join the Entente and share the fate of Belgium. The American policy, which from the outbreak of the war until the breach with Germany was never neutral, the paper continues, but English, and now has become American, that is to say, still more ruthless toward neutrals than was the English. All that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland demand is the permission to remain neutral and avoid starvation. Even this modest desire seems in danger of becoming illusory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The Danish public and press are following with keen interest American comments on the reported intentions of Washington to check the imports of Denmark and other neutral countries. The papers say that America will be acting unjustly toward the neutrals; and especially toward Denmark.

Professor Birck, belonging to the conservative opposition says in an interview that it is no use trying to explain the situation to Americans because they don't meet it with open minds.

TREAT 6 FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Family Bitten by Dog Which Showed Traces of Rabies.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 7.—Augustus F. R. Martin, cashier of the Essex County National Bank in Newark, and five members of his family have gone to New York to take the Pasteur treatment to prevent hydrophobia, after all had been bitten by a pet dog. Traces of latent rabies were discovered in the body of the dog at the Pasteur Laboratories and it was recommended that all the persons bitten by the animal take serum treatment at once.

A few days after a pet spaniel was attacked by a bulldog it bit the five members of the family. Mrs. E. W. Martin, 81 years old, was first bitten, and is now taking treatment. John H. Hart of Newark and his wife, who is a sister of Mr. Martin, are also taking treatment.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Final Clearance Sale

We do not carry over any merchandise from one season to another. This is an opportunity to replenish your wardrobe at enormous savings.

Lawn Dresses — Formerly up to $5.75 — Now 3.90

Gingham and Linen Dresses — Formerly up to $12.50 — Now 6.50

Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Taffeta Dresses — Formerly up to $38.50 — Now 17.75

Imported Novelty Voile Dresses — Formerly up to $35.00 — Now 18.50

Street and Afternoon Dresses — Of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and various other materials. — Formerly up to $69.50 — Now 26.50

Afternoon Dresses — Beautiful Models — Formerly up to $85.00 — Now 35.00

Summer Evening Wraps — Exquisite Models 55.00 — Formerly up to $135.00

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street — 394 Fifth Avenue — at 36th Street

Will Hold Tomorrow, Monday

A Special Clearance Sale

of their extensive collections

Fashionable Silk Dresses

Cloth and Silk Suits

at the uniform price of

formerly to 59.50 — 15.00 — formerly to 59.50

An extraordinary opportunity to complete your Summer requirements for street, afternoon, sports and dress wear at a saving of considerable money.

None C. O. D. — None Credited — None Exchanged

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CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

Speaking of the

Annual Clearance of

FRANKLIN SIMON

Hand-Tailored Men's Suits

Did you ever hear the story of Jay Gould and the Erie?

THEY tell a story in Wall Street that years ago, when there was a fight on to control the Erie, somebody warned Jay Gould, who was at that time president of the Erie, that his enemies were buying all the stock in sight. And Jay said they couldn't buy it any faster than he could print it! Sounds like certain clothing sales—you wonder where all the merchandise comes from! Point is, this isn't that kind of a sale. These suits are our regular hand-tailored merchandise, reduced, and not slapped together for sale purposes.

$28 to $38 Suits, reduced to $23

$40 to $45 Suits, reduced to $35

Most stores omit blacks and blues — we don't!
Most stores charge for alterations — we don't!
Most stores make clothing by machinery — we don't!

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not — Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th St. A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

HOME RULE IS WON, SAYS T. P. O'CONNOR

Failure of Irish Convention Would Merely Delay It, Nationalist Leader Declares.

WOULD PLACATE ORANGEMEN

Believes in This War Crisis They Can Be Induced to Accept Separation from Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In what he said was the most important interview he had given since he came to the United States, T. P. O'Connor, the noted Irish parliamentarian and writer, today described the Irish situation in detail and expressed the conviction that the "unanimous and ardent support by the people and Government of the United States" of home rule for Ireland would be brought home to Great Britain should reason arise. Mr. O'Connor had an interview with President Wilson on Thursday. He had strong reason to believe, he said, that neither Mr. Balfour nor any of the other British statesmen at home had been left in any doubt of this unanimous and ardent support of home rule here in America.

Mr. O'Connor discussed the prospects of a permanent settlement of the Irish question through the Irish convention, the probable influence and action of some of the strong elements that will enter into its composition, and the practical way in which Irishmen in America may be of service. In answer to a question Mr. O'Connor said he saw with satisfaction that the date of the first meeting of the convention was now announced as July 25, and that practically all the preparations for it were complete. When he was asked if he was hopeful as to its results, Mr. O'Connor said:

"I am neither hopeful nor despondent. I do not think anybody can give an accurate forecast of what so uncertain a thing as a gathering of such heterogeneous elements can turn out to be. Nor do I at all accept the idea that the convention is the end any more than the beginning of the struggle for Home Rule. In some respects it might be said that the struggle for Irish self-government is over. Anybody who wants to defeat self-government for Ireland now has to fight, not Ireland, but the world. The world has spoken; the cause is decided.

"The when, the where, of Home Rule alone remain important things that must settle themselves, and quickly, now that the principle of Irish self-government has been adopted with the sanction of the entire world, and with that of practically all England, almost as much as of all America. I refuse, then, to say that if the convention failed, that would do anything worse than mark another milestone on the road to which there can be only one ending."

"Would you venture even a guess or a speculative forecast?"

Ought to Placate Orangemen.

"If you insist, certainly, though politicians do not like to prophesy. What I think the convention ought to do is for the Nationalists to offer freely, without even being asked, every possible safeguard against the apprehensions—unfounded but sincere—which the Orangemen entertain of interference by the Dublin Parliament with their liberties, civil or religious. I would be willing, for instance, to increase the representation of the urban districts; that would do good all over Ireland, for I see some danger in a mere farmer Parliament; it might be too conservative. An increase, however, of urban representation would give more additional members to Ulster than to the rest of Ireland.

"I would also give larger representation in the Senate to the Unionist forces of the country. Finally, I have heard a suggestion that here might be in Ulster and in the south of Ireland provincial councils for dealing with purely local affairs, both these councils, of course, being subject to the National Parliament in College Green. I don't quite like this suggestion, but it has the backing of several very important men in Ireland and in more than one party. I would, in short, give the Orangemen any fair concession, but no Irish Nationalist can now accept, even temporarily, the partition of Ireland in any shape."

"Will the decisions of the majority of the convention be binding on the minority and on the Government?"

"I must answer both yes and no. The convention has advisory, not legislative, powers; what recommendations it makes must afterward be accepted by the Government, be put by them into a bill, and passed through the houses of Parliament. On most of the questions submitted to the convention I believe there will be little difficulty in coming to an agreement. The one crux of the problem—now as for the last three years—is Ulster, or rather Orange Ulster."

"Will the Orangemen still hold out for the separation of the Ulster Orange counties from the rest of Ireland and from the control of the Dublin Parliament?"

"I cannot say. If you had asked me that question some months ago, I would say they probably will; now I cannot say. The world forces which are now behind Home Rule, the abandonment of the Orange position by even the strong Tories in England who formerly supported it, the peril of the empire, the pressure of American opinion, the pressure of Mr. Lloyd George and the labor section of the Ministry, all these things cannot remain without influence on even the Orangemen, with all their dour impenetrability; and they may prove more tractable in this convention than they have hitherto been.

Voice of Southern Protestants.

"I have not mentioned, however, a force that may have greater influence on the Ulster Orangemen than even these great outside forces I have already mentioned. That is the pressure from their own co-religionists in the other parts of Ireland. There is a large representation of the southern Unionists—Protestant for the most part—in the convention. They are to a man against partition, and for a very obvious reason: they do not want to go into a Parliament in Dublin, mainly Catholic in its membership, without the assistance of their big Protestant brother from Ulster.

"I believe also there is a considerable body of business opinion in Ulster against partition. People who do not know Ireland constantly forget the intimacy of the business relations between Belfast and the rest of Ireland. The Belfast banks draw a large part of their money from the south; the Belfast businesses—outside linen and shipbuilding, which are international trades—get a great deal, if not most, of their custom in the south of Ireland. Nationalists like John Dillon and John Fitzgibbon, for instance, who have businesses in the south, are favored with visits every day in the week by the drummers of the Belfast houses.

"I think, from all these indications, that if it should come to a division on the question of partition, there will be a big majority against it in the convention."

"What then?"

"Either the Orangemen will bow before this, or carry on their opposition to it outside the convention. In the latter case I think the Government might very well be compelled by English as well as by Irish opinion to use such pressure on the Orangemen, such as appeals to their patriotism at an hour when the Allies are fighting for the liberties of Europe, as would compel or persuade them to throw in their lot with the rest of their countrymen."

"What can America do for Ireland at this hour?"

"America has always been doing a great deal for Ireland. I have no official information, but I have strong reason to believe that neither Mr. Balfour nor the British statesmen at home were left in any doubt as to the unanimous and ardent support of Home Rule by the people and by the Government of the United States. I have no doubt that, should the occasion arise, that opinion will again be brought home to the people and to the Government of Great Britain. The friendly counsel of America must be the more welcome to Great Britain and have even greater influence than ever when there begin to appear in the papers of the world all the names of the Caseys, the Kellys, and the Sheas, who now, as in every war of America, have figured in the ranks of America's army and navy."

Of the men of Irish blood in America Mr. O'Connor said:

Influence of American Irish.

"They can exercise great influence on the Irish situation, great influence for good, great for evil. If they give their support to the impracticable demand for an Irish republic and help to keep Ireland in disorder and in chaos, of course their influence will be mischievous, and though even such folly cannot defeat Home Rule ultimately—nothing can now defeat Home Rule—it may postpone it, and this, for a thousand reasons, and not when the war is over, is the hour to settle the Irish question."

"What form do you expect Home Rule to take when it emerges from the convention?"

"I am glad you asked me that question, for so much attention has been concentrated on the Ulster issue that other and in some respects more important aspects of the Irish question have been forgotten. Take, for instance, the question of finance, a vital question, so vital, indeed, that Home Rule without good finance might have many evil consequences. When the Home Rule measure now on the statute books was passed, Ireland was in this peculiar position financially: the money spent on her by the Imperial Government yearly was something like $65,000,000, while the yield of Irish taxation was only $55,000,000.

"In other words, Ireland cost more than she gave. She was a debtor nation. In such condition the Imperial Government limited the financial control of Ireland by the Irish Government; but it was expressly provided that the limitations would come to an end when the deficit disappeared. Under the increased taxation brought by the war, the Irish deficit has disappeared and Ireland's right to what may be called full fiscal autonomy has been established. Thus the Home Rule measure can be so much amended in the direction of fiscal freedom as to make it almost twice as great a measure of liberty as it was in its original shape.

"But these are not the only modifications which are possible, I should say even probable. The Orangemen have always maintained that if Ireland were to get home rule at all, it ought to be the fullest measure of home rule; and I do not believe that they would resist these enlargements of Ireland's control of her own finances. Ireland should be supreme within her own household. This is a program on which all Irish Nationalists could unite. For myself, for all my colleagues in the Irish party, I can say that now, as always, our effort has been to get for Ireland the very largest measure of self-government that we thought could be obtained. Ireland could never be too free for us in the management of her own concerns."

Boy, Playing with Gun, Kills Baby.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 7.—Ralph Tripp, 8 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Tripp of this place, while playing yesterday with a gun his father had used on the Fourth of July, shot and instantly killed his sister, Clara, 20 months old. The baby's head was blown off. The charge of shot narrowly missed the boy's other sister, Gladys, 10 years, who was wheeling the baby in a go-cart in the nursery. The children were alone, Mrs. Tripp being in the garden.

Service

is the soul of a store. Keen buyers are its eyes. Rigid honesty is its heart. And throngs of customers are its nourishing corpuscles.

All of which being true, the Bloomingdale Store will enjoy its customary "good health" this week, and customers will enjoy their customary good values.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Best & Co.
5th Avenue at 35th Street
New York
Paris London

For

Little Folks

Out-of-Doors

Big Assortments of Toys Games Sporting Goods Baby Carts Carioles Swings Couch Hammocks and everything for Beach and Country

PLANS COMPLETED FOR DRAFTING ARMY

Washington Is Waiting Only for the Arrival of All the Lists from the Local Boards.

EACH MAN TO BE NUMBERED

Provost Marshal Insists That All Registered Men Must Be Numbered Consecutively.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the details have been worked out for putting into effect the drafting of young Americans between the ages of 21 and 31 for service in the national army, and all that remains is the announcement of the date on which the draft will be applied. The basic principle of the system of making selections for active duty from among the 10,000,000 men registered under the law is to assign each man a number, and then to draw these numbers by lot, the drawing to be done in Washington under the supervision of the War Department.

The assignment of numbers will be made by the local Exemption Boards in each of the 4,000-odd districts in the country. Lists of the names of the registrants and the numbers assigned them will be forwarded to Washington before the drawing is begun. Each registrant will receive a card bearing a number, and a duplicate of this card will be forwarded to the War Department. A registrant holding a card that corresponds in number to a number drawn must report for service. If he claims exemption, the local board will consider his case. It is immaterial to the War Department how the cards are numbered as long as no numbers are omitted.

These lists are coming into Washington slowly. In some districts the names on the lists were arranged alphabetically and were then numbered in that order. In other districts the registration cards were shuffled, and were then numbered from No. 1 forward until each card had been given its number. Then the names on the cards were listed with the assigned number opposite each name.

If there are 2,500 men registered in a New York City district, the list sent in by the Exemption Board in that district must contain the name of every man registered, and those names must be numbered 1 to 2,500 serially. So on throughout the country the lists from each local district will be numbered consecutively. The lists will be prepared and numbered by the local boards before any single number is drawn by the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

If the first number drawn is 21 every man throughout the country whose card bears the number 21 will be taken under the draft. This means that in more than 4,000 local districts the 21 will be chosen. One number drawn will mean actually the selection of more than 4,000 young men for service with the colors.

The lists for each local district must also be in the hands of the Provost Marshal General, officially complete and sworn to, before any man is drafted. The numbers picked from the jury wheel or by some other process yet to be determined will not be known to any local board until after it has officially sent its correctly numbered list to Washington. As the local boards will have no method of ascertaining what numbers are to be drawn, it will be absolutely impossible for any manipulation of the numbers in the various districts.

Provost Marshal General Crowder is very anxious to have the numbered registration lists in his hands as quickly as possible, as the absence of only one district's list would hold up and delay the entire process of drafting. The 1,001 district lists, based on the serial numbering of the registration cards, are to be made out in quadruplicate. One copy will be kept by the local Exemption Board. The second copy will be posted by the local board in a place accessible to public view. This posting is to enable each registrant to know what his number will be. The third copy of the serially numbered list of registrants will be made available by each local board for publication in the press. The fourth copy will be sent by each local board to the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

When this has been done, President Wilson will, by proclamation, prescribe the method, manner, time or times, and place or places of drawing numbers, and after doing this he will apportion to the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia, the quotas to be apportioned to them and so notify the Governors or other authorities. These quotas will be based on population.

After the quotas have been fixed for each State the President will authorize the Governors to apportion for him the quotas to be drawn and furnished by the various local boards within each State. Each Governor will be permitted to allot to counties and to cities of 30,000 population and over the credits, that is, the deductions in men to which such counties and cities are entitled for enlistments in the National Guard and in the regular army.

Est. 1879

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERY TO JERSEY SHORE POINTS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Monday we continue our informal displays of

Smart Midsummer Fashions

of Best's customary excellence of materials and making, at prices that mean substantial economies

Navy Taffeta or Georgette Dresses

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Smart side draped or basque styles, of plain or Georgette trimmed Navy Taffeta, or hand embroidered Georgette dresses in Gray, Flesh or White.

29.50 to 59.50

A Special Purchase

White Wool Jersey Suits

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Of superior quality Jersey with belted coat and patch pockets—in desirable colors as well as white.

14.50

New Midsummer Model

Coats for Beach, Motor or Travel

In a large variety of wool materials. Tweeds, Satin, Pongee, Linen and Palm Beach Cloth. According to material. 2nd Floor.

8.95 to 25.00

Women's Silk Stockings

AT .95 PAIR SPECIAL VALUE

Of thread silk in grounds of white with vertical or circular stripes, pretty patterns in the much wanted designs; also of pure dye silk in black, white, new bronze, various gray shades, emerald green, champagne and other colors, with durable cotton tops and soles.

AT 1.35 PAIR REGULARLY 1.75

Of thread silk in a desirable weight, black with white clocks and white with black clocks, these with double garter, cotton tops and spliced soles.

New Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses

Several new and attractive styles in slip-on and fitted models, of poplin, satin and surf cloth, have been marked at the extremely low price of

5.00

Knitted Wool Sweaters

For Women and Misses

A new coat model with wide belt and deep sailor collar. Fish net stitch of medium weight, knitted wool for cool evenings in sky blue, nile green, corn, reseda, salmon and white.

Exceptional value **6.85**

A Sale of Georgette Blouses

5.00

Comprising 3 new models of excellent quality white or flesh Georgette, of smartly simple effect and embroidered.

Summer Sports Skirts

A special purchase of Women's and Misses' Gabardine and Pique Wash Skirts. New models. **2.95**

Women's Sun and Rain Umbrella Parasols

3.45 Sale

With cord or sword loop handles, of superior quality silk, navy, purple, Burgundy, brown, changeable silks and black, guaranteed sun and rain proof. The handles are trimmed with bakelite, gun metal, leather, sterling silver and fine carved missions.

Piece-Dyed Taffeta Umbrellas

1.95 Sale

For Women—Handles with wrist cords, sterling silver caps, ivorette tops, bakelite tops, carved missions and carved pimentos, some are sterling trimmed.
Men's and Youths' natural P. W. handles.

Latest Fashions

Women's Dainty Neckwear

Specially Priced

Lawn Vestees, hand embroidered, tucked and lace trimmed. **1.25**

Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets, hand embroidered, lace or net trimmed. **1.35**

Varied assortments of organdie Collars, net or organdie Ruffles. **1.00**

Tucked net Guimpes, rolling collars in cream or white. **2.85**

Tucked net Collar and Cuff Sets, hand embroidered. **1.65** Usually 2.25.

"Correct and Original Fashions"

Store Closed All Day Saturday During July and August

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Special Values Monday

500 Women's and Misses'

Attractive Silk Dresses

A number of new tailored, sport and afternoon models of superior chiffon taffeta, Crepe de Chine and novelty summer silks.

Sale Price **15.00**

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

High class custom tailored models of superior wool Jersey in attractive colorings. *Special value* **16.50**

Milanese Silk Sport Suits

New and distinctive model of superior Milanese silk in smart sport shades. *Special value* **22.50**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Sale of 800 Summer Dresses

Women's and Misses' sizes for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear in the cotton materials, colors and combination now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses	5.90	9.75	10.75	12.75
More Elaborate Dresses	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00

Sale of Patent Leather Pumps

All Sizes Including AAA and AA Widths

This season's most popular model, in patent leather, with hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels

Special **4.75**

Women's Skirts and Sweaters

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords

In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* **2.95**

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord

New tailored model, full shirred back with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* **4.95**

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth

Full shirred sport model with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* **10.75**

Skirts of White Serge..... 9.75
Skirts of Khaki-Kool..... 15.00
Skirts of Tonquin Silk.... 13.75
Skirts of Georgette Satin.. 18.00

Slip-on Sweaters

Slip-on model of Shetland wool with large sailor collar in white and new sport colors. *Special* **3.95**

Sweaters of Fibre Silk and Shetland

Smart sport models with large sailor collars, sash and two pockets in attractive colors. *Special* **5.90**

Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collar, sport pockets and belts in a wide range of colors. *Special* **8.90**

Pink Batiste Bloomers

Pink batiste Bloomers with picot edge and lace trimming, elastic at waist and knee; fully reinforced.

Special **45c.**

Silk Top Union Suits

"Kayser's" Union Suits with glove silk top and lisle bottom, pink only; fully reinforced.

Special **1.00**

Envelope Chemises

Lingerie Envelope Chemises, trimmed with lace and embroidery; lace and ribbon shoulder straps.

Special **1.00**

Crepe de Chine Gowns

Superior Crepe de Chine flesh color Nightgowns, tailored and lace trimmed models.

Special **3.95**

PERSHING MEN SOON TO GO TO NEW CAMP

In Final Stage of Mobilization Before Going Into Training Behind Firing Line.

BASE EXTENDS FOR MILES

Expanded to Accommodate Large Number of Troops—Five-Mile Hike to Drill Ground.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, July 7.—The American troops today entered upon the final steps of the mobilization that shall prepare them to leave within a few days for a permanent training camp somewhere behind the firing line. The unloading of supplies is almost finished, and the rolling stock is being concentrated here preparatory to the departure of the troops.

The days have been used profitably for a double purpose. The more important one was to put the majority of the soldiers through a vigorous grind of eight full hours each day. French officers who had seen service at the front took part in these exercises in order to give the benefit of their experience to the American soldiers. The drills included a daily plunge in the sea, this phase of the sanitation problem being made easy by the proximity of the camp to the ocean.

The other advantage taken of the time spent here was to employ smaller groups of the more seasoned troops to put the final touches on the camp so that it will be in first-class shape. The camp in the last few days has been expanded enormously until today it extends for miles and can accommodate a large number of men. Water has been piped from the town, and the system is equipped with every modern device.

The drill ground is not only ideal for the purpose, but has the advantage of being at a distance so that the men get a daily hike of about five miles.

For the men arriving at this and similar mobilization bases the American system of living in tents or wooden shacks will be followed, but when they arrive at a permanent camp they will be billeted among the townspeople and live in houses.

Few, if any, of the soldiers know just where they are to be sent, but all are enthusiastic at the prospect of getting nearer to the scene of action. Their spirits are fine and their health is of the best, with the exception of a few cases of mumps. The men have swamped the officers of their companies with a deluge of letters that must pass through a censorship.

This morning a military funeral was held for the only man that died since the American troops arrived here. He was boatswain's mate J. J. Dunn, who was drowned when he fell overboard from a launch. He was carried under before his comrades could reach him.

GEN. PERSHING GRATEFUL.

Americans' Presence in France Has Admirable Effect, He Says.

PARIS, July 7.—"The sincerity and depth of French gratitude to America was evident everywhere," said Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, in speaking today of the reception given to the American troops which paraded in Paris on the Fourth of July.

"It was affecting to see women, children and French soldiers marching along with our men. I feel that our presence in France is appreciated deeply and that it is having an admirable effect, as our welcome in France will have among our people at home. It was the most impressive thing I ever saw."

The General was reluctant at first to make any statement, but the French demonstration impressed him as so extraordinary that he wished to make it clear that the American troops in France understood the spirit in which the French received them, and appreciated it. In his dealings with the French military authorities and members of the French Government, the General encounters the same spirit of sympathetic good will.

The American soldiers think that "Sammies," the popular French name for them, is a pleasing one, suggesting that they are Uncle Sam's men. That seems to be the word which will be used colloquially in France to correspond with "Tommies" for the British and "poilus" for the French.

PROVES THE U-BOAT FAILURE.

Swiss Military Critic Points Moral of Our Troops' Crossing.

PARIS, July 7.—Colonel Feyler, military critic of the Journal de Geneve, in an article concerning the debarkation of American troops in France, holds that their safe passage overseas proves the insufficiency of the German submarine warfare.

The presentation of this proof is as usual, he asserts, coincident with an interview in which Field Marshal von Hindenburg predicted that the Entente Allies would be forced to make peace in the "not too distant future, owing to Germany's submarine warfare."

Colonel Feyler points out that the essential mission of the submarine should be to prevent supplies reaching enemy armies, and it had failed to do this. The U-boats sink fishing smacks, but could not prevent Entente reinforcements from crossing the Atlantic Ocean with arms, munitions, and every other thing necessary.

PERSHING BUILDS AIR CAMP.

Troops in France Begin Work on Vast Aviation Field.

PARIS, July 7.—American troops are beginning work on the first section of the vast aviation training camp.

Eventually this camp will be able to accommodate several thousand pilots.

Suicide After Auto Chase.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—William O. Anderson, 60 years old, President of the L. M. Anderson Rainproof Coat Company here, committed suicide today by drowning in the Delaware and Raritan Canal at the company's plant on New York Avenue. It is believed his mind was affected by an accident he was in last night while driving his automobile at Morrisville, Penn. Mr. Anderson ran into an automobile containing three persons and severely injured them. He leaves a wife and son.

WOMEN GIVE HOSPITAL UNIT.

Suffragists, with N. Y. Infirmary Doctors, Assist the Government.

The first mobile hospital unit to be offered by the women of the country to the Government will be that of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The director of the unit is Dr. Caroline S. Finley, with an Organization Committee on which are Dr. I. von Skolly, Dr. Mary Lee Edward, and Dr. Alice Gregory. An organization office has been opened at 2 East Twenty-third Street, with Miss Edna Dingwell in charge.

The unit will have a force, all women, which may number eighty. It starts with a nucleus of 12 doctors, 21 nurses, and 3 orderlies. In England the National Union of Suffrage Societies has nine hospital units in charge of women, and the American suffragists expect to rival this record.

Sale Commences at 8:45 Tomorrow

Maison Maurice

Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Final Clearance Sale

Of All Midsummer Apparel

New Millinery, $7.50--$10--$15
Sport Hats—White Hair and Crepe Hats—Flowered Hats

Suits, Formerly $75—$135 . . *At $20--$45*

Gowns, Street and Afternoon . . *At $20--$65*
Formerly From $65—$150

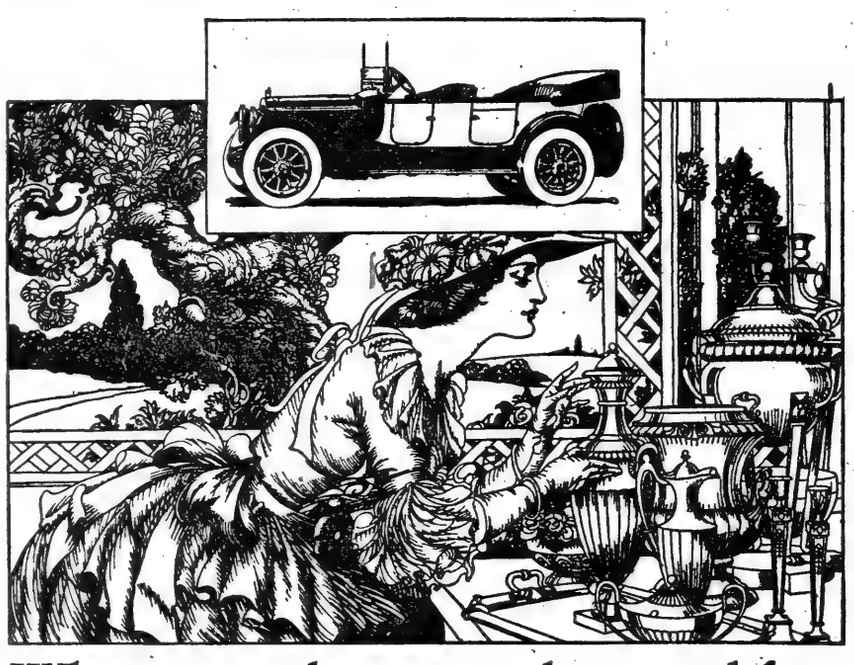
Dance Frocks Formerly $75—$165 *At $35--$95*

Evening Coats & Capes,
Formerly $95—$175 *At $55--$95*

Shirtwaist Dresses, At $19.50--$45
In Silk and Handkerchief Linen.
Formerly $45—$85

Tub Dresses . . At $16.50
In Gingham and White Washable Voile.
Formerly $35 to $45

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO EXCHANGES.



What is it that gives longest life—and greatest economy?

Down the years has come great-grandmother's exquisite silver. A fortunate purchase! For a long time it has given constant, satisfying service. And today it possesses rare value—and distinction.

Have you ever stopped to ask yourself—"why?"

Since the very beginning of the automobile era, Packard has built cars that have stood the test of the hardest and most satisfying service. Sturdily they have come down the years. And today they possess high value.

Has it those intrinsic qualities which resist wear? That's the test.

When you buy a thing of *sterling worth* you spend wisely—economically. For thereby you get the beauty of service—and the service of beauty—at minimum cost.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

VACATION NEEDS become more insistent as the Summer approaches its meridian. Complete outfits for the seashore, the country or the mountains may be obtained, at moderate expense, in the Departments reserved for Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel; Boys' and Young Men's Clothing; and Men's Furnishings and Outing Garments.

Travel Necessaries in leather; Toilet Articles of all kinds; and everything desirable in smart Stationery.

Extraordinary Price Reductions
having been made in
Misses' Summer & Sports Dresses
exceptional values are offered in

Wool Jersey Dresses . . . at $9.50
Crepe de Chine Sports and Afternoon Dresses at $9.85

Summer Cotton Frocks
at $3.85, $6.75, $9.75 & $12.75
also in
Misses' Practical Coats
at the greatly reduced price of $9.50

A Limited Number of
Misses' Tailored Suits
will be offered to-morrow, to close out, at very large price concessions
(Second Floor)

A Special Selection of Rain-or-Shine Parasols
made of superior-quality rain-proof silk taffeta, in green, purple and navy blue as well as in black, presenting the latest ideas in smart novelty handles, will be placed on sale to-morrow at
the extraordinarily low price of $3.85 each
(Many of the styles included in this Sale have heretofore been priced at double this figure.)

Semi-made Serge Skirts
(fine twill; plaited or plain tailored) are on sale at radically reduced prices because of incomplete sizes.

Special values are obtainable in
Semi-made Skirts in navy blue or in blue-and-green plaid . . . . at $3.50
Semi-made Skirts in navy blue, ivory white, black-and-white check or a variety of plaids, at $4.50
These Semi-made Skirts are admirably adapted for country, shore or mountain wear, and provide an attractive and useful addition to the Summer outfit. Very little work is needed to finish them.
(Wool Dress Goods Department, First Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of Dainty Summer Cotton Fabrics
arranged in
Blouse, Dress and Skirt Lengths
will be placed on sale to-morrow
at closing-out price reductions

A Quantity of Women's Imported Undergarments
(all hand-embroidered)
will be on sale Monday and Tuesday at prices that represent remarkable values.

Philippine Undergarments
Nightrobes . . $1.90, 2.10 & 2.75
Pantalons . . . . 2.90 & 3.45
Envelope Chemises . 1.90, 2.10 & 2.75

Also French Combination Undergarments
at . . . . . $2.95 & 4.50

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves
specially priced for Monday
will afford an unusual opportunity for buying smart Summer gloves at much less than their value.
Short-length Milanese Silk Gloves, in white only . . . . . per pair 78c.
Mousquetaire Milanese Silk Gloves (sixteen-button length), in white or black, per pair . . . . . 78c.

Summer Sweaters
FOR SEASHORE AND MOUNTAINSIDE
are the imperative demand of the moment. Altogether charming are the graceful styles and gay colors in vogue this Summer—adding a festive touch to the simplest costume. In regular stock at the prices quoted are

Women's and Misses' Sweaters
Of Shetland wool, at $3.75, 5.50, 7.50 to 26.00
Of pure Silk . at 25.00, 32.00 to 50.00

Girls' and Children's Sweaters
Of Shetland wool . . . at $3.00 to 13.50
(Third Floor)

The Special Midsummer Folder descriptive of merchandise to be on Sale on the Sixth Floor until July 25th, mailed on request.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

COCCHI AND POLICE WERE IN CLOSE TOUCH

Assistant District Attorney Dooling Says He Has Written Evidence of Friendship.

GOVERNOR TO GIVE AID

He Considers Calling Special Grand Jury to Investigate Whole Department.

Written evidence of relations between motor-cycle policemen and Alfredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, has been obtained, John I. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, said yesterday, even more significant than the card signed by Motor-cycle Policeman Eynon, which said that Cocchi was "O. K." and asked that readers of the card should "take care of him."

Mr. Dooling said also that he had obtained evidence that Cocchi was aided by persons who knew of his crime in making his escape from this country. Testimony regarding Cocchi's hiding place, when he fled on Feb. 16, three days after the murder of Ruth Cruger, will be laid before the Grand Jury on Tuesday.

District Attorney Edward Swann went to Albany yesterday to discuss with Governor Whitman the plan and scope of the Grand Jury investigation into the murder of Ruth Cruger and the disclosures which have followed the discovery of the crime. On his return to this city last night Mr. Swann said:

"I went to Albany to consult with Governor Whitman because I wanted the benefit of his years of experience in dealing with police situations somewhat analogous to that which now confronts the District Attorney of New York County. Governor Whitman knows how a corrupt police system operates better than any other man, and he has shown that he knows how to strike at the root of it and break it up.

Old Becker System Revived.

"The Governor agrees with me that the old system, which was broken up with the execution of Becker and the conviction of a number of grafting policemen, apparently has re-established its hold upon the Police Department. He is determined that it shall not be allowed to exist while he is responsible for the enforcement of the law, and has assured me he will give the District Attorney's office every possible support in the fight which we are now making to fix the responsibility for culpable negligence and possible corruption.

"We discussed the question of an extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court for the trial of police cases. The Governor has the question under advisement, and is considering the designation of a Justice to hold such extraordinary term.

"I laid before the Governor my views on the breadth of scope of this investigation. The Governor had some very decided views of his own, formulated after a close study of the evidence so far made public. He did not hesitate to express them, and I am sure suggestions made will be of great aid to the District Attorney.

"I wanted particularly to consult the Governor concerning the best way to get facts from the unwilling police witnesses with whom we have to deal. I wanted the benefit of his unusual experience in digging to the bottom of a police situation and getting all the facts."

It was learned that the man described as "Raffaele Cocci" who left here as a third-class passenger on the Verdi Feb. 23, went to Italy with his passage paid by the Italian Consul in this city. There are some indications that this man is Alfredo Cocchi, but this has not been definitely established. Cocchi sought to return to Italy to join the Italian Army last September, but was rejected at the Consul's office for physical defects. Another report received by the District Attorney is that Cocchi worked his way on a freight ship as a mechanic. This ship is due to arrive soon at an American port, and the report will then be investigated.

Trace Photographs of Passports.

In his search for evidence regarding Cocchi's escape Mr. Dooling sent out a detective yesterday to make an investigation at a place where a motorcycle policeman obtained six photographs, which were noted in the photographer's book as "passpost" photographs, on Feb. 12, the day before Ruth Cruger disappeared. While the book gives the date of Feb. 12, there is said to be evidence that some dates in February have been erased from the book and that new dates have been substituted, so that Mr. Dooling obtained evidence that, since the disappearance of Ruth Cruger and Cocchi's flight, motorcycle policemen who were friendly with Cocchi have visited the proprietor of the shop. When a search was made of the place yesterday for the photographs obtained on Feb. 12 an employe asserted that the plate made at this time was neither a picture of Cocchi or of the motorcycle policeman, but of a boy 18 years old.

The police and District Attorney's office have made an investigation of alleged white slave cases within the last few days without finding any of them connected with the Cruger case or with the alleged disclosures of "Mrs. Louise La Rue."

An alleged new device of white slavers in the nature of "poisoned perfume" or "hypnotic perfume," was described yesterday when Louis Perlman, a waiter, and David Stern, a clerk, were held by Magistrate Marsh in Harlem Court in $5,000 on the story told by Mollie Stern, 16 years old, of 712 Sixth Street. She said that on June 18, as she was walking past Bellevue Hospital, a kind-faced old lady walked up to her, exclaiming:

"My dear, you look tired."

The woman, according to the story, then took a handkerchief from a handbag and drew it across Miss Stern's brow. Miss Stern said she instantly lost consciousness, and the next thing she knew she was a prisoner in an automobile in which the woman and two men were riding. After that she said that she was kept under lock and key in a house in East Eighty-first Street for a month, when she made her escape. She said that Perlman and Stern were her guards.

ALBANY, July 7.—Governor Whitman assured District Attorney Swann of New York today that he would give the prosecutor every assistance in his power in the Grand Jury investigation of the escape of Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger. This assurance was conveyed at a conference between the Governor and the District Attorney at the Executive Mansion.

At the close of the conference, which lasted virtually all the afternoon, Mr. Swann returned to New York. He said that he wished to discuss the procedure of the investigation with the Governor on account of the latter's knowledge of the operations of the New York Police Department.

IMPALED IN AN AUTO.

Fence Rail Passes Through Motor and Man's Body.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., July 7.—An automobile driven by Thomas McAndrews, former manager of the Paterson Public Service Commission, swerved from the road on the Franklin Turnpike here today and impaled itself upon a rail, killing W. D. Spence, of Boston, and seriously injuring McAndrews and two women who were in the car. The rail, forming part of a fence placed to prevent vehicles from sliding down an embankment, tore its way completely through the car and through Spence's body.

Farmers heard the crash and ran to give assistance. Medical attention was not available and it was necessary to take the three injured persons to the Paterson General Hospital in a motor truck. There it was found that McAndrews had serious internal injuries and a probable fracture of the skull. Mrs. Otto Fulbaum, of Paterson, sustained fractures and lacerations of both legs, and her condition is serious. Estelle Donnelly, also of Paterson, received bruises and probable internal injuries.

BOARD UPHOLDS RAILWAYS.

Curtailment of Trains in Jersey Will Continue for the Present.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—In reply to several thousand letters complaining upon the curtailment of passenger train service in New Jersey so that the railroads may utilize equipment to aid in the transportation of war supplies, the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners today issued a statement informing the public that cutting off some passenger traffic was the only means the railroads could find to handle the increased business thrown upon them by the demands of the war. Several complainants had made the charge that the railroad companies had curtailed the passenger service in order to increase profits by hauling munitions, but the board denied the charge.

Most of the protests, the statement said, were based upon the unwillingness of the public to bear a little inconvenience, but it was said also that the changes had caused much hardship in some places. The board said that it would insist upon the resumption of all regular service when normal times returned.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS BABY.

Mother Badly Injured Trying to Save Child, and May Die.

Mrs. Jessie Gilman of 4,284 Third Avenue had taken her three-year-old baby, Samuel, out on the street for an airing last night about 9 o'clock, and was letting him play about. Just as a north-bound Third Avenue trolley car, handled by Motorman Robert Smith of 694 East 231st Street, came along, the baby eluded his mother and ran out on the track, directly in its path.

Mrs. Gilman shrieked and ran to save her baby, with the result that the car struck both, knocked them down, and the front wheels of the car passed over the child's body. Both were so tightly wedged beneath the car that it was impossible to extricate them until a fire company was summoned and the car jacked up. When taken out the child was dead, and his mother was so badly injured she was taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was said last night her condition was serious.

Two Established and Successful Salesmen

are open for good agency or live selling proposition in the Pacific Coast territory.

MADDAN & CASEY
251 Pacific Bldg.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Monday's Big Specials

Silk Dress Sale

At the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shop*

Nineteen West Thirty-Fourth Street
(Opposite the Waldorf Astoria)

In presenting this unrivalled mid-season assortment of specially designed and specially priced Silk Frocks, we beg to assure you that they represent the utmost that can be accomplished, not only in value, but in refinement of model. They are dresses which any woman will be proud to possess and wear.

Crepe de Chine
Charmeuse
Crepe Meteor
Georgettes
Taffetas

Midnight Blue
Peachblow
Flesh Tints
Pastels
White

$15.75

Your Choice from a Season's Select Fashions
Including 500 Exquisite Models Which Will Shed New Lustre on the Reputation of the Great Salon of Styles

Beautiful Combinations of Georgette with Silks
Puppy-skin Taffetas—Pussy Willow Taffetas—Chiffon Taffetas
Garden Frocks—Boardwalk Frocks—Evening Frocks

There is a dress for every hour, every occasion and every figure, with all the distinction and individuality of a made-to-order creation.

Troops of New Wash Frocks
350 Arrivals Appear in Monday's Special Sale

$5.98

Hot weather's prime favorites, as full of style as a silk frock that costs five times as much—ideas born in Paris to meet the Summer whims of French women of fashion.

Ginghams—Organdies
Voiles—Dimities
Novel Summer Fabrics

For the slender woman, the miss and the woman of full figure — graceful, well-tailored lines and artistic in the handling of stripes, figures, plaids and contrasting solid shades. Others at $8.98.

Town and Country Wash Skirts

$1.98 $3.98

Patterned expressly to meet the fastidious demand of women who insist upon appropriate simplicity of model.

White Velvet Corduroy
Wash Gabardines
Repps, Linenes
Awning Cloths

The very pick of washable Summer fabrics, with latest belts and pockets, equal in smartness to skirts that are shown at much higher prices.

Sport Satin Skirt an Aristocrat at

$5.98

No skirt this house has ever offered has met more general admiration. Made of fine quality sport krinkle.

White, Green or Gold
Newest Sport Pockets
Artistic Silhouette

This skirt is a charmingly exclusive Bedell-Paris design, offered at a special price as a Summer leader, emphasizing Bedell values.

Brooklyn: 460-462 Fulton St. | *Downtown:* 14-16 West 14th St. | *Newark:* Broad & Park Sts.

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Silk Glove Special
Women's 2-clasp Pure Silk Milanese Gloves in black and white with Paris point stitching and double finger tips.
An 85c Value
Monday .55 Pair

Monday's Events in Our July Clearance Sale

White Silk Hose
Women's Pure White Thread Silk Hose—Richelieu ribbed—a very smart stocking with double cotton soles and tops.
6 prs. for 7.25
Monday 1.25 Pair

An Extraordinary Purchase of 1500 Pairs Women's Summer Sport Silk Hose
Bought At ½ Regular Price

All of superb quality, heavy, rich, lustrous silk with strongly re-inforced cotton tops, toes and heels. The colorings are the smartest of the season, consisting of vertical stripes in two-tone effects and combinations of:

Cornflower Blue and White
American Beauty and White
Emerald Green and White
Myrtle Green and White
Royal Purple and White
Black and White.

Regularly Sold at Retail at $2.25 Pair

Monday 1.25 Only
3 prs. at 1.20 pair; 6 prs. at 1.15 pr.

Plain Colored Silk Hose
Our regular standard quality with cotton tops and soles, in

Smoke	Suede	Navy
Champagne	Ivory	Turquoise
French Blue	Sky	Flesh
Copen.	Pink	Rose
Claret	Green	Yellow

Actual Value $1.50 pair
Specially 1.25 Priced

Extra Quality Silk Hose
Pure Thread Silk throughout, in

Silver	Navy	Pearl
Fawn	Champagne	New Blue
Gold	Bronze	Beige
Rose	Flesh	Yellow
Smoke	Black	White

3 prs. for 4.80
Specially 1.65 Priced

The Newest in Summer Blouses

No. 16—*(As illustrated)*—Dainty, cool models in fine Voile with tucking and Venise lace trimmings; also tucked and hemstitched models in Voile, and a collection of odd blouses in colored and white Voiles—a few sizes lacking.
In Regular Stock $2.00
Monday 1.75 Only

No. 28—*(As illustrated)*—A delightful new model in all-over embroidered Voile with narrow ruffle on collar; also blouses of Chiffon Voile with Organdie Collar trimmed with Venise and Val. Also French Voiles in pretty styles.
Regular Value $3.50
Specially 2.50 Priced

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, hemstitched and lace trimmed;
ORGANDIE BLOUSES in tucked model, with lace-trimmed collar. *Value $5.00* — 3.95

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, embroidered, frill and Jabot model;
ALL-OVER EMBROIDERED VOILES, also HANDKERCHIEF LINENS in white with color. *Value $10.00* — 6.50

Men's Silk Shirts
The season's newest and finest warm weather styles, comprising:

Double Weight Silk Shirts with separate collars.
Finest Grades White Silk;
Japanese Silk—Separate collars.
Sans Gene Fancy Silk.
Actual value $9.00
Monday 6.75 Only

Another Monday Special in Summer Shirts

Fine Mercerized Shirts, with separate collars and pin;
Woven Madras Shirts—Light grounds—starched separate collar;
End and End Woven Madras Shirts—Self colors—separate collar;
Madras Shirts with Separate Collars—Candy and tape stripes.
Regularly $2.50 — 1.75

Men's Bathing Suits
All-Wool Non-Shrinkable
About ¼ below Regular Price

Medium Weight Wool Suits—Sleeveless or short sleeves. Plain or trimmed. All fast colors and non-shrinkable. *Value $4.50* — 3.45

Men's Bathing Suits—Heavier weight suits. Most desirable plain and mixed shades. Neat trimming. *Value $5.50* — 4.50

Men's Finest Bathing Suits—Non-irritating yarns and fast colors; finest making throughout. *Value $6.50* — 5.50

Women's Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses

A delightful new mid-Summer model *(as illustrated)* with Georgette sleeves, and a particularly attractive skirt, cut on newest lines.
Regular Value $29.50
Monday 24.50 Only

Women's Handsome Georgette Afternoon Dresses

Of very superior quality heavy Georgette in a long braided coat model, combined with Crepe de Chine; in Flesh, White, Blue, Beige and Grey.
Regular Value $32.50 Monday 24.50

Misses' Trotteur Frocks of Navy Blue Taffeta
14 to 20 years and small women

Typical of the collection is the smart frock *illustrated*. The sleeves and collar are of Georgette with pipings of old blue.
Specially priced for
Monday 17.25 Only

Silk Poplin Suits
14 to 20 years and small women

Presenting a model designed for immediate use—the full kilted skirt and box plaited coat, with draped collar are typical of the late season fashion. May be had in Navy and Copen.
Formerly $59.50
Reduced for 29.50 Monday only

July Clearance CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Group I.—Sizes 6 to 14 yrs.
Of Gingham, Voile, Dimity, Lawn and other washable fabrics.
Formerly $3.75 to $5.50
Reduced to 2.65 and 3.25

Group II.—Sizes 2 to 5 yrs.
Dainty little frocks in Gingham, also Bloomer Dresses in attractive combinations.
Formerly $1.95 to $3.95
Reduced to .95 to 2.95

2,000 Yards Fine Wash Goods
About ½ Price

An unusual collection of Cotton and Silk and Cotton Wash Fabrics, consisting of Mulls, Madras and Voiles, in smart color effects; 36 inches wide.
Formerly 50c yard
To Close at 28 cents

The First Summer Sale of Women's Dainty Cool Negligees

1. 2. 3. 4.

NO. 1—EMBROIDERED VOILE, finished with scalloped edge and lined throughout with silk, in blue, pink and lavender.
Value $7.00. Sale Price 5.50

NO. 2—SILK AND WORSTED VOILES in pastel shades, featuring a fichu model with plaitings on skirt.
Value $12.00. Sale Price 9.75

NO. 3—CREPE VOILE embroidered in white; the girdle and trimming of ribbon may be had in pink, blue and lavender.
Value $4.50. Sale Price 3.00

NO. 4—IMPORTED FANCY MARQUISETTES AND EMBROIDERED VOILES in all white and with touches of color; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
Value $13.50. Sale Price 10.00

Women's "Arnold" Weather Coats

NO. 1—*(as illustrated)*—RAIN COATS of Granada Silk (rubberized), very soft and extremely light weight; ideal for Summer motoring; may be had in blue, tan and grey.
Specially priced 6.85

NO. 2—*(as illustrated)*—THE GENUINE ENGLISH TWEED in a most attractive model, with yoke and sleeves silk lined.
Value $22.50 16.50

NO. 3—*(as illustrated)*—SMART LIGHT WEIGHT COATS OF COVERT, (cravenette proofed.) Copy of a London model, with pockets and belt.
Value $19.50 15.00

SOCIALISTS VOTE WAR UNJUSTIFIED

Referendum of Party Indorses Committee by a Great Majority.

PARTY IN CONVENTION HERE

Revision of Platform — Mayor Mitchel and School System Are Attacked.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Members of the Socialist Party in the United States have approved by an overwhelming majority the statement of the party's opposition to the war with Germany submitted by the majority of the Committee on War and Militarism appointed by the St. Louis Convention last April. The party's executive committee, meeting here to-day, announced that the vote in favor of the majority proclamation was 21,659 to 2,752.

The Socialist Party, according to the referendum, opposes the entrance of the United States into the war, but advocates the application of Socialist doctrines to war measures. The two principal innovations urged are the conscription of wealth as well as of men, and public ownership of all national industries vital to the prosecution of the war.

Differences between the majority and minority proclamations consisted chiefly in the fact that the minority recommendations omitted the preamble in which the majority condemned the war in extreme terms as the "most unjustified war in the history of the world."

Morris Hillquit, Victor L. Berger, and Algernon Lee, who were refused passports by the State Department when they desired to go to Stockholm to represent American Socialists at the international conference there, were three of the leading members of the committee majority. Allan L. Benson, the party's nominee for President in 1916, and John Spargo led the minority.

REVISE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

Party Opens City Convention—Attack on Mitchel and Schools.

The city convention of the Socialist Party opened yesterday afternoon in the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street and with Algernon Lee in the chair, the 160 delegates began revision of their platform for the approaching municipal campaign. Starting shortly after 3 o'clock the delegates were still talking for or against various proposals at 11 o'clock last night. Attacks were made on the parochial school system, Mayor Mitchel and the public health system.

The assault on parochial schools, in fact on private schools in general, was in the form of a motion introduced by Ludwig Lore. Morris Zucker of Kings County announced that he was in favor of the motion, and asked that it be strengthened and made more drastic.

"The inefficiency of our public schools," said Mr. Zucker of Kings County, "is largely due to Catholic politicians, who do all they can to handicap the public schools. If no money were given to these private institutions it would be a great step forward."

Then somebody said, "Let's go on record against the 'sham' Gary school system, too." But when the motions were put to a vote, they were both defeated.

Assemblyman Joseph A. Whitehorn of the Resolutions Committee proposed that a committee be sent down to Madison Square Garden to express good wishes to the Russian mission. Finally it was voted to convey felicitations to the Russian people and to leave the mission out of it altogether.

When the paragraph devoted to "constitutional rights and liberties" was reached all present showed great interest, for it dealt with strikes, pickets, conscription, &c.; but the draft was ignored as being something national rather than municipal. Strikes and pickets got scant notice, but the practice of soldiers in uniform in attending meetings and "disturbing" was freely discussed.

William M. Feigenbaum offered this amendment: "Ruffians wearing the United States uniform have seized the present crisis to commit assaults on the persons and properties of radicals, and we call upon the Police Department to see to it that adequate protection is provided." Delegate Fraser promptly objected to the word "ruffians" and offered "soldiers" as a substitute, but the resolution, even in amended form, was defeated. The convention decided to retain the section as a preparedness measure relating to unemployment.

Among the planks that were still in the platform late last night were those calling for city markets, with the city selling food at cost; municipal ownership of all public utilities, safety for strike pickets and the following "free" things—press, speech, assemblage, and a public university.

The convention continues today.

LANSING TO SPEAK AT CAMP.

Secretary Will Address Madison Barracks Corps on July 29.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 7.—Secretary of State Lansing will be the principal speaker at services conducted by the Y. M. C. A., at the Madison Barracks training camp, on Sunday morning, July 29, according to Field Secretary Herbert F. Lansdale. The Secretary arrived at Henderson Harbor, a short distance from the camp, this afternoon for a vacation.

Today, like yesterday at the reserve camp, was extremely hot, but the candidates had their Saturday half holiday after drill and inspection in the morning. The officers in charge allowed the men to wear blouses instead of the regulation coats during the inspection, owing to the heat.

More than 150 of the reserve candidates, members of the Masonic order throughout this State and Pennsylvania, left Sacket Harbor in a special train this evening to attend a reception and dinner given in their honor by Watertown Masons.

Colonel William Carey Sanger, of Sangerfield, former Assistant Secretary of War, is the guest of Colonel William R. Sample, the camp commander.

Manhattan Beach BATHS

Finest, most exclusive

OCEAN

bathing resort

Sport Features

New Bath Houses — Handball Courts
Much Bigger Beach — Tennis Courts
New Sun Shade — Medicine Ball
New Lunch Room — Baseball
Band Stand — Water Slide

Admission to Baths:
Sundays and Holidays.....75c
Saturdays.....50c
Week Days.....25c

Admission to Beach:
Sundays and Holidays.....15c
Week Days.....10c

Take Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Trains at Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y. Get off at Sheepshead Bay Station and transfer there to Manhattan Beach Car or take Free Bus.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* **West 43rd Street**

An exceptional offering to-morrow, of women's smart midsummer apparel

For sport, town or country wear, at the following extremely low prices:

New Summer Dresses
of plain and novelty voiles, tissues, crepes, linens and nets,
$5.00 to 19.75

Smart Afternoon Dresses
New models, of foulard, crepe de Chine, taffeta and Georgette crepe,
$14.50 to 29.50

The remainder of our Tailored Suits
Of taffeta, khaki-kool, silk and wool jerseys, checked worsteds, serges and gabardine; former prices were $29.50 to 135.00,
now $14.50 to 59.50

Unprecedented sale of Philippine underwear
For Monday, on the Second Floor,
Women's Hand-made Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises, all in daintily hand-embroidered styles,
at $1.75, 2.25 and 2.75
Being fully one-third less than regular prices.

A clearance of Women's low shoes
Were $5.00, 6.00 & 7.00 pair,
at $3.75
All this season's models, in Patent Leather, Black Russia, White Calf and Canvas.
Colonials in Patent Leather, Black Russia Calf and White Buckskin.
Sizes are not complete.

Children's Bloomer dresses
Of Colored Chambray and Gingham; sizes from 2 to 5 years,
Unusual value $1.00
Children's Hand-smocked Dresses
Of White Lawn; pink or blue smocking; sizes 2 to 5 years; unusual value
at $1.35

These summer dress silks
Present excellent values, on the Second Floor
Shantung Pongee at 95c — Imported; 33 ins. wide; natural ecru color; regularly $1.25 yard.
Georgette Crepe at $1.45 — 40 inches wide; in street and evening colors; reg. $2.00 yd.
White Pongee - at $1.25 — Imported; 33 ins. wide; regularly $1.50 a yard.
Chiffon Taffeta - at $1.25 — Navy blue; 35 ins. wide; excellent quality; reg. $1.50 yard.

Semi-annual sale of Wilton rugs
Comprising discontinued patterns from the foremost manufacturers.
Specimens of the values available:
Size 4½ by 7½ ft., regularly up to $28.50, at $20.50
Size 8¼ by 10½ ft., regularly up to $74.75, at $55.00
Size 6 by 9 ft., regularly up to $57.50, at $39.50
Size 9 by 12 ft., regularly up to $82.50, at $56.00

Superior household linens
At very special prices.
Table Cloths and Napkins

Cloths in square and circular designs		*Napkins to Match*	
2 by 2 yards, - - each	$3.95	22 by 22 inches, - - doz.	$4.75
2 by 2½ yards, - - "	$4.95	24 by 24 inches, - - "	$5.75
2 by 3 yards, - - "	$5.95	26 by 26 inches, - - "	$6.25

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, ... pair $2.50
Irish Linen Sheets, hemstitched, ... pair $8.75
Dimity Bedspreads, Summer weight, ... each $1.25
Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces; hand embroidered, at $3.40
Huck Towels, hemmed ends, ... doz. $2.25
Huck Towels, Hemstitched ends, ... doz. $3.50
Turkish Bath Towels, dozen $2.95
Madeira Tea Napkins, Hand emb'd; assorted corner effects, at $5.40 doz.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

of Special Interest to

MEN AND YOUNG MEN

Commencing Monday, July 9th

The Season's Greatest Value in Clothing of All Wool Fabrics

Unrestricted choice of the entire stock of Suits and Top Coats, except our regular lines of Full Dress Tuxedo, Silk, Gabardine and Priestley Mohair Suits

$17.50

A remarkable opportunity to purchase a suit to wear through the Summer and early Fall, at a price lower than present wholesale cost.

452 Suits	regularly	40.00	Now $17.50
327 Suits	regularly	38.00	
419 Suits and Topcoats	regularly	35.00	
663 Suits and Topcoats	regularly	33.00	
971 Suits and Topcoats	regularly	28.50	
1084 Suits and Topcoats	regularly	26.00	
946 Suits and Topcoats	regularly	22.75	
175 Suits of Flannel	regularly	18.75	

Extra Special

55 Silk Lined Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits (Coats and Trousers)—representing broken lines taken from our regular stock; only one or two of a kind. Sizes 33 to 46.
$17.50
regularly 28.50 to 40.00

45 Cutaway Coats and Vests,—mostly Oxfords; silk and serge lined. Size 34 to 42, also "Stout" sizes 48 and 50.
$17.50
regularly 28.50 to 40.00

Golf Suits

Including our entire stock of Golf Suits,—some with knickerbockers, others with regular trousers. Not all sizes in any one style, but all sizes from 34 to 42 in the entire stock.

$17.50
regularly 22.75 to 40.00

NOTE

Fifth Avenue Entrance will be open at 8 o'clock.
Six Express Elevators from Balcony until 9 o'clock.
From 9 o'clock two Express Elevators from the Main Floor to
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR.

15 I. W. W. LEADERS SOUGHT IN ARIZONA

Warrants Issued for Calling Strike at Golconda Mine After Men Voted Against It.

ACCUSED BY GOV. CAMPBELL

Asserts That the Executive Committee at Chicago Caused the Trouble in Local Fields.

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 7.—Warrants were issued here today for the arrest of fifteen leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World who called a miners' strike of the Golconda Company. It is said that the men voted eight to one against the strike.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 7.—The first conference looking to a settlement of the copper miners' strike, which has paralyzed the production in Arizona, was held today between ex-Governor Hunt, personal representative of President Wilson in the strike zone; John McBride, conciliator representing the Department of Labor, and the mine managers.

Governor Campbell, who has been here since July 4, said he did not know whether German influence was behind the strike.

"It makes no difference to me whether there is German influence behind the strike," said the Governor. "The fact is that these strikes are directly aiding an enemy of the United States—Germany—by curtailing the production of copper.

"The labor situation in the Globe-Miami district is grave from the fact that the two demands have been made upon the operators, one from the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and another from the Industrial Workers of the World. The strikes became effective immediately, closing down every property in the district, so that today there is no production from a district that last year produced more than 217,000,000 pounds of copper.

"With the Citizens' Committee armed and the strikers in an enraged frame of mind, the situation was, in my opinion, sufficiently tense to add my concurrence to recommendations made by the regular army officer, Major Bunsell, sent from Douglas, Ariz., that troops be sent here.

"I believe their presence has averted a serious clash, which would have led only to loss of life and greater complications. I do not anticipate any violence now, although the situation remains unsettled. I have been advised by the local leaders of the I. W. W. that the strike here is not only Statewide but nation-wide and that the demands came from the Executive Committee of that union, with headquarters at Chicago, and that they are in no manner in a position to compromise those demands. This condition, if my advice is correct, I consider very serious."

Quiet has been maintained in Globe since the arrival of a squadron of United States cavalry Thursday night.

CHICAGO, July 7.—William Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, said today that Governor Campbell of Arizona had been misinformed if he believed that the strike in the mines of Arizona had been called by I. W. W. headquarters here.

"We have no power to call strikes anywhere," said Mr. Haywood. "Our first news of the strike in Arizona came from points in that State. There is no plan that I know of for a co-ordinate series of strikes."

Federal officials here started today an investigation which they expect will reveal a big German plot to tie up the industries of the nation by strikes and prevent troops from going into active service. The principal suspects are officers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Arrests are believed to be near.

Information that the Executive Committee of the I. W. W. issued orders for the Arizona strike came from Governor Campbell of Arizona, who said that strikers had told him the order to quit work came from Chicago.

MAY REOPEN FOX WILL CASE.

Niece of Late Democratic Club President Seeks Accounting.

Miss Eleanor Byrne Fox filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday a petition to reopen the proceedings which settled the account of the executrix and trustees of the estate of the late John Fox, one time State Senator and President of the Democratic Club. Miss Fox declares that her special guardian, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., has not properly protected her interests because he has also acted as special guardian for her two second cousins, whose interests, she says, are adverse to hers.

Surrogate Cohalan issued a citation to Mrs. Katherine O'Brien, cousin of Miss Fox, who is the executrix of the will, and to the Equitable Trust Company, ordering them to appear on July 31 to show cause why the accounting should not be reopened.

Miss Fox was 21 years old last March, and she says she is now in position to maintain her rights in the estate of her grandfather, who died Jan. 16, 1914. His contested will was upheld last January. It provided that Miss Fox should have the use of his Long Island villa.

In her petition Miss Fox alleges that Mr. O'Brien failed to prevent an adjudication of the forfeiture of her interest in the villa.

Special Guardian O'Brien was disqualified from acting as special guardian for petitioner as long as he acted for the other two infants.

7 SEEK "OLIVER" REWARD.

List of Those Who Told of the Elusive Osborne Grows.

If the list of claimants for shares of the $1,000 which the Government offered last year for information as to "Oliver Osborne" continues to grow each particular claimant will receive little when the prize money is divided.

William M. Offley, who represented the United States Government in conducting the search for the elusive "Oliver," yesterday received from Supreme Court Justice Bijur permission to include one Lena K. Terry of Lackawaxan, Penn., as a defendant in the suit he has brought to determine how the money shall be disposed of. Miss, or Mrs., Terry, in a letter to Mr. Offley, alleges that it was she who "first told Mrs. Wilhelmina Kaiser," one of the other claimants, that Oliver, or Charles H. Wax, was "about under the name of George Newell." To date the list of successful Oliver Osborne hunters, as set forth in the papers filed, is as follows: Ada C. Smith, Thomas Connor, Joseph Day, James J. Duffy, Jerry Holland, Wilhelmina Kaiser, and Lena K. Terry.

HURT IN CAR COLLISION.

Three Passengers Hurt, Others Shaken Up, in Tenth Avenue.

Three persons were slightly injured and more than a score shaken up in a collision yesterday afternoon between a Fifty-ninth Street crosstown car and one of the Tenth Avenue line at Fifty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue. The injured were Stephen Konsal, 23 years old, a laborer of 600 Eleventh Avenue; James Riordon, 45 years old, a laborer, of 517 West Forty-sixth Street, and Walter Tobin, 5 years old, of 401 East Fifty-fifth Street.

The crosstown car was discharging passengers at the corner of Fifty-fifth Street when the Tenth Avenue car, operated by Martin Millett, 45 years old, of 5 St. Luke's Place came south coasting down a steep grade. The brakes refused to work and his car crashed into the other, throwing the passengers from their seats.

Guaranteed
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
With Radium Dials
Fitted with "Kitchner" Wristlets; 10- or 15-jeweled lever movement.
6.75, 7.50 and 9.75

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Real Filet
LACE NECKWEAR
Sale Commencing Tuesday, July 10th
An unusual opportunity to purchase collars and sets in the most desirable shapes, at
The Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year.

Additional styles recently received of new
Military, Sport and Bathing Suit Silks
featuring the present fashions

The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments on sale in America.

Crepe de Chine.....yd. 98c and 1.28
Georgette Crepe.....yd. 1.28
Military Striped Silks.....yd. 98c
Novelty Plaid Taffeta and Satin.....yd. 98c
Washable Striped Shirting Silks.....yd. 98c
Rajah Pongee Silk.....yd. 1.25
Imperial Dress Satin.....yd. 1.25
White Shantung Pongee Silk.....yd. 75c to 3.50
White Japanese Washable Habutai.....yd. 48c to 1.50
Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee.....yd. 75c to 3.50

SPECIAL
One Hundred Pieces of Genuine Natural Ecru
SHANTUNG PONGEE SILK
yd. 75c regularly 1.25

A delayed shipment just received will be placed on sale at this remarkably low price.

JULY WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Offering thousands of yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors, at
18c to 65c yd.

IN ADDITION:
15,000 Yards of Double Width
FANCY STRIPED VOILE
in a choice variety of dainty styles and colors..... yd. 15c

5,000 yards of extra wide (47 inches) Imported White Ratine Suiting. yd. 29c regularly 65c

Mid-Summer Clearance
110 WOMEN'S SMART SUITS

Sport, Street and Dressy Models for all occasions,—many copies of Imported models are included in this sale. Only one or two of a kind, but there is a good representation of the season's most fashionable styles.

25.00, 29.50 and 39.50
formerly 45.00 to 85.00

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Great Millinery Clearance
Every Straw Hat in Stock
At ½ Price

The following are present prices and the Hats will be on sale at exactly one-half of these prices.

NO C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Trimmed Hats

Sport and Tailored Hats..... 1.45 to 14.75
Dressy Hats..... 10.00 to 32.50
Juniors' Hats..... 1.65 to 12.75

Untrimmed Hats

1.00 to 14.75

Straws: Lisere, Tagal Made, Milan, Leghorn, Rough Straw, Hinoki, China Piping and Fancy Braid Straws.
Colors: All the popular shades and Black.
Trimmings: Flowers, Fancy Feathers, Chic Bows and Burnt effects.

Special Purchase and Sale
WOMEN'S DRESSES
24.75

Extremely effective models in Afternoon and Street Dresses of Navy Blue Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combination; some styles are attractively beaded and embroidered.

Cotton Dresses

A collection of Women's Cotton Dresses in a variety of styles, materials and colors, also all White.
Prices range 5.95, 8.75 to 12.50

TO CLOSE OUT;—Dainty Net Dresses in the season's most fashionable models—only one of each style. Greatly Reduced for Absolute Clearance

Final Clearance Sale
STREET & SEMI-EVENING COATS
Drastic Reductions

97 Dressy Silk Coats of beautiful quality Silk,—tailored and attractively trimmed models; only one or two of a kind.
25.00 and 35.00
formerly 45.00 to 79.50

127 Street and Semi-Evening Coats.—very desirable models in Silk Materials that are suitable for Summer wear; many prettily trimmed.
19.50 and 22.50
formerly 35.00 and 39.50

87 Sport and Beach Coats in wanted Summer materials.
12.50
formerly 19.50 and 25.00

WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS
2.75, 3.75 and 4.75
Twenty-five Smart Styles

Full shirred models and others that fasten down the front with buttons and buttonholes for greater ease in laundering; unusual pocket and belt effects. Cotton Gabardine, Needle Cord, Honeycomb, Linen, Sport Gabardine, Poplin, Washable Velvet Corduroy and Fancy Weaves. Waistbands 24 to 36 inches.

The Season's Greatest Offering in Women's Blouses

TWELVE DISTINCTIVE STYLES—FINE QUALITY MATERIALS

$1.85

At $1.85

1. Simple Voile Blouse,—flat collar, cuffs and front daintily tucked.
2. Tailored model in White China Silk with hemstitched cuffs and front; finished with pearl buttons.
3. Dressy Voile Blouse, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and clusters of tucking; daintily hemstitched.
4. Blouse of fine Voile with edging and insertion of Valenciennes lace.
5. Blouse of White Jap Silk with tucks in front; flat hemstitched collar and cuffs.
6. Smart model in White China Silk with large collar; finished with pearl button.

At $2.75

7. French Voile Blouse with small squares of eyelets and hemstitching; collar and cuffs edged with Filet lace; finished with small pearl buttons.
8. Voile Blouse with effective eyelet embroidery on front and lapels; collar edged with Filet lace.
9. Sport Blouse of White India Silk with open pleated fronts and pleated hemstitched collar; three pearl buttons.
10. Crepe de Chine Blouse in White or Flesh Color; two tucks running around waist; flat hemstitched collar.
11. Blouse of fine Voile with dainty embroidery and Filet lace trimming; crochet buttons.
12. Mannish Shirt model in White Tub Silk, with tucked bosom front; flat collar and cuffs; finished with ribbon bow.

$2.75

July Clearance
DOMESTIC RUGS

Famous Anglo-Persian, French Wilton and Karnack Rugs.

Extraordinary Values Are Offered in Discontinued Patterns of These Well-Known Weaves.

Patrons who will require new Floor Coverings in the Fall will benefit by taking advantage of the great savings presented in this sale, as we cannot offer again rugs of such fine quality except at the regular prices.

9x12 ft.....56.75.....regularly 82.50
8.3x10.6 ft.....55.75.....regularly 74.50
6x9 ft.....39.75.....regularly 50.75
36x63 ins.....11.75.....regularly 13.75

IN ADDITION:

Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs
Rich colorings and attractive designs. Size 9x12 ft.
32.50
regularly 44.50

Crex Prairie Grass Rugs
Durable, artistic Summer Rugs in various designs. Size 9x12 ft.
7.95
regularly 10.50

ORIENTAL RUGS,—entire stock specially reduced for the Summer season.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF TOWELS

We have been planning months for this important event, and will offer the largest stock of Towels we have ever had in our entire history.

The following well-known Irish manufacturers are represented in this sale: The Old Bleach, Brown's Shamrock Towels, McCrum, Watson & Mercer Natural Bleach, Richardson's Model Village Towels, Meadow Bleach and Webb's Dew Bleach,—also many thousands of Towels of domestic manufacture.

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. 1.75, 2.50, 3.00, 4.50
regularly 2.50 to 6.00

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....doz. 2.25, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00
regularly 3.00 to 7.50

Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels.....doz. 1.75, 2.50, 3.75, 4.50
regularly 2.75 to 6.00

Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....
regularly 7.50, 9.00 and 12.00, doz. 6.00, 7.50 and 9.00

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.25, 3.00 and 4.50
regularly 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00

Hemmed Twilled Towels with name kitchen woven in center...doz. 3.00
regularly 3.75

Check Glass Towels, hemmed, with striped borders.....doz. 2.50
regularly 3.00

Roller Towels,—made up.....regularly 50c and 80c, each 50c and 65c

Annual July Sale
McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture

The following items will be offered in this sale at

25% Less Than Regular Prices

Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites, made of the finest Mexican Mahogany, with extra heavy mahogany interiors. Suites consist of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 298.00 formerly 398.00

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Dining Room Suites..... 650.00 formerly 875.00

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Dining Room Suites..... 325.00 formerly 450.00

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites, made in Walnut, Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. Suites include Bureau, Chiffonrobe, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. 298.00 formerly 395.00

Four-piece William and Mary Model Chamber Suites in Mahogany, including Bureau, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. 195.00 formerly 275.00

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagons... 15.00..... formerly 20.00
Solid Mahogany Secretaries.... 42.50..... formerly 60.00

Colonial Model Overstuffed Sofas, upholstered in Tapestry; outside backs covered in same material. 79.50 formerly 110.00

Queen Anne Model Library Suites, made of finest Mahogany; cushions covered in Damask or Velour.
Sofa..... 135.00..... formerly 190.00
Armchairs..... 69.50..... formerly 95.00

RAILWAY ASKS DELAY IN TRANSFER CASE

Third Avenue Officials Deny Company Intends to Drop Effort to Make 2-Cent Charge.

SAY DATA IS NOT READY

Public Service Commission Ready to Grant Application for Two Weeks' Additional Time.

Counsel for the Third Avenue Railway Company, in the application for the right to charge two cents for each transfer given to passengers making a continuous ride on two branches of the system, yesterday asked the Public Service Commission for two weeks' additional time to prepare the data to be used in the argument. Chairman Oscar S. Straus and other members of the commission told Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the railway, that the postponement would meet their approval and that an application formally presented to the commission tomorrow morning would receive favorable attention.

The action of the Third Avenue Company in asking for more time was taken in some quarters as an indication that the railway company might be considering abandoning its application for a transfer charge, but representatives of the traction company denied this.

Several hearings on the application of the Third Avenue Company have been held already, but the members of the commission said it would be convenient for them to continue other work. Counsel for the New York Railways Company received notification that the commission would be ready to hold hearings on the application of that company on Monday, but doubt was expressed on the ability of the counsel to gather the data upon such short notice.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel to the commission, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the Third Avenue system, advised the commission on Friday that he would not be prepared to submit on Monday the statistical and other data requisite for the completion of his case, and that he felt that a compact and expeditious presentation of the matter would be served if he were given ten days or two weeks more of time for preparation. Chairman Straus and members of the commission present yesterday advised Mr. Cook that his application, if formally presented on Monday morning, would be favorably acted upon, and that an interval of about two weeks would be granted before hearings as to the Third Avenue application would be resumed.

"The commission thereupon determined to take up on Monday the application of the New York Railways Company, which is set next for hearing in connection with the transfer matters. James L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the New York Railways Company, was advised on Friday that the commission would grant an adjournment to counsel for the Third Avenue Railway Company, and that the commission would desire that a start be made on Monday in the presentation of the case in behalf of the New York Railways Company. On Monday morning, therefore, and the subsequent days of this week opportunity will be given to the New York Railways Company or any others of the petitioners who desire to go ahead with the presentation of evidence in behalf of their requests for authority to make an extra charge for transfer passengers.

"At the office of the commission yesterday afternoon it was, however, said by William L. Ransom, chief counsel to the commission, that he doubted whether, in view of the comparative shortness of the notice, Mr. Quackenbush, or counsel for any others of the petitioners, would be ready to proceed on Monday, although counsel for each of the petitioners in the transfer cases have thus far been in constant attendance at the hearings in the Third Avenue application. Mr. Ransom further said that in the event that none of the petitioners was ready to proceed on Monday it was probable that proceedings involving other matters than the transfer applications would be taken up and the taking of testimony in the New York Railways case adjourned to some day later in the week."

GEN. PARKER PROMOTED.

Designated Commander of Southern Department Succeeding Pershing.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 7.—Brig. Gen. James Parker has been designated as Commander of the Southern Department by the Secretary of War. General Parker has been acting as Department Commander since General Pershing was called to Washington.

Brig. Gens. Sturgis and Blocksom, recently promoted by President Wilson, have been ordered to report to General Parker for assignment.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Extraordinary Values

MEN'S SUMMER NECKWEAR

SILK & COTTON SHIRTS

4,800 TUB SILK SHIRTS, in neat and attractive patterns.

$2.95

9,600 LIGHT-WEIGHT COTTON SHIRTS, —soft cuffs and neckbands.

2,400 WHITE COTTON SHIRTS with collar attached.

$1.00

650 DOZEN FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS, in Foulards, Crepes, Fancy Silks and Washable Materials.

45c

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Is Offered For Sale

by the owner, M. E. Sniffen, whose entire time will be devoted to the management of the new Hotel La Salle, East 60th Street, N. Y.

The Millbrook Inn property consists of 40 acres, situated on the route of the "Real Tour," adjoining the Millbrook Golf Club. There are two houses containing 45 bedrooms, 15 private baths, 5 public baths, reception rooms, dressing rooms, dining rooms, serving rooms and kitchen on the main floor; also chauffeurs' and servants' cottage and a large garage.

The houses are in excellent condition, fully furnished, and the equipment is modern throughout, including steam heat and many open fireplaces.

For full particulars apply to

WELD & SUYDAM, 50 East 42d St., N. Y.

(Phone—Murray Hill 818).

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays.

Semi-made Skirts

Of Imported Ratine

Very Special

$1.85

New models in White or colored Cotton Ratine, an imported fabric of superior quality. All sizes.

Second Floor.

Silk Gloves

$1.50 to $2.50 qualities.

85c a Pair

White and Black, 12 and 16 button lengths; pure silk; double finger tipped.

All sizes in the assortment.

None C. O. D.

No Mail or Phone Orders.

Ground Floor.

In Every New Sport Color

Fibre Silk Coat Sweaters

Very Specially Priced

$6.95

A strikingly effective model, with convertible collar, pockets and sash. A shapely Sweater that will retain its smart lines.

Shetland Sweaters

$7.95 and $9.75

In the light weight Shetland so much in demand. A V-neck coat model in the most wanted light and dark colors.

A model with deep sailor collar and sash. Lovely pastel tones and staple colors.

Third Floor.

Sale Extraordinary

100 Women's Silk Jersey Sport Suits

At the Very Special Price

$16.50

Made especially for Lord & Taylor, these Suits Should Command Double This Remarkably Low Price.

Extremely smart model in best quality pure Silk Jersey, in the newest and most fashionable colorings.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Four Distinctly New Models

Black Satin Bathing Suits

At the Remarkably Low Price

$5.75

Heavy, lustrous, black satin, in models on newest lines, featuring clever style touches. Gay Roman striped sashes. Bright colored Taffeta trimmings or the more conservative Suits in all black. In all sizes.

Satin Bathing Suits

Special $3.95

Slip-on Suits on straight lines, trimmed with contrasting taffeta.

Third Floor.

Remnant Sale of Silks

Several Thousand Lengths

of

Plain and Fancy Silks

at

½ Former Prices

Special Counter, Ground Floor.

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock

200 High-Class Tweed Coats

$14.50

Made to sell for $25.00

Weatherproof, Tweeds and mixtures, fabrics of finest qualities in choice weaves and colors. Full flaring models of extremely smart style.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Third Floor.

Sale of Blouses

Formerly $3.95 to $11.50

$1.95 to $5.00

A collection of smart Summer Blouses, taken from stock and radically reduced for quick disposal. Included are

Novelty and White Silk Sport Blouses

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine

in tailored styles, and prettily lace trimmed or embroidered Blouses.

New Lingerie Blouses

Very Special Values

$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95

Sheer White Batiste, Voile and Organdie in the very latest models.

Hand Embroidered Voile Blouses, $1.95

Third Floor.

Several Models in Cool

Crepe Negligees

Very Special Values

$1.50

Japanese crepe hand-embroidered Kimonos; Dresden novelty Crepes in dainty Empire and semi-Empire models.

Negligees—Three Models

Special **$1.95**

Dotted Swiss and striped white voiles in Empire and semi-Empire effects.

Japanese kimonos of striped Madras, for traveling.

Box-loom Crepe Negligees

$2.95 and **$3.95**

Plain, dotted and figured in light pretty colorings; robe and Empire effects; several hand embroidered models.

Second Floor.

Women Will Be Interested in This

Sale of Foulard Dresses

At the Very Special Price

Navy Blue and Black Foulard Silks of fine quality. **$29.50** ***Smart Pin Dot, Polka Dot and Coin Spot Effects.***

Several distinctly new models, many combined with Georgette crepe and developed on the very latest lines.

The Most Modish and Practical Frocks of the Season—Remarkable Values at This Price.

Navy Blue Chiffon Taffeta Dresses

An extremely smart model, draped to give new figure lines, and featuring a most effective soutache braided collar. Special....**$35.00**

Summer Cotton Dresses

Exceptional Values

$5.95, $6.95, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50 & $14.50

New Models in Novelty Voiles, Ginghams, Linens and Fancy Cottons.

Third Floor.

For Monday—A Timely Sale of

Silk Parasols

Actually Worth $3.95 to $5.95

$2.35

The best Parasol values offered this season.

All Silk—in 12 and 8 ribbed shapes, on correct and conservative or novel Japanese lines. In the most wanted shades.

Blue, Green, Rose, Purple, Black and White.

Smart color Combinations And in All White.

Ground Floor.

Lingerie

Unusually Low Prices

To meet the Midsummer demand for dainty but inexpensive garments, these very special values:

Nightgowns ..... **98c, $1.35 & $1.85**
Nainsook or Batiste, prettily trimmed.

Petticoats ..... **$1.25, $1.45 & $1.95**
Panel front lingerie models.

Pique Petticoats **98c, $1.45**

Gowns and Envelope Chemises

Greatly Reduced

Odd pieces in soft, sheer white batiste, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Gowns **$1.45, $2.45, $2.95, $3.95**

Envelope Chemises **$1.25, $1.45, $1.95**

Second Floor.

July Clearance Sale

Women's Fine Pumps

Women's Tan Opera Pumps, hand-turned soles and Louis XVI heels.

$5.50

Usually $7.00

400 pairs Women's White Canvas Pumps white soles and heels

$3.45

Usually $5.00

Women's Patent Leather Opera Pumps, hand-turned soles, Louis XVI heels.

$4.95

Usually $6.00.

Second Floor.

10,000 Yards of Pretty

Summer Cottons

Formerly 35c and 45c a yard.

Special **18c**

For dainty Dresses and Blouses, these most fashionable materials: Irish Printed Dimities, American Figured Voiles and Embroidered Stripe Crepe, in choice colorings and patterns.

Ground Floor Tables.

Petticoats

Of White Habutai Silk

Very Special Values

$2.95

Well Worth $4.00

Two pretty models with shadow-proof panels and deep hemstitched or scalloped flounces. Ideal Summer Petticoats, for they wear and wash so well.

Second Floor.

July Clearance of

Furniture

at ½ Former Prices

To make room for the many great purchases, arriving daily for the Annual Midsummer Sale, hundreds of items are offered at **exactly Half Former Prices.**

The Collection Includes:

Dining Room Chairs	***Wood Bedsteads***
Toilet Tables	***Buffets***
Serving Tables	***Chiffoniers***
China Closets	***Dressers***

Summer Furniture at Half Price

Odd pieces and pieces remaining from Suites.

Sixth Floor.

12,000 Imported

Huck Towels

At About Wholesale Prices

This remarkable offering is the result of an extraordinary purchase, and includes the open stocks, warehouse and travelers' samples of a leading European manufacturer who has been compelled to discontinue his American agency on account of war conditions.

The Prices:

25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 each

It will be years before these values will be duplicated.

Second Floor.

July Clearance of

Rugs

at Great Reductions

English and Domestic Rugs—patterns and colorings to be discontinued by the mills—standard weaves in desirable designs.

At an Average Reduction of 25%

Anglo-Persian and Anglo-Indian Wilton and English Wilton Rugs

In a variety of sizes.

Rag Rugs, Cretonne Rugs and Braided Oval Rugs

A large and beautiful assortment.

At Exactly ½ Price

Japanese Tea Room Rugs

Oval shapes, made of heavy rush, in a variety of colorings. Sizes 3x6 to 9x12 feet.

Fifth Floor.

SOTHEBY'S TO SELL RAREST AMERICANA

Books Not Even Listed by Livingston to be Put Up at Auction on July 30.

COLLECTION FORMED IN 1712

Sale to Create Perpetual Fund to Buy Modern Volumes for Library.

The remaining part of the famous collection of early Americana, formed by the Rev. Dr. White Kennett, 1660-1728, Bishop of Peterborough, and given by him in 1712 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, will be sold at Sotheby's in London on July 30. The proceeds will form a perpetual trust the income of which will be applied by the society to the purchase of books for its general library.

One of the rarities is John Hammond's "Leah and Rachel, or the Two Fruitfull Sisters, Virginia and Maryland," printed in 1656. It was not in the Hoe, Huth, Lefferts, Christie-Miller, or the Huntington sale catalogues, and not mentioned by Livingston in his "Auction Prices of Books." Rare also is "Articles of Peace Between Charles II. and Several Indian Kings and Queens, concluded the 29th day of May, 1677." It is signed among others by Queen Pamunkey and her son, the Queen of Waonoke, the King of the Nottaways and the King of the Nanaymond Indians, John Langford's "Just and Cleere Refutation of a false and scandalous Pamphlet entitled Babylon's Fall in Maryland," 1655, is the extremely rare original edition. It was not in the Huth or Hoe catalogue, and is not recorded by Livingston. The Huntington sale catalogue mentions only three copies. The pamphlet was written in answer to Leonard Strong's "Babylon's Fall in Maryland," published in the same year. Strong was one of the leading Puritans at Providence. The present work contains a letter from Governor Stone's wife to Lord Baltimore, in which she describes the conduct of the Puritans and their treatment of her husband. Langford received from Lord Baltimore a gift of fifteen hundred acres in Maryland as a reward for writing this work.

Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan or New Canaan," printed at Amsterdam in 1637, is of the greatest rarity. It is interspersed with verse. On Pages 146-9 is a set of verses by Ben Jonson in honor of the "Baccanall Triumph of the Nine Worthies of New Canaan." Philip Vincent's "True Relation of the Late Battell fought in New England between the English and the Salvages," first edition, 1637, is another extremely scarce work. No copy occurred in the Lefferts, Hoe, Huth, Christie-Miller, or Huntington sale catalogue, and only one copy is recorded by Livingston. Thomas Church's "Entertaining Passages Relating to Philip's War," Boston, 1716, is rare, only a few copies being known. Livingston records three copies only, all sold in the United States. There was no copy in the Huntington sale of Americana, January, 1917. Sir William Berkeley's "Discourse and View of Virginia," 1663, is very scarce. Nicholas Beyard or Reyard, and Charles Lodowick's "Journal of the late Actions of the French at Canada," 1603, is another rarity. John Brinsley's "Consolation for Our Grammar Schooles," 1622, is very scarce. No copy was in the Hoe, Huth, Lefferts, Christie-Miller, or Huntington sale catalogue, and it is not mentioned by Loundes. William Castell's "Petition for the Propagation of the Gospel in America," 1641, is an excessively rare tract. So also is Major John Child's "New England's Jonas Cast up at London," 1647. "Sir Francis Drake Revived," 1626, and "The World encompassed by Sir Francis Drake," 1628, are both scarce.

There are copies of no less than ten of the famous Eliot Indian tracts with several duplicates, "New England's First Fruits" and the "Progresse of Learning in the Colledge at Cambridge in Massachusetts Bay," 1643, is the first of the tracts, and one of the rarest of the series. It contains the first printed account of Harvard College. Thomas Shepard's "Day-breaking if not the sun-rising of the Gospel with the Indians" is the second of the tracts. The same author's "Clear Sun-shine of the Gospel breaking forth upon the Indians" is the third tract. Henry Whitfield's "Light appearing more and more towards the perfect Day," 1651, is the extremely rare first edition of the fifth tract. No copy was in the Hoe, Huth or Lefferts sale catalogue. "Strength Out of Weakness," 1652, by John Eliot and others, is the very rare sixth tract. "Tears of Repentance," by John Eliot and Thomas Mayhew is the rare seventh tract. "Of the Gospel amongst the Indians," 1659, is the rare tenth tract. No copy was in the Huth, Hoe, Christie-Miller, Lefferts or Huntington sale catalogue and it is not mentioned by Livingston. "A Brief Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians," 1671, by John Eliot, is the eleventh of the tracts and one of the scarcest of the series. It was not in the Huth, Christie-Miller or the Huntington sale catalogue.

William Hubbard's "Present State of New England," 1677, is extremely rare Robert Johnson's "Nova Britannia, Offering most excellent fruites by Planting in Virginia," 1609, is one of the rarest of the early historical tracts relating to Virginia. Thomas Lechford's "Plain Dealing, or Neuss from New England," 1642, is one of the most interesting and authentic of the early narratives relating to this colony. "The Discoveries of John Lederer in three several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina," 1672, is very rare. Increase Mather's "Brief Relation of the State of New England," 1689, is a rarity. No copy was in the Huth, Lefferts, Christie-Miller, or the Huntington sale catalogue. "A Relation or Journall of the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation settled at Plimoth in New England," by G. Mourt, that is, George Morton, 1622, is extremely rare. Original edition, "News from New England," 1676 is a rarity, and was not in the Huth or Christie-Miller collection. Sir Henry Atkins's Deplorable State of New England," 1708, is also rare. Thomas Parker's "True Copy of a Letter," 1644, is very scarce "True History of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson," 1682, is also rare.

Captain John Smith's "Advertisements for the inexperienced Planters of New England or anywhere," 1631, is another rarity. Sir William Alexander's "Mapp and Description of New England," 1630, is an extremely rare tract, which appears to have been little known to bibliographers. "Virginia Richly Valued," 1609, is a rare translation from the Portuguese by Richard Hallbright. "Strange News from Virginia, being a full and true account of the Life and Death of Nathaniel Bacon," 1677, is of the greatest rarity. It was not in the Hoe, Christie-Miller, Huth, Lefferts, or Huntington sale catalogue, and is not mentioned by Livingston or "Book Prices Current." Roger Williams's "Key into the Language of America," 1643, is very rare. "The Planter's Plea," by John White, or John Cotton, 1630, is also scarce. William Wood's "New England's Prospect," 1635, is extremely rare. An Indian vocabulary of five pages is placed at the end, and takes precedence of the linguistic labors of Roger Williams, the Rev. John Eliot, and others. Arthur Woodnoth's "Short Collection of the Most Remarkable Passages from the original to the dissolution of the Virginia Company," 1657, is another rarity. It was not in the Huth, Hoe, Christie-Miller, Lefferts or Huntington sale catalogue, and is not recorded by Livingston.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

For Summer Wear

Special At $32

Palm Beach Suit, Duster and Cap

Smart, cool, perfect fitting, durable and washable—the best value in warm weather motor clothes for chauffeurs that can be bought.

A smart norfolk jacket and trousers of fine quality dark gray washable Palm Beach cloth. A wonderfully good double-breasted duster of the same material, with stationary, standing, turn-over collar and belt back, and a cap of the same material to match suit and duster. The outfit complete at $32.00 or as follows:

Suit $15.00
Duster $15.00
Cap $2.00
Xtra Trousers, $5.00

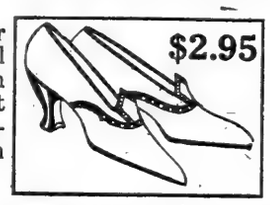
Guaranteed to be Washable and Exceptional Value.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Dorothy Dodd
SHOE DEPARTMENT

Shoe Clearance Sale

Pumps similar to this model are to be had in black or patent kid and gun-metal calf; high or low heels.



$2.95

Also a large number of tan, brown or gray kid or ooze calf pumps with L. XV. heels.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Seasonable

Pumps, Boots, Oxfords

$2.95 $3.75 $4.50

$3.75

Among this lot are sport pumps, oxfords and boots of white canvas. Also pumps of black kid, and patent kid, white calf or canvas pumps in various styles.

$4.50

Included among these are spat pumps of tan, gun metal or white calf, also patent kid. There are also tan Russia or black calf sport oxfords, and various styles in pumps.

No Goods Sent C. O. D.

At the New Bedell Fashion Shop
Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

All Sorts of SWIMMING TOGS Here for Every Member of the Family.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Sales Coming—TABLE LINENS for Country Use, Boys' Wash Suits

BUSINESS HOURS 9 TO 6.
Closed Saturdays During July and August, as Originated by Us 17 Years Ago.

Summer Satisfaction Is Our Aim

We Differ from Other Stores, because Our Stock-Taking occurs at End of Summer

Unequalled Varieties NOW

THE FOLLOWING FOR BOTH MONDAY AND TUESDAY:

Very Last Week

Special Purchase

Women's Muslin Underwear

Bought at Manufacturers' Stock-Taking Prices

Our purchases of Women's Underwear this season have been the greatest we have ever made....But large as purchases were, sales were equally so, the genuine values we offered bringing an amount of business that proved the attractions of large assortments and good values....Customers are constantly telling us how pleased they are with both....Recent purchases below regular make it possible for us to offer these matchless values in new, fresh, clean, well-made garments.

AS WE BUY, WE SELL.

Petticoats and Nightdresses

Women's Petticoats—embroidery ruffle..... .46

Women's Petticoats—ruffles of wide emb'y or lace and inserts—value .94..... .78

Women's Petticoats—many new models—emb'd ruffles, lace inserts, double panels..... .94

Petticoats—flounces variously trim'd—new laces and embroideries—open or close designs—our reg. $1.45..... 1.28

Women's Petticoats—rows and rows of val or point de Paris laces or handsome embroideries—value $2.64..... 1.94

Petticoats—dainty models—beautiful laces and embroideries—reg. $3.96..... 2.94

Women's Nightdresses—round, V or high neck—yokes with tucks, lace inserts, embroideries—serviceable and well made—value .78 to .94..... .64

Women's Nightdresses—Nainsook and Cambric—several models, all new—Special..... .78

Women's Nightdresses—variety of styles—some sleeveless—white, flesh..... .94

Women's Nightdresses—neat and showy styles—our reg. $1.68..... 1.28

An unusual variety of specially dainty and chic models that will appeal to the fastidious—round, V or high—sleeves or sleeveless ..... Special 1.95

Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers

Nainsook Corset Covers—splendid variety of styles, with yokes of im. filet and other laces and embroideries—front and back trim—our reg. .38 and .46..... .28

Nainsook Corset Covers—round or V neck—pretty trimmed styles—our regular .68..... .56

Corset Covers—lingerie styles—laces, embroideries, medallions and ribbon—our reg. $1.28..... .94

Women's Drawers—ruffle of embroidery, tucks above—or fancy lace and two inserts—open or closed—our reg. .46 to .57..... .38

Drawers—Nainsook—various assortment—our reg. .68..... .54

Envelope Chemises—batiste and nainsook—white and flesh—tucks, shirrings and picot edge and dainty laces and embroideries..... .78

Envelope Chemises—variety of exceptionally fine models..... .94

Envelope Chemises—medallions, fine laces, embroideries and ribbon—value $1.45..... 1.28

Envelope Chemises—emb'y ruffle or lace and insert.....special .38

Envelope Chemises—fancy yokes of lace or emb'y..... .57

Drawers—Nainsook—Marcella—Modesty and other well-cut models—neat and dainty trimmings—our reg. $1.28..... .94

Slips, Camisoles and Extra Sizes

Women's Princess Slips—yoke and skirt, prettily trim'd with fancy lace..... 1.94

Women's Princess Slips—Lace-trimmed yoke and skirt..... 1.28

Camisoles—Crepe de Chine and satin—fancy lace effects—reg. .94..... .74

Camisoles—washable satin and Crepe de Chine—flesh—dainty styles..... .94

Others in Filet and Val, with Georgette and lace medallions—ribbon shoulder..... 1.45

Envelope Chemises—Crepe de Chine—wide insert front and back and ribbon—our reg. $1.94... 1.45

Envelope Chemises—Crepe de Chine—wide Duchess pattern lace front and back—our reg. $2.64. 1.88

Envelope Chemises—Crepe de Chine—yokes with H. S. and lace or satin yoke with shirrings and emb'd wreath..... 2.64

Matched Set of flesh tint Georgette **Nightdress, Bloomer Drawers and Envelope Chemise**—daintiest imaginable, with finest Val. shirrings, bands and emb'd bowknots 17.94

Extra Size Drawers—ruffle of emb'y and tucks above or lace and inserts—or h. s. tucks—our reg. .57..... .45

Extra Size Drawers—ruffle of embroidery or lace and insert..... .68

Extra Size Muslin Gowns—round or V—emb'y and inserts—our reg. .88..... .64

Extra Size Nightdresses—cambric and nainsook—lace or emb'y... .94

Extra Size Nightdresses—several new models—laces, emb's, tucks and ribbon—val. $1.45. 1.28

Extra Size Corset Covers—emb'y or lace trim'd—ribbon run—tight fitting—44 to 52—our reg. .59..... .28

Extra Size Nainsook Corset Covers—round neck—emb'y or lace insert and edge..... .45

Extra Size Corset Covers—yokes with rows of lace or emb'y trim .57

Extra Size Petticoats—ruffle of wide emb'y or lace and inserts—Special..... .88

Extra Size Petticoats—excellent styles, lace and emb'y—value $1.45..... 1.28

Blouses

Dainty and Sheer and So Surprisingly Priced

Voile Blouses .68
All white or in plain and effective combination stripes—large collars and cuffs of white organdy—simple but becoming style. Our reg. .89.

Finer Blouses 2.24
Of voile and organdy. Tucks, embroidered and hemstitched sailor collar and cuffs—or Venise and Val. lace trimmed collar, cuffs and square-neck vestee. Our reg. 2.85.

For the Beach

Bathing Hats (*styles illustrated*)

(1) In blue and gray and other effective combinations..... .54
(2) Tam, in blue, with pink tassel—others in various shades... .54
(3) Blue and gray and all best colors..... .85
(4) Red cap, with yellow bow, also other color combinations
Special .85

Slip-On Swimming Suits
Of poplin. Smocking at waistline. Pipings in green, red or white. Many unusual suits included at this price.
Value $7.00 and $8.00
5.74

Mohair Swimming Suits
Slip-on or natural waistline styles—self or contrast trimmings. All sizes.
Special
3.74

All Sorts of Bathing Shoes Here.
DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

FROCKS

The newest in taffeta frocks—navy, of course—but very different with its gold braid. All sizes for women and misses.

SPECIAL 19.75

If ever a frock were designing this of blue crepe certainly is—it reveals its intention to be charming in every line. Braided in self color. All sizes for women and misses.

SPECIAL 14.75

For Cool Comfort A Tub Skirt

Smart skirts, made of gabardine and pique—some have yoke effect and gathered backs and new patch pockets. One style has different slit pockets—these sell usually at $1.29 and $1.24.

.91

Better quality—skirts of gabardine and pique—and a variety of novelty fabrics. Since the style of pockets makes the skirt, you'll approve of these smart designs, for the pockets are of new shapes. Very well made. All sizes and extra sizes to 40 waistband.

SPECIAL 2.90

QUICK-STEP PRICES AND DOUBLE-QUICK TIME SAVING IN

Semi-made Skirts

All-Wool French Serges, Mohairs and Silverblooms—Plain or pleated styles, in striped, plain and plaid fabrics—24 to 38 waist.

2.95 to 8.92

In Dress Goods Dept.

54-inch Imported Mohair Sicilienne—jet black—high silk lustre—heavy weave—our reg. .98..... .87

45 and 54-inch All Wool French and Storm Serges—cream—fine and coarse weaves—our reg. $1.49. 1.30

50 and 54-inch All Wool Novelty Velours and Serges—stripes, checks and plaids—good coloring—our reg. $1.97 and $2.48—to close..... 1.58

54-inch All Wool Novelty Cheviot, French Serges, Panama—navy and black—our reg. $2.19—to close..... 1.68

There Are So Many Patterns in These Various GINGHAMS

.38 At this price you find the finest of imported ginghams—colorings really lovely—great plaids—blocks and stripes. The blues are especially striking. There are so many patterns of pinks, blues, rose, tan and almost every possible combination of colors—other ginghams—from the primest stripe design to the most dashing plaid.

.15.....19.....22 and .25

VOILES, 20,000 Yards at .17

Of Really fine texture, too—but what interests you is the "delightful differentness" of the patterns—simple allover floral designs, but so new—effective patterns in black and colors—other dainty light ones in blue, pink and green. Stripes and figures—Oh, dozens of designs.

A Material for Sturdy Clothes—Percales

Stripes and figures—ever so many styles

.14.....17.....19.....21

WASH GOODS DEPT.—BASEMENT.

RESTFUL HAMMOCKS in New Colorings Here

A Soft Couch Hammock—
In gray duck—with effective yellow or green banding—arm rest and cushion back—tufted mattress 22.94

Davenport Couch Hammock—Adjustable back; upholstered throughout—cotton-filled mattress, roll edge—chain-hung, but inclosed in body—very best in country at same price...13.94

Couch Hammock—In khaki color—well made mattress, galvanized springs—may be converted into couch—attachable legs—with chains and windshield—special 7.97

Canvas Couch Hammock—
Rust-proof spring, tufted mattress, rope-hung, completed with wind shield and chains 6.44

Finest Armure Weave Hammock—Extra wide—tufted turn-over pillow—side valance—value $6.98.....4.94

Novelty Weave Hammock—With spreader—Oriental or light colorings—full size—special 1.94

Hammokradle—
A special hammock, all in white, for baby—deep cradle style in open weave—strong—baby couldn't fall out—and yet very cool—white canopy awning—with upright standards—complete.....5.08

Fetching About-the-House Frocks

For 1.60
A dainty shirtwaist style of voile—the white organdy collars and cuffs have ruffles on them. This material has blue, gray or green stripes on white. A simple gingham frock (waistline style)—has collar of fine embroidery. Made in two-tone stripes.

For 2.34
A smart one-piece model of gingham—is box pleated front and back. The wide belt and deep collars and cuffs are made of white pique. In various tones of blue and pink. All sizes to 46.

Ever so many other Morning Dresses here—at very little prices.

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.94 Women's Tub Dresses.....1.44
Voiles and ginghams—pink, blue, lavender, gray, green stripes—white collar and cuffs—36 to 46.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.17 Woman's Middy Blouses..... .84
White drill with Copenhagen or rose trimming—or emb'y collar and pockets.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Washable Suits.....3.18
Semi-Norfolk models—pleated or pinch back—khaki drill, striped tan and gray crashes—some have extra trousers—7 to 17 yrs.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.74 Boys' Washable Suits.....1.27
3 to 8 yrs.—beach or Junior Norfolk styles—white, colors and stripes.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

38 ct. Men's Balbriggan Underwear.. .31
Shirts short sleeves—drawers double seats.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

97 ct. Babies' Yoke Dresses..... .64
Also bishop styles—emb'y or hand stitched yokes—sizes to 2 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

25 ct. Boys' Balbriggan Underwear.. .18
Shirts—high neck—short sleeves—knee length drawers—all sizes.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.97 Parasols 1.57
Silk taffetas, poplins and pongees—stripes, ribbon borders and inserts.
PARASOLS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.21 Satins—35 inch..... .92
Large assortment of street and evening shades.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

68 ct. Mohair Sicilienne..... .55
50-inch—heavy round weave—cream, brown, garnet, navy and black—dust shedding—less than m'f'r's cost.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.25 Babies' White Canvas Shoes... .77
Buttons—no heels—sizes 1 to 4½.
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.00 Girls' White Canvas Pumps...1.33
Ankle strap—sizes 2½ to 5½—wide widths.
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.25 Women's Boudoir Slippers.... .66
Sport cloth—sizes 5, 6 and 7.
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

$7.89 and $8.89 Women's and Misses' Rain Coats 6.85
Tan, navy, olive and Oxford—cashmere and rubberized Canton—convertible collars—detachable belts—pockets.
RAIN COATS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 White China Silk Blouses.....1.62
Tailored styles—with frill.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

28 ct. Wide Ribbons.....21
Moires, satins, taffetas—black, white and colors—also satin stripes and Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

54 ct. Boys' Percale Blouses..... .43
Light, medium and dark stripes—neckband or attached collars—8 to 15 yrs.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

30 ct. White Skirtings..... .24
36 inch—variety of tub fabrics—in novelty designs.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Fancy Voiles..... .11
Assortment of dainty patterns.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

27 ct. Mercerized Poplins..... .21
35 inch—good colors for dresses, waists, skirts, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

57 ct. Feather Pillows..... .37
17x25—art tickings—for bungalows, camps, etc.
PILLOWS—BASEMENT.

$2.15 Cotton Fleece Blankets.....1.84
White with contrast borders—64x80.
BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

12 ct. Toweling..... .9¾
Dish or roller—red border.
TOWELING—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.29 Hemstitched Sheets..... .94
90x90—no dressing—this price less than price of plain hem.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

$3.98 Marseilles Spreads.....2.77
Full size—hemmed or scalloped—handsome patterns.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

94 ct. Girls' Tub Dresses..... .67
Variety of plaid ginghams, also plain color chambrays—trimmed in good style with pipings, contrast and buttons—6 to 14 years.
GIRLS' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

35 ct. Box of Initial Stationery..... .22
Gilt initial on paper and envelopes—combination pen and pencil.
STATIONERY—FIRST FLOOR.

12½ ct. Cottage Curtain Muslin..... .9¾
Colored flowered border—ball fringe.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

$3.49 Genuine Deltox Grass Rugs..2.47
4.6x7.6 ft.—Chinese and novelty borders—blue, green, brown and crimson grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

45 ct. Opaque Window Shades..... .37
"Victory" water color—7 ft. long 3 ft. wide—full measure.
SHADES—THIRD FLOOR.

SUGGESTS NEW YORK AS CACAO CENTRE

World's Largest Buyer, Says D. E. Casey, Should Control Prices, Not London.

EXCHANGE IS NEEDED HERE

United States, Which Raises None of Raw Material, Buys Direct from Producing Countries.

The establishment of an American Cacao Exchange in this city would go a long way toward making New York the world's centre for the control and distribution of cacao, which is the source for chocolate, cocoa and broma. D. E. Casey, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, made this suggestion yesterday. In a statement he pointed out that although the United States buys more raw cacao than any other country in the world, the prices of the commodity were fixed at the London auctions.

"If New York is ever to assume a position as the world's cacao centre," he said, "greater stability must first be given to American transactions through a proper trading organization and through co-operation among the importers. A study of the situation shows the chief trouble to be the lack of an American cacao exchange. The need of such an institution has been admitted by all the leading cacao users of the United States. There is no other commodity of like importance that does not have a regularly organized board."

Mr. Casey also pointed out that while the United States is the largest consumer in the world of this product, it neither raises cacao nor fixes the prices for the enormous quantities it buys annually, and, it should be noted, direct from the producing countries. The United States purchased through Europe 10 per cent. of its total supplies of raw cocao in 1916, 13 per cent. in 1915, 22 per cent. in 1914, 20 per cent. in 1913, 21 per cent. in 1912, and 22 per cent. in 1911. The 1916 imports of crude cacao, and those of the preceding five years as tabulated in the bureau's statement were as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
1911	138,038,341	$14,332,879
1912	145,968,945	15,931,556
1913	140,039,172	17,389,042
1914	176,267,648	20,797,700
1915	192,206,634	22,893,241
1916	242,231,930	35,143,865

The statement said the war had wrought a great many changes in the American sources of supply for cacao. In 1916 the Dutch West Indies, Chile, British Guiana, Peru, British West Africa and French Africa, appearing for the first time among the direct shippers of cacao to the United States, and Brazil, with a gain of $4,000,000 to its credit, reached a new prominence in the trade. In conclusion the statement said:

"The United States, however, is in the anomalous position of making direct purcahses from the producing countries at Europe-regulated prices. A small beginning was made in the year 1915 to make New York a commanding cacao centre. In that year the United States re-exported to other countries 28,979,054 pounds of raw cacao, as contrasted with shipments totaling 4,577,622 pounds in 1914, 7,438,473 pounds in 1913, 5,284,830 pounds in 1912, and 4,383,726 pounds in 1911. Considerable progress was made in 1916, with re-exports amounting to 31,484,491 pounds; but, while this and the exports for 1915 exceed by many millions of pounds the re-exports for earlier years, the shipments form only a very small proportion of the total world trade."

CARNEGIE CATCHES 46 FISH.

He Has Fine Sport In His New Launch on Lake Mahkeenac.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 7.—Andrew Carnegie went bass fishing in Lake Mahkeenac this morning in his new 30-foot electric launch and had fine sport. The aged fisherman had the craft anchored off the bass fishing ground and in two hours took two black bass, thirty-four perch and ten sunfish.

He says the lake reminds him of his favorite loch in Scotland and he passed much of his mornings on the launch. This morning he tried fishing for the first time.

TO PROMOTE 82 NAVAL MEN.

Board of Flag Officers Soon to Meet to Make Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department announced today that a Board of Flag Officers of the navy, headed by Admiral Mayo, which will meet in Washington on July 16 to select officers to be recommended for promotion will be called upon to recommend the promotion of five Captains to be Rear Admirals, twenty-six Commanders to be Captains, and fifty-one Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders.

Twenty-five civil engineers in the navy, recently appointed from civilian ranks, will begin special courses at the Naval Academy Monday to fit them for their new duties. Their studies will terminate on Sept. 15, after which the appointees will begin active work.

Those entering the course are: C. P. Conrad, Wisconsin; R. E. McCorkingale, Massachusetts; Ben Moreel, Missouri; R. L. Pettigrew, Wisconsin; C. A. Trexel, Iowa; K. B. Bragg, Ohio; T. J. Shack, New York; A. K. Fogg, Illinois; A. F. Peaslee, Massachusetts; R. E. Thomas, Illinois; E. C. Siebert, Maryland; W. N. Moore, Missouri; G. W. Plaisted, Massachusetts; A. H. Bond, Massachusetts; J. J. Strachen, New York; H. C. Griswold, New York; W. H. Smith, Massachusetts; H. G. Lehrback, New York; T. E. Dunham, New York; Henry Niemann, Massachusetts; J. L. McDonald, New York; A. S. Johnson, Iowa; E. L. Marshall, Massachusetts; R. H. Gifford, Delaware; G. D. Wetsel, New York.

CAUGHT IN A POLICE TRAP.

Horvath Suspected of Robbing Women Who Rent Furnished Rooms.

In capturing John Horvath of 275 West Eleventh Street in an apartment at 351 Wadsworth Avenue last night the police believe they have a man who has been calling at places where furnished rooms are to be had and then attacking and robbing the persons who received him. Horvath was held on a charge of felonious assault and will be arraigned in the Washington Heights Court tomorrow.

After several attacks upon women and robberies of apartments by a young man who sought a room for his "sister who worked in Wall Street" had been reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, Captain McKenna inserted an advertisement in a newspaper hoping the man would answer it. Mrs. Martha Trautman, sister of Mrs. Juanita Tramana, who was attacked in her apartment at 419 West 121st Street on July 1, consented to allow the police to attempt to lure the man to her apartment.

When Horvath entered the apartment and began his story, he was identified by Mrs. Tramana and detectives arrested him after a fight. The police have a list of ten women who have been robbed by the seeker of a furnished room, and all have been asked to identify the prisoner. Dr. Catherine Alends of 646 West End Avenue was robbed of $300 in June, and other complainants are Mrs. Martha Reiff of 945 St. Nicholas Avenue, Mrs. Nellie Gleason of 510 West 150th Street, Riemele Arena of 551 West 175th Street, and Mrs. Anita Brooks of 557 West 127th Street.

COAL HEAVERS' STRIKE ENDS

600 Italians Who Have Delayed Sailing of Liners Return to Work.

The 600 Italian coal heavers who have been on strike all the week at piers along the New York waterfront for an increase from 40 to 50 cents an hour in their pay returned to work yesterday morning and started filling the bunkers of ocean liners, which have been delayed through their action.

The steamship agents said they did not have anything to do with paying the coal heavers, and did not know whether the companies which supplied the ships with coal had agreed to pay the extra 10 cents an hour or had deferred action until September, when the present contract with their men expires.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF YESTERDAY'S HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF SPORTS

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Barnes and Low Defeat Wild and l'Anson in Four-Ball Match on Cranford Links.

Jim Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional, and George Low of Baltusrol yesterday defeated E. M. Wild, club champion, and Joe l'Anson, professional, in a four-ball match over eighteen holes on the links of the Cranford Golf Club, the final standing favoring the Barnes-Low combination by 4 up and 3 to play.

Barnes had a card of 70 for the competition and Wild had 74. Both Low and l'Anson had cards of 78. The victorious pair turned in a best ball score of 66.

The semi-final round in match play was reached in the first and second eights yesterday in the competition for the Governor's Cup, on the links of the Apawamis Club, and all but one of the scheduled matches were contested. This exception came when, in the second eight, R. Wayland Smith defaulted to E. C. M. Kemp.

In the first eight S. Battelle won his way into the finals with a victory over George H. Barnes, 5 up and 3 to play, and H. S. Graves triumphed over F. S. Keeler by the same score. The only semi-final match decided in the second eight resulted in a victory for M. Squire over E. A. Choate, 3 up and 6 to play.

An eighteen hole match play competition against par resulted in a victory for L. L. Fleming, who finished all even, G. C. Fogel was the runner-up, finishing the journey 3 down, and F. S. Wheeler, E. W. Harris, and H. S. Graves all finished 4 down.

Fleming also tied for chief honors in the golf ball sweepstakes competition with a card of 87, 13—74, with G. C. Fogel, 84, 10—74. S. Battelle had a card of 87, 12-75, and H. S. Graves' card showed 81, 5—76.

The qualifying round for the July Cup in Classes A and B was held yesterday over the North Jersey Country Club course, eight golfers qualifying in each division. The play was over eighteen holes medal play handicap, and A. F. Ellis showed the way home to the Class A field. The honors of the Class B section were divided between J. E. O'Leary and R. S. Hursh, both of whom had nets of 78. The scores:

Class A—A. F. Ellis, 91, 15—76; E. M. Mendel, 93, 12—81; W. G. Scott, 90, 8—82; C. Pritchard, 95, 13—82; H. W. Mason, 93, 9—82; S. W. Mason, 92, 9—83; E. Rosenburg, 92, 7—85.

Class B—J. E. O'Leary, 100, 22—78; R. S. Hursh, 106, 28—78; A. Quackenbush, 107, 20—87; H. N. Sawyer, 110, 20—90; A. C. Webster, 113, 23—90; S. W. Wilder, 122, 28—94.

R. H. Gregory led the field of golfers of the Class A division of the sweepstakes competition on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday with a card of 81, 12—69. A card of 98, 24—74 brought R. W. Scott the honors among the Class B golfers.

In the women's putting competition Miss Dorothy Brown showed best, and Mrs. R. B. Neff was the runner-up.

Sam Armstrong and Stacey Bender were rivals yesterday in the final match play over thirty-six holes for the Governor's Cup at the Westfield Golf Club, and Armstrong won by 8 up and 7 to play. In the qualifying play for the Handicap Committee Cup the following golfers qualified: Oscar R. Graham F. W. Smith, S. Armstrong, D. McAuland, F. G. Urner, W. Yoshito, W. H. Orr, A. D. Tuttle, R. S. Gailes, C. R. Cummings, Sam Walker, D. R. Ruckert, A. E. Keller, W. R. Davis, D. T. Lawrence, and J. A. Worth.

Graham had the best gross card for the medal play, with an 80, while the best net score was turned in by Smith, who had 94, 22—72.

S. Roberts and W. M. MacFarlane were among the successful golfers who played in the first round of match play in the first sixteen in the competition for the July Cup, which started yesterday at the Dunwoodie Country Club. Roberts scored his victory over W. J. Darrow 4 up and 3 to play, and MacFarlane defeated A. McDougall by the same score. Other scores were:

First Round, First Sixteen—W. S. Wund defeated W. W. Babcock, 3 up and 2 to play; S. C. Dentz won from W. J. Albertson by default; S. E. Aiken defeated J. F. Turner, 4 up and 3 to play, (27 holes); E. F. Shelfont defeated H. E. Van Horn, 6 up and 5 to play; C. V. Drew defeated Dr. J. C. Sharp, 3 up and 2 to play; L. Russell defeated A. M. Morris, 1 up.

Second Sixteen—Note defeated J. F. Brunaugh, 5 up and 3 to play; George Sly defeated O. Davies, 1 up; H. S. Haskell defeated W. S. Evans, 1 up; T. F. Russell, Jr., defeated J. Henry, 2 up; R. H. Keene defeated F. H. Hutaff, 2 up; W. L. F. Pierce won from Colonel H. H. Treadwell by default; J. A. Daubel defeated Dr. W. C. Phillips, 3 up and 2 to play; O. W. Burke defeated A. Reeves, 1 up.

The outstanding feature of the golf competition held on the links of the Glen Ridge Country Club yesterday was the feat of G. B. Martin in making the difficult hole in one. The distance of this pin is 145 yards. Martin finished second to H. M. Edwards in the golf ball sweepstakes with a card of 75, 4—71. Edwards had a card of 90, 23—67. Other scores turned in were:

H. R. Louden, 78, 6—72; S. P. Hayward, 85, 14—73; F. Connell, 82, 6—74; H. D. Smith, 81, 6—75; R. C. Thomson, 88, 13—75.

H. H. Parker showed the best performance in the Class A division of golfers who played over the links of the Deal Country Club yesterday in a medal play handicap against par, with a card of 86, 12—74, finishing 2 down on par. In Class B H. W. Hill was the leader with 91, 21—70, and finished 4 down on par.

Competition was also held in the qualifying rounds for the President's, Vice President's, and Treasurer's Cups; and match play for these trophies will continue beginning with next week.

Only three matches in the first round match play for the July Cup were decided yesterday on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, and the winners in these were A. W. Haigh, E. C. Holston, and W. R. Whitney. Haigh defeated E. W. Chalmers 2 up and 1 to play; Holston scored over P. S. McLaughlin 4 up and 3 to play, and Whitney defeated F. Bensel by 1 up in 37 holes.

A ball sweepstakes competition over eighteen holes medal play handicap resulted in a victory for J. R. Schoaff, who had a card of 81, 9-72.

The Scarsdale Club will stage a four-ball match between professionals in two weeks. The competition will be in aid of the Red Cross Society, and the principals will be Jack Dowling of Scarsdale and Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy and Jim Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley professional, and Walter Hagen.

Stuart H. Patterson yesterday brought in the best score for the eighteen holes medal play handicap sweepstakes event, the only competition held yesterday on the links of the Plainfield Country Club. His card was 78, 11—67. A card of 92, 18-74, got H. S. Deforest second honors.

The sweepstakes competition over eighteen holes medal play handicap over the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club's course, yesterday, resulted in a tie for the net honors between C. H. Wellington and William Bagby, both of whom turned in net scores of 74. Bagby's card was 81, 7—74, and he received the Class A honors; while Wellington was given the premier honors of Class B with 104, 30—74. Other scores were:

C. E. Whitehill, 90, 15—75; Walter Fahy, 87, 10—77; L. S. Kerr, 95, 15—77; Albert Bryant, 90, 12—78; E. F. Keating, 90, 12—78; E. A. Stroud, 89, 10—79; F. B. Ryan, 89, 10—79; H. W. Sykes, 97, 18—79; W. H. Ellis, 103, 24—79; Miss M. Parker, 145, 35—80; Scott Scammel, 87, 6—81; R. J. Parker, 108, 20—88.

A three-points margin gave the Class A golfers the honors over their Class B rivals in a combined eighteen holes medal play handicap competition on the links of Hydewood Golf Club yesterday. The combined scores for the event were, Class A, 499, 75—424; Class B, 555, 128—427. The point winners for the President's Cup were: H. H. Woodland, 92, 23—69; W. P. Taylor, 81, 11—70, and A. A. Cannon, 98, 23—75.

SPEEDY MOTOR BOATS RACE

First Regatta of the Season Over Atlantic City Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—While airplanes were soaring overhead and Government craft of every description were steaming to and fro, the Atlantic City and Chelsea Yacht Clubs held the first open regatta of the South Jersey Yacht Racing Association over the inlet course here today. At first it was thought that because of the war the event would have to be cancelled, but the yachtsmen responded in such large numbers that the regatta was a rousing success.

In the open boat class Winfield, owned by F. P. Woll of the Chelsea Club, was a winner. In the displacement racers' class the J. M. R., owned by Joseph M. Rowland, sped across the finish in first place.

The summaries:

OPEN BOATS, OVER 45 RATING.
Course, 12 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Winfield, F. P. Woll	57:45	34.55
Foggy Dew, J. L. Appleton	49:34	35.35
Follow Me, E. A. Bookmyer	45:40	45:40

DISPLACEMENT RACERS.
Course, 12 Miles.

J. M. R., J. M. Rowland	23:05	12:16
H. Y. H, H. Haws	21:41	21:41

EXPRESS CRUISERS.
Course, 12 Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Mary Jane, J. M. Rowland		37:54
Maharba, Von H. Herr		52:05
Sarah Jane, W. C. Handian		Disabled

Corrected time—Mary Jane, 37:56; Maharba, 44:10.

FIRST RACE CRUISERS—CLASS A.
Course, 8 Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Delphine, A. Reed	48:40	29:33
Laureba, Lecato	56:13	46:41
Peggy, S. W. Whan	46:43	46:43

OLYMPIC GOLF CUP FOR WESTERN TEAM

Chicago Golfers Win Opening Event from South Over Midlothian Course.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Western Golf Association team today won the Olympic Cup team contest with a total score of 655 for the four men in a double round on the Midlothian Country Club links. Five teams started, but the Iowa and the Trans-Mississippi teams withdrew from the preliminary of the Western amateur championship.

The Southern Golf Association team led at the end of the first eighteen holes with 330 to 335 for the Western Association team, and 344 for the Michigan Association. The Western Association team, composed of K. P. Edwards, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter and Addison Stilwell, all of Chicago, totalled 320 strokes in the afternoon, and won.

The Southern Association team finished second, with 331, while the Michigan quartet took 685 strokes. The best individual score for the thirty-six holes was 160, made by Kenneth P. Edwards of Chicago, his afternoon score of 79, equaling the morning score of Reuben G. Bush of New Orleans, who played with the trans-Mississippi team until it quit.

Bobby Jones of Atlanta, Southern champion, took 81 strokes in the first round, and 82 in the second. His young townsman, Perry Adair, scored 86 and 85 for the two rounds, while Richard Hickey, another Atlanta player, bested Jones and Adair with 81, 80—161.

Francis Ouimet, formerly national open and amateur champion, held an amateur by the Western Golf Association, played eighteen holes to warm up for the amateur championship, which will begin on Monday, scoring 75. Jesse Guilford, Massachusetts champion, made the course in 74.

The championship has 160 men listed to start in the contest to take the title now held by Heinrich Schmidt of San Francisco, who will not defend his title, because of enlistment for the war. The tournament, while carrying the Western amateur title, is by invitation a national affair, and by the entry of J. S. Worthing of England and John Mays of Buenos Aires, Argentina champion, an international contest.

A DISCOVERY BY MARSHALL.

U. S. Chess Champion Finds New Trap in Petroff Defense.

Frank J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, who has transferred his activities to Atlantic City for the Summer, reports that he has discovered a new trap in the Petroff or Russian defense, of which he has made a special study. The trap was discovered, Marshall says, on Friday while he was playing a game with George Baker, a strong amateur from Philadelphia, on the Pier at Atlantic City.

Marshall played the black pieces as follows: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-Q4, KtxP; 4 B-Q3, P-Q4; 5 Kt xP, B-Q3; 6 Q-B3, Castles; 7 BxKt, PxB; 8 QxP, (White captures the pawn before he is fully developed and falls into the trap,) P-QB4; 9 P-QB3, PxP; 10 PxP, B-Kt5 ch; 11 Kt-B3, P-B3; 12 Castles, PxKt. With a piece ahead, Black (Marshall) soon won the game.

Harry Borochow, member of the College of the City of New York Varsity team, has distinguished himself in metropolitan chess circles by tieing for first place with D. Drosdoff in the championship tournament of the New York City Chess Club. The two leaders finished with score of 7—1 each, Borochow having won their individual encounter. The tie will be played off. E. Auerbach was placed third, with a total of 6½ to 1½.

The championship of the Brownsville Chess Club has been won by A. Simchow, 7½-1½, with L. Jackson, 6½-2½, second.

The silk American flag, given as a prize to the Staten Island Chess Club for annual Rapid Transit tourney on Independence Day, was won by Charles Broughton, Secretary of the Metropolitan Chess League, who defeated Dr. J. R. Hicks and Hans Nielsen in the final round.

In the first round of the three-cornered chess masters' tournament at Havana, Blanco defeated Howell, who defeated Corzo, who in turn defeated Blanco.

SKUTT HAS PERFECT SCORE.

Wins Trap-Shooting Tournament at Maplewood.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 7.—Asher C. Skutt of Morton, N. Y., won the big trap shooting race of the Maplewood tournament and the biggest score of the present year so far when he landed the Maplewood championship here today by breaking 100 straight.

This was Skutt's second century in two days. He broke 100 yesterday in the Maplewood Hundred preliminary.

The Maplewood Hundred championship brought together ten stars who had won 100-target events at big tournaments in the East this year. Allen Hell of Allentown, Penn., won second in the final race today, shattering 99. The others finished as follows: Jay Clark, Jr., Worcester, Mass., 98; J. L. Snow, Boston, 98; Fred Plum, Atlantic City, 97; H. D. Morgan, Washington, D. C., 97; C. B. Platt, Bridgeton, N. J., 96; H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., 93; D. F. McMahon, New York City, 92; H. S. Sindle, Little Falls, N. J., 92. The winner received $100 in gold and a medal.

The consolation sixteen-yard race was shot this morning and was captured by Harry Harrison of Rochester, who broke 99 out of 100. Seven gunners tied for second with 98 each—C. B. Platt, Fred Plum, R. D. Morgan, W. N. Boylston, Leesburg, Fla.; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia; F. N. Rosebury, Baltimore, Md., and L. F. Curtis, Newton Highlands, Mass.

The consolation handicap was won by J. L. Snow, who broke 97 out of 100 at twenty-two yards.

Tomorrow those of the trap shots remaining will take part in a golf match.

For Stout Women

This Sale Offers an Exceptional Opportunity

Nowhere else can there be found such a large variety of smart apparel for stout figures, with the right proportions to fit and become every size up to 56 bust, no matter how ong waisted.

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Sizes Up to 56 Bust—45 Waist.

Dresses 2.45 to 29.75 — **Coats** 5.95 to 29.75 — **Suits** 12.95 to 29.75

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Bathing Suits up to 56 bust—1.15 to 7.50

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase Summer apparel at extremely low prices.

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Everything that women wear, carried out with all the Lane Bryant style features, in less expensive materials, so as to enable every woman, even of the most moderate means, to avail herself of the Lane Bryant specialized service. This store also carries a full line of maternity apparel.

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Raisins
Park brand seeded, 15 oz. packages. Finest selection of perfect fruit packed on the Sunny Slopes of the Pacific.
A material saving!
package .10 — dozen 1.15

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Dainty with Ices, Creams, Fruits and other tempting deserts. Always fresh and crisp

Chocolate Fingers — Afternoon Tea
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Ceylon and India Buff and Gold label. Regular price 70c lb.
lb. .57 — 5 lbs. 2.80 — 10 lbs. 5.55

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Both in absolutely airtight containers.

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Quarter bottles, 36—8 oz.	.15	5.00
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JOS. B. MARTINDALE, BANKER, IS DEAD

President of Chemical National Succumbs to Heart Disease at Almost 55 Years.

BEGAN CAREER AS A CLERK

Receiver for the H. B. Claflin Company Was an Expert on Commercial Credits.

Joseph Boardman Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank and receiver for the H. B. Claflin Company, died from heart disease yesterday at the German Hospital, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Martindale had been critically ill for several days, and members of his family had been summoned to his bedside. Three months ago he suffered a heart attack, and two weeks ago he was taken to the hospital after a relapse.

Mr. Martindale was born in Brooklyn, July 10, 1862, (he son of Joseph Boardman and Rebecca Taylor Martindale. His education was had at the public schools and at a private academy at Medina, N. Y. Almost his entire life had been identified with the Chemical National Bank, which he entered as a boy. He rose steadily through various clerkships until he became the bank's cashier. After several years he was made Vice President, and upon the resignation of William H. Porter, President of the bank, who became a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Martindale succeeded him as head of the bank.

In 1914, when the H. B. Claflin Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, went into bankruptcy, Mr. Martindale was appointed receiver with Frederic A. Juilliard.

On June 10, 1888, Mr. Martindale married Miss Grace Middleton, by whom he is survived with his two daughters, Mrs. Harry Parker and Miss Jean Martindale. He made his home at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Mr. Martindale was a Director of the Bankers Trust Company, the United States Life Insurance Company, and the Astor Trust Company. He was a member of the New York Clearing House Committee and was an expert on commercial credits. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Lotos Club, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Nassau Country Club, and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club.

Bakewell-Avery Wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy Avery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Avery of Auburn, N. Y., and Allan Campbell Bakewell, son of Mrs. Thomas W. Bakewell of this city, were married on Thursday in the Central Presbyterian Church at Auburn, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Palmer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Allen Macy Dulles. Mrs. John Foster Dulles of New York was her sister's matron of honor, and the Misses Marian Witherill, Clover Todd, Jane Seymour, and Katrina Van Sickle, were bridesmaids. Henry A. P. Carter was best man.

Mr. Bakewell and his bride will spend the Summer at their home at the Thousand Islands, and will reside in this city next Winter.

Seaside Home for Paralysis Victims.

The After Care Home for Crippled Children at Long Branch, N. J., was opened last week. Twenty children crippled by infantile paralysis are receiving treatment there and will be kept at the home for the entire Summer. Matilda Danziger is founder and Honorary President and the officers are Samuel Borchardt, George Waltzfelder, Edwin Bendheim, Max Guggenheim, and Gustave Rosen. Contributions are needed and may be sent to Louis Kahnweiler, 500 West End Avenue.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Either at or between Ritz-Carlton and Cohan & Harris Theatre on Thursday evening, part of a diamond ornament, small stones set in platinum, forming a tassel; liberal reward for return. Atlas, 6th floor, 450 4th Av.

LOST.—Gold hunting case Tiffany watch and gold chain, with gold and platinum, diamond set locket, small gold locket, gold cigar cutter, and silver knife and pocketknife attached. Reward for return to Seavey, 128 West 93d St.

LOST—July 6, on the east-bound platform of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. station at Greenwich, Conn., a handbag containing a sum of money; liberal reward will be paid for information concerning same. J 229 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL REWARD for any information enabling me to locate States automobile, factory number 3253, only car this make in this territory. Phone Franklin 1838. C. F. Souder, 395 Broadway, Room 1007.

LOST.—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M. 1,163,3[illegible]. If found, please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel 9330 Rector.

LOST—Gold Waterman fountain pen, inscription: "Best Wishes, Triangle Company Workers"; reward, no questions asked. Return to S. Eckman, Jr., 500 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill 922.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, lady's diamond pin, aqua marine circle surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting, lost between 20 West 36th St. and the Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. Apply cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Brooch, evening the 6th, at or between Ritz-Carlton and Rialto Theatre; diamond and sapphires; diamond shape; reward offered. M. 9. S. B., Room 1,122, Equitable Bldg.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A22768, dated Oct. 20, 1914, issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.; payment stopped pending loss. Return to 418 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—In Orange, gold-filled Hamilton watch and fob, with initials "A. O. K." Finder will receive $10 reward on returning to R. F. Bacon, Edison Phonograph works.

LOST—Miniature baby's picture on Tuesday, July 3, either in, taxi or on street, between Algonquin Hotel, Altman's, and Hotel Plaza. Liberal reward, no questions asked if returned to Room 511, 17 Battery Place, city.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire engagement ring; platinum mounting; octagon setting; vicinity Broadway and 142d, June 25; liberal reward. Apt. 37, 3,405 Broadway.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, between Claremont Av. and 116th St., and Amsterdam Av., and 125th St; liberal reward. Goldsmith, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—Certificate A53507, in name of David R. Smith, for six shares common stock United States Rubber Co. Advise D. R. Smith, 2,489 Valentine Av., New York.

LOST.—$50 reward for return gold cigarette case; lost two weeks ago; monogram "J. W. L."; name and address engraved inside of case. A 250 Times Downtown.

LOST—A black wallet, containing testimonials and papers. Reward if returned E 498 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond ring, Long Beach, July 4, inscription inside; reward. Gilchrist, 273 6th Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8920 Cortlandt.

LOST—Friday evening, July 6, near West 96d St., red leather purse, containing diamond solitaire; reward offered. 252 W. 93d.

LOST.—Saturday, June 30, diamond bar pin; $50 reward. Anna Wheaton, Hotel Richmond.

LOST—Gold bracelet, engraved, seven small diamonds, Fifth Av. bus; reward. H 107 Times.

LOST—On subway, Grand Central Station, or 14th St., 3 P. M., Saturday, brown braid; reward. 119 East 19th St., Apt. 31M.

LOST—Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity pin; reward. Y 273 Times Annex.

WILL PERSON who called up store at 3,764 Broadway, Friday last, concerning loss of diamond locket, initials "M. R." communicate with J 17 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small white dog, Manhattan; terrier; dog injured; $50 reward. De Pure, 460 East 57th.

GREET MARGERY MAUDE.

Mrs. Jos. W. Burden Gives a Tea at Lenox for Her Son's Fiancee.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 7.—Mrs. Joseph W. Burden gave a tea at the Lenox Club this afternoon to introduce Miss Margery Maude, the fiancée of her son, Joseph W. Burden, in Lenox. It brought together all the representative women of the Lenox villas. Tables were laid under the wide elms on the lawn at the clubhouse, and the guests arrived at 5 o'clock, being met by Mrs. Burden, her son, and Miss Maude.

Among those meeting Miss Maude were Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Walter T. Anderton, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, Mrs. William P. Wood, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. Joseph I. Whistler, Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Mary A. Tappen, Miss Ethelred F. Folsom, Mrs. George E. Turnure, Miss Irene Turnure, Miss Emily Winthrop, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Anna Blackman Shaw, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Mrs. William B. Bacon, and Mrs. Beekman.

Miss Alma Clarke arrived today to pass the remainder of the season at Fernbrook with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke.

Stewart Deming and Alfred O. Beebe of New York are with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Strong for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Petitt of Brooklyn arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Stuyvesant Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Howard, and Isaac Guggenheim arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bedford arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, to visit Mrs. Bedford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Clarke of New York, who are passing the season there. Also arriving at Heaton Hall were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Reufer, Miss Caroline Reufer, Mrs. Fitch W. Smith, Miss Isabella F. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Weimer of Philadelphia are registered at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Griswold of Brooklyn arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

WEDDING NOTES.

Miss Virginia R. Duane, daughter of Arthur Duane and Melton Douglas Cole, son of Mrs. Lucius A. Cole, are to be married on Thursday at Millbrook, N. Y. It is to be a quiet affair owing to the recent death of Miss Duane's mother, Miss Duane and Mr. Cole are members of the Millbrook Hunt. Mr. Cole has been a Lieutenant in Squadron A for the last eight years.

The wedding of Miss Louise Van Wagenen and William Anson is to take place on Wednesday in the chantry of the Church of the Incarnation, with a small reception afterward at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, 11 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Anson is a son of the second Earl of Lichfield, but has been an American citizen for years. The couple will make their home at Mr. Anson's ranch near San Angelo, Tex.

Miss Dorottya Fremont-Smith, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont-Smith of Washington, D. C., was married on Tuesday to Edward Preble Motley of Boston, who is in the active coast patrol service, at Kossuth Cottage, Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Ruth Patterson of Washington, D. C., was maid of honor, and young Miss Rosalie Pillot of this city the flower girl. Ensign Henry Guild of Boston was best man. The ushers chosen could not attend owing to war conditions. The couple's engagement was announced in April.

Lieutenant Bernard O. Wills, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wills, who were married on Tuesday at the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. George Houghton, are spending a few days with the bridegroom's mother at West Cornwall, Conn. The bride, formerly Miss Lucy Lee Hanscom, is the daughter of Mrs. Albert Hanscom of 530 West End Avenue. Only a few relatives and friends attended the wedding. Major M. A. White of Morristown, N. J., gave his niece in marriage. Lieutenant Walter S. Davidson, U. S. N., acted as best man.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shaen of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel M. Shaen, to Harold Coville Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic T. Parsons of Brooklyn and Douglaston, L. I. Miss Shaen is the granddniece of Admiral Sir William King-Hall, who carried the declaration of war of Great Britain against Russia in H. M. S. Bull Dog in 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Crusel of New Orleans, now residing at 26 West Eighty-third Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mignon Clay Crusel, to John Kennith Anderson of this city. Miss Crusel is President of the Children of the Confederacy, a junior club of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The wedding is to take place in September.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartley Le Huray of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Le Huray, to Ensign Seabury Cook, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Cook of New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Washington Fairfax of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Linton Fairfax, to Warren Murdock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Murdock of Brooklyn and Glen Cove, L. I. Miss Fairfax is at present with her parents at Houseboat Helm, New Rochelle Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretski of 121 East Seventy-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maud Jaretski, to Eustace Seligman. Mr. Seligman is a lawyer and the son of Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University.

Langdon Greenwood of 269 West End Avenue announces the engagement of his step-daughter, Miss Katherine Lyon, to John Laurence Hutton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton of 116 East Sixty-third Street. Miss Lyon is a granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph Rudd and Mrs. William Lyon. He was graduated from Princeton, class of '13, and was a member of Squadron A until recently, when he withdrew to join another branch of the service. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berthelet of Chicago announce the engagement of the latter's sister, Miss Myrtle Ball, to Morris Burr, a son of Aaron Burr of 1,320 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. Miss Ball has been teaching in a high school at Paterson, N. J.

To and From European Ports.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for a Norwegian port were:

Alexander Bennikoff, M. Dalrick, Miss F. Dring, Mr. and Mrs. A. Freng, Mrs. O. J. Francis, Miss Dorothy Francis, H. G. Homan, William T. Humes, S. Gulli, J. Walter Johnson, John W. Halvorsen, Captain and Mrs. O. Lenge, C. Lann, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Lindell, Miss Ruth Norman, W. A. Phillips, Miss Aimee Roche, B. A. Loe, A. Somdal, B. Taub, Mrs. Minia Wright, Captain C. W. Storm, J. C. Vanderberg, Paul Dahl, Captain Tom Copeland, Miss Hanseen, Miss Frida Iversen, Miss Esther Fisher, Mrs. Lena Larsen, Miss Lydia Nelson, and Miss Anna Johnson.

Among the passengers arriving recently from a Danish port were:

Kay Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. John Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Boyer, A. P. Bonne, Christian Clausen, Miss Elsie Hansen, H. Judd, J. S. Olsen, Miss Thyra Rasmussen, Mrs. Mary Steen, William Steen, Mrs. Maria C. Wulff, Emil Anderson, C. L. Dreier, J. T. Mohan, M. J. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kera, R. Johns, and M. P. Rasmussen.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a French port were:

Mrs. M. MacAuley, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Bates, Miss R. Bently, Mrs. E. Brown, W. Baker, Miss Isabelle Coolidge, Donald G. Armour, Miss E. Emmons, J. Fenley, Mrs. L. Forest, Mrs. Nona McAdoo Foster, Angelo Foster, T. Green, W. Garret, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hutlihan, W. Hall, O. Harrison, A. Ingram, Miss N. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lange, A. Myers, J. Pauk, H. Spencer, M. Stuart, H. Thompson, Mrs. G. Wilmerding, L. Williams, R. Woodruff, H. Tarbine, J. Treadwell, Mrs. Spragge Stiness, and Miss E. Millis.

Passengers for Havana.

Among the passengers leaving recently for Havana were:

Frederick [illegible], Mrs. Hazen, Miss Hazen, Miss Hazen, Miss

DEHYDRATION The Newest, Most Economical Method of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation

Demonstrated for Your Seeing in the House Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor

By Mrs. Eva Couch Abbott—A Domestic Science Expert

Instruction on this new way to "Save the Food"

At 9 to 12 A. M.—at 2 to 5:30 P. M.

Mrs. Abbott will show you how easily, simply, this home model Dehydrator is operated. It is really a fruit and vegetable drier. It will enable every household to dry enough fruit and vegetables to last all winter—and at much less than the usual cost of canning.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service — 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. — Madison Square 8200

Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturday, 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The July Clearance Sale—Is Proving A Magnet of Seasonable Economies.

An event that grows in interest day by day. The Gimbel Store, housing ten floors of desirable merchandise,—naturally here and there,—buys too much, stocks become reduced to odd lots, sizes or colors become depleted. Now,—this July Clearance,—is used as the time for speeding such to new owners,—and lowered prices are your reward for the quick dispersal.

Some of the many items are herein listed. Regard these merely as price pointers of hundreds of others. Every floor from subway to roof participates.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Feature the Disposal of Whittall and Hardwick & Magee Famous Rugs

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Fine "Room-Size" Rugs----At Greatly Reduced Prices!

M. J. Whittall Rugs

These are the famous discontinued patterns given twice yearly as a compliment to one store in each big city. For years GIMBELS was the New York choice, and again for 1917 these rugs will be exclusively at GIMBELS at these low prices:

9x12 Anglo Persians $63.50
9x12 Anglo Indians, $62.50
9x12 Royal Worcesters, $57.50
9x12 Tepracs will be $49.50
9x12 Chlidema Body Brussels, $37.50
9x12 Peerless Body Brussels, $35.00

Room Size Whittall Rugs (8.3x10.6 Ft.)		Room Size Whittall Rugs (4.6x7.6 Ft.)	
Anglo Persian,	$59.50	Anglo Persian,	$25.00
Royal Worcester,	$52.50	Anglo Indian,	$22.00
Teprac,	$45.50	Royal Worcester,	$19.75
Chlidema Body Brussels,	$34.50	Teprac,	$17.00
		Chlidema Body Brussels,	$13.00

Extra Large Size Whittall Room Rugs

	11.3x15	10.6x13.6	9x15
Anglo Persians	$125.00	$110.00	....
Royal Worcesters	$95.00	$85.00	$75.00
Tepracs,	.....	$72.50	$65.00
Peerless Body Brussels	$60.00	$52.50	$45.00

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Hardwick & Magee's

Celebrated French Wilton Rugs —"Fine as Silk"— are in the best American homes. This well-known Philadelphia house, constantly designing new patterns, has also declared a dividend on rugs that will be discontinued.

4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. French Wiltons, $25.00
6 ft. x 9 ft. French Wiltons, $45.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 inch French Wiltons, $59.50
9 ft. x 12 ft. French Wiltons, $63.50

Room Size Whittall Rugs (6x9 Ft.)	
Anglo Persian,	$45.00
Royal Worcester,	$35.50
Teprac,	$30.00
Chlidema Body Brussels,	$23.50

Small Rugs and Runners Specially Priced

Women's Suits, $10.95; Usual Prices, $19.50 and Up

Late Spring models; many styles. Great bargains at $10.95.

Women's Gingham Suits, $19.75; Usual Prices, $25 to $29.50
In plain colors and plaid combinations.

Women's Cotton Khaki Suits, Small Sizes, $5; Usual Price, $7.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Dresses, $7.95; Usual Price, $15

Many styles. All attractive mid-summer effects,—unusual at this price. Briefly described as follows:

$7.95; Usual Price, $15
Women's Gingham Dresses; small and large checks,—and plaids.

$7.95; Usual Price, $15
Women's Net and Voile Dresses.

$15; Usual Prices, $20 and More
Women's Summer Dancing Frocks.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

$1.35 for $2.25 Blouses of Imported Gingham

Of attractive design; four models; very smart. A great value.

$1.95 for $2.95 Crepe de Chine Blouses
In attractive colors; of good quality.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Silk Skirts, $8.95; Usual Price, $10.75

Box pleated; very smart.

$7.75 for $9.75 Silk Sports Skirts
Striped, black and navy.

$7.75 for $9.75 Sports Skirts
Of Wool Jersey; very smart.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

$2 Japanese Satin Envelope Chemises at $1.58

300 of them! One of the daintiest models we have in stock.

White or Flesh Japanese Satin with wide band of imitation Duchesse lace, finished with ribbon-straps. Drawers cut circular and edged with lace.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Boys' Clothing

$3.50 and $3.95 Boys' Dressy Wash Suits—made of fine quality Repp, in attractive styles with contrast collars and cuffs, $2.95

Boys' "Khaki" Military Suits, consisting of Coat, Riding Trousers, Leggings and Cap. Sizes 6 to 14 years. $3.95

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Embroidery Bargains

35c a Yd.; Usual Price 50c and 65c
22-inch eyelet and blindwork All Overs; neat and showy patterns.

65c a Yd. for $1 Organdie Dress Flouncing
40 inches wide; in white.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Linens and Towels in the July Clearance

Turkish Towels, $2.40 a Doz.; Usual Price, $2.85
Heavy and absorbent; full bleached.

Turkish Bath Towels, $5.40 a Doz.; Usual Price, $7.20
Made from soft, clean, absorbent yarns; size 24x47 inches.

Irish Huck Towels, $6 a Doz.; Usual Price, $7.20
Imported; fine quality; full bleached; 20x36 inches.

Huck Towels, $2.25 a Doz.; Usual Price, $2.85
Hemmed and hemstitched; closely woven.

Irish Linen Crash, 12½c a Yard; Usual Price, 15c
Bleached; for hand, dish and roller use.

Glass and Pantry Towels, $3.25 a Doz.; Usual Price. $4.25
Imported; neatly hemmed; name inwoven in border.

13-Piece Luncheon Sets, $1.85; Usual Price, $2.50
In fine Irish linen; rose scalloped.

Hemstitched Damask Tablecloths $3.25 and $4; Usual Prices $4.25 and $5
Pure linen; full bleached; soft finish.

13-Piece Madeira Luncheon Sets, $3.25; Usual Price, $4.50
Embroidered on fine Irish linen.

Turkish Bath Towels, $4.20 a Doz.; Usual Price, $5.40
Full bleached; very absorbent.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Smart Dress Goods

Greatly "Under Price" Tomorrow

Wonderful values in this beautiful collection of Dress Goods—women "who know" will find many desirable materials for late Summer Frocks, as well as for Fall and Winter wear.

$1.25 All-Wool Dress Goods at 95c yard
About 3,000 yards in all the wanted colors, with plenty of the ever-desirable Black, Navy Blue, and Cream White. In such desirable weaves as French Serge, Storm Serge, Granite Cloth, Poplins,—all new French merchandise.

75c Mohair Sicilians, 50 inches wide, at 58c yard
Especially adapted to the making of Bathing Suits, Dusters, Travelling and Beach Dresses. Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Tan.

$1.50 Silk and Wool Poplins at $1.15 yard
40 inches wide. Bright lustrous fabrics, beautiful sheen. Taupe, Navy Blue, Pink, Ciel Blue, Tan, Old Rose, Reseda Green, Dark Green, Gray, Copenhagen, Wine, Purple, Chartreuse, Medium and Dark Brown.

75c Silverbloom Fabrics at 48c yard
32 inches wide. Plain colors and various designs in Stripes.

$3 Cream White Gabardine at $1.95 yard
54 inches wide. Firmly woven. Correct "Suiting" weights.

$3.50 Cream and Ivory White Suitings at $2.55 yard
50 and 54 inches wide. In such desirable weaves as Broadcloth, Velour, Flannel Suiting,—Unfinished Worsteds (the scarcest and most fashionable woolen fabrics of the season).

$2.50 Navy Blue Serge at $1.75 yard
54 inches wide. A fine, even weave. Two of the best shades of Navy Blue.

$1.75 Black Brilliantine at $1.25 yd.
54 inches wide. Jet Black with lustrous finish.

$3.75 All-Wool Jersey Cloths at $2.75 yard
54 inches wide. The correct weight for Sports Suits, Coats, etc. Beige, Jack Rose, Spanish Gold, Fushia, Gray, Castor, Reseda, Turquoise, Kelly Green, Dark Navy Blue and Old Rose.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Children's Summer Dresses

Little models, suitable for "parties."

Organdie, Lawn, Chiffon, Net and Crepe de Chine Dresses, some are slightly soiled. Were $3.95 to $13.75. Clearance prices $2.95 to $8.50

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Brassieres and Bandeaux, $1 and $1.25

Bandeaux of flesh color, washable satin; sizes 34 to 44, $1.25

Brassieres, hook-front styles, of flesh color washable satin, prettily trimmed with wide lace on top and bottom; sizes 36 to 46, $1.25

Brassieres, hook-front styles, of excellent quality materials; trimmed with wide imitation Cluny lace on top and bottom; sizes 36 to 48, $1

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Fully Bleached Bed Sheets

250 Dozen in an assortment of sheets at lowered prices.

$1.10 Sheets, 72x90, at.....85c
$1.15 Sheets, 72x99, at.....90c
$1.15 Sheets, 81x90, at.....95c

GIMBELS—Second floor

Dainty Aprons for Women

Tea Aprons and Bib styles, in chic designs, slightly soiled from handling. Were 55c to $1. Clearance prices, 25c to 50c

Maids' Caps, were 18c to 25c Clearance price, 5c

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Bathing Suits

Of satin; July clearance prices, $3.95, $5 and $8.50

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits, July clearance price, $2.75 and $2.95

Children's Knitted Bathing Suits; July clearance prices, $1.95 to $2.95

Women's Tights, in cotton; laced or buttoned model, $1

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Imported Draperies

Reduced from $65.00 to $100 pair.

To close out at the remarkable price of **$45** a pair

These are all of French manufacture, reproducing famous draperies in Fontainbleau and the Louvre of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. period. Some hand-embroidered.

12 pairs in the collection:

1 pair Red Silk Velour Curtains, Reduced from $80.00
1 pair Red Silk Velour Curtains, Reduced from $85.00
2 pair Red Silk Velour Curtains and Valances, Reduced from $85.00
1 pair Green Damask Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $65.00
1 pair Rose Silk Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $100.00
1 pair Ecru Emb. Moire Damask Curtains, Reduced from $85.00
1 pair Ecru Emb. Moire Damask Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $79.00
1 pair Blue Silk Velour Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $85.00
1 pair Rose Damask Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $85.00
2 pair Red Silk Velour Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $85.00

also

9 Pairs of

American Draperies

Reduced from $18.50 to $38.00 pair.

Special **$15** a pair

1 pair Brown Damask Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $20.00
2 pair Ecru Jaspe Damask Curtains and Valances, Reduced from $38.00
1 pair Brown Linen Velour Curtains and Valance, Reduced from $18.50
2 pair Brown Silk Velour Curtains and Valances, Reduced from $37.50
3 pair Brown Silk Velour Curtains and Valances, Reduced from $21.00

Three hand-painted Italian Tapestry Panels; reduced from $225.00 each; Special at $150.00 ea. Hundreds of pairs of Portieres, Couch Covers, etc., of armure and velour, at attractive prices.

GIMBELS—Draperies—Sixth Floor

Solid Gold Jewelry

Odds and Ends at Great Reductions

Brooches, Bar Pins, Rings, Lavallieres, Bracelets, Fobs, Lorgnettes, Scarf Pins, Cuff Pins,—Platinum, 14K Gold, 10K Gold, and Silver,—mounted with Diamonds, other precious stones and less expensive stones.

Dozens of Discontinued but Very Desirable Designs

Rings
14K and 10K gold, in plain polish, Roman and green finish; set with Corals, Opals, Tourmalines, Garnets, Pearls, Amethysts and Diamonds.
Special $2.50 to $9.00.

Brooches and Bar Pins
Platinum, 14K and 10K gold; mounted with Diamonds, Pearls, Sapphires, Amethysts, Corals, Turquoises; in plain polish, rose finish and English finish; designs are round, oval and fancy; pierced and lace effects.
Special $1.25 to $21.00.

Bracelets and Bangle Bracelets
14K gold and 10K gold; English and Roman finishes; engraved and plain, some in wire effects; mounted with Corals, Sapphires, Topaz, and other stones.
Special $7.00 to $18.00.

Lorgnettes
14K gold and 10K gold; plain and engraved; Roman, English and rose finishes.
Special $5.00 to $17.00.

Fobs
14K gold and 10K gold; chain effects with charms; also pierced and wire designs.
Special $4.50 to $17.00.

Scarf Pins
14K gold and 10K gold; some with platinum settings; mounted with Diamonds, Sapphires, Pearls, Rubies, Topazes, Corals, and other colored stones; plain and fancy effects.
Special $2.00 to $22.50.

Lavallieres
14K gold and 10K gold; in scroll and drop effects; mounted with Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, and other stones.
Special $4.00 to $20.00.

Handy Pins
14K gold and 10K gold; mounted with Amethysts, Pearls and Peridots; in plain polish, English finish and rose finish.
Special $1.75 to $7.00.

Chatelaines
Four pieces; 10K gold; plain Roman finish.
Special $22.50.

Wrist Watches
Silver wrist watch; tonneau shape; 15 jewel; Swiss lever movement; club figures leather strap; silver buckle.
Special $10.00.

Silver wrist watch; blue enamel extension bracelet; octagon shape or round; 7 and 15 jewel movements.
Special $7.50 to $11.25.

Chatelaine Ball Watch
Blue enameled, with plated and enameled chain. Special $12.50.

GIMBELS—Gold Jewelry—Main Floor

Remnants of White Cotton Fabrics

Quick clearance of desirable materials at inviting prices.

Lengths suitable for Waists, Skirts or Summer Dresses.

Plain and Embroidered Voiles, Piques, Gabardines, Novelty Skirtings, Imported Swisses and Madras.

Clearance prices:—35c to $3 per length.

GIMBELS—Second floor

Summer Weight Bedspreads

White Dimity Bedspreads, hemmed, three special sizes:
62x90 at $1.15 | 72x90 at $1.35 | 82x90 at $1.50

White Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed, various good Marseilles designs. Full size, $1.95
Same Bedspread finished with scalloped edges, cut corners, $2.25

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Art Needlework—at Half and Less

All our season's stamped pieces that are discontinued are included in this sale—a real opportunity!

Doilies, Centerpieces, Towels, Pillow-tops, Children's Dresses and numberless other things are in this assembly. There are limited quantities, and almost all are individual pieces. Were 12c to $2.50
Clearance prices, 5c to $1.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Lining Remnants

Odd lengths in Fine Materials.

$1 to $2.25 Silks and Satins now offered for quick clearance at 68c to $1.85 yard
$1.25 Venetian Satin, 54 inches wide. Highly mercerized. Fast black. Medium weight, at 95c yard

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Sale of Hand Luggage—

One Thousand Pieces! Savings of a Fourth to a Third!
A Star Headline of This Great July Clearance.

This is a most remarkable,—surely a seasonable presentation, worthy of your early seeing and sharing. The sale is made up of broken lots from our own stocks, combined with clearances from three large makers whom we depend upon as our regular source of supply:—

Light Weight Suit Cases, $2.95; usual price $3.50
Japanese matting; extra size; all around straps; sewed-in corners.

Shiragicane Covered Suit Cases, $3.95; usual price $5
All around leather straps; good lock; shirt extra size; 25x15 inches.

Natural Polished Cane Covered Suit Cases, $4.95; usual price $6.75
Leather straps; good lock; shirt fold; extra size.

Imported Shiragicane Suit Cases, $3.95; usual price $5
Brown; sewed-in handles; shirt fold; 26x15 inches.

Black Enameled Luggage, $3.95; usual price $5
Men's Visiting Cases, extra deep, with tray; size, 24 inches.

Men's Visiting Cases, $4.75 usual prices $6.50 and up
Extra deep; heavy all around leather straps; cretonne lined; leather corners.

Women's Week-End Cases, $4.95; usual prices $6.50 and up
Stitched edges; two ends; cretonne lined, with tray; sizes, 18, 20 and 22 inches.

Black Enameled Suit Cases, $2.65; usual price $3.50
Steel frames; cretonne lined; 24 and 26 inches.

Women's Hat Boxes, $3.85; usual price $5
Black Enameled Hat Boxes; sizes, 18x18x12; two hat forms; two pockets; cretonne lined.

Women's Black Enameled Hat Boxes, $4.95; usual price $6.50
Two forms; two shirred pockets; brocaded sateen lining.

Women's Cretonne Lined Hat Boxes, $4.95; usual price $6.50
With tray; two forms; two pockets.

Women's Sateen Lined Hat Boxes, $5.95; usual price $7.50
Shirred pockets; extra tray; two forms.

Genuine Cowhide Covered Suit Cases, $8.95; usual price $10.50
Made of two and a half ounce smooth cowhide leather; full pattern; steel frames; Belfast lined; lever locks; 24 and 26 inch sizes.

Cowhide Suit Cases, $9.95; usual price $12.50
Full all around strap; two and a half ounce cowhide covered suit cases; hand sewed-in handles; steel frame; 24-26 inch.

Smooth Leather Traveling Bags, $5.95; usual price $7.50
Double handled Oxford Bags; sewed-on corners; French sewed edges; plain or plaid linings; 18 and 20 inch; Black and Brown.

Single Handled Oxford Bags, $5.95; usual price $7.50
Made with two straps; fabric linings; Black and Brown smooth leather; 18 and 20 inch sizes.

English Oxford Bags, $6.95; usual price $10
Black and Brown leather, sewed-in frame; five-piece style; plaid linings; 18 and 20 inch sizes.

Five-Piece Sewed-in-Frame Club Bags, $6.95; usual price $10
Black smooth leather Bags; plaid lined; 18 inch sizes.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Extraordinary Glove Offer:

Women's Two-Clasp Silk Gloves at 50c

Plain or fancy backs. New, perfect in every respect, double tipped finger ends, medium weight. Ideal for midsummer wear, and the price is exceptionally low.

White, Self Backs. White 1-Row Black Backs. 3-Row Two-Tone Effects.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

75,000 Yards Summer Cottons

At greatly lowered prices.

Dress Ginghams at 14c yard
Block-checks, Plaids and Stripes in all desired colors.

Plain Chiffon Voiles at 15c yard
Variety of the most wanted colors.

Japanese Crepes; Chiffon Voiles; and Plisse Crepes at 22c yard
Smart designs, beautiful colors and combinations of colors.

Silk and Cotton Tussah Pongees and Crepes at 50c yard
Many Sports effects, Stripes, Geometrical Designs, etc.

Colored Cotton Skirtings, at 50c yard
Beautiful weaves and smart colorings; in checks, broken checks, figures and other Sports effects.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Children's Hats, Caps and Bonnets

At Remarkable Clearance Prices.

50c Hemp Straw Hats for children, trimmed with ribbons and flowers, at 25c
50c to $1 Washable Hats, slightly soiled and crushed, at 25c to 75c
$1 to $4 Infants' and Children's Lingerie Caps, Bonnets and Hats, slightly soiled from handling, at 50c to $3

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Arctic Wind Electric Fans

$3.90

Attaches to any current,—of attractive appearance—a wonder at the price, $3.90.

GIMBELS—House Furnishing Store, Fifth Floor and Main Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1917.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

E E

Coast Resorts and Our Free Delivery Service.
All the Summer resorts along the Jersey Coast, from Atlantic Highlands to Spring Lake, are covered daily by our Free Delivery Service. The same service applies to the Long Island resorts, from Long Beach to Sea Gate.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

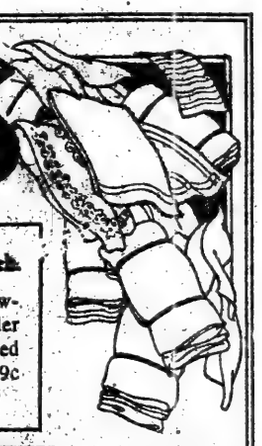
Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE HOURS
During the months of July and August this store will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 12 noon.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

JULY SALE OF TOWELS



Turkish Bath Mats, 49c to 96c each.
1689 heavy Turkish bath mats, in many patterns and colorings, low-priced because of slight mis-weaves. Macy's usual price would be 69c to $1.49, if perfect.

75,000 Towels and Bath Mats in This Sale

Some at 25% to 33⅓% Less Owing to Slight Imperfections

READ through the towel lists. Whether you are a housewife, a hotel keeper, a restaurateur, or a dentist, you will find it worth while. We are selling towels at prices which no one else can touch. The ever-rising market has not reacted on our sale. We bought in advance,—we discovered "seconds" that only escaped being firsts by the smallest fraction. We took big consignments of certain items to clear out the manufacturer's stocks. In this way our Towel Sale has been built up to a high Pinnacle of Economy. The prices, regardless of advances, are about the same as last year's sale prices.

Crash Toweling, 14c yard. Pure linen crash toweling, suitable for dish or roller towels. Washes closer and heavier. Neat red borders. 16½ inches wide.

Turkish Bath Towels, 39c each. Extra heavy snow-white bleached Turkish towels. Soft and absorbent. Some are slightly imperfect. If perfect, Macy's usual price would be 49c.

Individual Huck Towels, hemmed. Individual huck towels with hemmed ends and all white borders, suitable for doctors, dentists, or office use. Sold by the dozen only. 69c doz. About 500 doz. in this lot.

Imported Union Linen Huck Towels, 24c each. Heavy quality that will improve after washing. Specially priced for this sale only. All plain white. Hemmed ends. Size 19x35 inches.

Union Linen Glass Towels, 6 for $1.24. Our own direct importation. Neat stripe effect, and check border. Red only. Size 17x30. Macy's regular price, $2.88 doz.

Huckaback Face Towels, 10c each. Closely woven, heavy and long wearing. A good towel for every day use. Red, blue, and white borders. Size 17x34 inches.

Turkish Face Cloths, 6 for 39c. Turkish wash cloths in the desirable jacquard weave. Pink, blue, lavender and gold. Put up specially for R. H. Macy & Co.

Linen Huck Towels, 46c each. All pure linen hemmed huck towels. Neat red or white borders. Size 18x35. Firm and even woven.

Turkish Bath Towels, $1.97 doz. Full bleached, white Turkish bath towels. All plain white with hemmed ends. Sold by the dozen only.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 97c dozen. 500 dozen hemmed huck towels, at about today's wholesale cost. These are specially recommended for long wear. Neat red borders and hemmed ends. Sizes 16x33 inches.

4800 Pure Linen Glass Towels, hemmed. Plain or striped centres. Size 24x34, 37c each.

At 46c each, Another large purchase of towels and bath mats from a leading manufacturer of these goods. We secured them at an unusual discount by taking the entire lot, and also because of slight imperfections.

Union Linen Glass Toweling, 19c yd. Finely woven. Can be used on the finest China or Glassware. Red or blue checks. 17 inches wide.

Turkish Bath Towels, 24c each. Snow white, heavy and absorbent Turkish Bath Towels. Three neat red or blue stripes on border. Hemmed ends. Special for this sale only. Macy's usual price, 29c.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, 46c each. These are extra fine, closely woven huck towels. They will give good wear and service. The lustrous finish and pretty damask borders make them attractive. Size 20x34. Neatly hemstitched.

Union Linen Twilled Kitchen Towels, 6 for $1.89. Our own direct importation. The word "Kitchen" is woven across the centre in red or blue. Size 24x34.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, 31c each. Purchased several months ago and held specially for this sale. These extra heavy hemstitched huck towels are exceptional value. Neat red and white border. Size 18x33 inches. Macy's usual price 37c each.

Extra Large Huckaback Face Towels, 34c each. A good generous-sized face towel. Closely woven of heavy, absorbent cotton yarn. All plain white with strongly hemstitched ends. Size 23x39.

All Linen Glass Toweling, 22c yd. An extra fine, pure linen toweling, closely woven and firm. Hardly a trace of lint. Recommended to give exceptional wear. Red and blue checks. 17 inches wide.

Hemstitched Huck Face Towels, 22c each. Firmly woven huckaback face towels. Good quality, neatly hemstitched. A splendid every-day towel.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.69 doz. Good quality bleached huck towels. Even weave; plain white; medium size, with hemmed ends.

Turkish Towels, $2.49 dozen. Snow-white, bleached Turkish towels. A soft and absorbent quality. White striped border and hemmed ends.

Hemmed Twilled Kitchen Towels, 46c each. Pure linen twilled kitchen towels, with the word "Kitchen" woven in red or blue through the center. Extra heavy and absorbent quality. Size 26x34.

Linen Crash Toweling, 19c yd. Extra heavy, pure linen, round-thread crash toweling. Superior quality for dish or roller towels. Neat red borders. 17 inches wide.

Linen Crash Roller Towels, 62c each. Made from heavy, pure linen, bleached crash, soft, absorbent and long wearing. Red borders. 2½ yards before hemming.

Three-piece Bath Sets, 96c Set. Consisting of one large bath towel, one individual towel, and one wash cloth. Of fine snow-white absorbent Terry cloth. Pink, blue, gold or lavender border. Space for monogram. Neatly boxed.

Pure Linen Crash Toweling, 24c yd. This is the very thing for all kinds of kitchen use. It is of pure heavy linen, with neat red or plain border. 17 inches wide.

Pure Linen Crash Toweling, 29c yd. Superior quality, imported direct by R. H. Macy & Co. We highly recommend its sterling wearing qualities.

Turkish Towels, 6 for 79c. Medium weight bleached Turkish towels for the seashore or country home. These are put up specially by R. H. Macy & Co. All plain white with hemmed ends. Sold by the half-dozen only.

Fancy Turkish Bath Towels, 19c each.
Soft, absorbent Turkish bath towels in pink, blue, gold or lavender stripes. Medium size. Hemmed ends. If perfect would be 29c each.

During the Towel Sale you will have an exceptional opportunity to purchase odd pattern damask table cloths, odd napkins, and also fancy and decorative linen, owing to their slightly rumpled condition. Some at greatly reduced prices. A special display of the latest novelties in bath mats, bath towels, and bath sets will be shown at the main stairease, entrance to the linen department.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear, and Main Floor Tables.

Pongee and Taffeta Suits In Women's Styles

When you feel the need of a pongee or taffeta suit do not forget that the best silk suits you can buy for the money are in this store.

Natural Color Pongee Suits, $19.74
With a large collar, a deep, smart-looking belt buttoned at the side, pearl button trimmings and a tailored skirt provided with patch pockets.

A Taffeta Suit $23.74
Coat lined throughout with peau de cygne, large collar of self material with overlay of pongee, deep pockets, tie sash finished with buckle at back.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

The Midsummer Spirit In New Millinery Models

More delicate textures, an increase of trimmings, lighter colorings, all emphasize the new midsummer note in the millinery department. Two much-admired hats have been selected for the *illustration*.

The transparent brimmed hat (A) is of maline with a crown of Lyons velvet, and spray-circlet of dainty colored flowers. It comes in black only.
Price $4.96

One (B) is of Georgette with the high crown that grows in favor every day. Trimmings of soutache embroidery. In white, sand, navy, purple.
Price $6.89

Other Summer Hats, carrying out new millinery ideas, are in Vals., embroidered batistes, Georgette with velvet crown, and taffeta with Leghorn. In the latter there is a copy of a Reboux model with the crown of roughly-pleated strands of silk and the brim of Leghorn. It is both novel and charming. Our prices range for these high-class models from $4.96 to $17.89

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

FOR GIRLS
Separate Skirts
of White Cordeline
$1.96

Skirts not to be phased by frequent washings. They may be opened all down the front, laid flat on the ironing board and pressed like a sheet.

Good looking sport style, well made and well finished, with large sport pockets in flower pot shape. Pearl buttons down front and on belt.

Lengths 28 to 34 inches.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

Sweaters
For Warmth As Well As Smartness

Would you prefer the slipover style or a regular coat sweater?

Slipover, Shetland weave, clinging fish tail effect, V-neck; in rose, corn, white and Nile green.
Price $3.49

Coat Sweater, plain weave, deep sailor collar and sash; two patch pockets; in white, gray, tan, navy, green and black.
Price $5.49

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

WOMEN'S
Pongee Coat
For Motor or Travel Wear

A Pongee that wears well, in a style that looks smart.

Price $19.74

The *illustration* shows the stylish cut of the deep, convertible collar. The triple belt is equally clever in its arrangement, and even the coat cuffs are large and unusually decorative.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Thrift Dominates This July Event in

BED EQUIPMENT

SHEETS—PILLOW CASES—BEDSPREADS—AT LESS!

Quantities limited,—and we can't get more at these prices. That means "buy now" to housekeepers and hotel managers who value good, common-sense economy on practical, quality merchandise.

Bed Sheets, full bleached, good quality that will wash and wear well. Wide hems. Full size, 79c

Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches, 21c

Bed Sheets, muslin, entirely perfect and excellent quality.

Quantity limited.
Size 63x99 in., 83c
Size 72x99 in., 93c
Size 81x99 in., 99c
Size 90x99 in., $1.09

Pillow Cases—
Size 42x36 in., 21c
Size 45x36 in., 23c

Imported Cotton Sheets, fine quality material, in weave and finish similar to linen.
Size 72x108 in., $2.59
Size 81x108 in., 2.89
Size 90x108 in., 3.19

Pillow Cases—
Size 45x36 in., 40c

Pure Linen Bed Sheets, hemstitched, heavy round thread linen of splendid wearing quality.
Size 72x96 in., $3.39
Size 90x96 in., 3.84

Pillow Cases—
Size 45x36 in., $1.09

Pillow Cases, hemstitched, full bleached, good wearing quality. Size 45x36 in., 18c

Muslin Pillow Cases, with scalloped edges. Excellent wearing quality. Size 45x36 in., 24c

Initialed Pillow Cases, of good grade muslin, hemstitched. A large variety of patterns in letters. Size 45x36 in., 24c

Embroidered Pillow Cases, in eyelet designs with scalloped edges; some hemstitched. Size 45x36 in., 39c

Envelope Pillow Cases, with Japanese initial and embroidery. Large scallops all around. Size 45x16 in., 49c

Crochet Bedspreads, hemmed, a large variety of neat patterns. For single beds, 93c

Honeycomb Bedspreads, fine quality, in new Marseilles designs,—centrepiece and allover effects. Hemmed.
Size 76x88 in., $1.89
Size 84x90 in., 2.29

Honeycomb Bedspreads, scalloped, with cut-out corners for brass beds. Many attractive designs in centrepiece effects.
For single beds, $1.69
For ¾ beds, 1.94
For full beds, 2.24

Honeycomb Bedspreads, finished all around with a hand-knotted fringe; cut-out corners; for ¾ beds, $1.89

Imported Pique Bedspreads, extra fine quality. A limited quantity. Size 90x99 in., $3.19

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

WOMEN!

Dresses
That were high priced are ruthlessly reduced in this big Clearance

Such Wealth of Material! Heavy shantungs, silvery, golden-tan and white. Nets weighted with costly embroidered laces. Georgette filmed over with delicate beadwork. Pretty spotted foulards, and handsome crepe de chines. Dainty net and satin dinner dresses.

Here are the Price Concessions on 100 Dresses

Some that originally were up to $98.75, Now $44.75
Some that originally were up to 79.75, Now 39.75
Some that originally were up to 49.75, Now 27.75
Some that originally were up to 39.75, Now 19.74

Mostly in light shades, also navy, black, gray and beige.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Blouses of Chiffon Velvet
Forecast a Fall Fashion And Embody a Summer Spirit

Chiffon velvet blouses—shimmering, luxurious—are so soft in color and delicate in fashioning that they are not only cool to wear but cool to look at. Their Georgette sleeves and modishly fashioned white satin collars give the summer touch. Think of these with satin skirts!

A. Has a deep, rolling notched rever collar that gives a long, graceful line. Pipings and self covered buttons of white satin.

B. High in back and long in front is the distinguished collar of this blouse with deep pointed cuffs and large covered buttons.

C. This blouse is double breasted, has round pearl buttons that fasten through satin-bound buttonholes. Square satin collar.

Black, navy, flesh, gold, bisque or chartreuse with Georgette sleeves of self color and white satin collars and cuffs,—or all white. The prices range from $17.49 to $24.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Down Go Prices On 919 Pieces of

Philippine Lingerie!

A pattern missing in a size range, a few sizes short in a particular style, a little freshness gone from handling,—and this price lowering goes into effect! Otherwise these garments are of superior quality materials, beautifully hand embroidered.

Nightgowns

Originally Priced.	NOW.
$2.49 to $2.79	$1.79
3.69 to 3.89	2.79
4.49 to 4.89	3.49

Envelope Chemises

Originally Priced.	NOW.
$2.79	$1.79
2.89 to $3.49	2.49
3.79 to 4.79	2.79

Straight Chemises

Originally Priced.	NOW.
$2.49	$1.79
2.89	2.49
3.79 to $4.49	2.79

Drawers

Originally Priced.	NOW.
$1.89	$1.49
2.49	1.79
2.89 to $3.49	2.49
3.89	2.79
4.89	3.79

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

EMBROIDERIES for Summer Trimmings

Wide Batiste Flouncing, with ruffled edge, embroidered in fine designs. Very suitable for children's dresses. Width 26 in. 89c yd.

White Voile Flouncings, 42 inches in width. Neatly embroidered and inset with a 3-inch band of imitation Venise lace. Our usual price, 59c yd. Special, 49c

Edgings for Muslin Underwear. Embroidered Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric, 3 to 7 inches wide. Regularly 12c to 15c. Special, 10c yd.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Center.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St. Fifth Floor—35th Street.

Groceries

A SALE OF ORIENT AND SULTANA BRAND COFFEES.

"Orient" Brand Coffee—A heavy bodied coffee with a full, rich fragrance; this coffee will be found most suitable for any one desiring a rich coffee for breakfast, and as an after-dinner coffee it is unequalled. Our usual price 27c a lb., this special sale, 25-lb. bag, bean only, $6.24; 5-lb. tin, bean, granulated or pulverized, $1.49; pound tin, bean, granulated or pulverized, 31c

"Sultana" Brand Coffee—A choice selection of South American Coffees. Our usual price 31c a lb., this special sale, 25-lb. bag, bean only, $6.24; 5-lb. carton, bean only, 99c; 1-lb. carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 21c

A SPECIAL SALE OF TEAS.

"Lily White" Teas include Mixed, Ceylon, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Gunpowder. Our usual price for 1-lb. carton, 74c; this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $2.24; lb. carton, 47c

Mayflower Tea—A full flavored, heavy bodied tea. Mixed and Oolong only. Usual price for a 2-lb. carton, 75c; this sale, 69c

"Durbar" Brand Tea—A blend of the choicest India and Ceylon Teas. A quality that retails elsewhere at 75c a lb., put up in 1-lb. lead sealed cartons, this sale, 54c lb.

SPECIAL SALE OF THE FINEST LOUISIANA WHOLE HEAD RICE.

Our finest Louisiana whole head rice is the best procurable, guaranteed strictly extra fancy whole head rice. Quality that retails elsewhere at 12c lb.
Our price, 25-lb. bag, this sale, $2.13; 10-lb. bags, this sale, 89c; 5-lb. bags, this sale, 47c.

A Special Sale of "Red Star" Brand Flavoring Extracts, manufactured in our laboratory from the choicest materials, absolutely pure, for this sale.
Vanilla, 2-oz. bot., doz., $3.41; each, 21c
Vanilla, 4-oz. bot., doz., $4.57; each, 39c
Lemon, 2-oz. bot., doz., $2.84; each, 15c
Lemon, 4-oz. bot., doz., $3.97; each, 34c

Creamettes—The new Macaroni; 10-oz. packages; each, 10c
Best White Granulated Farina—5-lb. bag, 37c; carton, 13c
Granulated White Hominy—2-lb. carton, 12c
Chester Barley—Large, perfect grains; 5-lb. bags, 47c; lb. carton, 10c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—Macy's own make;
½-lb. cake, 12c
Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Macy's, half-pound cakes; each, 22c
Yellow Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 31c
Green Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 40c
Fancy Michigan Pea Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c
Extra Fancy Imported Lentils—Finest quality; 1-lb. carton, 14c

A TIMELY SALE OF PURE OLIVE OIL.
French Marseau Brand—Quart can; this sale, 96c
Spanish Olive Oil—Quart can; this sale, 97c
Sugar—Domino Granulated; 5-lb. cartons, 39c
Van Camp's, Border's Peerless or "Transition" Brand Evaporated Milk—Large cans, 13c
California Seedless Raisins—1-lb. weight carton, 15c
California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c

A Special Sale of Kellogg's Bran (Cooked)—Can be served from the package with cream and sugar or mixed with any breakfast cereal; our regular price is 24c a package; this sale, each, 19c
Oatmeal—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats; this sale, 10-lb. cotton bag, 69c; 2 lb., 26c

Macy's BREAKFAST COCOA.
Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans; absolutely pure; ½-lb. tins, this sale, $1.54; ¼-lb. tin, this sale, 17c

SPECIAL SALE OF SMOKED MEATS.

"Red Star" Hams are the finest products of Western packing houses. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. Specially selected and smoked for R. H. MACY & CO.
Weights range from 9 to 12 lbs.; lb., 29c

Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Boneless Bacon—Only the highest grade and choicest selection. Weights 1 to 6 lbs.; regular price, 44c lb.; this sale, lb., 39c

Armour's "Star Bacon"—Selected stock and mild cure. Weights 1 to 5 lbs.; regular price, 49c; this sale, lb., 44c

Smoked Beef Tongues—Closely trimmed; tender and delicious. Weights 3 to 4 lbs.; special, lb., 25c

A Special Sale of "Lily White" Brand Concord Grape Juice—Pure and unfermented, made of the choicest grapes, without any addition of sugar. Our regular price for a qt. bottle, 39c; this sale, doz., $3.69; each, 32c

California Ripe Olives—"Curtis Supreme" Brand; 8-oz. jars that generally retail at 25c; our price for this sale, doz., $2.24; each, 19c

"Lily White" Brand Pork and Beans—Plain and with tomato sauce; they are whole and tender, and of a very fine flavor; can containing 2 lbs., doz., $3.38; each, 29c

Tomatoes—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2½ cans, doz., $2.44; can, 21c

Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can; doz., $1.69; each, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF SALT MACKEREL.
Lily White Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel—Perfectly cured; fat fish, 5-lb. pails containing 5 to 6 fish; this sale, 97c

Red Star Brand Fat Shore Mackerel—Large, fat fish, perfectly cured; 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; this sale, 89c

American Sardines, the "Victorious Navy" Brand—The finest domestic sardines in pure olive oil. Tins contains 10 to 12 fish; doz. tins, $1.49; each, 13c

Laundry Soap, Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand—Compare its quality with the highest priced laundry soap on the market; large size cakes, each weighing about 15 oz.; cases containing 60 cakes at $4.89 per case; of 20 cakes, $2.59

Lily White Brand Gloss Finish Starch—Compare its quality with the highest priced on the market. 50-lb. box, $3.44; 6-lb. wooden box, 69c; 3-lb. carton, 34c

Polish or Lime—"Macy's"; 15-oz. tins cans, 9c; dozen, $1.04

Macy's Home Use Family Ammonia—Doz. qt. bottles, $3.41; each, 32c

Bestene, the Dirt Cleanser—For cleansing and polishing; doz., 49c; can, 4c

Macy's Square Blue—1-lb. squares, 29c; ½-lb. squares, 15c

"Red Star" Brand Pure Borax, 5-lb. carton, 45c; lb. carton, 12c.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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Hoboken.....91 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....12 Park Avenue
Washington.....Ill. Trust Building
Chicago.....1202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....468 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....3 Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.....30 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT, New York City. Two Cents, N. J., Conn., New York State, except Greater New York. Three Cents, elsewhere, Sunday. Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

Terms, postage paid:

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
(One week, 35c.)			
DAILY, without Sunday	8.00	4.25	.75
(One week, 30c.)			
SUNDAY	3.00	1.75	.30
Canada, Sunday only	4.00	2.25	.55
Other countries, postpaid:			
Daily and Sunday	26.00	13.00	2.40
Daily, without Sunday	17.40	9.00	1.45
Sunday only	9.75	5.00	.95

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST (Mondays) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1917.

GET THE AIRPLANES READY.

The latest German air raid on London should arouse the American Congress to quick action on the various bills for the development of our air service. HOWARD COFFIN said in Washington on Friday: "Every twenty-four "hours lost in the enactment of the "aviation program means the loss, "perhaps, of tens of thousands of "lives ultimately." The program is complete. It should be enacted without further delay. The success of the United States and its allies in the war depends upon the speed of our preparations to send airships and aviators to France. The Personnel bill introduced in the House Friday, and now in the hands of its Military Committee, requires practically no debate. There can be no two sound opinions as to the wisdom of its provisions and the imperative necessity of its immediate acceptance. The Appropriation bill should be reported early this week. There are no objections to it. Congress is aware of the urgency of our co-operation with the aerial military forces of our allies and of our ability to put into execution a hitherto unequaled plan of air service. The authorization must not longer be withheld. The committees have listened to a huge volume of testimony from aerial experts. The whole subject has been covered. Prompt action has been urged by Admiral PEARY, Admiral FISKE, Brig. Gen. SQUIER, Mr. COFFIN, and many other persons who know what ought to be done and what can be done.

The promise is that the aviation bills will be taken up "after the Food bill is out of the way." That measure should have become a law a week ago. It has been held up by filibustering. Senator PITTMAN of Nevada hit the nail on the head when he spoke of Senators who had previously opposed meddling with prohibition at this time but have now been supporting the prohibition amendments to the Food bill in the hope of killing the bill. They will not succeed. But they may delay the passage of the bill yet another week.

Meanwhile the aviation bills can be advanced. If the proposed creation of a Department of Aviation is postponed until a more fitting time, there will be no filibustering over air-service measures. The necessary bills ought to be passed as soon as they are reported. The enemy is not wasting time in the building of airplanes or the use of them. We can do nothing in this war by boasting about what we can do when we get started. It is time to get started with everything, and most of all with the building of airplanes, the enlistment and training of aviators. The havoc wrought in London yesterday is a warning that there is no time to lose.

THE SPOILED CHILD.

Company manners, though not a statutory requirement, are of obligation. Colonel ROOSEVELT forgot his manners when at the meeting at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening he engaged in an altercation with Mr. GOMPERS over the riots in East St. Louis. There was company present, very distinguished company, the Russian Mission, visiting this country to express the Russian Government's appreciation of the friendly greetings dispatched from Washington to Petrograd, congratulating the Russians upon their new-born freedom and bespeaking a continuance of amicable relations. There was every reason why in welcoming these guests all members of the family should have been on their good behavior.

Through Ambassador BAKHMETIEFF our Russian guests had a message to deliver. It was a message of high interest to us. Mr. BAKHMETIEFF explained that for the Russians "peace "without annexations" meant "peace "which shall not permit the seizure "of the homes and fields of neighbors; peace that excludes forcible "conquest of alien lands and enslavement of peoples." He told us that the Russians know that "if the "opportunity of the new freedom "were taken to pursue the class "struggle it would mean ruin to "Russia." This is an important, an official, interpretation of what is going on in Russia, and of the spirit that shapes the policy of the new Russian Government.

But Mr. BAKHMETIEFF's address was very much "blanketed" by the unseemly incidents which preceded its delivery. He and the gentlemen of his Mission had the right to feel that they had been ill-used by the people of the chief American city. It was a needless quarrel. Mr. GOMPERS was right, and Colonel ROOSEVELT was right about the East St. Louis riot. In its beginning it was evidently a labor riot, growing out of the resentment of the wage-earners of East St. Louis at the bringing there of negro labor from the South. But with that beginning the outbreak speedily took the form of a race riot; the old antipathy so often manifested in Southern and border States, even in Northern States, appears to have become a dominant passion among the rioters. Yet Mr. GOMPERS, speaking after Colonel ROOSEVELT's address, joined him, joined everybody "in ex-"pressing detestation of any brutal "conduct." Whether it was a labor riot or a race riot, it called for the sternest denunciation.

But Colonel ROOSEVELT was altogether wrong when he insisted that, even in presenting greetings to the representatives of the new democracy of Russia, "it behooves us to express "our deep condemnation of acts that "give the lie to our words in our "own country." The meeting in Carnegie Hall was called to extend our greetings to the Russian visitors, not to castigate those among us who have an imperfect conception of freedom. For that there are more opportune occasions. Certainly it is not necessary for Mr. ROOSEVELT, with such vehemence of oratory and physical demonstration, to express his dissent from Mr. GOMPERS's view of the East St. Louis riot. As we have said, there are no statutory penalties for such breaches of good manners. There are social penalties, however. It very often happens that the offenders do not get invited to parties where they are so likely to misbehave.

A FILIBUSTERING TRICK.

The intent of the amendment to the Food bill forbidding the purchase by the Government of supplies from any persons connected with it is clearly destructive. Like some of the liquor amendments that have been proposed, it was designed to defeat the bill. The President could not sign a bill that would legislate the Council of National Defense out of existence. That is what the Food bill with this preposterous amendment would do.

For a year or more there has been a demand for the institution of a Council of National Defense, with an Advisory Board of business men of large experience, who could help the Government in the mobilization of its transportation and industries in case of war. We have such a body now, and the Advisory Committee, formed of men of the highest standing in their several pursuits, has thus far rendered great service. Inevitably, these men are interested in great enterprises. They would be of no service if they did not have practical and present knowledge of the iron and steel trades, the copper trade, the leather and cloth manufactories, and the food industries on which the Government must depend for supplies.

The proposed amendment is utterly disingenuous. Arrangements have been made for the Government to get all its supplies at fair prices. In a letter to Senator MCKELLAR, President WILSON declares that the acceptance of this amendment would be a calamity. It would destroy all the machinery constructed with enormous labor for the economical conduct of the war. The Government is safeguarded from extortion. Of course the amendment cannot stand. It is obviously a filibustering trick.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

It might have been thought that the bad news was out with the publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision substantially denying the railways' request for an advance of rates, and that railway prices would rise in Wall Street's paradoxical manner. On the contrary, the more it is explained how favorable the decision is, the softer railway prices are. But it is necessary to distinguish. Wall Street is nothing if not forehanded, and there is in fact nothing discouraging in the immediate prospects of the railways. Taking the favorable view first, Wall Street perceives as well as anybody that it is not possible for railway earnings to fall off in the present condition of the country's industries. When the production of coal and iron is daily making new maximums, and the only complaint is that they cannot be got into consumption quickly enough, it is not possible for the railways to starve, even at present rates. Their costs are troublesome, but costs cannot increase as fast as earnings when the traffic is conducted in the manner now daily reported, and which popular opinion would not tolerate under other conditions. For example, there is no more liberally managed railway than the Pennsylvania, but it has discontinued the daily reception of freight in less than carload lots. Shippers must keep their shipments until the day comes for the departure according to the freight time table, in the manner of passenger travel.

Thus another rebate goes into the discard, and the railways will profit in the future as they have in the past from the reduction of facilities without the reduction of rates. Western farmers used to rage because Mr. HILL would not give each of them a car when asked, and would not move a train until he had a trainload. Now the East is learning the lesson, and the same process has begun in passenger travel. Trains are being laid off by the score and hundred. Those who have preferred half-filled coaches to crowded Pullmans now find their elbow room scanty. Another hidden reserve lies in the marking up of interstate rates to correspond with interstate. It is likely that the Interstate Commission will be peremptory in this matter under the stimulus of criticism persuasive even to its stolid reactions to public sentiment. This does not exhaust the list. An optimist is almost afraid to calculate how earnings may mount up under the economies possible in the present state of sentiment, which complains of nothing if only transportation of any sort is provided. The railroads would never have dared in their prosperous times to demonstrate efficiency in the manner for which they now are applauded.

Wall Street is not so blind as not to see what is so plain. It is not the next few months which are reflected in the unfavorable interpretation of the Interstate Commission's decision. What disturbs Wall Street is the revelation that thirty years' experience in rate regulation has not altered the theories of its practitioners. This applies to State as well as national regulators, and for many sorts of utilities—tractions, gas, electric light and power, water, express companies, and others. All share in the reaction of the railways under implacable hostility to profits. For example, ten representative first-class public utility bonds are now at the year's minimum, with a fall close to that of the railway bonds which used to be their superior. The trouble has been that the railways made poor comparison with such securities. But the railways will look better if the other utilities fall too.

How can any such securities of any class stand as a monument against such an assault as that of the Federal Trade Commission, now charged with the fixing of prices for anything Government wants, and takes in advance of private consumers, and at lower prices? Not for a long future, in fact not until there are signs of relaxation of the rigors of regulation as it is experienced and promised, can Wall Street forget the proposal of the Trade Commission that all coal, railway, and steamship enterprises should be pooled, and that the profits should be divided on the basis of the "average annual net profit," and not according to efficiency and earnings. Wall Street does not fear that particular proposal, but it does prefer the sentiment expressed by the formal statement of the Council of National Defense that it would be "very unwise to put into effect un-"tried methods which would interfere "with the close co-operation that now "exists." Wall Street is more afraid of the leap into the dark threatened by the dominant forces of regulation than of the effect of rates upon railways' immediate earnings.

WHERE WAS HE?

There was a correspondent of The Associated Press aboard one of the ships of war acting as convoy for our troop transports in their recent voyage across the Atlantic. Upon his arrival in the European port of destination this correspondent sent a cable dispatch reporting that they had had "a smooth sea and an uneventful voyage."

Yet the Fourth of July announcement prepared by Mr. GEORGE CREEL and put forth by Secretary DANIELS informed the American people that our transports were "twice attacked by German submarines on the way across"; the first attack "was made in force"; our "high seas convoy "circling with their searchlights answered with heavy gunfire, and its "accuracy stands proved by the fact "that the torpedo discharge became "increasingly scattered and inaccurate"; one U-boat "was certainly "sunk, and there is reason to believe "that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom"; five torpedoes "were counted as they sped by bow and stern." There was a second attack beyond the rendezvous where the troopships met destroyers sent out from the other side, and "one submarine at least was sunk."

The dispatch of The Associated Press correspondent announcing his safe arrival after an uneventful voyage is evidence against the theory that his sudden demise and burial at sea prevented his reporting these two spirited naval engagements. Did he sleep at ease through both? It must have been lethargy, not slumber, if the "heavy gunfire" of our high sea convoy and the uproar, stir and bustle necessarily incident to these naval battles failed to rouse him.

Yet again, stubbornly persisting in his resolve to ignore the battles which inspired Mr. CREEL to apply his skill as an artist in elaboration and adornment to Admiral GLEAVES's official report of the U-boat attacks, this correspondent sent a second dispatch to The Associated Press on July 5 in which he brazenly said that "there "was no submarine attack whatever, "no torpedoes were seen, and there "was no gunfiring at submarines "from our destroyers."

This mystery should be cleared up. We should suppose The Associated Press would be required by its members to undertake an investigation to determine just where its correspondent was during this "heavy gunfire" and why he failed to report battles which so thrilled the soul of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

Was there a fight? Were there two fights, or more than two? The American people do not know. They want very much to know. There is need for more investigations than one. It is manifestly the duty of Congress to inquire into the manner in which Mr. GEORGE CREEL exercised his art upon the official dispatches received by the Secretary of the Navy, and what basis there was for the "appropriate announcement on the eve "of the Fourth of July" which was issued on the Secretary's authority.

SPIES.

There is no occasion for any outbreak of "spy fever." It is not likely, either. Americans might be betrayed into that kind of hysteria if they did not still remember sharply the ludicrous fear-stricken gambols in which other nations indulged at the beginning of the war, when spies were seen peeping through every crack in the wall. Remembering, they are likely to profit by it, and not get into that state in which every man who cannot give an account of himself becomes a German spy.

The people should keep cool, but the Government should act firmly. The spies are not in barber shops and kitchens, but in the employ of the Government. The Government knows who are under suspicion, and should waste no time in getting rid of them. It is astonishing that until this very day known employés of BERNSTORFF should be permitted not only to live freely in the United States but to retain official status in connection with the legations of other countries, and have opportunities to obtain information which unofficial native-born Americans have not. This is the most aggravated instance, but in the Government departments there are other men concerning whom the Government's suspicions must be close to certainties.

The Government should not proceed as if these men were entitled to all the immunities and privileges of a person charged with a capital crime in a court of law. It should not wait until it has the quality of legal evidence that would justify a Grand Jury in indicting a man for murder in the first degree. It should remove them from the public service and from their opportunities to gather information, whether they ever use it or not, not on the ground that a complete legal case has been formed against them, but on the ground that they are dangerous persons to have around. To wait until there is the same evidence for their conviction that there is for their removal from office is to wait until their opportunities to obtain and transmit information have resulted in the loss of American lives. No man's right to a job is as important as an American soldier's right to protection from possible betrayal and death.

LORD BYRON'S PROPHECY.

NAPOLEON's prediction that in fifty years Europe would be Cossack or Republican failed as to time limit, but to the student of history today it seems to be on its way to eventual fulfillment, but along the line of democracy or republicanism, and not of the Russianization which the prisoner at Elba condensed in the one word Cossack.

Still another prophecy, somewhat similar in its purport, was made nearly a century ago by a contemporary of NAPOLEON, a man of splendid genius and, as shown by his glorious death, a lover of freedom and humanity. In his journal under the date of Jan. 13, 1821, Lord BYRON wrote:

> Dined — news come — the powers mean to war with the people. The intelligence seems positive—let it be so—they will be beaten in the end. The King-times are fast finishing. There will be blood shed like water, and tears like mists; but the people will conquer in the end. I shall not live to see it—but I foresee it.

The ancient name for the real poet was the seer and his powers of divination were supposed, and rightly even as we judge today, to be given from on high, whether we call their source the Muses, or the gods of the Greek or Roman Pantheon, or GOD as worshipped in civilised lands today. But, aside from all powers of divining future events, all readers of "Childe Harold" knew that BYRON mused deeply upon the past of the splendid Empires of Greece and Rome, and it was the inspiration he caught from them that led him at last to a glorious death in the cause of Greek freedom. That such a student of history and such a seer in the old sense of the word was led by the events more or less clearly foreshadowed to him by the state of Europe in 1821 to confide such a prediction to the pages of his journal is certainly striking when his prophecy after the lapse of nearly a hundred years is read today. For never before in the history of the world was it so manifest as it is today that, as BYRON wrote, "the King-times are fast finishing." And, read in the light of the events of the last three years, his prediction that blood will be shed like water, and tears like mists, is literally being fulfilled today. But beyond that torrent of blood and its accompanying mist of tears the poet caught a cheering glimpse of the world that lies ahead. He foresaw, and his words are daily becoming more significant, that "the people will triumph in the end."

As to literal fulfillment of the prediction as to King-times, one has need but to turn to Europe and the world in general in recent days and at present. Brazil and China long ago deposed their Emperors, and though monarchy is again raising its head in China, there is reason to believe the Manchu dynasty cannot be restored. It certainly will take more than an edict to accomplish such a result.

In Europe he is a careful reader and student of the news who can tell where the Kings of Montenegro and Serbia are now holding their Courts. King ALBERT of Belgium deserves his Kingship, but he is now fighting to regain both throne and kingdom. King CONSTANTINE of Greece has been compelled to exchange his throne for a chateau in Switzerland, and the former Czar of all the Russias is a prisoner in a palace that is no longer his. Russia's revolution fits admirably into the philosophy of present events and in what TOURGENIEFF called "the "slow and rhythmic progress of the "world," so admirably, indeed, that it is impossible to believe that what has happened in Russia is a mere temporary phase in its history, but rather that it is in accordance with "the "far-off divine event to which the "whole creation moves."

Still further scanning the Europe of today, we see other indications of the decline of Kingship. Unless political prophets of the day are mistaken, Spain will soon follow the example of Portugal and discard Kingship. The Kinglet of Saxony also sees his pasteboard crown in danger of being cast aside, and there are rumors that Norway may soon become a republic. Certainly there is abundant confirmation of BYRON's prophecy in the Europe of today, and the great Central Powers may yet see the shortest and safest road where Russia has shown the way.

NEAR-SIGHTED MEN.

Though Specially Qualified, They Are Not Able to Join the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no place in our military service for the man, otherwise qualified, who is near-sighted?

Consider the cases of three glass-wearing friends of the writer, who, with the exception of defective vision, are mentally and physically rather above the average.

The first, after being graduated from college, went West and spent five years as manager of a ranch. His spare time was spent in big game hunting. He is a man of exceptional force of character and would make a fine officer. He has been sent home from a training camp because it was discovered that his vision is slightly below the requirements—without glasses. Glasses correct it to normal. He hunted grizzlies with glasses. Why not Germans?

The second is a young business man who holds an executive position. He is an ex-National Guardsman, an athlete, and a natural leader. Because of defective vision (corrected by glasses) he was refused admission to an officers' training camp. He then tried to enlist as a private in the regular army, with the same result.

The third is a newspaper man. He served an enlistment in one of the most efficient organizations in the National Guard, is a good rifle shot, a horseman, and has made a study of military history and tactics. He was also rejected for the Officers' Reserve Corps. His vision is slightly below the minimum required for the line of the army, but is corrected to normal by glasses.

All three of these men are most anxious to serve. They are willing to sacrifice their chances in business to "do their bit." Getting into Uncle Sam's uniform is the chief aim in life of each of them. They know, of course, that they can help win the war, even though they stay at home—but they're not that sort. They think that the place for red-blooded Americans is at the front, and they want to be there, or as near to it as they can get. But the army doesn't seem to have a place for them.

Even granting that the rigid requirements of the line of the army are justified, is there no other branch of the service in which these men could be used to advantage? The man who was out West knows horses and farm products. The business man knows buying and office routine. Doesn't the Quartermaster's Corps need them? The business of the newspaper man has been the gathering and compiling of news. Could not the Intelligence Section of the army use him to advantage?

France is sending men back to the trenches with their wounds scarcely healed. England has started the re-examination of men rejected as physically unfit at the beginning of the war. In two years we may need men as badly. Why waste good material now? Is it wise to throw aside men anxious to serve? Isn't the willing man with a slight physical defect likely to prove a better fighter than the physically perfect drafted man who goes unwillingly to the front?

ARTHUR WALTER GRAHAM,
(of the Vigilantes.)

Baltimore, July 3, 1917.

Ingredients for Fertilizer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article by Professor Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, in a recent issue of THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

His assertion that because certain ingredients of fertilizers, such as potash and nitrate, are less abundant, the fertilizer companies "were preparing fertilizers of slight agricultural value which they were palming off on the farmer" is based upon misinformation, for the soluble and available phosphates have been identically the same as before the war; nitrate of soda has been used in fertilizers to as great an extent as it could be secured; the sulphate of ammonia, which has been used in large quantities, has been of exactly the same high efficiency as in other years; the calcium cyanamide is as good as it ever was; the standard ammoniates, such as bone, tankage, fish, blood, and cottonseed meal, are the same as formerly, and the factory treated and prepared ammoniates are of high efficiency, as shown by Government and State reports, and are in no way inferior to those produced from the same material prior to the war. It should also not be forgotten that fertilizers are sold under a guarantee in the several States, and that they are subjected to a more severe and rigid inspection than anything else the farmer buys.

In view of what has been stated above, even the most careful reader will fail to find any grounds for the recommendation of Government management of the fertilizer industry.

H. J. WHEELER,
Manager of the Agricultural Service Bureau of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Boston, July 2, 1917.

TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

An Agreement Might Be Reached on Wheat and Coal.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has already been written on the subject of neutral trade, yet it may broaden the viewpoint of some of the readers of THE TIMES to see it discussed by a Hollander who has lived in this country for seven years and who was in Holland during the first months of the war. With this idea in mind I venture to submit the following lines to the consideration of your readers.

From the start, the blockade by the Allies was a serious blow to that part of the Dutch commercial world which was engaged in import and export trade with the German industrial centres along the Rhine. However, both the Government and the business men realized that they could do nothing but adjust themselves to the changed conditions, and they entered into negotiations with England which led to the agreement that nothing should pass through to Germany which had crossed the high seas. This agreement was lived up to completely, except for that small amount of smuggling which it was impossible to prevent in any country, but the Netherlands Government was firm in its attitude that it reserved for its citizens the right to export home-grown products to all of the belligerents. In making the agreement the British overlooked the fact that the importation of large quantities of fodder would stimulate the production of certain home products, namely, meat, butter, and cheese. The result is that more food is at present reaching Germany than is desirable from the point of view of the Allies, and it is natural that they should seek a remedy.

To cut off all exports from this country, as has been suggested by some people, would be desperately hard on Holland and would not succeed in its object. The Dutch people would go hungry, but in order to keep from freezing they would still be obliged to exchange their food products for German coal. From all reports it seems that Holland is shortest in coal and wheat. This country can decide whether it prefers to have her continue to exchange meat for coal with Germany or to enter into a perfectly legitimate agreement with her whereby it guarantees her the coal and wheat she needs, provided she calls for them in her own ships, in exchange for meat, which can be sent to both Belgium and England, and products of the Dutch colonies, which can be sent to this country, or to make any other arrangement as far as possible satisfactory to both sides.

This country is in a strong position in negotiating with Holland, both because it is able to supply all that she needs, which Germany cannot do, and because, on account of its splendid record in international diplomacy in the last few years, the people of Holland feel great confidence that the attitude the United States Government will take in this matter will be far-sighted and just.

W. C. KORTHALS ALTES.

Stories of Suffering Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am the mother of one of the boys who came up with the troops from the border, and if there was any such suffering as The World stated I am sure I would know of it. My son said he thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it, aside from the unavoidable delay in some dreary places. My son went to the border last January. He is 17 years old. He weighed when he left 149 pounds. When he arrived here on June 2, after the "ten days of awful suffering," he weighed just 170 pounds!

I have one more child, a boy of 14, and when his time comes, if perchance his country needs him still, God willing, he will offer himself in his country's name for humanity's sake, that God may reign in the hearts of men, when Kaisers can no longer fool them.

A MOTHER.

New York, July 5, 1917.

The Red Cross Ruling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received the following letter from H. O. Gibson, Chairman Executive Committee Red Cross, dated June 27:

> We are writing to ask if you will serve on an employers' committee to assist the executive of the New York Chapter * * * Red Cross.

My answer to Edgar I. Marston's printed blank card has been, "Not before the official refusal of admitting me to citizenship will have been rescinded." And my reply to H. O. Gibson, Chairman:

> The Administration at Washington and that of George of England have excluded me from serving the Red Cross. I was born a Prussian once, and have been an American these sixty years only.

A. JACOBI, M. D.

New York, July 6, 1917.

Pity the Conscientious Objector.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the recently enacted draft law, I am surprised to learn that, in spite of our intentions to safeguard democracy, there has yet been no provision made for conscientious objectors. It has been a proud distinction of Anglo-Saxon democracy that government exists solely for the protection of individual rights, insuring freedom to follow one's own convictions. It is to the everlasting credit of England that when fighting for her very life she has still allowed those who believe war the deadliest, the ultimate, evil to serve their country by other means than by bearing arms. Must we surrender to Nietzsche and Bernhardi in order to defeat von Hindenburg?

GEORGE F. BENSON.

Greenfield, July 5, 1917.

THE INTERCHANGE.

"And the poor grass shall plot and plan
What it shall do when it is man."

In quiet places spread with sward,
Or under shadow of great trees,
Where Silence, hand to lip, keeps guard,
Would not one think to find sweet ease?

And so it ever was for me,
When thither I, outwearied, came,
Till once—since when I am not free
From soft appealings without name.

Though tone and syllable are not,
My ear is charmed—to understand
A use of speech longtime forgot
Ere any tongue in any land.

The dim complaining urge I heed.
And thus it runs—or like to this:
Say who art thou that, Being, lead,
And wherein less are we, who miss?

I cannot answer chidingly—
Who soon may be as these—or less;
I am not here abidingly;
Mortality—I feel it press!

And so, to these not-risen ones,
I lend my ear in dreamful wise:
Frail talk I hear—of morrow-suns
And ample deeds beneath the skies!

I chide them not, but still I say:
"Abide with you all happiest hope
And cheer your labyrinthian way
That winds through twilight up the slope."

Unto the grass: "So, pity me,"
And "Pity me," unto the clod,
"Sometime, when I as you shall be,
And you rise up—the Sons of God!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A DUAL TAX ON PUBLISHING.

Some Objections to the War Revenue Bill as Applied to Newspapers and Periodicals.

By ARTHUR L. J. SMITH,
President, The Spectator Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the fact that most newspapers are published by corporations, it is proposed by the Senate committee to impose a percentage tax on profits of newspapers and periodicals; this in addition to an increase in the postal charge for second-class mail matter.

These are two special taxes proposed to be imposed on the publishing business which are without question discriminatory and unfair. It will be borne in mind that every corporation conducting a newspaper and receiving the income therefrom is required to pay the same general burden of taxes as corporations in other lines of business, and the increases in taxes for the year 1917 to raise additional revenue to conduct the war should affect proportionately the various branches of business.

In the event of the percentage tax on profits of newspapers becoming law, it will be interesting to learn if a corporation publishing a newspaper, when preparing its corporation income tax report to be made to the Federal Government, will be permitted to deduct the income of its newspaper or periodical from its total income. This is a point worthy of consideration by the Senate committee, in view of the thousands of newspapers and periodicals existing in this country conducted by stock companies.

Most every newspaper and periodical of any importance is conducted by a corporation which also issues other publications, more or less. If, for instance, 75 per cent. of the corporation's income is derived from its newspaper or periodical, would it not be wise and just for the proposed legislation to provide that this 75 per cent. of income be considered as a debit, or, in other words, a deduction or exemption, when the corporation is preparing its income tax statement, because of the law requiring the profits of the newspaper to be also taxed. Certainly the Government should not knowingly institute upon the newspapers and periodicals a system of dual taxation on the same net earnings or profits.

The publishing house with which the writer is connected is willing to pay any rate of taxes which Congress finds it necessary to impose on general business. However, as the publishing business has had a hard time of it during the last three years and high war expenses and reduction in income are increasing as the war continues, it should not be in all fairness legislated against by special discriminatory taxation.

It seems to be that in considering the framing and passage of the great war revenue bill, many of the legislators may be overlooking the fact that corporations conducting newspapers and periodicals are called upon to pay taxes imposed on companies in other lines of business, which are being enacted for the purpose of financing the war; yet there seems to be a persistent, mysterious effort being made to impose heavy additional taxes on newspapers and periodicals operated by corporations and otherwise, which are in their nature discriminative.

Recently Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, made the following statement to the writer: You are correct in your understanding "that the Senate Committee reached an agreement a day or two ago to tax periodical publications 5 per cent. on their profits in excess of $4,000 and also to increase the postage rate on second-class matter one-quarter of a cent a pound. Your suggestion that taxes paid by publishers under this provision should be deducted from the regular income tax is, in my opinion, well taken, and I think should go into the law. I am very glad indeed to have your views on the matter, and shall bear them in mind in connection with the bill when it comes before the Senate."

I think I voice the sentiment of the large majority of publishers when I say that the newspapers and periodicals and publishing houses conducting them are loyally willing to pay their share of war taxes, but decidedly object to being selected for bearing a heavier burden of taxation as compared with other lines of business in general. Why should the newspapers and periodicals be made the goats?

ARTHUR L. J. SMITH,
President the Spectator Company.

DRAFTING PHYSICIANS.

A Way to Serve the Army and the Civil Population.

New York, July 2, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue I notice an article on "Draft of Physicians for Army Favored." This was the purport of a report to the Council of National Defense by the members of the medical section of the New York Committee for National Defense. In their report it was claimed that the voluntary system was a failure so far as it applied to the medical profession.

And why should it not be so? Profiting by the experience of England and by our own experience of former times, the Government decisively declared that selective conscription was the only satisfactory means of securing an army capable of coping with the tremendous problem that confronts the country today. Then why should not the same system be applied to securing the large army of medical men who will be required to care for the health and protection of our fighting men?

In a time of stress to our country, such as it labors under today, why should the means to an end that must at all hazards be attained be a matter of sentiment? And why, when the means to be pursued represent the fairest of all means, and the end attained the most efficient, should there be any question of its adoption?

If there is to be a national service truly representative of our democratic ideals, let every one shoulder his burden with the same spirit of loyalty and devotion that characterizes his efforts on his own behalf, secure in the conviction of the fostering care and protection of his elected representatives in the seats of government.

The New York State census of medical men represents an ideal procedure which should be followed by every other State in the Union. As a result of the wise provision of our State authorities we now have the means of determining the number of medical men available for Federal service without prejudice to the requirements of the civil population.

By making a selective draft based upon the findings of the State census, we can at once obtain a sufficient number of medical men to meet the required quota from this State and furnish full protection to the civilian population. And in no other way can this be accomplished. If we depend upon voluntary recruiting the civilian population is most certain to suffer a considerable embarrassment of medical needs, unless a voluntary readjustment of medical supply to the community demands be speedily made.

And not only will there be the necessary provision for home needs made in this way, but as well a far more satisfactory and efficient provision for the needs of the military service. The economic disposition of the units of the Medical Reserve Corps obtained in this manner will make for greater efficiency. There need be no misguided efforts expended and energy wasted in trying to make specialists in the domain of medicine and surgery fit for the work of field officer and camp sanitarian. The fledgeling will not find himself confronted by the arduous and difficult work of the surgeon or internist. I by no means intend to imply that such miscarriage of judgment will occur under our present voluntary system of recruiting, but we will be doubly safeguarded against accidents by the selective draft.

But however obtained, the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army will be forthcoming, and armed with that spirit of service and sacrifice which has ever characterized the profession in every land under the sun.

M. L. CARR, M. D.

German Plain Speaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial article in this morning's issue on "Plain Speech in Germany" I have been wondering how many people are being fooled by certain utterances emanating from German leaders. To my mind, when the Kaiser and those with him who are responsible for the world's greatest calamity come to realize that their "day of judgment" has come it will be clearly to their purpose to see to it that just such talk is allowed to trickle out to the world, with the evident purpose of making it appear that Germany is being regenerated—is coming to the possession of a saner mind. They will count much on the maudlin sympathy of those who are or wish to be friendly toward the making of an inconclusive peace.

It is to be hoped that, after nearly three years' experience with the Kaiser and his 60,000 (more or less) Junkers, the Entente Allies will not be caught by the deceptions of the Teuton.

AN AMERICAN OF GERMAN PARENTS.

New York, July 6, 1917.

A REBUKE TO PACIFISM.

Brooklyn Clergymen Speak for Righteous War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following communication has been mailed to the President of the United States.

J. CLARENCE JONES,
For the Committee.

Brooklyn, July 8, 1917.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1917.

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

Honorable Sir:

The undersigned clergymen of Brooklyn were appointed at a meeting the Mayor's Committee of National Defense to call a meeting of the clergymen of Brooklyn, of all denominations, to meet in Borough Hall on Friday, June 29, 1917.

The meeting was duly held according to instructions and its first act was the unanimous adoption of the following communication, which we respectfully forward, in accordance with our instructions.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. CAVANAGH, Chairman,
WILLIAM SHEAFE CHASE,
Secretary,
NEHEMIAH BOYNTON,
LEWIS P. REED,
JAMES CLARENCE JONES,
JACOB GOLDSTEIN,
FRANCIS WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

We, about one hundred clergymen of the Borough of Brooklyn, from both the Christian and Hebrew Churches, desire to express our admiration for the clear and forceful manner in which you have set forth in your public utterances the moral issues involved in the present war.

Furthermore, we wish to record our condemnation of the doctrine of "peace at any price," which has been and still is most industriously promulgated among us by a few mistaken individuals backed by a large number of designing enemies of our country.

We are the more earnest in our purpose to clear ourselves and our churches and synagogues from implied complicity in all such movements because we have been unfairly used when we have been assumed to be in silent sympathy with false pacifism. Our religion, both Jewish and Christian, teaches that peace is the world's goal toward which the nations have been moving under the impulse of the Divine Will. The progress that has been made so far toward the attainment of that goal has been the result of ceaseless warfare between good and evil, right and wrong, liberty and slavery, democracy and imperialism. An unmoral peace is inconceivable to a righteous man or nation. There are conditions under which peace is a disgrace, and there are times when war, with all its suffering and death, is a glory. To such a glory God has brought us under your leadership, as in former years he brought our fathers under Washington and Lincoln. Their task was first to found and then to maintain a united democracy on this Continent. We are grateful that you have made it clear that our task is to help establish and maintain democracy throughout the world.

Attest:

WILLIAM SHEAFE CHASE,
Secretary.

A Heavy Burden for a Boy.

Under-sized and with a seasonity beyond his years, Louis F., aged 13, is the backbone of his family. Louis's father is blind and his mother suffers with attacks of epilepsy. One sister is married and has troubles of her own with a shiftless husband, the other sister is also blind. Louis acts as her guide and goes with her every day to the New York Association for the Blind, where the girl is learning a trade. This association pays Louis for acting as guide, but his earnings are naturally not sufficient to provide for the whole family. Mrs. F. does all she can as janitress, but being often ill her work is often neglected, and were it not for the kind-heartedness of the landlord even this means of earning their rent would not be possible. Louis helps his mother, does most of the housework, and is truly the backbone of the family. The Charity Organization Society has been helping the family for many months, and is anxious to raise a special fund to make the burden less heavy for the boy—$256 is needed. Gifts should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

GAIN $23,100,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Position of Reserve Banks Shows Improvement of 4.2% in Last Week.

LARGE FUNDS SENT HERE

New York Bank Acts as Fiscal Agent for Government in Making Advances to the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Heavy liquidation of short-term paper, discounted in Liberty Loan operations, a reduction by $157,000,000 in Government deposits, and a gain of $79,000,000 in reserve deposits are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued today. Aggregate reserves of the banks increased during the week about $21,000,000, while total gold reserves show an even larger increase, $23,100,000. The reserve position of the banks, as measured by the ratio of total bank reserve net deposits, shows an improvement from 73.1 to 77.3 per cent.

The week witnessed considerable concentration of Government funds at the New York bank, which, acting as fiscal agent for the Treasury, paid out large amounts in the shape of advances to the allied Governments. These advances having been deposited with local member banks, were largely redeposited by the latter with the Federal Reserve Bank. The result of these operations is seen in a net decrease by $29,000,000 in Government deposits, and an increase by $80,000,000 in member banks reserve deposits.

All the banks except those located in the three Central Reserve cities report decreases in reserves following heavy withdrawals by the Government of Liberty Loan funds. Gains in cash reserve reported by the Chicago and St. Louis banks are due in part to additional transfers of member bank reserve deposits, in the case of Chicago also to the collection of deferred items and a reduction of its favorable balance in account with other banks, and in the case of St. Louis largely to the increase in the amount due other banks.

Discounted paper on hand shows a decrease of $67,400,000, the New York bank alone accounting for a decrease of $56,-200,000. Almost the entire decrease is due to the liquidation of member bank collateral notes, total holdings of which declined from $116,000,000 to $50,400,000. The amount of collateral notes, secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim receipts for Liberty bonds, shows a decline for the week from $26,400,000 to $13,400,000. No substantial changes are shown for other earning assets.

The New York bank reports the liquidation of the $21,800,000 loan on gold bullion shown the week before. Total earning assets show a decrease of $59,-000,000, and constitute at present 703 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 865 per cent. the week before. Of the total, acceptances constitute 49.7 per cent., discounts 32 per cent., United States securities 17.7 per cent., and municipal warrants 0.6 per cent. Largely as the result of admission to the system of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland and the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago the capital account shows an increase of $481,000. In addition to the members banks reserve deposit account and statement, for the first time, shows amount of $5,000,000 due to non-member banks, this deposit having been made by a large New York City bank for clearing purposes, in accordance with Section 13 of the amended act.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation show a total of $527,459,000, having increased $18,652,000 during the week. The note reserve percentage is given as 80.3 per cent., or 1 per cent. above the percentage of deposit reserve shown above.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business on July 6 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$49,228,000
Total gold reserves	72,661,000
Total reserves	75,478,000
Bills discounted and bought	32,837,000
Due to members, reserve account	67,504,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$402,625,000
Total gold reserves	555,877,000
Total reserves	583,717,000
Bills discounted and bought	121,459,000
Due to members, reserve account	522,002,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$57,444,000
Total gold reserves	91,406,000
Total reserves	91,854,000
Bills discounted and bought	27,661,000
Due to members, reserve account	60,582,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$77,948,000
Total gold reserves	108,037,000
Total reserves	108,244,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,124,000
Due to members, reserve account	87,980,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$28,788,000
Total gold reserves	37,268,000
Total reserves	37,467,000
Bills discounted and bought	17,023,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,849,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$10,984,000
Total gold reserve	28,869,000
Total reserves	29,931,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,135,000
Due to members, reserve account	23,185,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$107,101,000
Total gold reserves	169,339,000
Total reserves	170,698,000
Bills discounted and bought	49,773,000
Due to members, reserve account	135,342,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,973,000
Total gold reserves	46,629,000
Total reserves	49,700,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,102,000
Due to members, reserve account	37,859,000

NINTH DISTRICT (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,821,000
Total gold reserves	49,586,000
Total reserves	49,687,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,343,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,328,000

TENTH DISTRICT (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$26,377,000
Total gold reserves	52,488,000
Total reserves	52,764,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,351,000
Due to members, reserve account	52,541,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$24,824,000
Total gold reserves	41,379,000
Total reserves	43,091,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,698,000
Due to members, reserve account	26,882,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$33,362,000
Total gold reserves	63,560,000
Total reserves	63,686,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,791,000
Due to members, reserve account	42,298,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$470,559,000	$494,264,000	$361,339,000
Gold settlement fund	371,380,000	345,345,000	123,611,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,501,000	53,362,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$894,240,000	$892,471,000	$484,943,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	413,715,000	402,698,000	168,806,000
Gold redemption fund	9,748,000	9,402,000	2,011,000
Total gold reserve	$1,317,703,000	$1,294,566,000	655,660,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	38,314,000	29,840,000	26,902,000
Total reserve	$1,356,017,000	$1,324,406,000	682,562,000
Bills discounted—members	129,833,000	197,240,000	27,081,000
Bills bought in open market	201,664,000	202,270,000	70,148,000
Total bills on hand	331,517,000	399,312,000	92,173,000
U. S. long-term securities	42,935,000	39,428,000	52,589,000
U. S. short-term securities	28,059,000	34,802,000	4,548,000
Loans on gold coin and bullion	.....	21,850,000	.....
Municipal warrants	2,443,000	2,446,000	36,236,000
Total earning assets	$405,553,000	$494,586,000	174,344,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks—net	19,463,000	1,448,000	20,273,000
Uncollected items	251,574,000	221,706,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$270,889,000	223,153,000	20,273,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	508,000	450,000
All other resources	851,000	799,000	3,979,000
Total resources	$2,038,760,000	2,033,394,000	791,808,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,657,000	$57,176,000	$54,858,000
Government deposits	145,626,000	300,968,000	114,460,000
Due to members—res. account	1,112,847,000	1,033,460,000	416,983,000
Due to non-member banks, clearing account	5,000,000	.....	.....
Collection items	164,586,000	149,527,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,425,501,000	$1,483,953,000	$580,300,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	527,459,000	508,807,000	154,687,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	1,175,000	934,000	1,721,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	21,908,000	2,524,000	242,000
Total liabilities	$2,038,760,000	$2,053,394,000	$791,808,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	76.1%	69.9%	68.7%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	79.8%	73.1%	75.5%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	80.3%	81.6%	110.4%

DISTRIBUTION BY MATURITIES.

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
1-15 days	$103,557,000	$417,000
16-30 days	47,412,000	923,000
31-60 days	98,797,000	1,079,000
61-90 days	74,823,000	20,000
Over 90 days	4,428,000	5,000
Total	$331,517,000	$2,442,000

NEW OFFICERS TO GO WITH HOME TROOPS

Training Camp Graduates Will Be Put with Soldiers from Their Own States.

TEAM WORK, SAYS McCAIN

Present Relative Rank of Militia Officers to be Maintained in Federal Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Brig. Gen. William P. McCain, Adjutant General of the army, announced today that in choosing officers from the training camps for service with various units of the new national army, the men selected would be commissioned to command troops from their own home States. This he declared to be in accord with the policy of trying to "secure the greatest possible team work among the half million men soon to be put in the field."

The officers graduated from the various training camps will serve under the leadership of regular army officers of superior command. The announcement read in part as follows:

"To overcome the prevalent belief that only older men, who have already been trained as soldiers, will be admitted to the second series of camps, the War Department wishes to lay stress on the fact that previous military experience, even under the most favorable circumstances, will count for only one-sixth among the points which will recommend the successful student for a commission.

"The War Department is campaigning vigorously for young blood to fill the ranks of the new series of training camps to open Aug. 27. They have put out a definite call for more men between the ages of 25 and 31—and even younger.

"In a general way, the same principles that govern the conduct of a successful commercial enterprise apply to the prosecution of the business of war. Lieutenants, Captains and Majors in the nation's industrial enterprises are frequently men under the thirties. There is every reason to believe that from men of this mettle, Lieutenants, Captains and Majors of a fighting machine may well be chosen. The history of our civil war, as well as that of all the European wars, has demonstrated that many of the world's able and even illustrious military leaders have been men in their early twenties."

Rank of Guard Officers.

A plan to maintain the present relative rank of National Guard officers after they have been sworn into Federal service is under advisement, but has not been officially approved. This plan takes advantage of the legal distinction between "calling" and "drafting" into Federal service. The three dates originally announced—July 15, July 25, and Aug. 5—will be utilized in bringing the guard into national service; all units, according to the suggestion, will be "drafted" into service on the last date, and on the first two dates units in two groups of States will be "called" into service.

Seniority in rank of National Guard officers not now in Federal service is at present determined by the dates of their commissions from the Governors of the States. For instance, a Major who has held that rank for six years would naturally rank one who was commissioned to wear the gold leaf at any later date. It has been pointed out that, should several dates be used for drafting into Federal service, any Major drafted on July 15 would take precedence over one drafted on July 25. In many cases it would happen under this system that these ten days in Federal service would set at naught—as far as precedence goes—months, or even years, of valuable service in the State Guard. The idea of "drafting" the entire guard on the same day would bring all National Guard officers into Federal service at once, thus leaving precedence in rank just as it was when they were members of the State organizations.

The law is the basis for the distinction between "calling" and "drafting" in Federal service. National Guard units "called" into service can be used anywhere in the United States, but not outside its boundaries; when guard units are "drafted" into Federal service they can be sent anywhere in or outside the United States.

Positive statement that the plan outlined will be carried through cannot be made until action has been taken by the President, who is expected to issue a proclamation covering the point. The following list of States under the date when the guard in each will be brought into Federal service:

July 15.—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.

July 25.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbus, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon—20.

Aug. 5.—Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California—17.

Troops in Colonies.

This makes a total of 48, (including the District of Columbia,) Nevada having no National Guard. Hawaii has two regiments of infantry, two companies of coast artillery, one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers, and one signal corps company. While these troops are available for Federal use—being citizens of the United States—and the men would gladly serve, opinion is against withdrawing them from the defense of Hawaii itself. Labor needs are so great on the islands also that serious difficulties would be experienced with the sugar and other crops if these men were withdrawn.

Porto Rico, since the passage of its citizenship bill in the last Congress, has a recognized militia unit officially known as the "Porto Rican Regiment of Infantry." This is composed almost entirely of natives. This regiment will not be called in with the National Guard, however. Alaska has authority to raise several companies and is making good progress, but these have not been officially recognized, although they probably will be recognized promptly when they are recruited to proper strength and are otherwise ready for it.

Th National Guard needs 106,880 additional men to bring all its units, both those in Federal service and those not yet in Federal service, to war strength. The legal strength of those in Federal service is 163,315; the total strength, including all enlistments to date, 102,290. The State not in Federal service has a legal strength of 235,562 and an actual strength of 189,717, a shortage of 45,845.

JOFFRE'S THANKS FOR HONOR

Accepts Honorary Membership in Engineers' Club.

E. G. Spilsbury, President of the Engineers' Club, announced yesterday the receipt of an acknowledgment from Marshal Joffre in response to the notification that he had been elected an honorary member of the club. During his stay in this country with the French Commission, the Marshal was invited to visit the club, but his time was so completely occupied with official engagements he was unable to accept.

The club nominated him an honorary member, in view of his distinguished record as an engineer before he became famous as a soldier and the "hero of the Marne." There are more than 2,000 members in the club, with an honorary membership limited to five men, among them being Andrew Carnegie and Thomas Edison. In accepting a place among the distinguished five, Marshal Joffre wrote to President Spilsbury as follows:

On Board Lorraine, May 29, 1917.

Mr. President: I thank you for the honor which you have conferred on me in electing me honorary member of the Engineers' Club, and I shall be grateful to you if you will please transmit equally the expression of my gratitude to the members of the club. It was impossible for me during my too short stay in the United States to pay a visit to all of the friends of our country, and to all of those who are fighting for the triumph of the right, but I desire especially to repeat to you again how touched I have been for all the demonstrations of sympathy extended to France through our persons.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my high consideration.

J. JOFFRE.

Mr. President, the Engineers' Club, New York.

The Marshal's letter was posted yesterday on the bulletin board of the clubhouse, at 32 West Fortieth Street.

NEW HARVARD FUND REACHES $1,187,160

Total Endowment of $10,000,000 Will Be Obtained, T. W. Lamont Believes.

SALARIES MUST BE RAISED

Committee Is Working for Unrestricted Gifts and Urging Every Graduate to Give Something.

The Harvard University endowment fund has grown to $1,187,160, and there are reasons for believing that the desired $10,000,000 will be obtained, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the committee collecting it, announced yesterday. The money collected represents cash and pledges received since Jan. 1, 1917, for the most part voluntary contributions. The Endowment Fund Committee had intended to carry on a large scale campaign, but the war forced alterations in their plans.

Harvard University already has endowment funds of more than $30,000,000 accumulated during its nearly 300 years of existence. Practically all of this investment is returning a good income, but large amounts of this endowment are restricted. Much of it is in the form of legacies or large gifts made to a particular department, or for some special purpose which interested the donor at the time.

"As a result," a statement sent out by Mr. Lamont explained, "some departments are endowed out of proportion to their importance, while other departments essential to the operation of the university are sadly in need of funds." Accordingly, the Endowment Fund Committee is making a special appeal for unrestricted gifts. It is asking the graduates of Harvard and all other friends of the university to contribute $10,000,000 with strings attached—the income from which can be put at the unrestricted disposal of the corporation.

"There is a very great need at present, it is stated, for funds to raise the salaries of professors and instructors. In spite of the rapid advance in the cost of living, there has been no increase in the scale of salaries of Harvard teachers since 1906. It is understood that the bulk of the income from the Endowment Fund will be used to raise the level of these salaries, and thus guarantee that Harvard's teaching staff will be maintained at the standard it has always boasted of.

"Another basic idea of the Endowment Fund," the statement sent out by Mr. Lamont pointed out, "is to encourage small gifts, no matter how small the amount, from every Harvard man. In this way the university will be in its resources, as in its personnel, truly representative. But speaking from a more practical viewpoint, some such co-operative scheme of financing is the only one which will keep many of our colleges above board in these days of increasing expenses. Even before the war broke out, almost every institution of learning in the country, not supported by State aid, was seriously considering ways and means. In the first months of the present year, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale all announced campaigns to raise money for an additional endowment. Columbia announced that $30,000,000 would soon be necessary to enable that institution to keep up with the development of modern educational equipment. A count of colleges and universities of the country which had already announced attempts to raise money revealed a list of more than thirty, and included the largest and wealthiest in America."

New Sound Ferry Opened.

The new ferry across Long Island Sound, between Greenwich and Oyster Bay, was opened on Wednesday, and it is now running regularly, leaving Greenwich on the even hours and Oyster Bay on the odd hours. The boats run from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. The passage across the sound occupies about forty-five minutes and the boat can carry from 25 to 30 automobiles.

RACE RIOTS LAID TO LAX POLICE RULE

East St. Louis, with a Population of 75,000, Has a Force of Only 63 Men.

GOVERNMENT IS BANKRUPT

Politics, Professional Bondsmen, and Leniency with Criminals Also Contributing Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—Probably the most absorbing municipal enigma in the United States today is the City of East St. Louis, and no doubt all over the country the question is being asked:

Through what lamentable train of events did it happen that in the State of Abraham Lincoln, in this Northern city, where for many years whites and negroes had dwelt amicably side by side, there developed within only a few months such a cold and implacable ferocity of race hatred that a mob could rise up with the deliberate purpose of massacreing the negro population and wiping out with fire the sections in which it dwelt, and did put scores to death, with every circumstance of appalling cruelty, and without distinction of age or sex, innocence or guilt?

The answer to this tragic puzzle was sought yesterday by witnesses with leading business men, city officials, and others who are in a position to be well informed.

Under the present conditions of unrest, they did not desire to be quoted, but the story they told follows:

It should be prefaced with the statements that East St. Louis now has a population of probably 75,000; that it has grown with leaps and bounds in the last two decades, its population having been only 29,655 in 1900; that it is a flourishing industrial centre, boasting of great packing and manufacturing plants, some the largest of their kind in the country, and that, owing to the nature of the work in many of these industries, it is one of the biggest markets in the United States for common, unskilled labor.

On the other hand, the city Government of East St. Louis is bankrupt. As the events of Monday night showed, its police force was not only demoralized, but feeble in numbers. It can muster only sixty-three men.

In the packing plants, stockyards and ore factories there is an abundance of hard, dirty and unpleasant work which no white American would consent to do. These jobs were abandoned by the skilled white workmen to negroes and foreigners. Many of the latter, natives of Austria and the Balkan countries, were summoned to the colors, which meant additional negroes were employed in their places.

The tremendous boom given to business in the city by war orders for the Allies created still greater demands for negro labor. It is estimated that in the last two years the negro population has increased one-fourth. At the end of May, when the first outbreak of rioting occurred, there were probably 15,000 negroes in East St. Louis, of whom today perhaps no more than 5,000 or 6,000 remain.

Received $4 to $6 a Day.

The negroes found themselves receiving such unprecedented wages as $4, $5 and $6 a day, and it was not strange many of them wrote glowing letters to friends and relatives in the South, inviting them to come and enter into this financial paradise. They responded in flocks. Every evening, and especially on Sunday evenings, the Relay Depot would be jammed with negroes arriving on the trains and friends gathered to welcome them.

The uneasiness felt by the white population over this influx of negroes became acute alarm because of an epidemic of hitherto unheard-of holdings by negro footpads during April and May. It is not the belief of the authorities that these crimes were committed by negroes from the South, who went to the city to work, but that they were the deeds of professional crooks from other cities, including St. Louis.

Night after night the police received reports of robberies committed by negroes upon white men, women, and youths. One evening the Fire and Police Board was holding a meeting at the City Hall when suddenly there came the sound of a fusillade of shots in Third Street, nearby. It proved a negro had attempted to hold up a white detective, and in the exchange of shots that followed the policeman was shot in the arm, the bandit escaping unhurt. The complaints here heard that even when negro criminals were arrested they were treated with a consideration which was charged to the desire of politicians to cater to the black vote.

The cases were cited of four negro women, notorious as pickpockets and thieves, who each have been arrested scores of times. Rarely were they even locked up, for usually a bondsman was awaiting them when they were taken to the police station.

A thriving business as professional bondsmen has for years been driven by several negro saloon keepers and politicians. And in court there is a long record in connection with these women, of acquittals, postponements, and delays.

It began to be muttered about that "it was too easy for a negro to get out of jail." Indignation was again drawn to the negro resorts and barrel houses along Broadway, and it was pointed out that one negro saloon keeper, to whom the city had granted a license, was an ex-convict who had been run out of St. Louis, and who, as a side line to his saloon, was doing a thriving business in supplying "protection" to "bad" negroes, and was a power in politics among his followers.

Strike Adds to Bitterness.

Into this situation, embittered by the crimes of negro hold-up men, entered a new factor with the declaration of a strike during the last week of May at the plant of the Aluminium Ore Company, said to be the largest factory of the sort in America. It was working night and day on contracts for the United States Government.

Its skilled white workmen were earning $7 a day. According to officials of the company, the strike was called because they refused to pay a bribe of $20,000 to a walking delegate, who was one of the leaders of the men.

The company already employed many negroes at such common labor as shoveling ore. It now placed some negroes at the work which the white men had quit. This gave an opportunity to raise the cry that negroes were being imported as strikebreakers. It is true the strike gradually petered out, the men repudiating their leaders and mostly returning to work.

But the damage was done, and to the constantly mounting passion of race prejudice was added that of union workmen jealous of their privileges.

The explosives were now gathered, and all that was needed was a match. It was produced on the night of May 28. A delegation of about 600 union men marched to the City Hall to appeal to the authorities to prevent the importation of any more negroes. Among them were many of the Aluminum Ore Company strikers. They took possession of an auditorium, and some of the leaders made speeches advising that in case the authorities took no action, they should resort to mob law.

Mayor Mollman promised he would do everything in his power to persuade employers against recruiting negro labor, and the meeting dispersed. They had not been gone thirty minutes when a mob appeared at the police station and demanded a negro who had just been arrested be delivered to them. He was arrested on the charge of trying to rob two white girls at Tenth Street and Missouri Avenue. At about the same time two youths had been robbed at Thirteenth Street and Gaty Avenue, by a negro, and one of them, who resisted, was shot in the hip.

Indians Rob to Disperse.

Mayor Mollman, who had to support him only three policemen at the station, addressed the mob himself, and succeeded in persuading the members to depart. But they departed for the negro section along Broadway, and there was the beginning of four days' rioting in which a dozen white men and two score negroes were injured, and considerable property belonging to negroes was destroyed, including saloons and shops. The disturbance finally was put down by troops.

But the flame was not extinguished; it was only smoldering. It now appears negro leaders took a hand and organized one or more bands for their own defense in case further attacks should be made. The information was extracted from one reluctant negro witness before the Coroner that three "mobilization points" had been agreed upon, and that the ringing of the bell of a negro church was to be the tocsin for assembling in arms.

At midnight, Sunday, the bell began to peal, and in a few minutes a white resident nearby telephoned to the police that a company of armed negroes was on the march. Over the telephone the tolling of the bell could be heard.

Detective Sergeant Samuel Coppedge, Detective Frank Wodley and others leaped into an automobile. As they wheeled into Bond Street, off Broadway, they came face to face with a column of about 150 negroes, marching along the sidewalk in twos, each with a gun on his shoulder.

Coppedge was shot dead as he urged the negroes to disperse, and Wodley received wounds from which he died. Two other officers in the machine were wounded. The driver of the car sped it away through the rain of bullets. What became of the negro column after the murders is not as yet known; and upon what expedition they were setting out is one of the remaining mysteries of the case.

The generally accepted belief among the whites is that they were marching to attack the white residence district in revenge for the riot of May 28, but another theory is that they were bound for the Free Bridge to punish the white men employed at a plant near the bridge, who had beaten a negro earlier in the evening.

Says Joy Riders Shot Into Church.

Another version of this happening was produced last night by an East St. Louis clergyman, who has been quietly making an investigation. He was told by negroes, it is said, that they were worshipping in the church in question Sunday night, and that white joy riders, passing in a car, proceeded to shoot up the church.

The terrified worshippers dropped to the floor and put out the lights, and then some one rang the alarm bell. The band of armed negroes gathered and were out looking for the automobile from which the shots were fired. By ill chance, the story continued, Coppedge and the other officers arrived in a car wearing civilian clothes, and the negroes, believing it was the other machine returning, opened fire.

It also was said by negroes that joy riders during the evening fired into their homes, and that this was another provocation for the assembling of the armed band.

When the news of the assassination of Coppedge and Wodley spread over the city, East St. Louis saw red. There was almost equal rage over the discovery that there was a band of armed negroes in existence as a menace to white supremacy in the town. These were the immediate causes of the sanguinary debauch of Monday night, now known to all the world, but they merely detonated the dynamite that had been accumulating for about three months.

A prominent East St. Louis real estate man, who would not permit his name to be used, gave the following summary of the causes leading up to the riot:

"We have had a reasonable proportion of negroes with us for a long time, and it must be said that in a political way they have not improved themselves in the eyes of white people. Many of them have been for sale on Election Day, putting up their votes to the highest bidder. This did not help them any in the estimation of the people as to their value as an asset to the city, and it was largely responsible for the low tone of politics here.

"The labor question was another factor. War and other orders caused increased capacity in many plants and a demand for additional workers. The employers made a systematic attempt to recruit men; it seemed to be in doubt whether they gave any more effort to getting negroes than whites. The use of negroes as strikebreakers in one packing plant and an ore factory was not calculated to lessen the tension.

"Many of us felt we were getting more than a reasonable proportion of negroes in comparison with our white population. And as I have been told by dependable negroes, nearly every one armed himself as soon as he arrived. Those from the South were intoxicated with the 'new freedom' they found in East St. Louis, and flaunted themselves in a manner that would have been intolerable even in a white man. This impudence was much in evidence before the May riots, but after that it seemed as if some of the edge had been taken off their insolence.

Declares Militia Were Lax.

"I wish to point out that in these riots all the antipathy toward the negro was not confined to East St. Louis. Among the first militia to arrive from Central and Northern Illinois were not a few who declared feelingly their understanding they were not here to protect negroes against whites, but to guard whites against negroes. Many were what you would call nothing else but raw country yaps; they knew nothing of their duties, and being boys themselves, fraternized with the other boys who made up so large a proportion of Monday night's mob.

"Also, on the streets that night, though taking no part in the rioting, were more than one of the substantial men of the city, who, in the belief the armed negroes who killed Coppedge and Wodley had started forth to 'clean up the town,' remarked that, after all, as the negroes started it, they would have to be shown who was master in the city."

LANSING AT SUMMER HOME.

Will Keep Constantly in Touch with the International Situation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—The cottage of Secretary of State Lansing at Henderson Harbor, on Lake Ontario, has been transformed into an office, and special telephone and telegraph service has been provided. Mr. Lansing arrived this morning, and will pass his vacation here.

Although he has laid aside diplomatic cares as far as possible, the Secretary of State will keep in touch with the international situation, and for this reason his stay is indefinite. He said this morning that he might be at the harbor for three days or for three weeks. He had no comment to make on his interview with Ambassador Henry Fletcher, who accompanied him as far as New York, and who discussed the Mexican situation.

AVIATION RELIEF HOSPITAL.

Work Begun on Gift of National Special Aid Society.

Work was begun yesterday at Bay Shore, L. I., on the Aviation Relief Hospital of the National Special Aid Society, which is to be used by the aeronautic section of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia. The society, headed by Mrs. William Alexander, has donated the hospital and all its equipment. The institution will be in charge of Dr. John MacEvitt, and upon its completion will be turned over to the United States Government.

Mrs. William Allen Bartlett is Chairman of the society's Aviation Committee, which has already endowed one bed for United States Navy fliers in the American Hospital, Paris, and one bed in the same institution for men of the Marine Corps. Two tennis courts at the Bay Shore Aviation Station have been equipped by the committee.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

There will be a concert in Battery Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of the Park Department, and another at City College Stadium at 8 P. M.

Colonel Charles Bigelow, who has recently returned from more than two years in England, will talk of "England's Experiences During the War" at a patriotic meeting at the Church of the Ascension, beginning at 8 o'clock this evening.

There will be a patriotic rally at the Tent Evangel, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

Lord Northcliffe is announced to speak at a luncheon of the Overseas Club, in the Biltmore Hotel, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

The First Sanitary Training Detachment of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross will give a drill and exhibition at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon.

500 NEW OFFICERS FOR RESERVE CORPS

200 of the Newly Commissioned Men Are Ordered to Report at Governors Island.

MANY AVIATORS IN LIST

Several Prominent New Yorkers Are Assigned to Different Branches of the Service.

President Wilson signed during the past week the commissions of more than 500 new officers of the Army Reserve Corps. Of these officers 200 live in the Eastern Department of the Army and report to Governors Island for orders. A large number of ordnance and signal corps officers, the signalmen including many aviators, are among the officers commissioned by the President. The officers who report to Maj. Gen. Bell, commanding the Eastern Department, are the following:

COMMISSIONED FROM JUNE 22.—Snowden A. Fahnestock, 1st Lt., Inf., New York; Joseph G. Fogarty, 1st Lt., Inf., Brooklyn; H. A. W. Kates, 2d Lt., Inf., State College, Penn.; Henry J. Kimball, 2d Lt., Inf., Watertown; John P. Kelly, 2d Lt., Inf., Rochester; Theodore S. Kenyon, 2d Lt., Inf., New York; S. R. Miller, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Joseph C. Thoms, 2d Lt., Cav., Newark; James H. Steinman, Major, A. G., Lancaster; William O. Tufts, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Charles D. Drew, Capt., Engrs., Flushing; William B. Ryan, Capt., Engrs., Greensburg; Jesse A. Duck, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; R. E. J. Summers, 1st Lt., Engrs., Wilkinsburg, Penn.; E. E. Duff, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Shrewsbury, Penn.; Paul McLoud, 1st Lt., Engrs., Albany; Clarence G. Sandford, 2d Lt., Engrs., Ambridge, Penn.; Horace M. Graff, Capt., Q. M., New York; Toole A. Geddes, Capt., Q. M., Kensington, Md.; Burton J. Lemon, Capt., Q. M., New York; Addison C. Townsend, Capt., Q. M., New York; Claude F. Curtis, Capt., Q. M., New York; Charles H. Grant, Major, Ord., Stamford, Conn.; John T. Kenyon, Major, Ord., Chester, Penn.; William W. Cordell, Capt., Ord., New York; Ralph P. Johnson, Capt., Ord., Philadelphia; Ronald E. Curtis, Capt., Ord., New York; James B. L. Orme, Capt., Ord., New York; Chester L. Kingsbury, 1st Lt., Ord., Schenectady; Robert E. Pate, 1st Lt., Ord., New York; Kenneth E. Root, 1st Lt., Ord., Brooklyn; Charles Carey, 1st Lt., Ord., Fort Schuyler; Nelson A. Zeigler, 1st Lt., Ord., Jersey City; Henry G. Opdycke, Major, Sig., Bound Brook; Frederick P. Rogers, Capt., Sig., Utica; Harold H. Lawson, Capt., Sig., Morsemere, N. J.; James J. McCanney, 1st Lt., Sig., Brooklyn; Moritz P. Machold, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia; Willis H. Taylor, Jr., 1st Lt., Sig., New York; Harland A. Trax, 1st Lt., Sig., New York; A. C. Downey, Capt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Henry C. Pratt, Capt., Avia. Sig., Baltimore; Samuel Katzman, 1st Lt., Avia. Sig., Washington; Samuel J. Meltzer, Major, Med., New York; Richard Siee, Major, Med., Swiftwater, Penn.; Robert C. Bryan, Capt., Med., Richmond; Thomas R. Boggs, Major, Med., Baltimore; Joseph E. Donnelly, Capt., Med., Fordham; G. W. Wheeler, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Lancliot Ely, 1st Lt., Med., Somerville, N. J.; Royal D. Schaff, 1st Lt., Med., Castalan, N. Y.; B. A. Jenkin, 1st Lt., Med., Wilmington, Del.; F. H. Wells, 1st Lt., Med., Chester Springs, Penn.; Charles R. Snyder, 1st Lt., Med., Marysville, Penn.; Wendell P. Daily, 1st Lt., Med., Swarthmore, Penn.; Sweetzer Simmons, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; J. B. Griswold, 1st Lt., Med., Morristown; Donald R. Kunkleman, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Henry L. Katz, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Lewis A. Newfield, 1st Lt., Med., Brooklyn; Clinton A. Kane, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; C. J. MacQuire, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., New York; John Speese, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Frederick Warner, 1st Lt., Med., Schenectady; George T. Ross, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Gilman H. Clough, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Edgar A. Johnson, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Elmer R. Decker, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Wilbur H. Sykes, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; John L. De Lacy, 1st Lt., Dental, New York; J. McG. McCausland, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Richard K. Thompson, 1st Lt., Dental, Washington; Robert W. Starr, 1st Lt., Dental, Philadelphia; W. J. Eggleton, 1st Lt., Dental, Germantown; B. S. Nesbit, 1st Lt., Dental, Northumberland, Penn.; Weston B. Estes, 1st Lt., Dental, New York; F. F. Mensching, 1st Lt., Dental, New York; Harvey E. Stahl, 1st Lt., Dental, New York; Charles H. Wilen, 1st Lt., Dental, Bronx; Leroy M. Ennis, 1st Lt., Dental, Philadelphia; Herman J. Keiser, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; John S. Nicholas, 2d Lt., Vet., Charlottesville; Louis C. Philippus, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington; Chester C. Neal, 2d Lt., Vet., Greencastle; John J. Martin, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington George A. Farman, 2d Lt., Vet., Chestertown, Md.; Peter F. Gallow, 2d Lt., Vet., Richmond; Harry R. Kelsey, 2d Lt., Vet., Newport News; Jesse P. Porch, 2d Lt., Vet., White Hall, Md.; Hadleigh Marsh, 2d Lt., Vet., Washington.

JUNE 26.—R. E. B. McKenney, Capt., Inf., Washington; Robert S. Spangler, 1st Lt., Inf., York; Raymond L. Percy, 1st Lt., Inf., Pittsburgh; Alan W. Lukens, 2d Lt., Inf., Philadelphia; Leonard A. Block, 2d Lt., Inf., Fort Myer; John C. Walker, 2d Lt., Inf., Moneta, Va.; Thos. J. Harrave, 1st Lt., Cav., Albany; Benno von Witzleben, 2d Lt., Cav

10-YEAR ROADS PAID FOR WITH 25-YEAR BONDS

Government Expert Gives Information as to Highway Construction and Maintenance of Interest to Motorists.

By H. W. JAMES,
Chief of Maintenance, U. S. Office of Public Roads.

The greater part of the large annual expenditure for roads is for construction. Another large part is spent in repairing worn-out roads. Very little is spent systematically for maintaining in good condition roads already built. The fact that it is usually impossible to separate expenditures for construction, repair and maintenance indicates the indifferent attitude of local officials toward maintenance. What such indifference means should be thoroughly understood.

I have in mind a county that has bonded itself for $247,000. It has issued interest-bearing warrants or notes of indebtedness to the amount of $124,000, evading by this means the procedure required to issue more bonds. The total amount of the road revenue of the county in 1914 was $40,000. The fixed charges for interest, sinking fund, and retirement of one-tenth of the interest-bearing warrants were $35,000. The balance of $5,000 was available in 1914 for the maintenance of the roads of the county. There are about 400 miles of road in the county, of which 100 miles were improved with the proceeds of the bond issue and warrants. The roads are all of gravel, soft and friable, and susceptible to rapid abrasion. Similar roads built by engineers of the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, using the same material, are to be maintained by the office in co-operation with some other counties. We estimate the cost of annual maintenance, exclusive of all overhead and supervision, at from $90 to $140 per mile, according to the distance from the market towns.

Now, this county to which I have referred has an average of $12.50 for all roads, or, if we neglect the unimproved roads, there is available for maintenance of the gravel roads $30 per mile, or about one-half of the actual estimated deterioration per year. The road situation in such a county is hopeless. The bonds run twenty-five years; the warrants are to be retired in ten years. The roads with the best care that is possible under the existing conditions may remain serviceable as gravel roads for ten years; certainly they will not endure longer. At that time approximately two-fifths of the bond issue will have been provided for by the sinking fund, if that is left intact, and three-fifths will be still unprovided for. But the roads will be gone, and the county will continue to pay for them for fifteen years.

The idea of building roads with bond money is a good one. The arrangement can often be made to good business advantage and is a good device for making posterity share in the payment of a certain advantage that we bequeath to them. But as usually practiced the arrangement of issuing bonds serves actually to shift all payment to posterity and to exhaust the proceeds of the sale in our own generation. We are heavily discounting the future in road building, and unless some change is brought about financial difficulties are sure to come that can be met only by heavy direct taxes that will have to be expended without any direct benefits.

The first step toward remedying this condition is really a very simple one. Every mile of improved road built by a county from any funds whatever should create a determinable annual liability against the annual road revenues of the county. This liability is determined by a competent engineer, as the probable annual cost of maintenance of that particular mile of improved road.

Let us assume the case of a county having $10,000 annual road revenue under the maximum levy. The county already has 300 miles of common dirt roads, and is unable to keep them in good condition for $33 per mile, because of the heavy traffic near the market towns. So it plans to issue bonds and to construct gravel roads near the principal market towns or railroad points or centres of population. The question is, how many miles of gravel road should the county build? The engineer advising the county studies the materials available and estimates that roads built with the best local gravel will cost $125 per mile annually to maintain. To maintain the dirt roads at least $30 per mile should be allowed on 100 miles. By a simple computation we find that 56 miles of gravel road at $125 is $7,000, and 100 miles of dirt road is $3,000, and our $10,000 revenue is exhausted. This is, then, the limit of such road that the county should construct.

Our county governments are not so efficient as our city governments. However honest county officials may be, however seriously they take their duties, they labor under a heavy burden of habit and custom that practically makes impossible any thorough, effective work by present methods.

In 1914 the United States expended in all $240,000,000 for road work—a quarter of a billion dollars—more than one-third of the value of the 1915 cotton crop at 10 cents per pound. If we would conserve this tremendous annual investment of public wealth in public works so that it may be cumulative in effect and not a dead annual charge for transportation, we must revise our methods of conducting road affairs, introduce proper supervision, proper business methods, and once and for all take roads out of local politics.

The instrumentality for accomplishing these ends is a proper system of road maintenance with an auxiliary system of road accounts and financial control. Such system will save the community from assuming an undue burden of fixed charges; will provide for the permanent and effective upkeep of the public property represented by the road system; will distribute the annual revenues where traffic and investment values demand and not as sought by local politicians, and will place the largest single item of public expenditure, that for public roads, on a business basis. The result will be that the huge investment of annual public revenues will have a cumulative value and the public property represented by that investment will be permanently conserved.

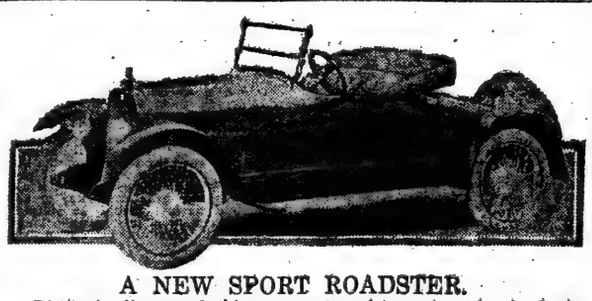
EXTEND TIME FOR OPERATOR'S LICENSE

New York City Motorists Must Have Cards by Aug. 1—Outsiders Allowed Ten Days' Travel in City Limits

In reply to many inquiries that have been made as to the number of times that automobile owners living outside of New York City may drive into the city during the year without taking out an operator's license, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo says that ten days in any one year are permissible to outsiders coming here with their cars. After that time an operator's license is necessary. Persons having a chauffeur's license are also exempt from the new law.

While a thirty-day extension has been granted to all automobilists of this city who are now required by the Cromwell-Kelly act to take out an operator's license, the Secretary of State urges all persons who have not already done so to file their applications without waiting until the last day or so in July, in order that the proper card may be in the hands of the motorist by Aug. 1. At the present time, Mr. Hugo's office is receiving from 3,000 to 4,000 letters a day and about the same number of cards are being sent out.

All applications filed by persons under the age of eighteen years are being refused. There have already been a hundred or more. Boys outside of New York have the advantage, for while the Cromwell-Kelly act places the minimum age at eighteen years, elsewhere in the State a person under that age, when accompanied by a registered chauffeur or the owner of a car, may drive.



A NEW SPORT ROADSTER.

Distinctive lines mark this new sport roadster put out by the Jordan Motor Car Company. It is 200 pounds lighter than the previous roadster of this company and illustrates the tendency toward a choice of several colors in a car, the options in this case being "Mercedes red," "Liberty blue," and "Briarcliff green."

Convict Road Building Systematized

In Oklahoma prison road camps are no longer in the experimental stage, says the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. They have become an accepted institution in the State. In the central and southwest sections prisoners are building the Ozark trail; in the southeast, they are grading the Jefferson highway, and in other districts they are assisting in the local good road movement.

College Men for Ambulances.

Fifteen hundred picked men from universities and colleges in the country will serve in the United States Ambulance Corps. The corps is to be organized into units of thirty-six men each. Thirty-two colleges are represented in the men who offered themselves for the service. They will go into training near Philadelphia and will be sent abroad as soon as possible after their equipment is complete.

ATTRACTIVE DAY'S TOUR ON LONG ISLAND ROADS

Pleasant Motor Trip to Long Beach and Huntington—Home Through Picturesque North Shore.

The following trip on Long Island, of about ninety miles, makes a very pleasant day's run and provides the opportunity for a stop at Long Beach if the motorist so desires:

Crossing Queensboro Bridge from Manhattan into Long Island City the route continues along the bridge plaza across Jackson Avenue and over the viaduct into Queens Boulevard, which is in good condition, to Jamaica by way of Winfield and Forest Hills.

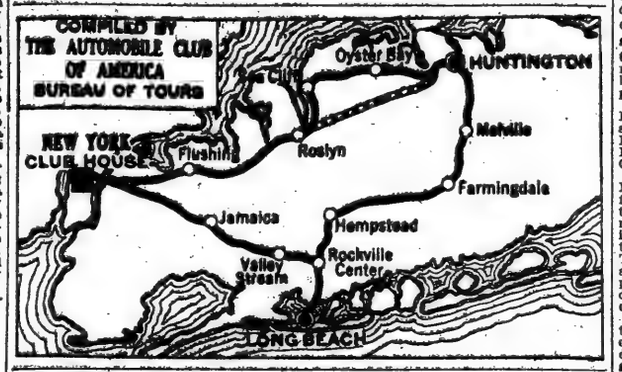
At Jamaica a left turn on Hillside Avenue leads to the Peace Monument. Here a right turn is made into Bergen Avenue and straight on into the Merrick Road, which is followed through Springfield, Valley Stream, and Lynbrook to Rockville Centre. At Rockville Centre the road for Long Beach forks to the right into Lincoln Avenue and follows the main road into Long Beach.

Leaving Long Beach the route returns over the same road to Lincoln Avenue in Rockville Centre, where it takes the left fork into Lincoln Avenue and turns right across the Merrick Road. North Village Avenue crosses the railroad and turns right into Hempstead Avenue, which is followed into Hempstead. Garden City is about three miles north of Hempstead, while the nearby Mineola aviation field is the scene of great activity in training aviators. Near by is the Meadowbrook Polo Field, the headquarters of Long Island's hunting set. At Hempstead the route turns to the right on Fulton Avenue and follows Bethpage Turnpike straight across Merrick Avenue and Hicksville Road, and nine miles from Hempstead takes the road which forks to the left and runs straight on through Farmingdale, passing shortly afterward under the Long Island Motor Parkway. Beyond Melville the main road is followed across the Jericho Turnpike and into New York Avenue for Huntington, about thirty miles from Long Beach.

From Huntington a choice of roads may be followed to Roslyn. The shorter route is over the North Hempstead Turnpike, through Cold Spring Harbor, East Norwich, Greenvale, Bull's Head to Roslyn, a run of thirteen miles from Huntington. The alternative route, which is only five and a half miles longer, by way of Oyster Bay and Glen Cove, passes some of the most attractive country places in western Long Island and traverses very pleasant scenery.

Main Street leads out of Huntington for Cold Spring Harbor, from which the route continues a winding course to Oyster Bay and then follows the Oyster Bay-Glen Cove Road and the Town Path into Glen Cove. The run from Oyster Bay is over good roads, and among the interesting places that one passes are the Millneck Club, the Piping Rock Club, a Friend's Meeting House, and many fine country estates.

Sea Cliff Avenue is followed to Sea Cliff, where ferry connections can be had for either Rye or New Rochelle for the route home through Westchester County. Otherwise, the shore road is taken, straight on past the fountain and the Post Office into Roslyn, nineteen miles from Huntington. From this point north Hempstead Turnpike leads through Manhasset, Little Neck, and Bayside, becoming Broadway through Flushing. Jackson Avenue is followed to the plaza in Long Island City, where a turn to the right leads to Queensboro Bridge and back to Manhattan, seventeen miles from Roslyn.



FOR AUTO DRAFTSMEN.

National Auto Chamber of Commerce to Enlarge Training School.

After having co-operated for the last few years with the carriage manufacturers in the maintenance of the Technical School for Automobile Draftsmen and Mechanics, which has been conducted for the past thirty-seven years in New York City, the Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce have voted to take the institution in charge and broaden its scope to the end that more and better draftsmen can be supplied for automobile body manufacturers, now such an important part of the industry.

Daniel T. Wilson is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to which has been added Charles Clifton, President of the N. A. C. C.; H. H. Rice, and Alfred Reeves, general manager of the N. A. C. C.

The present headquarters are at the Mechanics' Institute, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, where additional room is to be obtained so as to permit a greater number of pupils in the day and evening classes, and also permit of doubling the size of the correspondence class. The school is free to all employes of automobile or body manufacturing plants, and graduates are in constant demand by companies throughout the country.

The pupils are divided into three distinct classes, namely: The introductory or free-hand class, class for study of descriptive geometry, and class for scale and full-size working drawings. It is felt that the school is of vital benefit to the trade, and warrants the support of the automobile manufacturers, who are arranging for additional equipment and the larger quarters offered by the Mechanics' Institute.

HOW TO LOOK AFTER AUTO TIRE CHAINS.

Their Use and Care Described by an Expert—Two Ways to Apply Chain—What Novice Has to Learn.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, Jr.

Whether on wet pavements or on muddy country roads, tire chains are the last word in the prevention of accidents. But, like everything else connected with the automobile, there is a great deal of ignorance concerning their use. In bad going a car should have a chain on each wheel, or, if the motorist does not care to buy that many, one on each rear wheel is imperative. Some people only use one, applied to the left rear wheel. When the brakes are applied the left wheel holds the ground better than the right, causing the car to slew to the left and so increasing the danger of an accident. The left rear wheel is chosen, as there is then no danger of damaging the chain by running against the curb.

The type of chain used is called "ladder chain," as it has two side lengths fitted with cross links or "grips." At the end are clamps to fasten the chains on the tires, of which more anon. The side chains will last two or three years with proper care, but the cross links will have to be renewed frequently during the season. The clamps at the ends are depended on to keep the chain in place, and so must be reliable. If the clips that help clamp the ends together do not fit tightly they will allow the ends to separate, and the chain is lost. Examine them carefully and bend them in so that it requires quite an effort to close each clip and a greater one to open it. Then it is reasonably safe.

In overhauling the chain proceed as follows: If the chain is one that has already seen some use, start with the first link and remove every other one. Replace it with a new one and save the old links to be used when the others break. By this means the chain is made almost as good as a new one. Admitting that half the chain is new, what is the advantage? Simply this: When one link breaks the wheel slips, giving a heavy tug on the next link. If this is a weak one the chances are that it will break. In this way enough links will break for the chain to drop down and get tangled up in the brake mechanism, wrecking the chain. By having every other link a strong one this danger is removed immediately. I have seen an instructions car come in with four or more links broken. If the chain had not been reinforced as described it would most assuredly have been wrecked.

The novice jacks up his wheel to put on a chain—not so the experienced motorist. There are two ways of applying the chain: One is to drape it over the wheel, the other is to lay it on the ground and run the car over it. The latter method, apart from the difficulty of steering in straight over something you cannot see, has the added disadvantage that the chain on a muddy road is in bad condition to handle. So drape it over the wheel and you will have a much cleaner job. Apply it in such a way that the points of the cross links are away from the tire so as to prevent them from cutting into it. Have the clamps toward the back of the car. This draws them forward as the car wheel revolves with a wiping motion that tends to keep them closed, whereas the opposite method will result in their loosening sooner or later and dropping off. Having draped the chain properly over the wheel, run the car forward for a rear wheel and backward for a front wheel. This brings the ends out where they can be gotten at to the best advantage.

Never use a tool to tighten up the chains, as they may be fastened so tightly that they cannot creep, and so distribute the wear. If they always stay in one spot on the shoe they soon cut in and ruin the tread. Of course, in the case of a woman, one wheel strength is not equal to the task, a tool will be useful, but must be exercised not to get the chain too tight. In line with this caution is a similar one not to fasten the chain to a spoke.

The parts of the cross links that come into contact with the ground are case hardened, that is, they are made of wrought iron with a casing of hardened steel. This resists wear for a long time, but wears through eventually, after which the link soon wears out and breaks. The end pieces are not hardened, and so may be very easily worked by a special tool.

There are several chain tools on the market, and it is difficult to decide among them. One should be chosen which has good leverage and opens or closes the links with the least effort. By the use of a proper tool the broken links may be replaced while the chain is on the wheel—a very important thing. If the tool is missing or absent, however, one may drive a screwdriver through the link to open it and close it with a hammer.

CONVICTS ON JERSEY ROADS.

Good Results, but Road Commissioner Recommends Changes.

Convict labor has been used in road building in New Jersey for about four years. This experience, says the American Highway Association, has convinced the State Road Commissioner, Colonel E. A. Stevens, that work can be performed by this labor in New Jersey at the same or less cost than by contract, that the work is a specially promising method of preparing convicts for a law-abiding and useful career, and that the authorities there are by no means availing themselves of the opportunities of convict road building. As the laws now stand, the division of authority and control over the convicts works havoc with efficiency, and the work is often delayed for considerable periods on this account. This defect must be cured if better results are to be obtained, Colonel Stevens says, but he is convinced that the benefits to the men fully justify a continuance of the work, even if the return in road improvements is a little more costly and is delayed somewhat in comparison with contract work.

Velie Six

Wise Buying

is the real economy. Primarily, a knowing motorist considers power, mechanical details, luxury, equipment, first cost and maintenance cost. Then the reputation and facilities of the organization behind the car are given due consideration. In the Velie you will find what others have found—superior materials and workmanship, easy riding, ease of control, economy of fuel and tires, and many other features exclusively Velie.

Eight body styles to meet every individual requirement.

5-Passenger Touring Car, $1185
7 " (134-inch Wheelbase), 1650
Immediate Deliveries

OAKLAND AUTOMOBILE CO.
1305 Broadway, at 33d St., N. Y.
Tel. 1234 Co.—Adv.

Most Miles per Gallon of Gasoline

We've proved it so conclusively that every doubter has been forever silenced---every skeptic made to believe. The efficient Maxwell is the most economical five passenger car built. The world knows that.

We knew what Maxwell economy was.

Thousands of Maxwell owners had written that they were getting upward of 30 miles per gallon

—and running their cars at a cost of $6 to $8 a month.

But we wanted to prove the facts to the whole world.

How The Maxwell Won The Economy Championship

First—on May 23—we held our International Dealer's Economy Contest runs.

A silver cup and $5,000 in gold were the prizes.

The first 50 cars averaged nearly 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline each.

The cars used were privately owned, in actual daily service.

The $50,000 Liberty Bond Contest

Then we set aside $50,000 in U. S. Liberty Bonds for a great contest for Maxwell owners.

There have been thousands of entries—the contest is still on.

Big mileage records are being made.

But we won't have the tabulated returns till the contest is ended.

Own a Maxwell—Save on Gasoline Bills

The Maxwell is a handsome, comfortable car.

The practical man's car—the ideal car for family use.

Come to our salesrooms and buy your Maxwell now.

Roadster $650; Touring Car $665; Cabriolet $865; Town Car $915; Sedan $985, completely equipped, including electric starter and lights

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation

1808 Broadway, at 59th Street

Maxwell M. S. Corp., 1392 Bedford Avenue at St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Small monthly payments arranged if you prefer

Studebaker

Reproduced from an actual photograph taken near Fort Bridger, Wyoming

A Performance That Proved

This is the story of one of the most gruelling tests to which an automobile was ever subjected.

Remember as you read it that the car was a Series 18 Studebaker taken from a dealer's stock, that there were no trained service-men at specially established "controls" to care for it, that the trip itself was not "factory planned," that it was just an ordinary tour.

No Special Preparations

On May 20th last, this Studebaker car left San Francisco as the pilot car for a caravan of advertising men going to the St. Louis convention.

No special preparations were made as far as the car was concerned. The trip was to be a long one—but nothing unusual was expected.

The first two days were pleasant and the roads were good.

Seas of 'Dobe Mud

The third day found the party at Lovelock, Nevada, in a pouring rain.

The harder it rained, the stickier and more tenacious became the 'dobe mud. In places the pools were hub deep. This mud was cement-like in its consistency—it took a pick and shovel to remove it from the wheels. Yet the Studebaker car pulled sturdily along and showed ample reserve power for conditions even more difficult. This lasted for three days until they reached Salt Lake City.

Over the Rockies in a Blizzard

Leaving Salt Lake City they started for Evanston, Wyoming, traveling the latter half of the distance through one of the hardest rainstorms imaginable—the road was washed out and the car had to find its own way over rocks and along ledges that seemed impassable.

Starting from Evanston for Fort Bridger they ran into a blizzard, which at lower levels turned into rain.

The road was a veritable canal.

At one point they only made nine miles in five hours (the picture above shows why).

More Rain and Mud

All the way through Colorado the rain continued—and kept up as the car struggled through the gumbo mud of Western Kansas.

Even between Topeka and Kansas City the roads were in awful condition.

Arrived in Perfect Running Condition

At Kansas City the clouds lifted, the sun shone and the rest of the run to St. Louis was made without incident.

Despite its all but unsurmountable difficulties the Studebaker car arrived in St. Louis only 2¾ hours behind schedule in perfect running condition and having only changed one tire during the entire trip.

So well had it come through its terrible experience that the car was driven on to Detroit to the Studebaker factories without any overhauling whatsoever.

This performance is further proof of the remarkable durability of Studebaker cars—a durability that is due to one thing only—the mechanical perfection of this splendid automobile.

Any car that will come through a test like this in perfect running condition—any car that will perform as this one did is worth your serious consideration—you owe it to yourself to get a Studebaker demonstration before you buy any car.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

The Studebaker Corporation of America

New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1454.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4196.

Four-Cylinder Models	
FOUR Roadster	$ 985
FOUR Touring Car	985
FOUR Landau Roadster	1150
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1185

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

Six-Cylinder Models	
SIX Roadster	$1350
SIX Touring Car	1350
SIX Landau Roadster	1550
SIX Touring Sedan	1750
SIX Coupe	1750
SIX Limousine	2650

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

STEEL OUTPUT HIT BY COKE SHORTAGE

Production in First Half of Year Was 340,561 Tons Less Than Same Time Last Year.

AWAIT PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

Furnace Interests Favor a Compromise in the Contracts Already Taken Over.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Shortage of coke continues to restrict the production of pig iron, the output during the month of June having been lower than in either of the two preceding months. Published reports in The Iron Age show that the production of coke and anthracite iron in the first half of this year was 19,060,892 tons, or 340,561 tons less than for the first half of last year.

Coke has been so scarce that buying against short deliveries expected this week on account of the holiday sent prices in the spot market up to $16 a ton at ovens. The average spot price in the first half of 1916, when there was a fairly plentiful supply, was $2.89.

The production of steel does not seem to have been affected by the restriction in pig iron production, but the advance in the pig iron market in the last few months is testimony to the scarcity of the commodity. Last August and September the average price at furnaces throughout the country was about $18, while now it is about $52. Lake Superior iron ore shipments in June amounted to 9,639,991 tons, or 482,415 tons over June of last year. Shipments were relatively light in April and May, on account of the late opening in navigation, and the loss to July 1, as compared with last year, is 3,480,422 tons. This shortage may be made up later in the season, but in any event no serious fears are entertained as to ore supplies to run the furnaces until the opening of the 1918 navigation season.

The tinplate mills are still diverting their shipments largely into the perishable food channels, and there is practically no tinplate available in the open market. It is fully expected that there will be an ample supply of cans for all the canning crops, which promise to be much larger than in any previous year.

Smaller Coke Output.

The Connellsville Courier reports show a coke output in the region during the first half of this year as 9,247,113 tons, or 2,362,113 tons less than reported for the first half of last year. The reason pig iron was not restricted more was that there was a large increase in the by-product coking capacity at various blast furnace plants.

The pig iron market has assumed a quiet tone, and there is nothing to change the word given a week ago that until the matter of Government price regulation is settled there will not be much activity in this branch of the trade. While there is practically no coke market, on account of the furnaces having exhausted their buying power before the holidays, the market can be considered nominal at prices previously quoted, until something definite happens to change things. It is said here that as high as $16 was paid for spot furnace coke, and there were a few small sales of foundry coke at the same figure. It does not look as if the coke market will decline.

The furnace interests are in favor of making a compromise in the contracts already entered into, so as to forestall the probability of the Government upsetting their plans, and some feel that if this is done it will encourage official action along that line. Altogether they are in an unsettled condition of mind, and the market is feeling the uncertainty. The Federal Trade Commission has called for costs of production.

Many of the cost sheets covering operations of the last few months show red ink balances on account of the furnaces being engaged in making $18 or $20 iron, but quite a number, also for a considerable part of the coke consumed, contract deliveries being insufficient, and there have been two wage advances since selling for the first half, of 1917 began on a large scale.

Few Buyers of Finished Steel.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio, will build two more 90-ton open-hearth furnaces at its steel plant. J. W. Deetrick, President of the company, said this week that on account of the expected delay of materials the new furnaces will not be in operation before April next year. Word comes from Pottstown, Penn., that the old plate mill of the Pottstown Iron Company, after several years of idleness, has resumed operating, under new ownership, that of the Nagle Steel Company, which also operates mills at Glasgow, Seyfert and Fairy, in July. With new machinery and the whole plant thoroughly renovated it will turn out a lot of iron for the trade.

In the finished steel market there are a few buyers still disposed to buy for several months hence at the prices asked by the producers, notwithstanding the fact that the turnover in finished steel products has been decreasing for several months. They are not sure of getting their money back in the sale of their finished wares, but the rising market has taken care of them somehow, and with some of the dealers a habit has been formed of trusting to circumstances.

So far they have gotten the "breaks" in the market, but how long they will be so fortunate is a problem. But with the great bulk of the consumption of steel products the buying has slowed down to a full stop, almost. Some car and locomotive orders are being placed by private interests, and hardly any by trunk-lines, the railroads seemingly out of the market.

No matter how much steel may be required for prosecuting the war, it does not seem at all probable that the remainder could be sold at anything like present prices for commercial purposes. A break is to be expected, the only question being the time. The average price of eight leading steel products this week was $50.60, a gain of .05 cents a ton from last week. The only change in the eight was Bessemer pig, advancing from $55.95 to $57.95 a ton, No. 2 at Birmingham, Ala., sold to $47 a ton, and basic iron values sold up from $50 to $52 a ton. At Chicago finished products advanced from $4.10 to $4.50 per 100 pounds, and heavy scrap sold off $3 a ton, both in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Railroad spikes have advanced $5 a ton, and semi-finished is selling at $100 to $110 a ton in Pittsburgh. It is expected that large tonnages of reinforcing bars will be ordered for export to aid in American army construction.

The coal market has been developing this week, and sales are going through easily. While the market cannot be called broad in general, transactions are being made on the basis of $3 for slack and run of mine and $3.50 for screened coal, plus 25 cents when producers can secure the extra price, which they seem very easily to do. It is questionable whether the $3.50 price can be obtained in screened coal, for lake trade as well as for gas, and there is talk of $3.25 being done. The operators naturally prefer to sell all the screened coal they can at above $3, as they are still permitted to charge that price for the slack resulting from the screening, and that is a better average than taking $3 for run of mine.

Coke prices reached their maximum in Pittsburgh this week, at $16.50 for spot in Pittsburgh & Lake Erie cars, and $18.75 for Pennsylvania cars, and supplies have been 50 per cent. better, and while there has been nothing definite announced as to the Government's intentions, it is felt that regulation is bound to come.

TRAFFIC COMMISSION PLANS

Will Aim Without Cost to the City to Increase Street Facilities.

In discussing the objects of the new Traffic Commission recently authorized by the Board of Estimate, as a result of the report presented by the Committee on City Plan, Robert H. Whitten, Secretary of the Committee, said yesterday:

"The traffic question is recognized as one of the most important problems connected with the physical development of the city. The enormous burden imposed upon our street facilities has increased street accidents and retarded the flow of traffic to an alarming degree. The increase in shipments and other business in the city and Port of New York incident to the war will make existing traffic delays all the more intolerable. The regulations of the Police Department have been effective in relieving the growing congestion, but regulation has now gone about as far as practicable, and it is now more a question of actually increasing the capacity of the roadways and providing additional or relieving roadways."

The members of the commission will serve without pay and no jobs will be created or appropriations made to take care of its work. The Secretary of the Committee on the City Plan is Secretary of the Commission, and Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, and the borough engineers will make the necessary engineering investigations and reports.

The commission is directed to consider: Traffic regulation and other means of increasing the capacity of existing streets; means of separating grades at important intersections, elevated roadways for through traffic, two-level streets, street widenings and new streets; a complete system of automobile and trucking thoroughfares for the five boroughs, with special reference to the linking up of the Bronx and Staten Islands, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the linking up of the city as a whole with neighboring centres in Nassau and Westchester Counties and in New Jersey.

Among the organizations that urged the appointment of the commission were the Fifth Avenue Association, Forty-second Street Association, City Club of New York, Murray Hill Association, Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, Broadway Association, the Merchants' Association, Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the Citizens' Union, Van Owners' Association, New York Furniture Warehousemen's Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the Central Mercantile Association.

HEAD FOR EXPORT LICENSES

C. A. Richards of Bowring & Co. Is Chosen for New Post.

Charles Arthur Richards of this city, who has been named by the Department of Commerce to head the Division of Export Licenses, is a member of Bowring and Co., steamship agents and ship brokers, with offices at No. 17 Battery Place. Mr. Richards was chosen for the new post created under the terms of the Espionage law, owing to his familiarity with export procedure.

It was said yesterday, at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that the Division of Export Licenses would operate subject to the jurisdiction of the Advisory Board, which, in turn, is to be the operative organization of the Exports Council recently created by President Wilson. The members of the Advisory Board have not been named, but it will be composed of one or more officials from the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Department of State, and H. C. Hoover.

A number of men familiar with export procedure have already volunteered to serve the Government at nominal salaries in executive capacities in the license division, and others will probably be required as the work increases. In the absense of definite information, it was believed that Mr. Richards's headquarters would be located in Washington.

POTATO SPECULATORS LOSE

30,000 Pounds Spoil Awaiting Higher Price and Are Destroyed.

An attempt to gouge the public through high prices has resulted in a loss to food speculators of 30,000 pounds of potatoes held in railroad cars here. The potatoes were destroyed by inspectors of the Health Department acting under Lucien P. Brown, Director of Foods and Drugs. Mr. Brown said yesterday that the potatoes were held to await an expected advance in prices and the speculators overplayed their hand.

It came to the Director's attention recently that commission merchants were holding back potatoes which had come from Florida. The commission merchants said that the consignments had been received with instructions to hold them from the market until prices advanced to near the former high level. There was no advance, and when a sufficient time elapsed to warrant the sale the consignors were notified. Orders came to sell at once. Then the investigators of the Health Department scrutinised the potatoes, with the result that 30,000 pounds were declared unfit for food and destroyed.

LEWISOHN TO BACK NEW ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Will Aid Dr. Singer in Publication of a Work Embracing a Wide Field.

TO COMPRISE 144 VOLUMES

In Honor of the Russian Mission the Series Will Begin with a Slavonic Encyclopedia.

Dr. Isidor Singer, managing editor of The American Library of Encyclopedias, announced yesterday that Adolph Lewisohn, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country, has decided to back the publication of a new encyclopedic library, embracing the entire field of human knowledge and information and research equal to that maintained at the most celebrated seats of European learning.

According to Dr. Singer's announcement, the library will be composed of twenty-four special encyclopedias of six volumes each. In honor of the arrival of the Russian mission in New York, Mr. Lewisohn, at whose home the envoys are stopping, has decided that the series shall begin with the Slavonic encyclopedia, which shall be "a source of solid information about the entire Slavic world, embracing the history, literature and art, the religious and politico-economic evolution of the Russians, Ukrainians, Bohemians, and Poles and the whole group of Southern Slavs."

"This has been a direct result of the war in Europe. In consequence, those sections of the country have been constantly threatened with blockade, which has only been prevented by almost continuous embargoes. It has been necessary to move out of the congested district cars needed for the general business of the country in other sections. In certain of the producing sections of the country as fast as cars could be driven into them they immediately moved out again and back into the congested districts with the result that an almost continuous car shortage has existed in parts of the country and a constant accumulation of loaded cars in other parts."

Continuing, Mr. Harrison says regarding the transportation situation with which railways and country are confronted as a result of our entrance into the war:

"The same condition exists today, intensified, however, by the fact that, this country having entered the war, the necessity is to continue these shipments into the congested districts of the East.

"An army is to be created. From a transportation point of view this involves the erection of many cities, each having many thousand inhabitants. These cities must be constructed within a very short time. All the material for their construction must be assembled by the railroad; cars must be furnished to move it; trackage must be laid on which to dispose of it; after the cities are built, facilities must be provided and the subsistence of the army living in these cities must be assured.

"An army must be sent across the water. The part of the railroads in this is to marshal their resources to provide for the prompt movement of vast bodies of men at such times and to such points as the Government may designate. There can be no failure or delay. It will involve treating coaches, cars, and locomotives as though there were an individual ownership in them, and will necessitate use and co-ordination of terminals already vastly overtaxed.

"To equip this army, vast quantities of material must be moved from all conceivable points to the centres where it is to be used. During the time that these things are being done, the food supply of our people must be made available for them by transportation. This involves not only the movement of meats, grain, vegetables, fruits, canned foods, etc., but also the movement of all the commodities which go into their production or into their preparation for the market, that is, agricultural implements, harvesting machinery, cans and the material of which cans are made, boxes and barrels, and the material of which they are constructed, involving a vast transportation necessity. Their other necessities must be provided for—houses to house them, clothing and shoes for their use, and above all coal to keep them warm and to continue without stoppage the work of the manufacturing plants on which the production of these things depends.

"Transportation of the shells, rifles, and other munitions with which the war is to be fought must be provided for, and in every case the movement of the material of which they are made must be given preference over less important materials."

FLOATING HOSPITAL OPENS.

St. John's Guild Begins 51st Year of Service for Sick Babies.

The floating hospital Helen C. Juilliard of St. John's Guild is now in operation, having made its initial trip for the Summer on July 5. Last year the floating hospital carried more than 30,000 sick babies, children, and mothers. The vessel carries the little ones and their mothers out of the hot city into the refreshing air of the bay, and the sick cases are then transferred to the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, S. I.

This is the fifty-first year of the service, in which time the guild has cared for more than 1,500,000 babies, children, and mothers. The service is for the poor of the city without regard to creed, color, or nationality, and St. John's Guild is entirely supported by contributions. The offices is 103 Park Avenue, telephone Murray Hill 7027.

DENIES RAILROADS HAVE FAILED NATION

Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern, Tells of Gigantic Task.

A warning to business men that they may have to do with considerably less transportation in the coming months than in the past months, and that they must get along without protest, is given by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, and head of the Railroad War Board, in an article in the current issue of The Railway Age Gazette entitled, "What the Railroads Are Trying to Do," in which he makes an emphatic denial that the railways have broken down, saying they are transporting more freight than ever before in the history of the country.

"To furnish transportation in the largest measure is what the railroads are trying to do," Mr. Harrison says. "The transportation machine, in spite of the vicissitudes of past years, is an effective vehicle for doing the business of the country and for performing the additional duties which the present situation has put upon it. It cannot be suddenly amplified. That takes time, even with the Government behind it. It may be that some transportation must wait for happier times, it may be that many of those who are seeking to continue their commercial mode of living as though a state of war did not exist will have to change their methods. The common good requires that the necessary things be done first, if a choice can be made.

"The railways are far from having broken down as has been said of them. They are producing more transportation than ever before, but still the demand is greater than the supply. During the last eighteen months the railway traffic of the country has moved in vastly increased volume tending, speaking generally, to concentrate in certain sections of the country.

"Each of the sections of the library will be devoted to an equally thorough account of the radial, political, and social development of some other people. The library will include a more complete and detailed history of the evolution of the United States than has as yet been published. The Editorial Board will be made up almost exclusively of noted savants recruited from the Faculties of American universities. The plan has already met with the hearty approval of the leading educators and scholars of this country.

"This encyclopedic library," Dr. Singer said yesterday, "will be the first attempt on so large a scale to place our institutions of learning on the same level with the celebrated institutions of learning in Europe."

Adolph Lewisohn, whose financial backing will make the publication of the encyclopedic library possible, has made numerous gifts in the cause of education and philanthropy. He is the donor of the building for the Columbia University School of Mines and the City College Stadium. It was made clear yesterday that Mr. Lewisohn's furtherance of the library was in the nature of an offering to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary in this country. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and arrived in this country on Aug. 1, 1867.

At the office of Mr. Lewisohn yesterday it was stated that the extent to which the banker would finance the library would depend largely upon the success which each section of the encyclopedias would meet upon publication. It was clearly intimated, however, that Mr. Lewisohn intended, if it was found necessary, to finance the entire cost of research and publication. The house of Harper & Brothers will take charge of the manufacturing and selling.

Mr. Lewisohn decided to give his support to the enterprise at the suggestion of Dr. Singer, who has become internationally famous as an encyclopedist. He is the author of numerous historical works, including "The World's Debt to the Jews," (4 vols.); the "German Classics," (20 vols.); the "Slavonic Classics," (30 vols.), and many translations of French, German, and Russian works. It is understood that he will supervise and direct the work of the editorial board.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Very Nervous and Irregular, with Slight Net Change in Prices.

The cotton market yesterday was very nervous and irregular. Business appeared to be restricted by uncertainty as to just what the German Chancellor might have to say on the subject of peace, while there was continued apprehension regarding price control legislation, which naturally caused hesitation. Moreover, crop views were conflicting, while the extent of recent fluctuations, in itself, had a tendency to promote evening-up for over the week-end. The market consequently showed sensitiveness to comparatively small orders with prices exhibiting a tendency to ease off under realizing or liquidation, until the decline was checked late in the morning by reports of very high temperatures in the Southwest. After selling off from 26.06 to 25.72, October contracts closed at 25.87, with the general list closing steady at a decline of 8 points to an advance of 7 points.

Near months were relatively firm, being influenced by the talk of an improved spot demand and the diminishing local stock. Most of the weekly reviews read favorably as to the crop's progress, but the weather map showed no rain in the Southwest, and the forecast was for continued dry weather with rising temperatures. Some sections of Texas are still complaining of drought, and the situation in this respect tended to modify the more optimistic view of the outlook.

The market opened steady at an advance of 25 points to a decline of 5 points, with the active months selling 7 to 21 points net higher shortly after the call. The reaction during the middle of the morning carried the active new crop positions about 13 to 16 points under Friday's closing figures, or about 27 to 34 points from the early high level.

Liverpool cables report a reduction of about 50 per cent in the Russian cotton acreage owing to the necessity for increased food crops, and say that the outlook is for even a smaller crop as a result of unfavorable weather.

Fall River sales of printcloths for the week amounted to 100,000 pieces. The unsettled market for new material caused buyers to hold off and prices were about unchanged. As the vacation season has started, curtailment is increasing, but mill production for three months is closely sold and spot goods are almost unobtainable.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
July	26.60	26.60	26.80	26.40@26.45	26.55
Aug.	26.30	26.30	26.17	26.30@26.35	26.30
Sept.	....	....	....	26.02	26.00
Oct.	26.00	26.06	25.72	25.87@25.90	26.85
Nov.	....	....	....	....	25.80
Dec.	26.10	26.31	25.84	26.02@26.05	26.10
Jan.	26.16	26.25	25.95	26.12@26.14	26.18
March	26.28	26.39	26.28	26.28	26.30
May	26.44	26.44	26.44	26.38@26.40	26.31

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 55 points higher at 27c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26c; New Orleans, 25.63c; Augusta, 25.75c; Memphis, 25.50c, and Houston, 26c.

The following figures, from The Financial Chronicle, give the statistical position of cotton, in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	72,269	66,393	59,468
Since Aug. 1	4,760,090	4,687,761	4,969,990
Port stocks	789,430	776,256	24,863
Interior receipts	43,761	54,427	58,086
Since Aug. 1	7,497,295	7,453,534	4,774,149
Int. shipments	97,229	101,220	75,347
Interior stocks	824,150	877,609	458,150
Amount brought into sight	180,958	123,709	111,968
Since Aug. 1	12,517,891	12,397,086	12,196,784
Northern spinners' takings	42,510	68,432	5,005
Since Aug. 1	2,910,280	2,867,770	3,109,927
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	86,000
Since Aug. 1	4,964,000	3,966,000	3,757,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	24,915	12,914	31,870
Since Aug. 1	2,553,870	2,513,971	2,631,265
Exp. to France	24,000	15,200	6,552
Since Aug. 1	945,528	928,833	844,057
Exports to Continent	17,750	11,194	34,199
Since Aug. 1	1,782,588	1,745,126	2,169,852
Total wk.'s exports	76,665	39,054	112,891
Total exp. since Aug. 1	5,280,586	5,192,427	5,655,154
World's visible supply	3,174,657	3,236,063	3,726,344
Of which Am.	1,882,657	2,054,063	2,450,344
Liverpool stocks	838,000	871,000	1,276,000
Continent. stks.	302,000	322,000	453,000
N. Y. stocks	40,948	71,286	157,357
N. Orleans stks.	208,329	201,976	190,206
On ship awaiting clearance	43,443	73,003	141,848

Confer on Poultry Handlers' Strike.

A conference to end the strike of poultry handlers was held yesterday at the office of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, 230 Fifth Avenue. The conferees were John J. Bealin and Colonel Michael J. Reagan, representing the bureau, and Louis Werner, C. S. Frank, Max Siegel, Max Kilfer, and M. J. Cashel appearing for the strikers. No agreement was reached, and the conference will be continued tomorrow.

SPANISH RAILWAYS SUFFER.

Increased Expenses and Low Freight Rates Also Felt Abroad.

Difficulties of railroad operation, due to increased expenses and low freight rates, are not peculiar to the carriers of this country. Reports from Spain show that the Spanish lines are suffering in the same way. A recent consular report says that while it might be supposed that war conditions had benefited the roads it is expected that dividends from 1916 earnings will be lower than the year before because of additional expenses.

"If the railroad companies could have increased their freight rates, as the shipping lines did," says Consul General C. E. Hurst, "results would have been more favorable. The railroad companies, however, granted a reduction of 25 per cent on wheat and consented to reserve cars for the better distribution of coal throughout the country. Earnings of the principal railroads had increases during 1915, compared with 1914, but their financial position at the beginning of 1916 was no better than a year before.

"The five largest companies, the Norte, Alicante, Andaluces, Caceres, and Oeste, earned during 1915 about $2,800,000 more than in the previous year, but their maintenance and operating expenses increased about $1,640,000. This greater expenditure was due not only to the price and scarcity of coal, but to the higher cost of rolling stock and supplies of all kinds. According to the report of the Madrid-Alicante, cast iron advanced 31 per cent., copper tubes 83 per cent., tin in sheets 22 per cent., iron tires for wheels 174 per cent., rails 33 per cent., and creosote 33 per cent.

The increase in railway receipts, the report continued, must be regarded as temporary, being due chiefly to reduced coastwise shipping and consequently heavier land traffic. The gains accruing from payments made abroad in francs—resultant from the discount in francs—were partly offset by losses in the payment of interest and amortization. During 1916 the Norte Railway issued 22,032 bonds at $90 each and the Alicante 17,734 shares at $90, a total of $3,578,940 in securities, and the payment of interest must be deducted from earnings, neutralizing in part an advantage which might have been derived from the fall in value of the franc.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	99	99	4s, registered, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1930	99	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1936, reg	94	95
2s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	94	95
2s, registered, 1936	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
2s, coupon, 1936	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	86
2s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday.	Friday.		Yesterday.	Friday.
	Bid. Ask.	Bid.		Bid. Ask.	Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100¼ 100¼	100	4s Nov., 1918	99½ ..	99⅝
4½s June, 1965	102¼ 103	102¼	3½s Nov., 1954	84 ..	84
4½s Mar., 1963	102¼ 102¾	102¼	3½s May, 1954	84 ..	84
4½s Nov., 1957	102 102½	102½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s May, 1961	102½ 102¾	102¾			
4½s Nov., 1917	99¾ ..	99¾	4½s 1924-1940	4.50	4.25 4.80
4½s April, 1966	97¾ 98	97¾	4½s 1918-1938	4.50	4.25 4.80
4½s Mar., 1960-90, 97	98	97¼	4½s 1924-1961	4.50	4.25 4.80
4½s Mar., 1964	97¼ 97½	97	4½s 1921-1933	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s Mar., 1965	97½ 97¾	97½	4½s April, 1930	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s Sept., 1960	97 97½	97	4½s 1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
4s May, 1959	94 95	94¼	3½s 1930-1939	4.35	4.25 4.35
4s Nov., 1958	94 95	94½	3s 1926-1930	4.30	4.20 4.50
4s Nov., 1955	94 95	94	3½s 1940-1952	4.35	4.40 4.55
4s Oct., 1961	95 95	95	3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50
4s May, 1919	99¼ ..	99¼			

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing—Asked.
100	Cities Service	27¼	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
10	Empire Dist. Elec. pf	90	90	87	88

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	25
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	74	75
American Gas	116	117
Am. Gas & Electric	117	118
Am. Gas & Electric pf	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	317	321
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	111
Am. Power & Light	67	69
Am. Power & Light pf	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
Am. Water W. & Elec.	77	80
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	77	80
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	25
Carolina Power & Light	36½	37
Carolina P. & L. pf	102	103
Cent. Illinois Service pf	84	88
Cities Service, new	28¾	29
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	78	81
Commonwealth P. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers' P. pf	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf	85	90
Duluth Edison	80	90
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	88	85
Electric P. & S. pf	99½	100
Electric Properties	62	65
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf	100	103
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	43	47
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	210
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp	34	44
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
New Eng. Power pf	100	105
New England Co	30	34
Northern Texas Elec.	52	55
Northern Texas Elec. pf	78	83
Ogden Gas & Electric	85½	86½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	85	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Puget Sound Trac. pf	69	72
Rep. Ry. & Light	92	94
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	97	98
Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
South. Cal. Edison pf	103	106
Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	12	14
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	34	36
Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5¾	6½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	29	34
Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf	91½	94
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
United Gas Improv.	89	90½
United Light & Rys	98	100
United Lt. & Rys. pf	98	100
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	16
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf	54	58
West. Penn. P. pf	84	87
Wisconsin Ed	85	90
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	75	Nat. Secur. deb
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	83	Nat. Secur. income
Cent. Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, 51
Cent. Ill. Light 5s	..	..	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	97	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941
Col. G. & El. deb. 5s, '27	80	85	Nor. Tex. El. col. 5s
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s
Cum. Co. & L. 1st 6s	94	98	P. G. & E. (Afis.) 6s, '31
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101¼	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	99	102	Puget Sd. Trac. notes
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	97	Sc. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939
Easton (Pa.) St. 5s	101	104	Twin States Gas & El. 6s, 1953
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	90	Un. Light & Rys. gen. 5s, 1932
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	92	94	Util. Light & Rys. 5s
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '56	84	86	6s, 1926
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	United Utli. ov. 6s, '43
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Utah Sec. 5s
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	W. W. Light 4s, 1925
Middle West Ut. 5s	97½	98	Western Power 1st 5s
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	93½	100	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	70½	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '49
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	Wis. Edison 5s, 1924
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92	Yadkin River Pow. 6s

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alabama Co.	60	60	60
100	Atlantic Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Cos. O. & G. of cfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	Davis. Ch.	35¼	35½	35½
5	German-Am. Fire Ins.	35	35	35

Bonds.

$6,000	Balt. Cy. 4s, 1961	97	97
14,000	State of Md. 4s, 1928	99	99

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Mason Val.	7	7	7
30	Mohawk	64	62½	64
130	New Idria	14¾	14¾	14¾
205	North Butte	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Old Dom'n	59¾	58	58¾
20	Osceola	85	85	85
150	Pond Creek	90	89	90
100	South Utah	23c	23c	23c
300	Sup. & Bos.	4½	4½	4½
1,925	Trinity	7¾	6¾	7¼
20	U. S. Sm. pf	50	50	50
200	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Utah Metal	4¼	4¼	4¼
9	Wolverine	44	44	44

Railroads.

2	Boston & A.	158	158
20	Boston Elev.	62	62
20	Union Pac.	134¾	134¾

Miscellaneous.

$ A. Ag. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Am. P. Eve.	1	1	1
21 Am. Wool. pf	90	90	90
70 A.-G. & W. I.	104¼	104¼	104¼
33 Cuban Cam't	17	17	17
10 Mahr. Gas	90	90	90
10 De pf	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 N. E. Tel	116	116	116
15 Nova S. S'l.	97	97	97
11 Swift & Co.	151½	151	151½
100 Torrington	65	65	65
3 T. G. Plant	103	103	103
1,190 Un. Shoe M.	50	49¾	50
150 Ventura Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾

Bonds.

$10,000	Liberty 3½s		
1,000	Swift 5s	90¾	90¾
5,000	West. T. & Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Booth Fish. A.	24	24	24
20	De pf.	87	87	87
60	C. C. & Ch'y.	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Gidday Co.	120¾	120¾	120¾
45	Dis. Match.	119	119	119
2	Linde Air.	261¼	261¼	261¼
90	Lindsay Lat.	30½	30¼	30½
30	Mitchell	41	41	41
150	Prest-o-Lite	141¾	140¾	140¾
52	People's Gas	76	75½	76
2	Quaker Oats	300	300	300
75	Sears-Roeb.	167½	167	167¼
22	Shaw	91	91	91
12	Stew.-Warn.	63½	63	63
105	Swift & Co.	152	151½	152
10	Unit. Paperb.	29¼	29¼	29¼
4	Un. Carb. rts.	17¼	17	17
247	Wilson	70	69¾	70

Bonds.

$3,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾
5,000	Com.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Orderly Advance in Quiet Session—Bank Reserves Up.

A dull and orderly stock market resulted from professional dealings on the Exchange yesterday, with a large majority of the issues closing slightly above the final figures for Friday. The recovery was marked in a few issues, notably Chandler Motor, which moved up 3¾. St. Paul, Corn Products, National Enameling, Pittsburgh Coal, Reading and Union Pacific. The rails were helped by the announcement of the granting of further advances in rates in the central freight association territory by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This decision was not a part of the 15 per cent. case decided a week earlier but was the final adjustment on an application made two years before.

Reports were circulated in the financial district yesterday that in the course of the next three weeks the Government will fix an arbitrary price for steel. It had been hoped that the manufacturers themselves could agree upon a figure that would be low enough to satisfy the Administration, but in lieu of their expected proposition it is now declared that a price will be fixed by the Government just as soon as the Federal Trade Commission has completed its investigation of steel production costs. In the meantime the Secretary of Labor is sending an agent to Arizona to assist in settlement of the copper strike which was called when the Government was preparing to fix the price at which copper could be sold.

The bank statement made an unusual showing yesterday because of operation of the new requirements covering reserves. The reduction of the amount required from 18 to 13 per cent. was mainly responsible for an increase of $173,638,000 in the excess reserve. The total receipts stood yesterday at $777,000,000, the highest since May 26, and the excess at $278,000,000, comparing with $105,000,000 reported last week under the old requirements. The surplus was the largest ever reported. Loans decreased $30,000,000, while deposits increased $190,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	202,695	154,078	221,934
Year to date	103,813,676	87,038,974	64,742,232

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	5¼	5⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
	29	29¼	700	Als-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
	91½	92	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92	92	92	92	— ⅞
	91½	92½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
	49¼	49¾	1,200	Am. Can	49	49⅝	49	49½	+ ¾
	105	105⅜	300	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	...
	76⅛	76¾	500	Am. Car & Fdry	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76¼	+ ½
	36	37½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36	—1
	55	55½	100	Am. International	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ¼
	23¾	23½	200	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
	60	60¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅜
	70	71	100	Am. Locomotive	70	70	70	70	...
	11½	11⅞	200	Am. Malting	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
	66¼	66⅝	1,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	66	66⅞	66	66⅝	+2½
	105⅞	106⅛	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106	106	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
	99	100	100	Am. Smelt. & pf. A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
	119½	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛
	43½	43¾	2,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	44	44⅞	43½	43½	— ¼
	120¾	121	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	120¾	120⅝	...
	40⅝	41	100	Am. Writing P. pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	...
	80⅝	80¾	2,300	Anaconda Copper	80	81	80	80½	— ⅛
	100⅞	101¼	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100¾	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
	95⅞	96	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	96	96	96	96	...
	103¾	104⅜	400	At. Gulf & West I.	104	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅜
	71¼	71½	2,900	Baldwin Loco	71	72	71	71½	+ ⅛
	70½	71¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	69⅞	71¼	69⅞	71¼	+1½
	135	135¼	6,100	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	133¼	135⅜	134¼	135	— ⅞
	56¾	57½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	57	57	57	57	...
	10½	15	400	Bruna. Ter. & Ry. S.	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
	39¾	40	200	Butte & Superior	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ¼
	10	13	100	Butterick Co	13	13	13	13	...
	38½	38½	300	California Packing	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
	77⅜	88	100	Calumet & Arizona	79½	79½	79½	79½	— 1½
	158½	159¼	1,200	Canadian Pacific	159	159¼	159	159	...
	93½	93¾	900	Central Leather Co	93⅜	94	93½	93⅝	+ ¾
	34	35	300	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
	90	91	2,200	Chandler Motors	78	82	77¾	82	+3¾
	59½	60	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	— ⅛
	10⅝	12	200	Chi. Great Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	68¼	68¾	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	67⅝	69¼	67⅝	68½	+1
	108	100	200	Chi. & Northwest	108	108¼	108	108½	+ ⅛
	144	150	295	Chi. & Northw. pf	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	— ⅛
	33⅜	34½	200	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
	67⅝	67⅞	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
	55	55½	1,100	Chino Copper	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅜
	103½	110	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	110	110	110	110	...
	51	51½	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
	40¾	41	100	Columbia Gas & El.	41	41	41	41	...
	35⅝	33½	19,600	Corn Products Ref	34⅜	35½	34	35½	+1½
	44¼	44½	800	Crucible Steel	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅝
	103	103	100	Kresge (S. H.)	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅛
	93½	94½	800	Lackawanna Steel	94⅜	94½	93⅞	94	...
	18	19	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	19	18	19	+2
	64¾	64½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅝
	46	47	600	Maxwell Motors	46⅞	46⅞	46	46	+1
	28	29	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	28½	28½	28¼	28½	...
	99	99¼	4,600	Mexican Petroleum	98⅞	99½	98¾	99¼	+1¼
	40⅞	41	100	Miami Copper	41	41	41	41	...
	61¼	61½	700	Midvale Steel	61	61⅜	61	61½	+ ⅝
	6¾	7	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
	29	30	800	Mo. Pacific w. i	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
	53	58	350	Mo. Pac. pf w. i	55	55	55	55	—1
	108½	112	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	110¼	110¼	110	110	—1½
	34⅞	35	600	Nat. Con. & Cable	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
	41¼	41½	5,200	Nat. Enam. & S	39½	41⅜	39⅝	41½	+2½
	89	89½	800	New York Central	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89¼	+1⅛
	36¼	36½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
	121	123	300	Norfolk & Western	121¾	122	121¾	122	...
	100½	101	1,300	North. Pacific	100	101	100	101	+1¼
	123½	124½	3,300	Ohio Cities Gas	124	124¾	123¾	124⅝	— ⅛
	...	...	700	Ohio C. Gas rights	66¾	66¾	66	66	— ⅛
	5¾	5⅞	100	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
	91	92	200	Owens Bot. Mach	91	91	91	91	...
	27½	28	100	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
	51½	52¼	1,300	Penn. Railroad	52	52¾	52	52	...
	75½	76½	100	Peo. Gas, Chicago	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
	63	65	300	Père Marq. prior pf	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
	55½	56	2,800	P. Coal cfs. of dep	54½	55¼	54	55¼	+ ⅛
	...	...	500	P. C. pf cfs. of dep	118	118	118	118	+ ¼
	32	32¼	500	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
	28	28¼	400	Ray Con. Copper	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	93½	95¼	7,700	Reading	93½	95¼	93½	95	+2⅛
	91¼	91⅝	3,100	Repub. Iron & Steel	91¼	91⅝	91	91	...
	64¾	64¾	100	Royal Dutch cfs	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
	16½	16¾	100	St. L. S. Francisco	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅝
	28	29	100	Seaboard A. Line pf	28	29	28	29	+1
	43¾	44½	4,200	Sinclair O. & Ref	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	+ ⅛
	57	57	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	57	57	57	57	...
	92	92¾	900	South. Pacific	92	92¾	92	92¾	+ ⅞
	9	9	1,300	S. Por. Rico Su. rts	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
	26¼	26½	100	Southern Railway	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
	54½	55	200	South Railway pf	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅝
	57⅝	58⅜	9,100	Studebaker Co	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	58	+ ⅝
	94	96	100	Studebaker Co. pf	94	94	94	94	—3
	38½	38½	100	Stutz Motor	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
	48⅞	48⅞	100	Superior Steel	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	—1½
	60⅜	60½	600	Tobacco Products	60⅜	60½	60⅜	60½	+ ⅝
	134½	134⅝	2,300	Union Pacific	134½	134⅞	134¼	134⅞	+1⅝
	45¾	45¾	400	United Alloy Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ½
	104⅞	105	200	United Cigar Stores	105	105	105	105	...
	29½	29¼	100	United Fruit	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
	157⅜	158½	4,000	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	157⅝	158½	157	157⅞	+ ⅛
	58⅝	60¼	1,400	United States Rub	58⅝	60¼	58⅝	59⅝	+1⅞
	127	127½	33,500	U. S. Steel	127	127½	126⅞	126⅞	...
	117⅝	117½	100	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
	109	109¼	400	Utah Copper	109¼	109¾	109	109	+ ⅛
	11⅞	12	300	Wabash	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
	49⅜	49¾	500	Wabash pf A	49⅝	50	49⅝	49¾	+ ⅛
	49¾	50	400	Whouse E. & M	50	50	50	50	+ ½
	15½	15⅝	700	Wheel. & L. Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
	32½	33½	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34	34	34	34	+ ½
	69	70	100	Wilson & Co	69	69	69	69	...
	31¼	32	1,600	Willys-Overland	31¼	32	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 3¾ | Last 3¾
Low ..... 3¾ | Renewals 3¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	4¼@4½	Sixty days	4½@4¾
Ninety days	4½	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	4¾
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	4¾
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Sterling.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
Demand	5.75¼	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	+.00⅛
Rubles—	27½	28	27½	..
Demand	23.15	22.30	23.15	..
Cables	23.25	22.40	23.25	—.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75½		4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.75½		5.74⅛
China— Hongkong	60.40		60.50
Peking	97.75		97.875
Shanghai	91.75		91.875
19.295 Greece	19.80		19.90
32.44 India— Bombay	32.75		33.00
Calcutta	32.75		33.00
5.1820 Italy	7.25¼		7.24½
49.84 Japan— Kobe	51.25		51.37½
Yokohama	51.25		51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½		50.25
40.10 Holland	41.12½		41.25
51.83 Russia	23.15		23.25
20.79 Scandinavia— Copenhagen	28.05		29.15
Stockholm	30.90		30.90
Christiania	29.25		29.55
19.295 Spain	23.00		23.20
South America—	26.47½		27.00
32.41 Rio	42.12½		41.25
42.44 Buenos Aires	4.72½		4.72
5.1826 Switzerland	TIME BILLS ON LONDON.		

—Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $582,485,796; balance, $61,035,348; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $181,432; Federal Reserve credit balance, $41,931,389.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5.9375@6.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d, off 1-16d; in New York, 78½c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 7.—Following are to-day's quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co		92¼	80
Arkwright Mills	100	..	
Bourne Mills	..	117½	
Border City Mfg. Co	..	100	
Chace Mills	..	125	
Charlton Mills	..	130	
Coanicut Mills	80	82¼	
Davol Mills	..	103	
Flint Mills	150	152½	
Granite Mills	..	100	
Hargraves Mills	70	75	
King Philip Mills	170	175	
Laurel Lake Mills	..	95¼	
Merchants' Mfg. Co	..	124	
Mechanics' Mills	93	100	
Narragansett Mills	..	101¼	
Osborn Mills	115	120	118
Parker Mills	70	75	
Pilgrim Mills	100	101	
Pilgrim Mills pf	..	101	
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	..	117¼	175
Seaconnet Mills	62¼	..	
Stafford Mills	105	..	105
Stevens Mfg. Co	..	112	
Tecumseh Mills	137½	145	
Wampanoag Mills	88	..	90
Weetamoe Mills	100	102	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week.

Sales.		Price.
8	Am. Manufacturing Co. pf	90¼
2	Booth Mills	82¼
2	Booth Mills 4s	17
15	Border City Mfg. Co	119¼@120¾
25	Hood Rubber Co. voting ctfs	132
25	International Cotton Mills	18
10	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	134¼
9	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	134½
5	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf	78¾
85	Nashawena Mills	107@107½
2	Pacific Mills 4s	34
62	Wamsutta Mills	104

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banks, has authorized the Henry J. Schnitzer State Bank to do a deposit and discount business. The bank takes over the business formerly conducted by Henry J. Schnitzer as private banker at 141 Washington Street, Manhattan. The capital of the new bank is $100,000, and the surplus, $200,000. The directors are Mr. Schnitzer, Jules Charmatz, Louis M. Josephthal, Alexander Slum and David Taylor.

J. Frank Lilly has organized an investment firm under the name of J. Frank Lilly & Co., with offices at 62 Broadway, where he will do a general stock brokerage business, specializing in unlisted securities.

GOOD FROM WAR.

Benefits to the world resulting from the war shown in The Annalist, tomorrow. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.32	4.70
Buff., R. & P	1918-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Can. Pacific	1917-'25	4½	5.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.75
Chi. & N. W	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.70
Chi., R. I. & P	1917-'27	4½	5.75	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L	1917-'29	5	5.40	5.00
Cuba R. R	1917-'26	5	6.80	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.05	4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.70	5.00
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.88	4.90
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T	1917-'25	5	6.15	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.15	4.80
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
N.Y., N.H. & H	1917-'23	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Ptr	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.60
St. L. & W	1917-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.60
Seaboard A. L	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
So. Pacific	1917-'20	4½	5.05	4.70
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Tol. & Ohio Cent	1918-'27	4½	4.90	4.80

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

New Partnerships.—Marcuse & Co., June 30, 1917, Chicago. Bruno Benjamin Marcuse, Lew H. Morris, Sp. Frank A. Hecht, and Sp. Joseph M. Finn; Mendoza & Co., June 28, 1917, Havana, Cuba. Pablo G. de Mendoza, Luis G. de Mendoza, Alberto R. Ruz, and James H. Goss; Lyman D. Smith & Co., June 29, 1917, 94 Pine Street. Lyman D. Smith and Walter J. Fahy; Schmeltz & Nuttall, July 2, 1917, Pittsburgh, Penn. Howard M. Schmelts and Richard V. Nuttall.

Changes in Firms.—Berg, Roesler & Kerr, Beverley M. Eyre, admitted; Mann, Bill & Co., John Hobart MacMurdy, admitted; J. W. Sparks & Co., Walter E. Sexton, admitted; W. W. Lanahan & Co., Ellicott H. Worthington, admitted.

Announcement under "Changes in Firms" on Bulletin 1,361 for Baylis & Co., should read: William Baylis, Jr., admitted; J. Couper Lord, admitted.

New Addresses.—Charles E. Berner, 115 Broadway; J. Edward Thompson, 120 Broadway.

Branch Offices.—N. L. Carpenter, (new,) Manchester, Vt., Daniel McKee, manager; N. L. Carpenter, (new,) Bretton Woods, N. H., Herbert H. Brown, manager; N. L. Carpenter, (new,) Washington, D. C., Charles R. Alley, manager; Harriman & Co., (new,) Lake Placid, N. Y., Charles W. Berner, manager; King, Farnum & Co. (new,) St. Louis, Mo., James W. Griffin, manager; Logan & Bryan, (new,) Belgrade Lakes, Me., Gilmore W. Bange, manager; Logan & Bryan, (new,) Summit Springs, Me., Joseph O'Reilly, manager; Logan & Bryan, (new,) Moosehead Lake, Me., Patrick McCabe, manager; E. W. Wagner & Co., Muskogee, Okla., William S. Brasch, manager; McDonnell & Co., (new,) San Francisco, Cal., John D. O'Brien, manager.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROAD.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Pere Marquette pr. l. pf	1¾	—	Aug. 1	July 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn City	2½	Q	July 16	July 5
Chi. Rys., Ser. 1 part. ctfs.	.8	A	Aug. 1	July 1
Conn. R. & L. com. & pf	1	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Ky. Secur. pf	1½	Q	July 16	*July 6
New. Orl. City	1	—	July 10	June 30
Do pf	2½	—	July 10	June 30
Ottumwa Ry. & L. pf	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
Pac. G. & El	1¼	Q	July 16	June 30
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf	.75c	Q	July 16	*July 6
Ry. & L. Sec. com. & pf	.3	S	Aug. 1	July 14

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exch	4	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Harriman Nat.	5	S	July 10	July 5
Peo. Nat., Bkn.	3	—	July 10	July 3

FIRE INSURANCE.

German-Am	$1	—	Aug. 1	July 2

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. Lt. & Tr.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf	2½	Stk.	Aug. 1	July 14
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Brown Shoe pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Cent. Sug. pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Clu.-Peabody	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Col. Fuel & I	¾	Q	July 25	*July 10
Col. Gas & El	1	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Com. Edison	.2		Aug. 1	July 16
Curtiss Aeropl. & Motor pf	3½	—	July 16	*July 2
Ed. El., Boston	.3	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Fajardo Sugar	2½	—	Aug. 1	July 20
Fed. Sug. Ref	1¼	Q	July 30	July 14
Ind. Pipe Line	$2	Q	July 15	July 21
Indian Ref. pf	5¼	—	July 23	July 7
Int. Nickel pf	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Isle Roy. Cop	$1.50	Q		
Kelly Sp. Tire	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Lindsay Light	.3	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 1
Lindsay Light pf	17	Ex.	Aug. 31	Aug. 1
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	June 16
Mass. Gas	$1	—	July 16	June 16
Miami Cop	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Miami Cop. rts	.87	Ex.	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
New. Cal. El pf	1½		July 30	*June 30
Pyrene Mfg.	.20	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Union Oil	1½	Q	July 20	July 10
Union Oil	1	Ex.	July 20	July 10
Un. Alloy Stl.	$1	—	July 30	*July 9
Un. Cig. Stores	2	Q	Aug. 15	*July 27
Un. Coal pf	1¼	Q	July 25	July 15
West. States G. & El. pf	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
Willys-Overland	.75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20

*Holders of record; books do not close.
‡In favor of Red Cross.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	Rate.	Low.	Rate.		High.	Low.	Rate.
1917	4½	2	3½	1911	2½	2	2½
1916	3	2½	3	1910	3½	3	3½
1915	2½	1½	2½	1909	1½	1½	1½
1914	3	2½	3½	1908	1½	1½	1½
1913	1½	1½	1½	1907	2	2	2
1912	2½	2	2½	1906	2½	2½	2½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	90.09	89.64	90.01	+ .47
25 industrials	92.11	91.48	91.80	+ .35
50 stocks	91.10	90.56	90.90	+ .41

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 7	91.10	90.56	90.90	+ .41
July 6	90.81	90.05	90.49	+ .16
July 5	91.76	90.17	90.33	—1.14
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	91.47	90.53	91.47	+ .11
July 2	92.44	91.14	91.36	— .96
June 30	92.48	91.44	92.31	— .07
June 29	92.60	91.62	92.37	— .05

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July	*1917 92.44	July 2	90.05 July 6	90.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE NOW FACES A CRISIS

Feels Effect of Entrance of United States into War and Flotation of Liberty Loan.

CONCERNS MUST GET CASH

Case of Saxon Co., Which Continues to Receive Supplies with Decrease in Sales Taken as Typical.

Developments in the pleasure automobile industry in the last few days have indicated that the entrance of the United States into the war, coupled with the flotation of the Liberty Loan, had a far-reaching effect. A résumé of the experiences of certain manufacturers denote a marked application of economy to the purchases of motor cars—an economy so suddenly applied that the companies were hardly able to readjust their business to the new conditions. A vast production had been arranged for before the end of 1916, supplies had been contracted for, and when the demand for automobiles suffered a shrinkage the makers faced the necessity of receiving and paying for the materials ordered and the accompanying necessity of waiting for an improved market to liquidate their stocks.

At present several automobile concerns are passing through a crisis, the outcome of which may have an important influence on the future of the industry. The inpouring of material necessitates plentiful ready cash to meet payments. Some of the companies, relying to a great extent on the receipts from sales of cars for their working capital, have been hard put to get sufficient funds for the emergency. They face many difficulties, most of which may be solved within a few months if the automobile market looks up again.

The situation of the Saxon Motor Car Company supplies a good example of current conditions. The corporation enjoyed a period of prosperity last year, and before the Central Powers began their famous peace conversations in December it looked as though business would continue at a high level. The management planned to build 40,000 cars in 1917, and it is understood that parts for approximately that number were ordered, to be delivered in monthly allotments during 1917.

Business continued good until April last, when the market became unsettled with the break with Germany. The dealers continued to receive the cars ordered months before, but around June 1 a big slump in dealers' orders occurred. Receipts from sales naturally fell away, but there was no cessation in the delivery of parts, and the company faced the necessity of adding to its working funds.

Creditors' Committee Named.

Last Thursday a creditors' committee was appointed in Chicago, consisting of W. C. Rands, President of the Motors Products Corporation; A. H. Zimmerman, head of the Continental Motors Company; C. W. Dickson of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company, Ralph Van Vechten, Vice President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and William J. Gray, Vice President of the First and Old Detroit National Bank. Presumably these men represent the corporations and banks to which the Saxon Company owes the most money, and the strength of the committee was held in the motor world as an indication that efficient measures are to be taken to tide the company over the period of hard times.

It was reported that the corporation needed in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 for early outlay, and probably between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 to bridge over the Summer months. From the point of view of current prices for steel and other automobile-making material, the deliveries of parts is now being made at present rather cheap purchases. This factor is one favoring the destiny of the Saxon and other concerns similarly situated. Experts state that the day of changing models has about passed, as no state close to perfection has been reached. If this is the case the materials coming into the companies can be assembled and sold in another year as well as the present, and on this fact the company managements are depending largely for banking assistance in gradually liquidating their stock of goods.

Directors of the Chalmers Motor Company a few days ago arranged a plan to raise about $2,000,000 new money through what amounts to an assessment on the common stock. The company was recapitalized last year through the formation of a new company and the exchange of old Chalmers stock for new shares on the basis of one old to four new. Of the 600,000 authorized shares, 264,000 were issued. Of these President Hugh Chalmers and his associates received 160,000 shares.

$5,000,000 Additional Capital.

It is proposed to issue in place of the existing common, outside of the shares held by the Chalmers group, new preferred stock on the payment of $10 a share of common, the common to be retired. Stock not turned in with the cash will continue as common stock. The formation of the new company, according to a statement by President Chalmers in February, 1917, brought in $5,000,000 additional working capital. The company planned, he stated, to turn out from 28,000 to 30,000 cars this year.

"This will keep our big Detroit plant working at full speed," he added, "for the next twelve months."

The quick change of market conditions occurred some time after these optimistic remarks were made, and the work of raising additional capital indicates that the $5,000,000 brought in by the recapitalization was found not to be enough.

The Studebaker Corporation closed last September the largest contract for automobiles ever drawn in the history of the industry. It was with the Studebaker Sales Company of Toledo, and called for the delivery of $12,000,000. When the country entered the war the Studebaker Corporation's management discerned the trend afar and arranged with its bankers for a substantial loan, reported to be $5,000,000. There has not been talk of lack of working capital in this concern, although the recent drop of the stock has indicated that sales were not what they were expected to be early in the year.

In the stock market signs of the automobile industry's change are clearly to be read. The Studebaker shares last week dropped 10 points, and the Saxon stock became fairly stable after a headlong drop during a fortnight from high in the 40s to 15. The stock record of several prominent concerns this year and last is presented in this table:

	High. 1916.	High. 1917.	Low. 1917.	Yest'y. Close.
Chalmers	89½	37¾	25	28
Chandler	131	104¾	67	81
Chevrolet	273	148	88	92
Gen. Motors	183	146¾	93¾	112½
Saxon	94⅞	68	15	17⅞
Studebaker	167	110½	54½	58
Willys-Overland	81¼	33½	24⅝	31¼

*Ex-div.

The General Motors Company, the biggest unit in the trade, is an exception to the trend in other directions, as far as open indications show. The various concerns have always maintained a strong cash position, as has the Chevrolet Motor Company, and fresh loans in their behalf have not been reported. Their stocks, as the table shows, have been affected, however, although the last week's severe decline in Studebaker was not paralleled except to a small extent by General Motors. Chevrolet dropped rather sharply on Friday from 97 to 91, a movement not unusual in the erratic history of the shares.

Chandler stock broke down 9 points on Thursday, but recovered the loss and more. The preceding week's decline was 10 points. The company's earnings in the six months ended June 30 were estimated close to $20 a share and the Stutz Company earned in the period $8 per share. The Stutz stock was not affected to a marked degree by the week's bearish occurrences and Maxwell Motor shares also held up with a fair degree of firmness.

Willys-Overland held firm throughout the week, aided by news that business was continuing in satisfactory fashion. The June shipments, according to announcement, established a new high record and the gross business amounted to more than $11,000,000. The company, like the Ford Company, has been aided in the current extraordinary market by the fact that its wares are of the popular variety and low priced. The Willys-Overland has not given evidence of the need of adding to its working funds.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 7, 1917.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	†National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve with Legal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,220,000	$41,853,000	$687,000	$787,000	$119,000	$10,000	$15,000	$4,994,000	.....	$32,760,000	$2,520,000	$775,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,509,500	21,483,000	269,000	115,000	137,000	12,000	26,000	2,844,000	.....	17,040,000	60,000	1,653,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	3,979,400	135,702,000	5,262,000	1,382,000	5,675,000	25,000	151,000	20,767,000	.....	127,547,000	4,033,000	5,761,000
National City	25,000,000	†45,965,800	477,086,000	4,926,000	3,349,000	1,749,000	209,000	878,000	86,851,000	.....	494,733,000	7,387,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,676,100	50,755,000	906,000	372,000	918,000	92,000	42,000	10,852,000	.....	46,029,000	1,082,000	444,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,800	14,965,000	398,000	146,000	337,000	21,000	19,000	1,588,000	.....	14,172,000	1,089,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	84,200	2,385,000	40,000	32,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	198,000	.....	1,950,000	.....	40,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,315,100	80,994,000	2,725,000	675,000	826,000	50,000	118,000	13,107,000	.....	81,854,000	8,853,000	4,818,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,234,000	298,487,000	3,143,000	1,889,000	758,000	.....	168,000	52,251,000	.....	276,125,000	8,510,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	5,500,000	2,284,200	69,941,000	1,732,000	795,000	972,000	248,000	284,000	8,490,000	.....	65,158,000	6,867,000	1,773,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,901,300	141,065,000	10,518,000	1,184,000	1,308,000	35,000	194,000	32,451,000	.....	148,925,000	.....	172,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,534,800	30,050,000	294,000	114,000	928,000	26,000	20,000	3,875,000	.....	27,754,000	510,000	1,014,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,107,500	10,871,000	442,000	19,000	322,000	52,000	183,000	1,897,000	.....	10,585,000	.....	131,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,375,900	108,000,000	2,452,000	514,000	2,752,000	490,000	1,780,000	15,830,000	.....	105,811,000	.....	.....
Impert. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,868,000	35,712,000	680,000	1,302,000	190,000	1,000	9,000	5,488,000	.....	28,829,000	40,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,907,900	165,383,000	1,824,000	473,000	797,000	47,000	211,000	22,617,000	.....	150,281,000	3,233,000	3,542,000
East River Nat.	250,000	86,100	2,986,000	70,000	85,000	97,000	2,000	9,000	2,035,000	.....	14,405,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,627,000	18,978,000	217,000	104,000	461,000	17,000	104,000	1,960,000	.....	14,405,000	.....	752,000
First National	10,000,000	28,396,900	218,219,000	2,511,000	479,000	1,801,000	5,000	2,000	19,372,000	.....	154,174,000	954,000	4,101,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,553,900	54,017,000	1,980,000	304,000	2,525,000	99,000	114,000	15,785,000	.....	89,908,000	200,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	1,290,800	9,951,000	356,000	84,000	182,000	99,000	28,000	1,560,000	.....	10,284,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	13,626,100	255,735,000	5,146,000	4,668,000	2,261,000	63,000	379,000	47,292,000	.....	228,841,000	18,644,000	650,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,990,500	18,106,000	1,266,000	946,000	181,000	234,000	239,000	3,422,000	.....	20,055,000	34,000	892,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,362,700	10,261,000	242,000	168,000	348,000	17,000	187,000	1,510,000	.....	9,648,000	300,000	897,000
Fifth National	250,000	482,000	3,552,000	180,000	117,000	194,000	21,000	12,000	498,000	.....	5,389,000	424,000	247,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,164,800	43,832,000	954,000	667,000	991,000	14,000	104,000	10,725,000	.....	48,332,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,001,900	67,806,000	1,057,000	204,000	137,000	5,000	143,000	17,654,000	.....	67,331,000	1,948,000	498,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	648,300	11,170,000	808,000	198,000	180,000	7,000	19,000	1,693,000	.....	10,290,000	19,000	413,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,900	11,839,000	161,000	114,000	227,000	17,000	34,000	1,515,000	.....	11,002,000	30,000	396,000
Nassau Nat., Bklyn.	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,443,000	87,000	108,000	290,000	28,000	5,000	1,267,000	.....	9,700,000	60,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,128,000	24,961,000	533,000	230,000	765,000	49,000	113,000	3,253,000	.....	24,058,000	428,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,180,200	45,526,000	9,027,000	3,261,000	1,272,000	107,000	.....	2,960,000	$1,612,000	48,102,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,598,900	35,538,600	4,050,000	1,863,000	516,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	33,435,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,280,400	11,874,000	1,101,000	192,000	417,000	294,000	.....	782,000	26,000	13,038,000	26,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	985,300	9,403,000	402,000	231,000	234,000	165,000	.....	819,000	19,000	9,042,000	155,000	.....
People's	200,000	488,700	3,440,000	143,000	96,000	122,000	39,000	.....	193,000	151,000	3,219,000	3,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,130,200	17,252,000	1,693,000	1,032,000	596,000	113,000	.....	.....	.....	16,319,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	804,400	3,993,000	703,000	34,000	99,000	43,000	.....	232,000	13,000	3,809,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	824,300	6,804,000	670,000	251,000	83,000	4,000	.....	297,000	.....	6,234,000	180,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	3,303,600	19,900,000	1,424,000	954,000	1,103,000	26,000	.....	.....	.....	17,803,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	680,000	5,480,000	396,000	53,000	118,000	100,000	.....	186,000	.....	4,883,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	†945,800	6,550,000	678,000	42,000	221,000	80,000	.....	299,000	.....	6,560,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,214,100	15,686,000	874,000	235,000	395,000	300,000	.....	855,000	841,000	16,245,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	301,000	3,991,000	304,000	136,000	85,000	34,000	.....	229,000	.....	3,939,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,062,400	17,848,000	1,199,000	345,000	512,000	105,000	.....	1,109,000	1,417,000	17,095,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	720,600	22,886,000	2,336,000	558,000	532,000	892,000	.....	1,197,000	.....	25,473,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,796,588	35,325,000	1,937,000	594,000	268,000	280,000	.....	1,362,000	2,489,000	27,243,000	4,703,000	.....
Bankers Trust	$11,250,000	$15,918,500	$71,243,000	21,604,000	949,000	408,000	474,000	.....	11,625,000	6,569,000	232,512,000	29,947,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,307,100	70,799,000	4,858,000	117,000	160,000	172,000	.....	2,635,000	4,883,000	52,717,000	14,032,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,404,500	45,051,000	2,235,000	174,000	179,000	225,000	.....	1,362,000	918,000	27,248,000	1,705,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,426,500	406,751,000	38,906,000	8,946,000	1,381,000	834,000	.....	17,897,000	8,866,000	258,944,000	36,915,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,229,300	16,889,000	653,000	84,000	31,000	31,000	.....	398,000	978,000	7,960,000	710,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,511,800	26,417,000	1,490,000	228,000	74,000	68,000	.....	890,000	555,000	17,809,000	920,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	6,442,500	91,033,000	5,177,000	252,000	1,033,000	250,000	.....	3,358,000	3,911,000	67,151,000	18,640,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,751,400	24,804,000	1,650,000	90,000	309,000	232,000	.....	1,135,000	764,000	22,693,000	1,117,000	.....
New York Trust	5,000,000	11,622,400	72,538,000	4,969,000	338,000	573,000	118,000	.....	2,752,000	1,743,000	54,198,000	7,465,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,334,400	19,589,000	1,153,000	522,000	173,000	95,000	.....	939,000	16,492,000	1,617,000	.....	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	353,400	14,408,000	848,000	130,000	302,000	57,000	.....	661,000	294,000	13,210,000	1,929,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,249,300	58,838,000	3,555,000	1,217,000	764,000	499,000	.....	2,556,000	567,000	51,124,000	4,066,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$123,850,000	$717,811,900	$2,482,878,000	$53,204,000	$21,888,000	$26,541,000	$1,909,000	$5,517,000	$419,748,000	.....	$2,314,085,000	$67,517,000	$29,672,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,150,000	26,676,000	222,210,000	24,753,000	9,343,000	6,376,000	1,831,000	.....	9,158,000	$4,067,000	223,229,000	390,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	57,750,000	101,761,600	1,147,927,000	88,705,000	9,126,000	5,013,000	3,306,000	.....	47,456,000	30,991,000	947,331,000	123,766,000	.....
Agg., 59 members	$193,750,000	$846,149,500	$3,853,015,000	$166,662,000	$40,357,000	$37,930,000	$7,046,000	$5,517,000	$476,362,000	$35,078,000	a$3,484,645,000	$191,862,000	$29,672,000
Change	.....	.....	+27,946,000	−20,770,000	+2,422,000	−1,924,000	−675,000	−131,000	+84,382,000	+8,092,000	+53,384,000	+14,325,000	+53,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,478,489,000	$51,718,000	$22,452,000	$26,095,000	$1,823,000	$5,852,000	$472,225,000	$2,404,596,000	$68,139,000	$29,669,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	221,400,000	19,750,000	7,085,000	5,756,000	1,978,000	.....	12,132,000	219,052,000	408,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,150,819,000	94,940,000	7,138,000	4,237,000	3,432,000	.....	48,280,000	964,080,000	124,095,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,845,208,000	$166,408,000	$36,673,000	$36,088,000	$7,233,000	$5,852,000	$532,647,000	$3,588,328,000	$192,642,000	$29,669,000
Change	−30,278,000	−4,403,000	−93,000	−4,898,000	+252,000	−586,000	+93,274,000	−7,897,000	+8,518,000	+151,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, Feb. 28, 1917; 14 trust companies, Feb. 28, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000. ‡As of May 14, 1917. §As of April 23, 1917.
‖National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
a-United States deposits deducted, $302,796,000.
b-United States deposits deducted, $259,066,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$101,683,000	$419,748,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	42,303,000	9,158,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	106,150,000	47,456,000
Total	$250,086,000	$476,362,000

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits.....$300,831,050
Net time deposits.....2,025,510

Net demand and time dep.	$302,856,560	$218,524,440	Excess.	+$182,518,010
Net demand deposits	40,181,220	11,279,780	+	1,619,780
Net demand deposits	142,099,650	11,506,350	+	6,074,900
Total net deposits	$485,137,430	$241,310,570	+	$170,212,690

Actual Figures

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$100,265,000	$472,225,000		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	24,569,000	12,132,000		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	109,745,090	48,280,000		
Total	$244,579,000	$532,647,000		

Net demand deposits.....$312,597,490
Net time deposits.....2,044,170

Net demand and time dep.	$314,641,650	$257,856,350	+	$174,453,580
Net demand deposits	89,429,360	7,271,640	−	6,100,240
Net demand deposits	144,702,000	13,323,000	+	5,290,350
Total net deposits	$498,773,010	$278,452,990	+	$173,638,670

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 7, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,283,800	121,300	181,000	942,100	1,330,500	3,428,100
Colonial	5,319,900	276,400	277,000	1,110,300	91,500	10,231,800
Columbia	9,595,000	715,000	302,000	825,000	5,000	10,129,900
Inter. Bank.	4,288,900	360,100	43,700	271,400	21,000	4,625,600
Mutual	7,482,000	678,000	353,000	691,500	.....	9,372,000
New Netherl'd	4,544,000	306,000	309,000	394,000	75,000	5,628,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,154,000	127,000	82,000	129,000	.....	2,058,000
Yorkville	5,430,900	598,100	400,200	980,900	86,500	8,172,700
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,922,000	86,000	168,000	1,376,000	63,000	6,693,000
Mechanics'	18,063,500	1,136,300	1,231,800	5,575,300	170,800	27,201,400
Nat. City	5,995,000	123,000	196,000	333,000	848,000	7,560,000
North Side	4,580,567	246,111	209,323	719,874	6,310	5,899,944
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,902,000	296,000	526,000	5,557,000	403,000	12,200,000
Hudson Co.	5,326,596	194,153	201,588	1,520,197	85,328	5,720,576
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,843,400	131,500	81,900	1,186,300	32,000	6,950,200
Second Nat.	5,469,108	27,884	154,075	885,712	69,512	6,525,369

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	10,089,000	778,000	1,267,000	.....	10,747,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,479,119	268,360	784,985	412,130	8,652,061

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	687,621	80,000	8,542	201,729	.....	926,472
Bk. of Euro.	2,438,900	253,800	84,400	169,600	.....	2,966,900
B'way Cent.	1,300,000	120,000	61,000	58,700	60,000	1,398,000
Bronx Boro.	1,930,471	51,455	117,727	90,106	37,630	2,240,414
Bryant Park	1,621,700	96,600	105,700	232,600	.....	1,854,400
Chel. Exch.	1,833,000	160,000	97,000	243,000	.....	2,175,000
Gotham Nat.	4,047,800	222,400	251,700	428,700	430,800	5,778,400
Harriman N.	22,165,800	1,426,700	414,900	.....	1,439,200	28,119,300
Public	13,316,600	1,068,000	659,700	1,206,200	278,000	15,022,500
Sherman	3,493,531	201,701	172,218	.....	889,062	4,492,549
23d Ward	2,625,500	87,800	213,000	567,000	31,900	3,872,500
W'chester Av	1,300,300	40,500	53,700	91,800	9,100	1,384,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	926,500	100,000	109,700	166,800	.....	1,165,506
Bk. Flatbush	1,460,000	75,000	95,200	139,000	.....	1,546,000
Homestead	971,600	69,700	46,000	95,000	.....	947,900
Montauk	807,700	48,900	40,900	65,400	.....	923,700

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	150,638,945	12,977,528	47,540,130	9,415,279	189,635,447
Empire	48,365,500	1,922,500	7,238,900	2,260,700	45,545,000
Equitable	159,389,000	9,969,000	18,057,000	28,163,000	183,706,000
Farm. Loan.	152,998,600	13,484,100	18,158,900	15,799,400	188,319,100
Fulton	8,751,900	751,900	1,310,800	.....	9,830,100
Hudson	4,878,100	402,000	1,506,700	813,700	5,966,300
Mer. T. & D.	6,377,900	247,200	547,300	.....	6,572,900
N. Y. L. Ins.	32,162,500	3,640,000	1,452,900	.....	30,295,000
Transatlantic	4,558,100	208,800	251,000	2,903,100	6,471,100
Union	21,885,236	7,236,617	10,759,491	291,579	24,837,282
United States	70,328,100	5,000,000	8,252,700	.....	68,106,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,536,984	2,087,507	2,826,267	.....	24,817,539
M'facturers'	11,728,500	1,277,100	1,678,700	.....	14,469,500

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$313,650,000
Broadway	31,481,700
Brooklyn	29,172,000
Columbia	104,400,162
Fidelity	13,091,000
Franklin	26,134,000
Guaranty	511,884,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	21,284,800
Lincoln	14,235,400
Metropolitan	$82,301,600
New York	74,817,300
Peoples	23,103,100
Title Guarantee	36,134,900
United States Mortgage	26,201,600
Total	$1,561,770,462
Change	+45,924,507

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business July 6, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$128,794,000.00	
Gold in vaults	255,642,900.06	
Gold with foreign agencies	18,187,500.00	
Gold with F. R. agent and in gold redemption fund, Federal Reserve notes	153,251,085.00	
Total gold reserve		$555,876,065.06
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin		27,900,487.65
Total reserve		$583,776,552.71
Bills discounted and bought:		
Com'cial paper	$21,818,191.14	
Acceptances	101,540,765.03	
Total		123,456,956.17
Investments:		
U. S. bonds	$6,855,550.00	
Municipal war'ts	365,862.50	
Total		7,221,412.50
Due from other Federal Reserve Banks (net)		21,206,867.23
Total resources		$735,665,788.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$12,063,300.00
Member bank deposits (net)	479,251,179.16
Non-member bank deposits (net)	5,000,000.00
Government deposits	2,906,274.74
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	213,800,650.00
All other liabilities	22,644,384.71
Total liabilities	$735,665,788.61
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$223,001,665.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Gold and lawful money	148,001,665.00
Commercial paper	85,865,191.11

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	$364,843,800	+$2,159,600
Specie	62,036,200	− 1,917,500
Legal tenders	10,676,500	+ 266,200
Total deposits	1,047,640,900	+27,564,400
Total deposits, eliminating amts. due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	862,786,500	− 7,883,100
RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P.C.
Cash in vault	$13,429,800	10.55
Deposits in banks and trust companies	17,894,000	14.06
Total	$31,323,800	24.61
RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$59,288,400	08.84
Deposits in banks and trust companies	117,727,400	17.54
Total	$177,010,800	26.38

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $206,324,100; increase, $15,261,700; per cent. of legal reserve, 28.90.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investments	$441,664,500	+$10,107,100
Gold	42,798,400	+ 1,482,000
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y.	20,811,900	+ 85,000
Currency & banknotes	15,630,000	.....
Deposits	582,434,400	+ 26,436,800
Reserve on deposits	114,692,600	+ 9,256,200
Percentage of reserve, 20.3.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investments	$1,399,580,200	+$11,089,700
Gold	145,881,100	− 3,945,000
Due from Federal Res. Bk. of N. Y.	20,540,800	+ 5,282,200
Currency & bk. bills	6,116,900	.....
Deposits	1,283,020,100	+ 24,576,800
Reserve on deposits	379,804,500	+ 26,924,600
Percentage of reserve, 22.8.		

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Twenty-three corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $1,172,500, were inc

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With the opening of the new fiscal year there is a continuance of the uncertainties with which the business world has had to contend since this country became a belligerent. The two great factors—those of taxation and the measure of control that shall be exercised over foodstuffs and the raw materials of industry—are still under discussion. In the meantime, business enterprise must halt to a certain extent because both prices and profits are dependent on the outcome of the deliberations at the nation's Capitol. One disturbing element seems to have been disposed of absolutely. This is the proposition to advance all duties by 10 per cent. and to levy the same amount of tax on everything now on the free list. It is doubtful if there ever were more potencies for mischief in any tax measure than there were in this. Another ghost laid is that of a retroactive income tax which would have been especially burdensome because past profits made were in so many instances applied to various purposes — very often betterments in plants and the like —from which they could not be taken back. But there is still to be determined the principle on which the tax on excess profits is to be levied, and whether it is to be progressive, as the income tax is.

Certain Matters of Doubt.

In considering the food control measure, whose scope appears to be broadening so as to include many other articles, it is curious to note how it trenches on the War Revenue bill. If by it sales prices are to be lowered so that excess profits shall not be possible, there will be none of the latter to be taxed and to afford revenue to the Government. If it were possible to insure that the consuming public should get their food and clothing at prices which would afford manufacturers only a reasonable profit, and from which every needless middleman's share of profit would be eliminated, it might not be a bad thing if there were no excess profits left to tax. In such event the needed revenue thus lost would have to be obtained from other sources. But the problem is not so simple as it seems. Production costs in practically every large industry vary much in different portions of the country. This is true of iron and steel, of cotton goods and other textiles, of leather and shoes, &c. It is to the interest of the Government, and of the general public as well, that there shall be no diminution in the number of plants making the numberless things which are used both for military and civilian purposes, no matter if in some of them the costs of production are much larger than in the less favored ones. And this fundamental difference goes back to the very origin of the raw materials, such as the mines, for instance, from which some are taken. Yet, if prices are to be fixed, they must be based, somehow, on production cost, and how this can be done with the latter so variable a quantity is the puzzle. If made uniform and based on some kind of an average, it would result in larger profits to certain producers and smaller ones to others. Bearing these considerations in mind, it is easy to see why there should be hesitation until conditions are made more clear.

Price Maintenance Again.

If a verdict recently rendered in a price-fixing case at Baltimore is upheld on appeal, there is apt to be some hard sledding ahead for manufacturers who try to determine how much dealers and the public generally shall pay for their products. The case came before the United States District Court. It appears that a wholesale grocery firm had been buying a scouring compound and had been selling it to retailers for less than the price fixed for it by the manufacturers. The latter had an agreement whereby the wholesalers were required to charge retailers a certain fixed price, and were prohibited from selling the article to other wholesalers except at the price fixed for retailers. The Baltimore firm, which was the complainant in the action, had had its supplies cut off because it cut the price to retailers. Thereupon it brought suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust act to recover triple damages up to the time of the rendering of the verdict. Its counsel's contention was that interstate trade in the scouring compound had been unreasonably restrained because there was no competition in respect to the price as between wholesalers. The damages secured in the verdict were based on the amount of profit the complaining firm would have made had it been allowed to buy the article. An affirmance of the verdict on appeal will dispose of the theory that the law permits a manufacturer to choose those to whom he is willing to sell.

Figures of Foreign Trade.

Detailed official figures of foreign trade for April and for the ten months of the fiscal year ended with that month were issued during the last week. Some may perhaps be worth especial attention. In cotton goods, for instance, the imports for the ten months were 60,826,975 yards, as against 41,157,689 in the corresponding period last year. Most of the increase was from Great Britain. This may look large, but it is only about 1 per cent. of the domestic output. Imports of hosiery were only 31,608 dozen pairs, valued at $74,396, and those of all other knit goods $244,-[illegible]. Of hides and skins there were brought in during the ten months 533,-[illegible] pounds, which is about 130,-[illegible] pounds less than the total for a year before the war. Of clothing and combing wool the imports for the period were 222,949,288 pounds. Decreases in imports of woolen cloths and dress goods are noted, as appears from the subjoined table:

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Cloths—			
Sq. yards	15,440,741	7,882,829	6,490,287
Value	$9,147,234	$5,251,989	$5,585,498
Dress Goods—			
Sq. yards	27,443,717	6,232,806	2,618,509
Value	$8,847,877	$1,580,962	$894,923

Among the exports a notable feature is the increase in those of agricultural implements. These were in the ten months $19,241,687 in value, nearly three times that for the similar period two years ago, and 50 per cent. above last year's. Aluminium exports amounted to $17,942,508, as against $4,297,666 and $2,569,403 in the corresponding periods of 1916 and 1915, respectively. Raw cotton exports were greater by 430,000 bales than in the ten months last year, and cotton cloths, with a value of $56,737,597, were nearly $20,000,000 more than in the period of 1916 and $33,500,000 more than in that of 1915. Cotton wearing apparel exports remained about stationary, while those of wool showed a drop to $3,755,396 from the large total of $18,841,722 of last year. This was due to a lessening of exports of the kind to Russia and Italy. Vegetable exports were of the value of $16,-853,109, as against imports of $20,-877,583. It is noteworthy that the imports and exports of potatoes about balanced one another, there having been brought in 2,249,859 bushels, while 2,306,969 bushels were shipped out.

German Patents on Products.

Last month the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists had a convention in Atlantic City. One of the speakers who attracted much attention was H. K. Mulford, representing the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. He urged against the policy of the Government issuing patents on products. This has been taken advantage of in the past by German concerns, particularly in regard to dyes, drugs, and chemicals. An instance in point given by Mr. Mulford was that a better article of salvarsan than the imported is now made in Philadelphia, but cannot be sold because of the German patent on the article. This may or may not have a bearing on the proposition made during the last week by Herman A. Metz, who has represented in this country the German manufacturers of the drug specified. At any rate, when recently there was a hearing in Washington on a proposal to permit manufacturers here to use German patents—including that for salvarsan—during the war, Mr. Metz was so excited that he came to blows with one who favored the measure. But during the last few days he has made a proposition to supply the drug to the Government at cost, announcing that it is now being made in this country. This being the case, either Mr. Metz is making the article in defiance of the patent and without license, or else he is doing so for the profit of the German proprietors of the patent, they being just now alien enemies. If he does either, what harm would there be in permitting by law other manufacturers to do the same? It might be, in that event, that the German monopoly of making the article would disappear, just as promises to be the case with regard to other coal-tar products.

The Position of Cotton.

It may be that the temporary break in cotton prices was due in great measure to the possibility of the Government's taking a hand in the matter either by controlling prices or by preventing dealings, as was done in the case of wheat. In Great Britain no straddles or speculative dealings are permitted in the case of cotton, any more than they are in wool. But much of the price strength of cotton here is due to the fact that holders are able to keep their stocks until they get their price. The Government estimates of the new crop which were made public on Monday indicate a yield of 11,633,-000 bales. This is probably a conservative prediction, but at that it will show up larger than the crops of the last two years. Prices for all kinds of cotton fabrics continue to show strength, and there is a general disposition on the part of mills to be rather cautious in entering into long-time contracts. Export demands and Government needs are aids in keeping prices firm. The principal event during the week was the more or less formal opening of cheap underwear. Much surprise was expressed at the large advances made in prices, the increases in some instances being as much as 100 per cent. No lack of confidence is shown on the part of the mills as to their being able to dispose of their output. There are even instances in which only the regular customers are dealt with, and orders from new sources are not accepted.

Wool and Woolen Fabrics.

In wool the principal news of note was the announcement on Thursday of the manner in which the 45,000 bales of Australian wool released will be disposed of in this country. This batch is, however, only a small portion of what eventually must come. Dealings during the week were comparatively small, and there was a little uncertainty as to the price outlook. Many profess to believe that the highest point in prices has been reached, and that, while there may be no recession unless the Government itself sets in to fix prices, there are not likely to be further advances. Fear of a scarcity of wool to meet needs has been abandoned. Whoever will want all-wool fabrics will be able to get them—at a price. In the goods market the trade in tropical suitings has been particularly good. The call for Fall duplicates has not been very pronounced, but it is expected to be more noticeable in a week or two. Some of the larger clothiers are believed to have covered themselves for the next light-weight season, though at quite high prices. Business in [illegible] goods has been quite satisfactory.

TO CHECK CREDITS IN RETAIL TRADE

Association to Prevent Abuse of Credit Privileges by Customers of Stores.

It would not be proper to say that from a modest beginning the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City hope to build up one of the most representative organizations of its kind in the country, because the association has begun in no small way. The seventy odd members are connected with leading Fifth Avenue houses, big retail establishments, banks, world famous jewelers, and other concerns scarcely less prominent. In fact there is not a name on the list that is not well and favorably known. But the association has larger plans in prospect. When they are consummated the organization will include every retailer of account in the city, the banks, hotels, real estate concerns, and every one who does business with the individual and not with other firms.

Up to this time the retail credit man who wished to keep abreast of the times in his profession had no alternative than to join an association made up almost exclusively of men engaged in checking wholesale credits. This did him some good, but retail credit granting presents different problems than those in the wholesale line and very little light was thrown upon them for his benefit. Furthermore, the co-operation between the members of the wholesale trades which accomplishes such good results was lacking in the retail field and that very important factor, the interchange of credit information, was also missing to a large extent. A need was seen for such co-operation among retailers and the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City was organized to supply the deficiency.

While the wholesalers constantly have to contend with the evil business practices of some retailers, their well-organized condition has been a mighty weapon in stamping out such abuses. On the other hand, the retailers have all the troubles of the wholesalers, with many more thrown in for good measure. And what has added to the difficulty in overcoming improper methods has been the lack of organization. A retail customer could dupe one store and pass on to the next with little fear that the past record would turn up to call a halt to operations.

It is the swindler who passes worthless checks and the customer who takes advantage of charge account privileges or returns a large amount of merchandise, that the retail credit men are after. They want to make it easier for the honest customer to obtain all the credit he or she desires, and impossible for those who resort to trickery and unfair dealings to continue their practices.

As one of the members described the objects of the association, "we are not directing a campaign against our customers, but in their interest, as it is common sense that, if the waste of bad debts and the cost of handling accounts of habitual non-payers and the like were eliminated or reduced, the cost of merchandise to the prompt payer and fair-dealing customer would necessarily be less, through the lowering of overhead expense charges. We will give every one credit who deserves it but none to those who have sense of obligation to pay is dulled."

So, having reached the conclusion that the customer who dealt fairly with the stores should no longer have to carry an additional burden of expense because others were unfair or thoughtless, the credit men revised their methods of interchanging credit information, with the result that they now have a system that gives the facts concerning an account that were lacking before. The main feature of the new system is the part that ledger experience plays in the report from one store to another. A reference blank, which was approved and adopted by the association, when properly made up gives the following information: (To) Jones & Smith, 176B Fifth Avenue, June 30, 1917. Kindly give us below your ledger experience with (Name) Mr. Peter Brown, 175 West Eighty-fifth Street, which information we agree to hold in strict confidence. (Firm) Blank & Co., per James White, (Member Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City.) Sold since May 15, 1915, highest recent credit $500, owing now $20. Date last sale May 7, 1917. Settled to May 1, 1917. Pays in thirty days. If inactive, guaranteed, secured, goods largely returned or collected by attorney, please specify. Account active, prompt pay.

The advantage of interchanging ledger experience was immediately evident to the credit men, owing to the mistakes made in the past through putting trust in the old formal method. An inquiry before the new reference blanks appeared would be answered merely by the statement that a line of so much credit was granted and the account was prompt, or slow pay, or unsatisfactory as the case might be. This information was obtained by consulting the reference file where the notation was made at the time the account was opened of the line of credit to be given. Thus an inactive account might have been granted a line of $100, and an active and prompt paying customer might be limited to $50, for the simple reason that some one in the beginning was only willing to grant so much. In other words, the old system made no allowance for the good risk. An arbitrary amount was tacked on at the start, and though the customer might enjoy the fairest reputation and exceed his credit line on many occasions, the report made upon him to another store would still allow him only just the original sum.

It is through the abolition of these staid and fixed credit lines, kept so by the reference file system, that the retailers hope to accord the prompt paying customer better treatment in the future. At the same time, they know customers will find themselves gradually having their credit restricted despite the original amount allotted to them.

Another feature of the organized effort of the retail credit men to improve conditions in the trade is the bulletin issued by the association. This appears from time to time as the occasion arises. The names and operations of swindlers are set forth in this circular, the closing of accounts by members is noted, and, if there is need members are warned to watch certain customers who may have become remiss in their payments. This furnishes the store member with immediate information of the most valuable sort. It means that joint action can be taken when such is found necessary, and cases where a customer could open an account with a store after having his or her patronage declined by another will prove impossible under the new order of things.

In this way the credit men will be furnished with quick and accurate information, something they did not have when recourse had to be made to a reference file that was not kept up to date. And, with an organization embracing all interests in the city who must know the financial condition and responsibility of their prospective customer, much benefit is expected to accrue in the checking of retail credits.

Cash Payments Hurt His Credit.

A story is told in the business world of a man who, paradoxically enough, could not get a charge account in a certain department store because he always paid cash for his purchases at the butcher's, the grocer's, &c. Application for an account was made at the store in question, and in due time the usual inquiries were made. Everything seemed to be going along swimmingly until it was discovered that in his neighborhood purchases the man had always paid cash. The question immediately came up in the mind of the credit man as to why the prospective customer should want to buy dry goods on credit when he paid "ready money" for meat, groceries, and sundries. This, coupled with the fact that the man had always used any store for an account before, led to his being refused. So far as known, the applicant for the account was never given a chance to explain why he wanted to.

CHEESE EXPORTS CUT.

Stoppage of Those to Great Britain Makes a Great Reduction.

With no further exports of cheese to England in sight for many months, owing to the action of the British Food Controller in prohibiting the importation into England of the American product until existing supplies of Canadian and New Zealand cheese are exhausted, the local trade is looking for a readjustment in prices.

England for a long period had been a heavy buyer in this market of American cheese, and early in May, when exporters were gathering in every available pound of the product for export, they were glad to pay between 26 and 27 cents a pound for the commodity. According to the records of the New York Custom House, total shipments of cheese from here to England in May totaled 5,604,117 pounds valued at $1,-351,100. The total exports to all countries from here in the period amounted to 6,341,514 pounds worth $1,528,110, it thus appearing that England's purchases in May formed the chief bulk of exports.

H. J. Runyon of J. D. Stout & Co., 19 Jay Street, Chairman of the Cheese Committee of the Mercantile Exchange, had this to say yesterday regarding the present condition in the New York cheese market:

"There was much export activity early in May, as England was taking large supplies of the product. At that time, exporters were paying between 26 and 27 cents a pound for the article. The present price is 24 cents, and we rather look for lower prices, although in this period of abnormal trade conditions it is hard to predict what may happen. The rise in the price of milk may have some effect on cheese prices, and some cheese factors are not so sure but that cheese prices may stiffen."

It developed that England, up to the time of the Food Controller's embargo, was paying more for American cheese than for its Canadian competitor. A produce factor said yesterday that the Canadian market was always under the American, Canadian cheese, for example, at this time being quoted at 21½ cents a pound. In some quarters the belief was expressed that the stoppage of exports to England was bound to be reflected in lower prices to the consuming public.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

The Price Trend Still Continues Upward in All of Them.

The Yokohama raw silk market, which was strong and advancing at the opening of the week, has quieted down somewhat, but prices remain very firm. Reelers will not make concessions, and a revival of demand is expected to bring about still higher prices. The visible stock is estimated at 6,500 bales, which is a slight increase over last week.

At Canton the market continues very firm, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers. Both European and American buyers are operating there at steadily advancing prices. Stocks of coarse 22-26 silks are practically exhausted. American buyers appear the more active in the Shanghai market, where they are reported to be asking both steam filatures and tsatlees. Reliable of these grades are sold up for several months. Steam filatures are now being offered for shipment, however, as far away as November, December and January. Old stocks of tussahs are practically off the market, but new silks have sold for December-January shipment at the prices asked for forward delivery.

The Italian market is very strong. Extras for single weaving have advanced to a point which puts their laid-down cost in this country around $3 a pound. The crop is going to be small, the estimates giving only 35,000 bales. Europe can absorb this amount alone without trouble.

Business is fairly active here at present. Manufacturers are getting busier, and the outlook is exceedingly good for next season.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Dealings in Fabrics Limited but Prices Are Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 7.—All branches of the printcloth markets have been quiet this week. The uncertainty of cotton with its declining prices helped to depress business to an appreciable extent. Buyers were interested in a small way in some of the offerings which were made, but what business was actually accomplished was done to piece out needed wants. Most buyers have their requirements covered for at least two months ahead, and they are in a position to await possible early developments in the raw cotton markets.

The demand was mostly for 36 and 38½-inch goods of various counts, and some of the purchases which have been made were in small proportions. The call for sateens, twills, and specialties has been moderate. Reports from mills making fine goods are to the effect that business is expanding, and buyers are showing a greater amount of interest in various counts of cloth. Fancies are not in great demand. There still exists a keen demand for various counts of cotton yarns, and substantial advances have been made on some counts.

The total sales for the week will probably reach 100,000 pieces, of which about a third are spots. The week closed with the demand rather light, but prices well maintained.

PROPAGANDA FOR COFFEE.

Designed to Offset That of the Makers of Substitutes.

The request of the coffee interests in this country, that the Government of the State of Sao Paulo in Brazil help out in the propaganda for coffee in the United States which would combat the campaign conducted by manufacturers of coffee substitutes, has met with quick response on the part of leading planters in that State. An appropriation of $350,000 was asked to help maintain the popularity of coffee. Although no provision was made in the budget law of the State for 1917, the Sociedade Promotora da Defesa do Cafe has been formed and among the objects, reports Commercial Attaché William Dawson at Rio de Janeiro, is to ask the State Government to obtain from the Legislature in favor of the organization the decree of a special tax of 100 reis per bag on all coffee entering Santos for a period of four years beginning this month. Payments will be made from this fund in execution of the propaganda plan that may be adopted.

Although the aggregate importation of coffee into the United States has increased, the consumption per capita has fallen from 12 pounds to 10 pounds. To meet this situation, the Coffee Roasters' Association has appropriated a sum of money to be expended in expositions, competitions, articles in newspapers and periodicals, text books, advertisements, &c., in accordance with a prepared plan.

Gray Goods Inquiry Fair.

While not much occurred to spoil the Summer calm of the gray goods market yesterday, it was said that a pretty fair inquiry was in evidence in a quiet way. The bag makers appeared to be the most active buyers in this respect, they seeking, among other things, such sheetings as 61-inch five yards, 40-inch 4.25s and 45-square, four yards. The respective prices on these goods for nearby delivery are 10, 11, and 12 cents, sales of the 4.25s being reported at the figure given for them. About the only real call for printcloths was for 23½-inch 64-60s for delivery in the next thirty to sixty days. Some business was put through on them at 10¾ cents, but where they can be had at all now for the deliveries specified mill sellers are asking at least 10¾ cents for them.

CANDLE INDUSTRY STILL FLOURISHES

Product Taken Mainly by Churches, but Also Used as Decorations.

In these days when light is thought of in terms of electric or gas lamps which, by some stretch of imagination, can be said to rival the sun, it will doubtless surprise more than one person to learn that the average daily expenditure for candles in this country alone this year will be about $67,000. In other words, it is estimated that the 1917 production of candles in the United States will total $20,000,000 and, allowing for 300 business days in the year, the average given above is reached.

Before going any further, it might be just as well to point out that probably only a small proportion of the candles that have been, or will be, bought in this country for years is used solely for purposes of illumination. Most of them fill utilitarian needs—such as those used by plumbers and other artisans—or to serve decorative or religious ends. Far and away the largest proportion of them is used for the last purpose. Not long ago upwards of 90 per cent. of the candles produced here were used in Catholic churches, and it is said by men who know that about 80 per cent. of the American output is still used in that way. The percentage decrease is not due to any reduction in the use of candles by the churches, but rather to an increased production of candles in this country and a rapid increase in the last few years in their use in homes for decorative purposes.

So rapid has been the increase in the demand for decorative candles that the manufacturers appear to be having trouble in meeting it. Some idea of their use for the beautification of homes may be gained from that fact that a certain wealthy woman in this city spends about $1,900 a month for them, most of her needs being filled by candles made up especially for her. She is said to have a wonderful collection of antique candles, Italian, Russian and French candelabras, in which can be used candles ranging from five and a half inches in length to four feet, the diameter of the latter about equalling the length of the former. A peculiarly antique color is desired by the woman in question, which is obtained by painting or staining, but the average purchaser has a leaning toward bleached wax candles of a snowy white hue. She is one of the few persons, perhaps, who use candles both for illumination and decoration, electricity and gas being banned in her house so far as light is concerned.

With the growth of the demand for decorative candles the manufacturers have laid themselves out to cater to it, so that it is now possible to get candles which will fit in with the furnishings of almost any room. The result has been a marked increase in their use on dining tables, in boudoirs, drawing rooms, music rooms, and pastors, &c. Not only can they be obtained in a wide range of colors—including red, pink, light, and dark blues, green, olive green, brown, lavender, orange, yellow, old gold, old rose, black and white, and cream—but they are also offered in art noveau and period effects, such as the Adam, Colonial, and Renaissance. Paneled Colonial effects are especially in favor at the moment.

Not only are candles increasing in favor for use in city homes, but there is a growing demand for them for country homes and bungalows, where their utilitarian and illuminative qualities both come into play in a great many cases. In more than a few instances they are used in preference to lamps and lanterns, this often being true of camps. The result has been increased business for shops that sell them, and it is said that the big department stores take in a tidy sum of money annually from the sale of candles ranging from five to eleven inches in length, and averaging three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

As size of a modern candle ranges from the six-inch high-voltage bunch variety that is used on Christmas trees and birthday cakes to the six-foot by three and a quarter inch twenty-pound type that is often seen in churches. In form and coloring they can be had all the way from imitations of ears of corn to simulations of pine cones, with surprisingly real representations of pieces of cherry wood, oak, white birch, &c., also among the novelty offerings. In decorations they range from hand-painted floral effects to decalcomania transfers of birds and figurines. Other decorations are pasted or tacked on, as may be required by the nature of the trimming. Decorations of this kind include red-winged blackbirds, bluebirds, birds of Paradise, forget-me-nots, Dutch boy and girl and Colonial figures, and card-table candles bearing hearts, diamond, spade, and club figures. In striped effects they can be obtained in black and white, blue and white, and in the national colors. College flags and letters, in colors, are also seen, and British and French flags, separately or crossed, are to be had in full and accurate colorings as other candle decorations.

For the sentimentally inclined there are candles of bayberry wax that are said to give off an odor equal in potency to that of roses or violets in melting the hearts of shy maidens. For those whose beliefs run to the supernatural, "mystics," or guessing, candles are supplied. These are quickburning candles of Christmas tree size, banded with different colors, a verse described all the good or ill that will come if the candle stops burning at a certain color, and the object of their use is to see, in this manner, what the future holds in store. Some of them are made so that they go out almost at once, while others will burn almost to the base. The extinguishing of the flame is apparently governed by manipulation of the wick in the course of manufacture, but there is nothing on the candles themselves that indicates at which color they will go out. They are much used at parties.

To the average person the making of a candle probably does not mean the use of much labor or time, but there is more to it than there seems, according to a representative of the Will & Baumer Company.

"The first step in making a beeswax candle," he said yesterday, "is to refine the wax in order to remove the dirt and impurities. After refining, the wax is put into a large tank in the form of a liquid. From this tank it runs on to steam wheels, about the size of an ordinary grindstone, which revolve in troughs containing ice-cold water. When the liquid wax strikes the cold water it solidifies, and from the solid surface thus made the revolving wheel grinds off shavings that are deposited in the troughs. When the troughs are filled the wax is put on trays and bleached in the sun for 48 hours or longer, depending on the weather. It is then remelted, 'reshaved' and rebleached. This process may be gone through four or five times to obtain the desired shade of white, and in some cases as many as seven bleachings are required.

"After bleaching, the wax is again remelted and molded into large cakes. It is then sent to the candle plant and stored until needed. When wanted it is remelted in large metal pots and drawn off into buckets. From the buckets it is taken to the candle-making machines, some of which contain as many as 144 separate molds. The wicks, which are on bobbins at the bottom of the machine, are strung up through the centres of the molds and fastened at the top. The liquid wax is put into the molds and left there until the desired degree of hardness is obtained by cooling the mold by circulating water around it. Then the mold is opened, the wicks are cut and the candles are ready for finishing.

Large candles, above thirty-two inches in length and an inch and a half in diameter, are all hand-dipped. The dipper begins only with the wick, the candle foundation, to which the desired thickness and ready for the finishing process.

The scarlet-seal candle, which is pure white in color, hard as a rock, slow burning, and non-dripping, is made from animal fats obtained principally from the abbatoirs at Chicago. It is bought there in liquid form and shipped in tank cars to the refinery, where several by-products are obtained. These include red oil, which is used in making soaps; glycerine, which can be used either for the making of explosives or refined for pharmaceutical purposes, and some tar. The ultimate residue is stearic acid. All the impurities are removed in the refining process, after which the material is sent to the candle plant in cakes about like a cake of ice in size, and a pure dead white in color. From there on the process is the same as in making beeswax candles.

The wick plays a large part in the burning qualities of a candle. If the wick is too large, the candle will smoke; if it is too small, the candle will drip considerably. Candles containing large percentages of paraffine or garbage grease also will burn rapidly and smoke, and candles of the latter will give off an offensive odor. Domestic wicks, which are not equal to the imported ones—the foreign ones now being hard to get—are responsible sometimes for a smoky candle."

AGAINST RUSSIAN TRADE.

Wrong Methods That Will Interfere with Its Permanence.

An American business man in Russia has written a letter on business with that country, from which Commercial Attaché Huntington at Petrograd has sent extracts to the Department of Commerce. He writes the following, among other things:

"The main difficulty in business dealings between Russia and the United States is the question of terms. In most cases the American manufacturer insists on cash in New York as soon as the goods are sent there. The Russian buyer, on the other hand, if he is reliable, is willing to guarantee the payment in every way, and generally through banks, but only part in American port, the other part in Russian port. An American agent in Russia had an opportunity to place an order from a local co-operative society for 10,000 pairs of shoes, payable one-third with order, the other two-thirds upon arrival in Russian port. The latter payment was guaranteed by a local bank. He was unable to accept this order because the manufacturer insists on payment in full in New York, although as a matter of fact he could get a price that would easily make up the interest on deferred payment.

"Such instances form a comparison between American and German methods that will make the Russians more willing to revert to old trade channels after the war unless more Americans are ready to offer the same service as the Germans. The American manufacturer need not grant credit without proper guarantee, but the Russian market cannot be held permanently without the granting of credit—at least to the extent of part payment in Russian port.

"The Russian merchant is used to a definite quotation good for a certain period. It is not considered serious business to quote today and then upon acceptance of order state that the price has gone up or that the goods cannot be had. According to Russian law, when an order has been accepted and a deposit taken, (upon which the Russian buyer insists,) the order cannot be fulfilled the person making the sale must return double the deposit, and, besides, is liable for damages.

"An instance has come to my attention of a large order for leather closed by an American agent immediately upon the receipt of the manufacturer's cable terms. After cabling that the order had been closed, the agent received word that the factory could not deliver. Sometimes terms are changed by American manufacturers after acceptance. An order for leather belting was accepted by the main office in the United States on terms cash at the time of shipment. Ten days later the manufacturer cabled that he would not start preparing the belting unless a certain amount was paid at once.

"It is understood that the cases cited do not represent the practices of the majority of American exporters; but they are more numerous than they should be, and each experience of this kind weakens the reputation of the American business man in Russia. I believe that it is the right idea for the American manufacturer to sell direct in Russia, but all the American manufacturers interested in Russian trade must help and do it now. Otherwise we shall again get into the hands of agents of other countries and direct sales will be as difficult as before."

MILLINERY IN THE SHOPS.

Some Early Summer Styles That Are Now Being Exhibited.

A number of the local department stores and specialty shops are showing new tailored hats of panne velvet, according to the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America, the favored colors being white, shell pink, red, navy, and pastel blue. They are offered in large, medium and close-fitting shapes, and some of them are made with crushed crowns. Ribbons, in various effects, constitute the trimmings.

Among the things that are said to "look good" for early July selling at retail are mannish shapes in pencil-curled Toyo panamas. Similar effects in tailored leghorns, trimmed with No. 7 moire or faille ribbon and made with plain or pencil-curled edges, or with the edges bound to match the bands, are good, too. White trims are best. Also on the list are satin sailors in large, slightly mushroomed shapes with brims about four and a half inches wide. The leading shades in these are white, gold, purple, and navy. Faille ribbons are used for trimmings. Maline hats and various transparent effects are also good, and in addition Georgette hats in soft, dressy styles are well regarded. The pastel shades are best liked, either in all-Georgette or combined with velvet crowns. Last, but not least, come all-satin hats and satin hats combined with velvet in dressy effects and light colors.

Among the Summer offerings of exclusive Fifth Avenue shops are lace hats in black Chantilly and white "Vals." The former are offered in large sailor shapes trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbons, while the latter are shown in medium sized mushrooms and trimmed with clusters of pastel flowers.

RETAILERS MAKE PROTEST

Against Garment Manufacturers' New Rule About Discounts.

Recently the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association passed a resolution restricting discounts. This is to go into effect on Tuesday. It provides that thereafter all goods are to be sold on the basis of 2 per cent. off ten days, or 1 per cent. off thirty days, or net sixty days, free on board this city. The order is subject "to labor conditions and unforeseen circumstances preventing completion." If any garments shall remain on order until cancelled such cancellation must be in writing and give three days' extension of time from its receipt to complete delivery.

Twenty-one of the most prominent retail dealers and department stores of this city and E. E. Howe, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, have signed a protest against this measure. They say the action was taken without discussion with the retailers, and without regard for the operating conditions in the retail stores. They ask for a conference, so that a plan may be devised that will eliminate the evils of existing trade conditions, if there be such, and that will not at the same time dislocate present and necessary business methods.

They suggest postponement until after the discussion can be had. The manufacturers, although these were on yesterday were averse to changing the rule just adopted.

WHAT THINGS COME BACK.

Articles Exported Which Are Afterward Returned Here.

An item that figures regularly in the foreign trade summaries issued by the Government is entitled "Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, returned." These are of two classes, the first being automobiles, the second "all other." In the ten months ended with April there were 880 automobiles thus returned, having a value of $1,217,102. The "all other," however, had a value of $16,-396,278. Few seem to know what kind of articles shipped out are returned.

A search of the import records disclosed a few of the items as follows: Horses, asses, mules, automobiles, barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty; containers or coverings of American origin exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products; bags, casks barrels, carboys, steel boxes, and other containers or coverings; shooks and staves returned as barrels or boxes; distilled spirits, tobacco, and cigars. Other articles shipped back from abroad included films from moving-picture machines, light-struck or otherwise damaged or worn out so as to be unsuitable for any other purpose than the recovery of the constituent materials, the basic films being of American manufacture; photographic dry plates or films of American manufacture exposed abroad, whether developed or not; quicksilver flasks or bottles, and iron or steel drums used for the shipment of acids of either domestic or foreign manufacture which have been actually exported from the United States.

An official of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, commenting on the subject of American goods returned, said:

"Apart from the single item of automobiles, the Government for statistical purposes makes no segregation of the separate articles going to make up the grand total of American goods returned to this country as imports, such returns in the calendar year 1916 amounting to $18,602,602.

"In the case of automobiles returned, some are used or wornout machines, while others were returned to the manufacturers here owing to the inability of the foreign agents to make sales.

"Moving picture films and photographic materials of domestic make also figure heavily in the returns. American-made oil barrels, and a great variety of other containers, are so valuable that it would be worth while to bring them back overseas, even if empty, in order that they may be used again. Further than this, there undoubtedly was a great deal of general merchandise like machinery, hardware, textiles, dry goods and general miscellaneous lines manufactured here, shipped abroad, and rejected by the buyers for one reason or another.

"In this connection it would not be surprising, in view of the complaints received at this office, if a fair proportion of the returned merchandise came back because it was not up to sample or specifications at the time orders were given to domestic manufacturers or producers. Unfortunately, as returns are tabulated at present, there is no way of knowing what percentage of American goods are shipped back from abroad as being below grade.

"Other items returned under the head 'all other' include domestic canned meats, fruits, and other products, which arrived in foreign countries in a damaged condition. Finally, there is a steady inward flow of American-made furniture, taken out of the United States by householders when going abroad for temporary residence, and then returned when the owners complete their stay in foreign countries."

WOULD CUT PACKING COSTS.

Standardized Hat Boxes Urged in Place of Irregular Sizes.

The general movement for economy in the shipping room by means of standardization of boxes has been given added impetus recently by the attention it has received from the manufacturers of women's hats. Prominent men in that industry are convinced that the elimination of irregular sizes of boxes would make possible a large aggregate saving for the producing plants of the entire country. One of the manufacturers states that the factories would save, the box makers would save, and there would be a saving of material which it is necessary to use for filling crevices in the boxes when they are not of a standard size. The packing cost of trimmed-hat manufacturers is estimated at 2 per cent. and if 20 per cent. of the packing cost can be saved by standardization, the reduction of expense represents a sum of money which warrants the attention that has been given to the subject.

Leaders in this movement among the hat manufacturers have suggested specific standard sizes for paper boxes and corrugated casings. Their adoption, it is stated, would enable the paper box makers to regulate their production so that the expense for labor would be decidedly reduced. Larger quantities could be produced without altering the machines, a more rapid output could be expected, the working force could be cut down and more regularly employed, and the labor released would be available for other purposes. Box material would be saved, and larger quantities of boxes could be kept in stock with the certainty that there would be a future demand for them.

They Feel Like Striking.

So sharp have been the advances on lightweight underwear, which is now being offered to the jobbing trade for the Spring, 1918, season, that several buyers would refuse to trade at all were it not for the fact that so many of the mills will be tied up for months to come on Government work that a shortage of the goods in question, particularly ribbed, is almost inevitable. Even in view of this fact some buyers are not giving the mills a chance to say how much they own contract for, but are "censoring" their own orders to the tune of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent., as compared with normal times. The agents, however, are sitting tight, contending that no recession in prices is possible in view of the current cost of cotton, yarns, labor, etc., and that the buyer who is bidding back now are "cutting off their noses to spite their faces."

Lyons Silk Color Card.

The Syndicate of Silk Manufacturers at Lyons, France, has created and sent to the silk trade generally a new shade card. In a letter accompanying the card the manufacturers deplore the fact that while the silk industry in Lyons is surpassed by none in foreign countries, frequent orders are received upon foreign cards, "From the Lyonnais point of view," says the letter as forwarded by Consul J. E. Jones, "we have the legitimate pride to think that our small country, which was the cradle of dyestuffs, which is its centre and heart, can rely on the talent of its colorists, dyers, and manufacturers to have its colorings universally appreciated."

Linens Wanted Quickly.

Orders for linen goods, provided they can be delivered early, reports Consul H. Albert Johnson at Dundee, Scotland, are still coming from the United States. The demand is believed to be due to the fact that stocks are low in America, and that there is a market for linen fabrics notwithstanding high prices. Yarn prices are still tending upward. As indicative of the condition of the fiber market, the last auction sale of flax tow and cedilla, although poorly attended, brought brisk bidding and sensational prices.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Factors and Commission Merchants

264-270 Fourth Ave. Bet. 22d & 23d Sts.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats en suite; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 237 West 25th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, for sale, 20 and 21 gauge, 9-16 inch wide; immediate delivery. Y 228 Times Annex.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; must be an A1 ledger clerk and able to take monthly trial balance; clothing or cloak and suit experience preferred. Y 285 Times Annex.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss E. Lippitt, millinery; 476 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery; 220 5th Av.

EL PASO, Texas—H. Krupp & Co.; J. M. Frazier, notions, underwear; 395 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Stegman Skirt Co.; C. I. Stegman, skirts, dresses; Longacre.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. Briscoe Co.; F. F. Dosser, small notions; 72 Leonard.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Lyons Clothing Co.; J. Lyons, clothing; Grand.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Ville de Paris; Mrs. L. Krodel, corsets, infants' wear; Miss R. Magelink, dresses, (basement;) Miss Goodfriend, millinery, sweaters, petticoats, (basement;) 470 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter Dry Goods Co.; A. Krasiese, notions, fancy goods, dolls, toys, stationery; V. M. Smith, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons, hosiery, women's, men's furnishing goods, shirts, over

The New York Times.

DAUNTLESS GIANTS ROUT CARDS TWICE

Take First Game, 4 to 3, in Twelve Innings, but Use Only Nine to Win Second, 4 to 1.

TWO HOMERS IN LATTER

Dave Robertson and George Burns Contribute Circuit Clouts to Hurry Final Fray Along.

The Giants slipped the halter that has been holding them back in the National League jaunt, and started out yesterday to run wild through the spunky St. Looey Cards, winning two games at the Polo Grounds, while the Phils continued down the toboggan. Accordingly this fair July morning finds New York six and a half games in front. A crowd of more than 25,000 cheered and groaned as the two battles in Harlem waged one way and then the other yesterday.

The after-luncheon scrap developed into a nerve-racking twelve-inning jamboree, in which New York edged out a winner by a score of 4 to 3, while the Giants snatched the second wrangle with hardly any trouble at all by a score of 4 to 1. Both affairs were saturated with bits of fielding and hitting which kept that tingling feeling creeping up and down the spines of the folks who chose this particular way of spending their Saturday afternoon.

Between games a truck load of boys in khaki from the Twenty-first Regiment crawled along in front of the crowded stands, while the soldier lads with megaphones sang a song about "Good-by Broadway, Hello France." They got just as much applause as Davy Robertson did when he cudgeled a homer into the crowd in the second pastime. There was a big gathering of men and boys in the outfield bleachers yesterday stripped down to their shirt sleeves and minus their hats. Tomorrow they will be all tanned and burned, and will tell their friends that they have been at the beach for a week.

The Cards gave the Giants a surprise and a fright in the first game when they rushed from behind and tied the score in the ninth inning. Up to that time it looked like a cinch for the Giants by a score of 3 to 0.

Anderson and Benton Go.

The Cards in their fury drove Anderson and Benton out of the game and the Ozark pachyderm, Charley Tesreau, finished the game and came forward in the twelfth inning to score the winning run. Miller Huggins, manager, introduced a whole regiment of pitchers to stave off the Giants' ever-threatening uprising, but they all failed.

Ferdie Schupp unwrapped a new variety of pitching in the second encounter. Ferdie fanned a dozen of the Cards and had the ball doing so many tricks that the St. Looey lads looked at him popeyed to see if he was going to pick a rabbit out of the ball like a magician takes one out of a hat. Ferdie made the ball do everything yesterday except speak. It jumped up and it jumped down and it rolled over and played dead.

Behind Schupp the Giants furnished very pleasing entertainment with their bats. They waved them at times with absolutely no regard for the feelings of the Cardinal flingers. Robertson cracked a home run out in the second while Fletcher was scurrying on the first corner and George Burns added another homer in the fifth.

The Giants began to call Willie Doak to account in the second inning of the twilight offering. After Zimmerman had been tossed out at first by Hornsby, Fletcher singled to left, and Davey Robertson threw the populace into a spasm of delight by welting a tremendous home run into the upper tier of the rigat field stand, trailing at Fletcher's heels on the merry trip homeward. Holke got an infield hit, and Gibson's long drive was nabbed by Cruise. Ferdie Schupp added to the gayety of the occasion with a single to left, sending Holke to second. Burns's foul to Gonsales ended the session.

Schupp did some A No. 1 pitching in the Cards' portion of the third when he made Paulette, Doak, and the heavy-hitting Jack Smith whiff the ozone in a row.

Horstman, who succeeded Doak after the second inning, also did some fancy twirling in the fourth, and fanned Fletcher, Robertson, and Holke.

Burns Cracks a Homer.

There were two gcne in the Giants' half of the fifth when George Burns brought the crowd out of its drowsiness with a screaming home-run belt into the right-field grand stand.

Robertson was safe in the seventh, when Dots Miller missed his bounder at second. Holke got a hit along the third base line, and both runners advanced a cushion when Horstman uncorked a wild pitch. Gibson hoisted a sacrifice fly to Cruise, Robertson scoring.

Up to the eighth inning Schupp pitched great ball, and eleven of the Cardinal batsmen had struck out. Gonzales opened the eighth with a singing single to left, and Paulette nailed one to right. Snyder was inserted to bat for Horstman, and his single to right sent Gonsales over the plate. Schupp then proceeded to pitch himself out of the difficulty. Smith forced Snyder at second, Paulette going to third. Smith was thrown out trying to steal second, and Betzel struck out.

The Cards had the Giants all fussed up to the point of exasperation in the first game. New York had the game neatly stowed away by 3 to 0 score up to the eighth inning, when Anderson, after holding the Cards to two hits, began to weaken. In the ninth, the Cards caught up with the Giants and hung on like fly paper, until Tesreau and Fletcher broke up the game in the twelfth.

It was a seething finish and the big crowd of 25,000 persons went wild with delight when the Giants put an end to the giddy pastime. After Rariden had fanned in the twelfth, Tesreau splashed a single to right and went to second when Burns rolled to first. Herzog spanked a grounder through Wilhoit. Doak a feet on a wild trip to centre field as the lumbering Jeff thundered home with the victory.

Fall Hard on Meadows.

The Giants went after Specs Meadows hard in the early innings. Burns singled in the first and romped around to third on Herzog's single to right. Kauff's sacrifice fly to Long scored Burns and Zim's crack to left scored Herzog. In the second, Robertson pounded a double to left and Holke sacrificed. When Rariden singled to centre Robertson counted. Meadows and Anderson settled down and made a pretty pitching duel of it until the eighth.

Snyder, first man up in this chapter, was safe on Fletcher's error. Anderson then walked Betzel and Gonzales, batting for Meadows, was tipped on the sleeve by a pitched ball and jammed the sacks. Anderson was pulled out of the game and Rube Benton took his place. Gene Paulette, who played with the Giants for a while, a few years back, batted for Jack Smith and his sacrifice fly to Burns scored Snyder. Benton pitched himself out of a dangerous jam, for, after filling the bases with a pass to Baird and Long's infield hit, he persuaded the great clouter, Hornsby, to hoist a foul to Rariden.

Manager Miller Huggins than began a parade of his pitchers, Watson, Horstman, and Doak going to the firing line in rapid succession. The Giants crowded up the bases off Horstman in the ninth, but couldn't shove a run across, as Doak came in and halted the impending danger.

In the last of the ninth the Cards tied the score. After Cruise sided to Burns, Miller was hit by a pitched ball. Snyder singled to right, sending Miller to third. Benton was yanked and Tesreau went in the mound. Benton spanked a single to centre, scoring Miller. Gene Packard, batting for Horstman, singled to left, and Snyder galloped in with the tying run. Paulette rolled one to Fletcher, who threw Betzel out at the plate. Tesreau fanned Baird and ended the Giants' agony.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	3	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	2	1	3
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	5
Fletcher,ss	5	0	1	3	6
Rob'tson,rf	6	1	1	3	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Rariden,c	4	0	2	5	0
Anderson,p	3	0	0	0	3
Benton,p	0	0	0	0	1
Tesreau,p	2	1	2	0	1
Total	42	4	13	36	21

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Paulette,1b	1	0	0	5	0
Baird,3b	3	0	0	3	0
Long,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Cruise,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Miller,1b,2b	4	1	1	11	1
Snyder,c	3	2	1	4	2
Betzel,2b,1f	4	0	1	5	6
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	2
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
bFrakard	1	0	1	0	0
Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	0
Doak,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	41	3	7	35	16

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Meadows in eighth.
b Batted for Watson in ninth.
Errors—Burns, Fletcher, Anderson, Smith, Hornsby.

New York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Two-base hit—Robertson. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Zimmerman, Holke. Sacrifice flies—Kauff, Paulette. Double plays—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Hornsby and Miller; Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Passed ball—Gift Schneider, 5; Barnes, 4. Earned runs—Off Schneider, 1; Barnes, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Barnes.) Struck out—By Schneider, 6; Barnes, 1. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	5	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Fletcher,ss	3	1	1	3	3
Robertson,rf	3	2	1	0	0
Holke,1b	3	0	2	9	1
Gibson,c	3	0	1	9	2
Schupp,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	4	6	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Bailey,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Rousch,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	15	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	3	2
Tragesser,c	3	1	1	8	1
Wingo,s	3	1	2	3	4
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	3	1
Total	29	3	7	27	12

a Batted for Horstman in eighth.
Errors—Miller, (3.)

New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Home runs—Robertson, Burns. Sacrifice fly—Gibson. Double plays—Schupp, Fletcher, and Holke; Zimmerman, Herzog, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 5; Horstman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 4 hits, 3 runs in 2 innings; Horstman, 2 and 1 in 5; Mays, 0 and 0 in 1; Schupp, 1 run. Struck out—By Schupp, 12; by Horstman, 3. Wild pitch—Horstman. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. (First game; 12 innings.)
New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. (First game.)
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 0. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 1; New York, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.
Washington at Detroit. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	44	23	.657
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	34	.541
Chicago	40	38	.513
Cincinnati	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	31	36	.463
Boston	28	38	.424
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	46	26	.639
Chicago	47	27	.635
New York	36	33	.522
Cleveland	40	37	.519
Detroit	36	35	.507
Washington	29	40	.420
St. Louis	29	46	.387
Philadelphia	25	44	.362

Where They Play Today.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

BRAVES AND REDS DIVIDE.

Matty's Men Take First Game, 2 to 1, and Then Are Shut Out, 3 to 0.

BOSTON, July 7.—Boston and Cincinnati divided today's doubleheader. A double by Griffith in the ninth inning of the first game, followed by Rawlings's error on what should have been the third out, gave the visitors the odd run and victory, 2 to 1.

Rudolph held Cincinnati to six hits in the second game, gave no bases on balls and was the big factor, along with Maranville's all-around playing, in the 3 to 0 Boston victory. Groh's fielding was remarkable in both games.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	7
Rousch,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Neale,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Sheam,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Wingo,c	2	0	0	7	2
Schneider,p	4	0	1	1	1
Total	42	2	6	27	14

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bailey,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Rawl'gs,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Magee,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Gonzales,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Maranv'e,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Barnes,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	23	1	3	27	10

Errors—Groh, Rawlings, Wilhoit.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Rousch, Chase. Griffith. Stolen bases—Neale, Magee. Sacrifice hits—Bailey, Rawlings, Magee. Double plays—Groh, Wingo, and Chase; Kopf, Sheam, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 5; Barnes, 4. Earned runs—Off Schneider, 1; Barnes, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Barnes.) Struck out—By Schneider, 6; Barnes, 1. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Rawlings,2b	3	1	0	2	4
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	15	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	3	2
Tragesser,c	3	1	1	9	1
Wilhite,ss	3	1	0	3	4
Rudolph,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	29	3	5	27	12

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Rousch,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Wingo,c	3	0	0	4	9
Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	2
Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Clarke,c	1	0	0	0	0
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	0	6	24	12

Error—Maranville.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two base hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Ruddolph. Double plays—Groh, Wingo and Chase; Smith and Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Ring, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 8; Rudolph 2. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SUPERBAS SNATCH GAME FROM CUBS

Lively Rally in Final Half of Ninth Brings Victory to Brooklyn.

CUTSHAW DECIDES ISSUE

Cracks Out a Single, Sending Stengel and Wheat Home with Runs That Make Score 5 to 4.

Everybody at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, yesterday, from the almost unnoticed peanut vender to the unhappy Charles H. Ebbets, made his or her way from the spacious stadium at the conclusion of nine innings of hit-and-miss baseball jubilant in the knowledge that the plodding Robins had plucked a victory from the fire over the combatant Chicago Cubs in their second meeting of the present series. The final details were 5 to 4.

A garrison finish, if there is such a thing in baseball, gave the Brooklyn athletes the spoils of the game, for they furnished the comparatively small Saturday crowd with a tumultuous concluding chapter, the like of which has seldom been surpassed on the Flatbush ball field. Incidentally their display o fighting grit in that closing frame allowed 6,000 or so fans who were in attendance at the first early starting Saturday game of the season to go home with hearty appetites to early dinners.

For a while it seemed that the heartbreaking fielding of one Jimmy Hickman, who is listed as a Brooklyn centrefielder, must in the end down the Robins. Jimmy tried dutifully on two occasions to give the visiting Chicagoans the spoils of victory, but somehow fate, in the form of timely and effective batting on the part of several other members of the team, intervened and set at naught all his efforts.

Hickman dropped a fly off the bat of Wortman in the fourth, but, as nothing serious resulted, this grievous mistake was overlooked. In the ninth session, however, he again dropped a fly ball which this time paved the way for two Chicago runs and threatened to bring disaster to the Robins, for with their two ninth inning tallies the Bruins went into the lead by 4 to 3.

With the score standing thus against them, the Robins came to bat in their half of the closing session determined to demonstrate to their visiting rivals from Chicago that if mistakes are made in the field there are none made at bat. And they succeeded.

Aldridge Replaces Demaree.

Manager Fred Mitchell, in sending his team to the lead in the ninth, had been forced to rearrange his batting order somewhat, so that instead of Al Demaree occupying the mound, as he did for eight innings, there stood out on the hillock, as bold as life, one Vic Aldridge. Vic was rushed to the scene in the ninth frame, but one shouldn't be too hard on this youngster, for he really didn't have any time to get acquainted with the stick wielders who faced him.

Hickman, the first Brooklynite to face Aldridge, tried hard to retrieve himself for his miserable jumble previously, but his fly to centre was taken care of by Rollie Zeider. Then the swarthy Casey Stengel sent a single to right field, and went to second when Dilhoefer let one of Aldridge's offerings to Zach Wheat get past him. Zach drove one just out of reach of Zeider in centre, but Rollie Bluffed Stengel with an imaginary catch to such an extent that the wily Casey was able to advance to third. Then Wheat went to second on Zeider's return to the plate when he thought Stengel would try for home.

At this critical moment George Cutshaw injected his bat into the game for the second time effectively, and sent a bounder clear over the head of Deal at third base, which went to left field, while Stengel and Wheat raced home with the runs that gave the Robins victory. There was an audible sigh of relief then, and Stengel, Wheat, and Cutshaw had to scurry away from their admiring Brooklyn friends.

Sherrod Smith was on the mound for the Robins against Al Demaree, and the unconcerned-appearing Smith came through with one of his best games of the season. He held the Cubs to a total of seven hits, three of which were bunched damagingly in the third session, while others came in the fifth with Hickman's jumble. These misplays by Hickman and another by Cutshaw threatened to make Smith shaky for a spell, but he pulled himself together, fortunately, and worked to the end as if nothing of an adverse nature had happened. Demaree was effective until the fifth frame, when the Robins tallied two, and then his efforts lost their deceptiveness.

Bruins Take the Lead.

In the third round the Bruins went to the lead when Wilson singled to centre and went to second on Flack's single to left, after Demaree had fanned. Mann flied out to Stengel, and Laughing Larry Doyle belted a double to right, which scored Wilson and Flack. Larry, however, was left stranded, as Olson took care of Merkle's grounder. In the fifth another Chicago run was threatened when Williams beat out a bunt and was sacrificed to second by Deal. Hickman then dropped Wortman's easy fly to centre, and both runners advanced while Cutshaw put out Wilson. Trouble was averted when Demaree grounded out to Myers.

Hank O'Day, umpiring behind the plate, ejected Mann from the game in the fifth session when the Bruin left fielder objected most strenuously to the veteran arbiter calling him out on strikes. After standing his verbal assault for several minutes, O'Day ordered Mann off the field, and his place was taken by Flack, while Harry Wolter went to right field.

Starting the Robins fifth Wheat tripled to left centre and scored on Cutshaw's double to left, which bounced off Flack's glove. Cutshaw went to third when Mowrey lifted a long fly to Wolter and scored on Miller's sacrifice fly to Williams, tieing the count. In the seventh the Robins went to the front when another rally was registered. Stengel started with a single to centre, but, after Wheat had foul-flied out to Wilson, Casey was forced at second by Cutshaw. The latter scored on Mowrey's double to left centre, which bounded just out of reach of Williams after a hard run. Mike was left stranded by Miller.

With two down in the eighth Rollie Zeider was sent to bat for Williams, but flied out to Hickman, after which Rollie supplanted Williams in centre. In the ninth Deal started things humming for the Cubs with a single to centre. On an attempted sacrifice Wortman bunted to pop fly to Smith, and then Wilson lifted a fly to centre, under which Jimmy Hickman got his feet entangled to such an extent that he was shaky and let the ball pop out of his hand when it appeared he had the catch easily. Deal went to third on the jumble, and with this situation staring him in the face Manager Mitchell sent one Dilhoefer in to bat for Demaree.

The said Dilhoefer came through with a triple to left field, scoring Deal and Driscoll, who ran for Wilson, and giving the Cubs the lead. Then Flack's grounder Dilhoefer was run down between third and home and Olson took care of Wolter's grounder.

Then came the Robins' Garrison finish, in which they turned defeat into victory and sent the enthusiasts present home jubilant.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Myers,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Hickman,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	2	2	1	3
Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Miller,c	2	0	0	4	2
Smith,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	31	5	9	27	14

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Wolter,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Williams,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Deal,3b	2	1	1	2	2
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Wilson,c	4	1	1	4	2
Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	0
Dilhoefer,c	1	0	1	0	1
Aldridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
aDriscoll	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	4	7	*25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Wilson in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	—5	
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	

Two-base hits—Doyle, Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Dilhoefer, Wheat, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 6 hits, 3 runs, in 8 innings; Aldridge, 3 and 2 in 1; Smith, 7 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; Smith, 3. Passed balls—Miller, Dilhoefer. Time—One hour, 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

PHILLIES DROP ANOTHER.

Pirates Profit by Moran Men's Blunders, and Win, 4 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7. — Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia today 4 to 1. The home team's errors were costly, while Miller pitched in fine style until the eighth inning, when he was taken out after three consecutive hits had been made off him with no one out. Jacobs then went in and stopped the hitting.

The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Bigbee,lf	5	1	1	2	0
King,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Wagner,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Fischer,c	4	0	3	5	0
Ward,ss	3	0	0	4	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	4	4
McC'thy,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Miller,p	4	0	0	0	2
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	12	27	11

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Ludeus,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Niehoff,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Killifer,c	2	0	1	4	4
Adams,c	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	2
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSchulte	1	1	1	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	19

a Batted for Lavender in eighth.
Errors—Fischer, Bancroft, Stock, Niehoff, Killifer.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Carey, Niehoff, Schulte. Stolen bases—King, 2.) Sacrifice hits—Ward, Killifer. Double plays—Ward, Pitler, and Wagner, (2.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 1; Alexander, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 6 hits, 1 run in 7 innings, (none out in 8th;) Jacobs, 0 and 1 in 2; Alexander, 10 and 1 in 7; Lavender, 1 and 0 in 1; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Miller, 3; Jacobs, 1; Alexander, 4. Time—1 hour, 55 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

MACKMEN HIT IN BUNCHES.

Myers Outpitches Scott and White Sox Are Beaten, 4 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 7. — Philadelphia bunched hits today and defeated Chicago, 4 to 2, in the first game of the series. The game was a pitching duel between Scott and Myers, with the latter pitching better ball in the pinches. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	1	1	3	6
Strunk,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Bates,2b	3	1	2	2	3
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	15	0
Schang,c	2	0	0	8	1
Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Grover,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Myers,p	3	0	0	0	6
Total	30	4	7	27	17

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	2	4
S.Collins,2b	3	1	2	3	3
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	1	0
J.Collins,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	4
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	4
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
bJ.Collins	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	15	15

a Batted for Danforth in ninth.
b Ran for Schalk in ninth.
Error—Scott.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Strunk, Bodie. Stolen base—Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Jackson, Schang, Murphy. Double play—Schalk, Weaver, and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 7 hits, 4 runs in 7 1-3 innings; Danforth, 0 and 0 in 1 2-3; Myers, 7 and 2 in 9. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 5; Scott, 1. Struck out—By Myers, 3; Danforth, 2. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

COVELESKIE OUTDOES RUTH.

Indians Beat Red Sox, 3 to 1, in Pitchers' Battle.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—Cleveland defeated Boston 3 to 1 by means of timely hitting this afternoon. The contest was a pitchers' battle between Ruth and Coveleskie, with the latter carrying off the honors. He held Boston to three hits and would have registered a shutout but for an error of judgment. Only five Boston men reached first. Hits by O'Neil, Chapman, and Graney drove in the Cleveland runs. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'gans,2b	2	0	0	1	3
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Harris,1b	3	1	1	10	1
Graney,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	1
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	4	1
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	30	3	6	27	11

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Thomas,c	3	0	0	7	1
Ruth,p	3	0	1	0	3
aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	24	10

a Batted for Barry in ninth.
Errors—Gardner, Scott.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0

SENSATIONAL DRIVE LANDS BOOTS FIRST

Suburban Winner Finishes in Front of Roamer in the Brookdale Handicap.

THE FINN BREAKS DOWN

H. C. Hallenbeck's Handsome Black Racer Pulls Up Lame—Racing Career May Be Ended.

A. K. Macomber's Boots was the hero of a sensational day's racing when he won the Brookdale Handicap at Aqueduct yesterday and equaled the world's record for a mile and an eighth, established by Borrow, in winning the Brooklyn Handicap at the present meeting. Carried along at a tremendous pace by Roamer, to which he was conceding one pound, Boots handled the crushing burden of 127 pounds so cleverly that at the end he outgamed Roamer and got his neck home in front of the old champion. Borrow, though three lengths behind the pair fighting for first money, was not disgraced, as he landed third money half a length in front of Crimper. The time of 1:49 2-5 was sufficient evidence that Boots must be ranked among the best of America's thoroughbreds.

The tragedy of the race, which proved one of the best run by the handicap division this season, was furnished by H. C. Hallenbeck's handsome black horse, The Finn. He was the public choice for the event and in the early running showed more speed than usual. Held tightly by his jockey, Shuttinger, he strode along in second place and looked to be waiting for the right moment in which to go to the front. Fresh and full of running at the stretch turn, The Finn faltered after Shuttinger asked him to make his effort and suddenly dropped back so that he finished next to last.

The Finn Pulls Up Lame.

The explanation was forthcoming when Shuttinger dismounted way over on the turn and The Finn limped back on three legs.(It was stated after the race that The Finn had broken down so badly that his racing career is probably ended.

There were other exciting moments in the day's sport, which attracted another crowd as big as that which saw the racing on the Fourth of July. August Belmont's Lucullite, rated as the champion two-year-old, was coupled with Drastic and the entry was made a 1 to 3 favorite for the Tremont Stakes, a fixture that was first run in 1887. Crowded on the rail by Harry Payne Whitney's Happy-Go-Lucky, the Belmont crack was unable to extend himself, and while in close quarters, John E. Madden's Gold Tassel rushed to the front and won by a length from A. K. Macomber's War Machine, which beat Lucullite by three lengths for the place. It was a great shock for the supporters of the odds-on favorite, but did not end Lucullite's aspirations for the crown in his division. He was conceding weight to both of the horses which beat him, and the Stewards recognized the trouble he had met with in the race by suspending Robinson, the rider of Happy-Go-Lucky, for the balance of the meeting.

The holiday crowd, which depends largely on the success of favorites for a profitable day, had little to enthuse over. Favour, the public choice, galloped home first in the opening race, increasing the delusion that it is easy to beat the races. After that, the favorites fell in rapid succession, so that not another caught the judges' eyes in the van.

Northwood Leads the Jumpers.

The Glendale Steeplechase was one of the most thrilling races run through the field this season. It brought out the best of jumpers, with Edward B. McLean's Sun King the top weight. L. S. Thompson's Slipshod was selected as the good thing, but the Northwood Stable's lightly weighted Northwood developed sizzling speed in the last turn of the course and won from Robert Oliver, the best of the Ral Parr pair. Slipshod only saved third place by a length from Sun King.

Boots, by virtue of his victory in the Suburban, had earned top weight and the right to head the parade for the Brookdale. The son of Hessian looked trained to the minute, but scarcely made the handsome picture that The Finn presented. There was very little delay at the post, and when the flag fell the experts were surprised to see The Finn rush out in front and take the rail.

It was not to the liking of Roamer or his jockey to have a rater like The Finn in front, so Buxton called on Roamer to show his speed, and he was well in front of The Finn at the end of the first quarter, with the lightly weighted Clematis II. in third place. All the way along the back stretch Shuttinger kept a restraining hand on The Finn, and, going around the turn, he was content to rate along three lengths in the rear of the flying leader.

Boots Creeps Up on Leader.

Going around the turn, Boots began to creep up, and as they made the stretch turn he was running close on the heels of The Finn. Roamer had shown no disposition to weaken, and was still showing the way. Shuttinger began to whip The Finn as Boots went by, and scurried on in pursuit of Roamer. For a few strides the black horse responded gamely, then his leg gave way and he dropped back, beaten.

Boots came along then with tremendous strides, and as he got to Roamer's flanks just before the eighth pole the race looked over. Roamer was not done, however, and as he felt the touch of the whip he leaped forward, and again assumed the lead. All through the last sixteenth the pair struggled for victory, closely locked, and with horses and riders using up every ounce of strength to gain an advantage. Fifty yards from the finish, Roamer faltered just enough to let the head of Boots in front. It brought the feeling of a conqueror to Boots, and he stretched the margin to a neck in the few remaining strides. Borrow was going great guns in the last furlong, but only took third money by half a length from Crimper, another horse that closed strongly.

In the two-year-old feature, Happy-Go-Lucky and Lucullite outran the others at the start, and the former, on the outside, always had the Belmont crack in close quarters. War Machine had been pinched off at the start, so that when the leaders turned into the stretch Gold Tassel was running third. With Lucullite cramped on the rail, Gold Tassel, which had plain sailing, gained quickly, and at the sixteenth pole dashed into the lead. War Machine got plain sailing, too, and coming like a streak passed Lucullite to take second place, a length behind Gold Tassel.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.
Favour, D. S. Dryer's b. f., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Duke of Ormonde-Compensate, 13 to 10, 2 to 5 and out, (W. Knapp) 1
Josefina Zarate, Grant Hugh Browne's ch. m., 5, 118, by Abe Frank-Minyon, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, (F. Robinson) 2
Wanda Fitzer, J. S. Ownbey's b. m., aged, by Peep o' Day-My Gem, 1 to 4 third, (M. Buxton) 3½
Owaga, Margaret L. and Hidden Star also ran.

SECOND RACE—Glendale Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10; starters $25 additional, with $1,200 added; about two miles and a half. Time—5:13 1-5.
Northwood, Northwood Stable's b. g., 6 years, 130 pounds, by Moharib-Tallow, 10 to 1 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, (E. Wolke) .. 1
Robert Oliver, Ral Parr's ch. h., 6, 138, by Fatherless-Dramoutina, 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, (W. Allen) 2
Slipshod, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 4, 128, by Burgomaster-Slippers, out for third, (V. Powers) 3
Sun King, Skibbereen, *Shannon River, Viper, and Falmouth also ran. Marshena scratched.
*Start entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters $50 additional; guaranteed value $5,000; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.
Gold Tassel, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Rose of Gold, 12 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, (A. Collins) 1
War Machine, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 115, by Uncle-Princess Orna, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, (J. Loftus) 2
Lucullite, August Belmont's br. c., 115, by

by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, out for third, (J. Butwell) 3
*Drastic, Happy Go Lucky, Top Coat, and Snapdragon II. also ran. Winsomvera, Decisive, The Spinner, and Chief Lally scratched.
*Belmont entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; with $2,000 added; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:49 2-5.
Boots, A. K. Macomber's b. g., 6 years, 127 pounds, by Hesstan-Little Flower, 16 to 5, even, and 3 to 5, (J. Loftus) ... 1
*Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6, 123, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., even and 1 to 2, (M. Buxton) 2
Borrow, L. S. Thompson's b. g., aged, 124, by Hamburg-Forget, 3 to 5, third, (F. Robinson) 3½
Crimper, Daddy's Choice, Clematis II., The Finn, and *Ticket also ran. *Miller entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.
Bond, Nassau Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Ethelbert-Boudoir, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (M. Rowan) 1½
Pollyanna, W. J. Salmon's b. f., 3, 100, by Transvaal-Lady Levity, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, (L. Lyke) 2
Muckross, M. L. Schwatt's br. g., 3, 107, by Irish Lad-Stillwater, 1 to 2, third, (J. Williams) 3
Omunda, Daybreak, Scorcerer II., Melodrama, Hesse Almandito, and Photo also ran. Robin Goodfellow and Hickory Nut scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, nonwinners of $1,200; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Wambeek, John Sanford's b. f., 103 pounds, by Rockton-Kennyetto, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (M. Buxton) 1
Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 110, by Dalhousie-Cabaret, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. P. Ryan) 2
Umatilla, Samuel Ross's b. f., 108, by Clifford-Cayudutta, 7 to 5, third, (J. McTaggart) 3
Adele, Adeline Patricia, Tolerance, Millinery, and Lady Vara also ran. Caroline scratched.
Weather clear; track fast.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six and a half furlongs. Imperator, 113 pounds; *Cheeks, 113; Mr. Spees, 113; Broomvale, (imp.) 112; Andes, 108; Roly, 108; Englebert, (imp.,) 108; Courtship, (imp.,) 108; Hwfa, 108; Grundy, 108; Wanda Fitzer, 105; *Onwa, 107; *Traction, 103; Nonesuch, 103; Sir Richard, 103; *Tobacco Box, 103; Palisade, 98; Martin McGrath, 96; *Intriguer, 93; *Rockport, 93. Also eligible: *Surprising, 113; *Marse Henry, 103; Zouave, 98; Spring Song, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward, handicap selling; about two and a half miles. Sycoset, 158 pounds; Grey Leg, 146; Stucco, 145; Wolferton 2d, (imp.,) 140; Ormeade, 138; Ben Wyvis, (imp.,) 134; The Carmet, 132; Loch Earn, (imp.,) 130; Plaisir D'Amour, (imp.,) 130.

THIRD RACE.—Astoria Dinner Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Killarney, 114 pounds; Omone, 114; Memories 2d, (imp.,) 114; Stitch in Time, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Red Cross Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Old Rosebud, 130 pounds; Roamer, 126; The Finn, 126; Bromo, 120; Chiclet, (imp.,) 116; Crimper, (imp.,) 107; Hendrie, 106; Daddy's Choice, 102; Whimsy, 100; Diversion, 95; Viewpoint, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Blue Thistle, 115 pounds; Libyan Sands, 115; Star Gaze, 113; Cliff Haven, 113; Celtabel, 113; Solar Star, 113; *Carlton G., 110; *Jem, 110; *Cheeks, 110; Armament, 110; Charmeuse, 106; *Stalwart Helen, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. The Spinner, 115 pounds; Assign, 115; Trophy, 115; Jusqu Au Bout, 115; Bully Boy, 115; Currency, 115; Rockaway, 115; Nominee, (imp.,) 115; Approval, 115; Japhet, 115; Gun Sah, 115; Cavan Boy, 115; Thundercloud, 112; Cola, (imp.,) 112; Arrowwood, (imp.,) 112; Wood Violet, 112; Tramais, 112.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

See Next Page for Averages.

RED CROSS DAY AT RACES.

Entire Proceeds at Aqueduct Tomorrow to Aid Fund.

Admirers of the thoroughbred will have a chance tomorrow to do a good turn for the Red Cross. It will be Red Cross Day at Aqueduct, and the Queens County Jockey Club will turn over all the profits for the day to the fund. The free list will be entirely suspended, and, in order to increase the receipts to big proportions, the holders of private boxes have consented to these being placed on sale at special figures for the day.

A special Red Cross Handicap has been arranged, and this has attracted the entry of the stars of the turf world, with the Western wonder, Old Rosebud, at the head of the list. Roamer, Bromo, The Finn, and Chiclet are among the others entered, so a great race may be expected.

There will be a two-year-old feature in the Astoria Dinner Stakes, in which some high-class fillies are engaged. The winner of this event will entertain the owners of the other starters at dinner after the races. A good steeplechase and well-filled overnight events complete an excellent program.

COE BUYS ENGLISH RACERS.

Pays $50,000 for 17 Yearlings of Famous Sledmere Stud.

It was learned yesterday that W. R. Coe had purchased the entire crop of Sledmere yearlings, which were bred by the late Sir Tatton Sykes and his nephew, Henry Cholmondeley. The reported price of the seventeen youngsters is $50,000, and, as they are of the best blood in England, they seem remarkably cheap at that figure.

Previous to the outbreak of the war nineteen Sledmere yearlings sold at auction for about five times the amount Mr. Coe paid for those he has just purchased.

For the last quarter of a century the dispersal sale of the yearlings has been the great event of the blood-stock sales in England, and in the last ten years the average price of these yearlings was about $7,000 a head.

The list of five colts and twelve fillies, which are likely to add lustre to the American turf, follows:

Chestnut colt, by Tredennis-Blue Tit; chestnut colt, by Sundridge-Gelinotte; bay colt, by Spearmint-Miss Cobalt; bay colt, by Swynford-Startling; bay colt, by Spearmint-Summer Girl; chestnut filly, by Sunstar-Alicia; bay filly, by Charles O'Malley-Dodragh; brown filly, by Sunstar-Hackler's Pride; roan filly, by The Tetrarch-Honora; chestnut filly, by Cicero-Queenlet; brown filly, by Swynford-Rectify; bay filly, by Tracery-Stolen Kiss; bay filly, by Polymelus-Ste. Claire II.; bay filly, by Marcovil-Thrums; bay filly, by Tracery-Veneration II.; bay filly, by St. Amant-Flighty Flo; bay filly, by Bachelor's Double-Gray Glory.

Mighty Wielders of the Bat Who Lead Regulars of the Major Leagues at the Season's Half-Way Mark

RENZ BEATS PLANT IN TWO-MILE WALK

New York A. C. Weekly Athletic Competitions Attract Large Entry.

The best card of athletic competitions that has been staged since the club recently began its campaign to keep alive interest in local track and field competitions was held yesterday at the Travers Island home of the New York Athletic Club, the occasion being the Winged Foot organization's third series of weekly outdoor athletic meets. The events scheduled attracted the largest number of entries that have been received since the origination of the plan.

All of the events decided were of a handicap nature, and in this connection the scratch competitors had a bad day. Of them all the only successful starter was Eddie Renz of the New York A. A., former national seven-mile walking champion, who registered a victory in the two-mile walking event in 14:13 2-5. Renz had a stiff battle for the leading honors with Willie Plant, Long Island A. C., who also started from the honor mark, but in a final burst on the last lap Renz pulled away to win with an advantage of ten yards.

In the 1,000 yards handicap event Willie Gordon, the Winged Foot athlete, started from the scratch mark and conceded handicaps ranging up to 60 yards. He had to be content with second honors, however. Wilson Adams, a clubmate, who had a handicap of 20 yards, breasted the tape ahead of Gordon by about 2 feet. In the 220 yards run George W. Dernell of the Boys' Club unsuccessfully tried to concede handicaps, but failed to place in the final, after finishing second in his heat. The chief honors of the event went to Peter J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., who had four yards and won in 0:23.

The summaries:

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Peter J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., (4 yards;) Thomas W. Dempsey, Union Settlement A. C., (6 yards,) second; Patrick J. Frerrick, New York A. C., (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:23.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Kurt Rissman, unattached; Francis J. Smith, Union Settlement A. C., second; John J. Whelan, Union Settlement A. C., third. Time—2:21.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (20 yards;) William F. Gordon, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Edward R. Ostendorff, Bronx Church House, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:16 1-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Edward Renz, New York A. C., (scratch;) William Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) second; Alexander Jessup, unattached, (60 yards,) third. Time—14:13 1-5.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by T. J. Anderson, St. Christopher Club, (30 feet,) distance 129 feet 8½ inches; George A. Bronder, Jr., unattached, (20 feet,) distance 128 feet 7½ inches, second; P. F. O'Connor, unattached, (12 feet,) distance 125 feet 3 inches, third.

GAMES FOR ENGINEERS.

Annual Contests Will Be Held at Celtic Park July 29.

Local 20 of the I. U. S. and O. E. will hold its annual track and field sports in conjunction with their outing at Celtic Park, Sunday, July 29. The events will be open to all registered athletes, and rules of the Amateur Athletic Union and National Cyclists Union will govern. In addition to the regular list of events there will be closed contests for members and their sons and daughters.

Included in the list for A. A. U. men and others will be a 220-yard dash and 1,000-yard run handicap, two-mile bicycle race, and 100 yards, 880 yards, and two-mile runs for previous nonwinners. A new feature will be put into operation in relation to the entries is that the intending competitors can pay at the gate, and also for competitive numbers.

NEW STAND FOR AQUEDUCT.

Queens County Jockey Club to Spend Profits in Improving Race Track.

The banner crowds which have visited the Aqueduct race track since the opening of the present meeting have proved that the accommodations are entirely inadequate. This will be remedied before another season rolls around, and the plant will be improved to be in keeping with the character of the sport.

James Shevlin, who has succeeded the late Philip J. Dwyer as President of the Queens County Jockey Club, stated yesterday that all the profits made from the meeting now in progress would be devoted to the improvement of the track. A new stand will be built and better accommodations provided as well for the patrons of the clubhouse.

TO PLAY NO GAME TODAY.

Court Decision Causes Abandonment of Benefit Contest.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday formally announced that the scheduled game between the Chicago Cubs and the Robins and the concert in aid of the Red Cross Society which were to have occurred this afternoon had been abandoned. In making his announcement Ebbets said that his action had been taken following a recent decision by Justice Geismar of Brooklyn that the game played last Sunday between the Dodgers and Philadelphia had been in violation of the penal law of the State. It is likely that the game scheduled for next Sunday, in addition to a patriotic demonstration in aid of a tobacco fund for soldiers, will also be abandoned.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Elmira, 3.
(First game.)
Elmira, 7; Scranton, 3.
(Second game.)
Reading, 7; Syracuse, 4.
(First game.)
Reading, 3; Syracuse, 2.
(23; 5 innings, by agreement.)
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Binghamton, 1.
Utica-Harrisburg game not played; Harrisburg team disbanded.

American Association.

St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 0.
(Second game.)
Indianapolis, 8; Louisville, 3.
Kansas City, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
(First game.)
Kansas City, 10, Minneapolis, 8.
(Second game.)
Toledo at Columbus. (Postponed; rain.)

CHUNG CHANG WINS CUP FOR BEST DOG

Peke Takes Chief Honors at Queensboro Show—Blackburn Gold Mite Heads Poms.

While the number of entries for the Queensboro Kennel Club's match show at Astoria yesterday was small, the quality was excellent in the classes in which there was competition. Yankibourne Kennel's Chung Chang of Aldebourne, which not only won in the Pekingese class competition but took the cup for the best animal at the show, is certainly a very high-grade dog, one of the best Pekes in the country by the records. In the Pomeranians Mrs. Hill, a London exhibitor, showed for the first time her recently imported orange dog Blackburn Gold Mite, which has already won in England. It captured the prize for the best in that breed.

John Gans's handsome and spirited German shepherd dog Senta von Hohenluft continued her successful ring career, and, of course, in a club match show swept away all that was worth the getting for her breed, as there was nothing which could show against her successfully. The class of English bulldogs brought out some promising candidates, C. N. Platt's Astoria Dunwell Monarch being sufficiently lacking in an obtrusive countenance to win him the prize, while Mrs. J. W. Tinney showed in the winning bitch Dolly Te Na one that seems to have a useful future in the ring.

Probably the dog that attracted the most attention was a two-months-old Pekingese puppy shown by Mrs. Harrie Baxter of Great Neck in a seidle beer glass, which, of course, won in the puppy class and was the centre of interest to the hundreds of women, as well as to the fanciers. She has one of the shortest faces ever seen on one of her breed, a short and chunky body and promise of a fluffy and silky coat. She is a daughter of a dog called Money, and as Mrs. Baxter thinks her the best of the hundreds of dogs she has bred, has called her More Money.

The following are the awards in the principal classes;

Boston Terriers.
Dogs.—James Lyons's Darkness II., won; M. Langstaff's Langstaff's Tommy, reserve.

Pomeranians.
Dogs.—Mrs. Henry Hill's Blackburn Gold Mite, won; Miss Elise Blum's Fox Trot, reserve. Bitches.—Mrs. C. H. Horstmann's Electra, won; same owner's Rene, reserve.

English Spaniels.
Bitches.—Mrs. H. Coleman's Rosemary Duchess of Marlborough, won; Mrs. A. Panuska's Blossom, reserve.

Pekingese.
Dogs.—Yankibourne Kennels' Chun Chang of Alderbourne, won; Mrs. E. Vogel's Medor Natein Chung, reserve. Bitches.—Mrs. E. B. Zabriskie's Quong Lily, won; Yankibourne Kennels' Glenlyon Sing, reserve.

Great Danes.
Dogs.—M. Hedman's Sartan, won; J. Burkart's Burkart von Hindeberg, reserve. Bitches.—J. Link's Flora, won; M. Hedman's Lady Santan, reserve.

German Sheepdogs.
Dogs.—Carle Campe's Ajax von Campe, won. Bitches.—John Gans, Jr.'s, Senta von Hoheluft, won.

Bulldogs.
Dogs.—Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Dunwell Monarch, won; Milestone Kennels' Milestone Baron, reserve. Bitches.—Mrs. John W. Tinney's Dolly Te Na, won; Walter Payne's Queen of Astoria, reserve.

Giants to Play for McCormick.

The Giants will play a benefit game this afternoon in Paterson, N. J., for Jim McCormick, the veteran pitcher of the old Cleveland and Chicago Baseball Clubs. McCormick was a star in his day, and the entire receipts of today's game will be presented to him.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC
The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

Filling in the Gaps of Your Vacation Outfit

ONE of our sport suits is a mighty handy thing to have included in your wardrobe. For lounging, golf, walking and other out-of-door pursuits which require a freedom and swing of appearance. Imported tweeds and homespuns. Long trousers or knickers $24.00 and $29.00.

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We place a great deal of emphasis upon the "Gokey" Shoe for sportsmen. These rare examples of fine footwear are made only in small quantities, because there is but a limited amount of high-grade leathers that qualify as good enough to go into a "Gokey" product. Models for hunting, tramping, camping, prospecting and other needs of the rugged, active man. $9.50 to $15.50.

Canoes

E. M. White & Co.'s canoes made in Oldtown, Maine—highest type craft in America. We can make prompt deliveries because we always carry a full stock of all models. $35.00 to $51.00. Special 16 ft. "Big Chief" Model, $30.00.

Wrist Watches

No longer an affectation, but an appreciated necessity to the man who must have the time on sight and who cannot bother with a pocket timepiece. Extra good Swiss model at $4.00. Gun metal or nickel cases with suede, pigskin or pin seal straps. Other models at $7.50 and $10.00.

Our Tennis Service

No finer re-stringing anywhere. $1.00 to $3.50 according to quality of gut. Completed job within an hour if you are pressed for time "Infallible" Racquets are all *extra* value. $4.00 to $8.00—each a leader in its own price class. The complimentary comments we receive upon our racquets prompt us to suggest that you see them for yourself.

Golf Requisites

The golf enthusiast also speaks very well of our "Infallible" Clubs and "Auchterlonies" from St. Andrews, Scotland. They deserve a thorough looking over, because there's a place in every golfer's bag for these fine type companions to his game.

"Turfers," our own golf shoe, made on the universally known Munson Army Last. How comfortable they are! And as stout and sturdy as an old golfing friend. $8.00 per pair.

Hats, jackets, stockings, gloves, bags in a display that will please you as much as a net 79!

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OUIMET WILL PLAY FOR WESTERN TITLE

Barred as Amateur by U. S. G. A., Bostonian Will Compete at Chicago.

PLAY BEGINS TOMORROW

Bobby Jones, Perry Adair, and John Anderson Among Others to Tee Off on Midlothian Links.

Several reasons combine to make this year's playing of the Western golf championship over the Midlothian course at Chicago, which begins tomorrow, of more than ordinary interest to those who toil the season through as the humble slaves of driver and mashie. Unconcerned over the interpretations of Amateurism which prevail in the East at the present time, the West has extended its hand to Francis Ouimet and bidden him welcome as an amateur among amateurs. By this act alone the committee in charge of the tournament has added immeasurably to the importance of the event for the Boston golfer, by many considered the greatest golfer of the world, is already on his way to Chicago to compete.

Not since Ouimet was disqualified by the United States Golf Association a little more than a year ago has he played in a big tournament, and his return to the game after the long absence will be followed with close attention by enthusiasts throughout the country. What McLoughlin has been to the tennis world, Ouimet has been to golf, a popular idol. In securing his entry at Midlothian the Western Golf Association has played a trump card.

It might almost be said that Ouimet's presence alone would insure the success of the tournament, but, as it turns out, there are going to be many contestants who will try his skill to the utmost. For instance, Bobby Jones, the sensation of a year ago, is on his way from Atlanta, accompanied by a formidable array of golfing talent. Among the others, most of them youngsters of pronounced skill like Jones, are Perry Adair, Tom Prescott, and Richard Hickey. George W. Adair will also be of this party. John Anderson, who is always a formidable player, and not so long ago runner-up for the amateur championship, is on his way to Chicago, as is also Jesse Guilford. The West will be represented by a galaxy of stars, even though Bob Gardner and Chick Evans will not compete. Just what influences have been brought to bear so that these two will not play in a tournament within their own city is not quite clear. Another notable lacking in the entry is Jerome D. Travers.

However, even with these stars absent, the tournament promises well, and it has the added incentive for good play of being a championship in actual fact. There are no other events of like nature during the year, so that the Western championship this season is the banner event of the golfing year. If not in name it is in fact comparable this year to the late lamented amateur championship, and by reason of the demise of the latter the golfers here, there, and everywhere are taking keen interest in the outcome of the tournament.

Since he was barred as an amateur Ouimet has not been heard of very much, but the memory of his great triumphs is still green in the minds of most players. When he defeated Vardon and Ray at Brookline in 1913 in the playoff of a tie for the open championship Ouimet was little known. But in a twinkling he was hailed as the golfing wonder. In 1914 he won the amateur championship, and then was there at the pinnacle of his success. In April, 1916, came the edict barring him as an amateur, and the struggle to have him reinstated is still fresh in most minds. Even a recent application for reinstatement in the United States Golf Association was turned down, a letter to this effect being handed to him just before he left for Chicago.

This does not bother the Western Golf Association in the least and Ouimet will play in the championship just as if nothing had ever happened to disturb the serenity of things. There is undisguised curiosity to know whether this boy of iron nerves and amazing skill is just as brilliant a player now as he was when he won from Vardon and Ray on that memorable day at Brookline. Everything seems to point the answer, yes, but the record of his performance will be eagerly scanned for the indelible confirmation.

The act of the Western Golf Association in inviting Ouimet to compete as an amateur is a defiance of the United States Golf Association, which has ruled him out of the ranks. By taking this action the Westerners have stolen the thunder of the year in golf, and feel undoubtedly that they have been more than repaid for any difficulty which may arise with the U. S. G. A. at a later time. Looking over the semi-failure of the U. S. G. A. open tournament at Whitemarsh Valley and the abandonment of the amateur championship, and then casting their eyes on the notable array of amateurs who have been gathered together at Midlothian, the West is in the mood to receive congratulations, and mayhap the thanks as well, of the large proportion of golfers who enjoy playing the game rather than sitting in a meeting and splitting hairs over the amateur rule.

WHY CRAVATH IS "GAVVY."

Ball Player Derived Name from His First Offense in Baseball.

"Why Gavvy Cravath?" asked the near-fan who was watching a Philadelphia-Giants baseball game at the Polo Grounds. "It is easy enough to understand his other nicknames—'Cactus,' because he came from California, and to see him try to run bases fully explains why 'Wooden Shoes' Cravath. But why 'Gavvy'?"

"Easy enough," explained the man who is always surcharged with information of no earthly value to anybody. "When a kid he played with a baseball team in the town of Gaviota, out in California. They were generally known as the Gavvies. He is the only noteworthy survivor, and for his early baseball indiscretion has always been to Californians 'Gavvy' Cravath. The name followed him East and stuck."

CRICKET PLAYER INJURED.

Stonington Hit Over Eye with Ball —New York Defeats Merion.

E. H. L. Stonington, playing for New York in the intercity cricket match for the Halifax Cup on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, was hit over the right eye with a fast, rising ball from Mifflin, the Philadelphia bowler, being compelled to retire. He soon resumed, however, and the partnership yielded 105 runs, so that they defeated Merion by their own efforts, the totals being 273 to 90 in favor of New York.

T. H. Briggs of Bensonhurst accomplished the best bowling for New York, taking 7 wickets for 58 runs. R. M. Gummere, with 4 for 27, was most successful for the Quakers. The New York team is now the favorite for the intercity championship, but is still close pressed by Frankford.

Brooklyn Wins at Cricket.

Although Kings County made a plucky defense in the Metropolitan Cricket League championship game at Prospect Park yesterday, the champion Brooklyns administered defeat by 14 runs, on totals of 65 to 51. R. C. M. Browne and V. H. Cockeramalone scored doubles for Brooklyn, while W. B. Harding and H. D. Hoyle tallied 11 apiece for Kings County.

Columbia Ovals Take Match.

The cricket eleven of the Columbia Oval Club easily defeated the West Side team by 165 to 78 in a Van Cortlandt League match at Pelham Bay Park yesterday. R. Hunt of Columbia Oval made top score of 55.

BINZEN NORTH SIDE VICTOR.

Fordham Tennis Star Defeats E. J. Clapp in Heights Tourney.

Elliott Binzen of Fordham swept through to victory in the final round of the North Side tournament at the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday when he defeated E. J. Clapp with the score of 6—2, 6—3, 6—2. It was hardly a thrilling match, for Binzen's superiority was too pronounced to give a tinge of excitement. Clapp never was able to solve the style of play of his opponent to the end of establishing a formidable defense. Binzen has played tennis of every degree this season, but yesterday he was at his best, and his powerful net attack carried him through to a quick victory.

Binzen was especially effective on service. He took delight in playing the ball with a twist that sent it bounding high, so that Clapp had to reach well up in the air to make the return. He followed the service to the net and once established there was invincible. Clapp usually plays at the net himself, but against Binzen's sharp game he had to content himself with the back court, not daring to risk the run to the barrier. Binzen finished off the points quickly and the match was not long in abeyance.

MANY ATHLETES KILLED.

Names of Well-Known Cricketers on British Casualty List.

LONDON, June 30.—Several well-known county cricketers figure prominently in the latest casualty list issued, as the result of the severe fighting on the western front. J. W. Rothery, the famous Yorkshire County player, has been seriously wounded in the left arm. His finest performance was against Kent at Dover in 1908, when he saved his side from certain defeat by putting together a brilliant innings of 161 runs. Major H. W. Persse, who played regularly for the Hampshire County Club in 1906 and 1908, has also been badly wounded.

The death of Major H. G. Blackledge will be seriously felt by the famous Surrey County Club, for whom he did excellent work in past seasons. Lieutenant C. H. Vane Tempest, who died of wounds at Ligny at a German camp a few hours after being taken prisoner, was the famous Eton cricketer who played against Harrow in 1914. Captain P. G. Heyworth, who died from wounds, was one of several brothers well known in athletic circles in the Liverpool district. He was a prominent member of the Liverpool Rugby Club, and won many prizes as a sprinter at important sports meetings. G. S. Hatton, one of the most promising soccer players discovered in Sheffield during recent years, has had his left foot amputated as a result of shrapnel wounds.

Sergeant F. H. Reay, the well-known Sunderland athlete who has been killed in action, was a famous long-distance runner. He finished third in the A. A. A. ten-mile championships at Stamford Bridge, won a Northeastern Counties senior championship, and carried off many road races. Lieutenant J. R. Anthony, officially reported missing, is the well-known gentleman rider who won the Grand National Steeplechase on Glenside in 1911.

Captain S. W. Fowler Dixon, the Honorable Secretary of the London Press Golfing Society, who was badly gassed in the battle of Arras, is recovering in a Cardiff hospital. Captain S. O. Shepherd, the Innerleven golfer and Edinburgh academical footballer, has been wounded. Of the nine amateurs who finished in the top golf championship of 1914 at Prestwich, two have been killed in the war and two wounded, while one, Captain C. K. Hutchison, is a prisoner in Germany. The killed are Lieutenant J. R. H. Anderson and Lieutenant S. W. Orr. Commander F. Burges-Watson, the famous English international Ruzby player, who played against Scotland in 1908 and 1909, has been made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

HALL BEATS SALM IN TENNIS FINAL

Austrian Count Victim of Spectacular Play in Metropolitan Tournament.

Walter Merrill Hall, endowed with something of the same degree of tennis skill as that which made him one of the most formidable players of the season of 1915, swept through to victory in the final round of the Metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville yesterday, when he defeated Count Otto Salm of Austria in straight sets at 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. During only one set was Salm a real contender and the early lead which he established then was soon erased by the superior work of Hall, who, at times, rose to pronounced brilliancy in his play. It would create a false impression to say that Hall's work was surprising, for everything pointed to his ultimate victory, yet it was hardly anticipated that he would earn the victory by such a decisive margin.

The Austrian is no mean opponent, even though his ranking is not the equal of Hall's He is possessed of a powerful forehand drive that, when well directed, is one of his most dependable shots, a stroke that has caused confusion to many opponents of greater skill than himself. This drive was working well in the early stages of yesterday's encounter and it was by reason of this that he was able to pull into a lead at the outset. Also, at this time, Hall had not settled himself down to serious, well sustained play. As the contest wore on Hall became increasingly effective and Salm, under the chagrin of seeing the match turn against him, lost control and was drawn into many errors.

Hall's wide experience in tournament tennis was evidenced in every stage of the contest. For the most part, he placed the burden of court covering on Salm, stinging shots being sent to the corners that kept the Austrian always on the move. There was, however, a pronounced lack of finishing quality in Hall's play. Repeatedly the opportunity was afforded for a swift passing shot with Salm far out of position for a return, but Hall was by no means the victim of nets or outs. This was because his forehand drives were not dependable.

Not at any time during the contest was he sure of himself off forehand, and yet occasionally he did complete some amusing volleys by forehand drive that caused a scattering applause from the rather meagre gallery in attendance. Hall's backhand was his best weapon off the ground, stinging cross-courting shots flying from his racquet every now and then that tucked themselves far out of reach of the ambitious Salm.

Hall did not hold the Count cheaply, for it was evidenced in the early games that the Austrian was possessed of some passing strokes that were well worth considering before essaying a charge to the net. It sometimes appeared as if Hall was not quite aggressive enough in forcing the play at the barrier, considering the success which usually attended such sorties, but it was doubtless better strategy to seek out the openings carefully. When Hall did advance to the forecourt he rose to his highest flights of generalship. He used just enough restraint to insure control and not sacrifice pace. He hit hard without being wild, and sharp cross-courting shots went tantalizingly out of reach of Salm. Overhead, Hall was all that could be desired. It was not a smashing type of game Hall played, but when Hall did smash he did it so forcefully that a return was impossible.

On the other hand, the Austrian's pronounced weakness was overhead. Even when towering high over the barrier, he could not trust his smashing shots. Time and again, when within three feet of the net, he swept his racquet down only to drive the ball into the meshes of the barrier. Toward the end, even the Count's ground strokes began to suffer and he was driving out of court with discouraging persistence.

In the first set, Salm led at 4—2 and appeared to be on the road to victory in one set at least, when Hall suddenly awoke to the situation and brought all his skill to bear in outplaying the Austrian. He ran off four games in a row, but several were stubbornly fought by Salm. The strange thing at this stage of the match was that Hall seemed to have rather more difficulty in winning his own service than in breaking through that of his rival. In the second and third sets, with Hall playing consistently good tennis, Salm found himself under too great a handicap and his opposition grew less and less formidable.

GOOD RECORD FOR CELTICS.

Brooklyn Eleven Won 25, Lost 2, and Drew 2 During Season.

The famous Brooklyn Celtics, soccer players, who have just won the championship of the New York State League for the fifth year in succession, have proved themselves worthy champions, having gone right through the league competition without suffering a single reverse. The team, which is managed by Tom McCampbill, a sound judge of soccer players, has enjoyed its best season thus far.

In addition to their success in the league, the Brooklyn boys swept the boards in the Southern New York State Cup competition and finally disposed of the powerful New York team, which enabled them to win the trophy. In the last game of the season, played last Sunday at Kearny, N. J., they knocked out the Overseas Wanderers by 4 to 1 in the final round of the La Sultana Cup competition. A piece of bad luck prevented them figuring in the final of the American Football Association Cup ties, for in the semi-final against the West Hudsons a doubtful penalty was given against them in the last minutes of a desperate game. In the National Challenge Cup competition they were unfortunately drawn against the crack Bethlehem team and fell in the second round by 3 to 1 at Bethlehem. Their complete record for the season for all games played is as follows: Played, 29; won, 25; lost, 2; drawn, 2. Goals—For, 87; against, 19.

ENGLISH SOCCER TO GO ON.

No Cancellation of Contests Regarded Necessary Because of War.

LONDON, June 30.—At a special meeting of the English Football Association it was decided that as no change had occurred in the war which would justify them changing their policy, the soccer football competitions would be carried on as usual during the coming season. As in the case of the past two seasons, no international game and cup ties will be played and no payments will be made to players. The English season will commence on Sept. 1 with a full program of games in the Lancashire and Midland sections of the English league and the London Combination.

The Scottish league season will open up on Aug. 18. Aberdeen, Raith Rovers and Dundee will not compete in the coming soccer competition, as they all suffered severely last season on account of the many difficulties in traveling to fulfill their away games. The twenty-club competition is suspended and Clydebank, of the second division of the Scottish league, will make up the eighteenth position.

Utica Drops Out of League.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 7.—At the State League meeting in this city this morning it was announced that Utica had definitely decided to drop out of the league and the circuit would be continued with six clubs. The present season will end on July 10, with Wilkes-Barre the probable winner. The second series will open on July 12, and the games for the first three days are Syracuse at Binghamton, Scranton at Elmira, and Wilkes-Barre at Reading.

Cubs Release Wolfe.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Harry Wolfe, utility infielder with the Chicago Nationals, today was released to Pittsburgh for the waiver price. Wolfe was obtained from Duluth.

HERON HOME FIRST IN A LIGHT BREEZE

Donald Cowl Sails Craft to Victory in Bayside Y. C. Bird Class Race.

Although only a light breeze was stirring across Little Neck Bay when the fourteen yachts of three classes lined up at the start of the weekly regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday, the Regatta Committee, Earl K. Williams, Edward Riordan, and W. H. Funke, made the conditions such that the yachts would be required to go over the full course, a distance of nine miles. All of the yachts finished with one exception, despite the fact that when those in the lead were about to cross the finish line the light breeze dwindled down to almost nothing.

Donald Cowl made his first appearance of the season at the helm of a yacht in a race in Little Neck Bay and won over William R. Teller's Woof, C. L. Willard's Curlew, and John Johns's Teaser in the bird class. Until the Heron made its first appearance the other three yachts had been indulging in an interesting triangular race for honors. Mr. Cowl handled his yacht in superb fashion and got every available ounce out of the little breeze that stirred.

Herbert F. L. Funke, who, besides being one of the good skippers of the club, is one of its best trapshooters, won in the star class by the narrow margin of twelve seconds with his Southern Cross. George Abbott came in second with his Aria, and twenty-four seconds behind him was John Nesbett in the Starlight.

By a margin of a minute and a half George T. Hopewell won in the "bee" class with his Maybe, James Gillies being second in the Vespa.

The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.
Start, 3:40. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Heron, D. Cowl	5:52:55	2:12:15
Woof, W. R. Teller	5:59:12	2:19:12
Curlew, C. L. Willard	6:07:20	2:27:20
Teaser, John Johns	6:09:50	2:29:50

STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:35. Course, 9 Miles.

Southern Cross, H.F.L.Funke	5:54:19	2:19:19
Aria, George Abbott	5:54:31	2:19:31
Starlight, John Nesbett	5:54:55	2:19:55
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:58:00	2:23:00
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	6:00:40	2:25:40

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.
Start, 3:30. Course, 9 Miles.

Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	6:31:00	3:01:00
Vespa, James Gillies	6:32:20	3:02:20
Bebe, H. T. Rust	6:40:00	3:10:00
Belfrat, J. Clarke	6:47:05	3:17:05
Bewon, J. Dailey	Did not finish	

CRUISERS IN NEW HANDS.

Many Yachts Purchased for Winter Trips to South.

Already there is an active market for cruising yachts for the winter season in southern waters, which promises to be more active than ever before. D. G. Jackling of the New York Yacht Club has chartered through Cox & Stevens of this city his 265-foot seagoing steam yacht Cyprus for the season to a prominent Great Lakes yachtsman, who is to use her for a cruise through West Indian waters.

Commodore E. Y. Weber of the Stamford Yacht Club, and also a member of the New York Yacht Club, has sold his handsome and speedy yacht Marevel, well known in these waters for the past two years, to José C. Seva, who will use her for service in West Indian waters. She measures 120 feet and will accommodate a party of a dozen guests with a crew of six.

John Ringling, the circus proprietor, has bought through Cox & Stevens the 110-foot twin screw power yacht, Vidofner, from the estate of Richard Patzowsky of Wilmington, Del., and will use her for fishing purposes off the west coast of Florida the coming winter, making her Southern ports at Fort Myers, Passe-a-grille and Dunedin, as he did a year ago with a smaller craft.

George W. Bacon and Frank M. Doubleday of this city have chartered from W. R. Brouse the 90-foot twin screw yacht Dessie for the Winter. Her destination will be the Bahama Islands, and her purpose, incidental raids on the fishing and turtleing waters off the East Coast of Florida and near the Bahamas.

C. M. Clark, N. Y. Y. C., has chartered the twin screw gasoline houseboat Weona II., from W. J. Henry of St. Augustine, Fla., through Cox & Stevens. The craft is to be used in the waters of the Halifax and Indian Rivers on the Florida East Coast, with Palm Beach and Miami as the main ports of anchorage.

Bonny, an 85-foot bugeye yacht, with gasoline power, belonging to the late Frank M. Carnegie, has been bought by F. D. M. Strachan of Brunswick, Ga., who will use her chiefly in the waters about Jekyl Island and on the east Florida coast.

The Haitian constabulary has recently purchased from Edwin Palmer, N. Y. Y. C., his auxillary schooner yacht Crusader, a 98-foot craft, well known at all Long Island Sound ports, which has been taken to the West Indies for coast patrol service.

Cox & Stevens have chartered to an active Eastern yachtsman for his use during the winter in Florida waters the 67-foot twin screw gasoline cruiser Gladiola, belonging to Coburn Haskell of the Cleveland Yacht Club. Gladiola is considered one of the most comfortable as well as speediest craft on Lake Erie, and will be used both for general cruising and fishing, as well as for racing.

OARSMAN SENIOR AT LAST.

Dr. McGrath's Persistence Attains a Deserved Reward.

Persistence in one's favorite sport is generally rewarded by some sort of success if the hunter for honors does not die too young. Take the case of Dr. George B. McGrath of Boston, a member of the Union Boat Club and President of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, for proof.

Twenty years ago Dr. McGrath began rowing and has followed the sport persistently, but not very successfully, as a competitor in races ever since. On the Fourth of July he won his way to the senior division among oarsmen when, with L. Withington as a boat mate, he won the intermediate doubles in the New England Amateur Regatta on the Charles River. He has one ambition now left in life—to win a race for senior doubles—and has expressed a determination to keep at racing until he does it.

REGATTA FOR RED CROSS.

Duluth Will Hold Patriotic Events as Substitute for Championships.

Duluth, that hustling city of the unsalted seas, made $30,000 out of the National Amateur rowing regatta last season. It was a bidder for such a regatta and on the same scale this year. But the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen gave the fixture to Lynn, Mass. Then, because of war conditions, Lynn gave it up, as the oarsmen there could see no way to make it pay for itself. So the national regatta was officially abandoned.

Duluth has therefore substituted for the national event a national patriotic regatta, with the profits to be handed over to the Red Cross, and has invited the oarsmen of the world to participate. The event will be held in mid-August, and will be conducted exactly as though it were the national championship regatta.

Oarsmen of the West have responded liberally to invitations to compete, and the Boston district will send out the largest number of crews and scullers ever sent to a regatta. Philadelphia, too, will have several crews at the mark, and it is probable that the clubs on the Harlem will scrape together a few, so that the metropolis will not be without representation.

WANTS RACE FOR WASAKA.

John J. Martin Would Like to Have His Sloop Meet Nahma.

John J. Martin, President of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston and owner of the Class P sloop Wasaka, is out with a challenge to race Addison G. Hanan's Manhasset Bay Cup defender, Nahma, a series of three races any time this Fall in the waters of Long Island Sound for fun or money.

Wasaka, under her old name of Josephine, was the sloop with which Mr. Hanan brought the Manhasset Bay Cup back from the Great Lakes, where it had been in custody a couple of years. After he decided to build Nahma Mr. Hanan sold the yacht to Mr. Martin, who still believes—or did, at least, up to the races of last Fall—that Wasaka is the fastest sloop of her class afloat in Sound waters.

There is little chance that the challenge will be accepted, as Mr. Hanan has already announced that he will not put Nahma overboard this year, but will confine his sailing to his small boat, Comrade, of the Indian Harbor 22½-foot one-design class.

Mr. Martin is eager for racing, however, and will try and get a series of races on with Britomarte, Hayseed, and Stranger, all of which class P yachts are in the water at Marblehead for pleasure sailing.

SEA FOX FALLS IN CASTE.

Former Flagship of N. Y. Y. C. to Become a Freighter.

Sea Fox, flagship of the New York Yacht Club when Dallas B. Pratt was Commodore of the club, in 1913, has made her last cruise as a pleasure yacht. After having been a picturesque member of the fleet of that club since 1888, and a constant visitor at all ports of call along the New England Coast, the handsome black-hulled schooner has been sold for commercial purposes and is now in a shipyard at City Island being changed from a racer to a freighter.

The one-time flagship was built for Commodore A. Cass Canfield of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and flew the Commodore's pennant under his ownership as well as that of Commodore Adee. She won the Goelet Cup off Newport in her second year out, then under the ownership of Commodore Canfield, and was a frequent racer until the new style of steel schooners outfooted her. She was always a member of the New York Yacht Club fleet on its annual cruises, being last out in the cruise of 1916.

Sea Fox has an iron hull, and was about the last of that type of pleasure yachts launched, a fleet, stanch, and seaworthy boat. She was always one of the most striking figures in the armada that accompanied the fleets in the races for the America's Cup. Mr. Pratt being generally at the wheel after she came into his possession. Commodore Pratt was a royal entertainer, and there was always a merry party aboard when he cruised up and down the New England Coast in the Sea Fox between this city and Bar Harbor. Her reputation as being the smartest dressed and most tastily furnished of yachts when in commission lasted to the end of her career as a pleasure craft. Several Presidents and some of the crowned heads of Europe have trod her decks, and she was always a rendezvous of the socially elect when at anchor in Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Newport, or Bar Harbor.

Now she will be put to carrying coal.

TO CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

Washington and Jefferson Expects to Play Full Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Penn., July 7.—Washington and Jefferson College counts on playing its full schedule of football games this Fall, and also expects to have as good a team as ever on the gridiron.

After its games with preparatory schools in late September and early October the team has these games scheduled: West Virginia, Wesleyan, here, Oct. 13; Penn State, here, Oct. 20; Marietta, at Marietta, Ohio, Nov. 3; Pitt School, at Pittsburgh, Nov. 10; West Virginia University, at Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 17; Notre Dame, here, Nov. 24; the season to wind up with the annual Washington and Lee game at Richmond, Va., on Thanksgiving Day.

Raymond Sells Scotian.

Harry H. Raymond, New York Y. C., has sold his eighty-five-foot power yacht Scotian to Newell W. Tilton of this city, who has changed the name of the craft to Lagoda. The name Scotian on the prow of a craft will not be missing from New York waters, for Mr. Raymond, shortly after the sale of his smaller yacht, secured through the agency of Cox & Stevens the ninety-foot twin-screw power yacht Appy Yee from a Southern yachtsman, has rechristened her Scotian, and now has her running about the waters of the Sound.

Midgeon Leads Knockabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 7.—In a light southeast breeze nine one-design knockabouts of the Rumson Country Club sailed a pretty race over the regular club course of the South Shrewsbury Ricer today. Andrew V. Stoutes Midgeon led by a big margin.

KATHERINE LEADS HANDICAP YACHTS

Finishes First in Patriotic Regatta Conducted by Crescent Athletic Club.

It was the turn of the Crescent Athletic Club to manage the patriotic regatta on Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon. There were four handicap yachts and two knockabouts at the starting line.

The Crescent regatta committee, made up of C. A. Kelly and Alvah Nickerson, sent the little craft around a course that gave them a reach on the port tack from the line off the Atlantic Yacht Club, to the Sea Gate mark, a gybo and a broad reach to Fort Hamilton, a beat to Bensonhurst and another reachhome.

The wind was from the south by east, and, although it never was strong, it had enough body to allow the craft to twice cover the course. At the end of the first round, Katharine, a handicap boat, was leading. The times taken were: Katharine 4:02:06, Oriole 4:04:45, Sea Bird 4:12:16, in the handicap class, and X-tra 4:11:57, and An-X 4:15:57, in the knockabout division. Thor, the fourth boat of the handicap class, started twelve minutes late. At the end of the round she was timed at 4:35:11.

The positions of the various craft were not changed during the second round. In the handicap division, Katharine was the first boat home. On corrected time she also was a winner. In the knockabout class, X-tra increased her advantage and finally won 14 minutes and 20 seconds. The summary:—

HANDICAP CLASS.
Start, 3:05. Course, 7:35 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Katharine, J. Niles	5:06:06	2:01:06
Oriole, R. W. Wummell	5:08:29	2:03:29
Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen	5:26:03	2:21:03
Thor, H. Jacobson	Not Timed.	

KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 3:15. Course, 7:35 miles.

X-tra, S. R. Church	5:12:27	1:57:27
An-X, H. FitzGibbon	5:28:47	2:11:47

A RACE FOR POMPANO.

Defeats Seven Yachts of Fish Class in Oyster Bay Race.

Members of the Sea wanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club started their second series of races for the Fish Class off Center Island today with the largest fleet that has so far come to the starting line this season. Eight of this one-design class went over Course No. 2.

Unfortunately the day was not particularly good for yachting. The southwest by south breeze was light, at times petering away to nothing. Still, there was enough wind to allow all the craft to finish.

The winner was Pompano, the property of W. H. Appleton, which beat J. P. Morgan's Shark by 15 seconds. It was the first appearance of the Morgan craft this year.

The summary:

FIRST RACE OF SECOND SERIES FOR FISH YACHTS.
Start, 3:05. Course No. 2.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	6:14:20	3:09:20
Shark, J. P. Morgan	6:14:35	3:09:33
Barracuda, De Forest Fish	6:18:25	3:13:25
Sardine, R. G. Work	6:18:04	3:13:04
Skate, Good and Smith	6:19:26	3:14:26
Sabalo, Dr. L. S. Bishop	6:20:25	3:15:25
Blue Fish, H. C. Smith	6:22:50	3:17:50
Manatee, A. Strauss	6:28:25	3:18:25

Concert for Sixty-ninth.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, which is soon to go to the front, will turn out at a concert at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, July 15. The entire receipts will be donated to the regiment. Following the concert a baseball game, for which no admission will be charged, will be played by the Giants and Cubs.

JAMAICA BAY YACHTS OUT.

Sunnyside, May H., and Alert Winners in Fleet of 23 Boats.

With a fleet of twenty-three sail and power craft, the yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district started their racing season under the auspices of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club yesterday.

As it was the first race under the new handicap system, no attempt was made to figure corrected times. The time made in yesterday's races will be used to figure futur allqwances.

The day was ideal for the motor boats. They went over the 5¾-mile triangle off the clubhouse in excellent time, the larger division covering the course twice. In actual time, the first boat home was Sunny Side III., the property of C. B. Hoadley. The smaller power boats only covered the course once. The winner was May H., the property of H. Hagemann.

The breeze was decidedly light for the sailing craft. It was from the south and had hardly enough strength to send the yachts around the triangle. The first boat home was Alert, the property of H. F. Paton.

The summary:

MOTOR BOATS—FIRST CLASS.
Start, 2:55. Course, 11 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Sunny Side III., C. S. Hoadley	3:48:11	0:53:11
Anna Lee, W. Werner	4:06:48	1:08:48
Nelrbo, J. O'Brien	4:19:05	1:24:05
Sultant, E. Ross	4:20:00	1:25:00
Burlie, J. K. Alexander	4:20:03	1:25:03
Susie A., C. Paulus	4:20:57	1:25:57
Rose Marie, C. Sherr	4:31:30	1:31:30
Blue Bird, H. E. Childs	4:27:36	1:32:36
Louise, A. C. Cooper	4:40:15	1:45:15
Ethel, E. Low	Did not finish.	

MOTOR BOATS—SECOND CLASS.
Start, 2:57. Course, 5½ miles.

May H., H. Hagermann	3:46:15	0:49:15
Smarty, L. Golly	3:52:30	0:55:30
Mary James, W. James	3:56:43	0:58:43
Nellie K., R. Barr	4:02:17	1:05:17
Marion, W. Lemseaky	4:02:30	1:05:30
Elizabeth, H. Miller	4:04:53	1:07:53
Florence, H. Deacon	4:00:48	1:02:48

SAILBOATS—FIRST CLASS.
Start, 3:00. Course, 5½ miles.

Alert, H. F. Patton	4:26:35	1:26:35
Cygnet, E. Abrams	4:26:58	1:26:58
Clara May, W. Endlich	4:30:35	1:30:35
Mock Turtle, L. Suydam	4:34:05	1:34:05
Turtle, D. S. Van Wicklen	4:43:58	1:43:58
Slow Poke, A. Kops	4:51:14	1:51:14

HYDRA FINISHES IN FRONT.

Wins First Race in Series for Port Washington Y. C. Title.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 7.—Charles E. Hyde gained an easy victory with his Hydra in the first of a series of races in the star class for the championship of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. The winner required more than two hours to cover the six-mile course, a light southerly breeze not being conducive to speed.

George W. Elder, Jr., in his Vete, was seven minutes and forty seconds behind the Hydra in crossing the finish line, and the other four starters were strung out, the last, N. Edgerton's Banshee, requiring 2:31:26 to make the circuit.

The Altair, which has won seven of her eight starts since the opening of the season, did not start. E. V. Willis, who sails the fast boat, was drilling with members of the Port Washington Home Guard at Shorewood, the estate of Representative Frederick C. Hicks.

The summary follows:

STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:30. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:32:00	2:02:00
Vete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:40:20	2:10:20
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:45:38	2:15:38
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:47:41	2:17:41
Banshee II., N. Edgerton	6:01:26	2:31:26

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the league. They include games played on July 5:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
T. Clark, Cincin.	28	57	8	22	3	0	.386
Cruise, St. Louis	71	252	36	88	10	8	.349
Roush, Cincinnati	85	345	75	120	7	7	.348
J. Wagner, Pitts.	28	108	7	36	3	3	.333
Steele, Pitts.	17	27	4	9	0	0	.333
Prendergast, Chicago	18	19	1	6	0	0	.333
Hornsby, St. Louis	67	235	47	75	13	7	.319
Wheat, Brooklyn	55	201	24	64	3	2	.318
Fischer, Pittsburgh	46	129	16	41	6	2	.318
Rawlings, Boston	36	82	10	26	2	2	.317
Rudolph, Boston	17	51	2	16	1	3	.314
Zimmerman, N. Y.	83	243	34	75	6	6	.309
Cravath, Phila.	66	241	45	74	8	6	.307
Neale, Cincinnati	63	195	20	60	14	4	.308
Grimes, Pittsburgh	22	43	4	13	1	1	.302
Groh, Cincinnati	70	280	48	87	9	5	.301
Olson, Brooklyn	52	207	20	62	2	4	.300
Kauff, New York	65	232	42	69	8	5	.297
Barnes, Boston	25	37	1	11	0	1	.297
Rariden, New York	39	95	10	28	2	2	.295
G. Burns, New York	65	233	45	74	14	3	.292
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	52	177	16	51	6	3	.288
Konetchy, Boston	63	233	23	67	10	5	.287
Mowrey, Brooklyn	58	201	15	57	8	4	.284
Betzel, St. Louis	54	187	11	53	6	4	.283
Walker, Chicago	71	184	29	52	4	4	.283
Shean, Cincinnati	70	245	21	69	8	7	.281
Brief, Pittsburgh	36	116	15	32	4	4	.276
J. Miller, St. Louis	72	272	30	75	8	9	.276
Gowdy, Boston	49	155	12	43	2	5	.277

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	77	2,383	309	660	87	69	.277
Philadelphia	66	2,193	280	566	38	90	.258
New York	65	2,131	283	541	57	69	.254
Brooklyn	67	2,224	237	562	52	72	.253
Chicago	76	2,498	314

ARMY HAS CALLED FOOTBALL PLAYERS

That Is Reason Why Harvard and Yale Have Suspended Gridiron Sport.

ATHLETICS ARE SET ASIDE

Sentiment at Larger Institutions, However, Is Not Representative of That in All Colleges.

By SOL METZGER.

This is the second of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

There is no stranger contrast, no more interesting situation, in the effect of this war upon amateur sport than that Harvard, Yale, and Princeton do not plan to continue intercollegiate athletics, whereas nearly all other colleges, even those which abolished them when war came, contemplate going ahead when college reopens. True, these three colleges will have athletics and may play informal games with nearby institutions of learning; but intercollegiate sport, as we know it, is a thing of the past until the war is over so far as they are concerned.

This has caused much comment, some of which has been prejudiced. In addition, there is much misunderstanding and some lack of sympathy between those who advocate a different policy from that of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. But, whatever these differences, each group is governed by patriotic motives. Each wants to serve the country first. Harvard, Princeton, and Yale do not lack patriotism; neither do Haverford, Purdue, and Ypsilanti. Each reason, along different lines and will do so unless some unforeseen factor decides the question alike for both.

The Harvard-Princeton-Yale decision has been due to two influences. First, they have been slowly coming to believe that intercollegiate athletics are not a department of physical training. Second, they are, in measure, the centre of the nation's drive to get college men as reserve officers.

Professor George E. Johnson, Harvard, clearly outlined the first of these influences last Winter in his address, "A Defense of Intercollegiate Athletics." He said in part:

"The undergraduate has never been interested in intercollegiate athletics as physical training, nor have the alumni nor the general public. Intercollegiate athletics originated as, and have continued as, an expression of loyalty, an endeavor to maintain and to exalt the dignity and honor of the college in those things in which youth is most interested. Intercollegiate athletics * * * are a social, a spiritual expression. * * * It is because intercollegiate athletics express the very soul of youth and express his love and loyalty to his college, while Presidents and professors have regarded them as only existing for physical training, that so many grave faults have attended them."

America Before Alma Mater.

We must keep this idea in mind to get the present position of these three universities toward intercollegiate sport. Thus, when the drive was made at each for reserve officers, intensive military training and patriotism supplanted both intercollegiate and intra-mural sport and college loyalty. If this had not been so, if America had not been placed above alma mater, if the eagle had not been adopted as a symbolism in place of the Yale bulldog, or the Princeton tiger, or whatever beast or bird it is which is the emblem of the athletic spirit of Harvard, "German Kultur would soon have had our goat."

The direct result of this drive at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale was that either the students got into some branch of the Government service or remained at college, where they elected intensive military training. Life became serious, purposeful. The military work with its exercises not only did a world of good, because it far surpassed, in its widespread application, any previous effort for physical training these universities had ever planned, but with the tangible object of preparing for war in view, the stimulus previously afforded by intercollegiate athletics was not missed. "Lick Germany!" became a slogan which caused more nerves to tingle than had ever tingled on the eve of the "big game."

Grant all this as true. "What about this Fall?" you ask. The first great drive for officers is a thing of the past and the colleges are to remain open and continue along normal lines. The Government has requested this. Intercollegiate athletics, you say, are a part, a normal part, of college life. Unquestionably more athletes have enlisted in proportion than any other college group, division, club or class. Why, then, do not Harvard, Princeton and Yale take them up again? Are they afraid to lose games?

Best Athletes Have Enlisted.

These institutions do not like to lose intercollegiate games. There is no doubt about this, nor is there any doubt this is a factor in some minds in shaping the policy. Ask any of their athletic men, "Are you going to play football this Fall?" and the reply invariably is, "All the men in the team have enlisted." This is not mere talk, either. Take the Harvard situation, here it is: Of the seventy-nine boys who made up the football squad, including managers, all but three had left college before commencement to enlist; of the freshmen squad of thirty-one, all but two; of the hockey team, all but two and these two there were no records of; of the crew, baseball and track squads, not yet formed, as to personnel when war was declared, practically all had gone. Other colleges have like records, you say which is quite true—so why should Harvard, Princeton and Yale fail to develop new teams as these others intend to do? But the loss of all these athletes, if not all of them, in these three colleges, is not, except with a few individuals, the reason why intercollegiate games are to be discontinued while war continues.

Neither is it due to the to be expected decrease in gate receipts should games be played. That would undoubtedly prove a reason if they did go ahead, for Harvard, Princeton, and Yale men, familiar with athletic finance, do not see how others will finance athletics. As it is they face a deficit without going ahead. Princeton contemplates borrowing will be necessary to carry the overhead if war goes on. Princeton is not alone in this. Each of the three will pay all contracts in full. Financial considerations are not the reason for their position. It goes further than that.

I first got it from a Harvard football coach. He frankly said he would not feel like coaching if war continued. Then Dean Howard McClenahan, Princeton, said to me: "I would not want to see a Princeton-Yale game knowing all the while that the boys who should be playing were 'over there.'"

"Bad Taste," Says Princetonian.

In June I was at Princeton. The students were in khaki—those that were left of them. Some 700 had already joined the colors. They drilled that afternoon, as they did most every day. They had been in their trenches—actual replicas—and at 4 we sat about a great table at an inn. On the walls hung framed photographs of Princeton's great athletes, her great teams, but the talk was all of war. At last—and it was the first time I ever had to do it in a college crowd—I got them on the subject of intercollegiate sport. A fine, big fellow, who had been playing his own accompaniments on a ukulele, caught the drift of it, stopped, leaned forward, and said:

"There won't be football here, this fall. The fellows won't play. They couldn't get their minds on it. Imagine lining up against the Elis with (and he rolled off the list of varsity players who had enlisted) 'over there.' I'd be ashamed to play. It would be bad taste to say the least."

They went back to their singing, their talk of war, their joking about the dangers of the various services they had elected. "Who was that fellow?" I asked one of them. "Oh! you know!" he said. "He's Latrobe, played tackle last fall."

And Latrobe had summed it up, given me what I was seeking in his earnest, patriotic way. At last I had the feeling of the three colleges on the matter of intercollegiate sport during war. Needless to say, this spirit, this loyalty to country, makes a deep impression upon one. "Bad taste," that was it. And "bad taste" it is believed to be. It was such "bad taste" in the minds of the athletic leaders of these three colleges that when I tried, at the outbreak of the war, to get them to play their big games this fall for the Red Cross they were not interested in the plan. As one of them summed it up, "We certainly would not feel like binding ourselves to play intercollegiate games perhaps on the very day on which the death at the front of men who would ordinarily be playing on the team had been announced, particularly when the team might be made up of some men who ought themselves to be under fire."

While there can be nothing but admiration and praise for this spirit, there is yet another and an opposite view. What I have found at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale and set down above is impressive, but the other side of the question strikes one with a true ring when the story is told by one whose motives cannot be questioned, whose patriotism is beyond reproach. His sons are at Fort Niagara and he is glad of that, for his heart is with them and the cause they represent. The father is a man who has made of athletics and physical training a life work, he is none other than Dr. Ellery Huntington of Colgate, father of one of the greatest quarter backs of all football, a boy who quietly laid aside a splendid salary as coach of his own college team to enter the R. O. T. C. The Colgate squad is like the Harvard squad, it exists no more. All of the players have gone into the service. Yet Dr. Huntington, with his two boys at Fort Niagara, believes intercollegiate athletics should be carried on during war. In the next article the reasons given me by Dr. Huntington and others for the continuance of intercollegiate athletics will be dealt with in these columns. They will tell how intercollegiate sport will aid the country.

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CLOSE SEASON DENIED.

Commissioner Pratt Recommends Methods to Preserve Quail.

Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt has denied the application of certain residents of Long Island, filed April 10, for a five-year close season on quail on Long Island, and in an opinion discussing the status of quail on the Island has made recommendations for otherwise conserving their numbers without removing them from the list of birds furnishing sport in that territory.

"It was urged at hearings held in New York on April 30 and Riverhead on May 7," says Commissioner Pratt in his opinion, "and with apparent merit, that a close season alone is not sufficient to increase quail on Long Island, but that any close season and the open season as well should be accompanied with intelligent care in the protection and feeding of the birds, particularly Winter shelter and Winter feeding, the prevention of fires which destroy cover and undoubtedly many birds themselves, and above all co-operation between the sportsmen, the land owners, and farmers."

The opinion states that co-operation along these lines, coupled with a reduction of the daily bag limit by the Legislature at its last session, should be tried before such a drastic procedure as a five-year close season is determined upon.

The opinion brings out the fact that in certain parts of Long Island, where conditions for quail are most favorable, many shooting clubs are located that afford recreation to a great number of the citizens of the State, and that the clubs have been working constantly toward the protection of the quail from its natural enemies, and assisting them to live through the hard Winters. The clubs and hunters in this section are a considerable source of income to the farmers, through leasing the shooting rights over farm lands and by the money left in the hire of guides, vehicles, &c., during shooting trips. The evidence brought out at the hearing indicated that in these parts of Long Island quail are as plentiful as they have been in years past, after making allowances for a hard Winter and an unfavorable breeding season, factors which may effect a fluctuation in the supply of any one year.

On certain other areas, particularly the western part, quail have greatly diminished and in certain sections have entirely disappeared. This portion of Long Island is under high cultivation and has become thickly populated, says the opinion. With the disappearance of the hedgerows, weed patches, and thick cover, the Winter food supply and the necessary cover and refuge of the birds has gone. Undoubtedly with the increase in population has come a large increase of the predatory cat, which finds the young quail an easy victim.

APPEAL FOR BLACK BASS.

Fishermen Asked to Delay Sport Until Middle of July.

A general appeal has been made by the fish culturist of the State to all fishermen to have a heart toward the black bass this year. Owing to the cold Spring and the very late warming up of the waters in which the bass thrive, they are about a month behind in their spawning and will not finish it before the middle of July, it is feared.

While the season has been open for a couple of weeks in this State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and it is perfectly legal to catch the bass, the females which have been hooked show that they have not spawned, and some of them have been weeks from the spawning period. These females, which are preparing for the nesting period, haunt the shallow waters near the shore, and grab at anything that comes near their nesting place as a matter of protection to their expected brood. Catching them is therefore rather easy this Spring, but unless the females thus caught are returned to the water their killing means the killing of thousands of young fish that would fill with joy the sporting season of 1918.

It takes a water temperature of 55 degrees or better for the fish to nest, and, as there has been little of that in this abnormally backward season, there is danger that the bass will be materially lessened unless fishermen wait until warm weather sets in before trying to lure the bass to bait.

The true sportsmen among fishermen in the northern and western parts of the State, where the bass run so heavily, have very generally agreed among themselves to wait for mid-July for their fishing, and the members of clubs and leagues which there abound are doing missionary work to protect the fish, whose material diminution is a certainty in any circumstance, because of the weather. While there has been no such active campaign hereabouts, fishermen have been holding off somewhat in the nearby Jersey lakes.

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POLO MOUNTS GOOD FOR CAVALRY WORK

James C. Cooley Suggests This Type to Authorities for Army Purposes.

ARE TRAINED WITH EASE

Polo players have come to the front with suggestions for the type of remount that is being sought by the military authorities. Men who have been accustomed to this strenuous game insist that the stout, nimble mounts which have been developed by the game here and abroad make the finest remounts for cavalry to be obtained anywhere.

James C. Cooley, who had a large part in the arrangements for the last international polo matches, talked on this subject at the Meadow Brook Club recently. He said:

"I have been told by William Balding, who has devoted a lifetime in England to training polo ponies, and who selected all the mounts which Lord Wimborne brought to this country in 1914, that British officers declare that there is nothing to equal the polo pony as an army remount. He is quick, handy, and easily trained. But highly desirable as these qualities are, the animal must have the stamina which only comes with thoroughbred blood.

"In England there are a great many thoroughbred ponies which are bred exclusively for polo. The most noteworthy breeder of this type of animal was the late Sir John Barker, whose stud at Bishop's Stortford, not far from Newmarket, is famous the world over. Sir John Barker achieved his greatest success with Mark Forard and Right Forard. Right Forard is the more famous and his blood is always in great demand. He is unquestionably the most successful polo pony stallion in England, and it is a curious fact that from a show ring point of view he was never considered. The success of his sire, Mark Forard, became so pronounced, however, that Right Forard was used for mares. His success was so immediate that he at once became the most popular stallion of his day, which goes to prove that effective as horse shows may be for the establishment of type, the theory and opinion of the judge in a show ring cannot for one minute be regarded alongside of actual facts and performances.

"I mention these sires in particular because we are fortunate enough to have some of the blood in this country.

"Some years ago Q. A. Shaw imported a son of Mark Forard, which he took to his Virginia farm near Charlottesville. As a result Mr. Shaw has now a lot of promising yearlings and two-year-olds out of some of the best pony mares that have ever played in the United States. Another son of Mark Forard in this country is Christopher Columbus, which was imported last Winter by a syndicate composed of W. R. Grace, Horace Havemeyer, Harry T. Peters, and Allan Pinkerton. Christopher Columbus will stand for the season of 1917 at Commack, L. I., at the farm of Horace Havemeyer.

"The gentlemen who bought him for the benefit of polo pony breeding in America are going to let him stand free to approved mares, and there is no doubt that he will be patronized to the fullest extent. They felt that some effort should be made to breed ponies of the distinct English polo pony type in America and that this was the best opportunity to obtain an English stallion. They decided that for their purpose Christopher Columbus was the best polo pony stallion in England, both as to individual type and also as to polo pony blood lines. The dam of Christopher Columbus, Little Chris, played under the name of Value, and was one of the best ponies of her day, winner of many galloway races. Little Chris is clean bred, being by Brentworth out of Philobelle.

"The importation of these stallions is a matter of real interest to breeders in America. It is extremely probable that after the war England will make an effort to get Christopher Columbus back for use in that country. But even if he is sent back he will have served his purpose here.

"I have been playing polo for a good many years," said Mr. Cooley in concluding, "and the improvement in the polo pony of today as compared with that of twenty years ago is tremendous. As far south as Texas and as far north as Wyoming we see ponies with all the appearances and qualifications of thoroughbreds. They are by thoroughbred stallions out of Western mares. The Western mare belongs to the range, and the fact that the thoroughbred sire always herds his mares might open the way to a solution of the remount problem. In coming years we should breed a large number of polo ponies almost, if not entirely, clean bred, and their economic value to the country at large cannot be denied, whether a person is interested in the game of polo or not."

HONORS FOR HODGSON.

Olympic Swimming Champion Decorated for Bravery in War.

George Hodgson of the Montreal A. C. of Canada, the Olympic 400 and 1,500-meter swimming champion, has recently been decorated for bravery. Hodgson, who is serving with the English aviation corps on the French frontier, is credited with descending within one hundred yards of the enemy's lines and rescuing a comrade, whose machine had fallen from a height of 1,500 feet.

Hodgson joined the aviation corps about two years ago, and has often received commendation in the dispatches from the front. He holds the world's swimming records for 300, 400, 500, 1,000, and 1,500 meters; the Canadian records for 100, 220, and 440 yards, and the Olympic records for 400 and 1,500 meters.

Colonials Beat Grand Centrals.

Playing against the Grand Centrals at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday, the Colonial Cricket Club scored a notable victory by 158 runs to 81. A splendid innings of 74 to 0 by Wilkinson of the Colonials was the feature of the batting.

PLANS HIGH SCHOOL MEET.

West Virginia Will Conduct Event to Promote Athletics.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 7.—Realizing that the unusual conditions arising out of the war and the military program to which the Government has committed itself will necessitate sweeping changes in athletic conditions in all institutions for higher education, the athletic authorities of West Virginia University are preparing to offset the handicaps thus imposed by promoting in the 102 first-class high schools in the State a more healthy interest in athletic sports in general and particularly in track and field athletics, in which branch of sport the opportunity for the present is most advantageous.

Accordingly an announcement was made here today to the effect that next Spring the university would inaugurate an annual track and field meet, open to all first-class high schools in the State, to which it is hoped to gather not less than 200 of the State's leading scholastic athletes each year. There has never been any similar event in the State and the demand for it is strong.

It is hoped by promoting interest in athletics in this manner to bring to the university boys of 18, 19, and 20 years of age who are sufficiently well coached and trained to be able to take their places on 'Varsity teams that are now filled by men of 21, 22, and 23 years of age. That the war is certain to promote interest in athletic training because of the physical requirements it places on the men who make up the army is realized by the authorities here. In fact, reports from Fort Benjamin Harrison, where a large number of West Virginia men are training, indicate that the athletes are making decidedly the best showing in the intense competition that is going on for commissions in the new national army, not only from a physical standpoint, but from the standpoint of self-control, initiative, and resourcefulness which athletic training and discipline have developed.

ALLIED CARNIVAL PLANNED.

Sports of Various Nations Will Be Seen at Three-Day Event.

Arrangements have been completed for the Allied Carnival and Military and Athletic Tournament which will be held under the auspices of the Majestic A. A. in the ballroom and roof garden of the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 2, 3, and 4. The thirteen different nations of the Allies have co-operated to produce a notable program of sports, and the entire proceeds will be donated to the funds of the various nations for war relief.

England and Belgium will have the first night; and will give exhibitions of English military sports, tugs of war, fencing and boxing. Baron Van der Noot will have charge of the Belgian sports. France, Italy, Serbia, and Rumania will present their entertainments on Wednesday night. The French branch of the Y. M. C. A. and various French societies in New York have charge of the entertainments.

Thursday night will be devoted to sports by Russia, Japan, Cuba, and the United States. Louis H. Chalif, the Russian dancer, is in charge of the Russian entertainment, and will present an interesting program. Miss Dolores Fonseca will present the Cuban program, and the Nippon Athletic Club has charge of the Japanese arrangements. John J. McHugh of the Board of Education of New York is Chairman of the committee in charge of the entire program.

PENN'S ATHLETIC COUNCIL.

New Board Formed to Untangle Snarls in Quaker Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The snarl in athletic management at the University of Pennsylvania for a number of years has finally been untangled, and it is hoped straightened out. At a meeting during the week of a number of committees representing the trustees, graduates, and undergraduates, the University Council of Athletics was formed to have absolute and complete control of athletics at the university hereafter.

This council is based on that which has taken charge of affairs at Yale and straightened out the financial and athletic inefficiency which had annoyed the graduates at that institution. Pennsylvania's new council is to consist of three members of the teaching staff to be appointed by the provost, six persons to be elected by the Board of Trustees, at least three of which shall be graduates of the university, and three undergraduate members to be elected by the directors of the Athletic Association of the university.

Members of the council are to be selected during the vacation, and will organize and appoint the necessary committees on finance and management before the opening of the next session of the university, so as to be able to take hold of the active management of affairs before the season for Fall sports opens.

Directors of the Athletic Association have approved of and accepted the plan as has the University Committee on Athletics. The appointment of the graduate manager of sports will be made by the council, which will also have charge of the finances, and approve the undergraduate selections of Captains and managers of teams.

DREICER BUYS NEW YACHT.

A. P. Lasher's Steam Craft Irene to Cruise Along Coast.

Michael Dreicer of this city is the purchaser of the handsome and very speedy twin-screw steam yacht Irene, which has sailed heretofore under the colors of Alfred P. Lasher, N. Y. Y. C.

The craft, which is 155 feet in length, is one of the most commodious and finely appointed yachts in New York waters, and will be used by Mr. Dreicer for cruising in the waters off the North Atlantic Coast this Summer, with a Southern cruise this Winter as a probability. The purchase of the yacht was made through the agency of Cox & Stevens.

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NEW YORK TROTTING MEN GO FAR AFIELD

Widespread Investments Include Ownership of Kentucky Breeders' Track.

While residents of the metropolis are generally more interested in the running horse than the harness racer, it may surprise many to know that as breeders, owners, and drivers of harness horses New York business men have widespread investment interests. The famous Orange County breeding farms and trotting tracks are owned and supported by New Yorkers, and the greatest track in the country, that of the Kentucky Breeders' Association at Lexington, Ky., is a New York proposition, built and owned by New York owners and breeders, who go thus far afield for their sport because there is no place for the gaited horse to compete under ideal conditions nearer home and at the same time adjacent te farms where New Yorkers breed their horses.

There is, therefore, as much, if not more, general interest in New York in the great stakes decided over that Lexington track than in the Kentucky or Latonia Derby races. Such a statement may be an eye-opener to even the well-informed followers of sports in general, but is easy of verification. A half dozen of the wealthiest owners of thoroughbreds may be represented in the Derby races. More than a hundred New York breeders and owners have entries in the Kentucky trotting futurities and fixtures, racing generally in the names of the drivers who handle their horses or in the names of their farms, whose ownership is better concealed than that of the thoroughbreds, but includes bankers, brokers, lawyers—including a score of Judges now on the bench—insurance men, merchants, and financiers, who themselves take short vacations solely for the pleasure of holding the reins over their fast trotters and pacers, trained by such men as Murphy, Geers, and others who head the list of winning drivers.

Ed Tipton of this city, head of the largest firm engaged in the auction sale of blooded horses in the world—with the single exception of Tattersall's in London—is the manager of the Kentucky-located, New York-owned trotting track over which for two weeks every Fall the highest class of harness racers in the world compete for princely stakes and purses. They will do so again this Fall, and the entries for the several great stake trotting events have just been made public.

The Transylvania has named for it the fastest trotting horses in America by the records, in the charmed circle of 2:10 trotters. They are: Lucille Spier, 2:03¼; Peter Mack, 2:03½; Ross P., 2:04¼; Donington, 2:04¾; Lizzie Brown, 2:05¾; Donna Clay, 2:06¼; Grand Chimes, 2:06¼; Axtien, 2:06¼; Busy's Lassie, 2:06¾; Alma Forbes, 2:07¼; Harrod's Creek, 2:07¾; Al Mack, 2:07¾; Ridgemark, 2:07¾; The Royal Night, 2:08; Wilkesbrewer, 2:08¼; Spiragan, 2:08¼, and a score of other less well-known performers.

For the Champion Futurity for four-year-olds only the galaxy of stars includes in the twenty-two entries: Volga, 2:04¼; Harrod's Creek, 2:06¾; Ringen Silk, 2:07¼; Expressive Lou, 2:08¼; Suldine, 2:08½, and Binworth, 2:09¼.

The Futurity for three-year-olds, with a money value of $14,000, has in the big field ten trotters which made records of better than 2:12 as two-year-olds—their baby form. They are: The Real Lady, 2:04¼; Emma Magowan, 2:07¼; Harvest Gale, 2:07¾; Tacita, 2:07¾; Worthy Volo, 2:08¾; Miss Bertha Dillon, 2:10; Kelly de Forest, 2:10¾; Mary Coburn, 2:10¾; Leonard, 2:11¾, and Bertha McGuire, 2:12.

Here is a collection equal to the running kings and queens—Roamer, Omar Khayyam, Campfire, Regret, Lucullita, Stromboli, Borrow—and worth fully as much to the breeding industry of the nation.

FRENCH BULLDOGS IN RING.

Stars of the Breed Up Saturday for Goldenburg Trophy.

Final award of the Goldenburg trophy for French bulldogs, which covers a succession of winnings at all the shows of the season of 1916-17, is to be made at the last show of the French Bulldog Club of America for the year, which is to be held in the afternoon of next Saturday. H. W. Jackson of Mamaroneck has offered his spacious kennel grounds for the use of exhibitors, and Frank A. Minard is to do the judging at this, the culminating and most important class show of the year. It is the first time Mr. Minard has acted as a judge in the metropolitan district for a couple of years, and his consent to appear in this final test of the dogs of his favorite breed doubtless means a large field of contestants.

Judging will begin at 2:30 in the afternoon, and every class has been made open to all owners instead of being confined to club members. The specials to be awarded are said to be the most numerous and costly ever offered at a show of the breed.

HORSE SHOW WILL BENEFIT RED CROSS

Annual Exhibit to be Held by Islip Polo Club Saturday, July 21.

This year the annual Horse Show of the Islip Polo Club on Saturday, July 21, at Oakwood Park, between Bay Shore and Islip, L. I., will be held for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The arrangements for this event, the fifth to be conducted under the auspices of the Islip Polo Club, which is a member of the Association of American Horse Shows, Inc., are progressing satisfactorily.

As usual, the events are attracting an exceptional number of high-class entries, which, in turn, makes this show one of Long Island's most interesting social affairs of the Summer season to which society folks residing on the island during the warm months turn out in force.

There will be a well-classified prize list. W. S. Blitz, Secretary, is receiving the entries at 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan. The list will close Saturday, July 14.

This year the show will not be restricted to a strictly saddle and jumping affair, as on former occasions. Classes 18 and 19 call for single and pairs of farm horses shown to wagons. There will be enough spectacular features to make the show intensely interesting from the start to finish.

The list of events follows:

Class 1, saddle horses under 15 hands; Class 2, saddle horses 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands; Class 3, saddle horses over 15.2 hands; Class 4, ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride; Class 5, novice saddle horses not exceeding 15 hands; Class 6, novice saddle horses over 15 hands; Class 7, combination horses, any height; Class 8, road pony or polo pony hacks; Class 9, heavyweight polo mounts; Class 10, lightweight polo mounts.

Class 11, teams of two polo mounts; Class 12, children's harness ponies not over 14.2 hands, to be driven by a child not over 14 years of age; Class 13, children's saddle ponies not over 14.2 hands, to be driven by a child not over 14 years of age; Class 14, heavyweight hunters, conformation, quality, and manners to be considered; Class 15, lightweight hunters, conformation, quality, and manners to be considered; Class 16, jumping, open to all, performance only to count; Class 17, horses suitable to be hunted, conformation, quality, and manners to be considered, horses to be jumped at judge's discretion if necessary; Class 18, single farm horses shown to wagons, horses to be serviceably sound, and to have been used for farmwork at least one season, and to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, horses to count 75 per cent., wagon, harness, appointments 25 per cent.; Class 19, pairs of farm horses shown to wagons, same conditions as Class 18.

Prospective exhibitors and those who have already made entries are notified that ample stabling will be provided on the club's grounds. Those desiring stalls are requested to communicate with August C. Blum, Bay Shore, L. I., Superintendent, whose telephone is Bay Shore 127.

The Horse Show Committee consists of Edward C. Blum, Chairman; Jay F. Carlisle, Juan Ceballos, William K. Dick, George A. Ellis, Jr., Horace Havemeyer, Charles F. Hubbs, Harry T. Peters, Allan Pinkerton, and Simon Rothschild.

STARS IN CONNELLAN MILE.

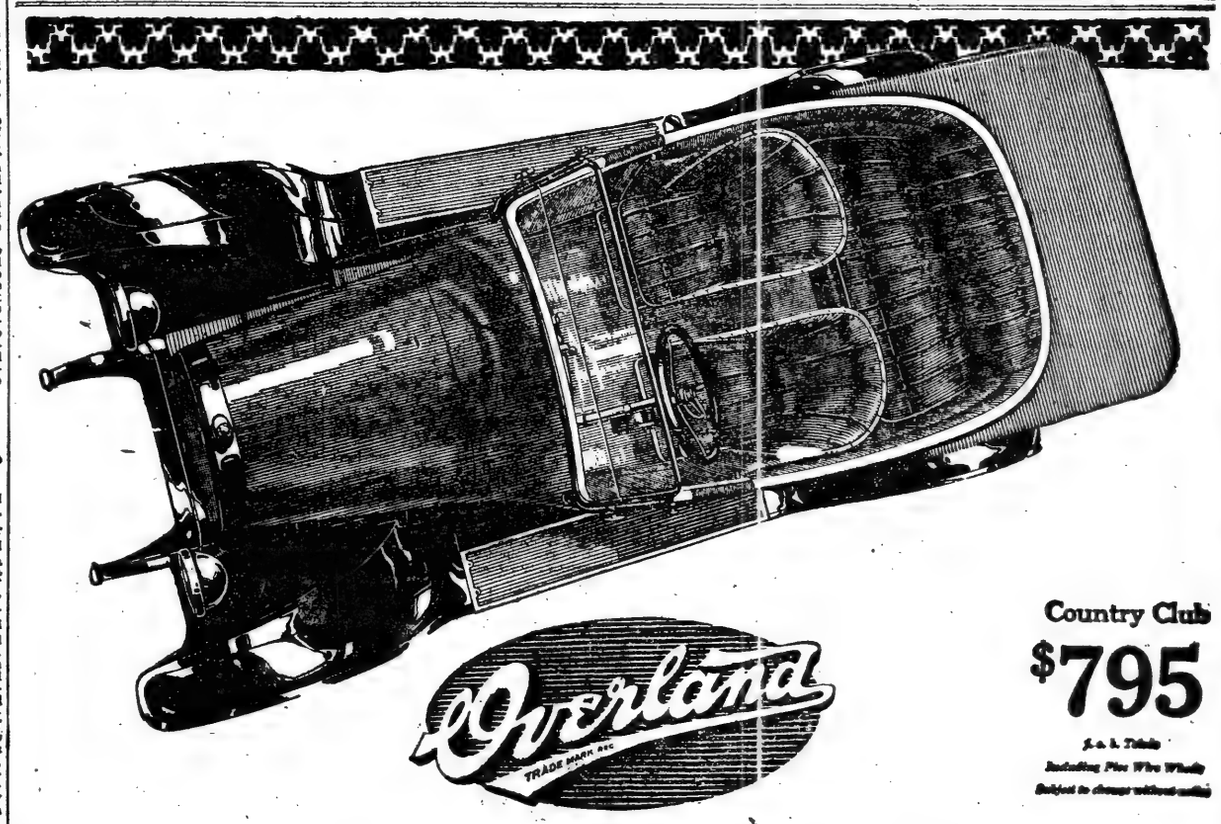
Ray, Gordon, and Higgins Enter Feature Race of K. of C. Meet.

The program of events arranged for this year's games of the Long Island Chapter of the Knights of Columbus at Celtic Park Sunday, July 22, gives promise of surpassing any previously held by the organization. Eleven events are carded for decision, and in the lot are four open A. A. U. events which should attract big fields. A military event is also scheduled in the 880-yard run, handicap, which is closed to members of the naval and military branches of the United States service. In this competition the participants will run in their service uniforms. In addition, men in all branches of the United States service who appear in their uniforms are to be admitted free to the games.

The feature event will be the Connellan Mile, which is an annual fixture with the organization. The race this year, it is expected, will attract a representative entry, despite the influence of the war upon sporting competition. Among those who are scheduled to start in this race are Joie Ray, Willie Gordon, and Joe Higgins.

Other events on the program are: Hundred-yard dash, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; two-mile walk, handicap; 880-yard run, novice; one-mile inter-council relay, closed to councils in Brooklyn and Long Island; 1,000-yard run, handicap, closed to members of the Knights of Columbus; 880-yard run, handicap, closed to Catholic Young Men's National Union, and 1,000-yard run, handicap, closed to athletes of the Catholic Athletic League.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.



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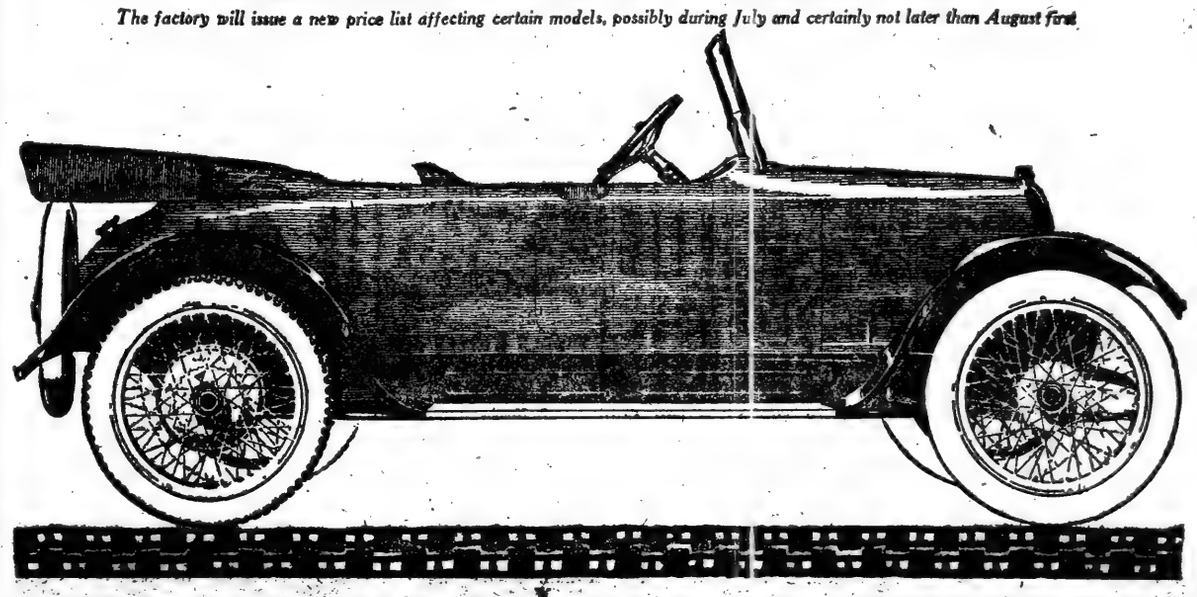


RUSSIANS ADVANCING

Successful Attacks About Brzezany Menace Lemberg and Halicz—Severe Defeat for Germans in Champagne.

By a Military Expert.

THE feature of the week's fighting is the Russian attack in Galicia. It may prove but a flash in the pan, inspired by the tremendous magnetism of one man's personal enthusiasm. It is too early to tell.

Nevertheless, it is one of the most remarkable events of this most remarkable war. No one—and this includes the Germans — believed that Russia could make an attack in force with any chance of success, for never, under similar circumstances, has a nation been more completely demoralized. In every department of the Government there was chaos. Transportation was totally disorganized, munition manufacture was infected with strikes even to the point of complete paralysis, the Government itself had ceased to exist in so far as it was able to exercise its functions and enforce obedience to its mandates. Petrograd was still top heavy with German spies working night and day to keep the air impregnated with civil strife and discontent.

Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that, in spite of the statement of Kerensky that the Russians would attack on the first day of July, the world refused to believe that Russia was able to deliver a blow which would make the slightest indentation on the front in either Galicia or in Russia, where the Central Powers had had so much time to prepare. That the Russians did so is the most hopeful sign that has come from this infant democracy since the beginning of Brusiloff's great offensive a year ago.

It serves a warning on the Central Powers that the eastern front cannot be weakened with impunity for the purpose of reinforcing one of the more western fronts. It proves to the Allies that Russia is not dead or asleep. Dozing in the light of a new-found freedom she may be. But when her awakening comes she will be a new Russia, new in resources, in loyalty, and in strength. Russia still has the fighting ability. She is still a force before which depleted—almost exhausted—Austria may well tremble—a force which may even yet inflict upon Germany the same measure of defeat by which von Hindenburg was twice driven back from the gates of Warsaw to the East Prussian frontier. For if Russia, in the throes of revolution, with every war industry crippled by internal dissension, is capable of a sudden blow by which not less than 20,000 unwounded prisoners fall into her hands within a few days of fighting, what may not be expected of Russia when she has again come into her own, established a stable Government and reorganized her industries and her resources?

Russia has been the nation of great surprises from the beginning. The extent of her first mobilization, by means of which she was enabled, within the first few weeks of fighting, to throw an army through East Prussia to the very gates of Königsberg, was the first sensation she caused. Last year, when she was considered to be still recovering from the effects of her long retreat, with all its loss in guns and supplies and all the disorganization of her forces that such a protracted movement implies, came the prolonged offensive of Brusiloff in which nearly a half-million prisoners and much valuable territory fell into her hands. But a short time ago the German papers were clamoring loudly that Russia was out of the war for all time, and while such statements were still being heard the Central Powers were suffering the most severe defeat that had been inflicted upon them since the battle of the Marne. In Armenia and in Persia there was the same story to tell. And as 1917 dawned, in all allied circles there was the hope and the expectation that the successes of the previous year would be repeated on even a larger scale. Nothing was more startling than last year's campaign. And this year, on the anniversary of the beginning of the battle of the Somme, Russia has repeated herself.

Not the least important effect of the Russian awakening will be the effect on the other Allies. There is no minimizing the tremendous strength of Germany's defensive positions on the western front. For weeks the British have been struggling against the most powerful defensive positions which military engineering skill has ever constructed. They have literally blasted many of these out of existence, only to find behind them defenses almost as strong and defended by a force which has been augmented largely by withdrawals from the Russian front.

The position of France has been exactly similar. The French have advanced to the point where before them lie commanding positions securely held and almost permanently fortified. The force against them is somewhat inferior to their own in numbers and in quality, but this advantage is wiped out by the relative value of the positions held and the fact that in order to accomplish their objects they must attack while the Germans defend. The whole situation, then, is squarely up to Russia. She must not only prevent withdrawals from the eastern front, but force a weakening of the western front so that the British and the French may actively drive the Germans backward. The satisfaction that Russia's move has therefore inspired among the allied leaders cannot but be reflected in the rank and file of all the allied armies.

As usual, the Russians, in their attack, struck the front which was held almost entirely by Austria. Austria's situation is well known and needs no argument. Every statement which has come from Austria since the death of Francis Joseph has indicated a willingness to quit and make peace if only half-way reasonable terms could be made. Every attack of importance made on the Russian front since the beginning of the war has been against Austria, with the sole purpose of defeating her and forcing a situation where she would have to make peace. And every attack against Austria has succeeded until the Germans, pouring reinforcements into the threatened line, have plugged the gaps. Austria is no match for Russia even in the latter's present weakened condition. In practically every attack which has been directed against the Austrians, not alone by the Russians but by Italy as well, the Austrians have eventually met with defeat. It is in no sense surprising then to have seen in the past week a repetition of the giving way of the Austrian lines before great Russian pressure.

The Russian attack was launched between the region of Brzezany and the Brody-Lemberg railroad. Beginning at the railroad, the Russian line, as it remained after the close of last Summer's offensive, came down along the east bank of the Zlota Lipa River as far as a point several miles south of Brzezany, where it crossed the river and curved westward to the outskirts of Halicz.

This sector of the front includes several important positions. Beginning in the north, the first is Zloczow. This village is, first of all, the junction of two first-class roads—that from Tarnopol to Lemberg and that from Lemberg to Brody. Such roads in this part of Galicia are very few and each is of great value. The village is but a short distance, also, from the railroad from Tarnopol to Lemberg, which generally follows the highway between the same points. It is obvious, therefore, that, if the Russians could break through and capture Zloczow, the front would be affected as far south as Brzezany.

The country west of this front is very hilly and cut up with ravines and small streams, the roads mentioned following the only continuous river valleys. Moreover, it is freely spotted with lakes, which, after heavy rains, are themselves surrounded with the marsh belts which are typical of the flat Galician country.

Further south, we come to Brzezany, which serves as a bridgehead, guarding the crossing of the Zlota Lipa at that point. Brzezany rests on the edge of a group of hills, the general line of which is that of the river. The place has excellent natural advantages for defense and is exceedingly difficult to attack from the eastern side. The river here, coming down from the hills, opens out into a wide plain on the eastern side, while the western part of the valley floor is narrow, the river running literally at the foot of the high hills upon which Brzezany is located. Brzezany guards not only the river crossing but also overlooks the country to the south, so that the Russian line cannot be further advanced until the menace of Brzezany is disposed of. In the face of this condition it would be impossible for the Russians to press an attack from the south, as an advance would bring their entire line under an enfilade fire from high positions. On this front also, as at every other point, the matter of observation is of prime importance, and in this particular the German positions give them every advantage.

Through Brzezany, also, can be reached the railroad which runs north from Halicz, and another main highway which parallels the German front for a distance of about twenty kilometers. Both these roads are well guarded, as long as Brzezany remains in German hands, but the minute the town falls the approaches are uncovered and they are thrown in jeopardy.

Finally, Brzezany is the last point which holds the Russians on the east bank of the Lipa further north. Once it falls, all the positions between it and Zloczow are turned and the northern guards to Lemberg are removed.

South of Brzezany, on the Dniester, is the City of Halicz, usually referred to as the gateway to Lemberg. And so it really is. From it radiate two railroads and one main highway, all leading to Lemberg, directly or indirectly. It also controls an important crossing of the Dniester, and its possession would give the two wings of the Russian Army means of much closer cooperation.

These are the three vital points within the territory embraced by the Russian attack. Disregarding the number of prisoners as a criterion of success, the Russians, through the capture of Koniuchy and the ground subsequently gained, have surrounded Brzezany on three sides. The same holds true of Zloczow, which is in the valley of the Bug. By seizing some of the heights between the Bug and the Lipa, the Russians are threatening both cities.

The Russian movement evidently took the Teutons by surprise in spite of the announcement by Kerensky and others that an offensive would begin on July 1. The initial gains in the four-day battle were considerable. Then the Teutons began a series of desperate counterattacks.

Such is the situation as this review is being written. The Germans are counterattacking and the Russians answering and in a measure preparing for another offensive as soon as the German attacks lose their force. There are some indications that it is intended to push this offensive home in spite of the difficulties which the revolution has placed in the way. Russia has not undertaken a movement on a small front. The front of the actual attack extends for over twenty miles, while a bombardment has been going on almost all the way from Riga to Rumania.

Furthermore, even in Asia the Russians have given signs of life. The movements there are not of importance in a military sense, but after the long period of inaction of the Russian forces in that theatre the renewal of activities is a hopeful sign. Should this front become really active, the situation is one which must cause the Turk a great deal of uneasiness. With the capture of Bagdad, his only advanced base in Mesopotamia has gone, and with the converging attack which, with Russia active, would be continued against Mosul, the Turk would be in a desperate situation. Indeed, the Russian lapse has affected this distant theatre even more seriously than the fronts in Europe. Through the joint attacks in Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Palestine there was a good prospect of reaching a true decision against the Turks before next Winter, and possibly driving them into a separate peace. But Russia was a necessary part of this scheme, and unless she rounds to form the matter will have to be postponed until next year.

Nevertheless, the indications of Russia's rejuvenation are most hopeful. It does not seem yet that any such offensive as marked last year can be undertaken. But the resolution of Russia to fight, the cessation of all fraternization of the soldiers, and the attitude of Petrograd toward the new offensive are signs of Russia's return to the status of an active, dangerous belligerent.

Since last week's article was written it has become evident that Greece has lined up with the Entente and may soon be expected to take her place on the Saloniki front. It is not easy to see what difference this can make in the offensive operations toward which the Allies have been looking. It is true that Greece brings to the Allies an army of about 300,000 men, which is an addition of about one-third to the force which previously held this front. This is a very considerable increase and adds materially to the margin by which the numbers of the Allies exceed those of the Central Powers.

But the problem on this front is not a question of men. It is a question of artillery and almost an unlimited amount of shell. And an unlimited amount of shell is one thing which the Allies on this front cannot get. The long transportation involved, the scarcity of shipping, and the submarine interference with ocean traffic make the problem of Saloniki almost impossible of solution. It is not apparent how the Allies expect to advance along the line they must use—the valley of the Vardar—under prevailing conditions.

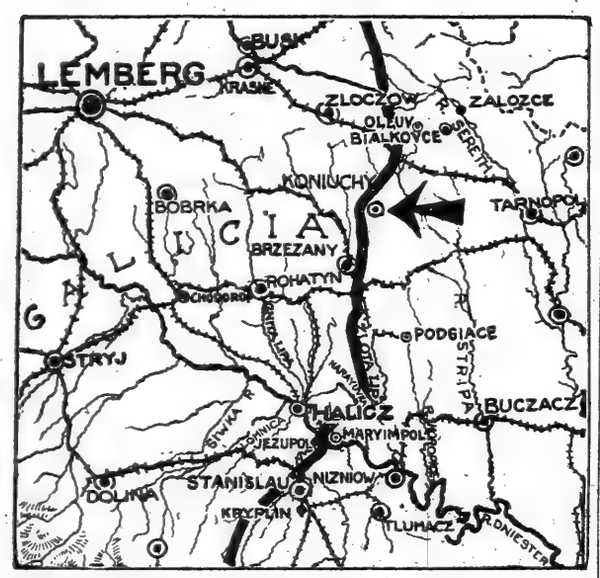
The week on the western front has been characterized by the most furious German attacks. Unable to keep from Verdun, which draws them as does a magnet, the Germans during the week launched a series of attacks against that slaughter pen, called Hill 304. No German historian will ever permit the outside world to know how many lives the many and futile efforts to take this point have cost the German people. Some progress has been made on the northern slope, but the crest is still secure in the hands of the French.

The Germans seem to have had a definite object in view in this recent fighting aside from the ever-present desire to create a diversion and so relieve the pressure on the other front to the west. When the French last December thrust their way north almost to their original line, a dangerous situation was created for the Germans on the west bank of the river. The line on the east bank was several miles ahead of the line on the west bank. The western line was, therefore, taken in flank, in rear, and in front by French fire. This condition could be remedied in only one way—by seizing a commanding position on the west bank, by which the French lines could be enfiladed and forced to retire when pressure was applied in front. The only position of this kind is Hill 304, for which the Germans struggled for months before the battle of the Somme sounded the requiem of the battle of Verdun. Their attacks during the week were, however, entirely futile—at no place were they able to make headway.

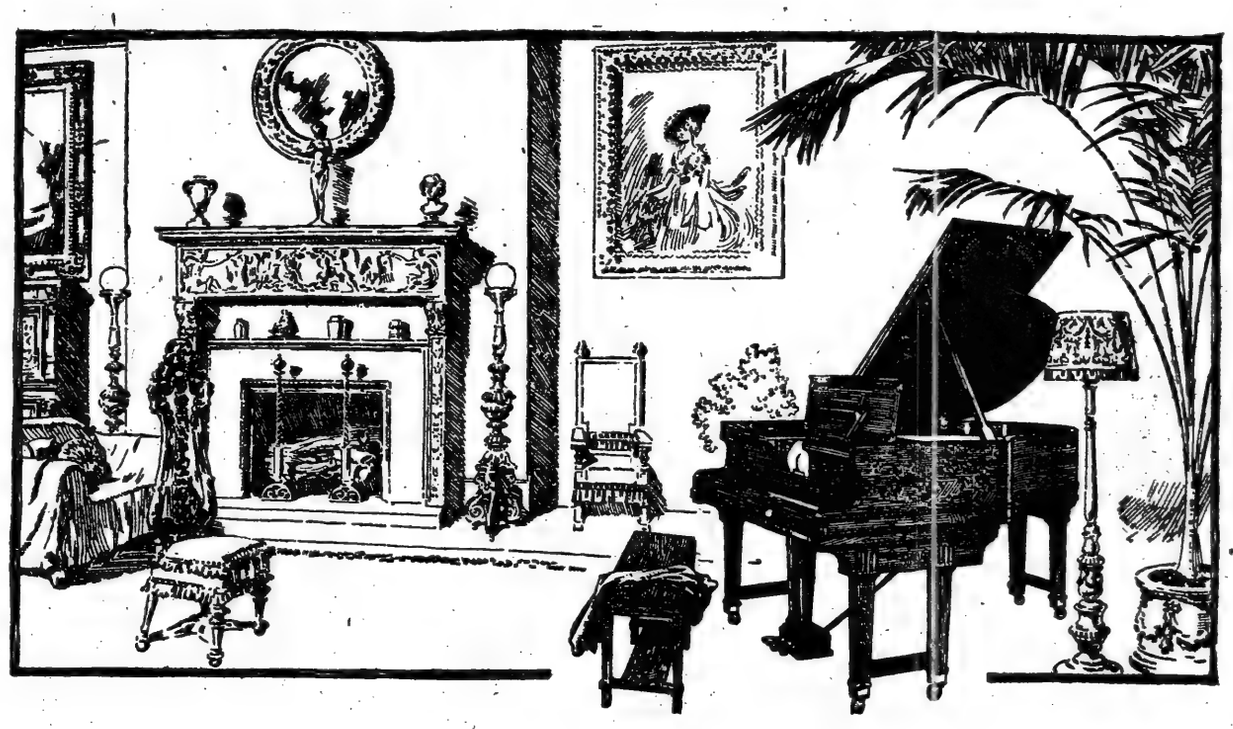
An even more disastrous defeat was administered still further to the west along the Chemin des Dames. Here a major attack was delivered with all of the force of infantry and artillery which characterized last year's attacks at Verdun. The French held all the advantage of position. The Chemin des Dames runs along a crest and completely overlooks and commands the valley of the Ailette immediately to the north. The German attack was against this ridge, the infantry moving out from the cover of the valley and up the slopes. The result was disastrous. Not a German soldier reached the French lines, each attack being smothered by the artillery and machine-gun fire before it could really get under way.

Finally, the Germans, after several such attacks, desisted, and a moderate artillery fire only was maintained, the infantry taking no part. It was a distinct defeat in what was very nearly a major engagement.

On the British front there has been but little activity. Trench raids have occupied most of the week, with little or no infantry engagements of any magnitude.



Where the Russians Have Come to Life Again. In a Series of Furious Attacks, Especially About Brzezany, They Drove Forward Last Week, Capturing Thousands of Prisoners. Further Russian Success Will Menace Lemberg and Halicz.



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There have been placed, as of June 30, 1917, upon the eligible list of persons licensed to teach in the evening elementary schools for the season of 1917-18 the names of the following:

SUPERVISOR OF DOMESTIC ART—Mattie M. Rives, 100.

SUPERVISOR, ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.—Men—John B. Schamus, 99; John J. Dempsey, 80.875; Arthur J. Stang, 77, and Albert V. Hillas, 75.875. Women—Marguerite H. Burnett, 100; Helena J. Grady, 75.75, and Ella Wilkander, 73.875.

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	Rating.		Rating.
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Louis Weinstein	100	John Helmus	99.25
John A. Ross	99.75	Isidor Kobin	99.25
Meyer Levin	99.5	Benj. Miller	98.75
		Morris S. Zatz	93

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Jacob D. Axel	99.5	Fred'k May	98
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Louis Kramer	99.5	Jas. J. Driscoll	73.5
Morris Golden	70.5	L. E. Stander	70.5
C. L. Grimes	99		

SECTION III.

Abr. Weitzman	91	Sidney Abrams	71
Louis H. Segal	75		

SECTION IV.

J. G. Eichenb'm	92	John H. May	77.5
Martin Kortjohn	89	Mich. Greenberg	77
Morris Metz	88.5	H. D. Smith	77
		S. J. Jumnefsky	77
P. H. Wagner	86.5	Irving Batkin	76.5
Wm. L. Fanek	85.5	N. Abrahams	76
Wm. B. Tuerck	85.5	H. G. Mendoza	76
Geo. J. Zeiss	85	Thos. F. Moran	76
S. W. Lowenb'g	84.5	Max Pologe	76
Louis Mold	84	Louis Cohen	75.5
Max Schottland	84	Chas. Friedman	75.5
Philip Hass	83.5	Louis Kurtz	75.5
C. H. Pittluck	82.5	Harry Kessler	75
H. J. Pashens	82	Herman Kramer	75
Hy. Rosenblum	82	M. J. Landsman	75
E. M. Cohen	81.25	Leon S. Kaiser	74.5
Hyman Bayles	81	Henry C. Reich	74.5
Harry C. Falk	81	Julius Brown	74
Chas. F. Pintel	80.5	Meyer Dworkin	74
S. A. Malitz	80	Louis Tolmach	74
Nathan Abrams	79.5	M. I. Aronson	73.5
Irving A. Bosky	79.5	J. P. Friedman	73.5
Bertram Bernard	78	Benj. Lichtbiau	73.5
Jay D. Powell	78	J. F. Murphy	71
A. S. Famliant	77.5	Louis Grubin	70.5

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Sam'l W. Lyons, 74.5

WOMEN.

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J. Michaelson	100	S. Godwin	99
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H. Katz	99.5	Abrams	98
S. Kesler	99.5	M. Blenkick	98
M. Koppel	99.5	I. Deutsch	98
J. Ladenburg	99.5	E. Finhorn	98
D. Levy	99.5	C. Garfield	98
M. P. Littwin	99.5	I. Graham	98
L. Mamelok	99.5	T. E. Law	98
J. B. Meehan	99.5	P. Low	98
J. C. Noethen	99.5	O. Mueller	98
F. O'Flanagan	99.5	W. S. Pullman	98
S. R. Rarhael	99.5	G. Schwartz	98
H. Ritter	99.5	W. Stratton	98
I. Ritter	99.5	M. Lapman	97
I. Rosencranz	99.5	S. Cohen	96

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Maurice Lapman	98		

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Louis Kornfeld	99	M. Frank	89

SECTION IV.

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Aaron Gottlieb	75	John Sokoloff	70

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Max E. Kohn	75	T. A. Madigan	70.5
James Kraft	75	Benjamin Miller	70.5
Isadore Levy	75	Morris Metz	70
Joseph Mintzer	75	Abraham Glaser	69.5
J. V. Mulholland	75	J. B. Goldsmith	69.5
A. B. Murphy	75	W. J. Kennedy	69.5
R. L. Noonan	75		

SECTION IX.

Samuel Shufro	75	W. A. Hamm	

WOMEN.

E. E. L. Alster	100	A. C. O'Malley	100
F. L. Averell	100	K. F. Pendergast	100
A. F. Bennett	100	Janet A. Pyle	100
A. G. Blumenstein	100	M. A. Riordan	100
G. E. Bostwick	100	V. M. Schwarte	100
Rose Brown	100	Mary Sharp	100
Mary B. Brown	100	Alice L. Smith	100
Anna T. Carlon	100	N. M. Smithwick	100
F. R. Casey	100	Veda E. Snyder	100
Florence Crosson	100	K. E. Travers	100
Grace Crosson	100	M. A. Tucker	100
A. C. Delaney	100	S. M. Walsh	100
J. A. Donovan	100	A. V. Wright	100
Nathalie Elchner	100	P. C. Weller	100
L. C. Eisele	100	S. M. Bleakley	99.75
Julia Evans	100	E. B. Callahan	99.75
E. J. Flood	100	M. T. Crowley	99.75
Emma Galler	100	M. C. Donovan	99.75
E. B. Grilli	100	Kate L. Evans	99.75
M. T. Groom	100	H. A. Falk	99.75
G. M. Hickey	100	A. G. V. Goodwin	99.75
Helen M. Hoare	100	Mrs. K. E. Holt	99.75
A. W. Hochfelder	100	J. C. Lynch	99.75
Cecilia Kiaftal	100	C. McCann	99.75
E. R. Kearns	100	Katherine Martin	99.75
A. J. Keenan	100	Elizabeth Miller	99.75
T. B. Kbester	100	C. M. A. Murray	99.75
Hella Layine	100	R. M. Olldort	99.75
Jessie R. Lewis	100	M. S. Osborne	99.75
L. I. Loddell	100	M. A. Roche	99.75
E. V. McCleary	100	M. Rosensweig	99.75
E. E. McDonald	100	Sadie Stark	99.75
Ethel Maccabe	100	Julia Sullivan	99.75
A. M. Martin	100	A. A. Vaillant	99.75
S. Marx	100	Lulu A. Welker	99.75
Olga Marx	100	Ethel E. Bailey	99.5
Mary A. Moran	100	C. Beakney	99.5
S. Murphy	100	Minnie Blum	99.5
F. A. Nelson	100	Selma Bower	99.5
M. C. O'Brien	100	D. L. Breisacher	99.5
E. A. O'Connell	100	M. C. V. Byrne	99.5
E. M. O'Donnell	100	S. A. Cauthey	99.5
D. Chadwick	98.5	Samuel Neuman	98.25
W. M. Finger	98.5	Max Osterman	98.25
E. Fleisher	98.5	William Pakuia	98.25
Earl H. Gale	98.5	Leon Samuels	98.25
D. Gladstone	98.5	Lewis Sceva	98.25
Arthur Graner	98.5	Hyman Shircas	98.25
Philip Groaln	98.5	James S. Tobin	98.25
L. M. Grossman	98.5	Louis Bauts	98
H. W. Hastings	98.5	B. Baumritter	98
P. Hirshcopf	98.5	Solomon Bloon	98
R. D. Holmes, Jr.	98.5	Samuel Brown	98
C. A. Kanin	98.5	G. E. Brownell	98
B. Kaufman	98.5	A. Dolinsky	98
Ernest Knapp	98.5	G. Donaldson	98
J. Kuschner	98.5	John T. Dunbar	98
I. Levinson	98.5	L. I. Feldstein	98
M. M. Lorentz	98.5	A. D. Gold	98
I. Nagourney	98.5	M. Goldstein	98
Mark L. Netter	98.5	J. F. T. Hanley	98
R. S. Phillips	98.5	J. E. Harris	98
Henry Posner	98.5	D. Kaltman	98
Isaac Price	98.5	Jacob Katz	98
W. M. Schlossman	98.5	L. Kornfeld	98
J. Schwartz	98.5	Harry Levy	98
Sol Sholes	98.5	J. Lichtman	98
J. Silverstein	98.5	I. L. Moskowitz	98
Arthur Suer	98.5	F. A. Muldoon	98
N. Weinstein	98.5	Isaac Nankin	98
C. B. Whitman	98.5	D. Newman	98
L. B. Wohlfeil	98.5	H. J. Newman	98
Paul Cohen	98.25	Irving Raskin	98
S. C. Cohen	98.25	Arthur Robson	98
J. Jacobson	98.25	J. Shapiro	98
David Kraus	98.25	S. Silberg	98
A. Leskowitz	98.25	A. A. Weinstein	98
S. M. Louis	98.25	Max Weitsen	98
E. P. Meyer	98.25		

SECTION 2.

Max Wehrib	100	Emanuel Cohen	98.25
J. C. O'Brien	99.75	Mark Frackman	98
Max Stern	99.25	W. J. Jackson	98

SECTION 3.

S. J. Jumnefsky	99.5	E. R. Engel	98.75
A. Kardiner	99		

SECTION 4.

Frederick Smith	100	E. Hayman	75
Harry Schwager	99.5	Isidore Kayfetz	75
Samuel Kraft	99	Wm. Hochhauser	75
S. B. Ackerman	94.5	Max Schottland	67

SECTION 5.

M. Rosenkrans, Jr.	85	E. J. Drachman	82
W. C. Steinmetz	80	M. J. McCaffrey	75
B. Frumberg	88	H. Selmanowitz	75
H. W. Rudolph	86	Nathan Goodman	70

SECTION 6.

Abraham Hirsch	87	H. B. Fried	73.5
E. M. Weinraub	85.82	S. Rabinowitz	73.5
D. J. Glatzer	81	Philip Low	73
Nathan Gussow	81	M. Boskowitz	72.8
H. M. Kummerle	80	J. M. Ziegler	72.8
David Gluck	79	Louis Brown	72
S. L. Raphael	78	M. H. Slayton	71.83
Benjamin Fuchs	77	Nathan Berk	71
A. Deutsch	76.5	Morris Blodnick	71
J. J. Hartman	76.5	George Paucek	71
John F. Conroy	75	P. L. Schneider	71
Curt Fricke	75	Jacob Weiss	71
Benjamin Fisher	75	F. W. Fitzpatrick	70.8
E. P. O'Connor	75	J. W. Magrath, Jr.	70.5
A. A. Scheuer	75	Louis Cohen	70
F. E. Zuckerman	75	Jacob Deutsch	70
J. Havender, Jr.	74.5	J. W. Donoghue	70
Samuel Ivler	75	Fred A. Lee	70
Julius Weiss	74.16	G. J. McKernan	70
M. Weinstein	74.16	Max Shapiro	70
S. J. Buzzell	74	Morris Troper	70
H. L. Roth	74		

SECTION 7.

L. B. Kreutzer	92	J. Zimmerman	70.5
R. J. Hubbard	91	I. K. Swickel	70.5
A. De B. Mason	91	E. H. King	70
S. Silverman	91	B. Goldberger	77
F. L. Salef	90.5	J. C. Hyman	77
M. A. Orange	90	W. A. Lynch	77
L. I. Zagoren	88	M. Metz	77
M. Horowitz	87.5	A. Shapiro	76.5
S. Karpowitz	86.5	S. Goldwin	76
P. S. Shapiro	86	A. Shapiro	76
S. Godwin	86	B. Rabinowitz	75.5
M. Popkin	86	M. F. Littwin	75
J. Wallach	85	W. Shapiro	75
H. B. Weissman	84	M. Miller	74
J. Phillips	84.5	M. Buchler	73.5
H. Goodman	82.5	S. Cohen	73.5
A. Kadison	82.5	Schmuckler	73.5
L. Frankenstein	82	P. Wolinsky	73.5
J. H. Lipschitz	82	F. J. Shalmuck	73
D. Rosenstein	82	M. L. Mohler	72
K. H. Smith	82	D. Brown	71.5
M. M. Balkind	81.5	S. Goldklang	71
J. Unterstein	81.5	R. J. Murray	70.5
I. Bludinger	81	J. Peyser	70.5
Hugh F. Dalton	81	T. H. Jappe	70
M. Schoenbrun	81	M. Rothstein	70
M. Schwartzbarth	80.66	F. Cohen	69.5
A. Markowitz	80	M. Siegel	69.5
R. J. O'Connell	80		

SECTION 8.

L. D. Abrams	91	H. Feldman	75
A. A. Kaplan	91	N. Held	75
M. Lapman	91	D. I. Kapian	75
M. Richter	91	J. Kraft	75
A. Shear	91	I. Levy	75
C. Glasser	87	J. Mintzer	75
H. Brown	83	J. V. Mulholland	75
A. Beier	79	A. B. Murphy	75
S. Abrams	77	J. J. Ryan	75
J. D. Ehrenreich	75	H. Robbins	72

SECTION 9.

J. F. Ward	100	S. Dillon	

SECTION 10.

L. F. Bowdish	97	F. Campiglia, Jr.	75
U. M. Loewenbaum	91	M. J. Dwyer	75
A. Smith	91	T. S. Funk	75
C. A. W. Strom	91	M. Kimmelman	75
J. Machlowitz	81	M. L. Kosloff	75
J. L. Goodstein	80	L. M. Rubinstein	
J. Van Horne	79.5	A. J. Schneider	75
K. Blazer	75	H. A. Schreiber	75
A. R. Campbell	75	F. M. Smith	75

WOMEN.

Emma L. Beck	100	Sarah Neuman	99.5
Martha Brown	100	Selma Neuman	99.5
M. H. Burnett	100	J. W. O'Gorman	99.5
Mary E. Carroll	100	E. N. Ohriner	99.5
Lillian Chapin	100	J. V. O'Leary	99.5
B. I. Chisholm	100	Rose Ostroff	99.5
Beatrice Cohen	100	Rose M. Pfeffer	99.5
Henrietta Cohen	100	Mary I. Quinn	99.5
F. L. Cutting	100	H. E. Rafalow's	99.5
Anne R. de la Vergne	100	R. E. Rechtman	99.5
F. V. Doerrer	100	Anna Robson	99.5
Anne V. Dowd	100	A. Rosenfeld	99.5
B. J. Fitzpatrick	100	H. L. Squires	99.5
C. Fitzpatrick	100	M. R. Streich	99.5
M. F. Gerlach	100	F. H. Sullivan	99.5
H. J. Grady	100	Rose Tarlow	99.5
L. R. Hannigan	100	R. Bernhard	99.25
F. V. Harran	100	A. N. Brormann	99.25
Viola Hinchey	100	M. F. Butler	99.25
B. M. Hinterman	100	M. E. Chambers	99.25
Cath. C. Holy	100	M. I. Chambers	99.25
G. C. Kennedy	100	E. G. Culver	99.25
Flossie Kistner	100	E. Cunningham	99.25
Nellie Klein	100	A. E. Doesert	99.25
Rose M. Landa	100	M. E. Flowers	99.25
Mary A. Leary	100	G. Gilliland	99.25
Mary Levin	100	H. Judelowitz	99.25
B. R. Levine	100	Minnie Levine	99.25
Anna Lvowitz	100	Ray Levy	99.25
A. E. Lippencott	100	M. V. McClimont	99.25
J. S. Littmann	100	J. McCormack	99.25
Mary McCabe	100	M. A. McNeila	99.25
Helen P. Mc-Cormick	100	C. McSorley	99.25
Mary E. McCormick	100	M. M. Malloy	99.25
Mrs. Sarah J. McCosker	100	Miriam Marcus	99.25
A. E. McGinness	100	Emma Moerines	99.25
M. E. McSharry	100	L. M. Mallin	99.25
M. C. Manning	100	E. Nolan	99.25
J. V. Marconi	100	A. M. Nelsen	99.25
Rebecca Marcus	100	E. A. Rappaport	99.25
M. E. Mathews	100	Mae C. Regan	99.25
M. E. Mayman	100	Fanny Rosen	99.25
I. F. Morley	100	L. W. Schultz	99.25
S. F. Moscovitz	100	S. B. Seldens'n	99.25
R. Meuhauser	100	Eliz. Weintraub	99.25
M. E. W. Petry	100	B. S. Blakeslee	99
Kate Puglisi	100	T. Blinder	99
F. C. Reilly	100	J. V. Bosley	99
Pauline Ricker	100	Rose Buono	99
Alice C. Ring	100	L. Buttarvoli	99
E. M. Saunders	100	L. T. Corcoran	99
Dora Schulman	100	M. G. Cosgriff	99
K. E. Sullivan	100	C. E. Coyle	99
Agnes Thomson	100	G. G. Daniels	99
J. Tonkonogy	100	May Farmer	99
E. T. Topkins	100	A. E. Flood	99
Mary G. Tuttle	100	Sarah Glaserott	99
Agnes M. Walsh	100	Mary Goldberg	99
Eliz. F. Weir	100	M. Goldberg	99
J. T. Wiener	100	A. F. Goldman	99
Mary R. Wilmarth	100	M. E. Greene	99
J. E. Altman	99.75	J. E. Griffin	99
Ida Bernhard	99.75	Eliz. Hamill	99
A. Y. Bonnard	99.75	L. M. Henry	99
Mrs. Frances W. Brower	99.75	Mildred Kastly	99
Rose F. Carroll	99.75	Lucy Kelly	99
N. S. F. Clark	99.75	H. DeW. Lawr'e	99
Elvira Denton	99.75	M. F. Leifels	99
F. S. Dorsey	99.75	F. V. Leonard	99
E. T. Dougherty	99.75	Bella Levinson	99
C. M. Ellingham	99.75	M. H. McCarren	99
Mary F. Evens	99.75	G. A. Mahony	99
K. C. Farrell	99.75	L. J. Maisel	99
Una V. Freeman	99.75	S. Markowitz	99
N. V. Gaffney	99.75	H. A. Martin	99
Effa Gilliland	99.75	E. M. Moran	99
Ethel C. Graham	99.75	M. S. Navrotska	99
Mary E. Griffin	99.75	S. Newman	99
Ida Gross	99.75	F. H. Pullman	99
Anna Hall	99.75	S. Rabinowitz	99
M. V. Kippen	99.75	M. W. Reller	99
M. MacDavitt	99.75	K. A. Rohan	99
Rose F. Magee	99.75	I. A. Scanlan	99
Edna Magnus	99.75	M. G. Schumann	99
Mollie Mesh	99.75	H. J. Stern	99
E. I. Rubenstein	99.75	V. K. Stadel	99
J. E. Ryan	99.75	A. Strelitz	99
Elizabeth Scott	99.75	W. G. Sullivan	99
P. M. Silvestro	99.75	E. J. Walsh	99
Helen Sullivan	99.75	I. Abramovitz	98.75
C. A. Wilson	99.75	E. Daroff	98.75
Elizabeth Ahern	99.5	J. M. Bates	98.75
E. O. Bailey	99.5	C. Bentley	98.75
E. Z. Berman	99.5	R. Bronstein	98.75
H. P. Blumberg	99.5	Fay Beeben	98.75
Helen I. Burke	99.5	H. T. Guerin	98.75
Rosalie Carey	99.5	H. R. Hoyer	98.75
G. M. V. Carole	99.5	W. J. McConnell	98.75
R. M. Cavanagh	99.5	Eva McCormack	98.75
M. E. Coleman	99.5	Julia Belsky	98.5
C. M. P. Collery	99.5	S. Blachman	98.5
Mary E. Day	99.5	R. Debousky	98.5
Justine Deimel	99.5	M. A. Foran	98.5
M. T. Eisenstadt	99.5	A. V. Form	98.5
Etta N. Ellscu	99.5	A. L. Grotjahn	98.5
A. S. Fitzroy	99.5	S. Halbloom	98.5
Marg. Flannery	99.5	B. C. McHale	98.5
Mary G. Ford	99.5	Y. Rackoff	98.5
Minnie Furman	99.5	C. E. David	98.25
C. E. Glasselman	99.5	A. J. Eckstein	98.25
F. Golvensky	99.5	M. Dougherty	98.25
C. Goodman	99.5	F. A. Gillie	98.25
Julia M. Hall	99.5	F. M. Jenness	98.25
Agnes L. Jensen	99.5	M. Kramer	98.25
Sarah M. Kane	99.5	Cora Rankin	98.25
Bertha Krisky	99.5	M. K. Reed	98.25
E. B. Larrabee	99.5	R. Steinberg	98.25
Sarah Lerner	99.5	K. Zimtbaum	98.25
Ella F. McGlone	99.5	F. Balling	98
Mary T. Mahony	99.5	R. M. Covart	98
Florence Mann	99.5	M. G. Goode	98
S. Mannheimer	99.5	G. D. Rellawell	98
Mary A. Martin	99.5	Anna Linda	78
Carrie Metzger	99.5	E. Raiben	98
Sophie Muenzer	99.5	Sadie Rich	78
R. Mullaney	99.5		

Anna Sehr	98	M. Vinicombe	98
F. R. Sarsenin	98	C. E. Gordon	
Jessie Schaff	98	M. A. Sutton	

SECTION II.

J. D. Katz	100	Japet Samler	100
H. F. McGill	100	A. M. Fergusson	99.5
Mrs. K. L. Mayersohn	100	G. J. Newman	99.5
		W. E. Gordon	98.5

SECTION III.

A. M. Wagner	100	Marie Brahdy	95.5

SECTION IV.

G. E. Bostwick	91	B. L. Eisenberg	77

SECTION V.

E. Galler	91	May Katz	76
E. H. L. Alster	89	L. Schwartz	76
M. Tropp	87	L. K. Seldman	76
S. L. Grover	81.5	F. A. Sudja	75.82
B. H. Glassberg	80	Clara Askenas	75
H. Schreiber	80	C. L. Blank	75
P. Zuckerman	80	Anna E. Briton	75
S. Greanspan	79.16	Emily E. Byrne	75
I. V. Cawley	79	Julia Dolinsky	75
C. Coughlin	79	R. Ettenberg	75
R. Crystal	79	F. G. Feigenbaum	75
Rose Curry	79	Isaac Nankin	75
Sarah G. Evans	79	Mary Ferguson	75
Marie R. Hayes	79	M. Gilbert	75
Ida Horowitz	79	Wate Gold	75
E. McGillvray	79	Anna Golden	75
M. M. Molloy	79	M. Gottesman	75
M. E. Novy	79	R. Gottenberg	75
Emily Palmer	79	M. Halpern	75
M. C. Petersen	79	E. Handler	75
E. P. Phillips	79	Rae Hecht	75
A. F. Rosenheim	79	S. J. Horowitz	75
K. G. Wolfson	79	B. Karelsen	75
B. F. Schreiber	78.5	D. A. Kohler	75
E. R. Auslander	78	M. Kreitman	75
Anna Hecht	78	Bertha Kulback	75
A. P. Lamothe	75	R. Leichter	75
S. Liphshits	75	F. Lewis	75
B. L. Posner	78	M. Lipkin	75
S. J. Schwartz	78	J. L. Lipkowitz	75
Anna Sorrin	78	A. Pippman	75
H. Anderson	77	L. Livingston	75
Mary F. Burns	77	E. A. C. Macaluso	75
M. J. Carroll	77	M. J. Mahoney	75
M. Eisenstein	77	F. A. O'Leary	75
M. M. Gilmartin	77	I. Oppenheim	75
Mary C. Hatton	77	A. G. Palmer	75
Dora Held	77	S. Perlman	75
A. Horowitz	77	E. J. Richards	75
Julia Kaplan	77	R. Ruschin	75
Anna F. Keane	77	A. Selector	75
M. Oppenheim	77	F. Silverman	75
Fannie Remis	77	A. B. Torregiani	75
L. Schrempf	77	D. Vilinsky	75
Ida Schulhof	77	P. H. Weinstein	75
Anna E. Smith	77	R. Fernandez	72.66
M. E. Sullivan	77	R. A. Patri	72
R. Weinberger	77	I. Yohalem	71
C. M. Zimmerman	77	M. Rubin	70.5
M. Abramson	76	Dora Wagner	70.5
L. Affachiner	76	M. J. Murray	70
R. M. Casey	76	J. J. O'Connor	70
E. A. Foote	76		

SECTION VI.

S. M. Shapiro			77

SECTION VII.

Margaret Hannan			91

FREEHAND DRAWING—MEN.

Anthony F. Gruenthal			99

SECTION 2.

T. Spector	71.5	D. L. Strumph	71.

6,000 PLEDGE AID TO THE RED CROSS

Campaign for a Day's Pay from Every Worker in New York Gaining Recruits.

PLEA FOR PALESTINE RELIEF

Trench Comfort Committee of New York Has Shipped 25,000 Packets to Allied Soldiers.

The campaign for a day's pay from every worker in New York City, which was announced a few days ago by Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the New York County Chapter, has been making successful progress. Within the brief period of the last week more than 6,000 employers in the city have volunteered their willingness to co-operate in this plan by requesting their employes to contribute to the Red Cross. These employers include many of the largest corporations in the city, as well as the smallest firms doing business on the east side.

In addition to this work, the New York County Chapter has been able to form more than 150 auxiliary workshops in the Borough of Manhattan. These auxiliaries are operated by volunteer workers, and are in churches, university clubs, factories, and neighborhood associations. There has been such an urgent demand on the part of these volunteer workers to prepare surgical dressings and bandages in the evenings that it has been found necessary to keep the principal workshop at 411 Fifth Avenue open several nights each week. The present schedule provides for this shop to be open from 7 to 10 every night except Saturday and Sunday. The surgical dressings and supplies prepared by these workshops at the present time amount to more than $200,000 in value. These supplies are not permanently stored at the Bush Terminal, as is publicly understood, but are sent abroad constantly to meet urgent demands that prevail on the eastern and western fronts for hospital supplies.

As an evidence of this great necessity for surgical dressings, Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper, Vice Chairman of the local chapter, is in receipt of a cable message from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid stating that the American Red Cross Supply Depot at 15 George Street, Hanover Square, London, was in great need of material and finished supplies to forward to the British hospitals in France, where American doctors and nurses are working. There is also a vital need for clothes for our merchant marine prisoners in Germany. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is now devoting her entire time to this hospital work in London.

Entertainment for Soldiers.

Another important aspect of the work of the New York County Chapter is the entertainment accorded to the soldiers and sailors of our allies who are in this country. Many French soldiers, for instance, have come over to this country on leave. Through the French Consul arrangements are made so that these soldiers may have the use of motors to visit various places throughout the city. One man had just come from Verdun and had been in the war since 1914, and was never wounded, nevertheless, he was impatient to be back at the front after being in this country only ten days. Only last week entertainment was accorded to eighty French sailors, who, through the courtesy of the Manor's Committee and the Fifth Avenue Bus Company, were shown throughout the entire city. With the coming of the wounded of our allies to this country for recuperation and of our own soldiers, this particular feature of the work of the Red Cross will prove all important.

That some work of rehabilitation over the destitute areas formerly occupied by the Germans is now taking place in France is shown from the following communication received by Mrs. Draper direct from the French front:

"A second visit was made to Noyon just a fortnight after our first trip to the region in April. Then it was cold, and notwithstanding the season, we shivered in our fur coats. Today the long road between Compiegne and Noyon was bordered on each side by apple trees in full bloom. Every field is cultivated, and in many fields there is a signboard painted to the effect that the work is that of the army, and this cultivation is maintained up to the entrance of the town and beyond. The river side from Compiegne to Ribecourt was fairly sheltered from the German fire, and the villages did not suffer to any very great extent; each little garden is now in a exquite perfect condition.

Improvement Noted in Noyon.

"Noyon itself is very much improved in appearance. Many shopkeepers have returned, and more and more goods are being exposed for sale. The provision shops have opened their doors, and we saw fresh fish in one place, (a file of people waiting their turn to buy.) In another shop butter, tinned fruit, and vegetables and other foodstuffs. There are also bakeries in full swing, dry goods shops and others trying to start up some sort of commerce.

"Everything is fairly expensive, and the officers told me that they tried to do most of their marketing in Compiegne. The front hospitals are being moved and established very rapidly, and there are seven or eight in Noyon and its immediate vicinity and a number more further north in the region of Ham. The whole machinery of rehabilitation of the civilian population, contrary to what was anticipated, is now in the hands of the army and under the direction of the Service de Sante, who are making it easy and possible for the "oeuvres" to assist them in the matter of the distribution of local and foreign gifts.

"We have already made a number of shipments to the Noyon hospitals, and, with a branch there, they will be made reports new collections amounting to more than $1,600. Contributions of $100 or more follow:

Miss G. Whittemore	$500	Miss E. Chase	$267
Mrs. R. Westcott	250	Mrs. A. Purdy	100
		Various	499

Homeless Belgian Children.

The American Aid for Homeless Belgian Children, which is sanctioned by the Belgian Government, and of which Mme. Victor Horta, 149 East Fortieth Street, is the Chairman and Miss M. De Sadeleer the Treasurer, has received these additional gifts of $100 or more:

Pittsburgh	$300	St. Thomas, Wash.	
Various	300	ington	$100

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Breck Trowbridge is the Chairman and Murray H. Coggeshall the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $352,500. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Anonymous	$5,000	Various	$334
Mrs. F. K. Norton	100		

War Babies Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing and care, during the confinement of destitute French women, whose husbands are fighting at the front, reports new contributions amounting to $1,190. The gifts included one of $1,000 from the League of the Eleven Allies, and a check for $100 from J. Parke Channing.

Serbian Hospitals Fund.

The Serbian Hospitals Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister to Switzerland, is the Chairman, and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $96,000. The fund has just shipped 104 cases of hospital and relief supplies to Saloniki. An appeal is issued for funds to provide clothing for Serbian students in Switzerland and France. Gifts of $100 or more follow:

Refugees Rel. Fund	$1,000	Mrs. B. Browning	$100
Mrs. F. S. Chase	200	L. H. Chase	100
		Various	218

For French Maimed.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Chairman of the American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, issued an appeal yesterday in behalf of five French soldiers, all of whom have won the highest decorations for gallantry, and all of whom are more or less hopelessly maimed. The men, and the deeds they performed for their country, are the following:

Cesare de Rochefort, 21 years old. Lived at Sayen (Meurthe and Moselle) with his parents. Was a tilemaker. Decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire. Was desperately wounded while fighting in the first line. Both legs amputated above the knee. He has inferior artificial limbs.

Desire Mouriet, 35 years old, a mason who lived at Le Loiret. Now learning to be a shoemaker. Winner of the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire. Both feet frozen while in first line trenches in Champagne, 1914. Has lost right leg and left foot. Needs artificial limbs.

Henri Charreau, 23 years old, a Paris locksmith. Wears the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire. Now learning to draw with his left hand. Right arm amputated.

Alfred Doliger, 21 years old. An orphan. Left leg amputated. As a soldier made a fine record.

Gustave Callebout, 24 years old, of Lambersart. Wears the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire. Left leg useless and right hip fractured.

"I wonder," says Mrs. Baylies in her appeal, "if any generous-hearted person would feel inclined to help these poor men, now being trained in the schools of the American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France?"

The Committee has collected to date in this country more than $312,000. All donations should be sent to Mrs. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel. Among recent gifts to the fund are the following:

Mrs. R. E. Westcott	$250	Mrs. H. Aiken	$100
		Various	100

Long Island Red Cross.

The Hackett Building, at Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, which was used as the Queens Borough Hall for sixteen years, has been opened as the headquarters of the Long Island City Chapter of the American Red Cross. The first floor will be used as the workshop and display parlor for bandages and surgical dressings. The second and third floors will be used for storage purposes. The Long Island City Chapter has 600 members, all of whom have volunteered to spend some of their time at the building in Red Cross work.

The members are also co-operating with the Queens County War Aid Association and will open a canning and preserving kitchen on the second floor of the building in the early Fall. This kitchen will be operated with volunteer labor and the products will be sold to poor and needy families at cost price. Much of the produce to be canned is now being raised in community gardens and cultivated by Boy Scouts. The association will receive this produce free of charge.

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Coal Trade Journal	$8,273	Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Victor	$600
Soc. of Penn. Women, N. Y.	4,200	Mrs. W. E. Rossiwell	300
A. I. du Pont	1,800	M. R. & M. bed	200
Bourne, Fuller & Co.	2,000	W. C. Peyton	100
W. N. Swift	1,200	Wyeth Realty Co.	100
A. B. Couch	600	W. W. Swift	100
Mrs. N. F. Brady	600	H. S. Hunnewell	100
St. Timothy's alumni	600	C. O. Miller	100
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Purdy	600	Bulkley children	100
C. V. Anable	600	E. M. Bulkley	100
Memory D. G. W.	600	W. Jennings	100
Memory Emily A. Evans	600	J. P. R. Dilworth	100
Mrs. A. Welch	600	Mrs. M. S. Burrill	100
B. Bacon bed	600	W. Cammell	100
Anonymous	750	Mrs. Reid	500
Mrs. A. G. McK. Brown	600	E. E. Prowell	300
Memory E. Colgate	600	J. S. Joyce	100
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	600	Martha A. Alford	300
H. M. Hanna	600	Union Cl., Cleveland	278
G. T. Stodder	600	Mrs. W. H. Crocker	500
D. Z. Norton	600	Mrs. B. Lathrop	100
Mrs. N. French	600	Mrs. W. A. Lathrop	100
J. M. Hixon	600	C. G. Decker	100

Polish Relief Fund.

The Polish Victims' War Relief Fund now totals about $810,000 in money collected since its organization about two years ago. The committee has cabled $150,000 to the Polish General Committee in Switzerland for relief of war sufferers in Poland. They sent $1,000 for the Polish war prisoners in Germany and Austria-Hungary and also $1,000 for the relief of Polish refugee students in Switzerland. The office of the committee is at 33 West Forty-second Street. Among recent gifts was $100 from Mrs. U. Wilson and the same amount from Mrs. W. H. Doughty.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The fund of the French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, 300 Madison Avenue, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, now totals in money collected more than $121,000. Recent subscriptions amounted to over $700. Included in the new subscriptions was one of $600 from Connecticut College.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be addressed to August Belmont, Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, has been increased by these recent donations of $100 or more:

J. A. Patten	$1,000	G. A. Forman	$100
W. S. Cramp	100	E. A. Wickes	100
E. R. Bradley	100	E. E. Smathers	100
L. J. Friedman	100	Mrs. B. F. Draken-	
F. B. Hoffman	100	feld	100
L. G. Hathaway	100	G. Maag	100
C. R. Codman	100	T. B. Semans	100
R. C. Patterson	100	I. T. Starr	100

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $84,000. The committee, in addition to its other activities, has taken over the care of 240 French orphans. Recent donations to the fund amounted to more than $2,800.

Vacation War Relief.

Recent donations to the Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, amounted to more than $1,100. Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, and Miss Robineon Smith the Treasurer of the committee. The total amount collected by this committee, since its organization, exceeds $457,000.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee has received new contributions to its fund, which fund now totals in cash collected more than $1,000,000, amounting to over $2,600. James A. Blair, Jr., is Treasurer of the committee, the office of which is at 360 Madison Avenue. Gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,080	Miss H. Gray	$200
Mrs. W. F. Willcox	500	Miss G. S. Cary	100
Lady Lister Kaye	350	D. Voorhees	100
A. W. Russell	100	Mrs. T. De W. Cuyler	100

Le Bien Etre du Blessé.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers, of Le Bien Etre du Blessé, acknowledge new gifts amounting to $308. The address of the committee is 360 Madison Avenue. Among the new donations was a check for $175 from R. R. Hawley.

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, has received new subscriptions amounting to more than $1,700. The office of this fund is at 360 Madison Avenue. New gifts of $100 or more follow:

R. L. McCook	$1,000	W. Jennings	$100
Shortridge H. S.	400	Various	271

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges recent donations amounting to $125.

For Polish Scholars.

The contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $689, towards which Frederick L. Emery, Charles G. Saunders, Mrs. Richard B. Buck and H. A. Wilder each donated $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Within four days last week the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief received more than $50,000 in large gifts, among them $15,000 from the Armenian National Union of America, $10,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, $15,000 from an anonymous giver who had previously donated more than $100,000 to the fund, and $1,000 from an Armenian woman who sent a check for that amount, which was a birthday gift from her brother, who is a prominent Armenian merchant in New York. Charles P. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer of the committee. The general office of the committee is at 1 Madison Avenue.

Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Armenian Nat. Union	$15,000	J. Thornton, Jr.	$500
Anonymous	15,000	E. B. Hill	112
Boston Com.	10,000	H. W. A. Ch., West field, Mass.	100
E. S. Harkness	5,000	Grosset & Dunlap	100
Mrs. E. S. Harkness	5,000	Princeton play	350
"Armenian Woman"	1,000	1st Pres. Ch., Allene, Kan.	100
F. K. Curtis	250	Pres. S. S., Fairbury, Ill.	140
W. de Rel., Richmond, Va.	250	Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Franklin	225
W. Brune	100	Miss K. Embury	500
Pres. Ch., Manhington, W. Va.	100	Anonymous	150
Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	100	1st Nat. Bank, Poughkeepsie	194
1st Ref. Ch., Orange City, Iowa	383	Mrs. Thomas	100
Session, 5th Av.		Cong. S. S., New Canaan	122
Pres. Ch., N. Y.	40	Mabon & Co.	100
C. D. Smithers	100	Mrs. J. C. Brown	100
Anonymous	500	St. James's P. E.	
Pres. Ch., Newark	108	S. S., Richmond	100
Washington Com.	100	E. H. Smith	500
Ch. of Ascension, Pueblo, Col.	200	Mary E. Scott	200
J. G. Schmidlapp	100	A. J. Van Sinderen	100
Phila. Com.	300	fulist, Tex. Chs.	188
Ch. of Strangers, N. Y.	100	N. D. Talcott	100
Mad. Av. Pres. Ch.	500	C. Wisner	150
		Ch. of Strangers, Maurice, Ia., Com.	246

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, the national headquarters of which committee is at 122 Madison Avenue, has received new contributions amounting to more than $3,140. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan, the treasurer of the fund. The committee shipped eighty-eight cases of supplies to France last week. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow.

Kansas City Com.	$577	W. Jennings	$100
St. Steven's Ch., Ridgefield	174	Minn. Com.	100
Walton Circle	100	H. K. Knapp	100
		Miscellaneous	1,843

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund in the United States, which provides relief for the women and children of France, has been increased to a total collected of more than $317,500. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is treasurer of the fund in this country. Recent subscriptions of $100 or more follow:

Anonymous	$5,000	Mrs. D. Voorhees	$100
Mrs. G. Burnham, Jr.	200	Various	193

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the soldiers in the allied trenches in France, has collected to date more than $214,000. The fund provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers. Recent gifts amounted to $199. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund.

Comfort Packet Committee.

The French Comfort Packet Committee for the United States and the Allies, with offices in Lord & Taylor's, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is Chairman, has shipped to date more than 23,000 packets to the allied armies in Europe. These packets contained 25,000 new warm garments and more than 225,000 other useful things, such as knives, towels, razors, soap, writing materials, &c. The committee co-operates with the American Red Cross.

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $29,005. Last week's gifts amounted to $430. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

For Italian Relief.

The Italian Society for the Relief of the Orphans and Widows of the War in Italy reports new contributions, received during the past week, amounting to more than $275. The office of the committee is at 618 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

American Clearing House.

A bulletin issued by the American Relief Clearing House, in Paris, which organization has been absorbed by the American Red Cross, reads:

"Last month the Clearing House encouraged the organization in France of an American Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. for taking care of the young men coming to France to enter the aviation and ambulance service, for other American volunteers, and to make preparations to take care of the men of our army and our navy when they come either to the ports of France or to any other parts of France. This movement met with instant approbation and support by the Americans on the spot. Having the support of the home organization it plans to establish headquarters in Paris for all branches of war service; to establish at the ports of France suitable centres for looking after our sailors and for welcoming our soldiers; also it plans to work in closest harmony and touch with the Y. M. C. A. units that will come as a regular part of the United States Army. The need of this organization is undoubted.

"The excellence of the work accomplished by the British Y. M. C. A. has gone all over the world and has met with the highest approbation, not only from the men themselves but also from all those in authority and who have knowledge of the splendid part that this association has played in the war. Our own Y. M. C. A. also demonstrated its efficiency on the Mexican border. The standard set for this new organization is high, and it will not be content until it has done its best to accomplish at least equal results."

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, Treasurer, has collected to date over $226,686. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year, subscribers receive name and address of child on request, and donations of over $100, recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$967	C. E. Fay	$119
W. B. Wadsworth	136	French Dept., Univ. of Wisconsin	146
P. Klopstock	182	Nat. Allied Rel. and Kiddies' Klub	106
Mrs. D. Emery and Miss M. E. Canfield	106	For 15 Orphans	548
Skaneateles W. R. and Knox School	109	A Friend	130

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Herbert H. Lehman the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 that committee is raising in this country for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers in Europe.

Milwaukee Com.	$8,000	Lima, Ohio, Com.	200
Savannah Com.	5,000	M. Gottlieb & Sch.	200
Newark Com.	5,000	C. of J. W., Wilkes-Barre	194
Washington Com.	2,340	Richmond, Ind., Com.	175
Evansville Com.	1,500	Pretzfeld	150
Wichita, Com.	1,166	L. I. Frank	150
Atl. City Com.	1,000	Westville Com.	147
Okla. City Com.	650	Suffern Com.	145
Helena Com.	568	Bau Claire Com.	142
St. Joseph Com.	531	L. H. R., Roosevelt, N. J.	125
Dover, N. J., Com.	500	Portland, Me., Com.	100
Denver Com.	500	Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Bausch	100
Niagara Falls Com.	413	Hirshberg Bros.	100
Winston-Salem Com.	338	Benjamin Tuska	100
San Bernardino Com.	294	Bennie Neiman	100
Jo Stolaroff	250		
Spartanburg Com.	217		
Cong. G. of I. Fd.	200		

Joint Distribution Committee.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, 20 Exchange Place, has received from Otis A. Glazebrook, until the outbreak of the war between the United States and Germany American Consul at Jerusalem, the first detailed statement as to how part of the $833,223 forwarded to Palestine by the Joint Distribution Committee has been expended. The report of Consul Glazebrook was forwarded to the State Department at Washington by diplomatic pouch, and contains information for which American Jewry has been impatiently waiting for many months.

This report covers seven separate remittances, totaling $215,179.58, and embrace relief distributed up to Jan. 1 of this year. Consul Glazebrook, in his letter which accompanies the report, states that it has been exceedingly difficult to forward the communication, due to interrupted service and restriction placed upon Consular reports by the Turkish Government.

The money forwarded by the Joint Distribution Committee to Palestine and distributed there represents practically the entire sum which has gone to Palestine for general relief. Of the $688,000 forwarded by the Joint Distribution Committee 50 per cent. has been distributed in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Moza, 5 per cent. in Tiberias, 15 per cent. in Saffed, Einsitum, and Pekein, 4 per cent. in the colonies of Galilee, 3 per cent. to Haifa, and 25 per cent. to the Jaffa and Judea colonies, including Zichron, Jacob, and Hederah.

The report sent by Consul Glazebrook includes the reports of the various committees of Jews in charge of the relief in the different communities. Consul Glazebrook says the present total Jewish population of Palestine to be 82,000, of whom 64,000 have to be completely supported out of the funds sent from America. Thirty-two hundred persons, before the war, were enabled to live without charity, and the Consul states that these people would prefer to starve rather than to accept direct assistance, and that it has been necessary, in caring for them, to do so by giving them employment and paying them wages, or else to make them loans against security, in some instances their household goods, and which they hope to repay at the conclusion of the war.

The least per capita amount to prevent the population from starving, he declares, is $1 per month, so that a minimum of $64,000 per month is necessary; but inasmuch as this estimate, which was only received here yesterday, was made many months ago—on July 31, 1916, to be exact—it is highly probable a large sum is now required, due to the increased cost of food and fuel and to the fact that a larger number of the people are undoubtedly destitute at this time.

The relief in Jerusalem has been divided into fourteen separate items, among which may be mentioned a general weekly subvention amounting to 50 cents per month to the population, special assistance to the sick and to women in confinement, assistance to institutions, loans against security, loans for work giving, assistance to soldiers and their families, and assistance with food. There have also been expenditures for relief in the cholera epidemic, which assumed large proportions, for soup kitchens, Passover bread, and hot tea and hot water given to the people to induce them to refrain from drinking unboiled water during the cholera epidemic.

BAZAARS FOR ALLIES TOTAL $1,479,459

National Relief Committee Reports Results of One Campaign and Announce Another.

The National Allied Relief Committee made public yesterday the financial report of the Allied Bazaar held in the Grand Central Palace last year, which shows that the profits of the bazaar, all devoted to relief activities in the countries of the Allies, totaled $484,826.27, while the total profits of the three great bazaars, held under the auspices of the committee in New York, Boston, and Chicago amounted to $1,479,459.33. The audited figures were given out by the Bazaar Committee of which C. A. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company, is the head.

In making public its report the committee also announces that it is now arranging for another New York bazaar to be held in the Grand Central Palace next November, of which Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, will be one of the patrons.

The report given out yesterday shows that the following sums were realized by the various committees which were identified with the bazaar held in New York:

American Ambulance, Paris	$15,188
American Ambulance, Russia	472
American Artists' Committee	1,125
Armenian and Syrian Relief	2,067
Training Maimed Soldiers	471
American Fund for French Wounded	5,473
American Ouvrier Fund	4,000
American Women's War Relief Fund	1,000
Australian War Relief Fund	5,389
Belgian Refugees' Knitting Industry	681
Boots, Nine Allies	19,983
British-American War Relief Fund	2,347
B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief	37,482
Les Lettres Francais	1,081
Commission for Relief in Belgium	117,346
French Cookery Fund	227
French Heroes' Fund	322
French Wounded Emergency	1,101
International Reconstruction League	3,232
Lady Roots Fund	1,846
Lafayette Fund	340
Le Lyceum	2,673
Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine	3,870
Massachusetts Bond	1,083
Musical Institute Fund	84
National Allied Committee	117,346
North Carolina Committee for Relief in Belgium	943
Orphelinat des Armees	1,897
Secours National	1,102
Serbian Fund	1,103
Surgical Dressings Committee	5,512
Syrian-Mount Lebanon Society	370
216th Battalion C. E. F.	716
Vacation Committee	3,428
Vestaire du Blessee	946
Villiers Fund	1,123
Relief Clearing House	117,346
Wounded Allies Committee	5,658
Committee for Men Blinded	1,200
Bien-Etre du Blessé	300

The statement in conclusion says: "It is extremely desirous that all those thousands of persons who visited the bazaar and the other persons who took an active interest in the work of the various allied relief organizations, and benefited from it, should be acquainted with the facts as to the receipts and disbursements.

"It is doubly desirable that these facts be given wide dissemination in order that the utmost co-operation may be secured in the forthcoming National American Allied Bazaar to be held at the Grand Central Palace in November, and which the committee in charge hope to make the greatest practical demonstration of the sympatny of the American people in and with the people of its allies."

The committee in charge of the forthcoming baraar is announced as follows: John Moffat, Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Lawshe, J. E. Shay, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Atherton, George Gordon Battle, Mrs. H. R. Beckwith, Ian Hay Beith, Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Lady Colebrooke, Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Louis de Sadeleer, Miss M. L. de Sadeleer, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. Newbold, Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Jeanne L. Etty, Mrs. William Faversham, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr.; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Otto H. Kahn, Lady Lister Kaye, Mrs. Maurice Kozminski, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Miss Margaret Mayo, George von L. Meyer, John G. Milburn, John Furroy Mitchel, H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, George Haven Putnam, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Karl Davis Robinson, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. J. H. Sears, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Thomas Randolph Turner, Walter F. Wagner, H. J. Whigham, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Louis Wiley.

MRS. ATHERTON'S CHARITY.

Le Bien-Etre du Blesse Must Be Carried On Outside the Red Cross.

New York, July 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many readers of THE TIMES who have been so generous to Le Bien-Etre du Blessé may be interested in the following letter received this morning from the President, La Marquise d'Andigné:

Paris, June 21st.

* * * We had our annual meeting and everybody was greatly astonished to hear how much money we had raised. We have received in money and foodstuffs nearly 450,000 francs. You were greatly complimented. We are busy moving, which is a tiring process. Our new address is 4 Place de la Concorde—in the same building as the American Red Cross. Some people think this an advantage, others do not. I will reserve my opinion until later. They wrote me today (the American Red Cross) to ask if they might send their commission to study the Bien-Etre du Blesse, and get my opinion on conditions in France. It is rather a difficult question for me to answer. However, I will do the best I can.

Mlle. Nicholson del Campo came to see me this afternoon to thank us and to say that we had no idea how many lives Bien-Etre had saved. She is mad about these soups. So many soldiers come in off the battlefield late, after meal hours, and would have to remain until the next day, weak, exhausted, without a morsel, if we did not give them food. She heats a can of soup, and they relish it so much that it helps them to forget their suffering a little and sleep. I will send you copies of some letters we have received, also a systematic report of our work during this first year. The number of expeditions does not appear large, but the value shipped is greater than that of any oeuvre except the Clearing House. I hope American liberality will hold out. Do you see any signs of weakening? * * *

I regret to say that not all of the 450,000 francs mentioned was sent by the American Central Committee (a mere euphemism, by the way, as John Moffat and I did not do a thing). Mme. d'Andigné has contributed heavily herself, there have been shipments monthly by Mrs. Ives Goddard, Jr., of Providence, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster of Newport; and the Boston Committee has sent about $2,000. During the first months of the oeuvre's life the French people gave as liberally as they could, but that source of supply has long since ceased. Bien-Etre is now entirely dependent upon this country, and, as ever, upon the American Central Committee.

As I have had several letters of inquiry on the subject, I should like to state here that there is no question of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé being absorbed by the American Red Cross, as it is a French, not an American, war relief organization; not in the same class at all, for instance, as the American Fund for French Wounded, the blind relief work of Mrs. Cooper Hewitt and Miss Holt, or many of the other American war charities co-operating with the National Allied Relief Committee, now intent, and quite justly, upon preserving their individual rights.

Mme. d'Andigné's apprehensions are not unfounded. The Liberty Loan and the Red Cross drive for a hundred million made a very considerable difference in our receipts during the last month, and if those who are interested in this great charity will bear in mind that my efforts must go on unceasingly until the end of the war with no prospect of aid from the Red Cross, and will renew their interest in the only fashion which saves the lives of wounded men in the war zone hospitals, now dependent upon us alone, I shall be intensely grateful. Three-fourths of the money that comes in is cabled to Paris, where many articles are still to be had; the other fourth is spent on the foodstuffs I have mentioned before: Soups, condensed milk, cocoa, jams, sweet biscuit, &c. Of the thousands of tons we have shipped to France not an ounce has been sunk. We have had two large donations recently: R. R. Hawley, 2,000 pounds of the best lump sugar, and a case of jams, (home-made,) cocoa, &c., from the Stage Woman's War Relief. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barron of Boston will support a Bien-Etre kitchen supplying a hospital of 500 beds for the duration of the war.

It would seem from Mme. d'Andigné's letter that we are also sending supplies to the cantines (there are very few of them, however) situated just behind the lines. It certainly is in the way of being an ounce of prevention. For a time the rule was very strict to send nothing except to those hospitals where the patients were severely wounded, suffering from contagious fevers, or were tuberculars, whose safety depends upon months of quiet and delicate fare. But all rules are made to be broken, and some weeks ago Mme. d'Andigné wrote me an instance.

One ward of a fever hospital was occupied by a number of slightly wounded men. They were carefully segregated and lived on ordinary hospital fare, which includes no sweets. One day they heard that honey was being passed about in an adjacent fever ward. With one accord they mobilized themselves, seized their tooth mugs, and descended in a body upon the ward filled with patients in various stages of contagious fever. Consternation raged. To drive out this formidable body of poilus, as thirsty for sweets as any man in a desert ever was for water, was impossible. One of the nurses, with great presence of mind, seized the bucket full of honey toward which the army was aiming with the unerring scent of bees and ran out into the yard with it. The poilus followed, filled their mugs, and the situation was saved. The Médecin Major of the hospital called on Mme. d'Andigné the next time he was in Paris and related the incident. She promised that an extra case of honey should be sent to the hospital whether it were within the rule or not.

The Treasurers of Le Bien-Etre du Blessé are Messrs. John Munroe & Co., (eighth floor,) 360 Madison Avenue, New York. When the daily letter from them ceases I am as uneasy as if on the verge of personal bankruptcy.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
American President Le Bien-Etre du Blessé.

CITY'S $40,000,000 FOR RED CROSS SURE

War Council Announces Receipt of All but $251,000 and Many Dividends to Come.

MORE TO COME IN AUGUST

Some Notable Gifts Reported—Girl of 9 Years Brings In $103 Raised at Her Bazaar.

The War Council of the American Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman, announced last night that New York City's full quota of $40,000,000, the amount allotted to the city in the recent $100,000,000 campaign, has been raised. The amount, it was explained, depends upon the receipt of all outstanding Red Cross dividends. The announcement was also made that a large number of Red Cross dividends, declared by corporations in all parts of the country, had just been brought to the attention of the War Council, among them one of $150,000 by the Babcock & Wilcox Company, and another of $105,000 by the United Verde Extension Mining Company.

Other dividends declared for the Red Cross and now announced for the first time include $20,000 from the Childs Company, $22,500 from the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, $15,000 from the Bank of America, $18,000 from the York Manufacturing Company, $22,000 from the Everett Mills, $3,000 from the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, $1,000 from the People's Bank of Johnstown, and $330 from the Bank of Cattaraugus.

The War Finance Committee has communicated with the following companies whose shareholders are sending in special dividend checks: Androscoggin Mills, Cordis Mills, Thorndike Company, First National Bank of Toms River, N. J., the Debeyoise Company, Columbian Manufacturing Company, Boston Duck Company, Goodman Manufacturing Company, and the Pepperell Manufacturing Company.

Direct contributions and pledge payments received by the committee total $5,880,563.64. The Central Trust Company has deposited to the credit of the Red Cross fund $251,081.04, the amount of direct contributions received. This makes the receipts to date total $6,131,644.68.

The outstanding pledges amount to $16,147,352.55, making the total of the New York fund, exclusive of Red Cross dividends, $22,278,097.23. Red Cross dividends, including any those of definitely known amounts, are $17,469,490.30. This makes the grand total $39,748,487.53.

The War Finance Committee is positive additional Red Cross dividends, the amounts of which are not yet known, will more than make up the $251,000 which is still

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Green Court Apartments on 7th Avenue, Held at $300,000, Sold to D. H. Jackson.

BUYER FOR PRIVATE HOUSE

Active Buying in the Suburbs by Investors—A Half Million Dollar Sale in Newark.

Green Court Apartments, a six-story elevator apartment on the southeast corner of 111th Street and Seventh Avenue, was sold yesterday by the Duluth Realty Corporation, Lewis Bundheim, President, to Daniel H. Jackson, operator.

The structure, which occupies a plot 110 by 100, is fully rented at $32,000 a year, and was held at $300,000. It was an all-cash transaction negotiated by I. Friedman.

Buys West Side Residence.

The three-and-one-half story residence at 206 West Seventy-first Street, on plot 20 by 100.5, just west of Broadway, has been purchased for occupancy by John H. Costello from the Carolyn Holding Company. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

West Harlem Resale.

The two five-story apartment houses at 520 and 522 West 123d Street, 66.10 by 100, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, have been purchased by Charles Wynne from Frederick Brown. The latter acquired them in trade last week for the Maxwell apartment at 550 West 171st Street. O'Reilly & Dahn and Emanuel Simon were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

The two-family house at 1,848 Mayflower Avenue has been sold by Helen S. Leube for the Percy C. Wightman estate to Peter Vercessi.

The Duross Company has sold for D. H. Holloway the two flats at 1,533 and 1,535 Hoe Avenue, between 172d and 173d Streets, to Etta Kracow.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family house at 6,744 Ridge Boulevard for the Peerless Land Company.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Maurits Eskolin the two-story frame dwelling at 724 Forty-third Street.

Green Brothers have resold for Florence M. Williams to C. Theodore Whitman for occupancy the residence at 470 Rugby Road, Ditmas Park West. It was held at $11,500.

The three-story store building at 973 Fulton Street has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company to the Chirur Company for investment.

The frame tenement at 1,812 Grove Street has been sold by R. A. Schlesing to Alexander Hennig.

Sales in Queens.

Thomas Daly, builder, has sold dwellings in Corona to Mrs. Sarah Daggett, Mrs. Mary Melborn, Thomas Philbin, Michael Kozelka, and John Hatley.

The Frederick Meiss Realty Company has sold to E. F. Bates a plot 25 by 95 on the east corner of Green Avenue and Fairview Avenue, Ridgewood.

B. Marvin has sold to G. T. Matthews ten lots of the J. M. Miller estate at Queens.

G. H. Koerppen sold to M. L. Tilly 40 by 100 feet on the west side of Guion Avenue, 400 feet south of Kimball Avenue, Jamaica.

M. Uhlein sold to E. Becker four lots of the Dawley property at Richmond Hill.

$500,000 Deal in Newark.

A $500,000 transaction has just been closed in Newark through Feist & Feist, involving the sale of the four-story Kremlin Building at 870 to 876 Broad Street, 85 by 120, by E. F. Wilkinson to the New Jersey Suburbs Company. In part payment Mr. Wilkinson took from the latter the La Grange apartment house at 69 and 91 Lincoln Park, on plot 60 by 100, on Broad Street property was acquired about four months ago by the seller from Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for Robert Blackburn his country home with about four acres on Grove Street, Ridgewood, to G. Derby White.

Louis Schlesinger has sold for the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania to Ernest Reiling the one-family house at 95 Haddon Place, Montclair, on plot 80 by 120.

F. M. Crawley & Bros. have sold the estate of Miss Aletta L. Tower, on the west side of South Mountain Avenue, Montclair. It is opposite the Montclair Art Museum, fronting 150 feet on South Mountain Avenue and 700 feet deep. The purchaser was D. C. Spruance. It has been held at $40,000.

Staten Island Sale.

The Mathews Realty Company has sold through W. S. Hart the house at 861 Davis Avenue, corner Forest Avenue, West Brighton, to Eugene Suydam.

Westchester County.

Louisa Lee Eldridge has purchased at Ardsley Park a plot of about one acre from the Lovena Company for improvement with a residence. Griffen, Prince & Ripley were the brokers.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold for the Model House Company a brick house on Walworth Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale to H. W. Biggs.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,757 and 1,759 Broadway to the Poertner Motor Car Company.

M. & L. Hess have leased for E. A. Halligan the five-story building at 435 and 437 West Nineteenth Street to the American Tobacco Company, to be used for its premium department, and have also sublet for the American Tobacco Company the six-story building at 484 to 490 Broome Street to the West Side Warehouse Company.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the five-story garage at 238 East Twentieth Street for fifteen years to Charlin Brothers, agents for the Ford Motor Car Company. The property was taken in foreclosure proceedings by the bank a few months ago.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Anton H. Schaefer to John W. Brett the four-story dwelling at 40 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The Houghton Company has renewed the lease of the four-story dwelling at 146 West Sixty-fourth Street for Mary M. Patten to Ida M. Huyler.

New Owners Association.

Permanent organization has been effected of the West Twenty-fifth Street Association, representing real estate interests in West Twenty-fifth Street, from Broadway to Seventh Avenue. Henry Hellman is the Chairman, Nathan Weiss, Secretary, and David Robinson, Executive Manager of the Advisory Committee, which will manage the affairs of the new body. Other members of the committee who are interested in West Twenty-fifth Street, either as owners or tenants, are Henry Mallard, Louis Haas, the Hotel Arlington, M. & L. Hess, E. J. Pendergrast, Einstein, Wolff & Co., Henry P. Tiedemann, M. Garfunkel, Miss Kempner, Henry W. Seltzer, and Stevenson & Cameron.

STURGES ESTATE SALE.

Big Tract in East Bronx to be Sacrificed by Heirs.

The final chapter in the history of one of the oldest estates in the east Bronx will be written on Saturday, July 14, when Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at public auction the 199 lots that remain of the vast tract whose sale and development mark one of the most interesting features of the story of the great north side borough.

It is nearly forty years ago that the speculation was started which will end with this sale. Had the original owner lived until today, he would probably not have thought of holding an auction sale of the remaining lots at a time like the present with building at a standstill because of high prices of materials.

With an unsupplied demand for apartments throughout the West Farms section in which the property lies, he, like other owners of vacant property in the neighborhood, most likely would have reasoned that by the time building operations are resumed the demand for apartment homes will be so great that builders will pay the highest prices ever recorded for building sites in the vicinity. In other words, he would have held his property and gained the big profits that are expected to be made as soon as the material prices drop.

However, the members of the Sturges family, heirs to the 199 remaining lots, are under the necessity of selling out at this time even though they do get less for the property than they expected to obtain by selling it to builders themselves.

Since the property was purchased, fifty years ago, nearly everything possible has happened to make it one of the most desirable parts of the city. First the city decided to take the property on the west for a splendid public park and has developed it into Crotona Park. Then the builders of surface lines laid their rails on Boston Road and Southern Boulevard which cross at the Trask or Sturges property.

Finally, to give the one needed feature, the West Farms extension of the first subway was run up Southern Boulevard and Boston Road with a station right at 174th Street on the property itself, bringing that district into the five cent fare zone from any part of Manhattan.

All this happened during the last twenty years, and the desirability of the section was established to such an extent that builders rushed in and quickly bid up the prices of lots to $5,000 and $6,000 in 1909.

Then began a period of unusual development with builders taking the lots rapidly for improvement with splendid modern houses. The sale will be held on the premises.

Zone Map Changes.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has adopted a resolution amending use district map, section No. 3, "so as to include within an unrestricted district the area on the north side of East 180th Street, within 100 feet thereof, between Van Nest Avenue and a line parallel to Van Nest Avenue and 100 feet easterly therefrom, measured at right angles to said avenue; and so as to include in an unrestricted district the area on the west side of East Tremont Avenue (West Farms Road), within 100 feet thereof, between East 180th Street and Adams Street; and so as to include in an unrestricted district the area on the south side of East Tremont Avenue (West Farms Road), within 100 feet thereof, between Van Nest Avenue and a line parallel to Bronx River Avenue, and 100 feet westerly therefrom measured at right angles to said Bronx River Avenue; also so as to include in an unrestricted district the area on the west side of Van Nest Avenue within 100 feet thereof between a line parallel to East Tremont Avenue (West Farms Road) and 100 feet southerly therefrom, measured at right angles to said avenue, and a line parallel to East 180th Street and 100 feet northerly therefrom, measured at right angles to said street, Borough of the Bronx."

CITY BUSINESS METHODS.

Institute for Public Service Draws Comparisons for Taxpayers.

Discussing business methods in city departments from the taxpaying standpoint, the Institute for Public Service says that forty-four departments having 30½ per cent. of the city's budget for operation have installed cost accounts.

"If we separate the installations made in the last year of Controller Prendergast's first term, in 1913, from the progress made during the four years of his second term, it appears that seventeen of the forty-four departments were started on a cost-accounting basis in 1913 and twenty-seven during the last four years.

"If the Department of education is omitted on the ground that it is expected by the charter to be responsible for its own bookkeeping, the percentage of the total budget to which accounting systems have been applied, increases to 56.6 per cent. and the sum to which the next administration must be expected to apply cost-accounting systems drops to 43.4 per cent.

"Why, in the ten years since these reforms were begun individual time records as a basis for unit cost reporting have not been installed in the great delay payments where waste might most easily occur without detection, is a question to which the real-estate taxpayer ought to require an answer early in the campaign. If, as all political parties have declared, such records are indispensable to proper conduct of the city's business, it is important for the taxpayer to see that unevadable pledges are made by all party platforms to expedite these reforms without fail no matter who is elected.

Country House Leases.

Howell J. Lomax has leased for Mrs. Henry H. Landon her country estate, Shadow Lawn, at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased at Ridgewood, N. J., for Alonzo De Voe to Jenkins S. Lawton the dwelling at 16 Doremus Avenue; for Mrs. R. D. Oakley to H. H. Pike the residence at 25 Sherwood Road, and for the W. L. Scott Lumber Company to A. C. Rollins 18 West End Avenue.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have leased for Stanley P. Hunnewell his residence at White Plains and the residence of Marion Burrows at White Plains to William S. Scofield.

John F. Scott has rented for Harry K. Knapp, Jr., one of the Franklin B. Lord houses at Woodmere, L. I., to Henry C. Swords; in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, for George E. W. Burlew, his home at Cedarhurst to Mrs. J. S. Foot.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has rented a house in Battle Hill Park, White Plains, to J. W. Jones.

Baker Crowell has leased the A. Gilmore estate on Cedar Drive, Great Neck, to I. G. Hopper.

Fish & Marvin have leased the home of Harold Minott at Mount Kisco to E. E. Singer, and a house for the Briarcliff Realty Company at Briarcliff Manor to Dr. Albert Haigh.

F. H. Reve has leased the Kidd house at Little Neck to M. S. Holmes.

Chamber of Commerce Committees.

George J. Ryan, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, announced last week the appointment of the following Chairmen of the committees for 1917-18: F. D. Thorne, Commerce Committee; John Adikes, Transit; John A. Leach, Legislation; Ray Palmer, Manufacturing and Industrial; Oscar Erlandsen, Borough Planning; Richmond Weed, Arbitration; J. W. Jones, Entertainment; H. J. Mullen, Highways; C. G. M. Thomas, National Affairs; Remsen T. Williams, Transportation; Bernard Suydam, Schools; P. Ray Howe, Sewers; M. J. Degnon, Terminals and Public Markets; Edward Roche, Rockaway Turnpike, and George C. Meyer, Queens Boulevard.

NEW $35,000 COLONIAL DWELLING AT KENSINGTON, L. I.

One of Three Structures Being Erected by the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company from a Plan That Took First Prize at a Recent Architectural Competition. The Structure and Land Will Represent an Investment of $50,000.

A "COLD FLAT" DECISION.

Tenants Win Case Against Landlord for Lack of Heat.

The Owners' Syndicate Company, Norman Denzer agent, owners and managers of the Knowlton Court Apartments at 3,810 Broadway, brought suit against three tenants who had refused to pay their respective rents for the month of May, unless a satisfactory reduction be made as an offset to the fact that on certain days during March, April, and May no heat had been supplied, and that on other days the steam had been cut off for hours during the middle of the day.

The case, Owners' Syndicate Company against Prince et al., was heard in Part 2, Municipal Court, Seventh District, on the 28th ult. The court ruled that in so much as the defendants had already paid their rents for the months of March and April no counterclaim could be considered for those months, but for the month of May a reduction of $15 was allowed one defendant and $20 to each of the other two.

The basis of the awards made by the court was found in the testimony for the tenants showing the comparative rental values of the several apartments with heat and without heat.

COMMONWEALTH CENTRE.

Property in East Fifteenth Street Purchased as New Home.

The five-story building at 7 East Fifteenth Street, 75 by 103.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for more than twenty-five years occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association, has been bought by the Society of the Commonwealth Centre. It will be altered into a social and educational centre similar to those found in the leading cities of Europe.

The principal tenant will be the Rand School of Social Science, now on East Nineteenth Street. The school will occupy classrooms, administration offices, and will publish standard works on economics, history, politics, and allied subjects.

There will also be a co-operative association, formed to aid the working class in matters of educational and financial betterment. Also there will be a co-operative restaurant, a music and drama league, and a physical culture department, with a gymnasium.

The following organizations already have arranged to take quarters in the building: The Neckwear Workers' Union, the Tackers' Union, the Woman's Trade Union League, the Local New York Socialist Party, and the State office of the Socialist Party.

Criticises Tax Immunity on Bonds.

On the subject of exempting Liberty bonds from taxation, the Realty Taxpayers' Council issues the following statement from its Rochester office:

"This tax free plan was adopted because of pure policy or temporary expediency to float the first issue of Liberty bonds, and to obtain the assumed moral benefits of a large oversubscription. But looking at the broad principles of the matter, what is going to happen after five, ten, twenty, and thirty billions, perhaps a fifth of our national wealth, is made tax free? Who will be paying the taxes then?

New Pavement for 138th Street.

Acting upon the request of the Bronx Board of Trade, the Borough authorities are about to repave 138th Street, between Alexander and Willis Avenues, where the temporary pavement, replaced by the subway contractors, is in bad shape.

The Borough President says there are sufficient funds on hand to repave the thoroughfare between Alexander Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, but owing to the fact that the subway contractors are working between Willis Avenue and the Boulevard, that portion will be repaved later.

Bronx Man for Traffic Board.

President Mathewson of the Bronx has notified the Bronx Board of Trade that he has suggested to the Mayor the name of Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., as a member of the Traffic Commission about to be appointed to consider the problem of traffic congestion.

LIFE OF A SKYSCRAPER

The life of a modern steel skyscraper has long been a source of speculation and argument among engineers, architects, and builders. However, the consensus of opinion is that the life of a steel frame building is almost indefinite, providing the steel is properly protected with paint and concrete. Rust is the worst enemy of the skyscraper, but even this, it is claimed, can be almost entirely eliminated with care and attention to detail in primary construction work.

In the annual report of the Bureau of Buildings for 1914 an account was given of the demolition of the Tower Building on lower Broadway. This was the first of New York City's steel frame skyscrapers. It had been standing about twenty-five years when it was demolished, and according to an expert of the Building Department the steel frame showed but little signs of rust and was in remarkably good condition.

The report of the Building Department just issued gives an account of the demolition of the Hoffman House and Albemarle Hotel. They have since been replaced with a tall commercial building.

Commenting on the conditions of the buildings the report says: "The building was located on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street and consisted of a seven-story and cellar non-fireproof structure. Adjoining and surrounding the same was a twelve-story fireproof building used in connection with the hotel. This latter structure occupied an L-shaped lot with frontage on both Broadway and West Twenty-fourth Street. Records in the Bureau show construction to have been commenced in October, 1906, and completed in December, 1907.

"In July, 1915, a permit was issued for the demolition of the building, making in all seven and a half years as the extreme age of the structure. The walls were of the skeleton type, 12 inches thick for the uppermost 75 feet of height and thence increased 4 inches in thickness for each lower 60 feet or fraction thereof. For floors 9 and 10-inch terra cotta flat arches sprung between steel beams were used, with the usual 2-inch cinder fill between the sleepers and a double wood flooring. The partition walls throughout the building were of terra cotta blocks plastered on both sides. All interior columns were encased in 2-inch terra cotta block while the customary 4 and 8 inches of brickwork was used for exterior and wall columns.

"The foundation consisted of concrete piers in open caissons carried down to rock at a depth of about 37 feet below curb. It appears that during the construction of the foundation considerable ground water was encountered, necessitating the use of steel sheet piling.

"A great deal of this sheeting has been uncovered, especially where the same interfered with new work now in progress. The sheeting for the most part was intact and showed very little corrosion. In fact in many places the smooth even surface of the black iron was plainly visible. Whether the absence of rust was due to the comparatively short period that the sheeting was in place (a little over seven years) or whether it was due to the drawing away of the ground water by the new subway construction is hard to say. Evidently both contributed toward the preservation of the metal.

"Along the northerly wall a number of timber piles were uncovered. Their age is unknown, but the action of rot due to the absence of water was remarkably illustrated. The entire mass had rotted away except the heart wood.

"At the time of the erection of the twelve-story building it was found necessary to underpin the west wall of the old Hoffman House. This was done with steel cylinders driven in 5-foot lengths to rock and filled with concrete. These piles, however, showed practically no rust.

"Throughout the entire structure there was an absence of any cases of severe rusting."

THE BUILDING OUTLOOK.

An Optimistic View, Based on Reports from the East and West.

There are two factors which practically control the building situation, according to The American Contractor in its issue of yesterday.

"First, the degree of activity in general manufacturing and trading. Second, those influences which tend especially to stimulate construction. In forming his outlook, therefore, the reader should first inquire regarding the volume of business as a whole. On this point, certainly, all indications are most favorable.

"Except in the actual regions of combat, war invariably results in an enormous amount of business. The present war has an unusually strong tendency in this direction, because it is essentially an industrial war, to a degree never before equaled in history.

"Not one business man in ten here in the United States has yet realized the prodigious demands which will be made upon our facilities of production and distribution. The only limiting factors are workmen and materials.

"Some idea of the rush of industry in coming months is given by the fact that within the space of thirty days over half a billion of dollars of capital was involved in the chartering of new concerns in the United States. This surpasses even the record-breaking boom of 1916. It is simply inconceivable that this immense production now in view will not be accompanied by a proportionate degree of activity in the building trades.

"This second point to consider is whether there are specific causes operating to give a particular impetus to building lines as distinguished from industrial and commercial activity in general.

In regard to residential building, there will very likely be considerable hesitation in high-grade propositions, at least while the fashion for economy is at its height. It must be remembered, however, that within the ensuing months many people will make more money than ever before in their lives and will be elevated into the class of property owners. Besides these newly wealthy patrons of building, there will be thousands of workmen raised to the position of home owners by the steadily advancing payroll to labor.

"Finally, there must necessarily be new plants and construction to handle the requirements of the half billion dollars of new industrial capital which is monthly added to the already stupendous total of business investment.

"In the case of municipal, institutional, or endowed projects the outlook is far from clear at the present time. Many observers feel that this class of buildings will be permanently stagnant until the ending of war brings prices more attractive to our city fathers, trustees, and boards of directors.

"Other observers, however, anticipate that no class of buildings can fail to feel the influence of expansion which is in the air. They point out, for example, that never before has the country been more in need of good commercial highways for relieving by motor-truck transportation the railroad systems which for the last twelve months have been literally swamped with traffic demands.

"On the whole, the prospective situation in the building industry can be summarized as distinctly optimistic. Even though we disregard as problematical the impetus which may come from the requirement for Government cantonments and camps, there still remain enough purely commercial factors to warrant sound confidence in the future of building during the period of the war."

NEW MANHATTAN BEACH.

Attractively Developed Within Recent Years as Home Centre.

Radical changes have been made at Manhattan Beach within the last few years, and with its attractive houses the famous locality has developed into a charming residential community, readily accessible to the city. Except for the ocean bathing, the esplanade, and the beach, all the other attractions of the past have been replaced by the private residences that have taken the place of the hotels, the bandstand, and the arena used for fireworks.

When Joseph P. Day was placed in charge of the development of the estates he ordered the construction of a sea walk and esplanade. The protection afforded by this improvement during the severe Winters of the last five years has more than justified its construction—the best "silent salesman" ever employed by a developer or sales agent. Its efficiency in promoting sales and building operations has been even greater than that of the Oriental Boulevard, in which thoroughfare local car service is operated. Mr. Day began last year the improvement of the bathing pavilion and beach, and the beach has been considerably widened and lengthened and large and airy bathhouses have been built.

With the official opening of the season, on July 4, came the opening of a lunch room and a woman's dressing room pavilion, with 1,332 rooms.

Baldwin Harbor Improvements.

Preliminary to an Autumn building campaign, the developers of Baldwin Harbor, Long Island, have two steam dredges at work deepening the shore front at the southern end of the property, between Milburn and Parsonage Rivers. There are seven miles of shore front at Baldwin Harbor. C. M. Van Tassell is building a bungalow.

APARTMENT HOUSE WORK.

Two Unique Developments in Jackson Heights, Queens.

The high price of labor and materials for building is somewhat curtailing the apartment house building in Queens, but at Jackson Heights one operation of $360,000 has just been completed, and another apartment operation of $250,000 has already been started.

On the completion of this operation it will be possible to offer suites of from three to twelve rooms with two and three baths.

The structures included in this development are unique in apartment house building at moderate rentals. The theory underlying their construction is to put a minimum size building on a plot of land instead of the maximum as has heretofore been the case. The result is that every room is flooded with light and the rear apartments are made as attractive as the front by reason of the large gardens in the rear of the buildings, which take the place of the ordinary cement court.

Setting back the front of the buildings increases the width of the street from sixty to eighty-four feet. The rear garden averages in width from sixty-eight to one hundred feet and is provided with walks, bushes, and shrubs, which make it as attractive as possible. Playgrounds and tennis courts have also been built on the property.

The Salmagundi Club.

The four-story house at 47 Fifth Avenue, bought recently by the Salmagundi Club for its new home, is to be altered at a cost of $20,000. Plans for the changes filed with the Building Department by C. W. Buckham include the adding of two stories to the height of the building, thereby making it six stories. The Salmagundi Club has been located for many years on Eleventh Street, near Fifth Avenue.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Commissioner Adamson Argues for Reduction in New York City.

Several conferences to discuss the necessity for lower fire insurance rates are being arranged for the near future. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests believes that property owners are entitled to lower rates, in view of the fact that the fire loss in New York City is lower than that of any other large city in the country.

A pioneer in the matter of lower fire insurance rates is Fire Commissioner Adamson, who has issued the following statement on the subject:

"The wide discrepancy between the amount of insurance premiums collected in New York City and the city's total fire loss proves that fire insurance rates in this city are too high. Last year the premiums collected in the territory of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which includes Manhattan, that part of the Bronx west of the Bronx River, the greater part of Brooklyn, and only a small part of Queens, was $24,604,413.89. It is certainly safe to say that in the rest of the city premiums amounting to $500,000 additional were collected; in other words, more than $25,000,000 in fire insurance premiums was collected from the property owners of this city, whereas the fire loss in 1916, as estimated by the department, was only $8,746,404. The premiums collected, therefore, were about $16,000,000 in excess of the fire loss.

"The estimated amount of insurance on buildings and vessels in which fires occurred in this city last year was $222,786,998, whereas the fire loss of these buildings and vessels was $3,018,410. On the contents of buildings in which fires occurred the estimated insurance was $53,482,905, and the fire loss was $5,060,569. The great bulk of local insurance is on buildings instead of on the contents of buildings. The real estate owner, therefore, has to bear approximately four-fifths of the total insurance burden.

"I recommended in my annual report for last year that the business men of this city take up and investigate the question of insurance rates. The question whether these rates are too high is a very large one and requires much more investigation than we have had time to give it in the Fire Department.

"Apparently no records are kept, even by the insurance companies, from which it is possible to tell accurately the amount of premiums collected within the city. It is impossible to obtain these figures from the reports filed with the State Superintendent of Insurance. I believe the reports should be required to be filed in such a way that each community should be able to ascertain precisely the amount of premiums it pays, and thus be in a position to compare the premiums paid with the actual loss.

"Such reports would at least enable New York City to determine how much, if any, of the fire risk of the rest of the country it is paying for, and would show whether we have grounds for demanding lower rates. The insurance companies have agreed by resolution to give us a reduction of one per cent. in rates when the new fire alarm system is installed, the reduction being based solely upon the increased protection which the new system will afford. They did this in response to a request from me, and it may be that if the various interests of the city collect all the facts relating to local insurance rates and present these to the companies, they will be able to secure a substantial reduction on the grounds I have indicated."

STREET WIDENING PLANS.

Clubs in the Forties Will Lose Artistic Fronts.

Within the past few weeks several plans have been filed for removing the encroachment of the older buildings in Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Streets, between Madison Avenue and Broadway. These streets between the blocks designated, are to be widened by cutting back the encroachments to the building line and slicing two feet from the sidewalk on each side, making the roadway wider by four feet. The work, when completed, will be of material aid to traffic which has been growing in volume in those thoroughfares. At the same time that the widening of these streets was prepared by the engineers of the Borough President's office the widening of Madison Avenue was decided upon from Fortieth to Forty-sixth Streets.

Notices were sent out some time ago that the removal of encroachments must begin by the middle of July, but it was understood last week that a general postponement has been granted. Representations made to the Borough President from many sources that, owing to the high cost of materials and labor, considerable expense would be entailed upon some owners have led to a modification of the original order. As building men profess to feel that no lowering of prices in that particular may be looked for in the near future and that rates may advance, the ultimate effect may be to postpone the widening work almost indefinitely or else put it off to a time when the cost may be higher than at present.

In Forty-third Street the Century and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs will lose their entrance columns and other artistic adornments. As filed by McKim, Mead & White a short time ago, the alteration plans for the latter club will cost $10,000. The contract has been given to Marc Eidlitz & Sons, who also have the contract for removing the projections of the Century Club on the same block nearer Fifth Avenue. In Forty-fifth Street the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will have a portion of its portico removed.

RIVER VIEW MANOR SALE.

Important Auction of Property Overlooking Hudson River.

Residents of River View Manor will probably be among the heaviest buyers at the sale to be held there on July 21. That was the opinion expressed last week to the auctioneers and agents, Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies, by one of the prominent residents of River View Manor, near Hastings. The sale will be held on the premises under a large tent on Saturday, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

The entire offering consists of 394 building sites (comprising more than 1,000 lots) and four houses, located on the hillside overlooking the Hudson and on Villard Avenue, which is the main thoroughfare through the manor from the village.

The Hudson River trolley car service does not operate further north than Hastings, and probably will not do so for many more years, or at least not while the great private estates bar the way north of the present terminal. All previous attempts to extend the trolley car system have met with defeat, and the rapid growth of Hastings largely is to be attributed to this circumstance.

It is possible, however, that the day is not far distant when the system may be extended to the northerly limit of River View Manor and to the station at Dobbs Ferry, where the establishment of a large number of private schools for boys and girls has created an important educational centre.

"It is very doubtful," said Messrs. Davies and Day, "whether such another opportunity along the Hudson will be presented again in many years." River View Manor is an improved and well established residential community.

Complete Hospital Plans.

Ludlow & Peabody, Manhattan, have completed plans for the five-story brick and stone hospital building and power house to occupy the block bounded by Troy and Albany Avenues and Crown and Montgomery Streets, Brooklyn, for the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital.

To Sell Thirteen Tenements.

At noon at the Exchange Salesroom Monday Joseph P. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure sale 13 five-story tenements in West Nineteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

SUGGEST RENAMING SEVENTH AVENUE

Better Designation, It Is Said, Would Aid Business Growth Below 59th Street.

PROGRESS ON NEW HOTEL

Fur Trade Filling Up Old Buildings Below 34th Street—New Operations Delayed.

The suggestion has been made and strongly supported by many of the large business interests and realty owners on Seventh Avenue below Times Square that the name of that enlarged thoroughfare be changed in the near future to Pennsylvania Avenue. Those who favor the change feel that the substitution of that name for the numeral would impart a more characteristic quality of excellence and commercial progress than is implied by the numerical designation.

Wilber C. Goodale, who has been actively interested in the future of the avenue for several years, and was one of the officers of the Seventh Avenue Association which agitated several improvements a few years ago, is one of the strongest sponsors for the name of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"My suggestion would be," said Mr. Goodale yesterday, "to give Seventh Avenue that name from its lower extension at Franklin Street all the way to Fifty-ninth Street. There is nothing illogical about it, for Sixth Avenue becomes Lenox Avenue north of Central Park, while Columbus Avenue takes that name at Fifty-ninth Street, supplanting Ninth Avenue, and Amsterdam Avenue presents another similar case. Both of the latter thoroughfares have new names for part of their course, notwithstanding the fact that each is a continuous avenue. The avenues that break at the park are wholly different thoroughfares at the other extremity, and there is nothing illogical in a more appropriate name, especially if it will conduce to business progress."

Mr. Goodale's suggestion would mean the wiping out of the name of Varick Street for the lower section of the Seventh Avenue extension. An effort was made over a year ago to eliminate that name in favor of one for the continuous thoroughfare, but it aroused so much opposition from old New Yorkers, who have agreed by resolution to give us a reduction of one per cent. in rates when the new fire alarm system is installed, the reduction being based solely upon the increased protection which the new system will afford. They did this in response to a request from me, and it may be that if the various interests of the city collect all the facts relating to local insurance rates and present these to the companies, they will be able to secure a substantial reduction on the grounds I have indicated."

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New Subway Connection.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has placed in service the new West Farms subway connection between the Second and Third Avenue elevated railroads in the Bronx and the West Farms branch of the first subway. The connection extends through private property, Willis and Bergen Avenues, from 143d Street to the elevated portion of the subway.

Actual operation began last Monday morning under direction of the Public Service Commission, when some twenty Second Avenue elevated express trains, originating at Freeman Street, were placed in service by this route. The new connection will relieve congestion at the 149th Street station on the elevated line.

Transfer Hearing Monday.

The Public Service Commission adjourned until July 9, at 10:30 A. M., the hearings which have been in progress before it relative to the proposal of certain surface railroad lines to charge two cents for transfers and certain other lines to increase the rate of fare. So far the commission has heard only a part of the case of the Third Avenue Railway Company and has yet to hear the cases of the Manhattan lines, the Brooklyn lines, and the lines in Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

MODEL OF NEW BRONX EXPOSITION GROUNDS

A twenty-five-acre tract that has never been improved, even to the extent of a sewer or water pipe, and yet which is located within a block of a subway station in one of the most populous sections of New York City, might be a little bit difficult to imagine, but that is exactly the condition that confronted the 800 workmen who are employed at the Bronx International Exposition Grounds, at the East 177th Street subway station and the Bronx River.

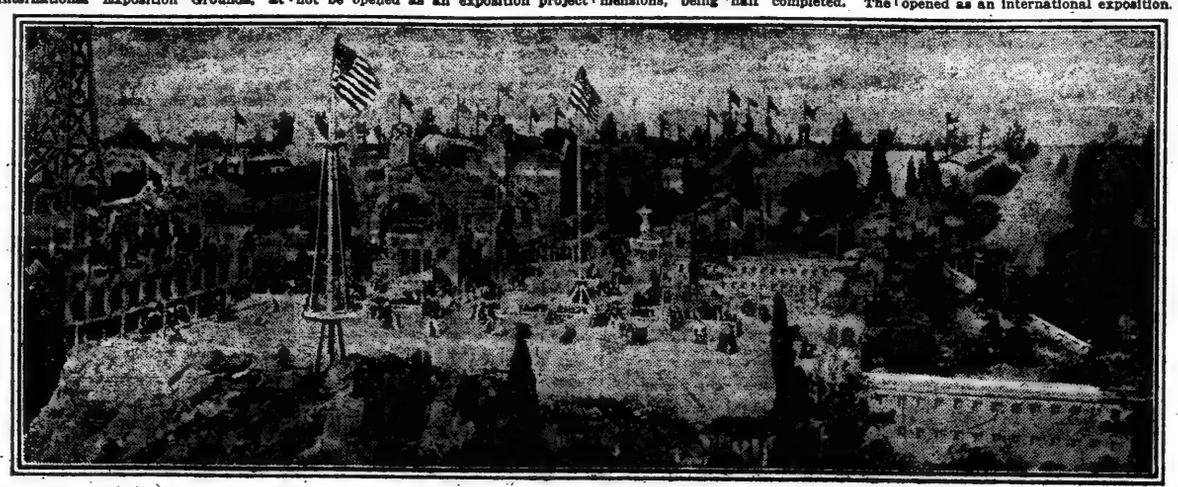
The property is part of the William Waldorf Astor estate, and before being secured by Viscount William Waldorf Astor was known as the Wilson farm. With the exception of an old stone residence, it never had been improved in the slightest, and instead of starting from the ground up, the workmen employed in the exposition project had to start from the surface down.

The work is being pushed very rapidly, however, and while the enterprise will not be opened as an exposition project until May 30 of next year, the grounds will be ready for occupancy in the latter part of the Summer.

According to present negotiations, it is possible that they may be opened to the public at that time, as the directorate of the exposition has gratuitously offered the use of the grounds to the War Council of the American Red Cross for the purpose of holding a big Red Cross Relief Fund Fair and Military Tournament.

Work on a number of buildings already has taken definite form, the big swimming pool, 300 by 350 feet in dimensions, being half completed. The style of the buildings, which were designed by Kenneth M. Murchison, will be Spanish Colonial, which allows for a large amount of ornamentation. A complete architectural model of the exposition buildings and grounds, 10 by 12 feet in dimensions, and drawn to exact scale, is on exhibition in the Grand Central Terminal of the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads.

The model shows every building, esplanade, tree, fountain, and flag, just as they will appear when the gates are opened as an international exposition.



Property of Viscount William Waldorf Astor in the East Bronx Being Transformed Into Amusement Park.

Ordinator Company

Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.

Salesrooms
ARCHITECTS BLDG.
101 Park Avenue
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

RIGHT AT E. 174th St. SUBWAY STATION
AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
Great Bronx Estate
To Be Closed Out at Auction
By order of the Executors of the Estates of S. Sturges, Dec'd.
199
Fully Developed City Lots
Saturday, July 14, 1917
At 2 P. M., on Premises, in Large Tent, Rain or Shine.
TERMS LIBERAL. 10% FOR ALL CASH.
5 CENT SUBWAY FARE FROM CITY HALL WITHOUT CHANGE.
DO NOT FAIL TO INSPECT THESE LOTS TO-DAY.
SEND FOR BOOKMAP TO-DAY TO
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
156 BROADWAY. AUCTIONEER. Tel. 1547 Cortlandt

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
Thursday, July 19th
AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
2 Bronx Manufacturing Sites
With large frontages on Westchester Creek.
ALSO
7 Bronx Building Sites
Located on Havemeyer Ave. and Haviland Ave. Three plots 100x103, one plot 75x103, one plot 89x103, and one plot 89x78.
One plot on Edwards Ave. 75x100.
HARVEY DEBAUN, Esq., Atty., Haverstraw, N. Y.
Write for booklet.
Telephone 744 Cortlandt. Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer

REAL ESTATE.
Ashforth & Company
(Incorporated)
REAL ESTATE
MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES PARTICULARLY
Established 1852
Factory Sites & Factories
Water & Rail Connections.
Full listings of available sites and factories.
31 Nassau St. N. Y. C. Phone 744 Cort.
Joseph P. Day

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Have You Twenty Thousand Acres
or more of land that you cannot sell? Has it intrinsic merit? I am a Western colonizer and can sell land. Better get in touch with me, as I am looking for a good proposition. Y 224 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
An estate company, wishing to readjust its affairs, will trade or sell 1,800-acre ranch; near railroad and good roads; near Pacific Coast; mild climate; about 1,000 acres now in grain crops, alfalfa, sugar beets, corn, hops, apples, &c.; large herd of fine dairy cows and hogs, with prospering milk business in city nearby; twelve houses, five barns, implements, dormitory, feed sheds, &c., all complete; clear title to land and personal property, including stock, horses, tools, equipment and water rights, (all ditches in and operating,) with total value of $500,000; property could be readily subdivided by a purchaser if it was not desired to keep it all intact; fine fishing and shooting on the place and nearby; must have in exchange a property of equal value not requiring any supervision; equity in an office building preferred, or unimproved real estate or lands not requiring immediate development or attention; a magnificent property capable of yielding large annual net income as herd increases and as fruit trees come into bearing; would make magnificent independent estate for any one not caring to engage in business in a city.
Y 223 Times Annex.

WANT FREE AND CLEAR COUNTRY PLACE
within commuting distance; will give my apartment house, rents $2,600, mortgage $14,500, and furnished cottage near Allenhurst in payment for same; my equities, $18,000, will sacrifice for the right place; brokers protected. Address Sacrifice, 287 Times Downtown.

OWNERS
Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange?
We have several good clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange; we are also in close touch with some big cliches that a little cash can procure; get in touch with us right away. We mean business.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway and 38th St. Tel. 8380 River.

OWNERS
of any properties that do not pay! We can exchange your holdings for well-located, income-producing Business Buildings, Apartment Houses, or Taxpayers; some leased to one tenant, net rentals.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

WANT APARTMENT HOUSE.
Will give in trade best located vacant corner, 100x100, below grade, ripe for improvement, two blocks from 207th St. subway station; brokers fully protected. Address Unusual, Box 287 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORGENTHAU JR MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Fireproof Building West 47th Street
50x98.5 irreg.
Practically new, suitable for garage or storage purposes. Will sell below cost.
William A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

FOR SALE ONLY.
252 WEST 70TH ST.
4 STORY American Basement RESIDENCE
$23,000, $5,000 CASH.
TERMS TO SUIT.
11 rooms; extension to third floor; parquet floors; 2 tiled bathrooms, lighted by electricity; subway express convenient; near West End Av.
Apply PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 West 72d St., or your own broker.

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264 WEST 89TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK
Four-story American Basement Dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; electric lights and gas; parquet floors, tapestry decorations. A high-grade house. Will lease or sell.
Walter J. Dozier, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., or your own broker.

Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.
Water Front Site, New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.
Losei Realty Corporation,
Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

PRIVATE HOUSES
For Sale or To Rent
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th St. (Tel. Vanderbilt 2928.)

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.
642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors; electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

5th Avenue Corner.
20-story new business building, having 400 feet street light; pays 10% net on $750,000. Equity above 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
AN EXCEPTIONAL SITE For YOUR FACTORY
Railroad siding on property; opposite subway station; plot contains nearly 70,000 square feet, with 405 foot frontage on two streets; property is located in the Bronx. Apply for full particulars.
THE NORCROSS BROTHERS CO.,
103 Park Ave., New York City.

JUST COMPLETED
1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 196th St. Fordham 1291.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Near the Beaches
New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes
Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy. 7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. New Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Money Back If Drafted
FLATBUSH.
Only $4,250, on easy terms, two-story stucco house, 7 rooms; steam heat, parquet floors, electric light, tiled bath, beam ceiling, porch and windows screened; house in excellent condition; fine location; asphalted street; near beautiful park, car lines, and Nostrand Av. subway; ideal economical home for refined family. 3,114 Avenue J, telephone 4585 Midwood.

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION
AUCTION SALE
By order of Ridgewood Park Realty Co.
MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 23
AT 7:30 P. M. AT GOETZ'S HALL
Adjoining the Fresh Pond Road Elevated Station.
94 RIDGEWOOD LOTS
—Located on—
Fresh Pond Road and Eliot Ave.
Lilac, Magnolia, Azalea, Summit and Pacific Sts., and Mount Olivet Ave. Also at same time and place the two-family brick house No. 71 Eliot Ave., Borough of Queens, City of New York.
65% may remain on mortgage. Titles insured free of charge to purchaser by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Maps and particulars from
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Exceptional Waterfront Site
250 acres in the Bronx. A splendid location for manufacturing plant or institution. Large frontage on the water, affording excellent dock and lighterage facilities.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BAYSIDE
DOUGLASTON
LITTLE NECK
GREAT NECK
MANHASSET
PORT WASHINGTON
Homes for rent, furnished or unfurnished, from $40 to $300 a month.
Homes for SALE from $5,500 to $150,000.
220 Broadway, New York City.
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Liberty Bonds accepted in payment on Lots or Homes. Buy now at 1916 prices
Easy Terms, No Assessments, Restricted
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NEW SWISS COTTAGE
WITH GARAGE AND CEMENT DRIVE.
Of very attractive design; side entrance and private porch; 7 large, light rooms and foyer hall; tiled bath; electricity and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; sewers and all city improvements; near subway, trolley and railroad station; price $8,500; cash $1,000. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and builder, GEORGE C. JOHNSTON, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

MOVE RIGHT IN
and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. LANE, 275 Times Downtown.

MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME
consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $300 cash, balance easy terms. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.
ELTINGVILLE SHORE
By the Sea—Beach Rights to All Property Owners
Easy Commuting Distance.
Cool in Summer, Mild in Winter.
This attractive Seaside neighborhood appeals strongly to people desiring either a summer or all year home. We sell Lots, Plots and Houses with City Improvements, on easy terms or build to suit you.
ELTINGVILLE SHORE CO., 150 B'way, N. Y.

Beautiful Elizabethan House Must Be Rented or Sold.
Surroundings unbelievably beautiful to the casual New Yorker; 500 feet from private sandy beach, southeast shore of Staten Island looking toward Sandy Hook; 9 rooms, including outdoor sleeping and eating porches; 2 bathrooms; for sale to responsible party on any terms; for rent, unfurnished, on lease, or furnished for the Summer. Telephone New Dorp 225-R, or write Fred Martin, 15 Broad St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
RYE
SIX ACRE ESTATE
Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths; two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.
LEWIS & BRESTON (INC)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

FINE 50 ACRE FARM, GREAT BARGAIN, $20,000.
in Mount Kisco Section,
1 Hour from Grand Central Station.
Adjoining and overlooking magnificent estates. Wonderful views in all directions. Attractive old farmhouse. Fine fields, excellent soil, large orchard, never failing brook. Inquire
George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

IN THE BRIARCLIFF HILLS
50 minutes out.
8½ miles from Station.
17 acres, high land, with beautiful brook; stone and shingle Residence; 12 rooms, 3 baths; stable, garage, large vegetable garden; can now be purchased at a sacrifice or rented completely furnished. For particulars apply R-380.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

"ALONG THE SOUND"
Chas. Field GRIFFEN and Co.
Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

A Positive Bargain—Colonial Homestead. 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths; every modern convenience; garage, &c.; 5 acres; large, old shade trees; price $20,000; might rent furnished.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A Hudson River Home
in a protected residence colony with a country club nearby, excellent school, etc. Ideal for all the year. The price is low and greatly under the property's value.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar Street
Phone 5700 John

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony
Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R. with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

HOWELL PARK.
LARCHMONT.
Large building plots in high-class, restricted neighborhood; near station; exceptionally large plots. Prices and terms very reasonable.
HOWELL C. PERRIN, Agent,
7 East 42d St. Phone 2422 Murray Hill.
Or on premises, phone 299 Larchmont.

For Sale
AT PELHAM
NEW DUTCH COLONIAL SEMI-BUNGALOW.
7 rooms, bath, all improvements. Plot 50x103. 5 minutes' walk from station. Terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply S-1569.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av. OR PELHAM, N. Y.

NOT GINGERBREAD,
but a substantial, oak finished nine-room house, now ten years old; in first-class condition and repair. Steam heat, electric light and gas. Reception hall with mission fireplace, living room, dining room, kitchen and pantries on first floor. Five chambers and bath on second floor, with maid's room and large open attic on third. Laundry and toilet in high, dry cellar. Vacant lots on both sides, but in a populated neighborhood, close by stores, cars, trolleys, etc. Price $6,500; $3,000 cash. I cannot shade the price or rent the house. D 427 Times Annex.

PELHAM
RENT OR SALE—Artistic modern stucco house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, garage, large plot; 5 minutes' walk from station. Rent $1,600 per year.
FOR RENT—Dutch Colonial, white clapboard house; 10 rooms, 3 baths, electric light, garage, plot 100x125; possession August 1st. Rent, $1,500 per year.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

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2 City Lots, $2 Weekly
(5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH)
(NEAR STATION)
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PRICES $200, $250, $300, $500 EACH.
Do not fail to see our large, illustrated booklet showing pictures and designs of over 200 most artistic houses and bungalows. Address for particulars A. C. TODD REALTY CO., 92 Spring St., corner Broadway, New York City.

A GRAND OLD HOME
with beautiful grounds, over an acre, abundance of shade trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., is offered at a great reduction to settle estate. Being in the heart of the Chester Hill section, near three stations and with a beautiful view, it is an unusual opportunity; 13-room house, two baths, steam heat, electricity, mahogany trim, spacious porches; large garage. Price $27,000. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, MT. VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400-01.

INEXPENSIVE HOME AT SCARSDALE
for $10,000, with small initial cash payment; I will sell my Dutch colonial home of 9 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, including large living room with open fireplace, situated in Greenacres; short walk to railway station and Scarsdale Golf Club; this place could not be duplicated for less than $12,500. D 425 Times Annex.

SCARSDALE
Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.,
19 East 41st Street, N. Y. City

PELHAM MANOR
NEW Frame and Stucco house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; hot water heat; garage. Plot 75x100. Price $12,000. Terms to suit.
CONNOLLY & PENNY Tel. 1184. 115 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.

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"Easy to Reach" "Swept by Ocean Breezes"
If you ever wanted to buy real estate for investment or profit, here is an opportunity by which
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Beautiful New Houses Ready for Occupancy
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VISIT THERE TO-DAY
Fine, complete service. Bus meets all trains.
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PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.
Three and one-half acres on Esplanade and Pelhamdale Av. Improved with dwelling containing 34 rooms and five baths, rooms not including dining room, pantries, storerooms and closets. New plumbing and heating system. Four standpipes and hose for fire protection. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Other improvements, including bungalow, garage and tennis court. Trolley service at property to Pelham Manor station (five minutes' walk); 45 minutes' motor ride from 42d St. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Full details from
JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St., N.Y. City. Tel. 744 Cort.

Will Sell for Amount of Mortgage, $13,500.
It's a bank mortgage and banks loan little over 50% of the value of a property. A large house, modern, in excellent condition, ready for occupancy Oct. 1st; 9 rooms, 2 baths and 2 servants' rooms and billiard room. Near water on plot 100x150. Completed street, in excellent community. $1,000 cash will take it. Photo and plans can be sent to you if you are interested in purchasing such a home. H 172 Times.

TO SETTLE ESTATE.
Country Home, Beacon on Hudson, in the Highlands;
hour and half from Grand Central; splendid train service.
Also Hudson River Boats.
Brick Home, 13 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; hardwood floors, sleeping porch; stable and garage, cottage 7 rooms and bath, Summer house; fruit, 2 acres; half mile from station; beautiful views of river and mountains; asking $14,000.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6037.

RENT 10 ROOMS, $45.
In excellent section of Yonkers; near river, depot and trolleys; ready for occupancy; rent starts September 1st. Photos will be sent. D 416 Times Annex.

Big Sacrifice
AT PELHAM, 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.
Plot 75x120. House 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Garage. For further particulars apply S-1566.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av. OR PELHAM, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT
Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added, only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reimer, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE.
For sale, for about half the cost, one acre, new house, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; few minutes' walk from station, 28 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily
CLARK T. CHAMBERS,
353 5th Av. Tel. 7520—Murray Hill.

NEW ROCHELLE
DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, of white clapboard, 8 rooms and bath, hot water heat, electricity, open fireplace, two sleeping porches; plot 55x149. $9,250.
H. B. DOWNEY, 333 Huguenot St.

FOR PERSONAL REASONS
will sacrifice. Colonial stucco and shingle nine rooms, three baths; large plot. Rolling wooded country, beautiful lawns, trees, shrubbery. Delightful section Westchester, 35 minutes Grand Central, near station. $12,000. favorable terms. Personal Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1510 White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
BEAUTIFUL HOME, FREEPORT
8 rooms, bath, all improvements, chestnut trim; perfect condition; hot-water heat; all screened; fruit and garden; large plot; 25 miles to Penn. Station; steam, electric and trolley service; fishing, boating and bathing; best residential section; must be sacrificed immediately; terms to right party.
FISHEL, Attorney, 247 West 34th St.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY
Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 406.

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL
her beautiful home, in perfect condition, at North Freeport, for $1,700; terms to suit; 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; fruit and shade; plot 50x190. Box 16, Roosevelt, L. I.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SHORE FRONT HOME
LATE SEASON BARGAIN
SACRIFICE $18,500
To Sell Now. Terms to Suit.
Rent $1,800. Elegantly furnished.
This house occupies a site of 2½ acres on a high wooded cliff directly above the best bathing beach on Long Island; rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two machine garage containing chauffeur's rooms and bath. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library. House is beautifully and tastefully furnished and decorated. Has electric light, running water, all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. High class restricted neighborhood.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOW.
Write or 'phone Attorney for information and auto route. Suite 41, No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C., or 'Phone 4135—Rector.

GREAT NECK ESTATES
30% discount from price schedule of 1911 for this beautiful waterfront property. Adjoins the Great Neck Golf Club; bathing and dock facilities available for every buyer. The best bargains on the North Shore of Long Island.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORG.
Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

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4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue Stations. Ripe for improvement with stores and apartment houses. Price about one-third of the Bronx. Will divide to suit. Great opportunity for builders.
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Less than half cost
325 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach. House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $10,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.
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Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1,350
OLD HOMESTEAD, BARN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, WITH 2 ACRES OF FARM LAND, $1,950.
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
E. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

FOR RENT.
Beautifully situated house, 10 miles on
North Shore Long Island.
4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; fountain; Japanese garden; beautiful shrubbery; garage for four cars. Rental $1,500.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St. Tel. 2295 Greeley.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms; tile bathroom; extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful, sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner loses, my profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
$9.50 PER LOT.
21 lots, 43,560 square feet, at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; you need in $25 cash, balance $5 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates, why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

AT GREAT NECK
WATERVIEW PROPERTY
Nine rooms, three baths, fireplaces; all improvements; garage; on ¾ acre plot, carefully landscaped. Right of way to private beach on Long Island Sound; 26 minutes from Manhattan; bus line to station; attractive terms to desirable purchaser.
Owner, Box 57, Great Neck, L. I.

COUNTRY HOME AND FARM.
Near U. S. Training Camp at Yaphank.
Fifty acres; good house and barns, $7,500; very easy terms; immediate possession.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY
A modern 12-room house, within hour New York; near station, water and golf; electricity; all improvements; will sell at sacrifice or rent furnished.
H. SCHLAICHER CAMMANN,
84 William St., N. Y. Tel. John 1630.

Write for Booklet "T."
Sage Foundation Homes Co.
Forest Hills Gardens
15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.
A place of Artistic Surroundings.
25 new Houses for sale on attractive terms.
Prices from $10,500 to $25,000.
47 West 34th St. New York
Forest Hills Long Island

This Beautiful All Year Home just completed.

At "Plandome Estates," Plandome Sta., L. I. 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. Sta., N. Y. 53 electric trains daily. Amid the Hills of the North Shore; near Yacht, Golf and Tennis Clubs; Solarium; sleeping porches; verandas, servants' quarters with bath. Beautifully laid out grounds. Highest restrictions. Caretaker on grounds. Sunday trains 9:20 and hourly.
Best conditions for good family. Can be bought at the most liberal terms imaginable with small amount of cash, as owner is desirous of getting high-class families on property. A. Janssen, 34 W. 30th St., N.Y. Phone 3207 Mad. Sq.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A New Departure in Rural Development May Be Found at
O-CO'NEE
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY
BAY SHORE
LONG ISLAND
GOLF, SAILING, BATHING, MOTOR BOATING ON THE PROPERTY.
Country Club and Motor Boat Club near at hand.
Train service the best on Long Island, with several trains making Bay Shore the first stop. Club car.
Property comprises 186 acres, through which runs a picturesque, winding creek, connecting with two lakes and flowing into Great South Bay.
Plots from 1½ to 5 acres, fronting on creek or bay, are offered for sale at attractive terms under reasonable restrictions.
Several Houses of unusual architectural excellence are offered for sale or would be rented with option of purchase.
For particulars ask your own broker or apply
C. L. Lawrance, or Jeremiah Robbins, Corp., Owner, Babylon.
116 W. 39 St., New York. L. I.
Booklet on request.

My New Dutch Colonial Cottage
of 7 rooms and bath, on a large plot; improvements, combination range, steam heat, modern plumbing; window shades and screens included. Large living room with open fireplace and French doors opening on large porch. Fruit and shade trees; shrubs and planted garden; ideal location; two minutes' walk from station. 39 minutes Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave. No assessments. $5,000—$200 cash, $35 monthly. H. K. Jones, 512 West 41st, care The Rotograph Co. Tel. Bryant 2400.

THE SNAP OF THE SEASON
AT LYNBROOK, L. I.
10 minutes' walk to depot, 12 minutes to beaches, 31 minutes to N. Y., 6 rooms, bath, all improvements parquet floors, chestnut trim; lawn and walks; plot third acre, fully planted. Steam, electric and trolley service, 33 trains daily. This California Semi-Bungalow cannot be duplicated. Can be bought for $500 down. Send for photo free.
Fishel, Attorney, 247 W. 34th St., N. Y.

ACREAGE WITH WATER VIEWS
North Shore, hour from New York, near Harbor, on stone road; 40 acres of high land with wonderful water views; 20 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber, cedars and mountain laurel. POND AND STREAM. A property of rare natural beauty, ideal for country estate. Price $600 per acre; worth double. Offers extraordinary investment possibilities.
THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Estate at Amityville
MUST be sold; comprising 2 acres, 10-room house, 2 baths, all improvements; barn, 4-car garage, all in good condition; chicken house, fruit and shade trees; near depot; worth $12,000; will sell for $6,500.
FISHEL, ATTORNEY, 247 W 34TH ST.

AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.
Circumstances oblige me to sell my home at once. Nine rooms, two baths, all improvements. Choice location, good neighbors; tennis, golf, bathing handy. Cost me over $12,500. Must sell; will take $9,700. Owner, J 207 Times Downtown.

DOUGLAS MANOR
The Ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes' electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Caldwell, N. J.
(Near Montclair)
In the Orange Mountains—at Essex County's Highest Point.
"CRONESTY," with its terraced lawns, overlooking a 20 mile sweep of valley, will be appreciated by any one who desires a REAL COUNTRY HOME near New York. The house is one of comfortable proportions, containing 15 rooms and 4 baths. Constructed of stone and shingle, it sits in a parklike tract of 15 acres of field and woodland. The stable, garage, servants' quarters, hennery, ice house, tennis court and large vegetable and flower gardens furnish all requisites for ideal country life. The Montclair and Essex Fells Golf Clubs are conveniently near. The owner has instructed me to either sell or rent this attractive property at a very reasonable figure.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,
31 Nassau St. Phone 744—Cort.

IDEAL COUNTRY ESTATE
Bergen County, N. J., Erie Railroad, 26 miles from New York; near station; beautifully situated.
About 10 acres; all cultivated except one acre of wood; orchards, lawns, pasture, corn, oats, potatoes, vegetable and flower gardens. All fenced in; iron gates at two fronts.
HOUSE, 12 rooms, all furnished; spacious porch and veranda, with Summer and Winter outfits.
Summer concrete dining pavilion.
Stables and barns, all concrete; wagons, sleighs, harnesses.
One cow, one horse, 150 of five different breeds choice chickens.
Two greenhouses, 125 by 18 each.
Big stock of most valuable flower plants, not yet exhibited nor commercially sold in U. S. A; ideal place, either private, commuting, or commercial purposes, with big immediate profits assured; price, $50,000. Apply 1,405 Broadway, New York City, 4th floor.

BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY
In ESSEX FELLS
Large Elizabethan house, in stone, brick and stucco. All modern conveniences; over 7 acres in lawns, shrubbery and woodland. Elevation 600 feet. Club house, golf and tennis. Ice skating; fine schools; dry, clean, quiet and select. Price $60,000; $40,000 may remain on mortgage. Address
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

PAY RENT TO YOURSELF
Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful and healthful section of the "Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 7-room house, tiled bath; every convenience; spacious plot. I pay taxes, insure, you pay only $40 mth. W. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.
Great elevation, wonderful view. House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruits; mile station; $5,000. Call and see photographs and details.
R. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 585.

ALL THE OWNERS Modern House Apartments, every description. All prices, sale or rent.
ORANGES
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station.
EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
ON THE PALISADES
Opposite 40th Street
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON

FOR SALE
SPANISH MISSION HOME
At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy.
Light brick; 72x50; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.
Dining hall (18x25), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 5 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.
Garage, with all improvements.
Thirty minutes from Times Square by West Shore ferry; boats day and night.
Address Box 32, Times Downtown.

Owner Will Sacrifice Model Country Estate
Beautifully located at Bound Brook, N. J., 50 minutes from New York; express service on C. R. R. of N. J., 80 trains a day; one mile from station; on Raritan River, and overlooking Watchung Mountains on State macadam road; 68 acres of buildings and highly productive and cultivated farm land; house contains 12 rooms, 4 baths, wide verandas; all modern conveniences; electric lights, sewers, running water, complete heating plant and fireplaces; surrounded by five acre park of beautiful shade trees, hedges, flowers, and shrubs; large greenhouse, heated by hot water; gardens contain most every variety of rose, flower and shrub; two wells, one operated by motor, and one by windmill; farmer's cottage containing nine rooms; heated brooder house, large chicken house, cement floor; pigeon house, pheasant runs, pigeties; large garage, stables, carriage house, cow barns, &c.; all in first-class condition; just the thing for a gentleman wanting country home and farm; must be seen to be appreciated; to close estate will sell at about cost of improvements. C. J. THOMAS, Hotel Majestic; telephone Columbus—1900.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE AT 370 WEST FIFTH AVE.
ROSELLE, N. J.
35 minutes from New York.
100 TRAINS A DAY, 50 EACH WAY.
On lot 40x150; steam heat, electricity, gas, etc.; rooms conveniently and attractively arranged; fine bathroom, large attic, and concrete basement; as erected before recent large advances in cost of building materials, labor, etc., price not raised. Price $4,000; small payment down, balance like rent. Apply to C. L. Eastman, 400 W. Fifth Ave., Roselle, N. J., or Eastman Pub. Co., 213 West 40th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Bryant 4407.

Fanwood, N. J.
Beautiful all year round Home, on two acres of well shaded land—frontage on three streets—8 master's bedrooms and 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. The house, besides being heated by steam, has 6 open fireplaces; hot water supplied by "Ruud" system. Enclosed porch is also heated. Property is 5 minutes from station. Fanwood is located between Westfield and Plainfield on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, less than 1 hour from New York. $20,000 WILL BUY THIS EXQUISITE PLACE, with EASY TERMS of payment. It is a bargain. SEE IT!

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN, $16,000
Will Arrange Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

A Beautiful Private Home on Lake

Extensive Grounds—Within Easy Commutation of New York.

An unusually beautiful country year round home, high, in healthy hills, overlooking large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace; library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; 9 master bed chambers; 3 tiled baths; servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway to kitchen. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, schools &c., nearby. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for particulars.

GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6634 Audubon.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Magnificent 650 Acre Estate

For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide.
One Hour from New York.

Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in a neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 15x50, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 3 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow stables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings by gravity. Beautiful fields, woods, hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 25 acres could be easily made if desired. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, a most complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Must Sell Now Colonial House Montclair

On Mountainside Avenue, 3-story Colonial house, 11 rooms, two baths; all improvements. Plot 100x250; high ground; wonderful view; large garden space; 10 minutes' walk from station; convenient to Montclair Country Club. Price $16,000. Full particulars upon request.

Want Offer

All will be submitted
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

"HILLCREST HALL"

Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

High Class Summer Hotel.
1,200 FEET ELEVATION.
50 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
POSITIVE BARGAIN.

150 acres, bordering on a beautiful lake, with large hotel, seven cottages (furnished), casino and garage; accommodations for 250 people. About 10 miles from Tuxedo, West Point, Cornwall and Newburg. Adaptable for Boarding School or Sanitarium. This property is FREE and CLEAR, and will be sold for $40,000; formerly held at $75,000. Right party can make own terms.

Write for particulars and photographs.
'Phone 744 Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Sole Agent

Exceptional Farm Property AT Briarcliff Station

Dutchess County, N. Y.

Comprises 585 acres—485 acres tillable and 100 acres in timber. Splendidly adapted for dairy purposes.
Main house contains 12 rooms; 8 tenant houses, barns, outbuildings, &c.
This is a rare opportunity, as the property is to be sold at a low price in order to settle an estate.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.

NYACK, N. Y.

"North Mountain."

This estate is located on a hill 500 feet above the Hudson River and comprises 130 acres—60 acres of which are cleared for agricultural purposes, 10 acres occupied by lawn, buildings, roads and kitchen garden; 90 acres of woodland stocked with game. The residence is a three-story stucco building, containing 17 rooms, 3 baths. Furnace heat and electricity. Gardener's cottage of 8 rooms and bath. Combination garage and stable. Outbuildings. THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Agent.

FAIRLAND FARM

AT KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Can be bought with stock, crops, farming implements, etc. 32 acres planted in rye, 17 in wheat, 30 in oats; other crops being planted. 532 acres of best hay and grain land in Columbia County; can all be tilled with tractor except 10 acres in woodland. Young orchard 2,500 trees just coming in bearing, apples, pears, and cherries of finest variety. Main house 9 rooms, bath; 2 tenant houses; modern dairy barn, accommodating 50 head of stock; icehouse, chicken house, 2 sets of farm buildings. Situated on River Road between Hudson and Albany, less than 1½ miles from Kinderhook; beautiful views of Catskills. Possession can be had at once.

For further particulars apply M-140.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

GRAYMANSE at LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

The Show Place of Putnam County.

55 Miles from Grand Central.

About 6 acres on shore. Opposite golf club. Magnificent stone mansion. Boat house. Italian garden, etc.
Cost over $125,000.00. $40,000.00 will buy, or will reserve small strip and sell for $28,000.00.

ROBERT E. FARLEY, Owner,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.

Land of Goshen

Orange Co.

220 acres, all tillable and very fertile, except about 20 acres heavy oak and hickory timber; consists of fine meadow land, some low and some upland, free from stones; been fertilized by owner every year; abundant water supply. Main house 12 rooms and bath, steam heat, large porches, all in perfect repair; on high knoll, beautiful views; 2 tenant houses; main barn 140 ft. long; ice house, ponds, horse stable, carriage house, granary, engine house, garage, chicken house, all strictly modern. Convenient to railroads and creameries. Further particulars

Geo. M. Grier, 18 East 41st St., N. Y.

FOR RENT.

ON UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE, Adirondack Mountains, F. S. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

Ready for immediate occupancy, eight masters' cabins and tents, four bathrooms, twenty-two feet launch with Gray engine, canoe, guide boat, wood, ice, blankets, linen and silver included.

APPLY DURYEE AND COMPANY,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Country Residence for Sale.

Located in Rhinebeck Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., ninety miles from New York City, along Hudson River; fine mountain view; near Astor and Vanderbilt residences; ten-room house with garage; all improvements; price $8,500; terms reasonable; write for circular.

MORSCHAUSER and MACK
234 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is now, to secure a first-class country home within auto distance of the city; land mostly under cultivation. For particulars, address H. Herman Hancock, Spring Valley, New York.

MONTCLAIR

$69,000—22 Melrose Pl. Beautiful Colonial Residence; living room, dining room, library; buttery; tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, sun porch, sleeping porch, tile veranda. All latest conveniences.
$18,500—179 Midland Av. Tapestry brick Residence; centre hall, large living room, dining room, buttery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; splendid location; large lot.
$16,500—19 Melrose Pl. Charming brick Colonial Residence; centre hall, large living room (open fireplace); dining room, buttery, tiled kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, solarium, sleeping porch.
$16,500—173 Watchung Av. Brick Residence; corner plot; fine shade and shrubbery; large living room, dining room, buttery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch, breakfast room; every appointment.
$11,000—115 Montclair Av. Colonial Residence; centre hall, large living room (with open fireplace), dining room, buttery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.
$8,500—325 Grove St. Dutch Colonial Residence; centre hall, living room, dining room, buttery, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.
$9,000—9 Aubrey Road. White Colonial Residence; centre hall, large living room (open fireplace), dining room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; all latest appointments.
These are the latest designs of new modern houses and are without exception the choicest properties in Montclair.
MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR

The Leading Suburb of New York.

FOR RENT (Unfurnished). Per Ann.

Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; solarium; fireproof garage..... $1,200
Stucco residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 3 baths; double garage..... $1,400
Colonial house, new, 11 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room, mahogany living room; garage..... $3,600

FOR SALE (Special)

Handsome Colonial residence, centrally located. Large Living-room, Solarium, Dining-room, Butler's Pantry, Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Billiard-room, Large Sleeping-porch. Fine view..... $17,000

Some of the finest residences in Montclair are handled by our office exclusively.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
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Gentleman's Home at Cranford, N. J.

A thoroughly modern home, 24 rooms and 3 baths; garage and carriage house; five acres laid out as residence park; bordering on Rahway River, frontage on three streets.

One of the show places of Cranford.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

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Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

About 8 acres of beautiful building sites, adjoining South Mountain Reservation. This property is located nearly at the top of the Eastern Slope of the mountains, about 10 minutes' walk from the Lackawanna Station at Maplewood. There is a good house, 8 rooms and bath, good stable, garage, etc. An unusually fine spring furnishes a never-failing supply of running water. A great many magnificent trees on the property, and several are very rare. The view from this property is the finest in the section. The downtown section of New York is plainly seen in fair weather. This property is suited for subdivision, but would make a wonderful home site for a person of sufficient means to retain the entire plot and erect a suitable house. Price and further particulars upon application to Oakes, at Station, Maplewood, N. J.

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by ensuring the title to your property. The cost is trivial, the protection absolute. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.

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ESSEX CO., N. J. 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.

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30 acres of choice, fertile soil, 14-room modern Colonial residence, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, sewers; 8 open fireplaces, 10 rooms with parquet floors; large lawns, fine shade trees, magnificent garden and fruits; garage and stable; 50x30 feet; an all-year-round home; five miles from Broadway, near R. R. station. All in good condition; possession at once. Will consider an exchange for an unencumbered farm or choice suburban 8 or 9 room house. Call, write or phone owner. M. D. AYERS, 146 W. 58th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

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LEWIS & CONGER (INC) PRESTON
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20-room house, near summer resort; four barns, running stream, fruit trees, forty acres beautiful land; near three lakes; would be ideal spot for summer home or boarding house; farms, cottages, estates; what you want, we have it; prices, &c. Write

H. C. ROY & CO.,
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150 acres on State road; good silo and outbuildings; trout brook; splendid water. Will exchange for a good city property. Address James S. Graham, Sheffield, Mass., or Woodland Beach, Staten Island.

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In the Berkshires, Salisbury, Conn.

Half mile station; exceptionally attractive; 14 room modern residence, three baths, sun parlor; garage, stables; beautifully shaded; gardens, fruit; 35 acres; tillable land; macadam road; college, golf, tennis; high class surrounding; furniture can be included; charming place; exceptionally low price for immediate sale. Call, write for photo.

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"Farview," beautiful New England country property; modern conveniences, electric light, steam heat; full ice house; large garden, fruit and fine old shade trees; 11 acres; convenient to New York; now occupied by owner's family; in perfect condition for immediate tenancy; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

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FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS

at least, farming will be one of the big paying industries of the United States; the combination of a practical farmer on a good farm will be hard to beat; we have good farms and all other forms of country real estate nearly everywhere in New York State; write us what kind of property you would like and we will send you a list of such. Central Office THE FARM BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., Oneida, N. Y. Other offices throughout the State.

Farms!

Send for map of Rockland and Orange Counties. State your requirements.

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COUNTRY HOME AND FARM

Big sacrifice; sold on account of failing health; main avenue of beautiful Leland; 3 acres rich land; apples, pears, plums, peach, cherries, grapes, berries; 7-room house; attic; all city conveniences; beautiful shade; lawn; flowers; complete poultry plant, 144 feet; laying houses, brooder house, 1,200-egg incubator, 3 large brooder stoves; all equipment and tools; splendid garden; land all fenced; a beautiful and productive place; sacrifice for $5,500, part cash; send for our handsomely illustrated catalogue; also complete details of this property. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

FARM 8 acres; good land, planted in corn and potatoes; 7-room house, barn, brooder house, modern poultry houses, other outbuildings, 2 streams, 75 fruit trees, cows, pigs, chickens, wagons, farm implements, &c.; 2 miles main line R. R. Sta. on macadam road; photos, full particulars.

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67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house, 11 rooms, bath; four room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
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120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718
Ridgewood, New Jersey (Tel. 555.).

Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.
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158-Acre Equipped Farm, $7,500.

Including 17 Cows, 4 Horses, 7 Pigs.

Wonderful bargain in high grade, fully equipped and stock farm, cuts 50 tons hay, pastures 35 head, 20 acres timber, big orchard; 14-room house, 7 barns, everything good condition, income last year $2,300; price only $7,500, including 17 cattle, 4 horses, 7 pigs, 100 chickens, full equipment machinery and tools; real bargain and sure money maker; full description with picture page 16, free catalogue No. 4, describing best farm bargains in Conn., N. Y. and N. J. MATHESON FARM CO., Dept. 5002, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Tel. 2764 Cort.

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NEW FARM Catalogue, Just Out!

400 money-making farms, throughout a dozen States, described in detail with directions to see them. Tools, machinery, live stock and growing crops included with many, to settle estates quickly; On page 18 read about a home farm of 70 acres, 9-room house, barn and poultry house, only 2 miles to creamery and village, for $1,000, with 300 down. On page 5 is a money-maker of 175 acres bordering big lake, elevation nearly 2,000 feet, 10-room house with bath, two furnished cottages, large barns, 18 boats, etc., etc., all going for $3,000, with $700 down. On page 27 there is a 199-acre farm, with two sets buildings, that had an income of $2700 last year. City owner says sell for $4,000. Write today for your free copy of this big new catalogue of live farm bargains. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 20326G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

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ARCADIA BUNGALOW COLONY

On Emmons Av., Sheepshead Bay.

Four rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers; private beach; furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.

Huffman & Gregg, always on property.
Take Brighton "L," 6c. fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.

Beautiful suburban home for rent, furnished, or for sale; all improvements; 12 rooms, 70 feet of porch; on plot 1¼ acres; beautiful lawns, tennis court, fruit and shade trees; three blocks from North Shore Country Club. Sea Cliff Realty Exchange.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

For rent, furnished, at Palenville, N. Y., attractive 10-room Summer cottage and 7-room bungalow, with modern improvements; electric lights and fireplaces; excellent location, on private estate; new country club, with golf course; reasonable. Booklet on request. F. Hill, Palenville, N. Y.

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Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 3264.

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Northeast Harbor; charming Summer cottage at Harborside; beautiful water view; pine trees; wonderful air; near excellent clubhouse, restaurant. Address M. C. A., Northeast Harbor, Me.

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7000 TO 8000 FEET
for light manufacturing purposes
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Store to rent on Pratt St., Hartford, Conn., situated in the center of the Ladies' Wearing Apparel Line. Store 25 ft. front, 110 ft. deep, suitable for Cloak & Suit, Shoe, Corset, or similar lines. Address

CHARLES DILLON,
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West 72d Street Store to Rent,

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FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
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10 & 11 ROOMS

3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
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(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
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One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

HUDSONIA

72th St. and Riverside Drive.
315-321 WEST 75TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

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suitable for
Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
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8 Magnificent Rooms
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Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.
Apply to
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Near West End Avenue
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure.
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On Emmons Av., Sheepshead Bay.

Four rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers; private beach; furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate.

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Take Brighton "L," 6c. fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

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Beautiful suburban home for rent, furnished, or for sale; all improvements; 12 rooms, 70 feet of porch; on plot 1¼ acres; beautiful lawns, tennis court, fruit and shade trees; three blocks from North Shore Country Club. Sea Cliff Realty Exchange.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

For rent, furnished, at Palenville, N. Y., attractive 10-room Summer cottage and 7-room bungalow, with modern improvements; electric lights and fireplaces; excellent location, on private estate; new country club, with golf course; reasonable. Booklet on request. F. Hill, Palenville, N. Y.

314 WEST 94TH ST.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.

Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
REASONABLE RENT

ALWYN COURT

Southern & Western Exposure

Comfort in service and safety in construction make this modern Apartment House an ideal residence, and its splendid location overlooking Central Park insures plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Situated convenient to the business and amusement centres of New York, valuable time is saved in transportation. The equipment of the building and suites is absolutely up to date. There is more closet space than in any private house, all the rooms are outside, and the bedrooms are large. There are handy dressing rooms with closets for ladies' hats, shoes and gowns. 40 extra servants' rooms are provided, and these can be rented at a small cost.

Suites of 10 Rooms & 5 Bathrooms and 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms.

Before deciding on your new apartment see Alwyn Court. Resident Superintendent always on premises.

182 West 58th Street.

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Situated in one of the most exclusive locations in the city, this building combines the luxury and elegance of the finest private residences with the comfort, convenience and service of an apartment.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward

Also 4 Room Physician's Suite.

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L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
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NEW 14-story studio and apartment building nearing completion. Studio apartments with largest rooms ever offered. Suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms. Rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. New express subway station at building. Renting agent on premises every day, including Sunday.

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Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

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30 EAST 42ND ST.

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399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room—	$28 to $31
4-room—	$29 to $40
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S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

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Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings

Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.
Apply on premises or to above management.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 5390—Barclay.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENT,
541 W. 124TH ST.
7 large, light rooms, front; every modern improvement. Only one Apartment left. $50
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

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216 West 89th Street
Southeast Corner Broadway.
New 12-story Fireproof Apartments.
6 Rooms, $1600 to $2000
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1800
3 Rooms, Suitable for Physician, $900

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706 Riverside Drive
South Corner 148th Street
10-story Fireproof Apartments.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
Rents $780 to $1500

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318 West 100th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
Absolutely Fireproof.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1800 to $2000

Apply to Superintendent on premises or
Nassolt & Lanning
Broadway and 89th St.
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9-Room Apartment

3 master baths, occupying entire Southwest wing of building. Possession at once. Rooms very large, all outside, conveniently arranged and having splendid view of the Hudson. Rental $2,500. Extra maids' rooms with bath available.

8-Room Apartment
$2,400.

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$1,200, $1,500, $1,700.

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$1,300, $1,400, $1,500.

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Broadway, 108th to 109th St.

One Block from Riverside Drive, Crosstown Bus line or Subway Express Station.

Ownership Management.
H. B. Snyder, Manager.
Phone 1500 Academy.

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N. W. Corner.
Choice Elevator Apartments.
1—4 Rooms & Bath, $540 yearly
3—6 Rooms & Bath, $840 yearly
Occupancy Oct. 1st.

541 WEST 113TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY

Cathedral Court.
6 Rooms, Ground Floor
Suitable for DOCTOR or DENTIST.
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75 Northern Ave., west of Broadway and 180th St., very attractive Apartments, overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $25-$40 electric light BATH, and telephone.

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Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

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171 West 71st St.
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5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

BENNINGTON CORNERS
817 West End Av., 100th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West,
65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
N. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

CORINSECA
299 West 97th St.
7-8 Rooms.
Rents $960 to $1,150.

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229 West 97th St., Corner Broadway.
6-8-9 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

PASADENA
10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway.
2-3-4-9 Rooms.
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
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Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3-4-7-8 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

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622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms.
Rents $685 to $1,150.

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8 Rooms, Bath, Toilet.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

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10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
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108 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
1, 2 & 3 Baths.
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8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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HADRIAN
225 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

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1 West 92d St.
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9-10 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

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210 Riverside Drive, N. C. 93d St.
8-9-10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,900 to $2,800.
One Duplex Apartment.

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215 West 95th St.
7-8 Rooms.
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

VERA
9 West 68th St.,
Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,600.

BARRINGTON
203 West 81st St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents $720 to $1,300.

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6-8 Rooms.
Rents $480 to $720.
with Electric Light.

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7-8 Rooms.
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Rents $510 to $900.

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Broadway at 111th St. NORTHEAST CORNER

Seven, Eight and Nine Rooms with Two and Three Baths
Service Unexcelled—Inspection Compensates

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DON'T curtail your vacation to hunt an apartment. Engage your apartment NOW for Fall occupancy.

WILTSHIRE

610-18 West 141st St.,
3 & 4 Room Suites
$530 to $660

ST. GEORGE

1125 Lexington Avenue,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
$1,200—$1,320—$1,440

SHERWOOD HOUSE

2790 Broadway,
7 Rooms....$1,100.
8 Rooms....$1,200.

Apply on premises or
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68 Broad Street, New York.

Wellesley

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VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS

7 AND 8 VERY LARGE AIRY ROOMS

Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry, fuel and separate laundries included in rent.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 18TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 2150 Audubon.

Saville, 420 West 118th St.

Six choice Rooms; improvements; fiction library; vacuum cleaner; owner resident; quiet tenants required. $50 to $60. Oct. 1st.

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Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

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	515 West 110th Street.	1450
	604 West 115th Street.	1000
	606 West 116th Street.	1500
7 ROOMS	250 Riverside Dr (97 St)	$1200
	509 West 110th Street.	1300
	431 Riverside Dr (115 St)	1400
	606 West 116th Street.	1200
	616 West 116th Street.	1100
	620 West 116th Street.	1200
6 ROOMS	250 Riverside Dr (97 St)	$1100
	509 West 110th Street.	1050
	515 West 110th Street.	1150
	616 West 116th Street.	960
	620 West 116th Street.	900
	15 Claremont Avenue.	1200
5 ROOMS	509 West 110th Street.	$960
	515 West 110th Street.	960
	616 West 116th Street.	780
	620 West 116th Street.	900

Renting Agent at 606 W. 116th St. and 515 West 110th St.

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REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
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70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, Bath	$480
5 Rooms, Bath	$780
6 Rooms, Bath	$780
8 Rooms, Bath	$1,200

400 WEST 118TH STREET

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200
7 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

200 WEST 58TH ST. corner 7th av.

APARTMENTS OF 8 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $5,700; include refrigeration;
Larger combination if desired.
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DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

THE LORINGTON 2226 LORING PLACE.

Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.
4-5 ROOMS. HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Monday, July 9.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 238 to 246 West, s s, 348.5 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x92, five five-story buildings; E. A. Morrison et al., trustees, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al., action 1; A. T. Mason, attorney; due, $42,670.95; taxes, &c., $1,701.

12th St., 246 to 256 West, s s, 420.6 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x92, five five-story buildings; same against same, action 2; due, $42,672.96; taxes, &c., $1,705.49.

12th St, 216 and 218 West, s s, 160.6 ft w of 7th Av, 45x93, three five-story buildings; H. C. Bronson against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al.; Daly, H. & M., attorneys; due, $24,709.32; taxes, &c., $1,018.35.

30th St, 338 West, s s, 259 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; S. M. Warner and another, as commission, against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; E. G. Kremer, attorney; due, $16,438.11; taxes, &c., $1,019.64.

8th Av, 2,149, e s, 50 ft n of 131st St, 24.11x99, five-story flat; Moncure Burke et al., exrs., against Louis Young et al.; Clarke, F. M. & R., attorneys; due, $17,302.03; taxes, &c., $433.20.

By Henry Brady.

38th St, 168 West, s s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, three-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against E. C. Eckerson et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $10,797.83; taxes, &c., $355.53.

By Samuel Marx.

17th St, 227 to 229 West, n s, 380 ft w of 7th Av, 120x42.4x irreg., eight-story lofts and stores; Leon Tuchman against 227 West 17th Street Co. et al.; Louis Manheim, attorney; due, $16,513.85; taxes, &c., $80.50; prior mortgage, $118,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

63d St, 147 West, n s, 414.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.0x100.5, four-story dwelling; A. C. Williams against P. J. Cosgrove et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $15,377.95; taxes, &c., $488.73.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, n w corner of Crotona Av, 82.1x204.7x89.2x206.5, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against M. Levy; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,654.32; taxes, &c., $893.25.

Tuesday, July 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 221 East, n s, 254.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x102.2, five-story tenement; also

24th St, 336-338 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, two four-story tenements and stores; Adam Reinhardt against E. F. Reinhardt et al.; Crane & B., attorneys; partition.

Henry St, 208, n s, 72 ft e of Seammeld St, 24x78.3, five-story tenement; G. P. Sanborn, trustee, against Isaac Male et al.; Baylis & S., attorneys; due, $22,707.16; taxes, &c., $942.85.

By Henry Brady.

124th St, 505 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against C. L. Brookheim et al.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $57,168.77; taxes, &c., $3,705.95.

Cannon St, 119-121, w s, 158.6 ft n of Stanton St, 41.7x100, six-story tenement and stores; S. E. Furnald and another, trustees, against Rosi Neldenberg et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $470,707.99; taxes, &c., $1,746.90.

By Joseph P. Day.

96th St, 127 West, n s, 284 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8, three-story dwelling; Y. Morgan against People of State of New York et al.; Appleton, U. & H., attorneys; due, $12,427.98; taxes, &c., $271.90.

Ludlow St, 169, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x75.6, five-story tenement and stores; H. C. Mostyn et al. against Pauline Goldfisher et al.; Blackwell Bros., attorneys; due, $22,430.37; taxes, &c., $598.49.

Willett St, 27, w s, 109.4 ft n of Broome St, 21.10x100, four-story tenement and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Israel Koenigsberg et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $15,256.02; taxes, &c., $617.71.

By Joseph & Co.

34th St, 309 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9, four-story tenement and store; H. A. Catlin against G. M. Archer et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; partition.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

74th St, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat and stores; Rector, &c., Calvary Church, against Leo Katz et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $22,888.21; taxes, &c., $1,262.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Triangular block bounded by w s of Eastern Boulevard, Middletown Road, and Jarvis Av, 800.3x720.2x754.19; A. M. Huntington against William Henderson et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $22,100.82; taxes, &c., $6,638.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bryant Av, 1,071 to 1,075, n w corner of 165th St, 110x100, two-story flats; Max Fine against Ronele Construction Co. et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; due, $8,511.48.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundsen Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Custer St, 652, e s, 440 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; A. E. Queren against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; due, $4,955.82; taxes, &c., $148.93.

Wednesday, July 11.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 871, n w corner 52d St, 23.5x80, four-story tenement and store; Franklin Savings Bank against William Cahill et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $41,990.82; taxes, &c., $1,999.52.

92d St, 39 West, n s, 445 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, three-story dwelling; trustees of Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of Protestant Episcopal Church against P. S. Ketterer et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $13,377.75; taxes, &c., $356.60.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Canal St, 164-68, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 47x100x94x irregular, six-story building; E. P. De Reizelon and another, trustees, against Margaret Schneidaser et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $91,782.31; taxes, &c., $30.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 790, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 25x101.10, to Park Av x 27.9x89.2, three and two story buildings; Harlem Savings Bank against M. J. Broderick et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $5,579.93; taxes, &c., $305.54.

By George Price.

Nelson Av, s e corner of 170th St, 24.6x100, vacant; City of New York against Margaret McCarthy et al.; Arthur Purdy, attorney; due, $3,772.67; taxes, &c., $1,211.14.

By James J. Donovan.

Cauldwell Av, 806, e s, 74.3 ft n of 158th St, 23.5x55.2, two-story dwelling; Harry Bacon against Wolf Burland et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,337.17; taxes, &c., $362.

By Joseph & Co.

Fordham Road, 552 East, s s, 25 ft e of Lorillard Place, 21x102, two-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against A. S. Connelly et al.; F. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $4,550.69; taxes, &c., $395.72.

Thursday, July 12.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 170, s e corner Maiden Lane, 76.7x110.11x irreg, 13-story office building; Broadway Building Co. against Edward W. Martin Co. et al.; Wilder, E. & F., attorneys; due, $328,988; taxes, &c., $26,765; prior mortgage, $2,700,000.

102d St, 11 West, n s 200 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.11, five-story flat; Matilda Rich against Abraham Goldberg et al.; Newborg & C., attorneys; due, $18,366.26; taxes, &c., $202.

126th St, 223 West, n s, 213.6 ft w of 7th Av, 13.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Savings Bank against D. C. Judson et al.; Dutton, attorney; due, $4,732.06; taxes, &c., $351.25.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

80th St, 319 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2, seven-story Roycroft apartment house; Ormond Realty Co. against N. Y. Realty Owners et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $118,674.70; taxes, &c., $4,763.50.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Pitt St, 100, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story front and rear tenements; M. G. Richardson and another, trustees, against Maurice Weingarten et al.; E. J. Prest, attorney; due, $26,649.93; taxes, &c., $1,251.55.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Pitt St, 102, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story front and rear tenements; M. G. Richardson against Jacob Lunitz et al; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $20,076.83; taxes, &c., $713.40.

By Henry Brady.

Sheriff's sale of all right, title, claim, and interest which M. M. Molenaor and Wilfred Molenaor had in and to any land whereof Wm. Molenaor died seized, situated within the following blocks: 1850, 1939 to 1934, 1949 to 1954, 1963 to 1967, 1974 to 1978, 2149, 2160, 2170-72, 2174, 2178-80, 2217, and 2220; Eisman, L. C. & L., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Sedgwick Av, 1,788, at n w junction of Cedar Av, 128.7x15x100x74.2, five-story flat; American Savings Bank against Morris Heights Realty Co. et al; J. V. Irving, attorney; due, $47,784.47; taxes, &c., $4,951.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2,140, e s, 183.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x98.5, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,907.51; taxes, &c., $138.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 671-673, w s, 150 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story store; L. B. Barry against Bronx Pythian Temple Corp. et al; W. L. Clark, attorney; due, $10,655.86; taxes, &c., $350.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Prospect Av, 667, w s, 125 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story theatre; W. L. Clark and another against same; E. F. Kidnall, attorney; due, $15,881.86; taxes, &c., $350.

Friday, July 13.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hudson St, 541, w s, 82.11 ft s of Perry St, 18.10x78.6x irregular, four-story tenement and store; W. H. Sage, trustee, against Ellie Lowenstein and another; H. S. Schoonmaker, attorney; due, $9,718.65; taxes, &c., $1,038.59.

305th St, 515 West, n s, 199.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8, three-story dwelling; H. B. Wolrycke-Wiltmore, trustee, against A. C. Brew et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $5,146.12; taxes, &c., $907.26.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Elizabeth St, 153, w s, 5.10 ft s of Kenmore St, 23x94, three-story front and rear tenements; John Molinari against J. L. Molinari et al.; K. C. & M. V. McDonald, attorneys; Partition.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 1,622, w s, 80.11 ft s of 119th St, 20x75, three-story dwelling; I. M. Otz against A. M. Brody et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; due, $15,000.12; taxes, &c., $254.80.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,393, e s, 289.8 ft s of 197th, 50.2x100.10, five-story flat; E. E. Romer et al. against Webster Av Realty Corpn. et al.; M. G. Palliser, attorney; due, $6,583.35; taxes, &c., $1,150; subject to building loan mortgage, $29,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 105, w s, 25x100; Eldridge St, 107, w s, 25x100; City of New York to George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; George P. Sanborn et al to Witty Realty and Construction Co., 50 Eldridge St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 29; attorneys, Baylis & S., 141 Broadway $100

HUDSON RIVER, mean high water line, 8 ft n of centre line of 218th St, on Randell's map, runs e 510.8 to centre line of 14th Av x s 463.11 to point 31.1 ft n of centre line of 216th St e 683.11 x s 21x e 94.6 to w s of Prescott Av x n 47.1x e 45 to high water line Spuyten Duyvil Creek x s w along creek, Harlem River, and Harlem River Ship Canal to beginning, contains 20.05 acres, with water and riparian rights, lands under water, wharfage, &c.; George P. and Frederick Sanborn to City of New York, mtg $70,333.33, all liens, June 29; Real Estate Bureau, Finance Dept., New York City ..... Exchange

INTERIOR LOT, begins 105.10 ft n of 164th St and 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20/6x55x20.6x57.7; Mary T. A. J. Ryan to Richard B. McPolin, 2,143 Amsterdam Av, 1-3 part, all title, b & s, c a g, July 6; attorney, John Whalen, 206 B'way $1

LENOX AV, e s, 75 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x84; Pauline Levy to Roamer Realty Corp., 209 Broadway, mtg $25,400, July 6; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 290 Broadway $100

LEONARD ST, 19 W. n s, —x— City of New York to George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.; exchange and $1

SAME PROPERTY; George P. and F. H. Sanborn to Samuel Kilpatrick, 554 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn; b and s and c a g, all liens, June 29; attorneys, same.....$100

WILLETT ST, 70, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, runs e 124.8x s 50x w 24.8x n 100.4 to street, n 30.2 to beginning; Arthur A. Alexander and another, trustees, will of Arthur L. Levy, to Rzeezower Verbruederungs Verein, on the premises, b. and s., all liens, July 6; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway $21,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 74.11x75; City Real Estate Co. to Emanuel Kanervogel, 838 East 9th St, b. and s., all liens, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

7TH AV, s w corner 142d St, 74.11x75; Emanuel Kanarvogel to City Real Estate Co, 176 Broadway; b and s, c a g, all liens, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

7TH AV, s w corner of 208th St, 99.11x100; Al Building Corporation to T. G. Galardi & Co., 103 Park Av, mtg $18,000, all liens, July 7; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway $100

34TH ST, 357 West, n s, 158.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.7x98.9; Harriet S. Fischer (James) to Reminder Realty Co., 290 9th Av, all liens, June 15; attorney, P. M. Simon, 690 6th Av $100

35TH ST, 9 West, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9; Consolidated Chandelier Co. to Abraham Greenblatt, 109 Madison Av, Connellsville, Penn., all liens, June 30; attorney, A. M. Wattenberg, 233 Broadway $100

46TH ST, n s, 268.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Alex. Davidson to George J. Stillman, 42½ Pavonia Av, Jersey City, June 27; address, 582 Newark Av, Jersey City $1

SAME PROPERTY; George J. Stillman to Alex. and Hennah Davidson, 47 West 46th St, June 27; address, same..... $1

73D ST, 107 E, n s, 117 ft e of Park Av, 21x102.2; Norman and Elizabeth L. Hapgood to Emilie Hapgood, 12 West 12th St; q c, June 19; attorney, A. B. Spingarn, 155 Liberty St..... $1

87TH ST, 140 West, s s, 390 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Sconset Realty Corp. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $14,000, all liens, July 6; attorneys, Babbage & S., 111 B'way...$100

101ST ST, 343-345 East, n s, 40 ft w of 1st av, 40x100.11; Gertie Halpin to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, Bronx; b and s; nom. $26,450, all liens, July 6 ..... $100

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x100.11; James G. Phyfe to Fannie W. Phyfe, 2,048 7th Av; July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

116TH ST, 58 East, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Central Trust Co. to Broadway-John St. Corp., 206 Broadway, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15..... $1

116TH ST, 60 East, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; same to same, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title & Guarantee Co., 160 Broadway..$1

116TH ST, 62 East, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; same to same, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15; same attorney....$1

118TH ST, 507 East, n s, 123.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Jens E. Batchis to Benedetto Zumpetta, 311 East 101st St, mtg $13,500, all liens, rerecorded from Sept. 19, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Benedetto Zumpetta to Michele Langone, 333 East 115th St, mtg $12,500, all liens; attorney, same..... $1

129TH ST, n s, 462.8 ft w of 7th Av, 18.6x99.11, with all title to strip 9.2½ adjoining on e. July 6; William F. Jackson to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 4½ p. c; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. 5,500

99TH ST, 220 East, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, July 6; Oscar & Rose Lustig to Sophia Walz, 355 Webster Av, Jersey City, due June 30, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Albert Jappell, 51 Chambers St..... $2,000

LEONARD ST, 19 and 21, n s, —x— July 8; Samuel Kilpatrick to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, executor, &c.; Frederick C. Gebhard, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $10,600

116TH ST, 38 to 42 East, s s, 120, 125 and 170 ft e of Madison Av, 3 lots each 20x100.11, May 15; Broadway-John St. Corp. to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., due as per bond, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Johns, L. & R., 54 Wall St. $40,500

HUDSON RIVER, mean h. w. l., 6 ft n of c. l. of 218th St, on Randell's Map, for dimensions see transfers, contains 20.05-100 acres, with water and riparian rights, lands under water and wharfage, &c., July 13;

George P. and Frederick Sanborn to Henry B. Fischer, 129 West 70th St, due July 1, 1918; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 141 Broadway $70,333

WILLETT ST, 70, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 124.8x30.2x irregular, July 5; Rzeezower Verbruederungs Verein to Arthur A. Alexander, 435 Fort Washington Av, and another, trustees, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 B'way..$17,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 106 and 107, w s, two lots, each 20x100, July 6; Witty Realty and Construction Co. to Elias Surut, 188 West 121st St, 5 years; attorneys, Goldfogle & Dorf, 271 Broadway $36,000

109TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25.3 ft w of Madison Av, 21.6x100.11, June 30; David Davis to Louis Davis, 1,356 Madison Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isidor Sachs, 51 Chambers St $1,500

MACDOUGAL ST, 139, w s, 84 ft s of 8th St, 24x96, July 6, ½ part; Jennie F. Belardi to John L. Fogliasso, Centre Av, Fort Lee, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, L. Porrins, 553 W. B'way..$1,000

80TH ST, e s, 260.8 ft e of Avenue A, 27.6x102.2, July 6; Frank A. Scherer to Samuel Mannheimer, 1,168 Park Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $28,750; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St..... $1,000

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 256.2 ft n of 194th St, 25.1x90.6x26x88.1; Henry R. Murray to Herman H. Kramer, on White Plains Av, near Wilhall Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

LOT 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Mary A. Stromberg to Victoria Corbett, 758 Beck St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,300

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Matson Av, 20x100.11; Central Trust Co. to Broadway-John St. Corp., 206 Broadway, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15..... $1

116TH ST, 69 East, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; same to same, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title & Guarantee Co., 160 Broadway..$1

116TH ST, 62 East, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; same to same, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15; same attorney....$1

118TH ST, 507 East, n s, 123.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Jens E. Batchis to Benedetto Zumpetta, 311 East 101st St, mtg $13,500, all liens, rerecorded from Sept. 19, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Benedetto Zumpetta to Michele Langone, 333 East 115th St, mtg $12,500, all liens; attorney, same..... $1

129TH ST, n s, 462.8 ft w of 7th Av, 18.6x99.11, with all title to strip 9.2½ adjoining on e. July 6; William F. Jackson to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 4½ p. c; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. 5,500

99TH ST, 220 East, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, July 6; Oscar & Rose Lustig to Sophia Walz, 355 Webster Av, Jersey City, due June 30, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Albert Jappell, 51 Chambers St..... $2,000

LEONARD ST, 19 and 21, n s, —x— July 8; Samuel Kilpatrick to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, executor, &c.; Frederick C. Gebhard, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $10,600

116TH ST, 38 to 42 East, s s, 120, 125 and 170 ft e of Madison Av, 3 lots each 20x100.11, May 15; Broadway-John St. Corp. to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., due as per bond, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Johns, L. & R., 54 Wall St. $40,500

HUDSON RIVER, mean h. w. l., 6 ft n of c. l. of 218th St, on Randell's Map, for dimensions see transfers, contains 20.05-100 acres, with water and riparian rights, lands under water and wharfage, &c., July 13;

George P. and Frederick Sanborn to Henry B. Fischer, 129 West 70th St, due July 1, 1918; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 141 Broadway $70,333

WILLETT ST, 70, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 124.8x30.2x irregular, July 5; Rzeezower Verbruederungs Verein to Arthur A. Alexander, 435 Fort Washington Av, and another, trustees, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 B'way..$17,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 106 and 107, w s, two lots, each 20x100, July 6; Witty Realty and Construction Co. to Elias Surut, 188 West 121st St, 5 years; attorneys, Goldfogle & Dorf, 271 Broadway $36,000

109TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25.3 ft w of Madison Av, 21.6x100.11, June 30; David Davis to Louis Davis, 1,356 Madison Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isidor Sachs, 51 Chambers St $1,500

MACDOUGAL ST, 139, w s, 84 ft s of 8th St, 24x96, July 6, ½ part; Jennie F. Belardi to John L. Fogliasso, Centre Av, Fort Lee, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, L. Porrins, 553 W. B'way..$1,000

80TH ST, e s, 260.8 ft e of Avenue A, 27.6x102.2, July 6; Frank A. Scherer to Samuel Mannheimer, 1,168 Park Av, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $28,750; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St..... $1,000

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 256.2 ft n of 194th St, 25.1x90.6x26x88.1; Henry R. Murray to Herman H. Kramer, on White Plains Av, near Wilhall Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

LOT 271, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Mary A. Stromberg to Victoria Corbett, 758 Beck St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,300

MORRIS PARK AV, n e corner of Matson Av, 20x100.11; Central Trust Co. to Broadway-John St. Corp., 206 Broadway, b & s, c a g, all liens, May 15..... $1

MORHOLT PARKWAY NORTH, 3,324, n e s e, 110.7x60.9x100x100.8; Joseph Woerter to James G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,600

HARRISON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 129.11x29.2x179x51.2; John C. Sanders to Robert R. White, 341 West 51st St, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

HERSCHELL ST, e s, 51 ft s of Halsey St, 25.4x100.10; Marietta Eiting to Hy. Stellman, 2,176 Westchester Av, July 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kodel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St. $500

MACLAY AV, s w corner of Overing Av, 25x98.3; William J. Curley to John Lynch, 265 Berry Place, Brooklyn, and another, July 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,500

134TH ST, 676 East, s s, 20x103.9; Anna Wächter to Michael Biedermann, 42 North Bond St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 5, 5 years; attorney, J. H. Hayes, 51 Chambers St..$5,000

GRANT ST, n w corner of Main St, 90x25x 100x26.8; Marie F. Gerz to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 180th St, July 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $7,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 25 ft s of 154th St, 25x100; John J. Koehler to George Barth, 806 Tinton Av, July 6, 3 years; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av. $1,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 156th St, 25x92.9; Ferdinand Thomas to Charles G. Deitz, 387 East 153d St, July 6, 5 years; attorney, R. H. Bergman 3,219 3d Av..$5,000

ELTON AV, w s, 122.8 ft s of 157th St, 84.10x 100x39.10x100; also Elton Av, w s, 74 ft n of 156th St, 26x100.8; Elizabeth Kneger et al. to Frederick J. Dillemuth, 380 East 161st St, July 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William J. Hofman, 258 Broadway $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, July 2, 3 years, 6 p. c; attorney, same..... $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,609, s w corner of 149th St, all; Rembrandt Realty Co. to Joseph Shenk, 575 Riverside Drive, 5 years from July 1, 1917; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $26,000

144TH ST, s s, 219 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, garage, all; West 144th St. Realty Co. to Jack Wallach, 526 West 112th St., 5 years from July 1, 1917, 5 years rental, July 3; Edgar Hirschberg, 3,210 3d Av.$5,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST BROADWAY, 398; Clara Koenig et al against John Foulds and Andrew Foulds, owners; George N. Bruno & Co., contractors $586

160TH ST, 646 to 654 West; Gallo & Boscarelli against Homo Construction Co., owner and contractor $2,500

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 47th St; Paul A. Fiebiger against Thomas F. Murtha et al. Sept. 1st, 1915 ..... $140

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WOOSTER ST, 158; City Real Estate Co. against Rosebel G. Schiff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Swain.

120TH ST, 207 and 209 East; Lewis Friedman against Loretta Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn.

80TH ST, 530 and 534 East; Max Bernstein against Reed Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Stern.

Bronx.

LOT 358, easterly half, map of village of Wakefield; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Jeanette Klingerman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

81ST GHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 66.4x 97.7; Stephen H. Jackson against Colonial Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

CROTONA PARK EAST, s w corner of Charlotte St, 198.8x127.7; Margaret J. Becker against Ray Barnett et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Roleton & Horan.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Audubon Lane, s w corner of 158th St, for a one-story garage, 200x100; C. Rosenthal and I. M. B. Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Edgecombe Av, s e corner of Jumel Place, for a one-story garage, 199x151.7x153; J. Brown, 614 West 148th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. and 3d Av., architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

80th St, 110 East, to a four-story dwelling; Lydia Locke, premises, owner; Serner, 154 East 68d St., architect; cost, $10,000.

The New York Times Advertising Index Expurgatorius

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HENDRIK HUDSON Apartments
RIVERSIDE DRIVE 118TH AND 119TH STS. COMMANDING VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,400
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$2,000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-$2,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400
Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service.
Express Subway station at the building.
Fifth Ave. Buses pass the door.
Frank A. Peteler, Manager, at the Buildings.
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

4 Rooms, 8th floor (1 bath) $1,400
5 Rooms, 9th " (2 baths) 1,900
6 Rooms, 10th " (3 baths) 2,500
7 Rooms, 11th " (3 baths) 2,800
No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)
The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
370 Central Park West
"The Apartment House Unique"
S. W. Corner of 97th St.
An old-fashioned touch to a new-fashioned home, featuring Queen Anne architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms—Rentals $650 to $1,800
SPECIAL STUDIO SUITES ALSO
LEASES NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY
For booklet, floor plans, etc., consult
French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms
Including 9 Room Duplex Apartment.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $780 Per Annum
7 rooms $1100 to $1300 Per Annum
8 rooms $1400 to $1500 Per Annum
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 Per Annum
with two or three baths.
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.
THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
PHONE SCHUYLER—4160.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

AMBASSADOR COURT
MAINTAINS TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY, COMFORT.
3 and 4 Rooms of the most modern type of apartments.
520 West 124th St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-room apartments, $28-$32;
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

501 WEST 178TH ST.
Corner Amsterdam Avenue
Attractive Apartments. Elevator and switchboard

TO ASK RECIPROCITY FOR RUSSIAN TRADE

Commercial Interests Will Take Up Subject with Official Mission Now Here.

SEEK MORE LIBERAL POLICY

Smaller Supplies of Raw Materials Arrive Here Under Revolutionary Regime Than Previously.

The presence in this country of the official Russian Mission, now to be permanently accredited to this country, will be taken advantage of by commercial interests, if opportunity offers, to make strong representations in favor of a more liberal export policy by New Russia, at least so far as this country is concerned. American manufacturers who are dependent to a large extent on raw supplies from Russia for the production of finished products said yesterday that they believed that when the Russian Mission here, headed by Boris A. Bakhmeteff, understood the embarrassment caused by withholding supplies from Russia, a change in policy would result.

According to a tabulation prepared by the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce applications for approximately fifty different lines of merchandise have been made by American manufacturers up to this time this year, but only negligible quantities of the goods wanted were permitted to leave Russia. In this connection a feature of the situation surprising to American consumers has been the circumstance that even smaller supplies of Russian raw materials have reached here under the Revolutionary Government than was the case under the old régime. Broadly enumerated, the supplies wanted from Russia cover hides, skins, sugar beet seed, furs, casein, sausage casings, and many other classes.

According to the domestic interests concerned in getting supplies from Russia at this time, this country's entrance as an active participant in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, coupled with the enormous exports of finished war materials shipped by the United States to Russia to enable that country to carry on the conflict, warrants a practical reciprocity in the matter of imports. Thus far, however, this has has not been the case.

Situation Becomes Acute.

The situation so far as American manufacturers and importers is concerned has become so acute that the whole matter has been taken up by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Dr. E. E. Pratt, head of the bureau, when in New York recently, said that undoubtedly representations would be made to the Russian Commission in behalf of the domestic interests. While here Dr. Pratt conferred informally with two members of the Mission then in the city, and on Monday if present plans are carried out, further discussion of adequate supplies may be taken up as it was thought yesterday Dr. Pratt would be in New York on that day. In any event, the negotiations will be pressed in Washington after the return to that city of the commission.

The response of New Russia has been so slow to the request for heavier shipments of raw supplies that many American importers have become discouraged and given up the attempt to get goods. Just how slow the progress has been is shown in a statement given out by D. E. Casey, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The statement covered the total applications for licenses to import into the United States goods from Russia under the terms of agreement signed by the representatives of the American and Russian Governments in September, 1915. Mr. Casey's statement covered the period from Jan. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917.

Fewer Applications Granted.

The statement, which showed that fewer applications were being granted upon favorably this year than last, said in part:

The character of the merchandise which the Russian authorities have permitted to be exported has not changed materially from that which was allowed to go out when the agreement was first signed. At first, many applications were made for raw goods and embargoed articles, such as hides, skins, tobacco and mushrooms, but with the repeated refusals of the Russian authorities for permission to ship these goods, the American importers have become convinced of the futility of further applications.

With the change in the character of the Russian Government many importers from Russia were anticipating a change on the part of the Governmental bureau in control of exports, but as yet there has been no material change in the character of the exports. The chief articles of export allowed are sugar beet seed, sausage casings, casein, furs, vetch, clover seed and rugs.

There has been only one case on record where the Russian authorities allowed calfskins to be exported, and this shipment was only permitted when an equal amount of soling leather was sent to Russia to pay for the shipment. The Russian Government has turned a deaf ear to all the other requests for calf, goat and sheepskins, even though some of the skins were actually purchased prior to the outbreak of the war.

It is a fair statement of the case to say that during 1916 only one-half the total amount applied for was released by the Russian Government, but during this year almost all the applications have been granted because the applicants are for the most part importers whose previous attempts to secure goods had been successful.

Many other manufacturers and importers calling at the local office of the bureau gave it as their view that it was a waste of time for them to make applications through the bureau to the Russian Government for merchandise, as they were convinced their applications would not be acted on favorably.

Officials of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, with offices in the Woolworth Building, are hopeful that the Russian Commission will make recommendations to the Provisional Government looking to a freer movement of Russian raw materials to this country.

The Russian embargo on furs has hit manufacturers here especially hard, in view of the demand existing in the United States for goods of this kind for women's wear. Furs particularly wanted from Russia for the Winter season include ermine, astrakhans, foxskins, hareskins, fitches, and caracul. In addition, a wide variety of drugs, chemicals, and other articles are desired.

The information prepared by the Foreign Commerce Bureau showed that in 1916 merchants in the United States made application for the release of Russian merchandise valued at $20,518,719, while this year up to May 1, under the discouraging conditions existing, only $3,108,560 worth of goods had been applied for under the official licensing system in effect between the American and Russian Governments.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON Av., 1,335 (92TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

Out of Town—Furnished.

WILL RENT my home furnished for summer or year; 11 rooms, all improvements; large lawn and trees; half an hour to New York; reasonable. 215 Van Wyck Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
Newly furnished house, 7 rooms and bath, for Summer, $90 a month. John Curtiss, 197 Puritan Av., Forest Hills, L. I. Tel. 6447 Forest Hills.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted to rent, house, unfurnished, ten or eleven rooms, two or three baths; commuting distance within hour; barn; open country around; veranda at side or back; sleeping porches; heat, electric light; schools, library; Westchester, Long Island, Lackawanna, or Jersey Central; please give full description and lowest rent, which must be moderate. J 205 Times Downtown.

Workingman wants largest ground, including house, below $2,500. Anton, 236 West 35th.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Very desirable corner plot in first-class renting section; four car lines and subway station within two blocks. J. W., 1,420 St. Nicholas Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1122.
716 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4051.

Will take good equity or free and clear property in part payment producing oil company stock, paying dividends 2 per cent. monthly. M 2 Times.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS.
5-story quadruple apartment, recently completed, 1-8, ¾, 1-5, each floor 50x100; rent $7,800; price $56,000; little cash required.

6-story elevator apartment, 63 feet front, near Broadway subway station, 4-5, ¼ each floor; rent $12,000; price $82,000; institution mortgage.

5-story double walk-up apartment; rent $2,900; price $21,000; easy terms.
SHAW & CO., 1 WEST 125TH ST.

GARAGE AND STABLE.
400 East 53d St.
Seven-story modern building; 50x100 feet; all improvements; 10 elevators; elevator; 3 lower floors for garage and balance divided into stalls; will lease for long term of years; $5,300 to $6,000 per annum; immediate possession. Abramson, 30 Church St. Cort 6345.

57th, East.—Residential section; attractive, cozy private dwelling, 10 rooms; absolute sacrifice to settle; purchaser can assume $30,000 balance mortgage; interest annually $375; cheaper than rent; investigate. Volzing, 206 East 57th.

3-story private house on East 68th St. east of 3d Av., on a very excellent private house block; will sell cheap, and might take some vacant lots in part payment.
Wm. H. Silk, 138 East 86th St.

For rent or sale, corner plot, about 24,000 square feet, near East River, in the 60s; exceptional location, wide streets, unrestricted; will build for suitable tenant. Address Owner, Box 20, 1,364 Broadway.

Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

156th St., 550 West.—4-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam-heated; adaptable for three or four families; price $15,500; mortgage $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

20-family 5-story tenement house, leasehold, on West 28th St. near 11th Av.; price $3,000; will consider part cash and vacant property. S. H. Pollard, 188 East 58th St.

A few bargains in Manhattan and Brooklyn; also small lots; trades considered. W. R. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Will sell large water front with railroad siding, Manhattan. Stryker, 1,269 Broadway.

At 70th St., East River, with buildings for garage, plot 215x100. Lowe, 535 East 70th St.

Two lots, 185th, 200 feet west St. Nicholas Av. Thomas, 1,929 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

WILL LEASE HOUSE.
12 large rooms; all improvements. Garage for 3 cars to responsible party, for three years at $100 per month; located at 990 Tinton Av. and 164th St. Eugene J. Bushar, 149th St. and Cortlandt Avenue.

Two corner modern apartment houses for quick disposal; fine condition. J 8 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

288 NEW YORK AV., BROOKLYN.
Splendid 3-story brick residence; all modern improvements; will be sacrificed for $10,000 to close an estate. Murdock, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J. (Ph. 675.)

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

To settle an estate, I will dispose at a sacrifice several choice lots in the heart of Brooklyn; twenty minutes from Park Row by subway; terms to suit. M 215 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
NEW GARDENS,
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $12,500, on reasonable terms.

524 Jefferson Av.—Beautiful brown-stone, two-family house; assessed $9,000; our price $7,000; $800 cash, balance easy. Ross, owner, W. 45th St. N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2722.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 8556.

Eight new Jamaica houses, best neighborhood, all modern improvements; low price; easy terms; free lots in partial payment. F. L. Ferguson, 96 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice corner plot, 100x100; sewer, water, gas, electricity; retired locality; privilege of restricted bathing beach; one-half hour from centre of city. Bargain. 302 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow, high hill, overlooking ocean; $300; trees; title guaranteed. J 214 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Good Value.—New Colonial house; Pelham; large rooms, open fireplace; two baths; "set-in" tub; shade; all improvements. F. L. Egger, 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 3328.

An ideal combination of city conveniences and country charms; 9-room house; 3 baths, garage, large garden; $26,500. 144 Fisher Av., White Plains. Tel. 1461R.

SELL or exchange all-year home, ten rooms, three baths; beautiful suburb, 45 minutes New York; $14,500. T 184 Times.

$375 cash, balance monthly; buys detached bungalow open Sundays. Whelan, 460 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Two lots, 185th, 200 feet west St. Nicholas Av. Thomas, 1,929 Amsterdam Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—$3,000 cash will buy a strictly up-to-date residence of seven large rooms on plot 80x310, five minutes' walk west of Mount Vernon station on Harlem Division; attractive terraced garden; house has electricity, gas, hot water heating plant, Pittsburgh automatic instantaneous water heater, electric washing machine; price $7,500, much below value, as owner for whom it was built is obliged to leave town. Address or see "Owner," 52 St. James Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

A beautiful English Cottage of 9 rooms and three baths will be available near Scarsdale Station in October for a refined American family; the elevation is high, overlooking a charming country; the environments, accessibility, and charm of this offering is ideal. Mr. T. Seymour, 40 W. 32d St. 'Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Am building beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling at Scarsdale Station; large plot; fine view; all improvements, hardwood floors and trim; eight rooms, three sanitary, sleeping porch; ready for occupancy October 1; price $11,500; terms to responsible people. T. S. Withers, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860 Madison Square.

A waterfront on Lake Mahopac; unique point of land, almost entirely surrounded by water; 465 feet; sandy beach for bathing; owner will sell all or will divide with responsible party. J. T. S., Room 1202, 40 West 32d St.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial nine rooms and two baths, in restricted section of Larchmont; five minutes' walk toward new water front depot; convenient to schools, stores, &c. Address Larchmont, dept. T, 39 West 31st St. 'Phone 9861 Mad. Sq.

FOR SALE, LARCHMONT.—Seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; found view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,000; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St. 'Phone Murray Hill 2230.

Bungalow at Lake Mahopac; five rooms and bath; three more rooms may be finished on second floor; on hilltop plot, with water front rights; California. Dept. T, room 1202, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Bargain.—Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; modern residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, 8 open fireplaces, gas, electricity; cost $18,500; will sell for $14,000. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

Lake Mahopac.—Bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, dept. T, room 1202, 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For rent, completely and handsomely furnished home on best corner in Lynbrook; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces; steam heat, automatic gas water heater, gas range, electric lights; 2-car garage; will rent for Summer months or until April 1; this is a most unusual offering in furnished houses, and one which will be fully appreciated by refined and responsible people; none others will be considered. Martin, 131 Hempstead Av., Lynbrook.

OWNER must dispose of 5-room bungalow with all water rights, &c.; near bay, in nice locality; newly built, modern improvements; will decorate to suit; garden plot; school and trolley near; 40 minutes from city; easy terms and right price to interested party. Kelso, 277 Times Downtown.

LYNBROOK.—Must sell new house, 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, laundry, gas and coal ranges, steam; cement walks; plot 50x125; 4 minutes from station; $4,850; small amount down, balance like rent; also house $3,800. Arthur McDermott, Catherine St., Valley Stream, L. I.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

Should you be looking for an old house, which needs small repairs, with a large plot of land for cultivation, poultry, &c., near water and station, for $1,500 or $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to B Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—North Shore, near water, thirty minutes from 33d St., three minutes' walk from station, stucco house, ten rooms, three baths, sleeping and other porches, all screened; garage; plot 60x100; attractive grounds; easy terms. Owner, M 135 Times.

LAWRENCE.—Beautiful 8-room house, every improvement; large plot ground; all kinds of fruit and vegetables; must be seen to be appreciated; for sale, very reasonable. Apply Owner, 408 Times Square.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 506, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New house, Garden City Estate, eight rooms, two baths, garage, two blocks from depot; best neighborhood, low price, easy terms, or free lot as first payment. F. S. Ferguson, 96 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Freeport Sacrifice.—Six-room house, bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, pantry, laundry, hardwood finish; garden; fine location; $3,200. L. J., 4 Bashford St., Yonkers.

KENSINGTON PARK,
Great Neck; ideal plot for sale; exceptional bargain. Owner, 1,553 Times Downtown.

$1,850 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 240 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Forest Hill Gardens, L. I.; seven-room house; $8,300; easy terms. J. A. Gallagher, 330 Burns St.

Bungalow, $4,000; building site, $1,600; near depot, Freeport. Charles S. Cary, 126 Glenada Court, Freeport, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SHIPPAN POINT, NOROTON, GREENWICH, STAMFORD, NEW CANAAN, and TOKENEKE RESIDENCE PROPERTIES for sale and to rent; Summer places and all-year residences; shore tracts and upland estates from 10 to 100 acres; all within convenient commuting distance of New York City.

SPECIALIST, P. O. Box 456.
Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Beautiful, nearly new, modern stone and shingle house; 6 master's rooms, 2 maids' rooms, maids' dining room, 4 bathrooms, 2 lavatories, billiard room, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, beautiful grounds, about 20 acres; high elevation; view Long Island Sound; situated Stamford, Conn.; will exchange for income paying property. Address Box 714, Stamford, Conn.

My specialty is shore tracts and fine estates; also handle high-class residence properties of moderate size and price; write me your requirements and I will submit different properties for approval.
SPECIALIST, P. O. Box 456.
Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage, gardener's houses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. H., (Suite 1988.) 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

A charming old house, remodeled, 8 rooms, all improvements; garage and studio; one acre land; beautiful old trees; price $7,500. Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate, Westport, Conn., on the Sound.

$3,500 comfortable home, commuting distance, plenty fruit, big garden. A 285 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electric lights, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

BEAUTIFUL California bungalow; hour out. In the hills; Stickley Craftsman design; seven rooms, bath; hot water heat, electric lights; beamed ceiling, inglenook, two fireplaces; large, shaded plot; six minutes station; Western owner will sacrifice. Box T 251, Mahwah, N. J.

Real estate corporation, long established, desires to connect with a gentleman having acquaintance among realty owners for the purpose of establishing an uptown branch office; cash investment, with active service, essential. Address OPPORTUNITY, 225 Times.

Exceptional bargain; six-room modern home, $8,500; worth $9,700; also five-room bungalow, $2,700; worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Attractive country home, modern improvements; spacious grounds; plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs, shop, chicken coops; earliest fishing; leaving town; price $2,950; terms arranged; Lackawanna, nine miles out. Owner, 260 Times Downtown.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000 owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Stinger Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Bungalow, California style, seven rooms, open fireplace, five acres fruit, overlooking beautiful lake; commuting distance; sacrifice, $3,200; worth $4,500; easy terms; rent, $150; option purchase. Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Tenafly, N. J.—22 acres, suitable for development; frontage on Knickerbocker Road and Closter Av., adjoining Knickerbocker Golf Club. Can be sold at attractive figure to settle estate. Wm. A. White & Sons, 66 Cedar St. Tel. John 4100.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $9,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 56th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—BARGAIN HUNTERS, attention! Must sell my ten-room house, all modern improvements, electricity; plot 75x165; shade and fruit trees; artesian well 175 feet deep; is leased up to next May at $45 per month; residential, restricted neighborhood; two blocks from school; three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania R. R.; ten minutes from N. J. Central R. R.; 30 minutes either road to New York; building and loan mortgage $3,100; if interested will transfer the mortgage for additional $400 cash. Never hear of such a chance? Address Y 209 Times Annex.

Desirable property for sale at Ridgewood, N. J.; twelve-room house on corner of two principal streets; contains all modern improvements, hardwood floors, gas, electricity; hot water heating; also two finished rooms in attic; laundry in basement; five minutes' walk from station; excellent train service; fine vegetable garden, flower beds, and grand old shade trees; no reasonable offer refused; terms, part cash and balance on mortgage if desired. Address Gen. P. O. Box 1,541, New York City.

One of the best built houses in Northern New Jersey; complete every way; steam heat, electric light; nine rooms, three baths; abundant closets; located on high ground, with fine view of Orange Mts.; living and dining rooms beam ceilings, open fireplaces; two acres, laid out like park; vegetable garden; large veranda two sides house. Box 82, Mahwah, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half-hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
MILLER & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

1-Family house, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; lot 37½x100; located in nice section; must sell at once; price $3,300. Address A. Ozimek, 121 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

House For Sale.—All modern improvements; lot 50x135; all kinds shrubs, fruit trees; near school, church, station; price $4,500; installments, $40 month. Inquire H. Nelson, Forest Av., Teaneck, N. J. Englewood 676J.

Account death must sacrifice beautiful country home, modern improvements; spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest section; price $3,250; worth $5,000; easiest terms. Widow, 250 Times Downtown.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM,
27 miles C. R. R., N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate. LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

For Rent—877 1st St., Hackensack, N. J.; 8 rooms, detached house; furnished, unfurnished; three minutes' walk Anderson Station; reasonable. Phone L. Card, 1096W Hackensack.

Large corner lot; 5-room house; just renovated inside and out; water, sewer, gas; 1 block from school, near Erie and Susquehanna stations; bargain at $2,500; easy terms. F. B. Ross, 199 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

LEONIA.—BUILDER'S SACRIFICE.
Six rooms, open parlor, sleeping porch, tile bath, steam heat, all improvements, large plot; price $5,800, easy terms. H. I. Vanderbeck, Broad and Central Avs., Leonia, N. J.

Glen Ridge, (26 Washington Place.)—For sale, seven-room house, all improvements; $6,500; easy terms; convenient trains and trolley.

Eight rooms and attic, all improvements; finely located in Jersey City; tubes, trolleys, and railroads very convenient. A 283 Times Downtown.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
Factory Factors,
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent.—To responsible parties, well-furnished hotel in Green Mountain resort town in Vermont, doing good business; no agents. Wm. C. Fanning, Box 275, Manchester Depot, Vt.

California—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful, new, brown bungalow, in Los Angeles; neighborhood restricted and handsomely developed; seven rooms, all on one floor, including special breakfast room and den, two bedrooms, handy kitchen; interiors in excellent taste; garage, chicken runs, &c.; fruit trees, berries and vegetable garden; lawn well kept; property 46x185; excellent light on four sides; will sell with or without furniture, or will consider exchange for property near New York, preferably Westchester County. T 128 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

40 acres Missouri fruit and poultry land, $5 monthly; "free list." Geo. D. Williams, Mount Vernon, Ill.

Beautifully located camp in Catskill Mountain woods, situated at Tennanah Lake; price $850; furnished. Morris, 222 West 141st St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange.—14-room home, $15,000; mtg. $5,000; $60,000 clear business and residence lots, all in growing Chicago suburb; want good $70,000 trade or will divide. E. Franklin, Herald Bldg., Chicago.

Factory wanted not less than 15,000 square feet suitable for machine shop to exchange for good paying New York City real estate property. Address all particulars to M 171 Times.

3 LOTS, free and clear, WEST BRONX, trade for BROOKLYN one or two family private houses. Lots priced $3,000. ROSS REALTY, 505 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 8864 VANDERBILT.

SINGLE LOT, free and clear, in 206th St., to trade for small farm or suburban place with some land. ROSS REALTY, 505 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 8864.

Have 44-foot building, Manhattan, suitable for alteration into garage; want farm or country place, free and clear, or small mortgage. Orcutt, Wright & Co., 165 Broadway.

$45,000 country place and farm to exchange for city property; no brokers. Shawson & Hobbs, 163 West 72d St.

SEND in your exchange propositions. We keep everlastingly at it. ROSS REALTY, 505 5th Av., N. Y. Phone Vanderbilt 8864.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Unfurnished house of seven or eight rooms with modern conveniences and garage on premises. Must be desirably located in Westchester County, south of White Plains, N. Y., and rent not more than $50 per month. Address Mr. Lynch, 40 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Wanted, small country house with garage, near water; three to ten acres land, high elevation, within 1 hour of city; upper New York, Long Island or Connecticut section preferred; must be good location and bargain. C. G. Keller, 133 West 24th.

House Wanted.—Seven, eight or nine rooms, with all modern improvements; restricted suburban section within commuting distance of New York. Prefer to lease, but would buy if satisfactory. J 213 Times Downtown.

Have clients who will lease apartment houses cash security; principals only. Ross Realty, 505 5th Av., New York. Tel. 8864 Vanderbilt.

Wanted—About ten tillable acres Westchester County; principals only; full particulars. L. B. Van Dusen, Saddle River, N. J.

WANTED.—A good apartment house proposition; give full particulars. Box 117, 222 West 23d St.

Crow Elkhart Clovercleaf readster, 1916 model, Splendid condition. Demonstration. $475. J 216 Times Downtown.

Want Kew Gardens or Forest Hills Sage Foundation building site. City-Suburban Co., 300 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

RENT LOANS.
If called upon to reduce first mortgage, pay installments on second mortgage, meet your interest or taxes, YOU CAN BORROW FROM US ON YOUR RENTS; reasonable charges and quick action. Finance Mortgage Co., 140 Nassau St., Phone Beekman 4276.

Wanted—$8,000 second mortgage on two five-story flats, 90x, west side; first mortgage insurance five years, 4½ per cent.; principals only. T 124 Times.

Have $10,000 to lend on first mortgage at 5% on Bronx or Manhattan realty. Inquire Philip I. Schick, 1,367 B'way, N. Y. C., N. Y.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Island chicken farm, fruit, vegetables; 14 modern buildings; 13 acres; cost $20,000; sacrifice $5,500. Emil Steffens, Center Moriches, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale containing 148 acres; 75 level and tillable; brick house, 14 rooms, containing water system; two barns; mile station, trolley; two railroad; price $16,000. Alex Bukistelis, Wauregan, Conn.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 125 ACRES.
With modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000 bu. potato crop. Price $4,000. H. H. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—56-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; fox hounds filled; chickens; good garage and stable; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL FARM.
Fully equipped, 290-acre Commercial Farm; large crops, stock, tools and excellent buildings. Price $28,000.
RURAL LIFE CO., KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HIGHLY profitable farm of 85 acres, one mile from North Branch Depot; delightful locality; acres of oats, wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, hay; large buildings; orchard, brook; large herd of cattle, horses, etc.; all implements, etc.; wonderful value; must sell quick; $12,000. Owner, P. O. B., 756 Somerville, N. J.

Twenty-four acres, abundant fruit, healthy location, overlooking valley; fine six-room house, artesian well, outbuildings; station three miles; price $6,000, half cash, including growing crops, tools, live stock. Frederick Howard, Monsey, N. Y.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 25 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Finest agricultural estate in New Jersey at its value, $35,000; highly profitable; elite section; 250 acres; $6,000 down. Grant T. Parish, Broker in Farms, Asbury Park, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.
FOR SALE—A 24-acre farm, near trolley, stores, creamery, schools, &c.; 5-room stone house in good condition, good cellar, frame barn, different out-buildings, fruit, lasting water, all growing crops; possession at once. Price $1,750; only $750 in cash required. For particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Pa.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here; productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.

Farm wanted within 100 miles of New York City, value $5,000 to $15,000, in exchange for a good paying ten-family tenement house in one of the best sections of New York City. Address all particulars to M 170 Times.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

Wanted—Part shop; established corsetiere; fashionable neighborhood; commission; rental. M 168 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Country Home.—Near Huntington; high ground; motoring hour-quarter city; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 8 servants', bath; electricity; tennis courts; garage; vegetables, milk, eggs, ice; upkeep; gardener, chauffeur cottage. T 198 Times.

Furnished house of six rooms and bath, all improvements, piano, garage, stable, fruit trees, on large corner lot in residential section for Summer season in Glen Cove; rent moderate. Apply to F. A. Pine, Glen Cove, L. I.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 8 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, best neighborhood; twenty minutes Penn. station; convenient; trolley, small garden, garage, tennis. 521 Laburnum Av., Flushing. Phone Flushing 1121-W.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Stere, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

NEPONSIT.—One or two beautifully furnished rooms; private cottage; privileges; reasonable. H 164 Times.

Furnished Cottage, 8 rooms and bath; garage; accessible to beach; moderate rent. A. J. Jones, Box 117, Bridgehampton, L. I.

Delightful camp, completely furnished; shore front, Oyster Bay; $85 season. M 188 Times.

FOR RENT.—Colonial house, 15 rooms; all improvements; cut rate for season. Apply to owner, Thomas M. Otto, Sayville, L. I.

Minnie Island, Great South Bay.—Well-furnished bungalow, 7 rooms, bath, fine piazza, $200 for season. Box 617, Babylon.

Six-room cottage, with garage, bathing. Telephone 1461 Flushing. 45 81st St., Beechhurst, L. I.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house, 6 bedrooms; garage; large grounds; season or year. Phone 2743 Far Rockaway.

PATCHOGUE Rustic Bungalows to rent. Views mailed.
DIMMERLING, Corona, N. Y.

Westchester County.

At Larchmont.—Nice, cool, modern cottage; waiting distance from station; five bedrooms, three baths, lavatory; garage; half acre; shady lawn; July 15 to Sept. 15, $500. Box 894, Larchmont. Phones 299, Larchmont or 2422 Murray Hill.

SCARSDALE.—Furnished, July 15 to Oct. 1; house has 10 rooms, four master bedrooms, two baths, shower bath; maid's rooms; garage. J. R. Glendinning, Circle Road, Scarsdale, 101.

Private Family.—Attractive house; delightful location; rooms single or suite; home atmosphere; golf, tennis. 128 Bruce Av., near Caryl Av., South Yonkers.

Modern 10-room house in Mt. Vernon; desirable location; large veranda; lawn; reasonable rent. Inquire 44 South 8th Av. Telephone 453 W.

Park Hill.—Rent my furnished house, ten rooms, three baths, sleeping porch, part or all Summer; rent reasonable right party. McGill, 2 Hillcrest Av., Yonkers.

At Hastings-on-Hudson, will sublet for $280 until October, eight room cottage, regularly running at $600 a season. Phone Hastings 1043.

Cottage, completely furnished, on lake; boating, swimming, fishing, tennis, &c. Charles H. Bloomer, Brewster, N. Y.

Small Farm.—Rent, furnished, six rooms, bath, sleeping porch; garden, fruit, lake; $175 season. Grace Johnston, Peekskill, N. Y.

Furnished house, for July, August and September; 14 rooms, 4 baths; large yard. Bronxville 1029. Y 247 Times Annex.

Tarrytown, country place, furnished for Summer; high elevation; fine view. A 295 Times Downtown, or tel. 4570 Beekman.

Scarsdale.—11 rooms, 2 baths; garden; garage; $250 until Sept. 10. 1183 Scarsdale.

New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY—NEWLY FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT BY SEASON OR YEAR; CHOICE LOCATIONS IN LOUISIANA, CHELSEA AND VENTNOR OCEAN FRONT COTTAGES WITH GARAGE. EXTREMELY LOW RENTALS, AVERAGE 7 BEDROOMS, $1,000 TO $2,000; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; ALL NEW THROUGHOUT. PAUL O'NEILL, PRESS BLDG.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Very desirable, fully furnished cottage, 12 rooms, bath, large porches, grounds, electricity; favorable rental to responsible tenant; immediate possession. N. J. Hilton, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

For rent at particularly low rental, two attractive cottages, with modern conveniences, in exclusive club colony overlooking water; high ground, beautiful trees. Apply to Mrs. M. Gibbs, Menmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J.

Cottage wanted, for 2 months at or near Ocean Av., between

The New York Times

Sunday, July 8, 1917.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; 8th floor; beautiful view of the Hudson River; 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 master bathrooms; for one year. Capt. Hunt. Schuyler 7775.

107TH, 302 WEST.—8-room apartment; southern exposure; completely furnished; October or longer.

107TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt. Schuyler 7775.

113TH ST., 158 WEST.—Lady will sublet to October; beautiful five-room completely richly furnished; modern house. Apart. 4l.

113T, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment. Oct. 1st or longer lease. Coyle.

116TH, 106 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Supt. or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

122D ST., 306 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—2 rooms and bath, completely furnished, in apartment hotel. Telephone Bryant 8213, 10 to 4 Monday. Reasonable.

122D, 35 WEST.—Cool six-room front apartment, $100 until October; after October $150, furnished; unfurnished, $100. Lawton.

122D ST, 226 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, furnished apartment, Hotel Ansonia, $75. Mann.

123D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; near Park, "L" and subway.

123D, 225 WEST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Forbes.

125TH, 101 WEST.—Cheerful, attractive, four-room apartment, electricity, shower, $38. Gunther.

125TH, 349 WEST.—Unusual bargain; $250 apartment $100; exquisite 8 rooms. Freeman.

126TH ST., 267 WEST.—Large studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath, with maid service. Superintendent.

126TH, 206 WEST.—8 rooms, 5th floor, 4 bedrooms; furnished, unfurnished. Brazee.

129TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent studio, grand piano, bedroom, boudoir, bath; service; Summer; $14.

131D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 3651.

134TH ST., 204 WEST.—Four rooms, furnished, to two people. Apt. 8C.

137TH, 148 WEST.—Wonderful Summer apartment, eighth floor, Sanzara Court; southern exposure; surrounded by low dwellings; no obstruction to light and air; everything new and bright; Summer rate, $100. 8C.

143TH ST., (738 West End.)—2-3 rooms, kitchen, kitchenette. $25-$32.

111TH, 220 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment of five rooms and bath to sublet; all improvements; modern elevator apartment. The Borchardt. River. 8382.

216, WEST 100TH STREET.

Cool, airy 7-room apartment; full furnished; china, silver, linen, &c., ready for occupancy at once; low rate to October 1st; apply on premises. Foote.

109TH ST., 229 WEST.—Five rooms, nine-story fireproof building, less than rent; piano, Victrola. Inquire elevator man.

111TH ST. (Riverside Drive.)—Gentleman will share with gentleman four-room apartment; every convenience; light and cool. M 178 Times.

113TH, 509 WEST.—Four light rooms; bath; elevator building; housekeeping; sacrifice $38.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, delightfully cool rooms and bath, comprising entire floor in private dwelling, single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

115TH, 517 WEST. (Apt. 5A.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

115TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

115TH.—Beautifully furnished 6-room, 2-bath apartment; 7th floor; baby grand piano; $75 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1451.

116TH, 549 WEST.—Furnished apartment 6 rooms. Apt. 12.

610 WEST 116TH ST.

between Broadway and Riverside Drs., nr. sub. $3-4-5 room apts., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; high-class house; managed by owner, on premises. Phone 8040 Morningside.

116TH ST., 616 WEST, Apt. 4l.—Unusually cool, comfortable, well-furnished apartment; seven rooms or less; sacrifice.

122D, 808 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, 8-room elevator apartment; completely furnished; piano. Apartment 8.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, 5-6 outside rooms, $45-$50 month. (University.)

126TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

127D, 560 WEST, (6A.)—Attractive studio apartment; 3 rooms, bath; elevator; piano; references; $32.

127TH, 717 WEST.—Four-room modern elevator apartment; attractively furnished; cheap for Summer.

129TH, 843 WEST.—Until Oct. 1, four-room furnished apartment, all conveniences; 181st subway, Broadway surface lines; $32 monthly. Newberry.

129TH, 621 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; all light; $45. See janitor.

135TH, 521 WEST.—Splendid five-room apartment; cool; Washington Heights section; all outside rooms and west exposure; no stairs; $45 a month to Sept. 15; subway or surface transportation. D. H. Livingston.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $3 weekly (optional;) references.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

ANSONIA HOTEL, (Apartment 6S.)—Elegant two-room bath; $75. Apply hotel.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.

Handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 170 West 72d St. Phone 843 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Ingleman, Renting Specialist, 324 West 72d St. Columbus 838.

AT THE BELNORD, 225 WEST 86TH.

Handsomely furnished seven rooms, two baths, apartment until Oct. 1; free light, refrigeration, vacuum, silver, linen, piano; immediate possession; $100 month. Appointment, phone Schuyler 2882.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $36, $45, $50, $55, $60 MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; convenient lease or unfurnished; main floor; and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts. THE WILSONIA, 236, 237, 239 West 69th St., near Broadway, 1, 2, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and janitor service; maid service optional; references essential.

ATTENTION! Columbia Summer students.—Complete housekeeping apartments, neighborhood Columbia, term or longer; suitable two, more persons; immediate possession; 3 rooms, 2 baths, $55; 7 rooms, piano, $70; 4 rooms, $65; 5 rooms, $55, $60; 4 rooms, $65; 3 rooms, kitchenettes, $55, $60. Attractive list other Summer bargains. Save trouble hunting; drop card. CRESCENT AGENCY, 947 West 110th, corner Broadway, (upstairs.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 3-5 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

CLAREMONT AV., 39.—Beautifully furnished apartment, excellent location, overlooking Columbia; bus, subway, Kennedy, Apt. 22. Morningside 6480.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—Apartment 6 A; wonderfully cool, dainty, eight rooms, two baths; piano and victrola; overlooking campus; references.

FOUR room elevator apartment for Summer; piano; reasonable; references. Superintendent, 569 W. 150th.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for Summer and Fall. Consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. 1077 Columbus.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS, 222 West 59th St.

Apartment and studio to sublet to Oct. 1. James E. Ball, Manager.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 B. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

AN FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath en bloc; three closets; all outside rooms; furnishings new; for Aug. and Sept.; moderate rent; between W. 181st and 190th Sts. subway; adults; business references exchanged. A 253 Times Downtown.

POST AV., 180, (West 207th St.)—Attractive three rooms and kitchenette elevator apartment, comfortably equipped; three minutes from subway; near Van Cortlandt Park; for Summer. Tel. Apt. 6G, St. Nicholas 4230.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Eighties.)—Magnificently furnished private dwelling, 16 rooms, 4 baths, 7 master's, 5 maids' elevator; $5,000. Particulars, Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner, lower 90's.)—Five rental furnished apartment; two rooms, modern baths, all or part; location, sixth floor. P. O. Box 482, City. Seen by appointment.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 788.—Sublet four-room apartment beginning July 15 to Oct. 1; only refined people wanted; rent $75 a month. 9161 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 126, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for 8 months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE, 116TH.—Charmingly furnished six rooms; river view; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Nine large, light rooms, three baths; moderate rent. Apply Apartment 82. Tel. 8038 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Two, three very beautiful front rooms, kitchen. Apt. 5l.

SAN JACINTO, 18 East 6th St.

1, 2, and 3 rooms, bath; special rates, $45 monthly upward; complete service.

SPECIALIST.

Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments, Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 772.—Seven cool rooms; same rental as unfurnished. Apt. 12.

TO RENT, furnished, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchen. Apply L. Scheht, 131 West 58th. Ask for Superintendent.

Two rooms, furnished, front, overlooking park, within one block subway. Use of piano, telephone, until October. J 8 Times.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Artistically furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view, all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of apartment and giving best references. H 187 Times.

906, WEST END.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; new building; exquisite new furnishings; three master bedrooms; sublet Summer; longer; concessions. Telephone for details, Columbus 3974.

WEST END.—Desirable apartment; immediate occupancy; high time; cool, beautifully furnished; 2 master bedrooms. Riverside 1860, Apt. 9d.

WEST END, 908.—Five exquisite, newly furnished rooms; new building; two bedrooms; concessions; Summer, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 839, (Corner 101st.)—Six rooms, elevator, $100 to Sept. 10; immediate possession. Apt. 7C.

WEST END AV., 839.—Completely furnished five-room apartment; cool, light, reasonable. 7 A.

WEST END, (Eighties.)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, $150. Vanderbilt 1453.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor, $85. Vanderbilt 1452.

7 ROOMS.

Ground Floor Corner.

PRICE, $2,500.

601 West End Avenue.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

NICELY FURNISHED 2-room, bath apartment, private telephone, electricity, service, ten minutes Wall Street; will share. B 309 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

Beautiful suite, five rooms, tiled bath, in large modern private colonial home. Splendid neighborhood Montclair. Newly furnished for two adults. Near both railroads. July 15 to Sept. 15. References exchanged. 179 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

STUDIO APARTMENT or bachelor apartment, 2, 3, or 4 rooms, with kitchenette, between 59th and 86th Sts., west side; must have elevator apartment; give details. H 174 Times.

Gentleman and mother require for about eight months independent apartment with pleasant outlook; quote terms; exceptional care assured; Washington Heights preferred. M 116 Times.

Wanted in Jamaica or vicinity, furnished apartment, modern 2 or 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; good location. Address P. Giddings, general delivery, Jamaica, L. I.

5-ROOM APARTMENT wanted, furnished complete housekeeping; immediate possession; short let or longer; reasonable. Call Madison Sq. 9900; Finley.

LADY, conscientious and very neat, would like care of small apartment for Summer, during owner's absence. T 176 Times.

LIST your apartments for Summer and Fall rentals. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

Apartment wanted Sept. 1, below 23d Street; 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; $40-$50.

Unfurnished.

HOUSEKEEPING apartment, 5 or 6 rooms, or nonhousekeeping apartment, 3 rooms; unfurnished; good neighborhood; below 90th St.; one good-sized room essential. Address Jorlyn, 2 East 46th St.

THREE OR FOUR ROOM modern apartment, west side preferred, between 50th and 135th Sts.; will lease from Aug. 1. Address H 151 Times.

WANTED—Six months from October, select housekeeping apartment, four rooms, east side, below 72, west of Park Av.; upper floor; sunny rooms. Y 290 Times Annex.

WANTED, immediately, housekeeping apartment of four rooms, kitchen, and bath, not over $35; Chelsea or Greenwich Village section preferred. L. M., H 185 Times.

Lease 1st October, 3 rooms, 3 family bedroom; electric light; below 100th Street, west side; $60 to $65. M 125 Times.

SIX, seven unfurnished rooms, southern exposure. Full particulars, price, A 305 Times Downtown.

THE WHOLE first or second floor of an occupied private house; preferably below 59th St. Y 2 Times.

APARTMENTS wanted. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. 1077 Columbus.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; superior house.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; quiet; phone; select house; reference.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, conveniences, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; select, $4, $7.

39TH ST., 339, (Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; rooms with running water; single room.

49TH, 29 EAST.—Extremely comfortable front room; southern exposure; continuous elevator; individual linen; use of bath; gentleman.

53D ST., 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Three rooms to let, one with piano; references exchanged.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4003.

96TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 9051.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, (kitchen privilege) lady only. Holm, 19 East 86th. Lenox 9617.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; running water; from $6 to $7.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 168.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

PARK AV., 70.—38th and Park Av.; large rooms; $5 up.

REFINED young woman will share studio apartment with woman. Phone evenings Plaza 8706.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,866, (Near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Delightful house, hotel convenience; awnings, shower bath. Stuyvesant 2574.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room with private bath; also medium room; references.

11TH ST., near 5th Av.—Attractive room and bath in high-class elevator apartment with young couple; absolute independence; breakfast if desired; $12; exceptional. M 164 Times.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 33 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Desirable double room; running water; fine surroundings; telephone; references.

16TH, 19 WEST.—Large, small, airy, cool rooms; all conveniences; references. Chelsea 10335.

16TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive room for woman, elevator apartment. Inquire Apt. 5A.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, private bath; $5.50; telephone.

36TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

43TH, 139 WEST, B'way.—Desirable 3-room apartment; electricity, elevator, phone; $11. Doyle.

45TH, 305 WEST, (Astor Court.)—Furnished to sublet, one room and bath reasonable. Apt. 1H. Tel. 7730 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private house; refined people. Bryant 8558.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath on third floor; refined home.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, telephone, electricity; city visitors accommodated. Hayes.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; references.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms; private bath; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; reference.

53TH ST.—English woman, having large, modern, elevator, corner apartment, will rent cool, outside room. Dodsworth. Circle 588.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; running water; shower bath adjoining; $5 a week for Summer months; gentleman; reference.

55TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; first-class. Circle 1098. Stewart.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Lovely room; private family; references; woman preferred. Nichols.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; half price Summer; telephone. 271 Col.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Very cool rooms, electricity, elevator apartment, $5 to $10. Sewell.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

58TH, 347 WEST.—Newly furnished room, all conveniences. Dressing.

67TH ST., (Corner of Central Park West.)—Large, nicely furnished room, with bath; every modern convenience; one or two gentlemen; one block elevated, subway station; references. Address Cass, 77 Times.

68TH, 34 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; $8; KITCHENETTE, $7.

69TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK.—Handsome corner room, overlooking park; no other roomers; gentleman only. Telephone Columbus 1807.

69TH, 144 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, handsomely furnished; private family; bachelor. Apt. 8.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.) — Outside room lavatory, electricity, shower, telephone; excellent location.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.

In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6114 Columbus.

70TH, 280 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor and bedroom; no other roomers; bath, electricity. Telephone Columbus 8843.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; Summer rate; kitchen privileges. Hauser.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished several single; Summer rates; kitchen privileges. Joel.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, LUXUROUSLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS; ADJOINING BATH; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST., 30 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room; private bathroom; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—First-class rooms, electricity, running water, phone.

71ST, 214 WEST.—Attractive southern room, near bath; moderate.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

72D, (Subway.)—Large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentleman; references; reasonable. Columbus 684, Apt. 1-C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, breezy rooms, near bath; electricity; sleeping porch; quiet refinement.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms; private bath; large closets; service; private house; Summer rates. Columbus 1242.

72D, 286 WEST.—Cool attractive rooms, kitchenette, front basement, private bath, electricity.

72D, 120 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy single or double rooms, with or without private bath.

73D, 269 WEST (West End.)—Comfortable, cool, large room, private bath; conveniences.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Cool, attractive, 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Superintendent.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, without board; terms reasonable.

73D, 140 WEST. — SUMMER PRICES; LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; THREE WINDOWS; ONE FLIGHT; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large and small rooms; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 113 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; also housekeeping apartment; Summer rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; large, small rooms; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; large closet; quiet house; gentleman; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 202 WEST.—Large, cool, double front room, private bath; near Riverside.

73D, 145 WEST.—Attractive rooms, medium, small; tray breakfast; references exchanged.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; moderate.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, for gentleman; electricity, bath; high class; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Choice room, adjoining bath; exclusive, modern house; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; Summer prices; desirable neighborhood; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $8.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 8 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 132 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4506.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive, exceptionally cool, airy room, select location, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 43 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath or adjoining; convenient to all transportation; select neighborhood; phone; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Just newly decorated rooms, studio, electricity, reception parlor; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure, reasonable; reference.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable, large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

79TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptional, attractive two connecting rooms; kitchenette; front parlor; reasonable.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; cosy kitchenette.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful furnished suite, with bath, in private home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; Summer rates. Schuyler 9865.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Exceptional house, exceptional rooms; baths, telephones, electricity; convenient all lines; Summer rates. Schuyler 10117.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate; breakfast.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; or suites; electricity.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Strictly bachelor; cool, quiet rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; references exchanged.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well furnished; private bath; references.

80TH, 123 WEST (The Georgian).—Select rooms, baths; cool and comfortable; attractive rates.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $5, $12.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Overlooking Park; large, small rooms; convenient "L"; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Cool front room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Helton.

82D, 139 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, connecting bedroom, all improvements, for refined bachelor; Summer rates. Madame Juliette.

82D,,134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room in select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

83D, 324 WEST.—Cool, light, nicely furnished $5, $6. Apt. 6 West.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable two; electricity; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

83TH, 201 WEST.—Desirable room in well-appointed elevator house; telephone; reference. Campbell.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 59 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; every convenience; handsomely furnished; board optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large room, bath, breakfast; gentlemen accustomed refined private home.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Spacious, attractively furnished rooms, bath; finest location; breakfast optional.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath; select neighborhood; near drive and subway.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room, running water; private family; reasonable. Freeman.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

87TH, 330 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Well-furnished suite, with bath; room; private house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; kitchenette; electricity; $5-$8.

88TH, 175 WEST.—Large, small; private American family; homelike surroundings; $4.50, $2.50.

89TH, 322 WEST. — Magnificent double room, piano, boudoir, private bath; references; Summer, $3.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large cool room, beautiful location; electricity; references; Summer prices.

91ST, (2,465 Broadway.)—Bright, large, airy room; parquet floor, plenty hot water, telephone, elevator; rent $6. Gerard.

91ST, 40 WEST.—Two adjoining front and back rooms; large private suite; select home, near park; every convenience; Summer rates. Telephone 8370-J Riverside.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; medium; electricity; $10, $6.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Physician's parlor floor suite; entire second floor; showers, electricity.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Owner's home; back parlor, other desirable rooms; Summer rates.

92D, 1 WEST.—Call or phone Carmalt, River 371, for details about convenient, beautiful room, near Central Park.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—2 elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

92D, 134 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; one, two persons; L, subway; references. Phone 4720 Riverside.

93D, 137 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

94TH, 55 WEST.—A large, comfortable, cool room, private bath, electricity, phone; also small room.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, single; elevator; private family; $6. Franklin.

94TH, 321 WEST.—Furnished room; private family; business woman preferred. 8 West.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive front room; gentleman; reference; shower; $6.50. Apt. 4l.

97TH ST., (750 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, outside rooms; Summer rates.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; business people; delightfully cool.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished, airy room, adjoining bath. Apartment 4l.

99TH, 248 WEST.—Large, light, cool rooms; electricity, running water. Apt. 4 West.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Two-room suites, bath; single rooms, in modern house; references.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL, Near Broadway. "L" sub. Tel. 1182 River.

1, 2, 3 light rooms, $3 to $15.

Linen, gas, electricity, maid service included. Kitchen privileges optional. Immediate possession.

102D, 249 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished large, cool rooms, single or en suite, with or without baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

102D, 253 WEST.—One large room and private bath; private house; Summer rates.

105TH, 229 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom, cool, shower, $8. Heim.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Pleasant, well-furnished front room, arranged as sitting room and bedroom; single room, $2.50. Apartment 1.

107TH, 257 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; $3.50, $4; elevator apartment. Band.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

110TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, south front room; near Riverside; private family. Apt. 15.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Apt. 45; beautiful room, private family; lady preferable; references.

111TH, 542 WEST.—Delightful room; near subway; use of kitchenette. Apartment 2.

112TH, 603 WEST.—Three handsome, furnished rooms; southeast exposure; near Riverside; all conveniences. Cuddy.

113TH, 604 WEST.—Cool, light room; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, west.

113TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, two windows facing street; every convenience; private family. Schwartz, Apartment 8N.

113TH, 606 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, OUTSIDE, COOL ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. APT. 6 WEST.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Cool, clean, single, double rooms; piano; adjoining bath; elevator.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Business woman will rent pleasant room, with use of kitchen and piano if desired. Jones.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (5 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5138 Morningside. Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant, front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., La Porte Hotel.—Delightful Summer location, opposite Columbia University campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 14 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients $1 daily up.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, single, $4-$5; double, $7-$12; women, kitchen use, $4.50-$7.50; all outside, near Columbia University. Apt. 2. Lawrence.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Cool rooms, park view, private lavatory, kitchenette, elevator. Dickerson.

118TH ST., Corner, (408 Manhattan Av.)—Private family will let outside room to refined woman; references exchanged. Apt. 21.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Pleasant, well furnished room, adjoining bath. Apt. 23.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Double and single rooms; bath adjoining; corner. Apartment 42.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, kitchenette; southern exposure; high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 1A.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two room, kitchenette suite, five front south windows; opposite Columbia University. Apartment 4B, Hildreth.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room, lavatory, adjoining bath, piano, Victrola, suitable two, three gentlemen.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms; opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 519 WEST

COUNTRY BOARD.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK.

LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, Conn. Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG. Ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

Redding, Conn. — Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; (improvements;) N. Y. less two hours; no children; $12 up.

Care of invalids and elderly people in physician's country home; all conveniences and pleasing surroundings. S. W. Sherwood, M. D., Norwalk, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages. — Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

Miscellaneous.

At beautiful Rangeley Lake, Maine, exceptional board at "Camp Ethelwald" for few select parties; also splendid housekeeping villa, finely, newly furnished; particulars, Harrison, Suite 1057, Marbridge Building, Phone 3193 Greeley.

Wainwright Hall.—Beautifully located on edge of town; booklets, P. E. Newcomb, Great Barrington, Mass.

Country Board Wanted.

Party of four adults want rooms and good board in country within hour's ride from New York, preferably near water; one double room, bath, and two single rooms. J 217 Times Downtown.

Refined couple, baby, and nurse desire 2 rooms with bath and board for the Summer within commuting distance from New York; state terms with full particulars. H 175 Times.

Wanted, for two ladies, two adjoining rooms with board in a quiet house taking only a few boarders; modern improvements; location Sullivan County; Address Wallace, 54 Landscapo Av., Yonkers.

American lady would like board in strictly private American family; Westchester County preferred. Address Mable, 462 Greenwich St., New York.

Wanted.—By bachelor small, airy room and bath, including breakfast; other meals optional; easy commutation; 46 minutes; Westchester preferred. M 185 Times.

Young business man, Hebrew, desires high-class room and board; private family preferred, near beach, commuting distance. J 4 Times.

REFINED young business woman desires room, Long Beach or Manhattan Beach. 625 St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Near New York; lady, child, 2 years, season; husband week end; improvements, Bank, 3,513 Broadway, New York City.

Comfortable room, good board wanted by lady; private family, or few taken; terms, location if room. J 14 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Stenographer, 21, high school graduate; 3 years' experience; best references; $15. A 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Typist, double entry; 10 years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances, statements, &c.; salary, $18. T 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, thoroughly experienced, trial balance, financial statements, correspondent, typist, assume entire charge, executive ability, $20. K., 32 W. 112.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience, capable taking charge; references; $15. A 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, trial balance, controlling accounts; bright; good education. T 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry, trial balance; $15. Roach, 122 W. 61st.

CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants responsible position; life long experience in business, beginning as stenographer; experienced in secretarial work, traveling salesmanship, efficiency engineering; have gradually worked up through positions usually held by men, and in some cases made a record; can organize, raise money, plan and manage exhibits; am thorough, neat, honest, alert; widow, no family; can speak several languages; must have a chance; commensurate salary desired, and can make my salary a paying investment to my employer; give full details in answering. V 210 Times.

CHAPERON for young girls or elderly lady traveling through United States or Canada; references. Y 277 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORK.—High school girl desires position in office, salary $6-$7. Box 25, 1418 5th Av.

COLORED WOMAN, bachelor's apartment, doctor's office, part time. Daniell, 52 West 89th.

COMPANION, &c.—Capable, refined American seeks responsible position or congenial home as companion or housekeeper for one adult. M 124 Times.

COMPANION-SECRETARY to lady; young, capable, good birth; will travel. M 200 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman desires position as companion to lady or girl; no objection traveling or country. M 122 Times.

COMPANION, governess, by French teacher. English, music; best references. S., 57 Times.

COOK.—Neat colored woman, plain cook, assist housework. Thompson, 202 West 133d.

CORSETIERE, expert in every branch, would like to take position in or out of town. S. F., Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER wishes work at home or out by day; experience and ability; references. Phone Morningside 6902, Apt. 2E.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, reliable; English; long experience; out by day, $4. Morres, 658 West 179th. Phone 8126 St. Nicholas.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, making and remodeling smart designs; reasonable; reference. M 189 Times.

EDGEMERE VISITING GOVERNESS.—French, German, English; pianist. Jacquin, Post Office, Far Rockaway.

EUROPEAN LADY, refined, excellent cook, wishes position as house manager, companion to lady or guardian. A 288 Times Downtown.

FITTER from first-class dressmaking house, would go out by day; city or country. B E., 137 East 47th.

FRENCH, young woman, B. A., Columbia, 12 years in France, will give advanced French conversation; references. H 101 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE.—Investigating work, companion, and attendant to lady invalid; days only; highest reference. Box 10, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION. — Young Spanish woman, educated and refined, wants position as governess or companion; nominal remuneration. Address C B., care Las Novedades, 225 West 39th St.

GOVERNESS, nursery, French, superior ability, wishes complete charge of children over 4 years of age; distance immaterial; personal references. Address G., 143 8th Av.

GOVERNESS — Mother's helper, refined country or suburban home preferred; high salary. X 282 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, Swiss, speaks French, German, English, desires position; city references. A 7 Times.

GRADUATE dental hygienist, trained chair assistant, and prophylactic worker desires position with dentist; good education, business training; best references. D. H., Box V 256 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Intelligent middle-aged woman wishes position, housekeeper or doctor's office. M 98 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL, refined, wishes to take care of child during Summer. M. Bell, 264 Fifth Av.

LADY would take charge young girl or older feminine person trip to California in exchange for transportation. T 174 Times.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, out by day or work home, 135 West 104th St., care Superintendent.

MILLINERY TRIMMER, conscientious worker, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. T 118 Times.

NURSE, &c.—Undergraduate nurse, companion, or chaperone; highest references. M 181 Times.

NURSE to invalid or elderly lady; best references; country preferred. Phone Columbus 9796, between 10 and 12.

NURSE wishes to take care of invalid, paralytic. Phone Sunday, Morningside 813.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. A 249 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Filing, typist, six years' experience; references. A 237 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Dictaphone or dictating machine operator; thoroughly experienced and capable; familiar with general office work, filing and switchboard; banking and advertising experience; salary $30. Address M. K., 606 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT, 30, financially stranded, academic, musical, business education, well groomed, bright personality; experienced New Yorker; distinguished references; secretary, manager, guide, companion to lady. "Yankee," Times, Harlem.

SCOTCH Protestant, hard worker, good cook, assist laundry; sleep in or out; references. Care Wilson, 203 West 66th St.

SECRETARY — STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman possessing executive ability, initiative, desires responsible position where thoroughly rounded business training can best be utilized. T 102 Times.

SECRETARY.—Normal school graduate, secretary to busy executive; typewriting and stenography, intelligence and ability to apply herself are her chief assets. N. A., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, accountant, over 10 years' experience, wide scope; excellent references; initial salary $1,800. T 180 Times.

SECRETARY and correspondent, expert stenographer, competent assistant to busy executive, seeks position of trust; salary $25. V 2 Times.

SECRETARY OR COMPANION.—Position wanted by Southern girl of culture and refinement; will apply in person. Address 520 West 124th St., Apartment 35.

SECRETARY-LAWYER.

Expert stenographer-secretary; experienced lawyer. T 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant, office manager, correspondent, age 26, good personality, capable taking very rapid dictation, transcribes accurately; eight years mail order, automobile, engineering experience; original thinker, capable assuming responsibilities and giving dictation; $25; highest credentials; three years college education. J 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, well educated, capable, rapid, accurate, seeking position with reliable concern where executive ability is desired. D 431 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Henrietta Bauer, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2905.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, typist, bookkeeper; fluent correspondent; ten years' experience; versatile, dependable; available July 15th; permanent position. J 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Underwood; secretary, executive ability; exceptionally conscientious; quick, accurate, trustworthy, desires high-class commercial or permanency; references; $18. V 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Clever, competent secretary; mentally proficient to handle entire office affairs; salary secondary. A 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; (24;) good personality; thoroughly experienced; business-like; familiar office details; absolutely reliable; $18. V 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; legal, secretarial, and mechanical editorial experience; efficient and trustworthy; $25 a week. V 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation rapidly and transcribe it accurately; operate stenotype; $10. Miss P., Phone Monday Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; familiar with office details; excellent references. F. M., 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary position beginning July 9; experienced, accurate, particularly export. A 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. M 197 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, experienced, painstaking, conscientious; excellent references; $15. T 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced, thoroughly capable; excellent references; $12. T 183 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist, office assistant, neat, accurate, competent, and reliable; $10, $12. Write E. H., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business experience, good correspondent, office work; conscientious; $12. A 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience, $8; high school education; conscientious, willing. A 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, neat, accurate, conscientious, rapid; moderate salary. A 293 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 2 years' experience, conscientious, willing; references; $10. A 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; references former employer; $15. 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; $10; permanent position. E 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, with one year's experience, wishes position. V 245 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — American; handles busy board; performs office work; $9. 259 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS, Useful Companion. —Refined woman would like position; four days per week; sewing, French, music; references. T 189 Times.

TEACHER, especially adapted to young children, wants a position as tutor for the Summer. Y 252 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant desires position; capable and experienced. J 215 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young woman, college graduate, with executive capacity and ability to correspond seeks opening; good typist. A 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to take complete charge of corset establishment; ten years' experience in custom work. D. H., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

SELECT colored houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, couples, laundresses; investigated references; city, country. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3929.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place maid; chamber work, waiting; city, country. Telephone Sunday or Monday, Schuyler 7737, Apartment 100.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9468.

Cooks, Waitresses, Nurses, Housekeepers, Domestic Exchange, 824 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9080. Established 1896.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn. 6916.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced and beginners; good, permanent positions. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau St.

Instruction.

TUTORING—Vassar graduate, experienced teacher, desires tutoring; references. E 463 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5555.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, or office manager; manufacturing, costs, and financial experience; good executive; take full charge. V 244 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian, married, 33; competent credit man and office manager; 17 years' practical experience; highest reference. C. E., Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Semi-senior, several years' experience factory accountancy, desires connection with firm installing modern cost systems. M 96 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF EFFICIENCY METHODS; $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, Certified, 22 years' experience; books audited, cost, protection system installed, leaks, waste detected. L. E. Stander, 118 E. 28th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 2883.

ACCOUNTANT with spare time will work evenings and Sundays at reasonable rates. Gromann, Room 1213, 120 Liberty St.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Long experience, agency and managerial; engaged twice by the largest concern of its kind, capacity for analysis that finds the sales making talking points; attention getting typography and layouts; edited one of the most important house organs; dealers' helps, window displays, ideas, initiative. T 106 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—What have you to offer for an advertising man, experienced, who is thoroughly versed in the game? Salary or salary and commission. T 191 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, whole, part time; versatile writer; sales promotion expert. A 212 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER, 30, married, technical education, ten years experience on factories, garages, warehouses, cold storage and ice plants, covering steel, reinforced concrete structures, heating, sanitary and power equipment, is open for engagement. A 228 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT.—Experienced young architect, selling, organizing ability, desires permanent connection as live wire in going concern, assuring good future; highest references. What offer? M 164 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. — 12 years' experience; sketches working drawings, specifications, superintendence. M 146 Times.

ATTORNEY, 35, desires connection in legal or executive capacity; fifteen years' thorough business training, including seven years in active practice; expert on domestic and foreign industrial property laws; now in charge of work for largest organization of its kind in country. A 228 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMANAGER.

Notwithstanding limited facilities I have increased my firm's sales more than 60 per cent. in the first six months of my regime. With co-operation I can better this record. Am 29, single, enthusiastic, and want a field broader than present connection affords, preferably as assistant to manager of sales for national concern. Sound business judgment through remarkably broad knowledge and experience. Right Hand, Box 230 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 20; four years' experience general office duties, assistant bookkeeper, and credit investigator; highest credentials. A 316 Times Downtown.

AUDITS, investigations, financial statements, statistics, executor, and other legal accountings prepared; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited; highest references. Brokaw & Smith, 9 So. William St. Phone 1570 Broad.

BACTERIOLOGY ASSISTANT, some experience; good worker; start low salary. T 143 Times.

BANK CLERK, married, desires night position; expert worker; salary $80. J 209 Times Downtown.

BINDERY FOREMAN, EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDER, with thorough knowledge of all bindery machines, first-class mechanic, good estimator on all work, able to get work out well, quick and accurate, is open for engagement in an edition or pamphlet bindery. Bernard Poelcke, 75 West 124th St.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, (28,) thoroughly experienced, modern cost accounting, desires responsible position with manufacturing concern; weekly reports of profits or loss; can attend to entire payroll and handle domestic and foreign correspondence; salary to start, $30-$35. E. S., 61A 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (19,) accurate, five years practical experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial and other statements, typist, correspondent, trustworthy, conscientious, ambitious, $15-$18, highest references, desires position promising advancement. M. Klotz, 259 Stanton St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, and systematizer, desires engagement; adaptable and trustworthy; six years' experience as correspondent and assistant manager of firm handling on real estate, chattels, and notes. T 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, (Scandinavian.)—Speaks the Scandinavian languages, German, wishes position, typewriting, bookkeeping; best references. E. R., 601 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, office manager, 34; positively exempt; qualified for responsible position; college graduate; conversant modern methods. Write Integrity, 8 Gold St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.

Thoroughly efficient, experienced, and reliable man, 26, married, wishes change of position; executive ability; best credentials. T 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience in manufacturing, mercantile, corporation; good executive, correspondent; take full charge office; show results. T 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Man, 60 years, fair appearance and address, some education, no cripple, wants bookkeeping job at Summer resort or other clerical work. M 198 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young married man, able take charge any books, knowledge credit work, seeks position with opportunity. T 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—21, exempt, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting; salary moderate. T 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist; experienced correspondence, office routine; references; $12. J. Weissman, 112 Avenue C.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; thoroughly experienced; double entry; capable taking full charge. M 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 6 years' experience, capable taking charge, desires change. M 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' experience; references. M 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent man; five years present employers; college education. T 195 Times.

BOY.—Intelligent, strong boy, 16, wants experience automobile shop; willing. T 94 Times.

BROKER, with office in San Francisco, wants agency for California; must be something big enough to interest high-class man. Frank T. Bishop, 208 Market St., San Francisco.

BUILDING ENGINEER, with 25 years' experience in contracting, architectural and engineering work, wants responsible position in contracting organization or architect's office; first-class draftsman, estimator, superintendent and specification writer. T 116 Times.

CAN I assist you with your work evenings or Saturday afternoon? Well versed in auditing, but will accept work of any kind. Y 284 Times Annex.

CAN YOU USE MAN, 42, married, excellent salesman, good personality, thorough education, fine record, to take charge, to travel, or anything. M., 3,764 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR

open for engagement with private family desiring a thoroughly competent mechanic and driver; 12 years' driving and driving experience on high-grade cars; first-class reference as regards ability, character, and previous experience. Fredericksen, 51 West 106th St., city. Phone 1436 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, Christian, 33; married, temperate, employed; expert mechanical maintenance guaranteed; highest references past 12 years; town, country. Chauffeur, care Ross, 518 West 143th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 1056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, polite, A1 references; mechanic, experienced on Hudson, Kissel, Packard, Locomobile, Fiat, Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow, Delaughney, Winton, Oldsmobile, wishes position; private. M 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, American, 5 years' experience; drive all make cars; part time or otherwise; long reference; present employed. Muller, 60 Manhattan Av. 7450 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience, with thorough knowledge of cars; can furnish satisfactory recommendations. Call Riverside 6303.

CHAUFFEUR.—A position as chauffeur wanted; can furnish first-class references; 5 years' experience; married. P. Curry, 348 East 42d.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, competent, speaks French and other languages; just back from Europe; bachelor, 34 years old. M 173 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (30,) expert mechanic, careful driver; 10 years' experience; total abstainer; will go anywhere. M 179 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, (35,) highest references; last 9 years on high-grade cars, city and country; careful, trustworthy. Maguire, 30 West 60th. Columbus 9447.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class; private family; married, 10 years' experience; excellent reference. John Evans, 349 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, foreign and domestic cars; A1 mechanic, nine years' experience, country, city; best references. Phone Col. 7855, Conlin, care Thour, 60 West 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 37 years, married, wishes position, private; willing; handy with tools; good references. Address Samuel Meyers, 503 8th Av., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, colored, five years' experience; references. P. Harris, 205 East 97th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married; own repairing; wife laundress, cook, chambermaid; country, city; alone or together. 535 East 78th St., Box 8.

CHAUFFEUR, colored; 14 years' experience; don't smoke or drink; references; all cars; $30 week. Phone Audubon 4946.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; honest, sober, reliable; good references. Fred Schir, 102 East 39th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—8 years last employer; 8 years' experience. John Benjamin, 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, at present employed in repair shop, wishes steady position with private family. Winther, 218 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, intelligent mechanic, experienced all cars; $23 week. Joseph Ach, 854 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, strictly temperate, wishes position; best of references. Martin, 121 West 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 26, 7 years' experience; best make of cars; Pierce-Arrow; reference. F. Dion, 230 East 97th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 11 years' experience, long personal private reference; salary $25. Harry Martell, 2,780 8th Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, EVENINGS OR APPOINTMENT; three years' touring experience; repairs; first-class reference. M 102 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, 13 years' experience, last seven in private practice designing, constructing, railroad, and concrete work, roads, bridges, dams, drainage, and sewerage systems, sewage disposal plants, &c., accustomed to handling men, desires position requiring experience, ability; best references R. E., Times Harlem.

COMMISSARY MANAGER and buyer wants position; have considerable experience; good reference. Address D. B. W., Box 33 Crestmont, N. C.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper, (28,) eight years' experience, wishes connection with reliable house; exempt from draft. J 237 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, 18, desires position for Summer; city or country. T 138 Times.

COMPETENT CORRESPONDENT-EXECUTIVE'S assistant, age 25, draft exempt, dependable, well educated, hustler; moderate salary. A 288 Times.

COOK, CHAUFFEUR.—Young couple in private family; wife good cook; man chauffeur, butler; good city reference. Couple, 1,990 Madison Av.

COOK-VALET.—Japanese cook-valet wants position bachelor's apartment; references. Kuye, 330 East 57th.

CORRESPONDENT and Typist, French, Italian, German; confidential; export and import knowledge; American Consular service experience; exempt from draft; moderate salary. D 424 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, 28, married, college graduate; four years' experience office and credit assistant; knowledge of Spanish. J 206 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND BOOKKEEPER.—Married, college education; five years' experience, now employed; A No. 1 references; salary $27.50. M 141 Times.

COST CLERK.—Efficient, experienced cost man desires position; employed; 34; married. H 193 Times.

COUPLE—Man gardener, handy; woman good cook, housekeeper; reliable couple. T 175 Times.

DESIGNER OF FURNITURE, first class, open for engagement Sept. 1; can lay off full-sized details in all periods. X 312 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, with twenty years' experience in all branches of drafting and development of inventions, and with natural ability in mechanics, would like to fill responsible position. T 128 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural, experienced outside, garage, and tenement work; moderate salary. A 282 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural; graduate; 4 years' experience. M 174 Times.

DRUM letters, correspondence, thirteen years' experience, desires position. 56 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. J.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, magazine and newspaper experience, as special article writer; excellent references; specimens of work submitted. T 154 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, six years' varied experience, wants position in New York City; salary $1,800. A 219 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC, experienced man desires high-class outdoor position; character of work more important than salary; could invest. M 127 Times.

ENGINEER, mechanical and construction; 38, graduate, 15 years' experience in steel mills and mill construction work, wishes position in or near New York. Answer, Engineer, 43 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE; CAN QUALIFY FOR EXCEPTIONAL POSITION; HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF ENGINEERING WORK IN MOST LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES; CAN ORGANIZE WORK AND HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN DEVELOPING MEN; HAVE ABILITY, ENERGY AND CAN FURNISH THE DRIVE; MY RECORD IS ABSOLUTELY CLEAR, AND I HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ALL WORK I HAVE UNDERTAKEN; CAN GIVE EXCELLENT REFERENCES; BUT WOULD PREFER A PERSONAL INTERVIEW FIRST; MARRIED; YALE, 1908, SHEFF. Y 236 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE.

Man of demonstrated executive ability and initiative; skilled in office management, purchasing, and sales promotion; of broad business experience; schooled in the application of system and efficiency principles; capable of taking responsibilities, planning work, and successfully managing a department or of acting as assistant to a busy executive; age 35. A 312 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE—Selling agent, American, age 37, married, technical education, desires connection where ability and aggressiveness are assets; have been successful as superintendent of large factory in art metal line and manager of branch store; salary references. T 181 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (40,) married, experienced traveler, fifteen years' experience meeting manufacturers and business men, thoroughly familiar with Eastern States, good closer, wants connection where honesty, ability, and untiring efforts will be appreciated and prove profitable. A 310 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, age 26, married, graduate N. Y. U., 10 years' business references, desires confidential position. A 291 Times Downtown.

EXPORTERS—LATIN AMERICA.

Can you use in your organization a man of broad, successful commercial experience, who has a vivid imagination, the power of decision, and who knows what he wants when he starts? Has thorough knowledge of sales organization and merchandising work; eight years' experience with the largest national manufacturer in respective line, serving in capacity of assistant sales manager; familiar with the general merchandise brokerage business, but no export experience; at present employed, but conditions necessitate a change, and will make this change in this field; a live, red-blooded American, 26 years old; married. Will you interview him? V 247 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, experienced on ladies' waists, pressing department, now connected with large concern for many years, desires to change position. Niman, 119 Division Av., Brooklyn.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CLERK, experienced all details of freight traffic business. A 299 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—20 years' experience; private places; eighteen years present place; lady selling estate; family useful children; vegetables and flowers; courteous, faithful. Clarence Studley, Ridgefield, Conn.

HERE'S an opportunity to secure the services of bright, energetic, well-educated young man, 30, married; has given up business account of conditions due to war; an expert at figures; high-class references. F. O. Box 825, Plainfield, N. J.

HERDSMAN.—Experienced young man, single, wants to take charge of small herd. Best of references. M 152 Times.

HIGH-GRADE general office man, 15 years experience, seeks new connection; American born, 36; married, good personality, and possessed of good judgment with respect to matters of business and human nature; capable achieving executive of much detail, act as chief clerk or department head; accustomed to directing clerical forces; been earning $2,400-$3,000, but initial salary secondary to right connection. T 119 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 3 years chemistry course, taking college course this profession, wishes to connect with laboratory position for vacation. M 167 Times.

HOTEL MAN, with long experience in catering to best people, private and restaurant, wants to enter hotel line; will accept any reasonable offer; can give satisfactory account of himself. M 194 Times.

HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU SAID,

"If I only had some one to take part of these details off my shoulders how much more progress I could make."

Let me take care of the details. I am 23, college education, 3½ years' experience accountant, office manager, salesman. Salary is not the vital question. I want to start at the bottom and grow with your business.

LET US TALK IT OVER.
M 136 Times.

I AM JUST THE MAN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.

Energetic, reliable, capable, trustworthy, years of experience handling men; also good office manager, bookkeeper, and can do most anything where intelligence and push is essential; will furnish best references and bond if necessary. Address Capable, 104 East 14th.

LEDGER CLERK, 27, married, seven years' experience, capable handling larger number accounts, controlling accounts, trial balance. M 142 Times.

MARRIED AMERICAN, 28, college graduate, farm, postoffice, sales, teaching experience, wishes connection offering living salary at start and good future; slight knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting; splendid references. T 123 Times.

MAN, 45 years, honorable discharge United States Volunteer Infantry, 1898, active, energetic, and competent, able to organize, handle, and direct forces, field or office, wants opening where results will be appreciated and rewarded proportionately; references. A 256 Times Downtown.

MAN, (27,) refined, 4 years' routine office experience, knowledge bookkeeping, several years' successful selling experience, wishes to connect progressive firm. B. E., 2,960 3d Av.

MAN, 35, neat appearance, talks French, Spanish, Russian, German, Polish, has business experience, wishes good position; would travel if preferred. T 99 Times.

MAN, American, works few hours daily; wants position on side; before 10 or after 4. J 204 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Real estate manager open for position; over 14 years' experience in the management of all kinds of properties. T 126 Times.

MANAGER credit collection office; fully qualified supervise office; able correspondent. M 89 Times.

MANAGER.—Experienced, reliable, for farm or estate; open for employment; thorough knowledge of building and upkeep; references; state full particulars. Box 783, Somerville, N. J.

MANAGER credit collection office; fully qualified supervise office; able correspondent. M 89 Times.

MANAGER OR STEWARD.—Club; high class; three years last establishment; well recommended. M 195 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, college man, 42, wants change; experienced estimating and superintending heating, ventilating power; capable filling position as works manager; salary $3,000. T 151 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 10 years' experience along steam engineering lines, desires responsible position. T 159 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER,

highly recommended, organizer, systematizer and executive, present position national organization, seeks position with smaller concern offering future based on results obtained through combination of experience, education and aggressiveness. V 1 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Am 27, excellent education and business experience, want opportunity to make good; know office work thoroughly; good correspondent; possess executive ability. A 202 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORKER.—Young man, 28, of good habits and education, wishes position for general office work; has had some experience in accounting; literally inclined; best references. Ambition, 388 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive, accountant, experienced supervising help, efficiency man; now engaged executive capacity; Christian, age 37, married. T 158 Times.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, refined, anxious; references. A 280 Times Downtown.

ORGANIST desires Summer engagement, as substitute, with practice privilege. Leo F. Heidelberg, 1,954 Anthony Av., Bronx.

PACKAGING SUPERINTENDENT desires new connection; capable of installing equipment and operating department on economical basis. T 97 Times.

PARTY residing New Mexico would like to represent mercantile or manufacturing house. New Mexico and Arizona. Reusser, 288 8th Av., or Roswell, New Mexico.

PAY ROLL cost clerk, three years' experience; salary, $22 per week. T 91 Times.

PHYSICIAN, licensed New York, New Jersey examiner for large corporation, desires to take another corporation or health compensation work. M. D., 1,152 8d Av.

POSITION, wanted as purchasing agent, office manager or assistant; nearly 16 years' experience purchasing and handling all classes merchandise; at present employed; married; A1 references; can get results; willing to travel representing large corporation any foreign country; Orient preferred. A 275 Times Downtown.

POULTRYMAN desires position on country estate; six years last position. T 73 Times.

POULTRYMAN will shortly be open for engagement on private estate. T 130 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—I don't want remuneration unless ability is proven; possess all qualifications of private secretary; successful selling experience; pleasing personality; accustomed to assuming responsibilities, and, above all, sound common sense and tact; will travel. T 149 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—College man; excellent business training, efficient stenographer; references. J 203 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTION-ENGINEER, American, experienced in steel industries; also concrete construction; minimum salary $2,500. Hustler, M 166 Times.

PRODUCTION-ENGINEER, American, munitions fuzings specialty; available middle July; references. T 141 Times.

REAL ESTATE EXPERT
WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY.
BROAD EXPERIENCE.

Accustomed to handling large transactions; a man with a record, having handled several large estates successfully under contract soon expiring; seeks new engagement. For interview communicate with T. J. King, 99 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE MAN, familiar with all repairs, estimates, department orders, steam plants, elevators; expert accountant; competent negotiator leases, sales, &c. M 129 Times.

SALESMAN-MANAGER.

I have few years' experience of own business in metal goods manufacturing line. I want to connect with first class concern as salesman or as factory manager; have A1 references in every respect. P. P., 194 Times.

SALESMAN AND EXECUTIVE, high-class, active, aggressive, with strong personality, desires to make a change from a business that offers no more future; has earned no less than $8,000 a year for past fifteen years; only first-class propositions considered; experienced traveler; highest references as to character and ability. T 192 Times.

SALESMAN residing in California, covering entire territory from Denver west, calling on large department stores and jobbing trade, would consider one strong line in conjunction with his own; to cover the territory five times a year; this is an opportunity for a REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE which desires representation worthy of its line. M 144 Times.

SALESMAN, CALIFORNIA, PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY, NOW REPRESENTING HIGH-GRADE MANUFACTURER, OPEN FOR CONNECTION ABOVE TERRITORY, DRY GOODS OR DRAPERY LINE; ELEVEN YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHLY CAPABLE; EXCELLENT RECORD. H 145 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—American, married, 42, with 20 years' experience with one concern covering New York, Michigan, and New England; proven ability to get and hold trade; good appearance; references; desires connection with progressive manufacturer or jobber. Box 21, 1,915 8d Av.

SALESMAN of proven ability, seeks connection with reliable concern, one that can show at least $3,500 for start and advancement when results are proven. A 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of education, appearance, desires change owing to limitations of present business; best references; willing to demonstrate ability on commission basis. V 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Middle age, broad business experience, wants a position, selling and mechanical experience; reliable, trustworthy, and active. Charles Read, 3013 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Gentleman owning new touring car, business experience, ability as salesman; would undertake special commission, New England States, reasonable basis. "Reliable," 25 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 32, capable, energetic and ambitious, nine years' successful sales record, well acquainted with hardware and mill-supply trade from Maine to Florida; best credentials regarding ability and character; desires to connect with reliable house on or before July 30. C 474 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with big following among the large department stores in the Pacific Coast territory is open for representation of cotton mill, converter or importer. A 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance and education, with forceful selling experience, would like to hear from reliable concern or any good proposition. E 349 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Middle age, active, experienced, wants to connect with a reliable concern; salary and commission. Charles Read, 3013 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, New York.

SALESMAN, 31, clean-cut, educated, aggressive, 8 years' successful selling record on road and city, is open for manufacturers or specialty line. T 93 Times.

SALESMAN.—Open for representative for a better grade line of children's dresses for the Pacific Coast territory; large following. A 4 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wishes position or sales agency; has own office. A 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Leaving for Tampico and

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, IN OFFICE OF ENGINEERING JOURNAL, WITH DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION WITH SHORT HOURS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS OFF ALL YEAR; STATE AGE AND SALARY REQUIRED. M 199 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS.—ATTRACTIVE PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE OPEN FOR TWO COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS, WHO MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE DICTATION RAPIDLY AND READ THEIR NOTES ACCURATELY; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN BANKING WORK PREFERRED. CALL BETWEEN 12 AND 1 O'CLOCK MONDAY, 16TH FLOOR, 14 WALL ST.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work; beginner accepted if competent; good personal appearance necessary. Call 320 9th Av., Room 309.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer immediately; large auto manufacturers; splendid opportunity for right person; references required. Y 278 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of handling general detail work in engineering office; state experience, references, salary. T 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted to do general office work and care for same; give all particulars, references, salary, &c.; state region. M 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office duties, assistant; must be neat, accurate, conscientious; state salary expected and experience. A 815 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, capable, and experienced, for export firm; give experience, age, references, and salary wanted. A 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, rapid, accurate, experienced; export office; state salary expected. J 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French, well experienced and capable; state particulars and salary. E 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—State salary, reference and experience. Address N. N., 94 Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner to be generally useful, state salary and particulars. J 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; state age, references, and salary wanted. Y 287 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Lawyer's office; Christian firm; high school graduate preferred. E 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 184 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced keeping records paper stock preferably; give complete record positions held, with name, date, and employer, age; $12 or more at start; advancement. Address J 244 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, competent, by an old-established Brooklyn manufacturing company; must be genteel and of good appearance; preferably residing in Brooklyn. Address, giving experience and salary required, B. A., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4935. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of typewriting; good disciplinarian, with experience in business schools. Call Sunday, 1 to 4 P. M., Manhattan School, 115 East Houston St.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPISTS.

Young women, thoroughly experienced, wanted as typists by important department of a large manufacturing concern near Newark; a good opportunity for girls now employed in New York to obtain positions nearer home. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, to I. S., Box 248 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, with not less than two years' high school education or equivalent; willing to learn phonograph operation. Call Room 701, 373 4th Av., Monday morning.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must read own notes readily and be neat and accurate; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary, references, &c., Y 240 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Neat, intelligent girl as typist in large publishing house. Should be capable and possess some business experience. Hours 9 to 5; noon on Saturday. State age, experience and salary expected. T 157 Times.

TYPIST.—Rapid Underwood typist; first-class speller and grammarian; permanent position. Inquire Monday, 1318 Woolworth Building.

TYPIST who can operate multigraph, or is willing to learn. Smith & Smith, 5 Cortlandt St.

TYPIST for downtown office; experienced and rapid operator on statistical work; $15 to start; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

WANTED.

SEVERAL SMART, REFINED YOUNG LADIES, 36 BUST, TO MODEL SUITS IN OUR NEW SHOWROOM. HIGHEST SALARIES PAID. APPLY IMMEDIATELY.

A. A. DAY SUIT COMPANY,

31 WEST 27TH ST.

YOUNG lady wanted for general office work; must be able to operate typewriter and switchboard; state age, experience, and salary desired. H 178 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted in law office as assistant bookkeeper, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Address in own handwriting, stating age, bookkeeping experience, and salary expected, A 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 17 to 20, for clerical work in large office near 5th Av., 42d St.; must be good penman, accurate at figures, and of neat appearance; state qualifications and salary desired. T 170 Times.

YOUNG LADY familiar with ladies' apparel to take charge of a fashion photographic studio; write stating qualifications and salary; good future and advancement if capable. Y 272 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, familiar with bookkeeping, for position in accounting department of old-established manufacturing concern; state salary and qualifications. A 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for renting apartments and managing property; must know stenography and typewriting; state experience. M K 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman as travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, several, wanted who are quick and accurate at figures; those with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary, $12. Address, giving experience, L. B. P., Station V, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN of strong character, with some business experience and an intellect keen enough to serve as a basis for rapid development under intensive training; must be a good stenographer; reply, stating age and full particulars. T 188 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN with at least three years' experience in office clerical work; one with knowledge of advertising work preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, familiar with the duties of insurance brokerage office to handle cancelations, indorsements, and similar work; state qualifications, age, and salary expected. J 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN for photographic fashion work; must be tall and distinguished looking; non-professionals preferred. M 145 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS; correspondents; dictaphone, comptometer operators; bookkeepers; typists; clerks. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE, BOOKKEEPERS, SWITCHBOARD, TYPISTS, CLERICAL; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 98 NASSAU.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Construction, $18 per week; LAW, $20 PER WEEK; Wall St. house, $18 per week; machinery, $18 per week; ship brokers, $18 per week; film, $18 per week.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, $1,100 PER ANNUM; TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST, $12 PER WEEK; ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, $90 PER MONTH; SEVERAL CLERKS, Bill and Cost, at $15 per week.

TYPISTS, Bank, $13; Mail Order House, $9; Tires and Rubber, $12; Law, $10.

WE ALWAYS CAN FIND A POSITION FOR THE BRIGHT AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMAN, WHETHER EXPERIENCED OR INEXPERIENCED.

CALL 9 to 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

ROOM 725, 80 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPERS, (4) $18-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, (14,) $12-$18.
COST CLERKS, $18.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., Room 811, 30 Church St. Call in person, 9 to 2.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, $18. Stenographers, (several,) $15 to $20. Typists, (several,) $10 to $15. Clerks, (several,) $8 to $12. Office Service Company, 149 Broadway, New York.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 35 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, $1,200, $1,080; stenographers, $1,200, $1,000; corporation law, $22, (3) $20, (8) $18, (10) $15, (3) $12; experienced clerk, high class, $18; comptometer operators, $18, $12; fire insurance policy checker, $15, $20; typists, $15, $12, $10.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, $25.
STENOGRAPHER—ONE FAMILIAR TABULATING, $22; RAILROAD, $75 MONTHLY.
MANY POSITIONS, $18-$15.
STENOGRAPHER—HOTEL POSITION, $60 MONTHLY, INCLUDING MEALS.
LAW, $15, and INSURANCE, $12.
TYPIST STATEMENT CLERK, $15.
BOOKKEEPERS, $15; LEDGER CLERKS, $12.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $10, $12.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
DIEHL'S AGENCY, 20 VESEY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Legal, $18, $20; commercial, $18, $15, $12, $10; bookkeeper's stenographer, $18; bookkeepers, $15, $12; assistants, $10; typists, $12; dictaphone operator, $15; switchboard operators, $10. Permanent, Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, — Commercial, dozens permanent positions Monday; $10 to $20; dictaphone operators, $15 to $65; three bookkeepers, $12; typists; number switchboard. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal, $23; export, $20; commercial, (several,) $18, $15; engineers, $18, $12; typists, $12; office assistants, $8, $10; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOS.—Law, $20-$18; comm., $20 wk.; bookkeepers, $25; clerks, young women, $45 mo. and lunches. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $18, $15; dictaphone, $20; comptometer, $15. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, bookkeepers, switchboard, typists, clerical; free registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, substitutes; permanent; Christian firms; clerks, Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., Room 16.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, free registration, 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, also French, Spanish bookkeepers, $10-$35. Pan-American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway, registers free many superior positions for stenographers, typists, clerks.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d. Immediate opening. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pratt Institute, Manhattan centre, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH WILL PAY.
Enormous business expansion throughout America demands hundreds of trained workers; in many cases one of its essentials is GOOD ENGLISH. Can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine and suggest the remedy for defects. Ask for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces, new types constantly; big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; positions guaranteed those who grasp instruction quickly and satisfy our director; French method of teaching; moderate fees. Brunel Film Studio, 1,482 Broadway. (43.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and preeminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. Ae., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; in spare time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 724 St.

TYPISTS.—A few openings for experienced female typists, ages 17 to 25, to learn the Underwood typewriting machine; for exceptional positions; complete course in 3 weeks; tuition and stationery free. Underwood Typewriter Co. Ask for Mr. Brown. Third floor, 32 Vesey St.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person. Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

OFFICE WORK for high school graduates.—Use your four years' training; don't begin at the bottom; familiarize yourself with the details of office practice in 20-lesson course; send for Booklet 60. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

ATTENTION.—Motion pictures; new faces; good types constantly wanted; big salaries; expert instruction; moderate fees; tryout free; open evenings. Director, 53 W. 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Requires experienced furniture salesmen; must be familiar with high-grade furniture; also a man familiar with the handling of iron beds and re-enameling. Apply to Manager, Furniture Dept., 4th floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; MUST HAVE MODERN ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; WE WANT A REAL LIVE MAN WHO CAN TAKE CHARGE OF AND DEVELOP OUR ACCOUNTING SYSTEM ALONG MODERN METHODS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY. A. A., 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A REPUTABLE FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; SENIORS EXPERIENCED IN INSURANCE BROKERAGE; MUST BE WILLING TO GO OUT OF TOWN; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. E 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT wanted for Japan; man having experience with a company handling machine tools and small tools an advantage; advise nationality. E 340 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANTS, by firm of C. P. A.'s; must possess initiative and be of good appearance; state age, experience, and salary to start. H 180 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, senior, certified or chartered; permanent positions for good men. Write, giving full particulars and salary expected, H 196 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager wanted by corporation to represent it in manufacturing business which it proposes to finance. D. B., 18 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, experienced; state promptly age, salary, phone. L. B., 215 Times Downtown.

AISLE MANAGERS AND FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS.

A large New York department store requires the services of several Aisle Managers and Floor Superintendents.

Only high-class men of experience, ability, and appearance need apply. Good salaries with excellent opportunity for advancement, for those who qualify. Y 258 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS YOUTHS to do packing in shipping department of wholesale dress house; clean-cut, hard-working boys with patience to await advancement will be in line for becoming traveling salesman; salary $10. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d.

A SALES DIRECTOR.—An excutive, qualified and trained in retail sales management covering motor vehicles, whose last successful accomplishment will justify a consistent remuneration on salary or commission basis; full details first letter. Write H. T., Box 65, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.
To assist committee of Red Cross on program for carnival at Sheepshead Bay; good results obtained by men with broad experience. 129 Nassau St. Room 314, after 10.

A BOY of 16 wanted for messenger service; good promotion prospect; start at $5. New York Times Current History Magazine. Apply Monday morning, 9th, at 17th floor Times Building, Times Square.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Big patriotic recruiting rally. Mr. Saunders, Room 808, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

AUTOMOBILE DRAFTSMAN, now employed, can learn of an opportunity to earn some extra money in his spare time by addressing D 422 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT BUYER. — Large Western jobbing house requires young man with unquestioned references as assistant resident buyer silks, ribbons, and textiles; must be thoroughly familiar with the New York market. Reply, stating age, experience, salary, V 261 Times Downtown.

BANK BRANCH MANAGER.
A high-grade man as manager of New York branch office of large Southern investment banking corporation wanted; position will require thorough knowledge of the selling of bonds and other securities; also ability to employ and manage a force of bond salesmen. Address, giving experience, references, age, and salary expected, Manager, P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BANK.—Opportunity for young man, experienced or inexperienced. Reply, stating qualifications, education, and salary expected to start. Box 96, 2,121 3d Av.

BANK ASSISTANT IN AUDITING DEPARTMENT; YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN BANK WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 272 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS with knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. V 215 Times Downtown.

BOY who has left school permanently wanted in publishing house, to run errands at first; excellent chance for intelligent boy to learn good business; hours 8:30 to 5 P. M., noon Saturday all year round; $6 to start. Address in own handwriting, stating age, education, and experience, if any, A 223 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Bright boys 15-17 years; office, stock, apprentice salesmen; permanent positions; excellent opportunities for advancement; apply personally or letter. Ravillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

BOYS, several, over 16, in a large office near Grand Central; excellent opportunity for advancement; must be of neat appearance; give full particulars, including salary desired. Y 177 Times.

BOY, bright, industrious, one living in Greenpoint preferred; we have an opening for such a lad; bright future; references. 193 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—If you are a bright, well-educated boy, willing and ambitious and feel confident of your ability to succeed, call Monday morning, after 10, third floor, 35 West 32d St.

BOY, 16 or 17 years old, for office of large mercantile concern, to file and copy letters; must not be afraid of hard work. Call 8 East 22d.

BOY for general office work; chance to advance; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 123 Times.

BOYS for office electrical supply house; excellent chance to learn the business. C. E. Meehll, 17 Park Place.

BOY, bright, 17 to 18 years of age, for office and messenger work; splendid opportunities for right boy. E 323 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as sample clerk in textile house; excellent opportunity learning business. Y 264 Times Annex.

BOY.—Stock room and errands; American; call L. D. Thornton, 416 Broadway.

BOY.—Alert, beginner, in export office; $5 weekly to start. J 210 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; over 16 years. Write R. C., 131 Times.

BOY, about 16; export firm; state references, salary expected. E 346 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16); good opening; chance for advancement. Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — HONEST, CONSCIENTIOUS, HARD WORKER, THOROUGHLY POSTED IN DOUBLE ENTRY; BUSINESS AND JUST; EARLY HOURS; TOTAL ABSTAINER; BEST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED; BOND $2,000; SALARY $18. PERMANENT. D 436 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.
Unusual opportunity for the right man; requirements: expert bookkeeper, character beyond question, between 32 and 40 preferable, office management experience; none other need apply. T 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for publishing house; bright young man with double-entry experience and rapid typist; $15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Boni & Liveright, 105 West 40th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, experienced account bookkeeper to take charge of consignment; good salary to right man. Address Robert T. Cochran & Co., 280 Washington St.

BOOKKEEPERS IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; ACCURATE, STEADY, AND CAPABLE OF TAKING TRIAL BALANCES; AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. A 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, factory office, central location; also attend to customers in warcroom; light; distinctly worth-while permanency; give experience; state if unemployed. Y 266 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, American, experienced, single, able to open and keep corporation books. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, cost clerk, knowledge of automobile parts preferred; salary commensurate with ability; state experience fully. H 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate at figures, who is also stenographer and typewriter; state full particulars and salary desired. Accurate, E 347 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY, high school graduate preferred, in stock room wholesale ribbon house. Address Wall, Wertheimer Bros., 19 E 24th.

BUTTON SALESMAN, who can produce business, catering for the ladies' garment cutting-up trade; commission and salary. A 247 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED FOR MY SHOE DEPARTMENT. NONE BUT THOSE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN FIRST CLASS DEPARTMENT STORES OR SPECIALTY SHOPS NEED APPLY BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

BUYER who is well acquainted with toy manufacturers to connect with prominent jobber; give full particulars. J 246 Times Downtown.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER, with room clerk's experience preferred, for apartment hotel; references required; $75 per month and meals. E 190 Times.

CASHIER.—(Night;) acquainted with restaurant business; must furnish bond. H 173 Times.

CATERER.—Excellent opportunity, dining room, fully furnished; fullest investigation. 267 West 72d.

CHAUFFEUR for gentleman's place near New York; married; no children preferred; must be industrious, sober, honest, and come well recommended; willing to make himself useful about place. Address, with full particulars, to E 337 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, seven years' experience on high-class cars, strictly temperance, best of references, wants position. Chauffeur, 612 3d Av. Tel. 254 Murray Hill.

CIGAR CLERK.—RETAIL EXPERIENCE; BUSINESS GETTER. MAHN, 1,159 BROADWAY.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Newly furnished, exceptionally cool, five-room corner apartment, near Grant's Tomb; $65. Morningside 4773.

CLERICAL HELP.—Wanted, for "Our Boys in France Tobacco Fund," clerical help, part or whole time; no remuneration may be expected except the personal satisfaction of having done something for your country; the campaign is nation-wide in character and gives one a splendid opportunity to obtain business experience. Write, giving full particulars and time you can give, Box H 154 Times.

CLERK.—Young man with experience on purchase department records; must be good calculator and diligent worker; (drones keep away;) write, stating age, experience, reference and salary expected. R. T. Box 285 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced retail hardware shipping clerk wanted; state experience, references and salary expected. Hardware 200 Times.

CLERKS.—Large downtown financial institution requires services of experienced foreign exchange clerks; write, giving full particulars. A 224 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, as assistant purchase order clerk, electrical supply house; state experience and salary expected. A 283 Times Downtown.

CLUB STEWARD.—Golf club, 15 miles from New York, wants competent steward and superintendent for club house; married man, whose wife can assist him in housekeeping, preferred; must be thoroughly competent. Address, giving references, stating previous employment and in what capacity and salary expected, to Country Club, 510 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey.

COOK and BUTLER.—Couple, white, for houseboat near New York. Apply to Hartley Davis, 80 East 34th St., after 9 A. M. Monday.

CORRESPONDENT, (assistant,) for publishing house; man of good education and physique; versatile, alert; state age and experience; give references; salary $20 per week. Y 267 Times Annex.

COUPLE, FOR COUNTRY; man capable of running car, with knowledge of gardening and for general work; woman to help with cooking and do housework. Apply A. Schwartz, 20 West 83d St.

CAR TRACER.—Correspondent for work in this vicinity; must thoroughly understand the work and be well acquainted with your district; state full qualifications in first letter. P. O. Box 1,553, Pittsburgh, Penn.

DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS WANTED

BY ONE OF THE LEADING EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, FOR RUGS, DRAPERIES, AND UPHOLSTERY FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND LININGS, FOR TOILET GOODS, NOTIONS, AND KINDRED SMALL WARES. THIS IS A WELL ESTABLISHED STORE OF THE HIGHEST STANDING. GOOD SALARIES AWAIT MEN THAT ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BIG STORES AND COMPETENT TO HANDLE ACTIVE BUSINESS. DO NOT APPLY UNLESS FULLY EXPERIENCED. ADDRESS Y 276 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNERS

on punch and dyes for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., (Inc.,) 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, ARCHITECTURAL, WITH EXPERIENCE ON SUPERINTENDING AND DETAILS PREFERRED, WILLING TO TRAVEL, FOR LARGE CHAIN STORE COMPANY OPERATING IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE EAST; STATE EXPERIENCE AS BRIEFLY AS POSSIBLE AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 189 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
We require the services of two first-class mechanical draftsmen, preferably those experienced in small tools and light machine design, along the lines of adding machines, typewriters, etc.
The above are desirable openings for capable men. In answering please outline your previous experience, specify age, nationality, salary expected, and when available. H 176 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and tactfulness we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, (Inc.,) 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY Y 242 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Good all-around mechanical draftsman for an industrial plant located in northern New Jersey; plenty of work ahead for good man; write experience in detail, age, and salary required. Y 239 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Engineering office requires draftsmen familiar with reinforced concrete mill building construction. A 340 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN.—Industrial and power plant design and equipment lay-out, concrete and steel, piping, shafting, and conveyors. Y 283 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN wanted by engineer on factory buildings; must be qualified to design and detail; reinforced concrete. State age, experience, education, salary. R. C. C., Box 40 Main.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools, Morgenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN, electrical, familiar with substation layouts. J 226 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS for established laundry routes; private house delivery; good opening for steady, capable men; $100 cash security and references required. Stancourt Laundry Co., 508 East 72d.

ENGINEERS, Draftsman and Inspectors, Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical.—Consulting engineering firm will add several first-class men to their organization to handle a large shipyard project, giving particulars in first letter. Address Y 294 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR by leading New York City plumbing fixture house; state experience, references, salary expected; do not apply unless you have had experience. M 154 Times.

FARM HANDS wanted, Dutchess County, within seventy-five miles from New York; dairy and general farm work; going wages; immediate employment; applicants sent direct to farm by automobile, without expense; position guaranteed; no agency fee; apply immediately ready for work. New York State Food Supply Com., 42 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOREMAN, who thoroughly understands heating, hardening, and tempering spring steel bars and who is capable of handling help in connection with same; steady position to good man. Write or call, Metal Stamping Co., 18th St. and East Av., Long Island City.

FOREMAN to supervise 14 Singer sewing machines of a special type; will be based on production. Y 268 Times Annex.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. 5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,

REQUIRE

a number of

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN

for

WOMEN'S SHOES.

Highest salary with opportunity for permanent position to those who make good.

APPLY MONDAY,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FRENCH DOLLS.

Importing firm representing the most important French manufacturer of dolls, whose name and products are well known to leading American customers, requires the services of a high-grade salesman able to show credentials as to connections and ability in this line; all answers treated strictly confidential; state full particulars; commission and drawing account. Y 227 Times Annex.

FRENCH VEILINGS.

Importing firm representing the most important French manufacturer of veilings, whose name and products are well known to leading American customers, requires the services of a high-grade salesman able to show credentials as to connections and ability in this line; all answers treated strictly confidential; state full particulars; commission and drawing account. Y 225 Times Annex.

Manager for Military Uniform Factory!
Thoroughly experienced man, conversant with the making of military uniforms from start to finish. Write, giving full details as to experience, T 145 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF TEN MEN FOR MARKING SHOES.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,

require the services of a man who is thoroughly experienced with
PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED CRATERS AND EXPRESS PACKERS; ALSO CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

ENGINEER.—Large manufacturing concern, thirty miles from New York City, desires the services of an engineer graduate, 28-30 years old, who has had at least five years' practical production shop experience; tool specialization desirable, and some knowledge of time study. Address Y 230 Times Annex.

ENGINEER—Manufacturer of boiler plant equipment wants salesman for metropolitan district; give complete information about yourself. E 345 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED DIETITIAN REQUIRED BY LARGE DOWNTOWN INSTITUTION; MUST BE A PERSON OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY; ABLE TO HANDLE MENUS AND RESTAURANT DETAILS; AMERICAN; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS J 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED TOOLMAKERS
Wanted on jigs and fixtures.
Send particulars as to age, experience and salary expected, to
BOSCH MAGNETO COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass.

EXPORT MAN, experienced, Spanish correspondent, bills of lading, Consular invoices, etc.; state salary, give full particulars; South American preferred. J 220 Times Downtown.

HAHNE & CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.,

WISH BUYER FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, PICTURES, AND KODAKS.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED.
Boys graduating from high school this year, desiring to obtain permanent positions and who have ambition to become salesmen, will have a splendid opportunity to learn the silk business with one of the large New York City houses by applying by letter as below. A 222 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK wanted by a large insurance office downtown; quickness at figures and good penmanship essential. Apply, stating salary required, Opportunity, A 237 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR, for temporary employment, with a certified public accountant; state age, experience, and salary required. A 258 Times Downtown.

LUMBER MAN.—Expert, fully capable of selling and passing on quality; also first-class lumber buyer. H 143 Times.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 31, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST wanted. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

MAN, high-grade, required, familiar with handling and pushing sales of manufacturers' account, which we have on exclusive agency; to proper party controlling few first-class manufacturers' account for export, who will bring his men with him; very good connection, liberal salary, a share in profits is assured; we do general export business and are able to finance accounts. Write, stating full particulars, which will be treated with utmost confidence. E 229 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted in large factory; one familiar with taking charge of merchandise stock, both raw materials and finished products; must be familiar with keeping running inventory, and have ability to handle forces of men; good pay and steady position. Address for full particulars, E 334 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Useful man, assist butler and table and pantry; steady place; Winter in city; answer by letter, stating references, nationality, age and wages wanted. N. W., M 161 Times.

MANAGER.—General manager for Bergen County automobile garage; state age and qualifications. E 348 Times Downtown.

MANAGER or experienced clothing salesman for credit store; Middle West; good opportunity. Moskin Bros., 140 Fifth Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH PENN.

MECHANIC to investigate methods for doing manufacturing work; the successful applicant must be a thorough mechanic, versed in manufacturing methods, machine tooling, and sequence of operations. Apply in person or write, giving age, nationality, reference, and expected salary, to The Employment Bureau, The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

MOTION PICTURES.—Gentlemen of refinement for future releases; good wardrobe essential. J 7 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Good speller and willing to do general office work. Smith & Smith, 5 Cortlandt St.

MUSICIANS wanted, First New York Field Artillery Band; regiment called into Federal service; now in camp at Van Cortlandt Park. Apply Band Leader, Southerland, Van Cortlandt Park Parade Grounds.

OFFICE WORKER, &c.—Manufacturing concern wants to employ an ambitious and hard-working young man with knowledge of Spanish to do general office work; good opportunity for right party; knowledge of shorthand preferred. Write, giving references, experience, and salary expected, to Box 55, Station G, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years, or about, good opportunity for advancement; answer in own handwriting. M 172 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — State age, experience and salary expected. H 165 Times.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.

Energetic young man, experienced in filling kid glove orders in wholesale glove house, where advancement and hard work offer rare opportunity; state experience, reference, where employed, age in first letter and salary wanted; communications strictly confidential; this position offers wonderful prospects to the right man. Address T 85 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for young man of good education, (college preferred,) of good appearance, in advertising department prominent trade papers; state salary expected. M 124 Times.

PAINT SALESMAN.—Young man residing on Long Island with knowledge of paint and paint materials to work Long Island for a well-known paint specialty; salary and commission; state age, experience, salary expected to start, and full particulars in confidence. T 81 Times.

PHYSICIAN.—As detail representative calling upon physicians in the interest of specialty food products; salary and expenses; future assured if efficient; experience not absolutely necessary. Apply by letter only to "H.," 141 Green St., New York City.

PHONOGRAPH expert wanted to take charge of factory; a man who understands all phonograph troubles and can overcome them; good salary and steady position for the right man; state full particulars. Y 260 Times Annex.

PLANER HANDS TO OPERATE BAXTER WHITNEY DOUBLE PLANER; STEADY POSITION, WITH BONUS AND LIFE INSURANCE ADVANTAGES. STANDARD, 338 WEST 52D ST.

PORTERS.—Two strong men in steam fitting shop. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

POULTRY MAN.—Practical; commercial plant; state fully experience and wages expected. Y 221 Times

The New York Times

Sunday, July 8, 1917.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED BY DEPARTMENT STORE IN MIDDLE WEST DOING THREE-QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS BUSINESS, A YOUNG MAN AS SUPERINTENDENT AND HEAD FLOORWALKER; WE WILL NOT PAY AN EXTRAVAGANT SALARY TO START, BUT TO A MAN OF ABILITY AND AMBITION WHO WILL BE FOUND SUITABLE BY US THIS PROVIDES A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND A LIFE POSITION; ONLY LETTERS CONTAINING COMPLETE DETAILS OF APPLICANT'S BUSINESS CAREER, SALARY EXPECTED, &c., WILL BE CONSIDERED. H 133 TIMES.

TRACERS, capable of making neat mechanical drawings; state age, exp. and salary expected. E 344 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, &c.—An experienced timekeeper and door man wanted in wholesale establishment; also in charge of telephone switchboard; must be absolutely temperate, dependable, and have unquestioned references; reply, stating reference and salary expected. H 137 Times.

TO REAL SALESMEN.—I want to interview a man who can make good in a sales organization where ordinary results mean $10,000 to $20,000 commission per year; must be real men, of character, fluent talkers, quick thinkers, with force and earnestness, who can prove fitness for association with business of high quality and absolute integrity; to the man I seek an immediate income is assured and promotion to managerial position is certain; must now employed preferred; this is a genuine offer and a real opportunity and should appeal to the best salesmen in New York. Telephone Columbus 4881 for appointment after 11 A. M. Monday.

TOOL DESIGNER to take charge of tool designing and tool room employing about 50 toolmakers and from 3 to 4 tool draftsmen; applicant must have proven ability to design, estimate on and manufacture tools, jigs, and fixtures economically; permanent position offering future to right man; reply fully in your own handwriting, giving age, height, weight, experience, references, and salary desired. Y 240 Times Annex.

TRACER.—A good tracer at once in engineer's office; mechanical work; good salary and steady employment for man who can qualify. H 158 Times.

TWO college men, about 23 years of age, of good appearance and strong personality must be able to interview business men on a matter of vital interest to them; opportunity never surpassed to make real money; commission; only live wires need apply Monday, 9 to 11, Room 1030, 120 Broadway.

TYPIST.—GIRL EXPERIENCED IN MAKING OUT STATISTICAL RECORDS ON WIDE CARRIAGE MACHINE; STATE AGE, SALARY, EXPERIENCE. A. A., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Young man, 18 to 20 years, wanted to do billing; accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement. Apply Blanchard Bros., Inc., 19th St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER and Stenographer; must read own notes readily, and be neat and accurate; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary, references, &c., Y 250 Times Annex.

WANTED!!!—600 bakers, 100 cooks, 25 butchers, for the U. S. Army. Serve your country in the most practical way by doing that which you can do best. If you can bake bread, Uncle Sam wants you—if you can't bake bread, Uncle Sam will teach you how in a Government school. A "Bakery" Company consists of 61 men, so that you and your "pals" can join the same unit and bake and break bread together; ages 18 to 45 years. Bakers, cooks, and butchers are required to perform the duties of their particular trade and are not required to drill with rifles, perform guard duty, or other purely military duties which fall to the lot of soldiers of the Infantry, Cavalry, and other branches of the Army except in an emergency. Enlist today for the period of the war. Bakers pay, $33 to $44 per month; cooks' pay, $38 per month; butchers' pay, $36 per month, with clothing, food, quarters, and medical attention. Recruiting office, corner 29th St. and 6th Av. (southeast corner).

WANTED AT ONCE,

MAIL-ORDER EXECUTIVE AND PUBLICITY WRITER FOR LARGE NEW YORK PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Must be able to show by past performance ability to get business by mail at a profit; thorough knowledge of ins and outs of Direct advertising essential, including judicious distribution of large appropriation, handling of mailing lists, writing of forceful form letters and circular matter; originality, ingenuity, and versatility essential. Experience in selling magazine subscriptions desirable; if you KNOW you have these qualifications, tell us about it, stating age, experience, and salary expected. X 19 Times Annex.

WANTED, by large shipping house, young man experienced in shipping and forwarding business; able to handle all incidental correspondence and, preferably, versed in Custom House work. Address, stating full particulars and salary expected, M 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED WITH ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE TO TAKE CHARGE OF INSTALLATION AND RUNNING OF HOLLERITH MACHINES; ONE WHO CAN CREATE AND DEVELOP METHODS ALONG MODERN ACCOUNTING LINES PREFERRED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, P. P., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion starting on mailing desk at $6 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address A 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, with high school education, to take charge of shipping and service department of an advertising agency; applicants to obtain consideration must be able to handle correspondence, and must know rates of parcel post and express rates. V 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in correspondence department of national bank; must be a capable stenographer; willing, alert, careful and accurate, and possess good references. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary desired. X 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to collect rents and assist in management of real estate office; write, stating age and experience; good salary, permanent position to right party. Real Estate, 200 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to assist in office; good penman, accurate at figures, need not afraid of hard work; moderate salary to start, with chance for advancement to right party. Ritter Bros., 129 West 35th.

YOUNG MAN wanted in a high class retail store to sell goods; salary $12 per week to start; address in own handwriting, giving age, experience and references. L. M. 283 Times.

YOUNG MAN (Chinese) with good knowledge of English and ability to correspond in both languages; we have an opening with a good future for right man. Box 48, Station A, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate preferred, learn wholesale stationery business; experience unnecessary. Address, stating qualifications, V 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, aged 19, experienced with tools, to install window shade adjusters; chance to learn salesmanship; state age, experience, if necessary. H 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN as file clerk and messenger; advancement. Write, giving experience, to Service Department, Interlype Corporation, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN experienced in storage battery repair or willing to learn; state age and salary desired. Y 270 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17, clerical work; bright, active, quick to learn; state experience, salary desired. J 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 24/learn retail jewelers; good opening. H 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF LARGE CORPORATION; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE TO HANDLE AND DEVELOP A STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT ALONG MODERN BUSINESS LINES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. C. C., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Instruction.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS? Earn $25 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 35 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school and its work. Write today for free Booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University of New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTION. Thousands of aeroplane mechanics needed right now. Will give a training course on full-sized machines for $110. Address General Post Office, Box 1,166.

YOUNG MAN learn linotype operating; earn $30 weekly; banks fail—invest in your brain; earn 100 per cent.; hundreds of working graduates. Established 11 years. Call Empire School, 133 East 16th St., Manhattan.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on graduation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction, 9 trades. Apply any morning except Saturday and Sunday, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.

BOOKKEEPING ASSISTANTS.—Prepare for chief bookkeeper; private instruction; very moderate. J 206 Times Downtown.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.—The easiest and fastest seller on earth; PERFUME, a patented apparatus in great demand among moving picture houses, hotels, restaurants, offices, barber shops; carried in pocket; sells upon initial demonstration; guaranteed to give results or money refunded; retails $1; agents cleaning up $25 to $200 weekly; sell 6 units for complete outfit. American Germicide Corporation, 105 West 40th St., New York City.

AGENTS wanted, whole or spare time, to take orders for goods in demand by all storekeepers; steady work, big money; pocket samples free to workers; we pay the duty. The Colortype Co., Montreal, Canada.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Stearns Knight 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1917 Studebaker 7 pass., brand new.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER, like new.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
MANY OTHERS.
E. S. IRELAND,
1,643 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden
Open Sundays and evenings.

A good opportunity to buy high-grade latest model used car in A1 condition; electric lighting and self-starting; we will accept reasonable offers. Lozier Motor Co., Broadway, at 61st St. Phone Columbus 6587.

A—Chummy Roadster Studebaker
Dodge Cadillac '16 Pierce-Arrow
Chandler Roadster Carter Overland
One Man Top Bodies Top Envelopes
20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F.I.A.T. "65" LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1916-16-16 MODELS.
MERCERS, 1916-14-18-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BARGAIN IN SELECT USED CAR.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 FIAT 53; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 STEARNS LIGHT "4."
1916 MERCER 6-70 SPORT MODEL.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th St., 2 Doors from Broadway.

BENZ touring car can be bought as a bargain; up-to-date, with Westinghouse starting and lighting system; mechanical condition A1; man leaving town; car can be seen at 214 West 65th. Kaplan.

BUICK touring, 1915; $700; beautiful seven-passenger, six-cylinder; like new; electric self-starter, lights; cost $1,700; condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

BUICK.—Five-passenger touring car, just overhauled; self-starter and electric lights, $850. Silent Knight Motor Repair Shops, 549 West 58d. Columbus 1092.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. WIRE WHEELS.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT 1916 "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
MARMON 1918 "41" SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL SERIES "VNA" SEATING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC, 1916, WITH SPECIAL BROUGHAM BODY—RUN LESS THAN 6,000 MILES; WESTINGHOUSE SHOCK ABSORBERS; PERFECT CONDITION. OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO., 12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J. TEL. MARKET 1716.

CADILLAC four-passenger phaeton model, only few weeks in service, equipped with wire wheels, with extra new tire; owner must sell at once because being called to the colors July 15; unusual opportunity to get new car at low price. Please write L. M. Stewart, 220 4th Av., City.

CADILLAC.—Coupe-Victoria, 1917, new; special color body and special upholstery; many extras; very handsome; sacrifice. Room 49, 233 West 58th. Phone Columbus 7816 Monday.

CADILLAC roadster, beautiful condition; electric starter, Delco lighting system, Stuart speedometer, shock absorbers; electric Klaxon, no repairs required; used privately; price $425. M 98 Times.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CADILLAC 1916, Chandler, Lodge roadster 1916, Century Co., 1,700 B way, 5th floor.

CARS TRADED IN FOR STANDARD EIGHTS.
1917 DEMONSTRATOR, LIKE NEW, $1,750.
1916 ROADSTER, NEW GUARANTEE, $1,250.
1916 ROADSTER, USED FIVE MONTHS, $1,250.
1916 OLDSMOBILE ROADSTER, 4-CYLINDER, $950.
1915 PEERLESS, 6-CYLINDER, 5-PASSENGER, $650.
ABOVE CARS ALL IN GOOD CONDITION AND SOLD SUBJECT TO DEMONSTRATION.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
DUFFY MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,920 BROADWAY, CORNER 64TH ST.
F. J. UEBELFLIES, MANAGER USED-CAR DEPARTMENT.

CHALMERS.—Last year's famous 3,400 r. p. m., 5-pass. touring car; excellent condition; traveled only 7,000 miles; extra equipment; Kellogg tire pump, Hartford bumper, 2 spare tires, chains, Pyrene, Autowriine, $695. Y 228 Times Annex.

CHALMERS, 1916, touring car, painted brown. (No. 1,904.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,501 Broadway, New York.

CHANDLER, 1916, runabout, $550; 45-horsepower; slightly used. L. Glass, 321 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand touring car, used only 4,800 miles; original paint, tires and whole appearance like new; no reasonable offer refused. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER, Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 3,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Mercer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels,
1916 LOZIER "6," 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
215 West 57th St. Phone Bryant 8411.

HUDSON super six, sedan, run 3,000 miles; any demonstration; $1,400. Hanley, 567 East 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KISSEL Cabriolet car painted green and upholstered in gray cloth, (No. 1,926.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

LANCIA AND RENAULT.
A limited number of the latest models with open and closed bodies of exclusive design by the foremost coach builders of Europe & America.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1916 Clover Leaf, 4-passenger, A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1915 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER, 1916, runabout, 22-72, run 6,000 miles; cost $3,400, selling at doctor's orders, price $2,100; no dealers. Caine, 34 West 47th St.

MERCER, 1915, Runabout; like new; absolutely perfect; bargain. Meyer, telephone 948 Bronx.

MERCER runabout 1916 car; looks like new; run very little. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

MERCER 22-70 H. P., 1916, six-passenger touring car; recently overhauled and painted. Telephone Room 1249, Biltmore Hotel.

MERCER speedster, Lancia runabout, 1917 Chummy roadster. Pilot Co., 200 West 58th St.

MERCER speedster; late model; motor quiet and powerful; guaranteed perfect condition; many extras; make offer. 150 West 55th St.

MITCHELL 1917 7-passenger touring, White wire wheels, many extras; run 4,700 miles; perfect mechanical condition; $900. A 208 Times Downtown.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted; excellent condition; must sell. CADILLAC TAXICAB for sale, $225.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OLDSMOBILE, 8-cyl., excellent condition. MRS. L. DUGAN, 210 W. 50th St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Can save you money on brand-new Oldsmobile. Chance, 528 Columbus Av.

OVERLAND, 1917; used ten weeks; brand-new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS { 1916 "1-35" touring, 7 pass.
1915 "3-38" touring.
ALSO— 1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
1916 Cadillac tour., 7-pass.
1912 Lancia touring.
Fiat Special Racer.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.
1917 PACKARD,
1916 TOURING BODIES
1915 FOR SALE.
1914
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD "2-35,"
Special Fleetwood Four-Pass. Car.

This car has been driven but approximately 3,500 miles, and is practically equal to new in appearance and performance. Can be purchased at an appreciable saving in cost.

For further particulars inquire of E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept., The LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, West 61st Street, next to Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 7750.

PACKARD, 2-35, 7-passenger touring demonstrator, overhauled, repainted and guaranteed.
PACKARD, 2-25, 5-passenger touring demonstrator, overhauled, repainted and guaranteed.
PACKARD, 1-35, 5-passenger touring, light blue.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; almost new.
ALLEN, 4-cylinder, 2-passenger roadster. For particulars write P. O. B. 167, White Plains, N. Y.
PACKARD 1-35 Brougham car painted maroon and upholstered in tan cloth. (No. 1,864.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.
PACKARD 7-passenger, 4-cylinder touring car; very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.
PACKARD 3-36, elegant, 1916, seven-passenger touring car; perfect condition. Tel. 2765 Stuyvesant. T 178 Times.
PACKARD, 1910, 30, chassis with delivery body attached. (No. 1,958) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.
PACKARDS, 48 touring car, rates reasonable; week, month. Lynch, Murray Hill 962.
PAIGE 1916 Springfield convertable Sedan; excellent condition. Winton Company, Broadway at 70th.
REGAL, runabout, first-class running order, $150; Silent Knight Motor Repair Shops, 549 West 58d. Columbus 1092.
RENAULT, 1916, 35 H. P., 5-passenger touring, electric lights and self-starter, demountable rims, extra tire, mechanically perfect, $1,250. Hanley, 567 East 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
REO 1916 Touring Car, in excellent condition throughout; looks like new; must be seen to be appreciated. Price $550. A real bargain. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ROLLS ROYCE, 1915,
LONDON TO EDINBURGH MODEL,
TOURING 5 PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV., PLAZA 4837.

ROLLS-ROYCE brougham for sale; needs no recommendation. Cost $6,500; sell for $3,000. Telephone Columbus 5078.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, touring; in first-class mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint job.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 "Little Six" seven-passenger touring car; car is in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1915 model, 4-10, touring; good mechanical condition; good shoes; one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

DE DION limousine; special body; built by F. R. Wood & Co.; good condition; reasonable offer considered. Call or address M. Glick, 25 Madison Av.

DE DION-BOUTON.—Latest model; exclusive design; Holbrook sedan body, boat type; Astor show car. W. Anderson, 289 Amsterdam Av. Col. 4536.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; factory has been gone over in our repair shop and is in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1916 Touring Car; looks like new; in excellent running condition; $550. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

EXCELLENT BUYS!
1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
1916 Paige Roadster. 1914 Jeffery.
1916 Saxon. 1913 Hupmobile.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

F. I. A. T.
6-CYL. 55 H. P.
TOURING CAR WITH FINEST VICTORIA TOP.

PAINTED RICH ROYAL BLUE, TRIPLE STRIPE CREAM COLOR, WHEELS BUFF SHADE; (FINEST HAND-BUFFED UPHOLSTERY;) FULL EQUIPMENT, ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER AND LIGHTS; VERY LOW MILEAGE. THIS CAR IS ABSOLUTELY AS GOOD AS NEW.

R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 3249.
NEXT DOOR TO WINTER GARDEN.
OPEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.

FRANKLIN 1917, ALMOST NEW. F. L., 187 Times.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1916 "48" six pass. torpedo.
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.

1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.

Exchange Car Booklet on Request.

E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept., The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA, West 61st Street, next to Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 7750.

USED CAR DEPT.

MAXWELL,
1917 Model,
5 passenger touring;
only slightly used.

MAXWELL COUPELET.

1916 Model;
an exceptional value.

STUDEBAKER FOUR.

1915 Model,
5 passenger touring;
overhauled and repainted.

SAXON SIX,

1916 Model,
5 passenger touring;
in excellent shape.

REO RUNABOUT,

1915 Model,
overhauled and repainted,
at a bargain.

WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE.

1916 Model 84,
with wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT,
5 passenger touring;
1916 Model 84.

OVERLAND COUPE,

1917 Model 85-6.
A car for the year round.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB

roadster, 1917,
with wire wheels.

OVERLAND
5 passenger touring,
1916 Model 83,
overhauled and repainted,
with new slip covers.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

All Cars Sold for Cash or DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,

Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St.
At 50th St. Subway entrance.
Telephone Columbus—9400.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1915 Stutz, 4-pass., Victoria top, $1,100.
1916 Studebaker, 5 or 7 pass., 4 cylder, $600.
Overland Coupe, 4-pass., $700. Overland 6-cyl., 7-pass., $500. 1915 5-pass. Buick, $800. Time payments arranged.
NORMAN GARAGE,
238 West 54th St., near Broadway.
Phone Circle 113.

WILLYS-OVERLAND Coupe, 1917 model, run two months, 3,000 miles; spare tire, full equipment; excellent condition; sacrifice; will demonstrate; telephone Audubon 4570, apartment 55.

RENAULT five-passenger car, equipped with self-starter, generator, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, victoria top, slip covers, five wire wheels; completely overhauled and repainted at Brewster's; genuine bargain. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

STEARNS, 1917, five-passenger touring car; like new; cost, with extras, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Clover Leaf, 4-passenger.
1917 Packard touring.
1916 Packard touring.
1916 Packard runabout.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard 5-passenger phaeton.
1914-15 Packard limousine.
1914-38 Packard coupe.
1914-38 Packard Berlin.
1916 Overland.....1916 Cole.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton, Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful 8-cylinder; by month. Fogarty, 118 East 60th. Plaza 3804.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & H. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD Landaulets and touring cars by hour; monthly preferred; reasonable rates; references. Shickell, 115 West 52d. Circle 1073.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5518 Riverside.

PACKARD car to hire by hour, day, week, or month. Boylston Garage, 142 East 61st. Telephone 4345 Murray Hill.

PACKARD, 7-cylinder, touring car, with expert chauffeur; very reasonable; by month or season. Horn, 2,441 7th Av.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars, 1916-1917; hour, trip. Wilmarth, phone Columbus 1906.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3822.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILES ON CONSIGNMENT; NO CHARGE FOR SELLING, STORAGE, ADVERTISING, &c.; ALSO CASH WAITING FOR LATE MODEL TOURING CARS AT RIGHT PRICE. BRING CAR JULY 8-9-10. RELIABLE, 1,045 ST. NICHOLAS.

LIMOUSINE WANTED—Will pay $750 cash. Address, giving full particulars, make, equipment, year. Box T 96 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine body to fit 1913 38 chassis; must be in good condition and cheap. P A 271 Times Downtown.

WANTED, LATE MODELS, HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

WANTED—AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, wind shields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,680 Broadway, N. Y.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles leased for export. 343-345 W. 58th St. Col. 8442.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.
HIGH-GRADE USED CARS.
ROLLS-ROYCE, late model, with convertible landaulet body. Westinghouse shock absorbers; repainted; slip covers; like new.
1917 PACKARD 2-25 chummy roadster; 4 passenger; wire wheels; elegant bargain.
1917 HUDSON coupelet; three passenger; perfect condition; bargain.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog; 4 passenger streamline touring; wire wheels; like new.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 7 passenger touring; also limousine; like new throughout; bargain.
1918 CADILLAC town car; limousine brougham; repainted; elegant bargain.
LATE RENAULT, chassis only; small six; mechanically perfect; bargain price.
1916 STUTZ Bearcat, Bulldog special; also 6 passenger; all perfect throughout.
PIERCE LANDAULET "66," late; Brewster body; cost $7,000; sacrifice.
1915 PEERLESS 5 passenger touring; starting and lighting; bargain price.
1915 S. G. V. 5 passenger touring; overhauled, repainted; new slip covers; sacrifice.
1913 MERCER runabout, 2 passenger; starting and lighting system; complete.
Many other makes on exhibition.
1,896 BROADWAY. (68D.) 907 COL.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. WE ASSIST. H. KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 18TH ST.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 roadster, painted gray; slip covers, spot light, mirror, extra folding seat on side; in very good condition mechanically. $425. Call or write H. I. Cook, 2 Columbus Circle, Room 33. Phone Columbus 8242.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; rain proof paneled body; sun-shade, ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 250 West 55th St.

STEARNS, 1913, six-cylinder Limousine car; painted blue, with red wheels and upholstered in blue cloth. (No. 1,927.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder; driven 4,000 miles only; $1,350; no brokers. H 161 Times.

STEVENS-DURYEA 5-passenger touring, late model "CC," a beautiful car; none built better, nor more comfortable riding; good reasons for selling. H 162 Times.

STUDEBAKER 1916 7-passenger touring car; excellent condition throughout; looks like new; will accept reasonable offer. Diuguid Brothers, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ Sedan and Marmon roadster, both fine condition. J 10 Times.

TOURING MODELS.
DE DION BOUTON AND SIMPLEX, 50 H. P.
SIMPLEX, 38 H. P.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120 H. P.
Above cars equipped with Electric Starting and Lighting and are the latest of their respective manufacturers.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

USED CAR DEPT.

MAXWELL,
1917 Model,
5 passenger touring;
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1916 Model;
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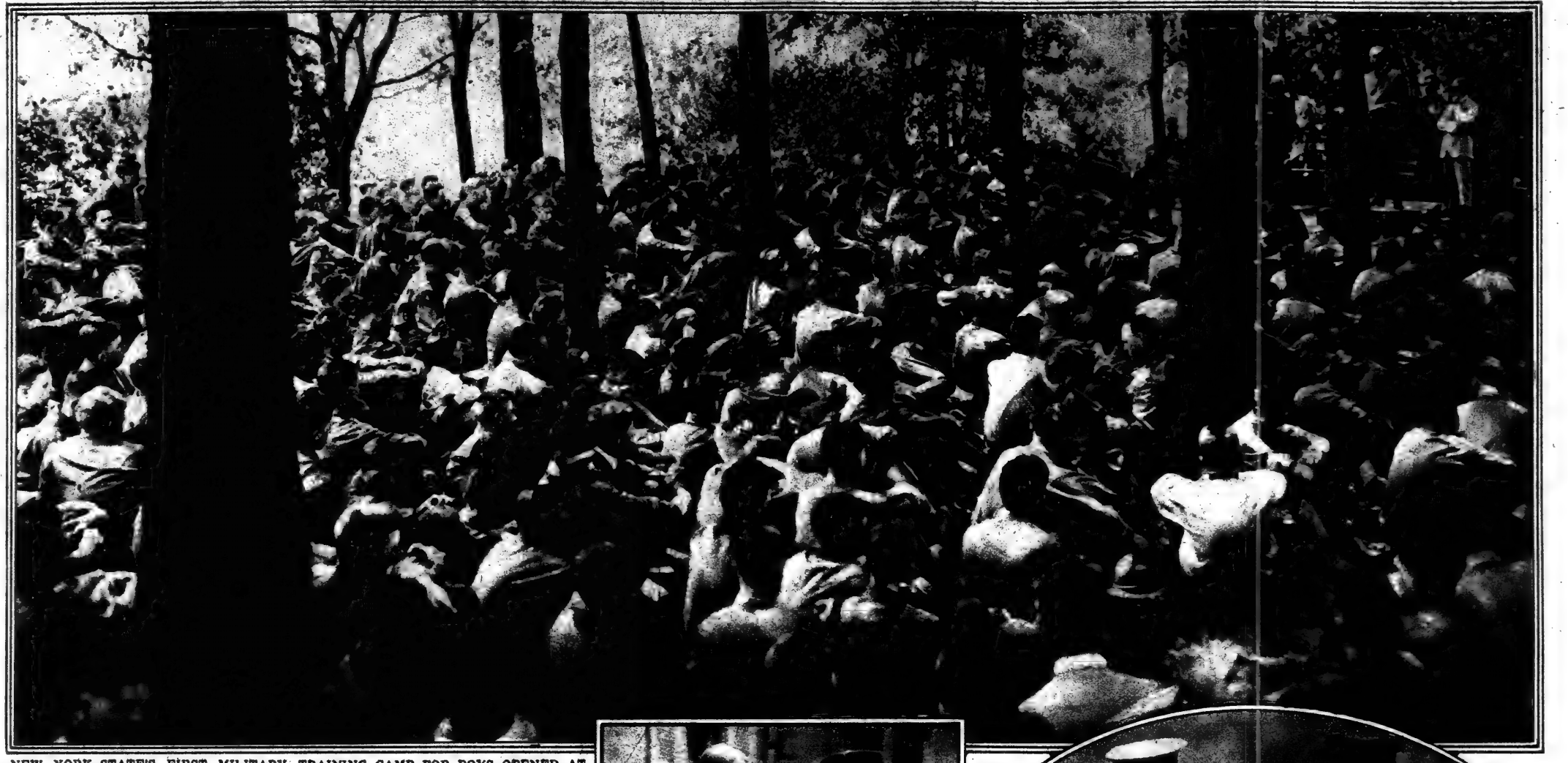
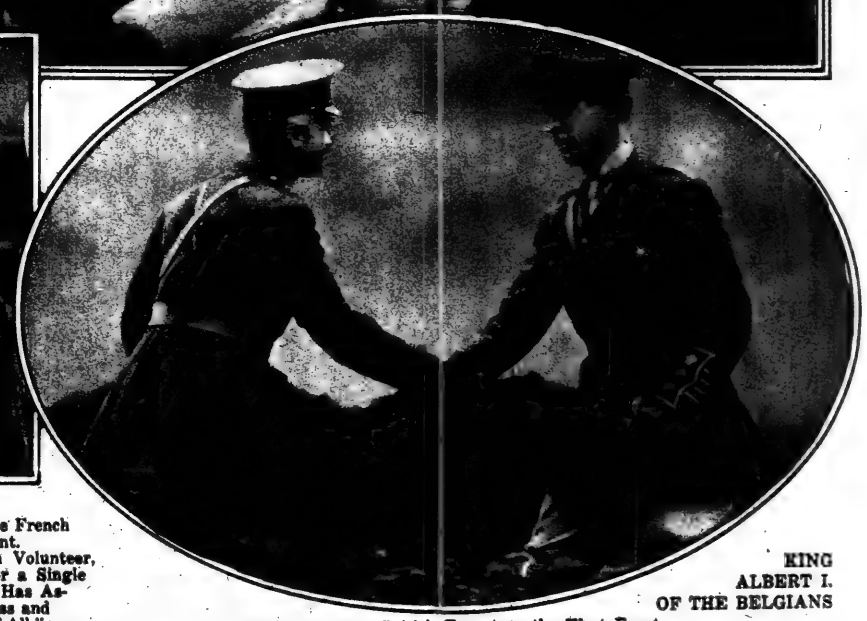
PACKARD and 8

The New York Times

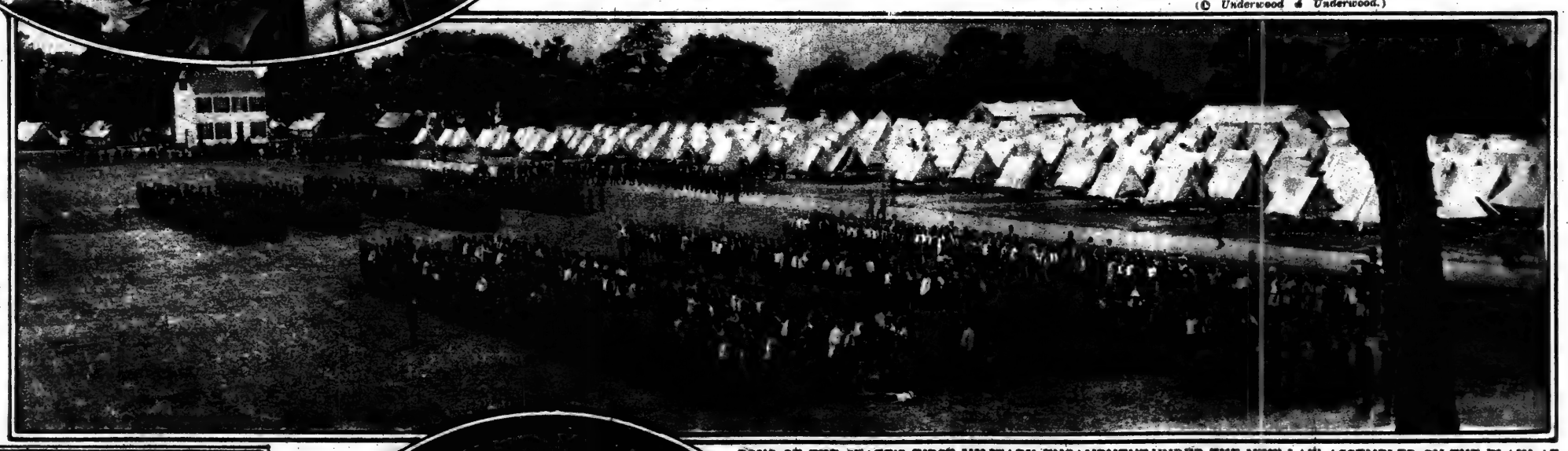


NEW YORK STATE'S FIRST MILITARY TRAINING CAMP FOR BOYS OPENED AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y., WHERE 1,800 BOYS BETWEEN 16 AND 19 YEARS OF AGE, REPRESENTING 375 CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE, WERE MOBILIZED A WEEK AGO FOR A MONTH'S INSTRUCTION IN ALL BRANCHES OF MILITARY SERVICE.
The Boys Are Here Shown Assembled on "Chapel Bluff" on Last Sunday Morning for the Camp's First Religious Services, Conducted by the Camp Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Franklin D. Elmer. (Times Photo Service.)

NORMAN LEE,
Son of Albert Lee of New York, Is Decorated with the French War Cross by Gen. Dauvin on the Aisne Front.
The Citation Before the Division Read: "An American Volunteer, Whose Courage and Devotion Have Never Faltered for a Single Instant. Under the Most Perilous Circumstances He Has Assured the Removal of Wounded Men with a Calmness and Self-Abnegation Which Have Won the Admiration of All."



KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS
Greeting General Horne of the British Forces on the West Front.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

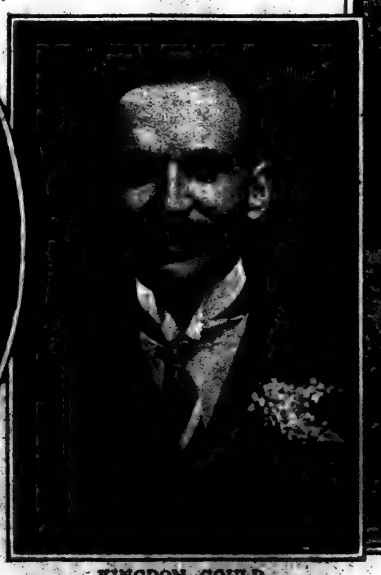


PAUL BREEN ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN JUNIOR NAVAL AND MARINE SCOUTS PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO MISS MARGARET WILSON, DAUGHTER OF THE PRESIDENT, AT THE CITY HALL.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BOYS OF THE STATE'S FIRST MILITARY ENCAMPMENT UNDER THE NEW LAW ASSEMBLED ON THE PLAIN AT PEEKSKILL ON LAST MONDAY MORNING FOR THEIR OPENING MILITARY DRILL.
(Times Photo Service.)

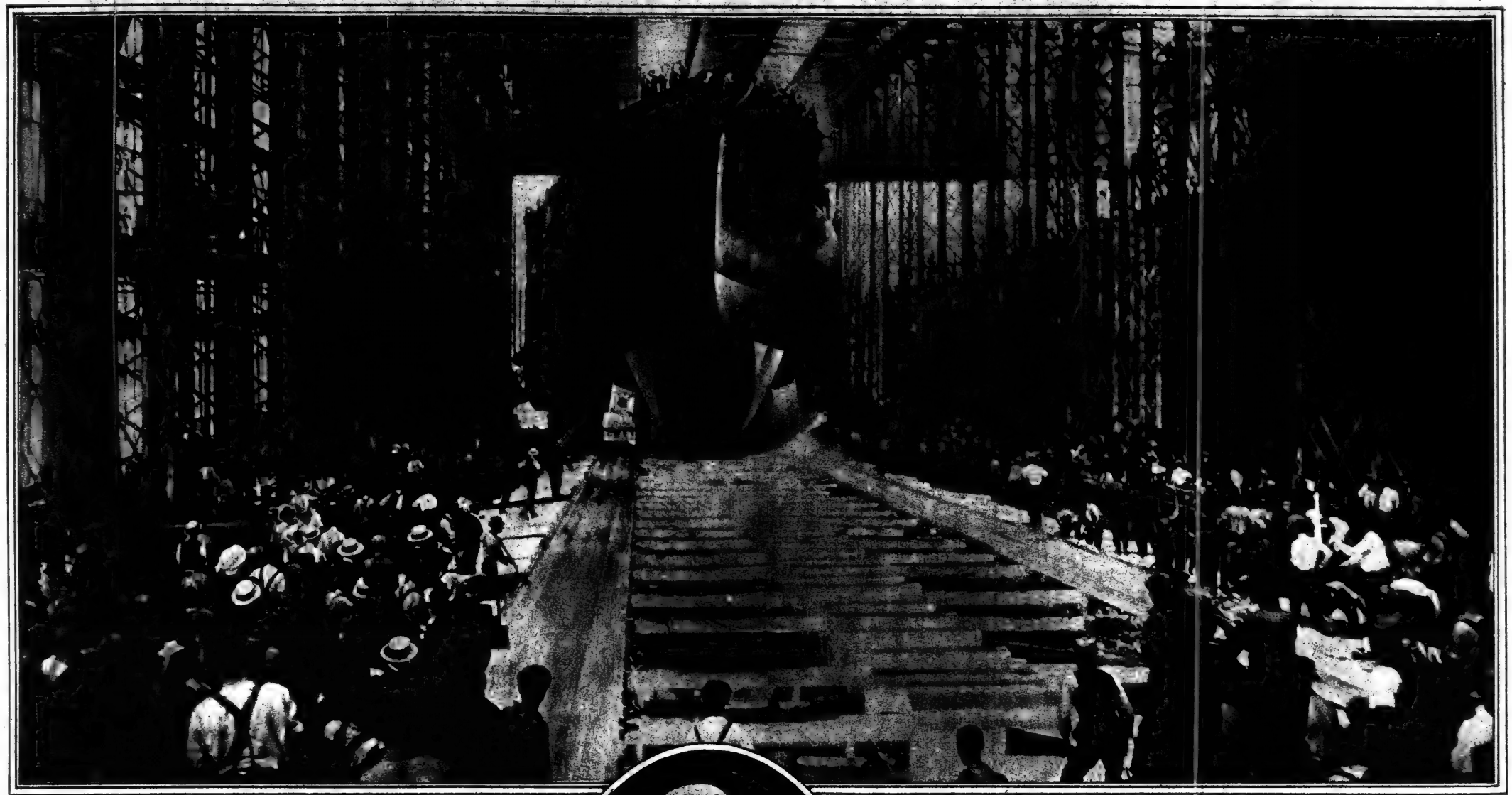
KING GEORGE V.
Bestowing the "D. S. O." on the Widow and Orphan Son of Capt. Roy Dunford, Northumberland Fusiliers.
(Central News Service.)

MRS. KINGDON GOULD,
Formerly Miss Antonietta Camilla Maria Lucci, Artist, and Formerly a Tutor in the Family of Her Husband's Father, George J. Gould.
(Kadel & Herbert.)

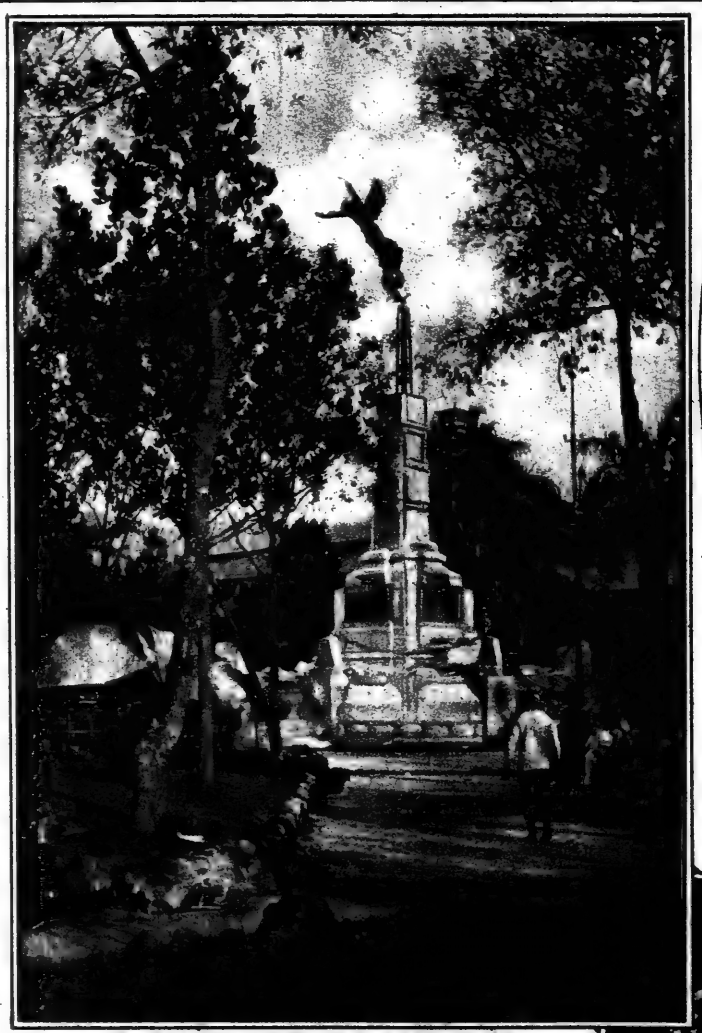


KINGDON GOULD,
Eldest Son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Whose Wedding to Miss Lucci, an Artist, Took Place Last Monday. From a Photograph Taken at His Wedding.
(© American Press Association.)

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,
British Prime Minister, Taking Active Part in a Potato Spraying Demonstration Under the Auspices of the Government's Food Production Department at Walton-on-the-Hill, Assisted by Waldron Rose of the Food Production Department.
(Central News Photo Service.)



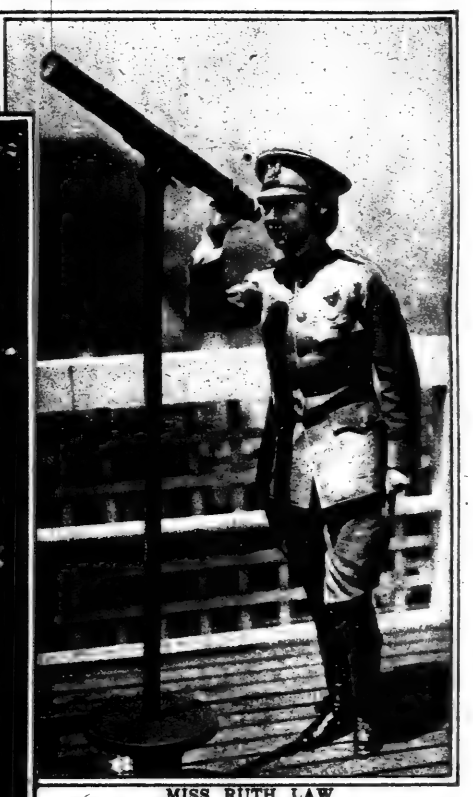
THE UNITED STATES SUPERDREADNOUGHT IDAHO, SISTER SHIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA, FLAGSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, LAUNCHED AT YARDS OF THE NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J.
The Idaho Is Here Shown Fast Slipping Down the Ways on Her Baptismal Plunge.
(*Photo, International Film Service.*)



THE FALLING "ANGEL OF SAN SALVADOR,"
In the Park of Duenos, San Salvador, Thrown Down by the Great Earthquake, Which, on June 7 Last, Laid the City in Ruins.
From a Photograph by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Assistant Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, on an Expedition to San Salvador at the Time of the Disaster.
(*By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.*)

MISS HENRIETTE AMELIA SIMMONS,
GRANDDAUGHTER OF GOVERNOR MOSES ALEXANDER OF IDAHO, SPONSOR FOR THE NATION'S NEWEST GIANT SEA FIGHTER.
(© *International Film Service.*)

MRS. EDITH VAN CLEVE
As "Honor" at the Garden Fete Given at "Wood Manse," the Country Home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Packard, Greenwich, Conn., for the Benefit of the Fatherless Children of France.
(*Kadel & Herbert.*)



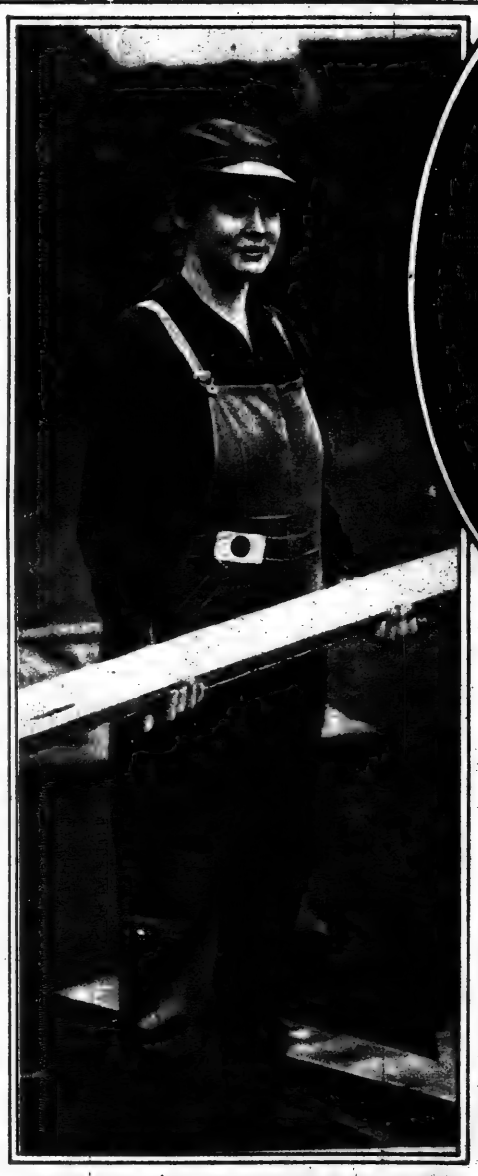
MISS RUTH LAW,
Aviatrice, Wearing the Uniform of a Non-Commissioned Recruiting Officer of the United States Army, Observing from the Roof of Her Hotel Flights from the Governors Island Aviation Base Over the Lower Manhattan Skyscrapers.
(*Times Photo Service.*)

MISS RHEA REED
Playing the Lyre in the War Tableaux Given at the Home of Mrs. Edward W. Packard, Greenwich, Conn., to Aid the Fatherless Children of France. (*Kadel & Herbert.*)

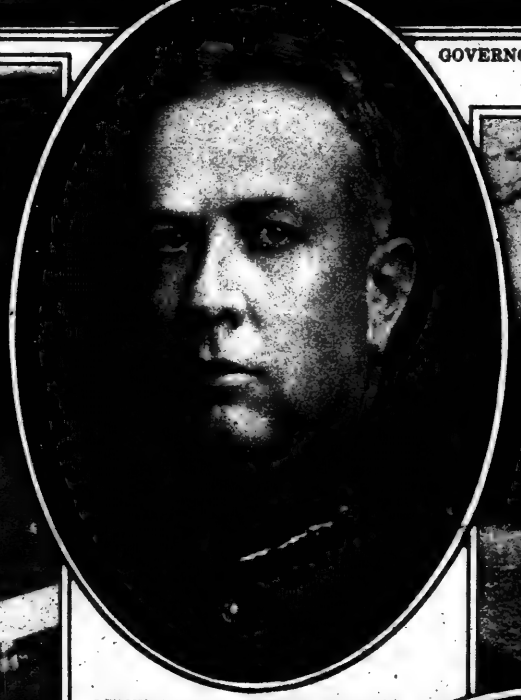
GOVERNOR WILLIAM STEPHENS,
of California, at Work Before Breakfast in His War Garden Behind the Gubernatorial Mansion at Sacramento, Spending an Hour or So with His Hoe Every Morning Before Going to His Office in the Capitol.
(*International Film Service.*)

PERCY GRAINGER,
Pianist and Composer, Shorn of His Flowing Locks Which Once Went Paderewski's Several Better, in His New Uniform as a Third-Class Musician at $30 a Month in the Band of the United States Coast Artillery. He Is Shown with the Oboe Which He Is to Play in the Army Band. (*Photo Service.*)

GOVERNOR NAT E. HARRIS, OF GEORGIA, ON THE DAY BEFORE HIS TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRED, ADDRESSING MEN OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMP AT FORT McPHERSON FROM THE RESIDENCE OF COLONEL CHARLES R. NOYES, COMMANDER OF THE POST. (International Film Service.)



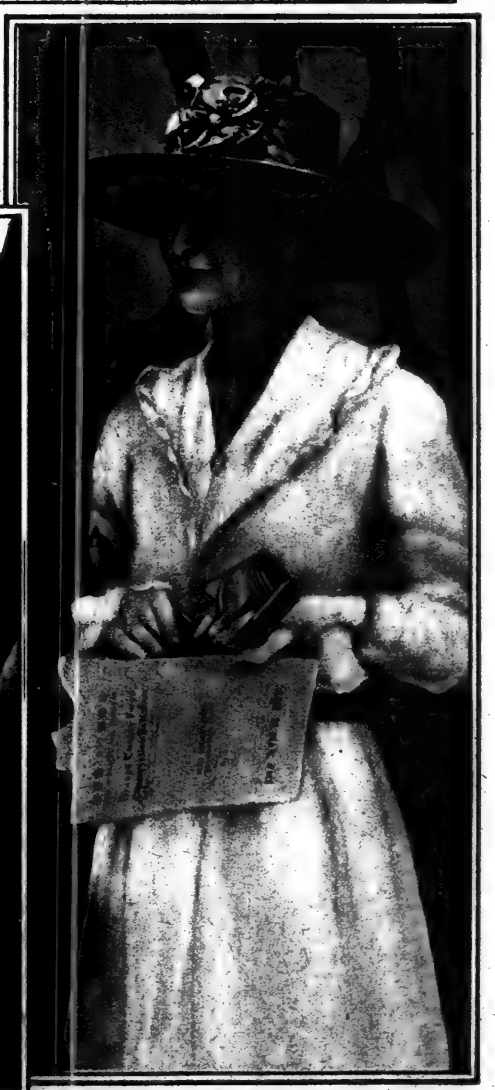
GIRL WHO HAS TAKEN A MAN'S PLACE IN ONE OF THE BIG CAR SHOPS NEAR CHICAGO. (© International Film Service.)



GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, C. B., K. C. M. G., NEW COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE AND THE FIRST CANADIAN TO COMMAND CANADIANS IN THIS WAR.

GUY STANDING, Actor, Among the First in America to Volunteer Their Services to England at the Beginning of the War, Who Has Just Been Promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. (Photo by Bassano, London.)

WILSON LITTLETON AND HIS FATHER, MARTIN W. LITTLETON, AT THE EIGHTEENTH TEE OF THE SLEEPY HOLLOW LINKS IN THE FATHER AND SON TOURNAMENT. (Edwin Levick.)

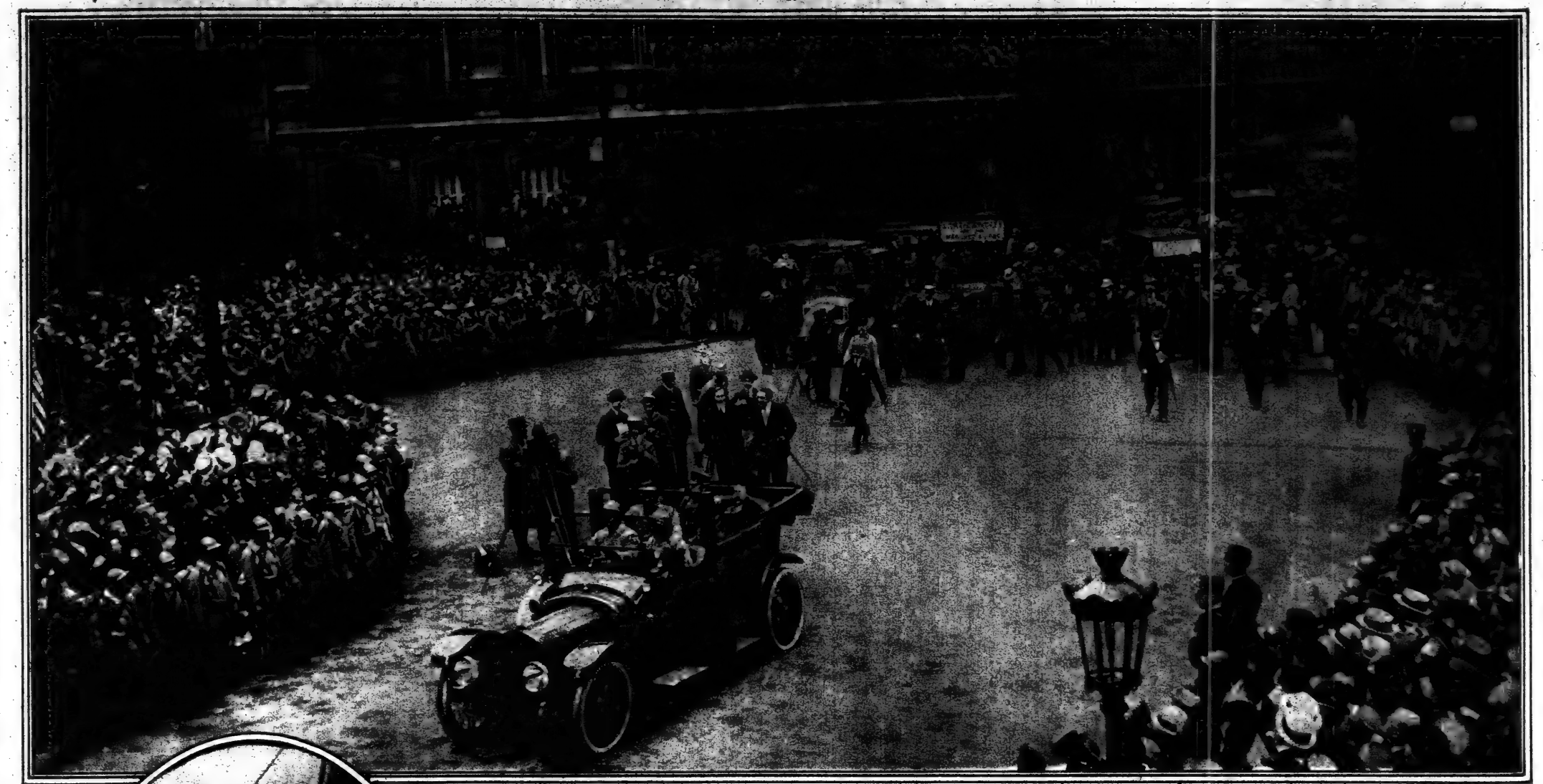


MRS. WILLIAM AVERELL HARRIMAN Delivering a "Canning" Lecture to Housewives of Orange County, New York. (© International Film Service.)

MAURICE STERNBACH, JR., and Mrs. M. E. Harley's Chu Chu Yen of Toddington, Adjudged the Best Dog at the Summer Show of the Pekingese Club, Held at the Greenwich Home of Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., When $3,000 Was Earned for the Red Cross. (Edwin Levick.)

GERMAN SOLDIER MARCHING FRENCH WOMEN OF THE TOWN OF MOY, UNTIL RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS, OFF TO WORK IN VEGETABLE GARDENS. (Underwood & Underwood.)

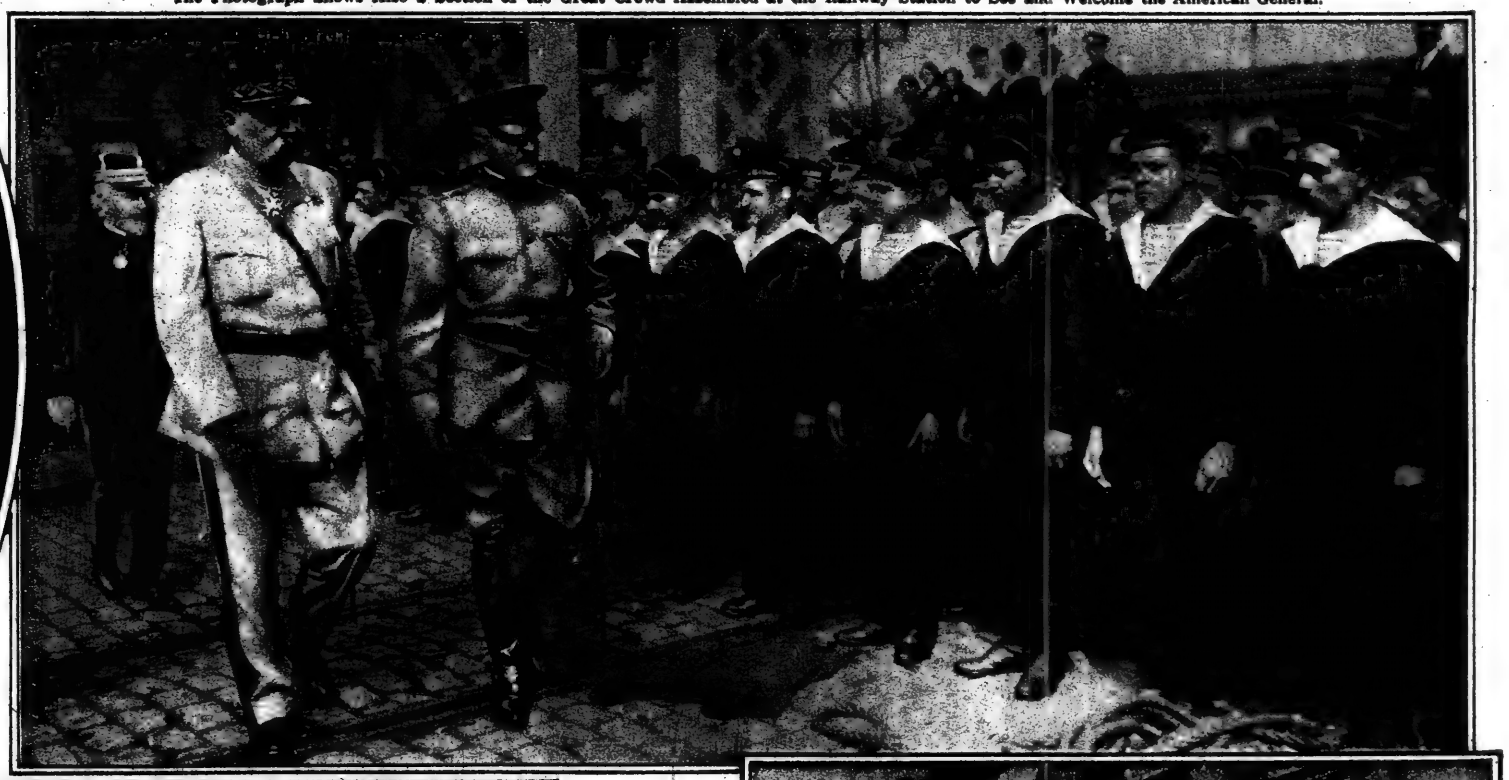
From a Photograph Found in the Pocket of a German Prisoner.



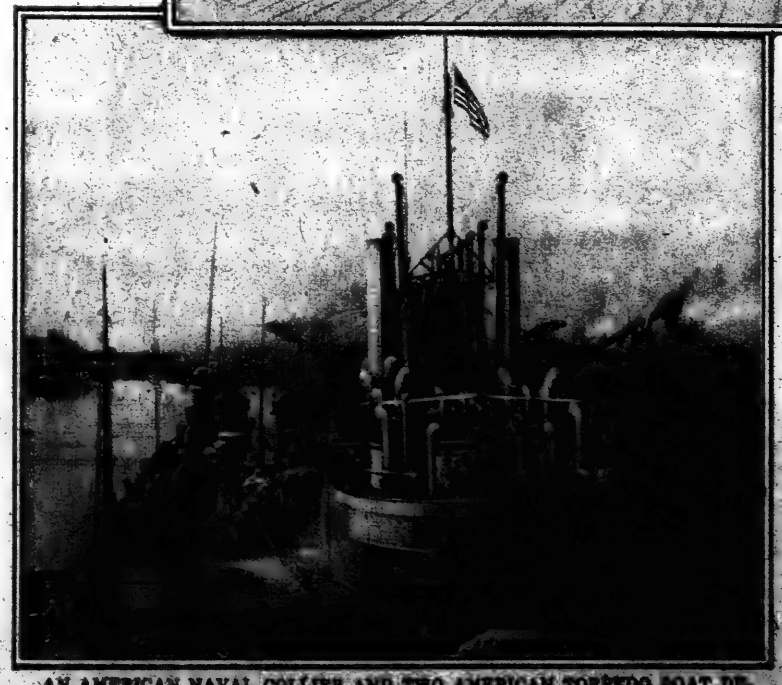
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN MILITARY CHIEF IN FRANCE, LEAVING THE GARE DU NORD, PARIS, ACCOMPANIED BY M. PAUL PAINLEVE, FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.
The Photograph Shows Also a Section of the Great Crowd Assembled at the Railway Station to See and Welcome the American General.

(Photos © International Film Service.)

GENERAL PERSHING LEAVING THE STEAMER AT BOULOGNE, ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.



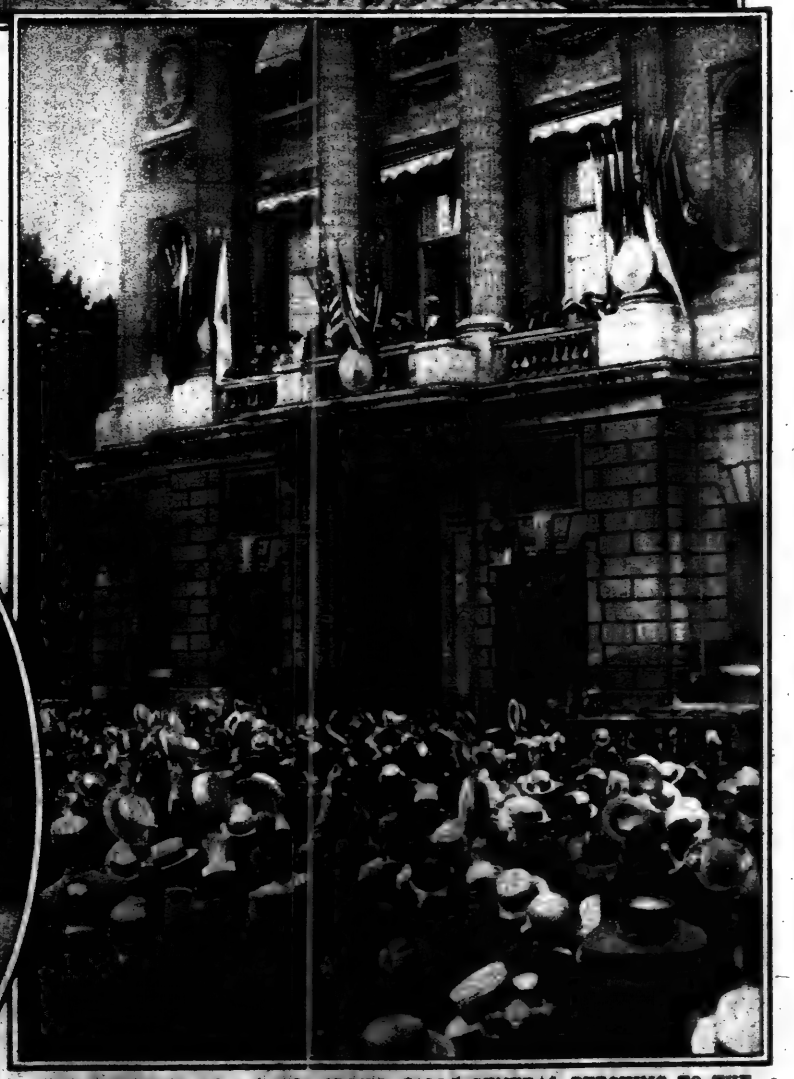
GENERAL PERSHING INSPECTING AT BOULOGNE HIS FRENCH GUARD OF MARINE FUSILIERS.
He Is Accompanied by General Peletier, Chief of the French Mission Assigned to the American Army in France.



AN AMERICAN NAVAL COLLIER AND TWO AMERICAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS LYING IN A FRENCH PORT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

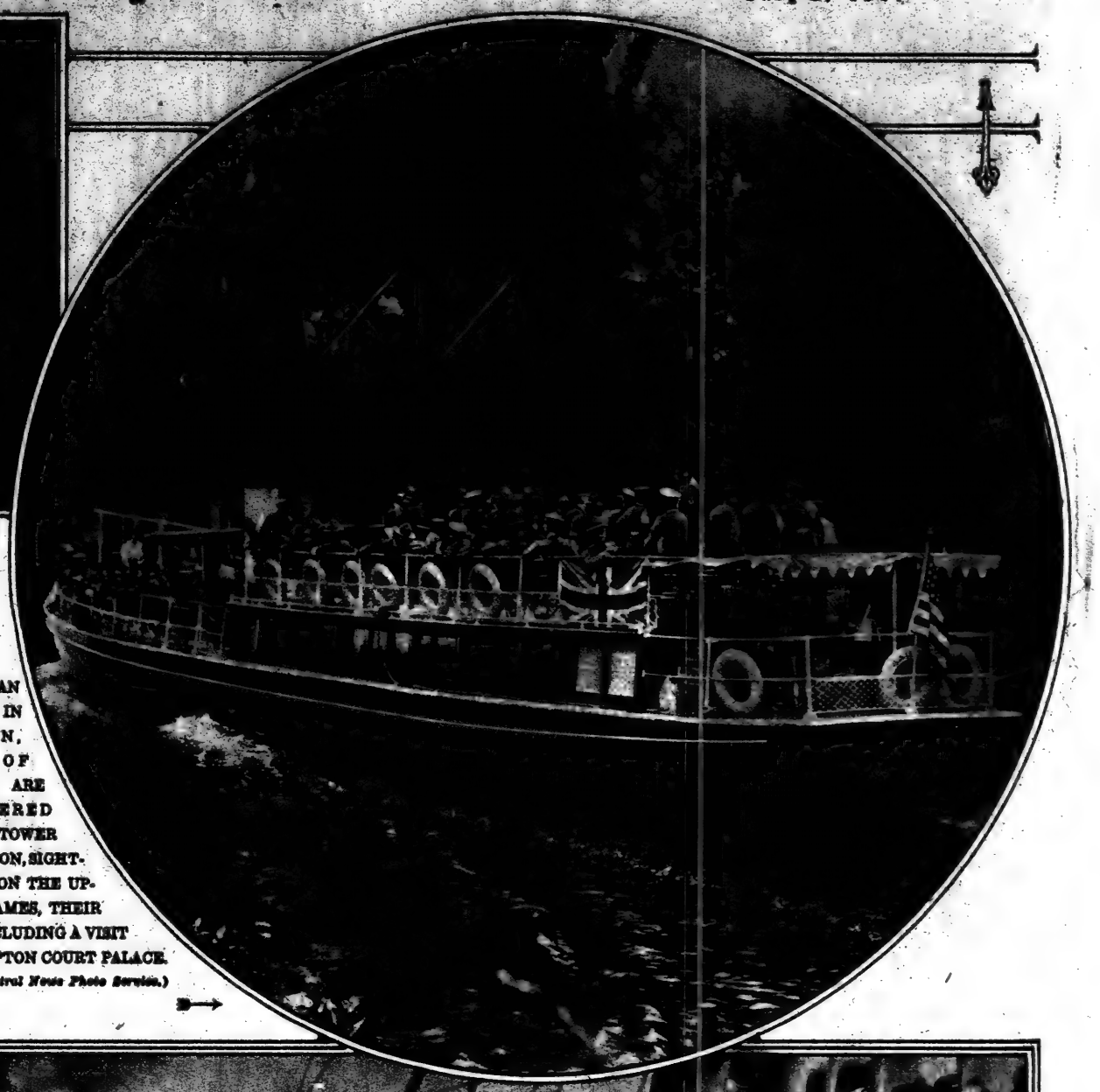
M. RENE BESNARD, FRENCH UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR, ACCOMPANYING GEN. PERSHING ON THE REVIEW OF HIS GUARD OF HONOR AT BOULOGNE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FLOWERS COVER THE TEMPORARY GRAVE OF GEORGE KENNETT, AN AMERICAN AVIATOR, WHO FELL IN COMBAT FOR FRANCE NEAR HAM.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

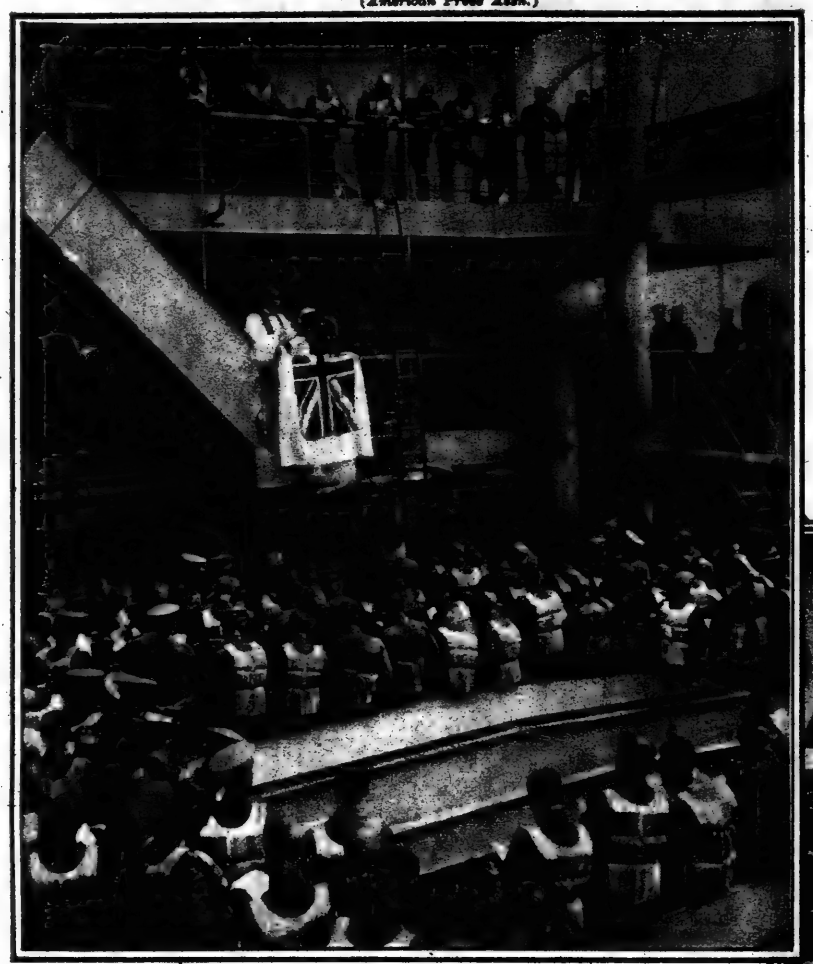


THE CHEERING OF A PARIS CROWD CALLS GENERAL PERSHING TO THE BALCONY OF THE HOTEL DE CRILLON, IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, WHICH THE GENERAL MADE HIS TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

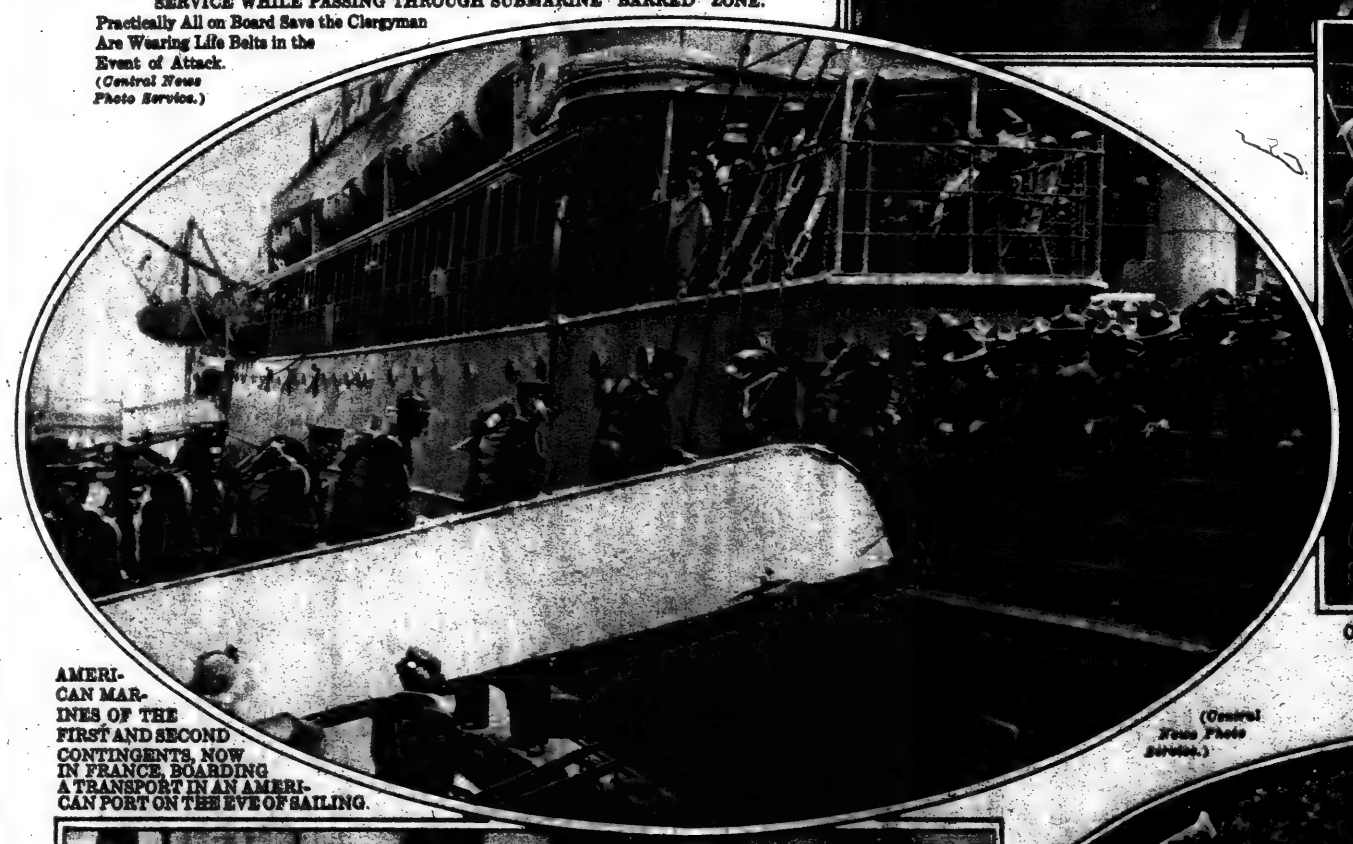
GROUP OF AMERICAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, IN PASSING THROUGH ENGLAND, VISIT WINDSOR CASTLE UNDER THE PERSONAL GUIDANCE OF MAJOR GENERAL CARTERET CAREY, ACTING GOVERNOR OF THE CASTLE.
The Men Are Shown Passing Through the Park From St. George's Chapel to the North Terrace.
(*American Press Assn.*)



AMERICAN TROOPS IN LONDON, SOME OF WHOM ARE QUARTERED AT THE TOWER OF LONDON, SIGHT-SEEING ON THE UPPER THAMES, THEIR TRIP INCLUDING A VISIT TO HAMPTON COURT PALACE.
(*Central News Photo Service.*)



BRITISH TROOPS AND RED CROSS NURSES FROM SOUTH AFRICA AT RELIGIOUS SERVICE WHILE PASSING THROUGH SUBMARINE "BARRED" ZONE.
Practically All on Board Save the Clergyman Are Wearing Life Belts in the Event of Attack.
(*Central News Photo Service.*)

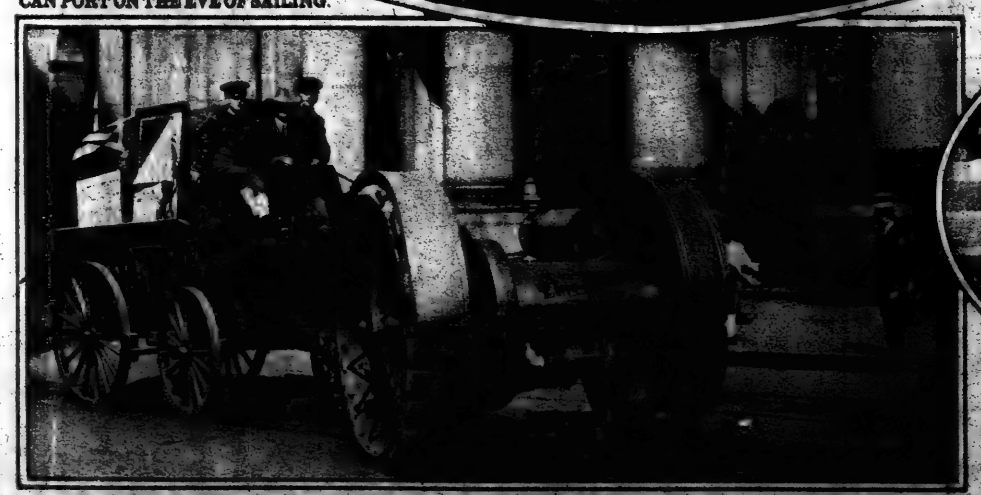


AMERICAN MARINES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONTINGENTS, NOW IN FRANCE, BOARDING A TRANSPORT IN AN AMERICAN PORT ON THE EVE OF SAILING.
(*Central News Photo Service.*)

ONE OF MANY PERSONAL FAREWELLS SAID ON SHIPBOARD JUST BEFORE THE TRANSPORT SAILED.
(*Central News Photo Service.*)

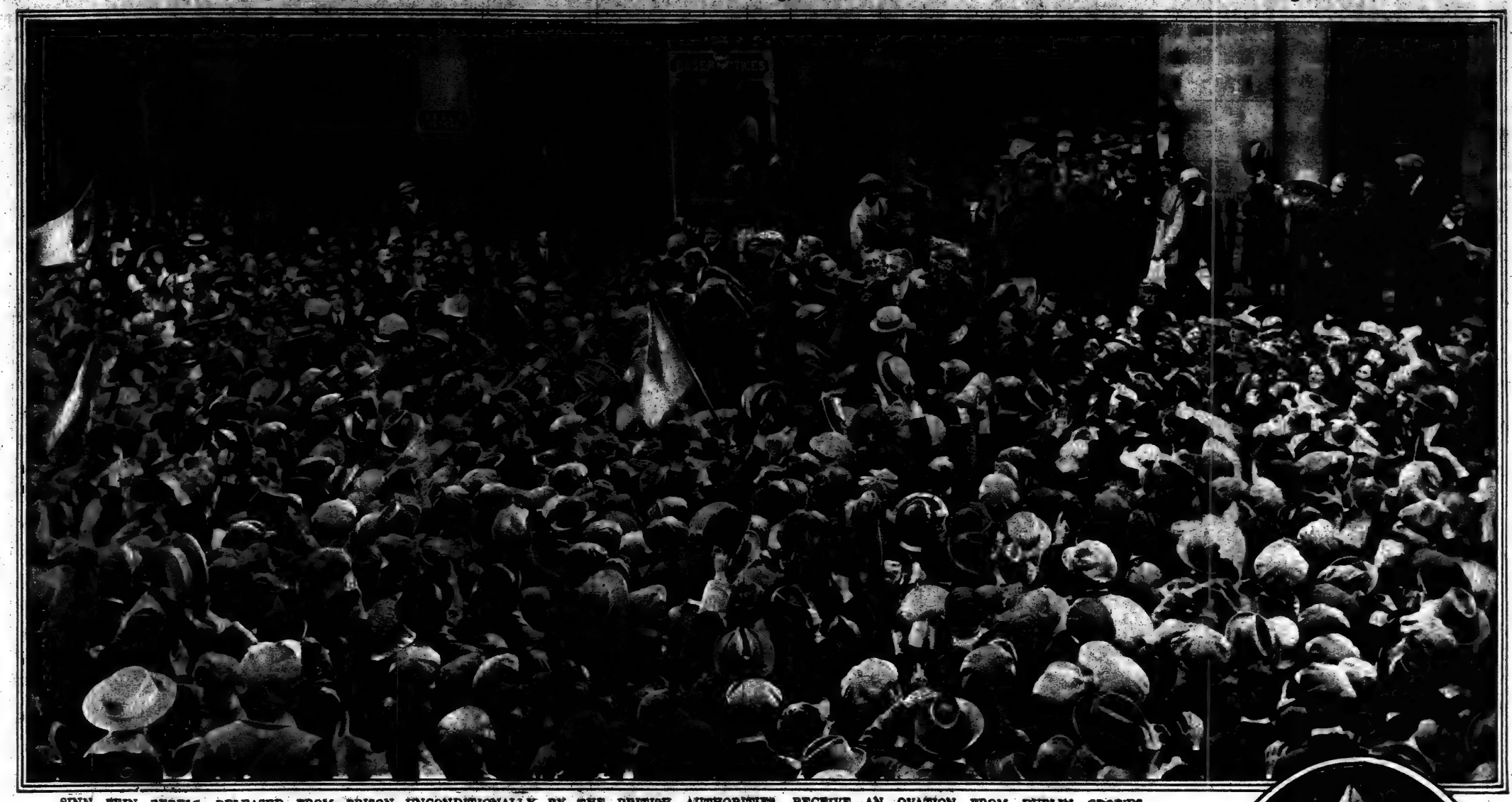
AMERICAN SOLDIERS, OFF FOR SERVICE, WAVING FAREWELLS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS LEFT BEHIND.
This and Accompanying Photographs of American Troops in France Were Withheld From Publication at the Request of the Military Authorities Until the Ships Had Reached Their Destination.
(*General News Photo Service.*)

MISS FLORENCE LINCOLN,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Walker Lincoln, Whose Engagement to William A. Rockefeller, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Rockefeller, Has Been Announced.
(*Dudley Kent.*)



A NEW "ARMY HORSE" OR TRACTOR WHICH IS TO BE USED ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE FOR HAULING AMERICAN SUPPLY TRAINS.
It Is Guided by Reins Much as a Real Horse Is, and Is Here Shown Drawing a Truck Past the Municipal Building, at the Same Time Calling in Vigorously an Flaming Posters Can for Recruits for the Regular Army.
(*Press Photo Service.*)

PRESENT A PLAY FOR THE FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF FRANCE.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are Miss Mary MacDonald, Miss Hildegard Auit, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee B. Auit; Miss Anne Shinkle, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Shinkle, and L. Maxwell Schmidlapp, Son of Jacob G. Schmidlapp, Principals in the "Sleeping Beauty," Written and Staged by Miss Dorothy Scribner, as the Proceeds of "Mills Kiddies," the Children's Home of Mrs. L. A. Auit, for the Benefit of This War Charity.

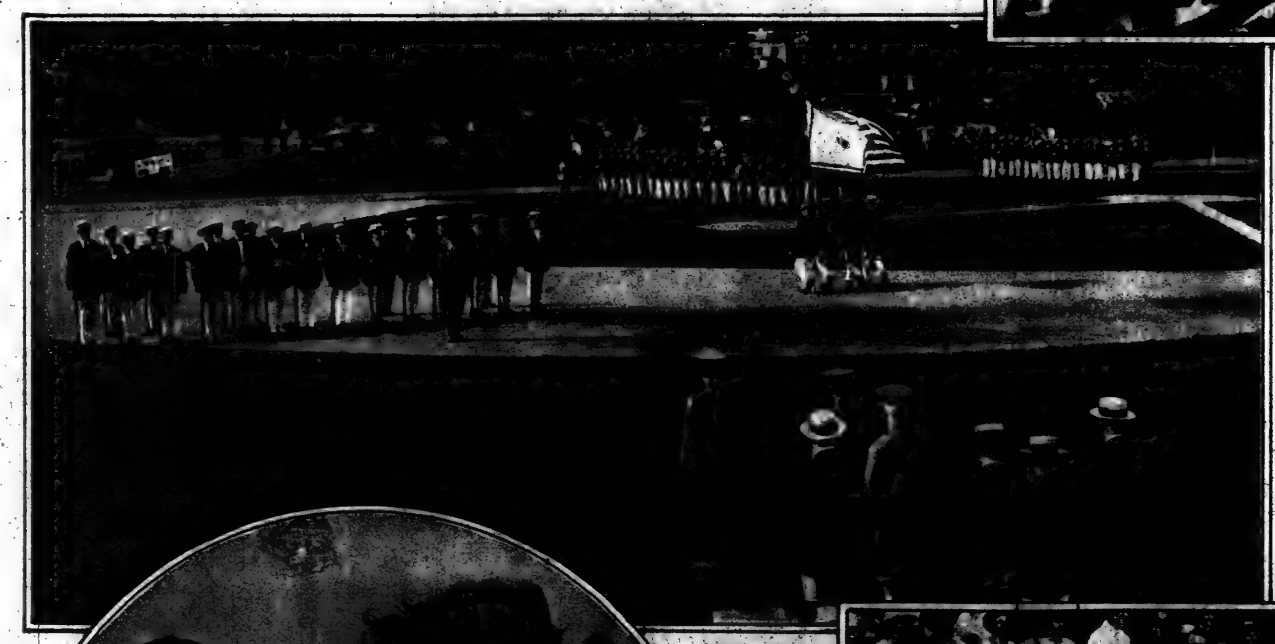


SINN FEIN REBELS, RELEASED FROM PRISON UNCONDITIONALLY BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, RECEIVE AN OVATION FROM DUBLIN CROWDS.
Joseph McGuinness, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament, Who Can Be Seen in the Right Centre of the Picture, is Almost Overwhelmed by Friends Eager to Shake His Hand.

(Central News Photo Service.

SCREEN STARS PASS THE HAT IN LOS ANGELES FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FUND.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Wallace Reid, Dustin Farnum, Julian Eltinge and Douglas Fairbanks.

(International Film Service.)



POLICE COMMISSIONER AND MRS. ARTHUR WOODS, Formerly Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, Niece of J. P. Morgan, Viewing the First Parade of the New York City Junior Police.
(© International Film Service.)

MRS. PAUL LEAVENWORTH McCULLOCH, Formerly Miss Gertrude Hamilton, Daughter of the Baroness Raoul De Gratfenried, and Great-Great Granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton
(Aime Dupont.)

"THE STORM". Anita Day and "Betty" Stankovich as Paul and Virginia, Representing a Widely Known Painting at the Garden Fete Given on the Van Wagenen Estate on the Sound at Rye, N. Y., for the Benefit of the United Hospitals.
(Kadel & Herbert.)

BATHING COSTUME OFFICIALLY PERMITTED BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES OF CHICAGO AT THE WILSON AVENUE BEACH, THAT CITY.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

REVIEW OF THE HOME DEFENSE BATTALION OF THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, FOLLOWING THE PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS AT TRAVERS ISLAND
(Kadel & Herbert.)

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WOODROW WILSON ATTEND THE ANNUAL BASEBALL GAME IN WASHINGTON BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PLAYED THIS YEAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
The President and Mrs. Wilson Can Be Seen in the Centre, Foreground, Engaged in Merry Conversation.
(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

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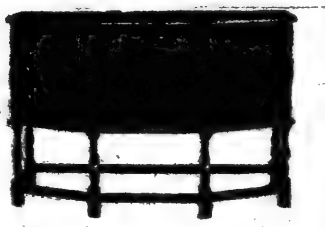
It is a place reminiscent of Jacobean times in old England, oaken paneled and tranquil with the patina of time's hand. It has been created with a specific, appropriate purpose. That purpose is, first, to house and display Columbia Grafonolas of antique period design, and, second, to provide a beautiful place for those who prefer to shop on Fifth Avenue for their Columbia Grafonolas of any style, as well as liking to hear the latest Columbia Records under such agreeable circumstances as this store provides. Both the antique store and the rare merchandise discoverable there have a fine, remote charm, and are things rich with recompense for those who make the trip to see them.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA IN THE ADAM STYLE

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA IN THE EARLY ENGLISH STYLE



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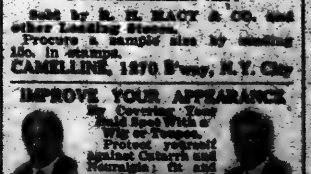

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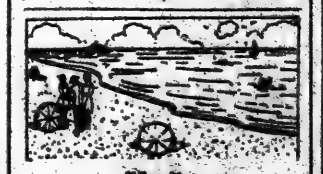

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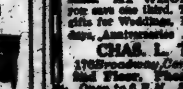

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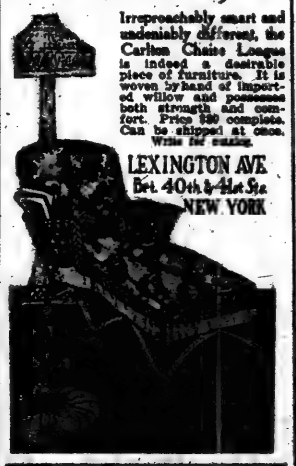

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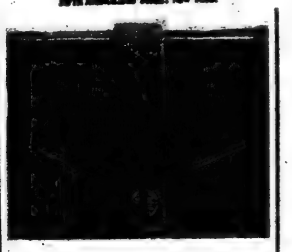

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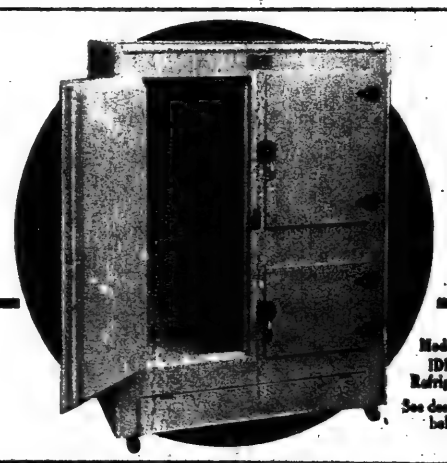

Model 23 IDEAL Refrigerator
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23½	33¼x19⅛x61	145 "	76.00	50.00
23½	18x30⅛x61⅛	210 "	82.00	55.00
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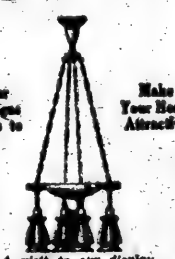

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MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

ONE OF THE NEW GERMAN SUBMARINES
Photographed from a Steamship Held Up Near Spanish Coast

SIXTEEN PAGES

PRISONER'S VOYAGE ON GERMAN U-BOAT

Comfort, Even Gayety, Aboard Craft—Courteous Officers and Crew Feared Aircraft More Than Destroyers—Methods of Subsea Warfare

Much of the mystery and rumor surrounding German submarine methods is cleared away by this narrative of a steamship officer who spent many days as a prisoner on one of the powerful new U-boats. His story was written for THE NEW YORK TIMES *on condition that his name be not disclosed. Treated with great consideration by his captors, he had an opportunity to learn how the officers and crew lived, to study their attitude and manners, their work with torpedoes and deck guns; their system of attack and defense, and their science of navigation. One of his conclusions was that aircraft would ultimately prove the most effective medium of combating subsea warfare.*

THIS is a true record of actual experience as prisoner on board a German submarine. The ship I left may be called the Wanderer, and to the submarine I will refer as the "U-boat."

All went well till one day the first intimation of any danger around was hearing a shot fired, and in a few seconds a shell hit the water a little distance from the ship. The weather was good and sea calm and no craft was discernible, though lookout men were watching—and I draw attention to this to show that, in spite of precautions, it is difficult to recognize a submarine on the surface, with her conning tower painted the color of the water, at a range of three to four thousand yards. Very shortly a second shot was fired, whereupon through the glasses a conning tower became visible and also men standing on the deck, so we became aware that a submarine, evidently a big one, was on our track. We then stopped, return fire being impossible and to run away useless, as we would soon have been overhauled.

Presently a flag signal was hoisted from the periscope, which read: "Send an officer here with your ship's papers." Pushing off in a small boat, I was soon aboard the submarine, where I was at once taken down below and questioned by the commander as to the name of the ship, owner's name, nationality, where from, where bound for, and nature of cargo. After a few minutes' conversation a young officer hurriedly entered the cabin and informed the commander that he thought a patrol boat was in sight. The commander promptly ordered some other prisoners to be brought up, placed in the Wanderer's boat and pushed off. Presumably this was done at once, for presently I could hear what sounded like hatches on deck being quickly lowered and a buzzing sound which I knew afterward was due to the lowering of the periscope.

In a few seconds all was still, and we had submerged. The whole affair happened so quickly that I could scarcely realize I was now a prisoner in a submarine, and as I thought of my shipmates my only consolation seemed to be that the Wanderer was safe enough, for the present at least. Left alone to myself in a small cabin, I wondered what was going to happen next and what was going to be the end of it all. Being told not to leave my cabin, I obeyed and, as I felt somewhat dazed and confused, took off my coat and lay down on my bunk.

Thoughts crowded through my head, and I had an almost irresistible impulse to get out of the inclosed narrow space and speak to some one, no matter who. This was denied me for two hours, (which seemed like as many days,) when the commander called me into the saloon, was quite cheery, told me not to be frightened, that we were a long way from the original scene, that we were on the surface, and that we were all safe again. To me the consolation sounded strangely ironical, but he was evidently in earnest and wished to put me at my ease.

"Where is the ship?" I had to ask.

"Don't trouble," he replied. "She has gone off all right and there is nothing in sight."

Presently two more of the U's officers entered the saloon and we sat down to our first meal, which consisted of preserved meat, biscuits, butter, tinned tomatoes, marmalade, coffee with milk, and a glass of port wine to finish. My appetite was not good, but the fare was wholesome enough, and my hosts, knowing I could understand German, conversed cheerily. For the most part I answered only when spoken to, asking no questions lest I might be thought inquisitive, but taking in everything. Here let me say that officers and crew set out from the start to make me comfortable and feel at home; were hospitable, courteous, and kind in every way, and put no special restrictions upon me.

Loading Deck Gun on a Submarine.

The commander frankly told me to ask him any questions I liked about the boat, and that if he sometimes made no reply that I was not to take further notice of it.

"Perhaps," said he, "there are one or two things I do not want you to see, but you must not mind that, and as to the war or what is going on, we will not talk of it."

So that what I saw or heard aboard passed the censor, so to speak, so far as the U officers were concerned, and I formed no opinion that they willfully gave me any false information. I am not clear yet as to their motive in taking me prisoner at all, as I was of no use to them and only took up room and consumed food. Nor could it have been worth their while to "terrorize" one individual like myself. Of course, I carefully refrained from touching on this point, nor did I ask what they intended to do with me if we got safely to port, preferring to remain silent and patiently await developments.

When on deck for fresh air I saw no land anywhere, nor did I expect to be allowed to see it, and probably if I had I should not have been any the wiser. Nor was I shown any charts or allowed to make any periscope observations, although on some occasions I was asked to retire to my cabin, mostly around noon, when navigation was being worked out. The course we took I never knew, and the only clue I had to position was one day when, to my relief, I was informed they hoped to land within twenty-four hours.

First, as to the U-boat herself: She was about 250 feet long, had a crew of about 35 men, carried two 4½-inch guns, could steam 18 knots on the surface and 11 below if required, and had a range limit of 3,200 miles steaming at 12 knots on the surface.

Leaving Germany she was stored for a twelve weeks' cruise; when I joined her she had provisions only for a few more days as prisoners previously captured had consumed some of them, hence their anxiety to get rid of the remaining ones sent off in a hurry in the Wanderer's boat. The original stores were preserved pork and beef, vegetables, tinned soups, fruit, raisins, biscuits, butter, marmalade, milk, tea, and coffee. Prior to sinking one ship they had commandeered eggs, fresh meat, butter, vegetables, and some

liquor to afford variety to the larder; so that the bill of fare was varied and there was no stinting of rations. Any cooking was done on an electric stove.

The U was driven by petrol, but they said colza or benzoline or any kind of machine oil not too thick could be used, and if this could be replenished from any captured ship so much the better. I would have liked to know about any of the supply ships which undoubtedly have a secret rendezvous with these submarines, and also about land bases in some of the neutral countries socalled, but this information was of course denied me.

The living quarters were small but comfortable, officers having separate small cabins and the crew bunks with narrow alley way in between. Ventilation was surprisingly good, pipes for the purpose running all through the boat, foul air being extracted by exhaust and fresh air driven in four or five times a day for half an hour at a time while on the surface.

More than once I remained below for more than twelve hours and did not suffer from headache or symptoms due to bad air. Sometimes we were submerged for four hours, sometimes longer, once for close on fourteen hours, but I felt little inconvenience. The officers stated that up to twenty-four hours of continual submersion they were fairly comfortable; after that, for six hours, it was uncomfortable, and subsequently became intolerable, due to the "sweating" from the framework of the boat, which rendered the clothing damp. To obviate this, leather suits were worn mostly during prolonged submersion, and this process was perhaps the most disagreeable experience of all. For purposes of ventilation, therefore, and in order that the crew might remain in good health, as well as for necessary locomotion, the U remained as much as possible on the surface both day and night.

The idea that most of the submarines come inshore at night and lie at the bottom in bays is quite a wrong one—perhaps at the beginning of the war, when the boats were smaller, they may have done so; but the larger ones for choice avoid the shallower water and keep out in deeper channels. Safety to themselves prompts such procedure, for they are quite alive to the danger of nets and explosive bombs dropped from the air and surface of the water. When homeward bound and nearing their own shores they often lie at the bottom all night and wait for daylight before proceeding for fear of encountering English patrols or destroyers. With their own war craft they have special flag signals by day and Morse flashes by night. The larger U's have wireless installation by which in code they can communicate with each other, but their range of transmission is short.

The sanitary arrangements below were good and much the same as on any liner. A petty officer was in charge of the sanitation, who also was first aid ambulance man, had charge of the medicine chest, and when required acted as a gunner—quite a handy man. There were two good lavatories on board, effete matter being expelled by force pumps at any time. Other than drinking water there was scarcity of fresh water for domestic uses, so there was no chance of a fresh water bath, another of the drawbacks experienced, although sponging off in cold salt water is at all times refreshing.

There was a variety of books to read, comic and other papers, among them two English papers nearly three weeks old; a gramophone and several records, so that we had music, singing, and occasionally dancing for exercise' sake, but no smoking below, which was strictly forbidden and was perhaps the greatest hardship of all.

There was thus a little gayety on board to relieve the monotony, although, truth to tell, I found the voyage an exciting one and my shipmates seemed merry enough. In fact, I was surprised at myself getting used so quickly to the new life, and am bound to confess that I was no more worried about what was going on above the surface of the water than I had previously been on my own boat about what takes place at any minute from under the water.

The crew on board were quite self-composed, jocular for the most part, serious enough in what they were out to do, but not worrying much about the risks thereof, nor did they seem to regard their calling as any more hazardous than on any other war craft in dangerous waters. Being all young men, full and fond of adventure, the inducements seemed stimulating to their nerves, and victims they looked on as legitimate prey and with no feelings of remorse. The reports I had heard that men in Germany had to be forced into the submarine service seemed to amuse them immensely. On the contrary, they declared there was any number of volunteers for the work, and that many young officers were willing and glad even to pay a premium to get on a "sub" in preference to other war craft, where they said the routine was harder and more irksome.

What their pay was I did not hear, but I gathered it was good, and that provision in the way of bonuses for "good work" and pensions for their dependents were allowed. The idea, too, that at the end of a cruise they were all so nerve-racked that they needed a long rest they declared was too absurd. Many U-boats, they said, made consecutive voyages after a short spell in part to store up, and their "rest depended entirely on the emergencies of the moment."

I must say that on parting with them I saw no signs of any breakdown, either physical or mental, although all of them looked for a holiday, which is a sailor's privilege. Sailors, we are told, are proverbial for their modesty and the unassuming way they talk of themselves, but this trait I failed to discover in the U-boat officer, who was boastful enough of the great work he was doing for the Fatherland and quite callous as to the methods employed in so doing.

I saw little or nothing of the actual manipulations during submersion, but they were probably on the usual lines known to all such boats and about which there is no particular secret. Every foot of submersion is indicated by a handle turning around on a disk as on the face of a clock, the chief care being not to sink too deep. I gathered this boat could easily be out of sight in less than ten seconds, and steam 11 knots at 60 feet below the surface, 7 knots at 90 feet, and was tested to sink to 200 feet, below which depth there was danger of the sides of the boat being driven in from pressure of the water. At 50 feet below the surface, while in motion, there was little movement or vibration to be felt; at 80 feet practically none at all, and the stillness became monotonous.

During the voyage one ship was torpedoed, but they prefer shelling for economy's sake, although they had plenty of shells aboard and did not stint them in attacking one sailing ship. During the torpedoing process I was surprised how little concussion was felt below—in fact, beyond a slight "bumping" sensation I might not have known it at all.

Of torpedoes on board there were eight "large" and eight "small," as they called them, which when discharged liberate their own propeller and shoot along at some ten feet below the surface at a rate of up to forty knots an hour, occasionally "breaking surface," i. e., coming up higher and throwing jets of spray in their course and then submerging again.

It appears that 55 per cent., or more than half, of the torpedoes fired miss their mark, and with this average they seem satisfied. Once they let go at a ship two torpedoes at 3,000 yards' range, and both missed, the range being too long; but they did not care to come any nearer, as they believed the ship to be well armed.

They prefer to fire at 500 to 700 yards, which means that at this range the track or "wake" of a projectile would be discernible for, say, twenty-five to thirty seconds—not much time, indeed, for any ship to get out of the way. At 100 yards' range or less they do not care to fire unless compelled to, as the torpedo is nearly always discharged when the submarine is lying ahead of the object, i. e., to hit the ship coming up to it; it follows that a gun forward is more useful than one aft, the gun aft being of real service when a submarine starts shelling, which she will do for choice from aft the ship rather than from forward of her, where she would be in danger of being run over and rammed.

Owing to the big expense of wasted torpedoes it had been planned to build special larger U-boats, two-deckers carrying larger guns for shelling purposes—hence the sooner all merchantmen are well armed the better for them.

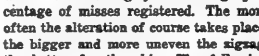
Talking one day of the number of submarines lost, the officers declared that the Allies' reports of their captures and sinkings were much exaggerated. Naturally they would say so, but the truth is probably best known at headquarters, where such figures are checked up. Once or twice when on the surface we were fired at at long range and quickly submerged, although the U crews recognize they are a difficult target to aim at, let alone hit, as I, too, knew from experience.

The periscope is about seven inches in diameter and moves up and down like a piston rod in a cylinder, accompanied by a buzzing kind of sound, which became familiar after a day or two. If required it can reach seventeen feet above the surface and may be used as a flagpost for signals. At its summit is a mirror, three to four inches in diameter, from which images are reflected to a larger mirror below used by the observer.

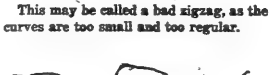
When a ship is first sighted the chief point is to determine her course, which may be easy if she is going in the same direction, but more difficult if not. The next point is to determine as near as possible the speed of the object ship, the size and general lines being considered, and deductions drawn. Next, the distance away of the approaching ship has to be noted.

Under ordinary circumstances on board ship the nearer one standing on deck is to the water the more limited will the horizon be, and likewise the higher from the water, as in the "crow's nest," the bigger the horizon. Standing on deck, seventeen feet from the surface of the water, the horizon, on a clear day, would, roughly speaking, be three miles. The same rule practically applies in periscope work, which, as it can extend seventeen feet in the air, will give a three-mile horizon vision. Therefore, according as is the position on the horizon rays, so will the distance away of the object ship be gauged.

The course, speed, and distance off being calculated, the U has then to manoeuvre to get into position for firing, taking care to avoid the actual track of the approaching ship and to get nearly "broadside on" to her. Hence there is nothing worries them and upsets their calculations more than when the ship alters her course frequently—this manoeuvre being called zigzagging—and which accounts largely for the high percentage of misses registered. The more often the alteration of course takes place, the bigger and more uneven the zigzag, the better for the ship. The following two rough diagrams will give an idea of what is meant:



This may be called a bad zigzag, as the curves are too small and too regular.



Conversely, this may be called a good zigzag, for the breaks in the course are bigger and more irregular. Of course, it entails longer distance to go in a danger zone, but unquestionably it is safer in the long run.

Daylight is most suitable for torpedo firing, but there is nothing to prevent its being accurate enough during moonlight, even so far as minor work is concerned. As the torpedo can be discharged from the surface as well as when submerged, the precaution of having every light on the ship extinguished is a necessary one. It is remarkable how few collisions at sea have taken place during the war, even though the ships are running without any navigation lights and even during fog no whistle is sounded. The periscope being in those days a "familiar object," it is believed that some of the later U-boats have another device in the shape of a small hatch opening upward which can be opened by the observer on the submarine, enabling him to look around the surface of the water.

Ordinary navigation on the U-boat is done on usual lines, i. e., sextant and compass and bearings from landmarks by day and observation by stars and of lighthouses by night, but the reckoning of distances by dead reckoning, that is, on the log, has to be dispensed with. The compass used is a gyroscopic one, so there is no deviation due to magnetic influence, and the courses are all therefore "true courses."

There were no signs of any soundings being taken while submerged, but of course they were frequently taken from the surface while approaching land. While on the surface, if the sea was at all rough, the U rolled considerably and all the officers, in oilskins, were lashed to the nearest stanchion to prevent being washed overboard. On the for'ard deck on either side of the bow was a small anchor about the same size as used on a 500-ton ship.

The personnel of the U-boat consisted of a commander and three officers, a commander engineer and three officers, several petty officers and ordinary crew, all of whom were young men. Each department had its own section to look after, a full log was kept of all that went on aboard as in peace times, and discipline throughout was excellent.

So much for my cruise in the U-boat, which was satisfactory enough as an experience and certainly on the lines of all's well that ends well. With my queer underwater shipmates I parted on quite good terms, impressed not a little with their general courage and mostly with their coolness under conditions which required steady head and hands and observation which called for considerable cunning and resource.

Compared with a small submarine of the early type I found this U-boat so vastly improved that it was hard to realize so much advance had been made in so short a time; and if it be true that practice makes perfection, there is no knowing what further developments are in store for this class of war craft.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the general public as to the success undoubtedly obtained by the submarine in its crusade against the merchantmen, and a great many seem to think it ought to be an easy matter to round up the U's and destroy them quickly. This idea is entirely erroneous, and my experience convinced me that in open waters, at least, the odds are all in favor of the underwater machine.

Quite likely in a naval engagement the submarine is outclassed and ineffective, and in inshore waters can be checked by torpedo boats and armed patrols. But here, again, the U's power of submersion and ability to proceed under water well out of harm's way are of supreme value to it and make it very irritating and elusive, like the Scarlet Pimpernel.

It is obvious that if a cordon of defenses be drawn up 50 miles from shore all the U-boat has to do is to move out to 100 miles, come up shyly to the surface, where it is very difficult to detect it, and wait patiently for its prey. The game is quite on a parallel with hide-and-seek, and any schoolboy can tell you that if the wood for hiding in be big enough, the further away he is from the base the less chance has he of being caught.

What surprises me is that more attention has not been given, especially round the British Isles, to the airplane and seaplane, which the submarine men themselves are a great deal more frightened of than they are of torpedo boats or patrols in open water. The air machine has many advantages; it can move very rapidly, and therefore is an excellent scout; from a short height above the water it can detect a submarine under the surface and drop bombs on it; the submarine in turn cannot torpedo it, nor can it shell it, as anti-aircraft guns on them have not been attempted.

I must say I fail to see why a big merchantman or liner should not carry its own airplane on deck for scouting and offense. Dozens of ships have loads of room on deck for one; the flying off and alighting on board present no great mechanical difficulties, and the ship automatically becomes its own storehouse for petrol, &c. As to the expense, what is that compared with the loss of a hull and cargo which can represent at any time £3,000,000?

Some one will say that airplanes are needed at the battlefronts as quickly as they can be turned out. This is no excuse. The protection of ships bringing food to an island is of vital importance; and, indeed, the army on the battlefront depends for its very existence on this supply being kept up.

How long will it be before the powers that be wake up to this fact?

Before concluding I must refer to certain cruises made by U-boats across the Atlantic to America. Much fuss was made about these and the performances were called "marvelous," "astounding," and so on. From experience I fail to see anything wonderful about them. Once the submarines navigated clear of the north of Scotland, the rest of the voyage was plain sailing for the modern U-boat as I saw it—and, in fact, the voyage for these on board must have been simply a restful and pleasant holiday run.

Brusiloff as Chief Under Czar and Republic

An Analysis of His Character and Military Achievements—Backed by Confidence of All Russia—His Armies Intact

By Charles Johnston.

RUSSIA'S new offensive began on July 1, the anniversary of the Allies' advance upon the Somme, and less than thirteen months after Brusiloff's previous drive in East Galicia. All honor is due, and the whole world is cordially paying it, to the heroic young War Minister, Alexander Kerensky, who has played such a splendid part in firing the fighting blood of the Russian soldiers, chilled by the work of German agents in the first days of the revolution.

Less dramatic for the moment, but immensely effective, has been the work of General Brusiloff, the Russian Commander in Chief.

The drive began on Brusiloff territory, between Zlochoff, (Zloczow,) and Brzezany, along the Stripa River; it was begun with the armies which Brusiloff had held firmly in his own hands while he was commander of the southwestern front, before his appointment as Commander in Chief. It is pertinent to ask why the Brusiloff group of armies was chosen to begin the new drive; why this group of armies was supremely ready and effective. The answer, I believe, is this: During the three perilous months immediately following the abdication of Nicholas II., when the work of German agents in Russia was, at times, seemingly triumphant, Brusiloff had given orders that not one of these "Socialist" propagandists should be tolerated within speaking distance of any of his troops—and had seen that his orders were carried out. Therefore, it happened that, while the German agents were drugging the Kronstadt sailors and sowing discord at Petrograd, the morale of the Brusiloff armies on the southwest front was almost wholly unimpaired, their fine discipline was almost wholly unshaken.

Brusiloff intervened in another way, which has been indicated in the press cables, but which has not, in all likelihood, been clearly understood. It will be remembered that German agents, just about the time when Nicholas descended from the throne, scattered broadcast through Petrograd the famous "Order No. 1," apparently signed by the Executive Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and actually supported by a few of the extremists in that ill-balanced body; its effect was practically to smash the mainspring of discipline in the Russian Army. Kerensky hastened at once to the Executive Committee and procured the publication of a modifying "Order No. 2," in an effort to neutralize the damage done. But Gutchkoff, then War Minister in the Provisional Government, seemingly daunted by the extremists, gave the official sanction of the War Ministry to some of the subversive provisions of the German p[illegible]ation.

Immediately afterward two events were chronicled by the cables, each in a space of three or four lines. The first of these was a hurried visit of certain famous Generals to Petrograd and the Provisional Government. Brusiloff was one of them. The second event was the resignation of Gutchkoff, whose place was taken by Kerensky. These two comparatively unnoted events were not unconnected, we may suppose; they were not without their bearing on the swift convalescence of the Russian Army.

We can see already, through the early and magnificent result, what statesmanlike wisdom inspired that swift, courageous, and decisive action; and it is precisely this quality of the highest statesmanship, of foresight amounting almost to divination, that deserves especial notice in Russia's military leader—a statesmanship inspired by the fire of devotion to everything that is worthiest in Russia.

But without question Brusiloff's gift of statesmanship is best demonstrated by the fact that, while it was he who led the Czar's armies in the great Galician drive which began on June 4, 1916, it is still Brusiloff who leads the armies of Free Russia.

How does it come, it has been asked, that men of the people, like Alexeieff and Ruzski, who had risen to the highest command, have passed from the stage, while Brusiloff, the aristocrat, has simply risen higher? There is, of course, an element of exaggeration in all this, for Alexeieff is still doing splendid work, while Ruzski is a chronic invalid; but, so far as Brusiloff is concerned, the answer seems to lie in his personal character. He was the effective servant of the Czar, because the Czar then summed up in his person the life of Holy Russia, the centre of radiation for the thousand currents of force that made up Russia's political life; but Brusiloff's devotion was for Holy Russia itself, not,

A New Photograph of Gen. A. Brusiloff, the Russian Commander in Chief. Note His Autograph on the Picture.

I think, merely as an ethnical and economic unit, but rather as a great spiritual force, one of the forces in humanity that make for the highest spiritual good. For Brusiloff is, before all, a profoundly religious man; this war is, for him, a holy war, waged between the forces of good and the powers of evil.

With this devotion to Russia, what must have been his sorrow and suffering on seeing the life of Russia threatened with ruin and dishonor by the disgraceful intrigues and scandals connected with the names of Rasputin, of Stürmer, of Protopopoff; scandals which the whole world knows now, but which Brusiloff knew well long months ago.

How clearly Brusiloff knew what was going on months ago is shown by a little incident, hardly commented on at the time, but now seen to be immensely significant. It will be remembered that, in May, 1916, on the eve of the previous Galician drive, Brusiloff dismissed all the newspaper correspondents from anywhere near his army. He told them, with brusque humor, that, if there were any vital movements of troops, they would learn them presently—from the Austrian bulletins.

For his part, he had no intention of allowing the news of his moves to get prematurely to Petrograd, and thence to Berlin "by the Petrograd switchboard." A little phrase; but we see today just what Brusiloff meant, thirteen or fourteen months ago, by "the Petrograd switchboard." There is nothing we know now concerning the shameful Rasputin-Stürmer situation that Brusiloff did not know and deplore, and, we may be certain, endeavor to remedy months and months ago. Therefore, devoted to the ideal of Holy Russia and to the victory of Russia in the great war against the powers of evil, his adherence to the revolution was inevitable, for revolutionary Russia now represents the genuine spirit of the nation, to which the whole devotion of his heart was bent.

And the leaders of the Duma, the men of the new Russia, who, of course, knew Brusiloff well, did not for a moment hesitate, but with well-grounded trust gave him the supreme command of the revolutionary army. The whole transition has taken place so quietly that we have hardly noted how astonishing it is.

When the world war drew near, Brusiloff was, it will be remembered, within the Teutonic confines, at a Bohemian health resort on his way to Dresden, planning to visit Raphael's "Madonna." Then came the news of the assassination of the Austrian heir at Bosnia-Serai. Brusiloff returned to Russia, and within a few days war was declared and the frontier closed. Thus narrowly did he escape from the enemy's country through his extraordinary foresight. He was on the alert for just that explosion; he had been expecting it for years. He had been serving at Warsaw under the now overshadowed General Skalon, a year or two before the war; he had asked and obtained a transfer to Vinnitza, a little town close to the Austrian frontier, for the reason that he anticipated war—knowing that Germany planned and prepared it—and he wished, in the first place, to have an independent command, even if only of one corps, and, in the second place, to be on what he saw to be the direct line of attack. It will be remembered that, before the battle of the Marne, Russia attacked from the east along two lines; the northern advance into East Prussia, under General Samsonoff and General Rennenkampf, and the southern drive into Galicia, under General Ruzski and General Brusiloff. It was not mere incompetence among the northern Generals, or any possible pro-German leanings in General Rennenkampf, that brought about the defeat and disastrous retreat of the East Prussia raid, but rather the difficult character of the country, the treacherous Mazurian Lakes region, which the Russian Generals hardly knew, but which Hindenburg knew as well as he knows his own redoubtable name.

The central Russian line also, from the Warsaw salient, was precarious from the beginning; surrounded on three sides by strongly fortified enemy territory—Königsberg, Dantsic, Posen, and Glogau on the north, and Przemysl and Cracow on the south. The Warsaw salient was barely defensible from the beginning; it had to be given up at last, in the masterly retreat of Grand Duke Nicholas and General Alexeieff.

But the third, the Galician, line of approach is as strong as the others are weak. To begin with, it is an open plain, with a strongly pro-Russian population among the Ruthenians, and with equally passionate pro-Russians still further back, in the Slovak region of Northern Hungary, and the Bohemian Czechs behind these, where everything would aid the invaders. How real that aid may be is witnessed by a single word in the Petrograd dispatches, which record that the "Tschekhoslovatski" division has just acquitted itself splendidly on Brusiloff's advancing front. Translated, that long name means the division of Czechs (from Bohemia) and Slovaks (from Hungary) who, as had earlier been told, went over bodily to Russia, to fight by the side of the Russian armies against their Austrian and Hungarian oppressors. It was one of Brusiloff's masterly strokes immediately to enroll these Czechs and Slovaks into regiments and divisions and to put them on the firing line, where they will give as good an account of themselves as the Alsatians in the French Army and the Belgians fighting under the heroic King Albert.

When Brusiloff at the beginning of the war accepted the comparatively inconspicuous post of Corps Commander at Vinnitza, he was put in command of the army of the extreme left, with Ruzski at his right hand, for the first drive past Lemberg and Halicz. That drive carried the Russian armies up to the Carpathians and the gates of Hungary. There, through the fatal incompetence of the men at Petrograd, the shell supply failed, and Mackensen was for that reason able to carry through his spectacular drive eastward, forcing the bulk of the Russian armies out of Poland and Galicia and back on Russian soil. It is worth noting that, of the whole Russian host, only a part of the army, personally commanded by General Brusiloff, still held a footing on enemy territory, in the northeast corner of Galicia.

From that point of vantage, he began, patiently and with endless perseverance, to prepare for a second drive last Spring. The shaking of the Italian defenses in the Trentino compelled him to launch it while it was still not quite prepared; there was the same deep-rooted evil of maladministration at the rear, expressing itself most visibly in a shortage of shells. But, even so handicapped, Brusiloff swept in captives by the hundred thousand. He has taken, I believe, more than a million prisoners in all.

He advances now for the third time. The same Generals are under him—Letchitski, Stcherbatcheff, Kaledin. The framework of his great army is unshaken. There will be, and we must expect it, violent Hindenburg counterattacks; but we may be sure that Brusiloff is prepared for these. He is recorded as having said:

"When I make a third drive, I shall do so only when I have plenty of shells."

Slav General Talks of Brusiloff and Kerensky

There Never Was Chance of Separate Peace, Says General Roop—Soldiers and Citizens Temporarily Dazzled by Liberty

LIEUT. GEN. WLADIMIR ROOP, Chief of the Russian General Staff, and now in Washington as the military member of the Russian Republic's Mission to the United States, said cheerfully and confidentially to an American General early last week: "I think you will hear good news from our Russian Army in three or four days." And with almost uncanny accuracy as to time his prophecy was fulfilled.

"Was it merely a coincidence that you predicted the great Russian advance and victory almost to the hour?" General Roop was asked at the new Russian Embassy. He only smiled. When asked for another prediction, for some opinion as to what would happen next on the eastern front, he said that to comply with that request would be only "to make my tongue try to do more gymnastics with the English language in saying things that a soldier must not say."

But he was not at all reticent in his praise of Kerensky and General Brusiloff and the Russian troops. Furthermore, he welcomed the opportunity of an interview to explain the real reasons for the inactivity of the Russian Army immediately after the revolution and the fraternization of the soldiers with the Germans who were in the opposite trenches.

Until he was ordered to Petrograd something over a month ago, to prepare for his journey to America, General Roop had been with troops since the first day of mobilization in 1914, at first as the General commanding the Sixth Division and afterward in command of a cavalry corps. For nearly all of the three years he had been on the German front, the rest of the time on the Austrian, and for the greater period had been in the army commanded by Brusiloff, his life-long friend and military associate. Incidentally, General Roop wears the cherished St. George's Cross, which he won for holding out for three days, with his division, against a much larger German force, at the village of Brzezno.

"I last saw General Brusiloff," he said, "at Kamenz, where he invited me to dine with him at his quarters, but I had to decline, for I was just leaving the front to come to the United States. But even then I felt that a victory was not far off, because I knew Kerensky was getting the situation in hand. With Brusiloff and Kerensky, the most popular soldier and the most popular statesman in all Russia, working together, there was no doubt that the army would redeem itself, that the soldiers would learn how to co-ordinate their new liberty with discipline and the right conduct of a soldier.

"As a member of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council before he became Minister of War Kerensky had shown the country what sort of a man he was. His associates knew that, as Minister of War, he would discipline the temporarily demoralized army, and there was nothing but enthusiasm over his selection for the Ministry in the new Government, because all recognized him as a great man and a true republican, who knew that the safety of the democracy depended on its getting as far away as possible from the confusion that leads to anarchy. It was Kerensky who convinced the soldiers that they were entirely wrong in thinking that their new liberty gave them license to disobey their officers and to throw off military restraint.

"He not only restored discipline but made it more strict than it ever had been before in the Russian Army. There was, however, this great difference—he freed it from favoritism and corruption. He demonstrated that disobedience of orders or any other lapse from the army standard that he insisted upon was to be very severely punished. On the other hand, he convinced the entire army that every private soldier in it had a real chance for promotion and advancement, in accordance with his bravery and capacity, and entirely regardless of his birth, social status, or religion.

"It was soon learned by the soldiers that this fair play for all was the real fruit of the army from Russia's revolution and not the silly privilege of disobedience and disrespect, which so many of them had taken to themselves as their right under democracy at the outset of the new régime. With their realization of this came the realization that their work was to defeat the Germans and the Austrians, and that they could not perform that work without discipline.

"So please do not attribute the temporary inactivity of the Russian troops to any disloyalty to the cause of the Allies or to any insane desire for a separate peace with the enemy. Of all the reports and impressions that have come out of Russia, none has had less foundation than the one to the effect that the Russian people or the Russian Army wanted a separate peace. We have never wanted that, have never for one moment thought of it as a possibility, because Russia knows that she will never be able to develop and enjoy to their full scope the opportunities she has won by the revolution so long as Germany is allowed to exist across her borders with her present powers of military domination and oppression.

"No, the explanations on the ground of disloyalty, or desire to leave the Allies to fight without us, do not fit the case at all. The only thing that we have to apologize for is that, for a little while, our soldiers and our people were so overwhelmed and dazzled by the sudden winning of the long-dreamed-of liberty that they did not know just how to behave.

"The fraternization of our soldiers with the enemy, which Kerensky stopped, was due to their simple faith that all people the world over would want to know about the great victory of the revolution, and to their generous enthusiasm to share their new blessings with all their fellow-men, regardless of the uniform they were or the flag they fought under. They seemed to think that, if they told the Germans what Russia had done, the Germans would go right home and do the same thing. So they did tell them. They told them to go and get rid of the Kaiser and be free and happy, like Russians.

"But the Germans took advantage of this faith and enthusiasm to make efforts to spread the desire for a separate peace by propaganda among the Russians, who were trying to teach them something worth knowing. Our soldiers were not deceived, however. They soon realized the falsity of the enemy and it was a comparatively easy task for Kerensky to put a stop to the fraternization."

General Roop referred to the fact that Kerensky is not a strong man physically, that his health is far from being what it should be, and that he works on his nerves, nineteen hours a day.

"Has the War Minister got things in such shape now that they would go as they should without him, in case of his death or physical collapse?" the General was asked.

"That is a question for God to answer," replied the General.

College Inquiry to Determine Man's Life Work

Irwin G. Jennings's Plan for a Systematic Appraisal of the Student's Qualifications—No Haphazard Choice of Vocations

COMPLAINTS have been made recently by business men that the disputes between advocates of the scientific and of the classical education were ignoring one of the principal difficulties of the present collegiate system—the lack of machinery for getting the right man to the right job. A tentative plan for such a system has been outlined by Irwin G. Jennings of the Metropolitan Trust Company, who has received letters from more than 100 college and university Presidents commending a suggestion of part of the plan recently published. He would establish a bureau, situated preferably in New York and maintained either by the Government, by a great university, or by a foundation, for the continuous study of the various professions and businesses, with a view to their promise at any given time for life work; this to be correlated with an adviser in each college, who would study the particular needs and adaptabilities of the students.

"The defect of our present educational theory," he said, in explaining his plan, "is largely one of organization. Until the finished products of the present system have the opportunity to show their fitness for business life, after having been brought into contact with important work in an intelligent manner, no fair estimate of the old system can be made as a basis for business equipment.

"This nation has for a long time been working on the hit-or-miss theory in many things, and, notably, in the matter of letting the young man select his vocation. And the difficulties of college men who, despite the shortcomings of many of them, represent a fair pick of the abler element in each new generation, are even greater than that of the youths of less ambition and ability who are likely to have a more limited field.

"Most boys when looking about to select a life work, take advice from their parents, their teachers, the pastors of their churches, or some other elder person who is rarely fitted to give anything like an accurate view of possibilities. A father, no matter how successful he has been, is apt to tell his son not to go into his own calling, though the boy may be fitted for it. Ministers and teachers are perhaps rather more apt than members of other professions to advise young men to adopt their callings, but the average man, when he is asked what sort of a life work his own business is, will probably think of the drawbacks rather than the advantages.

"Now, much of this could be obviated if there were a central bureau to make continuous studies of every line of work which is likely to apply to ambitious collegians and issue a steady stream of information.

"The type of information should cover: First, The status of the vocation with reference to its finished condition, that is, how far is the business organized, how far intensively developed, how recently has the principal development taken place, how far admitting of further organization and development? Secondly, What processes of evolution are now going on in the business? Is there an ideal side to it that will make it attractive to a man of education? For instance, twenty years ago it was perfectly possible for a young man from the country to enter the milk business in the City of New York by borrowing a horse, renting a wagon, and, perhaps, buying a can and dipper. By working hard and practicing rigid economy there was no reason why, in the course of time, he might not add a number of wagons to his humble beginning. In fact, one of the larger milk businesses in New York had its origin in circumstances such as these. But for the past five years wonderful changes have been made in applying the principles of sanitation, scientific accounting, and intensive organization to the milk industry. The ideals of the public health enthusiast have become a part of the business. These changes are rapidly affecting the status of the business. Men of a higher type are required.

"The getting of information is one part of the plan. The second part is distribution. I wouldn't restrict this to college men, of course; I would make the data collected available to anybody who wanted to get them, and would include in the plan a scheme of distribution which would make it as certain as possible that the information would be put before everybody who might be able to profit by it. But since the college men are apt to contain the bulk of those who will be the leaders of the next generation, I would make special efforts to familiarize them with the information gathered from month to month by the bureau about changing conditions in every business and profession.

"The complement of this central bureau would be an official in every college, whose duty it would be not only to see that the students got the information from the central bureau, but to form acquaintance with the boys, study their antecedents, characters, and accomplishments, and supplement the information with his own expert advice.

"The adviser whom I have suggested would not be a professor. There is no objection to his being a man with teaching experience; he must have a good deal of knowledge of the college world. But he must also know a good deal of the world outside, of life in business or a profession. Above all, he must be the sort of man who can mix with the students and win their confidence and friendship.

"In co-operating with each of these student advisers an advisory committee of alumni would be of extreme value. The most valuable asset a college can have is a loyal, progressive, and prosperous association of alumni, and an arrangement of this sort by which the student is advised and assisted in finding a lifework where he can not only follow his best chance of fame and fortune, but can satisfy the aspiration for a spiritual value in his work, would beyond question stimulate the gratitude and loyalty of every graduate who receives a diploma.

"I have suggested that this work might be undertaken by a foundation; or that the central bureau be established by a great university, or by the co-operative efforts of a large number of colleges and universities. There remains the possibility that it might be done by the Government; and indeed it seems to me that such a work would be as valuable as anything that could be done for promoting the national interest."

News of Victories Has Become July 4th Habit

Gleaves's Success Over U-Boats Announced Just Nineteen Years After Santiago—Our Two Sea Chiefs Are Old Friends

JULY 4 has been a date in American history replete with good news of the repulse of the enemy. This year Secretary Daniels announces "with the joy of a great relief" the arrival in France of every man and ship after two encounters with German submarines, one of which was made at night miles this side of the supposed danger zone.

At the beginning of our participation in the greatest war of history, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the convoy which piloted the large fleet of transports, worked in perfect harmony with Vice Admiral William S. Sims, who sent out destroyers to furnish additional protection to our fighting men through the submarine zone, with the result that a complete victory was won by our navy, the enemy scoring not even as much as a hit against the American vessels and losing one or more submarines.

News of this splendid accomplishment was printed just nineteen years to the day after the story of the destruction of Cervera's fleet provided another glorious Fourth of July by telling in detail how one of the most remarkable naval battles on record had been won by the American Navy. On the American side, though the ships were struck many times, only one man was killed and one wounded. These casualties both occurred on Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn. The Spanish lost about 600 in killed and wounded. The American sailors took an active part in the rescue of the officers and crews of the burning Spanish ships. Admiral Gleaves was then in command of the torpedo boat Cushing, as a Lieutenant.

But fine and inspiring as was the victory, that Fourth of July news item in 1898 started a long and bitter controversy as to whether Sampson or Schley was in command at the Battle of Santiago. The controversy was waged inside and outside of Congress for three years. The officials of the Navy Department were for the most part staunch supporters of Sampson, while a large part of the public, under the impression that the department was trying to discredit Schley, eagerly championed his cause. The matter was finally disposed of by President Roosevelt, who found that technically Sampson commanded the fleet, but that after the battle began not a ship took orders from either Sampson or Schley, except their own two vessels. "It was a Captains' fight."

One of the heroes in the present case, Admiral Gleaves, whose name loomed large on the morning of the country's most popular holiday, was born on one of the most important mornings of any year, namely, on New Year's Day, 1858, at Nashville, Tenn. He, therefore, has three years and six months to serve before being retired.

Seen on Fifth Avenue in citizen's attire the casual observer would be more apt to think Admiral Gleaves belonged to the Faculty of a university than that almost his entire life had been spent on Uncle Sam's business at sea. He is rather delicate looking physically, which, combined with a countenance of marked studious aspect, gives the impression of a different kind of personality from that of a naval officer who is admittedly one of the greatest navigators in the world.

He is not much of a talker, but his record shows that from the first he has been a hard worker in his profession, having learned his job from ensign up. On Jan. 1, 1881, when he was exactly 23 years old, he was made an ensign in the United States Navy, being promoted in due course to the rank of Lieutenant Commander on May 25, 1900. He became a Commander on July 1, 1905, a Captain on the same date four years later, and on July 29, 1915, was appointed Rear Admiral.

He served on the U. S. S. Hartford in the South Atlantic Station, on the Plymouth and Texas of the North Atlantic Station, on the old ship Nipsic on the European Station, the Trenton and the Monocacy on the Asiatic Station, and then during President Roosevelt's term for awhile commanded the Dolphin and Mayflower. During the period from 1904 to 1908 he was on special duty in charge of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

Admiral Gleaves later became aid to Assistant Secretary of the Navy and member of the General Board in 1910, and in 1914 was made Commandant of the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where he inaugurated the great activity which resulted in the building of several dreadnoughts in an unusually short time.

It was while he was in command of the U. S. S. Dolphin that Rear Admiral Gleaves discovered the greatest depth in the North Atlantic Ocean, for which he

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commanding Convoy That Defeated German Submarines and Saved Our Troopships on the Way to France.

was awarded the cross and diploma of the Legion of Honor.

On Nov. 22, 1915, he was promoted to command the Destroyer Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, and it was in this position that Admiral Gleaves became suddenly known in a new light when on the morning of Oct. 9 last the news appeared of the arrival of the U-53 off the New England coast after the sinking of several British and neutral ships. Dispatches from Boston and Newport told of the picking up of survivors of the ravages committed by the submarine by the Destroyer Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Gleaves.

Four British, one Dutch, and one Norwegian steamer were sent to the bottom or left crippled derelicts off Nantucket Shoals. Under the light of the hunter's moon Admiral Gleaves's flotilla picked up the passengers and crews of the destroyed vessels and took them into Newport. The American steamer Kansan, bound from New York to Genoa with steel for the Italian Government, was held up by a submarine, but later, on establishing her identity, was allowed to proceed.

The sensation created on Oct. 7, when the U-53 quietly slipped into Newport Harbor and as quietly slipped away three hours later, was less than the shock in shipping circles when wireless reports of submarine attacks began to arrive at the naval radio stations just before noon on the following day. Within a few minutes the air was literally charged with electricity as wireless messages of warning shot up and down the coast.

The destroyers had orders from Admiral Gleaves to spread out and search for the ship's boats. He said at the time that the object in sending this large number of vessels was particularly to facilitate the locating of small boats.

Soon after the destroyers departed, Admiral Gleaves, who was directing the operations from the flagship Birmingham, which remained behind, received a radio from the Nantucket Shoals Lightship saying that twenty members of the crew of the Strathdene were on board that ship. Instructions were immediately issued to the nearest destroyers to proceed to the lightship and take them off.

Being by nature and training a fighting man, it was not surprising that the Admiral should feel a keen desire to take a more active part than the circumstances at that time warranted. He is reported to have said: "I get tired acting as a ferry boat."

He has had the unique honor of having commanded three dreadnoughts, the Delaware, North Dakota, and Utah. It is interesting now to remember that when Gleaves attained to his present rank Vice Admiral Sims was a Captain in command of the Destroyer Division, but that now the positions of the two men are reversed. The harmonious co-operation which already has resulted in such a noteworthy achievement in connection with the transportation of our first army units to France will undoubtedly be maintained throughout, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that the two men are intimate friends of long standing.

Admiral Sims is one of the boldest officers of the navy, according to those who knew him during the long period when he was stationed in Washington. Six feet two inches in height, of magnificently proportioned build, with features that might have been chiseled by a sculptor, and with a clear, almost dead-white complexion, he is known to many as "the Greek god of the navy."

Many stories are told of his utter fearlessness, and all of them emphasize that the highest physical and moral courage are united in him. He has never been afraid to speak his mind on any subject. Born in Canada, Oct. 15, 1858, he is about nine months younger than Admiral Gleaves. He did not marry until he was 47 years old.

It was while he was Naval Aid to President Roosevelt that his bulldog courage in fighting for the thing he believed in drew upon him the attention of the country. Sims did not think much in American naval efficiency. Indeed, he attacked so many standards of naval construction that President Roosevelt said of him that "Sims whets my appetite, but he gets me into many tight places."

Sims's wholesale criticism resulted in an official investigation, and he was called upon to substantiate what he had said about weak naval standards and efficiency. He not only came out at the hearing and assumed authorship of many criticisms which had previously been known as his only in a hearsay manner, but he added a great deal more. His opponents considered many of the statements he made as so daring that they looked for him to lose the favor of Roosevelt, and they made him, in turn, a target for bitter attacks.

Their criticism was built upon the insistence that the armor belt in our battleships was badly placed—it was Sims who was responsible for having it put where it was—and they raised a real furor. The final outcome of it was that Sims, then a Commander in the navy, was appointed to command the battleship Minnesota, against all naval precedent. "Favoritism" was the cry from nearly all sides, for a Commander had never before been assigned to command a battleship. Such a command, according to naval law and tradition, belonged only to a Captain.

President Roosevelt answered the criticisms in typical fashion by addressing a letter to Secretary of the Navy Newberry, in which he said that he had appointed Sims to command the Minnesota in recognition of his "really valuable services in building up in the last seven years a system of gunnery in the United States Navy which has won for our sailors a unique reputation as marksmen and enormously increased our fighting efficiency as a sea power. I am informed by officers in whose judgment I have confidence, including Admiral Wainwright, that our fighting power is now at least five times greater than it was before our training was improved by Commander Sims's methods."

And T. R. said, too: "Please file this with Commander Sims's record."

Other Fourths of July in our history have marked the receipt of inspiring news and the beginning of important undertakings which, taken together, go to make the holiday occupy a unique place in our affections entirely outside of its first appearance in our national life. The cornerstone of the Washington Monument was laid on July 4, 1848. On July 4, 1861, Lincoln asked for $400,000,000 and 400,000 men. Two years later the North was repaid by getting the news of the victory at Gettysburg, after a terrific fight lasting for three days.

On July 4, 1863, Grant was commissioned a Major General, and Vicksburg surrendered to him after a six weeks' siege. On July 4, 1884, Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty was exhibited in Paris before being sent to America. On July 4, 1898, the Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed; July 4, 1912, the two last stars were added to the American flag for New Mexico and Arizona, making forty-eight in all. And on July 4, 1912, the Democratic National Convention formally nominated Woodrow Wilson.

Cabinet Members of One Mind on Main Points

Despite Differing Opinions, President's Advisers Aim at Full Control of War Materials—Advisory Board's Handicaps

WHETHER or not friction exists in the Cabinet, as was indicated the other day over the matter of coal prices, there are two sets of sharply differing opinions among the President's advisers as to the best way of getting the materials which the Government must have for the running of the war. But underlying this difference of opinion there is entire agreement in the Cabinet that the Government has not yet worked out the best way.

The Cabinet's unanimity in acknowledging that perfection has not been attained may be regarded as a hopeful sign for the country and, incidentally, an assurance to critics that the justice of their criticism is fully recognized and that the defects complained of are to be remedied. In the meantime the critics have learned that our troops are actually in France, that the navy put them there through the submarine zone without the loss of a man, that that same navy has taken over the patrol of the entire American coast from Brazil to Newfoundland, that it is co-operating with the British and French fleets on the other side of the Atlantic and that an American Admiral is in supreme command of the combined patrol fleet over there; that the country oversubscribed the first two billion dollar war bond issue by over a billion, and that ten million Americans of fighting age are enrolled for selection for service in the American army.

The things not yet accomplished in the best way cannot be called lesser things, of course. The army and navy would be useless without their supplies and munitions. But the handling of these matters is much more complicated than the movement of troops and ships. They call for more experimentation, and it is fair to say that, so far, the Government, working through the National Council of Defense and the Advisory Commission, has been going through the experimental stage in many of the big activities necessary to equipping itself with material of war. It has gone far enough in that stage to disclose defects and, in the opinion of a part of the Cabinet at least, to learn that there should be changes in method.

From the recent Cabinet flurry over coal prices the mistaken conclusion was drawn that a real quarrel had developed with Secretary Lane of the Interior on one side and Secretaries Baker of War and Daniels of the Navy on the other. The flurry was only symptomatic of the striving to arrive at a better way of getting at the proper war price of coal and other vital commodities than the Government had yet found. It did not mean that Lane and Baker were opposed to each other as to the best solution of the fundamental problem. There is no quarrel between them. They have lunched together since the incident, as they had lunched together many times before. They are two of the best official friends in Washington. The appearance of friction in this particular case was due, in part, to the mistake of calling a tentative, unofficial, and non-binding offer of the coal dealers to sell at $3 a ton by the name of "price-fixing," thus giving it the false appearance of something demanded by the Government through Secretary Lane and approved by him when granted.

Another purely accidental feature that contributed to the flurry was the fact that on the very day the coal operators in Washington offered to sell at $3, the Department of Justice was prosecuting other coal operators in New York on the charge that they had violated the Sherman law by agreeing to sell at that very figure. It was Attorney General Gregory who wanted some word from the Administration that would nullify the impression which he feared might have been given by the meeting in Washington. Mr. Lane had simply said to the coal men: "Now, what will you do to prove that you are not the pirates that the public seems to think you are?" And the coal men had replied that they would sell for $3. The Attorney General didn't like it. And Secretary Baker, by letter, and Secretary Daniels, orally, declared that they would not pay $3, as they considered it as an exorbitant price.

So much for the incident. Now, as to the big problem out of which it grew: The solution of that is on President Wilson's schedule of the things that must be tackled soon. It may follow immediately after the Administration food measure is safely through Congress, and the purpose of the Government is to get the same power and authority over all raw materials vital to the prosecution of the war that it will have over food supplies. Whether Congress will be asked to give such power or whether the Government already has it, regardless of the fact that it has not yet exercised it, is one of the preliminaries yet to be fully worked out.

If it is concluded that all departments of the Government in war time already have the same authority that the War and Navy Departments unquestionably have—to say what they will pay and to commandeer, if necessary, whatever they need—there will be no request for legislation, with all the accompanying risks of delay.

Congress has responded to every call from the White House. It has put through a prodigious amount of big legislation, but it is the frankly stated opinion of the executive end of the Government that whatever can be done without Congress can be done more quickly and in a way more in keeping with the general war policy of the Government. There is no desire on the part of the President or his Cabinet for such a Congressional committee on the conduct of the war as Senator Weeks of Massachusetts is demanding, and it is not at all likely that Congress will override the wishes of the Administration in this respect and create the often proposed war committee of Senators and Representatives to remain on guard in Washington after Congress adjourns.

Such a committee would at least add to the multiplicity of agencies, some with power and some without, from which the Government is now seeking to free itself. It is in such a multiplicity that the country has failed to find the best way of getting material and of determining what it should pay for it, so that the Government and the public will have a square deal and the producers get a fair profit. There is no desire on the part of the Government to pay less than a fair profit, for that is the only thing that will encourage production and give us all that we need of each commodity. But anything beyond what would be a liberal profit of normal times is rated as profiteering, which is a very mild term for gouging the Government and the public. The producers of the country are to be taught that we are going to have the selective draft for things as well as for men and that they must be as free with their coal and oil and ores and other commodities as they are with their boys who are going to the front.

No doubt the majority of the producers do look at the matter in the right way, but there are those in the Government who declare that we cannot afford to leave this thing to chance, and that the United States should follow the example of our allies abroad and fix the price of all the raw products used in the making of war material. Their plan is to commandeer the coal, the ore, the oil, the cotton, the wool, and to fix the prices after determining the cost of production. To do all this the proper agency has not yet been created. The producers themselves are not the proper ones to determine the prices, and the Government cannot rely permanently upon the opinions of the Advisory Commission in the matter, opinions that are not backed up by any authority to act. The Advisory Commission has been of great aid to the Government and will continue to be so, but it does not meet all the requirements of the situation.

In the first place the Advisory Board has no executive authority, no power to do anything but advise. Its many subcommittees are made up of experts, some of whom are financially interested in the production and selling of the commodities about the prices of which they advise. That is the chief criticism heard in Congress of this body of volunteer helpers. For example, the Advisory Commission helped the Government by telling where it could get a lot of steel, but at the same time it recommended $3.30 as a fair price. The Government refused to pay more than $2.90, and got it at that price.

Why didn't the commission recommend $2.90 instead of $3.30 as the proper price? Because it was fully understood by the producers that the Advisory Commission had no power to fix any price, so the higher figure was the best it could get. But the Government got the better quotation because it was as fully understood that the department concerned did have the power to take the commodity at any price it saw fit. That one concrete example is cited as one of many as indicating the sort of authority the Government should have for conducting all its war business. As it is now when a manufacturer is told to make shells for the army or navy he replies that the price of ore has gone up from $19 to $58 a ton. There is not the shadow of an excuse for such an increase. It is a sample of the extortion that the Government is confronted by—an extortion that the Advisory Commission with its too bulky organization, its too numerous sub-committees, and its lack of power cannot prevent.

The critics of the Advisory Commission admit that it should be kept for the benefit of the patriotic and disinterested advice of its experts as to supply and other matters within their province, but they insist also that there shall be an entirely different agency to commandeer that supply and say what it shall cost.

Wife of Our Ex-Ambassador to Turkey Tells of Life There

By Gertrude Lynch of the Vigilantes

MRS. ELKUS, wife of Abram I. Elkus, until recently our Ambassador to Turkey, received me without formality. Our chat was like a neighborly call.

Turkey was by no means in the sad plight we had believed, Mrs. Elkus said, if external conditions were symptomatic. When she left Constantinople the markets were filled with the usual products and prices were no higher than in Paris—not so high as in New York, if reports from America were true. I asked if she had become interested in any particular war work.

"No, the Turks seem to wish to take care of their own and are not at all anxious for outside help," she answered.

She was impressive in her praise of the manner in which Turkey had speeded the parting guests.

"Officials representing the Grand Vizier and the Porte came to see us off," she related, "and our carriage was filled with flowers, and many courtesies were shown us by Turkish friends, who had continued to come to the Embassy after the declaration of war, without, of course, infringing on any etiquette by expressing their opinions or asking questions.

If the Turk is really "unspeakable," and Mrs. Elkus does not think so, she found his wife quite the contrary. I inquired if she met any Turkish ladies who resembled the beautiful trio described in Pierre Loti's "Disenchanted."

"I think Mr. Loti has idealized them a little, but I met several extremely cultivated Turkish ladies," she said. "They remind me of what our Southern women were taught to be formerly—very feminine, highly accomplished, speaking several languages, always French, and usually English. The Turkish lady has as much a monopoly of her husband as we have. I did not meet in Constantinople any Turks who had more than one wife, although in the provinces the old custom holds. Tradition prevails in regard to social intercourse. Men and women do not mingle. When I entertained I had usually 'harem luncheons.' The women wear beautiful evening gowns and they converse, not merely talk.

"There is a powerful organization called the Red Crescent, corresponding to our Red Cross. Ever since the Balkan war the ladies have worked for this and are now very energetic—for Oriental women. A few of them—a very few—and these only, for some especial reason, are admitted to the hospitals, but the privilege of being nurses and aids is forbidden to them as a general thing.

"Their hospitals are wonderful, some of them large enough for a thousand or twelve hundred patients. I went several times to carry supplies, but my visits had to be announced, with the consequence that when I came the poor men either had to get out of bed and stand or sit up, cross-legged, with their blankets about their knees. I felt so sorry for them that I finally stopped going."

I inquired if Turkey was depressed over the prospect of her defeat as one of the allies of the Central Powers. Mrs. Elkus responded that the people seemed hopeful, and defeat was apparently far from their thoughts.

Saint Bone-Dry's Eve

(An Awful Possibility of the Near Future.)

HE sat upon a curbstone
And wept with all his might,
A highball in his left hand,
A cocktail in his right,
A bottle in his pocket,
Two standing by his side,
Six flasks of beer
Reclining near,
And, as I passed, he cried:

"I meant to volunteer for the wagon,
To clamber aboard the old craft,
But—horrors!—I find
That we MUST, before long,
So I'm changing my mind
And singing this song:
'Though I meant to volunteer for the wagon
I've decided to wait for the draft.'"

"Come, come!" I said, "be noble!
'Tis grand to volunteer,
And be a grape juice hero."
He merely gurgled: "Beer!"
"Come, come," I cried—and shook him—
"Tis great to be bone-dry."
He merely warbled sadly,
(While mixing Scotch and Rye:)

"I meant to volunteer for the wagon,
To tackle the temperance graft,
But seeing that soon
The nearest of bars
Will be on the moon,
Or, possibly, Mars,
Though I meant to volunteer for the wagon
I've decided to wait for the draft."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

Wireless Man Tells of Silver Shell's Fight

First Complete Story of Authenticated Battle in Which American Ship Sank Submarine—No Chance to Save Enemy Crew

The author of this article was the senior wireless operator on the American steamship Silver Shell, which on May 30 sighted a submarine in the Mediterranean, and after a running fight lasting more than an hour and a half, during which about seventy-five shots were exchanged, sank her at 2,300 yards. Mr. Mapes saw the fight from the wireless cabin—the bulls-eye of the ship—and tells how it feels to be sending out S O S calls while shells from a submarine scream over one's head, sometimes missing the cabin by not more than two feet.

The Silver Shell is a steamship of 5,606 tons, owned by the Shell Oil Company of California. She sailed from the United States early in May with a crew of forty-three men, of whom fifteen were Americans. William J. Clark of New York, a warrant officer from the battleship Arkansas, commanded the armed guard on the vessel.

By Harold T. Mapes.

WE had, altogether, rather an eventful trip on the Silver Shell from New York to Marseilles via Gibraltar and Oran, Algeria, 1,800 miles of which was through the extreme danger zone. We steered a course south of the Azores and from there on traversed a distance twice that of the regular steamer course in our manoeuvres to keep out of the way of reported submarines. There were sixteen reported to me by wireless before we finally reached Marseilles.

Out in the Atlantic, to start with, we weathered a storm of no mean magnitude, being tossed about at its mercy for three days, and a few days later we passed within a hundred feet of a submarine that was lying on the surface charging her storage batteries with her oil engines. For the next day's run she was plainly seen by the three watchers, and we could hear her engines running after we had lost her in the dark astern. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning and very dark, and before the gunners could get the after gun trained on her she was lost in the dark astern. Her watch was evidently asleep, as we were not molested. On a dark night they can see a large steamer much further than we can see them, and it would be very easy for them to manoeuvre into a position to torpedo us. So you can bet that none of us had any more sleep that night.

A day later we also passed a wooden ship, bottom up, with a large hole torn in her side, grim evidence of what a torpedo could do. A few life preservers and a lifeboat were floating near, and nothing else.

We lay two days at Gibraltar, and while there an open boat was brought in with nine sailors, only two of whom were alive, and crazy as loons, having completely lost their memories.

The Mediterranean is a hotbed of submarines, twelve out of the sixteen reported to me being in those waters.

We lacked only a day and a half to complete our voyage when we encountered our next submarine. We sighted her about 6,000 yards off our starboard beam early in the afternoon of May 30.

The alarm blast was sounded, and then the fun started. The course was changed to west, and the lifeboats were cast free and lowered to the main deck; life belts were buckled on, and our small bundles of valuables thrown into the boats. Just then a shell from the submarine fell about 100 yards short. The next one just missed the wireless cabin, falling into the ocean 100 yards further on. Our 4-inch after gun had already opened up on them, our first seven shots falling nearly a thousand yards short of the submarine, even with the gun set at extreme elevation. W. J. Clark, who commanded the armed guard on the Silver Shell, then knocked out the extreme elevation pin and gave her about 40 degrees. We then did better, dropping our shots close around the submarine.

They had 5-inch guns against our 4-inch ones, and to start with were outshooting us. The submarine was of the largest type, probably over 300 feet long.

In the meantime they were making it very unpleasant for us. The shells would come screaming by over our heads through the rigging and were bursting all around us. One of them that had fallen short and not exploded, ricocheted right over the wireless cabin with only a couple of feet to spare.

I was sending out the S O S broadcast, giving our position, course, and speed, while Mr. Douglas, the junior operator, was strapping a life preserver on me.

I was listening under difficulties for an answer to our S O S call, as every time our after gun was fired, which was only twenty-five feet away from the wireless cabin, the concussion would knock my instruments out of adjustment and the noise was deafening, along with the discharging of our gun and the exploding of the submarine shells.

The first answer was finally received from Algiers, and it had to be repeated a number of times, because, apart from the noise, a Spanish ship was blocking our signals by repeatedly asking in Spanish: "What ship is that asking help?" She did not sign off and it sounded like deliberate blocking, but finally I got it: "Help thirty-five miles northwest gunboat FQ." I then got into communication with gunboat FQ. She answered: "Coming as fast as possible."

From my position where I sat in the wireless cabin I could see the submarine astern, which had in the meantime come to within 3,000 yards of us and was plunging into a head sea, her gun crew hanging on every time she plunged. As her deck would be washed, and they would be waist deep in the brine, they would load and fire between plunges. We could see the flash of their gun ten seconds before the shell would reach us, wondering in the meantime whether it would hit us or not—pleasant feeling I assure you, when one has about ten seconds to ponder over it at each shot.

Harold T. Mapes, Wireless Operator, Who Sent Out Calls for Help While the Silver Shell Fought Submarine.

On an oil tanker, boilers, engines, and wireless cabin, the vital parts of the ship, are all right in the stern, with the wireless cabin as the "bullseye." To top it off, we had a cargo of over a million gallons of gasoline. Nice position to be in, with a grand-stand seat in the "bulls-eye," straining your ears between explosions and gunfire for that weak answering signal that your S O S has been heard and that help is coming!

The firemen were below, making steam as they never had made it before, having screwed down the safety valves, and C. S. Adams, first; J. J. Prescott, second, and L. D. Higgins, third assistant engineers, trying to get the engine to turn up a few more revolutions. You sure have to hand it to them, as at any minute a shell might penetrate a boiler or the steam pipes, and they would all instantly be killed by the live steam or an explosion. They were getting 14 knots out of a ship that had never done better than 11 before.

William J. Clark, who had been a warrant officer on the United States battleship Arkansas, handled his guns and gunners like a veteran, and neither he nor his gunners showed any more nervousness or confusion than when they were shooting at barrels thrown overside out in the Atlantic on the way over for target practice, although shrapnel was bursting close by on all sides, and they were in an exposed position, along with the engineers, firemen, and S. C. Harrison, the second mate, who was everywhere at once lending a hand wherever needed, a quick, accurate thinker and a silent doer. They were the real heroes of the day.

The bos'n, also, who had got inside of three suits of clothes, his Sunday ones on top, was seen a number of times brushing them off, and whenever a shell would come dangerously close he would let out a string of oaths and stop his work long enough to take a pinch of snuff.

Captain J. Charlton, although crippled with rheumatism at the time, was on the bridge manoeuvring his ship with precision and forethought. The mates and crew did good work, and there were only a few slackers to be found among them.

The submarine toward the last of the engagement was using shrapnel to clear our decks, and the shots were bursting all around and over the ship. She had closed in to about 2,300 yards, when we scored a hit aft of her conning tower. Her bow rose high in the air and she sunk stern first, with her crew on deck. This was lucky for us, as she would have cleared our decks with her shrapnel in another fifteen minutes, and she would have probably shelled our lifeboats if we had been able to get away in them after the fight we had put up. She was unable to get in a position to torpedo us, thanks to the engineers and firemen.

The engagement lasted over an hour and a half; we fired thirty-five shots and they about forty, and it was the first authentic case of an American ship sinking a submarine by shellfire. We did not try to rescue any of her crew, as there were other submarines in the immediate vicinity that were advised as to our position by our S O S call, so it was up to us to get away as soon as possible. Luckily no one aboard was seriously hurt.

Shortly after the engagement I got a message that came in very weak, saying: "If possible steer southeast. Will meet you in an hour." This was a decoy message sent out by another submarine to lure us in her way, as I afterward could not get it confirmed. We had already been instructed not to heed messages sent out by ships that were not authorized or confirmed by a Government land station.

At 7:05 P. M. gunboat FQ asked me our new position, which I gave her, and also details about fight and sinking of submarine. She wirelessed back, "Good work."

At 11 P. M. met gunboat FQ and exchanged messages by "Morse Lamp." We were instructed to proceed. Instead of thirty-five miles distant when S O S was sent out she probably was over 100 miles away.

Next afternoon we arrived safely at Marseilles, France, the first American ship to make that port since war had been declared with Germany, and our bluejackets were the first American uniforms seen there, and they attracted a great deal of attention. We will all probably receive prize money from the French Government for sinking a submarine.

Premature Eloquence

SHE was stout, middle-aged and weary looking, and when she entered the crowded Toronto surface car a slender youth sprang from his seat. For a moment she gazed disdainfully at the civilian garb, looked belligerently at the boyish figure—right hand stuck in pocket and left wandering over the embryonic mustache—then in a loud voice she told her sentiments in regard to slackers. She talked long, and her sarcasm was sharp and plentiful. Finally, her breath failing, she closed her tirade with an emphatic refusal to accept a seat from a slacker. The young man meantime had not changed his attitude—in fact, from his easy posture, hand in pocket, one might have thought he was trying to show insolent disregard. Then he spoke:

"Madam, have you any one fighting over there?"

She heatedly replied that she had—brother, two nephews and a brother-in-law.

"Do you write to them?" the young man inquired.

It was none of his business, she retorted. Then she admitted she did write "frequently."

"Well, madam, the next time you write, ask them if they can find my hand over there." He drew out a dangling sleeve from the pocket. The arm had been cut off at the wrist.

Unrest in Spain Due to Economical Causes

A Review of the Complicated Troubles That Led to Abolition of Constitutional Rights—Popularity of King Alfonso XIII.

By Jose M. Torres-Perona.

THE latest cablegrams from Spain show that the crisis reached there, which recently caused the downfall of the Liberal Government headed by the Count de Romanones, and which afterward compelled the Marquis de Alhucemas to turn over the Ministry to Don Eduardo Dato, prominent as the unconditional maintainer of Spain's neutrality in the international conflict, continues practically unsolved. The new Conservative Cabinet, presided over by Dato, has just decreed the suspension of the constitutional guarantees throughout the kingdom. This means that the Government and its representatives have been authorized to suspend the prerogatives of citizenship, such as the right of assembly and the unrestrained liberty of the press, so dear to Spaniards.

The difficult conditions of national existence that all the neutral peoples have been confronting on account of the great war are more serious in Spain for many reasons. Among these is the geographical situation of the Iberian peninsula. Separated only by the mountainous barrier of the Pyrenees, gridironed by important highways from the theatre of the conflagration, Spain, like Italy before she entered the war, suffers all the economic penalties and tortures inflicted on the belligerents. The economic system of the Spaniards has been brutally shaken since the breaking out of hostilities.

Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, even Turkey, represented important open markets to Spanish exporters, who were rapidly increasing their commerce, while importations, especially those from Germany, augmented no less surprisingly from year to year. These factors of the Spanish commercial balance not only have been eliminated, but new and unexpected blows have darkened its horizon. England, France, Italy, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, also most important to Spanish commerce, seemed by their limitation of purchases and the interruption of their remittances on the point of bringing the tragic climax of the situation.

The vitality, energy, and adaptability of the Spanish people, however, met the terrible test successfully. New industries have arisen as a result of lack of competition; new factories have been erected for the production of articles hitherto almost unknown in Spain—in a word, the national industrial system has been efficiently adapted to prevailing conditions. And, in consequence, the domestic market is already proving sufficient to meet the demands at home in many lines of mercantile activity. This, naturally, visibly relieved the situation.

Nevertheless, side by side with this phase of national development, the alarming food crisis has slowly descended like a pall over the Spanish people. As a normal sequence of the extraordinary exportations to the Allies, consisting of all the raw material produced in the Iberian peninsula, a gradual increase of the cost of living has resulted. Stores of wheat having been prematurely exhausted, owing to these exportations and the domestic demand, the Spanish Government has had to acquire, on its own account, great quantities of cereals in the United States and Argentina, in order to counteract the impositions of the monopolists. Such a state of things, which represents a crisis similar to that in other nations, is aggravated in Spain by the long agony which, during the last three years, has been exhausting and exasperating the popular and middle classes there, its effects reaching even the higher social circles of the large cities. Life in such cities as Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, and Valencia costs Spaniards at present 150 per cent. more than on the 1st of August, 1914. The general increase of the price of food has not been followed by a proportional increase in salaries. Far from it. A certain number of industries, business houses and shops have limited their operations and reduced the remuneration of their staffs. Therefore, the general poverty of a people whose resources are normally small has become still greater through the conditions resulting from the world struggle.

The basic cause of the political crisis at present faced by Spain must be attributed to the nation's economic situation. A popular Spanish maxim, current at the time of Sancho Panza, teaches that where there is no wheat all is sorrow. And, unfortunately, at present, wheat is abundant nowhere in the civilized world.

There are also other factors in the Spanish political problem. A profound agitation perturbs the popular spirit, due to the reflected effects of the neighboring conflict—effects which are, by virtue of Latin sensitiveness, like so many flames of sympathy or hatred. Through subtle intrigues, born in the rival Embassies at Madrid; through tricks of all kinds employed by the agents of other nations in their propaganda, public opinion is stirred and violent hostilities are provoked. But Spain resolutely upholds her neutrality. Yet in spite of it there still may be noted currents in favor of either belligerent, which tend to dissolve ad infinitum the already segregated and far from cohesive political parties.

Certain superficial or insincere observers of Spanish public opinion in regard to the European war have established rapidly and definitely a classification of "Izquierdas" and "Derechas," the former referring to the pro-Allies and the latter to the pro-Germans, thus tracing a distinct dividing line in manifest contrast with the real state of affairs. Among the Conservatives there exist groups and distinguished personages who sympathize with the Entente, such as the Duke of Alba, belonging to the oldest and purest nobility. On the other hand, in the great Radical group, a numerous faction, led by the combative Republican Deputy, Rodrigo Soriano, is openly partial to the Central Powers.

It cannot be denied that for a long time there has been in Spain a desire for a new system of administration growing more emphatic day by day. It is not a question of a merely nominal change of régime, but of a transformation of the national plan of existence.

This spiritual tension causes a formidable resisting current against each successive Cabinet, encircling its official acts with a pessimistic and fatalistic halo, typically characteristic of the à priori judgment, invariably impassioned, of the Spaniards.

The result is that incompetent men have gained access to the official spheres, and, in spite of their lack of training or experience, have become Ministers. In order to solve many problems the Ministries have been compelled to resort to abundant recompenses and unmerited favors, with the purpose of assuring themselves partisans. Naturally the critics, the Opposition, the people at large, can speak caustically about "political corruption" and of the inefficiency of a Governmental system that makes it possible to waste twelve whole parliamentary sessions on an answer to the address of the Crown, and yet does not deem worthy of its attention the consideration of a project for constructing railway lines many thousands of kilometers in length.

The army in every emergency has always solidly and loyally supported King Alfonso. Its officers, patriotic and unselfish, have been, during the present reign, impartial and uninfluenced by politics. With respect to the international conflict, by the way, their sympathies are pro-German, more through motives of a technical character than through sentiment. The sudden appearance of this new factor in Spain's political problem, with the formation of Defense Boards in each corps of the army, has aggravated still more the general political situation, although it does not place the Spanish officers in the attitude of potential rebels against the constitutional authorities.

Don Alfonso's immense popularity among his subjects, a popularity that continues in spite of the daily increasing animosity of the masses toward the obnoxious Cabinets, has become, on the part of the armed forces, a real, unconditional affection. The inevitable discontent among the officers, provoked by the political mistakes and maladministration, have tended to render more intense the fealty to the courageous monarch, who, according to the military circles, is deemed hostile to the civil elements so discredited by their management of the country's affairs.

Immediately after the military disorders in Barcelona in 1907, a phrase attributed to the King became current in all the garrisons, which presaged the imminent creation of a Cabinet consisting of "eight Colonels," with the object of putting an end to all the intrigues and disagreements of the political bands. The present attitude of the army, which is one of open intervention in public life, has as a basis economic demands that deprive it of a political character. The traditional lack of stability of the Spanish Cabinets prevents the realization of any complete program of reforms. Therefore, in spite of the monarch's persistent influence, the reforms promised the army many years ago, and reiterated by the successive Governments, have not passed the Cortes. The world-war, aggravating the food crisis in Spain, and, incidentally, threatening to include the nation among the belligerents, has caused the officers, through personal motives, esprit de corps, and patriotic incentives, to solicit, in unison with the remaining Spanish social classes, every reform essential to their improvement. This is equivalent to demanding a better public administration, proscription of favoritism, absolute equity in the distribution of official rewards, and promotion to higher military grades in strict conformity with service records.

Such is the real raison d'être of the present Spanish agitation. To one familiar with the internal condition of affairs in that generous and rich country the fear of an imminent republican movement, of a revolution having political motives, is inadmissible. The key to the dark enigma must be sought in the kingdom's difficult economic situation; the other consequences are merely incidental.

Should King Alfonso, so courageous, clever, and patriotic, succeed in forming an honest, firm, and stable Government, qualified to solve the problem, he will have triumphed over all revolutionary tendencies, because, under the circumstances, any revolution would be an anarchistic movement, without objective, without plan, without responsible leaders, and, therefore, it would signify a leap in the dark for Spain.

Banker Has Unique Apartment Amid Downtown Skyscrapers

FOUR years' experience in living within a stone's throw of the Battery has led Henry L. Doherty, Wall Street banker and head of public service companies in different parts of the United States, to believe that the quietest, safest, and most comfortable spot on Manhattan Island is south of Wall Street.

"I snap my fingers at the subway," he remarked, when asked how it felt to be occupying a big apartment almost within a stone's throw of his office. "I no longer belong to the crowds that sink into a hole in the ground to reach their homes many miles away. Why, I am in my apartment, cool and restful, and perhaps at my dinner, before 10 per cent. of the workers in the Wall Street district are half way home. I used to live uptown. Occasionally I sleep there now. But that was before I realized the charm of the old downtown section.

"My home is diagonally opposite Fraunces Tavern, the sight of which recalls a host of Revolutionary reminiscences, chief of which was Washington's memorable farewell to his officers in 1783, after the British evacuation. How can you get into the atmosphere of old New York by living in one of those up-to-date 'multi-family houses on the up-to-date avenues, with up-to-date fixings? I am not advocating living in a hovel when I praise the merits of the lower end of the city. I like conveniences as much as any one, and I have provided a good share of them in my rooms, but I get something that very few others do enjoy in New York—the feeling of comradeship and sympathy with the best things in the city's early history.

No visitor can go through the banker's Broad Street apartment without recognizing that he has, indeed, supplied himself with all the comforts that the apartment on Park or Fifth Avenue could provide. Although there is no steam heat in the house, stoves and open fires give all the warmth needed in cold weather.

The banker's living room is a model of comfort. Books cover the large table. Thick cushions make the easy chairs easier. There are two phonographs, a grand piano with a player attachment, and a combination pipe and reed organ, operated by electricity.

"The attachment to the organ is proof that my home is a quiet neighborhood," said Mr. Doherty. "The electric appliance was adjusted, as is customary in the country, at a very low pitch. On upper Broadway, where there is always a din compared with the solitude of lower Broad Street, the attachment would have to be adapted for a noisy locality.

"This was an old tenement house dating from before the civil war," he continued. "When I first came here four years ago I had only half of my present space. One year's trial convinced me that I had made no mistake in picking out the domicile. I enlarged my quarters, and, by knocking out some of the partitions, made a large living room, sleeping room, and workroom, in addition to a dining room, kitchen, guest's room, one or two other small rooms, and two baths."

He had installed his own electric lighting, put in hardwood floors, and made other improvements of a nature vastly more extensive than the owner of the property would care to spend on an old building that might be torn down for a business structure at any time. The banker is not the only occupant of the building. When he was asked who some of his fellow-tenants were he replied:

"Well, just over me lives the man who supplies me with the morning papers. Two or three clerks employed in the Custom House have small apartments, and there are perhaps half a dozen other downtown workers. There are several tenement houses of this character in the neighborhood, and I am told that there are seldom any vacancies."

Mr. Doherty, let it be said, is a bachelor. The visitor inquired whether he thought a married man could find lower Broad Street, with its quiet evenings, a good place to live in. He admitted that the womenfolks might wish to be nearer the centre of social activity and their friends. But it was perfect for a bachelor, who liked to walk in Battery Park, as did New Yorkers of a century ago, and was content to pay semi-occasional visits to the gay uptown.

Harden, Who Talks Freely and Yet Avoids Jail

German Editor's Astonishing Record of Assailing Junkerdom and Praising America—One of the Few Who Dare to Speak

THERE may be an iron censorship in Germany, but it has not yet silenced Maximilian Harden. In almost every issue of his paper, Die Zukunft, you can find one of his broadsides, lashing everything and everybody whom Germans revere, from the Kaiser down.

"The goal of our enemies is democracy and independence for every race ripe for freedom," he said in his latest. "If Germany sees blazing over that goal the great celestial sign of the times, then peace is reachable tomorrow. Over all questions agreement will be achieved easily, but if that condition of things for which millions of people sigh appears to her to be ignominious, then she must fight on until one group conquers and the other falls in exhaustion."

That is the kind of thing, hurled in the teeth of Kaiser and Junkerdom and censorship, which has made Maximilian Harden the most famous, feared, admired, and hated journalist in Europe. Great as was his renown before the war on account of his celebrated exposure of the "Round Table" camarilla, and other outbursts of audacious frankness, it has grown by leaps and bounds since Aug. 1, 1914.

During the war Harden has flung every shred of caution from him and has dared imperial wrath in a series of articles more sensational than anything that issued before from his pen. Those who know Prussian autocracy have gasped in wonder as screed after screed from him, each bolder than the last, have followed in quick succession, throwing cold water on German hopes, belittling German victories, lecturing and satirizing and ridiculing and warning Germany's proud leaders.

"How does he get away with it?" asks the man in the street.

That question nobody has been able to answer. Die Zukunft has been suppressed now and then since the war began, but it always bobs up again more vitriolic than ever. Now it leads off with an article scoffing at the possibility of a victorious German peace, now with one ridiculing the Kingdom of Poland under German chaperonage, now it praises China for taking an anti-German course, now it extols Woodrow Wilson just as he has done something especially outraging to Prussian feelings.

"How does Harden get away with it?"

Some say that his influence is so enormous, his power so great, that the German Government does not dare to do more than periodically discipline this "enfant terrible." Others, mindful of the unsavory "Round Table" revelations of ten years ago, recall what has been hinted in circles supposedly well informed—that Harden has evidence similar in character to that which drove some of the Kaiser's intimates into disgraceful oblivion, evidence that he would produce if persecution of him and his journal passed the bounds of perfunctory repression.

"Do not force me to play my last card!" he exclaimed during the "Round Table" trial, when heckled by cross-examination.

The Judge retorted: "Play your trump and stop making threats."

Harden did not play it. But there is a possibility that he may still have the trump up his sleeve. Anyhow, the German Government has not dared him again.

Harden's remarks about the United States since the beginning of the war have been consistently friendly and admiring. As for his attitude toward President Wilson, it amounts to veneration. Two of his famous broadsides, occupying entire issues of Die Zukunft, were entitled "If I Were Wilson" and "The Real Wilson." They overflowed with praise of the American Executive and abounded in dark warnings for Germany. Since then Harden has continued to speak well of America in the Fatherland, undeterred by the fact that now the United States is arrayed among Germany's enemies.

As for Russia, Maximilian Harden laughed at his compatriots who foresaw a separate peace with the new Russian Government. He predicted that Russia would be back in the fight before long. When the vitriolic editor of Die Zukunft read the news of Brusiloff's resumption of the offensive last week, of the capture by his troops of thousands of German prisoners, he must have smiled cynically and muttered the German equivalent of "I told you so."

Harden's onslaughts have earned for him the appellation of "the Bernard Shaw of Germany." It is deserved. There is something similar in the sardonic joy taken by both men in gibing at the mighty, rousing the conventional to Berserker rage, flinging down the idols of the many, waving red rags at the Governmental bulls of Germany and Great Britain.

Maximilian Harden.

Nor does the similarity end there. There are contradictions in Harden's writings as there are in those of Shaw. Perhaps he incurs reproaches on this score voluntarily out of sheer irreverence for the gods of consistency worshipped by the average writer. Whatever the reason may be, a perusal of his articles reveals some strange things.

His antagonism to the Kaiser, for instance, started, it seems, because of Harden's extravagant admiration for Bismarck, the incarnation of German autocracy, with whom the editor of Die Zukunft was on terms of intimacy. Frank as he has been in criticising Germany for her violent deeds in this war and in his denunciation of the goals of her imperialistic policy, yet, only six years ago, he said that England could avoid war with Germany by getting Germany to consent to her control of the seas in exchange for her letting Germany overran the small nations of Europe. This line of thought was again followed by Harden when the German armies burst into Belgium. At that time he wrote in Die Zukunft regarding the land of King Albert:

"There never was a more righteous war than this one which has crushed her, never one which conferred greater benefits on the conquered. Germany wants no French or Russian territory."

Harden also justified the execution of Edith Cavell, saying:

"Whoever adds to our army's danger must never hope to be spared. War is not play nor pastime; it is rough work."

But in the course of the article in which he wrote those words he flung out a number of other things which must have made the authorities in Berlin wonder whether they had better congratulate Harden for upholding the Government or arrest him for gibing at it.

Other articles of his have left room for no such doubt. They have given the authorities not the slightest reason to think themselves upheld. The fact that these productions have not sent Harden to prison must wait on the world-wide answer to the question, "How does he get away with it?" For frankness some of them make Bernard Shaw seem like a hired panegyrist of the British Government.

When he began to write he chose the nom de plume "Apostata," indicating his abandonment of all his former beliefs. He found ample opportunity for polemic writing when the present Kaiser, then just enthroned, dismissed Bismarck. So zealous was his advocacy of the former Chancellor that Bismarck invited him to Friedrichsruh, his place of retirement. That and other visits made Bismarck and Harden firm friends. The Iron Chancellor and the vindictive writer seem to have agreed pretty well on political questions of the day except when it came to socialism, where, as may be imagined, Bismarck could not stomach the radical views of the rising young journalist.

In 1892 Harden got tired of the opposition to his views in the Berlin press, which rendered the publication of his articles increasingly difficult, so he founded Die Zukunft, the paper which has ever since carried his name and fame to the four quarters of the globe. His troubles multiplied with the growing success of his journal. From its foundation, date his frequent collisions with the authorities, his various terms in jail. In the very first year of Die Zukunft its editor wrote something about Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, as a result of which he spent a fortnight in prison. And once he was imprisoned for a whole year in a Prussian fortress.

Long ago Harden gave proof of the admiration for America and Americans which he is showing so strongly during the present war. In the course of the Spanish war he wrote in praise of Hobson, when that intrepid officer sank the Merrimac at the entrance to Santiago Harbor. Harden compared the young American with El Cid, the great hero of Spain.

During the present conflict he has lost no opportunity to extol the United States and its inhabitants. Writing in one of the issues of Die Zukunft, published just after our entry into the war, he said, answering a letter from an imaginary correspondent—a favorite Harden trick:

> I have received as something long expected your advice "not to include America in the account as a real military factor." I receive it with as much calm and amusement as possible in this late Spring of terrible death, the most fearful period of the war that there has yet been.
>
> The Congress of the United States, a country inhabited by 100,000,000 people, resolved by two-thirds majority on universal military service. By September half a million men can be trained for the eastern or western front in Europe. As late as the Autumn of 1914 the British Army was "not to be taken seriously." We know the refrain, and we have no doubt we shall hear it until we have another Arras.

One of Harden's recent articles, on account of which his paper was temporarily suppressed, contained these passages:

> Germany is responsible for the war. She should have helped Lord Haldane, and come to an agreement with England. The Chancellor is unreasonable to expect the Allies to make peace based on "the situation on the map." They will not do that until convinced that their cause is lost, and such a moment cannot be foreseen.

Here is another one of Harden's frank outbursts, written a few weeks ago, in which he distinctly hints at German defeat and the coming of a democratized Germany:

> Bagdad English, the advanced troops of the British and the Russians in contact on the frontier of Persia, wide areas of the soil of France once more in the possession of the republic, China's revolt from Germany, the success of the British at Arras, a new community with 100,000,000 Americans who desire for themselves neither land nor money nor even repayment of the cost of the war, and who, with their ideal solution, work upon the nerves of all mankind, confident in the hope of Central and South America—in these circumstances, is it possible for any sober man who does not want to blush before our warriors to say in his madness that the results of these three months have wearied our enemies and set them whimpering for feeble peace? * * *
>
> Our fate depends, not on bits of territory, which European States can no longer take away from one another and can no longer hold to their own permanent advantage, but upon the acquisition of higher spiritual values. Elevate the conscience of mankind and light up the German house also! Then what the enemy demands too loudly, but what we in secret feel to be a necessity, will come to pass. The will of the people will be free and Germany will know for what the dearest children of her bosom are dying and suffering!

In the course of an article on the Russian revolution, written shortly after the Czar was dethroned, Harden said these prophetic and daring words:

> The first earthquake shock of the Russian revolution is the great test of German politics. Humanity is enriched if the Russian people place themselves at its service and transform the gloomy domain of the Czar into the roomy, cheerful dwelling place of free men engaged in happy labor. The German Empire that exists since 1890 could not endure this change with serenity, neither in its economic nor its political constitution.
>
> Does this prove that Russia must remain as it was yesterday and refuse to follow the path leading to a nobler destiny? No. It proves that since 1890 the German Empire has allowed itself to be misled into highways and byways in which the heavenly signs of the times do not beam, and has striven for objects which, if they were attained, would be bound to result in bitterly disappointed hopes.
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> Wherever the rise of 180,000,000 human be-

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Rigid Physical Tests for Prospective Aviators

No Chance in the American Flying Corps for the Applicants with Even Slight Defects of Nerves, Eyes, Ears, or Muscles

By an Army Surgeon Who Is Examining Flying Corps Applicants Every Day.

IF recent reports are correct, the Government is about to enlist and equip a corps of aviators, numbering more than 30,000 carefully chosen men, who will be trained to fly by the best instructors obtainable either in Europe or America. The training of an aviator is an expensive undertaking for the Government, and, once trained, the professional flier is engaged in one of the most dangerous of all professions. To save expense to the Government and to protect the operator himself, as well as to protect others who work with him, the prospective aviator must pass the strictest sort of physical examination before he is allowed to take the professional training.

No amount of previous training or experience is allowed to outweigh the requirements of the examination, and aviators who have flown for years may be disqualified because they have physical defects which might in the future cause injury to themselves or to others with whom they are associated.

The wildest tales have appeared in print in reference to the examination of aviators for the army, many of them without any basis of fact. In the first place, the so-called "needle test" is not used and, as far as can be determined, never has been used by army surgeons. It consists in allowing the applicant to hold a needle between the thumb and index finger, and then, unexpectedly, causing a revolver to be fired just behind him. If the surprised man forces the needle point involuntarily into the finger he is unfit for service, but if he neither jumps nor pricks his finger he is supposed to have passed this test. Following this, a pail of ice water is suddenly thrown over him, and it may be supposed if the would-be aviator survives this operation he is found fully qualified for service.

It has been impossible to determine if such tests have ever been made in any of the examinations for the European armies, but it is certain that they are not now used by the army surgeons in testing aviators. The prospective aviator need not fear the examination if he is normal in every way, but if a very slight defect exists either in sight or hearing he is certain to be disqualified.

The applicant is first stripped and then goes through a thorough examination such as is required for the line of the army. His weight, height, and chest measurements are carefully taken and recorded. Any disability which would disqualify for the line of the army, renders him unfit for the Aviation Corps. Acute diseases, such as appendicitis, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and many other diseases act as a temporary bar; tuberculosis, nephritis, heart disease, and other chronic diseases are permanent disqualifications.

The general examination is especially directed toward the detection of any diseases of the nervous system. Neuritis, paralysis of certain groups of muscles, neurasthenia, and mental diseases all disqualify. However, the general examination is comparatively simple. It is the examination of the special senses to which the most attention is devoted, and among these sight, hearing, and the sense of equilibrium are the most important.

It has been found from the examination of thousands of individuals that the normal eye is able clearly to distinguish block type three-eighths of an inch high at 20 feet. This is called the Snellen test, the result being recorded as 20-20. If the candidate is unable to read this line at 20 feet, he is tested with larger type, and if he reads, for example, the line normally read at 40 feet, (block letters three-quarters of an inch in height,) he is said to have a vision of 20-40. Many persons whose sight in one or both eyes is 20-30, 20-40, or even 20-50, have attended to all the ordinary duties of life without suspecting that a defect of vision existed. From this follows the first rule for the examination of aviators: The vision in each eye must be 20-20 or better. Not even a slight defect of vision will be waived, so that all persons who require glasses are immediately disqualified for aviation services.

Next the eyes are examined for strabismus, or squint. This is what is commonly known as cross-eye, and must not be present in the slightest degree.

Squint is caused by an unequal action of the muscles of the eyeball. If the muscles which move the eyeball outward are shorter than those which move it inward, divergent squint results. If the internal muscles are the stronger, the result is convergent squint.

The cross-eyed person is apt to have double vision at certain parts of the field of vision, a condition which in an aviator might lead to serious consequences. The test is made by covering one eye and then observing it while the uncovered eye follows a moving object. If both eyes do not move together squint is present.

In addition to evident squint, which is easily detected, there is another condition to which has been given the long name hetrophoria. This is nothing more than hidden, or latent, squint. When this is present, the tendency to squint has been overcome by long practice, so that the possibility of double vision is not apparent on superficial examination. The applicant has no idea that this tendency exists. The test is made in a dark room with a prism placed before one eye. If the eyes are normal and the prism placed in the correct position, a lighted candle seen across the room will appear as two candles, one exactly above the other, while if there is an inequality in the muscle balance of the eyeball the image seen with the uncovered eye will appear several inches to the right or left of the image seen through the prism. Any marked deviation in this respect is a cause for rejection.

The pupils are now dilated and the interior of the eye examined for evidences of disease, after which the vision is again tested in order to determine if any defects are present which might have been overlooked at the first examination.

The examination now turns to the ears, the applicant being asked if he has had any disease of the ear, if he has ever been seasick, if he gets dizzy at great heights or while swinging, and if he has ever had any discharge from the ear. The hearing is tested and the eardrums examined, and if any defect or evidence of disease is found the applicant is at once disqualified. He must hear a low voice and whisper at twenty feet and must distinguish the ticking of a watch at the normal distance for the particular watch used.

By far the most interesting to the layman are the tests of equilibrium. Every normal person determines his position in space by the sensations derived through the nervous system, principally from his bones and muscles. Thus we are able to tell whether our arms are hanging down or held out straight in the air, even if we close the eyes and do not see them. If you hold a person's hand behind him and close the fingers forming a fist he can tell you at once the position of the hands, unless he is paralyzed or has some other nervous affection.

In addition to these sensory perceptions we are made aware of our position in space by means of impulses derived from an intricate apparatus contained in the skull in the region of the internal ear, known as the semi-circular canals. There are two sets of canals, one on each side, each set consisting of three canals placed at right angles, so that one canal lies in each of the three dimensions of the body. They are practically three small spirit levels, one in the linear plane, the second in the transverse plane, and the third in the antero-posterior plane.

When you ride in a boat and close your eyes you are able to tell when the boat is swaying to one side or the other largely by means of the sensations derived from the semi-circular canals, and it is the excessive and continued irritation of these canals which leads to dizziness and seasickness.

If you try to balance yourself on one foot you unconsciously use your vision as an aid to your sense of equilibrium, but if you close your eyes you are then dependent almost entirely upon the sensations derived from the canals. Try this yourself and note how much more difficult it is to balance yourself when the eyes are closed.

Now, it is most important that the sense of equilibrium must be thoroughly developed in an aviator, who from the nature of his work might have to depend entirely upon his own sensations to determine whether he was traveling in a vertical or horizontal plane. In fog, rain, and darkness information derived through the sense of vision may amount to little or nothing, the aviator being wholly dependent on his sense of equilibrium.

The tests for equilibrium are consequently most exhaustive. The applicant is required to stand with the feet together and the eyes closed for one minute, and, if there is no marked swaying, he is required to rise on the toes and hold his position for thirty seconds, and, finally, to stand on one foot, with the eyes closed, for at least fifteen seconds. In this last position he is allowed to rest the other foot on the knee or instep of the foot upon which he is standing. Each foot is tested separately. This is one of the most difficult of all the tests, requiring, as it does, an extremely acute sense of equilibrium to prevent swaying.

The candidate must now walk thirty feet in a straight line, first forward and then backward, with the eyes open, and then with the eyes closed, after which he is required to jump and hop the same distance, both forward and backward, first with the eyes open and then with the eyes closed. If there is always a tendency to deviate toward the left or right, and if this deviation is constantly in the same direction, the applicant would be apt to guide his machine in the same way, and is consequently considered unfit for aviation.

Finally, the function of the semicircular canals is tested by turning the would-be aviator around ten times on a revolving stool. If both sides are active to the same degree, a sensation of dizziness results, and there is a peculiar movement of the eyeball known as nystagmus. If this is present and equal on both sides, the condition is normal, but if it is greater on one side than on the other there is apt to be some disease of the canals on the corresponding side. Further tests may be made by injecting hot or cold water into the ear. These injections cause dizziness and nystagmus in normal cases. Inequality and absence of reaction may indicate disease, and are consequently grounds for disqualification.

Candidates who pass these tests are allowed to undertake training, but, following the period of training, they must pass equally stringent professional tests before they are allowed to fly. Nothing which is known to science is left undone to protect the flying man from injury which is preventable. The risks of the profession are too great in themselves to allow the addition of a single extraneous handicap.

Harden, Who Talks Freely and Yet Avoids Jail

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

ings into a state of freedom, self-government, and well-being is lamented as a national misfortune and a cause of gloomy forebodings, all the foundation walls of the mode of will and thought are rotten and good for nothing but rubbish.

Harden is the son of a Jewish merchant. His real name is Witkowski. Like that other daring German with whom he is so often compared—Friedrich Nietzsche—he has Polish blood in his veins. In his earliest youth he showed signs of the fiery independence which have made him the most formidable figure in German journalism and one of the best known in the world. His impatience of restraint and convention led him, when he was 12 years old, to run away from home and join a troupe of actors, with whom he wandered through small towns in the north of Germany. After a while his father got wind of his whereabouts and forcibly brought him back home, but the taste of gypsy life had thoroughly delighted the wild boy, and a few years later he left college and became an actor. For seven years he stayed on the stage. Even to this day, it is said, he can remember not only all the words of the parts which he played, but he can recite the entire plays. Often he entertains his friends with declamations memorized in the days when he was a wandering actor.

He gave up the stage when he realized that the road to fame for him lay elsewhere. Journalism tempted him while he was yet little more than a boy. As soon as he set pen to paper he made a name for himself. The vigorous, fearless style, now famous all over the world, electrified his readers. It was so strong that, as one German put it, "it tells on one physically."

Harden did not wait until he was famous to begin his attacks on Germany's big men. He made himself famous by attacking them. Nothing was sacred to this audacious upstart.

He soon made himself known as a great German authority on foreign affairs. It is to his profound study of international complications, his extraordinary wealth of knowledge about lands beyond the boundaries of Germany, that he owes his uncanny prophetic power, which time and again has enabled him to look far ahead of the moment and enrage or delight people by the foreshadowing of events, the unpalatability of which to German appetites has never restrained him from spreading them out in Die Zukunft.

It is common knowledge in Germany that German statesmen never miss a Zukunft article. Nor does the Kaiser. It is related of Wilhelm II. that, after reading one particularly violent attack on him by Harden, he smiled and made a comment in German slang, which might be freely translated: "Harden's certainly a peach!"

Die Zukunft has proved a bonanza to Maximilian Harden. Even before the war it was said to yield him an income of $40,000 a year—something phenomenal in Germany.

In addition to his journalistic work, he is also well known in Germany as a lecturer. In his lectures he does not confine himself to prepared speeches, but adopts a confidential attitude toward his hearers, actually chatting with them. He is excellent in repartee, and hecklers at his lectures are more than likely to suffer from the sting of his tongue.

"I believe everything I say," Harden wrote across a photograph of himself presented to an American friend. In those words lies the essence of his personality. Changeable he may be, but he is always Maximilian Harden. No matter on which side of the fence he may stand he is Harden, the writer with an almost Biblical power of phraseology, of indomitable courage, the scorner of "lèse majesté," the scourger of shams.

"How does he get away with it?" asks the man in the street.

German Socialists for Kaiser and Militarism

Even Minority Has Been Brought Around to Echoing Prussian Junkers' Ideas—An American Socialist Explains the Situation

By William English Walling.

THE redoubtable Stockholm Conference will take place.

The first International Socialist Conference that was to have been held in Stockholm was initiated in April by the Dutch and Scandinavian Socialists at the suggestion of the German Socialists of both factions and with the open support of the German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Governments. In a sense this first conference was a failure, since it was attended neither by the Russian Socialists nor by those of the other Entente countries. But it was not a complete failure. By having delegates from the Germanic allies and from the neutral nations report to the conference headquarters from day to day, the ideas of the first conference were kept before the world.

Now, however, we shall have the real Stockholm Conference, as summoned by the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and there is no question whatever as to the action that it will take. Few, if any, of the genuine labor organizations of the Entente will be represented, outside of Russia. The peace program of the German Socialist minority, which is identical with the peace program of the pro-Kaiser majority, will be adopted—probably in toto. This will be accomplished in part through the astounding hold that German Socialists and German-speaking Russian Socialists have obtained in Russia, and partly through the complete dependence of Germany's little neutral neighbors upon that country—a dependence painfully intensified since the Rumanian débâcle.

We have no difficulty in knowing the exact position of the Scandinavian, Dutch, and Swiss Socialists on the chief issues of the war. Ever since Germany achieved her earliest victories, and made it certain that she could be defeated only by a long war, there has been a ceaseless effort to summon international conferences—all of these efforts being promoted by the German Socialist minority. When at the end of 1914 Morris Hillquit, always an ardent supporter of this German minority, was asked to attend such a conference at Copenhagen at which the Scandinavians and Dutch were to be present, he replied:

> The four countries that will be represented at Copenhagen have certain specific local and sectional interests which are not shared by the other neutral countries, and I am inclined to believe that the United States would be out of place in such a conference. The neutrality of the countries of Europe is not as absolute as that of the United States. Owing to their geographical positions, commercial interests, and racial ties, most European countries are somewhat biased in favor of one or the other of the belligerent forces.

Since the defeat of Rumania the position of Switzerland, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries has indeed become pitiable. Like the miserable peoples of conquered territories in Belgium, Serbia, Poland, and Rumania, like the German working people themselves, all these populations are nothing more nor less than hostages of the German military caste. Indeed, there can be little doubt that they are regarded as such by the military caste itself. We can recall how Germany wished to make France a hostage for her designs in her conflict with England about ten years ago, and we also know the systematic use of hostages in the present war. Finally, the German Government wishes the Entente to regard its 3,000,000 military prisoners as so many hostages. "Either bow to our will now, and indefinitely, or we shall avenge ourselves on vast innocent populations."

The first German peace propaganda, organized early in 1915, emanated from the German Socialist minority; the propaganda in Russia and the neutral countries this Spring was guided by the same organization, and the German Government will be forced to lean more and more heavily on the only organization in Germany that has any prestige or influence abroad. Whether at Petrograd or Stockholm, whether it is the Social Cabinet Minister Stauning at Copenhagen, the frankly pro-German Dutch leader Troelstra, or Grimm, the Chairman of the so-called International Socialist Commission at Berne, Switzerland, lately expelled from Russia because of underground negotiations on behalf of the German Government, it is the associates of the German minority with which we have to deal, and this minority we must always recall is anti-Kaiser in home affairs only, and agrees completely with the program of the majority on foreign affairs and peace policy. At the preliminary conference at Stockholm, for example, these two factions have been in complete accord.

William English Walling, Who Is Both Capitalist and Socialist, Who, Unlike Most Socialists, Realizes the Existence of the German Menace.

If any further evidence were needed that the Stockholm Conference must after all be taken seriously, it is the fact that the great German Socialist leaders Haase, Kautsky, and Bernstein have arrived at Stockholm. Beyond question these are the three biggest names in the Socialist International. Hugo Haase wears the mantle of August Bebel and was personally selected by his famous predecessor to lead the German party. Karl Kautsky has for nearly twenty years been the world's leading Socialist writer, publicist, and economist. Not only has he been the leader of the radical wing of the Socialist thought, but he was the chief author of the celebrated Erfurt Program of 1891, which has become almost sacred in the German Socialist movement after having remained entirely unchanged during the thirty-five years of political progress.

Edward Bernstein is the leading writer, publicist, and economist of the opposite or moderate school of Socialist thought, and is as well known in all parts of the Socialist world as Kautsky. So great is the prestige of these men's names that when the three are united together as at present, it is doubtful if the Socialists of any of the smaller countries of Europe would dare to raise a voice against such demigods. The fact that they have opposed the Kaiser in home affairs, even going so far as to form a new Socialist Party since the outbreak of the present war, has greatly increased this prestige. Moreover, it is not difficult to do justice to these men. No one personally acquainted with them, and knowing their careers and lifework, can doubt their intelligence.

Kautsky and Bernstein are both men of seventy, and Haase is about the same age. But if their intelligence cannot be questioned it is exceedingly easy to demonstrate that they are woefully deficient in strength of character, and even in intellectual honesty when put to the test. We need not deny that no ordinary strength of character would be sufficient to resist the overwhelming influences all making in one direction in Germany at the present time, but Franz Mehring, another old man and a close associate of Kautsky, has shown the requisite courage by co-operating with Liebknecht, while the two women leaders, Rosa Luxemberg and Klara Zetkin, are in prison at the present time, because they have made a stand against the Kaiser in his war policy.

Haase, Kautsky, and Bernstein are for immediate peace, but the peace they stand for, instead of leaving German militarism relatively weaker than it was at the beginning of the war, would leave it immensely strengthened in every direction; for their peace is a return to the territorial status quo, which can mean nothing less than the creation of a central European empire under German domination; that is, the practical annexation of the territory of Germany's present allies.

It is not difficult to show the true nature of this demand for an immediate or early peace. For example, Sacharoff, the Bulgarian leader, said at Stockholm on June 8 that he was for immediate peace, and almost immediately made the admission: "If the war lasts long enough the tide will turn against Germany." It is probable, if not certain, that a very large part of the advocates of an immediate peace realize that if the war continues Germany will be defeated. Indeed, the powerful all-Russian Congress of Councils of Workmen and Soldiers definitely tied the two ideas together in its resolution passed almost unanimously on June 27.

Every one knows that a separate peace between Germany and Russia is desired by all German parties, and therefore would be a German peace. Nevertheless the Dutch leader, Troelstra, has advocated a separate peace on the ground that it "may possibly be the only means to get a general peace." Stauning, the member of the Danish Cabinet who recently almost lost his position because of his peace manoeuvres on behalf of Germany, not only advocates a separate peace but wishes to see further disintegration of Russia—without any corresponding disintegration of Germany—as the only practicable means for obtaining such a peace. On June 10 he said: "Until the present Russian Government is overthrown and a proletariat cabinet takes its place and sends delegates to Germany, there will be no separate peace."

In view of this demand for an early or immediate peace, the so-called peace terms and peace programs cannot be taken seriously. If we have an immediate peace it will be, as the German Chancellor has pointed out, on the basis of the war map. The Kaiser may relinquish vast territories, but only in payment for other territories or privileges he has wished to conquer. Such peace terms as the German Socialists and the Socialist factions supporting them have demanded—a return to the territorial status quo, "no annexations, no indemnities"—are literally and demonstrably purely German in origin and conception and wholly unacceptable to the democratic nations.

Bernstein believes that the French are partly, if not largely, right in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, but he does not wish even to go so far as to consent to a compromise on this question for fear that the Kaiser should say that unless Alsace-Lorraine remains German he will utilize his military advantages and continue the war. To the French demand for the right of self-government on behalf of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, Bernstein replies:

> We should and must try to make clear to them that this demand, under present conditions, means an indefinite prolongation of this murderous and wasteful war, since neither the rulers of Germany nor the majority of the German people can be won over to the view that the question, to which country Alsace and Lorraine should belong, cannot be decided now during the war; since any solution which is forced in war leaves with the conquered the desire to win back by force what has been taken away. But a peace which would only be a truce is as little in the interest of the French as of the German people. We cannot ask that the French should abandon this demand for justice. But we can advise them, because of our mutual interest, not to insist upon it as a condition sine qua non.

Here we have Bernstein demanding that the Alsace-Lorraine question should be decided not according to any principle of international justice whatever—not even according to his own formula—but by the fact that the German people have decided that it is to remain German, and that they have the power to enforce this decision.

The positions of Haase, Kautsky, and

(Continued on Following Page.)

Germans Still Able to Control Drugs Here

American Laws Enable Owners of Patents to Pocket Wartime Profits on Medicines for Which There Is an Urgent Demand

FOR weeks the United States Government has been struggling with the problem of protected German drugs. This problem grows out of the fact that, although the United States is at war with Germany, it continues to give these drugs preference over its own under patents and copyrights. And in some instances, it is charged, the profits, grown enormously since the beginning of the war, belong to the German Government and will be sent to it by its American representatives after peace is declared and overseas trade is resumed.

The public learned something of the importance of German drugs when it was announced recently that hundreds of thousands of persons were suffering for the need of salvarsan, which its makers now say they will supply to the United States Government at cost, so long as the war lasts. This compound is one of the protected drugs and cannot be made except by the holders of the patent or their agents. But it is only among many articles in the vast American industry in medicines built up by German firms or their successors. According to one important distributing firm there are at least 1,000 protected German drugs in the United States, some of which are used as extensively as salvarsan.

Asperin, for example, was a protected German drug until recently. The process for making it was known to American chemists, but could not be copied. Recently the patent on the process expired, but the name is still a subject of dispute in the courts, and many firms will not manufacture it under that name until the case has been decided. Phenacetin, also used extensively for colds, is in the same class. Until a few months ago no American manufacturer could produce the drug under that name, nor, for that matter, by the usual process. But, as in the case of asperin, the patent has since expired, and it can now be made by any chemist who has the skill.

Some of the drugs are not known generally to the public, but are prescribed daily by hundreds of thousands of physicians. There is the drug called veronal, for example. This is a sedative and is in great demand. It sold for $1.60 an ounce before the war and is bringing $4.20 an ounce today. One curious feature of the sale of this and other German drugs is that they are not similarly protected against competition at home, in Japan, in Switzerland, or in other countries.

German firms, or their successors, also control the American output of saccharin, which is used for sweetening, and is said to be 500 times richer than sugar; of heroin, orthoform, an anaesthetic; pyramidon, a medicine much prescribed for headaches; anti-pyrine, also a cure for headaches, and others. In some cases the monopoly enjoyed by the German firms or their successors is due to the fact that Germany controls the output of coal tar products, the base of all synthetic drugs. Thus, there is no particular patent on the making of oil of wintergreen artificial, used to flavor tooth powders, chewing gum, candies, &c., but manufacture here has been restricted because of the scarcity of supplies.

These conditions have led to a demand that home consumption be stimulated by the abrogation of the patents on medicines.

"Our patent laws are coming in for a good deal of unfavorable comment these days, when the scarcity and high prices of drugs and dyes and the impossibility of replenishing our supplies from abroad are under discussion," said Clyde L. Eddy, editor of The Druggists' Circular, the official organ of the druggists in the city. "Almost everybody now recognizes the desirability of encouraging the home production of synthetic chemicals. In other countries a process by which a chemical is produced may be made a temporary monopoly under the patent laws, but the chemical itself is not the subject of a patent, so that any one may make the chemical if in doing so he does not infringe upon the rights of those who hold a process patent. In the United States, however, the product itself may be patented, so that not only may it not be manufactured in this country except by the holder of the patent, but when manufactured abroad by others who have a right to make it in their own countries, it may not be imported and sold in the United States. It is under this anomalous provision of our patent laws that we have been paying for phenacetin by the ounce something like the price Canadians paid for it by the pound.

"For several years the National Association of Retail Druggists advocated changes in our patent laws, and at one time it seemed as if the Mann bill making these changes was about to pass; but suddenly the Executive Committee of the association withdrew its support of the bill, whereupon Representative Mann threw up his hands and ceased to work for its passage. After that time but little was heard on the subject until war conditions again called attention to it. Now the whole matter has been reopened, and it is not unlikely that the interests of Americans generally, not only in drugs, but in dyes and other coal-tar derivatives, will cause Congress to do that which the members of a single calling were unable to bring about.

"There is an evident disposition on the part of our people to break away from their dependence upon foreign sources for products which might as well be made at home, and would be made at home if our laws were so framed as to encourage and protect chemical enterprises. We have the materials, we have the men, we have the money, we have the ingenuity, but all of these do not avail in the face of our laws as they stand at present."

Interest in the subject is increased by the fact that the firms manufacturing some of the medicines sold in the United States are subsidized by the German Government, which receives a part of the profits. Just how many of the firms are working under this sort of an arrangement is not known. The subject is being investigated by agents of the Department of Justice. All of the firms handling the drugs claim to be made up of Americans, and assert that it would be an injustice to rob them of the advantages they have won by advertising.

"As for the concerns which have affiliations in Germany, or the stock of which is partly held in Germany, the United States has only to pass a law holding up foreign profits until after the war," a leading drug distributer said. "I understand such a law already has been suggested. Under it all money due from royalties, dividends, or capital stock, and owing to persons in Germany, would be paid to a custodian of alien property and held until after the war. This would be a satisfactory arrangement and fair to all concerned."

German Socialists for Kaiser and Militarism

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Bernstein have been timid, vacillating, and futile. Haase himself read the first public statement of the German Socialists on Aug. 4, as Chairman of the party in the Reichstag. This statement declared that the Socialists would support the Government because "the salvation and independence" of Germany "would be endangered by the triumph of Russian despotism." Many months later it appeared that Haase, as well as Kautsky, had privately opposed the support of the Government by the Socialist group, but felt it his duty to vote with the majority in order to maintain the unity of the party. Both made their position clear, but only after many months, in the meanwhile allowing the impression to go out that they had supported the Government—which, in fact, they had done by their silence. Both of these leaders, together with Bernstein, justified their position on the ground of the Russian danger. When it was demonstrated that the Russian danger was not serious, they publicly discontinued their support of the Government, *but on the far more important question of the peace program they remained absolutely in harmony with the Socialist majority faction which was supporting the Kaiser all along the line.*

This was entirely in contradiction with their avowed position. If there was no Russian danger, then German militarism was wrong in all of its aggressive moves during the war. The conquest of Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Rumania ought surely to demonstrate that the demand that the conquered territory should be vacated without any penalty on German militarism, (allowing German militarism to have all the prestige of its demonstrated superiority,) could not be taken as a just solution from the point of view of the peoples of the ravished territories. Yet Haase, on March 10, 1915, wanted immediate peace on the foundation of "our military successes" and this has been the position of the German minority ever since.

The German Socialist minority in demanding a return to the territorial status quo joins with the majority in asserting that the "integrity" of Germany and her allies must not be tampered with. Thus the rights of subject peoples conquered in former wars count as nothing in comparison with the right of these Governments to keep their possessions. The majority, through the official organ of the German labor unions, is thoroughly conscious of the real reason behind this position. For the Germanic allies to lose territory would mean to lose markets, and this would leave a certain number of German workingmen unemployed.

Kautsky himself recognized at the beginning of the war that if Russia were freed it would be through the pressure of German arms, through the defeats administered by the Kaiser. Kautsky therefore argued that the war might be counted upon to bring at least that good result, a Russian revolution, which in turn would sooner or later have its effect upon Germany.

> We must reckon with the possibility that a Russia will issue from the war which, even if not a republic but only a constitutional monarchy, will nevertheless show greater freedom than its neighbors. • • • Far more than the Russo-Japanese war, the present war must force the Russian colossus to modernize itself. Whether this takes place through the overthrow of Czarism, or through voluntary liberal concessions, has nothing to do with the economic effects. It is enough that a free era is possible for Russia, which may overcome its deficiencies with gigantic strides. With this the Russian danger would cease for the democracy of Europe. But the Russian danger would then for the first time become a really burning one for military powers. Give one hundred and sixty million men freedom, well-being, and knowledge, and their numbers will soon make them dominant.

Things have come to pass as Kautsky predicted and he has proved to be right. Why, then, does not the same reasoning apply to Germany? Why would not the defeat of the German armies by the world's great democracies not be desirable from the point of view of the working people of the whole world, Germany included, in that it would bring about a German revolution?

There seems no doubt that this was precisely Kautsky's idea at the beginning of the war. He told a prominent German Socialist who then, as now, is a follower of the German minority, that it would be desirable that Germany should defeat Russia, but that she should be defeated by democratic France and England. This statement was soon after related in public to a New York audience. And yet Kautsky advocates an immediate peace, which he knows would be a peace for which democratic France and England would have paid infinitely more than semi-absolutist Germany—a peace, moreover, which would have led to no revolutionary situation whatever in Germany.

How does it come about that such men as Haase and Kautsky have totally abandoned all their international principles in order to yield to that German militarist party which believes that the present is the time for a peace that is to establish a new militaristic empire of Central Europe on the basis of a return to the territorial status quo? The explanation is extremely simple, and has already been mentioned. The Socialist opposition to the German Government in foreign affairs has totally disappeared, with the exception of the small Liebknecht faction whose leaders are now in jail. This opposition has effaced itself because it has come to see that the German people are the hostages of the German Government, and may be slaughtered for a very long time before the Government can be forced to yield any essential point.

In order to save the lives of a part of the German people the German Socialists suggest a surrender of the peoples of the earth to the German Government.

The German Socialist minority then, together with its supporters in Russia and all over the world, demands an immediate peace which it knows rests practically upon the double foundation of the success of the Kaiser's military machine and the weakening of Russia, due to the Russian revolution. *These German and Russian Socialists have not been able to prevent the German Army from defeating foreign armies, but they wish to prevent foreign armies from defeating the German Army. They have not been able to bring about a revolution in Germany, but they wish to allow the German military party to take full advantage of the revolution in Russia!*

That there is no prospect of revolution before the defeat of Germany is sufficiently demonstrated by the confession of Bernstein in the New Republic last Fall that if the war ends without German defeat the middle classes now in control of the country will maintain German militarism.

We see, then, that the whole German Nation, from the Kaiser and Hindenburg to Haase and Ledebour, is driven by the one thought of bringing the war to an early end. Possibly some of the minority Socialist leaders regret the fact that the Kaiser's armies have conquered so much territory, realizing that this will compel a certain amount of injustice to other peoples if peace is concluded tomorrow, *but they do not regret these conquests sufficiently to lead them to make any concessions whatever to the conceptions of justice held by all the other peoples of the earth outside of the Central Empires, (excepting only those little countries which are temporarily influenced by fear.)* For we must remember that 80 per cent. of the Russian people are peasants, and that the great Peasants' Congress has pledged its wholehearted support to the war. Nor must we forget that a large part of the present leaders of the Russian Workmen's Council have spent most of their lives in Germany and neighboring countries, where they have been under the direct influence of the German Socialists. Though they have won a part of the city population for Kaiserism, they are essentially non-Russian, and can never hope to win the Russian people as a whole.

Confessing Crime to Doctor, Lawyer, or Cleric

Law Forbids Them to Tell Professional Secrets, Even if They Are Willing to Do So—Cocchi Case Recalls Legal Decisions

DOWN on Charlton Street is a man who for months has had, it is believed, knowledge of the murder of Ruth Cruger by Alfredo Cocchi. He is the Rev. Gaspar Morretto, a Roman Catholic priest. Cocchi went to confession to Father Morretto last February. It may be that he acknowledged he had committed the crime. But Father Morretto will never reveal what he learned from Cocchi's trembling lips.

Cocchi has admitted his crime to the authorities, and therefore the matter of Father Morretto's knowledge is not of the greatest importance. But it is reported that it seemed so important to Mrs. Grace Humiston that she went to see members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in New York hoping to persuade them in some way to put an end to Father Morretto's silence. And if Cocchi had not confessed, it is easy to see that Father Morretto's refusal to reveal what he heard last February in the confessional would seem to those unacquainted with the law to be a hindrance of justice.

Of course Father Morretto would not tell, in or out of a law court, what it was that Cocchi said to him. The Church's rule against the revelation of a secret of the confessional has never been broken. But as a matter of fact, even in the impossible contingency that Father Morretto was willing to break the seal of the confessional, what he might say could not be taken as evidence in the United States or in any other nation sufficiently civilized to have law courts. What a penitent says to a priest is a "privileged communication," and a "privileged communication" is not admissible as evidence, however relevant it may be supposed to be.

Nor does this rule apply only to religious bodies which, like the Catholic Church, hold the principle of sacramental confession. If Cocchi had been a Methodist or a Presbyterian or a Christian Scientist or a member of any other denomination and had gone to his pastor or spiritual adviser and told of his crime, what he said to the minister would have been inadmissible as evidence. Furthermore, anything told a lawyer or a physician or a trained nurse is inadmissible as evidence, if it is received by the lawyer or the physician or the trained nurse acting in a professional capacity.

Investigation of the subject reveals the fact that at common law there was no privilege as to communications to a spiritual adviser, but at the present time the statutes in a number of jurisdictions forbid the disclosure by clergymen or priests of confessions made to them in the course of discipline enjoined by their respective Churches, and such statutes have been held to preclude also a disclosure of the advice or replies of the spiritual adviser. There have been many cases in which the matter of privileged communications from penitent to priest has been brought up, and in every instance such communications have been ruled out. In the case of Dehler vs. State ex rel. Bierck (Appellate Court of Indiana, May 18, 1899,) an appeal was carried to the upper court, one of the reasons advanced for the new trial being the action of the trial court in excluding certain evidence of one Father Guthbeck. It was ruled that the offered evidence was properly excluded because the facts inquired of him were communicated to him by the relatrix as a privileged communication.

In Arizona (Rev. Stat. 1910, S. 2535, par. 5,) a clergyman or priest cannot without the consent of the person making the confession be examined as to any confession made to him in his professional character in the course of discipline enjoined by the Church to which he belongs. The same provision is enacted in the penal code S. 1111, with the prelude "there are particular relations in which it is the policy of the law to encourage confidence and to preserve it inviolate." In Alaska, Oregon, Colorado, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Washington, Utah, North and South Dakota, and indeed in every State in the Union there are similar provisions. In Iowa "a confidential communication to a clergyman properly intrusted to him in his professional capacity" is included in the same sentence with confidential communications to an attorney, counselor or doctor, and the only other qualification put upon it is that it should be "necessary and proper to enable him (the clergyman) to discharge the functions of his office according to the usual course of practice or discipline."

But the fact that a communication has been made to a clergyman does not necessarily make it inadmissible as evidence. The clergyman must have received it professionally. This matter was brought up in the case of Gilooley vs. the State (58 Indiana, 182, before the Supreme Court of Indiana.) A reason urged for a new trial was the permitting of Father Francis Lordeman, a Roman Catholic priest, to testify. In this case the testimony of Father Lordeman was not concerning any confessions in the course of discipline enjoined by the Church, and it was ruled that a clergyman was a competent witness against a defendant charged with a crime as to any confession thereof by the latter not made in the course of discipline enjoined by the Church.

The exact nature of confidential communications was clearly defined in the famous case of State vs. Morgan, (Supreme Court of Missouri, Div. No. 2, May 22, 1906.) One Isom Morgan was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree before the Howell County Circuit Court, and appealed. Morgan had killed a neighbor named Thomas Morgan as a result of a quarrel. The State introduced into the evidence the testimony of the Rev. James Chestnut, a minister of the Holiness Church. It was shown that the statements made to him by the defendant were not made to the minister in his professional character.

That only the person making the original communication can remove the seal of secrecy is made clear in the case of Robert R. Westover, as executor, &c., respondent, vs. the Aetna Life Insurance Company, appellant, before the New York courts. Against the contention of the appellant that the evidence of the physician should have been excluded as privileged under Section 833 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the respondent argued that the plaintiff, as executor of the assured, was his personal representative and as such had the right to waive the privileges of the statute, which he did by calling as witness the physician who attended him. The Court, however, in disallowing this argument, went on to say:

Section 833 of the Code provides that "a clergyman, or other minister of any religion, shall not be allowed to disclose a confession made to him, in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of the religious body to which he belongs." Section 834 provides that "a person duly authorized to practice physic or surgery shall not be allowed to disclose any information which he acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity, and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity." Section 835 provides that "an attorney or counselor at law shall not be allowed to disclose a communication made by his client to him, or his advice given thereon in the course of his professional employment." And Section 836 provides that "the last three sections apply to every examination of a person as a witness, unless the provisions thereof are expressly waived by the person confessing, the patient, or client." It is thus seen that clergymen, physicians, and attorneys are not only absolutely prohibited from making the disclosures mentioned, but that by an entirely new section it is provided that the seal of the law placed upon such disclosures cannot be removed unless by the express waiver of the persons mentioned. Thus there does not seem to be left any room for construction. The sections are absolute and unequivocal. These provisions of law are founded upon public policy and in all cases where they apply the seal of the law must forever remain until removed by the person confessing, or the patient, or the client.

While today there is probably no court in the world in which an effort would be made to force Father Morretto to reveal what Cocchi said to him in confession, there have been times when priests have been ordered to break the seal of the confessional, and have endured imprisonment, torture, and in some cases death, rather than do so. There was the famous case of John of Pomuk or Nepomuk, now known as St. John Nepomucene, which has attracted many writers, including George Sterling and Ruth Comfort Mitchell. He lived at Prague in the second half of the fourteenth century and was Vicar General of the Archdiocese. According to the ancient chronicles, King Wenceslaus suspected that his wife was unfaithful to him, and commanded the priest, to whom she went for confession, to betray her. John refused to tell the King anything he had learned in confession, although he was subjected to terrible torture. Finally the King ordered him to be led in chains through the city with a block of wood wedged in the mouth that had kept such obdurate silence, and then thrown from the Karlsbrucke into the River Moldau. This was done on March 20, 1393.

American Army Upholds Salutes Assailed in Russia

ONE of the present minor dangers in much-talked-of democracy is that it will get permanently fixed, along with religion and charity, in the category of things in the name of which many ridiculous things are done. Russia furnished an illustration of this soon after the revolution, when the soldiers declared that they would no longer salute their officers, on the ground that to do so was undemocratic. It was after they had abandoned this idea that they were able to make the big drive, led by Kerensky and Brusiloff, against the Germans.

The same nonsense about the salute has been heard in this country, not from American soldiers themselves, but from the clique that makes capital for itself by forever denouncing the entire military organization of the country as an outfit of snobbery. Some of these denouncers are consistent and some are not. The flag burners, who enjoy the notoriety of destroying the symbol of the nation because they cannot destroy the nation itself, are logical and consistent in denouncing the salute and other manifestations of courtesy and loyalty among officers and men in the army. But those who do believe in what the flag stands for and appreciate the fact that the army and navy are necessary to uphold it are altogether inconsistent in thinking that various traditional good things, including the salute, should be abolished as relics of undemocratic subserviency. They simply do not know what these things mean. They seem to think that the decencies and amenities of civil life, which they practice themselves automatically, become some sort of a menace to liberty when practiced by their fellow-citizens who happen to wear uniforms.

What difference there is between two civilians being courteous to each other and two soldiers (officers or men) being courteous to each other is all in favor of the latter because it means much more. The young man who kands a chair to his mother or sister when she enters the room, or lights his father's cigar before using the match himself, is paying ordinary respect to an individual. The soldier who is courteous to another is doing that and much more. When the enlisted man salutes his Captain and the Captain returns that salute (it is as much an obligation upon one as upon the other) each is being courteous to an individual and at the same time showing respect for the nation which each represents. Nothing of offense against democracy is injected into the matter because there are certain prescribed forms for doing these things.

Major James A. Moss of the United States Army has explained the salute in one of his manuals in this way:

"The salute is not intended in any way as an act of degradation or a mark of inferiority. It is simply a military courtesy that is as binding on the officer as it is on the private. It is a bond uniting all in a common profession and marking the fact that above them all, officers and men, there is an authority that all recognize, respect, and obey—the country. Indeed, by custom and by regulation it is as obligatory on the ranking General of the army to return the salute of the recruit as it is on the latter to give it."

In another form of salute, that by cannon fire, there is nothing but respect for democracy. The President gets twenty-one guns because he represents all the people of the country. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the most democratic organization of the Government, or a committee of that House gets a salute of seventeen guns, whereas a Major General gets only thirteen.

An enlisted man of the regular army was asked the other day if he would abolish the salute in the army.

"What for? Wouldn't you say howdy to a friend or take your hat off to a lady or give a piece of tobacco to a man who asked it? Why shouldn't I salute my Captain? What's the difference? Yes, there is some difference, come to think it out. The Captain stands for the whole company, and the company means the Army, and the Army means the United States to us fellows in the uniform. When they play 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' we come to salute and stay at salute till it's over. Saluting your officer means the same thing, only its quicker. And, don't forget, the officer has to return the salute."

"But you have to salute first.'

"What of it? There's some things the Captain has to do first. When we get over in France and the time comes to climb out of the trench and make a rush for the other fellow's trench, who's going to start it, who's going first? Why, the Captain, of course. And he can have all the salutes that I've got left in my arm, and he can have 'em first."

Major M. B. Stewart of the United States Infantry, now stationed at Plattsburg, has gone into the whys and wherefores and origins of all these things, and put them down in a manual prepared under the direction of the Academic Board of Instruction for use in the training school of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He says of the salute:

"The significance of this form of courtesy is generally misunderstood. In this country especially many people are inclined to regard it as an act of subservience, unbecoming to one of a free people. The history of the salute is sufficient to show the error of this idea. In the days of chivalry, knights on meeting were in the habit of indicating their intentions by their actions. If unfriendly, they prepared for battle upon sighting each other; if friendly, they raised the right, or fighting, hands, to show that they were empty of weapons, thus signifying the friendliness and peacefulness of their intentions. The act was gradually adopted as a salutation among friends, and eventually it became an invariable custom among gentlemen to greet acquaintances by touching the hat."

Two Famous English Collections to be Sold

THE Summer art season in Europe, always a period of expectation and keen interest for American collectors, opens with two sales that indicate the crumbling of those high walls with which the English collector has surrounded his household treasures. The Wilton House collections and those of Deepdene, which come under the hammer during July, are famous in England. The antique sculpture at Deepdene has been closely guarded from the public, the collections at Wilton House include armor owned by the successive Earls of Pembroke since the sixteenth century. There is a tragic significance in this open breaking down of fortified houses under the assault of war taxes and the necessities of a scheme of international warfare more disintegrating to private security than any known to modern times. The history of art collections is, however, a history of the rise and fall of nations and of private houses of national importance.

Whether, as in the religious centuries, collections have been made for and in the name of the church; or, as in the Italy of the Medici, for the glory of individuals; or, as in modern England, from a critical delight in beauty created by more expressive races; the assembling of objects of art has been passionately entered upon by people of culture. These consistently have held with the orator of Lucian that a gallery adorned with such objects inspires the occupant to his best endeavor, that as far as lies in him he may become part and parcel of its beauty, and most of them also hold with that eloquent rhetorician that it "wants a cultured man for a spectator who, instead of judging with his eyes, applies thought to what he sees." Sir Martin Conway tells a story illustrating how deepseated is the collector's passion, of a nonagenarian suffering all the ills of life unduly prolonged. "To him entered a dealer of his acquaintance with a splendid K'ang Hsi 'Famille Verte' vase, which the old man had long wished to possess. The sight of it revived his forces; his breathing cleared; he sat erect in his chair and, presently, in the excitement of bargaining, was upon his feet striding about the room. The struggle and the victory revived him, and he lived on for several years before death finally won him, and the British Museum entered upon its inheritance." The temper of collectors and the fundamental conditions of collecting have changed less in the course of centuries than it is easy to realize. Objects pass not only from one collection to another, but make their journeys from country to country, from continent to continent, in the wake, usually, of wars and disaster.

If we look back as far as the eleventh century, to the Abbé Didier and Montcassin, we behold a situation curiously like our own in certain respects. The ardent Didier practiced an enlightened eclecticism. He went to this country and to that for the best that could be found in art: to Constantinople for the bronze doors of his basilica, to Rome for its buried antiquities, to Lombardy for skillful masons, to the Orient, again, for interior decorations, since in Italy the old traditions of fine workmanship had perished under the weight of that country's misfortunes. Thus the indigenous art of Italy was penetrated by the traditions of the antique world, and by Byzantine, Arabian, French, and Germanic influences. The way was paved for the monks of Cluny and of Citeaux and for the Norman Princes with their spirit of initiative. To consider the amalgamations that are found in the meridional art of the twelfth century, the mingling of pagan and Christian, Oriental and Occidental, imaginative spirit and downright realism, is to foresee dimly an American art that will present these contrasts and unexpected affiliations. Didier collected for the Church, and in the Middle Ages the Church and its buildings became the bank of investment for the community. "Building, and especially church building," writes G. G. Coulton in the Burlington Magazine, (Sept. 15, 1912,) "was almost the only form of investment possible in the Middle Ages. You might hoard money in a chest or an old stocking, and perhaps get your throat cut for it. You might defy the laws of the Church, and lend out your money upon usury, in which case again you stood considerable chances of spoliation during your lifetime, and must pay exorbitant conscience-money on your deathbed for that Christian burial and those Christian masses to which you had forfeited all right in strict law. Again the merchant might, as his wealth increased, evade the laws and purchase land, or even surmount exclusive aristocratic obstacles and purchase knighthood with hard cash. But in a general way the safest thing was either to build for yourself, or to give money to those who were building churches." Thus the master-masons, who also were architects, were fairly important craftsmen in an age when the blacksmith might be the armorer and the mason the guiding spirit of an edifice worshipped by subsequent centuries for its beauty. They were workingmen, all of them, and not especially concerned to "express themselves." Villard de Honnecourt, born in Picardy at the end of the twelfth century, built the thirteenth century Nôtre Dame de Cambrai, and his notebooks show that he also, like the great Abbé Didier, traveled about from place to place to get the best where he could find it, sketching the churches at Rheims and Laon and those of Switzerland, Hungary, and the Rhine. Artists and collectors alike were travelers and made the places of their special admiration yield to them something of their particular quality.

In the time of the Renaissance an equal eclecticism prevailed and collectors sought far and wide for objects to enrich their collection. One of the greatest woman collectors of the Italian Renaissance was Isabella d'Este, who instructed her painters as to their art with a truly Ruskinian effrontery, and who pursued her chance to acquire treasures freed from an earlier ownership by death or misfortune with a zeal as indefatigable as indelicate. Robert de la Sizeranne narrates her adventures in this kind. She was spending the day with her sister-in-law and best friend, Elisabetta Gonzaga, Duchess of Urbino, when suddenly the Duke of Urbino, Guidobaldo, appeared with news that Cesare Borgia had invaded his estates and was pillaging his property, he having escaped with only his life and the clothes on his back. Isabella wept over the fugitive and received him into her own palace. Then, without the loss of a moment, she wrote to her brother, the Cardinal Hippolito d'Este, at Rome to get from the usurper two marble sculptures which she had particularly admired for her collection. Cesare Borgia, gallant in theft, sent them to her at once by special messenger, and the Duke of Urbino had the pleasure of seeing in her famous Grotto the treasures which a month earlier had been his own. Again, when she learned of the fall and flight of the Bentivogli before Julius II., invader of Bologna, she was prompt to act. The Pope was razing the palace newly decorated by Francia, and two fine marble busts were lost sight of. The affection she bore her sister, Lucrezia Bentivoglo, and her brother-in-law did not put these busts out of her mind for an instant. Receiving the fugitives with open arms, she put her agents on the track of the masterpieces, hunted them down, and secured them for the Grotto. The former owners to enjoy them needed only to visit her there.

These are typical instances of her covetousness when a masterpiece crossed her field of vision. She was restricted in money, but she mobilized a large force of friends and had agents and correspondents everywhere—Rome, Venice, Bologna, Florence, France, Greece. And when she had acquired a precious object she displayed a very modern temper in her reluctance to let it be seen by many people, lest its value should thus be diminished. Less than a century after her death her pictures, assembled with such pains, were sold by the reigning Duke to King Charles I. of England. Now fragments of her great collection are found all over Europe, but especially in England.

Isabella d'Este lived at a golden period for collectors. Antique gods and goddesses rose from their deep graves before the eyes of the astonished sixteenth century. From farm lands and peasant gardens came Apollo and Hercules to dazzle the eyes of Michelangelo and give to the spirit of Renaissance sculpture the blithe impulse of antiquity. With these glorious opportunities came, however, equal opportunities for fraud and foolishness. Forgeries sprang into life instantly, and collectors then as now had to beware of uncertain attributions. The Cardinal Riario, who spent his ducats with but little discrimination, bought as a Greek piece a sculpture by the young Michelangelo. Isabella herself did not altogether escape, and had her corps of experts to guard her from fraud. Sizeranne speaks of a certain antique vase upon which might have been placed this label: "Sale: Lorenzo the Magnificent. Expert: Leonardo da Vinci. Purchaser: Isabella d'Este." Only the price, he adds, about seven thousand francs in the money of today, would make modern collectors smile in contempt. The effect on Italian sculpture of this mad craze for classical art of almost any grade was in the end demoralizing.

England already was stepping in to enhance prices, playing the same game that America, with greater vehemence, is playing today. In 1529, after the sack of Rome, the poet Molza wrote to the son of Isabella praying that he buy his library, as otherwise it surely would go to England. Even the museum pieces, however, were bargains to make the hair of the twentieth century turn gray, and as for the prices paid to contemporary artists for those allegories and church decorations, those portraits painted sometimes from life, sometimes from pure imagination, how little they seem to correspond with the splendor of Renaissance life! That clever young Raphael, whose little Madonna passed from the Panshanger Collection in England to that of Mr. Widener in Philadelphia with only the trifling sum of about $700,000 between them, appealed to Michelangelo to arbitrate in a dispute with Chigi as to payment for the fresco of the sibyls at Santa Maria della Croce. "This head," said Buonarotti, pointing with his finger to one of the sibyls, "is worth by itself over $500," (a sum representing the present purchasing power of the amount being named.) "And the others?" asked the paymaster. "The others are worth no less," replied Michelangelo. Chigi accepted the decision, but added, "See that Raphael is satisfied; if he should charge for the drapery at that rate we should be ruined."

Albert Dürer sold a drawing for less than $5 to pay a doctor's bill. Rembrandt's "Night Watch" was sold for less than $1,500. One hundred and twenty-five dollars was a normal price for a picture by Velasquez.

In the past, then, as in the present, a collector who bought contemporary works of art could satisfy his aesthetic cravings at a cost low in comparison with that involved in a collection of objects appraised by time, and the greater collectors of the past mingled their acquisitions, placing new art with old.

The modern American is beginning to follow this plan. In Mr. Frick's collection you find Rembrandt and Maris, Velasquez and Whistler. Mr. Johnson's collection is notable for its variety of schools and periods. Mrs. Gardner has place for Rossetti and Rubens. Mary Cassatt and Degar are in the collection that includes "The Gilder." Sir William Van Horne found it easy to pass from Velasques to Toulouse-Lautrec. In our pride of democracy, loved and fought for by the allied nations, we should not permit ourselves to forget that unity in desire for beauty and excellence must take the place of singleness of desire in the mind of a cultured tyrant. Pope Julius II. and Francis I., Pericles and Peisistratos were, if not tyrants, at least autocrats who could command the best from the artists of their time. It is answer to such command and not by the free wandering of the artistic impulse that great art hitherto has been most generously produced. It is in the substitution of a democratic for an autocratic ideal of government that the artist will find his opportunity to prove himself independent of patrons with unhampered power of initiative. The modern collection of objects of art is, however, likely to prove a most welcome support in the probably long interval before a democratic public educated in appreciative discrimination arises to emulate Athens after the battle of Salamis and France after the Revolution in calling with one voice upon the services of art.

Art at Home and Abroad

New Cartoons by Raemaekers.

At the Ehrich Print Gallery through July is an exhibition of original cartoons by Louis Raemaekers, including subjects relating to the American intervention and others never before shown in this country. Admission to the gallery will be 50 cents during the morning and 25 cents during the afternoon, and the entire proceeds will be turned over to the American Red Cross. None of the drawings will be offered for sale until after the close of the exhibition.

As art the cartoons are not an improvement on the earlier series, but many of the designs are of great satiric significance. One is entitled "Kultur versus Red Cross," and shows wounded Germans being saved, from a torpedoed hospital ship. "Canada on the Vimy Ridge" shows a cheerful young Canadian soldier holding up a strip of tangled barbed wire and exclaiming: "Look! A bit of Hindenburg's line." The drawing is particularly spirited in this design, and there is no trace of sentimentality. So much cannot be said for the cartoon in which Columbia and France embrace, the former crying: "When I was a child it was you who saved me!" Both France and Columbia have charming English faces, and in all his drawings of women in this series the artist seems to have yielded to the influence of his immediate surroundings and used the English type without regard to serious characterisation. His "Uncle Sam" is an extraordinary young Greek god in a costume inspired apparently by James Fenimore Cooper. In a cartoon called "Bethmann Hollweg's Abuse to America" this picturesque version of our patron saint is seen shaking Hollweg until the stars and decorations fly from his coat, exclaiming: "So we are just a dollar-making people, that's all we are, are we?"

"The Hindenburg Line on Land and Water" shows von Tirpitz nailed to a U-boat, a death's head peering down at him, and the legend: "Nailed to it to his end." "The Two Giants" represents Germany as destroyer and America as creator. A very amusing though well-meant cartoon shows Uncle Sam in the service of humanity, standing near a noble Pietà of the Michelangelo type, the Stars and Stripes flowing about him. Mr. Raemaekers obviously is not quite clear in his mind concerning our flag, as he has added a number of superfluous stripes and has reduced the proportions of the blue field to a very humble area.

In the main, however, these cartoons uphold the fame of their author and occasionally one flashes out a message of scorn and loathing that burns itself permanently into the memory. Such is the ghastly design in which a German professor (the characterization here is excellent) stands near a door over which is the sign, "Kadaver Verwertung Anstalt," ("Corpse Conversion Institute.") Corpses are being carried in, and the professor explains to the Kaiser with a smirk of satisfaction: "Each soldier that has fallen for the Fatherland is here returned into glycerine, &c."

Butterflies of the Sea.

How the finny tripes of the tropical seas live in its natural element is shown in an exhibition of pictures by Harry L. Hoffman in the West Assembly Hall, first floor, of the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West.

These works in their gorgeous colorings are realistic interpretations of the life found in the gardens beneath the waves where flit the "Butterflies of the Sea." Coral, so abundant in tropical waters, and on and around which the fishes live, is shown in every conceivable form and in the most exquisite hues, blending from bright red to palest mauve. These wonderful submarine gardens are the native haunts of the "butterflies," and the pictures portray in a keen and vivid way the coloring of plant and animal life of the ocean bed, as well as the antics and postures of its interesting inhabitants.

The exhibition will be on view in the museum until July 1.

Watching the Healthy to Ward Off Sickness

Scientific Test at Framingham Shows That Vigilance Over Nation's Youth Would Prevent Thousands of Army Rejections

IF the Framingham experiment had been started ten years ago, instead of last Winter, it might have meant the addition of some hundreds of thousands of men to the armies we are preparing to send to France. That is to say, the general adoption of this plan of health conservation through community co-operation would, in the opinion of its projectors, have increased to that extent the number of those physically fit for soldiering.

The Framingham health demonstration is an application, on the "he goes and does it" plan of Mr. Squeers, of the survey idea with which the investigators of Pittsburgh conditions first familiarized the public. It is amply financed and it allows a considerable margin of time for the determination of its theories; for the experiment is to be continued for at least three years.

Is it possible to discover and place under adequate medical, nursing, and relief supervision all the cases of tuberculosis, incipient and advanced, in a normal industrial community?

Is it possible to ascertain with some degree of definiteness the responsible social and economic factors in disease causation, including all types of sickness, not only tuberculosis?

What is the most efficient utilization of the existing means available for the discovery and treatment of disease? What percentage of theoretically preventable disease is practically preventable with the use of known but unused, or at least uncoordinated, instruments? What is the best possible adjustment of social forces, existing or to be created, with the objects of the prevention of unnecessary disease and death?

These are the questions which the Framingham (Mass.) Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration is attempting to answer. It is being conducted under the supervision of a committee organized by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. On this committee are represented the National Tuberculosis Association, the Massachusetts State Department of Health, the United States Public Health Service, private anti-tuberculosis organizations in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The insurance company has backed the enterprise with a fund of $100,000.

The selection of Framingham was made after several months' study of communities of similar size in various parts of the country, but particularly in New York and Massachusetts. It recommended itself to the committee because it possessed certain average qualities, being an industrial community, with mixed industries, varied racial groups, a good local health organization backed up by an excellent State Department of Health, a normal amount of disease, well-trained physicians and good hospitals, and sufficient promise of co-operation from medical, industrial, commercial, and social organizations to give reasonable assurance of the success of the experiment.

Work was begun Dec. 1, 1916, with Dr. Donald B. Armstrong as executive officer. Among the preparatory steps was a local publicity campaign in which the objects of the demonstration were explained through the newspapers and special "literature" printed in Italian as well as in English. Said one of these tracts:

> In Framingham there are every year about 2,000 people sedcously sick. Fully one-half of this sickness is preventable by known but not used means. This sickness is responsible for a tremendous amount of pain and suffering, loss in wages, &c. In Framingham, with about 300 deaths a year, 150 to 200 are from disease which could be prevented. Is it not worth while to try to prevent these wasteful deaths? The Community Health Station believes that if Framingham will help we can prevent them.

And Framingham did help. It organized committees on infant welfare, on industries, &c.; it increased its school medical budget from $1,200 to $4,000 a year; it handed over to the Community Health Station two old school buildings for use in the treatment of tuberculosis cases among children, and plans are under way for the formation of small informal neighborhood committees, selected on a block basis, representative of the leading personalities of the community, to link the station with the homes of the people.

By the latter part of April the popular interest had been so developed that it was practicable to institute a "Medical Examination Week." In this work, the most important and radical yet undertaken by the station, about 1,000 families were first visited by nurses and insurance agents in order that a sickness census might be taken and to prepare the way for medical examinations. Histories were taken of those individuals who were willing to be examined, and subsequently these people—men, women, and children—received thorough examinations at their homes. A force of seventy-two physicians, specially trained in tuberculosis work, was imported for this task, which engaged the services of twenty-five nurses and eighteen laboratory workers.

Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Who Directs Experiment to Show How Normal Americans May Be Kept Free from Physical Defects.

A month later a "Baby Week" campaign was successfully carried out, resulting in the establishment of infant clinics. Every home in which a birth was recorded in the last year was visited by the station's agents for the gathering of essential prenatal and postnatal facts. Closely associated with the baby week campaign was the "Clean Milk Demonstration" on the Common, in which good and bad dairy conditions were reproduced in stables staged (with human and animal actors) for the occasion.

In co-operation with the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, which had instituted a patriotic census of resources, 200 volunteer enumerators conducted a survey of social and economic conditions in Framingham, bringing out facts regarding home hygiene, income, and rent. For the most part these enumerators were selected from their own districts, and will form the nucleus for future community organization.

Proceeding upon the theory that the environment of the individual requires accurate diagnosis equally with the symptoms of his disease, the station has conducted the following investigations into the "disease hazards" of Framingham:

An analysis of the community's statistical background: This has involved a study of death, birth, and sickness statistics for the last ten years; a careful determination for different geographic and racial sections in the community of infant mortality rates; a checking-up on birth registration, and an effort to correct the tuberculosis death rate during the last year.

A study of rural sanitation: One of the reasons why Framingham was selected for the experiment was that it presented in part of the community a distinct rural problem. The rural study covered, therefore, the hazards of rural life, and involved an analysis of stables, drainage, food, drinking water, housing, and other factors.

A study of milk production and handling, and a study of food sanitation in all kinds of food shops.

A study of sanitary conditions in the community at large, including a drainage and well census, a survey of fly and mosquito breeding conditions, and other allied problems.

A careful survey of hygienic conditions in the schools, including the problems of general sanitation, facilities for cleanliness, illumination, ventilation, heating, and seating.

A thorough analysis of hazards in industry, taking up the subjects of ventilation, dust, illumination, fumes, facilities for cleanliness, guarding of machinery, &c.

Discussing th gain in man power to be counted upon in the event of the general adoption of the Framingham plan, Dr. Armstrong said:

"During the recruiting of the last few months it has been found that only a small percentage of those offering themselves for military service are available for this work. Numerous defects of heart, kidneys, lungs, teeth, vision, or posture throw out the great majority of applicants. The same condition will no doubt of necessity be true in the examinations to be held for the selection of the draft army of 600,000.

"This indicates a very serious condition of affairs from the point of view of physical fitness. Many of the defects discovered are the result of conditions which might have been prevented, or at least remedied in their beginning stages.

"The intelligent factory operator looks over his machinery occasionally to detect signs of weakness, and remedies minor defects before it becomes necessary to 'scrap' the whole equipment. Thorough physical examinations of supposedly normal, healthy people in the lay population will accomplish the same results. Most of the would-be recruits who are 'scrapped' because of physical disability are suffering from diseases or defects which could have been prevented by hygienic living, or which could have been detected and eliminated if discovered in their incipiency.

"Decayed teeth that reasonably frequent cleanings would have prevented; the defective sight that simple corrections in vision could have headed off; the advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that were once incipient and curable; the serious and disabling heart defects that might have been postponed or prevented altogether by proper medical advice at their beginning—these are the factors that make difficult the creation of a national army and that continuously lay their unnecessary burden upon the economic and social welfare of the citizens in all walks of life.

"In Framingham we are attempting to demonstrate the value of thorough medical examinations and to show that with competent medical advice, under hygienic surroundings, tuberculosis and other preventable illnesses can be brought under control. The success of this program will be of importance from the point of view both of military efficiency and civic welfare."

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

MRS. WHARTON'S STORY OF NEW ENGLAND

"Summer" a Pleasing Romance of Village Life---"The Sorry Tale" a "Patience Worth" Novel Written on Ouija Board---Latest Works of Fiction

SUMMER. By Edith Wharton. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

THE announcement of a new novel by Edith Wharton is in itself quite enough to arouse the curiosity and pleasurable anticipation of those who care for what is best in contemporary fiction. Coming at the present time, however, when, as we all know, Mrs. Wharton has been so long in France, giving herself and her time to the splendid work of ameliorating some of the suffering brought about by the war, this curiosity and anticipation are greatly increased. For we cannot but wonder what type of story this most notable of present-day American authors will produce from the midst of the stress and turmoil with which she has been surrounded. And so the story which answers that question has a double psychological interest; in writing it, the author has gone as far as possible from the war and the questions raised by the war, choosing as the setting of her tale a little New England village untouched by railroad, telephone, or telegraph lines, sleepy, forgotten, almost moribund; for her plot one as old as civilization itself, one of those constantly recurring tragedies sung by balladists, related by story-tellers of every country and in every age.

The characters, too, are not of the highly civilized, extremely complex type we are accustomed to meet in Mrs. Wharton's novels. Charity Royall, the heroine and central figure of the book, has little in common with Lily Bart or with the heroine of "The Reef." All her life, since her fifth year, had been spent in the little village of North Dormer, "a weather-beaten, sunburnt village of the hills, abandoned of men." Once, and once only, had she had a glimpse of something different, when the clergyman who drove over from Hepburn every other Sunday "when the roads were not plowed up by hauling" took the dozen boys and girls who constituted the youthful population of North Dormer over to Nettleton, the nearest town, to an illustrated lecture on the Holy Land. For that once, and only for that once, Charity Royall "looked into shops with plate-glass fronts" and had other—to her—equally thrilling experiences. This exciting day taught her something of how small, insignificant and dull a place North Dormer was. Not in any way an intellectual person, without so much as a tinge of scholarship in her blood, the dusty volumes slowly moldering on the shelves of the Hatchard Memorial Library appealed to her no more than they did to the rest of the inhabitants of the village. But if she "found it easier to take North Dormer as the norm of the universe than to go on reading," there were other things to which she was less insensible, and "to all that was light and air, perfume and color, every drop of blood in her responded." Sensitive, impressionable, ignorant, with a pride made all the more fiery and intense by her knowledge that she had been "brought down from the mountain," the little settlement of shiftless outlaws which was at once a menace and a shame to the frugality and respectability of North Dormer, that her very name was a reminder that she had been brought thence and cared for as a matter of charity, she found it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to be as thankful as old Miss. Hatchard occasionally reminded her that she ought to be. "She had never known how to adapt herself," and she was spiritually an alien in the little village "with all its mean curiosities, its furtive malice, its sham unconsciousness of evil." And so one June afternoon she looked down the empty street, the only street in North Dormer, and murmured to herself, "How I hate everything!"

It is on this same June afternoon that the story begins, the story of Charity Royall's brief romance, that "Summer" of her life which was so quickly followed by a pain-filled Autumn. For on this June afternoon she first meets Lucius Harney, Miss Hatchard's cousin, an architect come to study the old houses in Eagle County. He is an agreeable, well-bred young man with a pleasant manner and a charming smile, weak certainly, but not at all vicious; she an eager, glowing girl, longing to escape, not only from the dreariness of North Dormer, but from the house of her guardian, Mr. Royall, where one night a horrible thing had happened. From the very start much of what is to follow is entirely evident. Charity herself never blames Harney, feeling always that "she had needed him more than he had wanted her." But she is presently forced to realize that to her his life is an "inscrutable mystery," that of all the background of his existence, his opinions and his prejudices and his relations with other people she knows nothing—less than nothing, because were they explained to her she could not understand. Over her, and therefore over the book, the weight of fatality hangs more and more heavily, until at the last she does the one thing possible, no choice being left her. Always in moments of revolt

EDITH WHARTON

MRS. JOHN H. CURRAN, TO WHOM "PATIENCE WORTH" COMMUNICATED "THE SORRY TALE."

ALICE BROWN

she had declared she would go "back to the Mountain," but when on the night she did return she learned what "the Mountain" actually meant, she fled from it forever, fled to save that which was more precious to her than herself.

Never has Mrs. Wharton done anything more delicate, more exquisite, than the pen-pictures of the New England countryside with which this book abounds. We see it first in early June, when "the spring-like transparent sky shed a rain of silver sunshine over the roofs of the village," then in the heat of July and August:

> Behind the swarthy mountain the sun had gone down in waveless gold. * * * For a few minutes, in the clear light that is all shadow, fields and woods were outlined with an unreal precision.

Follows the golden splendor of Autumn, and then at the last, after Charity had come to feel as one "to whom something irreparable and overwhelming had happened," all traces of richness and luxuriance gone, "the lines of the landscape were as finely penciled as in December." So the background blends with Charity's poor little romance, and the bleakness that follows seems to symbolize the bleakness of her coming years.

For despite the chivalrous consideration Mr. Royall presently shows toward her, the reader finds it difficult to echo Charity's final "I guess you're good, too." But this may be because he, like all the other people in the book, is seen only through Charity's eyes, and to her he was for a long time only a drunken old man, living a life "debauched and degraded," although she did get one glimpse of another and a very different Mr. Royall during the exercises at the Town Hall with which North Dormer celebrated its "Old Home Week," when he spoke in a way both unexpected and impressive. To the reader, as to Charity, he is a somewhat blurred figure, but she herself is vivid and real, so real that one finds one's self questioning her actions, wondering whether even her consciousness of the gulf between Lucius and herself, even her knowledge of the usual fate of the girl married in order "to make things right"—there had been many such girls in North Dormer—would have sufficed to outweigh her consciousness of her supreme claim upon him. For she had no feeling of guilt at any time; only in the world as she knew it "she saw no place for her individual adventure."

The book is slighter in texture and far less complex than are the majority of Mrs. Wharton's novels. And it is also much shorter. In one or two places, indeed, the reader is a little surprised at the slight way in which certain important episodes are touched on. Perhaps the most impressive scene in the book is that of Charity's visit to the mountain, that mountain which all her life had loomed up behind her, at once a menace and a refuge. At last the hour comes when she returns to it, a grim hour in which she comes face to face with a poverty and a degradation beyond her imagining, comes too, face to face with death in a form which is devoid of dignity, devoid almost of anything human; neither in life nor in death does there seem to be any hope whatever for Mary Hyatt or her kin. There is, in this episode, just a trace of the compelling quality of "Ethan Frome." The village life is but slightly sketched; Charity stood more or less apart from it, just as she always kept herself "contemptuously aloof from the village love making," and this is as exclusively Charity's story as it is ever possible for any story to be that of one person only. Of the sure and delicate analysis of her changing and developing emotions, as of the chiseled beauty of the style, it is unnecessary to speak; these are things which in connection with Mrs. Wharton's work may be taken for granted. "Summer" is not in any way a big book; it ranks with its author's lesser tales, not with "Ethan Frome" or "The House of Mirth" and their fellows. But to say that it is artistic and well worth reading is merely to report something which all readers of modern fiction will accept as a matter of course.

THE SORRY TALE

THE SORRY TALE: A Story of the Time of Christ. By Patience Worth. Communicated through Mrs. John H. Curran. Edited by Casper S. Yost. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.90.

AGAIN comes "Patience Worth," the so-called "Psychic Mystery" to whom attention was called a year or more ago by the publication of a book bearing her name as title. The story it told was perhaps one of the strangest in all the chronicles of psychic manifestations and mysteries. Mrs. John H. Curran of St. Louis and a friend had been dallying with a ouija board for amusement, and one evening four years ago the pointer suddenly began to travel with more vigor and purpose than it had done before, and "Patience Worth" introduced herself, saying she had lived long ago, and adding, "again I come." From that moment she has led Mrs. Curran a strenuous life. The former book contained an account of the matter by Mr. Yost, who edits this new story, with extracts from the communications received from her through the ouija board under Mrs. Curran's fingers. There were many pages of poems, some short stories, extracts from a play and from a novel, with many verbatim reports of conversations. Unlike all other alleged communications from the unseen world, these poems and stories and plays had literary quality. The poems showed nobility of thought, exquisite fancy, beauty of expression. The extracts from stories and plays had the fire of passion, dramatic movement and situation, the sense of character, literary beauty. The reported conversations revealed a striking personality, interesting, entertaining, with a mind alert and keen and a strong sense of humor.

Invested thus with the interest and mystery of its origin, this second book increases the marvel of the first. Merely as a feat of literary composition it is remarkable,

(Continued on Page 255)

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE LIVING PRESENT. By Gertrude Atherton. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

MRS. ATHERTON'S new book is a contribution as vivid and interesting as it is valuable to the running account of the reaction of woman to the state of war. Therefore it is, in a way, a feministic study. But it is also a picture of the times and a discussion of some of the forces, both those evolved by war and those that were existent before the upbursting of the volcano, that are at work making the future. The major part of the volume, 200 of its 300 pages, is devoted to an account of the work the women of France are doing in helping their country to win the war and to notation of some of the changes which are apparently being made in the fabric of French life by the upheaval. It is the first adequate presentation that has been made of the immense amount of war work, especially of war relief work, of Frenchwomen. Casual reference to that work by war correspondents has occasionally given a glimpse of its importance, but when it is thus set forth, with some effort to show its totality and very great consequence, it proves itself to be one of the wonders of a war that has been prolific of marvels.

"Some of this work," says Mrs. Atherton, "is positively creative, much is original, and all is practical and indispensable." Her method in describing it is to take each phase separately and make it radiate around the personality of the woman who is chiefly responsible for its purposes and methods. There are eight of these sections, the several central personalities of which illustrate the way in which the women of all classes of social life responded to the need for their services.

Incidentally, as she writes of these women and their work, Mrs. Atherton makes a brilliant and illuminating study of French life and character. She pictures the ascending spirals of bourgeois society, the pride and the exclusiveness of its highest circles, the gulf between it and the nobility, and finally the bridges that the war and war work are throwing from circle to circle. Among the many interesting features of the book one of its most delightful is the way the author has of throwing in little remarks, the crystallized results of much observation. For instance: "Nothing, it is safe to say, since the war broke out, has so astonished Frenchwomen—those that loved their husbands and those that loved their lovers—as the discovery that they find life quite full and interesting without men." Just what this is going to mean for the France of the future is the central question of one of the chapters devoted to discussion of the many ways in which France is being changed by the war.

Mrs. Atherton does not agree with those medical observers, or theorizers, who foresee physical deterioration for the hundreds of thousands of women of France and England who are working in the munition factories. She contradicts them squarely, so far as the women of France are concerned, and says that their health and vigor are being greatly improved, and she wonders not a little how far that fact, coupled with the increase of capacity and resourcefulness, will go in changing the status of women in French life. The French girl of the upper bourgeois and noblesse classes is enjoying a liberty through her war work that, says Mrs. Atherton, "must sometimes give her the impression that she is living in a fantastic dream." The stern sifting out of men at the battle front has increased the democracy of the French Army, and now the sons and brothers of the upper social classes often take with them on leave from the front and entertain in their homes their chums of the trenches, who may be peasants or small shopkeepers or even servants.

Mrs. Atherton tells a little story of one case in which the valet of an aristocratic young Parisian, for valor and ability, won promotion at the front until he became Captain of the company in which his former master was still a private. And he was taken back on leave as an honored guest of the house in which only two years before he had been a menial. And all this is going to bring about, Mrs. Atherton thinks, some remarkable breakings-up and rearrangements in French life. She makes concerning these many interesting and suggestive speculations.

The final chapters are devoted to studies of certain phases of feminism which are more concerned with conditions in the United States. There is a long chapter on "The Threat of the Matriarchate," which considers with insight and knowledge and with objective, judicial temper whether or not woman is likely, after the war, to seize some of the reins of power, and, if she should make the effort, what would be the impelling forces. "The Triumph of Middle Age" deals, with a vivacity that sometimes disguises its serious import, with the greater importance that has come to the middle-aged woman during recent years and to the question of whether or not women should work during their youth in the outside world. In "Real Victims of 'Society'" there are some practical suggestions for the lessening of some of the direful results of life. "A Great Problem" considers the advisability of women who are married, and apparently well provided for, taking up studies and training that will fit them to become self-supporting. The final chapter, on "Four of the Highly Specialized," gives some account of four well-known women who are successful, one as a social secretary, one as a play broker, and the other two, respectively, as librarian and novelist.

WOMEN OF BELGIUM

WOMEN OF BELGIUM: Turning Tragedy to Triumph. By Charlotte Kellogg. Introduction by Herbert C. Hoover. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

DEEPLY moving is this account of what the women of Belgium are doing for the relief of the miseries of their people. Not a little has been written of those miseries and needs, and something has been told of the immensity of the work of relief. But Mrs. Kellogg is the first to make known the undiring and incessant labor, in co-operation with the commission, of the Belgian women. She is the wife of Vernon Kellogg, a well known American scientist and a member of the Faculty of Stanford University, whom Mr. Hoover called to his aid in the relief work nearly two years ago. Mrs. Kellogg accompanied her husband to Belgium and spent there some months assisting in and inspecting the work. So impressed was she by the greatness and value of what the Belgian women are doing to help save the Belgian people that she has written this book, in which each chapter describes some phase or tells some incident of what she saw. The simplicity with which she writes makes the wonderful story of the devotion, the unstinted service, the utter self-abnegation with which many thousands of Belgian women are giving themselves completely to this work stand out all the more grandly.

It is possible only to make brief reference to a few of the many phases of that work. There is one woman, wife of a physician, who supervises the preparing and serving every day of a meal for more than 1,000 children, taking the utmost care to see that it is kept to the highest possible food value and also is varied as much as possible. There are many who work in this and other measures of relief, and Mrs. Kellogg offers some figures now and then to show the burden of the merely physical labor which they cheerfully undertake. There are chapters also on the successful efforts of women to inaugurate and carry on great workshops of one sort or another that will give employment to women and girls and produce useful articles. Other chapters tell of work for the saving of children whose parents are lost, for the helping of mothers, for the distribution of food.

But the book is not wholly given over to work of the women. There are graphic pages which describe scenes and incidents such as the chapter which tells how Cardinal Mercier celebrated mass on the 21st of last July and the response of the people, and of how in consequence Brussels was fined a million marks and the people smiled at one another and said, "It was worth it!"

And there is a story about the American representative of the commission in a certain town who wanted a bathtub for use in a children's clinic and had no money. Then he remembered that there was a swimming tank in the town. "To the people," says Mrs. Kellogg, "the American representative, though loved, is always a more or less surprising person," and there is much interest in all his doings. So it was announced that by paying a small sum they could see the strange American swim. And enough came to pay for the bathtub.

It is a book that brings tears and smiles and heart liftings. And surely if anything could inspire a more generous response from the American people to the staggering and incessant needs of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium it would be the reading of the wonderful story this volume tells. Moreover, it ought to be read by every American who does not want to shut both his heart and his purse against that awful need. All the profits of the book are to go to that commission.

A PLATTSBURG PATRIOT

LETTERS OF A PLATTSBURG PATRIOT. By O. N. E. Illustrated. Washington: The United States Infantry Association. $1.

THESE humorous, facetious letters cover two months' experience last year at the Plattsburg Military Camp and are written by one of the men taking part in the work to a friend at home. There is constant reference to the work that is being done—target practice, hikes, drill, fatigue duty, sham battles—but it is all mentioned, referred to, or described with facetious humor, irony, or sarcasm, according to the momentary purpose of the author. There is much picturesque phraseology also, and altogether the book is very entertaining. But it is much more than that also, for the author accomplishes very neatly his purpose of showing the need for real military training if the country is to have competent officers and efficient soldiers. In his last letter, as he is preparing to return home, he writes:

> To me, at least, the proposition seems to be about as follows: If after two months I am unable to control an army of seven, when will I qualify to ride herd on a hundred or a thousand? * * * I have observed that the Captain not only commands and controls in matters of physical care, comfort, and instruction, but that he does it with unlimited tact, patience, charity, and discretion. He must be proficient in the use of all the working tools of his job, and there is no other way just as good. No second string man can stay on the first team in this game. To be a member in good standing he must have the dope and know where and how to apply it. * * * A fellow gets the dope by a process known as training, extensive as well as intensive.

There are many genially humorous admissions of the wholesome effect of the conditions and training of the camp upon ideas, ideals, physical condition, and democratic conceptions. The author's difficulties with his pack, his horse, his gun, are all told in a lively style with much picturesque detail. And he does not spare himself and his former convictions and prejudices when, toward the end of his two months, he writes to his friend about the various ideas that have been borne in upon him by his experience. There are many full page illustrations from excellent pen and ink drawings that carry out the humorous spirit of the text.

CHINA

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA. By Kenneth Scott Latourette. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

THAT the Chinese, of all peoples, offer an impressive illustration of the continuity of history, the inevitable continuity of change, is more apparent today than it was in Hegel's time. That their future will prove of vital significance to the world powers, and that their successful reorganization and recovery of complete autonomy, if they come, "may well be accompanied by a high type of culture that will possess original and valuable contributions for the civilization of the world," are ideas that are being suggested to Western minds with increasing force. But although much has been written in recent yeears on some phase or phases of China, the world does not know that country well, and the appearance of an introductory sketch like Mr. Latourette's, notable for the scholarly absence of inflation of facts, for its sense of proportion, and for the understanding it gives of the larger features of China's development and of the historical setting of present-day problems, meets a real need.

Chinese civilization is not and has not been decadent. The fundamental reason for the difficulties in which it finds itself today is that it has emphasized materialism to the comparative exclusion of the large ideas necessary to great material progress. The people are primarily practical, interested in making this life comfortable and happy; even their ethics and religion have a materialistic bent. But they have never known ideals such as those produced by our industrial revolution and the national problems they are facing have resulted mainly from the attempt to adjust the civilization of the old China to the civilization of the more idealistic West, of which the Japanese are the self-appointed apostles in the Far East.

In spite of the great wave of transformation which has been sweeping over the country since the war with Japan in 1894-95, China has only just begun to solve her problems to meet the new conditions, and Mr. Latourette believes that "unless they are solved successfully and promptly, temporary and possibly permanent disintegration may result, both for the State and for the economic, the intellectual, the social and the moral life of the people. After analyzing the situation, he concludes that in the national political capacity of the Chinese, in their shrewdness and business ability, their stability, in their mighty past and in the boundless natural resources of the country, there are grounds for hope for the preservation of national existence. Christianity, he believes, is to have a bright future as a regenerating influence, if it restate its theology in terms more in accord with the traditional thought. "Its high religious faith can inspire the people and their leaders with the courage, initiative, self-control, patience, and self-forgetfulness which are so sorely needed in China today."

WELL WORTH KNOWING

THE four volumes in the Worth Knowing Series, dealing respectively with "Birds," "Butterflies," "Trees," and "Flowers," will, by their very appearance, make any lover of the outdoors yearn to possess them. For all four volumes are beautifully made, with attractive color insets on the front cover, while each one is copiously illustrated with full-page color plates and with many black and white pictures in addition. "Trees Worth Knowing" is written by Julia Ellen Rogers, already well known as an expert in tree lore, the author of several previous books which show those less versed than she what pleasures and benefits can be gathered along the paths of tree study. An introduction gives the reader some knowledge of the nomenclature of trees and discusses their popular names. A section on "The Life of the Trees" describes their activities during the four seasons of the year and at various times in their lives. The body of the book takes up most of the trees of this country, classifying them in chapters according to certain characteristics—nut bearing, water loving, with showy flowers and fruits, pod bearing, and so on—and describes the appearance, characteristics, qualities, and usefulness of each kind of tree included in the group.

"Butterflies Worth Knowing" is by Clarence M. Weed, author of several nature books. The fifty-page introduction deals with a great variety of interesting information, such as the difference between butterflies and moths, butterfly migrations, their coloration, color sense, Winter and Summer lethargy, their parasitic enemies, and other matters. The body of the book takes up the butterflies by families and describes each group in the family so clearly that the amateur student can easily identify it, and also gives a fairly full account of the life activities of each one.

"For Flowers Worth Knowing" Ana Dorr Dickinson has made an adaptation of Neltje Blanchan's well-known work, "Nature's Garden." A chart of leaf and root forms explains the terminology used in plant description. The classification is botanical, by families, and under each family are described its most important members with reference to some of those of less consequence. The descriptions are chatty and entertaining and many bits of information and comment, historical, literary, economic, are introduced. The beginner in flower study will perhaps have some difficulty in making practical use of the book, since it does not afford him a scientific guide for determining the family of his specimen, although a color key and an index of names will help the nonscientific amateur.

Neltje Blanchan, whose many books on birds have proved her knowledge of that subject and her ability to write interestingly upon it, has selected from her former works the material used in "Birds Worth Knowing." There is a very interesting and informing introductory chapter on "What Birds Do for Us," that tells concisely their many activities in insect destruction and their consequent commercial value to man. A great many of the common birds in the Eastern States are considered in groups, and the most representative members are described with much reference to the relation of their lives to man's interests. A color key will help the student in making identifications.

The series is intended to form a sort of way station between those books that meet the needs of advanced students in outdoor lore and the pocket guides that furnish the beginner with compressed information. They are all written in popular style.

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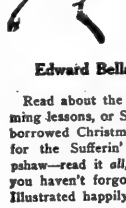

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THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 253)

for the novel fills 640 closely printed pages and must contain well over 300,000 words. And it was all spelled out through the ouija board during part of the evenings of the last two years. Mr. Yost says in his preface that from 2,500 to 5,000 words would be produced at an evening's sitting, and that for some time "Patience" varied her composition with poems, parables, and conversation, even beginning another story and working upon the two alternately. But after awhile she dropped everything else and devoted herself solely to "The Sorry Tale," which, in her use of language, is the same as "The Tale of Sorrow." After she got well into the stride of the work, he says, "There was never a change of a word, never a pause in the transmission, never a hesitation in the choice of a word or the framing of a sentence." A few evenings before the story was begun a dozen persons were present, says Mr. Yost, and conversation was going on between these and "Patience," through the medium of the ouija board, when she exclaimed, "Hear 'ye a song!" and presented a set of verses referring to the story she had already announced she would next write and the material she desired for it. Here are the first and last stanzas:

Wind o' the days and nights,
Aye, thou the searchers of the night,
Lend thou to me of thee.
* * * * * * *
For I do weave and wash and soothe
And cloak o' one who needeth thee,
A one o' His a-stricken,
A one whose soul hath bathed o' crime,
And earth hath turned and wagged a nay
to him.

The intervening stanzas are appeals to sun and rains and fields, to "sweets o' the earth" and "dark o' the nights," to "Lend thou of thee to me" for the weaving of this tale. It is indeed a tale of sorrow, a dark and troubled tale, but noble in its conception and remarkable in the complexity of its weaving and the variety with which it is clothed.

It is a tale of Bethlehem and Jerusalem and Rome in the days of Jesus Christ, and its theme is the interaction of the love and hate incarnated in the bodies of the Christ and of the thief who died on the cross with Him. When Jesus is born in the manger on the same night a courtesan of Rome who had been the slave of Tiberius and had been cast forth finds shelter in a hut near the manger and gives birth to the son of the Roman. These two lives, thus setting forth together, are followed through the years, as they swerve widely apart but are always more or less bound together by people, events, incidents, and at last are brought together again at the crucifixion. The plot of the story is long and intricate, but it is closely woven, and the threads that go to its weaving are of every color and shade of human passions, desires, ambitions. A great crowd of characters, there must be more than a hundred, carry on the action of the drama, and every one is individualized, full of its own tang of humanity, human and alive. Among them all Theia, the Greek dancing girl, one-time courtesan of Rome and favorite of Tiberius, now mother of his son and a leprous outcast, stands forth a creature of vivid and protean characteristics. She runs the gamut of human emotion from searing hate and fury to tenderest love. In a golden cloud of hair she trips seductive measures, with prophetic fire she chants eldritch prophecies, consumed by longing for revenge upon Rome's world she breaks out into torrents of objurgation, filled with hatred she is drawn into sweeter life under the magic of Mary's smile.

"Patience" works her own will with the Gospels. She invents new miracles, she retells the old ones, she fills out with incidents the lives of Christ and His disciples; but the touching beauty and simple dignity of the figure of Christ are treated always with reverence and there is nothing in the tale to which the most orthodox could object. There is wonderful and graphic detail in the picturing of many of the scenes of Christ's life, such as the trial and the crucifixion. The same is true of manners and customs, incidents, events, characters all through the story. In detail one vivid scene after another passes before the reader—pictures from the life of dissipated Rome, as Theia remembers and tells of their lewd horrors, of the shepherds upon the hills, of the men and women of the city, of Herod's palace, of the desert. And through it all goes the sense of life, of reality, of having been seen and lived until all its details become familiar. This picture of the waking city of Jerusalem examples the vividness of the narrative:

> The morn spread forth the golded tresses of the sun, and lo, a star still rested upon a cloud bar. And Jerusalem slept. The temples stood whited, and the market's place shewed emptied. Upon the temple's pool the morn-sky shewed and doves bathed within the waters at its edge. Beside the market's way camels lay, sunk upon their folded legs, and chewed, their mouths slipping for the straw, and tongues thrust forth to pluck up more for chewing. The hides shewed like unto a beggar's skull, hair fallen off o'er sores. The day had waked the tribes, and narrowed streets shewed bearded men, and asses, packed. The temple priests stood forth upon the stoned steps and blew upon the shell that tribesmen comm. From out the pillared place the smoke of incense curled, and within the stone made echo of the chants and sandals-fall of foot.

The pages are full of just such exquisitely described miniatures. But they are merely the jewels that adorn and hold in place the rich robes of the story. For the long and intricate tale is constructed with the precision and the accuracy of a master hand. It centers around the child of Theia and Tiberius, the child whom she in her wild anger and desperation names "Hate" at his birth, who because of his paternity is of consequence to Rome, and around the confusion in people's minds as to him and the Son of Mary, because both of them speak of being of high lineage. The noble central thought, the spiritual machinery of the story, is that love is more powerful than hate and its greatness dominates the horror and the irony of the closing pages.

It is a wonderful, a beautiful, and a noble book, but it is not easy to read and it is not for those who delight in best sellers, who like a novel which can be galloped through in an evening. Its archaic language and its frequently indirect modes of expression make necessary constantly the closest attention. The meaning is often so obscure that only considerable study will make it clear. And in much of the conversation there are far too many words and the talk grows wearisome. Whoever would read it through will need to be well supplied with time and patience. But if he appreciates the noble and the beautiful in literature he will be well repaid. And he will marvel more deeply than ever over the mystery of "Patience Worth."

BROMLEY NEIGHBORHOOD

BROMLEY NEIGHBORHOOD. By Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company.

If a "neighborhood" story can be said to have a heroine the outstanding, central figure of Miss Brown's new novel is not either one of its young women, dainty, lovely, and interesting, although both Ellen Brock and Grissie Gleason are, but Mary Neale, middle-aged and mother of the two young men whose loves and ambitions, foibles and missteps furnish much of the skeleton of the story. Mary Neale; throbbing with life, handsome and wholesome to the eye and wonderfully visualized, moves through the pages with a step that is ever physically dignified, though her moral courage has had some undermining, a woman meant by nature for helpfulness and vital overflow and serious joy in life but cramped and thrown back into herself by the cold and narrow nature of her mate, her heart pouring its wealth into love for her sons and finally giving her strength for occasional rebellions. Little incitements to rebellion come upon her now and then, but they do not lead her far until the great need arises. When the reader first meets Mary Neale she is under the spell of one of these amal' mutinies. She hears her husband calling ner and stands "still as some wood creature in its defensive trance," her cheeks flushing and her eyes brightening as she wonders "what would happen if, at some time when he so imperiously summoned, he got no answer."

Mary Neale long before, in the early years of her marriage, when she found the rich waves of her nature, her longings for amplitude and beauty and some measure of joy in daily life, breaking helplessly against the rock-bound coast of her husband's narrow purposes and iron determination, had felt much inner protest and longing. And now, with her younger son nearing manhood, she fears that along those paths of rebellion and longing had he come to her, and that what had been in her merely rebellion and longing had in him flowered out into frivolous desires and weaker will. Her passion of mother love is ready to fight for him and protect him, but its greatest wealth is for his elder brother, her first-born, for whom she can at need take even that perilous step of high adventure—defiance of her husband.

But the Neales are only one of several families that inhabit the country neighborhood of Bromley, in New England, and all the others, the Greenes, the Brocks, the Gleasons, and their neighbors are pictured in the same detailed and graphic style, with little threads of quiet humor running through, and the interaction of their individualities upon another and the reaction of each to the environment form the story. Miss Brown excels in this rich and glowing interpretation of New England character and temperament. Scarcely does she have her equal among writers of recent years. Many of them can make a picture of personality as lifelike as she does, but her superiority lies in her power to give the personality all its implications, to interpret it as the creation of heredity and environment, to make it, even mercilessly sometimes, exhibit its inward self down to the last hidden corner of its soul. Once in a while she falls short in her interpretation into action, or rather, allows a character so to offend against probability as to rouse the reader to indignant protest. But when she does this it is because of her need of some crucial action in her plot and it usually takes the form of allowing one of her women characters to embark upon some adventure of sex that outrages all human probability. This new novel has just such a flaw in the sudden marriage of Ellen Brock, an action for which the reader feels there is not sufficient warrant in the Ellen whose acquaintance he has been making.

The story is a pleasing, interesting picture of New England life, full of very real people, although it hardly equals her last story, "The Prisoner," in complication of plot, emotional suspense, and consequent story interest. The last half of the action takes place after the beginning of the war, and, although the movement does not shift from Bromley neighborhood, all the rest of the story is deeply colored by the conflict.

MY MOTHER AND I

MY MOTHER AND I. By E. G. Stern. The Macmillan Company. $1 net.

The gulf which separates the two generations, the generation of the parent and that of the child, is a thing as pathetic as it is commonplace. And doubly pathetic in an instance like the one recorded in this new and very interesting book, where every circumstance of environment and of education helps to make that gulf deeper and more difficult to bridge. For this is a story of the parting of the ways, of a mother and daughter who love each other devotedly but whose paths in life diverge more and more with every passing year, until when at last the daughter reaches her goal, the goal which without her mother's ever-ready help she would never have attained, that mother, coming to see her there, is "afraid, lonely," and quite unable to understand.

She is a Polish Jewess, this loving, self-sacrificing little mother, who follows her husband, a scholar and a rabbi, to America, where they settle in the ghetto of a Middle Western town. There they live, surrounded by people more or less of their own kind, in a sort of little Russia, a place which, though geographically within the borders of the United States, is in every other respect thousands of miles away. Then presently the eldest daughter, who tells this story of her mother and herself, begins to go to school. And this, although neither of them dreams of such a thing at the time, is the first step along the path which is ultimately to lead the daughter to her position of "an American woman at the head of an American home," a home which for all her efforts she "cannot make home to mother." Her progress along this path is told vividly and with so great an effect of reality that one is often impelled to wonder whether this is not, in essential, at least, a genuine autobiography rather than a work of fiction. The utter amazement of the little girl from the ghetto when she first comes into actual contact with American life, her introduction to English literature through the well-beloved pages of "Little Women"—a book she finds more wonderful than any fairy tale—her eager delight in the new ideas, the new life gradually opening before her, her feeling for the land which, though not the country of her birth, becomes in very truth her land—all this is related in a way direct, simple, and very interesting.

The book, though short, is well worth while. Not only because of the picture it gives of the Americanized second generation, its struggles, desires, difficulties, aspirations, and its understanding of and sympathy with

(Continued on Page 258)

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"No book of the war brings the magnificent heroism of the young men at the front home more vividly than these letters quite unconsciously do. No novel that Lieutenant Dawson has yet written equals in intensity and splendor the tale told so simply, day by day, in these letters to his beloved people at home."

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

JOHN LANE COMPANY : : : NEW YORK

The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1917.

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BUTLER'S SATIRE

FOR the last half dozen years the world has been discovering SAMUEL BUTLER. It would scarcely do to say "rediscovering" this, in some respects, unique nineteenth century satirist, because BUTLER was really never discovered before. His failure to win adequate recognition during his lifetime was not so much on account of contemporary inappreciativeness of his literary brilliancy as it was a dislike of his attitude toward much that was considered almost sacred in current thought. The book-reading public of twenty-five and fifty years ago had many pet prejudices; it did not at all enjoy being "chaffed"; sentiment was vastly popular with it, and cynicism was proportionately disliked. While not in the least a cynic, BUTLER was decidedly not a sentimentalist. His chief delight was to run atilt against the windmills of popular prejudice and in so doing, although sufficiently good-humored in his combats, he was not viewed with favor. Strangely enough, however, his first book, which was also the most avowedly a satire, was the only one of all his books that proved—at least in his lifetime—a financial success. "Erewhon" was published anonymously in 1872, and in the first decade of its existence actually attained that enviable eminence—coveted of all right-minded books—translation into foreign languages. The new American edition of this fascinating romance that the Duttons have just brought out seems, therefore, less the publication of a new Butler book than has been the case with recent editions of others of his works, such as "Life and Habit," "The Note Books," or even "The Way of All Flesh."

THE popularity of "Erewhon" was achieved, undoubtedly, in spite of the book's satirical intention. BUTLER'S method for castigating the foibles of his contemporaries was the same as that followed by SWIFT. "Gulliver's Travels" lives in our literature because of the humor, the charm of its narrative, not because of its satire. The same is true of "Erewhon." When the human weaknesses and follies that it holds up to ridicule are past and forgotten—supposing this a possibility—the book will still be read simply on account of its intrinsic value as fiction of a deliciously imaginative type. Even today the full meaning of some of its satirical attacks has become obscured with the passage of time. The Darwinian controversies, for example, in which BUTLER was ever an active, pugnacious participant, have quite lost their interest for us, and where they figure in "Erewhon" the contemporary reader fails, doubtless, to grasp the allusions of the satirist in their entirety. This failure, however, does not detract appreciably from our complete enjoyment of "Erewhon." The book is, above all else, a work of fiction and its interest lies, as it should, in its narrative, its novel descriptions of characters, scenes, customs, that belong to the Arcadian civilization created by the author. It is the imaginative picture woven in its every page that gives "Erewhon" its vitality, and not the ethical and philosophical lessons that it is intended to convey. To most readers, indeed, its pure story-telling qualities will appeal more strongly than they do in "The Way of All Flesh." The latter novel, great though it is in its own field, a masterly study in the psychology of a man who is defiant of modern intellectual and religious restrictions, rich in character analysis and in the depiction of contemporary life, lacks the lightness, the inimitable humor of "Erewhon." This first of BUTLER'S essays in fiction is more entertaining, more amusing than anything else he has written. As Mr. BYRNE HACKETT remarks, in his introduction to the present edition: "The gift of narrative is not commonly ascribed to [BUTLER], but he stands with the simple English best in at least the first eight chapters of 'Erewhon.'" Even as a satire it will not do to turn from it too lightly. Much of its satirical power is as applicable now as it ever was. Our dependence on machinery, for instance, is even more marked than it was fifty years ago—and we still have our mistakes to correct in education, in religion, in our social relations. All of which BUTLER touches on in a way peculiar to himself, the very humor of which enforces the intended lesson far more effectively than the most eloquent of sermon-essays. Comparatively well known though the book is, it has still found nowhere near the public that belongs to it. The present edition is a timely one and deserves a speedy success.

IN normal times there would be widespread interest in a centenary celebration held in honor of JANE AUSTEN. In a time of war, however, one finds it difficult to conjure up the atmosphere of tranquillity, the world of small things in which this gifted English novelist passed her uneventful life and from which a full appreciation of her genius alone seems possible. By contrast, one can easily imagine the enthusiasm with which a public tribute to the memory of Miss AUSTEN'S great contemporary, Sir WALTER SCOTT, would be received just now. More, perhaps, than any other writer of fiction, throughout a long series of volumes in prose and verse, the author of Waverley extolled the virtues of patriotism and chivalry; he filled his pages with the clash of arms, the stir of adventure; his novels are, above all else, novels of action, chronicles immortalizing the glories of history. But in the books of JANE AUSTEN there is neither war nor chivalry; it would be difficult, likewise, to find novels having less "action" than is to be found in "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," "Mansfield Park," or any of her remarkable series of pictures of English country life. Nevertheless, literary London plans to commemorate this month the anniversary of Miss AUSTEN'S death, which took place July 18, one hundred years ago, and the occasion, limited in popularity though it may be, is not without its importance even in a time of war. If the stage chosen for her dramatis personae was a modest one, unadorned with the gorgeous trappings familiar to the readers of fiction a hundred years ago, it has increased rather than diminished in vitality and interest with the flight of years. Her ironical humor is as effective as it ever was, her pictures of life as true and absorbing as in the days when the little country towns from which they were taken actually existed. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence of Miss AUSTEN on her successors in the world of fiction. Her books may not be read as widely as they were in the middle and latter half of the nineteenth century, but their position in our literature, the sanity of their spirit, was never more fully recognized than in an age that aims, as does this one—theoretically at least—to endow its fiction with truth. It is this recognition of the essentially modern contemporary value of Miss AUSTEN'S work by twentieth century writers of fiction that gives significance and timeliness to this month's centenary tribute to the first of England's great women novelists.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Classified and Annotated According to Contents

Books Received During the Week Ended July 3

History and Biography

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF CHOWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. By W. Scott Bryce. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

The period covered is 1880-1915.

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF RICHMOND, 1769-1917. By Herbert T. Ezekiel and Gaston Kitcttenstein. 8vo. Richmond, Va.: Herbert T. Ezekiel.

A chronicle of Richmond, Va.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

THE POETIC YEAR FOR 1916. By William Stanley Braithwaite. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

A critical anthology.

"NOH," OR ACCOMPLISHMENT. By Ernest Fenollosa and Ezra Pound. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.75.

A study of the classical stage of Japan.

COMMUNITY DRAMA. By Percy MacKaye. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.

Presents a practical method of special interest in wartime.

HUMAN WISPS. By Anna Wolfrom. 12mo. Boston: Sherman French & Co. $1.

Six one-act plays.

Essays

THE ENGLAND OF SHAKESPEARE. By P. H. Ditchfield. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Attempts to draw "the real background for the living figure of Shakespeare."

SUCCESS WHERE YOU ARE. By Harriette Gunn Robertson. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.

Short essays for girls.

THE ASSAULT ON HUMANISM. By Paul Shorey. 12mo. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly. 60 cents.

A defense of the classical tradition against advocates of the new school.

War Books

THE LIVING PRESENT. By Gertrude Atherton. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The author writes from her own personal observations of Frenchwomen in wartime.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES. By George Louis Beer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Discusses their future relations and joint international obligations.

THE WAR AGAINST WAR AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE. By Professor Christen Collin. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Essays by a prominent member of the Faculty at the University of Christiania.

THE OPPRESSED ENGLISH. By Ian Hay. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

A Scotchman's view of the Irish question.

TEXTBOOK OF NAVAL AERONAUTICS. By Henry Woodhouse. Folio. New York: The Century Company. $6.

Besides technical information, gives a record of the conquest of the air in the great war.

TOLD IN THE HUTS. Contributed by Soldiers and War Workers. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

The Y. M. C. A. illustrated giftbook.

Fiction

IRENE TO THE RESCUE. By May Baldwin. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The story of an English girl's "fight for the right."

DANDELIONS. By Coulson T. Cade. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

A story of English life.

OLIVER HASTINGS, V. C. By Escott Lynn. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A realistic story of the war.

THE ANGEL O' DEADMAN. By Guy Fitch Phelps. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Company. $1.50.

A story of life in mining camps in the Far West.

SUMMER. By Edith Wharton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The story of a New England village.

ONE YOUNG MAN. By J. E. Hodder Williams. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 75 cents.

The true story of a clerk who enlisted in 1914, fought for nearly two years, until he was wounded, and is now on his way back to his desk.

THE SORRY TALE. By Patience Worth. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.90.

A story of the time of Christ.

THE EMPTY HOUSE. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

A story of the modern childless woman.

Philosophy and Religion

THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN TIME OF WAR. Edited by Charles S. Macfarland. 12mo. New York: Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. 50 cents.

A handbook for the churches.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Calls attention to some of the influences and qualities involved in religious education.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Charles D. Williams. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Published in the series of "Church Principles for Lay People."

Travel

A NATURALIST IN BORNEO. By Robert W. C. Shelford. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

The author writes from a seven years' experience as Curator of Rajah Bookes' Museum.

Juvenile

PICTURE PUZZLE NURSERY RHYMES. By Violet Moore Higgins. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Illustrated jingles for small children.

ZIP. By Frances Trego Montgomery. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company. 60 cents.

Illustrated story of a dog for children.

BILLY WHISKERS IN THE SOUTH. By Frances Trego Montgomery. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company.

Illustrated story of a goat for small children.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PUP DOG AND CUB BEAR. By Henry J. Richmond. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Illustrated animal story for small children.

THE SONG PLAY BOOK. Compiled by Mary A. Wollaston and C. Ward Crampton. 8vo. New York: A. S. Barnes Company.

Fifty singing games for children.

New Editions

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Arthur E. Bostwick. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

A new revised edition.

EREWHON. By Samuel Butler. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A new edition with an introduction by Francis Byrne Hackett.

MODERN THEATRE CONSTRUCTION. By Edward Bernard Kinsila. 12mo. New York: The Moving Picture World.

A large-type, illustrated edition.

THE NEW GOLF. By P. A. Valle. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A new edition, revised and enlarged.

Miscellaneous

EVENINGS WITH GREAT AUTHORS. By Sherwin Cody. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Two volumes, $1 each. Vol. I., "How and What to Read: Shakespeare: Lincoln." Vol. II., "Scott, Dickens, Thackeray."

First volumes in a series "prepared with a view to introducing the reader to a number of our greatest authors as personal and helpful friends."

BUSINESS STATISTICS. By Nelvin T. Copeland. 8vo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.75.

Points out the uses of statistics in business and the methods of obtaining them.

THE TYPOGRAPHY OF ADVERTISEMENTS THAT PAY. By Gilbert P. Farrar. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.25.

A handbook for advertisers and printers.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE LITHOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY. By H. E. Hoagland. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law Series.)

Historical survey.

SEPARATION OF STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES IN THE UNITED STATES. By Mabel Newcomer. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

A comparative study in those States where this aspect of the revenues is most prominent.

CANNED FRUIT, PRESERVES, AND JELLIES. By Maria Parloa. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Collection of recipes.

THE BOOK OF CAMPING. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.

Illustrated handbook of information.

ENGLISH-MODERN GREEK AND MODERN GREEK-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 12mo. New York: The Atlantic, 113 West Thirty-first Street. $1.

A new pocket dictionary, with indices and map.

LANGUAGE, NATIONALITY

THE FRONTIERS OF LANGUAGE AND NATIONALITY IN EUROPE. By Leon Dominian. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co., for the American Geographical Society of New York.

MR. DOMINIAN'S sturdy volume of nearly four hundred large pages is timely and valuable, in view of the hastening day of peace when the nations will sit together to rectify boundaries and allot dominion in the hope that another bloody struggle may be made unlikely. The immense amount of data dealing with nationality as affected by language that he has collected, sifted, and interpreted throws a bright light on almost every problem of nationality that will then have to be settled. The basis of his study is the endeavor to make evident the extent of formative influence exerted on nationality by language. But, underlying that influence he finds that the land, or geography, is constantly active, the linguistic frontiers thus forming symbols of the divisions between distinct sets of economic and social conditions.

The importance of the linguistic boundary as indicating the extent of homogeneous nationality is considered in the cases of Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland, Italy, Scandinavia, and the Baltic regions, the area of Polish speech, the peoples of the Balkan peninsula, Turkey, the conglomerate of Austria. The remarkable collection of facts and data, historical, economic, social, linguistic, makes, of itself, a work of first-rate importance. But its value and interest are greatly increased by the clarity of view, the judicial feeling and the brilliancy with which Mr. Dominian discusses and interprets them and applies them to the political problems whose wise solution all the world hopes will follow the ending of the war. The author deserves a special word of commendation for the impartial attitude of mind with which he has faced his facts and endeavored to give to each one its full significance. Considerable space is given to the consideration of the peoples and the geographical area of Turkey because, Mr. Dominian explains, of the importance of the Turkish situation in international affairs. The final chapter, in which the author makes a review of striking facts of nationality and applies the principles he has worked out, is a particularly interesting piece of work.

Madison Grant, Councilor of the American Geographical Society of New York, contributes the introduction. There are many illustrations reproduced in page plates from photographs, and a large number of maps.

RECENT BOOKS OF VERSE

By

Five "Minor Poets"

CALIFORNIANS. By Robinson Jeffers. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

IDOLS. By Walter Conrad Arensberg. Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.

SONGS OUT OF SCHOOL. By H. H. Bashford. Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.

PILGRIMAGE. Poems by Eric Shepherd. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

COLLECTED POEMS. By Arthur Peterson. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE first feeling that strikes one on reading "Californians" is of surprise that conditions so new should produce verse so old. Mr. Jeffers harks back to the grave sentiment, the love of nature, deep and sincere, if somewhat verbosely expressed, which Wordsworth taught the early Victorian world. But, on second thought, it is natural enough. If "new" poetry, that is, noticeably fresh, individual poetry, is produced in a new country, it is written by an alien there—it does not spring from the soil. Except in the case of great genius, which, like lightning, strikes at random, and is too rare to be included in any generalization, the "native son" usually follows in art the most conventional models of the stock from which he springs. With the exception of Poe, who was the unpredicable lightning stroke, our poetry up to the day of Emerson and Whitman was largely English poetry; it had very little claim to be called American.

We do not mean that Mr. Jeffers is an imitator in any narrow sense of the word. He simply picks up a tradition which most of us have let drop for a newer one—no better, probably, but more comfortable to our latter-day outlook on life—and writes 214 solidly printed pages of verse according to it. And, because the author has genuine talent, the result is good, if not exciting. Occasionally we come upon distinct felicities, as—

> An afternoon when the long year was ripe
> And drunken with great suns—

and the picture of the young girl who slips from the lighted house to the wood, dark with Autumn nightfall, when at last the rains come to break the long Summer drought, and there worships as a nature-priestess of old might have done.

Unfortunately Mr. Jeffers's gold is scattered through vast quantities of waste. In the "Ode on Human Destiny," for instance, there are good lines, but there are fourteen pages of the ode. If the present volume were only half as large as it is it would stand an excellent chance of being twice as good.

***

It is with a sense of deep humiliation that we confess that we do not know the particular school of poetry to which Mr. Arensberg belongs. The poem "Autobiographic" is obviously intended to reveal the secret, and doubtless does so to the elect, but our ears are holden that we may not hear. In such an emergency we can only quote from it, and allow the reader to affix the proper label:

> And throughout the transparent
> Spaciousness,
> Which is so extensively
> The present
> Point
> Located personally—
> A solid geometry
> Of vacancy
> Bounded by the infinite
> Absence,
> I
> Foreshorten
> To the end
> Of me * * *

and so on, down to a full stop eight lines further on.

It would not be fair to Mr. Arensberg, however, not to add that this is the only poem in the book in which he has let himself be as cryptic as he could. His poems are uneven—an image of unquestionable beauty jostles another that is commonplace. The most perfect poem in "Idols" is its briefest one, in which "The Voice of One Dead" speaks:

> Of the relented limbs and the braid, O
> lady,
> Bound up in haste at parting,
> The secret is kept.

This is as perfect, in its way, as are the miniature lyrics of the Japanese.

***

The difference between a minor and a sub-minor poet is something to be felt rather than explained, yet there is a definite line between. It does not consist in technique—the sub-minor poet is frequently a more correct or a more melodious versifier than the minor. But the test of them is the fillip they give to the reader's own inspiration—that secret pool of the imagination we all possess, whether it overflows into expression or not—and by whose troubling we prove the authenticity of the angels who happen along. Mr. Jeffers is a conventional minor poet; Mr. Arensberg is an unconventional one; we catch, out of the corner of our eye, a glint of wings, spite of the manifest failures of each. Mr. Bashford, on the other hand, without a failure to his credit, is distinctly a sub-minor. Perhaps the best poem in his "Songs Out of School" is "To Petronilla (Who Has Put Up Her Hair)," very excellent verse, of the light, pleasantly artificial sort. And "River Songs," too, bring agreeable images in agreeable modulations. The trouble with them is that they lack something vital, a distinctiveness, a tang, the seen of personality.

***

When the calling and election of a poet are sure, we seldom speculate what he may or may not be in his daily walk and conversation. He is a poet, that is enough. But in the case of one of those pathetic writers to whom versifying seems to offer the only escape in sight from a prosaic round, the reader often wonders as to the nature of the round.

In the case of the author of "Pilgrimage," our guess would be that it is the life of an English clergyman. The poems reveal an academic culture, but little contact with life. Neither has he sensitiveness to words, that redeeming feature in many an aloof poet. He speaks of a doe with "her brittle fawns," and claims that at the sound of Orpheus's harp "the very jelly fish has qualms of pleasure," while his trees sway "affluent branches petted by the breeze."

But most of the poems in the book, we should warn the reader, lack the adventurousness of the phrases quoted. They are generally quite regular, commonplace verse.

***

In Theodore Dreiser's "Hoosier Holiday," he inquires, on entering the State of William Penn, "What Pennsylvanian ever did anything? * * * Where are the poets, writers, painters?"

Whether the "Collected Poems" of Mr. Peterson would silence the unkind Hoosier or confirm him in his cruel implication is a question we have no intention of answering. When a writer wears the label of locality as proudly as Mr. Peterson does, characterization becomes a delicate matter.

The life of a paymaster in the navy apparently offers at once leisure and inspiration to the pursuit of the Muse. Mr. Peterson's quarter-century in that capacity, previous to his retirement in 1902, was prolific of verse. Subjects thronged upon him. Now it was the "nymphs antipodal" of Japan; now the "sweet Limenean faces" of the ladies of Lima; now the "bronzine maids" of Samoa, planning "with step caprine."

Inanimate nature also receives its meed of praise, especially in the tropics:

> Home of the shaggy cocoanut,
> The durion and the mangosteen,
> How fair thy flora spreads—bright green,
> And dotted with the mountain hut!

Yet no matter how alluring the prospect, the true Philadelphian yearns for "the city of my kin," and in the China Seas pictures to himself the "Pennsylvania meadows sweet."

These poems, we are glad to be able to state, contain no touch of ribald mirth. They are profoundly serious. Once we thought for an instant we had stumbled upon a possible pun in the lines:

> Standing on Mocha's famous ground,
> O coffee, let me sing thy praise—

but the context shows that it was an unworthy suspicion.

In one way, it is regrettable that years and perhaps inclination have conspired to retire Mr. Peterson from the position he filled so long and so honorably. One cannot help realising how much the present Secretary of the Navy would enjoy the "Collected Poems," and what a pleasure it would be to him to have their author beneath his aegis.

CARRY ON

CARRY ON. By Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson. With frontispiece. John Lane Company. $1 net.

NO better title could have been chosen for Mr. Dawson's book than the slogan of the indomitable Canadians—"Carry On." For it expresses admirably the spirit animating these letters, the spirit of the man who voluntarily abandoned a promising career and went to the war, feeling "that I am setting out on a Crusade, from which it would have been impossible to withhold myself with honour." Realizing the peril, shirking nothing of the horror, seeing clearly that in this war "the only glory is in men's hearts," but understanding too how wonderful is the glory of those "very tired men determined to carry on," there is scarcely a syllable in the book which does not help us to comprehend a little better the heroism of our allies.

From a literary point of view these intimate letters, written in dugouts by the light of a single candle and without thought of publication, are far and away the best work that Mr. Dawson has ever done. The word pictures of the external events, grave and comic alike, are exceptionally vivid, but still more interesting is the revelation of the soul, not only of the one man, but of the very many men, his comrades, to whom "the great uplifting thought is that we have proved ourselves men." Again and again comes that note—the courage and the wonderfulness of those who before the war were "quite ordinary men" and who now, "in the noble indignation of a great ideal, face a worse hell than the most ingenious of fanatics ever planned or plotted." And the example of each is the standard the rest strive to emulate; therefore no man dares to fall below that standard, lest he injure the spirit of all. But even more amazing than the courage is the cheerfulness of these "civilians in khaki" who have "the merriest of times while they can."

Absorbingly interesting as all these letters are, with their vivid phrasing which tempts to endless quotation, the very last, written when the news came to the front that the United States was "threatening to come over and help us," is to Americans one of the most interesting of them all. For America is Mr. Dawson's adopted country, and here he writes of his hopes for her, his dread of what may happen to her should she refuse to enter the conflict; "America as a great nation will die, as all coward civilisations have died, unless she accepts the stigmata of sacrifice." To those Americans who are preparing to take their place at the front, to those fathers and mothers who must stay at home and wait, this little volume bears a fine, an inspiring message. Here is the spirit we want to have, the spirit which should animate us as a nation, expressed very clearly and very simply. And to those who have ever dared to doubt the capacity for heroism of the men of today this book gives a complete and a splendid answer.

DISEASE IN MILK

DISEASE IN MILK; THE REMEDY, PASTEURIZATION; The Life Work of Nathan Straus. By Lina Gutherz Straus. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THIS new edition of Mrs. Straus's valuable book, first published privately a few years ago, serves as a memorial of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inception of Nathan Straus's famous charity that for all these years has provided pasteurized milk stations for the children of the poor in New York City. It is a worthy memorial of a thrice-blessed work, but it has, in addition, a permanent and very great value. For it offers a compilation of facts and observations upon the subject of diseases and milk and how to combat them which all who are interested privately or publicly in the milk supply will be glad to have.

As an introduction to this new edition there are a dozen pages filled with letters from well-known men, including a letter on the value of pasteurization of milk by Dr. Abraham Jacobi and others on the dangers of infection from milk, the value of pasteurization and the importance of Mr. Straus's work from Surgeon Gen. Blue, former Health Commissioner Goldwater, Dr. E. C. Schroeder, ex-President Taft, Professors W. T. Sedgwick, M. P. Ravenel, and others. A section on the milk problem and Mr. Straus's solution carries copious annotations that almost fill the wide margins of its pages and add greatly to its value by reference to important events in the struggle to secure pure milk and by quotations from the opinions of medical and sanitation authorities. Another section devoted to the spread of the principle of making the milk supply safe narrates the history of the struggle in New York City and State and in Chicago. Among other matters dealt with by Mrs. Straus are an account of milk work in the two Continents of Europe and America, Mr. Straus's work in Palestine, the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, the infantile death rate, and a detailed description of how pasteurization can be carried on in the home. There are also formulas, tables of statistics, and a discussion, consisting of letters and extracts on the subject, of how far contaminated milk is to blame for infantile paralysis.

Interesting not only as evidence of the zeal and unselfishness with which Mr. Straus has carried on his work, but also as a part of the history of the progress of the world toward saner living and better morals is the section devoted to reprints of brochures, magazine articles, addresses, and letters by Mr. Straus in the course of his long battle for the protection of the health of the community and the lives of little children. Altogether the sturdy, large-paged volume of nearly four hundred pages makes an interesting milestone in the progress of civilization. Its compilation, which must have been a work of great labor, has been done with painstaking care by Mrs. Straus. The illustrations comprise portraits, reproductions of photographs of milk stations and other of Mr. Straus's charities, pictures of apparatus, and reproductions of cartoons.

MISTRESS ANNE

By Temple Bailey

Author of "Contrary Mary"

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OVER THE TOP

By ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 255)

the pathetic elder generation, puzzled and infinitely lonely, but also because of the excellent style. We see the one room in the ghetto which was the first home the little girl knew, the changes, the steady, slow improvement until the family at last obtained the extraordinary luxury of a bath—it was the only one on the block, and all the neighbors used it. They, too, pass before, these men and women of the neighborhood, to whom it was something quite unheard of that a mere girl, and a poor girl at that, should wish to go to high school. But the best thing in the book is the beautifully tender portrayal of the relation between the mother and daughter, a relation which is at once an idyl and a tragedy.

FAIRHOPE

FAIRHOPE: The Annals of a Country Church. By Edgar Dewitt Jones. The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

SOME of the names in this story of Kentucky country life may be disguised, but the Annals are, evidently, history, not fiction. They cluster around a "meeting house" of the denomination known as Disciples of Christ—a sect numbering something like half a million in the United States, but which, small as it is, has given Garfield, one of its ministers, to the White House; Justice Lamar to the Supreme bench; James Lane Allen to the highest rank of our writers of novels. Mr. Jones has given more than a mere picture of Fairhope Church and its people from "The Days of Controversy and Debate" half a century ago to the present time of broad toleration; he has lifted bodily for our behoof the very soil itself, with its characters, genuine and quaint, and the Church which was their centre and soul. They all live before us: the "Hound of the Lord," the "Modern Enoch," "Major Menifee" and his "Boy"; that preacher of righteousness, "Richard Marvin," of whom Goldsmith's immortal lines might have been written, with many other country folk, simple and sturdy, whom to know is good for the soul. Having no confusions in life or in creed, to read of them is to brush the cobwebs out of our much cobwebbed modern sky, and to hark back to the days when right was right and wrong was wrong, and "the dear old devil not far off."

With the sympathy born of perfect understanding, and with a simplicity of style suiting his subject, Mr. Jones has admirably done his work. In real and permanent value many more ambitious volumes fall far short of his modest, little book. Not only does the narrative rescue from oblivion people and conditions that should not be forgotten, but the spirit of the story is so true and wholesome and sweet that its readers cannot but be refreshed by its companionship.

A WOMAN HOBO

THE ADVENTURES OF A WOMAN HOBO. By Ethel Lynn, M. D. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

It would be difficult to imagine a position very much more unpleasant than the one in which Dr. Ethel Lynn and her husband found themselves during the month of April, 1908. They were without money and without work. It was just after the panic of 1907, and jobs were scarcer than the proverbial hens' teeth. To make matters worse, she had developed incipient tuberculosis, and the doctor declared that her one chance lay in a speedy return to her native California. They had left San Francisco after the earthquake and fire and come to Chicago, where they had grown poorer and poorer, until they were forced to live in a vile tenement house in a noisome slum. It seemed as though they might as well try to get to the moon as to California, but the woman found a way. Chance enabled them to procure an old tandem bicycle, and, with a makeshift camping outfit fastened to its frame, they started out on the long journey from Illinois to California.

Dr. Lynn's diary tells the story of their adventures and misadventures as bicyclists and hoboes. For after a little while the tandem machine was smashed beyond hope of repair, and they were obliged to beg and steal rides on freight trains. Many of the brakemen and train crews befriended them, and they had all sorts of experiences—most of them, it may be surmised, more agreeable to read about than to undergo. It is to be hoped that they found prosperity and happiness in California; that they had earned both is certain.

THE GUN BRAND

THE GUN BRAND. By James B. Hendryx. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

A lively tale, packed with incident, and containing enough fighting to satisfy the most bloodthirsty, is this new story of the North, entitled "The Gun Brand." Its heroine, Chloe Ellston, comes to the North and up the Athabasca, fired by the blood of her ancestor, "Tiger" Ellston, full of ignorance and of the best possible intentions. She has plenty of money, and has decided to start a school for the Indians. For she has accepted without question all sorts of rose-colored theories as to the value of book education for the people of the wild, and is also in many ways the fool which "Brute" MacNair frankly calls her. Thus she becomes the easy dupe of Pierre Lapierre, free-trader, one-quarter Indian and whole scoundrel, and many things of a lively and energetic kind happen before her eyes are at last opened to the depths of her own ignorance and folly and credulity.

The plot, which of course is the important matter in a book of this type, is sufficiently ingenious, and "Big Lena" wins the reader's liking. Of the other characters it is less easy to speak—at least, for one who has no personal acquaintance with the North. It may be that there such melodramatic persons abound. As for the style, this extract from one of the hero's speeches is an example of it: "I refused to grind the poor savages under the iron heel of oppression." Occasionally, however, the author forgets to be grandiloquent, which is fortunate for the book. The story moves swiftly, and will probably please the kind of reader for whom it is written.

LEND ME YOUR NAME!

LEND ME YOUR NAME! By Francis Perry Elliott. With frontispiece. Reilly & Britton. $1.25 net.

Do burglars, especially young burglars, read current fiction? This may sound like a quotation from a phrase book, but it is really quite an important question. For if they do, it would not be very surprising to hear of an increased number of forcible entrances into the houses of such young, good-looking millionaires as may remain at home. Considering what delightful consequences have resulted from two such attempts in recent novels, one might even regard such entrances as partly altruistic in motive. If it had not been for the very youthful and inexperienced burglar who broke into his home one night, Mr. Farnol's Geoffrey Ravensleo might never have attained "The Definite Object," while from the burglar's point of view, the upshot of it all left little if anything to be desired; and had not Bill Biffers, otherwise known as the "Liverpool Rat," made his uninvited way into the Earl of Gilleighshire's big house on Riverside Drive, and then into the Earl's own bedroom, many extremely agreeable things would have been missed, alike by the burglar and by the Earl.

It is an amusing, if not exactly probable, little farce, this tale of the Earl and the burglar, the girl and Sophronia, the impostor and the pretty French maid. The complications which result from the association, voluntary and involuntary, of these very different people with one another are numerous and frequently entertaining. The Earl is a pleasant hero, and one can scarcely reproach him with cowardice merely because he ran away from Sophronia—anybody would have been justified in running away from Sophronia!

CAP'N ABE

CAP'N ABE, STOREKEEPER: A Story of Cape Cod. By James A. Cooper. Sully & Kleinteich. $1.25 net.

In the character of Cap'n Abe Mr. Cooper has well carried out an original conception. Born two months after his father had been drowned before his mother's eyes, the boy was possessed by a terror of the sea, equaling that of James I. of England at the sight of a drawn sword. Despite this physical shrinking, however, so strong was the force of heredity that the sea was the passion of his soul as much as it was the dread of his body. To read every tale of maritime adventure upon which he could lay his hands and to recount the exploits and the perils of his sailor brother Am'zon were the occupations of every hour that he could rescue from his "Sargasso Sea," his store in a Cape Cod hamlet. He and Cap'n Am'zon dominate a novel which holds also a mystery, a love story, and various characters of interest. The sea and the seafolk give the breezy atmosphere which makes it pleasant reading for a Summer's day.

STORIES OF INDIA

FLAMES AND THE SHADOW-EATER. By Henrietta Weaver. Henry Holt & Co. $1.40 net.

In these days, when the abounding horrors of the great war are forcing men to turn their minds more and more toward the questioning of things unseen, it is only natural that the various philosophies of the Orient should arouse an unusual degree of interest. In this new volume of short stories the author has endeavored to present certain of the characteristic beliefs and points of view of India under the form of fiction. The relation of man and woman, the search for that ultimate reality which to the so-called practical mind seems nothing but a mirage, the "rending of the veil dividing man from beast," the triumph of life over death—these are among the themes chosen for the fifteen stories collected herein under the general title of "Flame and the Shadow-Eater."

The stories themselves are not unentertaining, and many of the descriptions are very gracefully written. But this type of fiction is peculiarly exacting, and requires to be exceedingly well done—done, for instance, as the author of "A Digit of the Moon" knows how to do it. Mrs. — or is it Miss?—Weaver frequently succeeds only in being obscure when she endeavors to be mystical. Nevertheless, this volume has a touch of unusualness which is rather refreshing, and though the reader is seldom without a feeling that the tales are falling short of what they ought to be and of what the author intended them to be, their abundance of color, their intellectual quality, and their departure from the commonplace make them quite interesting.

PETUNIA

PETUNIA. By Mrs. George Wemyss. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

When Petunia's father, Colonel Hammond, died he left what his family regarded as a most extraordinary will. For, although he had five sons, he left his fine old house and his money to Petunia. But only until she married. If that event ever took place the "Big House" was to go to Philip, the eldest son, and the others were each to have a share of the money. Therefore, the five sons and their respective wives decided that Petunia must be married off with as little delay as possible. It cannot, however, be said that their efforts to obtain this desirable result were particularly energetic, and in the end Petunia, of course, found a husband for herself. All of which is related at very great length.

Petunia, so the author takes pains to inform the reader, was "simply and transparently good;" she was also exceedingly dull and abysmally stupid. In fact the only character in the book who is at all interesting is Aunt Jane, and the only scenes in the book which hold the reader's attention are a few of those in which she appears. Her lodging-house game and her description of the lives of women like herself are not without a touch of pathos, and while they are neither especially moving nor especially interesting they are so very much better than anything else in the novel that they shine by force of contrast.

THE TIGER'S COAT

THE TIGER'S COAT. By Elizabeth Dejeans. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50 net.

Very nearly all of the action of Mrs. Dejeans's new novel takes place in a Middle Western town called Laclasse. Alexander MacAllister, the hero of the book, is a millionaire manufacturer and property owner, one of the best-known and richest men in the place. His avoidance of matrimony had long been a favorite subject for gossip, so when a young woman possessed of "frankly yellow" eyes and "black hair shot with gold" suddenly appeared in Laclasse and was introduced by him as his ward and kinswoman there was, of course, something of a sensation in a town where everybody knew everybody else's business. This young woman, who "danced with an Oriental subtlety tinged with true savagery," is the heroine, and the touch of yellow in her skin which was her inheritance from her mother gives the book its title. Later she becomes a successful moving-picture actress; the reader feels that that is exactly where she belongs—on the screen.

The most interesting thing in the novel is the account of Margaret Mendall, a jealously possessive woman, who presently learned that what she had fought to hold was not worth keeping.

KLEATH

KLEATH. By Madge Macbeth. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35 net.

Dawson needed a newspaper. Far away up there on the Yukon, it was often months before they received any news of the world outside. Tim Meadows, proprietor of the "San Domingo" dance hall and saloon, very much wanted Dawson to have a newspaper, and he and several others got together and decided that they would have one. So they sent an ex-editor to San Francisco to get the necessary presses and workers. It was easy enough to procure the one, and also certain of the other, but a linotype operator willing to go to the Yukon was rather difficult to find. However, the editor finally discovered one; and that was how Christopher Kleath, hero of the romance, happened to come to Dawson.

He expected to be free, up there in the North, from any possible entanglements with other lives. Very quickly he discovered how mistaken he had been. For he not only found himself with an enemy on his hands, but also involved with two women, one the beautiful and discontented wife of Dr. Meredith, the other the lovely daughter of Tim Meadows—one of course a siren, the other an angel. So there was plenty of trouble, Kleath fell into a neatly devised trap, was tried for a crime of which he was entirely innocent, and but for the unexpected appearance and intervention of a person he had believed to be many miles away might have had the pleasure of serving a term in prison. The story is a fairly good specimen of the particular class of fiction to which it belongs, and is sufficiently interesting to hold the reader's attention.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. V. I.—Can you tell me who was the author of an early American novel which was published in Baltimore in 1817 with the title "Keep Cool"?

The book was written by John Neal, (1793-1876,) a writer who made his home at Portland, Me. He was a prolific writer of novels, magazine articles, and poems. An account of his adventurous career is given in his "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life: An Autobiography," which was published in Boston in 1869. A list of his works can be found in Williamson's "Bibliography of Maine." "Keep Cool" is a rare book, and it is properly described in Wegelin's "Early American Fiction," printed in 1902 by Oscar Wegelin, New York.

Cowell's Law Dictionary

F. G. WEEKS.—Please tell me if there is any value in a copy of the "Law Dictionary or Interpreter of Words and Terms. First Published by the Learned Dr. Cowell. Printed by E. and R. Nutt and R. Gosling," London, 1727. It is said to be a reprint of an older work, published in 1607.

"The Interpreter," by John Cowell, printed at Cambridge in 1607, is worth about $5. The reprint is not of special value.

Barber's American Scenes

M. E. G.—Would you be willing to tell me what the following books are worth?

Barber's "Historical and Pictorial American Scenes," improved edition, 1852, published by Bradley and Barber.

Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," two volumes, twenty-fifth thousand, 1852, published by John P. Jewett, Boston; illustrated.

Hawthorne's "Liberty Tree," with the last words of "Grandfather's Chair," size 32mo., 841, published by E. P. Peabody, Boston.

The Barber book is worth about $2. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has brought at auction from $11 to $25. Hawthorne's "Liberty Tree" has been sold at auction from $8.50 to $33.

"Picture of Boston"

D. J. F.—Will you kindly give me the probable value of a book called "Bowen's Picture of Boston or the Citizen's and Stranger's Guide to the Metropolis of Massachusetts and Its Environs, to Which Is Affixed the Annals of Boston, Embellished with Engravings." Third edition. Boston: Otis Broadees & Co.; 1838.

This book is worth about $2.

Drake's Shakespeare

W. H. INNET.—Will you kindly give me the value of "Shakespeare and His Times," by Nathan Drake, M. D.; publishers, T. Cadell and W. Davies, Strand, London, 1817. "Comic History of Rome," by Gilbert A. Beckett, illustrated by John Leech?

Drake's "Shakespeare" is worth about $5. The "Comic History of Rome" is worth from $5 to $15.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

M. A. LAKE—H. B. Ames in his inquiry regarding "Man is made up of three men" has in mind probably the "personalities" spoken of by Oliver Wendell Holmes in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

There are at least six personalities distinctly to be recognized as taking part in that dialogue between John and Thomas.

Three Johns:
1. The real John, known only to his Maker.
2. John's ideal John; never the real one and often very unlike him.
3. Thomas's ideal John; never the real John, nor John's John, but often very unlike either.

Three Thomases:
1. The real Thomas.
2. Thomas's ideal Thomas.
3. John's ideal Thomas.

Answers to this appeal were also received from George Brown, Ottawa, Canada; Robert L. Barklow, New York; W. M. Lile, Charlottesville, Va.; Henry W. Hellbert, Groton, Conn.; Mrs. Ward M. Canaday, Toledo, Ohio; Miss C. J. Chamberlayne, Washington, D. C.; Emily R. Sugden, Windsor, Conn.; V. T. Arts, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Emma J. Haney, Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Sarah N. Church, Waterbury, Conn.

May Colven

MARJORIE W. CONNELL—I would suggest that the lines given by E. E. Hutchinson are from "May Colven," to be found in "Percy's Reliques," "Edinburgh Book of Scottish Verse," "Border Ballads," The lines are:

"Loup off your steed," says false Sir John,
"Your bridal bed you see,
For I have drowned seven young ladies,
The eighth one you shall be."

Lines at St. Paul's Cathedral

C. A. F.—In answer to the appeal of Edward Huntley in THE BOOK REVIEW for Nov. 19, for the author of the lines placed at the entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston, beginning:

Whoe'er thou art that entereth here, &c.

would say that the author is Max Ehrmann. The poem is printed on a copyrighted card by the Dodge Publishing Company.

Information about the lines has also been received from M. B. Alliger, Flushing, L. I.; Lillian Ford Travers, Greenfield, Mass.; Hailey Phillips Gilchrist, Arlington, Vt.; Julia K. Qua, Amsterdam, N. Y.; M. L. Payson, Dennis, Mass.; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.; Martha Kerr Wiggins, Yonkers, N. Y., and Emma J. Haney, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

A World From Naught

F. R. HODGENS.—In answer to the query of D. S. Welch in your issue of Jan. 14 as to authorship of lines:

'Twas great to speak a world from naught,
'Twas greater to redeem,

would say they are the last two lines of a hymn written by Samuel Wesley, Jr., the first line being, "The Lord of Sabbath let us praise." The hymn may be found in the hymn book of the Methodist Church in Canada, No. 650.

"My Lord and I"

H. W. WHITAKER.—In answer to the request of J. H. Nettleton in THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 14 for the complete poem, "My Lord and I," by Robert Davis, I send a copy of the poem, which I hope you will print. It is as follows:

"I worked for men," my Lord will say,
When we meet at the end of the King's highway;
"I walked with the beggar along the road,
I kissed the bondsman stung by the goad,
I bore my half of the porter's load
And what did you do," my Lord will say.
"As you traveled along the King's highway?"

"I made life sweet," my Lord will say,
When we meet at the end of the King's highway;
"I smoothed the path where the thorns annoy
I gave the mother back her boy.
I mended the children's broken toy.
And what did you do," my Lord will say.
"As you traveled along the King's highway?"

"I showed men God," my Lord will say,
"As I traveled along the King's highway;
I sealed the sister's troubled mind,
I helped the blighted to be resigned,
I showed the sky to the souls born blind.
And what did you do?" my Lord will say
When we meet at the end of the King's highway.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Mrs. J. G. Hutting, Southold, N. Y.; H. S. S. Smith, Princeton, N. J.; M. W. Ashwell, New York, and A. C. Masten, New York.

From Longfellow's "Hawthorne"

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—Referring to the inquiry of Walter Clark in THE BOOK REVIEW of Dec. 31, the first of the two quotations is from Longfellow's "Hawthorne," and may be found in the last verse of that poem. The entire verse reads:

Ah! who shall lift that wand of magic power,
And the lost clew regain?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished must remain!

"May 23, 1864," is given directly under the title of the poem, and a note following explains that the date is that of the burial of Hawthorne. The poem was written just a month later.

This query was also answered by Louis Bettman, New York; Adela Prescott, New Hartford, Conn.; F. Weyant, Brooklyn; L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn., and Helen W. Raymond, Iowa City, Iowa.

"William Tell"

LEWIS D. BURDICK.—The lines imperfectly quoted by C. L. Nesbit in THE BOOK REVIEW of Dec. 31 are found in the "William Tell" of James Sheridan Knowles, (1784-1862.) Knowles was himself an actor and at one time played Hamlet, but is better known as a writer of popular dramas, one of the most successful of which was his "William Tell." Later in life, from religious scruples, he abandoned the stage and became a Baptist preacher. The lines referred to were favorites with schoolboys half a century ago, and read:

Often have I sat
In my boat at night, when midway o'er the lake
The stars went out, and down the mountain gorges
The wind came roaring; I have sat and eyed
The thunder breaking from his cloud, and smiled
To see him shake his lightnings o'er my head,
And think I had no master save his own.
You know the jutting cliff, round which a track
Up higher winds, whose base is but the brow
To such another one, with scanty room
For two feet to pass? O'ertaken there
By the mountain blast, I've laid me flat along,
And while gust followed gust more furiously
As if to sweep me o'er the horrid brink,
And I have thought of other lands, whose storms
Are Summer flaws to those of mine, and just
Have wished me there; the thought that mine was free
Has checked that wish, and I have raised my head,
And cried in thraldom to that furious wind,
Blow on! This is the land of Liberty!

Answers to this query were also received from Frederick Bostwick, New Haven, Conn.; Theodore E. Leeds, New York; George E. Barber, Katonah, N. Y.; W. W. Stevens, Danbury, Conn.; C. Lamont, Brooklyn; A. L. Lansing, Trenton, N. Y.; Mrs. J. D. Nooning, Moravia, N. Y., and Charles W. Skinner, Hartford, Conn.

The American Soldier

J. K. C.—The war poem asked for by R. B. Naylor in your issue of March 11 is entitled "The American Soldier," and was written by Edwin L. Sabin. It was published in The Boston Transcript, and also appeared in Munsey's Magazine in July, 1899. The first stanza is as follows:

'Tis a far, far cry from the "Minute-Men,"
And the times of the buff and blue
To the days of the withering Jorgensen
And the hand that holds it true.
'Tis a far, far cry from Lexington
To the isles of the China Sea,
But ever the same the man and the gun—
Ever the same are we.

Copies of the poem were also received from Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; J. C. Kenneth, Milford, Mass., and S. A. Engle, Boston, Mass.

Post Office Inscriptions

J. F. McCARTHY.—In answer to the query of "M. W. B." in your issue of Nov. 12 with reference to the inscriptions on the new Post Office at Washington, D. C., would say that on the southeast corner of the building is the following:

Carrier of news and knowledge.
Instrument of trade and industry.
Promoter of mutual acquaintance.
Of peace and good-will
Among men and nations.

On the southwest corner the inscription is:

Messenger of sympathy and love,
Servant of parted friends,
Consoler of the lonely.
Bond of the scattered family,
Enlarger of the common life.

Information about these inscriptions has also been received from Elizabeth P. Rentow, Brooklyn.

Militades Peterkin Paul

P. J. L.—In reply to the request of C. O. Haines in your issue of March 25 for the book containing "The Adventures of Militades Peterkin Paul," would say that the stories and poems were originally printed in The Wide Awake, a magazine for young folks published in Boston by Lothrop & Co. in 1877. The author was the Rev. Charles Remington Talbot, who used the pseudonym of "John Brownjohn." They were out of print for some years until they were reprinted by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston, about Christmas time, 1916.

Answers to this request were also received from George L. Miner, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Tunis S. Van Derveer, Belmar, N. J.; G. V. C. Rapelye, Elmhurst, L. I.; Miss H. M. Bemis, New York; Henry R. Palmer, Providence, R. I.; J. A. F. Newton, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. L. Sargent, Medford, Mass.; A. M. Slade, Yonkers, N. Y.; F. B. Foster, Stamford, Conn.; L. R. Conkey, Appleton, Wis.; Grace Isaacs, New York; Mary S. E. Welden, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Miss K. C. Rockwood, Princeton, N. J.; Edward G. Camp, Middletown, Conn.; Mrs. F. B. Packard, Bennington, Vt.; Mary V. Sibley, Muskegon, Mich.; W. S. Beckley, Jr., White Plains, N. Y.; Marie Macbeth, Bethel, Conn.; Anne Cary Bradley, Fryeburg, Me.; Harriett L. Frisbee, New York, and Clayton Crawford, Seattle, Wash.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. O. B.—Can some reader tell me where to find a short poem beginning:

When the sands in the hourglass falter
And the end of it all is nigh;
When the signal is made for the curtain
And the footlights begin to die,
It is good to glance back at the duties
We have done in the days gone by.

I much desire to have the entire poem and the name of its author.

The Way to Glory

H. P. C.—Can any of your readers give me any information as to the author of the poem below and if it is complete?

Through tribulations deep
The way to glory is;
The stormy way to keep
On these tempestuous seas,
By winds and wave I'm tossed and driven,
Freighted with grace and bound for Heaven.

"Subdued Southern Nobility"

R. E. K.—I would like to know the name of the author of "Subdued Southern Nobility," by one of the nobility. This book was published by Sharps Publishing Company, New York, 1882. Can any of your readers help me?

"Brother to the Ox"

I. F.—Can some reader tell me where to find a parody written on Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe," published in a New York daily newspaper perhaps twenty years ago? I think it began like this: "Say, brother to the ox, you're great!"

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

THE Atlantic Monthly Company announces that it has arranged to become a publisher of books, and will issue from time to time in book form such material from the pages of The Atlantic Monthly as seems to the editors of that periodical to be worth preservation in that way. No volume, their announcement declares, will ever be published merely for the sake of "getting out a book," and all that are brought out will be well made in every way, both form and contents being combined to give the volumes the same significance in the world of books which The Atlantic Monthly holds in periodical literature. The Atlantic Company published last year "The Atlantic Classics," a collection of sixteen essays which had appeared in the magazine during recent years, as an experiment. It succeeded so well that permanent entrance into the publishing field was decided on and two new volumes are announced. "The Assault on Humanism," by Paul Shorey, consisting of two articles from the June and July issues, is ready now. "The Essay," consisting of seventy-five short essays from the Contributors' Club, intended primarily as a textbook for college and high school English classes, will be published on Aug. 1.

On the day after the recent commencement at Princeton University the manuscript of Alfred Noyes's poem, "Princeton in War Time," was auctioned for the benefit of the Red Cross and brought $800.

Reilly & Britton Co. announce a new "Oz" book, "The Lost Princess of Oz," by L. Frank Baum, whose famous series has given delight to many children. It will be ready some time this month.

Admirers of Jane Austen in England and the United States are preparing to solemnize the hundredth anniversary of her death, which occurred on July 18, 1817, by placing a memorial tablet upon Chawton Cottage, near Alton, Hants, where she lived from 1809 to 1817, and from which all her books were sent out into the world. The tablet will record these facts and will also bear decorations having reference to her life and work. Subscriptions, which it is suggested may be of one dollar each, although larger or smaller sums will be gladly received, should be sent by American lovers of Jane Austen's books to Jefferson Jones, John Lane Company, 116 West Thirty-third Street, New York City.

Alice Brown's new book, "Bromley Neighborhood," reviewed on another page, went into a second large printing two weeks before its publication.

Mr. Wells's "God, the Invisible King," has called forth much and varied comment from clergymen of all denominations, some finding it merely an expression of the author's personal ideas as to God, some welcoming it as a clear statement of the unformulated thoughts of many, one calling it a fascinating and illuminating study of religion, life, and truth, another objecting to its impertinence, still another finding it constructive and helpful for those who have not thought much about religion heretofore, and several thinking it shows Mr. Wells to be unfitted for religious or theological discussion.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready for publication "A Student in Arms: Second Series," which will contain a new collection of articles and letters from the front by Donald Hankey, whose "Student in Arms" has had an immense sale in England and is attracting much attention in this country. In addition to the sketches and articles it will have a biographical sketch of Mr. Hankey, who was killed in action last Summer.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, whose new volume, "The Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East," the Century Company will have ready shortly, has given up his purpose of returning to the United States this Summer to fill a Chautauqua engagement. Instead, he and his family will spend the Summer at Houlgate, a sea-coast village near Havre.

Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin and author of "The Old World in the New," "Changing America" and other books, will leave for Russia very soon to make a special study of the need for relief and for community organization, and of the probabilities of future emigration.

The American citizen's lack of knowledge of French, and the need of some acquaintance with it, that will beset the American soldier in France, are having consideration at the hands of publishers, several of whom are publishing or planning small manuals to give our fighting men, present and prospective, some inkling of the language. Harper & Brothers add another to the list with "Rapid-Fire English, French, and German," compiled by a committee whose members have had practical work in teaching foreign languages to troops in training.

"The Snare" is a new novel by Rafael Sabatini which the Lippincotts will publish this month. Mr. Sabatini is the author of "The Sea Hawk" and "The Banner of the Bull," historical novels of romance and adventure.

Carolyn Wells and Gelett Burgess have been writing in collaboration a moving picture scenario in which Julian Eltinge will act the chief part.

Nina Wilcox Putnam, author of "The Little Missioner," "Adam's Garden" and other books, considers the month of June, just passed, to have been the most strenuous and prolific of an always busy life. Her new book, "When the Highbrow Joined the Outfit," was published early in the month; she wrote during its first three weeks the whole of a war-economy cook book; and on the 21st she added to the future patriotic citizenship of the country an eight and a half pound son.

Frank Shay & Co., Washington Square, New York, announce for immediate publication "The History of Tammany Hall," by Gustavus Myers, and "Principles of Dramatherapy," by Stephen F. Austin. This house is preparing a new edition of Theodore Dreiser's first novel, "Sister Carrie," which it will have ready July 15.

Maxim Gorky's "In the World," the second volume of his autobiography, of which "My Childhood" was the first, is announced for publication this month by the Century Company, instead of next Fall, as had been the first intention.

Alexander Powell, in his new book, "Brothers in Arms," published last month, declares that it is wronging France to say that she has been reborn through the agony of the war. "It is merely," he says, "that we Americans have known the French only superficially, and that, in thinking and speaking of them, we have indulged in the careless and inaccurate habit of generalization. What have we known of the sober, simple-hearted, industrious, frugal, plain-living, deeply religious people who are the real France? France has not been reborn. It is an affront to her to say it."

The department of the Y. M. C. A. which is engaged in work among the prisoners of war in the great European camps reports that the three authors of this side of the Atlantic most read in the camps are Gene Stratton Porter, Jack London and Ralph Connor.

Louise Closser Hale, author of many books of travel, has instigated and is helping to carry out a project for making and sending to the wounded in the French hospitals supplies of jam and jelly. The Twelfth Night Club, at 47 West Forty-fourth Street, has taken up and is backing the project, and will be glad to receive donations. Offerings will be kept at the club until a sufficient supply for shipment has been received, when it will be crated and sent to France.

Andre Chevrillon, the French author, whose "England and the War" has been declared by Rudyard Kipling "to be nearer the truth of the matter than anything that has yet been written by an Englishman," would seem to have a strain in his mental endowment that makes him peculiarly sympathetic with the English habit of mind, for he is a nephew of Taine, the famous French historian and critic of English literature. M. Chevrillon represented the French Department of Education at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, commenting upon Rev. John Neville Figgis's "The Will to Freedom," says: "I have felt from the beginning that the war, both in its existence and in its conduct, is a psychological phenomenon. Nietzsche may have been an anti-Prussian, but his thinking and his writing have done much to produce that modern monster known as German Kultur."

Reilly & Britton will publish in August a new novel, to be called "Kenny," by Leona Dalrymple, who will be remembered as the winner a few years ago of a $10,000 prize novel, "Diane of the Green Van."

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FROM DEATH TO LIFE. By A. Apukhtin. Illustrated by Franklin Booth. Volume I. of Gems of Russian Literature Series. New York: Robert Frank.

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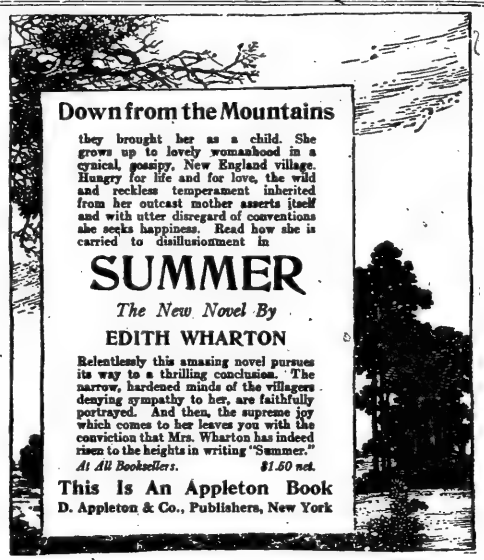

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ALL NEW YORK MILITIA FORCES MAY SOON SAIL FOR FRANCE

O'Ryan Replies to Critics of Mobilization on Border and Asserts Imperfections Were Due to Methods of War Department.

WITHIN the next ten days final orders from Washington calling into service the entire National Guard of New York will probably be delivered to Governor Whitman, who will flash the word to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the Army's Sixth Division, which is the New York Division. Forthwith the guard will cease to be a State organization and will become an integral part of the United States Army.

The New York Division is now at war strength, for the first time in its history, and with a few weeks' training in the South, to which it will proceed shortly after the President issues his final instructions, it will be ready, in the opinion of its officers, for transfer overseas for intensive training behind the battle lines. A few units of the divisions are already in the Federal service.

"The New York Division will go into the Federal service at war strength of about 28,500 men," said a high ranking officer a few days ago, "and it will take with it as fine a body of men as New York has ever given to the service of the country. For more than two months we have been plodding along preparing for the call and without money, without backing of any sort from the Government, and, without any organized recruiting machinery, we have filled our ranks with carefully selected men, every one of whom had to submit to the most rigid examination conducted according to regular army regulations. We went after the men and we got them without costing the Government a cent.

"Ten days ago we called for the examination of the teeth of every man in the division and between 3,000 and 4,000 have been sent to the dentists without expense to the Government. There is not a man in the division who has not been subjected to a hard test to ascertain if he measured up to standard, and those who were found not to were discharged and men who did enlisted in their places.

"Every officer in the guard has within a month submitted to an examination by Regular Army boards, that in each case lasted five or six days, and ended with the horsemanship test, after which the officer was examined again for blood pressure to find out what injurious effect, if any, the hard riding test had produced. As a result of these examinations we lost a few officers in each unit, but their places have been filled with men who stood the test, so that when we transfer to the Federal service there will not be an officer in the division whose qualifications have not been passed upon and approved by a board of regular army officers."

It can be stated that the New York Division was never so well equipped, never so well drilled, and its rank and file never more enthusiastic than at present. Every man expects to be in France before snow falls.

General O'Ryan sent to Governor Whitman last week his annual report as Division Commander of the National Guard of New York, in which he replied to some of the criticisms of the guard made as a result of the mobilization last year for the Mexican service. General O'Ryan maintains that the criticisms were in the main undeserved by the guard and that it was the "system" under which the guard mobilized, and not the guard itself, which was responsible for the unpleasant circumstances that followed the President's call of June, 1916. The report is the last General O'Ryan expects to make as a State officer for perhaps some time to come, as it is the opinion of officers of the regular army, as well as of the guard, that several years will probably pass before the guard again becomes a State organization. If General O'Ryan's recommendations are followed, it will become a permanent national force absolutely under War Department control in peace as well as in war. His recommendations for the improvement of the efficiency of the guard service have been indorsed by some of the highest-ranking officers of the regular service.

The report is now in the hands of Governor Whitman and will be made public within the next week or ten days. Governor Whitman was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES to permit publication of those parts of the report in which General O'Ryan answers critics and makes recommendations for improvement of the organization, and it is with the Governor's consent that the following condensation of that document is published.

The report begins with the official narrative of the mobilization of the New York Division for service on the Mexican border in June of last year, and General O'Ryan shows that within twenty-four hours the State of New York had mobilized ready for the Federal inspection and muster into the national service 15,280 officers and enlisted men of the tactical division of New York. General O'Ryan says:

"At the time of the President's call the National Guard of this State was administered as a territorial division, included within which there were all the units necessary for the composition of a tactical division. About this time the War Department had concluded, in view of the teachings of the experience abroad, to increase the field artillery of the tactical division from two to three regiments, the additional regiment to be composed of batteries armed with guns heavier in type than the three-inch, up to that time exclusively used by the divisional artillery.

"On June 19, therefore, on recommendation of the division commander, the Adjutant General wired the War Department, requesting that the Sixty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Buffalo, a regiment not a part of the divisional infantry, be reorganized as the Third Field Artillery, so that the divisional artillery might consist of a brigade of three complete regiments. This recommendation was approved June 28, 1916.

"The organizations on the day of assembly did not possess more than the normal percentage of recruits. The strength of the commands exceeded the average strength of similar regular army units. A proper comprehension of the mobilization of the National Guard cannot be had without an understanding of the features affecting this phase of the mobilization and the incidents immediately following it. Much matter has been circulated in the public press concerning the shortcomings of the mobilization and what is referred to as 'the National Guard system,' whatever that may be. In general these criticisms have emphasized the fact that the National Guard was not at war strength or promptly brought to war, and that many delays occurred between the date of the call and the arrival of National Guard units at the border.

"In reference to the first point, the so-called war strength of organizations had been a paper ideal never attained in our military history, either by regulars, volunteers, organized militia or National Guard, until the recent mobilization, when it was attained by most of the units of the New York Division. There was no authority from the Federal Government to recruit organizations to war strength prior to the call. The records will show that the United States never had in its military service throughout the history of the country a tactical unit of the strength of the New York Division during the period of the Mexican service.

"As to the other criticisms affecting the alleged delays in forwarding the troops after the assembly mentioned above, these delays, where they occurred, are to be attributed to the system prescribed by the War Department and by the manner in which the system was administered, and not to any regulations or methods of the National Guard."

One feature of the mobilization which General O'Ryan says would have delayed the utilization of the New York division, even had transportation been available to move them quickly, was the requirement that all military property taken into the Federal service had to be inventoried, inspected, and receipted for in pursuance of a transaction apparently based upon the theory that the property was property of the State loaned to the United States to be accounted for to the State by the United States." To accomplish an inventory in quadruple was necessary, and on this inventory had to appear every item of military property, no matter how insignificant, before the transfer of the property could be made. This job entailed, General O'Ryan points out, an endless inquiry and discussions and rulings as to the methods involved and the way in which the various articles had to be described.

Another cause for criticism referred to by General O'Ryan relates to the system which governs the so-called "muster in" of the various units. He says it would be difficult to portray the unnecessary effort, annoyance, amount of clerical work entailed, and the supervisory labor connected with the preparation of the "muster in" rolls.

The report continues:

"The next cause for delay, inconvenience, and confusion relates to the matter of the supply of military property to clothe, arm, and equip the men necessary to raise regiments from peace to war strength. Under the system prescribed by the War Department, the National Guard troops were notified that in the event of a call no requisitions for such property should be made by organization commanders, but that the same should be shipped direct from the Federal supply depot to the State mobilization camp. After a study of the proposed system, I mentioned as far back as 1914 in an official report that it would be difficult for the most running mind to devise a scheme better calculated to create confusion, indecision, and disorganization at a time of national stress.' The plan recommended by the National Guard of this State was approved by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, and was later approved by Major Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, but the same was never adopted by the War Department; with the result that the military property for this division would have been shipped to the mobilization camp at Greenhaven after the President's call, although in view of the emergency it had been determined to send some of the organizations directly from their armories to the Mexican border. Accordingly, by direction of General Wood, the military property necessary for the organizations to move direct was diverted and sent to the armories of such organizations.

"One of the redeeming features of the mobilization as conducted under the system which then obtained was the readiness of the commanding General of the Eastern Department (General Wood) to disregard the system when its application would have led to results entirely out of keeping with the mission in hand. And here it should be noted that the department commander or some other representative of the War Department were the only authorities who could modify the system, for it was a Federal system."

The next reference is to the lack of Federal forms necessary for the proper compliance with the army regulations. The lack of animals, which was a matter of comment following the transfer of the guard to the border, the General maintains cannot be justly laid at the door of the National Guard, adding:

"Reference to the subject of mobilization would not be complete without some mention of the so-called dual control of the National Guard. It has been made to appear in defense of the responsibilities for the shortcomings of the mobilization that in some way unexplained they were the result for the most part of dual control by the Federal Government and the State concerning the mobilization, which resulted in friction and ineffectiveness. There was no dual control nor could there be dual control under the law. The supreme and complete authority of the Federal Government was not questioned and well understood by the State authorities.

"Based upon our experience in this mobilization, I am of the opinion that in the future mobilization should be governed by regulations quite different from those in force in June, 1916. These regulations, in my opinion, should be based upon the following principles.

1.—That no physical examinations of the personnel as it exists on the date of call need be made, except such as are necessary to determine the fitness of individuals reported by company commanders to be unfit at the time for active field service, either by reason of accident or illness. That to make this rule sound, the physical examination of all recruits during times of peace be checked up and supervised by the War Department.

2.—That no "muster-in" is necessary. That in place of "muster-in," a simple regulation provide that, for the purpose of fixing definitely the status of each man in each unit on the date of the call to active service, each company commander be required to prepare a muster roll similar in form to the bi-monthly muster roll, such roll to show the condition of his company on the date of the call. All subsequent changes in personnel of the company will necessarily be indicated on the next bi-monthly muster roll. The muster roll required to be prepared might be officially designated "initial muster roll, Mexican border service," substituting in the place of "Mexican border service," the designation of the particular occasion which calls for the use of troops. Such rolls could readily be made up by the First Sergeants of companies, supervised by company commanders, and the necessary number of copies forwarded as might be prescribed by the regulations.

3.—Recruits necessary to bring organizations to war strength should be clothed, armed, and equipped in the armories of the organizations which they are to join, and then sent to the mobilization camp for training, whether the organization is sent there or not.

4.—Property necessary fully to clothe, arm, and equip recruits should be kept in a Federal supply depot maintained on the basis of one for each tactical division. From the stores in such depot there should be withdrawn from time to time and stored in each armory the arms and equipment necessary to arm and equip the difference between peace and war strength of the organization. In addition to this property there should also be maintained in the armory Federal storeroom such clothing as is necessary for the recruits to have in order to be moved from the armory to the mobilization camp in satisfactory manner. This would make unnecessary the maintenance in the armory storeroom of underclothing or any uniforms except what is essential for the recruit to have in the first instance. To keep clothing and equipment from becoming obsolete or shopworn, current requisitions should be filled from property on hand, the latter to be replaced from the division supply depot, which in turn should draw upon the proper supply department.

5.—The National Guard during time of peace should be administered in the same manner as is the regular army. For this purpose, the necessary forms should be supplied by the Federal Government. A sufficient quantity of these forms should be on hand in the armory of each organization to insure opportunity for proper administration after the call.

OUR BIGGEST VALUE IN 60 YEARS

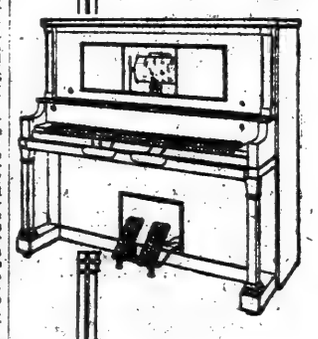
For 60 years we have been makers and distributors of musical instruments. We have many splendid achievements to our record, but none that stand out as a more signal success than the KINGSTON PLAYER PIANO.

When we tell you that the KINGSTON could easily be priced at $500 we have stated a fact, but with our factories and our many branch stores and our one price no commission plan of selling, it is made possible to sell you this high-grade Player Piano for $395.00.

You will be immensely gratified with the KINGSTON.

Write for Booklet "K."

WURLITZER Kingston Player Piano



The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

115 W. 40th St.

Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 96th St...25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge.9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)...48 min. From 72d St.. 22 min. From 14th St.....13 min. From Bowling Green.8½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: For Monday, Partly cloudy and cooler; shifting winds.

A Fine Sale of Discontinued Patterns And "Cross-Joined" Whittall Rugs

It provides a large quantity—and variety—of Rugs from probably the most celebrated mill in America.

We hold the Sale a week later than usual, because, owing to freight delays, some of the shipments did not reach us on time; and we would not offer an incomplete assortment for the sake of merely holding a sale.

But we make up for the delay by prices that are *lowest in New York*, variety and desirability of the Rugs considered.

Possibly the most interesting feature of the Sale is an offering of

186 "Cross-Joined" 9x12 Ft. Whittall Rugs

These Rugs came to us directly from the Whittall mill. They consist of the sample section from which the salesmen take their orders (instead of carrying about the full Rugs). When patterns are dropped, these sections are matched and joined into 9x12 ft. Rugs, which, with the exception of a cross-seam, are just like the regular 9x12 ft. Rugs. But there is a vast difference in the price.

These "Cross-Joined" Rugs are offered for 33⅓ per cent. less than the usual prices for the regularly made Whittall Rugs, and they will afford you all of the furnishing and wearing qualities of the regularly made Rugs.

These "Cross-Joined" Rugs Come Exclusively to Abraham and Straus

Quantity	Grade	Price	Quantity	Grade	Price
66	Anglo-Persian Wiltons	$55.00	27	Teprac Wiltons	$35.00
35	Anglo-Indian Wiltons	$47.50	6	Peerless Body Brussels	$25.00
49	Royal Worcester Wiltons	$39.50	3	Durham Wiltons	$47.50

500 Whittall Rugs, All Perfect, Discontinued Patterns—At Less Than Regular

Small and Medium Sizes

	Regularly	At
Anglo-Persians, 27x54 in.	$8.50	$6.50
Anglo-Indians, 27x54 in.	7.25	5.50
Royal Worcester, 27x54 in.	6.50	4.75
Teprac, 27x54 in.	5.25	4.25
Anglo-Persian, 36x63 in.	13.75	10.00

Room Size Anglo-Persians

	Regularly	At
4½x 7½ ft.	$28.25	$21.50
6 x 9 ft.	50.75	39.50
8¼x10½ ft.	74.75	58.50
9 x12 ft.	82.50	66.50

200 of the Famous Hartford Saxony Rugs in Discontinued Patterns at Less Than Regular Prices

27 x54 In.	Regularly $8.00, at	$5.75	6 x 9 Ft.	Regularly $47.00, at	$35.00	9 x15 Ft.	Regularly $97.00, at	$75.00
36 x36 In.	Regularly $6.95, at	$5.00	6¾x 9 Ft.	Regularly $44.65, at	$35.00	10½x13½ Ft.	Regularly $110.00, at	$85.00
36 x63 In.	Regularly $12.00, at	$8.50	8¼x10½ Ft.	Regularly $70.00, at	$50.00	11¼x15 Ft.	Regularly $123.00, at	$95.00
4½x 7½ Ft.	Regularly $26.50, at	$19.50	9 x12 Ft.	Regularly $75.00, at	$59.50			

Third floor, East Building.

Women's New Model Serge Suits at $19.75

They are stunning! Beautifully tailored, with all the appearance of at least $25 Suits. Not an extreme fashion point about them, yet distinction in every line. Made for immediate wear; in styles authentic for Fall.

One model has four box-pleats in the back, to the waist, with belt like another box-pleat. Simulated bound trimmings are a smart and unique feature.

Another actually has buttons and buttonholes down the hips. Double-breasted, with a straight, finely-fitted back; smart bound slit pockets.

The serge is excellent quality and a rich navy blue. Good peau de cygne linings.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Dresses for Vacation Trunks $1.95, $5.95 to $9.98

The greatest collection of dainty and practical Summer Dresses for the vacationist, to be found, perhaps, anywhere.

And each price offering special and extraordinary values, as particular shoppers will find here Monday to their delight.

At $1.95 and $2.93 are pretty porch Dresses; many that have been much higher priced.

At $5.95, $7.98, $9.98, are loveliest voiles, some in chintz patterns; smart eponge Dresses. The group at $5.95 is remarkable; just secured in an unusual purchase.

Linens in Lavender, Purple, Navy, Black, White, Pale Green, Grey, Royal Blue, Ashes of Roses, Brown

Many charming gingham Dresses in Highland plaids and apron checks. Many in this later group that have been reduced from much higher prices.

Second floor, Central Building.

Boys' $1.95 to $3.95 Wash Suits $1.29

Here are 1,349 of them.

Suits that are equal in every way to those we sold two weeks ago at the same price.

French, Oliver Twist, Aviation, Junior Norfolk, Sport and Middy styles.

Made of linen, crash, repp, galatea, kiddie cloth and madras.

Good colors in solid and pretty stripes. Some with white collar and belt. Also white in plain or with colored trimming. Sizes 3 to 9 years.

Second floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

$14.98 Dinner Sets of 100 Pieces 10.98

American Porcelain Dinner Sets.

Prettily decorated. Excellent values at their reduced prices.

Also $15.98 to $22.89 American Porcelain Dinner Sets at $11.89 to $16.89.

American Porcelain Dinner Ware at Very Low Prices

Tea Cups and Saucers, 15c. each.

Coffee Cups and Saucers, 19c. each.

Dessert Dishes, 6c.

Breakfast Plates, 12c. Oatmeals, 12c.

Platters, 19c. and 35c. each.

31-Piece American Porcelain Cottage Sets, $2.59

Bread and Butter Plates, 6c. each.

Pie Plates, 8c. each. Tea Plates, 10c. each.

Dinner Plates, 15c. each.

Soup Plates, 10c.

Uncovered Vegetable Dishes, 24c.

15c. Blue Dragon Japanese China Tea Cups and Saucers, 12c.

Brilliant Cut Glass Below Regular Prices

$2.98 Flower Vases, $1.98. $2.49 Flower Vases, $1.59. $2.75 Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.98.

Additional Pieces of Glass Ware Attractively Priced

$1.19 Light Cut Crystal Lemonade Sets, 98c. Sets consist of 6 glasses and one pitcher.

Needle Etched Iced Tea Glasses, 12c. each.

Plain Crystal Lemonade Glasses, $1.25 doz.

$1.20 Needle Etched Table Tumblers, 96c. doz.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Clearance of Men's Suits to Order

Summer Suits, these—made from the single suit-lengths of light-weight fabrics remaining in our stock.

Fine all-wool fabrics they are; in a very wide range of smart patterns and colorings.

Made to your order, and guaranteed to fit, with every detail of tailoring, lining and trimming that you would get if you paid full price.

$23.50 to $28.50, Reg. $25 to $42

Choice of single or double-breasted models; with a small extra charge for chest measure over 42.

What a splendid chance for the man who likes the luxury of a Suit made to fit him—at well below its usual cost.

Men's Custom Tailoring Shop, Third floor, Hoyt Street.

Sale of $6 Redfern Corsets at $2.69

Of white batiste, with medium high bust and long hip. A model much in demand, that had to be discontinued, however, to reduce the continually widening number of Redfern models.

Monday also offers these splendid Corset values:—

$3.50 A/S Corsets at $2.29

Of pink brocaded coutil, for the well-developed figure.

$2 R. N. Corsets at $1.39

Of white batiste with elastic hip section.

A/S Dancing Corsets at $1.29

Elastic top and medium hip line.

Second floor, East Building.

69c and 79c Half-Silk Pongees, 35c Yd.

Another lot of this beautiful cloth like that of which we sold so many yards Monday, except that the designs in this lot are different. An excellent value; 36 inches wide.

29c. and 39c. Printed Novelty Voiles, 19c. Yd.

38 and 40 inches wide. In choice colors and combinations; floral effects, stripes, dots, plaids, etc., on white and tinted grounds.

36-In. Half-Silk Natural Pongee 49c. Yd.

Looks like an all-silk fabric, but wears better.

Street floor, West Building.

White Sateen Floral Petticoats at 84c

In Pompadour effect, with large flowers in pink, blue or lavender. Tucked sectional flounce, trimmed with pleated ruffle.

At 98c.—A splendid group of white sateen Petticoats with scalloped embroidered flounce; some with filet lace edging on ruffle. Also tailored model with hemstitched hem.

At $1.25 — Extra size white sateen Petticoats, with plain tailored flounce and hemstitched hem.

At $1.59—White sateen Petticoats, flounce trimmed with insertion and edging of lace.

Second floor, East Building.

$1.89 Navy Blue French Serge $1.39 Yd.

54 inches wide. Rich shades of navy blue. Firmly woven, all-wool grade.

98c. to $1.39 Silverbloom Dress Fabrics, 68c. Yd.

54 inches wide. Mixture of mohair and cotton. As cool as it is charming. In stripes of varying widths in soft color combinations.

79c. Navy Blue Sicilian, 59c. Yd.

50 inches wide, firmly woven and has lustrous finish.

$1.25 Black Mohair Brilliantine, 98c. Yd.

43 inches wide.

$1.75 Black French Serge $1.29 Yd.

48 inches wide.

$1.49 Black Voile, 98c. Yd.

54 inches wide.

79c. Black Mohair, 59c. Yd.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Women's Silk Stockings at 89c

Splendid qualities, that you would not hesitate to buy in quantities if found at a price considerably higher.

The slight thicknesses in weave found in some of them hardly give cause for the price-difference.

Nearly all have lisle or mercerized tops and soles.

Black, white and colors. All sizes in black and in white.

Women's Cotton and Lisle Stockings 29c. Pair

Excellent! A great many in black, some tan and white. All sizes at the beginning of the day.

Girls' Shaped Lisle Stockings 12½c. Pair

These have sold for 19c., but were made to sell at 35c. pair. Black, light blue, pink or tan. Sizes to 8 only.

Children's White Novelty-Top Socks

At 24c., in sizes to 7½. At 29c., in sizes 8 and larger.

Street floor, Central Building.

$1.49 All-Silk Crepe de Chine $1.29 Yd.

In all the desirable street and evening shades, as well as black and white; 39 inches wide.

$3.25 Oyster White Shantung Pongee, $2.25 Yd.

$1.59 La George Crepe $1.35 Yd.

White, black and fine range of colors; 39 inches wide.

$1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta, $1.19

In navy blue and other desirable colors. Also black; 35 and 36 inches wide.

$1.98 A. & S. Bathing Suit Satin, $1.79 Yd.

Guaranteed salt water proof. Black only.

$1.79 All-Silk Taffeta $1.59 Yd.

40 inches wide; black only.

$1.49 All-Silk Taffeta $1.19 Yd.

35 inches wide. Perfect black.

Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Women's White Skirts—27 Styles at 98c

Picture in your mind this wide number of interesting styles to choose from, in gabardine, cordeline, rep, lineen; white and sports-striped and sports-patterned.

Each Skirt as good as any that might be found at $1.25 and $1.50.

Velvet Corduroy Skirts at $2.75

Remarkable! One style in narrow wale, big-butoning down the front. Another in wide wale, with belt through loops.

An Extraordinary Group of Skirts at $3.25

Including Skirts of "Princess" make. Novelty striped gabardines and cordelines.

Second floor, Central Building.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LETTERS COME TO LIGHT IN CONNECTICUT

Photographic Reproductions Made for First Time by Ex-Senator Bulkeley of Communications Relating to the Organization of Society of the Cincinnati in that State.

Of particular interest at this time, when America is again at war, are original letters which have just come to public view in Connecticut from George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, and others, having to do with the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati in that State "to perpetuate the remembrance of the achievement of national independence." They are preserved in Hartford, the city wherein the American system of government had its origin. As Johnson, the historian, says: "It is on the banks of the Connecticut, under the mighty preaching of Thomas Hooker and in the Constitution to which he gave life, if not form, that we draw the first breath of that atmosphere which is now so familiar to us. The birthplace of American democracy in Hartford."

The letters are the same as when they passed out of the hands of the authors, except as to change in color of the paper made by the passing of more than 130 years. They have not been in public print. For seventy-five years they have been cared for by the Connecticut Historical Society. Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-United States Senator, has had photographic reproductions made of them, even as to present color, and bound in two volumes. He presented 400 sets of the books to the society and used the other 100 for personal distribution among members of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, and his personal friends. The Historical Society has distributed sets to the Congressional Library at Washington, the New York and Boston public libraries, and all exchanging libraries as far west as the Pacific Coast.

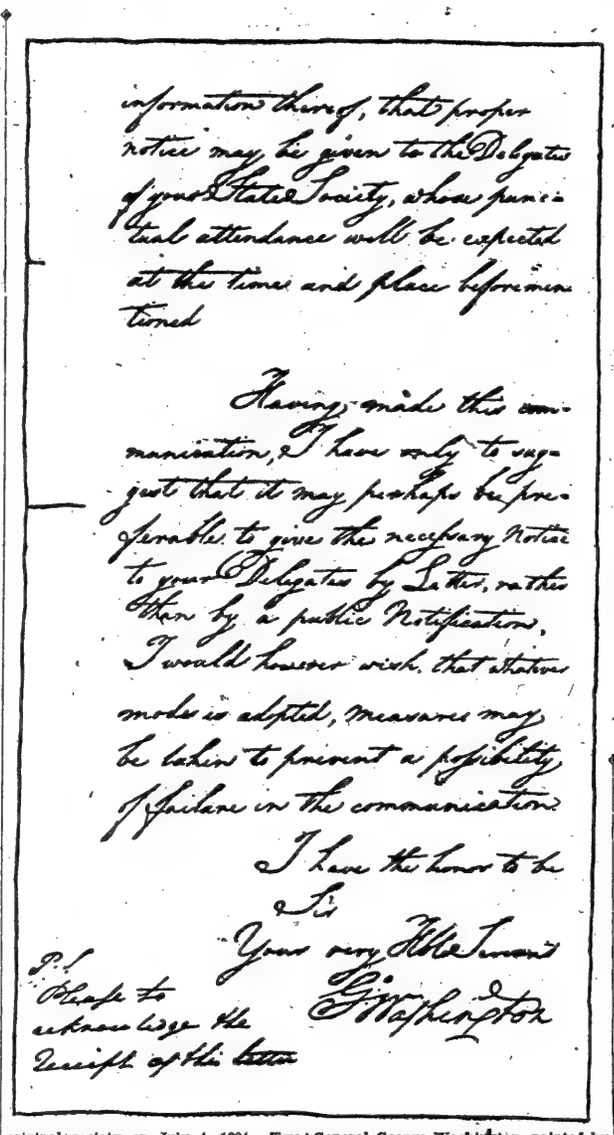
The Society of the Cincinnati was organized in camp on the Hudson River in 1783, and was composed of officers who had served three years in the American Army during the War of the Revolution.

As soon as the organization was made public there was an outcry against the promoters. John Adams considered it "the deepest piece of cunning yet attempted; it is sowing the seed of all that European Courts wish to grow up among us, namely, of vanity, ambition, corruption, discord, and sedition." But later in life and in reply to a complimentary address from the society in South Carolina he spoke of them as "enjoying the sweetest of rewards in the grateful affection of their fellow-citizens."

Opposition to the event was so strong in Connecticut that an act of incorporation was refused to it by the General Assembly in October, 1803. This was the beginning of the end, and on July 4, 1804, the organization passed a formal vote of dissolution. At the same time it voted that all books, papers, and other documents of the society be deposited in the hands of Lieutenant John Mix of Farmington, the Secretary. He died on Feb. 23, 1826. On Jan. 12, 1824, Egbert Cowles, administrator of his estate, delivered the books of records, accompanying manuscript, documents, and printed matter to the Connecticut Historical Society.

At the time of dissolution it was voted that all money belonging to the society be placed in the Treasury of Yale College as a place of safe keeping. Later the college paid to former members of the society, or their heirs, amounts aggregating $2,078.40. No further payments were made after Aug. 31, 1835. The sum remaining is $1,700, and the income derived from it is expended in the purchase of books for the university library. It is generally considered that the $1,700 has become the property of the university by the rule of common consent. At the time of dissolution there were 256 original members, 17 hereditary, and 7 honorary. The first meeting in Connecticut was held in the Senate Chamber, State Capitol, Hartford, March 17, 1784. In 1888 steps were taken to reorganize the Connecticut Society, and at the triennial meeting of the general society in 1890 a formal application was made for recognition. The question was referred to a special committee and passed upon at the next meeting in 1893. The Connecticuf Society was incorporated by act of the Legislature on April 11, 1895. It had been out of existence for about ninety years.

Ex-Senator Bulkeley is a member of the revived society in right of his great-grandfather, Lieut. Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley of Colchester. The old records include lists of original members, officers who served on committees in forming the constitution and preparing for the organization of the society, and, with one exception, all of them were dated prior to the time of the dissolution of the original society on July 4, 1804. Two papers bearing dates of 1806 and 1807 relate to the purchase of the portrait of General George Washington, painted by Colonel John Trumbull, to be hung in one of the vaults of Yale College. This portrait is a full length, the size of life, and represents Washington in full uniform.



Portions of the Two Washington Letters Brought to Light in Connecticut.

Most important among the documents of the collection are two letters written by General Washington at Mount Vernon. It is noticeable that one of the practices at that time was to write at the bottom of the sheet the word that would be the first word of the succeeding sheet. The first letter, dated Dec. 28, 1783, reads as follows:

After taking all the various circumstances into mature consideration, I have thought proper to appoint the City of Philadelphia to be the place for the general meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati on the first Monday in May next, agreeably to the original institution. The object of this letter is to communicate timely information thereof, that proper notice may be given to the Delegates of your State Society, whose punctual attendance will be expected at the time and place before mentioned.

Having made this communication, I have only to suggest that it may perhaps be preferable to give the necessary notice to your Delegates by Letter, rather than by a public Notification. I would, however, wish, that whatever mode is adopted, measures may be taken to prevent a possibility of failure in the communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very H'ble Servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

P. S.—Please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Major Gen. Huntington, President of the State Society of Cincinnati in Connecticut.

The second letter General Washington also wrote at Mount Vernon, Oct. 31, 1786. It was much longer, related to the call of the triennial meeting of the general society, and explained why he could not serve longer as President. Part of the text follows:

I take this early opportunity, in my character of President of the Cincinnati, of announcing to you that the triennial General Meeting of the Society is to be convened at the City of Philadelphia on the first Monday of May in the year 1787.

As it will not be in my power (for reasons which I shall have the honor of immediately communicating) to attend the next General Meeting, and as it may become more and more inconvenient for me to be absent from my Farms, or to receive appointments which will divert me from my private affairs; I think it proper also to acquaint you, for the information of your Delegates to the General Meeting that it is my desire not to be re-elected to the Presidency since I should find myself under the necessity of declining the acceptance of it.

The numerous applications for information, advice or assistance which are made to me in consequence of my Military Command; the multiplicity of my correspondencies in this Country as well as in many parts of Europe; the variety and perplexity of my own private concerns, which, having been much deranged by my absence through the year, demand my entire and unremitting attention; the arduousness of the task, in which I have been as it were unavoidably engaged, of superintending the opening the navigation of the great Rivers in this State; the natural desire of tranquillity and relaxation from business, which almost every one experiences at my time of life, particularly after having acted (during a considerable period) as no idle spectator in uncommonly busy and important scenes; and the present imbecility of my health, occasioned by a violent attack of the fever and ague, succeeded by rheumatick pains, (to which till of late I have been an entire stranger,) will, I doubt not, be considered as reasons of sufficient validity to justify my conduct in the present instance. * * *

During the residue of my continuance in Office, I shall be constantly ready to sign such Diplomas as may be requisite for the Members of your State Society, being sincerely desirous of giving every possible proof of attachment, esteem, and affection for them; as well as demonstrating the sentiments of perfect consideration and respect with which I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yr most Obed't and most H'ble Serv't,
G. WASHINGTON.

Another important document is signed by Alexander Hamilton and several others, comprising a committee of correspondence and relating to a number of important matters that were under consideration by the society. Part of it follows:

It is our duty to inform you that we have been appointed by the New York State Society of the Cincinnati a Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to frame and transmit to the other State Societies a Circular letter on several matters of importance to the Society of the Cincinnati in general. * * *

Before we dismiss the subject of the proposed alterations, we shall submit an observation on that part of them which relates to the exclusion of the clauses by which it is made a fundamental principle of the Society "to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American Empire."

We flatter ourselves, we speak the sense of the Society of which we are members, as well as our own, in declaring that we reverence the sentiment contained in that clause too much to be willing to see it expunged. Nor can we believe that its continuance will, on reflection, give umbrage to any whose views are not unfriendly to those principles which form the basis of the Union; and the only sure foundation of the tranquillity and happiness of this country. To such men it can never appear criminal that a class of citizens who have had so conspicuous an agency in the American Revolution as those who compose the Society of the Cincinnati, should pledge themselves to each other in a voluntary association to support, by all means consistent with the laws, that noble fabric of United Independence which, at so much hazard and with so many sacrifices, they have contributed to erect; a fabric on the solidity and duration of which the value of all they have done must depend! And America can never have cause to condemn an Institution calculated to give energy and extent to a sentiment favorable to the preservation of that Union by which she established her liberties, and to which she must owe her future peace, respectability, and prosperity. Experience, we doubt not, will teach her that the members of the Cincinnati, always actuated by the same virtuous and generous motives which have hitherto directed their conduct, will pride themselves in being, through every vicissitude of her future fate, the steady and faithful supporters of her Liberty, her Laws, and her Government. * * *

We are very respectfully, Gentlemen,
Your obed't and Humble Servants,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
JAI DUANE
WM. DUER
New York, November 1st, 1786
New York Nov. 1, 1786
from
Committee of that State Society.
The President of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Connecticut.

The following are the present officers of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, 1916-1917: President, Henry Larcom Abbot; Vice President, Morris Woodruff Seymour; Secretary, Bryce Metcalf, 17 Battery Place, New York City; Treasurer, Charles Hobby Pond, 23 Wall Street, New York City; Assistant Secretary, Linus Tryon Fenn; Assistant Treasurer, William Samuel Judd. Chaplains, the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, the Rev. Walter Marvine, and the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys.

FRANCE BRIMS OVER WITH GRATITUDE TO US

Pershing Moved to Tears More Than Once by the Tremendous Welcome Accorded Him by the Throngs in Paris Streets.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—The reception given to General Pershing in England was wonderful until the French showed what they could do. But even now the genuineness and depth of the English demonstration must remain unforgettable.

Nobody in this third year of the war will deny the depth of the French character. We used easily to assume that these people were frothy and superficial. Now we know that they not only are masters of expression but that they have as much to express as anybody else. The English tradition is just the other way round. They are taught from the cradle that death itself is preferable to the slightest display of feeling. If the English had acted in receiving our soldiers as the French have, they would disappear for thirty days to hide their shame.

The French are crazy about America and want the whole world to know it. They think Pershing is a great General and a perfect specimen of manhood, and they are willing to back their belief with alternating laughter and tears in the streets of Paris. They are literally mad with delight at what America has done and the way she has done it. They had given up hope of such goodness, such idealism, such sacrifice in this world of blood and tears, and were almost ready to accept hell on earth as a normal condition.

When America put aside comfort, luxury, safety, life, and quietly walked into the middle of the European conflict, they could hardly believe it. It was out of key with all the hideous brutality and selfishness evoked by Prussian aggression that a nation 3,000 miles away, with not one acre of territory or dollar of money to gain, should bring to the struggle for freedom "every man, every dollar, every heart-beat."

I have often celebrated in Paris in the good old care-free days the Fall of the Bastille, of which July 14 is the anniversary. I know in what manner these people express innocent mirth. I saw the other day the outburst of enthusiasm at the arrival of the Pershing party. It was not joy pure and unadulterated of the characteristic French sort that the crowd showed. There was a terribly hysterical quality in it. They were laughing and crying at the same time, but the crying was held in. It made you cry. I know that our brave General lost control of his tear ducts more than once between the Gare du Nord and the Hôtel de Crillon. I have never before seen a popular turnout to honor some one that didn't seem at least to have some element of buncombe in it. There was not a trace in Wednesday's. It was the grateful joy of a mother whose boy has just been saved from drowning and restored to her arms, or whose baby has been rescued from a fire at imminent risk to the rescuer. There was personal gratitude on every face. There was a certain distinguishable note of pain and suffering in the great waves of sound that rose from the crowds.

France has suffered, suffered, suffered. There is no measure to her loss. Practically every relationship in life of every solitary human being has been more or less changed since that fateful August day the Kaiser sent his guardsmen goosestepping westward from Berlin. And at the end of three years, after paying the price in full of chivalrous, successful defense, France, stood on the very brink of ruin.

She knows her debt to America, and entering into her knowledge is the beautiful thing that from America's point of view there is no debt at all. And so France stretched out her hands and opened her heart, and her smile was like St. Stephen the Martyr's.

The reception period came to an end today, and now General Pershing and his staff will settle down to work in the two houses they have rented in the Rue Constantine in the Hôtal des Invalides neighborhood. I asked the General this morning if he wasn't near the end of his rope after his experiences of the past few days. I found that he was feeling quite as well as at the beginning. He has the gift of sleep. When the day's activity is over he can count on a night of rest.

The newspaper men all like General Pershing; he is most considerate personally, but they regard him as a "tight-wad" on news. The day after he had talked freely to all the newspaper men and wound up by warning them not to use one word that he said, one of the number remarked as they filed out:

"What I understood the General to convey was that until Friday there would be no news, and after that absolutely none."

It was a true saying. The General is a soldier-man through and through. He hates to be quoted directly and has a perfect dread of anti-climax. The making of promises about the future, as for example the arrival of soldiers, he regards as the very height of folly. He was raised on a farm and he has a great deal of a quality that I have heard described as "country caution"—the kind of instinct that enables the hunted squirrel to keep on the other side of the limb.

Aside from the impression made on the populace General Pershing has spread a feeling of confidence throughout the Government. General Joffre and M. Viviani were perfectly frank in telling America that France was nearing the exhaustion point, needed help, needed a whole lot of it and needed it quick. They didn't overstate the matter. General Pershing, without saying much, has driven home the impression that America's being in France with every ounce of her weight is only a matter of the shortest practicable time.

To put it in the parlance of one of our national games, we are playing a table stakes game with every dollar we are worth on the table in front of us. It is to be hoped that a slight levity in the analogy will not break the force of the staggering fact of which perhaps many Americans have not even yet grasped the solemn and personal significance.

IN THE MUSIC WORLD

COLUMBIA OPERA NEAR.

Patriotic Side to Performances Starting Tuesday Week.

Allied aviators are to speak at Columbia's eight nights of grand opera beginning in the Varsity gym a week from next Tuesday and running to the end of July. To the educational purpose of showing Summer students something of New York's fine Winter opera fare the directors add a patriotic gift of their entire net proceeds to the National Special Aid Society's Aviation Fund. The operas will include "Faust," "La Boheme," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," and "Tosca." With Claudia Muzio, Maggie Teyte, Luca Botta, Henry Weldon, and others already engaged, two recent additions are Vera Curtis, soprano of the Metropolitan, and Philip Brinyan, baritone, while Marcel Charlier, conductor, will be assisted by Cesare Sturani and Willis Alling.

A Medal to Mme. Nilsson.

Christine Nilsson, the singer, received at Stockholm recently a medal from admirers all over the world in honor of her approaching seventy-fifth birthday on Aug. 20 of this year. The presentation date was advanced owing to her visit to an adopted daughter in Madrid. Copies of the medal for subscribers in America have been delayed by war, but will be distributed on arrival by J. de Lagerberg of 70 Park Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Lieut. Sousa Going to France.

John Philip Sousa, now Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, and just back from attending the trap shoot at Maplewood, N. H., has received permission from the Government to take a marine band to the trenches in France. He is busy composing special marches and music for a triumphal entry into the American division of the fighting lines.

Tractor Problem Solved

Patent just issued.
Read article in June 27th Outlook by Theodore H. Price on tractor needs. I have his seven good reasons, augmented by several more better reasons. One of which is that the power question is solved because it used the Ford chassis complete resting on my attachment. Will sell half interest at a reasonable price, provided additional capital is provided for manufacturing. Excellent opportunity for any town wanting a large factory. Sample tractor for demonstration. Operated by one man. Simple and effective, it can be marketed quickly and should have the co-operation of the Government for getting materials.

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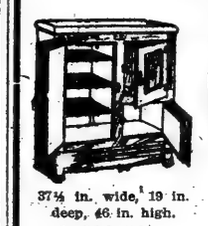
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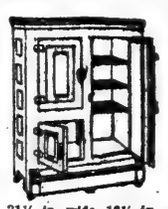
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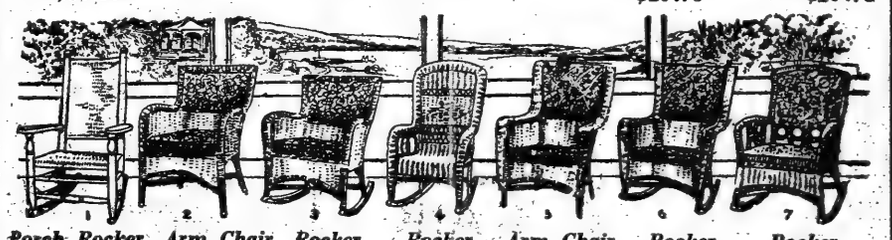
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FURS OF ALL KINDS NOW IN FASHION

Nutria Is the Favorite Peltry—Rumor of Silhouette Change in August, Reversing Present Style.

GENERATIONS have told us that little girls were made of sugar and spice and everything nice, and that little boys were made of rats and snails and puppy dogs' tails. The latter sounds like the ingredients of a tisane brewed in the caldron of a black voodoo woman outside of New Orleans, and, possibly, it was intended to sound that way when the distinction of class was made in the nursery.

Its application at this hour was made to the incoming peltry.

"What is this new and lavish fur made of?" asked the reporter of fashions of the importer of peltry.

"Rats and snails and puppy dogs' tails," he answered. "It is called by dignified and pleasing names, but as for its ingredients—I think the nursery couplet explains them."

This conversation was anent the fact that the French cables insist that the civilized world of women will wear more fur this year than ever before. The Stone Age has returned, if one judge by the French edict that the skins of animals should be thrown over the body in every possible fashion. Never mind what kind of fur; just put it on in lavish quantities and call yourself in fashion, says Paris.

Wherewithal Shall We Be Clothed?

The news from France is significant. There is keen vision behind it and a strong commercial reason. It is not to be supposed that France has found a new race of animals to take the place of those which, under her orders, have been skinned in every section of the planet. She has taken out her reserve store, and blended together component parts of all furs into a harmonious whole.

She has evidently discovered how to make something good-looking out of something trivial. It may be that she has the Russian market open to her. It is not probable that Russia can find the facilities for sending furs into France at present; but it may be that France has reason to believe that she can get hold of some of these before the Winter is well advanced, and that she therefore makes furs the fashion of the hour after the 1st of September.

The Russian situation regarding furs will loom large in the near future. Since Lord Shaughnessy, at the request of Lloyd George, sent over Sir George Bury, the great railroad expert, to see what could be done with the transportation system of that country, and since he was followed by our commission of expert railroaders, there is an optimistic belief in certain circles that things in Russia will soon be moving on wheels.

And Russia is the pre-eminent land of furs. No more will the ermine and sable be kept within the possession of the crown. France and America will have their chance at it. And, even at this moment, it may be that the deposed members of royalty and thousands of the nobility will not be unwilling to get rid of the vast storehouse of precious furs that they hold in their families.

The Paris designer is so canny that one feels that perhaps something of all this is behind the extraordinary display of furs as a leading fashion which is being made in France and intended for America. Not only do the cables give this news, but those who have returned from France within the last few weeks. They have brought with them quantities of Fall models, which they have persuaded the dressmakers to send over before the semi-annual exhibitions, and the first piece of news that they give the reporter is that Paris has flung herself into the use of fur in an extreme manner.

Entire backs of new coats are made of it, and also panels of skirts. On some skirts only fifteen inches of cloth are used at the top, the entire lower part being shaped of some kind of peltry.

Fur coats that are long and those that are short run ahead of tailored coats. Evening capes are of fur. Hats are of it. Instead of foxes and small stoles for the neck, the entire top of the coat, including the shoulders and sleeves, will be made of fur, cut into one piece that extends upward to the chin as a collar. Curious dolmans are made of fur, with long, sweeping backs that reach to the knees, bordered with another kind of fur, and close-fitting fronts arranged in surplice fashion by two wide scarfs that cross the waist at the back and are clasped with a great Chinese ornament slightly below the waist in front. The dominant fur is called "nutria."

The dressmakers who have received the news in this country are divided between joy and depression. The first emotion is caused by the fact that they can cheerfully raise the prices of their clothes, for there are hundreds who have kept in reserve splendid pieces of fur, without a hope of getting back their money. October will give them the desired relief. The second emotion is caused by the fact that women will ask the dressmakers to use furs that they own, instead of buying new ones. Probably women have almost as much fur put away as the dressmakers, and all this will have to be reshaped. This in itself is a serious job, requiring expert skill and much time.

Fortunately, there are in this country a vast number of skilled fur workers, especially among the Russians, who have been trained to handle the piecing of furs in a way that gives satisfaction. It may not be generally known that the Russians are supposed to have the most sensitive fingers in the world. It is for this reason that they are now employed in our munition factories, in preference to the workers of other nationalities, to put together the most delicate parts of our machinery.

When the flood tide of furs arrives in this country, it is best for us not to ask the origin of the animals we wear. The question as to wherewithal we shall be clothed had best remain a conundrum. It may be bits of rat, some Flanders mice, a dash of sable, a strip of Kolinsky, and a pound of moleskin. But what does it matter? The cocktail is the national drink. Who of us rebels against mixture?

The back of many of the skins that will be used for handsome clothes may look like the war map of Europe, because of the thousand and one seams, but the price will not be less, but even greater, for that reason. Animals will be linked together in death which in life would have fought each other to extinction, but such skillful linking takes the time of experts, and their work must be paid for by the dressmaker. So don't bother your head about the quality of fur that is used. Rat or sable, cat or ermine, the price will be the same.

The New Silhouette.

The early buyers who have returned from Paris bring another bit of news. They say that the hip line will be tightened, in the Oriental manner, and that the material above it will be loose and arranged in what the experts call artistic folds.

In February we were suddenly confronted with the melon silhouette. France projected this barrel shaping into the midst of an established fashion for slender hips and a flaring hem. She narrowed the hem and extended the hips. Those who had clothes from four years before were able to wear them, but the best gowns of the last two seasons were made useless.

No matter how much the conservatives may have rebelled against the actual barrel skirt of Callot, there were none who refused to accept the bulging drapery at the hips. The silhouette was at first looked upon with uncertainty, even by the experts in this country, but time wore down whatever resistance was offered against it, and, after two months, the women of this continent quickly took on a resemblance to the men who wore peg-top trousers in 1830.

In the latter part of August, so the returning buyers tell us, France will reverse this silhouette, or rather, change it in a startling way. She will bind in the hips and allow the hem to be wider, but cut it so that it will fall against the figures as did the gowns of the fourteenth century.

It will be an Eastern silhouette. It belongs to primitive races and the early stages of the world's civilization. It is doubtful if it will be refused even in America, or even have a cold shoulder turned toward it. We are a race of big-waisted women, with large diaphragms and thick muscles at the back. We have developed into a race of athletes, and we look better in mannish clothes than the women of any other nation, because of the flatness of our shoulder blades and the straightness of our waistlines. There is not even the slightest resemblance between Orientalism and mannishness, between the tailored suit and the gown of the harem; but, notwithstanding the gulf between these two fashions, our women look well in anything that does not define the waistline.

These men who talk knowingly of what Paris will present in mid-August have reason for their attitude of authority. They have been in Paris for several weeks, constantly in touch with the sources of originality in clothes, and although the French dressmakers may change their minds between now and then, it is unlikely.

This news, therefore, is strikingly important. If we are to change our silhouette again, which makes twice in one year, and if the bulge that was put into a frock is to be flattened, it merely means another somersault in fashions. Economists will tell you that it is much easier to bind in a line than to build it out. This may be true in gowns, but it is not easy to do in coat suits, and it is the new coats, in velvet, cloth, and fur, that are cut on this extremely long-waisted model, with a tight line exactly at the hips.

Callot is making her short coats of fur with this outline, and they are to be worn over one-piece frocks of different materials in colors that harmonize with the fur of the jacket. There is no peplum to the coat. It looks like a long sack held in below the waistline.

Listen well, therefore, to the voices of the prophets who are with us this week. They have gone down to the sea in ships at a time when it was most dangerous, in order that they might bring back or send to us the news of the hour in fashions. If you are about to buy new clothes, and New York is filled with women who are bent upon purchasing this month, keep well in mind the feeling that this new silhouette may prevail before the first of October. If hip drapery is desirable, then buy it in things that may be discarded before there is a chance for the new silhouette to win out.

THE SLEEVELESS SPORT COAT.

It is in gray woolen jersey cloth, with heavy stitching in dark gray crewel. It is slipped on over a one-piece frock and gathered in at the waist by a loose girdle of colored silk. The hat is of rough gray straw with a dark gray ribbon band.

SAPPHIRE BLUE FOR A COUNTRY CLUB.

The gown is in chiffon, trimmed with wide bands of ecru lace, with loose hip drapery, finished with a picot edge. The belt is of sapphire blue ribbon. The broad hat, with brim deep at sides and short in front, is of sapphire blue, with small blue cornflowers at regular intervals.

ONE ISOLDE SAFE FROM SUBMARINES

Darmstadt Found a Neat Joke in American Kurwenal Aboard "Tristan" Ship.

ROBERT PERKINS, one of the last American singers to return from Germany, where he appeared in opera even after the break in diplomatic relations between that country and his own, told at his home on the upper west side yesterday some of his experiences in wartime, not all so happy as have attended foreign artists here in the New World. Mr. Perkins hails from Glens Falls, up New York State, and went abroad a year and a half before the war, after coaching for German opera with the late Emil Fischer. He sang thirty-two different rôles in his four and a half years over there, the greater part under Felix Weingartner.

The Grand Ducal Theatre of Darmstadt, of whose company he was a member, is maintained by Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, a grandson of Queen Victoria and brother of the deposed Czarina, as well as brother-in-law of Prince Louis of Battenberg, Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, and Prince Henry of Prussia. Among the young American's souvenirs of his recent career was a decoration of the Cross of Honor, bestowed "for services in war by a nonbelligerent." It was given to him for performance of "Parsifal," arranged for the German Red Cross by Grand Duchess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, a sister of the Kaiser.

Mr. Perkins was with the company that gave the first German performances in Belgium, at the Brussels Théâtre de la Monnaie, before General von Bissing in February, 1916, the series including "Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," and "Fidelio." He sang in a festival performance of "Carmen" for Bulgarian, Turkish, and Austrian officers invalided in the war and taking their "cure" at Wiesbaden. Last March in Switzerland he gave a concert for the suffering Swiss in the warring countries, and received a wreath and a letter from the Secretary of State of the Helvetian Republic. He left a signed contract for Berlin at 30,000 marks a year—a scrap of paper now—and a verbal one for Vienna.

Early in the war the presence of an American on the Darmstadt stage aroused comment. "Sunday's 'Tristan,'" remarked one journal, "was a neat joke. Isolde, in order to bring her ship safely over the sea, had this time taken an American on board, the singer of Kurwenal, Herr Perkins, a native of the States." That was Feb. 27, 1916, when controversy ran high as to the submarines. The Darmstadt "Rosenkavalier" had a rôle for Perkins as Faninal. He sang Lord "Kookburn" in "Fra Diavolo" with much English comedy dialogue. His last part in Germany was March 18, 1917, as Wotan in "Die Walküre," of which the press recorded a deep impression, "seldom so compelling," and implied a double meaning to the "Wotan's Farewell."

Already the end had come. On Feb. 4 last, when the Grand Ducal troupe was to give "Carmen," the German papers announced the break in diplomatic relations, and the stage manager remarked, "We are enemies," as Perkins was going on to sing. He went through with his performance, which was more than some foreign artists at the Metropolitan were able to do about the same time. Four days later a once friendly critic in the Frankfurter Zeitung objected to his "Flying Dutchman" and the ironic plight of an American "not at all up to the situation." Mr. Perkins met him on the street next day and asked, "How would you like your artists in America to be treated so?" It may be some years before that question is comprehensively answered.

Getting out of Germany was perhaps easier for the member of a grand-ducal opera troupe than it was for some others, an American Ambassador, for example, to leave the Kaiser's enlightened empire. Mr. Perkins just traveled with his troupe. But all Americans looked alike when it came to a question of getting back in. He couldn't go back, nor could his wife, who was in Darmstadt, get permission to follow him, from March 21 until April 30, when she was released through appeal to Washington. At that Mrs. Perkins was allowed to bring nothing with her but the book of newspaper clippings she had kept, the only proof her husband had sung in Germany, and which he hopes to show to the director of the Metropolitan.

Since many young Americans are back home with a like experience, and nowhere to sing now, while new aspirants find Europe closed to their desire to learn the routine of the stage, there are pages in that scrapbook of interest to others than its owner. Even in circumstances of war, the court theatre at Darmstadt and its neighbors at Frankfort and elsewhere had been able to produce operatic novelties. Perkins sang Adam in Weingartner's "Kain und Abel," Johannes Freudhofer in Kienzl's "Evangelimann," the Burgomaster in Bloch's "Versiegelt," and other rôles in Erich Korngold's "Ring of Polycrates," Dr. Otto Neitzel's "Richter von Kaschau," and a Dutch opera, "Schneider von Schoenau," by Jan Brandis Buys.

For his first part in Darmstadt, the young baritone sang Telramund in "Lohengrin," Sept. 14, 1913. He appeared as Amonasro in "Aïda," with Siesak, Lucille Marcel, and Weingartner, and later with Dalmores, Ottilie Metzger, and Nikisch; then as Pizarro in "Fidelio," the Wanderer in "Siegfried," the High Priest in "Samson and Delilah," with another American, Mrs. Charles Cahier, and as Escamillo in "Carmen," with a German prima donna rejoicing in the stage name of Franziska Callwey, which doesn't mean Emma Calvé, though it sounds that way. German critics called Perkins's part in "Kain und Abel" a mighty Adam, imposing in figure as in voice, like a Michael Angelo sculpture of Moses.

Weingartner led his own opera also at Zurich and Basle, in Switzerland, with the American Adam, as father of the human race, and with Lucille Marcel, Mrs. Weingartner, as the unknown Ada, an extra-biblical character, who mixed the first family up. Perkins studied in season and out, adding to his repertory "Rheingold," "Flying Dutchman," "Tristan," in which the Isolde was Martha Leffler-Burckard, whom Conried once brought to New York. He sang Wotan in "Walküre," with Callwey as Brunnhilde; St. Bris in "Huguenots," Stephen Colonna in "Rienzi," Hagen in "Götterdämmerung," with Heinrich Haensel, a tenor also known to Americans, and finally both Titurel and Amfortas in "Parsifal," and in "Meistersinger," in 1915, Hans Sachs.

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Street and Sports Hats . . at $5 and $10
Beautiful Parasols—Formerly to $35—at $10
Many with handles in very exclusive and individual designs, privately imported by this house, and not to be found elsewhere.

New Autumn Furs
Advance models in coats, wraps and shoulder-pieces of deep blue Chinchilla, rich Russian or Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine and Dark Eastern Mink are now being offered at Special Summer Prices ranging from 20 to 40% less than the higher prices which will undoubtedly prevail in the Autumn.
Orders will be accepted for Furs to be made according to individual requirements.

NUMBER OF INSANE —, AT LARGE NOW LESS

Census of Population of Institutions Shows Progress in Manner of Caring for the Mentally Sick

TO ascertain the extent of institutional care of the insane, feeble-minded, epileptics, inebriates, and drug addicts in the several States of the Union, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene took a census on Jan. 1, 1917, of the patient population of the institutions caring for these classes, and throughout the country complete data from public institutions were obtained. Although more difficulty was experienced in getting figures from private institutions, the investigators believe that the number of patients of whom they have no record is comparatively small and consequently would only slightly affect the totals and ratios given.

It was found that from 1910 to 1917 the percentage of increase of the insane institutions was more than double the percentage of increase of population for the whole United States. The rate of increase was greatest in the Pacific division. At the same time the number of insane and feeble-minded at large is lessening, the manner of caring for these patients shows progress, and the number of institutions is steadily increasing. The number of institutions represented in this report is 571.

The report was prepared by Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., Statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission and Consulting Statistician of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Edith M. Furbush, A. B., B. S., Statistician of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. It will appear in Vol. I., No. 3 of Mental Hygiene. Here is part of it:

"The census shows that there were 234,055 insane patients under treatment in institutions in the United States on Jan. 1, 1917. Of these 225,824 were in public institutions and 8,231 in private hospitals. Of those in public institutions, 203,206 were cared for in State hospitals, 21,857 in county or city institutions, and 761 in institutions for temporary care.

"Every State in the Union has one or more State hospitals for the care of the insane; in all but eight States the care of the insane is exclusively a State function. In these eight States, viz., Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin, the burden of the insane is in part borne by the cities or counties. Wisconsin is the only State in which the number of the insane under county care exceeds the number under State care.

"The institutions for temporary care are either psychopathic hospitals or psychopathic wards in general hospitals. These institutions represent a comparatively new feature in the treatment of the insane and are found in but nine States, viz., California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

"Private institutions for the care of the insane are found in thirty States. In most States the number under treatment in these institutions is very small compared with the number found in public institutions.

"The following summary gives the number and per cent. distribution of the patients cared for in each kind of institution:

INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS, 1917:

	Number.	P. C.
Public institutions	225,824	96.5
State hospitals	203,206	86.9
County and city institutions	21,857	9.3
Institutions for temporary care	761	.3
Private institutions	8,231	3.5
Total	234,055	100.0

"It is generally estimated that the total number of the feeble-minded in the country exceeds that of the insane, but much greater institutional provision for the latter class is found in every State of the Union.

"The census shows a total of 37,220 feeble-minded persons in institutions throughout the country. Of these, 34,404 were in public institutions and 2,816 in private institutions. State institutions were caring for 31,361 and other public institutions for 3,043. New Jersey is the only State in which feeble-minded cases in private institutions exceed those in public institutions. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Nevada make no public provision for the care of the feeble-minded, and eleven other States publicly care for less than 100 each.

"Feeble-minded cases are found in private institutions in twenty-eight States, but in only four States does the number thus cared for reach 100.

"A summary of the distribution of the feeble-minded cases in institutions is shown in the following tabulation:

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS, 1917.

	Number.	P.C.
Public institutions	34,404	92.4
State	31,361	84.3
Other	3,043	8.1
Private institutions	2,816	7.6
Total	37,220	100.0

"The epileptics enumerated, which did not include those insane or feeble-minded, totaled 10,801. Of these, 10,394 were cared for in public institutions and 407 in private institutions. State institutions, proper, provided for 9,935 cases, and other public institutions for 459. No public provision is made for this class of epileptics in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

"Epileptics are cared for in private institutions in twenty-one States, but in only one State does the number of cases in such institutions exceed 100.

"The following is a summary of the distribution of epileptics in institutions:

EPILEPTICS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1917.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Public institutions	10,394	96.2
State	9,935	92.0
Other	459	4.2
Private institutions	407	3.8
Total	10,801	100.0

"The census showed a total of 4,891 inebriates and drug addicts receiving institutional care. Of these 3,991 were in public institutions and 900 in private institutions. There were 3,086 in State institutions and 905 in other public institutions. No inmates of these classes were enumerated in public institutions in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington. The extent of private care of alcoholic and drug cases throughout the country is also very meagre. In New Jersey 203 cases were reported in private institutions; in every State the number was less than 100.

"The distribution of these classes in institutions may be summarized as follows:

INEBRIATES AND DRUG ADDICTS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1917.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Public institutions	3,991	81.6
State	3,086	63.1
Other	905	18.5
Private institutions	900	18.4
Total	4,891	100.0

"According to estimates of the Federal Census Bureau, the population of the United States increased from 91,972,266 on April 15, 1910, to 102,826,309 on Jan. 1, 1917, an increase of 11.80 per cent. The insane in institutions, according to the Federal census of Jan. 1, 1910, and the census of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of Jan. 1, 1917, increased from 187,791 to 234,055, an increase of 24.64 per cent. The increase of the insane in institutions was relatively greater than that of the general population in every State except Arizona, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada and South Carolina. The States in which the disparity in increase was greatest were:

	Per Cent. of Increase General Population.	Insane in Institutions.
Arkansas	11.84	49.08
Florida	20.29	74.56
Illinois	9.84	27.38
Indiana	4.64	27.44
Maryland	5.03	25.31
Missouri	3.85	21.79
Nebraska	7.17	24.87
New Hampshire	2.99	20.79
North Caroline	9.62	86.64
Oklahoma	35.53	148.47

"The differences in rate of increase of the general population and the insane may be due to several causes, namely: (1) Marked additional institutional provision for the insane has been made in some of the States; this has caused the commitment to institutions of many cases formerly cared for in homes. (2) As institutions for the insane improve they become less dreaded by the public and more mild cases are admitted. (3) Laws permitting voluntary admission to institutions have been passed in several States. (4) There is a continual accumulation of chronic cases in the hospitals. (5) As the insanity rate is higher in cities than in rural districts, the rapid growth of cities becomes a factor in increasing such rate.

"Why these causes should produce wide differences in rate of increase in the several States can be explained only by a study of local conditions, which would include the composition of the population with respect to sex, age, race, and nativity; the environment, habits, customs, and occupations of the people, and the laws of the States relating to physical and mental diseases.

"A marked increase in the number of patients is noted in each division, although wide variations in the rate appear. The New England division continues to rank first in the number of insane in institutions per 100,000 of population and the Middle Atlantic division second. Massachusetts ranks first among the States and New York second.

"The most rapid increase in patients per 100,000 of population is found in the Pacific division, and the slowest in the East South Central division.

"The District of Columbia has relatively a higher rate of insane under treatment than any of the States, as the Government institution, known as St. Elizabeth's Hospital, admits patients from the army and navy as well as residents of the district.

"The insane in institutions in the United States as a whole increased from 204.2 to 227.6 per 100,000 of population during the seven-year period.

"Between the Federal census of 1890 and the census of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of 1917, 28 years and 7 months elapsed. The increase of insane per 100,000 of general population during this period was 97.6, or 2.2 per year. During the period from 1890 to 1904 the increase was 18.6, or 1 per year; from 1904 to 1910, 20.6, or 3.4 per year, and from 1910 to 1917, 23.4, or 3.3 per year. The rate of increase of the insane in institutions since 1904, therefore, has been over three times as rapid as it was during the 14 years preceding 1904. No acceleration of the rate, however, has taken place during the last seven years.

"Altogether there are 156 State hospitals for the insane, housing 203,206 patients, or an average of 1,303 per hospital. New York has 15 State hospitals, with an average of 2,451 patients per hospital; Massachusetts has 12, with an average of 1,138 patients; Illinois and Ohio each have 8, with an average of 2,013 and 1,514 patients, respectively; Pennsylvania has 7, with an average of 1,360 patients; of the other States, 2 have 6 each; 3, 5 each; 3, 4 each; 8, 3 each; 9, 2 each, and 16, 1 each.

"In 1910 there were 143 State hospitals, with a total patient population of 159,096, or an average per hospital of 1,113. The data for 1917 with respect to State hospitals therefore show an increase of thirteen institutions and 44,110 patients. The average patient population per State hospital has increased 190 since 1910.

"That the movement for more adequate provision for the feeble-minded in institutions is bearing fruit is clearly shown. The feeble-minded in institutions in the United States increased from 20,731 to 37,220, or 79.54 per cent., during the seven-year period from Jan. 1, 1910, to Jan. 1, 1917. In 1910 seventeen States reported no feeble-minded in institutions; in 1917 all but four States were making some institutional provision for this class. In 1910 the Federal Census Bureau estimated that not over one-tenth of the feeble-minded in the United States were being cared for in institutions. On the same basis, and assuming that the increase in feeble-minded had been at the same rate as the general population, there is now about one-sixth of the total feeble-minded population in institutions."

This brief review of the insane and feeble-minded in institutions indicates that marked progress is being made in caring for these classes of unfortunates, the report adds. The number of institutions is rapidly increasing, and the number of patients is mounting higher and higher. Institutions are also being much better constructed, and methods of treatment are becoming more enlightened. The number of insane and feeble-minded at large, with the evils associated therewith, is consequently lessening.

STRONGEST LOCOMOTIVE IS AMERICAN-BUILT

ONCE more has American genius demonstrated its supremacy in the railroad field, this time in the production of the most powerful locomotive in the world; not a freak built for spectacular purposes but the first of a standard type of giants of the rails constructed for a definite purpose. It is capable of developing 7,000 horse power, and was designed and built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

This monster, capable of exerting as much power as a string of trolley cars over half a mile long, draws its current from a wire no bigger than that used by a trolley car, or about the size of a lead pencil. This is made possible by the use of the high voltage alternating current system.

The important field for this engine will be for hauling the tremendously heavy freight traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Alleghany Mountains from Altoona to Johnstown, Penn., including the famous Horseshoe Curve, a distance of approximately forty miles. The freight traffic over this division runs as high as 30,000 tons a day. In capacity this locomotive exceeds by more than 50 per cent. the power of the large electric locomotives in transcontinental service, popularly called the largest locomotives in the world.

The locomotive has been sent to Philadelphia, where it is being placed in initial service on the electrified portion of the Pennsylvania main line extending west from Philadelphia to Paoli. It is built in one unit. There are two trucks, each having six driving wheels six feet in diameter. On each truck are mounted two powerful electric motors taking current from the trolley wire and supplying mechanical power through a gear wheel to the drivers. The total weight is 290 tons, length 76 feet. Although this weight is compact, the engine is said to be much easier on the track and roadbed than the steam locomotive because the weight is cushioned and the running gear is perfectly balanced for all speeds.

The control has been applied to such perfection that power can be exerted gradually so as to enable the engine to start a train without jerk and acquire the speed of twenty miles per hour with a heavy train in about two minutes. This speed is fixed as desirable for the grades and curves which will be encountered when crossing the mountains.

An interesting feature is the fact that the engine will handle these enormous trainloads, owing to the design of the motors, at constant speed, whether operating up or down grades. When going down grade the motors automatically become generators and return power to the line, and at the same time operate the use of the airbrakes, which are simply held for emergency use and for bringing the train to full stop.

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Smith Form-a-Truck has grown from a name in the motor truck industry to a new idea in hauling and delivery economy completely revising all previous conceptions of hauling and delivery costs.

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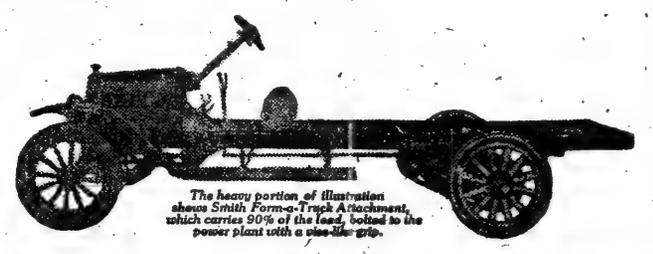

The heavy portion of illustration shows Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment, which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the power plant with a vise-like grip.

STATE INCOME TAX TO YIELD $30,000,000

Godfrey N. Nelson Describes Emerson Measure Signed by Governor —Welcome to Corporations.

By GODFREY N. NELSON,
Author of "Income Tax—Law and Accounting."

On June 4, 1917, Governor Whitman signed the Emerson bill, known as Senate Bill 1,040, a franchise tax on corporations, which, in effect, is an income tax applicable to mercantile and manufacturing corporations organized under the laws of the State of New York and the same classes of foreign corporations doing business in the State of New York. The act is an amendment of Chapter 60 of the Consolidated Laws, and will bear designation of Article 9A, to be inserted therein.

The corporations required under the act to make returns and pay the tax are relieved of the old franchise tax and the personal property tax. Inasmuch as manufacturing corporations have not heretofore been required to pay a franchise tax, that class of corporations is principally affected by the new law. But manufacturing corporations have been exempted only by reason of the State's desire to foster and encourage home industry, and not by reason of any prerogative affording them immunity. Hence, in the present emergency it is quite reasonable to expect that manufacturing corporations should contribute their quota to the necessary revenue of the State Government.

Relief from the personal property tax is a welcome provision to corporations in Greater New York. Of all unjust tax measures the personal property tax in the City of New York is no doubt the most unfair and inequitable, and consequently most evaded. Under it corporations are required to pay a local tax upon the excess of assets over liabilities, less certain prescribed deductions, irrespective of the location of such assets, excepting those having a permanent situs without the State of New York. For example, corporations having foreign branches or branches in States other than New York are required to pay a personal property tax in the City of New York on all choses in action regardless of where they exist.

Not only is the personal property tax unfair in principle, but its administration is manifestly iniquitious. Assessment rolls are made up in advance, and the amount of assessments so made must of necessity be more or less arbitrarily derived. A corporation, (individual as well,) aggrieved by an excessive assessment must, to obtain a reduction, make application therefor; one that is under-assessed remains silent and obtains an unfair advantage thereby.

Corporations Taxable.

The term "corporation" as used in the State Income Tax act includes joint stock companies and associations. Domestic manufacturing and mercantile corporations (those incorporated under the laws of the State of New York) are taxed for the privilege of exercising their franchises in a corporate capacity in the State. Foreign manufacturing and mercantile corporations (those incorporated under laws other than the State of New York) are taxed for the privilege of doing business in the State of New York.

As defined by the law "the term 'manufacturing corporation' means a corporation principally engaged in the business of manufacturing tangible personal property for itself or for others;" and "the term 'mercantile corporation' means a corporation principally engaged in the business of buying or selling tangible personal property for itself or for others."

Corporations Exempt.

Transportation and transmission corporations, such as railroad, express, steamship and telephone companies, and those supplying water, gas, light and power, which now pay a tax to the State upon their gross earnings, are exempt under the new law.

Rate of Tax—Computation of Tax.

The rate of the tax is 3 per cent. of the annual net income derived by the corporation; computed as follows:

If the entire business of the corporation be transacted within the State then the tax shall be based upon the net income as shown by the last return of annual net income filed by the corporation with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department.

If the entire business of the corporation is not transacted within the State, then the tax shall be based upon such portion of such entire net income as the aggregate of

"1. The average monthly value of the real property and tangible personal property within the State.

"2. The average monthly value of bills and accounts receivable for

"(a) Tangible personal property sold from its stores or stocks within the State,

"(b) Tangible personal property manufactured or shipped from within this and other States and countries, and

"(c) Services performed within the State.

"3. The proportion of the average value of the stocks of other corporations owned by the corporation, allocated to the State as provided by this section of the law.

"Bears to the aggregate of

"4. The average monthly value of all the real property and tangible personal property of the corporation, wherever located,

"5. The average total value of bills and accounts receivable for

"(a) Tangible personal property sold from its stores or stocks within and without the State,

"(b) Tangible personal property manufactured or shipped from within this and other States and countries, and

"(c) Services performed both within and without this State.

"6. The average total value of the stocks of other corporations owned by the corporation."

Reports—Due Date.

Annual returns are required of all taxable corporations and must be filed with the Tax Commission on or before the first day of July. An extension of one month has been declared as to returns due on July 1, 1917.

The amount to be reported, upon which the tax is based, is the net income for the preceding calendar or fiscal year, as shown by the last Federal return of annual net income filed by the corporation with the Collector of Internal Revenue.

For example, a corporation making its return to the United States Treasury Department on the basis of the calendar year, will, on or before July 31, 1917, (extended time,) mail its return to the State Tax Commission based on its Federal return for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. Corporations making their Federal income tax returns on the basis of their fiscal year are permitted to make their reports to the State Tax Commission upon the same basis. For example, a corporation, the fiscal year of which ends on April 30, 1917, making its return to the Collector of Internal Revenue on the basis of such fiscal year, will make its report to the State based on the net income shown thereby, and such return should be mailed to the State Tax Commission on or before July 31, 1917, (extended time.) After this year all returns must be made on or before July 1.

Tax Year—Payment of Tax.

The law states that the corporations taxable thereunder "shall annually pay in advance for the year beginning Nov. 1 next preceding an annual franchise tax * * *."

The tax is payable to the State Controller on or before Jan. 1 of each year.

Penalties.

Corporations failing to make returns are liable to a penalty of $5,000; officers of corporations making false or fraudulent returns for the purpose of evading the tax are subject to a penalty of $1,000.

Failure to pay the tax in due time subjects the corporation to a penalty of 10 per cent. of the amount of the tax plus 1 per cent. for each month that the tax remains unpaid.

Additional Federal Assessments.

Any additional assessments by the Commissioner or collectors of internal revenue of the United States Treasury Department are required to be reported by the corporation so assessed to the State Tax Commission within ten days after receipt of notice of such addition, and the additional tax due to the State will be payable to the State Controller within thirty days after notice of such additional assessment by the State Tax Commission.

Contents of Reports Required by Tax Commission.

A corporation that consents to be taxed upon its entire net income is required to report only:

(a) Name and location of principal place of business of corporation.

(b) The State under the laws of which the corporation was organized.

(c) Date of organization.

(d) Character of business transacted.

(e) The amount of net income for the preceding fiscal or calendar year, as shown by the last return of annual net income made to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department.

A corporation that does not consent to be taxed upon its entire net income is required to report, in addition to the above, the following information:

"The average monthly value for the fiscal or calendar year of its real property and tangible personal property in each city, village, or portion of a town outside of a village within the State, and the average monthly value of all its real property and tangible personal property wherever located.

"The average monthly value for the fiscal or calendar year of bills and accounts receivable for

(1) Tangible personal property sold from its stores or stocks within the State,

(2) Tangible personal property manufactured or shipped from within the State and

(3) Services performed within the State, and the average monthly total value for the fiscal or calendar year of bills and accounts receivable for

(a) Tangible personal property sold from its stores or stocks within and without the State,

(b) Tangible personal property manufactured or shipped from within the State and other States and countries, and

(c) Services performed both within and without the State.

"The average total value for the fiscal or calendar year of the stock of other corporations owned by the corporation, and the proportion of the average value of the stock of such other corporations within the State of New York, as allocated pursuant to the prescribed method of computing the tax.

"If the corporation has no real or tangible personal property within the State, the city, village, or portion of a town outside of a village in the State in which is located the office in which its principal financial concerns within the State are transacted."

Such supplemental facts as the Tax Commission may require for the purpose of making the computation required by the law.

Estimated Yield to the State.

It is estimated by Controller Travis that the State Income Tax, including taxes upon gross earnings of corporations, will yield an annual revenue of about $30,000,000; about three-eighths of the State's entire income. Under the provisions of the new law approximately $10,000,000 of collections from the income tax will be paid to cities, towns and incorporated villages of the State.

As a producer of net revenue the economy of administration of the new tax is an important feature. The State is not required to pass upon questions as to what constitutes taxable income or as to the deductibility of expenses, but rests upon decisions and rulings of the courts and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department in connection with Federal income tax returns, upon the basis of which the State fixes its assessments.

ANTI-NEGRO RIOTS DUE TO LABOR CAUSES

East St. Louis Congressman Traces Ill-feeling Among Laborers Since Packing House Strike.

KILLING of negroes and burning their houses in the recent riots of East St. Louis, Ill., was not due to racial hatred, but was entirely the result of labor conditions, according to Representative William A. Rodenberg of the Twenty-second Illinois Congressional District, including East St. Louis. Mr. Rodenberg's own home is in the city, which has a populaton of 85,000.

"The trouble is entirely economic," he said in the course of an interview at Washington. "It has been threatening a long time, and five weeks ago there was a forerunner of the present violence in the shape of a riot in which six blacks and three whites were killed. To understand the situation it is necessary to know the character of the town as an industrial centre. There are twenty-six railroads running through it and one hundred coal mines within fifty miles. All this rail transportation, together with the cheap water haulage on the river and the easy distance of fuel sources, has converted East St. Louis into a town that is entirely given over to manufacturing.

"The chief industrial concerns are the packing houses of the Swift, Morris and Armour companies, and the parent plant of the American Aluminum Company. It was in these conderns that the labor troubles began. The packing houses employ all told about 5,000 men. There are 3,000 in the aluminium plant, where practically all the aluminium used in the country is extracted from the raw clay material brought from Arkansas and Missouri.

"Several months ago there were strikes for shorter hours and higher wages at the packing houses and in the aluminium works. All these demands of the labor men were granted. Then the packing houses and the American Aluminum Company declared for open shops, and there was another strike based on the demand that the employers recognize the unions. This was not granted, so the workmen stayed out. Thereupon the companies concerned filled their plants with black labor. The white strikers declare that the companies sent agents all through the South to induce the blacks to come to the town. The employers deny this, and say that East St. Louis already had a plentiful supply of black laber when the whites went on strike and that the negroes were put to work because they were the only labor available to keep the plants going. As to the truth in the matter I do not know.

"But it is a fact that there has been a big influx of negroes into the town for the last five or six years. It began when the railroads, the Southern, the Louisville & Nashville, the Iron Mountain, and Mobile & Ohio, and various other lines started to replace white employes with black men in the section gangs and at freight handling points. Naturally thousands of these negroes with their families drifted into East St. Louis to live, and no doubt they sent word to their friends in the South that they had found a place where they could make more money than they had ever dreamed of before. The inevitable thing happened. Negroes came to the town in swarms from all parts of the South, some of them from farms, but many more of a less desirable type from the cities of the South.

"It was easy enough to foresee long ago, long before the white men went on strike, that eventually there would be a labor clash because of the coming of this new black element, but we had not looked for rioting with such horrible results in killing and arson as we have had this week.

"Of course, the negroes were not members of the labor unions. I don't knew that they could have got in if they had tried; but it is a notorious fact that black laborers are not capable of being successfully unionized. They don't understand why they should pay dues. Be that as it may, there were enough negroes in town to fill all the jobs of the 3,000 men who went on strike against the open shop, and they were put to work. They received the same wages which their white predecessors had got, the minimum daily pay for the humblest sort of work in the aluminium plant being $2.75. This was a fortune to the negro who had been working for 75 cents a day in the South. No doubt more messages went out from these people to those they had left behind, telling of the wealth to be picked up in East St. Louis. At any rate, the influx has continued until now there must be more than 20,000 blacks in the town. Four years ago there were not more than 7,000.

"The thing that first called my attention to the size of this immigration movement was the result of the registration in East St. Louis for the selective draft of the War Department. There were 6,000 white men registered and 2,500 negroes, almost a third of the whole registration being black. I imagine that the population of the town is very much in the same proportion. There are at least 20,000 foreign-born whites of practically all nationalities of Southern and Eastern Europe. For the rest, the population is made up of Americans, Irish, and a few Germans. So there are the elements and the labor conditions which brought about the present situation.

"The trouble is not between the negroes and the foreign whites exclusively. I have no doubt that the American and Irish elements have been largely represented in the rioting, for it is purely a labor matter, and every white workman in the city is interested, either as a man who has lost his job to a negro or as a man who fears to lose it if the blacks are not driven out of what has hitherto been a strong union town.

"There has been no animosity shown toward the negroes as such. They have not intruded themselves into white neighborhoods to live, but have segregated themselves in colonies, as the Italians and Poles do, and have occupied the new tenement houses that were rushed up by the builders to take care of this sudden addition to the population.

"The violence really began with the killing of a popular Police Sergeant named Coppage, who had gone out with three patrolmen to quell any possible trouble. He was killed by negroes. That was the last straw. It brought to a head all the resentment of the whites against the negroes who had taken their places in the factories.

"Two stories that have been circulated in connection with the riots and the coming of the negroes into Illinois are absolute rot. One of these is that the violence was instigated by German agents, and the other is that the negroes were imported into the State just before the last election for political purposes. There is no foundation for either report, so far as East St. Louis is concerned, or with reference to Chicago, where 50,000 negroes have gone from the South in the last year or so."

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WAR FACILITIES OF AIRPLANE MAKERS

They Maintain That This Industry Is Capable of Speedy and Effective Expansion.

THE Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, composed of the leading makers of aircraft in the United States and comprising about 80 per cent. of the industry, is eagerly awaiting the announcement of the Aircraft Production Board of Washington as to its detailed plans for the manufacture of 100,000 airplanes, the number which has been tentatively fixed on as America's proper contribution to the aerial force of the Allies.

Some orders have recently been let by the Government, but these are for relatively small numbers of machines, and no order has yet been issued for quantity production which would justify the airplane makers in entering into contracts for facilities, supplies, and labor necessary to the greatest expansion of their plants.

The Aircraft Manufacturers' Association recognizes the necessity for the employment of other resources than its own if the mark of 100,000 airplanes is to be achieved within a short space of time, but the manufacturers argue that their plants should be made the nucleus of the necessary organization, and that they should be expanded to the utmost before what may be called outside aid is enlisted. Also they believe that they should have a directing part in the enterprise when expansion passes beyond their own plants and into associate fields.

Addressing a recent meeting of the Aeronautical Society of America, Benjamin L. Williams, Secretary of the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, set forth the viewpoint of the airplane making industry. In the first place, he asserted, the industry, as an industry, did not exist until last August, due largely to the failure of governmental and popular support for what was considered almost solely as a sporting production.

"So," he continued, "facing conditions as they were until August, the industry had received very little encouragement, but in the minds of the pioneer makers there persisted the idea that the airplane was destined for some useful purpose rather than a purely sporting one, and that function developed with the war.

Quantity Production Planned.

"As a consequence, the manufacturers turned seriously to the development and the manufacture of airplanes in quantities. Now, when I speak of quantities I do not mean 100,000, nor do I mean 50,000, nor any such figures as we find have recently been used in discussing this subject, but I mean a manufacturer who could turn out two or three, or even one, machine a week was doing a good work and laying the foundation for an industry which in the course of time would be extended into almost anything you might imagine.

"Along with that came a demand from the people to the Government to do something toward the greater development, so that in October last there really were some specifications sent out to the manufacturers of airplanes and estimates were asked for and the thing was really taken up with a serious thought. In November some sixty-odd machines had been delivered, and there were four or five which were not delivered, owing to some criticism by the Washington engineers of the landing gears. That question was not settled until late in December, but in the meantime additional orders had been placed, and that brought the sum total of the machines then on order up to three hundred-odd.

"In any case, the records show that about the first of January of this year there had been undelivered to the Government something like three hundred and forty-odd airplanes. That point has always been a little bit of an annoyance. The industry did not fall down on the delivery of these three hundred-odd airplanes. It is true that the airplanes had been ordered during the preceding year, but the bulk of them, the three hundred-odd, were ordered late in December, if I recall the date correctly, so that, looking at it as a cold-blooded proposition, it appeared that out of 400 machines ordered there had been only sixty delivered.

"Immediately after the first of January the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Washington was confronted with the fact that there was a necessity for organization among the manufacturers. That developed during interviews with various manufacturers as to their ability to meet certain conditions which the committee had established, and the result was that there was no co-ordination of ideas, each man figuring on his own basis, and, being rather closely connected with his own individual development, he was not given to much imagination.

Manufacturers Get Together.

"Matters stood that way until the time of the aeronautical exhibition, which was held at the Grand Central Palace, during which time the industry and the manufacturers who represented the industry were really developing along individual lines, and it was rather a difficult proposition to get a complete and a fair exchange of ideas until that time. During the period of the show it was made possible for a number of the manufacturers to get together on a friendly basis, the manufacturers who had really done anything at all in aircraft construction, and as a result there was formed an association.

"At this time let me draw a comparison. The American aircraft industry as it stands today, on a peace-time basis, has a cash investment in buildings and materials and equipment, including raw materials ready to turn into the finished product, of about $30,000,000. Behind that are 14,000 men who are experts in aircraft manufacture. With these men are associated all of the aeronautic engineers who have devoted some years to aircraft construction.

"The ability to turn out aircraft is man power, and that man power is multiplied by the degree of skill with which they undertake to do their work, so that it is reasonable to assume that 14,000 men who are skillful in airplane construction, and leave nothing to chance, are much more capable of meeting an ambitious program and expanding from that as a nucleus than would 150,000 men, put into the field, who had had no previous experience.

"I had some figures as to the British aircraft industry, and these figures are authentic—I got them directly from the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

"Prior to the war aircraft were built in Great Britain as a sporting proposition, by one or two of the automobile makers, who had been very successful in the development of the racing automobile engine. Today the cash invested in the aircraft industry in England is $375,000,000. There are 66,000 employes. They have a capacity of 41,000 airplanes in a year. The man power is one-third as efficient as American workmen, due to local conditions.

"The American industry with its equipment and cash invested can turn out on a peace-time program, which it is now under, 600 airplanes in a month, or 7,200 in a year."

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS.

THE right of hogs to exist and have their being in pens adjacent to a Summer cottage is declared by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in Clark against Wambold, in which the plaintiff sued the owner of the hogs to enjoin him from maintaining the neighboring pigpen on the ground that it constituted a nuisance. The court ruled, however, that the pens must be maintained with reasonable cleanliness, and that the rights of the hogs were at least equal to those of the owner of the Summer cottage if the hogs were there first.

The Texas Court of Civil Appeals has heard the case of Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company against Atterbury, in which Atterbury sued for alleged injuries to his hogs. The facts of the case showed that an unusual rainfall made it necessary to unload Atterbury's hogs and keep them penned near the railroad until the tracks could be repaired. He claimed damages because the swine were driven into pens full of mud and water, which he asserted were injurious to fat hogs. He got a judgment, from which the railroad company appealed. The higher court reversed the judgment and said:

It is shown that there were several pens at Childress; that the unloading pen was dry on account of having cinders in it, and that the other pens were muddy; that with the exception of the unloading pen the other pens were about two inches deep in water and mud. Appellee testified that he did not keep the hogs in the pens all the time; that he herded them on the prairies two days, and put them back in the pens at night. Appellant insists under this assignment that no injury is shown, and we are inclined to the opinion that this contention is correct. The court could not judicially know, nor could the jury from common knowledge say, that mud and water two inches in depth was injurious or even uncomfortable to hogs during the Summer months. The nature and well-known habits of these animals would indicate that the reverse of the proposition is true.

Judge Pollard of St. Louis, originator of a widely known probation system, is the subject of a story illustrating his novel method of dealing with trouble some cases. A driver had been brought before Judge Pollard charged with cruelty to animals. He had been driving a galled mule, but he had an expert witness in a veterinarian, who testified that the sore on the mule's back did not pain the animal in the least.

The Judge listened attentively to the long technical opinion, and then demanded to know the mule's whereabouts. He was informed that it was harnessed to a wagon that stood in the street in front of the courthouse. The Judge then ordered that court be adjourned for five minutes. He took his cane and proceeded to the street, went up to the mule, and with the end of his cane gently touched the sore spot on the animal's back. The mule promptly tried to kick the dashboard off the wagon. Once again the Judge touched the sore spot with his cane, and the mule responded as before.

Judge Pollard returned to the bench. The prisoner was called before him. "With all due respect to the expert testimony you have had introduced in your behalf to show that the mule's back does not pain him, I will fine you $50," announced the Judge. "I asked the mule if the sore hurt him, and he said it did."

A man named Boggs, convicted by the State of Kentucky for violating the local option law, appealed to the Court of Appeals, the question being whether the making of "brandy on shares" from apples belonging to a third party and delivering the brandy to the third party constitutes a sale. The facts were conceded that the brandy came solely from the third party's apples and that Boggs was a licensed distiller. The court reversed the conviction and said:

The case is not unlike that of a farmer furnishing a particular quantity of wheat to a miller to be manufactured into flour, the miller to retain a certain portion of the flour for his services. Clearly the miller, in returning to the farmer his portion of the flour manufactured from the particular wheat furnished by the farmer, cannot be said to have sold the flour to the farmer. In the case under consideration the apples belonged to Jayne. His half of the brandy also belonged to him. In this portion of the brandy Boggs had no interest whatever. In delivering to Jayne his half of the brandy, Boggs merely returned to Jayne the latter's property. In a case involving facts identical with those above set out, the Supreme Court of Alabama held that the distiller was not guilty of selling, giving, or otherwise disposing of the brandy to the party who furnished the apples. Maxwell against State, 120 Ala., 375, 25 South, 235. With this conclusion we agree.

The case of Holmes against Southern Railway, 88 Southeastern Reporter, 924, was an action by a parent for damages for death of a child 2 years 4 months old. It was alleged that the child was of unusual vigor; that it was capable of and did perform certain small services about the home, which were worth $3 per month. The trial court gave judgment to defendant. The Georgia Court of Appeals propounded for the Supreme Court certified questions as to the effect of certain former decisions, and whether it was the duty of the trial judge to submit to the jury the question of the child's performance of such services and their value, and whether a court can judicially know that the alleged facts set out above are untrue, because so unreasonable as to be legally impossible.

The Georgia Supreme Court, Judge Hill giving the opinion, says, in effect, that, in the Southern Railway Company against Cowsin, 116 Ga. 46, 29 S. E. 219, the court, then composed of three Judges, held, with one dissenting, that the courts will take judicial cognizance that a child 1 year 8 months and 10 days old is incapable of rendering valuable services. In the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company against Arnold, 100 Ga. 760, 28 S. E. 224, a child alleged to be between 2½ and 3 years was held likewise incapable, four out of six so holding, one being disqualified and one dissenting. In Crawford against the Southern Railway Company, 105 Ga. 679, 33 S. E. 820, all concurred that it was for the jury, to determine whether a child of 4½ years was capable of valuable service. In James against the Central of Georgia Railway Company, 126 Georgia 415, 55 S. E. 431, four Justices (one dubitante) held against two dissenting that as to a child of 2 years 10 months 20 days it was a question for the jury. In the present case the court is evenly divided on the question, so that the decisions in the Covenia and Arnold cases stand as precedents; and since the age of 2½ years would cover the age in the case at bar, 2 years 4 months, the Arnold case must govern.

The Statewide prohibition law in Washington has caused the sale of many drinks acceptable as substitutes for intoxicants, one of which was known as "Lifestaff." The State authorities prosecuted one Heinrich for selling it on the ground that it was an intoxicating liquor. He appealed from his conviction, contending that while "Lifestaff" contained a small percentage of malt extract, it had no alcohol and could not be classed as a prohibited drink. In reversing the conviction the Supreme Court of the State says:

We merely hold that a liquid containing malt, if unfermented and containing no alcohol whatever, is not a "malt liquor" as defined by any standard dictionary of our language, or as defined by any textbook, or as defined by any court which has attempted to define the term, to which our attention has been directed, or which after many days of careful search we have been able to find. In this we are not merely following precedent. We are simply giving to the term "malt liquor" the only meaning that it has in our language. We are not even selecting between a primary and secondary meaning. We are taking the only meaning which the words have. It is admitted that the liquid here involved does not come within that meaning. We are bound by the admitted facts. The judgment is reversed.

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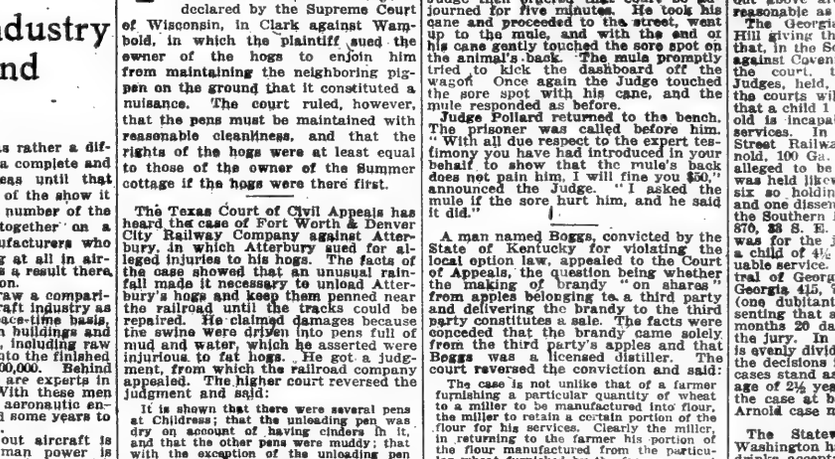

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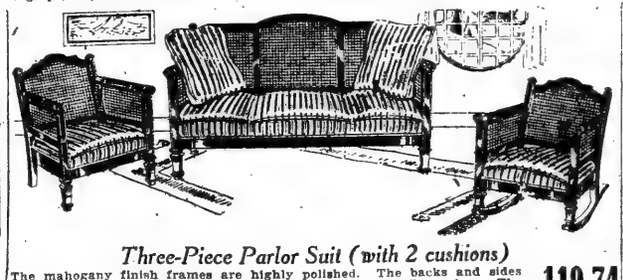

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Extra large size porch Rocker. Heavy hardwood frames; polished finish; seat and back of hand woven reed.

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or include in your outfit your purchase of Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Draperies, Curtains, Portieres, Linens, etc., at the sale prices.

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Sale of Rag Rugs

18x39 in. 31c
25x50 in. 85c

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF SIR HERBERT TREE

HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE, ACTOR, MANAGER, FRIEND

THE death of Sir Herbert Tree probably brought keener personal sorrow to more Americans than the passing of any English actor in recent years, for in him the social instinct was highly developed, and on his last visit to this country, a visit that ended only a few weeks before his death, he devoted much of his time not given over to professional pursuits to cultivating American friendships. So he was beloved not only for the impersonal pleasure he gave to countless thousands who enjoyed his performances here and throughout the country, but because of the more personal stimulus of intimate social contact.

In a period less troubled he would have been an emissary of good-will from the other great English-speaking nation, but in a time when the world was torn with strife, and his own country needed an advocate to present its case at the bar of neutral public opinion, Sir Herbert became an unofficial ambassador extraordinary to America, and in many addresses he spoke eloquently for the establishment of a real entente cordial between the two nations. On the occasion of a farewell luncheon given by the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims to Sir Herbert early last May Chauncey M. Depew alluded to this service.

"It has been my privilege," said Mr. Depew, "many times in the past to bid hail and farewell to eminent English, Irish, and Scotch men of letters and actors who have honored us by their visits. We have been glad to see them, and after their triumphs in our country to couple our farewell and bon voyage with an earnest invitation to come again. We are happy to include in this distinguished list our guest of today. He has peculiar claims upon our admiration and affection. He has always been hospitable to Americans visiting the mother country, and on all occasions given cordial service for friendly relations between our two nations."

There can be no doubt that Sir Herbert's ceaseless activities hastened his death, and there is evidence that he knew he was overtaxing his strength; but such vigorous natures know no moderation in work, and had he foreseen definitely the issue he would probably not have done differently, for to him achievement was life. During his Shakespeare tercentenary festival last year, in addition to his outside activities, one week he gave eight performances of "Henry VIII.," and at a special performance for the benefit of the British Red Cross he appeared in scenes from four different plays. It was a task that would have staggered a younger man.

That special performance gave New York playgoers a deeper insight into the visiting star's abilities than they could possibly have gained otherwise. He was not a great actor—the truly great actors in all the history of the stage have been few—but he was a fine artist whose keen intelligence, native taste, and versatility formed an effective substitute for the divine fire of genius. To these talents were added unquestioned skill as a director, and even the severest critics of his acting accorded him the rank of the foremost actor-manager of his generation.

He had a delicious sense of humor and a positive genius for coining epigrams and smart phrases. An illustration of the latter was his exclamation to an actor with whom he had struggled vainly for clearer enunciation, "Better articulate than never." He was withal a gentle, kindly, courteous gentleman, with the unassuming manners of the truly great. His companionship enriched the lives of many men and women, literally hundreds of whom could probably relate interesting reminiscences of their friendship with him. There follow some appreciations of this many-sided man. Writing from Atlantic City Percy Burton, Sir Herbert's general manager during his last visit, said:

"Tree's sad and sudden death comes too near and soon for me to collect my thoughts to write about him yet, though I may do so later. 'Treekins' he was known to some of his friends and contemporaries, (probably because he had the heart of a child.) Forbes-Robertson always called him so. George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and one of Tree's warmest friends here, wrote him, 'May I call you Herbert?' which amused him mightily, as did also the former's saying to him in a semi-public function at the Pilgrims, 'We blondes must stick together,' which also tickled Choate, who was present. Tree was never tired of telling the story, told him, I believe, by Patrick Francis Murphy (another kindred spirit) of the men who had been on an 'alcoholiday.'

"As you know, Tree loved a witticism, and would rather make an epigram than a pile of money. (He was at his best when he was losing; always a good sign.) But it is not true, as THE TIMES obituary notice put it, that he 'obtained very little pecuniary return for his lavish expenditures on his productions.' With either 'Julius Caesar' or 'Henry VIII.' he made over $100,000 alone, and there were others.

"Tree had a great brain, of course, but was working it too hard, and when I saw him off on the Spanish boat I never expected to see him again. He would have died just as surely had he remained here, and I believe he knew it. His very humanity—should I say human-ness?—makes it all the more difficult to write about him at the moment."

***

Yvette Guilbert's Tribute.

GREETING, Sir Herbert Tree!

A few days before you left New York we met, and I said to you:

"Why return to London now, that traveling is so dangerous?" And you replied:

"Yes, it is dangerous, but I feel I must go home. I must go."

And now you have died at home, and the news of your death has struck my heart with real pain. You were such a charming man! And what honor you did to your profession! Refined in your thoughts, you loved Beauty in Art and scorned Ugliness, even when it was well paid. My poor friend!

Never shall I forget our little dinners and luncheons at Marienbad. You used to go there just as I did to seek relief from your little bodily ills, in the mud baths, in the springs, and you, too, thought there the company of good King Edward VII., whose coming greatly increased the numbers of the British colony overnight. Very rich Americans packed the hotels, and the crowd invaded the promenade where the King walked, his little glass of water in his hand, accompanied by charming ladies of the Court. This crowd was so childishly eager to "see a King drink" that the Mayor of Marienbad was obliged to put up notices advising more discreet conduct. How unaffected and courteous King Edward was.

Today Sir Herbert Tree, as I focus my thoughts, I see you and me again, invited to luncheon with him, and I recall so clearly your laughter and the King's when he asked me where I had found those amusing English songs which he had heard me sing, and I answered: "Your Majesty, I found them in an old English work which I have and which rejoices in the title 'Pills to Purge Melancholy.'" How that amused the King, and how kindly he said: "When next you come to London, Mme. Guilbert, you must sing them to the Queen." Later I went to Buckingham Palace to sing my songs before Queen Alexandra.

And you, dear Herbert Tree, you kept on insisting that I should play Lady Macbeth, and the King exclaimed: "No, no, Sir Herbert! She has no rival in her own field; let her remain Yvette Guilbert. No tragedy!"

Mon Dieu, that is only a few seasons ago . . . . yet how long ago it seems! King Edward is dead, and now you also are dead. . . .

My memories of the famous first of August, 1914, the day of European mobilization, will always be blended with my memory of you, Sir Herbert Tree. The English, the Russians, the French were leaving Austrian watering places to return to their own countries, and you and I met in the last train leaving Cologne for the west, you having been deprived of your brand-new automobile which the Germans had commandeered on your journey from Marienbad. And how shaken with emotion we were in speaking of the terrible events that were in preparation. . . .

And Belgium, through which we went without imagining its fate! And those few kilometers which we had to make on foot from the German side of the German-Belgian frontier to the Belgian side, in an awful heat, because the German railway cars could not leave German territory.

At last we set forth. And then came our moving separation at Liége, when I turned toward Paris and you toward Ostend on the way to London. And, all about us, the anxieties of those thousands of people concerning their thousands of pieces of luggage, which they expected never to see again! And the thousand foolish little details of human anxiety for trunks full of clothes, while ruin and death were on the way!

And since then . . . ! Since then we have grown accustomed to death, to ruin and tears and grief; since then we have seen women of every town dressed in black and other women dressed in white with red crosses over their hearts or on their arms. . . . Later I saw you again in London. The façade of your theatre, like all the rest, was wrapped in darkness. You had had the curb of the sidewalk before your theatre painted white in order that the patrons of your theatre might see where to put their feet, in the midst of the blackness protecting the place from Zeppelins!

Finally we met again on the banks of the Hudson and we talked over together those vacation days in the years of peace . . . and you said "It will be terrible to die without knowing the end and consequences of this terrible affair."

Nevertheless, you died, my poor friend, without seeing the curtain dropped, as if in a hurry to go to an eternally peaceful and divine home.

You were charming, Sir Herbert Tree; always generous in soul and pocket. Your brain, lightsome as that of a butterfly, flew from subject to subject . . . and it was delicious in its instability, its phantasy, its delightful childishness. In character you had remained young, young! Nothing had spoiled the freshness of your sentiments, not the struggles of life, nor the difficulties of your work as manager and artist; nothing had spoiled your exquisite sensibility.

Your friends, just as much as your wife and dear children, will feel your loss; and their heart-beats will send greeting to this delightful man, this artist whose distinguished and erudite taste made of the stage of his theatre a school of refined instruction.

Dear Beerbohm Tree, may the wireless waft to you in Heaven the sincere and heartfelt grief of your

YVETTE GUILBERT.

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An Old Friend's Appreciation.

TREE'S sudden death is a great shock to many and comes as a serious loss to the stage of two countries. It was my privilege in the nineties to become well acquainted with Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Prior to that I had, as a devout playgoer, followed his stage career with interest and attention, for it was evident that, while he lacked the divine spark which illuminated more or less everything that his great contemporary Irving said and did, he was an actor of much greater merit and achievement than some of the critics gave him credit for being. This was in his managerial days at the Haymarket Theatre, where he produced, among other plays, "Hypatia," "The Red Lamp," "Called Back," "Captain Swift," and "Trilby." He had also been able to realize the ambition of almost every serious actor, and, be it added, of a few comic ones, and play Hamlet. But he lacked the innate dignity and personal magnetism of Irving—who was by no means an ideal Prince of Denmark—and the grace and charm of Forbes-Robertson, and he made of the melancholy Dane a sort of German professor with a beard. The old jape was revived with respect to Tree's Hamlet, that it was "funny without being vulgar," the remark being attributed at the time to another actor, Charles Brookfield, in his day one of the wittiest and most cynical raconteurs and men-about-town.

But neither harsh criticism nor mockery stayed Tree in his path of progress, and 1896 saw a commencement of the "lordly pleasure house" in the Haymarket, which was to be his permanent theatrical home for the rest of his days. The foundations of what was then called Her Majesty's Theatre, to be changed to His Majesty's on the accession of Edward VII., were laid, and a year later it was opened to the public with the production of Sir Gilbert Parker's dramatization of his own story, "The Seats of the Mighty." I recall as if it were yesterday the distinguished audience which assembled to wish good fortune to the actor-manager in his new and dignified home. Every one who was any one seemed to be there, from Princes and Prime Ministers and lights of the peerage downward. Unfortunately, the play was not equal in merit to the novel on which it was based, and it had but a brief run. It was followed by a still more emphatic failure, "Carnac Sahib," by Henry Arthur Jones, and it seemed as if Tree's luck had deserted him. But he managed to pull things together with revivals of some old successes, including "Trilby," and then, courageously enough, he pinned his faith to the poetic drama. He commissioned the young poet, Stephen Phillips, to write "Herod" and "Ulysses," and while the success of neither was sensational it was sufficient.

It was Tree's ambition to produce Shakespeare's plays in the worthiest possible manner, and so he commenced with "Julius Caesar," playing Antony to the Brutus of Lewis Waller, and the Cassius of Robert Taber, the American actor. With the exception possibly of Barnay's Berlin production of the same play, the Forum scene had never been so impressively and realistically done, and the revival was acclaimed as the best yet seen in London. It was followed by many other elaborate Shakespeare productions, notably "Twelfth Night," which had rarely been more imaginatively played, Tree's own performance of Malvolio, while over-elaborated, being richly humorous. Among the other Shakespeare plays at His Majesty's, all of which were staged in the lavish style which elicited either the unreserved praise or the severe condemnation of the critics, were "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "Henry V.," "Henry VIII.," "King John," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Merry Wives," "The Tempest," "Othello," and "Macbeth."

His annual Shakespeare Festival, conducted by him for a decade, was an accomplishment of which any actor and manager might have been proud. For a period of one week he would produce a different play each evening and another two at matinées, playing the leading rôles himself—all with the fullest attention to detail and mise en scène. He succeeded in securing wholehearted admiration from a discerning public for this work, though a few critics still barked at his heels. But he laid the playgoing public of London and New York, where several of his best productions were transferred, under a considerable obligation.

Herbert Tree, if he was interested, could be a witty and even brilliant conversationalist and after-dinner speaker. Some of his best things were obvious impromptus, though he was known to lead up to a joke with considerable adroitness. His weakness in this respect was known to Charles Brookfield, and it was amusing to watch the latter at some of the symposia at the Garrick Club deliberately balking Tree when he was paving his way for a witticism. Irving used to give memorable supper parties in the old Beefsteak Club Room at the Lyceum Theatre. When Tree built His Majesty's Theatre he devised a beautiful apartment on the roof, where, after a first night and on other occasions, he would entertain distinguished people in lavish but invariably tasteful style. Princes, prime ministers, statesmen and nobles of various countries, famous men and women and artists partook of his hospitality and enjoyed a real feast of reason and flow of soul as well as generous entertainment. Tree, in fact, liked to do things en prince, though, like Irving, he was occasionally financially embarrassed. But in later years he had many successes, and if he had not succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune one will be surprised. His nature was essentially kindly and indulgent, though his mannerisms suggested coldness verging on cynicism. He had not only a fluent tongue and ready wit, but also a facile and graceful pen, occasionally tinged with mordant humor. In reality he was a very good fellow. He always struck me as a man who would have made an uncommonly fine editor, he had such a good sense of style and was so capable of discerning the merits as well as the faults of others, and of turning their abilities to his own account. Among his staff and co-workers he was really beloved, and he will be regretted by not a few who owe to him their first advancement in life.

ERNEST HART.

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From Laura Hope Crews.

LAURA HOPE CREWS, who was a member of Sir Herbert's company last season, during his engagement at the New Amsterdam, and George Arliss, the English actor, gave to Percy Burton in Atlantic City some personal reminiscences of his late chief.

"I had a very warm corner in my heart for Sir Herbert," said Miss Crews, "and his death came as a sad and sudden shock to me. He was really the kindest, truest-hearted, and most generous gentleman of the theatre I have ever known. I had the pleasure of appearing with him during his Shakespeare tercentenary engagement in New York, and it was an experience of unalloyed delight to me. I was particularly struck by his altogether unassuming and generous attitude toward the chorus and small people, and the splendid way in which he treated them. They loved him, one and all. He was exceptionally courteous and kind to me; I was treated as a personal friend more than a member of his company.

"Sir Herbert was, of course, full of humor, and had the big heart of an overgrown boy. He bubbled with laughter. I remember one episode that occurred on our tour that amused him hugely. The Mayor of a large city we visited invited him for a motor drive, but at the last moment found he could not come, and sent a representative, who was fortunately, or unfortunately, quite deaf, as we soon discovered. Sir Herbert had invited me to share the drive, as he thought it would be a pleasant outing in the country, but instead our guide showed us the skyscrapers on the right and the municipal buildings on the left, to our mutual boredom, and we longed for release.

"At last we reached the steps of the Mayor's office. 'I know you will excuse my introducing you before I do the lady,' our deaf but diplomatic guide said to Sir Herbert, to his dismay. After the customary small talk we were shown respectfully to the door, when the Mayor placed his hand patronizingly on my shoulder and said, 'Well, young lady, and what are you doing in Sir Tree's company?' I did not know whether to feel flattered by his allusion to youth or annoyed at his ignorance, but Sir Herbert covered his and my own confusion with his usual diplomacy. 'Good gracious!' he exclaimed. 'Miss Crews is playing my and Shakespeare's Mistress Page.'

"When we returned to the automobile our deaf but by no means dumb guide said, 'Now we will go and see the fish market.' 'Oh, no, we won't!' ejaculated Sir Herbert, and then he said in a firm voice what he had been repeating sotto voce throughout the drive: 'I want to go into the country.' And we did, shivering with cold courtesy through that Winter afternoon.

"When I was playing with Constance Collier in 'Peter Ibbetson' last season at the Republic, Sir Herbert was appearing in 'Colonel Newcome' at the New Amsterdam across the way, and often he would run in to see us before and after the curtain fell. It was not too near to send us telegrams and never too far to send us flowers, and often the latter would come without a word to identify their donor, and it always pleased him when we guessed they were from him. We had many a jolly little supper party together.

"Even my maid, a stout, elderly, comfortable woman, cried when I told her Sir Herbert Tree was dead. 'He was always so kind to me,' she said. 'He always said "Good evening" to me and shook me by the hand.'

"Sir Herbert was at his best tête-à-tête. When he was host at a large party, as he loved to be, he seemed sometimes to be acting for an audience, but alone he was a dear, unaffected, natural, sincere friend."

Before he sailed Sir Herbert told Miss Crews he believed they would never meet again, and in spite of her protestations he persisted in his assertion.

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When Arliss First Met Tree.

THE first time I met Tree," Mr. Arliss told Mr. Burton, "was when he was playing 'Hamlet' at the Haymarket in London and I was with Sarah Thorne's company at Margate. Most of the company were amateurs or pupes, which is short for pupils. I was not a pupe and ambitious withal. Hearing Sir Herbert (then Mr.) Tree was going to produce a play by Stuart Ogilvie based on Charles Kingsley's 'Hypatia,' egged on (metaphorically, not literally) by the author, I applied for the part of one of the three monks, which, or who, I understood were going begging. I tried diplomatically for the first monk, thinking egotistically he might have more lines. 'Oh!' said Hamlet Tree meditatively, 'Mr. Allan is playing that.' 'Well, then, the second monk,' I said, not to be put off. 'Let me see,' said Tree, 'Mr. Allan is playing him, too.' 'Then let me play the third monk,' I said at last, almost in despair. 'Alas,' replied Tree sadly, as he ran his fingers reflectively through the sparse blonde beard of Hamlet, 'Mr. Allan plays him, too.' And then he added with tardy, but apologetic, explanation, 'We've rolled the three monks into one!'

"I did not meet Tree for many a long day afterward," continued Mr. Arliss, "though I watched his career with wonder, admiration and amazement, never being able to understand how he could find the strength or time to achieve all he did.

"After leaving Mrs. Patrick Campbell's company, my first real American part—and that a Japanese one—was Zakkuri in Belasco's beautiful production of 'The Darling of the Gods,' a part and play Sir Herbert subsequently essayed at His Majesty's, London. I remember I took the liberty of cabling him. 'Zakkuri greets Zakkuri,' on the occasion of his first night, and in answer there came a typically charming letter in his own handwriting, adding as a postscript, 'Do, do come and see me when you get back to London.' As luck would have it I got back on the last night of the run of the play, and leaving my luggage at Euston Station hurried to His Majesty's and saw a goodly part of the play from the only seat to be had in the dress circle of the theatre."

Mr. Arliss spoke of Sir Herbert's passion for a joke, even if it chanced to be on himself. He recalled the late W. S. Gilbert's bon mot when Tree asked him if he would be able to grow a mustache before he could play a part in one of Gilbert's plays he was about to produce. "You will be able to grow a very large mustache before you will be able to play this part," Sullivan's famous collaborator told him.

"The last time I saw Tree," said Mr. Arliss, "was at Laurette Taylor's masquerade party at Sherry's one night last Spring. I was seated between him and Patrick Francis Murphy, and the supper room fairly scintillated with wit as the two played shuttlecock and battledore with their humorous sallies and happy returns."

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An Early Recitation.

IT was in 1877, when I was a member of a theatrical club on Adelphi Terrace, London, where all the leading members of the profession used to congregate. It was announced by one of the comedians, (Charles Collette,) at that time that a new member would give a recitation on a certain Sunday night, I think.

Herbert Tree duly arrived. He looked a mere boy, red haired, and garbed in a frock coat. After a short introduction by one of the prominent members of the club he proceeded with the recitation—Shakespearean, of course.

The silence from the moment he commenced was wonderful, and until the end of his marvelous execution of this particular piece it continued. Then the applause began. It was on a New Year's night, and any one who has ever had the opportunity of being in a London club when Big Ben strikes the hour, knows the enthusiasm.

A. C. HARTLEY.

Donald Brian Has Temporarily Laid Aside His Morning Coat and Incased His Dancing Legs in Miltary Puttees to Appear at the Palace in a Miniature Melodrama With a War Background.

Not a Debutante, But the Mother of a Prospecitve One. A Picture of Irene Franklin in One of Her Most Girlish Getups in the Winter Garden Revue.

One of the Flowers That Grow in the Garden of Girls in Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies." This Blossom Is an Orchid, Otherwise Betty Browne.

Sir Herbert Tree in the Role of Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry VIII.," the Part in Which the Great Number of American Playgoers Will Remember Him.

"PEG" TAYLOR FLIRTS WITH THE MOVIE MEN

THIS is a true if unbelievable story. Recently Roi Cooper Megrue called upon Laurette Taylor, and, announcing that he was an emissary from the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, asked if she wouldn't agree to act for some movies for that new concern. Miss Taylor, who had made up her mind to be that rara avis, the actress who has not succumbed to the lure of movie money, replied that no company could afford to pay her enough money, and, upon being asked how much that was, she thought up the biggest figure she could and said, "One million dollars." Mr. Megrue laughed, too, and departed.

Some days later he called the actress on the telephone and said that her proposition had been accepted. At first she couldn't grasp what he meant, and then Mr. Megrue explained that he had submitted her suggestion to the Goldwyn people and they had answered that they would be willing to discuss details on that basis. When Miss Taylor caught her breath, she said that just now she wouldn't act for the movies even for $1,000,000.

"I think I will wait until the rights to 'Peg o' My Heart' revert to Mr. Manners," she told him.

"And then your price will probably go up," he countered.

"Perhaps," she said.

It is likewise true that some time previous to this offer Miss Taylor was offered $700,000 to appear in a screen version of "Peg o' My Heart," the contract to include the world rights to the picture.

The admirers of Joseph Urban's art will soon have an opportunity of seeing an example of a different phase of it. During the Summer he will redecorate the interior of the Liberty Theatre, and, as this is his first important commission of this kind in America, it is said he wishes to make it a lasting example of his art. To be sure, he did "drag his wicked brush," to requote Will Rogers, through the foyers of the Century and over its roof, but to try to add to the decorations of that elaborate interior was like painting the lily. While Mr. Urban is known here chiefly through his stage decorations, his fame abroad rests primarily on his talent as an interior decorator and architect. The Liberty has been chosen as the playhouse in which Laurette Taylor will resume her engagement begun last Winter at the Globe. She will appear again as the little Whitechapel drudge who does her bit as a nurse's helper in J. Hartley Manners's comedy, "Out There," and will follow it with new plays from her husband's pen.

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

IF the early season brings some interesting plays the reward will be double, for, in addition to the enjoyment to be had from the plays themselves, a new revue by George M. Cohan will follow forthwith. Whether or not Mr. Cohan will resume writing what started out to be a series of annual revues will depend wholly on the early productions. "It isn't worth while," said Mr. Cohan the other day, "to stage a costly revue after Christmas that can have but a short run. But if there are enough plays that can be burlesqued presented early in the season I will write another revue. Last year most of the plays were burlesques themselves." "The Deluge," "Chu Chin Chow," "The Country Cousin," "Polly with a Past," "General Post," "Peter Ibbetson," "Out There"—these are a few of the plays announced for August and September that should furnish Mr. Cohan, whose travesties have not been approached for cleverness here in recent years, with excellent material.

Henry Miller gave San Francisco its first Galsworthy play last week. He produced at the Columbia Theatre, where he is presenting a répertoire of plays with a company of New York actors, the English author's latest drama, "A Bit o' Love." The locale of the comedy is the English Devonshire country and Mr. Miller played the rôle of a villager.

How short the theatrical Summers are growing is emphasized by the calling of the first rehearsal for the new Hippodrome show for tomorrow. The task of creating a Hippodrome entertainment is so stupendous that an unusually long rehearsal period is necessary, and while the players will assemble for the first time tomorrow the first performance will not occur until late next month. Ever since the big playhouse closed last Spring the work of building the new production has been going on. The ice pond has been removed and it is probable that the under-stage water tank will be used again.

While there will be no skating in the Hippodrome show, it is altogether likely that an ice ballet will be a feature of the new Century revue, and it has been definitely decided to have a skating scene in Fred Stone's new show. The revolving stage of the Century suggests unusual possibilities for a spinning ice pond. On the principle of the treadmill, some thrilling chases could be arranged, as, for instance, Eliza on skates pursued by bloodhounds that never advance, or the stars chasing Messrs. Dillingham and Ziegfeld in an attempt to catch up with them and demand better parts.

Donald Brian will begin a brief vaudeville engagement before starting rehearsals in the new Le Baron-Herbert operetta, "Her Regiment," tomorrow at the Palace. Mr. Brian will be seen in the dramatic playlet "Somewhere in Mexico," in which he appeared at the recent Lambs' gambol. The playlet is based on a story of a little French boy who sacrificed his brother's life and then his own to keep valuable military information from the Germans. The story was told by J. Stuart Blackton at the first exhibition of his photodrama "Womanhood" at the Broadway some weeks ago. Curiously enough, the idea was seized by two dramatists, who made playlets of it. The other was called "Children of France" and was acted at two trial performances at the Palace recently.

That the South American critics keep their thesauri of adjectives at elbow, just as their Manhattan confrères do, is evidenced by the following critique from El Peru of Lima, Peru:

"If the season of the noted Russian ballet has been for Lima one of the greatest theatrical events, as much through the artistic power of the spectacle as by the distinction our society has given it, the performance last night made pale all the former successes. The dancer, all grace and delicacy, whose agile feet scarcely touch the stage, whose fragile body sways like a flower, and whose movement is always rhythmical, gave us last night a surpassing vision of her incomparable art. And in the theatre, a feast of beauty, full of women, dazzling and effulgent, the sumptuous stage vibrated with light, now as calm as a moonlit vista, now with multi-colored dream tones."

Paviowa, according to the same paper, has received many valuable presents, among them a gold card incrusted with brilliants bearing the name of the Mayor of Lima and other dignitaries of the city.

The chorus girl is often pictured as a young woman who doesn't know much about literature. That this is a mistaken conception is evidenced by a recent occurrence in the backstage realm of the "Follies." Will Rogers was ascending in the elevator that leads to the dressing rooms and in his hand he held a proof of the Marcus drawing of himself printed in these columns last Sunday. "Oh! Mr. Rogers," exclaimed one of the coryphees, "is that your picture?" "Yes," answered the poet lariat, to borrow Channing Pollock's happy phrase, "it's by Marcus." "Oh!" she said, without a pause, "Don Marquis."

Lee Kugel, who branched out as a producer of plays with "Old Lady 31" last season, has throttled any desire to make numerous productions and so run the risk of losing the profits from that play and has assigned himself the unostentatious task of producing only one new play a year, at least for the present. "Old Lady 31" will be sent on tour with Emma Dunn in her original rôle and Scott Cooper in the part created by Reginald Barlow. Mr. Barlow is now Major Reginald Barlow, U. S. A.

J. H. Manners's "Out There," is to be produced in Australia next month. Leslie Ryecroft, who staged the play at the Globe, is on the Pacific en route to Sydney, where the first performance will be given. Sara Allgood, the gifted actress who appeared here with Lady Gregory's Irish Players, and who has been playing Peg in Australia, will take Miss Taylor's rôle.

The aristocratic Lyceum Theatre was overrun by a movie horde one day last week. The scenario of "The Runaways," in which Julia Sanderson will make her screen début, called for a metropolitan theatre interior with the audience in their seats, and the Lyceum was chosen.

"OVER THERE."

(The student officers at Plattsburg, the dispatches say, have added George M. Cohan's latest patriotic song to their repertoire of marching tunes. Mr. Cohan, who wrote songs about the flag when war was a myth to this country, dashed off his latest contribution a few weeks ago, and Nora Bayes has been singing it ever since in the varieties. The words are printed below.)

Johnny get your gun, get your gun, get your gun;
Take it on the run, on the run, on the run;
Hear them calling you and me,
Ev'ry son of liberty.
Hurry right away, no delay, go today,
Make your daddy glad to have had such a lad.
Tell your sweetheart not to pine,
To be proud her boy's in line.

CHORUS.

Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there,
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tumming everywhere.
So prepare, say a pray'r,
Send the word, send the word to beware,
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over over there.

Johnny get your gun, get your gun, get your gun;
Johnny show the Hun you're a son of a gun;
Hoist the flag and let her fly,
Yankee Doodle do or die,
Pack your little kit, show your grit, do your bit.
Yankees to the ranks from the towns and the tanks,
Make your mother proud of you and the old Red, White, and Blue.

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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Pauline Frederick in "The Love That Lives."
RIALTO—"Parentage."
41ST STREET—Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild and Woolly."
AMERICAN—First half, William Desmond in "Time Lock and Diamonds"; second half, Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild and Woolly."
NEW YORK—Monday, Louise Glaum in "A Strange Transgressor," with daily change of features.
PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—First half, Olive Thomas in "Madcap Madge"; second half, Bessie Barriscale in "The Hater of Men."
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—First half, Bessie Barriscale in "The Hater of Men"; second half, Olive Thomas in "Madcap Madge."
GLOBE—Benjamin Chapin in the Lincoln cycle of pictures.
BROADWAY—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."
BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL—"The Birth of a Nation."

THE first film of the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, a new producing company which adopted the novel plan of manufacturing twelve complete pictures before releasing the first one, will be exhibited for the first time on Sept. 9. The first release will be Margaret Mayo's play, "Polly of the Circus," with Mae Marsh in the title rôle. Madge Kennedy in "Baby Mine" will be the next, and then will follow Maxine Elliott in "Fighting Odds" and Jane Cowl in "The Spreading Dawn." The films, seven of which are already completed, will be released every two weeks.

"The Garden of Allah," the first of the series of spectacles the Liebler Company produced at the Century, has been made into a movie and is being shown in the larger cities of the country. Helen Ware acted the rôle created by Mary Mannering and Thomas Santschi played the late Lewis Waller's part for the screen.

William Collier, Jr., who used to be called "Buster" Collier before he grew up, has been engaged by the Famous Players-Lasky Company to appear with Jack Pickford in a screen adaptation of Mark Twain's immortal "Tom Sawyer." Young Collier proved himself to be an uncannily expert cinema artist in his first picture, "The Bugle Call," a year or two ago.

The movies are about to lose two popular stars. The defection of Ethel Barrymore, who will return to the oral stage in the Fall, was announced recently, and now Olga Petrova has signified her intention of giving up the screen for the stage. Mme. Petrova only recently signed a contract with the Famous Players-Lasky Company for her services, and inasmuch as it was a lucrative one and she had acquired a substantial following, her decision is unusual. The actress will organize her own company and appear in plays suited to her talents.

The death of a minor player is often more serious matter in the movies than on the stage. One of the players appearing in the support of Jane Cowl in the first picture she is acting in for the Goldwyn Company died after a considerable portion of the film had been exposed. It was necessary to rebuild six sets that formed the backgrounds for the fifteen scenes already taken. Arthur Hopkins directed the taking of the prologue and epilogue, and Hugo Ballin will be in charge of the main theme, which is taken from one of Basil King's stories. Miss Cowl is scheduled to complete two photoplays before the opening of the new season, which will see her again in "Lilac Time" and will bring forth another play from the pens of herself and Jane Murfin. It is called "Daybreak."

For the delectation of the admirers of Warner Oland, the villain of "Patria" and other films, this delightful bit is culled from a rhapsodic biographical sketch submitted by the press department of the company for which Mr. Oland is acting. "Despite the fact that he has won his greatest successes as a screen villain," the rave runs, "Mr. Oland in private life is one of the most jovial, genial men imaginable. He has a hearty laugh that fairly radiates sunshine. He is a born sportsman, with the soul of a true artist. Everything Warner Oland does is artistic, which fact is well exemplified in his work on the screen. While other villains rave and rant, Oland is quiet, reserved, and crafty. By a shrug of a shoulder or the studied contemplation of his inseparable cigarette Oland registers the same action a less artistic actor would by bombast. Mr. Oland is the father of the 'little theatre movement' in America and the adapter of many of the plays of Strindberg. His home life is most harmonious to his artistic temperament, his wife being Edith Shearn Oland, the landscape and portrait painter."

Robert B. Mantell, Jr., son of the veteran Shakespearean actor, has been engaged for an important rôle in the Art Dramas film production, "When You and I Were Young." Mr. Mantell was a member of his father's Shakespearean company for several seasons and he has also had stock experience and has acted for the screen. Alma Hanlon will play the principal feminine rôle.

William Fox is preparing another Annette Kellermann film. It is based on a story by George Bronson Howard and is being taken in California under the direction of John G. Adolfi. In addition to the marine scenes which have characterised Miss Kellermann's former films some submarine views will be included. It is said the picture will be unlike "A Daughter of the Gods" in a number of respects. A spectacular production of a screen version of the story of Cleopatra, with Theda Bara in the rôle of the Egyptian Queen, a photoplay based on Ralph Connor's story, "The Doctor," with William Farnum in the title rôle, and a screen arrangement of "The Scarlet Pimpernel," with Dustin Farnum in the rôle Fred Terry played here at the Knickerbocker some years ago, are included in Mr. Fox's productions for the coming season.

Hector Turnbull, former head of the scenario department of the Famous Players-Lasky Company, has enlisted as a private in Battery F of the First Field Artillery of the N. Y. N. G. Mr. Turnbull's story, "The Show Down," has been chosen for Pauline Frederick's use on the screen.

Taylor Holmes is so enamored of acting for the screen that he does not contemplate a return to the speaking stage for some time. At least his sentiments are thus reported. Mr. Holmes has been acting for an Essanay picture called "Efficiency Edgar's Courtship," and his contract calls for three more films, with an option on his services for further productions. It is probable that a screen version of "His Majesty Bunker Bean" will be made with Mr. Holmes in the rôle in which he was seen last Winter at the Astor.

Maciste, the titanic figure who came into being in d'Annunzio's "Cabiria," is the central figure in a new film called "The Warrior," that will be placed on exhibition at the Criterion next week. Many of the 610 scenes of the film were protographed along the Austro-Italian frontier with the sanction of the Italian Government, and this picture is described as a "thrilling battle drama of the Alps." The film is now being shown at the Théâtre Vaudeville, Paris.

The recent announcement of the decision of Thomas H. Ince to distribute his future productions through the Paramount and Artcraft Corporations was followed by announcement of the signing of a contract by Mack Sennett under the terms of which he will also release his comedy films through Paramount. Mr. Sennett will leave this week for his studios at Edendale, Cal.

Mrs. Vernon Castle is at work on her third picture for Pathé, a mystery photodrama with a more or less thrilling search for the murderer of a millionaire, the father of the character portrayed by Mrs. Castle, included. Antonio Moreno is Mrs. Castle's leading man, and during the course of the picture he has opportunity to perform some Fairbanksian feats of strength and agility. T. Wigney Percyval, one of the authors of "Grumpy," John Sainpolis, and W. H. Gilmour are others in the cast.

Thomas H. Ince, who recently disposed of his holdings in the Triangle Film Corporation, has arranged to have his future productions released through the Paramount and Artcraft distributing agencies. He will preserve his own organization and will turn over the completed product to the distributing concerns. Mr. Ince will leave soon for California, where he will have his headquarters.

VARIETY HEADLINERS.

PALACE—Donald Brian, Adele Rowland, the Morgan Dancers.
RIVERSIDE—Nan Halperin, Hassard Short, George White, and Emma Haig.
ROYAL—Eddie Foy and children, Williams and Wolfus, Howard and Fields.
NEW BRIGHTON—Jack Norworth and Lillian Lorraine, Joseph Bennett and Edward Richards, Eduardo and Elisa Cansino.

CONCERTS AT STADIUM.

Volpe Starts Off Tonight with "The Prophet" March.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announces a new series of free concerts, starting tonight at 8 o'clock in the City College Stadium, where Arnold Volpe, a native of Russia and a graduate of the Conservatory of Petrograd, will lead an orchestra of fifty men from the Metropolitan Opera, the Philharmonic, New York Symphony and Russian Symphony societies. On the program are the Coronation March from "The Prophet," overture to "Robespierre," fantasy from "Aïda," Dance of the Hours, from "Gioconda," selection from "Carmen," Dvorak's "Humoresque," Waldteufel's waltz, "Espagna," and Herbert's "American Fantasy." Other concerts given by the city today are in Central Park, at 2 o'clock, by the Community Chorus, followed at 4 o'clock by D'Aquin's Military Band, and at the same hour, Ward's Band, at the Battery.

THE CIVIC ORCHESTRA.

Beethoven Symphony Tonight and Sophia Braslau, Star.

Sophie Braslau, the Metropolitan contralto, and Paul Kefer, 'cellist of the Civic Orchestral Society, will be soloists tonight for the sixth event among ten Summer night concerts at the St. Nicholas Rink this season by Pierre Monteux and the best players in New York. For the first time the society has an entire symphony, Beethoven's Seventh. Miss Braslau's songs are "The Star-Spangled Banner," Donizetti's "O Mio Fernando," from "La Favorita," and the great air from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah." Mr. Kefer adds Faure's "Elegy," and other numbers are Wagner's "Liebestod" and Chabrier's "Spain."

Sing for Orphans' Benefit.

Guido Ciccolini, tenor, with Lillian Eubank, soprano, formerly of the Metropolitan, and Lucile Collette, violin, will give a concert Saturday evening, July 14, at the Hotel Prince, Arverne, L. I., for the benefit of the Israel Orphan Asylum, of 272 Second Street, New York. The artists will be assisted by Joseph Bamboshek, of the Metropolitan, who served as conductor in the English opera comique at the Lyceum this year.

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Its characters are as real as you and your neighbors.

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FRESCO PAINTING ART REVIVED BY AMERICAN

Giotto's Works at Padua Inspire Gardner Hale of Chicago to Go and Do Likewise

PARIS art is nowadays strongly imbued with war spirit. In half a dozen exhibitions now being given it is impossible to find one picture the subject of which is not drawn from some phase of the conflict within France's doors. One interesting exception is the work—not in an exposition, however—of Gardner Hale, a Chicagoan who has been living in Paris and Italy for some years. He is a son of Professor Hale of Chicago University, and his brother recently married Beatrice Forbes-Robertson.

Gardner Hale has made an art discovery of interest to Americans, for it opens up attractive vistas in both interior and exterior house decoration. By some good luck, and much hard work, he has discovered the mechanics of pure fresco, which has been a forgotten art since the fourteenth century.

It should be noted that the word "fresco," as applied to modern mural decoration of a certain sort, is inaccurate. The Italian word "fresco" means "fresh," and can properly be applied only to a painting done on fresh mortar. As the art itself was lost after the introduction into Italy of oil painting, the word was so misused as to mean little.

Gardner Hale's interest in fresco was awakened in Italy, and he abandoned for it all other branches of his work. He considers the Giotto frescos in the Arena Chapel, Padua, and at Assisi among the most beautiful paintings in the world, and after seeing them began his study of this ancient art. After a year of failures came his stroke of luck. He found in one of the bookshops of the Seine quais an old volume by one Cennino Cennini, entitled "Traite de la Peinture." Cennini was a pupil of Agnolo Gaddi, who was a son and pupil of Taddeo, who, in turn, was a pupil of Giotto. Cennini, at the age of 75, was put in prison for debt. In a somewhat obscure resentment against the whole body of his colleagues he occupied his time in prison by writing a book on fresco painting, the secrets of which had until then been carefully guarded. Mr. Hale looked upon this book as the key to the old methods, and he was not mistaken, although infinite labor was necessary to reconcile old methods to modern. Cennini talked to compatriots who used the same materials, utensils, and terms as himself. Cement was then unknown; lime was used, and, of course, all materials and methods of colormaking had changed.

Mr. Hale had to find the right sand, right proportions, what colors could be used—for, with lime, all colors do not succeed. In a word, he was obliged to create all his materials, instead of walking into a shop and buying them. Modern colors he found inadequate, because more or less impure, and, in general, not ground enough. As proof of the superiority of the Italian colors, Mr. Hale points to the old frescos, the power and brilliancy of whose colors are, he says, unequaled in modern painting. Mr. Hale grinds his own colors from especially pure earths, which he found in South France and Italy.

A subsidiary art much employed in the old frescos, and which was also lost after the introduction of oil painting, is that of application of gold and silver leaf. Mr. Hale uses this with wonderful effect, notably in a fragment, "La Baigneuse," soon to be seen in America, and in a series of panels representing the various fruits of the earth. His method is to apply the gold or silver in an especially heavy leaf, placed on tinfoil, which in turn is applied to the wall with a thick varnish.

Gardner Hale's adherence to fresco is based on the pure, luminous quality of color produced, and upon the unity achieved between the surface decorated and the picture. The effect is not that of paint applied to a surface, but of the material itself blossoming into forms and colors. It looks as if the surface could be lifted off and the picture remain as before. The freshness and purity of the color effects are remarkable, a result of their being so inherent a part of the material decorated. The white is the lime itself—Cennini calls it the "white of St. John." But certain colors do not stand being applied to lime, a strong alkali, and Mr. Hale has gone far afield to solve this problem, also. He uses earth colors when possible, ochres and light reds, but also pure mineral colorings, as cobalt and emerald green, and ultra marine.

Two other virtues remain to pure fresco; it is invulnerable to weather, and it resists the ravages of time. Mr. Hale has put his work out of doors for long stretches of time, fully exposed to the weather; he has scrubbed it, and practically scraped the surface. It has stood all tests. It is pointed out that the only examples remaining of Greek and Cretan paintings are frescos, although in their literatures they make mention of other forms. And the frescos of the Italian wayside shrines, after centuries of exposure, remain brilliant.

It is these two latter virtues which would seem to adapt it for use in American houses of cement and concrete. Mr. Hale has pointed out, in a magazine article, a low building of white cement or concrete, with beautiful, simple lines. "Imagine that treated with suitable colors," he said. "Even on the outside there is no reason why such houses should not be beautifully decorated in color."

He has contrived to make his frescos removable if desired. When it does not seem advisable to paint them on the wall, he uses a system of reinforced slabs of cement, possible to transport. The artist is an idealist; one of his chief reasons for loving fresco as he does is the purity and simplicity of the means employed—the earth colors mixed with water and applied to the lime or cement. Also, the ideal combination of physical and brain work. Fresco demands an artisan quite as much as an artist, and Mr. Hale, to succeed with it, practically, as he says, learned the job of mason.

"If we had more artisans and fewer artists," he declares, "art would be the gainer. Too many artists know nothing about the means they employ, means which are vital to the success of the work. It is glorious to feel that one holds every thread, is master of every detail, controls equally the perfection of the materials and the idea. And there is a feeling of peculiar jubilation in rising to a day of physical as well as mental labor."

The artist sifts the sand fine; and if using lime he himself slakes it. He then makes the mortar, applying it to the wall, of stone, brick or cement—a rough surface, at least. A pencil design has been prepared in great detail; also a color sketch, for the fresco itself must be done very rapidly—only a surface which can be finished the same day must be undertaken. The painting must be done on the fresh mortar, which as it dries exudes a crystalline substance making the painting permanent and giving it its peculiar brilliancy and freshness. Painting on dry or drying mortar would be as evanescent as other kinds. Therefore, what is begun must be finished that same day, and a decoration of any considerable surface must be done in sections. The painting is done with powdered colors ground in water and nothing else whatever—impurities such as oil and glue are absent.

At present, Mr. Hale has undertaken the decoration of an old chapel in the north of France. He will cover the nave and choir with scenes from the life of St. Louis, with the picturesque accessories of the crusades, old ships and costumes—five or six hundred figures in all. Another important bit of work now on hand is a series of three large panels for the Viscountess of Rancougne's new house in Paris. He is also decorating the tomb of the family of Mme. J. Ramon Fernandez in the cemetery of Montparnasse. A portrait of Mrs. Hart O. Berg is done in silver gray and black, with inset pearls.

An amusing idea has been borrowed by Mr. Hale from the old masters in the use, in religious paintings, of contemporary portraits. In decorating a family chapel recently he used six of these portraits, with particularly good effect.

JOY ON PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Lonely South Sea Colony Gets Mail and Gifts from America.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 7.—Pitcairn Island, the isolated community in the South Pacific, whose history is quite as romantic as that of any other spot in an ocean filled with romance, has just received its first regular mail delivery from the United States. More than that, the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty got $2,500 worth of presents. These happenings were due to the kindly impulses of Colonel George Moran, manager of the United States and Australasia Steamship Company, and of Captain George A. Cockell.

Through the press of the United States Captain Cockell invited contributions of goods for the comfort and advancement of one of the most lonely populations on the face of the globe, and many articles were donated. The Captain landed an American organ for the use of the islanders, dresses for the women, and a suit of clothes for each man. The steamer also carried what was advertised in the United States as the first official mail from the United States to Pitcairn Island, comprising seventy-three letters. The gratitude of the community for the mail and gifts was unbounded. When the Captain landed he found the islanders grieving over the delayed return of their schooner, the Messenger. This vessel had been completed by the community by dint of many months of hard work, but was piecemeal through the medium of very occasional vessels, for nails and other shipbuilding materials from the outside world, on Jan. 16. Before she was launched the island had been cut off from the rest of civilisation. The schooner was damaged in the launching, but was patched up and the Seventh Day Adventist clergyman on the island and eight others set sail in her for Tahiti, 1,200 miles distant. A heavy storm swept over Pitcairn Island twenty-four hours after the vessel left and the inhabitants were sunk in gloom when Captain Cockell visited them. The crew of the Messenger, although well versed in the waters surrounding their island, had a very vague idea of deep sea navigation and had to stop en route to Tahiti to repair their boat and learn their bearings. But word lately reached Sydney that the Messenger eventually reached Tahiti. It was the belief of the community before the Messenger was completed that in Tahiti could be found a market for the fruits and other tropical products with which Pitcairn Island is lavishly blessed, and that this market might be the beginning of others.

The folk on Pitcairn Island must needs be thrifty, for it is seldom that more than two or three vessels in a year touch at the little spot. Moreover, the dearth of tonnage caused by the war will tend more than ever to isolate the island.

UNION OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Disabled and Discharged Men to Demand Votes and Right to Work.

German newspapers, in reporting the recent organization in Berlin of a new style "Kriegerbund" (soldiers' society,) draws attention to the fact that this latest body is of an entirely different type from the old soldiers' unions formed after the wars of 1864, '66, and '70, which were generally regarded as solid bulwarks of defense against the rising waves of the Social Democracy.

The new union of ex-soldiers and war invalids, instead of devoting most of its activities to the promotion of Germanism and love for the Kaiser, purposes to defend the interests of its members both in economic and political fields. First of all, the new society demands complete economic security for the men crippled in the war and to bring this about asks a reorganization of the German system of pensions and seeks a voice in the making of new regulations. The union wants all employers compelled by the Government to admit a certain percentage of injured soldiers to their establishments at the same wages as the other workers.

After demanding equal political rights for all participants in the war, the new society goes on to say that it will work for the transformation of the German Army into a genuine army of the people and the establishment of a policy that will prevent war in the future.

SOTHEBY'S ANNOUNCE NOTABLE BOOK SALE

Selections from Famous Libraries to be Offered by Auction Late in July.

A NEW STEVENSON POEM

Verses "To the Thompson Class Dinner Club," with Accompanying Letter, Are Offered.

Valuable books and illuminated and other manuscripts from the libraries of T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, the late S. G. Hamilton, librarian of Hartford College, Oxford; Prince Salar-ud-Dowla, grandson of the late Shah of Persia, and others, will be sold at Sotheby's in London on July 25, 26, and 27. Among the items is the autograph manuscript of Robert Louis Stevenson's "To the Thompson Class Dinner Club," "from their stammering laureate," fifty-six lines, two pages folio, initialed, for Christmas, 1883. It is accompanied by a letter about it from Stevenson, dated La Solitude, Hyeres, Var, Dec. 20, 1883, to J. W. Brodie, a member of the club. The letter reads in part as follows:

"You will think me a most truculent ogre and unlicked bear to have been so long of answering, but I did not wish to write at all till I had strung some doggerel, and this, overpressed as I was with work and a good deal out of sorts, I found no easy job. However, now the job is done, and I enclose some seasonable, but most halting stanzas. I shall say better in prose how very heartily I wish to you and all my old school fellows the wale of good living and good luck."

The club was composed of the old pupils of the Edinburgh Academy, who belonged to the class of D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson. Stevenson joined it in 1861, and left the academy in 1863. A copy of the printed poem, a four-page leaflet, the property of Professor Thompson, is also in the sale. According to Colonel Prideaux's "Bibliography of Robert Louis Stevenson," the poem has not been reprinted. Colonel Prideaux's own copy of it appears to be the only one that has passed through the sale room hitherto.

J. Bale's "Mysterye of Inyquytè Contayned within the Heretycall Genealogye of Ponce Pantelabus" is a rare book, first edition, Geneva, 1545. It is R. Heber's copy, with notes on the fly leaves. "Elegie, Ecloge, Sylve, Epygrammata," Venice, 1526, is extremely rare. Queen Elizabeth's "Preces Privatae," London, 1573, is another rarity. "Antiphonale" is an illuminated manuscript of sixty-three vellum leaves, written in Gothic characters, of French execution, in the fifteenth century. J. Aylmer's "Harborowe for faithfull and trewe subjectes agaynst the late Blowne Blaste concerning the Government of Women," printed at Strasborowe in 1559, is very rare. "Dictys Cretensis de Historia Belli Troiani," printed at Messana by William Schonberger in 1498, is the only work from this press recorded by Proctor. "Epitema de Historia Romana Titi Livii; Ciceronis Philippicorum Libri III." is a manuscript on forty-six vellum leaves by Lucius A. Florus, written in Gothic characters in the thirteenth-fourteenth century. Manuscripts of Florus are excessively rare, especially ones as early as the present volume.

There are a number of works by Martin Marprelate, that is, John Penry, including "Oh read Over John Bridges for it is a worthy worke," first edition, "printed overseas in Europe within two furlongs of a bounding Priest," about 1588; "An Almond for a Parrot, or Cuthbert Curryknaves Almes," first edition, about 1589, and "Plaine Percevall, the Peace-Maker of England," first edition, about 1589. "De Concilio," by R. Pele, was the first work printed in Rome, 1562, by Paulus Manutius. "Psalterium," 1516, was the first polyglot psalter with each language printed in native characters. A life of Christopher Columbus is introduced into the note on Psalm XIX. A fine and exceptionally large copy of "Peregrinationes in terram Sandam," by B. de Breydenbach, was printed in 1486, and is the first edition. "Hystoria Friderici Imperatoris," printed in the monastery of Sancta Ulrich and Afra, about 1473, is a work of the greatest rarity.

F. Petrach's "Sonnetti, Canzoni e Triomphi," printed in Venice in 1475, and bound by the Guild of Women Binders, is a good copy of an exceedingly rare book. "Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies," London, 1632, is the second impression, portrait by Droeshout on the title with verses opposite. "De bellis civilibus," by Appianus, Venice, 1477, has a woodcut border on the first leaf, the first of its kind ever used. C. Butler's "The Feminine Monarchie, or The Historie of Bees," Oxford, 1634, is one of the earliest works in phonetic spelling in the English language. "Carminum libri V," of Horace is an Italian manuscript of the fifteenth century. It has three large drawings in colors. "The Bible in Englyshe," black letter, printed by E. Whytchurche in 1540-1, is the first edition of Cranmer's Bible. It has the reading "Pharaoh's" wife for "Potiphar's" in heading to Genesis XXXIX. "The Bible in English of the largest and greatest volume," Rouen, 1566, is the only edition of Cromper's version. "The Foreign imprint Matthews's Bible, 1549, contains the wife-beating note at end of 1 Peter III. and the "bugges" reading in Psalm XCI., 5. "The Rolle Bible," 1568, is the first edition of the Bishops' version.

"Epistolae et Tractatus," by S. Hieronymus, two volumes, Rome, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, Dec. 13, 1468, is the first edition with a date and is extremely rare. "Lyricorum," of M. J. Sartrevius, Antwerp, 1632, was owned by Lord Coleridge and Sir Henry Irving. "Breviarum" is an Italian manuscript on 400 leaves of vellum in the fifteenth century. It has a number of miniatures and ornamental initials. "The Newe Testament," Tyndale's version, is an unmixed copy of the Mole edition, 1536. "Biblia, the Byble," Zurich, C. Froschover, 1535, is the first edition of the first printed English Bible. Coverdale's version. It is extremely rare, no perfect copy known. "The English Bible," Geneva version, Amsterdam, 1640, is the earliest example of an English Bible which deliberately omits the Apocrypha from the first books. John Milton's "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes," 1671, has a note on the flyleaf: "This copy was used in printing the Doves Press ed. of Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes. T. J. Cobden Sanderson."

"Tab Gulistan," "The Rose Garden," and "Bustan." "The Flower Garden," by Sadi of Shiraz, 1397, has the impression of the seal of Shah Abbas the Great, 1587-1620, which reads "Abbas the slave of the King of the Eternal Kingdom." There seems little doubt that this manuscript was especially written and illuminated for Shah Abbas. The first twenty pages of "Diwan-i-Hafiz," "The Moral Poems of Hafiz," 1624, contain a short life history of this great Persian poet, which no other known copy possesses. "Duayo-Zamus," an Arabic invocation and religious incantation, interlined with a Persian translation in red ink, as a book both read and carried by the faithful Mohammedan as the greatest charm against misfortunes and dangers, it comes from the royal library of the late Shah of Persia. Very rare is "Kitab-ul-Sharif," seventeenth century, a series of short biographies of great Mohammedan philosophers and saints, who possessed the power of healing the infirmities of the faithful by breathing on them and by prayer. An ancient Sanscrit manuscript on the secrets and fortunes of humanity, with two full-page miniatures of Hindu deities, is also rare. It comes from Kandy Temple, Ceylon. "Faras-Namah;" "Book of the Horse," is a Persian manuscript. In the middle of the book the unknown author has dedicated the work to Shah Johan, the Emperor of Judea, 1630. It comes from the royal library of Teheran and is believed to be one of the treasures looted from Delhi by Nadir Shah and carried to Teheran in 1738.

"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis" is a French fifteenth century richly illuminated manuscript on 194 leaves of vellum. "A New Almanacke and Prognostication" by Gabriel Friend, 1622, is very rare. Mr. Dunn's extensive collection contained no example earlier than 1629. William Blake's "There is No Natural Religion," printed about 1800, is extremely scarce. No perfect copy is known. His engravings, "Ecstacy of St. Mary Magdalene," and "The Man Sweeping the Interpreter's Parlor" are both rare. The second engraving is one of the most beautiful of all Blake's prints. "The Memorable Maske of the Two Honorable Houses, or Inns of Court, the Middle Temple and Lyncoln's Inne," by George Chapman, 1613, is another rarity. Two manuscript transcripts of Saint Rascual's works are dated San Lorenzo, 1700. They are probably the only transcripts extant. The Saint's original manuscripts of these two works are in the library of San Lorenzo del Escurial. He was martyred by the Moors of Grenada. It is stated that the first church in Grenada built by Ferdinand and Isabella, after it was conquered and taken from the Moors, was erected on the site of the martyrdom of Saint Pascual and other Christians, and dedicated to their memory.

The autograph manuscript of "Cronica de Cararesi," by Father Gallazio and Andrea de Gattari, is an important record of the princely family of the Carraresi of Padua. The histories or chronicles of the old Italian families have proved a most fruitful field for the novelist. Mediaeval Italy was full of adventure and romance. In the event of the manuscript being unpublished much important light could be thrown upon the period 1600-1700 by its publication. A collection of upward of 1,000 bookplates, chiefly old and rare plates, is one of the features of the sale. There are also several plates in this collection of celebrities, among them W. Harrison Ainsworth, Gilbert Burnet, Charles Dickens, David Garrick, Edward Gibbon, Adam Smith, Horace Walpole, and Josiah Wedgwood. Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" is J. Payne Collier's copy. There is an additional volume of manuscript lives of artists not included in Bryan, a manuscript index with the collection of portraits to illustrate it, and one volume of autographs. This remarkable collection, perhaps the most extensive in the world, consists of about 1,300 portraits, apart from the photographs. The British section in four volumes is undoubtedly the most important, both for the number and value of the prints included. The are about 540 in all. The Dutch, German, and Swiss section, in three volumes, contains about 370 prints, the French and Spanish about 140, and the Italian about 240.

"The Story of Nell Gwyn and the Sayings of Charles the Second," by Peter Cunningham, has about 150 extra illustrations, including 36 rare mezzotints, and is in binding by Riviere. The extra illustrations include an original letter signed by Charles II. and seven portraits of Nell Gwyn. A curious manuscript about the Spanish succession is from the library of Cardinal Gentilé, with his armorial stamp on the flyleaf. An interesting deed was issued by Don Carlos I. of Spain and his mother, Juana, in 1532 to Fernando Ruiz, possessor of the Orgales estate, near Valladolid. A curious and interesting manuscript in Spanish is entitled "Noticias de la Sala," and was written in 1748. The "Sala" was the tribunal of an Alcalde de Casa of Corte and is now suppressed. The Alcalde de Corte was a Judge of the Palace Court, having jurisdiction in and about the residence of the King. The office is now obsolete in this sense, but "Alcalde" is still used to designate the Mayor of a town exercising the functions of a Justice of the Peace. The manuscript is divided into seventy chapters, showing the duties of the Alcalde, methods of procedure, precedents, and regulations upon every possible point, from the escort to attend the King in his public appearances on foot or on horseback to the dress to be worn by Moorish slaves. There is a good deal of quaint information concerning the street vendors of Madrid in those days and the unnecessary encouragement of the vice of gluttony afforded by their wares.

WAR SURGERY'S AID IN COLD FIGURES

With Its Auxiliaries It Can Save 44 Per Cent. of Those Injured, Experts Declare.

RUSSIANS GIVE STATISTICS

Surgeon and Mathematician Tell What May Be Expected of the Medical Arm of the Service.

Professor Rogstovtzoff, a Russian surgeon, has contributed an article to the Vratch on the influence of surgery on the outcome of the present war. He was assisted in its preparation by Professor Kolossoff, a mathematician, and their conclusions are based on statistics. They say that surgery can save nearly 44 per cent. of those injured in a given campaign. This summary of the paper appears in the current issue of The Medical Record:

"The value of surgeons in war has always been recognized as equivalent to that of a certain number of fighting men, but few have taken the trouble to demonstrate the exact value of surgical organization and mobilization. It is, of course, understood that the entire problem of transportation of the wounded is a medical one, largely void of sentiment, and based essentially on restoring the greatest number of men to the ranks, and to a state of efficiency when peace returns. The figures dealt with in this paper are devoted entirely to casualties in battle. Sickness and disability from other causes are not enumerated. Moreover, prisoners and missing are not represented in the calculation.

"The total losses comprise three classes—the dead, severely wounded, and slightly wounded. These may be said to average somewhat as follows: Dead, 5 per cent.; severely wounded, 5 per cent., and slightly wounded, 15 per cent. for each pitched battle, the total casualties being estimated at 25 per cent. of effectives. It is assumed that all the effectives participate in the battle sooner or later, or, in other words, reserves not engaged in battle are supposed to be non-existent.

"If, now, in a given campaign an entire army participates in five battles—irrespective of results—the continuous subtraction of 25 per cent. of effectives for each battle would reduce the fighting force 75 per cent. for the time being. Casualties which do not incapacitate a man or lay him up for a few days only do not seem to enter into computation. The aim of the paper is to show simply that, under ideal conditions of surgery, a not inconsiderable fraction of severely wounded and a very large contingent of slightly wounded can be reclaimed for further fighting.

"In figures, it is reckoned that such surgery can save almost 44 per cent. of the number injured in the campaign. In other words, should 300,000 men be injured in such warfare, surgery would save the makings of a reserve army of 130,000! This amount of human salvage, huge as it is, probably falls short of the colored reports of casualties given out to the press, in which the vast majority are listed as 'slightly wounded,' with the corollary that '75 per cent. of these' will soon return to the ranks. To have any mathematical significance, casualties would have to be sufficient to send men to base hospitals and keep them out of action for the rest of the campaign. Moreover, these men must be in such a state as to benefit directly from surgical organization and science, otherwise even the 'slightly wounded' could succumb in large numbers from various forms of infection.

"Sanitation is an essential part of medical organization, for it is assumed in all such calculations that the troops are to be kept in good physical condition, and that hospitalization in the full sense of the term will ward off all agencies which could interfere with convalescence from wounds. The term 'surgery' should read 'surgery and its auxiliaries,' when we speak of its power to revolutionise the results of warfare. The stetcher bearer and ambulance driver play a major rôle at the front in these activities, just as do those of various other occupations in the rear, and the term surgery alone conveys too much the idea that the salvage is the result exclusively of wound treatment."

MEALS IN WARTIME.

Dietetic Restrictions Agree with Actual Body Needs.

Commenting upon the two-course dinner of war time, The Medical Record points out that dietetic restrictions necessitated by war shortage appear to agree remarkably well with theoretic requirements based on actual body needs.

"Just as in the United States men often eliminate a meal or strive to adjust themselves to two meals daily," says the writer, "so in France is there a movement on foot bred of war necessity to shorten the number of courses, irrespective of the number of daily meals. This idea is by no means new, for many clinicians, in order to safeguard the patient from overeating, order him to go without dessert or soup or both; this is especially noted in the dietetic treatment of acne.

"Maurel (Journal de medecine et de chirurgie pratiques, May 10,) would have two daily repasts of two courses each, but these do not include either soup or dessert, which, to a certain extent, are optional addenda. It should be remembered also that the French normally take but two meals, the coffee and piece of bread in the early morning not being regarded as constituting a meal. Maurel suggests soups before one meal, while dessert may be served after each meal and in two forms, animal and vegetable.

"Thus after one meal cheese and raw fruit; after the other some milk dish and stewed fruit. He would aim to secure 100 grams daily of edible protein. Bread should be limited to 850 grams, wine to half a liter. If meat is not to be had, 100 grams of dried legumes (haricots, peas, beans, lentils).

"The Government, he holds, should issue instructions of this sort from time to time. Protein in bread and legumes are associated with numerous carbohydrate calories, and these food types are four or five times as cheap as meat and eight or ten times as cheap as poultry and the more expensive fish."

Over a Million

In the first half of 1917, fourteen leading New York City Department Stores placed over a million lines of advertising in The New York Times—a greater volume than in any other New York Morning newspaper.

1,101,614 Agate Lines The Times

718,789 Agate Lines The World

469,336 Agate Lines The Herald

467,389 Agate Lines The Tribune

316,963 Agate Lines The American

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, exceeds 340,000 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

Before You Buy Any Motor Car check it specifically against

The Westcott Six

Westcott Superiorities

Chassis perfectly lubricated by oil cups instead of grease cups.

Semi-elliptic front springs, 39" x 2", 6 leaves, all of chrome vanadium steel.

Cantilever rear springs, 50" x 2½", 8 leaves, all of chrome vanadium steel.

Oversize Timken Axles, Bearings and Brakes.

Firestone Demountable Rims. Oversize Tires. 36" x 4½", non-skid rear; ribbed front.

125-inch Wheel Base, short turning radius.

Continental Motor, 6 cylinders, 3⅛" x 5⅛". Cast Aluminum Crank Case. 3-point Suspension.

Thermostatic Control of Engine Temperature.

Peddinx Radiator with Boyce Motometer.

Delco Two-Unit Starting, Lighting and Ignition. All Wiring in Metal Armor.

Rayfield Carburetor with Integral Priming Device.

Large Size Stewart Vacuum System.

As you look over the specifications of the Westcott Six you will recognize them as the acknowledged standards of automobile engineering.

You will find some of these details in all high-grade motor cars.

But only in the Westcott Six will you find them all,—each in its most highly perfected form.

In road performance you may find some cars that compare not discreditably with the Westcott Six *in some few features.*

But if you take into consideration all the essentials of service you will find none to average so high as the Westcott Six.

PRICES F. O. B. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars	$1790
Four Passenger Touring Roadster	1790
Touring Cars with Victoria Top	1940
Seven or Five Passenger Springfield Sedans	2590

Westcott Superiorities

Dry Plate Multiple Disc Clutch. Extra Heavy Transmission.

Tubular Shaft Drive, Torque Arm and 2 Spicer Universal Joints.

Gemmer Semi-irreversible Steering Gear; Adjustable Steering Column; Solid Walnut Steering Wheel with Cast Aluminum Mountings.

Mahogany Instrument Board, all Instruments fastened from under side.

Rain-visioned, Double-ventilating, Storm-Proof Wind-shield.

No. 1 Long Grain Leather Upholstery, dull finished and French pleated. Genuine Hair Cushions and Double-deck Springs.

Jiffy Curtains individually fitted. Blackmore Door Curtain Openers. Tool Compartment in Driver's Door.

Self-acting Top of genuine Pantasote on all open Models.

Engine-driven Tire Pump.

Every Car Road Tested for hill climbing, low throttling, power, speed, braking, etc.

Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp.

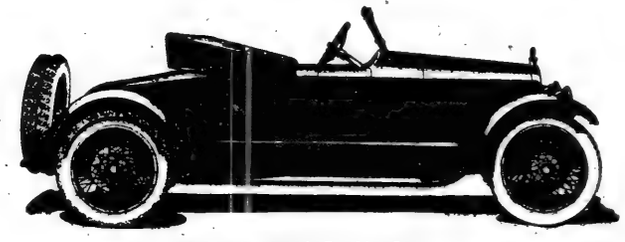
1848 Broadway, N. Y. Circle Building. Phone Col., 8645

W. S. Campbell, 47 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8544.

Pearl Auto Co. 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.

Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Westcott Motor Co. of N. J. 205 Central Ave., Newark. Phone Market 234.



A Sport Roadster in Pershing Grey

JORDAN

Take Your Choice of These Six Colors!

Here are six fresh, bright, out-of-door colors for your Jordan car—optional during July. Look them over. Take your choice.

Liberty Blue—reserved, but in perfect harmony with the snappy Jordan lines. Optional on Touring Car, Sport Model or Sport Roadster

Pershing Grey—a bright snappy gun metal finish for either touring Car or Sport Model.

Venetian Green—soft, alluring, restful. Optional on all Jordan cars.

Jordan Maroon—wonderfully distinctive. Optional on Sport Model or Touring Car.

Mercedes Red—reflecting the "pep," "go" and "punch" of the new Jordan Sport Roadster.

Italian Tan—wonderfully pleasing with the new sport costumes. Furnished on Sport Model only.

This is a new idea in the medium priced car field. And Jordan, as usual, sets the pace.

Order your car *now* as all orders for these special color jobs will be handled in the same rotation in which they are received.

Jordan Prices

Jordan 7-Passenger Touring Car (Five Wire Wheels $100 extra)	$1795
Jordan 2-Passenger Sport Roadster (Five Wire Wheels $100 extra)	$1795
Jordan 4-Passenger Sport Model (Five Wire wheels standard equipment)	$1895

Prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio

CARL H. PAGE & CO., Inc.

1895 Broadway, New York City

The Jordan Motor Car Company, Cleveland, Ohio

JORDAN

BARGE CANAL RUSHED AS A WAR MEASURE

July 4, 1918, Date Set for Completion, but Military Value of Waterway Results in Intensive Operations Along Last 15-Mile Section.

LAST Wednesday, July 4, was the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the Erie Canal, which first opened for development the canal system in this country. It was not built for war use, but July 4, 1918, the date at present set for the opening of the New York State Barge Canal, which embraces the Erie and other waterways, will provide the United States with an additional route for shipments of military supplies from the Great Lakes to the Port of New York. Hope has been expressed that the Barge Canal can be opened sooner, and reinforcements of workers have been assisting the State Engineer's office in the excavation of the final fifteen miles, or the last section of the waterway.

Congestion on the railroads will be materially decreased by the opening of the canal, and State officials have been expecting that, with the perfecting of the towboat, the round trip from the Great Lakes to New York will be made in less time than ever before, thus making the canal a war asset of no mean importance. For the public benefit, it will lower freight rates, as the larger boats will make possible greater speed in delivery. The State Engineer, Frank M. Williams, recently estimated that, for instance, the present rate for the shipment of wheat, now five cents a bushel, could be cut in half.

"Every statistical measurement applied today," said State Controller Eugene M. Travis the other day, "whether increase in population, wealth, manufactures, commerce, or number of cities, testifies to the value of the canal and the wisdom of those pioneers who were responsible for the undertaking. Now that the nation is face to face with the problem of adapting its every resource to war uses, the employment of this great waterway will be further demonstrated to our allies."

Mr. Travis is a Commissioner of the Land Fund, a member of the Canal Board, and has charge of the canal finances.

"In fact," he added, "this project has earned the praise and support of every citizen, and, within a short time, all will be familiar with an institution whose use and influence will be nation wide. The Erie Canal has stimulated the development of a wild frontier country, built up a great industrial zone across the State, and contributed toward making New York City the commercial metropolis of the world."

The Erie Canal is the main link in the New York State Barge Canal chain. It joins the Hudson River with Lake Erie; the Champlain Canal, extending north, enters Lake Champlain from the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal; the Oswego Canal, which enters Lake Ontario, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, which branches off from the Erie west of the Oswego Junction and runs south to Lakes Cayuga and Seneca. The improvement, or the development, of the old-fashioned waterways involved the construction of a channel at least seventy-five feet wide and twelve feet deep to admit, by the employment of standard locks, of the entrance of two 1,500-ton barges tandem or one of 2,000 tons.

Natural water courses have been sought in the new route, as, for example, the Hudson River is used from New York to Waterford, above Troy. The valley of the Mohawk commences here to the old portage at Rome, then Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, the Seneca and Clyde Rivers, bringing the channel direct to the western part of the State, where the Erie Canal, under improvement, is retained. The general improvement not only includes the electrically controlled locks, made of concrete, with the only syphon lock in this country, but does away with the ancient towpath, as all the barges will be operated under their own power.

"Within twenty years after the completion of the Erie Canal," asserted Mr. Travis, "the number of persons engaged in the commerce and navigation of the canal had doubled. Three-quarters of the State's population, it is estimated, live along the new waterway, and the project is to benefit these as well as the city.

"George Washington first saw the future of canal communication, and it was at his suggestion that a survey of the route was made in 1808, although as early as 1785 he advocated the building of a waterway. Consequently, when the Canal Fund was first set aside for that purpose a century ago the venture was not considered a new nor untried one. It was not until after the war of 1812, however, when De Witt Clinton became Governor, that the digging of the famous ditch was actually begun. On April 17, 1817, the first law was enacted which provided for the connecting of the Hudson River and Lake Erie. Under its provisions five Canal Commissioners, consisting of all State officers save the Governor, were authorized to borrow money to carry on the project.

"The law also provided for the creation of a Canal Fund which was to be raised from a tax of 12½ cents per bushel on salt manufactured within the State, duties on goods sold at auction, a tax on steamboat passengers, toll from the canal, grants and donations, and a tax on real estate located within twenty-five miles of the proposed route of the canal. The work of construction, according to a marble tablet erected in honor of the event and preserved in the State Controller's office, was begun on July 4, 1817, and as soon as each section was completed it was opened for traffic.

"On Oct. 26, 1825, the entire 362 miles were finished at an aggregate cost of nearly $8,000,000, but within ten years after, the canal was found to be insufficient in size to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. An act providing for its enlargement and the construction of a double set of lift locks was adopted, but twenty-seven years elapsed before this improvement, costing $31,000,000, was completed. During all these years, that is, until 1882, when the system of tolls was abolished, the amount collected from this source reached $135,000,000, the annual receipts varying from $2,200, the sum collected in 1821, to $5,028,431, the amount realized in 1863. After that time the tolls from tonnage decreased annually owing to the competition of railroads, until the amount fell to $1,812,280, in 1869.

"The third and greatest epoch in the canal's history occurred within the last 30 years, when the question of a cheaper transportation was provoked by the immense traffic between the Western States and the Atlantic coast, making the Erie Canal a waterway of national importance. Then it became apparent that a barge canal was essential. The National Government had already deepened the channels of the Great Lakes and the Hudson River from 12 to 20 feet, leaving the canal at its 7 foot depth. Following years of investigation the barge canal act was passed, appropriating $101,000,000 in an eighteen year bond issue. In 1909 an additional sum of $7,000,000 was authorized and later an appropriation of $27,000,000 was voted for terminals. To date the combined cost of construction and maintenance exceeds $386,000,000.

"These last figures have such an important bearing upon the direct financial returns received from the canal that they deserve explanation. Up to the time when tolls on the Erie Canal were abolished in 1882, over $121,000,000 had been collected from this source. The total cost of this famous ditch up to the time of the undertaking of the barge canal reached $100,000,000, netting the State about $20,000,000. Consequently, it may be confidently asserted that the Erie Canal has not only returned dollar for dollar expended upon it, but also a substantial balance besides.

"During the coming months, when the military emergencies command the complete use of every facility for the transportation of war munitions, this enlarged canal will demonstrate itself to be a commercial waterway the equal of any in the world."

KING'S DOUBLE IS HERE

Captain Bertie B. Binks of the Umballah Umtidahs, who arrived in New York yesterday to purchase a hundred hogsheads of tabasco sauce for the Indian Army, has had the last five years of his life saddened by resemblance to King George V. of England.

He bears such a striking likeness to the King that persons stare at him in the streets and in public places until the Captain becomes embarrassed and seeks refuge in the dark caverns where food is dispensed with shaded lights.

Captain Binks descended the gangplank in khaki uniform, with an Indian topee on his head, and wearing a bored look like one who was sated of the world's pomps and vanities. The navy trimmed beard and serious gaze of King George were marvelously duplicated in the features of the Captain of the Umballah Umtidahs, who are known on the burning plains of India as the "panther eaters." Experts on royalty, including a Canadian brewer, who once met the King at Calgary when he was Prince of Wales, said that Captain Binks was a trifle thinner and his whiskers slightly fairer, but the ordinary observer would not be able to tell the difference between them.

Sh-sh! the Czar in Disguise.

Some excitement was caused on the pier while the baggage was being examined by one of the longshoremen, Arzof Gumdink, a Finn, who asserted in loud tones that Captain Binks was the Czar Nicholas in disguise and that he had been smuggled out of Petrograd. Two Armenians among the passengers persuaded the Finn that Captain Binks was really an Englishman. They said several very personal things to the Captain in Russian to prove that he could not understand the language.

To reporters on the pier Captain Binks said:

"At first I was rather flattered when my brother officers at Umballah before the war used to say, 'Binks is getting more like the King every day.' Very soon the news spread all over India and reached Calcutta, where the Viceroy heard of it and invited me to Government House. Some of the silly asses in our regiment sent a private message along the line to say that the King was traveling incog over the road, and I had to get up at every station through the night and bow to the crowds of natives with their bands waiting on the platforms for the train to arrive. It was impossible to explain, because directly they saw my face every man did the double salaam.

"Our chaps wrote to their cronies in London and passed the word along to them to help the good game along, and they did. If I went into a club all the members rose up and stood respectfully until I left the room. Even the policemen held up traffic on my approach.

No Whiskers, No Inheritance.

"Several times," the Captain continued, plaintively, "I have been on the verge of taking off my beard to put an end to my daily misery, and have only been restrained from the act by my great aunt Lavinia, at Bath, who is very rich, and the direct descendant of Binks, the famous Bath bun maker, as she threatened to disinherit me if I did. Dear old thing—she, too, takes a delight in telling all her friends and acquaintances how her greatnephew Bertie B. B., as she calls me, is frequently taken for his Majesty, King George. My fiendish friends would not let me leave England in peace, and carried on the joke until I was on board the ship.

"When the boat train stopped ten minutes for refreshments the crush to see me was so great that I had great difficulty in getting a brandy and soda. When the barmaid picked up the half crown that I had tendered to pay for the drink she bit it carefully and then said: 'The last man looking like the King who passed through here handed me a counterfeit crown, and I am not taking any more chances.'"

Captain Binks added darkly that if the persecution continued in this country he would shave off his beard and mustache and enlist in the United States Army and forget his great aunt Lavinia and Binks's Bath buns forever.

Done at Radcliffe.

Daily theme by a Radcliffe student: "Some men are born with an insight into the soul feminine, some men marry and achieve this insight, and some men correct girls' themes and have this insight thrust upon them."—Admiring comment by a Harvard student struggling with his own daily: "Gosh! but it takes a girl to write that sort of thing, don't it?"—Christian Herald.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

Radical Faction Rapidly Gaining Strength Throughout the Empire.

Copies of German newspapers recently received here show that the conflict between the so-called majority and minority factions of the Social Democracy of Germany resulting from the division of the Socialist ranks into pro and anti Government factions due to the war is becoming more bitter as time goes on and in some cases has led to tragedy.

The Leipziger Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the anti-Government Socialists, reports the suicide from economic reasons of Herr Holzmeier, former city editor of the Bremer Bürgerzeitung, a former radical Socialist newspaper recently captured by the Scheidemann majority faction. Herr Holzmeier, an enthusiastic anti-Kaiser Socialist, left his position when the paper changed hands and was unable to obtain another job.

In Brunswick, where the overwhelming majority of Socialist workers are ardent supporters of the anti-Government faction, the Scheidemann Executive Committee was foiled in an attempt to obtain control of the local paper, the Volksfreund. According to the Leipziger Volkszeitung, when the so-called Social Patriotic Press Commission went to Brunswick and informed Editors Oerter and Wesemeier and some of the members of the circulation and mechanical departments of the Volksfreund that they were discharged the news was immediately carried to the factories, from which rushed large numbers of excited workingmen, anxious to save their newspaper from the hands of the "Social Patriots." The workers invaded the office of the Volksfreund and speedily threw the delegates of the majority committee into the street. A slightly different version of the affair is found in the Vossische Zeitung, which, as quoted in a Reuter dispatch of April 8, said:

"The troubles arose owing to dissensions between the partisans of the Socialist majority and Socialist minority parties. Representatives of the former were subjected in the offices of the Volksfreund to violent maltreatment. Youths broke into the composing room and mixed the type, so that further publication was made impossible. Herr Friedrich of the majority party, who had been appointed editor in the place of a minority representative, was jeered at in the streets by numerous women children, and had to flee into a house and summon the assistance of the police."

In line with its policy of weeding out the anti-Kaiser agitators from all responsible positions in the Socialist press wherever possible, the Scheidemann Executive Committee has removed the veteran Clara Zetkin as editor of Die Gleichheit, the mouthpiece of the German Socialist women, and put in her place Marie Juchnez and Heinrich Schulz, faithful supporters of the "majority."

Stadthagen, Ströbel, Wielepp, Däumig, John, and Leid, the anti-Government writers employed on the Berliner Vorwärts, who were discharged when the "Social Patriots," with the help of the censor's department, got control of the leading Socialist paper of Germany last October, have lost their suit for the continuance of their salaries based on the contention that their discharge was not legal. The opposition Socialist papers in reporting the outcome of the court action remark that the court would hardly punish the Scheidemann Executive Committee for having delivered the Vorwärts into the hands of the Government.

In the meantime the forces of the seceders, led by Hugo Haase, Georg Ledebour, Eduard Bernstein and several more prominent Deputies and writers, are steadily gaining recruits, and the fact that in the May session of the Reichstag the members of the Scheidemann faction voted with the Social Democratic Working Group against the war budget is understood to have been largely due to fear on the part of the "majority" that they would soon lose the support of the mass of their party members unless they did something to justify their assertion of still being Socialists. By the recent adherence of Deputy Albrecht of Halle, the number of deputies in the Haase-Ledebour group has increased to twenty-one. Deputy Albrecht joined the minority in accordance with instructions from his constituency.

While the new Socialist Party founded at the Gotha Convention last April is known as the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, its adherents in the Reichstag continue to be classified as the Social Democratic Working Group, the name they adopted following the revolt led by Hugo Haase on the floor of the Reichstag on March 24, 1916.

Some German-American Socialists in touch with conditions in Germany think that there is a possibility that the more radical and liberal stand attributed to Philip Scheidemann, the leader of the "Social Patriots," since his return from the abortive Stockholm conference, which was also attended by representatives of the Social Democratic Working Group, may be preliminary to assuming a more revolutionary attitude by the "majority" group at its national convention scheduled for Aug. 12, in the hope of reuniting the forces of Socialism in Germany for the work awaiting them after the conclusion of peace. Other German-American Socialists believe that even Scheidemann, Legien, Sudekum, David, and the others realize that the Kaiser cannot win the war and are getting ready to line up with the extremists for a stroke against the Government as soon as the prestige of the militarists and junkers is seriously impaired through defeats on the eastern and western fronts.

An example of how deeply the war has cut into the ranks of the Social Democracy in Germany is found in a report from the Nurnberg-Altdorf district, where the membership has fallen to 5,112 from 18,000 in August, 1914. Of the active Socialists in that district 11,163 have been called to the colors.

Berlin papers recently reported the release of Emil Eichhorn from "preventive arrest" because of his having been elected a member of the City Council by the Socialists.

PLAN CHANGES IN CUBA.

Menocal Supporter Favors a Parliamentary Form of Government.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 5.—The changing of Cuba's Government to the parliamentary form is a subject that has been suggested by prominent Cubans for some time, but Colonel Aurelio Hevia, the Secretary of Government, and President Menocal's principal supporter in the Cabinet, has given the first official sanction to such an innovation. It is hinted that this sanction may be preliminary to the introduction of a bill in Congress calling for a constitutional amendment. In his statement Colonel Hevia said:

"I am firmly of the belief, because our experience in government has demonstrated it, that we require a radical change in our political system. By it we will have a series of innovations that will benefit us as a people and be more adapted to our development.

"I believe that we should change our Constitution so as to provide the parliamentary system of government. With such a system the President will not be the only one responsible for the acts of his Government, as is the case today under the representative system. We would have the advantage, too, under the new system, of having the country governed by those who are strongest in public opinion. Then the members of the Cabinet would have to be men of sufficient ability to maintain and defend the plans of the Government, and there would be closer ties between the executive and the legislative powers without which the Government machinery cannot operate properly.

"I believe that the election of the President of the republic should be separate from all other elections. The national interest that it represents should never be divided among provincial and municipal interests. Not even Congressional elections should take place at the same time. We have learned too often by experience that local conveniences have overcome other elections, the nation and that the ambition of a Mayor and even of an Alderman has wrested Presidential votes from those to whom they legitimately belonged."

BELGIUM UNBEATEN BY BOCHE BRUTALITY

Men and Women Die Under Harsh Oppression, but Lose None of Their Courage.

FLAME OF HATE GROWS

Columbia Alumnus Tells of Unbelievable Cruelties—Albert Loved as a King and a Man.

How the Belgians are bearing up under German severity and brutality with the courage that has characterized the Belgian national life since the beginning of the war, is told in a letter by a Columbia man, Dr. Robert Arrowsmith, class of 1882, who is a member of the Belgian Relief Committee, now in Belgium and western France. Arrowsmith's letter was written to Levering Tyson, editor of The Alumni News at Columbia.

Following a recital of present conditions among Belgians still in their native country, the letter refutes the aspersions that have been cast upon the Belgian refugees in Holland and England. Dr. Arrowsmith declares that Paris is a most pathetic sight at the present time, with its wounded and dying making a touching appeal for help. He concluded with a plea for the immediate entry of America into the war on a scale of which the United States alone is capable. The letter says in part:

Tribute to Splendid Courage.

"First of all, I want to bear witness to the splendid courage of the Belgians under the harsh oppression, and the countless petty deviltries to which they have had to submit for these three years. Proud, intensely patriotic, cocky, (the Walloon symbol is most appropriately a cock in fighting attitude,) they have still been able to bend without breaking, and to keep their courage for the present and their supreme confidence for the future undiminished, while the flame of hate grows hotter and whiter with every month, with all classes and all ages. Even the children feel it. Some time since I was obliged to make a trip to the zone frontière, on which we had to be accompanied by a German officer. On my return a devoted little six-year-old friend caught sight of the hated uniform in the auto, and, with his ideals and his faith in his friend shattered, rushed to his mother and cried: 'Maman, j'ai vu Arrowsmith avec un Allemand! *Mon ami!*' Another little friend the following day met me and pointing his finger at me exclaimed, "Aha! je t'ai vu avec un Boche!'

"Just before our final departure, I visited a hospital in which the returned deportés were cared for. At the moment it contained some thirty poor wrecks, who had been returned because of their condition. They came from various parts of Belgium, they had been in various German detention camps, and were lying in various hospital wards, so that there could have been no collusion as to their tales—certainly not as to their physical condition. They were, of course, all of the laboring classes, without the imagination to invent a consecutive chain of details. But in essence their stories corresponded. Here were men of twenty-three or four who looked sixty. Two men in the twenties had lost eighty-eight pounds in their four months of captivity. I saw feet black as ink, legs ulcerated as the result of a favorite punishment—standing in water for twelve or twenty-four hours. I saw the bruises and wounds, still unhealed, of clubbings and kickings. I heard of many ingenious forms of torture—digging holes in frozen ground and refilling them, with heavy punishment if the refilled surface was not exactly level with the original surface—dragging heavy carts filled with coal or stones through the slush and being pelted meanwhile with earth and stones, like beasts; living for ten days only on decayed fish.

Unbelievable But True.

"They died in the hospital at the rate of about two a day. It is easy enough to say that these things are unbelievable. They are. But they are true. They could not have been invented by illiterate peasants. And these poor fellows, with everything to gain by working for their captors, and with everything to lose by refusing, refused! At each bed, after hearing the pitiful story, we asked, 'Well, did you sign?' And I wish I could describe the unvarying reply, and the disdainful smile that went with it in every case, even when there was no strength to lift the head—'Ah, mais non!'

"Much has been said in derogation of the Belgian refugees in England and Holland, and probably with justice. But the best that stays in the glass should not be judged by the foam and scum that runs over. No recognition can be too great for the devotion of the Belgians who remained inside and worked for their fellow-countrymen. I greatly fear that a like devotion on the part of the same classes in America under similar circumstances would not be conceivable. For it is not contributions of mere money, but of constant grilling personal service by the best men and women of Belgium—great employers, professional men, the nobility, the clergy, business men, Liberals, Catholics, Socialists, 60,000 of them—working night and day for their fellows, and setting an example of self-sacrifice to which too much honor cannot be given.

"A few members of the Belgian Relief Commission were fortunate enough last week to be received by King Albert. We had previously had an audience with the King of Montenegro, which, I must confess, did not greatly stir the pulse. The King of the Belgians is different.

A Fine, Simple Gentleman.

"La Panne, which we reached by one of the royal automobiles from Calais, after a twelve-hour trip from Paris, is strongly reminiscent of Chautauqua, or one of the cheaper New Jersey coast resorts—Queen Anne and Early Pullman villas, horrible hotels, and sand. Its redeeming features now are the King, the Belgian troops, and the wonderful military hospital.

"The audience, like the house in which the King lives, was extremely simple—nothing more than talking to a fine, simple gentleman. He is a strapping, tall man, very blond, with ruddy complexion, straightforward blue eyes, a low voice, and a quiet manner. He is unassuming, almost diffident in manner, at the same time giving the impression of strength and power. His chief fault is that he will not stay out of the trenches. After a half hour's chat we could appreciate to some extent the flame of loyalty and love for him which has spread throughout Belgium, and which goes out not to the King so much as to the man. He is a man. A Socialist orator at a meeting shortly before the war said: 'Your Majesty, when we have a Belgian republic you are the man we look as President.'

"Our unanimous assent to the King's suggestion that we might like to visit the Belgian front resulted in the summoning of an officer and a trip to the Belgian first line, full of interesting sights—and sounds—of which a description might, perhaps, pass the censor. But we had a very clear view of the German line, and a few thrills during the crescendo and diminuendo whirr of not too distant Boche greetings.

"A large part of the following day was spent in visiting the wonderful hospital, by a layman on any front, established by the efforts of the Belgian Dr. Depage, whose wife, after successful work in the United States, was lost in the Lusitania. This hospital, or rather group of hospitals, covering many acres, cannot be adequately described by a layman. It is a great plant, taking in every phase of caring for the wounded and sick. It has its own factory for the making of artificial limbs, far better than the commercial article and at a third of the price. It makes all its own surgical instruments. It has a club, reading room, and theatre for convalescents, and a little church, which is a remarkable war museum, containing many relics of destroyed Belgian churches—bells half melted; splendid carved pulpits, images of saints, rescued paintings, and carvings with the scars of shots, each labeled with its origin and the name of the regiment or individual that brought it in.

Touching Sights in Paris.

"Back in Paris, the most touching sight, perhaps, of all—the weekly distribution of decorations, the hollow square of soldiers, the General with his staff, facing the lines of those who have deserved well of the State. A more stirring and a sadder sight can hardly be imagined. First, a boy with an empty sleeve; another boy with a single leg; another boy (for they are mostly boys) paralyzed, held up by two comrades; then another with sightless eyes, guided carefully by a friend; then a white-faced boy in a wheel chair, motionless and helpless. The General passes along the line, pinning on the croix de guerre, or the military medal, with a pat on the shoulder and a shake of the hand, if there is a hand to shake, and often stooping to kiss the helpless soldier on either cheek. Then he turns to the waiting line of black-robed mothers, wives and sisters, fathers and children, and to each hands the decoration which the soldier who won it cannot himself accept. It gets you.

"These are a random few of the countless sidelights of war here. Through them all runs the terrific earnestness of the whole thing. These people are living in a mental condition which we must reach if we are to do our part effectively. The joy at our entrance into the struggle is pathetic. It is up to us to justify it, and we shall do it only if or when we realize, as they do, that we are part and parcel of the whole thing. Perhaps it is easier over here to realize that this fight is just as much ours as theirs. I think the Americans here do realize it, but we are few and the opportunities for service are many. It is a man's job—many men's jobs. The American boys who are doing their part in aviation, in the ambulance, in the hospitals, and in a dozen other places, are splendidly upholding the American tradition.

Need for All America Can Send.

"But there is room and need for all the best that America can send. Never will there be so splendid an opportunity for energetic young medical men, for engineers, for hospital workers, for every young man who feels that this is his fight and who is able and willing to take part in it. We are no longer three thousand miles away from the conflict. We are in it, and we are in it with as much at stake as any of the other participants. I wish that I had the power to bring home to our fellows the realization of two things—the need for us, and the pinnacle on which these people have placed us. Just now, 'American' means everything. But so far, it is only a moral effect, which will die out if we do not follow it up with concrete action."

COMMENDS "ALBANY IDEA."

General Gorgas Says Sanitary Census Would Be Invaluable.

Surgeon General Gorgas indorses a plan for medical military instruction which originated with the Clinical Club of Albany. The New York Medical Journal says:

"The Clinical Club of Albany, N. Y., is to be congratulated upon having evolved a plan of medical military instruction which, if carried out by the physicians of every community, would prove of inestimable value to the military authorities. The club was, we believe, the first to submit a report on the sanitary resources of Albany and the surrounding territory. This plan, we are assured by Surgeon General Gorgas, if carried out universally, would be of infinite value to a division surgeon or chief surgeon of an army operating in the area covered.

"It is to be hoped that groups of physicians throughout the United States will look into the merits of the Albany idea, prepare reports on the sanitary resources of their respective sections, and carry out such a course of instruction in military affairs as has been carried out by the Clinical Club of Albany. A compilation of such information from every section of the United States would be of the greatest possible value to the Medical Department of the army. This work can be done without the interruption of the routine practice of the physician, and without taking him away from his daily duties.

"Those of our readers who feel a proper sense of obligation to aid the Government in these strenuous times would do well to send to Dr. Joseph A. Cox of Albany, Chairman of the Committee on Instruction, for a copy of the plan followed by the Clinical Club. A perusal of this pamphlet will open the eyes of the general practitioner to the great difference between military medicine and civil practice.

"The study of general hospital supplies required, for instance, will include a compilation of the names and addresses of local drug manufacturers and dealers and of the manufacturers elsewhere from whom a specified list of drugs and supplies can be obtained with an estimate of the quantity of supplies carried in stock locally. The same information is required regarding transportation, hospital furniture, and hospital commisary stores. A full report of the sanitary condition of the surrounding territory with notes regarding the possible sites for the encampment of large bodies of men or the erection of hospitals also forms part of the work done by the Albany club.

"The Clinical Club has certainly shown most commendable foresight and industry in having compiled such valuable matter as is has for the service of the medical department. Not the least creditable feature of the Albany idea is that it was devised and inaugurated long before the United States was involved in the war. Now that we are actually at war there is urgent need of just such work in every medical centre in the United States."

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Head of Company Which Earned Nearly $60,000,000 Last Year Explains His Success

IN the course of a speech in the House on taxation of industrial concerns Congressman Benjamin K. Focht of Pennsylvania recalled recently the astonishing financial success of the Ford Motor Company, based upon its last annual statement and upon interviews with Henry Ford and other members of the establishment. He observed that the company made a profit of $59,964,118.01 for the year ended July 31, 1916, but pointed out that this profit was made on a sale price 15 per cent. greater than the price of the Ford car for the current year. He added:

The statement shows that they reduced by this action their profits $40,000,000, which they gave to the purchasers of their cars this year. Now, with prices of all material going up, I see by statements from Detroit also that since the declaration of war sales have fallen off 25 to 35 per cent. Considering these facts, how can any sane man expect them to show large profits for the coming year, if any profit, unless they cut the wages of their employes?

You surely do not desire to close a single plant on account of unjust tax legislation; and if, as I believe, the Ford motor plant will be crippled, then what would be the fate of the balance of automobile manufacturers or other manufacturers that this tax would apply to? I think we cannat afford to adopt a policy of a tax on the gross sales of manufacturers of any kind instead of net profits. There will be few who in these war times will show any net profits whatever, and we would therefore legislate them into bankruptcy instead of more sensibly taxing the actual dollar wealth of the country.

Most of the profit earned by the Ford Motor Company goes back into the business to create more jobs for another army of men.

Forty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy are employed; 36,626 of them on the company's profit-sharing basis, receiving $5 a day or more.

Mr. Focht gave the following Ford facts:

Total business done	$206,867,347.46
Profit for the year	59,964,118.01
Cash on hand and in banks	52,350,771.92
Materials on hand	31,895,434.69
Number of cars made in Detroit, 1915-16	508,000
Employed at home plant	34,489
Employed at home offices	1,023
Total in Detroit plant receiving $5 a day or more	27,002
Employed at 74 branch plants	14,355
Total employes, (all plants)	49,870
Total employes receiving $5 a day or more	36,626
All employes are on eight-hour basis.	

He quoted Henry Ford, as follows:

"If you expect a man to give you his time and energy, you must fix his wages so he will have no financial worries. It pays. Our profits this year, after giving our employes a big share in them, show that to pay good wages is the most profitable way to do business."

Mr. Focht asserted that after a three-hour talk with Mr. Ford he had gone away with the conclusion that the manufacturer has two great objects in life, which he believed to be:

"To give employment to the greatest possible army of men in works of peace at the highest wages paid in the world, so they may live in comfort and peace; and to do all in his power to induce the military armies of the world to stop killing each other and bringing suffering on themselves and those dependent on them.

"'The bigger our business gets, the easier it is to run,' said Mr. Ford."

The marvelous growth of the Ford company's cash balance during the last four years Mr. Focht showed to be as follows:

1912 cash on hand and in banks....$6,400,100
1913 cash on hand and in banks....13,225,710
1914 cash on hand and in banks....27,341,468
1915 cash on hand and in banks....43,788,151
1916 cash on hand and in banks....52,350,771

"Besides that," continued Mr. Focht, "their materials on hand were increased in the same time from $6,629,533 to $31,895,434, and their investment in buildings grew from $2,596,115 to $17,293,293." He added:

"The net gain in these three items alone over four years ago is $36,113,750—that is where the Ford company had $15,625,748 in cash, in materials, and in buildings in 1912, it has $101,739,498 in the three items now.

"The largest contract ever made by the company was recently signed for $34,000,000 worth of rubber tires.

"If a man can show the company how to save 10 cents on a car, it means a saving of over $50,000 a year to the company and places the man where he will not have to worry the rest of his life. Suggestions for improvements on the car are valued as highly as suggestions for saving money."

"The recompense for doing good is the fact that you are able to do more," declared Henry Ford, in reviewing the statement of the year's business.

"We have had a wonderful year and it will enable us to give employment to a steadily increasing number of men. It's our reward for treating our men right and for sharing our profits with them.

"When we announced our profit-sharing plan there were hundreds of manufacturers who said it couldn't be done. They declared it wouldn't work. They assailed it from all angles. Our statement shows whether it has worked or not. It shows that we have made a profit of about $60,000,000 and at the same time have paid our men the very highest industrial wages.

"About 74 per cent. of our workers enjoy the advantages of the plan. The remainder are mostly beginners who work on fixed rates according to skill and who receive the benefits of the advanced rate after the expiration of six months."

"The trouble with most manual training schools, or technical schools," said Mr. Ford, in discussing his plan for a boy's training school at his plant "is that the boy never gets into the heart of his work, because he knows that in the end it is not used. The products of his hands have no real market value after they are finished; the boy knows it, and consequently he loses the most valuable part of the lesson.

"I want to take these boys, teach them to make small parts, instruct them in the operation of machines, and while doing it give them a sense of responsibility by utilizing their product. I want them to be able to see a definite purpose in their labor.

"They cannot, of course, do heavy work. But there are numberless operations which they are capable of performing that will give them skill and fit them for jobs which will bring them the wages of an artisan.

"We do not intend to overlook their school work. Some of them will probably need to be taught to read and write and spell. Wherever we find that this is necessary we will give them such a course. Those who are ready will be given courses in mathematics and drawing, specially chosen with the idea of assisting them in their work."

"I hope," said Mr. Ford, "that the future heads of our departments may come from this school. We like to develop our own stars, you know. We have found it is the only successful way. We promote men from the ranks."

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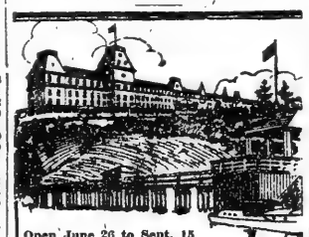

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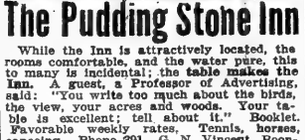

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INVENTORS ACTIVELY AT WORK TO END SUBMARINE MENACE

Lines Along Which They Are Making Their Experiments—Some "Don'ts" for Would-be Inventors Who Want to Annihilate German U-Boats

By PARK BENJAMIN.

EVER since the war began I have been in receipt of many suggestions for the solution of what is known as "the submarine problem." Since public recognition of the serious state of affairs now existing most of these suggestions have related to means for detecting the presence of a submarine while submerged within some prescribed area, or even at some definite point, it being generally considered that if the whereabouts of the submarine be known it is not a very difficult matter to accomplish its destruction. Other plans are directed toward enabling a submarine to discover the presence of other submarines and attack them, or of mines or like obstacles and so avoid them.

In many cases that common tendency of the inventive mind to mistake the statement of a problem for the solution of it is much in evidence. It is not uncommon to find coupled with the announcement of an unproved discovery the information that it is a panacea for the ills which the inventor seeks to remedy. There is a long distance between the conception of a way to do a thing and the practical demonstration of it, and I have noticed that when the latter is wholly absent a vivid imagination usually takes its place, and assertions assume a degree of certainty which contrasts in a marked manner with plain statements of facts which speak for themselves and require no embellishments, rhetorical or otherwise.

The present problem differs materially from those which ordinarily confront the inventor. First, it is one which engages the attention of the whole world; second, as matters now appear, there is a time limit imposed upon its solution. It is being dealt with not only by technicians, but more or less by everybody. One might almost say that people who have never tried to invent before are now trying. Consequently, among those who do not know anything of the practical conditions involved, or of what has been done toward meeting them, the quantity of reinvention is enormous and the amount of energy expended or, perhaps, more properly wasted thereon, is excessive. Incidentally there is hardly a scheme of torpedo attack and defense advanced during the last half century which is not now being resurrected, and it is needless to add that the Government is being overwhelmed with thousands of letters suggesting ideas sometimes absurd and impracticable on their face, or long ago tried out and discarded.

It may be of interest, therefore, and possibly of some help, to indicate a few of the proposals which, while they do not now afford any complete solution of the difficulties, nevertheless suggest possibilities of development, provided always that the necessary experimentation be logically and scientifically carried out:

1. At the present time a submerged submarine is blind. She cannot fight another submarine, for the simple reason that she cannot see it, and, for the same reason, she cannot avoid a collision with a mine in her path. If a way could be found whereby she could project light for a comparatively small distance through the water ahead of her, so that any other object in the illuminated area would become visible, if only as a dark spot, she could use that spot as a target either for her own torpedo or for the projectile of a submerged gun, or even as something which she could ram, and so destroy; or, if she entered a mine field, in which the mines showed themselves as dark spots even without definition of form, she could direct her course so as to avoid them. A little free rein to the imagination would indicate that a single submarine thus provided with eyes, so to speak, might destroy an almost indefinite number of blind submarines, or enter such closely mined areas as those in front of Wilhelmshafen or the Kiel Canal and thus reach the warships harbored there and destroy them at her leisure. For such purposes the thing to be invented and developed is a mode of illumination, the ray from which will not become so diffused or effective over so short a distance as to be unavailable. Individuals are experimenting on this, trying to devise more penetrating beams or arrange the position of the luminous foci in some way which will increase the illuminated area.

2. Electricians are trying to make a submarine reveal her own position and even her direction of movement and speed by means of electrical circuits established at various points around the coast and in the submarine's path. The idea is that the submarine, being of steel and coming within the field of force generated around these circuits, will create a disturbance of the electric current which can be shown by an indicating instrument. This plan, which has been suggested in many different forms, usually involves some kind of a central station on shore or on a watching ship, to receive the signal automatically made by the submarine in passing over a circuit located in a given area, and then another signal from the same submarine when she passes over another circuit. By this means, through a knowledge of the exact location of the circuits, the submarine herself would tell the direction in which she was going, the circuits over which she was passing and the time taken in going from one circuit to another.

3. When the submarine is submerged she is driven by an electric motor supplied with current from her storage battery. That motor makes a certain noise, which can be represented, though perhaps in a minor degree, by the whirring sound made by an ordinary rotating electric fan. It may be a continuous and somewhat high note. There is practically no other vessel but a submerged submarine which makes that noise. A submerged microphone will be affected by it, even when the submarine is quite a long distance off, and will reproduce it in a telephone receiver. The question then is: How can microphones be arranged at proper places off the coast so as to convey that peculiar sound to listeners stationed at points ashore, or even on a ship, and thus show the presence and location of a submarine?

4. The ordinary mobile torpedo gets its power from compressed air carried in suitable flasks and delivered to the engine which works the propelling screw. It attains a speed of somewhere between thirty and forty knots an hour, and may have a range of approximately 4,500 yards, although, when delivered from submarines, the effort, of course, is to make the range as short as possible. The Laconia, for example, was sunk at 300 yards. The shorter the range, the greater the certainty of hitting. It is now proposed that these conditions be materially improved and the air flasks abolished by some form of storage battery in the torpedo, arranged so that instead of delivering a comparatively small current for a long time it will give a very strong current for a short time, and thus deliver the torpedo at very much higher speed and with increased striking power, to enable it to pass through nets and the like, besides increasing the possible range of action. The problem here is to devise a storage battery of unusually light weight and high current yield and to arrange it so that it will give this extremely strong current over the brief period necessary for the torpedo to travel.

For the purpose of attacking submarine bases or entering mine fields to clear a channel, or destroying submarines gathered in "danger zones" around a coast, it is proposed to fire a large number of small torpedoes simultaneously from a point, or points, outside the attacked area—say forty or fifty torpedoes at a time, from vessels expressly designed to carry them, the idea being that, in going through the mine field or submarine infested district, or even the more constricted area of a mined roadway, some of these torpedoes would be effective. Admiral Fiske's torpedo-plane is designed to carry a torpedo on an airplane beneath the aviator's seat. The airplane, launched from the deck of a ship or from shore at a long distance from the point of attack, travels to that point at a very high elevation, (6,000 or 7,000 feet,) and then suddenly swoops down, freeing the torpedo, which travels to its mark. In this way the torpedo may be brought much nearer to its target than a surface boat could get it before being destroyed by the guns of ships or fortifications.

It is proposed that a cloud of these airplanes fire many of these small torpedoes together. A little effort of the imagination will suggest the dropping of such torpedoes into the Kiel Canal, or, better, into the locks at each end of it. The smashing of the lock gates would cause a current of water through the canal, which might be extremely disagreeable to warships moored there, while the explosion of such torpedoes as might hit the banks of the canal, (which is but 36½ feet deep,) would throw down large quantities of earth or masonry and possibly obstruct the canal and render it useless. The dropping of even a few of such torpedoes, moreover, into that portion of the canal where warships are moored, might be tremendously destructive. The question here is how to construct these light torpedoes so as to carry the maximum quantity of explosive; and, if they are to be used against massed submarines, mine fields or bases, to determine from what distance they can be fired and the character of the surface vessels or airplanes necessary to carry them to the firing points.

To would-be inventors who are struggling with the problem for the first time, the following "Don'ts" may be suggested:

Don't try to improve on the internal construction of ships to enable them to ward off or withstand the torpedo explosion. That matter has been closely studied for a long time by naval constructors, and there are already many promising plans being developed.

Don't try to fasten shields or plates, movable or otherwise, or masses of elastic material, on the outside of a vessel in the hope of either warding off the torpedo or causing it to expend its explosion harmlessly. They don't work. Wire nets are sometimes used to surround the ship while she is at anchor, in perfectly smooth water, or moving very slowly; but they are practically of no avail in heavy seas, and, besides, are liable to be torn off and foul the screws. In many instances, also, they have been found easily penetrable by a high-powered torpedo.

Don't try to arrange big electromagnets on the vessel for the purpose of making the torpedo swerve and so avoid the ship. They have an unfortunate tendency—supposing they work at all—to attract the torpedo to the ship instead of deflecting it.

Don't try to arrange mines of peculiar and original construction into which the submarine is expected to run on the theory that it travels always at a certain depth, and the mines are supposedly placed so deep that the keel of no ordinary surface vessel will reach them. The rise and fall of tides, the presence of currents in shoals or after storms, or the advent of high seas usually upset such calculations.

MOVEMENT TO LESSEN DELAYS IN LITIGATION

ONE of the original purposes of the New York Chamber of Commerce when it was organized away back near the middle of the eighteenth century was to afford arbitration facilities whereby its members might settle satisfactorily their own business disputes without going to court. And one of the cardinal points of the ethics of the legal profession is that a lawyer must consider the interests of his client rather than his own. In those two facts may be found the reason for a recently agreed upon cooperative movement on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York State Bar Association to prevent needless litigation.

Seven years ago the chamber opened the facilities that it had for arbitration to all the world, letting it be known that it would undertake to arbitrate business misunderstandings for any firm or individual anywhere in the world. Since then the Arbitration Committee of the chamber, under the chairmanship of Charles L. Bernheimer, has rendered almost continuous service, which has been local, national, and international in its scope, and many cases which otherwise would have been added to the litigation already clogging the overburdened courts have been settled satisfactorily out of court.

In the meantime the State Bar Association had appointed a committee on the prevention of unnecessary litigation, with Daniel S. Remsen as Chairman. Mr. Remsen had made a long and special study of the entire matter and had discovered that of fifty subjects which furnish unnecessary litigation the matter of wills was far in the lead. He has written books about wills, and he has examined the statistics of a vast amount of litigation about wills. His conclusion is that of all will litigation 82 per cent. is of a preventable nature. He divides the whole mass of will litigation as follows: 73 per cent. due to difference of opinion as to meaning and legal effects of wills; 9 per cent. due to execution, revocation, and alteration; 8 per cent. due to mental condition of, and undue influence upon, testator, and 10 per cent. due to court procedure.

It was because of these discoveries that Mr. Remsen became an advocate within the State Bar Association of some movement whereby the public might be saved from wasting its time and money in court proceedings that might be avoided altogether.

When he was asked by an outsider the rather inane question why lawyers should want to stop litigation any more than shoe manufacturers should want to discourage the practice of wearing shoes, he replied with some spirit:

"The State Bar Association is not a mercantile concern. It is the business and profession of the lawyer not to advise for his own pecuniary benefit, but for the welfare of his client. The lawyer who places his own profit before the best interest of his client degrades his profession. It is partly to guard against such degradation of the legal profession, and partly to save time and money of the people and the time and energies of the court, that we want to prevent needless suits.

"To get better results we are working in sympathy with the Chamber of Commerce through its Committee on Arbitration. Of course, arbitration presupposes that a dispute has begun. We hope to get back of that point, even by preventing litigation at its source, by not letting the needless quarrels start at all."

The work is altruistic and the spirit of it is the same that dominates all civic activities, says Mr. Bernheimer. For mediation or informal arbitration, which is sufficient to adjust most disputes that come up, there is no charge whatever and the Arbitration Committee room at the Chamber of Commerce is open free to the world. For the formal arbitration proceedings there is a fee of $10 a day for each arbitrator sitting, sometimes one, sometimes three, but when the character and reputation of the chamber's volunteer arbitrators are considered that fee becomes ridiculously nominal. The list includes the big names known throughout the country in practically every business and profession.

"Our procedure is simple," said Mr. Bernheimer the other day. "There is as little formality as is consistent with the seriousness of the occasion. Parties appear with or without counsel, as seems best to them. At no time has one of our awards been disputed. We supply technical adjudication, because the disputants can select arbitrators already familiar with the full details—technical and industrial—of the specific business at issue.

"The plan offers a medium for conciliation. In a trial at a court of law the parties meet in a spirit of antagonism. In arbitration we have noted this is lacking. Instead there is usually recognition and appreciation by each side of the other's contention. It assures an absolutely impartial award—one that commands the respect of the disputants, the courts and the legal profession. It establishes commercial equity—applies the rule of reason based on facts, and renders an award that is final and binding, that has the force and effect of a Supreme Court decision.

"It admits of the disposal of a dispute sometimes within twenty-four hours after it arises. It offers the disputants the opportunity to select their own court, Judge, and jury and to designate the time of trial. Witnesses may be subpoenaed, oaths administered, and the production of books and papers compelled. The number of cases that can be handled simultaneously is almost unlimited."

As one of its special contributions to the movement the State Bar Association has contributed a set of rules formulated by Mr. Remsen, who says in his explanation of what may be called a safe sailing chart for those who would keep off the shoals of court proceedings: "Litigation may be said to be unnecessary if it can be prevented by the exercise of reasonable care. There are three points at which reasonable care is specially effective. Care at the source is, of course, most effective. After the facts become fixed and before suit, it may or may not prevent litigation. After suit, it may reduce the litigation. These rules are accordingly divided into three parts: Prevention of litigation at the source, prevention of litigation after the facts become fixed and before suit, and prevention of litigation after suit."

Mr. Remsen calls attention to the fact that under the law of this State any existing controversy may be submitted to arbitration except a claim to an estate in real property in fee or for life. Where the sole arbitrator is a lawyer, or where the submission provides that a lawyer on the Board of Arbitrators shall be sole judge of the law, there is no reason why substantially any question of law or fact involving property rights should not be arbitrated, provided the parties interested are of full age and sound mind.

The following are peculiarly appropriate subjects for arbitration: Disputes concerning contracts, wills, mechanics' liens, insurance policies, sale and delivery of goods, partnerships, commissions, value of services, and particularly disputes arising out of business transactions in foreign countries.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

Kayser

45 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET

LONDON MONTREAL CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON

NEW YORK May 25, 1917.

Refer Reply to Dept. 3

The New York Times:

What follows you know better than I, but I have told you so often that the "Times" has become the staple newspaper that I can't resist notifying you that my eyes have proved it.

I took a trip recently into the South, and saw the "Times" on three-fourths of the desks behind which were sitting the merchandise manager, the advertising manager, or the head of the biggest department stores in the cities that I visited. It was the "Daily Times" that I saw, but I know that the "Sunday Times" is also subscribed for by the department and specialty stores throughout the country, and the advertising managers of these stores see it regularly.

These things interest me naturally as an advertiser, and I am still strong in my contention that you can sell the "Times" as a national publication as easily as you sell it as a local medium.

Yours very truly,

Director of Sales & Advertising

WBO/AR

LESSONS LEARNED FROM ATLANTA FIRE

Under the caption "A Warning to Other Cities," the National Board of Fire Underwriters has made public a special report covering the Atlanta conflagration of May 21 last. Immediately following the big fire there the National Board, with headquarters in this city, dispatched one of its most experienced engineers to the stricken city to make a close study of the characteristics of the fire, the causes to which it was due, and the lessons which might be deduced from it.

The report finds that the Atlanta disaster was essentially a "shingle roof" conflagration of the familiar type; it notes that the Fire Department gave excellent service, although somewhat handicapped by lack of motor apparatus, insufficient reserve supply of hose, and unpaved streets at certain points. Part of the report follows:

"It is important to learn the lessons of a conflagration; it is still more important to apply them. Most American cities, towns, and villages are in danger of conflagration, and conditions in many of them are worse than those in Atlanta. A great disaster serves to focus attention, but fires which virtually wipe out small communities are so frequent that they pass unnoticed. Most of the lessons taught by the Atlanta disaster are similar to those of Chelsea, Salem, Jacksonville, Augusta, Nashville, and Paris, Texas, to mention only a few. They will be repeated in many other places unless these lessons are effective in changing conditions."

The report emphasizes the ease with which spreading fires may develop in cities where shingle roofs predominate, even when fire Department is well equipped and manned. Attention is called to the fact that for eight hours the business section of Atlanta, with its high values, was without protection by the Fire Department, and in that period was menaced by the conflagration in the residential section.

The report pays tribute to the value of motor apparatus for Fire Departments, questions the value of dynamiting as a means of stopping the spread of large fires, and refers to the efficient aid extended by military organizations at the time of the Atlanta fire.

Relative to these the report says:

"This fire very strongly indicates the value of motor apparatus. The long distances traveled by the horse-drawn equipment in responding to the previous alarms prevented their rapid response to the last and largest fire, and the condition of many of the horses after these runs hampered the movement of the horse-drawn apparatus during the progress of the conflagration.

"The value of dynamiting buildings to prevent spread of fire in this case is questionable. It is not apparent from the ruins that any good resulted from such work done on or near Ponce de Leon Avenue; with the wide street intervening and the narrow face of the fire, the department, together with the military forces, which were doing excellent work at this time, stopped the spread from direct exposure, and the wider spacing of the buildings and the newer roofs were very favorable to the work of preventing spread from flying embers and brands. The Fire Department is of the opinion that the dynamiting on Hunt Street was of some value, as it allowed buildings to be wet down with direct hose lines which otherwise would have been of insufficient reach.

"The military organizations performed excellent duty in policing the burning district, thus facilitating the movement of fire apparatus, and it was of inestimable value to have the services of these well-organized bodies of men as aids to the firemen in handling the hose and extinguishing roof fires by bucket brigades."

Adequate telephone facilities for use in giving fire alarms are advocated. In the opinion of the engineer making the report arrangements should be made for the handling of telephone fire alarms, by which at least one trunk line from each exchange will be reserved exclusively for fire alarms or for communications from the fire grounds. This service should have special supervision by the telephone company.

McGregor's

Founded 1853 — New Jersey's Greatest Store for Men and Boys

South Broad at Lafayette Street, Newark

Finest Silk Lined Summer Suits for Men

Reduced to 35.00

These suits were made by us and sold in the regular stock at $40 and $45. They are made of fine worsteds and lined with the best grade of silk.

While our reductions may not seem generous, we remind you as makers—our original price is wholesale price—and our present low price is less than what any other store must pay for similar quality. Selling for cash only enables us to out-value and undersell all others.

First in Everything—Bamberger's

NEWARK, N. J. | NEWARK, N. J. | NEWARK, N. J. | NEWARK, N. J.

The 31st Semi-Annual of Men's High and Low Shoes at 3.85

1200 pairs gun metal calf, tan calf, patent colt and vici kid low shoes, and gun metal calf and vici kid high shoes, at 3.85

Men's 4.50 to 6.00 Shoes

Mostly all are shoes from our regular stocks, where the size ranges have become broken and cannot be filled in except at advance prices. Some have been sacrificed to us by manufacturers for this special event.

Good, conservative shoes represent the largest classification. Shoes that will give comfort and great wear. Also a few shoes with built-up arch supports and others with rubber heels.

Sale starts at 8.30 o'clock. Shoes arranged on tables and racks for easy selection. Extra salespeople. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Petit-Jardin Pot Pourri

A refreshing perfume, made from dried flowers.

The flowers are to be sprinkled in the linen closet, where they will impart a pleasing odor to the linen.

Made in two sizes, one at 50c, the other at 1.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Store Closes at NOON Saturdays in July

Offer Extraordinary—Gingham Dresses, Smartly Made, 1.00

We have only 240 of these dresses, more's the pity.

You would place their price at twice 1.00, if you saw them with their tags concealed.

Simple, attractive, made of fine domestic gingham in exceptionally pretty plaids and stripes, with collars, cuffs and cone-shaped pockets of chambray in a shade to harmonize. Designed with style, as the sketch shows you, and fastened with large pearl buttons. The skirts are amply full.

Sizes 36 to 44.

For summer morning wear. While they last, 1.00. House dress division.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

"I'm Going a' Kodaking, Sir," She Said.

All the world is taking pictures these days.

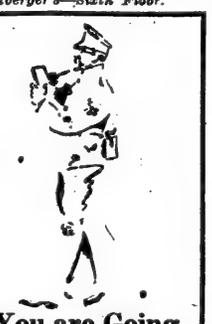
There is so much one wants to remember—and pictures are the searchlights that bring out every detail of one's retrospect.

Vacation time fairly insists upon a kodak. At Bamberger's are:

Kodaks, 4.80 to 52.50
Brownies, 80c to 9.60

Films developed free with orders for printing.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.



If You are Going Overseas

The Corting System will quickly teach you to speak French.

A knowledge of French will be invaluable to soldiers, physicians, marines and nurses who are going abroad to serve their country.

The Cortina system consists of a series of phonograph records that make clear to you, in easy stages, the rudiments of the language.

With a textbook in your hand you listen to the records, seeing and hearing the words at the same time, so that your brain readily grasps and retains them.

Learning French in this way is a joy.

Greet France in her own tongue.

A complete set of Cortina French records, priced 45.00, will be sold to you on our practical easy-payment plan.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

A Sale of Fine Sample Bed Spreads at an Average Saving of 25%

The assortment includes the entire sample line of one of the leading manufacturers in the country. They are all spreads of a very good quality. Some are slightly soiled.

This lot has been augmented by a number of spreads that we have taken from our own stock. The average saving on these is about 25%, and in some cases more. Crocheted and satin spreads in all sizes; fringed, scalloped or hemmed.

Although there are 300 spreads in the lot it would be difficult to find any two alike. On sale while they last; no mail or phone orders will be filled.

2.25 SPREADS, 1.59—Full size crochet spreads, neatly hemmed. They are shown in a wide assortment of patterns. On sale while a lot of 100 spreads lasts.

2.50 SPREADS, 1.79—The lot consists of full size crochet spreads, neatly hemmed. The patterns are all the newest.

5.00 SATIN SPREADS, 3.98—They are made full size with scalloped embroidered ends; corners are cut to fit a full size bed. All the latest patterns.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Sweaters for Vacation Days

The "Slip-on" type is a joy to the slender girl and the "youngly-built" woman who go in for boating and other sports that require compactness of dress.

You find it at its best in soft Shetland wool, with sailor collar and cuffs of brushed wool. The waistline is shaped in just enough to make it graceful.

Rose color, salmon, lobster pink, green, ecru, Chinese blue, with white collars and cuffs. Priced 6.75.

Coat-style Shetland sweaters come in the favored sports shades and are made with sashes and sailor collars at 8.50.

Women who prefer fibre silk sweaters will like a group featured at 5.95.

They come in both V-neck and sailor-collar style, in solid sports colors, or trimmed in white.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The Women's Shoe Sale 2.95

Hundreds of pairs were sold Saturday. Hundreds more will be sold Monday.

A clearance in every sense of the word. There are pumps, oxfords and high shoes in every desirable style. High and low shoes for women and growing girls. Patent colt, tan calf, black kid, bronze kid, Nubuck and canvas. Not all sizes in every style. 2.95

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

New Hats of Brule Feathers

Different—Desirable

They come in two types—picture and turban.

The picture type is afternoon wear. One has a black lisere crown and a brule topbrim faced with white satin, with simple trimming of black satin ribbon. Another has a white straw crown and under facing of the feathers.

Women are wearing turbans with smart white and dark cloth suits. They have crowns of satin or velvet in black or white.

Stunning and unusual, at 12.50 and 15.00.

Bamberger's Third Floor.

New Caps to "Top Off" Pretty Surf Suits, 25c to 3.98

Remember when a bathing hat was a monstrous affair of straw that tied down securely under your chin?

We have been learning since those days that looking pretty in the surf is an obligation we owe to spectators. These caps make it easy.

Some have full crowns and shirred brims; some have "Billie Burke" turn-back flaps; some are saucily three-cornered. Others look like Liberty caps, and there are dozens of variations of the regulation Tam caps that many women prefer.

"Ocean millinery" is a title they deserve. You must see the vivid little roses and other flowers made of rubber, and the stiffened rubber wings.

Skull caps, too, for swimmers. Prices, 25c to 3.98.

Slippers and shoes in harmony, including the new "fabricoid" bathing footwear, 25c to 3.98.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

A Sale of 5.00 and 6.00 Sports Hand Bags 3.50

A little sale—but an extraordinary one.

Little, because there are only 50 bags in all; extraordinary, because the values are so wonderful.

Bags of sports silks, lined with changeable silk and fitted with mirror and inner purse on fine chain Shadow Lawn green, rose, gold and white.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Discontinued Patterns of French Wilton and Anglo-Persian Wilton Rugs.

Two things tend to make this sale one of the most unusual we have ever held. First, the constantly increasing prices of rugs of this grade; and, second, the very uncertain conditions of the wholesale market.

These rugs are the products of two of the most noted makers of domestic Wilton rugs in America—the French Wilton and the Anglo-Persian.

They have been reduced only because these manufacturers have decided to discontinue certain patterns. The colorings are all that can be desired when artistic floor coverings are desired.

After the lots are exhausted it will be impossible to duplicate any rug at the advertised price. Three sizes: 9x12, 8.3x10.6 and 6x9.

Size 9x12; regular 82.50, on sale at 66.75.
Size 8.3x10.6; regular 74.75, at 59.75.
Size 6x9; regular 50.75, on sale at 40.75.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; Tuesday partly cloudy; southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,716. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

BETHMANN DODGES REICHSTAG QUERIES; UPHEAVAL FEARED

Chancellor Refuses to Answer Principal Questions—Plans an Address Tomorrow.

KAISER CALLS WAR COUNCIL

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Arrive in Berlin to See the Emperor.

REVOLT IN CENTRIST PARTY

Erzberger, One Leader, Attacks the Admiralty and Demands a "No-Annexation" Peace.

Chancellor Refused to Discuss Vital Questions

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, July 7.—The German Chancellor spoke before the Reichstag Committee today, but declined to answer any of the three important questions which were under discussion.

Generals von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff arrived in Berlin this afternoon to confer with the Kaiser and the Chancellor.

It is expected the Chancellor will make a statement defining the Government's attitude on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—A serious situation has developed in political circles in the last twenty-four hours.

For weeks past the public and politicians have displayed extraordinary unrest, which, however, found no explosive expression until in yesterday's sessions of the Reichstag's Committee on Ways and Means and in the Committee on Ballot Reform. A Centrist member, Mathias Erzberger, made a speech that committed the majority of his party absolutely to immediate reform not only of the Prussian ballot laws but of reforms affecting the whole empire, while he flatly came out for a peace by common consent of such nations have not completely lost their senses.

Just what Erzberger said is still a journalistic secret, the sub-committee of the Reichstag's committees not desiring too early publication of the momentous proceedings in those two sessions.

In the lobby of the Reichstag it was said this morning that Erzberger was only the appointed pacemaker for Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, whose thoughts had been more or less correctly voiced in his speech. Be that as it may, Erzberger certainly said certain things that cannot have sounded very pleasant to the ears of the Government. He may have talked "through the window."

When the Chancellor entered the hall in the Reichstag building where the Committee on Ways and Means was in session with hundreds of other Reichstag members crowding around, the situation had somewhat developed and he faced three principal demands.

First, the whole house wanted to know whether the Government had decided to favor an annexation peace or a status quo peace. This question has been repeatedly pressed upon Bethmann Hollweg by the extreme parties, the Pan German Conservatives who will not lay down their arms until the enemy is ready to make peace on Pan German terms, and by the Socialists who would offer peace on the basis of the status quo.

It was the militant Centrist member Erzberger who this time broached the old question in such a heated way that Count Westarp, the Pan German leader, complained bitterly about what he called violent attacks on his party and forever cut the tablecloth between his party and Erzberger's friends.

Erzberger today renewed his attacks on the Government's policy and the Pan-German party. He must have used pointed and convincing language, for, with the exception of the Conservatives, the committee members crowding the hall gave vent vigorously to their approval.

But Erzberger did not confine himself to peace, but took up the other two questions upon which answers were expected from the Government, namely the introduction of Parliamentary Government in the empire's affairs and ballot reform in Prussia.

As these committee sessions are not open to the press and public, little more can be said on Ersberger's speech. The Berliner Tageblatt says that "His speech was a deed," and the Tageblatt, as a rule, is rather sparing with its praise of Centrist members.

There were a host of Secretaries and Under Secretaries on hand to answer questions in the committee, but neither the head of the Admiralty, von Capelle, nor Dr. Helfferich, who quoted from voluminous statistics, made much impression, and after Count Westarp for the Conservatives, Gothein for the Progressives, and Prince Schoenaich Carolath for the National Liberals had had their say the Chancellor himself rose to speak.

His speech, so one member told me, was a great disappointment. He said nothing that he had not stated in the plenary meetings of the Reichstag over and over again, and he refused to com-

Continued on Page 2.

"PARENTAGE" makes you laugh, makes you think. RIALTO all this week.—Advt.

France May Propose a Society of Nations

PARIS, July 8.—In a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Pierre Renaudel, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber, demanded of Premier Ribot that he engage immediately in concerted action with President Wilson looking to the formation of a Society of Nations.

"I will consider it an honor," Premier Ribot replied, "to enter into conversation with President Wilson on that subject."

Whereupon Renaudel cried: "I hope those words will have the effect they merit!"

SAYS RUMANIA IS TEUTON FOOD HOPE

Berlin Paper Suggests Result of Crops May Decide Fate of Central Powers This Year.

AN 'IF' ABOUT THE HARVEST

It Must be Slightly Better Than the Average if Teutons Are to Hold Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—The Berlin Tageblatt publishes an article discussing the question whether the war will be ended by military or economic necessity. It says that many persons are already convinced that the end will be brought about by economic pressure.

The Tageblatt points out that it is obvious that the Entente welcomed America's entrance into the war for military reasons, but also and more especially for economic reasons, for although America's products were at the disposition of the Allies before she entered the war all financial operations were greatly facilitated by America's becoming a co-belligerent. The paper then quotes from the article of an American writer, David Mouston, in The London Chronicle, to prove that the world will soon be exhausted economically, and that America's entrance has heightened the difficulties to such an extent that the war will become unbearable and the belligerents will be obliged to quit. It adds:

"This dismal theory rings ironically, considering Wilson's tirades about humanity and freedom of the peoples."

Speaking of the question of grain it says that it is often remarked of the Central Powers that they refuse to speak of their supplies or the prospects of the harvest, but adds that if the Central Powers are able to hold their present front until the harvest comes in they are supplied for another year if the harvest is slightly better than average.

The fate of the Central Powers for 1917 will be decided in Rumania, it is added. For a distance of six miles behind the front in Rumania the land is being sown and cultivated.

The paper then quotes statistics showing how the world's production of grain has been reduced in the last two years. It says that things look unfavorable for the Allies, but if England obtains a good harvest from India and France can provide for herself by the help of Spain the ending of the war again becomes a military question until another harvest.

The "American writer, David Houston," referred to by the Berlin Tageblatt is presumably David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

GERMAN PRESS GIBES AT OUR PREPARATIONS

One Paper Hears a General, 1,500 Men and an Ambulance Have Reached France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau publishes a report from the Paris Temps mentioning the fact that the American troops brought their own typewriters, telephones, &c., and also foodstuffs, adding:

"When America broke off relations at the beginning of February it was announced that she would at once have an army of 10,000,000 men and dispatch it to Europe in order to make the Allies' victory decisive. Today, nearly five months later, one General with his staff and they say 1,500 men and an ambulance have arrived in Europe. Of the army of 10,000,000 we only know that a short time ago a list was drawn up of 10,000,000 men to be called.

"Soon after the announcement of the ten million army the American press announced the building of a gigantic fleet of wooden ships that would finish our submarines in the shortest time imaginable. On May 6 the French wireless reported that 1,000 of these would be ready in five or six months, but this was later contradicted.

"About two weeks ago the American papers had a new scare. The United States had decided to build in the speediest manner a giant fleet of forty thousand airplanes and send them manned and equipped to Europe in order to secure the Allies' aerial victory and defeat Germany. Meantime this report had the fate of all the former ones. According to a semi-official report of June 13 they will now content themselves with one thousand monthly.

"One can wait expectantly for future developments."

The Weser Zeitung comments sarcastically on the French report of American ships which arrived in French harbors equipped with apparatus for warding off torpedoes.

"Well and good," it says, "but this interesting report stops here, leaving an astonished world to break its head musing over the problem. Possibly they have not yet progressed very far with this wonderful apparatus if one is to take twenty-five to fifty thousand tons of shipping sunk daily as an example."

HALL CAINE TELLS OF WANTONNESS IN BIG AIR RAID

Saw from His Window Deeds Which He Contrasts with Former Chivalry of War.

WARNS OF PEOPLE'S ANGER

Mothers Cry for Reprisals Against the "German Devils" Who Killed Children.

MATERIAL LOSS NEGLIGIBLE

City Could Withstand Such Assaults "Every Day for Ten Years," He Says.

By HALL CAINE.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—From the upper windows of my house on the heights of Hampsted, perhaps the highest house in the highest suburb of London, I witnessed Saturday's air raid from beginning to end. The effects produced by it upon my eye, my heart, and my understanding were strangely and unexpectedly conflicting.

As a display of military prowess I thought it little short of contemptible, although I see it described as an impressive and terrible spectacle: A squadron of aircraft is said to have come up in close formation and brilliant battle array, and the manoeuvring under the clear guidance of a leader is said to have been masterly in its plan and its execution. Nothing of the kind. It would be difficult to imagine anything less suggestive to the eye of a spectator of the majesty, unison, terror, and splendor of war.

At 9:30 o'clock, after fitful spells of early sunshine, there was a pale gray sky over London, with a sense of sun behind it. Out of the slowly moving clouds the German Taubes descended, looking black at first, then becoming yellow and white as gleams of light which had not yet reached the earth seemed to touch them. One by one they emerged without recognizable formation, close together in patches, and fraying off at various orderless angles. They were then over the southeast of London and at least two to three miles above it, flying slowly, astonishingly slowly.

Seemed to Pause Over City.

The greater body of the formless mass came over the metropolis and seemed to pause there. For fifteen to twenty minutes, they did not appear to move. Against the gray banks of cloud they looked precisely like a collection of cholera germs on a glass disk.

The ground guns began to fire on them 20, 30, 40 shots to the minute. They were now dropping their bombs, and under the rolling thunder in the air there was at frequent intervals a dull, half muffled thud which came up from the ground. Sometimes white clouds of smoke would burst in the sky underneath the German aircraft, showing that our artillery had not reached them. Sometimes a white cloud would break in their midst, and then they would rise a little. The ground noises were repeated.

Then slowly, still slowly, they began to come up toward the northwest and to pass off toward the southwest, apparently undisturbed by the impatient bombardment from below and certainly without any sign of assault from our own aircraft. There had been no battle in the air thus far and no sign of imminent danger to the straggling squadron that was sailing through the broad expanse of sky.

Half an hour after our first sight of them emerging from the gray clouds on the east they faded into gray clouds on the west. Then from a distance continually increasing came the sound of guns being fired in the air. Our airmen were engaging the Germans somewhere outside of London. The heavy roll as of departing thunder died gradually away, and in less than half an hour there was silence.

By this time the sun had shot out, and before one was aware the sky had become a cloudless blue. The great city below was glistening and blinking as if just awake from sleep, and up here on the heights the birds in the trees were singing.

The raid being over, I had now time to co-ordinate my feelings. They were mainly feelings of disgust and contempt for the cowardly assault. I think of what war was in the days when, with all its brutalities, it had the virtue of courage and the splendor of bravery. I remember the battles recorded in the old Norse Sagas, when it was only glorious to fight a man who could fight back, when it was a disgrace to take one's adversary unawares and an everlasting shame to attack the weak, disabled or unarmed, and then I think of these young German airmen hiding behind clouds until they come upon the enemy unprepared, striking him with an arm that can be long or short, according to the conditions of their own safety, and then sailing off in comparative security. Among the illimitable brave men in the category of soldiers, creatures who condescend to such methods of assault ought only to be classed among bullies and cowards.

City Not Seriously Damaged.

In the afternoon I went down to look at the results of the raid from a material viewpoint. They were contemptible. I walked for an hour in that waist-belt of offices and public buildings which divides the eastern and western halves of habitable London and

Continued on Page 3.

Martial Law in Cologne After Riots and Shooting

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Cologne, one of the chief manufacturing cities of West Prussia, is under the most strict martial law, following fresh riots which occured there yesterday, according to reports received here.

The outbreak was due to the reduction of the number of meat cards issued. Police and soldiers charged the crowds and many persons were wounded.

FOOD BILL MENACED BY WHISKY SEIZURE

Radical Senate Amendment Puts Entire Legislation in Peril, Says Simmons.

REVENUE PROBLEM SERIOUS

Loss to Government May Reach a Billion—Sweeping Control Powers Disturb Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Food Administration bill is gravely threatened, in the opinion of Senate leaders, through the Senate vote of yesterday eliminating the revenue depended upon from whisky. Not only is the Food bill situation thrown into chaos, but it was stated today that extreme difficulty confronts the Senate Finance Committee in the efforts it must put forth to make up the deficiency in revenue which the Senate vote automatically cut from the war tax.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, voiced the feeling of some Senate leaders tonight when he said that the Food bill was "in peril," and that the committee was perplexed to know how to revise the War Revenue bill. He expressed fear that the passage of the Food bill might be indefinitely delayed.

"The people of the country have slight idea of the difficulty the Senate Finance Committee had in drafting the War Revenue bill so that the tax for running the war this year would not fall too hevily on the householder," said Senator Simmons. "We taxed corporation excess war profits to the limit, getting over $1,000,000,000 of the entire $1,670,000,000 war revenue for this year from that source. We depended upon whisky for well over $110,000,000 for each year. Now that is chopped out.

"With the whisky tax lifted out through the Senate vote on the Smoot amendment, by which all distilled spirits must be taken over by the President, the Finance Committee must find a way not only to substitute the $110,000,000 revenue lost through that source, but also to provide at least $200,000,000 toward the purchase of whisky in bond that the Government will take over.

May Cost a Round Billion.

"But the problem goes far beyond that, for in reality we must calculate on the entire loss of the war tax on all the whisky now in bond, which would aggregate something like $440,000,000. The Government, therefore, has to find at least $640,000,000 to make up for the loss of tax and the purchase of whisky now in bond. It may well be that a much higher price will have to be paid the owners of whisky in bond, for much of it is from five to eight years old, and is worth much more than the new whisky. By the time the Government gets through with it the effects of this legislation of yesterday will be to compel the Government to pay out perhaps a round billion of dollars and maybe more.

"This whole liquor matter has put the Food bill into a muddle. The bill is in peril."

Senator Simmons conferred with Senator Penrose and other members of the Finance Committee today in an effort to devise some way to meet the deficiency in war revenue this year effected through the adoption of the substitute liquor section. They reached no conclusion. Provision for a bond issue as part of the War Revenue bill was considered, but the Senators already had discarded that in their deliberations over the War Revenue bill as putting too heavy a strain on the nation, with the $2,000,000,000 Liberty bond issue, the War Deficiency bill of over $3,000,000,000, and big appropriations contemplated in pending legislation. The Senate Finance Committee will wrestle with the problem this week.

Not only has the anti-whisky amendment to the Food Administration bill caused uneasiness among the Senate leaders in their efforts to push the

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RUSSIANS START A NEW BATTLE TO TAKE HALICZ

Fighting in Galicia Spreads to North and South of City Called Key to Lemberg.

BIG COUNTERDRIVE FAILS

Dense Columns of Teutons with Armed Cars Beaten Back Near Koniuchy.

LVOFF TELLS OF SITUATION

Premier Says Army's Present Advance Is a Prelude to Much Greater Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—According to semi-official reports, the Russian offensive is spreading to the north and south of Halicz, in Eastern Galicia, which was virtually under the guns of General Brusiloff when the advance of a year ago came to a standstill. Halicz is important as the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and is about sixty miles southeast of that city.

Three armies are now engaged on a front of more than thirty miles along the Narayuvka River. The enthusiasm among the troops is increasing. A train carrying 500 sailors from Reval, who organized the "storming battalion" and wore shoulder ribbons inscribed "To the Trenches," passed through Petrograd today.

Some activity is reported along the northern front.

The Government has ordered the release of Polish prisoners of war captured from the German ranks.

The official statement issued by Army Headquarters today reads:

In the direction of Kovel, near Volaporska, the enemy released gas clouds which dispersed before reaching our trenches.

In the direction of Zloczow on Friday night the enemy launched energetic counterattacks on the front at Godov and the wood west of Koniuchy in an attempt to dislodge our troops from the positions captured in the battle of Friday. All these attacks were repelled. Assaults west of Bychka by troops in dense columns, supported by armored motor cars, were repulsed.

In the battles of June 26 in the region of Koniuchy an active part was taken by Belgian armored motor cars, which went as far as the enemy's wire entanglements. The driver of one of these cars and two soldiers were killed.

East and southeast of Brezany the enemy carried out an intense artillery fire. Attempts by large enemy reconnoitring parties to attack our advanced posts southwest of the village of Chibalin were repelled.

In the region of Presovoe a German airplane was brought down.

The situation on the Rumanian and Caucasian fronts is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—Further attacks by the Russians in Galicia broke down under the German and Austrian fire yesterday, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa the Russians were unable to renew their attacks after their vain sacrifices of the previous days. Near Zberow this morning an enemy attack without artillery preparation broke down, with heavy losses. There was fighting near Stanislau yesterday and this morning. Austro-Hungarian regiments, in hand-to-hand encounters, repulsed several Russian divisions, whose storming waves, broken by our destructive fire, had pushed forward as far as our position. Near Huta, in the upper valley of the Bystritza Solotvina, a Russian attack was repulsed.

The situation is unchanged on the Macedonian front.

A supplementary announcement issued this evening says:

Eastern Theatre.—The Russians again attacked at Stanislau and gained ground.

LVOFF ENCOURAGED BY RUSSIA'S PROGRESS

Views Our Aid to Her as Permanent Contribution to World's Regeneration.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, July 7.—A staff correspondent of The Associated Press was received this morning by Prince Lvoff, Premier and Minister of

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Chinese Dictator Follows Young Emperor Into Retirement as Troops Reach Peking

LONDON, July 8.—The abdication of Hsuan Tung, the youthful Emperor, who was placed on the throne of China only a week ago, it is indicated by dispatches received here today from Peking, followed the defeat of the Imperialist forces by Republican troops at Lang Fang, south of Peking, and the desertion of many of Chang Hsun's soldiers. The Forbidden City is virtually hemmed in on all sides, and the Peking-Kalgan Railway, Chang Hsun's only means of escape northward, is in the hands of the Republicans, who are holding Nankow Pass.

The engagement at Lang Fang, Reuter's correspondent at Peking says, was not severe. General Chang Hsun's forces retreated to Fengtai, several miles south of Peking, on the Tientsin Railway, without offering much resistance. Desertions are said to have depleted the army of Chang Hsun, and the Republicans pressed after it rapidly, capturing the principal roads and railways entering the city from the southeast, southwest, and north.

Reuter's Peking correspondent reports that the Palace was bombarded by an airplane yesterday. The machine dropped three bombs from a great height into the Forbidden City. One man was killed, and the buildings near the headquarters of General Chang Hsun, which probably was the objective, were damaged.

It appears that General Chang Hsun, depressed by the failure of his attempt to restore the monarchy, presented his resignation to the Emperor, who thereupon issued an edict announcing his abdication.

About 250 American, Japanese, and French troops reached Peking Saturday to aid in the protection of foreign residents. They were delayed somewhat at Lang Fang, but met no opposition in their progress to the city.

TOKIO, July 6, (delayed.)—The situation in China was considered at a meeting today of the new Diplomatic Advisory Council. It is said here that the movement to restore the Manchu dynasty was aided by German agents.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Official dispatches to the Chinese Legation here tonight said the Republic had been firmly re-established at Nanking with Feng Kuo-chang, the former Vice President, as President of the new Provisional Government.

WILSON PROCLAIMS EXPORT CONTROL OVER FOOD, FUEL AND WAR SUPPLIES TO AID ALLIES AND BAR TRADE WITH FOE

A Proclamation by the President of the United States

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1917.

Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved, a law which contains the following provisions:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

Any persons who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, Director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the Collector of Customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking, of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

And, Whereas, The public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times under such regulations, and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: Coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferromanganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunitions and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Leichtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, or Turkey.

The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State.

A Supplementary Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1917.—Immediately after issuing the embargo proclamation, President Wilson made the following statement:

"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall therefore similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies.

"It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs, to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The Government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to co-operate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In considering the deficits of food supplies the Government means only to fulfill its obvious obligation to assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Sweden Has Supplied Teutons With Materials to Wage War

Huge Amounts of Ore and Pig Iron Sent and Imports from Us Used to Offset Them—Washington Gets Figures Which Are Taken as Proof of Need to Curb Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official report just made to the American Government showing the extent to which Sweden is furnishing supplies to Germany reveals that the Central Powers are receiving enormous quantities of materials that go directly into the manufacture of munitions.

In exporting iron ore to Germany, it is shown, Sweden has supplanted shipments with imports from the United States.

What this Government will do to end this trade through operation of the Export Control act has not been announced, but some of our allies, it is known, are urging the United States to license no food exports to Sweden until a definite understanding is reached.

Iron ore shipments from Sweden to Germany, the report made to this Government declares, have reached a total of 9,000,000 tons in the last two years, all of it of the high grade required in production of fine steel. This, it is declared, represents an amount equal to Sweden's entire pre-war export.

In the first quarter of the present year, it is set forth, Sweden imported from the United States 16,000 tons of pig iron, while selling a great quantity of her own product to Germany. Her pig iron sales to Germany in two years, it is declared, have amounted to 250,000 tons. In addition to this, it is asserted, she has shipped to Germany 15,000 tons of ferrosilicon and ferromanganese for hardening shells, together with large quantities of copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur, and other ores.

Germany, the report declares, has imported from Sweden in two years fully 200,000 tons of wood pulp for use as a basis for cellulose, used instead of cotton for the manufacture of high explosives. It is asserted Germany also has obtained from Sweden large quantities of ball-bearings for use in the manufacture of war vehicles and submarines. The value of these shipments, the report declares, is at least $75,000,000.

Another charge against Sweden made in the report is that she has discriminated against the Allies in the use of her railroads. Overland trade through Sweden between Norway and Germany has been encouraged, it is declared, while the Allies have been subjected to every inconvenience and exorbitant rail rates. Agricultural machinery destined for Russia, the report declares, has been held up for months, Sweden exacting from Russia extraordinary bargains before delivery was permitted.

Sweden's action in holding within her ports a large amount of merchant tonnage is dealt with in the report, which declares 900,000 tons is lying idle. Her total tonnage is about 1,000,000, dead weight, of which she requires about 400,000 tons for her own export and import trade.

Our allies, unable to force Swedish tonnage into the world's trade routes, now look to the United States for help, and, it is said, believe her shipping will be put into service if the United States and Great Britain reach agreement.

SWEEPING BAN ON SHIPMENTS

President Takes Action Under the Terms of Espionage Law.

BECOMES EFFECTIVE JULY 15

Aim Is "to Ameliorate Conditions That May Arise Before the New Harvest."

HOW NEUTRALS WILL FARE

Our Duty and Intention to Consider Them Whenever Practicable, Says President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—President Wilson today issued his first proclamation providing for absolute Governmental control of the exports of essential wartime commodities to fifty-six nations and their possessions, including the allies of America, neutrals, and the enemy countries.

The proclamation is dated July 9, and its rulings are to become effective next Sunday. On and after that day none of the commodities named may be taken from this country except under license.

The essentials thus placed under restriction are many and varied. The scope of the proclamation was a surprise even to those who have urged upon the President the necessity for immediate and drastic action to prevent the draining of America.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

That the President is determined to see that no more foodstuffs from the United States reach Germany through contiguous neutral nations is evident. Both in the proclamation and in a statement with which Mr. Wilson supplemented it, he referred to this problem. He said it was the duty of the Government to see that Germany did not receive succor.

Emphasis was laid by the President on the need of ameliorating the food conditions in America, which, he said, was first in view in issuing the proclamation.

May Put Embargo on Wheat.

In connection with the action of President Wilson, it was reported on authority that practically a complete embargo on wheat might be one of the first steps taken, to remain in effect until the allies of America formed their central purchasing board. The amounts which are essential to each of these countries will then be apportioned and purchased for them, probably through the food administration, of which Herbert C. Hoover is head. This step, it is believed, will end competitive buying and stabilize the market, bringing immediate relief to America. It may soon be extended to other grains and commodities.

If this embargo is placed on wheat efforts will be made to have the Allies move the surplus now held in Canada, said to be more than 200,000,000 bushels. Quick and effective action to safeguard the wheat supply was one of the things urged by the food administration in order to prevent the danger of another increase in prices while the fight was in progress to cut down prices from the present level.

Through control of coal and fuels the Government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the American and British Governments a control of not only all allied tonnage, but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels now held in port through fear of submarine attack will be required to go into service.

Shuts Off Japan's Steel.

Control of iron and steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country is threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacture and the construction of the Government's merchant fleet. Japan's heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant ship building made necessary that plates be put under control. At the same time this action gives the Government a weapon with which to force Japanese tonnage into the transatlantic trades.

Specific regulations governing food exports and shipments of other commodities named in today's list are expected to be issued by the President within a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time it is known many restrictions will be made. The Exports Council, comprising three Cabinet members and the food administrator, are drawing up a

program to be submitted to the President immediately.

Of significance in this connection, this summary of the wheat situation was made public today at the food administration:

"The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 1,450,000 bushels during the week ended June 30, 1917. This was a decrease of 9.3 per cent. on the visible supply of June 23. The visible supply of wheat for the week ended June 23 was 15,659,000 bushels, and for the week ended June 30, 14,209,000 bushels, as compared with 48,291,000 bushels for the week ended June 30, 1916.

"An estimate of the probable United States wheat crop in 1917, based on reports up to June 1, is 650,000,000 bushels."

How to Obtain Licenses.

Soon after President Wilson made his proclamation, Secretary Redfield gave out a summary of the rules under which licenses will be granted. It was as follows:

First—Applications for licenses may be made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1,435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Second—In applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

(a) Quantity; (b) description of goods; (c) name and address of consignee; (d) name and address of consignor.

Third—The license will be good for only sixty days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time, a new application must be made.

Fourth—The various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore, wherever practicable, the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. It is thought, however, that many of the applications may have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire, they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1,435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

Neutrals Overruled.

Representatives of some of the neutral nations have urged that drastic action be withheld in connection with their trade on the ground that their supplies were low and that Germany was not receiving large quantities of foodstuffs. The food administration, on the other hand, has urged an opposite course which would give the President and his advisers on the Exports Council absolute control of the situation.

Much pressure was brought to bear in some quarters to have fodder and fodder grains included in the proclamation, as it was held that neutrals were taking great quantities with which to feed their cattle, and that the fats from the cattle were being sent into Germany in large lots.

The wheat situation had reached a point where it was giving some Government representatives much concern, as the activity of neutral buyers, after the buyers of the Allies agreed to hold off, shot up prices on the exchanges and threatened, if the stopper was not inserted, to so deplete the country's supply that a serious crisis would be faced. Heavy buying in other grains recently was also put forward as an argument to bring about their control at once.

The task of cutting down the quantity of foods which Germany may obtain through the neutral countries is one to which the closest attention will be paid. Reports which shall show the actual conditions are already being received from Government agents abroad, and other experts will be employed by the Exports Council. Mr. Hoover, as a result of the work which he did as head of the Belgian Relief Commission, has a fund of information which is at the Government's disposal.

Those who believe that Germany is obtaining much food from neutrals and that drastic action should be taken to make this impossible were elated tonight over the broad powers which the President received and the remarks which he made in that direction.

As a result of the stand taken by President Wilson, it was reported here tonight that, as the situation developed, the purchase of commodities other than wheat and grain for the Allies might be taken over by the Government in order to stabilize prices. Such a step would include in that category steel for shipbuilding and railroads, fuels, meats, and the products of practically every wartime industry.

Cheaper Foods Soon.

The Food Administration is preparing, now that the proclamation is before the country, to make a renewed drive for lower prices in foods to the public. Information was made public today to show the prices fixed by foreign Governments for wheat, but whether any plan is contemplated for a similar step here if prices remain high could not be learned. July wheat was quoted Saturday at $2.12.

The food administration's statement gives this information:

"The Allied Wheat Commission has furnished a report to the food administration upon the prices of wheat now ruling in various countries.

"The Government price in Great Britain is $1.80 per bushel. The Government price in Australia is $1.14 per bushel and in India $1.35. The Government price in France is $1.80 for home grown wheat, including various bounties. The Government maximum in Italy has been fixed at $1.69 per bushel for soft wheat and $1.94 for hard wheat. The Belgian fixed price is to be $1.60 per bushel and the German price about $1.80 per bushel.

"Information furnished to the food administration also shows that the Allies are requiring the mixture of 20 per cent. of corn rye or barley in the flour. It has proved impossible to introduce straight cornbread because of the lack of corn mills in Europe, and the lack of durability in cornmeal does not permit its extensive shipment.

"Furthermore, households in England and France are not equipped to bake bread, all baking for decades having been done in public bakeries, and the bolted and distribution and breadmaking inasmuch as it must be served absolutely fresh, has proved infeasible from bakeries, as it has likewise so proved in the United States. The mixed war bread in England and France is less palatable than either the straight corn or wheat bread in use in the United States, more especially as a considerable part of the bran is being retained in the wheat flour. Furthermore, in order to suppress the consumption of all sorts of fresh bread, rolls, &c., bakeries are required to hold their bakings for at least twelve hours before delivery, and therefore, our allies are all living on what is regarded in America as stale bread. The consumption of flour in England and France is being reduced to between three and four pounds per person per week, or about 3.5 of the American consumption, despite of the fact that Europeans are ordinarily larger bread eaters than Americans."

CONTROL LOWERS WHEAT.

Prices Abroad Are Below the Present Figure Here.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Wheat prices abroad, where the Governments have control of food supplies, are shown to be much lower than in the United States by a report made to the food administration today by the allied wheat commission.

While wheat is selling well above $2 in this country, the Government prices in other countries, according to the allied commission, are as follows:

United Kingdom and France, $1.80; Germany, $1.80; Belgium, $1.60; Australia, $1.14; India, $1.35; Italy, $1.69 to $1.94.

The wheat shortage has forced the Allies to require the use of 20 per cent. corn, rye, or barley in the manufacture of flour, and most of the countries permit use of a large percentage of the whole cereal.

MRS. WILSON'S FOOD PLEDGE

Her Card Indicates White House Observes Hoover's Diet Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—When Mrs. Woodrow Wilson hung the pledge card of the food administration in the dining room window on Friday it was an announcement to every one who passed by that the White House was prepared to observe the diet restrictions recommended by Herbert C. Hoover.

The pledge card merely bears the inscription, "Member of United States Food Administration." Beneath this is a large shield in red, white, and blue, surrounded by heads of wheat. To become possessor of it Mrs. Wilson signed this pledge:

I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances admit.

In addition, a "home card," giving detailed instructions from Mr. Hoover for the conservation of the food supply hangs in the kitchen of each member. It bears the caption: "Win the War by Giving Your Own Daily Service," and contains the reasons placed before the people of the country this morning in the newspapers.

DISEASE AND HUNGER RAVAGE TURK ARMIES

Forces in Asia Minor Reported in Grave Plight—Native Troops Mutiny.

SALONIKI, July 8.—According to reliable advice from Asia Minor, the Turkish Army is in the most serious plight of any period of the war on account of the depletion of man power from the ravages of epidemics and from actual starvation as a result of the failure of the commissariat. All classes of the gendarmerie are being mobilized to fill the gaps.

It is said that the spread of mutinies among Arab and Kurd troops has become so alarming that Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, is rushing to Mesopotamia in an effort to cope with them.

KENT ISLANDERS PROTEST.

Object to Giving Up Homes for Army Proving Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Because Sandy Hook, the ordnance proving ground of the army, where its big guns have been tested, lacks sufficient capacity under the new conditions, the War Department is in the market for an additional proving ground. The place that appeals most to the Bureau of Ordnance experts is Kent Island, Queen Anne County, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, across Chesapeake Bay from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Other sites are also under consideration, but their names are not being disclosed by the War Department, which has agents busy obtaining options and is afraid that land prices will be skyrocketed if these sites are mentioned.

The War Department did not disclose the fact that Kent Island was under consideration until after residents of that place, which is one of the garden spots of Maryland, had made vigorous protests against being dispossessed to Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland and Secretary of War Baker. The residents yesterday forced several agents who were obtaining options to quit that section in haste.

HOW TO WRITE MEN ABROAD.

Daniels Approves Form of Address for Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A form of address for officers and men of the United States naval forces serving overseas has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

"Usnavforce, London," is the code address for all cable messages intended for members of the United States naval forces abroad. The first words of the text will be the name of the individual (given name spelled out and middle initial) for whom the message is intended, followed by the message. The name of the ship or station should not be included, and, except in cases of identical names, the rank or rating should not be included.

The following is a sample cable message:

"Usnavforce, London.

"Frank B. Howard. Informed examinations successfully passed.

"(SIGNED) RAYMOND."

When there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials, the name should be given in full, as "Frank Barrett Smith," or the rank or rating should be given, as "Lieutenant Frank B. Smith," or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

SHIP BOARD HOPES TO AID OUR TRADERS

Chairman Denman Writes That Commandeering Power May Tend to Regulate Rates.

DISCUSSES U-BOAT PERIL

No Construction Policy, He Declares, Could Cope with Submarine Destruction of April and June.

The hope that delegation to the Federal Shipping Board of commandeering power over vessels might afford some relief to the present condition of New York-South American trade was expressed in a letter from William Denman, Chairman of the board, to the Merchants' Association, which is printed today in Greater New York, the bulletin of the association.

The Merchants' Association recently requested the Shipping Board to disturb trade as little as possible, especially trade with South American ports, in requisitioning vessels, and followed its first letter with another in which the existing high rates, the withdrawal of contracts by steamship agents because of the seizure of vessels, and other developments injurious to trade were listed. In reply Chairman Denman wrote as follows:

Gentlemen: The Shipping Board is in entire sympathy with your difficulties in obtaining a reasonable rate for overseas transportation. As you know, no power has as yet been granted the board to regulate such rates. We are in hopes that relief may be obtained when the commandeering power over vessels is delegated.

You must be aware, however, that with the destruction reaching the rate of over a million dead weight tons per month in April and in June, all the reproduction of steel vessels and of wooden vessels which a most enthusiastic advocate of either material can hope for will not replace over half the tonnage destroyed. No legislation of Congress, no administrative effort of the Shipping Board, and no activity of ship constructors can hope to make good for commerce the losses from the activity of the submarine at the rate so established.

Very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM DENMAN, Chairman.

P. S.—In figuring tonnage, it should be remembered that the reports of losses of English vessels where the tonnage is given refer to gross tons, to which must be added from 30 to 50 per cent. to reach the dead weight unit on which the new tonnage to be constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation is reckoned. It should also be remembered that the English reports of sinkings represent but 55 per cent. of the total, judging from the figures given out during the first two months of the sinkings. We understand that the English proportion is now higher, but at the same time the size of the vessels sunk are much larger in tonnage.

The Merchants' Association, in both of its letters, recognized that the needs and exigencies of the military situation should receive primary consideration.

THWARTS 4 AUTO THIEVES.

Probationary Policeman Recovers Justice's Motor, but Men Escape.

Four men were thwarted last night in an attempt to steal the automobile of Justice Kernochan of Special Sessions by Charles Coberg, a probationer of the Police Training School.

Coberg's attention was attracted to the automobile, which was being awkwardly handled in front of 425 West Fiftieth Street. When the men saw Coberg watching they jumped to the street and ran. Coberg gave chase, but they escaped in the crowd in Broadway. The auto was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where it was later identified by Whitney Kernochan, brother of the Justice, who had left it standing in front of Reisenweber's restaurant in Columbus Circle.

WANTS $500,000,000 FOR WOODEN SHIPS

Denman Plans Double Construction to Meet Menace of German U-Boats.

STEEL CONTRACTS ALL LET

Can Add 5,000,000 Dead Weight to Our Tonnage in 18 Months, Shipping Chairman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States Shipping Board wants another $500,000,000 to enlarge its program. Chairman William Denman believes that if the money is supplied and all of the resources of the country are employed in the construction of steel and wooden ships America by the end of eighteen months will have turned out vessels representing 5,000,000 tons dead weight, in addition to vessels already on the stocks. With the ships now on the stocks this would, in the opinion of Shipping Board members, go far to end the effectiveness of the German submarine activity.

There was a strong note of optimism sounded tonight in connection with the rapidity with which the shipbuilding program was being carried on. Congress has appropriated $750,000,000, of which $250,000,000 was for the requisition of shipping now on the stocks or at sea, either by purchase or charter. The additional $500,000,000, it was stated, had been entirely absorbed by contracts made or pending for steel and wooden ships, all of which have been promised by the contractors within eighteen months.

Mr. Denman made public a statement in which he said that the President probably soon would be asked to approve the request for more money. It was in effect a strong plea for a big wooden-ship program in connection with the construction of steel ships—a program which Mr. Denman said had emanated from the general of Goethals, the Council of National Defense, and various experts. It included this statement:

"All that the Shipping Board feared in February regarding the effectiveness of the submarines has been realized. The present appropriation of $500,000,000 will not replace in eighteen months over four-fifths of the German destruction since Feb. 1. It is to America that the forces fighting Germany must look for the bulk of the replacement of the submarines' destruction.

"Since our original project was framed the United States has entered into the war, and our army in France will require an enormous fleet to transport them, their supplies and munitions. Submarines may reasonably be expected to appear along our coasts and compel us to curtail our naval assistance in European waters.

"The members of the board have under discussion the investment of another $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 in vessels. Such a proposal requires the approval of the President before presenting it to Congress. If Secretary McAdoo can suggest a reasonable place for it in our general scheme of financing for the war, and the President approves, Congress may be asked for a further appropriation this autumn.

"In the latter part of February," said Mr. Denman, "the Shipping Board sought contracts with the various steel shipbuilding plants, but found that, on account of the large steel commitments to other purposes, it could not hope for any great increase of tonnage from that source. The board prepared a project for the construction of a wooden fleet which would increase the sum total of tonnage without interference with the steel supply. It called a conference of all the wooden ship constructors on the Atlantic Coast, and some from the Pacific. It consulted many practical workers in wooden construction, various scientists, naval constructors and builders of steel ships.

"Among others who approved the project in its preliminary form were General Goethals, F. W. Sprague and others. The board prepared a report of its project, with the suggestion that General Goethals should be asked to manage it, and he was employed by the board in that capacity.

Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, believed that there could be obtained steel enough to build many more ships, but that the distribution of material would have to be altered. The board came to the same conclusion. It gave public notice that it intended to ask for power to commandeer the steel-producing plants. Mr. Farrell offered to supply to the board a very large amount of steel plates, far more than the facilities of the yards could hope to handle under the highest stimulation possible.

"Subsequently, Congress voted $500,000,000 for the construction of wooden and steel ships. It is clear that we will shortly close contracts for this amount for vessels principally of steel, and very largely fabricated under the plan suggested by Secretary Redfield some three years ago.

"The vast resources of quick wood construction are still far from exhausted, and we believe more steel contracts can be placed. We need wooden vessels, of both slow and fast speeds. The slower can relieve our coastwise congestion and our car shortage. They can obtain our hemp and jute and grain bags and nickel and manganese and rubber from the Far East and from South America, and release faster vessels for the trades, North Atlantic and Pacific.

"All these products and a number of others are necessary for food production, for basic war industries. Many wooden vessels can be built which are faster than the majority of vessels now crossing the war zone. Large sea-going wooden barges can be constructed, to be towed along our coasts to further relieve our coastwise trade and shortage of railway transportation facilities."

General Goethals's attitude toward wooden ship construction still is somewhat in doubt, but recent reports have indicated that he was changing his view somewhat and favoring a larger wooden ship program.

GERMANS MUST BE 'WHIPPED'

Charles Bigelow Says America Faces Gigantic Task.

The second of a series of patriotic meetings under the auspices of the Forum of the Church of the Ascension was held last night. Charles Bigelow, who was active in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns, delivered an address on "England's Experiences During the War." He had been in England for seven years, but recently returned here to participate in patriotic work.

Mr. Bigelow praised the English women for their sacrifices. He said their acts had made it possible for Great Britain to send 7,000,000 men to France. He said 140,000 women in England were doing farm work. He ridiculed the idea that Germany would ever "throw up the sponge," and demanded that Americans enlist with greater enthusiasm.

"I can assure you," Mr. Bigelow said, "that Germany will fight to the last man, to the last dollar. They hold vast territories; they have 1,000,000 more men in the field than last year, and their morale is good. This talk of starvation in Germany is a myth, for they produce enough. The only way to win this war is to whip them."

Mr. Bigelow related many personal observations typical of war times, including one of an Irish woman who took her ten sons to a recruiting station, saying, as a recommendation, "I have never had to raise my hand to the boys except in self-defense." As a result of a card system, he said, all persons from 8 to 80 years of age are indexed, and there is none idle.

Cheered for Kaiser, Locked Up.

Conrad Leiptau, a German who is secretary for W. G. Keuffel, President of Keuffel & Esser, makers of mathematical instruments in Hoboken, now engaged in manufacturing range finders and periscopes for the navy, was locked up at Hoboken Police Headquarters last night. He had been walking up and down the streets shouting, "Hurrah for the Kaiser!" The charge entered against him was "drunk and disorderly."

Arrested for Giving Wrong Age.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—Charged with giving the wrong age on the draft registration day, Joseph Salaboro, a Russian and a city fireman, was arrested today. Four years ago, in applying for a chauffeur's license in New York, he gave his age as 27 and, according to his own story at that time, will not become 31 until December. In June he said he was 32 years old. He will have a chance to register tomorrow.

PERSHING DEMANDS GOOD DEPORTMENT

Asks Men Faithfully to Observe Laws and Customs of the French People.

COURTESY TO WOMEN ALSO

Point of Honor to Avoid Property Damage—Kitchener Issued Similar Command.

PARIS, Saturday, July 7.—Major General Pershing, Commander of the American forces in France, has issued the following general order to his troops:

"For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command.

"It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The valiant deeds of the French armies, and the Allies, by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years, and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesies to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs.

"The intense cultivation of the soil in France, under conditions caused by the war, makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy, and it should; therefore, be a point of honor to each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Such conduct is much more reprehensible here. Honor them as those of our own country."

PARIS, July 8.—Major General Pershing spent today conferring with his staff concerning plans for the permanent training camp in France and American participation at the fighting front. The permanent camp already has been established and one battalion is undergoing intensive training. It is expected that the rest of the first expeditionary force will be in camp behind the fighting line within a week.

General Pershing expected to confer this week with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander, but because of the pressure of other business he was compelled to send a member of his staff to British headquarters. General Pershing will visit Field Marshal Haig later.

TO REPEAT GEORGIA SERMON

Dr. Phillips, Arrested There, Expects No Trouble in This City.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Phillips of Chattanooga announced yesterday in his sermon at the First Baptist Church, at Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, that on next Sunday he would preach the same sermon that had caused his arrest in Douglas, Ga., in June on a charge that he had made remarks showing disloyalty to the President and Government of the United States. The Attorney General of Georgia allowed his release four hours after he had been arrested on a warrant issued by the Sheriff.

Dr. Phillips said yesterday that he did not expect to be arrested in New York, because the issuance of the warrant in Georgia had been caused by men who had made enemies for their lives. Dr. Phillips is pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in Chattanooga and President of the Southern Bible Conference.

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Your 2 far-sighted duties:

1. Making your will
2. Appointing a competent executor

When you make your will you may be congratulated upon having taken an important duty in hand. If you then appoint a competent executor, you may consider your duty intelligently completed.

By appointing the Columbia Trust Company you can rest confident that the provisions of your will will be faithfully and considerately handled—handled in a prompt and business-like way.

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60 BROADWAY

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148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

CREEL'S EXAGGERATION.

Opinion Abroad on the U-Boat Report as "Elaborated."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—No official statement about the submarine attacks on the American expeditionary force is obtainable here, but the main facts are substantially as given in my former cable, which was a good deal cut, the censorship still maintaining its prohibition against the publication of the precise details. From what has been published here of the Creel statement it is beyond doubt that there was considerable exaggeration in it.

"Regarding your recommendation of a 'Board of Cable and Telegraph Censorship,' censorship is a military function imposed by a state of war. The regulations are formulated on the basis of confidential information and circumstances which do not admit of public discussion.

"This department welcomes at all times the hearty co-operation of all traders for whose benefit and protection censorship has been established, not only to make its functions more efficient as a military measure, but less burdensome to American users of the cables and radio."

BARS NEW CABLE CODES.

Daniels Answers Suggestions of the Merchants' Association.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has refused to accept the suggestion of the Merchants' Association of New York that for censorship purposes a division be made between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres and that the use of distinctively American codes be permitted on this side of the Atlantic. The association also suggested that if a business cable be rejected the sender be immediately notified. The Secretary did not approve of this idea.

In a letter to the Merchants' Association, made public yesterday, Secretary Daniels wrote:

"Further extension of the list of codes is not practicable. For obvious reasons, it is necessary to keep the United States censorship co-ordinated in all possible respects with that of Great Britain and France. It is believed that dividing the world according to your Paragraph 1, and making new code regulations as set forth in your Paragraph 3, would not only expand the censorship machinery to an impracticable point, but it would be a source of continual irritation, delay and expense to traders, especially to those cabling between Europe and other points in the world through United States censorship offices. All such messages would encounter two sets of regulations.

"The use of private codes is wholly impractical with efficient censorship. This is well understood by American traders. Sixteen traders only in the whole United States have made requests for the use of their private codes, all seemingly based on lack of acquaintance with the operation of censorship, and they have conformed immediately the situation was explained to them.

"Regarding your recommendation of a 'Board of Cable and Telegraph Censorship,' censorship is a military function imposed by a state of war. The regulations are formulated on the basis of confidential information and circumstances which do not admit of public discussion.

"This department welcomes at all times the hearty co-operation of all traders for whose benefit and protection censorship has been established, not only to make its functions more efficient as a military measure, but less burdensome to American users of the cables and radio."

Submarine Base at Port Angeles.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Acquisition of a submarine and aviation base on Port Angeles Harbor, Washington, was announced tonight by the Navy Department. The tract, formerly part of a lighthouse reservation, was taken over through Executive order, but it is expected the transfer will be made permanent by Congress.

Plea for Home Defense Bodies.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A plea that the 150,000 men over military age, who have enlisted in home defense organizations should receive a recognized military status and be co-ordinated into one compact branch of the nation's forces has been presented to the War Department by the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

HALL CAINE TELLS OF BIG AIR RAID

Continued from Page 1.

is generally shut up and silent at night, on Sunday, and on Saturday afternoons. But for the gathering of crowds I should not have noticed anything had happened.

I could see no damage that might not be remedied by the mason, the paver, and the glazier within six days. Outside of a well-known building a square foot of flagstone was broken up as one might break it with a hammer that breaks up coal in a cellar. The top stories showed sign of fire, but the rest of the great structure was apparently intact. In one of the principal thoroughfares there were many broken windows and little piles of shattered plate glass were in the narrow streets.

That is all which in this principal region of attack was apparent to the eye of a trained observer, and outside of it were the 700 square miles of the vast city and the thousands and thousands of miles of its streets entirely untouched. Thinking of that, one told one's self that so futile from the viewpoint of military injury are all such pretentious raids that if twice twenty-five German air machines come here every day for ten years, doing so much and no more damage, this mighty London would still be where it stands.

But there is another side to the story. The mean streets of East London took right and absolute measure of it in its moral character, and I do not hesitate to warn the Government that if they value public order and security they will take heed of the women's cry.

North and east of the great business centre lies a multitude of narrow streets densely populated. Threading my way through one of these, I came upon an elderly woman sitting by the door of her empty shop. Her face, seamed and wrinkled, like faces Herkomer used to paint, was gray and grim. I asked if bombs had come her way and she answered in a husky voice, choking with anger:

"Christ, haven't they! If our men don't go over there and give those devils a bit of the same hell, there'll be bloody revolution here and not too soon, either."

Wrecked Germans' Houses.

I walked on until I came to one of the most squalid districts of London, scarcely different from what it was when described by Dickens, where by some frightful freak of social irony the meanest streets bear names taken from our highest British aristocracy, and there I witnessed a tremendous and even terrible scene.

A gathering, which could not have consisted of fewer than 2,000 persons, and might have been 4,000, nearly all of them women, were struggling to pass the barrier of a large body of policemen and special constables who were blocking the end of a street. In that street lived two Germans.

The mob had wrecked their house, breaking up every stick of furniture and flinging it out of the windows and in their thirst for further victims they wanted to drag the wretched, quaking, and no doubt innocent, inmates along the streets.

It was an awful spectacle of unbridled wrath. Women shrieked at the police and almost spat in their faces, shouting:

"Let us pass those German devils for killing our children. If the Government won't do it, we will."

Warning to the Government.

I had intended to make some attempt to draw political and moral lessons from this attack on London and on the London poor by a gang of cowards and dastards, but my heart is too hot for that today. Perhaps I have no such technical knowledge as would justify me in criticising the apparent unreadiness or inadequacy of our air defenses, but fresh from the scenes I have described I do not shrink from warning the Government to take heed of the present mood of our people, particularly our women, and, above all, our mothers. They know we are at war, and as long as it is fair fighting they are ready to pay the price of battle, but when it is not war but murder, the murder of their helpless children, they will not long be content to sit silent with their arms tied behind their backs.

Finally, I venture to call upon our great new ally, America, to speed up the manufacture of her aircraft and the training of her airmen, and let us have both without delay, so that in the name of humanity and civilization we may put an end forever to this brutal bullying by cowards who have dragged down the great name of soldier to the lowest depths of infamy.

Is not that what this war is for, to us and to our Allies, the only thing that justifies it? If our enemies have the right to bomb London, then all Europe is a battlefield and not better than the kingdom of the devil, and what is the use of discussing questions of peace and annexation and indemnity until this first great question has been solved. What is war? Is it a struggle of armed men against armed men, or a system of indiscriminate slaughter?

AIR REPRISAL DEMAND INSISTENT IN LONDON

Call for Building of Thousands of Machines, with America's Help.

LONDON, July 8.—An intensified demand for reprisals has followed the air raid of yesterday. All the Sunday newspapers say the people of London are furious at the inadequacy of the city's defenses as it was revealed. The Sunday Times says the crying need of 1917 is for airplanes, as it was for shells in 1915, and that the Government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands of machines must be built, with the help of America, to carry the war into enemy territory.

Lloyds News, also demanding greater airplane production, says:

"The raiders yesterday came at their leisure and bombed at their leisure. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. They seemed to despise the importance of our defenses."

The Observer says that most of the enemy machines were comparatively slow biplanes, and that the fast British machines made rings around them. It is held that the low altitude maintained by the Germans showed their contempt for the city's defenses.

The Weekly Dispatch contends that the people are in the ugliest temper, and no longer in a mood to endure official obstinacy.

The Journal quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case of reprisals has been enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings.

Reynolds Newspaper suggests it would have been well if members of the War Cabinet and the Government had gone among the people and heard their comments on the defenseless state of the capital.

"The man who would attempt to justify yesterday's defensive operations by the requirements of the army in France could rejoice if the crowds left him unflayed," the newspaper says. "Among street groups as well as at clubs the feeling is one of enlightened and unanimous bitterness. Every Londoner recognizes that yesterday's raid was one of deliberate murder and terrorism. If there was military damage, it was but a modicum. The man in the street wants a policy of reprisals on Rhenish towns put into effect immediately."

Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, Stanley Buswell Hill, a suburb of London, said Cuxo must be given more shilly-shallying when the question of reprisals, and that disquieting reports that Lord French was dismayed at the slaughter of innocent women and children by the air raiders.

GERMAN VERSION OF RAIDS.

Says Attackers and British Each Lost One Machine in London Flight.

BERLIN, July 8, via London, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—One German airplane was lost in yesterday's raid on London, and a British airplane was shot down over the city, it is announced officially.

The announcement also says no military damage was done by the aerial attacks Friday night on German towns. The statement follows:

On Friday night, in addition to bomb dropping near the front, there were encounters in German territory. Enemy aviators dropped more than 100 incendiary bombs in the Westphalian industrial region, on Treves, and the neighborhood, and also on Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and Rodalben. No military damage was caused. One enemy airplane fell into our hands.

On the morning of July 7 one of our aviation squadrons attacked London. At 11 o'clock 20 bombs were dropped freely on docks, harbor works, and warehouses on the Thames. Fires and explosions were observed. One British airplane was shot down over London. Bombs were dropped at Margate, on the east coast of England. Our airplanes all returned except one which was compelled to make a descent to the sea and could not be saved by our naval forces.

In aerial encounters at the front and by anti-aircraft fire the enemy yesterday lost nine airplanes.

According to the official British version of the London raid, three German airplanes were brought down at sea on their return trip. No mention was made of the loss of a British machine.

BRITISH FLIERS RAID GERMAN AIR BASES

Disable 16 Enemy Machines, Lose 8 of Their Own—5 Killed at Essen.

LONDON, July 8.—Royal naval airplanes carried out a raid last night on the Ghistelles airdrome in Belgium, according to official announcement by the Admiralty today. Although heavily attacked by an enemy formation, bombs were successfully dropped on objectives, and all the British machines returned safely.

An official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Yesterday the enemy again displayed the greatest activity in air fighting, which continued throughout the day. Hostile aircraft worked in large formations, which were frequently broken up by our pilots.

Our airmen carried out a number of successful raids, in the course of which the enemy's airdromes, depots and troops were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire, and considerable damage was caused. Six enemy machines were brought down in combats and ten more were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—A frontlier correspondent of the Handelsblad reports that five persons were killed and several houses were destroyed in the air bombardment of Essen, home of the great Krupp works, on Friday night. A correspondent of the Telegraaf says bombs were dropped on the Krupp works, and that reports of damage are conflicting. Estimates of the number of attackers vary between fifteen and forty. (The official French statement of Saturday night said one French airplane raided Essen, dropping bombs on the Krupp factory.)

A semi-official German statement received here from Münster, Westphalia, says: "Enemy airplanes visited the industrial districts, dropping eight bombs and causing damage to the extent of 2,000 marks. No industrial works were hit, and there were no casualties."

BREAKS WING IN AIR, BUT LANDS SAFELY

Sergeant Campbell, American, Wins Thrilling Fight with Death at Height of a Mile.

By The Associated Press.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 8.—Sergeant Andrew Campbell won in a fight with death with the chances a million to one against him while flying with the Lafayette squadron yesterday afternoon. The lower left wing of his airplane broke off when he was soaring a mile high. Only his complete presence of mind and coolness saved him.

Campbell threw all the controls on the other side and volplaned some distance in order to detach the floating remnant of the broken wing, which was beating against the body of the machine and threatening to dislocate everything. Then, when he had succeeded, he descended slowly on the remaining wing into a beet field without injury to himself. The slightest turn in the air would have meant death.

This accident was preceded by the ceremony of the presentation of an American flag to the squadron by an employe of the Treasury Department at Washington. French and American aviators from several squadrons were paraded on the flying grounds for the ceremony, which was a fine spectacle of the fraternity of the two nations. The famous Alpine Band played the national anthems of both countries.

Before the ceremony Corporals Campbell, Bridgman, Hewitt, Hinkle, and Dugal were promoted to Sergeants for bravery during recent operations. They, with others, have been operating along the whole front, where they drove off dozens of German fighting machines during the German offensive last week.

In the week from June 24 to June 30 they fought seventeen air duels, and as a result of their reconnoissances furnished the French with most valuable information. Lufbery and Willis had four engagements each, Bigelow and Lowell two each, Thaw, Haviland, Soubiran, Hall, and the French Lieutenant de Maison-Rouge one each.

Hall, who is a newcomer after serving as a machine gunner in the British Army, while making his second flight with the Lafayettes was wounded severely, and was decorated with the military medal for attacking single-handed six German airmen. Infantrymen on the ground stopped their fighting to watch the stirring combat which ended in Hall being wounded in three places. He lost consciousness at a height of three miles, but recovered his senses when within a hundred feet of the ground and brought his machine safely within his own lines.

Walter Lowell also suffered an accident. The motor broke down while in the air, and the machine, out of control, descended astride a trench in the French lines. The unconscious aviator was taken from his machine by an officer, but it was found he was not seriously hurt.

AVIATION FIELDS FOR LANDING NEEDED

Curtiss Urges Government to Start Country-Wide Charted and Numbered System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Glenn S. Curtiss of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has taken the initiative in urging the Federal Government to inaugurate a movement for the establishment of aviation landing fields throughout the country and the charting of these flying fields on the official maps of the Government, so as to enable airmen to travel by map along the air lanes when thus established. In a letter to Colonel W. W. Hart, United States Army, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, which was prompted by the experiences of Miss Katherine Stinson in her recent successful flight from Buffalo to Washington for the American Red Cross, he says in part:

"To one who has not given the matter much thought it would seem a very easy matter to find in or around cities a good level field 3,000 to 1,000 feet wide and 3,000 to 5,000 feet long, not obstructed by fences, trees, wires, or smokestacks. Yet such a field is a very difficult thing to find, and it was only after continued search that we were able to secure in such cities as Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Philadelphia fields that were at all suitable for Miss Stinson's landing.

"In Albany she tells me that she was compelled to land in a wheat field on one of the islands in the river. In Philadelphia the only suitable spot proved to be in a small hollow surrounded by trees, a spot very difficult to get into and dangerous to get out of."

Mr. Curtiss makes the following suggestions:

"(1) To make provision for having the Polo Grounds at Potomac Park designated as the first official Aviation field No. 1 and marking it with white limestone letters at least 100 feet high or by a white vegetable growth which would answer the same purpose.

"(2) Interest the Geological Survey in the subject and secure its co-operation in the making of maps bearing proper designations for each city. The official aerial map would show a landing field at Washington, D. C., as the Polo Grounds at Potomac Park, giving as its distinguishing mark 'A-1.' As fast as flying fields were finished in other cities the plan is to give them a number also, which can be registered and with which War Department and cross-country aviators would become familiar. This list could be handled in much the same way as maritime marks are tabulated in the lighthouses and buoy lists furnished to navigators.

"(3) Interest the State, War, and Navy Departments, so that as soon as any city had completed its landing field it could be officially recognized and registered. Under such a plan I believe we could very soon interest all the Chambers of Commerce of all the cities of any size in the entire United States and by asking their co-operation could before next fall have flying fields established in all parts of the country as well as in Canada."

ASKS BIGGER PROGRAM HERE.

Hawley Says 23,500 Machines Are Far from Enough.

The need for an immediate and wide extension of the nation's program for aerial war was set forth with emphasis in a letter sent yesterday by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, to President Wilson. Mr. Hawley wrote:

"The proposed aerial program only aims to provide 23,500 airplanes, and that is not sufficient to train and equip the 10,000 aviators needed for major aerial operations on the western front, since it will take an average of one airplane to train each aviator, and three airplanes to equip each, making a total of 40,000 airplanes that should be provided for major aerial operations on land.

"Whereas decisive victory against Germany can only be achieved through major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases, to be conducted at the same time as major aerial operations against the German military centres, military bases, and railroads on land, steps should be taken immediately to provide also for training and equipping the 10,000 naval aviators needed.

"Manufacturers all over the country have offered their facilities, and for the last month there have been waiting for orders factories that within ninety days after the

NEW AISNE DRIVE BY GERMANS FAILS

Violent Attack in 4 Sectors on Chemin des Dames Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

FRENCH WIN NEAR VERDUN

Seize Three Powerfully Organized Salients on the West Bank of the Meuse.

UPROAR IN PARIS CHAMBER

Lively Discussion, Including Attack on Viviana, Ends in Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, July 8.—The Germans launched another violent attack on the Aisne front last night and, as in the case of their recent attempt to recapture important positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, met with determined resistance from the French and suffered very heavy losses.

The attack was delivered in four sectors. The afternoon official report says they were driven back except in the sector between Bovettes and Froidmont Farm, where they were able to hold part of the first line French positions carried at the beginning of the battle.

On the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, the French scored a brilliant success. Three strongly organized salients were captured and held against counterattacks. The afternoon announcement reads:

On the Aisne front the night was marked by an intense bombardment directed at our positions from the north of Laffaux Mill as far as Froidmont Farm. At dawn the Germans delivered violent attacks with strong contingents in four different sectors of this front. Our troops offered determined resistance to the masses of enemy forces, which suffered very heavy losses.

North and east of Laffaux Mill, near Mennejean Farm, and west of Panthéon we repulsed all enemy attacks and maintained our positions completely. Between Bovettes and Froidmont Farm the attacks of the enemy developed on a front of three kilometers, (nearly two miles.) After a struggle of several hours we succeeded in ejecting the enemy from part of the elements of our first line, which he was able to penetrate at the first shock.

East of Cerny, late yesterday, we carried out a successful operation which enabled us to enlarge appreciably the position near Ailles, which we recaptured on July 4. We took prisoners. The artillery fighting was heavy all night. In the region of Sapigneul we dispersed enemy reconnoitring parties which attempted to approach our lines.

On the left bank of the Meuse, after brief artillery preparation, our troops brilliantly captured three strongly organized salients, one west of Dead Man Hill and the other two southwest of Hill 304. German counterattacks against the conquered positions were repulsed.

Several surprise attacks on our advanced posts on the heights of the Meuse and in upper Alsace were repulsed by our fire.

The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In the region of Panthéon and Froidmont Farm the artillery action was very spirited today. Lively local engagements enabled us to reoccupy some trench elements.

There were artillery actions at various points along the front, particularly near Hurtebise and in the sector of Mont Haut.

Took 700 French, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—The War Office announces this evening that "considerable territory" was gained along the Chemin des Dames sector of the Aisne front, with 700 French prisoners.

The early statement tells of the repulse of a French attack on the Aisne, as well as advances in Champagne and the Verdun sector. Tonight's statement says:

Along the Chemin des Dames, southeast of Pargny-Filain, an attack brought us considerable gain of territory and more than 700 prisoners.

The early statement read as follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—On the coast, in the Ypres and Wytschaete sectors, near Lens, and between the Somme and the Oise, there were artillery duels of varying intensity. A British reconnoitring advance east of Ypres broke down. Our reconnoitring detachments took prisoners northwest and west of St. Quentin.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—After strong artillery fire, which lasted all day, the French advanced in considerable force in the evening for an attack west of Cerny. The assault broke down with heavy losses under our fire and in handgrenade encounters. During the night several attacks on our trenches south of La Bovelle Farm and southwest of Ailles failed. Our shock troops made a successful surprise attack against an enemy field post at Mennejean Farm, south of the Laon-Soissons Road.

In Western Champagne yesterday morning a further attack by the French at Mont Carnillet was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fire increased in the evening to great intensity. In the night the French made strong attacks on Hill 304 and the western slope of Dead Man Hill. They were repulsed. Fighting is proceeding in some trench sections.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—Aside from an occasional revival of artillery fire on the Lorraine Plain and a successful forefield encounter on the Rhone Canal there were no events of importance.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 8.—The War Office made the following announcement this afternoon:

We carried out successful raids last night southeast of Hargicourt and to the north of Ypres, taking some prisoners. There is nothing further to report.

Tonight's statement said:

Except for artillery activity on both sides at several points along the front, there is nothing further to report.

FRENCH IN UPROAR AS CHAMBER REOPENS

Deputy Assails Choice of Viviani as Delegate to America—Ribot Upheld by Vote.

PARIS, July 8.—Noisy scenes attended the public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies which followed a week of secret sessions, at which were discussed events in connection with the offensive of April 16.

Until an early hour this morning the Chamber, which began the public sitting yesterday, continued the discussion of the resolutions proposed as a result of the secret sessions, although there were frequent demands for an adjournment.

Premier Ribot closed the debate for the Government, asserting that the April offensive was costly, but that, instead of being a check, as asserted by some, it was a real success. Mistakes undoubtedly had been made, the Premier said, "but we cannot rob our Generals of the audacity that gives victory."

The first test vote, taken in regard to granting priority to a resolution accepted by the Government, was favorable to the Government. The vote was 357 to 167.

The first disturbance came when President Deschanel declined to read a resolution proposed by Deputies Brizon, Blanc, and Broffin-Dugens. M. Deschanel said the resolution was unconstitutional and an insult to the Government.

M. Accambray caused another disturbance by reproaching the Government for sending to the United States men whom Parliament had removed from their posts, and permitting these men to "use the United States as a springboard." The House hooted the speaker.

M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and former Premier, who was a member of the mission to the United States, indignantly denied the accusation. He said he had refused to speak to the Chamber in regard to the American mission until he had been asked to do so by the chiefs of the Government, for the sake of "the illustrious representatives of the United States as well as France."

"I attempted to give expression to the infinite gratitude of France for the United States," he said, adding that he felt it his duty to say to France, which had bled for three years, "that the United States loves her with the purest love."

Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, dwelt upon the successes obtained in the April offensive, but did not deny that serious faults were committed. He said that the responsible chiefs, among them the Commander in Chief (General Nivelle,) had been relieved of command. Investigations will be begun in a few days, he said, to fix responsibility and permit the Government to take necessary steps.

M. Painlevé was applauded by the whole House when he quoted President Wilson's words to the effect that there was no alternative other than to conquer or submit, adding:

"The peace which lies behind the smiles of Scheidemann (the German Socialist leader) and the pan-Germans means that tomorrow Germany's intact fleet will dominate the seas, German industry will dominate the markets and German gold will dominate our devastated regions."

He gave warning against the danger of weakening morale.

Louis Malvy, Minister of the Interior, explained the measures taken against persons spreading anonymous peace talk and pessimistic reports. He declared the Government had observed every precaution to guard against demoralizing influences.

In the course of his speech Premier Ribot said the Government had ordered a judicial inquiry of the case of the manager of a newspaper who had received a check from abroad under suspicious circumstances. He said that under no conditions would the Government allow the morale of the country to be weakened by a campaign to lead the nation toward a peace dictated by Germany, which would be a dishonor to France. The Government would not accord liberty of discussion, he announced, to those who would make themselves accomplices of such a criminal peace.

A resolution of confidence accepted by the Government was adopted in a test vote by 375 to 28. The chamber then decided to consider four resolutions expressing its conclusions from the debate concerning the sanitary service of the army. A resolution accepted by the Government, implying confidence in the sanitary department, was adopted by a vote of 442 to 21. The chamber adjourned at 3:10 A. M.

DEEDS OF NEW ZEALANDERS.

Acts of Superheroism in the Battle of Messines Are Recounted.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Stories of the superheroism of New Zealanders at the battle of Messines, as related by Malcolm Ross, special correspondent with the New Zealand forces, are recounted in a dispatch from London received at the agency here of Reuters, Limited.

Ross tells how wounded officers and men fought on until forcibly sent back; how a private, single handed, charged through the British barrage in silence a strong enemy machine gun emplacement, actually accomplishing this remarkable feat; how a chaplain, under the heaviest fire, continuously tended wounded men from early morning until late at night, and how, after all a company's officers had fallen one by one, the noncommissioned officers and masterful privates continued to carry on with initiative and gallantry.

It was thought, the dispatch says, that high water mark of gallantry for this division was reached on the Somme, but Messines exceeded all previous standards.

BETHMANN DODGES REICHSTAG QUERIES

Continued from Page 1.

mit himself at this time to peace with or peace without annexation.

Still, the members of the committee did not seem much annoyed. They know that much may depend on the conferences to be held between today and Tuesday, when the Chancellor will probably again make a statement before the plenary meeting of the Reichstag, at which, it is hoped, he will throw more light on the Government's attitude toward the three principal questions.

Parliamentary circles and political leaders generally are convinced that these questions can be evaded no longer and that the Chancellor will finally be compelled to say whether the Government is for peace with or without annexation, and whether it is willing to begin with reforms on a broad basis.

Regarding the first question Bethmann's answer will doubtless be much influenced by what von Hindenburg and Ludendorff will say on the situation. They arrived in Berlin this afternoon and immediately called upon the Kaiser.

No one seemed to know what would happen today when the Reichstag session closed last night. Leaders gathered their followers around them and held party meetings until deep in the night. At 9 o'clock last night a deputation of the Socialist Party, numbering sixteen, visited the Chancellor at his palace, and when admitted declared they had been commissioned by their party to impress him with the seriousness of the situation.

The deputation asked the Chancellor for a clear statement that the Government still stood on the platform of August, 1914, and was ready at any time to make peace on the basis of the status quo with whatever opponent was agreeable.

They also insisted on parliamentary government, beginning with the immediate appointment as State Secretaries and Under Secretaries of leading members of the Reichstag of all parties and immediate ballot reform in Prussia.

Regarding the Socialist demand that members of the Reichstag be appointed State Secretaries, it should be noted that the Government itself has for nearly a week past of its own initiative considered such appointments, and there was talk in political circles yesterday that the first two Ministers of the Prussian Cabinet to be replaced were the Minister for Education and the Minister for Commerce.

Doubtless the Chancellor, who today attends the session of the Committee on Ways and Means in person, will have something to say about the Socialist demands.

The Chancellor received other deputations of the National Liberal and Progressive parties and conferred with them.

Press Argues for Reforms.

Commenting on today's committee meeting of the Reichstag, the Lokalanzeiger says:

"It means a critical period of the first magnitude for the German empire. It is impossible that the Chancellor can evade a frank and open statement any longer in view of these evergrowing onslaughts and demands. How the German people must face the question if after three years of hard fighting, they will not risk losing the fruits of all sacrifices and efforts.

"While the questions are yet in abeyance, it is our duty to trust to the oftentried wisdom and patriotism of those who have the fate of the empire in their hands. As things are, the public must be satisfied for the present to look from the outside on the proceedings at the Reichstag today."

The Tageblatt says:

"Herr Erzberger talked about these questions with extraordinary courage, convincing clearness, and with unsparing acuteness, but he not merely confined himself to these questions but reviewed the whole situation and attitude of the responsible authorities. His speech was a deed. At the same time the sentiment of the Social-Democratic partesi is assuming a degree of warmth that presses for a solution of the situation.

"Schiedemann, Ebert, and the friends brought home from their travels in neutral countries the impression that affairs in Germany must change as soon as possible, that immediate reforms are pressing and necessary, and that the German Government must make clear that there is no annexation policy, neither east or west. Anybody whose hearing was not damped by the loud mouthed Pan German press must see things in that light.

"It is too bad that the press caught so many people by cheap phrases, especially just before America's declaration of war. Our one-sided peace offer to Russia was a grave mistake, as it found that country only tighter to her allies. But one must admit these mistakes were not the Chancellor's mistakes, although he was usually made responsible for them. Therefore no impartial observer could fail to see that the introduction of a parliamentary system has become imperative.

"Only this reform that would place the German people on a common platform with the rest of the civilized nations can possibly overbridge the gulf separating Germany even from those elements in the rest of the world that were not exactly anti-German, and thus create the only kind of atmosphere propitious for a healthy foreign policy. The accomplishment of these expectations will play an important part in the conclusion of peace.

The Centrist organ Germania advises the Conservative Party to read the signs of the times correctly, drop its mean little objections, and take its stand with the middle parties. It says:

"Come with us, but don't stand aside, then you will serve your own interests best. Surely it is not the Centrist Party that can close its ears to the demand of the times, which is recognized as just and necessary."

Discussion Was Heated.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—Unless all present indications fail in the course of the next few days, the German Empire is on the eve of a momentous, if not historical, parliamentary upheaval.

Although the sessions of the Main Committee and the Constitutional Committee have been strictly of an executive nature, the press comments in this morning's papers permit the inference that the discussions of vital subjects of governmental policy frequently reached the boiling point. That they have been of gravely significant import is indicated clearly by the sudden decision to postpone the Saturday plenary session, which was to have marked the opening of the general debate, and the expected speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

Monday will mark the inauguration of what promises to be one of the most memorable Parliamentary sessions in the history of the empire.

It has been learned that a member of the Reichstag took the bull by the horns on Friday, and launched forth in a candid exposition of the situation at home and abroad. The Tageblatt names Mathias Erzberger, a leader of the Clerical Centre, as the man who took the lid off the seething political kettle, and paved the way for the discussion which resulted in a common meeting ground for all but the Pan German faction in Friday's session of the main committee.

Erzberger's discussion of the internal situation is said to have been remarkable for its lucidity and candor. It was augmented effectively by the utterances of Social Democrats, who related the impressions they had gathered at the recent Stockholm Conference and in neutral countries. Their deduction was that affairs in Germany must be subjected forthwith to a thorough overhauling for the good of the German people and the German Empire. The majority faction of the Social Democrats also is convinced that the Government must make a positive declaration that it is opposed to all policies of annexation either in the east or west.

While all the sessions of the main committee are looked upon as confidential, the Tageblatt reveals enough of Friday's proceedings to warrant the conclusion that the discussions covered the entire range of internal political reforms. The Tageblatt observed "that the progress of developments is irresistible because right, reason, and necessity demand these things, and 'the strong man' whom the Conservatives are calling for would have little luck himself, and would bring less to the empire."

"Quo Vadis, Germany?"

Exceptional freedom of expression marks the bulk of the editorial comment today on the political situation.

"Affairs in the empire are facing a decision," says the Vorwärts. "It is to be feared, however, that they will come to a standstill awaiting a decision, and that is about the worst thing that could happen. It is time to resume governing either this way or that. This feeling is general.

"It is possible to conceive of a Government which withdraws all previous peace proposals, postpones until after the war all internal reforms and suppresses with iron hand all efforts to achieve such reforms or secure peace. It is equally possible to imagine a Government which, supported by the mass of the people, undertakes immediately the democratization of public institutions and reaffirms the standpoint of Aug. 4 that this is a war of defense which is to be ended as early as possible without annexations or indemnities.

"A Government, however, which is neither one thing nor the other is inconceivable. Yet this unthinkable thing is a reality. We have a Government which is striving to satisfy all factions. The same old trot will no longer do, nor will a change of course to the right. There is danger in delay. Quo vadis, Germany?"

The Vossische Zeitung administers a veiled rebuke to the Chancellor for his failure to appear at the sessions of the Main Committee of the Reichstag where confidential discussions were going on. Its editorial then proceeds:

"The conviction is gaining ground in Parliamentary circles that a continuation of this war demands strong political leadership and effective support of the deeds of our brave boys at the front. It is time to examine to what extent measures adopted by our responsible statesmen are calculated to serve this purpose.

"The Reichstag must above all things make up its mind that the only possible act politically is to be found in demanding a change in the political system from that which has obtained heretofore. It will not do to persuade one's self that the sacrifice of individual Secretaries of State will mend things. If the system is wrong, it must go."

Erzberger Threatened Chancellor.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says Erzberger in his speech hinted that affairs had reached a point where the incumbency of Bethmann Hollweg in the Chancellorship was at stake. The organ of the annexationists concludes by saying that if Erzberger in this instance is to be looked upon as the Chancellor's pacemaker it is high time the Reichstag take a muster, in order that the Emperor may learn what the German nation thinks and wants. The newspaper adds:

"The German people, however, desire to keep their nerves, even at the cost of an exchange of Chancellors."

Majority Party Split Up.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—Berlin is undoubtedly passing through a crisis on the question of internal reform, the conduct of the submarine war and peace terms. A study and comparison of the various reports from Berlin and the more or less mysterious references to the confidential debate in the Reichstag Committee, however, give the impression that the gravity of the situation is overplayed by certain radical papers. The outstanding facts ascertainable through the doubly censored information emerging from Germany are these:

Mathias Erzberger, a prominent representative of the Clerical Centre, made a sensational speech in the secret session of the committee, attacking the Admiralty and Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities and the introduction of Parliamentarism. Herr Erzberger, however, did not speak in behalf of his party, which would have meant that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, faced a hostile majority in the Parliament, and Dr. Peter Spahn, President of the Clerical Party and its floor leader, hastened to declare that the party as yet had taken no decision on the subjects raised in Herr Erzberger's speech.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg the following day could therefore venture a flat refusal to commit himself to the program of peace without annexations or indemnities and to ambiguous declarations on the internal reform policy.

Crisis Expected Today.

Tomorrow alone will show whether the Radical and Socialist forces, assisted by Herr Erzberger, are able to reinforce their attacks sufficiently to score any material success, or whether the crisis, like the Zabern storm, which it resembles in many respects, will lose its momentum and die out without results.

The Tageblatt and papers of that stamp, which have magnified the crisis into practically a revolution, seem to have assumed that Herr Erzberger would carry his entire party, the largest in the Reichstag, with him. But the Clerical Deputies, who earlier were divided into an aggressive Pan-German annexationist, anti-Bethmann group, working with the Conservatives, and a moderate wing devoting its efforts to smoothing out the quarrels and keeping a working Reichstag majority behind the Government, now seem to be split into three sections, the third group following Erzberger.

The most interesting feature of the whole crisis—what Erzberger had to say about the Admiralty and the submarine campaign—cannot, unfortunately, be discussed with any clarity. The Berlin papers have evidently been prevented from saying a word about the subject matter of the speech and the replies of Vice Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, and Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior. The publication of the Imperial Chancellor's speech was also strictly prohibited.

DENOUNCED U-BOAT 'FICTIONS.'

Erzberger Said to Have Talked Plainly About the Prophecies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—According to the Weser Zeitung, Mathias Erzberger, the German Centrist leader, who bolted the organization in the Reichstag Committee yesterday, is reported to have denounced the fictions told about certain success for the submarine war, and to have informed the house that Aug. 1 was fixed as the very latest date for England's collapse.

In view of the submarine failure, he demanded that an offer of peace without annexations or indemnities be made.

WAR CROSSES TO AMERICANS

Two Rewarded for Work with Field Ambulance Near Rheims.

PARIS, July 8.—A. H. Muhr of Philadelphia and Pierre Fischhoff, an American resident of Paris, have received the War Cross for distinguished service with the American Field Ambulance around Moronvilliers, in Champagne, northeast of Rheims.

Muhr is the commander of Section 14 of the American Field Ambulance, consisting of Stanford University students.

DUTCH SHIP CRISIS ACUTE.

Government Is Urged to Map a Ship Channel and Protect It.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—The Handelsblad says the situation of Dutch shipping is now the most critical of any period of the war, owing to the fact that all of Holland's outlets now fall within the danger zones of one or the other of the belligerents.

It urges the Dutch Government to map out a channel of its own in which Dutch vessels will remove mines and protect Dutch shipping by force of arms.

RIOTERS SHOT IN MORAVIA.

Food Troubles in Coal Fields Lead to Serious Outbreak.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—Vienna dispatches say that disorders on a large scale have broken out in the Moravian coal fields on account of food conditions. Troops summoned to suppress the outbreak were forced to fire, killing or wounding a number of the food rioters.

A Ministerial Commission is proceeding to the seat of the disorders to study conditions and suggest remedial measures.

ASKS FOR PATIENCE WITH NEW RUSSIA

Socialist Leader, at Dinner to Mission, Predicts Disappearance of Anarchy.

SAYS WAR WILL GO ON

Uproar at Garden Meeting, Ambassador Suggests, Was Caused by Germany's Agents.

The Russian mission was enthusiastically received at a dinner given at the Hotel Plaza last night by the members of the Russian colony in New York City. There were many speeches, the chief of which was an address by Professor U. V. Lomonossoff, a leading Socialist of Russia, in which he made a plea for patience with the Russian Provisional Government in its task of uniting Russia. He said that in the revolution itself all parties were imbued with the one thought of a free democracy, but that now every party had a different idea of how Russia should be governed.

"The destructive work, the tearing down work, of the revolution was easier than the present task of building up," he said. "In the revolution there was only one idea—that of tearing down; now there are many different plans for building up Russia. The great way for the new democracy of Russia to escape destruction is for the people to unite behind the Provisional Government. Of course, it is not possible to make all the people of Russia perfectly agreed; it will be necessary for all parties to make sacrifices. It is to be hoped that in the Congress of Representatives all the parties will have their place.

Says Anarchy Will Disappear.

"Anarchy will disappear in Russia because the Germans are at our gates and the Russian people have seen that they must stand united against the foe. They know that the only thing the Germans respect is force. [Cheers.] And to defend our rights and the rights of other countries that have been violated by Germany is our duty. History repeats itself. After the French revolution, the soldiers of France by their bayonets brought freedom to oppressed countries. And just so will Russian soldiers by their bayonets bring freedom to the countries oppressed by Germany."

There was great applause for Professor Lomonossoff when he said "The Russian people did not start the revolution; the Czar and Rasputin started it."

Ambassador Bakhmeteff replied in a few words, the greeting extended to him. He complained that his throat was sore from much speaking. The Ambassador said that it gave him great pleasure to bring to America words of greeting from free Russia and to help bring the two countries into closer union.

General Karabroff, in welcoming the mission "as the representatives of the Provisional Government," said that no matter what turn affairs in Russia might take the people would always be grateful for the work of the Provisional Government. He welcomed General Roop, Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, as the representative of Minister of War Kerensky, "the great national hero of Russia." General Roop, in reply, paid a tribute to the revolutionary army. There was applause for Professor Borodin, one time a representative of the Cossacks in the Duma, who said that the Cossacks were true to the Provisional Government.

During the period for welcomes spoken from the floor, P. Papo, an inspector of munitions for the Russian Government, praised the opportunity for the individual created by the revolution in Russia, but warned that mining, railway and like concessions should be reserved for the Russian people. He was interrupted by handclapping, and when he persisted in speaking, the orchestra was ordered to play and he was persuaded to take his seat. It was said by officials of the mission that Papo represented no one but himself.

Fund for Prisoners Grows.

Dr. A. N. Sakhnovsky announced that at the dinner $8,000 additional had been contributed to a fund for Russian prisoners of war in Germany. A total of $14,000 had been collected prior to the dinner. The fund will be known as the Bakhmeteff Fund for Russian Prisoners of War.

Colonel Nicholas Koch of the Russian Artillery Commission in this country was Chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner. Colonel Khrabroff and P. M. Gertz were other members. There were about 400 guests. The dining hall was decorated with Russian and American flags. There was a marked absence of the red flags which characterized the Madison Square meeting on Saturday night. A Russian orchestra played during the evening, and Mme. G. Baron-Fonariova of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie of Brussels sang the new Russian national hymn and other Russian songs.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day for the mission, given over for the most part to making personal calls. Ambassador Bakhmeteff motored with Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mme. Laromonoff, and Master Laromonoff and A. Ivanchanko to Briarcliff Manor, where he was entertained at luncheon, at which were present Major Averill, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Root, and Captain A. Schuit. The other members of the commission made personal calls during the afternoon, and returned for tea to the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 811 Fifth Avenue, where the Ambassador is staying.

The Russian-American Chamber of Commerce will entertain the commission at luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore today. There will be a private dinner at Sherry's tonight in honor of the commissioners. They will probably return to Washington tomorrow night or Wednesday morning.

Suspects German Agents.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff during the dinner last night told reporters that the pacifist demonstration at the Russian mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night was no indication of the sentiment of the Russians in New York City. He said that most of the Russians in New York were set against a separate peace for Russia, and, in fact, the occurrence was a mere incident of an otherwise united meeting.

The Ambassador indicated that he would not be surprised if the disturbance were the work of German agents.

"You know," said M. Bakhmeteff, "how much noise seventy-five or a hundred people can start in a crowd like that. Before I went to that meeting I inquired what was the sentiment of the Russians in New York, of those who were going to the meeting, and I found out that that sentiment was not pacifist.

"I am pained and perturbed that the newspapers gave the incident so much prominence. Why, the accounts in the papers might cause the leaders to think that the Russians in New York were in favor of peace now. I know that is not true."

TO UPHOLD FRANC'S VALUE.

Octave Homberg Heads Commission of Bankers and Economists.

PARIS, July 8.—Minister of Finance Thierry has appointed a Commission on Exchange, under the Presidency of Octave Homberg, formerly French financial agent in America.

The duties of the commission will be to study means of maintaining the value of French money abroad and to remedy financially the consequences of the adverse commercial balance. M. Homberg will have associated with him representatives of the Bank of France and distinguished economists of the ministers of finance and of commerce.

Airmen Raid Bulgar Lines.

PARIS, July 8.—The subjoined report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued today by Army Headquarters:

Eastern Theatre—The British successfully bombarded the stations at Porna and Angista, twenty kilometers east of Seres. At the Cerna bend the enemy attempted a surprise attack, but was repulsed. There were quite lively artillery actions in the region of Huma and Monastir.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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RUSSIANS START A NEW BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

the Interior, who made a statement for the information of America on conditions at the Russian front; measures whereby America can assist in the struggle against German domination; internal and diplomatic problems and the influence of the revolution and the war on world problems.

Prince Lvoff began by declaring his unshaken optimism that, despite grave difficulties to be faced, Russia was marching towards reconstruction and stability and that the war was developing toward victory.

"Regarding the war," continued the Premier, "say that the latest action of our army inspires in me full hope. I am convinced that the new advance, even if temporarily stayed, is not finished, but is a prelude to much greater successes. The advance thoroughly confutes the pessimists who unanimously predicted that an offensive by our supposed disorganized troops was impossible. From actual intercourse with delegates from the army and with other observers on the spot, I know that the offensive spirit is spreading.

"This is no gradual reconstruction of the army, but the first stage of a complete process of recreation, which is almost miraculous, proving, in my judgment, that the troops are infected with a genuine revolutionary and crusading spirit and the consciousness of a mission to save Russia and influence world events in the direction desired by all progressive men.

Army Better Supplied.

"Naturally, I am aware that not everything can be done by enthusiasm. I give you frankly the good and the bad sides. The good side is the army's supply of munitions and other necessaries, in which we are markedly better off than last year; in fact, guaranteed for the immediate future. The bad side is the transport difficulties, which still are serious. These are an evil heritage from the old régime, and, naturally, it is impossible to restore order in three months crowded with revolutionary activities. Even with stable political conditions the creation of efficient transport is a problem of years. Our great hope of speedy improvement lies with the Stevens Railroad Commission, (the American Commission,) from which we expect much."

Asked whether the United States could improve Russia's own manufacture of munitions by sending experts, Prince Lvoff expressed the opinion that it could not, declaring that the problem of the employment of American aid in Russian workshops was too complex, but adding that American munitions much nerve was highly desirable.

"With regard to American help generally," said the Premier, "I lay down no specific programme. It will be simplest to say that all conceivable American aid is wanted in every domain. But the key to the solution of all our military and economic difficulties is transport amelioration, in which it is impossible to do too much.

"Send my hearty thanks for the American project, the dispatch of the Red Cross mission, as here we have serious defects and deficiencies. I follow the news on this subject from New York with intense interest, but, having myself ceased to direct Red Cross and sanitary affairs, I can only beg America as far as possible to meet the requests for material and personal help made by our official Red Cross, in the consciousness that the triumph of our common cause will be furthered thereby.

"I hope also for further American financial support. I am unable to say what form this will take, presumably a loan, but on this subject our Finance Minister, M. Shingaroff, in his discussion with the financial members of the Root Commission, will no doubt produce a practical program which America can help realize. America hould note that we ourselves are ready to bear the heaviest monetary sacrifices and have already passed more drastic measures respecting taxation on property than any of the other belligerent powers and are ready to go much further.

Food Problem a Transportation One.

"Among our other economic problems the most vital is food. Here again the central question is trasport, and if America help in this we can do the rest ourselves, as the total stock of food is sufficient for both the army and the civilian population. Our Winter crops were very good; our Spring crops were injured by droughts, but by the end of July we shall know our exact position, and unless there isan especially bad harvest, which we have no reason to expect, we are absolutely secured against hunger for the rest of the year.

"For next year's crops arises the problem of an increase in the amount of agricultural machinery, and we should be grateful if America would submit a plan to help in this matter on a comprehensive scale."

Prince Lvoff proceeded to discuss the internal situation, declaring that this has had a marked influence on Russia's ability to carry on the fight in the war with vigor.

"I am glad," he said, "to see last week's marked signs of amelioration. Tell America that I have confidence that of the rallying of all the rational elements of the nation round the coalition Cabinet. The irrational elements, such as the anarchists and Bolsheviki, are in such a minority that there is no reason to fear their getting the upper hand. Not only the bourgeoisie, but an overwhelming majority of the workingmen, are against them. Their present excesses are merely a last desperate reaction against their consciousness of this.

"Note that though every week there have been loudly advertised plans to overthrow the Government by force, there has not been one attempt made to execute the plans. Furthermore I may deny the rumors of reactionary and revolutionary agitation and threats of Jewish progroms, of which there is no sign whatever.

"On the whole, the nation is satisfied with the Provisional Government, because the Government, though hampered by grave military and diplomatic preoccupations, has already successfully carried through internal reforms which embody the traditional aspirations of Russia's progressives. Do you know that within a few weeks of the Czarists' downfall the Government realized a liberal fivefold program, giving complete liberty of person, speech, press, meeting, and religion, and going therein further than most progressive democracies in Europe or America?

"Although these tremendous reforms were pushed through hastily in the absence of legislative machinery, not one of them has been subjected to serious criticism even by the avowed anti-Government factions. Perhaps America knows of this, but does she know that we have also executed a comprehensive scheme of minor economic, financial, and social reforms, which has been unanimously approved?

"I refer you, for instance, to the complete democratization of the country, local self-government in the towns throughout the country, with the universal and equal suffrage for both sexes regardless of qualifications, the special feature of which is the establishment of a smaller unit of local government, in which is abolished the inequality between peasants and the other classes, thus eradicating from the Russian law the ancient and degrading distinction of the privileged classes; the reform of the military courts and of local courts of justice, with the admission of women to the magistracy and legal profession, educational reform, including a new university in the City of Perm; secondary school reconstruction, the reform of the backward parish elementary schools, the democratic income property tax, with the proposal for the reform of succession taxation; the organization of peasant home work, which is an important factor in our village economy; the mobilization of the nation's technical knowledge for war purposes; many Church reforms, among them the election of the highest prelates by popular vote, and preparations for an ecumenical Church council, aiming at the abolition of State despotism in Church affairs.

"Through these reforms Russia in 100 days has advanced 100 years."

Recent Disorders and Agitations.

With regard to recent disorders and separatist agitations the Premier declared that local disorder was still sometimes serious, but that no single disorderly movement was sufficiently large to threaten the Government's stability, and there were signs that the excesses of the factionists injured chiefly the factionists' cause.

"Naturally," he said, "the separatist movement in Finland and Ukraine causes anxiety. In this there are two contrary features. The first, a rightful desire for increased self-government and legitimate historical and cultural aspirations, and, secondly, irresponsible separatism, which menaces Russia's essential unity.

"With regard to the first, the Government stands for a policy of concessions, but until the constituent assembly definitely organizes we have no right to give way on the second point. For that reason also, in order to prevent local usurpations by self-styled republics I wait impatiently for the convocation of the constituent assembly in October. The assembly, expressing the will of all Russia, will arm the Government—which at present is revolutionary and without a regular mandate—with legal authority to take repressive measures against anarchy and dissolution, if, unhappily, these are still necessary.

"In the meantime, as an evidence of our growing power, note that in the last days we have been able to take sharp measures against extreme disorders, even arresting particularly vicious agitators, which measures would have been impossible two months back, before the Provisional Government was assured of national support. I see everywhere indications of an awakening spirit of legality and self-discipline, and expect greater indications in the near future."

Prince Lvoff went on to declare that diplomatic relations with the Allies were much improved; that, despite three months of stagnation on the part of Russia's army and the critical attitude of her democracy to the Allies, the program of mutual confidence was unshaken.

"That," explained the Premier, "is the result of our new democracy, which is absolutely frank and truthful. I am convinced that it means a new era of international relations.

"Equally satisfactory are our relations with America. Let me here express to America our hearty satisfaction at the visit of the Root Mission. I have had the strongest possible support from Mr. Root personally. I am amazed how, despite his newness to Russia and the limited opportunities to see our country, he immediately grasped the essential fact that our troubles were transitory and understood the broader and more essential problems which the Russians themselves have not yet all been able to understand.

"Allow me to add that American-Russian relations have also been admirably handled by your Ambassador, Mr. Francis, who earns deep appreciation for his good will and lively interest in our affairs and his quick adaptition to our new methods of diplomacy. I am unable to conceive how America could be better represented here."

In conclusion Prince Lvoff discussed Russo-American and Russian world relations with great eloquence and fervor, declaring that the greatest hope lay in Russia's new approximation to America. "Our decades of darkness and oppression," he said, "America had been our ideal of freedom and intellectual and material development; rather, not our ideal, for we had considered it unattainable, but a remote fairy tale of happiness. Now we have in our jump reached America's condition of freedom. There remains the slower but not impossible task to overtake her in education, material progress, culture, and respect for order.

"We are on the right track. The spirit of new Russia is closely akin to the immemorial spirit of free America, and where the spirit is, work follows. That means Russia's salvation. But that is not all. I am convinced that our revolution is no mere domestic affair, but a stage in the new world movement toward liberty, equality, fraternity—perhaps the greatest stage in the world's history. Equally, I consider that the war, like, indeed, preceding wars, is a stage in world evolution. This war's mission is to spread throughout the world all that is vital and abiding in our revolution. That is why as a citizen of the world I desire victory.

"I regard the growing friendship between Russia and America as a providential instrument in this world process. Therefore I consider that all the help, sympathy, and encouragement we get from your people beyond the seas constitute not merely a local, temporary benefit, but a permanent contribution toward the regeneration of the world."

To Extend Large Financial Aid.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—Cyrus McCormick of Chicago and Samuel R. Bertron of New York, members of the Root commission, held a conference yesterday with A. I. Shingaroff, Russian Minister of Finance, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. The subects discussed were Russia's needs in relation to American exchange and the future Russo-American financial policy.

The American delegates announced that their Government was ready to give Russia large financial support. The financial program will be communicated to Washington as soon as completed.

COME into your shell, and leave the heat outside! My Mohair Suitings are mere shells of cloth, yet I tailor them to your individual measure with a thoroughbred smartness that the finest woolens might envy—$19.50.

Spring Suiting Ends at Sale Prices!

All my Light-Weight Spring Suiting Ends except Mohairs and strictly Hot-Weather Cloths tailored to your individual measure as follows: $25 Custom Suitings now $19.50; $30 Custom Suitings now $22.50; $35 to $45 Custom Suitings now $27.50.

United States Army Uniforms to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today Their

Annual Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Comprising Their Entire Stock, with the Exception of Dress, Tropical and Sport Clothes

Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

Also substantial reductions on Blues, Grays and Blacks.

Owing to the shortage of wool, and the consequent continued rise in all-wool fabrics which alone are used in these clothes, this Clearance Sale presents an unusual opportunity for saving which should not be overlooked.

The clothes offered are all the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock, nothing being added or taken away, and represent the customary end-of-the-season clearance.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

SOCIALISTS EXPECT TROUBLE FOR TICKET

Name Hillquit for Mayor, Attack Conscription, and Prepare for Arrests.

HEAR DELEGATE IN SILENCE

"We Will Soon Be Rid of Soldiers," He Said, "For They Will Be Sent to the Front."

Adopting an anti-conscription platform, which it was said might expose their candidates to arrest and imprisonment, the delegates at the city convention of the Socialist Party of New York nominated yesterday a municipal ticket, with Morris Hillquit for Mayor, Frank A. Sieverman for Controller, and Edward F. Cassidy for President of the Board of Aldermen. Sieverman, as Chairman of the convention, said:

"The Government has chosen to stretch its cold clammy hand into the sanctity of the family and take those whom it needs for its special interests. We, as Socialists representing the interests of the working classes, will have none of that. The Socialist candidates and speakers this year who are true to Socialist principles are bound to court the peril of arrest and imprisonment. But we hold that no honest Socialist will hesitate for one moment in preferring prison stripes to uniforms."

In anticipation of serious conflicts with Federal authorities during the campaign, the convention decided to create a bureau that will provide financial and legal support for all Socialist agitators who are arrested for seditious declarations. Numerous declarations were made against the Government, soldiery, and conscription during the course of the sessions. Conscription was attacked from every possible angle, and a telegram was sent to the National Committee in Chicago urging that Congressman Meyer London be directed to introduce a bill in the House demanding the repeal of the conscription law on the ground that it was a violation of the thirteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution.

The State military census also came in for extensive abuse and denunciation as a violation of "fundamental principles of liberty." It was especially attacked by the women delegates because it failed to provide a claim for exemption for women as well as men. Assemblyman Shliakoff waved this objection aside as unimportant, there being no law on the statute books any way, he said, that would compel women to do military service.

"The State registration really amounted to nothing more than a census," he added. "It originated entirely in the whim of an Assemblyman and Senator."

During one stage of the convention the discussion turned on the East St. Louis riots, Samuel Gompers being vigorously denounced by a member of the committee for attempting at Carnegie Hall to excuse the massacre of the negroes on economic grounds. It was pointed out by one delegate that labor was as much to blame for the riots as capital, the trade unions having practiced a policy of exclusion against the negroes, which made the latter victims of the capitalistic machinery.

"Wilson owes his occupancy in the White House," shouted one delegate, "because the Democratic Party stands for misuse of negroes! About 185 electoral votes depend upon the suppression of negroes."

The delegates also became turbulent over the manner in which soldiers and sailors broke up the recent pacifist parade in Boston. A resolution was offered denouncing the "ruffians and rowdies in uniform" for disturbing the demonstration. It was finally decided that the characterization of men in uniform as "ruffians and rowdies" was somewhat strong, and the resolution was therefore amended to read "United States soldiers and sailors in uniform." One delegate saw no use in wasting time on denunciations of the soldiery.

"Let us be patient a while," he said. "Our day will soon come. We will soon be rid of them. It will not be long before they will be sent to the front, where they will surely learn better."

Unlike previous utterances against soldiers, which were received with acclaim, this remark was greeted with stolid silence on the part of the delegates. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the City Administration and Magistrates for "failing to protect citizens against the lawless elements who interfere with freedom of speech and peaceful assemblage." This resolution referred particularly to the interruption by the Federal authorities of anti-conscription meetings. The resolution demanding a repeal of the conscription law read as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Social Party of the City of New York in convention assembled, that we most emphatically protest at this manner of forcing love of country upon the people and of compelling them to fight against their wills, allegedly to make the world safe for democracy, and we declare that all such compulsory regulations and compulsory military service, with their threats of imprisonment and the actual imposing of severe penalties, are nothing less than a transfer to American soil of Prussian militarism.

In adopting a resolution to send delegates to the Stockholm conference next Winter, the convention decided that the delegates hereafter should be elected by the members of the party instead of being named, as they were this Summer, by the National Committee. A delegate declared that the committee, in naming Hillquit, Victor Berger, and Algernon Lee, had exposed itself to a refusal of passports, because at least one man, meaning Berger, was certain to inspire the opposition of the Government, and would never have been chosen by the party.

During the morning session the delegates completed the construction of the platform which was begun yesterday. In its entirety the platform, with the exception of the plank demanding a repeal of conscription and registration laws, presented no features new to Socialist propaganda. The platform declares that the city should retain all employes in service and not require them to enlist, that the city should adopt for all its employes a standard scale of wages and hours of labor, "elevating thereby the conditions of labor," and that the city should encourage the organization of employes in various departments, allowing them the right to strike or demand redress for grievances. The platform also calls for a liberal system of compensation for accidental injuries and death, equal suffrage, equal pay, and equal opportunities for women, and the abolition of the private contract system on public works.

PACIFISTS ADOPT PLANKS.

Chicago Conference Wants Immediate General Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Amid much disorder, the American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace closed its two days' session at the Auditorium Recital Hall tonight with the passage of the following resolutions:

1. The conference favors an immediate general and democratic peace, including no forcible annexation of territory and no punitive indemnities.
2. We urge Congress to announce its war aims on the above principles. We demand this country shall not war for territorial and imperialistic ambitions of other countries.
3. We shall oppose abuse of censorship of newspapers and interference with their distribution by the Postal Department. We demand private mail shall not be tampered with. Secret diplomacy must be abolished.
4. We pledge ourselves to work for the repeal of laws for compulsory military service and to oppose the enactment of such laws in the future.
5. We call upon the working people to insist where women take the place of men they should receive men's wages.

Three thousand persons sat on the bleachers at the Riverview Picnic Grounds and listened to the peace speeches of Congressman William E. Mason and half a dozen picked Socialist orators.

There were chairs to accommodate representatives of the German newspapers of the city, but none for reporters for the American morning newspapers.

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN GRIMM

Censure Peace Advocate, but Decide He Did Not Act for Germany.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—The Zimmerwald International Committee appointed to investigate the attempt of the Socialist, Robert Grimm, to act as peacemaker in Russia, which brought about the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann from the Swiss Federal Council, has censured Grimm's actions, but cleared him of the charge that he acted in the interests of German imperialism. The committee also finds that Grimm's activities were not directed toward a separate peace.

The report states that Grimm acted without asking the advice of his associates, and that the Zimmerwald organization assumes no responsibility for his efforts, which the committee considers were calculated to give opportunity for attack by the enemies of the Zimmerwald group. The report adds:

"To proceed by diplomatic channels to bring about peace, as Grimm did, is opposed to the nature of the Zimmerwald movement."

2,500,000 JAPANESE TRAINING UNDER ARMS

Returned American Tells of Big Camps and Great Stores of Military Supplies.

H. W. Kelley, who returned to New York yesterday from his annual business trip to Japan, China, and the Philippines, said that Japan had an army of 2,500,000 men under arms, the imperial railways had built hundreds of cars for troops and artillery, and the arsenals and depots were filled with military stores.

"The foreigners who visit Japan," Mr. Kelley explained, "do not see anything of the military preparations because the soldiers are all kept away from the beaten track of the tourist. When I was at Kyoto a Japanese merchant took me on a week-end excursion about sixty-five miles in the interior. Crossing the summit of a steep hill I saw that the whole side was covered with soldiers in the trenches that had been dug to give them a training in modern warfare. Some of the regiments were charging with the bayonet, others throwing hand grenades, and on the plain at the foot of the hill a sham fight with artillery was in progress. We learned later that 75,000 men were encamped there, and another 100,000 were at a place twenty miles further on.

"Some naval officers I met in Tokio told me that the Japanese Navy was up to full strength with several new battleships and cruisers.

"Japan commands the shipping in the East from Vladivostok to Manila. I saw two or three Dutch steamships, two English and not one American vessel on my voyage between those points. Shanghai and Hongkong are suffering from the lack of shipping and so is Manila. The warehouses are packed with merchandise and there are no ships to load it on."

Mr. Kelley left Yokohama on the Tenyo Maru. No lights were burned from the Japanese coast to Honolulu, he said, on account of a report that a German raider was at large.

HIT POLICEMAN ON HEAD.

But Meyers's Blow Did Not Prevent His Arrest for Burglary.

Joseph Meyers of 1,073 Washington Street, Boston, who told the police that last Fall he had finished a seven-year term in Sing Sing for burglary, was found last night by Patrolman Jeremiah Meaney of the West 123d Street Station seated on the stoop of the home of Charles W. Dayton, son of ex-Postmaster Dayton, at 15 Mount Morris Park West. Meyers had a large traveling bag with him and was sitting on an enameled dressing case, and Meaney started to take him to the station house. At this Meyers rose and with a small nickel hammer struck Meaney a blow under the eye. The policeman fell headlong down the steps and Meyers started to run, but Meaney knocked him down with his night stick.

At the station Meyers was locked up on charges of felonious assault and burglary. The bag bore the initials C. W. D., and contained some toilet articles and bric-a-brac, about the only articles of value, according to the police, that were left in the house, as the family was away for the Summer. Meyers said he had run out of money lately and had become desperate, but he was well dressed. Meaney's injuries were treated by Dr. Manzella of Harlem Hospital and he returned to his post.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Strikes Mine In North Sea and Only Two of Crew Survive.

LONDON, July 8.—A German torpedo boat was destroyed Saturday by striking a mine north of Ameland, in the North Sea, according to a Hague dispatch.

The crew, with the exception of two, were drowned. The vessel had been in commission only a fortnight.

MARCONI FORECASTS WORSE U-BOAT PERIL

Thinks Longer Nights and More Favorable Weather May Aid Submarine Operations.

ITALY'S NETS GIVE ALARM

Inventor Disapproves Optimistic Reports Regarding Campaign Against Submarines.

Senator William Marconi, who is spending a month in New York attending to his business affairs, said yesterday that he had not been working on any invention to put an end to the submarine menace and did not know of any cure except continual fighting with every means possible and constant vigilance on the part of the Allies.

"It is fortunate for our side," he continued, "that Germany has no seaboard like France or England, or Italy in the Mediterranean. If she had the odds against the Allies would be terrible to combat. The submarine is like consumption and as difficult to eradicate.

"There is no doubt that it is very serious at the present time and probably will be worse late in the year when the nights are long and the weather is more favorable for the activities of the submersibles. Now the nights in Europe are short, which does not allow the submarine commander more than two or three hours to come up to the surface and refill his accumulators and do other necessary things which cannot be performed under the sea. An overcast sky and a little white crest on the wave to hide the periscope is the best for the submarine.

"I understand the Germans are afraid to come out through the Straits of Dover down the Channel now and have to get away through the North Sea and round the coast of Scotland and Ireland.

U-Boats in Mediterranean.

"The submarines have been very active in the Mediterranean, where the Italian and French navies are doing their best to check them. The big U-boats come through the Straits of Gibraltar, and the smaller ones are constructed in Germany and sent by rail to Pola, the Austrian naval base, where they are put together and sent to sea. The submarines which come out from Kiel have considerable difficulty in getting back to their base, as the approaches are so well guarded by the British fleet.

"In Italian waters we have plenty of destroyers, between 300 and 400 patrol boats on duty, and nets stretched across the Straits of Otranto. It is a little difficult to stretch the nets across because the water is deep and the wind blows either up or down the straits. The nets do not stop the submarine but directly they are touched a bomb shoots up to the top of the water and explodes which shows the patrol boats on duty where the submarine is located.

"The Italian Navy has a number of destroyers on duty in the Mediterranean and the Straits of Otranto and between 300 and 400 patrol boats. When I was last at Taranto I saw a German submarine fished up which had been sunk by a mine that had been laid by her own crew. They were all dead inside the craft, and it was afterward repaired and is now in use in our navy.

"With regard to the statements given out from time to time by the Allies as to the number of ships that enter or leave port, I do not think they mean anything, and they tend rather to take the mind of the public off the seriousness of the submarine situation. If the number of merchant ships sunk is twelve this week, we'll say for example, and ten the next and so on down, then we know that the submarine has been conquered, but when it drops one week and jumps ahead in the following one, it is another thing entirely. The idea of keeping the public in good spirits may be a good plan, but, speaking for myself, I am against the idea, and think the best way is to tell the truth.

Favors Fore and Aft Guns.

"The American, French and Italian merchant vessels are all armed with guns forward for protection against submarine attack, and I was surprised to hear that the British steamships had not been equipped in a similar manner.

"I traveled across the Atlantic on a British transport, which was well armed with six-inch guns and smaller quick-firers, and we were attacked by submarines three times and fired at them point-blank by day and night. Our ship was not injured, as we were steaming too fast for the torpedoes to hit us, but I do not know if the gunners got the submarines or not. It seemed to be the customary thing with the officers and crew, who were on the jump all the time and took the attack by the submarines as a matter of course."

With regard to the war, Senator Marconi said there was every prospect of another Winter campaign, and Italy would be in a bad way if she did not get a big supply of coal. There was plenty of coal in America and England, and only the ships to carry it to Italy were needed.

France had lost a great number of her best men, he continued, and the people were looking forward to the American soldiers' going into the trenches. The moral effect of the landing of the United States soldiers in France could not be overestimated. In addition to sending over the army, America had also to send the supplies to feed the troops, which would take a great number of ships.

Denies Massacre in Palestine.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—In response to an inquiry by Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, at Swedish Minister at Constantinople telegraphs to the Swedish Foreign Office that, according to reports reaching him from reliable sources, the tales of a massacre of Jews in Palestine are untrue.

PLATTSBURG HAS A HOLIDAY

Religious Services Held with a Concert in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 8.—The training camp was practically deserted today, with students scattered among the pleasure resorts of the Champlain Valley, taking advantage of their weekly holiday. Plattsburg was filled with men in khaki, as usual, but the swarms of men who descended on the city earlier in the season have lessened with the opening of Summer hotels. Hundreds of students boarded the Lake Champlain excursion boats, and many more journeyed to Ausable Chasm and other Adirondack points. For the noon and evening mess scarcely a corporal's guard in each company turned out. Even the Hostess House, which on other days can hold but a third of the visitors to the camp on its porches, was only comfortably crowded.

At the camp Y. M. C. A. holy communion was observed, with the Rev. William G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School, officiating, and George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressed the morning and afternoon services. Mass was celebrated in the gymnasium by the Rev. Father Driscoll of Plattsburg.

Enough men returned to camp by evening to fill the amphitheatre to listen to a concert by Mlle. Chilson Ohrman, a coloratura soprano from the Opéra Comique, Paris, assisted by the camp quartet and Major Reginald Barlow. Mlle. Ohrman's voice and personality made an instant hit with the student officers, and she received encore after encore. At the conclusion of her program she told the students that she had received the inspiration of her life in singing to them. Major Barlow demonstrated his versatility by singing "Fill Up Your Stein," a drinking song for which he wrote the words. He also recited three original poems, "Jilted," "The Girl You Wouldn't Marry," and "The Old, Old Story."

WEEDING OUT AT MADISON.

Physical Examinations to Reduce the Training Corps There.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 8.—The military authorities here are to weed out immediately all candidates who on examination fall below the physical standard of the regular army. Today it was learned that in the last few days a number have received notification that it is practically useless for them to remain, as they have proved to be either not particularly adapted for the work or physically unequal to the strain of military service.

A report current that with the weeding out each of the present companies of 140 or more men would be reduced to about 100 could not be confirmed. The physical examinations have shown that an exceptionally large number possess physical defects.

The candidates were addressed at Y. M. C. A. services this morning by William Carey Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Bishop Charles E. Woodcock of Kentucky. Colonel Sanger said he thought the war would last four or five years.

TO BE TRAINED IN CANADA.

Ninety Americans from Fort Snelling Going to Aviation Camp.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., July 8.—Ninety student officers from Fort Snelling will be trained at the Canadian aviation camp at Toronto, it was learned tonight. The men, originally destined for Columbus, Ohio, and Princeton, N. J., will be sent to Toronto.

Will Confer on Newport Resorts.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Governor Beeckman left for Washington tonight for a conference with Secretary Daniels on conditions in this city affecting the welfare of young apprentices at naval training stations. The Governor has directed a quiet investigation of conditions, and will outline the result. A number of establishments in the city have been under the surveillance of the naval authorities for a week or more.

Vaudeville to Aid Recruiting.

In line with recent entertainments to stir interest in the navy, held on board the "U. S. S. Recruit," in Union Square, the Keith vaudeville interests will present a free show on her quarterdeck tomorrow night, accompanied by a concert by the Marine Band from the New York Navy Yard. In addition to the entertainment, some novel appeals for recruits will be made during the evening.

BOY SCOUT DROWNS.

Police Criticised for Delay in Responding to Summons.

Delay on the part of the police in responding to an emergency summons was denounced by those who witnessed the drowning of Thomas Thomson of 142 Wakefield Avenue, Brooklyn, a Boy Scout, 14 years old, in Clove Lake, West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The boy was swimming in the lake with several other boys, when he was apparently seized with cramps and disappeared.

His companions dived after him, but were unable to reach him. A hurry call for the police was sent in, but no response was received for nearly an hour and a half. At the end of that time policemen came, but without any grappling-hooks or other apparatus for dragging the lake. Some passersby finally brought up the body with a pole.

Falls Three Stories; Unhurt.

Sanford Hearn of Frankfort, Ky., a sailor in the United States Navy, fell from his bed out of a third-story window early yesterday at the Home Hotel in Newark. Several attaches of the lodging house went to the rear yard on a run, expecting to find Hearn dead or badly injured. He protested against being sent to a hospital, saying he had had many such falls from the rigging of ships. In his fall the sailor broke a board he landed on and suffered a scratch from a nail. The police sent Hearn to the City Hospital to make sure that he was not hurt.

LITERACY TEST CUTS SHIP TRAVEL DOWN

South American Companies Find the New Regulations Severe in Their Penalties.

Steamship companies operating passenger ships between New York and Central and South American ports say that they have been compelled to give up their second-class traffic because of the restrictions in the new immigration laws which came into force on May 1. The chief difficulty is the literacy test, as two-thirds of the population in some of the Latin republics cannot read or write.

When the Immigration Inspectors find a passenger who cannot pass the literacy test the steamship company is fined $200 and is compelled to take the man or woman back to the original port of embarkation. One company alone has paid $10,000 in fines and has ordered its agents in the West Indies and Central and South America to stop booking second-class passengers.

Passengers from South American countries who have sufficient money to pay first cabin rates on the steamships to New York usually are able to sign their names, it is said, and can pass the tests.

The manager of one steamship company said yesterday that his line had brought a Spaniard from Central America who was rejected for failing to pass the literacy test. When the vessel reached the port from which he had embarked for New York, the health officials refused to allow him to land because he was a Spaniard and not a native of the republic. The Captain was compelled to bring the man back again to this port, the agents said, and unless the passenger died or jumped overboard he would have to travel indefinitely between here and Central America. The only way, it was said, that the company could get rid of the Spaniard would be for the officers of the ship to teach him to read and write, and this probably would be done. A fine of $200 has already been paid to the immigration authorities at Ellis Island. The passenger's food costs the company about $1 a day.

Second cabin or steerage travel from European ports has practically ceased because of the war. After the war, when conditions become normal, the steamship agents expect to see a good deal of steerage traffic diverted to Canada or Australia because of the new regulations.

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As your financial transactions increase, you will have to keep your personal affairs carefully separate from your trust or business. Open a separate bank account. It saves confusion.

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Maternity Apparel

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Lane Bryant's adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"

is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes 7.95 to 350.00

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Every style in stock—not discontinued lines only. Good size range in each style.

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Will Offer Most Unusual Values Today in a

Clearance of Men's Silk Shirts

¶ These are all well tailored shirts from our regular stock, consisting of broken lots and garments that have been soiled through handling. The materials are among the best shown this season, and one trip to the laundry will make any shirt in the lot as fresh and crisp as it ever was. Considering the present abnormal scarcity of silks, these reductions are most remarkable:

Shirts formerly $7.50 to $8.50.....Now $6.15
Shirts formerly $6.15.....Now $4.95
Shirts formerly $4.95.....Now $3.95
Shirts formerly $3.95.....Now $2.95

Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

July Clearance Sales Now in Full Swing.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE OF QUALITY FURNITURE

At Great Reductions

There are approximately—
650 pieces of Dining Room Furniture,
450 pieces of Living Room Furniture,
820 pieces of Bedroom Furniture, and
1,100 pieces of Summer Furniture.
All told about 3,000 pieces.

There are entire suites and choice separate pieces. There are pieces for offices and clubrooms. An almost endless variety of woods, finishes, and models. But only Furniture of quality.

There are wonderful opportunities. Folks who strike when the iron's hot will agree, upon comparison of present and former prices, that this is the time to buy.

Out of the 3,000 we've chosen sixteen for illustrations. They are but average examples of the extraordinary values this "Get Ready for August" sale holds forth.

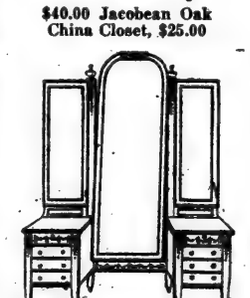
The Home Is Wisely Managed That Purchases Its Furniture at Gimbels in July

$32.00 Bureau or Chiffonier, in Mahogany, Walnut, Maple or Oak, $24.00

$35.00 Walnut Bureau, $30.00
$32.75 Walnut Chest of Drawers, $28.00

$37.50 Mahogany Bureau, $26.00
$35.00 Mahogany Chiffonier, $25.00

$65.00 Jacobean Brown Oak Secretary, $48.00



$40.00 Jacobean Oak China Closet, $25.00

$85.00 Ivory Enamel Vanity Case, Louis XVI. Model, $70.00

$40.00 English Wing Arm Chair, $29.50

Bedroom Suites

$105.00 White Enamel Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, $52.50
$105.00 English Golden Oak Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and 4-6 Bed, $85.00
$135.00 4-Piece Walnut Suite—William and Mary model, with 4-6 Bed, $87.50
$300.00 5-Piece White Enamel or Mahogany—Twin Beds, Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, $150.00
$295.00 3-Piece Walnut Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, $157.50
$425.00 4-Piece White Enamel Louis XVI. Model—Bureau, Chiffonier and Twin Beds, $175.00
$560.00 5-Piece White Enamel Suite—Cane Panel Beds, large Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, $225.00
$550.00 5-Piece Circassian Walnut Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Twin Beds $275.00

Dining Room Furniture

$147.50 4-Piece Suite, English Model in Golden Oak—Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table, $117.50
$220.00 3-Piece Jacobean Oak Suite—Buffet, China Closet, with one Mirror Back, and Serving Table, $125.00
$270.00 2-Piece Suite, Mahogany with rich inlay—Buffet and China Closet, $135.00
$195.00 4-Piece Suite, Queen Anne Model in Oak—Buffet with mirror, China Closet, 2 mirror back; Serving and Extension Tables, $145.00
$202.00 4-Piece Oak Suite, William and Mary Models, with very attractive Buffet, $146.00
$225.00 4-Piece Antique Mahogany Suite, 60 in. Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table, $155.00
$590.00 4-Piece English Model Suite, rich Brown Oak—Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table, $295.00
$445.00 10-Piece Chippendale Suite—Golden Brown Oak—Dining Chairs are upholstered in Bentelon, $350.00

Willow, Reed and Fibre Suites and Separate Pieces

$7.75 Arm Chairs and Rockers in college colors, $4.50
$7.50 Arm Chairs and Rockers, brown fibre cretonne cushions, $5.00
$12.00 Arm Rocker, brown fibre loose tapestry seat and back pad, $8.00
$15.00 Brown Reed Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, luxuriously upholstered in Verden cretonne, loose cushions, $10.00
$52.50 Fumed Oak Settee, "auto" spring seat turned posts, $35.00
$64.00 Fibre Suite, Golden Brown finish, loose cushion seats with padded backs, $39.00
$67.50 "Craftsman" Fumed Oak Settee, with deep leather seat; comfortable low arms, $45.00
$80.00 3-Piece Cretonne Covered Suite—Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker; many designs in cretonne to select from. $60.00

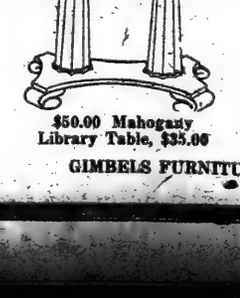
Living Room and Library Suites and Separate Pieces

$125.00 Davenport, upholstered in tapestry, 3 loose cushion seats; very roomy and comfortable, $85.00
$155.00 3-Piece Suite—Mahogany frames, upholstered in brown striped velour; Settee, Arm Chair and Ladies' Arm Chair, $90.00
$157.00 3-Piece Suite—solid Mahogany frames, upholstered in two-tone panne velour; Settee, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker, $95.00
$185.00 2-Piece Suite—Settee and Arm Chair in blue velour, $100.00
$220.00 2-Piece Suite, in blue velvet with loose cushions; Settee and Arm Chair, $150.00
$225.00 3-Piece Mahogany Cane Paneled Suite—Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, upholstered in velour, $175.00
$275.00 3-Piece Tapestry Covered Suite, loose cushion seats—Davenport, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, $187.50
$390.00 Suite, cane paneled Mahogany frames, luxuriously upholstered in tan and blue silk velour—Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, $220.00

$64.00 Chromewold China Closet, $42.50

$80.00 Jacobean Oak Bookcase, $52.50

$50.00 Colonial Model Mahogany Chifforobe, $35.00



$50.00 Mahogany Library Table, $35.00

$25.00 Mahogany Tea Wagon, rubber-tired wheels, $18

$30.00 Brown Chromewold Drop-leaf Table, $20.00

GIMBELS FURNITURE STORE—Seventh Floor

LUMP-SUM PENSIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED

Committee of Defense Council Will Prepare Bill to be Presented to Congress.

LIBERAL PAYMENT FAVORED

Argued That Wounded Soldiers and Sailors Should Be Put in the Way of Self-Support.

Legislation providing pensions for American soldiers and sailors wounded in the war, and for the care of their dependents, was discussed at a meeting called here yesterday by Samual Gompers as Chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, head of the committee's Section on Compensation for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Dependents.

The meeting was held at the Metropolitan Tower, in the rooms of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation, of which Mr. Gompers and Judge Mack are members, and was attended by a group of prominent persons interested in conditions of employment and laws caring for workers in case of accident or disability. August Belmont, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Dudley M. Holman, President of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards, took part in the discussion.

A Draft Committee was appointed to consider suggestions and to draw up a tentative law for presentation to the Council of National Defense for Congressional enactment. The suggestions called for covered:

(a) Separation allowances for dependents of men in the military and naval service.

(b) Compensation for injured sailors and soldiers.

(c) Pensions for widows and dependents.

Mr. Gompers said he was unqualifiedly of the opinion that the Government should assume the entire cost of allowances, compensation, and pensions, and this seemed to be the conviction, also, of many of the others present, among them Judge Mack. The Chicago jurist went at length into all of the phases of the subject, and concluded by asserting that it was "the duty of the Government to assume full responsibility for the care of all of its soldiers and sailors who participate in the war."

August Belmont said that in his opinion the best plan would be a scheme of insurance that would insure the payment of a lump sum to disabled soldiers at the completion of their service. This arrangement, he said, would enable the soldier to start in some kind of business or to complete the education that might have been interrupted by the war. Monthly payments were all right, Mr. Belmont thought, but they did not serve the man who came out of the war without funds and with no way to re-establish himself. The plight of such a man was especially precarious if he came out wounded, and the only adequate help was of the sort that would enable him to become independent and make a living for himself and those looking to him for support.

Mr. Stone agreed with Mr. Belmont that a lump payment was best, and he added that pensions should be made large enough to enable the beneficiaries to maintain a decent standard of living without assistance from other sources.

Mr. Holman said it was essential that the young men whose education was interrupted by the war receive opportunities upon their return for continuing their studies. In allied countries, he said, this need had received careful attention, and 90 per cent. are able as well to take up some gainful occupation.

After further discussion the following were appointed to the committee that is to receive suggestions for the legislation to be proposed to the Council of Defense and Congress:

P. Tecumseh Sherman, lawyer and social insurance expert of New York, Chairman; D. L. Cease, editor, of Cleveland, Secretary; Frank V. Whiting, general claims attorney, New York Central Railroad; Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the New York State Fund of the Industrial Board; S. Herbert Wolfe, consulting actuary, of Washington, D. C., and J. W. Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers as member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Following were some of the others who attended the meeting: V. Everit Macy, President National Civic Federation; Dr. Leo K. Frankel, Third Vice President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Charles Thaddeus Terry, Chairman Committee on Uniform State Laws, American Bar Association; Ralph M. Farley, Chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation; Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor; Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician Prudential Life Insurance Company; William J. Moran, attorney Travelers Insurance Company; John Golden, International President United Textile Workers of America; A. Parker Nevin, general counsel National Association of Manufacturers; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Leon S. Senior, Manager and Secretary New York Compensation Inspection Rating Board; E. E. Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Public Service and Conservation, Equitable Life Assurance Society; John Mitchell, Chairman New York State Industrial Board; Timothy Healy, President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and Miss Gertrude Becks, Secretary Executive Committee of the Committee on Labor.

The Draft Committee expects to have a tentative law ready for discussion within ten days. It will then be presented to the Council of National Defense.

TINOCO'S AGENT BITTER.

Deplores President's Refusal to Recognize Costa Rican Dictator.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—R. Fernandes Guardia, the withdrawn Minister here of the Tinoco Government of Costa Rica, made public tonight a note he presented to Secretary Lansing, announcing his withdrawal and protesting against the failure of the United States to recognize General Tinoco's revolutionary régime.

The note, delivered on July 4, declares the ascendency of the Tinoco forces, although at first attained by revolution, has been fortified by the verdict of a popular election. It then adds that "it is in truth most disheartening at the very moment in which the Republic founded by George Washington is hastening to sacrifice the lives of thousands of its citizens to maintain the right of certain small nations of Europe to control their own fate, that same right is denied to one of the American republics which has abundantly proved that it also merits the privilege of enjoying it."

The Minister's withdrawal by his Government was announced yesterday after months of effort to obtain recognition. The State Department has held that it cannot recognize a Government set up by force.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 1:55 P. M. (Michi Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES: Cor. Wall St. Broadway " Park Pl. " 23th St. " 42d St. Brooklyn, 366 Fulton St.

Men's Terry Bath Robes Special at $4.95

Fine quality Terry Cloth robes in coat style with convertible collar. Splendid assortment of Jacquard designs. *Fifth Floor*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Summer Pajamas at $1.15

Well made garments of specially woven pajama cloths in a variety of plain colors. *Main Floor*

Beginning Today—All Our Remaining

Higher-Cost Summer Silk Dresses Greatly Reduced

The following dresses are all from our regular stock. The models are unusually smart, and the materials of the very highest quality.

Bead Trimmed Foulard and Georgette Crepe Dresses. Were $50 to $59.50	$35.00
Embroidered Crepe Meteor Dresses. Were $59.50 to $69.50	$45.00
Imported Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses. Were $39.50 to $45.00	$25.00
Georgette Crepe Dresses. Sizes 44 to 48. Were $45.00	$29.50
Afternoon Dresses, only one of a kind. Were $29.50 to $35.00	$18.50
Lace and Net Dresses for garden parties. Were $39.50 to $45.00	$25.00
Hand-embroidered Linen Dresses. Were $35.00 and $39.50	$18.50

We shall offer today

Women's Taffeta Frocks Special at $14.50

$14.50

Taffeta dresses are very much in demand, and are to be seen on fashionably dressed women everywhere. These are in Navy Blue and Black Taffeta, with collar, sleeves and vestee of Georgette Crepe (as *illustrated*). Skirt is in the much-desired side draped effect. Sizes 34 to 44.

Crisp Summer "Tub" Frocks at $6.95 $7.95 $10 $12.50

You never saw better frocks than these at such modest cost. Included are all white lingerie dresses, frocks of colored voiles, and smart coat-effect dresses in Ramie and French Linens. *Fourth Floor.*

Misses' Suits and Coats Greatly Reduced

The models are decidedly individual and the materials among the most wanted for present wear. You cannot duplicate these values *anywhere:*

Misses' Suits....were $18.50 to $25.00...$10.00
Misses' Suits....were $29.50 to $39.50...$14.00
Misses' Suits....were $45.00 to $55.00...$23.00

Misses' Coats...were $15.00 to $25.00...$8.75
Misses' Coats...were $29.50 to $35.00...$15.00
Misses' Coats...were $39.50 to $45.00...$18.50

Girls' Suits.....were $15.00 to $22.50...$5.95
Girls' Coats....were $6.95 to $9.95...$3.95
Girls' Coats....were $10.95 to $15.00...$5.95
Girls' Coats....were $16.50 to $18.50...$7.95

Beginning Today—On the Third Floor

Modart Front-Laced Corsets Reduced to $3

Regularly $5 to $10. The Modart is the most comfortable corset made. No other corset supports the back like the Modart. These models are in plain and Broche Batiste, and Coutil, with low and medium tops. Incomplete sizes.

Other Corsets of Well Known Makes Reduced to $2.45

Regularly $5 to $8. Included are Regaliste, La Vida, and other well-known corsets, made of Plain or Broche Batiste and Coutil in Flesh Color and White. Incomplete sizes.

Brassieres & Bandeaux Reduced

Formerly $1 to $4

Now 50c and $1.35

In several materials and in the best makes. Both front and back fastenings.

We Announce, Beginning Today, the

Final Clearance of Women's Silk and Wool Suits

In Navy Blue and colors, at the following greatly reduced prices:

Formerly $25.00 to $35.00....reduced to $12.50
Formerly $39.50 to $45.00....reduced to $19.50
Formerly $45.00 to $50.00....reduced to $24.50
Formerly $50.00 to $75.00....reduced to $29.50
Formerly $59.00 to $125.00...reduced to $39.50

Some models in stout sizes.

Women's New Bathing Suits

In very charming models

at $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

$4.95 $2.95 $5.95 $3.95

At each price the selection is most unusual, and the values without an equal in any other shop. Represented are models with tie, button, and slip through girdles, strap or shield sleeves and large sailor collars, made of Silk Poplin, Mohair, Satin, Taffeta, Lustrous Surf Satin and Wool Jersey. In all fashionable colors trimmed in white or contrasting shades. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor*

Three Important Values in

Women's Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters

Featured in the Saks' Sweater Dept. today

At $3.95—Full sash Fibre Silk Sweaters with sailor collar and large patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Purple, Green and Gold.

At $8.95—New Russian Back Fibre Silk Sweaters, showing sailor collar, sash and patch pockets. Colors: Pink, Turquoise, Rose, Nile, Purple and White.

At $12.50—Two very attractive models in Fibre Silk Sweaters, displaying sailor collar and novel pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Pink, Gold and Purple.

On the Third Floor Today

Women's Imported Scotch Madras

Gingham Morning Dresses, $3.85

These dresses were made up from the surplus stock of Madras of a leading maker of men's shirts. They cannot be duplicated, and at this price represent a value of extraordinary importance. In box plaited model with loose belt, two gathered pockets, and white pique collar and cuffs. All sizes.

Women's New White Petticoats

For sports and general wear

At $1 $1.50 $1.98 $2.98 $3.98

Plain models with scalloped flounces, of Cambric and Pique. Also embroidered models with dainty insertions and lace trimmed models, many in quite elaborate designs.

"Society" Voile Envelope Chemises at 98c

"Society" Voile is the newest thing in undergarments. Since introducing these exquisite garments we have not been able to keep enough on hand to meet the demand. We have an extra large supply of these envelope chemises in hand-embroidered and Empire models, lace trimmed.

Petticoats of Tub Silk and Washable Satin

in most attractive double panel models with tailored, plaited, and ruffled flounces, variously priced today

at $2.98 $3.98 $4.98

Of Marked Importance on the Fourth Floor

Women's Fashionable Silk Coats and Wraps Greatly Reduced

This is an after-inventory clearance of exquisite coats and wraps, in the season's most beautiful colors, fashioned of Taffeta, Satin, Silk Poplin, and Silk Faille, trimmed with self material or marabou.

Formerly $19.50 to $29.50....reduced to $15.00
Formerly $35.00 to $49.50....reduced to $25.00
Formerly $49.50 to $75.00....reduced to $35.00

Women's Cloth Capes Reduced

In very attractive models, some with vests attached, others with detachable vests that may be worn as golf jackets, and others without vests. Developed in Serge, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, or Wool Velour. All colors and sizes.

Formerly $15.00 to $19.50....reduced to $10.00
Formerly $25.00 to $29.50....reduced to $15.00
Formerly $35.00 to $39.50....reduced to $22.50

500 Washable Summer Skirts

Formerly $3.95 to $5

Reduced to $2.95

There are seventeen distinct models in this important sale, in smart open front and side effects with new pockets and belts. Made of Gabardine, Cotton or Velvet Corduroy, Ramie Linen, Novelty or Plain Pique, and Eponge. Waistbands to 36.

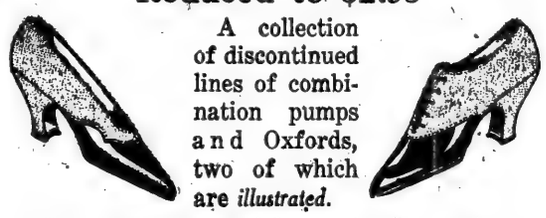
None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval. 4th Floor.

Priced for Immediate Disposal

450 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords

Regularly up to $8

Reduced to $2.95



A collection of discontinued lines of combination pumps and Oxfords, two of which are *illustrated.*

Some have vamps of Patent Leather and quarters of Pearl Grey, Slate Grey, Faun Buckskin, and White Kid; others have Gun Metal Vamps with Grey or Faun Buckskin quarters. Louis XV heels and turned or welt soles. Wonderful values.

Beginning This Morning—An Important

Clearance of Fine Blouses at Radical Price Reductions

These are all blouses of the highest order in make and finish, reduced for immediate disposal because the size and color assortments are incomplete. The materials include Georgette Crepe, Habutai Silk, Crepe de Chine, Voile, Linen, and Organdie.

Blouses formerly up to $2.50.....now $1.45
Blouses formerly up to $3.50.....now $2.45
Blouses formerly up to $6.95.....now $3.95
Blouses formerly up to $9.95.....now $5.95
Blouses formerly up to $16.95.....now $9.95

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Specially Priced for Today Only

Men's Waltham Wrist Watches at $12.50

This is a high-grade 7-jewel movement watch in Nickel Case, with "Radium" dial which can be easily seen in the dark. Mounted on narrow tan pigskin strap.

Also—Men's Swiss Wrist Watches Special $5

Seven-jewel movement and radium dial in Nickel Case. A reliable timekeeper, most remarkably priced. Mounted in Tan, Brown, or Grey mannish straps. *Main Floor*

On the Main Floor Today

Real Hair Nets Remarkably Priced

Loktite nets in all styles and all shades.
Large size, $1 doz. Extra large size, $1.35 doz.

Also—21-Inch Wavy Switches $4.95

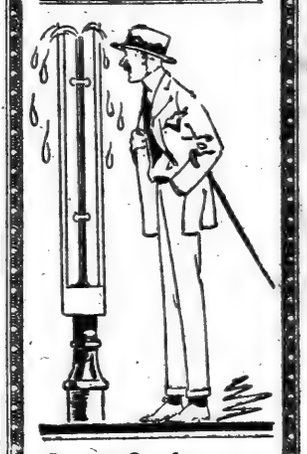
This is an excellent opportunity to secure a fine naturally wavy switch of French Convent Hair at a very special price. *Third Floor*

Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Laugh At Thermometers

You can afford to ignore the temperature altogether as the mercury goes climbing if you slip into one of these

Tropical Weight Suits For Men At $19.75

Two piece outfits (Coat and trousers) made without a lining and as cool as a breeze from the sea. Summery colors in extremely light-weight worsteds. With patch pockets and silk sleeve linings. They cost less here than you would pay in any other good store in town. Direct Elevator to Clothing Department on 35th Street Side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Motor Restaurant $15.74

For a home-made lunch along the roadside. Service for six, including white enameled cups and plates, knives, salt and peppershakers, removable tray, spaces for food jars or vacuum bottles, and two nickeled tin food boxes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, $2.89

Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Get This Book On Golf—

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On the Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Float Along In a New Bathing Suit

You'll get that free-and-easy feeling as you ride the breakers in one of these suits.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, fancy trimmed, $2.74, $3.49, $4.96; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, colors with contrasting trimmings, $2.74 to $4.96; Heather mixtures in alternate stripes, and plain heathers, $4.49 to $6.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Two Good Brands for Particular Smokers

Mi Bella Cigars, of clear Havana wrappers and long fillers, the work of skilled Cuban workers—Media Perfectos. Specially priced. Box of 25, $2.24

Marc Antony Cigars—made of blended Havana tobacco in Tampa and packed in Bulte Nature Humidors. Specially priced. Box of 50, $4.96.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

YANKEES LOSE ANOTHER TO BROWNS AND DESCEND TO FOURTH PLACE

SLIPPING YANKEES YIELD TO BROWNS

Sacrifice Third Place in League Race When They Are Beaten by 8 to 2.

MOGRIDGE RETIRES EARLY

Circuit Drive by Jacobson Sends Him to Bench—Yankees Lose Runmaking Formula.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The Yankees skidded out of third place here this afternoon and came dangerously close to a berth in the second division when they dropped the second game of the series with the St. Louis Browns, Jones's boys winning in a canter with the score 8 to 2. After Bill Jacobson had poled a home run far over Elmer Miller's head in deep centre during the third inning, the Yankees never seriously threatened to overtake the Browns, although Donovan's men, still without their leader, managed to fill up the bases in the fifth and sixth innings.

George Mogridge started the game for the Yanks and suffered the same fate which has followed Donovan's southpaws in recent games. They seem unable to go the entire route. Mogridge faded from the picture in the third inning, Jacobson's terrific clout being the final blow made off the big left hander. He was hit hard in both the second and third innings, but he was also a victim of some poor fielding by his teammates. Maisel was guilty of two errors before Mogridge was recalled, one in the second inning helping a St. Louis run to the plate.

A pass started the Yankee pitcher toward his downfall, and when two solid hits followed Russell was rushed out to finish the third inning. When the Browns came to bat in the fourth Ed Monroe was on the slab, the game being at this stage hopelessly lost. The big blonde boxman had one bad inning, which allowed three more runs, but for the most part his pitching was far superior to that of Mogridge.

Yankee Hits Not Timely.

The Yanks had the satisfaction of chasing one St. Louis pitcher to the showers, and that was about all they got out of the game. Their hit total was close to that of the home team, but the difference was that the Browns did their hitting where hits were of value, and the Yanks, as has been the case in numerous games recently, faltered at the critical stages. In the fifth and sixth innings the Donovan crowd collected six hits and two passes off Tom Rogers, and earned for him a vacation during the remainder of the afternoon. The veteran Eddie Plank came into the game with one out and the bases filled, in the sixth, and fast double play checked the rally. In the three remaining innings the Yanks failed to get a hit off the Gettysburg southpaw.

Donovan's men made a good start, Maisel opening the game with a hit, but Fritz did not get as far as second base. After he died stealing, the next two batsmen were retired in order. The Browns did no damage in the first inning, though Maisel's first error put Sloan on base. In the second they began the heavy bombardment on Mogridge.

Pratt started the trouble with a scratch single off Maisel's glove, and advanced on Jacobson's out. Severeid chased him home with a single to centre. Maisel messed up a roller from Lavan's bat, and both runners were safe. After Rogers had struck out, Shotten came through with a single to right, and Severeid ran home with another run.

Double Play Checks Donovan Clan.

A fast double play checked the Yankees in the third after Miller had opened with a hit and then the Browns proceeded to end Mogridge's work for the day. Sloan drew a pass and moved along on Pratt's drive to centre for one base. Jacobson followed with a colossal clout far over Miller's head, the ball rolling to the centre field corner and two more runs were in. This hit marked the passing of Mogridge and the advent of Russell. The latter retired Severeid and Lavan in order.

The Yankee fifth was productive of much hope but no scoring. Baker opened with a single and raced to third on Baumann's single to right. Miller popped to Pratt and a pass to Alexander filled the bases. Monroe hit to Lavan who tagged second and doubled the big pitcher at first.

Then came the final outburst of the Browns, this time with Monroe pitching. With one out, Pratt reached first on Peck's poor throw. Jacobson's triple to right scored Lavan and Jake counted when Severeid singled to centre. Lavan's hit to right put Severeid on third and he scored when Maisel made a poor return to the plate after flagging Rogers's grounder. The Yanks did their scoring in the sixth. Maisel opened with a single to deep short and Peck's double to right put Fritz on third. A pass to Hendryx filled the bases. Pipp's sacrifice fly to Sloan sent Maisel in, and Baker's single to right scored Peck, Baumann's single filled the bases and Rogers was taken out. With Plank pitching Miller hit into a double play, ending the inning.

Pitcher Ray Caldwell, whose suspension expires tomorrow, rejoined the club last night and worked out with the team today.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Maisel,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	3	Peck'gh,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Sloan,rf	3	1	1	0	1	Hendryx,rf	1	0	0	4	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Pratt,2b	4	3	2	3	4	Baker,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Jacobson,cf	4	2	3	2	0	Bauman,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Severeid,c	4	2	2	2	2	Miller,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	4	Alex'der,c	3	0	0	1	1
Rogers,p	3	0	0	0	2	Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Plank,p	1	0	0	0	1	Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Monroe,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	35	8	10	27	16	Total	29	2	8	24	12

Errors—Maisel, (3,) Peckinpaugh, Monroe.

St. Louis ..... 0 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—8
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Home run—Jacobson. Stolen bases—Austin. Sacrifice hit—Sisler. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Lavan and Sisler; Austin and Sisler; Maisel, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Rogers, 4; Plank, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 5 hits, 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Russell, 0 in 2-3; Monroe, 5 and 1 in 5; Rogers, 8 and 2 in 6 1-3; Plank, 0 in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1, Plank, 2. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Connolly, and Moriarty.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 8; New York, 2.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 10; Detroit, 5.
Cleveland 1; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	44	23	.657
Philadelphia	33	30	.559
St. Louis	40	34	.541
Chicago	40	38	.513
Cincinnati	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	31	36	.463
Boston	28	38	.424
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	27	.640
Boston	46	27	.630
Cleveland	41	27	.526
New York	36	34	.514
Detroit	36	36	.500
Washington	30	40	.429
St. Louis	30	46	.395
Philadelphia	25	45	.357

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:15.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

RED SOX ARE DETHRONED.

Lose First Place in Race When Cleveland Wins, 1 to 0.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Cleveland defeated Boston today by a score of 1 to 0, and thereby pulled the Red Sox out of first place. Bagby allowed but four hits and issued no passes, only thirty batters facing him. Three of the Boston hits were of extra bases, with only one out, but he steadied in each instance and prevented a score.

Cleveland scored its only run on Wambsganss's double, Chapman's sacrifice, and Roth's single. It was Bagby's sixth shut out of the season.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Wambs'a,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Barry,2b	4	0	0	4	1
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	2	5	0
Roth,rf	3	0	2	5	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Guisto,1b	3	0	0	9	1	Lewis,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Evans,3b	2	0	0	0	0	Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	1	Agnew,c	1	0	0	7	0
Bagby,p	3	0	1	2	0	Thomas,c	2	0	0	6	1
						Leonard,p	3	0	0	3	0
Total	28	1	7	27	8	Total	30	0	4	24	8

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, Scott, Speaker, Wambsganss. Three-base hit—Hoblitzel. Sacrifice hits—Guisto, Chapman. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 8. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3. Hits and runs—Off Leonard, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Bagby, 4 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; Bagby, 1. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

ATHLETICS' ERRORS COSTLY

Fielding Misplays Hand Game to Chicago by 8 to 4.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Philadelphia hit Cicotte hard today, but erratic fielding behind Schauer, who pitched fine ball with the exception of three innings, lost the game to Chicago. The score was 8 to 4.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Witt,ss	5	0	1	1	1
Weaver,3b	5	0	0	2	1	Strunk,cf	5	1	2	2	1
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	4	3	Bodie,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	1	1	1	Bates,3b	4	1	2	1	2
J.Collins,rf	3	2	0	1	0	McInnis,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	12	2	Schang,c	4	1	1	5	0
Risberg,ss	3	2	2	1	3	Jamieson,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Schalk,c	4	0	2	5	2	Grover,2b	2	0	0	1	3
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	1	0	Schauer,p	3	0	0	0	3
						aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	9	27	12	Total	34	4	10	24	10

a Batted for Schauer in ninth.

Errors—Witt, (3,) Bates, Weaver, Risberg.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 3 0—8
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Risberg. Three-base hits—Bates, Schang. Stolen bases—Witt, McInnis, E. Collins, J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Grover, (3,) McInnis, Bodie, J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 3. Earned runs—Off Cicotte, 3; Schauer, 3. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Schauer, 1. Wild pitches—Schauer, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

White Sox Lose Game for Fun.

FORT SHERIDAN, July 8.—The Philadelphia Athletics outhit the Chicago White Sox 2 to 1 here this morning, and won an exhibition game for the benefit of officers and men at the Officers' Reserve Corps training camp here. Anderson pitched well in the pinches.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	10	1
Chicago	1	5	1

Anderson and Haley; Wolfgang, Benz, Lynn, and Jenkins.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 ..—3	7	1	
Richmond ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	3	

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark ..... 1 5 0 0 0 0 3 1 ..—10	11	0	
Richmond ..... 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 5	7	0	

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence ..... 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—8	8	2	
Baltimore ..... 4 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—7	12	2	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	46	27	.630
Baltimore	44	28	.611
Providence	42	32	.568
Toronto	42	32	.568
Rochester	41	39	.513
Buffalo	31	46	.403
Richmond	29	45	.392
Montreal	25	46	.352

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

GIANTS FAR IN VAN OF PENNANT RACE

Increased Lead by Sixty Points During Last Week—Yankees Stumble to Lower Level.

Playing almost unbeatable baseball while Philadelphia and Chicago were doing poorly the New York team increased its lead in the National League during the last week by sixty points, and today the Giants are virtually 100 points ahead of the Phillies. McGraw's men won six out of seven games, losing on Thursday to Brooklyn by a 5 to 3 score.

The Giants hit the ball hard and opportunely throughout the games against Boston, Brooklyn, and St. Louis. The pitching staff also is working well. St. Louis, which had not lost a game the last week until it came to New York Friday, dropped three games in a row to New York.

Philadelphia played poorly and won only one out of seven games, the morning game on July 4, when Boston was defeated by 5 to 3. The batting of the Phillies was poor and the pitching was weak. The strength of the Chicago team apparently has weakened and Mitchell's men lost six out of seven games. The Cubs fell into fourth place on Monday and are now tied with Cincinnati. Cincinnati and St. Louis played well in the West early in the week, and the Reds led both leagues in batting, averaging better than ten hits to the game for the week.

In the American League Chicago found the going hard the last of the week, and Boston regained the lead on Friday. Saturday both teams lost in the first games of the international series. Yesterday Chicago regained the lead by beating Philadelphia while Boston was losing to Cleveland.

While Chicago could not do better than break even in eight games, Boston won five, lost two, and tied one. The Red Sox made their best gain at the expense of Philadelphia, the two teams playing six games in three days, of which Boston won all but one. Chicago broke even in two games with Cleveland, won three out of five from Detroit, and lost to Philadelphia on Saturday, 4 to 2.

Cleveland went back into the first division again during the week by winning six out of nine games, while Detroit was breaking even in eight games. New York is playing badly, and has won only one of its last eleven games. The Yankees are hitting well enough, but not at the right time, apparently.

Ty Cobb's effort to equal or surpass his major league record of hitting safely in forty consecutive games fell short of the mark when he failed to hit the delivery of Walker and Scott of Chicago on Friday. Cobb had hit safely in thirty-five consecutive games when he was stopped by the White Sox twirlers. On the five days of the week up to Friday Cobb made twelve hits out of twenty-seven times at bat for an average of .444, and was the first major leaguer to make 100 hits this season.

SENATORS IN BATTING BEE.

Abuse Four Tiger Twirlers and Win by 10 to 5.

DETROIT, July 8.—Washington pounded four Detroit pitchers for seventeen hits today and won 10 to 5. Detroit was unable to do much against Walter Johnson until the eighth, when, with a safe lead, he eased up, and the Tigers scored four of their runs. Four double plays were made in the game, three of them by Washington.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	6	1	3	11	1	Bush,ss	3	2	1	2	4
Shanks,ss	4	1	2	2	6	Vitt,3b	5	0	0	2	2
C.Milan,cf	6	1	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	4	1	3	0	0
Rice,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Veach,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Foster,2b	4	1	2	5	4	Heilman,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Leonard,3b	4	0	3	1	2	Burns,1b	4	0	1	14	3
Menosky,lf	3	2	0	2	0	Jones,2b	4	0	1	2	6
H.Milan,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	2
Ainsmith,c	5	2	2	4	1	Boland,p	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson,p	4	0	2	1	3	Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	1	1
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0	Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	1	1
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bHarper	1	0	0	0	0
						cSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
						dCrawford	1	1	1	0	0
						eDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	10	17	27	14	Total	33	5	9	27	20

a Batted for Menosky in ninth.
b Batted for Boland in third.
c Batted for Cunningham in fifth.
d Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.
e Batted for Mitchell in ninth.

Errors—Foster, Leonard, Bush, Stanage.

Washington ..... 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 2 2—10
Detroit ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0— 5

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, R. Jones, C. Milan, Crawford, Foster. Stolen bases—Bush, Menosky, (2,) Heilman. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Shanks, Leonard, Menosky. Double plays—Burns, (unassisted;) Ainsmith and Foster; Foster and Judge; Leonard, Foster, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Detroit, 5. First on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3; Boland, 3; Cunningham, 1; Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 5 hits, 3 runs in 2 innings; Cunningham, 4 and 2 in 3; Coveleskie, 5 and 2 in 3; Mitchell, 3 and 2 in 1; Johnson, 9 and 4 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Menosky;) by Mitchell (Johnson.) Struck out—By Johnson, 3; Cunningham, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Columbus, 11; Louisville, 1.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 15; Milwaukee, 2.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)
Kansas City, 2; St. Paul, 0.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 8; Kansas City, 1.
(Second game; 7 innings.)
Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 4.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 9; Toledo, 1.
(Second game.)

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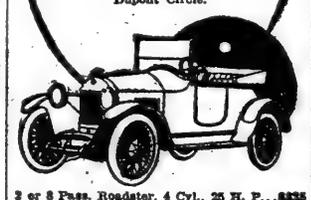

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GOLFERS GATHER FOR FRAY.

Ouimet and Jones Get 77 in Practice Round at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Many of the 166 amateur golfers who will begin competition in the Western amateur golf championship at Midlothian tomorrow had a practice round over the links this afternoon. It was agreed that the course was in excellent condition, but it is hardly expected that the amateurs will surpass the 68 made by Walter Hagen in the national open championship three years ago. Rather high scores were returned after the round today.

Of those who returned cards after the round Francis Ouimet and Bobby Jones were the leaders with totals of 77. The former, playing in a foursome with Albert Seckel of Riverside, negotiated the outward journey in 39 and required one less on the second half of the round. The Seckel-Ouimet team defeated Jesse P. Guilford and J. S. Worthington of England by 1 up. Seckel reported a medal total of 39, 40—79, while Guilford required 43, 40—83, and Worthington took 40, 38—78.

Among the late arrivals who reached the club today were John G. Anderson and J. H. Van Vleck, Jr., of New York.

GOULLET RIDES TO FRONT.

Wins Five-Mile Cycle Championship at Newark Velodrome.

NEWARK, July 8.—Alfred Goullet won the five-mile national championship at the Velodrome here this afternoon, leading Willie Spencer, Frank Kramer, and Arthur Spencer to the tape in that order. The victory of Goullet did not have any bearing on the national championship, however, as Arthur Spencer clinched the title last Sunday by winning the two-mile titular race.

Spencer was draped with the American flag that Frank L. Kramer wore in his victories all over the world, and circled the track with a large bunch of American Beauty roses. On dismounting from his wheel, Kramer, who held the championship for sixteen years, shook hands with his rival and congratulated him, while the crowd cheered madly.

Kramer came back in the last race of the day and won a special one-mile invitation race in which the eight best riders all started. Kramer outsprinted Goullet to the tape, while Arthur Spencer, Spears, and Verri finished in that order. It was a wonderful ride by the ex-champion, and Kramer, who is still as big an idol as ever, was cheered to the echo.

The final standing of the riders in the competition for the American championship is: Arthur Spencer, 21 points; Alfred Goullet, 18; Frank Kramer, 9; Bob Spears, 8; Willie Spencer, 5; Francisco Verri, 4, and Reggie McNamara, 1.

BOWLAND WINS LONG RUN.

Heads Field in Two-Mile Race at C. A. L. Games.

In the track and field meet held yesterday afternoon at McCarren Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Catholic Athletic League of Brooklyn, the most notable performance was recorded by M. Bowland, who won the two-mile race from the 150-yard mark in 10:16 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Brew, Paulist A. C., (6 yards;) C. Clowery, Paulist A. C., (8 yards,) second; J. Kildrew, Paulist A. C., (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, (4 yards;) W. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (3 yards,) second; A. Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:52 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (53 yards;) H. Wiggo, Paulist A. C., (14 yards,) second; H. Kimball, Loughlin Lyceum, (43 yards,) third. Time—2:22 3-5.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by J. Silvia, Assumption Club, (45 feet;) M. Frippe, Knights of St. Antony, (40 feet,) second; J. McGuire, Presentation Club, (35 feet,) third.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Bowland, Paulist A. C., (150 yards;) J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (75 yards,) second; J. J. Phillips, Holy Cross, (50 yards,) third. Time—10:16 1-5.

Point Score.—Paulist A. C., 27; Knights of St. Antony 11; Loughlin Lyceum, 5; Assumption Club, 5; Holy Cross, 3; Presentation Club, 2; St. Anselm's Club, 1; St. John's Club, 1.

Giants Beat Silk Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8.—The Doherty Silk Sox were defeated here today by the New York Giants in their exhibition game given for the benefit of Jim McCormack, the old ball player. The score was 4 to 1.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 19; Mobile, 0.
New Orleans, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Atlanta, 4; Memphis, 3. (First game.)
Atlanta, 2; Memphis, 1. (Second game.)

SECONDS SEPARATE YACHTS AT FINISH

Hyde in the Revivified Hydra Barely Beats Altair on Manhasset Bay.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 8.—In one of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed in a race on Manhasset Bay, Charles E. Hyde, in the Hydra crossed the finish line just five seconds ahead of the. Altair, owned by E. V. Willis and Edward Stannard in an interclub race sailed over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. Mr. Willis, who was sailing the Altair, promptly lodged a claim of foul against the Hyde boat. He declared that the Hydra had cut him off toward the finish. Mr. Hyde contended that it was plain to the spectators that the Altair gently bumped into his boat. The regatta committee will decide the matter at its next meeting this week.

A strong southwest wind was blowing when the twelve yachts, representing the Port Washington, Manhasset Bay and Bayside Yacht Clubs lined up for the start. Until recently the Altair has been winning with consistent regularity and the Hydra has been forced to take a rearward position. There is intense rivalry of a good-natured sporting character between the admirers of the sailing abilities of the respective skippers and yachts. Recently Mr. Hyde concluded that there was something materially wrong with his boat. He had the Hydra entirely overhauled, rigging her up with new sails among other things and the improvement was demonstrated in the speed shown by his yacht which was the interclub champion of the star class last year.

Two minutes and five seconds behind the Altair George A. Corry finished in the Little Dipper. M. Edgerton entered two yachts in the race and G. Unitt sailed one of them, Banshee, and the owner guided the other, Banshee II.

The summaries:

STAR CLASS—INTERCLUB RACE, PORT WASHINGTON YACHT CLUB.
Start, 3:00. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:25:10	1:25:10
Altair, Willis & Stannard	4:25:15	1:25:15
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:27:20	1:27:20
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:27:25	1:27:25
Banshee, M. Edgerton	4:30:14	1:30:14
Mars, E. A. D. Percival	4:31:08	1:31:08
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:32:14	1:32:14
Vote, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:32:30	1:32:30
Banshee II., M. Edgerton	4:33:39	1:33:39
Blake, J. A. Maher	4:33:49	1:33:49
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:36:30	1:36:30
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	did not finish	

VANDERBILT SELLS AURORA.

Noted Racing Sloop Becomes the Property of Egan.

No longer will the sloop Aurora fly the white fishtail signal with its blue diagonal cross, of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, now commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers of this city. The ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club has sold the racing sloop on which he has held the tiller since her launching in 1907 to Frank A. Egan of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, whose signal she will fly in the future.

Aurora has been one of the most consistent racers in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, and won both the King's Cup and the Astor Cup for sloops in 1910, in the races at Newport following the cruise of the club. She repeated the latter victory last year, winning the Astor Cup for sloops at the same time Elena won that for schooners.

During the Winter Colonel Vanderbilt bought the schooner Elena from Morton F. Plant, and as he also had the small sloop Comet, decided to dispose of his larger sloop, which is just too large to participate in the active sport of the New York club in these days of one-design races. His duties with his regiment have made it impossible for Colonel Vanderbilt to do any yachting this season, and so he bade good-bye to the yacht which had flown his signal for just a decade.

Aurora is a composite keel yacht, 86 feet over all, 62.8 feet on the waterline, with a beam of 16 feet 7 inches, and a draught of 10 feet 10 inches, which brings her up within speaking distance of the big cup racers, she being one of the largest and handsomest, as well as sturdiest, sloops afloat, and as speedy as when she was built from the designs of Captain Nat G. Herreshoff.

Governors' Cup Play at Flushing.

In the second round for the Governors' Cup at the Flushing Country Club yesterday, C. F. Watt, F. B. Porter, A. S. Chatfield, and R. H. Boyd won their way to the semi-finals. Mr. Watt won his match with Leonard C. L. Smith handily by 5 and 3, Mr. Porter beat J. Rand 3 and 2, Mr. Chatfield beat W. A. Mantie 4 and 3, and Mr. Boyd beat T. S. Martin 3 and 2.

JACK O' LANTERN VICTOR.

Beats Hawk by Less Than a Half Minute in Arrow Class Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 8.—Sailed by Abbott Brush in today's race over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's triangular course, L. H. Dyer's Arrow class yacht Jack o' Lantern defeated five competitors, completely upsetting the result of Saturday's race, when Rani was an easy winner. Brush had no easy time of it, for W. H. Bowes, who sailed Hawk for Ralph Slavin, was beaten by but 28 seconds in the five-mile run.

Pep, Rani, and Comrade, the latter sailed by Addison G. Hanan of Nahma fame, finished only five seconds apart, after the liveliest sort of a scrimmage. The summaries:

ARROW CLASS, INDIAN HARBOR Y. C.
Course, 5 Miles. Start, 11 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	12:43:55	1:43:55
Hawk, R. L. Slavin	12:44:28	1:44:28
Pep, W. H. Childs	12:46:00	1:46:00
Rani, C. D. Mallory	12:46:05	1:46:05
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:46:10	1:46:10
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	12:46:20	1:46:20

In Saturday's race over the same course Rani won, with Pep second, Snapper third, and Jack o' Lantern fourth.

BAGGS AND CLAPP VICTORS.

Win Final Round in Tennis Doubles at University Heights.

Ralph L. Baggs played and won what will probably be his last tennis match of the season yesterday afternoon at the University Heights Tennis Club. Paired with Edwin J. Clapp he defeated Embree Henderson and Harry J. Steinkampf in the final round of the North Side doubles with the score 10—8, 8—3. Baggs leaves today for Plattsburg to take up intensive military training as a substitute for extensive tennis play. Taken all in all it was an excellent exhibition of tennis that the victors put forth, and Henderson and Steinkampf, after the long first set, found themselves entirely unable to cope with the situation.

Steinkampf and Henderson had just prior to the final round match competed, and triumphed, in a semi-final round match, in which they put Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. J. Ostendorf out of the running. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, and had its effect in sapping the endurance of the victors for the final round match which followed immediately afterward. However, while it made the advance of Baggs and Clapp easier, it probably did not change what would have been the complexion of the match under other circumstances. There was a convincing quality in the play of the victors which was lacking, for the time being at any rate, in the work of Henderson and Steinkampf.

TENNIS MEN START FUND.

More Than $5,500 Raised in Aid of Red Cross Campaign.

Some indication of the response that will be made by tennis players throughout the country to the plea of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for the raising of $100,000 for the equipment of an ambulance section was to be had in the amount that was raised at a recent dinner to William J. Clark of the West Side Tennis Club, who leaves shortly for France as an ambulance driver.

Frederick B. Alexander called attention to the tennis association's plan, and more than $5,500 was raised in a few minutes. Charles R. Neidlinger contributed $2,000, Frederick B. Alexander $1,000, and the following $500 each: Menola Rionda, Lee Rionda, Barnado Braga, R. H. Thompson, and Willard Thompson. Many smaller amounts helped to swell the fund.

HARVARD LETTERS TO 51.

Men from Far West Failed to Get the Coveted "H."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 8.—Harvard letters in the five major sports were awarded to fifty-one athletes during the college year just closed, according to statistics of the Athletic Association issued today.

For the first time in many years the Far West was not represented among the athletic stars, not a man from west of Kansas City winning his letter. Nine letters were awarded for baseball, five each for track and crew, seven for hockey, and the remainder for football.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 2; Elmira, 1.
Scranton, 5; Binghamton, 1.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 1; New London, 0.

Giants To-Day with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M.
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LAWS ARE NEEDED TO CURB ANTHRAX

State Action Is Imperative to Put Prevention of the Disease on a Practical Basis.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES' CHANCE

Physicians Could Do More to Promote Health Legislation, Says American Medicine.

An instructive article concerning anthrax, a comparatively rare and often fatal disease which has claimed several victims in and near this city in the last two years, appears in the current issue of American Medicine. It is classed as an industrial disease, and the writer admonishes the authorities that it is time definite steps were taken to decrease it.

"During 1915 and 1916," says the writer, "a sudden increase in the number of deaths from anthrax in the United States attracted attention to its seriousness and its extent in the United States. While anthrax has long been recognized as a disease transmitted to man from cattle and sheep, its frequent occurrence as an occupational disease had not been appreciated up to a few years ago.

"Persons who handle infected animals naturally may contract the infection by immediate contact, but the groups of persons who handle materials derived from infected animals are also subjected to the hazard of this disease. Workers in wool, hides, leather goods, bristles, and hair obviously are exposed to anthrax, while longshoremen, porters, and day laborers engaged in transporting such materials used in manufacture are similarly in danger of becoming infected by contact.

"According to Bulletin 205 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there is one death from anthrax recorded for every five deaths from lead poisoning. The total number of anthrax infections is approximately five times the number of fatalities.

"Industrial anthrax in Europe has been attacked vigorously, and the leading Governments abroad many years ago provided rules and regulations for the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations for all industries regarded as dangerous, in so far as anthrax was concerned. The methods of disinfection of hides and hair have been carefully studied, and sanitary duties have been defined for all persons employed in any establishment involving the handling of dry or salted hides, sorting, washing, combing and carding wool, and goat, camel, and horse's hair. Hygienic measures have been codified and advocated to safeguard the health and welfare of employes working at any process with an inherent anthrax hazard.

"It is astonishing that the United States has given the problem comparatively little consideration, although in twenty-four States legislation has been enacted making anthrax a reportable disease. A few States require it to be reported to the State Department of Health as an occupational disease. American legislation is particularly weak in the field of prevention. In the absence of compelling regulations few employers have of their own initiative instituted the measures necessary to protect their employes. On the other hand, where wise and humane employers have posted regulations and given instructions as to the proper precautionary measures, the workers have been lax, indifferent, or defiantly negligent.

"It is high time that State factory laws were formulated and workable regulations established, and insisted upon in an attempt to decrease the prevalence of this disease whose average mortality is 20 per cent. of its incidence. In January, 1917, there became effective an administrative order of the Federal Departments of the Treasury and Agriculture which prohibits the importation of hides, hoofs, wool hair, or other products from animals affected with anthrax, and establishes detailed requirements for the disinfection of these products if imported from districts where anthrax is prevalent, and for the disinfection of conveyances and of certain premises.

"This order is supplemented in New York State by a recommendation of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State Industrial Commission, which suggested and issued instructions for physicians, employers, and employes. The real purpose was to secure the complete reporting of cases of anthrax and to link up the physicians to industrial establishments dealing in articles liable to be infected with anthrax.

"Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to indicate the results of these rational procedures. They indicate standards which might well be recognized by State Departments of Health throughout the country in urging upon Legislatures the importance of anthrax as a communicable, contagious, and infectious disease.

"The discovery of the anthrax bacillus by Koch represents in a way the birth of the modern science of bacteriology. Despite the forty years that have passed little advance has been made in this country in the diagnosis or treatment of its ravages. It is probable that greater progress can be made on the side of prophylaxis than in any other phase of the anthrax problem. It is fundamental, however, that the general public be impressed with the seriousness of the disease and be educated concerning its relationship to industrial welfare.

"Compulsory notification is only one step in the solution of the problem, though it indicates where the disease is flourishing and the degree to which the necessity for legislation exists. State enactments are imperative to place the prevention of anthrax upon a practical and enforcible basis. If required many years to secure the passage of the Esch bill which protected workers from phosphorus poisoning and the mutilating 'phossy jaw.'

Judging from this and similar experiences in securing social legislation, some time will pass before all the States succeed in placing upon the statute books the numerous laws necessary to reduce anthrax morbidity.

"Here again is an opportunity for State medical societies to utilize their knowledge and power in behalf of public health. The weight of medical opinion and the support of organized medicine should be focused upon problems of this type. Medical men have not awakened to their unusual opportunities in promoting health legislation."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon., except showers near the coast. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle south winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues. gentle to moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; continued warm.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. probably fair; gentle shifting winds.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

La., E. Tex., Ark.—Mon. and Tues. fair.

Okla.—Mon. unsettled; scattered showers. Tues. probably fair.

W. Tex.—Mon. unsettled. Tues. probably fair.

Ill.—Probably thunder showers Mon. Tues. cloudy and cooler.

Mo.—Probably thunder showers and cooler Mon., except fair in extreme n. w. Tues. fair.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably thunder showers in s.; cooler Mon.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; and probably Tues.; cooler in s. Mon.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., preceded by thunder showers in s. Mon.; cooler Mon.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Unsettled but fair Mon. and Tues.; warm.

Neb.—Fair Mon., cooler in s., becoming unsettled Tues.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Mon. Tues. cloudy.

NEGROES PRAISE COLONEL.

Church Members Congratulate Him for Denouncing East St. Louis Riots.

A telegram congratulating Colonel Theodore Roosevelt upon his denunciation of the race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., at the Carnegie Hall meeting for the Russian commission, was sent to Oyster Bay yesterday by the members of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 240 West Fortieth Street. It reads:

Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

The 3,200 members of the Abyssinian Baptist Church by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote express to you their sincere and heartfelt gratitude and congratulations for your reply to the false, cowardly, un-American, murder-inciting utterances of Samuel Gompers in Carnegie Hall Friday night. Your timely and courageous words in defense of the murdered and maimed men, women, and children, who were in East St. Louis in pursuit of an honest living, are an added proof that you are the biggest and most fair-minded man in the world.

You have revived a living hope in the breasts of 12,000,000 industrious, loyal, peaceable, yet greatly distressed citizens, and aroused, we trust, a vigorous sentiment in the heart of all genuine Americans for a square deal. Unless the national Administration brings these murderers to justice your noble stand will make our government at Washington, which is preaching world democracy, a laughing stock in the eyes of Germany and Turkey. We are among the millions who are earnestly praying that a man like yourself may again occupy the White House. With highest esteem, we are yours for even-handed justice and equal opportunities.

THE ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.
A. CLAYTON POWELL, Pastor.

The tilt between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Gompers occurred at the meeting arranged for the Russian commission in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. Mr. Gompers sought to explain the cause of the riots as the economic opposition of labor to imported negro workers, and Colonel Roosevelt vehemently declared the persons killed in the riots had been murdered.

MILITIA HAD NO CARTRIDGES.

Alleged Reason for Failure to Stop East St. Louis Riots.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—A detailed report of the race riots at East St. Louis Monday will be placed in the hands of Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson tomorrow by Colonel S. O. Tripp, who was in command of the State troops.

It is understood that Colonel Tripp will say the reason the troops did not disperse the mob was that the soldiers were without ammunition until 7 P. M. Monday, when a supply was received. Colonel Tripp will also report that up to 7 P. M. he had slightly more than 100 troops with which to patrol seventy blocks, making impossible any mass operations. At 7 o'clock the rioting stopped.

POSSE RUNS DOWN THIEVES.

Two Negroes Admit Robbing and Injuring Collingswood Man.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., July 8.—Posses which began a search last night for two negroes who attacked and robbed William Pursglove here yesterday captured two men who confessed to the crime and brought them to jail here tonight. More than twenty suspects were arrested, but all were released when two men who said they were William Smith and Joseph Grayson of Philadelphia said they had robbed a man in Collingswood.

Pursglove's cries attracted the attention of neighbors, who ran to his assistance and aroused the village to search for the men. Ten posses were sent out to scour the country, with instruction to detain all colored men who could not give a satisfactory explanation of their actions. Pursglove was taken to a hospital, but his condition is not serious.

MOB ATTACKS COLORED MAN

Feeling Between Whites and Negroes in a Maryland Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Incensed over the firing off of a pistol by David Paine, colored, early this morning, at Texas, Baltimore County, and the report that the shots were aimed at a white man, a score of men of the community armed themselves with a baseball bat and other weapons and roughly handled Paine while the police of Arlington were speeding to his rescue.

The police learned that there was considerable feeling between the white residents and the negroes of Texas and vicinity and that had it not been for the action of former Patrolman Daniel Kearns of Texas, who took Paine to his home until the police of Arlington arrived, the negro might have been more seriously dealt with.

Wounds Two He Did Not Shoot At.

LODI, N. J., July 8.—Philip Parrelo, in a quarrel with his brother John, in their home at Westminster Place tonight, drew a revolver and fired three shots at the latter, missing him but wounding two others who were in the room. Mrs. Kate Angelo, a relative of the Parreios, was injured seriously and was taken to the Hackensack Hospital. Parrelo was locked up in the jail at Hackensack. Anthony Cinadrio, also a member of the family, was the other person hurt.

FIREMEN'S MEDALS WON AT GREAT RISK

Living Chains Formed to Rescue Persons Trapped by Flames on High Window Ledges.

GIRL SNATCHED FROM DEATH

Awards Made by Mayor Mitchel at City College Stadium Based on Official Reports.

The feats of the firemen who received medals last Saturday from the hands of Mayor Mitchel at the City College Stadium were detailed in the official program of the exercises that followed the presentations, and those who failed to be sufficiently thrilled by the demonstrations of practical fire fighting that took place before their eyes had nothing to complain of when they read what the honor men of the Fire Department had done.

Firemen John Walsh, John Devine, Michael Sloane, Richard Mangels, Thomas Kilbride, and Captain John E. Farley of Hook and Ladder Company 8 won medals at a fire in the building at 21 East Houston Street on Oct. 25, 1916.

The fire called for four alarms. Flames on the third floor sometimes spurted fifteen feet from the windows. At one time fifty persons, terrified and frantically calling for help, were trapped on the roof, on a stairway, clinging to window shutters, and on two lower fire escapes. The situation of these persons called for swift and certain work on the part of the firemen from the moment the first companies arrived.

The rescues for which the awards were made were of persons caught at windows.

Firemen Show Great Team Work.

Trapped by the fire, a Miss Goldberg stood on the ledge of the seventh-floor window clinging to an iron shutter. Fireman Walsh seized a scaling ladder, hooked it on the fifth-floor window sill, and swung out over the light shaft from the roof of a tenement. On the fifth-floor window sill he was joined by Fireman Devine. The two raised the ladder to the sixth floor and climbed up, Walsh leading. From here they raised the ladder to the seventh-floor window, Miss Goldberg leaning down and helping to catch the ladder hook over the sill. Fireman Walsh then climbed to the seventh-floor window and helped Miss Goldberg down the scaling ladder to Fireman Devine.

While Walsh was on the fifth-floor window sill of the factory, Devine reached out, grasped the iron shutter nearest the tenement roof, and swung himself bodily across the end of the light shaft to the same sill. Here he assisted Walsh in raising the ladder from the fifth to the sixth floor and from the sixth to the seventh. Devine then waited on the sixth-floor window sill to receive Miss Goldberg as she descended. When she reached his side, he assisted and partly carried her down another scaling ladder to the fifth-floor window sill. Here a third fireman, Sloane, had, meanwhile, taken up his position. Devine remained on the scaling ladder with the girl while Sloane pushed them over toward the tenement roof.

Two men rescued were clinging to the top of the fifth floor window shutter. Scaling ladders had not yet been brought to the scene. Fireman Mangels, standing on the coping of the roof overlooking the airshaft, braced a short wooden ladder on the roof against his legs and extended it out so that it rested against the shutter and the wall of the factory. With firemen holding him, he kept the ladder in this position by main strength long enough for the rescued men to descend to the tenement roof. The physical punishment and the strain that he underwent during this act of endurance were severe, and for many days afterward the imprint of the ladder on his body attested his stoicism.

Swung Old Man to Safety.

Fireman Kilbride rescued a man in the same blaze. After the arrival of the first companies, and before scaling ladders had been brought to the tenement roof back of the factory, a man was discovered clinging to the top of an iron shutter on the fifth floor. An old wooden ladder was found on the roof of the tenement. While this was extended across to the shutter and held by other members Kilbride ascended it until he could reach the man. Under Kilbride's direction the man then placed both his hands on the fireman's shoulders. Kilbride seized the man's clothing above the waist, eased him down to the top rung of the ladder, and from there assisted him to the tenement roof.

Captain Farley assisted in the rescues at this fire, exposing himself to great danger. His medal was in recognition of his work on this occasion.

Firemen Ferdinand A. Beyer, Leland Wallace, and Joseph Maher received medals for heroic work at a fire at 156 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 24, 1916. Standing on a wet and slippery window cap at the third floor of the burning building, they formed themselves into a human chain along which the half dozen members of the Feinberg and Shannis families were passed to safety. Maher received another medal for rescuing Mrs. Rose Schumer and her son from a fire at 166 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 18, 1916.

Fireman John J. Falls received a medal for his performance at a fire in the building at 282 Chrystie Street on Dec. 3 last. More than 125 frantic men, women, and children crowded the fire escapes and windows, and had to be snatched from their positions and taken down the overladen ladders in a steady stream to be saved in time.

Captain James J. Mooney of Hook and Ladder Company 120 received a medal for maintaining the best disciplined and most highly efficient company in the department during the year 1916; the officers and men of Hook and Ladder Company 8 were rewarded for efficiency in drill and conduct, and Captain Charles W. Rankin of Engine Company 38 received a medal for submitting to the department a carefully worked out plan for safeguarding passengers in subway tunnels in case of fire or other accident.

"Seeing America" Abroad.

The United States has advanced toward the leadership in the world's moving-picture industry in the last few years, making it possible for people of other nations to "see America" on a large scale while sitting in their own home towns. In a single month in Paris, out of 13,800 meters of film shown, 11,000 were American. The Department of Commerce at Washington has just issued a statistical volume, from which it appears that exports of "exposed" photographic films increased nearly five-fold, from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913, to 158,751,786 feet in 1916, and their value from $2,276,400 to $6,737,638.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

During Benjamin Chapin's "Call to Arms" and other "Lincoln Cycle" pictures at the Globe Theatre, Misha Appelbaum, leader of the Humanitarian Cult, will give a ten-minute talk at 3:30 and 9:30 o'clock daily on "Democracy and War."

Because of the success of "Seven Chances" at the Cort Theatre in Chicago, David Belasco announces that he has extended the run of Roi Cooper Megrue's comedy through July, with Taylor Holmes replacing Frank Craven next week.

Paula Shay, former motion picture star, and Robert Maitland, English baritone, have been engaged by Henry Savage for leading roles in the morality play, "Everywoman," which begins its eighth season in August at Halifax and Boston.

Josephine Victor has been placed under contract by John Cort and will be seen the coming season in a new three-act play by Thompson Buchanan, author of "A Woman's Way" and other successful plays. The title of the new piece has not been chosen.

The sales agents of the B. T. Babbitt Soap Company will have a big theatre party tonight, for which they have picked out "Turn to the Right," at the Gaiety.

MUSIC NOTES.

"La Boheme" will be the first bill of the Summer Session Opera Company at Columbia University on July 17 and 19. Maggie Teyte, Mabel Riegelman, Luca Botta, Messrs. Malatesta, Ananian, Audisio, Bennyan, and Lazzari are named in the completed cast.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," Saint-Saens's "Rouet d'Omphale," and Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette" are on the Civic Orchestra's program Wednesday. Jean Cooper sings Massenet's air from "Le Cid" and John Powell plays Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy."

Music from "Scheherazade" to "Mme. Sherry," "Old Folks at Home," and the trio from "I Lombardi" varies this week's Rialto movies, timely among which is a trip to Miles Glacier, the largest ice river in the world.

FAMILY DOCTOR MAY 'COME BACK'

Honored Counselor, Crowded Out by the Specialist, Likely to Have Another Inning.

PAY FOR KEEPING WELL

China's Topsy-Turvy View of the Medical Function Is Now Considered Good Sense.

Commenting on the future of the physician, the editor of The Interstate Medical Journal says that the way every branch of medicine is being regarded nowadays as a specialty it would almost seem that the general practitioner was about to disappear. He gives reasons for believing, however, that the family physician may come into his own again. He says:

"The minds of most of us have been much exercised with speculation on what is the future of our profession and, in particular, of that large element of it constituted by the general practitioner. Reviewing the divisions and subdivisions of the subjects with which we deal into specializations and sub-specializations and the increasing facilities in communication, one is tempted to contemplate as a probability the practical disappearance of the general practitioner from all but the remotest districts.

"The principal loss that the community would suffer, in such an eventuality, would apparently be that there would no longer exist that personal relation between the practitioner and his patient which exists in the case of the family physician.

"Nor is there any indication that either of the other professional advices of the family, the minister and the lawyer, is showing any tendency to increase his personal influence to replace that lost by the physicians.

"In this issue, we are publishing an article by Dr. Pottenger which contains a thought relevant to this question, and which seems, to me at any rate, novel. You will find that Dr. Pottenger seems to regard specialization as merely a temporary phase in the elaboration of medical technic and science. He considers it necessary, in order to deal with a vast amount of undigested material, to eliminate a great deal of what will subsequently be found to be unnecessary complication. He views as possible an ultimate simplication, which will result in the return of what is now special work into the sphere of a general practitioner. Whether Dr. Pottenger's views are correct or not, the future alone can decide, but they certainly merit thoughtful consideration.

"There is another aspect to this question which has received more consideration. Most of us are familiar with the story that the Chinese pay their physician as long as they remain in good health. We can remember when this was considered one of the cardinal instances of Oriental topsy-turvyism, but we have become so accustomed to the idea of health insurance that we now realize that the alleged Chinese plan is but one practical solution of that problem, economically, no doubt, an unsound solution, because the risk is not spread over a sufficiently broad base.

"There is here, however, the germ of an idea which must have been in the minds of many of us. It will, it must soon become the practice of every man, woman, and child, even in apparently good health, to undergo at regular intervals a proper medical examination for the purpose of preventing, cutting short, or treating any morbid condition. If such a practice be established it is fairly clear that it will, for each family, be carried out by a family physician, who will, perhaps, more than ever, stand in the position of the honored counsellor."

TWO SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Civic Orchestra Plays to Throng—12,000 at Stadium.

By far the largest and the best-paying audience the Civic Orchestra has drawn this Summer filled the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when Pierre Monteux's players began the second half of their brief season by performing for the first time an entire symphony, the Seventh of Beethoven. A popular assembly gave the orchestra a rising recall after that music. Paul Kefer stepped from the ranks as soloist in Faure's "Elegy" for 'cello. Sophie Braslau sang airs from "Favorita" in Italian and "Samson and Delilah" in French, adding the Habanera from "Carmen" to her own accompaniment at the piano, and later "The Star-Spangled Banner," waving a flag while the audience joined in the chorus. There was a patriotic speech by ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

Mr. Burton told the young men present of the need for fighting men. "I would that they might rush forward and enlist as they did on this side of Mason and Dixon's line in the civil war," he said. "I wish I could say they would find no danger, no suffering, but I cannot. There are millions now buried in the fields of France, whom the archangel's trumpet, and not glory's, will awaken. But there are others who will hear the shout of glory and will live to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.' When the war is ended, it will be a lasting reproach to you and me if we have not done our part."

"To the young women," he added, "I want to say, Your country needs you. It calls on you to help as nurses, in many active ways, or by your moral influence on those around you. It is better to have a sweetheart at the front than a slacker at home."

Twelve thousand persons packed the City College stadium last night, to the limit of all but the extreme side sections, for the first of the city's free public concerts, of which seven in all are planned, by an orchestra of wind and brass players of the best in New York, directed by Arnold Volpe. The great audience, a sight in itself, at least heard the concert as well as those given in the parks. All the spectators had seats and all could see over the broad athletic field to the Harlem plain below, while the acoustics of the central sections nearest the band were remarkable.

The favorite music last night was a fantasy from "Aida," an opera that the stadium was to have witnessed in full dramatic form, had not plans gone awry early this season. There were other operatic numbers, lighter pieces by Nevin, Herbert, Litolff, Suppe, Dvorak, Waldteufel, and patriotic airs and encores, including the quickly recognized "Maryland, My Maryland."

OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENTS

The best advertisements ever written for the Thompson-Starrett Company are the letters extolling our work from the Owners we have served.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FISH POISONS A FAMILY.

Ten Are In a Hospital and Two May Die.

Ten members of the family of Max Beitchman of 867 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, were taken to the Kings County Hospital yesterday suffering from ptomaine poisoning supposed to have been caused by fish which they ate. Physicians said that the condition of all was serious, with the recovery of Mrs. Beitchman and her daughter, Bessie, 23 years old, doubtful.

When the father returned from his work in a butcher's shop in Orchard Street on Thursday evening, he and his son went to the Blake Avenue Market in Brooklyn, where they bought fourteen pounds of carp and pike from a street vendor for $1.50. This was served at the family dinner on Friday. A physician was called on Saturday, who recommended that the entire family be taken to the Kings County Hospital for treatment. The physicians there said that Mrs. Beitchman and her daughter were so weak from the effects of the poison that only the use of strong heart restoratives would save their lives.

The Food Question

If Americans will overcome wastefulness in their daily table habits, it will be found that there is enough for ourselves and to spare for our allies.

It has always been a reproach to us not only that we live extravagantly in the character and amount of food purchased, but in its use and consumption or rather our waste, and we have often been told that the broken food from our table would supply the average French family.

It is not to be expected that the housewife can buy to the mathematically exact point of consumption, but it is to be expected, and, indeed, it must be, that she shall buy more scientifically, not necessarily gauging her purchases by calories, for man cannot live by calories alone, but governing them at least by sound common sense with reference to nutritive values and adaptation to needs of the individuals of the family.

It was a very happy piece of legislation that permitted the appointment of a Food Administrator, and it would be difficult to name a man for the post in whom the public has more confidence than in the present incumbent. In the opinion of the Harriman National Bank, a great and lasting benefit will come from the new office in the form of education of our people in the production, distribution and consumption of food.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

IMPERILING THE NATION.

The amendment to the Food Administration bill in the shape it assumed Saturday evening is a monstrous and shameful excrescence on a measure originally designed only to conserve the food supply of the United States in the period of war. It cannot stand. The Senate cannot afford to pass the bill with this amendment, which not only prohibits the distillation of spirituous liquors from food materials while the war lasts, but, without any pretense whatever of conserving food supply, commands the President to take over all existing stocks of spirituous liquors in bond, paying the owners the cost of the liquors and an additional 10 per cent. There are approximately 250,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquors now in bond, and, at 75 cents a gallon plus 10 per cent., this would cost the Government more than $200,000,000, while the loss of revenue from liquor taxation would increase the cost to the nation to more than $1,000,000,000. That sum would be added to the already enormous revenue bill.

To be sure, the owners of some of the liquor might raise money enough to take it out of bond before the food law became operative. The bill contains no provision against the sale of liquor. It is not a prohibition measure, in the true sense. As Senator PITTMAN and others have said, Senators who previously admitted the unwisdom of making prohibition an issue while the war lasts have voted for the various amendments to make mandatory the restriction of distillation. The provision for the seizure of the liquor in bond carries this pernicious legislation a step further. It will inevitably cause a long wrangle. This may serve to defeat the passage of the bill and leave the country in its time of great peril without a war measure that is absolutely essential to its safety. What can be done by Executive order will be done; but without a law the hands of the Food Administrator will be tied. What has been done to cripple the Food Administration bill in Congress in the last three weeks must give great joy to the enemies of this country.

The last and the worst of the amendments passed the Senate by a majority of only eight votes. There is evidence in this morning's Washington dispatches that the sober sense of the Senate is opposed to this kind of legislation. With every dollar in the Treasury needed to meet the nation's legitimate war expenses, how to obtain the money to pay for the liquor in bond and to meet the reduced revenues would be a serious problem. Apart from the chicanery and the obvious insincerity of the liquor amendments, this needless revenue problem is too serious to inflict upon the country in this crisis. Restriction of the production of liquor from foodstuffs while the war lasts should be left to the discretion of the Executive.

AID FOR RUSSIA.

With the news of Russia's military gains come encouraging reports about the good work of the Stevens Railroad Commission and the Government's plans for the development of the country's rich natural resources by American capital. In the railroad system Mr. STEVENS and his associates find something to commend, but they propose many improvements. These include the use of more powerful locomotives, greater activity in the shops, and the creation of a new Government department for inspection and control of the service. The Commission agrees with Russia's Minister of Railroads, now in this country, in saying that the immediate demand is for locomotives and cars. Mr. STEVENS is urging our Government to supply them with the least possible delay, and it is estimated that the number required will call for an additional credit to Russia of $375,000,000.

Russia's Department of Trade has a Mining Commission, whose director recommends that the gold mines of the Altai Mountains, the copper mines in the Caucasus, the railroads of the Ural district, and the Island of Sakhalien be placed under the control of our capitalists. They would be asked to develop coal and petroleum deposits on the island, and to do similar work in neighboring tracts of Siberia. These propositions are approved by the department. To some extent they are the result of what the American International Corporation has been doing in Russia since the first year of the war.

Our manufacturers are now making new locomotives and cars for Russia. They are also repairing old ones, sold to her by American railroad companies, and these will soon be ready for shipment. But it may be difficult to find the ocean carriers. Japan's Minister of the Navy said in the Diet two or three days ago that a Japanese fleet would be sent to the Atlantic if it should be needed there. But this would be a fleet of warships, and merchant vessels, of which Japan has a great number, are what Russia will need on the Pacific. Some of the 101 German ships which we have seized may be available. American capital will be invested in Russia's industries, but investment may be delayed until the end of the war. Those who saw the opportunity some time ago, and diligently promoted investigation, will regard with much satisfaction the responsive attitude of Russia's present Government.

AMERICAN AVIATORS NEEDED.

Already we have learned to take the flight of men in machines through the air at terrific speed over many miles of land and water, and the dropping of deadly bombs from great heights, as matters of course. The account of the flight of eighty-four allied airplanes over German territory excites interest and admiration. It does not surprise us. The great war has developed the airplane as an instrument necessary for the operations of modern armies. The aeronaut maps the enemy's country, he specifies to his own side the position of the enemy's batteries, making their speedy destruction possible; by destroying the enemy's airplanes he blinds his artillery. The airman also does his own large and effective share of the fighting.

All that we have learned lately of the achievements of the European airmen emphasizes the need of haste in our preparations for the extension of our own air service. The necessary bills cannot be passed too quickly. The unnecessary ones, that would confuse and delay preparations, should be laid aside for the present. When we have developed aviation on a large scale will be time enough to consider the wisdom of centralizing the control of it in one Government office. Meanwhile, we must get the fields and depots, enlist large numbers of men and train them, and build machines. Mr. ALAN HAWLEY, President of the Aero Club, pleads, in a letter to the President published today, for the construction of a much larger number of airplanes than the 23,500 that one of the pending bills provides for. His strongest argument is that the manufacturing facilities may be lost if large orders are not placed immediately. We shall need many more airplanes than the number now specified undoubtedly, but the country will be encouraged if we make so good a beginning without needless loss of time. The essential thing is to get a good start. Our airmen are needed on the battle line, and there is much to do before the first reasonably large contingent of them is trained and equipped to go.

NEW LAWS FOR OLD.

An Executive order has been issued waiving the requirement of the navigation laws that watch officers must be American citizens. During the war they may be citizens of any country warring against Germany or of friendly neutrals. It is a reasonable relaxation of a statute which is burdensome at a time when the country needs thousands of officers for the new merchant marine. Secretary of Labor WILSON has waived the immigration laws so far as to admit Mexicans for agricultural labor in the Southwest. The Shipping Board has waived the requirement of experience for deck officers or engineers, and has established lower standards of qualification for the men whom it will admit to its training schools and to duty on the new fleet upon graduation.

All this ought to be the prelude to waiving the La Follette law requiring three-quarters of the crew of an American ship to understand English. Food Administrator HOOVER is embarrassed by the law forbidding mixing wheat with other flour grains. The Supreme Court has deferred its decisions in the case of the conspicuous defendants under the anti-trust law for a period which may well outlast the war, and the law itself has been waived in the case of the Cabinet Secretaries and leading men of business who have been fixing prices and co-operating for the facilitation of business. Coal price fixers indicted in New York have been freed by the score from the necessity of answering the indictment, the allegations against them being faulty.

Without criticising either the laws or the dispensations from them, it may be remarked that such examples warrant only moderate expectations from the many proposals of new laws to meet occasions as they arise. They, too, may have unexpected faults as well as vaunted merits, and there is no foretelling when it may be necessary to waive them, too, in shoals. Our lawmakers are not unlike amateur clock fixers. Not being able to discover just what the matter is, and not knowing how to remedy the trouble if they knew what it was, they tighten something here and loosen something there, and do a little miscellaneous jigging with the wheels, in the hope that they can start the machinery by chance.

Not everything is suitable for correction by statute. And administrators frequently find law for what they want to do without calling for new statutes, sometimes with too great facility. Present conditions are so unusual that little reproach attaches to the unsuitability of the statutes. It is only what might have been expected, and what may be condoned. But why repeat the error? Why not wait for new laws until there is a clear call for them, and some sure sign that they will meet the want?

GERMAN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

Germany's misuse of her embassies and consulates in foreign countries while secretly planning hostilities and during the war has been so greatly at variance with the accepted rules of civilization that fresh proof of it always causes some surprise. The latest evidence is seen in Norway, where the German Embassy recently received a supply of bombs, brought from Berlin by a messenger whose baggage was not subject to inspection because he was in the diplomatic service. These bombs, carefully disguised, were to be placed in the holds of Norwegian ships. It was by a messenger of this class that germs of anthrax and glanders, with bombs in many forms, were carried to the German Embassy in Rumania just before the war. Some time later they were found buried in the Ambassador's garden, accompanied by written instructions as to the way in which they should be used. Everybody knows that Germany has had agents in the United States for the employment of incendiaries and murderers, who caused the destruction of munition factories—with much loss of life—placed bombs in the cargoes of ships, and plotted many crimes. We have prosecuted and convicted Germany's Consul General at San Francisco and his associates for destroying powder factories and the cargoes of ships at Pacific ports.

All over the world Germany's consulates have been and still are a part of her elaborate spy system, which was completed some time before the beginning of the war. The record which shows how these agencies have been employed by the Berlin Government, with the consent and approval of the German people, presumably enlightened by education and intellectual culture, is a dark blot on the history of the human race.

GERMAN FINANCE.

Saturday's cablegrams brought the result of the sixth German loan and the announcement of the ninth German credit. The latest loan produced 13,120,000,000 marks. The previous credits voted were around eighty billion marks, and the credit at present asked is for fifteen billion marks. To appreciate that burden it is necessary to recall the budget statement for 1917. There was a deficit requiring 3,566,000,000 marks to balance the extraordinary expenses, and 1,250,000,000 to balance the ordinary budget. New taxes were announced, and the margin upon bank loans to facilitate subscriptions to the new imperial loans was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. Even in ordinary times the German budget was customarily balanced by borrowing. Now Germany is borrowing to pay interest. Of each new loan something like a fifth is now absorbed on interest account, and that fraction will not grow smaller.

Germany is proud of these figures, and the budget speech pointed out how superior the showing was to slavery to foreign creditors, a reference not too obscure to the billion dollars procured here by Germany's enemies. Germany may not need the dollars, but surely Germany would not scorn the materials purchased here with the credits granted to our allies, our "slaves" in German view.

The figures above are German, and supply about all that is known of Germany's financial affairs. To be above suspicion of bias, the comment on the figures also is best supplied by German authorities. In April Mr. O. K. DAVIS reported for THE TIMES an interview with Herr HAVERSTEIN, the President of the Reichsbank. He thought that the limit of Germany's financial capacity would be reached when its interest charge absorbed its total annual increase of wealth. He believed that a debt of one hundred billion marks would bring Germany to the point of collapse. As the interest Germany already pays exceeds the limit which Herr HAVERSTEIN set as impossible to be reached because victory would be won previously, the present stage of hostilities must be included as part of the financial picture.

On the surface German complacency is justified. No war boom surpasses hers. Her industries are prosperous, and her savings bank deposits increase. But all German accounts are in paper, and the paper is not good outside Germany. The mark is at a discount of over 40 per cent. in neighboring neutral countries, and soon may not pass at all. As Germany prints her marks, there is no reason why the supply should not equal the demand. But Germany is beginning to spend gold abroad. That is the official report. All through the war Germany has been as miserly with gold as generous with paper. In the speech announcing the new credit Count ROEDERN said: "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank." The reason for the order is that the Reichsbank within a fortnight reported the first loss of gold since the war. It was only 76,000,000 marks, less than $20,000,000. But why was it parted with? The customary explanation is that it was desirable to support the mark's ratio of exchange. But what does Germany care for exchange if it can buy with printed money? And how far would that trifling sum go in supporting billions of marks afloat? It is equally easy to imagine that Germany needed something which paper marks would not buy, and had no option but to part with gold.

So long as Germany held her gold she published her iron and steel statistics. She was as proud of them as of her swelling debt. They furnished proof of the German will to conquer, and bounded up faster than the prices of her industrials in the illicit market for them. But for recent months the figures have not been available. It is as disturbing almost as would be the suppression of the bank statement. Perhaps labor power is failing. Perhaps the gold went for some indispensable alloy. Be the reason what it may, the world will watch the German gold stock even more closely than it watches the bank reports. Ambassador GERARD shrewdly remarked in this city that the Reichsbank and the war loan banks do not make their reports on the same day. The Reichsbank notes are secured by gold, but the provincial banks state their accounts simply in marks. There is no means of knowing whether the currency of Germany is Reichsbank notes or war loan notes. When the Reichsbank wishes to make a good statement it calls in its notes from the provincial banks and issues to them war loan notes. A few days later the process is reversed, and the ratio of the Reichsbank suffers, with nobody the wiser.

It staggers credulity to believe that Germany can buy the materials it needs with paper marks, or that it would dare to part with gold enough to buy them. If the war loan banks' operations are intelligible at all, all Germany is enslaved to the Government financially as well as politically. If the war loans are repudiated, every German will be beggared. If the war loan interest is paid—the principal cannot be paid in hundreds of years—it will absorb the labor of every able-bodied German to support the others in Government institutions as wards of the State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Overwork as Bad as Underwork.

It is likely, or certain, rather, that the utmost possible output soon will be demanded of our ammunition factories, and, with this in mind, we are urgently advised by The New York Medical Record not to make here the grave mistake that was made in England at the beginning of the war and continued for some time afterward.

In the desperate need to supply the guns and rifles in use at the front the workers in the British factories were put on much longer hours than formerly, and in many instances they were subjected to the unusual strain for each of the seven days in the week.

The first result, of course, was increased production, and, as a means of meeting a grave emergency soon to be passed, this hard driving of the workers would have been more than justifiable—at least as much more as was the sending of other thousands to the perils and hardships of the trenches. The war turned out to be a long one, however, and it was found after a while that the long hours so affected the health, and drained the strength of the workers so far beyond their powers of recuperation in their brief periods of rest, that output steadily decreased. At last the necessity for readjustment became apparent, and then a shortening of the hours of labor, instead of decreasing production, slowly increased it until the maximum that could be done by the men and women available was discovered.

They were still hard worked, but they were not overworked, and they did have the one day a week of leisure that really is essential to the maintenance of high industrial efficiency. It is the determination of the exact line separating underwork and overwork that is the problem to be solved, and the arriving at a correct solution is even more important in war than in peace, because then the consequences of error are more grave.

No matter what the limit decided on may be, it will not fit every worker, for no two of them are alike in endurance, but there is a golden mean between the two equally undesirable extremes that will bring about the maximum of production with the minimum of injury to the majority of the workers, and that is what must be sought as promptly as possible in a crisis of this kind. Probably it will differ from the one that was established in England, but the principle is the same in both countries, and the experience of the one should not be ignored in the other.

Alike in Manner and Purpose.

When a savage tribe sends its warriors to raid the outlying and more or less ill-defended settlements of an alien and hated race it has, after the usual human fashion, a motive that is a mixture of several motives. Prominent among the desires entertained by the raiders in every instance, probably, is the hope, almost always vain, though not known to be so by those who entertain it, that thus they can spread such terror among their enemies that the latter will abandon whatever undertaking they may have in hand and so permit the makers of the foray either to re-establish old conditions that pleased them or to create new ones still more to their liking. This might be called the politics of the raid, but there is also the chance for plunder, and with this there is, too, an element of actual and positive enjoyment in the killing of hated human beings and the destruction of such property of theirs as cannot be stolen and taken away.

Consideration of a savage custom the following of which has been at one time or another familiar enough in all parts of this country, as each part became in turn the frontier where the white and the red race were in hostile contact, is prompted by the new aerial attack on London. It and every such attack have had strangely many similitudes to the innumerable "Indian massacres" recorded in early American annals, for the purposes of the Germans are almost precisely the same as those that moved our Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, and other more militant tribes in their hopeless struggle with the forces and representatives of civilization. There is the same ultimately useless slaughter for the avowed purpose of intimidation, and though neither the airplane nor the Zeppelin is adapted for the carrying away of booty, they both can very effectively start the fires that were features of all the more successful Indian attacks.

It is permissible, therefore, to ask what difference, and what degree of difference, moral and intellectual, separate the raid on Deerfield, for instance, from those made by the Germans on London and the other English towns. The best excuse made by the more modern raiders is that thus they decrease the pressure on their line in France, but the Indians as justly could have made a like plea if they had thought any defense of their acts necessary. Being a simpler folk, they didn't.

They, Also, Qualify the Command.

Up river in the town of Coeymans, better known to history than to fame, there have appeared two "conscientious objectors" of the kind about which much confidently can be expected to be heard in the next two months. They are GEORGE R. ALBERTON and FLOYD VAN DENBURGH—men, that is, with names carrying no necessary implication of either pro-Germanism or pacifism—if there be any real difference between the two.

Both of these men have filed affidavits presenting a claim to exemption from military service, and neither of them—presumably because he couldn't—declares himself a member of a recognized religious organization forbidding its members to take part in war. Instead both, in words essentially the same, base their plea on their acceptance as authoritative and final of the sixth commandment. They interpret "Thou shalt not kill" to suit their purpose, and not quite literally, for that would prevent them from taking any form of animal, or even vegetable, life, nor yet after the common understanding as prohibiting unjustifiable killing, or murder. They quite ignore the many biblical texts that could be quoted in favor of righteous war, that exhort to courageous participation in it, and commend the skillful and devoted soldier.

As a further inconsistency, both profess a fervent love of country and an eager willingness to do anything for it except actual fighting. It does not bother their tender consciences at all, apparently, that every one of a thousand tasks to which they might be assigned will as much facilitate war and bring upon them as much of moral responsibility for the killing of fellowmen as does the actual carrying and firing of a rifle.

In short, they lay themselves wide open to the suspicion that they are plain, ordinary skulkers and slackers, with a far more sincere objection to being killed in battle than to killing somebody else. This suspicion, however, may be unjust and untrue, for the possibilities of the human mind in the way of inconsistency are infinite, and conscious hypocrisy is probably the rarest of all the vices. Therefore, they should not be too harshly or too hastily judged and condemned. But as the law does not admit their claim to exemption they should not get it.

How to Fly the Union Jack.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been of singular interest and pleasure to me, an Anglo-Canadian, to see the British flag in so many places in New York. But I wonder whether it is generally known that there is a right and a wrong way of flying it. At the time of the union between England, Scotland, and Ireland it was ordered that, as Scotland was in the union before Ireland, the broad strip of white should be uppermost near the pole, representing Scotland, and the narrow strip beneath the red for Ireland. At the other end, away from the pole, the widths were, of course, to be reversed. But if the flag is flown with the narrow strip uppermost near the pole, it is a signal of distress! W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS.
Stony Brook, L. I., July 6, 1917.

Red Cross Dividends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Besides the reasons mentioned by Saturday's TIMES there is another, perhaps important, why the Red Cross dividends actually paid into the $100,000,000 fund are likely to fall short of the amount declared for that purpose. Many a stockholder, besought for a prompt contribution to help along the local campaign, and aware of his coming special dividend, has included it in his subscription already paid. When his dividend check at length comes he will justly consider it a partial reimbursement, not a surplus. C. H. H.
Ithaca, N. Y., July 7, 1917.

The Author of the Soldier's Song.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say that Captain Gridley's only son, Second Lieutenant John P. R. Gridley, of the Marine Corps, was killed in an explosion on board the U. S. S. Missouri off Pensacola, Fla., on April 18, 1904? The author of the song sung by our soldiers as they marched onto French soil may be a relative, but is not a son of the late Captain Gridley. I am glad to know there is some one of the name doing his bit in this wonderful war. I would be glad to know who Clarence Gridley is.
KATHERINE GRIDLEY BUDDY.
New York, July 5, 1917.

A Small Boy's Submarine Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have invented a plan to sink submarines. It is the shape of a crab with a thick crystal glass periscope, the machinery is just like that of a submarine, the claws must be very sharp so that they cut the periscope of the u-boat.
JOHN H. HOWELL
PS my age is 7.
Peekskill, N. Y.

THE PLACE OF DREAMS.

I long to float in a silver boat
On the breast of a silver sea;
In the silver light of a moonlit night
I would drift from a lonely quay
To a spot I know where the rushes grow,
And memory calls to me.

I would travel back on that shining track
To the beautiful secret place
Where my dead dreams lie when I put them by,
Having loved them a little space—
I would trace the gleam of the fairest dream,
Just to gaze on its dear, dead face.

The breezes sigh as they flutter by,
And they echo a name that thrills;
Lo, a name forgot that I whisper not—
But it rides on the wind, and fills
All the midnight air where I breathed it there
In the silence of the hills.

BEATRICE BARRY.

EXCUSES FOR WHITE HOUSE PICKETING.

A Statement in Extenuation from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of the National Woman's Party.

Newport, July 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many letters from eager and intelligent men and women have come to me inquiring as to the purpose of suffrage picketing that I feel it is due those seeking information to be told of the great motive animating the suffrage sentinels to their duty. I hope, therefore, that you will make public this letter which will perhaps in part answer the questions asked.

Few people realize, perhaps, that picketing is just an advance form of demonstration which the women are forced to make in order to call to the attention of a resisting Government and an indifferent mass of people the claim of women, now of all times, to participation in the Government on equal terms with men. Every new form of appeal which women have with great resourcefulness been forced to use has been condemned by the unthinking and the conservative. It was so with processions, beautiful as they were. It was so with street meetings, necessary as they were. It has been so with deputations, conventions, lobbying, automobile and steam car tours of suffragists, and now, and we hope lastly, the necessary picketing and unjust imprisonment of the silent sentinels who so courageously plead for the enfranchisement of women.

American women have been imprisoned for holding at the gates of the White House banners demanding democracy at the hands of a Democratic Administration. They have committed no violence, but have stood there quietly, peacefully, lawfully, and gloriously. In return they have been attacked by the metropolitan police and their property destroyed. One of the banners they were arrested for holding bore a quotation from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," which read: "We are interested in the United States, politically speaking, in nothing but human liberty."

Another banner bore this legend, "How long must women wait for liberty?"

And still another one carried the noble words of Susan B. Anthony, written at a time when our nation was also at war, which read:

"We press our demand for the ballot at this time in no narrow and captious or selfish spirit, but from purest patriotism for the highest good of every citizen, for the safety of the Republic, and as a glorious example to the nations of the earth."

The other three women who were arrested and sentenced to prison carried the tricolored flags of purple, white and gold, the emblem of the National Woman's Party.

Defenders of democracy abroad become outraged that American women should continue to demand democracy at home. In Italy and France, and even in Germany, the demand by women for participation in the Government is growing more powerful. In new free Russia women have already voted; in England the bill is assured of passage, and yet America, which has laid claim to leadership in world democracy, allows women to be unlawfully arrested through its Government at Washington for merely doing their patriotic duty—urging the wisdom and justice of the great ideal of democracy. Women cannot be so unpatriotic as not to complain of a grievous injustice which denies them freedom at home while they are asked to send their sons abroad to fight for world democracy. If democracy is noble, if it is a principle, an ideal worth dying for, then is it not an extraordinary attitude on the part of the President and Congress which allows women no right even to appeal for justice, let alone receive it?

If we were now sitting in the halls of Congress or were represented nationwide in that body, we would not have to take the humiliating method of printing our appeals on innocent banners. We should then be able to speak authoritatively through legislative channels. As it is we are forced to call to the attention of the world the resistance of our Government by the only method left to us. And shall we not protest when men not only continue to refuse to give us our liberty but decide the manner in which we shall demand our liberty?

Foreign Governments are allowed to present their claims to allegiance in the world war for democracy through representative commissions. These demands are officially recognized by our Government. Since the demands of women are not, we must take the only means left to us. "Militant?" Why all this tenderness and delicacy about "militancy" in the form of banner-bearing when the Governments of all nations are conscripting their men, including our own nation, to be militant? They leave them no choice. Why this horror of mild "militancy" on the part of subject citizens?

We insist that we women would be ashamed to stop trying to win democracy at home—now of all times—when the whole world is dying to possess this precious political freedom. We believe with Garibaldi that "only free men can fight for freedom." All we ask is simple justice. And we ask it now, because we know that the enfranchisement of women as well as men will make the world permanently safe for democracy.

The sentimental ladies and gentlemen who are so afraid lest we fatigue the President are urged to remember that we ourselves are very, very tired, and perhaps the sentimentalists will confer some pity on the faithful women who have struggled for three-quarters of a century for democracy in their own nation.

The Government itself and not the women is responsible for the situation which it has created. It can overcome the embarrassment of having increasing numbers of women expose its shortcomings to the world in one hour's time. Women patriots on behalf of democracy will never rest their labors until the Government has yielded its stupid resistance.

I ask you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Congress, in the words of our valiant and beloved leader, Inez Milholland Boissevain, "How long must women wait for liberty?"

ALVA E. BELMONT,
Chairman New York Branch, National Woman's Party.

NORTH DAKOTA'S PART.

Why the Liberty Loan Subscription Fell Below the Allotment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Feeling that you have done a great injustice to a large body of patriotic and loyal citizens of the United States—in fact to a whole State—I am taking the liberty of writing you. In an editorial June 21, entitled "Resistance to the Government," THE TIMES says:

> Passive resistance to the Government of the United States already has in its grip one State of the Union, North Dakota, where a Populist organization, called the Nonpartisan League, is in control. The league is headed by A. W. Townley, who has stumped the State, calling on the farmers to defeat the Liberty Loan and thus cripple a "rich man's war." His speeches and the work of his organization were so effective that North Dakota, whose allotment was $10,400,000, raised only $2,500,000 for the loan, while Montana, the adjoining State, which was called on for only $7,500,000, raised $15,000,000.

The plain facts are that North Dakota had little or no money to put into the Liberty Loan. The State had almost a total crop loss last year, and this Spring the farmers, who constitute nearly 90 per cent. of the total population, had to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay the highest known prices for seed and other supplies and machinery necessary for a crop. The farmers, however, showed their patriotism by sowing a record acreage, and with favorable weather from now on will harvest one of their biggest crops. For wheat, the farmers did not have any seed, as none of the wheat grown last year in the State was fit for seed. It had to be imported at $2.50 to $3 a bushel, the average price in former years being around $1. You perhaps know how farm machinery, farm labor, binder twine and the other things necessary to farming have doubled in price. You can see, therefore, the position the farmers were in, having had a crop failure last year. To buy Liberty bonds would mean borrowing money at 8 to 10 per cent.

Under these conditions, Governor Frazier of North Dakota, making it plain he was not opposing the Liberty bonds or trying to hurt their sale to people who had money to buy them, advised the farmers that the money would be of more help to the United States in this crisis if they put it into supplies and seed and labor for the crop, if it was necessary for the farmer to borrow. In other words, he recommended the purchase of the bonds by those who had the money, but in the case of farmers—the large majority—who had had to borrow money to make a crop, he advised against buying Liberty bonds.

President A. C. Townley (his initials are A. C., not A. W.) of the Nonpartisan League took the same stand. He said that the men who had money to loan to the farmers at 8 to 10 per cent. should buy the bonds, and that the farmers, by a species of coercion, should not be forced to borrow money at these rates to buy bonds.

The Nonpartisan League has many and powerful enemies, and Mr. Townley's and the Governor's words were misquoted and distorted by those anxious to break up the league. False reports as to the ability of the farmers to buy bonds and statements that Mr. Townley and the Governor were opposing their sale were sent out of the State, and doubtless formed the basis for your editorial.

OLIVER S. MORRIS,
Editor The Nonpartisan Leader.
Fargo, June 25, 1917.

EYES FOR U-BOAT CHASERS.

The Glass-Bottom Boat Suggests an Anti-Submarine Plan.

New York, July 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day we read of improvements in the submarine which make them less easy to see and more difficult to trap. The only principle which enables the human eye to see well into the water is the principle of the "water glass." In the clear waters of the Southern seas the conch fisherman can hook up his conch with his rake at thirty or forty feet by using a simple glass-bottom pail. The sponger also makes use of it. From simple glass-bottom boats we view the sea gardens at Nassau and Catalina. I have used the glass-bottom pail and boat for years in order to watch the very interesting fish and marine life, and have been able to see at very great depths. At night, by using a light screened from one's eyes one can see wonderfully well, even in the darker Northern waters.

The present tactics of the chasers in circling and awaiting the reappearance of submarines has not proved very satisfactory, and it is very difficult to shoot accurately from a small unstable craft. At present the "chaser" has but one eye, and it cannot see very well with that one. Why not provide it with an under-water eye?—a properly constructed and large glass well, built in a dark room, the well so made that the observers can see at quite an angle to the vertical, (for it is possible to see almost horizontally.) Provide this observation room with controls and signals so that a submarine sighted may be followed and accurately located at any time for bombing or netting. A bombing apparatus can be attached to the chaser, using bombs which explode automatically or those controlled and exploded from the boat.

On bright, "smoothish" days artificial lights are not necessary. For dark days and at night electric searchlights can be fitted into the bottom of the boat and screened from the observer's eyes. The lights will not be visible to enemy's craft on the surface. One of the lights might be of considerable dispersive power, covering a large area, the other condensing the rays, so that they penetrate to a great depth; this latter light being movable and under the control of the observer so that it may be turned in any direction. The outside of the glass well may become foul with deposit in time. A set of brushes operated from the inside would clean it off in a few moments. A protecting cover for the outside of the well, (operated from within,) and a quickly adjusted watertight cover for the inside, to prevent flooding in case of accident, can be fitted.

When a submarine is seen to submerge, chasers so equipped can "pick it up" under water.

Areas known to contain submarines may be thoroughly searched. Perhaps submarine bases can be located, too. This may have all been "tried out." If not, I'm offering it as a suggestion worth trying.

WILLIAM E. CARLIN.

Red Cross Epigrams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following epigrams, struck out in the fervor of the Red Cross Week Campaign in Cincinnati, seem worthy of being passed on to your readers. The Rev. Dr. Frank Nelson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, and captain of one of the teams, declared, "If war is Hell, the Red Cross is Heaven." Mr. Julius Fleischmann, President of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Red Cross, touched all hearts by saying, "In this war my boy is your boy and your boy is my boy." These, and like epigrams reported by others, might well serve as slogans for the next campaign.

CALVIN DILL WILSON.
Chagrin, Ohio, June 27, 1917.

PREPARE FOR DRAFT, CROWDER WARNS

Registrants Advised to Seek Their Boards and Find Out Serial Numbers.

LISTS TO BE POSTED FIRST

Seven Days in Which to File Exemption Claims and Ten More for the Proofs.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective conscription army was taken today with the distribution of a circular by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the boards which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions.

How or when the Government will select the men to be examined is not detailed in the circular, but it is revealed that registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink, and that "as soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the offices of each local board." It has been already announced that the selection will be made at some place in Washington, and the general presumption has been that some device similar to a jury wheel will be employed.

Exemptions are to be determined by the local boards, the circular shows, only for the previously announced specified causes, such as responsibility for the support of relatives and not for agricultural or industrial reasons. Seven days after designations are posted will be allowed for filing claims. Then there will be an additional allowance of ten days for filing proofs, and the board must decide within three days after the proof is filed.

When the case of any registrant has been disposed of, so far as the local board is concerned, the names of those not exempted or discharged will be posted. Claims for exemption for agricultural or industrial work must be made within five days after such posting and must go direct to the higher board sitting for that judicial district. Appeals from the rulings of local boards must be made to the higher boards within ten days.

Time of Drawing Not Told.

The circular does not cover the summoning of the men for actual service, pointing out that selection and acceptance does not mean an immediate summons. Even the time of the drawing is not specified, but issuance of the circular is taken to mean that the work of selection may be in progress within a few days. Sept. 1 has been tentatively considered as the date for assembling the first half million men in cantonments for training.

The steps a registered person should take are set forth in great detail in the circular. First of all the registrant is advised to find out the location of the office of his county or city local board and then ascertain, if he intends to claim exemption for agricultural or industrial reasons, to what district board he must apply.

"Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from one to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction," continues the circular. "Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board. Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red ink serial number.

"These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot, to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete, lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. Go to your local board and find out the order in which you stand for call.

"As soon as quotas are assigned to each State each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction, instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. * * * Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

"You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call. If you are found physically disqualified, the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

For Claims of Exemption.

"If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call, you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption.

"If you are found physically qualified and file no claims for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after the call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

"Therefore, watch the notices posted in the office of the board about ten days after the day you were called, and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail."

The grounds for exemption are set forth in the same language as in the preliminary regulations issued a week ago. The circular says the methods of proving exemptions will be detailed to the registrant and blanks furnished on application to the local board. The method of appeal also will be made plain, and it is set forth that appeals must be made within ten days after the local board has refused exemption, that the proof must be filed within another five days, and that a decision must be made five days thereafter.

"Only the District Board," concludes the circular, "can receive claims for discharge on the ground that you are engaged in industry, including agriculture. * * * Only decisions of District Boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed. If you desire to appeal the decision of the District Board to the President, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the District Board. * * * As soon as your case is finally disposed of the Adjutant General of your State will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service.

"Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service. The notice to report for military service will come when the Government is ready to receive you."

WOMEN WILL RENEW WHITE HOUSE PICKET

Miss Morey Declares Suffragists Have No Intention of Lowering Their Banners.

GLAD TO BE OUT OF JAIL

Hold Jubilation Breakfast at Which Mrs. Frederic C. Howe Makes a Speech.

Miss Katherine Morey, one of the women who were arrested for suffrage picketing in front of the White House, announced last night that the women had no intention of giving up their vigil, and that as soon as those who were in prison had recovered from their experience, they would resume their display of banners at the gates of the President's house. Miss Morey, a slender young woman, who said she was one of those who spent three days in jail, but that she had been in prison so many times she didn't mind it much, came to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell all about it.

"I'm going back to Boston for a few days to rest up, and then I'm going back to Washington again," she said.

Then she told of a "jubilation" breakfast given to the released suffragists in Washington yesteday, at which Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, wife of the Immigration Commissioner, made a speech.

"They had no right to arrest us just for doing what we had been doing for five months. First the Judge sent six of us to jail because we did not keep on moving while we were picketing. The second time we kept moving, but they arrested us anyway, and the Judge fined us $25 because, he said, he 'just had to keep us from going to the White House.'

"And mind you," said Miss Morey impressively, "he was the very Judge who said that if we kept moving it would be all right. And it wasn't because of what appeared on our banners. One of the banners said: "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," and this is taken from the Declaration of Independence. So what could there be wrong about that? Yet, they arrested eleven of our women, just because they marched in front of the White House with banners like that.

"This was the second time they arrested us. The first time they arrested six, and I was one of them. The Judge fined us $25, and we refused to pay, so we had to spend three days in jail.

"The second arrest was made on July 4. Among the women arrested were Vida Milholland, Lucy Burns and Joy Young of New York, Iris Calderhead, daughter of Congressman Calderhead of Kansas; Helena Hill Weed, daughter of a Congressman from Kansas; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, and other prominent women.

"The Judge was terribly worried when he found he had to fine them; he said that if they'd only please promise not to go to the White House again he'd let 'em go, but they wouldn't promise, and so all had to go to jail.

"This morning they were released, and we had a breakfast at our headquarters in Washington, and Mrs. Howe talked."

Miss Morey brought with her a copy of the speech made by Mrs. Howe. In it Mrs. Howe said: "I have never been able to understand why this silent protest of women meets with as much disproval when used with State Legislatures, and becomes offensive to many when it is applied to our national Legislature. I can't understand what there is about a State referendum that makes it dignified and womanly, while a national referendum is not. In regard to the pickets there is this same difficulty of our minds not being able to get behind the symbolism."

Miss Morey was not able to tell when the campaign in Washington would be resumed, but said it would be soon.

Miss Mabel Vernon, who served three days in jail in June on the charge of obstructing traffic in front of the White House by displaying banners, will tell her story at the Ritz-Carlton at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It is to be known as a "picket meeting," and Miss Vernon will be assisted by Miss Vida Milholland, another of the militant suffragists.

Cards announcing the meeting read: "Uphold honor and women who believe in making the United States safe for democracy! Unite with us in demanding the passage of the National Suffrage Amendment. Why can Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Roosevelt criticise their Governments when they have the vote and we women who haven't the vote are fined and put in prison when we tell the truth? Isn't it a farce!"

WED IN CALIFORNIA.

Niece of Edward Clark of New York Bride of Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—Mrs. Paul Everett Peabody of this city, whose marriage to Lieutenant Peabody took place in the same beautiful surroundings a year ago, was matron of honor yesterday when her sister, Miss Margaret Clark, became the bride of William Clark Crittenden of San Francisco, the wedding taking place in the music room of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst's beautiful hacienda near Pleasanton. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clark of Berkeley, was given in marriage by her uncle, Edward Clark of New York.

Besides Mrs. Peabody, her other attendant was her cousin, Miss Helen Clark of New York. Richard Miner was his cousin's best man. Only near relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore heavy satin, embroidered in seed pearls and encrusted with real old point lace. Orange blossoms caught the long lace veil.

Mr. Crittenden, who is a graduate of the University of California, won the Rhodes scholarship. He took honors in athletics at Oxford. He is now practicing law in San Francisco.

Sachs-Loewenthal.

The marriage of Henry B. Sachs of Philadelphia, a son of Mrs. Etta Sachs, and Miss Minnie Loewenthal, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Loewenthal, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 349 Central Park West, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by the Misses Irene Barth, Faith Simon, Hilda Goodman, and Lillian Grossman. Carl Sachs was his brother's best man.

Kirkpatrick-McKee.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 8.—John William Kirkpatrick of Plymouth, Ohio, and Miss Dorothy McKee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McKee of this place, were married here on Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. W. O. Kinsolving officiating. A chorister from Grace Church, New York, sang the prelude to the wedding march. Miss Helen Large of Flemington, a classmate at Vassar of the bride, and Miss Myra Hills of Cleveland, a cousin of Mr. Kirkpatrick, were the bride's attendants.

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ALARMS ARE MANY ON ATLANTIC VOYAGE

Tea Broker Tells of the Numerous Incidents That Enlivened Recent Trip.

In the opinion of Arthur M. Whiston, a London tea broker who arrived in America yesterday from England, people who cross the Atlantic under present war conditions need a stout heart and strong nerves. He related the incidents which took place on a recent voyage to America.

"There were about 200 passengers," he said, "and we had no escort and carried only one six-inch gun at the stern.

"After I went on board the liner steamed out to the mouth of the river and anchored for fifty-four hours, as we were told the Channel was too dangerous to navigate until it had been cleared of mines and enemy submersibles.

"At 10:30 on the first night the liner was really on her way to America. I was in the smoking room listening to a dismal man singing a cheerful song called 'The Sailor's Grave,' in which all concerned were drowned, when there was a commotion on deck, the whistle blew and the liner careened to starboard because of the suddenness with which her helm was ported.

"We all rushed on deck in the moonlight and looked over the sea, but could not distinguish any object. One of the officers said that the Captain had sighted what appeared to be a submarine on the bow and had swung the liner over and rammed it, he believed, after sounding the warning.

"No one undressed that night, as the Captain said it would be better to stand by in case of emergency. Next evening while we were at dinner the signal was blown again and the ship altered her course. Before we got on deck the gun was fired at a periscope on our port quarter, at a range of 3,750 yards. The shell exploded when it struck the water where the submarine was supposed to be and pieces of shrapnel ricochetted in every direction. I do not know whether the periscope was hit or not, but the enemy craft did not appear again.

"I heard afterward from the Captain that three submarines were near the ship on the previous day, and that two steamships had been sunk by them.

The final shock to the nerves occurred on the day before reaching an Atlantic port, Mr. Whiston said. A submarine was sighted at noon to the westward, which fortunately proved to belong to the United States Navy.

MOTORISTS AT GREENBRIER.

Touring Parties Spent Sunday at White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 8.—A foursome was played today between Jimmie Green and G. W. Gwathmey of Hot Springs and Grander White of New York and Charles Mothersell of White Sulphur, which resulted in 1 up for White Sulphur.

Mrs. Edward T. Robinson, who is an annual visitor at the White, arrived from Richmond today to pass the Summer.

W. W. Finley, Jr., has joined Mrs. Finley and August C. Downing's party.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow of Richmond have taken a cottage here, and Mrs. Charles E. Wortham of Richmond is also here for the season.

Mrs. Samuel Balkam Schoyer of Pittsburgh is stopping at the Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. L. Montiers of Barcelona, Spain; Captain E. E. Gauch of New York, and Mrs. Hugh Buckingham and daughter of Memphis arrived today.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Marshall, Miss Edith G. Marshall, and Miss Marie Louise Blair rode over Greenbrier Mountain today, and the Misses Mary and Martha Burke rode to the summit of High Top Mountain.

Automobile parties stopping for the day include R. O. Middleton and D. M. Middleton, who motored from Hot Springs, and W. B. Borland of Kansas City.

Mrs. L. O. Stavens of Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harvey and daughter, Mrs. James Sands, and Miss Katherine V. Plover, who have been passing a fortnight at the Greenbrier, started tonight for Westbury, L. I., where they will pass July with Mrs. Alexander Webb before going to Bar Harbor, Me.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Mme. Gilda Darthy of the Comédie Française of Paris, who will recite "The Battle of the Marne" during the Red Cross entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James Tuesday afternoon, will arrive tomorrow from New York to arrange with M. Bicman for the opening of the little theatre, La Reserve, formerly Berger's, the middle of July. The first dance at La Reserve is set for next Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, who entertained a week end house party, gave an informal dinner tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime of Roslyn were here today on board the yacht Flyer.

Cyril Hatch and W. B. Kip of New York are registered at the Casino.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, who suffered a paralytic shock last Wednesday, was better today.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Lieutenant Harold S. Vanderbilt, Oliver Iselin, and Harry Payne Whitney of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind.

Miss Hare, A. J. D. Biddle, Jr., McKim Holland, S. S. Whitlock, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Cornelius H. Hangeman are registered at the Newport Country Club.

Mrs. John J. Mason of New York and Newport, who is absent from Newport this Summer, has rented her cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia are spending the Summer on their houseboat Gadfly here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fayersham of New York have come to Newport to take part in "Gardens in Color and in Poetry," to be given by Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James on Tuesday afternoon.

RENEW BREAD CARD THEFTS

Certificates for 20 Tons Found in One Berlin Raid.

LONDON, July 8.—After an interval of quiet, bread card thieves have resumed their operations in Berlin. According to reports reaching London, 18,000 weekly bread cards were found in one raid. The significance of the thieves' operations may be judged from the fact that these cards represented more than twenty tons of bread. The newspapers dismiss the incident with a paragraph.

The courts of Cologne in June passed on 882 cases of violation of food regulations.

New Hospital for Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 8.—Students in the Rutgers College Summer session are arranging to send a hospital unit to France. The regular college students have already organized a unit of twenty-five men, and this will be a second contingent. Red Cross courses are the feature of the Summer work this year. The men students are also taking military drill and training in military science.

POLICE PUZZLED BY GIRL WHO VANISHED

Miss Harrison Not Seen After She Left Sister at Broadway and 110th Street.

16 IN GRAND JURY'S NET

Escape of Cocchi and Those Who Assisted Him Will First Be Investigated by That Body.

The police began a vigorous search yesterday for Miss Claire Leicester Harrison, 20 years old, of 484 Riverside Drive, whose disappearance from home was as puzzling as that of Ruth Cruger. Late last night it was reported that a girl resembling Miss Harrison had been taken, or had gone, to a city in New Jersey, but the Bureau of Missing Persons refused to give out any information until they had completed their investigation of this clue.

Miss Harrison left her home on last Thursday to go to a tailor shop, according to her brother, Harold Harrison of 650 West 160th Street. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Virginia, but when they reached 110th Street and Broadway they separated. Miss Claire has not been seen since by any of her relatives.

It is probable that the Grand Jury which has been taking evidence in the Ruth Cruger case and which will resume its hearings this morning will have its attention called to the Harrison case. It was reported last night, on good authority, that the jury would consider evidence against at least sixteen persons in the Cruger case, and that as many indictments were expected. Twelve of those against whom evidence is to be presented are members of the police force, and four are in private life.

The Grand Jury already has received evidence that at least one policeman and certain outsiders assisted in the escape of Cocchi. The jury will first investigate the charges against those who are accused of having assisted the keeper of the motor cycle repair shop to get out of the country, and then turn its attention to the members of the Police Department who are charged with having been negligent. In this connection they will inquire particularly into alleged irregularities in the records of the motor cycle squad. The third phase of the Grand Jury inquiry will be an investigation of the charges of grafting made against certain members of the force. Finally, the jurors will take evidence on the reported existence of an organized system of white slavery responsible for the disappearance of many girls from the city.

"At least fifty witnesses will be called before the Grand Jury before it finishes its labors," said Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney, last night. "And we are confident that definite results will be obtained."

Beginning today the Grand Jury will sit for four hours daily instead of two, as heretofore. Because of the great mass of testimony to be taken it is expected that even with the extension of the sittings that it will be Aug. 1 before the Grand Jury has completed its labors.

MRS. CARNEGIE AT LENOX.

With Her Daughter, She Is Guest of Mrs. John E. Parsons.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Rodman DeK. Gilder, who have been at Four Brook Farm in Tyringham, have gone to Oyster Bay. Mrs. Kenneth M. Spence and Chumley Jones are also returning to New York from Four Brook Farm. Mrs. Percy Kammerer of Boston is with Miss Francesca DeK. Gilder at the Gilder place in Tyringham.

Dean and Mrs. Beekman of South Bethlehem, Penn., who have been with Major and Mrs. Newbold Morris at Brookhurst, returned to New York today. Mrs. Morris will leave tomorrow for Cooperstown, N. Y., and Major Morris expects to be ordered to France soon.

Thayer Thorndike, who has been ill in Boston, has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alden A. Thorndike, in Windsor.

Mrs. John E. Parsons was hostess at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Margaret Carnegie.

Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Christine Sedgwick have gone to Boston after a visit in Stockbridge.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane has Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt as her guests at Elm Court.

Mrs. George A. Crocker and Mrs. George A. Crocker, Jr., returned to town today from a stay at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop arrived today to visit Mrs. Robert Winthrop at Ethelyn.

Mrs. Forsythe Wickes has gone to Tuxedo from a visit with her mother, Mrs. George Griswold Haven.

PRESIDENT'S NIECE ENGAGED

Mrs. Annie Howe Cothran to Wed Frank E. Compton.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. Annie Howe Cothran to Frank E. Compton, President of the publishing house of Compton & Johnson, of this city. Mrs. Cothran is the niece of President Wilson and a daughter of his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, who died last September in New London, Conn.

Mrs. Cothran, who is living at 102 West Eighteth Street, New York, from which city she authorized the announcement of her engagement, has been a frequent visitor at the White House and at the home in Cornish, N. H., which was the Summer capital for a season or two. It was there that Mr. Compton met her. Repeated reports that he was engaged to Miss Margaret Wilson, the daughter of the President, arose from the fact of their friendship of many years' standing.

Mrs. Cothran's daughter Josephine, 5 years old, is said to be one of the President's favorites, and is inseparable from him when she and her mother are visiting at the White House. Mrs. Cothran, like her cousin, Miss Wilson, is an excellent musician, and has done some notable concert work as a soprano singer. She was heard last season both in St. Louis and in Pittsburgh concerts.

Mr. Compton's first wife died in June, 1914. He has two children, Frank, 10 years old, and Sidna, who is 7. Mrs. Cothran was divorced some time ago from Perrin Cothran.

No plans have been made for the wedding, although Mr. Compton expects to bring his bride to live in Glencoe.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adele Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen and daughter of Mrs. John J. Burgess of Rockville Centre, L. I., and Walter S. Dayton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dayton of Bayview Terrace, Bayside, L. I. Mr. Dayton, who is well known in yachting circles, is now a seaman in the Naval Reserves, and for years was a member of the Seventh New York Infantry.

Dr. William Melvin and Mrs. Melvin of Scarsdale, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Vanderbilt Whitlock, to Bradford Downey of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a son of the Rev. David G. Downey. Miss Whitlock has just been graduated from the Emma Willard School at Troy, and Mr. Downey was also graduated this Summer from the Wesleyan University, and is now a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Madison Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. D. Keller of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha M. Keller, to Robert A. Littlejohn, son of Samuel Littlejohn, also of Montclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretzki of 121 East Seventy-third Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maud Jaretzki, to Eustace Seligman, a son of Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University.

REICHSTAG DEPUTY FLAYS GOVERNMENT

Dr. Cohn, Socialist, Accuses Imperial Chancellor of Shifting Responsibility.

RECALLS STRIKE ARRESTS

Says Delegation Sent to Confer at Ministry of Interior Was Incarcerated.

During the last few weeks the name of Dr. Oskar Cohn, a member of the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been frequently mentioned in cablegrams from Amsterdam and Copenhagen telling of sharp attacks made in the Reichstag upon the policy of the German Government and its military leaders. One of these reports said that during a discussion on May 5, between Deputy Cohn and Dr. Earl Heifferich, Minister of the Interior, it was brought out that the entire deputation of workers that had called upon the Under-Secretary of the Interior to discuss the situation growing out of the summary methods used by the Government in attempting to suppress the May Day strikes had been arrested.

As reported in Vorwärts of Berlin, the speech delivered by Deputy Cohn upon that occasion was as follows:

"It is a huge falsehood that we are a nation in arms, a people's army. In the battle of the Marne the political policy of assault went to smash, the belief that the people may be armed for other purposes than defense. The democratic origin of the universal military service law has been lost sight of, that is the story of the lamentations by the Liberals.

"We do not want to supervise the management of the army, but the conduct of the war. To this, for example, belongs the treatment of the men, but also the general plan of the war, and, furthermore, the decision if war is to be begun with still another country, as with the United States at present. The methods of carrying on the war should also be subject to the deliberations of this committee, such as the problems of the U-boat warfare, and the question if London is to be regarded as a fortified city that may be bombarded from Zeppelins. Also, the aims of the war must be subject to the decisions of this committee.

"The fearful desolation of the district covered by the retreat of our army in the west finds a counterpart in our internal conditions. The declaration of war reduced our intellectual battlefield to a desert. For that reason the people could be led in darkness about the most important events of the war. The U-boat warfare is of decisive importance, all the rest was an accident. (Cries of "Tannenberg!" The battle of Tannenberg, too, was only a brilliant episode. (Laughter.) The proclamation of an independent Poland also shows the falsity of our public position. That measure was taken out of purely German military reasons.

"And here, too, the Imperial Chancellor has shifted his responsibility upon others. The Imperial Chancellor was against the war, against the state of siege, but still he joins in with everything. When he does things with the others that really do not correspond with his own political convictions he uses the popularity of the Supreme Army Command as a shield. This example has also had its effect upon Lieut. Gen. Gröner. I hardly believe that Hindenburg himself is pleased with the idolatry of which he is being made the object. Besides, it is so much effort wasted to attempt to influence the minds of grown men with such means. ("Quite true!" from the Social Democratic Working Group.)

"Marshal Hunger" Invincible.

"General Winter can be overcome—that has been shown in this campaign—but Marshal Hunger is not to be overcome, at least not by Gröner's methods. These measures must make it appear abroad that here a military autocracy reigns that even tries to force free men to work under threats of prison. What we may expect from the Commander in the Marken (the district including Berlin) is shown by his appeals announcing a reward of 3,000 marks for spy work. Indeed they are written by a gentleman who up to the outbreak of the war was the Director of Police spies in Berlin. These appeals are framed in the harsh police spirit. This appeal for informers is documentary evidence of a base activity.

"In England in similar cases the matter is taken up at great meetings with the munition workers. There there are threats of trials for high treason and jail sentences, and the persons are arrested who went to the office of the Imperial Chancellor upon the invitation of Mr. Wahnschaffe for a conference. That is still the old Prussia of Frederick I., who wanted to make his subjects love him by means of a stick. The resolution of my friends about May 1 has been attacked. This resolution said only what it contained. We did not call for a strike and did not want to call for one. If we had wished to do so, we should have said so clearly. The strike arose quite spontaneously from the sentiment prevailing among the workers. We knew no more about the strike before it broke out than any one of you. But when striking workingmen turn to us after the beginning of a strike we represent their cause.

"The feeling of hunger in the stomachs of the workingmen is joined by a hunger for political equality. The workers know that there can be no improvement in the matter of food supply until the arrival of peace. We stretch out our hands to the martyred peoples on the other side of our borders and ask them to join us in the cry: 'War upon war! Peace unto mankind! Workingmen of all countries, unite!'"

Helfferich Makes Reply.

In answering Dr. Cohn, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Helfferich, said:

"The previous speaker doubtless did not consider how his speech would be received abroad. What kind of an impression of conditions obtaining here must be made abroad when Deputy Cohn tells stories here like the one about Mr. Wahnschaffe having invited a number of workingmen to see him and afterward having had them arrested. I assume that he knows the state of affairs. In the first place, Mr. Wahnschaffe did not invite any workers to the office of the Imperial Chancellor. The true version is that during the agitated days of the strike he was visited by a delegation. In the second place, it is possible that of these workers some have been arrested; I do not know, but I do know that they have not been arrested by request of Mr. Wahnschaffe, and that Mr. Wahnschaffe also does not know who or how who or how many of them have been taken into custody. [Shouts from the Social Democratic Working Group of "All of them!"]

"All right, then I assume that it was a question of the ringleaders of the strike, not indeed during the first days of the strike, but after the strike was continued, and then the persons were arrested for reasons good in the eyes of justice and God. ["Bravo!" from the Right. Great disturbance among the Social Democratic Working Group. Deputy Henke cries: "Leave our Lord God out of the game!"] In this strike we have displayed a measure of calmness and patience that we do not regret. If afterward there were persons active who wanted to prevent the workingmen from returning to their work for our troops, and if these persons were rounded up as the Commander ordered, he was only performing his duty in so doing. ["Very good!" from the Right.]

"Mr. Cohn asserts that the troops are not fighting for the Fatherland, but are the victims of the policy of these Government. This logically means that the Government is to blame for the war. [Deputy Cohn: "At least guilty of complicity!"] You indorse that and consider it patriotic (Deputy Cohn: "Yes!") to say so at a time when our soldiers out there on the western front are braving the assaults of the enemy. Outside this house I would only find one expression for this, something that I cannot allow myself to use here.

"From the very beginning the Imperial Chancellor has accepted the responsibility for the use of the intensified U-boat warfare as a military measure. He was not to be won over to this idea so long as he was not convinced that this means would bring us nearer to a victorious peace. When he became convinced that such was the case, he abandoned his opposition.

"If all these things are bound to injure our cause and our troops abroad the case is no better with what Mr. Cohn has said about the strikes. Our workers out there are sensible. If they were to allow themselves to be influenced by the remarks of Deputy Cohn it would be very regrettable. His remarks about the right to strike cannot help but have a provocative effect. He says that it is for the workers alone to decide if they want to strike or not. No, today no man has the right to decide his own fate, the working men no more than myself. Today every one is in the service of the Fatherland. Mr. Cohn says if the workers turn to him and his friends under these conditions they will support them as a matter of course. But in so doing they are failing in their patriotic duty. In such a case it is our duty to pacify the people, and that is something they have not done."

ITALIANS RAID IDRIA.

Airmen Drop 2 1-2 Tons of Explosives on Mercury Extracting Works.

ROME, July 8.—Following is today's official communication:

"In the Upper Val Tellina on Saturday night the enemy attempted to capture one of our advanced posts. He was driven off by artillery fire and a prompt counterattack. On the remainder of the front the artillery was more active, especially in the Vodice, where the enemy suddenly concentrated his fire, to which we replied violently and effectively.

"Yesterday afternoon a large Italian raiding squadron, accompanied by pursuit planes, flew to Idria. Notwithstanding the heavy anti-aircraft fire of the enemy, our aviators dropped two and one-half tons of explosives on the military mercury-extracting works, causing fire and other damage. This, carried out this difficult enterprise successfully, the airplanes returned safely. Idria is in Carniola, twenty-three miles west-southwest of Laibach. Its quicksilver mine is next to those at Almedea, in Spain, the richest in Europe.

"In the course of aerial fighting on the Carso two enemy machines were brought down in our lines. A third fell within the enemy lines."

BIBLE STUDY FOR CHILDREN.

Twenty-Two Schools Open Here Today—Will Aid Red Cross.

Twenty-two schools for children will open today in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. They will accommodate 7,000 boys and girls, and will have a small army of instructors from Barnard, Columbia, Hunter, New York, Mount Holyoke and other colleges. The pupils are enrolled by the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, the Rev. George E. Mayer the head for the Metropolitan District. The schools are at the Spring Street Neighborhood House, the Church of the Covenant in Forty-second Street, at the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association, in St. John's Chapel, Harlem, and in Willoughby House, the Deaconess Home and other points in Brooklyn. These schools are a part of 400 that will open this morning in cities West and South, and will have in them 30,000 children.

The new feature of their work this year is the Red Cross, and all these boys and girls are in effect enlisted in the military service of their country. They will make bandages, study American history along with Bible stories, and learn to sing patriotic hymns, for many of these children's parents were born in Europe.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES SCHOOL

Sunday Classes and Picnic Abandoned After Defiance at Hilton, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—Backing down after having assumed an attitude of defiance toward the health officials of South Orange Township, the heads of the Hilton Christian Sunday School not only refrained from having their annual picnic yesterday, but they closed their school today. The Health Board, because of the spread of diphtheria in Hilton, ordered all gatherings of children stopped. The Christian Sunday School leaders, headed by William Fribuger, Superintendent, felt that no occasion for such a strict quarantine existed, and at first declared they would defy the authorities.

One child in the family of George Hass died today, and Mrs. John Hass, the fourth in her family to be taken with the disease, was removed to the Essex County Isolation Hospital, seriously ill. It was in this family that the epidemic started, and one of the three children continued to go to the Hilton school while ill.

FREDERICK BEMENT DEAD.

High School Instructor Refused Aid of Physician.

Refusing the aid of a physician while seriously ill, having become converted to Christian Science, Frederick Bement, teacher of chemistry and Assistant Principal of Bryant High School, Long Island City, died Saturday night at his home in Bayside. He was 45 years old.

In accordance with his expressed wish his body will be cremated.

For a while after his health began to fail eight months ago, following the suicide of his wife, he was under treatment of a physician, but recently he had relied solely on Christian Science. Mrs. Ellen Eager Bement, his mother, with whom he lived with his two sons, Frederic A., aged 13, and H. Norwood, 8, tried to persuade him to have a physician called, but he refused and was confident that he would get better.

Professor Bement was a graduate of Brown and Yale, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Brown and Bachelor of Science at Yale.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK J. HOWARD, for more than twenty years an employe of Johans & Co. of Manhattan, died at his home, 538 Ninety-Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSIE McEVOY CLARK, widow of Walter B. Clark, died on Friday at her home, 1,021 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mrs. Clark was for a number of years a teacher of music in the Five Points Mission of Manhattan.

Mrs. ANNA CLARK died on Saturday at her home, 136 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, of complications. She was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago.

OSCAR C. SCHURIG, 35 years old, son of the late Colonel Charles Schurig, died on Friday in the Long Island State Hospital after a long illness.

ALBERT W. JACKSON, a retired insurance broker, died on Friday at his home in Kings Park, L. I., in his fifty-second year.

THOMAS HALLOWELL, a retired banker of Denver, Col., 72 years old, died last night in Flushing Hospital from a complication of diseases. He was at one time one of the wealthiest men in Colorado, but he lost his fortune in the panic of 1907.

Miss ADA LOUISE TERRY, daughter of the late William D. Terry, President of the Boston Bank Note Company, died suddenly on Friday, at the residence of her brother, C. T. Terry, 30 East Fiftieth Street.

ALBERT E. LA TOUR, a retired banker and broker, died Saturday at his home, 676 Riverside Drive, at the age of 81.

Mrs. ABBY MARIA HARRIS FRENCH died at Rome, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 102.

EDWARD COLBIORNSEN WILSON, Treasurer of Peekskill, died there yesterday.

Captain CARL JACKSON, a retired yachting master of Babylon, L. I., was found dead on his sloop in the harbor at Babylon yesterday. He was 82 years old.

WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, for twenty-six years Clerk in the City Court, died on Friday at his home, 239 East 197th Street, aged 68 years.

Rabbi SAMUEL MARGOLIES, son of Rabbi M. S. Margolies of Kehilath Jeshurun synagogue, 117 East Eighty-fifth Street, died in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, where he had only twelve years been rabbi of Congregation Anshe Emith. He left a wife and two sons. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue.

THOMAS SLOAN YOUNG, a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange and Second Vice President of the Southern Cotton Oil Company of New York, died yesterday at his residence, 156 Riverside Drive. Funeral services will be held at his late residence tonight, and the body will be buried at Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Young's old home.

HENRY FIELD DIES IN HOSPITAL HERE

Grandson of the Late Marshall Field Suffers Relapse After an Operation.

HIS BRIDE AT BEDSIDE

Had Been Active in Management of the Chicago Store Founded by His Grandfather.

Henry Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, died yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital, following an operation. He had been ill for several weeks, and was operated upon on Thursday by Dr. Adrian Lambert. It was at first announced that the operation was entirely successful, and that Mr. Field was practically out of danger, but Saturday night a sudden relapse came, and his family was summoned.

Mrs. Field, a bride of only six months, was at her husband's bedside when he died, together with his brother, Marshall Field, 3d, his wife, and Mrs. Henry Field's aunt, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. Marshall Field, who recently enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, had hurried from Chicago on receiving word of his brother's illness.

Henry Field and his brother each inherited a large fortune from the estate of their grandfather. Their father having died when Henry Field was quite young, his mother married a second time, Captain Maldwin Drummond of the British Army, and put her son in English schools. However, when he came of age he returned to America, and has since taken an active part in the management of the great business left by his grandfather. He is a nephew of Lady Beatty, wife of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander in Chief of the British fleet.

Under the terms of the will of the original Marshall Field, who died in 1906, various bequests were made after which it was ordered that the remainder of the estate should be held in trust for forty years, then to be divided between Marshall Field, 3d, and Henry Field, 60 per cent. to the former and forty to the latter. In the event of the death of either the will provided the surviving brother should receive the whole estate, and by the death of his brother yesterday, Marshall, 3d, is said to have become the wealthiest young man in the world.

Both young men were delicate in childhood and plans for the residuary estate created by Marshall Field were made in a codicil to his will after the death of his only son, father of the two boys. The value of the estate is reputed to be more than $200,000,000.

Henry Field was married on Feb. 7 last to Miss Nancy Keen Perkins, daughter of the late T. Moncure Perkins, whose mother was one of the Langhorne sisters, noted for their beauty. They were daughters of Colonel Charles D. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va.

The funeral will take place at Greenwood, Va., tomorrow. Mr. Field was 22 years old.

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JEWISH CONGRESS POSTPONED BY WAR

At President's Suggestion Date of Washington Meeting Is Set for Nov. 18.

The American Jewish Congress has been postponed until Nov. 18, partly in deference to the wish of President Wilson that preference be given to public business at this time by all patriotic citizens. The President's message was brought to the Congress Administrative Committee by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, who had a conference with Mr. Wilson recently. The President at this meeting expressed himself as unqualifiedly in accord with all of the objects of the congress, but said the urgency of the public business might make it inexpedient to hold it on Sept. 2, the date originally arranged.

Dr. Wise attended a meeting of the Congress Administrative Committee in the office of Nathan Straus, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and repeated what the President had told him. The rabbi and the others present agreed that it would be unwise to hold any meeting that might detract from the interest in American affairs and the prime necessity of making effective arrangements to carry on the war, and the following resolution, offered by Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the urgency of public business at this time, the Administrative Committee deems it wise and needful in the interests of American affairs that the American Jewish Congress be postponed from Sept. 2 to Nov. 18, 1917."

Unless something else intervenes, the congress will be held on that date at Washington. The overthrow of the Czar and the restoration to the Jews of equality in civil and religious affairs will make it unnecessary for the delegates to consider the Russian problem, but there are other countries which still discriminate against them, and these will be discussed. It had been suggested, following the success of the Russian revolution, that the congress be abandoned entirely, since Russia presented the biggest problem of the day at the time the congress was conceived, but the suggestion failed to prevail.

The Executive Committee foresaw the need for postponement, however, and at its last meeting adopted a resolution that the Administrative Committee be empowered to convene the congress on Sept. 2, and also to postpone it upon the sanction of a two-thirds vote of its members.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOTTLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Kottler, (nee Hannah Shapiro,) 930 Fox St., son, July 3, at Misericordia Hospital.

ALBERT.—July 6, 46 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Albert, a son.

BROD.—July 4, 3,673 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Brod, a son.

MOSS.—July 6, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Moss, a daughter.

Engaged.

GREENBERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

WOLLMAN—MEYROWITZ.—Mrs. J. Meyrowitz begs to announce the betrothal of her daughter, Anna Ella, to Mr. Ezra Wollman. Cards later.

ANISFIELD—LEISER.—Martha Leiser to Dr. Samuel P. Anisfield.

CHANDLER—FLEMING.—Louise V. Fleming to Harry A. Chandler.

DECKER — HEMMERDINGER. — Augusta Hemmerdinger to Louis Decker.

De WITT—SCHULTZE.—Charlotte Schultze to George B. De Witt.

DRACHMAN—NEWMAN.—Viola Newman to Abe Drachman.

GALINDO—IBANES.—Alba Galindo to Raul Ibanes.

HERBERT—HARTUNG.—Florence Hartung to Francis M. Herbert.

HOWIE—PETRY.—Hattie Petry to Michael Howie.

KOHN—SPIEGEL.—Selma Spiegel to Herman Kohn.

KRENNING—ROL.—Helen M. Rol to George C. Krenning.

ROGERS—FIX.—Margaret E. Fix to Walter H. Rogers.

RUNKEL—SCHWARTZ.—Jessie Schwartz to

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[New York State]

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We have prepared a pamphlet giving both a digest and the full text of the Act, and upon request shall be glad to send you a copy.

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3—Breadth of markets

In order to bring to the attention of investors the unusually low prices for bonds now prevailing we have prepared a comparison of January and July bond prices.

A copy of this comparison will be forwarded with our general circular AG—127 on request.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
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Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Partly because of the holiday in the middle of the week and partly due to uncertainties preceding Congressional action upon the new revenue law, the stock market of last week suffered a contraction in dealings to about 70 per cent. of the previous week's volume. Prices closed generally lower, with losses ranging from small fractions to as high as 18 points. The two classes of stocks suffering the greatest declines were the rails and the automobile issues. There was a good deal of selling of the former on disappointment caused by the partial recognition by the commission of the carriers' plea for higher rates. The motor stocks have declined because of a marked falling off in the demand for pleasure cars coming simultaneously with greatly increased cost of manufacture brought about by the higher basis obtaining in the steel market. Call money was easier last week, the highest rate touched being 4½ per cent. as against 6 per cent. in the week before, while at the close of the period money was in plentiful supply at 3¼ per cent. There was a good tone to the list in the final session, but the entire week was marked by an absence of new business, and transactions were almost entirely professional in character. The promise held out during the flotation of the Liberty Loan that the stock market would broaden once funds were released to the banks again has not been realized. On the contrary, the list has been narrower, and such activity as has developed has been brought about on declining movements. Steel common is now quoted at 127, or 10 points below its best price made on the expectation that a boom would follow the successful offering of the Government loan.

Every swing in the stock market carries too far, whether the movement is upward or downward. A boom in stocks persists after the fundamental conditions which gave rise to it have begun to change and a slump continues beyond the point at which unfavorable conditions have been fully discounted. The motor issues are suffering now from a reaction from the rapid rise they had two years ago. There is no question but that one inevitable result of the war will be the exercise of national economy, and one of the first luxuries to feel the effects of contraction is the automobile. At the same time traders last week seemed to forget the fact that the automobile is more than a fad which will soon be succeeded by something else. The development of plants and new cars undoubtedly proceeded too fast at the height of the movement. Now production is slowing down and may be checked still further if no substitute is found for gasoline, but there is a minimum demand which will call for a large number of cars even under the most adverse conditions imaginable. The truck business, which most manufacturers are engaged in to a greater or less extent, promises to increase in importance. Another possibility which only a few of the automobile makers are embracing so far lies in the development of facilities for making airplane motors. If the plan which the Government has for dispatching thousands of airplanes to Europe is carried through it will be necessary to call upon the automobile factories for motors and parts. The slump which carried Studebaker, Chandler, General Motors, and Saxon to levels below the point from which the upward movement started was checked last week only by a recovery due to short covering.

The Senate Finance Committee has announced its proposed war revenue measure, and after adoption it will go into conference after which a bill substantially along the lines mapped out by the Senate is expected to be enacted into law. The Senate's bill is much more carefully worked out to meet business conditions than the one framed in the lower house. Its most important feature is the tax on excess profits. As it left the House the Revenue bill provided for a tax of 16 per cent. on profits in excess of 8 per cent. of capital, a plan that was inequitable and surrounded by many administration difficulties. The Senate substitute takes no account of the allowance for a fair rate on capital, but carries a sliding scale of taxes based on a pre-war average of profits. This average is computed on the basis of earnings for the three years, 1911, 1912, and 1913. It has been held in banking circles that this constitutes a serious fault. In between 1913, the last year figuring in the averages, and 1917, the first year against which the tax is to apply, there occurred such great changes in the volume and nature of business as to make the pre-war period as taken anything but a true normal base on which to compute excess profits. The consensus of opinion among financiers is that operation of the new law would be greatly simplified if Congress should take the three years, 1914, 1915, and 1916, in arriving at average earnings. If the latter period were taken it would be necessary to increase the rate of assessment in order to produce the amount of revenue counted upon through operation of the new revenue. At the same time the real purpose of the tax, which is to make the industries which have benefited by the war contribute largely to the expenses now being borne by the United States as a consequence of its entrance in the struggle, would be more nearly realized if the later period were taken. A study of the application of the proposed Senate provision against business of many kinds shows that on the basis of profits earned in 1916 the Government would receive practically the same amount of revenue through the levying of a 40 per cent. tax on excess earnings over the 1914-16 average as it would from a tax of 20 per cent. on the excess over 1911-13 period. Both in the Senate and the House the matter of expediency assumed undue importance in the answers made to objections that the tax as proposed would not bear fairly upon those industries that have not derived any benefit from the change in commercial activity worked by the war.

The more mature consideration which the Interstate Commerce Commission decision in the 15 per cent. case has received in the past week has given rise to no expectation that it will result in a return of investment funds to railway development in this country. The desire of the commission to be fair cannot be questioned, but it has tried so hard to safeguard shippers that it has rendered the railway field unattractive for the investment of new capital. The railroads are not keeping pace with the growth of business, and it seems now that they will be unable to provide a considerable sum either out of earnings or the sale of securities for extending their facilities. The Railway Age Gazette points out that the expectation of the commission for better results, announced in the decision of the two previous applications for general advances in freight rates, was not borne out. Complete returns for 1914 show the smallest percentage of net return for fifteen years, and within a year from the time that the commission rendered its first decision in the 55 per cent. case there were more miles of railroads in receivers' hands than ever before, and there had been made the lowest annual record of new construction in time of peace since 1848. "The commission up to this time usually has looked backward instead of forward," says The Gazette. "It has not correctly appraised the ruling tendencies in the railroad business or foreseen the results which the operation of those tendencies would produce. One of its fundamental troubles as at present constituted is that it has too many professors and lawyers and no business men at all. The business man who always looks backward soon becomes bankrupt. Foresight is the successful business man's qualification. The railway situation in the United States is what it is today mainly because for over ten years the earnings of the roads have been controlled chiefly by a regulating body whose members have not been able to tell what was going to happen in the railroad business until it has happened."

LONDON STOCKS BUOYANT.

Dealings More Active on Resumption of Russian Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—The business week was curtailed by a bank holiday on Monday, but dealings in stocks were more active, and with a wider spread and a more buoyant tone on the resumption of the Russian offensive. Most sections participated in the improvement, which occurred chiefly in the closing days.

Investment stocks were firmer, including the 5 per cent. war loan and consols, and there was a pronounced revival in British railways on dividend announcements, near and expected. Last year's returns are being repeated, which makes trade-line stocks fairly attractive at current levels. American and Colonial railways were much neglected, but South American lines were well supported, especially Brazilian. Argentines failed to maintain an early rise owing to unsatisfactory traffic.

Foreign bonds were not prominent. Chinese bonds were lower, following the monarchical coup, but Russians responded to military developments, and there was improvement in exchange and Russian mining shares, as well as stiffening in semi-speculative industrials.

Interest in explosives companies is increasing, Nobels being prominently strong. Investors also are acquiring oil shares, particularly Mexican Eagle, which rose to well over £3. Breweries were again supported, the Government making the expected announcement on Thursday of increased barrelage of beer in the interest of munition and harvest workers.

Lombard Street was startled on Tuesday by the rise in the official Treasury bill rate from 4⅛ to 4¾ per cent. Expectations had favored a reduction in money rates after the turn of the half year, but clearing banks adhered to their resolution not to change the deposit allowances, which practically compelled the Government to offer more attractive terms for Treasury bills. In view of the large weekly maturities discounts responded with an advance to 4¾ per cent., and money, which was plentiful in the first days of the new month, became scarcer at the end of the week.

PARIS MARKET CLOSES FIRM.

Home Crops Expected to Exceed the Previous Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—Russian military successes gave a sharp fillip to prices at the opening of the Bourse on Monday, and the arrival of the American troops on Tuesday accentuated the all-around improvement, especially in the Russian group. Some profit taking followed on Thursday, but on Friday the market closed firm, with the exception of the Spanish group, which had been agitated for some days and the closing in which was weak, due to confirmation of the news of internal political troubles. The war loan closed at 88.40, and rentes at 60.25.

There was a good demand for shares of the Banque National Credit on the decision to increase the capital. Mexicans and French industrials were active, and there was a recovery in rubbers and American coppers. There was considerable agitation in international exchanges; sterling touched 27.65 and dollars 5.80 on Thursday, but the market broke Friday on the intervention of the Bank of France, sterling closing at 27.30 and dollars at 5.73. In the business done on Saturday the market got out of hand, and certain speculators were badly caught.

At a meeting of the Bourse employes the cost of living and the presence of undesirable aliens at Bourse sessions was discussed. The Finance Minister appointed a committee today to control foreign exchange operations. Home crops are expected to exceed previous estimates, owing to the exceptionally hot weather in June.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,256,014,195 francs. Advances on account of the war amount to 10,700,000,000 francs. Advances to foreign Governments amount to 2,640,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,538,420	103,813,676
Same period a year ago.	1,880,526	87,038,974

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.44	80.05	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	87.04	85.18	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	110	110	110	..
100	Advance Rumely pf	28	28	28	— ¼
100	Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	— ½
900	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Alaska Juneau	4½	4	4	— ½
4,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¾	28¼	29¼	— 1¼
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	— 2¼
1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	94⅞	92	92	+ ⅝
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	99½	99½	99½	— 2½
600	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	91	91½	— 1¾
14,600	Am. Can	51	48¼	49¼	..
400	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	..
11,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	78½	75¼	76½	— 1⅝
300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116	116	116	..
800	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	36	36	— 1½
100	Am. Express	90	90	90	—10
800	Am. Hide & Leather	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅛
100	Am. Ice Securities	9	9	9	..
300	Am. International	55⅝	55	55⅝	..
3,150	Am. Linseed	24½	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
1,800	Am. Linseed pf	61¼	60	60¾	+ ⅞
9,800	Am. Locomotive	73⅝	69⅜	70	— 1⅞
300	Am. Locomotive pf	103½	103½	*103½	+ ½
500	Am. Malting	12½	11½	11½	— ½
4,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	66⅞	64	66⅜	+ ⅜
15,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	107⅜	104½	105⅝	— 1¾
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	113½	112	112⅝	— 1⅜
500	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅞
400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¾
3,600	Am. Steel Foundries	73	70	70½	— 2
9,100	Am. Sugar Refining	121¾	118	119¼	— 1½
28,900	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	45⅞	38¼	43½	+ 3⅝
25	Am. Tel. & Cable	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	120	120¾	+ ½
100	Am. Tobacco	193	193	193	+ ½
1,550	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100	100	100	— 1
1,400	Am. Woolen	54⅜	52¼	52¾	— ⅝
800	Am. Writing Paper pf	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
1,800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	33	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅜
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	61	61	61	— 1
82,300	Anaconda Copper	81½	78⅝	80¾	— ⅝
7,300	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	100¾	99⅞	100⅜	— ⅜
400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	96	96	+ ½
400	Atlanta, Birm. & At	15½	15½	15½	..
900	Atlantic Coast Line	109	107⅝	108¼	— ⅝
8,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	103	102	104¼	— 2¼
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	62	— 2
73,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	76½	70⅛	71½	— 1⅞
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	— 1
21,700	Baltimore & Ohio	72	69	71¼	— 1
703	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	69½	70	— ⅝
100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
105,300	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, temp. cfs.	142¾	132¾	135	— 6¼
2,170	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	59¼	56¾	57	— 3
300	Brown Shoe	71½	71	71	— ½
1,300	Bruns. Ter. Ry. & Sec.	12⅝	10½	10½	— ⅞
500	Burns Brothers	100	98½	98½	— 1½
700	Butterick Co.	13	12	13	..
4,200	Butte & Superior	41	39½	40¼	— ⅝
1,200	CAL. PACKING	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
200	Cal. Petroleum	20½	20	20	+ ½
500	Cal. Petroleum pf	51½	51	51	— ½
100	Calumet & Arizona	79½	79½	79¼	— ⅜
6,900	Canadian Pacific	159½	157½	159	— ⅜
21,200	Central Leather Co.	95¾	92½	93⅝	— 1⅞
200	Central Leather Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	..
1,500	Cerro de Pasco	36	34¼	34½	— 1⅛
13,800	Chandler Motor	82	67	81	+ 2
7,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	58⅝	59	— 1
1,000	Chicago Gt. Western	11¼	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
400	Chicago Gt. Western pf	33	32	32	— 1
61,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	72¾	65¼	68¼	— 4½
2,700	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	110½	108	108	— 2½
1,800	Chicago & Northwest'n.	110	106	106¼	— 2½
295	Chi. & Northwestern pf	144¾	144¾	144¾	— ¾
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. of d., f. p.	65⅝	63¾	64	— 3⅝
8,400	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	36½	33¼	33⅝	— 2⅞
8,400	Chi., R.I.& P.7% pf.,w.i.	78¾	76	76⅜	— 2⅝
6,500	Chi., R.I.& P.6% pf.,w.i.	69¾	66½	67¾	— 1⅝
8,200	Chile Copper	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
7,900	Chino Copper	56	54½	55	— 1½
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	36	35⅞	35⅞	— 2⅞
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	110	110	110	..
6,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¼	50¾	51	— 2¼
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf	54⅞	54½	54½	— ⅜
8,400	Columbia Gas & Elec.	42	40¾	41	— ⅞
200	Consolidated Gas	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
800	Continental Can	102½	101	102½	— 1
77,100	Corn Products Refining	35½	32¼	35⅜	+ 3
2,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	105⅝	97½	*97½	— 2
178,500	Crucible Steel	91⅞	85¾	87	— 3½
950	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102¾	102⅝	— ⅝
8,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅝	41¼	43	..
200	Cuban-American Sugar	185½	185½	185¼	— 4½
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	99¼	100	+ ⅝
8,200	Delaware & Hudson	111⅞	109	110	— 2
300	Denver & Rio Grande	8	8	8	— 1
1,600	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— 2⅜
20	Detroit Edison Co.	124	124	124	..
10,300	Distillers Securities	23⅜	20	*22⅜	+ ⅞
800	Dome Mines	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	..
1,000	ELK HORN COAL	36	34½	35½	— ½
15,940	Erie	25½	23⅝	24⅜	— ⅝
1,400	Erie 1st pf.	38	35⅞	36⅛	— 1⅜
300	Erie 2d pf.	28½	28	28¼	— ⅝
100	FED. MIN. & SM. pf.	45	45	45	..
200	Fisher Body	37¾	37	37⅝	+ ⅝
100	Fisher Body pf.	88	88	88	..
500	GENERAL CIGAR	38	38	38	— 6
800	General Electric	160	157¾	158¾	— 2½
76,700	General M., temp. cfs.	117¾	109¾	112¾	— 5½
200	Gen. M. pf., temp. cfs.	90¼	90	90¼	— 1½
6,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47	45	46	— 1
500	Granby Consol.	84	83¼	83¼	— 2½
18,200	Great Northern pf.	108¼	101¾	*102	— 2¾
4,900	Great Northern ctfs. for ore properties	32¼	30⅝	31¼	— ⅝
200	Greene Cananea Copper	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅝
1,500	Gulf States Steel	126½	123¼	124	— 4
200	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	110	110	110	+ ⅝
800	HASKELL & BARKER	39¼	38¼	38⅝	— ¼
100	Homestake Mining	102½	102½	102½	— 5
500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	108½	108	108¼	+ ⅝
12,500	Inspiration Copper	62⅞	60¾	61¼	— 1½
6,580	Interborough Con.	10	8½	9	— 1
3,000	Interborough Con. pf.	35¾	32¾	33	— 2¾
1,700	Internat. Agricul. pf.	56	54½	55¾	..
400	Internat. Harv., N. J.	111¾	110	110	— 2
100	Internat. Harv., N. J. pf	116	116	116	— ¼
100	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	101	101	101	— 1
10,000	Internat. Mer. Mar.	28¼	26¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
42,000	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	85⅞	81⅜	84½	+ 1⅝
5,800	Internat. Nickel	40¾	39⅞	*40⅜	+ ⅛
1,100	Internat. Paper	85⅝	84	84¼	+ 1¼
300	Internat. Paper pf.	105	105	105	— 2
100	Internat. P. pf. stamped	74	74	74	+ 2
155	JEWEL TEA	47	47	47	+ ⅝
100	Jewel Tea pf.	100	100	100	— 3½
1,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	21½	21	21¼	..
100	Kansas City South. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— 1⅛
400	Kelly Springfield Tire	46	46	46	+ 1
8,749	Kennecott Copper	45¼	43⅝	44½	— ½
100	Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
26	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	110	100½	110	..
200	Kress (S. H.) pf.	106	105⅝	105⅝	..
7,100	LACKAWANNA STEEL	97½	93	94	— 3
500	Lake Erie & West. pf.	30¼	30	30	— 4
2,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	19	16⅝	19	+ 1
2,000	Lehigh Valley	62½	61	61⅝	— ½
100	Liggett & Myers	224½	224½	224½	—10½
700	Louisville & Nashville	127	125	125	— 2¾
100	MACKAY COS. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
10	Manhattan Elevated	116	116	116	..
6,800	Maxwell Motors	47½	44¼	46	— 1⅝
900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	67½	64	64	— 1¼
2,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	30¾	28½	28½	— 2
100	May Department Stores	55½	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
100	May Dept. Stores pf.	105	103	105	+ 2
71,600	Mexican Petroleum	100¾	94½	99¼	+ 1¾
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	96¼	96¼	95¾	+ 1¼
5,200	Miami Copper	41¾	40¾	*41	..
12,733	Midvale Steel	63¼	60	61½	— 1½
600	Minn. & St. Louis, new	16	15	16	— 2
400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	102	100	102	— 2⅜
160	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	120	120	120	..
2,700	Mo., Kansas & Texas	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	13	13	13	— ½
16,200	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	30½	28¼	29⅜	— ½
750	Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	55	54	55	— 1½
100	Montana Power	93¼	93¼	*93¼	— 1¼
800	NATIONAL ACME	35	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅜
200	National Biscuit Co.	110¼	110	110	+ 1½
100	National Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	..
8,400	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36⅝	34	35	— ⅝
13,000	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	41¾	38¼	41¼	+ 1⅝
200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	98	96¼	96¼	— 1¼
4,300	Nevada Con. Copper	23¼	22½	*22⅞	— ⅛
1,200	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	25¼	24	24	— 1
700	N. Y. Air Brake	140½	138	138	— 7
19,300	N. Y. Central	90	86⅝	89½	— 1⅝
5,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37¼	35	35¼	— 1¾
900	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅛
800	Norfolk & Western	122¾	121½	122	— ⅝
300	North American	60	60	60	— 1½
82,600	Northern Pacific	101⅝	99	101	..
700	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	— 1¼
37,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	126⅜	120¾	124⅝	— 1⅝
5,900	Ohio Cities Gas rights	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1,300	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅛
500	Owens Bottle Machine	91	91	91	..
1,700	PACIFIC MAIL	29	27⅝	*27⅝	— 1⅛
200	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91	91	91	+ 2
10,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	52⅜	51⅝	52	— ⅜
1,400	People's Gas, Chicago	77	74	76	— 2
800	Pere Marquette	19	18	18	— 1⅛
800	Pere Marquette prior pf	64	62½	64	+ 1
600	Pierce-Arrow	41⅝	40½	41	..
700	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
800	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	72½	72	72	— 2
11,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	56⅞	52¼	55½	..
500	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of dep.	119½	117	118	— ⅜
10,400	Pitts. & West Va.	34½	31	32¼	— 1½
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	64½	63	63	— 1¼
900	Pressed Steel Car	76½	74	74	— 1
884	Pullman Co.	141½	139	139	— 1½
500	QUICKSILVER	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
300	RY. STEEL SPRING	54	53	53	— 1
5,800	Ray Con. Copper	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅜
47,800	Reading	95¼	91½	93	— ⅝
56,400	Republic Iron & Steel	93¼	90¾	91	— 1¾
400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	103¾	102½	103	+ ⅝
4,700	Royal Dutch t. r.	64⅞	64¼	64¾	+ 1
300	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	17¼	16½	16½	— 1⅛
200	St. Louis Southwestern.	30½	30	30	..
400	Savage Arms	100	98	98	— 2
4,200	Saxon Motor	19¾	15	19¾	+ 1⅜
700	Seaboard Air Line	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29	28	29	+ ⅛
1,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	166¼	164	166	— 2
500	Shattuck-Arizona	25¾	25¼	25¾	— 1⅛
45,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	46⅝	42¼	43¼	— ⅝
800	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	58	57	57	— ½
21,600	Southern Pacific	93¼	90¾	92¾	— 1
2,000	South Porto Rico Sugar	9	8¼	8¼	— 1¼
18,600	Southern Railway	27	25⅝	26¾	— ¼
800	Southern Railway pf.	55	54½	55	..
100	Standard Milling	88	88	88	— 5½
100	Standard Mill. 1st pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 4⅝
159,900	Studebaker Co.	66⅝	54¼	58	— 9½
400	Studebaker pf.	94	91	94	..
1,100	Stutz Motor	38½	36½	38¼	+ ¾
600	Superior Steel	50	48¾	48¾	+ 1⅞
300	Superior Steel pf.	102¾	101	102¾	+ 1½
2,600	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18¾	17¼	17⅜	— ⅝
2,700	Texas Co.	215	211½	213¾	— ⅝
1,500	Texas Co. rights	23	21½	22	— ⅞
2,500	Third Avenue	20½	17¾	18½	— 2
400	Tidewater Oil	196	195	195	— 1
28,600	Tobacco Products	61	56⅝	60½	+ 1⅝
300	Tobacco Products pf.	101	99¼	100	+ 2
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. tr.	8	8	8	— 2
300	Transue & T. Steel F.	46	42¾	*42¾	— 2¼
400	Twin City Rap. Transit	85	85	85	— 1¼
100	UNION BAG & P., new	85	85	85	— 1
20,000	Union Pacific	135	132¾	124¼	— ⅛
250	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	80	+ ¾
2,100	United Alloy Steel	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅜
4,300	United Cigar Stores	105¼	103¾	105	+ 1
100	United Drug	75	75	75	+ 1
3,400	United Fruit	133½	130¼	131¼	— 2
400	United Paperboard	29¾	29	29¼	+ ⅛
1,800	United Rys. Investment	8¼	7	7½	— 1⅛
250	United Rys. Invest pf.	18	16	16	— 1½
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	21¼	21¼	21¼	— 1¼
100	U. S. Express	19	19	19	..
65,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	157¾	152	157¾	— 1¼
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	108	108	108	— 2
3,510	U. S. Rubber	90¾	87¾	89¾	+ ⅝
535,500	U. S. Steel	126¾	125¼	*126⅜	— 2
7,315	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¼	117⅝	+ ¾
7,700	Utah Copper	110¾	108½	109	— 1
300	Utah Securities	19	19	19	— 1⅛
600	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43	41¼	41¼	— 1¼
100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	108	108	108	— 1½
400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70	68	68½	— 1½
1,700	WABASH	12⅝	11⅜	12	— ⅛
4,800	Wabash pf., A	50	48	49¼	— ⅜
1,800	Wabash pf. B	28¼	25¼	25½	— ⅜
3,000	Western Maryland	21½	19	20½	— ⅜
800	Western Union Tel.	94⅜	94	94	— ⅜
7,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	50⅜	49¾	50	— ⅜
200	Western Pacific	16¾	15½	16¾	+ ⅛
200	Western Pacific pf.	45	45	45	— ⅛
3,800	Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	34⅜	33	34	— ⅛
800	White Motors	47¾	46¾	46¾	— 1⅜
1,200	Wilson & Co.	71⅝	68½	69	— 1
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	108¾	— 1⅜
36,500	Willys-Overland	32¼	30¾	31¾	+ ⅛
100	Willys-Overland pf.	92	92	92	— ⅜
1,000	Wisconsin Central	47	46	46	— 5
700

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$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
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100 A. D. T. of N. Y.
50 Amer. Thermos Bottle
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Bordens Milk Pfd.
100 Eisenlohr Bros. Com.
$5,000 Hacker-Jones-Jewl 1st 6s
$2,000 Peoria Water W. Cons. 4s
$1,000 Securities Co. of N. Y. 4s
25 Sheffield Farms Pfd.
25 Singer Mfg. Co.
100 Trenton Potteries Com.
$5,000 Union Waxed Parch. 6s

WILL SELL:

$5,000 Amer. Malting Co. 1st 5s
50 Amer. Press Ass'n
25 Barnhart Bros. & Sp. 1st Pf.
100 Buffalo Gas Com.
40 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
$5,000 Equit. Gas Lt., N. Y. 1st 5s
25 Foundation Co. Pfd.
$7,000 Jamaica & Bkln. R R 1st 5s
50 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Royal Bkg. Powder Pfd.
$10,000 Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
$10,000 Stand. Gas Lt., N. Y. 1st 5s
$5,000 United Lead Co 5s
50 Ward Baking Com.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$11,197,800	$520,135,650	Average price 40 bonds	83.11	82.65	89.48	82.65
Same period last year	14,062,500	556,948,450	Same period a year ago	87.33	87.10	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. AG. CH. deb. 5s	100	100	100	9
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	14
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	168
Am. T. &T. col. 4s	88	87	87⅞	36
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99	98½	99	208
Am. Thread 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88	86½	88	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	90¼	89¾	90¼	81
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	88½	87⅝	88¼	604½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	7
A. & C. A. L. 4½s	90¼	90	90	2
A.&C.A.L. 1st 5s,S.B.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	5
Atl. Coast Line 4s	87⅜	87¼	87¼	2
BALD. LOCO. 5s	101	101	101	20
Balt. & O. pr. L. 3½s	91	90	91	50
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86	85½	85⅛	24
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97⅛	96¾	97	42
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88⅜	87⅞	88⅜	68
B.&O.S.W.Div. 3½s	87	87	87	5
B.&O.P.J.&M. 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100½	14
B. R. T. ref. 4s	68	68	68	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅜	98	98⅜	30
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	92	92	92	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Bush Term. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
CAL. GAS & ELE. 5s	97	95¾	97	20
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97	97	97	10
Central Leather 5s	90⅜	90¼	90½	53
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s	109	109	109	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	83⅜	83⅜	83¾	8
C. de Pasco con. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	88	87⅝	88	60
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	8
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞	8
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83½	83½	83½	5
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	86	85⅝	86	85
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s,reg.	95½	95½	95½	1
C.,B. & Q.,Den. D. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
C., B. & Q.,Ill. D. 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞	3
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	65	65	65	7
Chi. G. Western 4s	66¼	65⅜	66	7
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	94½	94½	94½	5
C.,M. & St. P.ref.4½s	84¾	84¼	84¾	61
C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s, new	84½	8	84	17
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	31
C.,M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	90⅝	88½	88⅞	135
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Chi. & St. P. & M. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	7
C., M. & St. P., P. W. & M. Div. 5s	100	100	100	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	92½	91⅞	92	7
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80¾	80¼	80	17
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	84	81	81	18
C. rp ctfs. of dep.,sta.	73½	72	72	153
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71¾	70¾	71	104
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	111	111	111	1
Chi. & W. Ind.gen.6s	106½	106¼	106¼	2
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	122	122	122½	2
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Chile Copper 7s	124	122	122	14
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	1
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	4
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	91	90¾	90¾	2
Col. Industrial 5s	78	77½	77½	17
Col. & So. 1st 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	6
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	79	78½	79	1
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	13½
Corn P. Ref. s. f. '24	98⅞	98	98⅞	9
Com. Cable 4s, reg.	69	69	69	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	97½	97	97½	10
D. & R. G. con. 4s	72¾	71	71	8
D. & R. G. 5s	55	55	55	13
Detroit United 4½s	80	79	80¼	15
ERIE con. 4s	78½	78¼	78½	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	52½	52½	52½	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	53¼	52¾	52¾	11
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	67	65	66	27
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	88½	88½	88½	14
Erie gen. 4s	61	61	61	16
Erie & Jersey 6s	101	101	101	2
ERIE, ELEC. deb. 5s	102½	102¼	102½	12
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	4
Green Bay deb. B	11¾	10¼	11	18
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	80¼	80	80	4
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12¾	12¼	12¼	11
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	86	85	86	7
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	96½	94½	96¾	10
Ill. Steel 4½s	87½	87½	87½	22
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101½	101½	20
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93¾	92⅝	93¼	60
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63¼	61½	61⅝	38
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	91	90⅝	91	42
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100¼	100	100	50
Int. Paper 6s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	7
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49	49	49	2
KANSAS C., F. S. & M. 6s	103	103	103	3
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	1
Kan. City South. 5s	85	85	85	9
Kan. City Term. 4s	83	83	83	1
LACK. S'L 5s, '23	99½	99	99	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	105	104½	105	84
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	96½	99⅝	99½	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92⅜	92½	92½	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	90¾	90¾	17
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	97	97	97	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	7
Long I. Ferry 4½s	90	90	90	1
L. I. deb 5s, tp. ctfs.	80	79⅞	80	13
Lorillard 5s	98	99	99	5
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	4
MAN. con. 4s, tax ex.	83	83	83	3
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
Mich. Cent. 5½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	99¾	99	99¾	20
Mil. & N. ext. 4½s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	49	48	49	6
Mil., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88	87⅞	87⅞	6
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	55	55	55	8
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	68	68	68	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40	37⅝	37⅝	10
M., K. & T. 2d 4s ctfs. of dep.	40	40	40	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i	59½	58¾	59¼	291
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	100	100	100	8
Mo. Pacific 1st ref. 5s, '23, w. i	94½	94½	94½	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s tr. rs	55	55	55	1
M. & O., Mon. Div. 5s	93	93	93	1
Montana Power 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	5
NEW O. TERM. 4s	70	70	70	1
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96½	96½	96½	10
N. O., T. & M. inc. 6s	47½	45	45	30
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	105¼	104½	104½	143
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79	78¾	79	20
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92½	92	92¼	34
N. Y. C. eq. 4½s, '19	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	5
N. Y. C., L. 3½s	71¾	70¾	71	5
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	5
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	6
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
N.Y.,N.H.& Hcv. 6s	96	96	96	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	69¾	67⅞	67⅞	5
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	80	75	80	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	24	24	24	64
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	56	54	54	15
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94	93½	93⅝	43½
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Northern Pacific 4s	87	86⅝	86⅝	12
Northern Pacific Ore 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	3
Nor. Pac. Term.1st 6s	110	110	110	1
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	93⅝	93½	93½	15
ORE. S. L. REF. 4s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	18
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103¼	103¼	103½	1
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88	87⅞	88	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97¼	96⅝	97¼	7
Penn. gtd. 4½s	99⅝	99½	99½	9
Penn. R. R. r. e. 4s	99½	99½	99½	6
Penn. con. 4½s	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	10
Penn. gen. 4½s	95⅝	94⅝	95⅜	5
Penn. gen. 4½s, temp.	94⅞	94½	94½	109
Penn. con. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
eo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	94½	94½	94½	3
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90	88	88	50
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71	71	71	1
Phila. Co. 5s, 1922	92	92	92	2
Public Service 5s	87½	87½	87½	16
RY. ST. SPR.,L.T.5s	102¼	102½	102½	1
Rdg.-Jer. Cent. col.4s	91	91	91	3
Reading gen. 4s	90	89¼	90	23
Rep. I. & S. 5s '40	100¾	100¾	100¼	31
Rio. Gr. So. 1st 4s	38	38	38	5
ST.L.,I.M. & S.gen.5s	98	98	98	2
t. L. I. M. & S. ut.4s	76	75⅞	76	4
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s	62	61¼	61½	118
St.L.&S.F.gen.lien 6s	78	77⅛	77⅛	20
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65⅛	65	65	79
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48	46	46	10
St. L. & M. Bdg. 5s	95½	93½	95½	5
St. L. S. W. 1st t. bs	64¼	64¼	64½	2
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	1
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	57	57	57	2
St.P.,M. & M.,E.M.4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
San A. & Ar. P. 4s	62¼	62¼	62½	1
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	60¾	59	59¾	10
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	98⅝	98	98	3
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99	98	98½	145½
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81½	81½	142
S. P. S. F. T 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
So. Pac. ref 4s	85½	85	85¼	6
So. Pac. col. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	22
So. Ry. gen. 4s	66⅛	65¾	65¾	45
TENN. COP. CO 6s Sub. Rects f. p	92	92	92	3
Texas Co. deb. 6s	103¼	102¾	102¾	20
Third Av. ref. 4s	66½	66	66	9
Third Av. adj. 5s	38½	38	38	88
Tri-City 5s	97	97	97	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	92¾	91½	91½	85½
Union Pac. con. 4s	89¼	88¼	89½	18
Union Pac. ref. 4s	85	85	85	5
U. S. Rity. & Imp. 4s	51	51	51	5
U. S. S. 5s, tr. ctfs.	86½	85¼	86	226
U. S. Rubber 6s	101½	101¼	101½	11
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s	104	103¾	104	13
U. S. Steel 5s	104¾	104	104¾	95
U. S. Steel 5s Reg.	104½	104	104½	4
Utah P. & L. 5s	89¾	89½	89¾	3
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
Va.-Car. Ch. conv. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	100	100	100	1
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	87	87	87	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	94	93¼	93¼	3
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	84	84	84	2
WABASH 1st 5s	100	99¾	100	40
Wabash 2d 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
Wab. Deb. & Chi. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	25
Western Electric 5s	100¾	100	100	9
Western Md. 4s	70	70	70	3
Western Pacific 5s	86½	86½	86½	5
West. Union Tel. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	4
West Shore 4s	83	83	83	5
West Sh. 4s Reg	82	81¾	81¾	8
W. Union Col tr. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	76	76	76	1
Wilson & Co. 5s	101¼	100¾	101¼	14
Total sales				$4,879,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 4s, registered	105	105	105	1
U. S. L. 3½s	100 3-50	100 100	1-50	2489
U. S. L. 3½s (small)	100 2-50	100 100	*2	*2441½
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96¾	96	96	190
Anglo-French 5s	93¾	93¼	93¾	1413½
City of Bordeaux 6s	95¾	95	95¾	12
City of Lyons 6s	95¾	94½	95⅞	81
City of Paris 6s	94¼	93⅝	94½	122½
City of Marseilles 6s	96	95	95	15
City of Tokio 5s	80	79½	79½	13
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	99	98½	98½	4
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	98	95¾	96	22
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96½	95½	95½	83
French Gov. tp. 5½s	99¾	98¾	99¼	316
Japanese 4½s	86¾	86½	86½	10
Jap. 4½s, Ger. sta.	80½	80½	80½	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. sta.	80	79½	80	13
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
U.K. of G.B.& I. 5s	98	97¾	98	244
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99¾	99¾	294
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97	96¾	97	123
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¾	99¼	99½	434
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96	95	95¾	240
Total sales				$6,154,700

*In $100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

3½s, Nov., 1954	86	83½	86	8
4s, 1958	95	95	95	5
4s, 1959	95¼	94	94	1
4½s, Nov., 1967	103	102¼	102⅝	16
4½s, Nov., 1917	100	100	100	2
4½s, 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
4½s, 1965	102¾	102¼	102¾	51
4½s, 1964	97⅞	97½	97⅞	36
4½s, 1960	98	97⅝	97⅝	40
4½s, 1966	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Total sales				$161,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4s, 1962	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100¼	100	100½	2
Total sales				$3,000
Grand total				$11,197,800

Partial Payment Bonds

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25 South Penn. Oil	50 Ohio Oil
50 S. Gas & N. J.	25 Prairie P. L.
25 Vacuum Oil	25 S. O. of N. Y.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	50,536	32,440	153,220	$12,000
Tuesday	53,651	59,840	126,440	42,000
Wednesday	Holiday			
Thursday	70,448	96,450	145,635	94,000
Friday	65,802	80,090	180,485	102,000
Saturday	27,425	87,316	104,580	82,000
Total	256,862	406,136	710,360	$332,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
19,450	*Astna Expl.	5⅞	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
430	*Astna E. pf.	35	30	35	+ 6
2,000	*Astna C. pf.	5	4¼	4¼	..
1,750	*Air Reduct.	90	84	90	+ 4½
2,200	Am. Int. Cor., (650 paid)	57½	55	57	..
1,500	Am. Tin & T.	1¼	⅝	1¼	..
1,800	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
3,450	*B'worth Jud.	70	58	70	+16
135	*Carbon Steel	104	103	104	..
1,900	*Car. L. & P.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8,400	Carwen Steel	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
800	*Cent. Fdy.	36½	35½	35½	— 1
800	*Cent. Fdy. pf	54½	53	53	— 3
100	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
7,850	Chevrolet Mot.	100	91	94	— 7
2,450	*City Serv., w. i.	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
13,500	C. Aero., com.	45	38⅝	41	+ 2
3,900	C. Aero., rts.	3	⅜	1⅛	+ ⅜
675	*E. Anilin Ch.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
1,028	Emerson Phon.	6	5¾	5¾	..
900	Everett H., Inc	22¼	22½	22¾	— ⅛
325	Holly Sug. C.	46	44½	45	..
107	Holly S. C. pf.	101	100⅝	101	..
1,700	Int. Tbc. Cor.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,000	*Int. T. C. pf.	1	1	1	..
3,050	*Lake T. Boat.	7¾	7	7⅛	— ⅝
20	*Lukens Steel	45	45	45	..
250	*L. S. Int pf.	103½	102½	102⅝	..
400	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs.	100	97½	100	— 4
46,500	*Maxim Mun.	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
400	*N. Y. Ship'g.	46	44½	46	— 1
2,900	N. Y. P. & T.	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
5,858	*Ohio Cities G., w. i.	59½	57	57⅜	— 7½
1,065	S. & T. T. pf.	10¼	10	10¼	..
100	*St. J. Lead.	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
2,000	*Steel A. Cp.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
14,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	33	29½	30	— 3¼
8	*Todd Shipyds	84	84	84	— 1
16,500	Triangle F. v. t. ctfs.	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
3,050	*Un. E. Aero.	3½	3	3¼	..
9,300	U. S. S'p Co.	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
14,900	*United Mot'a.	27¼	25	25	— 2
2,100	*U. S. Air Cp.	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
300	*U. S. L. & H. Corp	1½	1½	1⅝	..
800	Un. Zinc. Sm.	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
2,300	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
25,000	*W.-M. A. Cp.	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
3,800	*Zinc Con. Co.	2¾	2¾	2⅞	..

STANDARD OIL

9,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
10	Nor. Pipe L.	98	98	98	+ 1
80	St. Oil, (N.J.)	593	585	588	— 2
98	St. Oil, (N.Y.)	282	278	279	— 5
16	St. Oil, (Cal.)	261	259	259	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

15,300	*†Allen Oil	66	54	64	— 1
500	Atlan. Petrol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
4,400

Wanted
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. 6s
Central Aguirre Sugar
Bucyrus Common
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
Semet Solvay "Rights"
T. H. Symington Com.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	95	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	58	65
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	5	May & Nov.	98	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	88½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	102½	104
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100¾	101½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	103	103¾
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '36	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	102
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	..	94
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	98	98
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	95	98
Cons. Gas. (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	101½	102
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. P. of N.J. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	100½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '50	5	Jan. & July	88	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	94½	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '29	6	Mar. & Sep.	95	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	98
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	82	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	56	57
Jersey City, Hob. & P. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73½	74½
Kan. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	91½	92½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	91½	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90¾	92
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	91	93
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '28	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	104
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Met. Ry. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '23	6	Jan. & July	96	98½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '43	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	99	103
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Newark P'ass Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	102	105
No. Ill. Pr. & Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	68	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	101	102
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	82	85
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	96	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '41	5	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	92¾	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Ontario Power 1st., '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Pptc. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100	101
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	98½	100
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	100¼
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	94	..
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '24	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	96
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '42	5	June & Dec.	89	91
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	92	96
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Tampa Electric 1st, '52	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	81	81¾
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80½	81
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	62	62½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100	102¼
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	78¼	78¾
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	92	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	101
Lima Locomotive, '29	6	May & Nov.	94	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	..	20	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	72
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	113	116
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	48	49
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	317	319
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	111
Am. Power & Light	..	Q	Mar 1, 17	66	68
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	..	Q	July 1, 17	28	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	66	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	..	8	9
Do 1st pf.	..	..	..	77	80
De participating pf.	..	..	..	23	25
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	Jun 1, 17	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1½	Q	July 1, 17	80½	81¼
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 17	36½	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 17,17	99	101
Cent. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jun 1, 17	275	278¼
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 17	85	86
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 18,17	28	31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	98	101
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	May 1, 17	48	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	76½	78
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	93	98
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	69	72
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	57	60
Do pf.	8	S	July 2, 17	83	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99½	100
Elk. & Trenton	..	..	..	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	..	32	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	104	108
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	131	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	11	13
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43	47
Gal. Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,17	..	72½
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	..	90	98
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	J. & D.	126	132
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	96	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	50
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	29	35
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	59	64
Kan. City Railways	..	..	..	21	24
Do pf.	..	..	..	58	60
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	97	100
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Jun 30,17	87	90
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	70	72½
Mobile Electric	..	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	98
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 17	70	75
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	94	98
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	50	60
P'o. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	90	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	96	99
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jun 1, 17	52	55
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	78	83
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	56	57
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,17	88½	89½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	90	95
Pine Bluff pf.	1½	Q	July 2 17	97	100
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	July 2, 17	69	72
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	32	38
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	66	68
Riverside Traction	..	..	..	14	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	32	..
Southern Cal. Edison.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	85	88
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	105
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	10½	11
Do pf.	..	Q	Jun 15,17	32	35
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	5¾	6¼
Do pf.	..	..	..	29	31
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 2, 17	38	42
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	23¾	29½
United Utilities	..	..	..	23	26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	94	98
Washington Gas.	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	72¾	73¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	68	74
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	79½	80¼
Western Power	..	..	..	14	15
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	55	57
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,17	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	90	93
Wisconsin Edison.	$3½	S	Dec 30, 16	46	50
Yadkin River Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	99	100

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	May 15,17	325	329
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	57	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	72
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	85	86
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	98½	101
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 14,17	39¾	41
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	86	88
Atlantic Refining	..	..	..	11	17
Do pf.	..	..	..	35	45
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,17	157	180
Automatic Elec.	1	Q	May 1, 17	39	44
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 4, 17	124	128
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	91
Beatrice Creamery	2½	Q	May 10,17	223	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 10,17	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk.	4	S	Feb 15,17	101¾	102
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	102	108
By Products Coke	8	A		163	167
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,17	94	98
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America	..	..	..	37	42
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30,17	180	183
Central Aguirre Sugar	b10	..	July 2, 17	170	173
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	..	60	65
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	..	60	65
Chicle	1¾	Q	Jun 11,17	70	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 11,17	93	94¼
Crocker-Wheeler	s3	Q	Apr 15,17	100	102
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	104	105
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Apr 16,17	175	180
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 17	115	120
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	87	91
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 30,17	93	..
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Jun 1, 17	198	201
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	106	106½
Great Western	‡1¾	Q	July 2, 17	360	375
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 17	58	61
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Jun 25,17	247	252
Holland-St. L. Sugar	8	Q	Apr 16,17	14½	15½
Do pf.	7	A	Mar, 1917	9	10
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	44	47
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	100¾	101
International Salt	x1¾	Q	Jun 30,17	55	56
Int. Silver	..	..	..	50	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	100	102
Kan. City Stock Yards	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	90	94
Do pf.	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	80	84
Lanston Monotype	1¼	Q	May 31,17	68	72
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	116	120
Do pf.	y2½	Q	July 2, 17	83	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	145	146¼
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Jun 1, 17	90	92
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	97	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 17	148	150
Nat Candy	1¼	..	Mar14,17	70	20¾
Do 1st pf.	8½	..	Mar 14,17	104	105
Do 2d pf.	8½	..	Mar 14,17	87	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 2, 17	97	98
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Jun 11,17	310	312
New Niquero Sugar	..	..	..	170	..
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20,17	157	160
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 21,17	105	109
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	120	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	54¾	57
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	82	85
Prestolite	..	..	..	135	140
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	13¾	14
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	70	71
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	45	46
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30,17	140	145
Do pf.	2	Q	Jun 30,17	100	100¾
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	..	20	24

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Par	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	540	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 2, 17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 2, 17	150	175
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	140	150
Bryant Park	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	..	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	355	360
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	285	288
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	8	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 17	381	382
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 1, 17	200	205
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	445	450
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	*3	S	July 2, 17	215	..
Colonial	400,000	3	S	July 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	330
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 17	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	g4	Q	May 1, 17	315	322
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	70	75
Europe	150,000	8	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	125	Q	July 2, 17	4500	4650
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	July 2, 17	995	1010
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	182	190
Ger. Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	140	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	225
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	320	..
Hanover Nat	2,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	680	700
Harriman N.	1,000,000	100	..	Jan 11,17	240	..
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	218	224
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	975	1020
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 17	215	235
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	525	..
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	5,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	300	305
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$3	S	July 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	275	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	175	183
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	410
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	400	..
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 16,17	198	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	440	465
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	800,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 30,17	150	160
United States	200,000	10	S	July 1, 17	500	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	S	July 2, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	200	250
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 30,17	800	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div.

TRUST COMPANI

EXPORTERS ANXIOUS OVER TRADE FUTURE

Wonder If Ban Will Be Placed on Sending Foodstuffs to Neutrals Outside Europe.

BUSINESS IS NOW LUCRATIVE

Total Exports of Breadstuffs to All the World in Eleven Months Reach $492,969,249.

While shippers here of domestic foodstuffs to the neutral countries of Europe are speculating as to the respective quantities of wheat and other grains they may be permitted to export under the system of licenses to be employed by the Exports Council in carrying out the provisions of the espionage and trading-with-the-enemy laws, keen interest and not a little anxiety exists among merchants doing an export business with neutrals in sections of the world other than Europe concerning the immediate future of this trade.

President Wilson's assurance that the espionage law does not contemplate a prohibition of exports, coupled with the statement that "the normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible," and only its abnormal course directed, while adding to the hopefulness of the situation, had not, it was said yesterday in produce export circles, removed the uncertainty prevailing over possible curtailments of foodstuff shipments to Central and South America, Cuba, West Indies, Hongkong, the Philippines, Africa, China, and elsewhere.

A large and lucrative business in wheat, flour, and corn especially, has been developed between the United States and the sections named above, this being particularly true since the start of the European war. Wheat and flour merchants in this city, although convinced that no suspicion attaches to shipments made to the countries mentioned in the sense that any part of such supplies reach Germany directly or indirectly, nevertheless expressed the fear that the Exports Council might, in making adequate provision for the Entente Allies and possibly some of the European neutrals, materially reduce the shipments of domestic foodstuffs now going to neutrals far distant from Europe.

Inquiries made at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is to receive applications for export licenses and possibly act on them, have brought out no authoritative statement as to what the policy of the Exports Council would be in the matter of shipments to Latin America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. The best information available yesterday from an official connected with the local office was that it might be a fortnight before the licensing machinery could be put into operation at this port. No opinion was expressed at the bureau's offices relative to the attitude to be assumed by the Government toward foodstuff shipments to neutrals outside of Europe.

Europe the Largest Buyer.

Total exports from the United States of breadstuffs to all the world in the eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30 reached $492,960,249, against $394,338,832 in the corresponding period of 1916. While the summarized statistics covering the eleven months of the fiscal year 1917, just made public, did not show the countries to which the cereals were sent, Europe was the largest buyer, the Entente Allies and neutrals vying in their purchases here.

Apart from Europe, however, figures prepared by the Department of Commerce reveal how largely other sections of the world depend for their rationing at this time upon the United States. Cuba, for instance, in the nine months ended with March, which is the last period classified by the Government showing exports by grand divisions and countries, took 766,222 barrels of wheat flour costing $5,041,352, which compared in the same period with 463,558 barrels of the same commodity valued at $2,978,313 shipped from the United States to the Netherlands. The strength of the Cuban market for wheat flour was shown from the fact that the island's purchases here in the nine-month period were only a little short of being one-half of America's exports to the United Kingdom.

Wheat flour exports to Central America and British Honduras, also in the nine-month period ended with March, aggregated 435,546 barrels, valued at $2,537,508, while the needs of the people of Haiti were represented by exports amounting to 104,247 barrels of flour worth $767,968. Other West Indian islands, including Bermuda, bought here in the period 487,427 barrels, having a value of $3,714,075.

Brazil a Good Customer.

Brazil proved a good customer as the period showed shipments of 223,644 barrels for which $1,801,884 were paid. Other countries in South America were rationed from here with flour in the period to the extent of 456,856 barrels manifested at $2,994,363. So-called "other countries" bought 785,331 barrels valued at $5,571,295, while in addition fair-sized quantities of American flour found its way to China, Hongkong, Japan, and the Philippines. Canada in the period under review, supplemented its own supplies of flour by taking 56,711 barrels from this country, the value of which was $321,781.

The Government's figures for the nine months disclose these shipments of wheat other than to Europe: Canada, 8,375,802 bushels, valued at $6,227,752; South America, 3,853,049 bushels, worth $679,783; Mexico, 47,351 bushels, valued at $68,570; Africa, 5,058 bushels, valued at $6,887, and "other countries" exclusive of Europe, 62,602 bushels, valued at $103,271.

Canada's reliance upon the United States for corn was shown in the nine months' exports to the dominion aggregating 12,127,305 bushels, valued at $11,849,960. This, compared with 18,529,899 bushels, worth $19,438,403, bought by Great Britain, America's biggest individual customer. Shipments elsewhere were as follows: Cuba, 2,160,994 bushels, valued at $2,089,891; Mexico, 1,909,704 bushels, valued at $1,871,411, and other countries, 2,156,347 bushels, returned at $2,272,829.

Miscellaneous shipments of foodstuffs without classification as to destination, included in the nine-month period, follow: Oats, totaling 35,270,482 bushels, for which $37,331,727 was paid; rye, 10,430,324 bushels, valued at $15,321,153; rice, 86,634,042 pounds, valued at $3,695,415; cereal table foods, $4,273,204; oatmeal, 56,921,411 pounds, valued at $2,189,959; corn meal, 296,860 barrels, worth $1,835,330, and mill feed shipments, aggregating 41,196 tons, valued at $1,469,113. Other breadstuffs exports recorded, but in lesser values, were: Rye flour, rice bran, dried grains and malt sprouts.

Other breadstuff shipments reported in the period, but not classified as to destination, were as follows: Barley, 12,812,476 bushels, valued at $12,783,701; bread and biscuit, 8,360,765 pounds, worth $727,980; buckwheat, 182,235 bushels, valued at $224,274, and 5,093 tons of bran and middlings, valued at $174,462.

It was hoped yesterday in well-informed produce exporting circles to convince the Government authorities that foodstuff shipments to all parts of the world, except Europe, should be allowed to continue without interruption after the licensing plan was made effective.

Handle $49,635,376,000 Securities.

An indication of the volume of securities handled by large Wall Street institutions is presented by figures just compiled by the Bankers Trust Company. These show that during the six months ended June 30 there were deposited and withdrawn from the bank's vaults securities and cash valued at $49,635,376,000.

ROCKEFELLER 78 YEARS OLD

Many Telegrams of Congratulation for His Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller was 78 years old today, and the bright spot was the visit of James Quinn, his faithful valet, who has been called to the colors. Quinn came back to Pocantico Hills to congratulate Mr. Rockefeller and bid him good-bye. Mr. Rockefeller goes to Cleveland on Tuesday for the Summer.

Because his birthday fell on Sunday, it was lonely for Mr. Rockefeller. He would not play golf with his friends, and he could not go to church because all of his automobiles had been sent to Cleveland. He spent the day in reading the papers and in reflection.

This afternoon brought many telegrams of congratulation from all over the country, and Mr. Rockefeller read them with delight. When a reporter called at the Rockefeller home to see Mr. Rockefeller, he sent word out that he was well and happy on his birthday, but he would have to refuse an interview.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 2	4.76⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
July 3	4.76⅝	4.75⅞	4.75⅝
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
July 6	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
July 7	4.75⅞	4.75⅞	4.75⅞
	Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.
July 2	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 6	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
July 7	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.75⅞		4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅞		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.75⅛		4.76⅞
Low	4.73¾		4.76⅛
Year to date—			
High	4.7590		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641¼
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.73¾		4.74⅛

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 2	5.75⅞	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.74⅞	5.74⅛	5.74⅛
July 3	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	5.76¼	5.79¼	5.79	5.75¼	5.78¼	5.78
July 6	5.76	5.79¼	5.76	5.75	5.78¼	5.75
July 7	5.75¼	5.75½	5.75½	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼
Week's range—		Demand.			Cables.	
High		5.79¼			5.78¼	
Low		5.79¼			5.78¼	
Same week last year—						
High		5.90¾			5.90¼	
Low		5.91			5.90½	
Year to date—						
High		5.68			5.67	
Low		5.85⅝			5.84⅜	
Same period last year—						
High		5.82⅜			5.83	
Low		6.06½			6.07⅜	

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
July 2	4.80⅛	4.79	41.18¾	41.25	7.24½	7.23⅛
July 3	4.77	4.75	41.12½	41.25	7.23⅛	7.22½
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	4.78	4.74	41.12½	41.25	7.23¼	7.22⅛
July 6	4.78	4.71	41.12½	41.25	7.26½	7.25
July 7	4.73¼	4.72	41.12½	41.25	7.25½	7.24½
Week's range—						
High	4.78	4.71	41.18¾	41.25	7.28½	7.22½
Low	4.80⅛	4.79	41.12½	41.25	7.26½	7.23⅛
Same week last year—						
High	5.29¼	5.28⅛	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38¼	6.37⅝
Low	5.30	5.29¼	41.37½	41.50	6.38⅛	6.37⅜
Year to date—						
High	4.73	4.71	41.75	42.00	6.85⅝	6.87⅜
Low	5.16⅛	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.36	7.35¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.81¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.29¾	5.29	41.12½	41.25	6.70	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
July 2	19.80	19.90	21.80	21.90
July 3	19.80	19.90	21.65	21.75
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	19.80	19.90	22.05	22.15
July 6	19.80	19.90	22.20	22.30
July 7	19.80	19.90	22.20	22.25
Week's range—				
High	19.80	19.90	22.20	22.30
Low	19.80	19.90	21.65	21.75
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.05	30.20	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	21.65	21.75

	Scandinavia. Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
July 2	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
July 3	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
July 6	28.95	29.20	30.50	30.75	29.25	29.55
July 7	28.95	29.15	30.60	30.80	29.25	29.55
Week's range—						
High	28.95	29.10	30.60	30.80	29.26	29.55
Low	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.60	30.80	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	China. Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	60.40	60.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Low	60.40	60.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Year to date—						
High	60.40	60.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Low	53.00	53.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	India. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Cab's.	Philippine Islands.
Week's range—							
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25	
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25	
Year to date—							
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25	
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25	

	Japan. Spain. Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	28.20	28.40	51.25	51.87½	51.25	51.87½
Low	23.10	23.35	51.25	51.87½	51.25	51.87½
Year to date—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

	South America. —Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.25	44.87½	27.12½	27.26
Low	41.12½	41.25	26.87½	27.00
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
July 2	2.05	2.01	1.88	1.82
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	2.10	2.09	1.90	1.84
July 6	2.20	2.10	1.96	1.91
July 7	2.10	2.07	1.94	1.91
Week's range	2.20	2.01	1.96	1.82

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
CORN.						
July 2	1.60¼	1.58	1.50½	1.47⅜	1.10⅞	1.08⅜
July 3	Holiday.					
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	1.62⅜	1.60	1.55⅝	1.49¾	1.15⅛	1.09⅝
July 6			1.57⅞	1.54½	1.19⅜	1.14⅛
July 7			1.57¼	1.55	1.18½	1.14⅜
Week's re	1.62⅜	1.58	1.57¼	1.47⅜	1.19⅜	1.08⅜

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
OATS.						
July 2	66¼	65¼	55⅜	54⅞	57½	56⅛
July 3	Holiday.					
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	68	68	56½	55¼	58¼	56⅜
July 6	68	65⅝	56⅞	54½	58⅝	56⅛
July 7	66½	65⅜	55½	54⅛	57½	56
Week's range	68	65¼	56½	54⅛	58⅝	56

	Provisions. July. Dem.	Cables.	Sept. Dem.	Cables.
LARD.				
July 2	$21.27	$20.85	$21.55	$21.12
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	21.40	21.20	21.70	21.45
July 6	21.17	21.07	21.55	21.32
July 7			21.40	21.25
Week's range	21.40	20.85	21.70	21.12

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
RIBS.				
July 2	$21.67	$21.80	$21.80	$21.40
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	21.97	21.72	22.02	21.80
July 6	21.82	21.62	21.92	21.70
July 7	21.70	21.57	21.77	21.67
Week's range	21.97	21.80	22.02	21.40

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
PORK.				
July 2			$30.90	$30.20
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	$40.45	$40.15	40.80	39.90
July 6	40.10	40.10	39.90	39.80
July 7			39.82	39.80
Week's range	40.45	40.10	40.30	39.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	Low.	Aug. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
July 2	27.50	25.80	27.10	26.85	26.90	26.37
July 3	25.68	24.91	25.55	25.11	25.80	24.95
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	25.17	24.75	24.95	24.70	24.69	24.20
July 6	26.45	24.90			26.00	24.43
July 7	26.60	26.20	26.30	26.17	26.00	25.73
W'k's re	27.50	24.75	27.10	24.70	26.90	24.20

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.
July 2	27.08	25.51	27.15	25.63	27.32	26.82
July 3	25.45	24.50	25.49	24.65	25.71	24.80
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	24.82	24.20	24.90	24.36	25.08	24.50
July 6	26.20	24.60	26.25	24.67	26.32	24.85
July 7	26.31	25.94	26.25	25.85		
W'k's re	27.08	24.20	27.15	24.36	27.32	24.50

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ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 43 Chambers St.
ACCOUNTS FINANCED Gilman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 3670.

APPAREL.—Boston office open for representation, ladies' and children's apparel. Y 283 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers; call between 2 and 5, 3 West 20th St., Room 608.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber, placing orders on coats and suits. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy plush and cloth coats. 24 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at fall lines. Call all week. C. J., 10 W. 32d St.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats all week. Room 804l. 27 West 24th.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, wide wale corduroy, all colors. Also black astrachan. Call with samples. W. S. Cloak Co., 121 W. 27th.

CORDUROY.—Will buy 10,000 yards white 36-inch narrow wale cordurov; spot cash. Spring 3719.

CORDUROY.—Open for 36-in. wide wale corduroy; cash. P. & K., 20 West 22d.

COTTONADES.—Can use 500 pieces Palmer, 9 ounces; 200 pieces Thorndike, 8 ounces; 100 pieces F. V. & A. Cable. Reply H. W., care of G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses, jobbers looking at silk dresses will place orders your own samples. 36 E. 31st St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for silk dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Order given, snappy models, silk and serges. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors for party dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; stock orders. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

GEORGETTE, 11,000 yards; heavy quality. Feinburg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

MIXTURES.—Open for 100 pieces Rochester, style 1250. Rich-Hochberg, 21 West 19th.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Manufacturer will purchase for cash 5,000 dozen women's muslin nightgowns, averaging in price $6 to $9 per dozen. A 321 Times Downtown.

POMPOM.—Will pay cash for Amethyst and Pekin pompom. Mad. Sq. 1540.

POPLIN.—Black and heavy poplin; Whitman's 767 quality or similar; open for quantity. Greeley 2810.

POPLINS.—Wanted, black cotton and woolen poplins. M. Kananask, 129 West 27th St.

POPLIN.—Silk poplin wanted; will pay cash for all colors. Levin, 149 West 36th.

RARITAN 12.73 Beaver, 14.3 grade, and 1272-21 chinchilla; also Flagler or Mackay blue chinchilla. Gramercy 410.

READY-TO-WEAR. — Mr. Ehlich, Scrantop Dry Goods, Scranton, Pa., open for immediate delivery. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Can use large quantities Whitman's No. 87 20-inch serge in black, navy, and brown. Reply H. W., care the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—U. S. 285 and American 90610. Farragut 2816.

SILK AND SERGE.—Contractors with silk and serge samples call all day; orders given. 183 West 39th St., 5th floor.

SILK PLUSH.—Buckley & Cohen burella, style 372; quantity. Madison Square 1454.

SKIRTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. J. E. Meisel open for skirts; Miss M. Cohen, muslin, and Miss B. Vincent open for jobs in regular waists. Mr. H. Tyroler, general merchandise. Call 9 Monday. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples, Monday and Tuesday, 22 West 27th 7th floor. Use freight entrance.

STORM SERGES.—Hamilton's No. 75, 44 inches quality; cash. Farr, 2591.

SUITS.—Open to buy quantity of snappy model suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall suits all week. Moskin Bros., 140 5th Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—Open for navy taffeta, 80 cents. Simon, 44 East 32d.

VOILE.—Open for black voile gray Sicilian and white wale corduroy. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at crepe de chines and georgettes. Room 1,505, 38 W. 32d St.

WOOLEN, worsted, serge, job lots, cash for export. Write only, Hotel McAlpin, Room 952.

Offerings to Buyers

CAPES.—Job of marabou capes, close out at $24 per dozen; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eiseman & Co., 48 West 4th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins, Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out sports, seashore, mountains, automobiles. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Infants', children's Fall coats; close out, white, colors. Sternberg Bros., 35 W. 21st St.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M./B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS cheap, ¾ white chinchillas, quilted linings, all colors, 28½c.; also merc. plushes. Greeley 4376.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink lining, percale seconds. Equitable Toy Mfg. Co., 413 Broadway.

COTTON PIECE GOODS exporters, jobbers attention; to close out quantities plain, printed novelties, also grosgrain khaki; greatly reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.— We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—One thousand dresses, consisting of taffetas, satin, and ponge, to close out at sacrifice prices. Ritz Carlton Co., Inc., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Gleckner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Plain and fancy voiles and other wash materials to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out at a price. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses to sell cheap. Paragon, 130 W. 25th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABERDINES. — Tricotines, Garfields and Chinchillas, F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2368.

JERSEYS.—Kaiser's silk, Ostend, all colors; linens, all colors; opening prices. Charles Goldman, Madison Square 7427.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KHAKI.—300 pieces Sampson, 29 inches, 17½c. Chelsea 9725.

MEN'S Palm Beach suits and others, also 36 and 56 inches natural cloth of same. Roxie Co., 23 East 26th.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 443 Broadway.

PAJAMAS.—Mens' and boys' for immediate and future delivery. Beacon Pajamas Co. Inc. 43 W. 16th St. Chelsea 7665.

PIECE GOODS.—Long ends of wool and silks and cotton goods, to close out, cheap. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

PLUSHES, broad cloth, kerseys, serges and velours at a saving. Chas. Flager Co., 48 W. 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3566.

PLUSH.—Rusch's 99c will sell at $2.50 set. Madison Square 7765.

POM POM.—Americans, all colors. Farragut 3566.

SERGE.—Quantity 52-inch half wool serge, large proportion navy, 37½ cents, and other serges. P. W. Barr Co., 214 6th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

SKIRTS.—Good chance for buyers, jobs in skirts to close out. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK.—10 pieces A. S. Rosenthal's Jap; pretty patterns; cost $115, sell for less. Tel. 2793 Gramercy.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits, to close out, $8.75; also Spring and Automobile coats. Triangle Coat Co., 127 W. 28th.

SUITS.—Placing orders on suits from $15.00 up. Call all week, 12th floor. 37 W. 28th St.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach Suits to close out. 501 Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

VELVET.—Salt's F-00 black silk-faced velvet, width 18 inches, 77½c; Salt's Wiltex black velvet, width 19 inches, 60c. R. Sadowsky, 1,872 Broadway.

WASH SATINS, meteors, georgettes, all colors, imms. del. Marks-Sanner, 354 4 Av.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLEN CLOTH.—Seven pieces, all wool, 80 ounces; worth $4 yard; will take $2.25. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. Spring 4542.

Help and Situations Wanted.

JOBBER, dept. store resident buyer, engage practical knit goods man, knowing manufacturers, production, yarns, and makeup; good asset for your dept.; will assist buying, selling, and otherwise. V 9 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman for Japanese silks; write full particulars; commission. T 103 Times.

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We have the Velveteens and Corduroys you've been looking for in the colors, grades and prices you have tried to find.

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OUR SPRING LINE FOR 1918 OF CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES IS NOW READY ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER, 20 West 20th St.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE 1,000 SKIRTS

consisting of wide wale corduroy, plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6.00 doz. H. B. SCHWARTZ, 127 W. 26th St.

FLAGS American, Belgian, Italian, Russian, English, French, Japanese, Etc. All sizes, cotton and wool bunting.

GARIBALDI FLAG CO. 465 Pearl St. Telephone Worth 3779.

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WASH DRESSES

2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out. Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

The Premier Carpet House of America. ROBBINS BROTHERS Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums. 12 West 23d Street, New York.

WASH SKIRTS of every description to close out at a price. Our new Fall line on display now. WIENER BROS., 14-16 West 17th Street.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 22d St.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up. A. B. A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

OUR NEW FALL LINE, COATS AND SUITS NOW READY. Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Silk Dresses $8.75 $5.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 108-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS. MAX FEIST, 53-54 W. 38TH ST.

Our Fall Line of SUITS Now Ready. TRIANGLE COAT CO., 127 W. 26th St.

DAVID W. BIOW CO. Auctioneer to the Trade. Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days. Regular Weekly Sales Days Every Tuesday and Friday General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children, Every Wednesday Clothing for Men, Youths & Children. For details of daily sales see New York American. Office and Salesroom 520-2 BROADWAY

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AUCTION SALES. Positively the Finest Stock of DRESSES Consisting of About 200 GARMENTS All made for the coming Fall and Winter season. Made of the finest imported materials. A great many of them Trimmed with Fur, Expensive Laces, Velvets, Etc. Made by one of the best-known makers of costumes. All strictly hand made. Ranging in prices as High as $275.00 Per Garment. 100 LADIES' AND MISSES' UP-TO-DATE STREET & SPORT COATS D. HARTMANN, Auct'r, Sells TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1917, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, No. 15-17 MERCER ST., N. Y. C., the above unusual offering strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

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LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

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Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546-550 Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, silk dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion Shop; L. M. Jamsu, jobs silk dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

LOWER PRICES FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

Effort Being Made to Have Building Material Men Shade Their Quotations.

PRICE OF BRICK REDUCED

Old Style of Semi-Fireproof Construction Suggested During Shortage of Steel.

Further efforts to bring the cost of building down to investors' levels will feature the coming week, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

"Perhaps the most notable concession to builders is the drop in the price of both Hudson and Raritan common brick. The quotation that will rule this week will be $9.50 top, wholesale, dock, New York, for the best grades of Hudson brick, and from $9 to $9.50 per thousand on barge for run of Raritan brick. Raritan common brick on cars at yards at Sayerville have dropped to $10 a thousand.

"One week ago there were few indications of any retroaction in the building material market, but an expression by Cass Gilbert and other prominent architects that construction of the old-style, semi-fireproof type could proceed during the shortage of steel, struck responsive chords among the building material producers and there was a spontaneous movement toward testing the investment market on lower price levels for basic materials, like building stone, brick, cement, hollow tile and reinforced plaster, the newest type of construction, approved by the local building departments.

"Common brick manufacturing conditions are such as to warrant the $10 July base, but the promised reduction in the price of coal, the great shortage of brick barges and labor requiring prompt unloading, and the suggestion that if prices were lower building schedules for the second half of the year, would go a long way ahead.

"While Manhattan some $33,000,000 behind last year's building record material men felt that if it were possible to shade their quotations for the general weal of the building business they would be justified in doing so. Common brick, therefore, will be obtainable at prices ranging from $9.50 for the best grades of brick down to $8.75 for "off loads" this week.

"Throughout the market there are further indications of a stability of prices at present levels, such as Portland cement, lime, plaster, &c. In other departments there is a decided squeeze developing on prices. This is noticeable in linseed oil, especially. Futures are reported as low as $1.05. In the lumber department spruce lath is off 25 cents, and white ash has dropped $12 to $15.

"Portland cement activity is especially noticeable. Inquiries during June were far in excess of those of June of last year. Prices are even at present levels, $2.12, only 75 per cent. above the extreme low level two years ago, whereas steel has moved up 600 per cent. There is a large amount of concrete roadwork under way amounting in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania to approximately 10,500,000 square yards. This has been taking care of the dearth in building demand, but from now on the cement companies will be in a position to cater more to building, and some dealers are already looking for some recession in prices.

"The lumber department is, however, still tending toward higher prices. There is a change upward of $4 to varying levels in long leaf yellow pine wholesale prices on 4 and 5 heart rift, A and B flat. No common cherry is steadier but cypress shingles are up $1 on 6 by 20 inch size and No. 1 hearts are up $2. No. 2 chestnut is firmer. Eastern spruce slab lath is down 25 cents per thousand feet and is now ruling at $3.75 top, wholesale. Flat cypress is up $3. Pennsylvania hemlock is quoted at $20, representing a $2 gain; North Carolina pine, 4.4 edge under 12 inches, rough, is up $6. Clear white quartered oak, however, is easier.

"In the metal department only a rise or $1 in the plates is noted. Wrought iron pipe is still without change, although the trade confidently expects a shift upward this week. Window and plate glass prices have not taken their expected upward leap yet, and because of the general tendency to lower quotations it is expected that the advance, if any, does not exist, not be as great as originally looked for.

"Builders have more reason to expect a general retroactive movement in all building materials today than they have had at any time since the price of materials began to rise. There is general confidence expressed that not only will there be other reductions in quotations in fuel costs which will immediately affect commodity prices everywhere in the building material field, especially in the carton and carrier items which at present contribute as much toward the high cost of material as fuel. Within the last two weeks there has been a noticeable increase in the number of plans that had been placed aside indefinitely to come out for refiguring.

"It was pointed out that practically all the materials entering into construction in this market can be brought here independently of railroads by lighter, steamship or sailing vessels. These items include asphaltum, common and face brick, Portland and natural cement, vitrified tile, hollow tile, gypsum, lime crushed stone, structural steel, iron, wire, expanded metal, and wood lath, lead, paints, lumber, various roofing materials, sand, gravel, slate, and building stone.

"In many instances the building trades have not been in the habit of depending upon water routes to bring in these materials, but because of embargoes and higher freight rates in the last year or two interests have been developing this line of communication, and with co-operation among towing lines important offsets in basic building commodities noted this week may be expected to develop into more important readjustments, so as to permit the vast quantity of construction now held up to proceed."

INSTRUCTION

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.
Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.

Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France

OFFICE AT
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.

PRATT INSTITUTE

First and second year Evening Classes in Machine Work and Mechanical Drawing open July 9th.

Learn to SWIM AT ONCE
Individual Private Instruction.
SEND FOR BOOKLET T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS,
18 W. 44th. 305 W. 98th.

"The Home Which Children Consider Their Own."
MOELLER'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CO-ED.
(Preparatory Form.)
5,000 15th Ave., Bklyn. Tel. 695 Bens. Park

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Re New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding

Ansorge<Rosenberg & Neugass Co.
Amos<Newburger.
Burghelmer<Cobb.
Silverberg Import Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Tausig<Oppenheim.
Di Tullio<Goncaldo.
Sponagel<Sponagel.
Becker<Becker.
Singer<Public Service Realty Co.
CNY<Jacob.
Mirsky<Borden.
Schwager<Schwager.
Lynch<Mess.
Mathews<Mathews.
Lee<Brown.
Lee<Hamilton.
Abersohn<Com'l Trav. Bu.
Robinson<Burden.
Lynch<Mess.
Gannon<Stewart.
Clandening<Clandening.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Morgenthau Ritv Co (5.)
Norris<Page.
Brand<Brand.
De Mant Tool & Mach Co<Nor East El Co.
Goodwin Transit Co<Nat'l City Bank.
Levine<Excelsior Clean & Dye Co.
Re Univ Tool & Die Works, Inc.
CNY<Learnard (2.)
Amer Wet Wash Ldry Co<Richter.
Re CNY.
Press<Precss.
Scott<Fajaris.
Faraone<Hongkong Mercantile Co.
Broderick<De Mess.
Efiran<Diamond.
Wet Wash Prot Assn<Koronetzky.
McDonald<Mills.
Twelfth Ward Bank<Haines.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.—Excise calendar.
PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Olga L. G. Conkling.
Muriel L.R. Conkling.
Wills for probate:
Pauline Rosinsky.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Levin<Jones & Heller<Zeyara.
Roberts & Co<Cleverdon.
Lipowitz<Shapiro.
Albert<Waxman & Frankel.
Schwartz<Safety Hldg Co.
Morris<Marcy.
Karroschinsky<Marinoff.
Louis Meyer Trading<Adelman.
Mostrow<Kantrowitz.
Ingber<Brachfeld.
Clarke<Ward Baking.
Haberman<J. Meyer Co.
Vesellier<J. Myer&Co.
Benton<Post.
Schwabel<Cornell.
PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Spodek<Epstein Bros.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Dreyer<Bookhaus—Ely Rosenberg. De Cordova<Isaili—John H. Rogan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Mary E. Sanford<John S. Baker—Charles B. Van Vaten.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 10.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions.
Estates of:
William Rowe.
Valentine Schmidt.
Sarah Eberle.
Guiseppo Russo.
Mark Franklin.
Nora Franklin.
Adoption: Frances Scott and Frances A. Scott.

Bernard Slavin.
Wills for probate:
Basil Fichter.
Josephine Weyland.
Accountings:
John Kearns.
Solomon Molostowsky.

Schwartz by Thomas J.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Storm<Hopewell Building Co.—Dominic L. O'Reilly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
Cornstein<Nevins.
Re La Tour.
Re Levine.
Rinaldo<Sumner Garage & Sales Co.
Re De Bold.
McCall<Miller.
Kurtzke<Palmer.
Wadler<Cantor.
Same<Butcher.
Emmons Con Co<Gt So Bay Islands Co.
Wilson<Mitchell.
Rothman<Schwitzs.
Sellers<McDonagle.
Dinger<Dinger.
Hutchinson<Mitchell.
Altschul<Rubens.
Imhaff<Meynaber.
Landes<Fried.
Stratton<Un Peach Orchards Corp.
Garbarino<Garbarino.
Polansky<Polansky.
Glickman<Glickman.
Gimbel Bros<Johnson.
Schmidt<Duncan.
Murphy<Holder.
Re Claremont Av, Queens, (Schleider.)

Re Addison Pl and Gosman Av, (Heiser Property Co.)
Kessler<Kessler.
Levingson<Weinstein.
Curry<Fox.
Coppola<Fiechter.
Hann<Selner.
Cohen<Cohen.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Murman<Murman.
National Ray Co<Raffaelo.
Re Alfonso.
Maylew Co<Nunziato.
Schwartsman<Schwartsman.
Re E 26 St., Canarsie Lane, (Nagele.)
Brenach<McQuade.
City Tax Lien Co<Murray.
Eaton<Eaton.
Peters<Smith.
Farino<B H R.
Silverman<Silverman.
Re Drainage Ditch.
Ebehelman<Ebhelman.
Ryder<Ryder.
Poleman<Poleman.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.
Wills of:
Ida M. Goodge.
Christian Buchelt.
Elizabeth Murtagh.
Esther Simon.
Charles A Blank.
Fred Tryson.
Marie E Lade.
D E Foustounis.
Otto A Greitner.
Richard F Reeves.

Accountings of:
Catherine Myers.
John Cunnion.
August Kreamer.
George Goodrich.
George C Blank.
Catherine Dowd.
John C. Bullwinkel.
Joel Aronson.
Eliza Kenny.
Estate of:
Margaret McCullough.

County Court.

Criminal only.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Leone<Larchmont Water Co.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED M. WOOLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 9th, 1917, by order of the court, at 3 P. M., at 96 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, large box boxes, etc.

HOWARD WOOLEY, Receiver.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

PATRIOTIC ORATORS READY.

President of National Security League Says 300 Are Trained.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, returned to the city yesterday from the Speakers' Training Camp and Conference held at Chautauqua, N. Y., last week under the auspices of the league.

"The training camp has been a fitting preliminary to the campaign to awaken and inform the people of the issues of the war," Mr. Menken said. "The objective was to explain to the speakers with the aid of experts not only these issues, but how modern war is fought, and also the industrial and economic forces which are its mainspring. We have spent six days going over these matters with 300 speakers, who have also had the benefit of learning how to best marshal their facts for forum presentation from teachers of oratory. Plans were adopted for a speaking campaign in each State in cooperation with State and local defense committees, educational and religious, labor, agricultural, commerce, and patriotic organizations.

"Twenty-five States were represented at the sessions. Twenty-three Governors officially designated representatives. The delegates from the State Councils of Defense have returned home to organize sub-bureaus on patriotic education. For the guidance of speakers an elaborate compendium of the related subjects will be issued. This work is now being collated under the direction of a committee of which Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, is Chairman.

"Sessions of the Speakers' Training Camp were held twice daily throughout the week. These sessions were presided over by such persons as Professor Hart Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University; Professor Solomon H. Clark, head of the Public Speaking Department of Chicago University; General George Pricket of Kansas, Dr. Richard T. Ely, Harlan of Washington, Mrs. Philip North Moore, President of the National Council of Women, and Professor Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University."

MOTHER SPURNS HER BOY.

Tells Court Man She Lives With Does Not Want Crippled Child.

"Jamsie," a four-year-old cripple, of whom the Children's Society has been taking care since June 21, was brought face to face with his mother in the Yorkville Court yesterday only to find that he was not wanted. The mother, who said her name was Agnes Byrne, known also as Agnes Bell, admitted to Officer Charles Tobin of the society that she had deliberately abandoned the boy, because the man, not her husband, with whom she was living in East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, did not want the child in the house.

"Jamsie" cried for his "mamma," and stretched his arms out to her, but the admissions made by the mother, who is only 24, caused the Children's Society to retain possession of the boy. Magistrate Doyle, before whom the mother was arraigned on a charge of abandonment, set the case down for hearing on Tuesday, and held her in $500 bail.

On the day the mother abandoned the boy he was found wandering in a store at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The Children's Society had had difficulty in finding the mother. She was discovered on Saturday at Coney Island by Officer Tobin.

When shown a photograph of "Jamsie" she at first denied that she was the mother of the boy, but finally admitted it, and told why she had abandoned him. She said the father of the boy had failed to provide for the support o fhis family.

Liquor Barred in Chihuahua.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 8.—By a decree, which became effective today, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor of any kind in the State of Chihuahua is forbidden. The decree was issued under powers granted Governranza, and is considered a war measure in furtherance of the efforts to stamp out banditry and revolution.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the aforesaid Chino Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at the New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Maine corporation hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23d, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive Officers of the Company shall offer for sale all said property and assets as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as by said vote of said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, A. D. Ricketts, as President and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom such property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten per centum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, or any entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

The notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 907, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24676.—In Bankruptcy.—THE LEADER NOTION & JEWELRY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

The Leader Notion & Jewelry Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,—M5.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL BALLIN and NATHAN GREENBERG, individually, and as copartners, trading as Ballin & Greenberg and as Harlem Bargain House, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24688.—In Bankruptcy.—WONDER CLOAK & SUIT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Wonder Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 2nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23960.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD SIEBER, Bankrupt.

Edward Sieber was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 11, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,770.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. of N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM C. CROSBY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 19, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1917.

NO. 24,600.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. of N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON A. JACOBUS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 19, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1917.

NO. 24,766.—U. S. DIST. COURT, So. DIST. of N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—GIOVANNI B. INFANTINO, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 19, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24535.

Notice is hereby given that MAX SILVER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24631.

Notice is hereby given that MAISIE C. STERN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23431.

Notice is hereby given that FREDERICK A. HORSEY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,—M5.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL BALLIN and NATHAN GREENBERG, individually, and as copartners, trading as Ballin & Greenberg and as Harlem Bargain House, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24688.—In Bankruptcy.—WONDER CLOAK & SUIT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Wonder Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 2nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,690.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL HASSIN, Bankrupt.

Samuel Hassin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,683.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM M. BUTLER, Bankrupt.

William M. Butler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 30, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 20, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,259.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD J. SCULLY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH TOCH, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,020 Amsterdam Aver, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' furnishings, hosiery, underwear, dresses, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

HORTENSE S. BROWN, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of COPE BROS. & CHEPPU CO., LTD., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1 Wall St. and immediately thereafter at 10 Wall St., Rooms 211 and 212, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, safe, carpets, fixtures, etc.

HENRY R. WOODS, Receiver.
BLAU, EALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of New York.—THE PINTSCH GAS COMPRESSING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No 141B.—Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York on April 11, 1916, and a supplemental decree amendatory thereof, dated May 24, 1917, entered nunc pro tunc as of said April 11, 1916, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said Court, I, Adolph Rebadow, duly appointed by said decree, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the real and personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, and in said supplemental decree, in the westerly vestibule of the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and in the Western District of New York, that being the Court House in said County of Erie, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, the following real and personal property, both in the eleven separate lots, respectively, hereinafter designated, and as an entirety:

LOT ONE: Two thousand and forty-five (2,045) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, executed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT TWO: Twenty-seven thousand and twenty-four (27,024) shares of the capital stock of said People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT THREE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Elk Street with the east line of Katherine Street; thence easterly along said line of Elk Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the west line of Fitzgerald Street; thence southerly along said line of Fitzgerald Street Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the north line of Mackinaw Street; thence westerly along said line of Mackinaw Street Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to said east line of Katherine Street; thence northerly along said line of Katherine Street. Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the south line of Elk Street at the place of beginning.

LOT FOUR: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Gore Lot No. 1 and of Lot number 2 of the South Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northwest line of Genesee Street, distant forty (40) feet southwesterly from its intersection with the southwest line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred thirty (130) feet; thence northeasterly parallel with Genesee Street forty (40) feet to the southwest line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street, two hundred eighty-two (282) feet to the southeast corner of lands conveyed by Buffalo Gas Light Company to James H. Lee and others by deed dated October 7th, 1890, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 593 of Deeds at page 206; thence southwesterly parallel to Wilkeson Slip and along the southeast line of lands so conveyed as aforesaid Two hundred (200) feet more or less to the northeast line of Third Street; thence southeasterly along said line of Third Street One hundred forty-nine (149) feet more or less to the northeast corner of said street of lands conveyed by James H. Lee and others to Buffalo Gas Light Company by deed dated October 7th, 1890, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 593 of deeds at page 207; thence northeasterly at right angles with Third Street One hundred (100) feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Fourth Street One hundred twenty-seven (127) feet more or less to the northwest line of a parcel of land conveyed by Buffalo Gas Light Company to John G. Haentges by deed dated September 15th, 1892, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 709 of deeds at page 358; thence northeasterly along the northwest line of last mentioned parcel of land, twenty-four (24) feet to the northeast line thereof; thence southeasterly parallel with Fourth Street Six (6) feet to the northwest corner of a triangular parcel of land conveyed by John G. Haentges to Buffalo Gas Light Company by deed dated September 15th, 1892, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 709 of deeds at page 358; thence southeasterly along the southwest line of last described triangular parcel, Eighty-four (84) feet more or less to the northwest line of Church Street; thence easterly along said line of Church Street, Forty-nine (49) feet more or less to its intersection with the northwest line of Genesee Street; thence northeasterly along said line of Genesee Street, six and seventy-five hundredths (6.75) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT FIVE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Lot No. 1 and of Lot number 2 of the south Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the northwest line of Genesee Street and the northeast line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street, Five hundred seventy-five (575) feet more or less to the southeast line of an alley extending along the southeast line of Wilkeson Slip from Fourth Street to Jackson Street; thence northeasterly along said line of said alley, Three hundred seventy (370) feet more or less to the south line of Jackson Street, thence southeasterly along said line of Jackson Street, Two hundred forty (240) feet more or less to an angle in said line of Jackson Street; thence southeasterly continuing along the southwest line of Jackson Street, Four hundred fifteen (415) feet to its intersection with the northwest line of Genesee Street; thence southwesterly along said line of Genesee Street, Two hundred eighty-two (282) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT SIX: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being parts of Lots 33 and 34, according to the Appraisal Map of said City of Buffalo, Lots 104, 105, 106 and 107, made in August, 1811, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Niagara Street and the north line of Forest Avenue; thence northerly along said line of Niagara Street, Two hundred sixty-three (263) feet more or less to Scajaquada Creek, thence northwesterly along the southerly margin of Scajaquada Creek to its intersection with the west line of lands granted by Letters Patent from the People of the State of New York to Buffalo Gas Light Company, dated May 15th, 1858, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 824 of deeds at page 187; thence southerly along the west line of lands so granted by letters patent, Seven hundred eighty-four and eighty-six hundredths (784.86) feet more or less to the north line of Forest Avenue; thence easterly along said line of Forest Avenue Three hundred seven and ninety-six hundredths (307.96) feet more or less to the west line of Niagara Street at the place of beginning; together with all the right, title and interest first party may have in Forest Avenue, Niagara Street and Scajaquada Creek adjacent to said premises: Excepting, however, from the above described premises, a strip of land Thirty-six (36) feet in width extending from Forest Avenue to Scajaquada Creek owned by the New York Central Railroad Company, the boundary lines of which are established by an agreement between Pascal P. Pratt and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated February 11, 1896, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 771 of Deeds at page 469.

LOT SEVEN: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Lot 8, Township 11, Range 8, according to the Holland Land Company's survey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Ferry Street distant One thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and eight-tenths (1966.8) feet easterly from its intersection with the east line of Fillmore Avenue (formerly Avenue A); thence southerly along the west line of lands conveyed to Buffalo Gas Company, Four hundred forty-six and six-tenths (446.6) feet more or less to the south line of lands so conveyed; thence easterly along said south line of lands so conveyed to Buffalo Gas Company, being also the north line of lands formerly owned by one Gangloff, Six hundred twenty-three and thirty-nine hundredths (623.39) feet more or less to the west boundary line of lands owned by the New York

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; storefront privilege; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

$4,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk from depot, three minutes from trolley, water side of railroad, plots 65x100 each, for sale at $7,000. T. Keller, 40 West 22d St., Room 1202. 'Phone 9600 Madison Square.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Sale—House, barn, 1 acre; main highway; 45 minutes city; $2,500. 30 acres, buildings, $11,000. Other properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 394.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 8 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; priced $6,200; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane. John 5067.

Attractive country home, modern improvements; spacious grounds; plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs, shop, chicken coops; sacrifice account leaving town; price $2,950; terms arranged; Lackawanna, nine miles out. Owner, 250 Times Downtown.

Account death must sacrifice beautiful country home, modern improvements; spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest section; price $3,250; worth $5,000; easiest terms. Widow, 250 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8½ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1923.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About ten tillable acres Westchester County; principals only; full particulars. L. B. Van Dusen, Saddle River, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

West 12th St., (Washington Square district.) —House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; elegant salon parlor. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 33 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath; telephone. Plaza 2200.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome apartments, kitchenette, bath; 2 rooms, $55; 1 room, $40.

48TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6265.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Three-room studio apartment till November; $50 monthly. Apt. 30.

59TH, 200 WEST.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, facing park; moderate.

64TH, 103 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $13 weekly.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt. Schuyler 7775.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, Oct. 1st or longer lease. Coyle.

83D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; near Park, "L," and subway.

96TH, 317 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $125. Phone River 3287. Noble.

115TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, delightfully cool rooms and bath, comprising entire floor in private dwelling, single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

125TH, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, 5-6 outside rooms, $45-$50 month. (University.)

166TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures in each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; connections lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE, 116TH.—Charmingly furnished six rooms; river view; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST.

Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Artistically furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view; all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of apartment and giving best references. H 157 Times.

Brooklyn.

BONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

NICELY FURNISHED 2-room, bath apartment, private telephone, electricity, service, ten minutes Wall Street; will share. E 309 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

Beautiful suite, five rooms, tiled bath, in large modern private colonial home. Splendid neighborhood. Montclair. Newly furnished for two adults. Near both railroads. July 15 to Sept. 15. References exchanged. 179 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 300 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New facade and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 2, 4, 5 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,200 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McI. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

82D, 317 WEST.—Attractive apartment to sublet, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED — Two well-furnished bedrooms, with parlor and private bath; refined surroundings, Manhattan. V 5 Times.

Unfurnished.

HACKENSACK apartment, 2 rooms and kitchenette, possibly maid service, west side, above 50th, up to 66th, preferred; Oct. 1. V 10 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; quiet; phone; select house; reference.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; rooms with running water; single room.

53D ST., 50 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2953.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4003.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

PARK AV., 70.—38th and Park Av.; large rooms; $5 up.

REFINED young woman will share studio apartment with woman. Phone evenings Plaza 8706.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,855, (Near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

45TH, 159 WEST, B'way.—Desirable 3-room apartment; electricity, elevator, phone; $11. Doyle.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath on third floor; refined home.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms; private bath; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

55TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2730.

57TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; half price Summer; telephone. 271 Col.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large or single rooms, private bath, electricity; location central; Summer rates.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, with kitchenette, private bath; other desirable rooms; maid service.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.

In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive front room, one flight; electric light, phone; residence; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST., 30 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room; private bathroom; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—First-class rooms, electricity, running water, phone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, breezy rooms, near bath; electricity; sleeping porch; quiet refinement.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 133 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; large, small rooms; references.

73D, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool, double front room, private bath; near Riverside.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, for gentleman; electricity, bath; high class; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $8-$12.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references exchanged. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive, exceptionally cool, airy room, select location, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath or adjoining; convenient to all transportation; select neighborhood; phone; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, electricity, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH ST., 311 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, southern exposure, reasonable; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 21 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; Summer rates. Schuyler 9365.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate; breakfast.

80TH, 106, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well furnished; private bath; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

81ST ST., 157 WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7252.

82D, 124 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room in select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6188.

83D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

83D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable two; electricity; references.

86TH, 123 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 30 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; every convenience; handsomely furnished; board optional.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Unusually large room, bath, breakfast; gentleman. Recommend refined private home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

86TH, 345, (West End Av.)—Two large, airy rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room; running water; private family; Freeman.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; medium; electricity; $10, $6.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—2 elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, outside rooms; Summer rates.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 249 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished large, cool rooms, single or en suite, with or without baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; $1.50, $4; elevator apartment. Hand.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator; reasonable. Apt. 83B.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5186 Morningside. Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant, front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Cool rooms, park view, private lavatory, kitchenette, elevator. Dickson.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

121ST, 519 WEST, (Facing Columbia University.)—Newly furnished, cool, outside rooms in modern apartment. Mrs. Moore, Morningside 8790.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable room; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location; 2B.

188D, 522 WEST.—Attractive corner room; 4 windows; $7; elevator; shower. Simpson.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (NEAR 122D.)—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, ALL LIGHT, SOME FACING RIVERSIDE DRIVE. AT SUMMER RATES. APPLY MRS. THOMPSON. APT. 32.

CONVENT AV., 414, (Near 148th.)—Large front room with dressing room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Large, cool, outside room, attractively furnished; elevator; shower; $5.

WEST END AV., 871.—Wonderful location; private family; cleanliness prevails; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 898, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide. Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d St.)—Large outside room; running water. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double room, private bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 540, (80th.)—Three rooms; private house; shower bath; electric lights.

WEST END AV., 322.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

Brooklyn.

8TH AV., 46.—Choose small, stuffy rooms in Manhattan or beautiful, large, delightfully cool rooms in Brooklyn, block from Prospect Park; subway convenient; references.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.

Handsome large and small rooms; electric light; running water; tiled bath; telephone; $6, $3.50. 192 State St.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 116-118.

LUXURIOUS SUMMER HOME.

Detached house; extensive grounds; piazza; handsomely furnished suites; electric light, private bath, parquet floors; table unexcelled; service strictly first class; table guests accommodated; situated near Grand Av. Station; three car lines Manhattan; references. Tel. 6720 Prospect.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—7 minutes from train; beautiful location; cool; own garden; 1 large room for 2 adults; 1 small room for 1 adult; for the Summer or year around. Address J. M., Scarsdale, or telephone No. 40-W Scarsdale.

Long Island.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near; Third Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath, electricity, &c. Phone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CHRISTIAN AMERICAN young gentleman, university graduate, good habits, desires small outside room with running water or adjoining bath; congenial home with young people preferred; kindly mention by letter price, what floor, full particulars; letter returned if so desired. T 76 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6180.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 18 WEST.—Unusual accommodations; table board; references.

51ST, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Excellent Summer accommodations in desirable home; table optional.

72D, 212 WEST.—SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 258 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; reasonable prices.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 115 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SMALLER ONE; EXCELLENT TABLE; MODERATE.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Bizmenfeld.

88TH, 316 WEST.

Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 36 WEST.—Attractive room; select home, Morningside Heights; 1 or 2 gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Two connecting, also other room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking campus; excellent table.

115TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, with board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing Park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 29.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure; excellent table; near Borough Hall subway; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED young man, Jewish, desires to locate in quiet section of Brooklyn or Staten Island. A 313 Times Downtown.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

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THE WILLOWS ON THE BEACH, Huguenot Park, (hour Wall St.); bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports. 907 Tottenville.

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EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

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HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

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PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent table; boating, bathing, fishing, dancing; rates reasonable.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden, tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

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A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER, like new.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
MANY OTHERS.
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1,948 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

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1917 Stearns Knight 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1917 Studebaker 7 pass.; brand new.
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1916 Overland 5 pass.
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1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.

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1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

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BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "30." IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
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MERCERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75." SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RNAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BARGAIN IN SELECT USED CAR.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
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1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
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1915 MERCER 22-70 SPORT MODEL.
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1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th St., 2 Doors from Broadway.

BUICK.—Five-passenger touring car, just overhauled; self-starter and electric lights, $350; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shops, 549 West 53d Columbus 1092.

BUICK, 1916, little six, touring.
Buick, 1915, C 24, runabout; perfect condit'n.
Buick, 1917, five-passenger touring.
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NATIONAL SERIES "VN3," SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

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CADILLAC 1916, Chandler, Locge roadster 1916. Century Co., 1,700 I way, 5th floor.

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1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6." 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
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Mercer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels.
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Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

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FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 580 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you hundreds of dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

FRANKLIN 1917. ALMOST NEW.
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Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams, Roadsters Overhauled and Guaranteed.
Other High Grade cars to select from.
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LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 58th.

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MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, cumstr.
E. Z. BLOCUM, ALAN G. HARRIS.
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER speedster, Lancia runabout, 1917 Chummy roadster. Pilot Co., 200 West 59th St.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell. C. E. BLOCUM.

CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OLDSMOBILE, 8-cyl., excellent condition. MRS. L. DUGAN, 239 W. 99th St.

OVERLAND, 1917, good for taxi; Knight-Ney, Maxim 4 T. Co., 10 West 62d St.

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PACKARD "2-35."
Special Fleetwood Four-Pass. Car.

This car has been driven but approximately 3,500 miles, and is practically equal to new in appearance and performance. Can be purchased at an appreciable saving in cost.

For further particulars inquire of E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept., The LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA, West 61st Street, next to Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 7750.

PACKARD twin six, seven-passenger touring; used only three months; slip covers, tires new; $3,000. O'Neill, Col. 1364.

REGAL runabout, first-class running order, $150; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shop, 549 West 53d. Phone Columbus 1092.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood panelled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder; driven 4,000 miles only; $1,350; no brokers. H 161 Times.

STEVENS-DURYEA 5-passenger touring, late model "CC," a beautiful car; none built better, nor more comfortable riding; good reasons for selling. H 162 Times.

USED CAR DEPT.

MAXWELL,
1917 Model,
5 passenger touring;
only slightly used.

MAXWELL COUPELET,
1916 Model;
an exceptional value.

STUDEBAKER FOUR,
1915 Model,
5 passenger touring;
overhauled and repainted.

SAXON SIX,
1916 Model,
5 passenger touring;
in excellent shape.

REO RUNABOUT,
1915 Model,
overhauled and repainted,
at a bargain.

WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE,
1916 Model 84,
with wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT,
5 passenger touring;
1916 Model 84.

OVERLAND COUPE,
1917 Model 85-6.
A car for the year round.

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB
roadster, 1917,
with wire wheels.

OVERLAND
5

FUSION IN QUEENS SPLIT ON PRESIDENT

Two New Candidates for Borough Head Complicate the Situation.

REPUBLICANS HAVE ONE, TOO

Leader Refuses to Meet Supporters of Mayor Mitchel and Justice Cropsey Has Many Friends There.

With the announcement of District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens County, and Martin Mager, former County Clerk, as candidates for the nomination for President of the borough, old-time complications in the political situation in Queens have arisen during the last few days. Both men are nominally Democrats and are seeking the indorsement of the United Democracy of Queens, an organization which is made up of many of the friends of Mayor Mitchel, and which has been engineered chiefly by Thomas F. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply in Queens. By obtaining the indorsement of this organization the men expect later to be indorsed by the committee of the Mayor's friends in Manhattan, and thus be in a good position to oppose Borough President Connolly, who will be the candidate of the regular Democratic organization.

Up to within a week ago it was supposed that Mr. O'Leary was to be a candidate for the renomination for District Attorney, and he was known to be seeking the indorsement of the regular Democratic organization for that nomination. His announcement of his candidacy for the Borough Presidency nomination followed his selection as an executive member of the city democracy, headed by Martin W. Littleton. Mr. Mager's friends had already put him forward as the fusion candidate for Borough President, and Mr. O'Leary's action has caused a split in the Mitchel organization.

Borough President Connolly when he learned of Mr. O'Leary's announced candidacy said that the District Attorney would have to show the people of Queens that he was the best candidate if he hoped to be successful, and this Mr. Connolly did not think could be done.

In all the fusion campaigns heretofore the strongest element has been the Republican organization of the borough. The support given by the Republicans four years ago was responsible for the majority that was given to Mayor Mitchel in Queens. This year Joseph R. De Bragga, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, and leader of the organization, was requested to meet with the friends of Mayor Mitchel, but he has refused on the ground that it was the intention of the Republicans to nominate a straight ticket with Warren B. Ashmead of Jamaica, Transfer Tax Collector, as the candidate for Borough President. He was quoted as saying that the fusionists could take Ashmead or not, as they choose. Republicans of the borough generally are understood to be behind De Bragga in this attitude. Justice Cropsey of Brooklyn also has many friends among the Republicans in Queens, and it was said that they would support him as a candidate for Mayor against Mayor Mitchel.

The Platform Committee of the Business Men's League, which is seeking to find a business man for its candidate for Mayor this year, announced yesterday that it would hold its final meeting at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, tonight. Henry P. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, said that the sub-committee having in charge the final draft of the platform had completed its labors and was ready to report its findings. Mr. Mills further said that if the platform as framed by the sub-committee was approved by the entire committee it would be made public after the meeting. Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the league, announced that a committee in the interest of Bird S. Coler, who is seeking a nomination for Controller, would appear before the Executive Committee.

FLEE FROM INSECT KILLER.

Janitor Ignites a Chemical and Smoke Brings Fire Engines.

There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning after Peter Gallagher, janitor of the five-story building at 9 West Twenty-ninth Street, in an effort to rid the cellar of the building of insects, set fire to a chemical in a can. The first floor is occupied by Max Scheer as a restaurant, and the four upper floors as bachelor apartments. As the chemical in the can burned the cellar became filled with a thick pungent smoke, which drifted through the building, causing a number of patrons in the restaurant and the lodgers in the upper floors to flee to the street.

Patrolman Schmidt of the West Thirtieth Street Station turned in an alarm of fire, but when the firemen arrived they were unable to enter the cellar on account of the smoke, and, although two streams of water were thrown into the cellar, the smoke became thicker. A call was sent for the rescue squad, and the men of this company after donning their smoke helmets, entered the cellar and carried out the can, which, by this time, was empty, and threw it into the street. About a half hour later the lodgers were able to return to their apartments and traffic on both the Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street crosstown lines, which had been tied up, was resumed. A crowd of several hundred persons were attracted by the smoke, and the police were kept busy. The smoke did but little damage to the building.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Saturday, May 26, 1917, between 58th and 15th Sts., on 10th Av., from taxi driving to French Line, 46er of which flew open, large black leather portfolio containing bunch about fifty keys, letters, and will addressed to E. B. Parsons, 334 West 58th St., N. Y. C.; also ten or twelve large photos of pen drawings. TEN DOLLARS REWARD if returned to E. B. Parsons, care Mr. Reid, landlord, 334 West 58th St., N. Y. C.

LOST.—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M. M. 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel 9330 Rector.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, between Claremont Av. and 116th St., and Amsterdam Av., and 125th St; liberal reward. Goldsmith, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—Diamond ring, Long Beach, July 4, inscription inside; reward. Gilchrist, 278 6th Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8920 Cortlandt.

LOST—Blue-beaded bag, containing keys, automobile license, money. Suitable reward. Gertrude Goldman, 562 West 113th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, engraved, seven small diamonds, Fifth Av. bus; reward. H 167 Times.

LOST—Wallet containing notes, photos; reward. Seidman, 1,673 2d Av., care of Weiss.

GREEKS HERE PLEDGE FAITH TO ALLIES

Rival Mass Meetings Celebrate the Return of Venizelos to Athens.

FAVOR WAR DECLARATION

The Cause of Venizelos Is the Cause of America, They Say—Speakers Stir Great Enthusiasm.

Two mass meetings of Greek residents of New York were held yesterday afternoon to celebrate the return of Eleutherios Venizelos to Athens as Prime Minister of Greece, and to align the Greeks in America in favor of a declaration of war by Greece on Germany and her allies. One meeting was held in Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street; the other in the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street.

When Venizelos went to Saloniki about a year ago and set up a revolutionary government there, a number of the most influential Greeks in New York formed the "Hellenic Liberal Association" to support his cause in America. The Greek National Herald, of which P. Tatanis is proprietor and Dr. D. Callimachos editor, was the organ of this society. A few weeks ago Venizelos returned to Athens in triumph, but by an unfortunate coincidence, on that same day a schism developed in the ranks of the Hellenic Liberal Association.

One party, headed by President Panagoulopulos and Secretary Theodoropulos, maintains that Mr. Tatanis, disappointed by his defeat by Mr. Panagoulopulos in an election for the Presidency, seceded from the organization and took with him "perhaps ten or fifteen members." This is the party that met yesterday in Terrace Garden.

The other party, headed by Mr. Tatanis and Dr. Callimachos, say that they are the only original organization, and that Mr. Panagoulopulos and his party are the seceders. However, it was noticed yesterday that this party, whose members met at the Amsterdam Opera House now call themselves "The League of Greek Liberals of New York." They have the newspaper, but Secretary Theodoropulos of the Hellenic Liberal Association is going to start a rival sheet, which will be called simply The Liberal.

In point of numbers the Amsterdam Opera House faction made considerably the better showing yesterday. They had Corporation Counsel Hardy and Professor Brown of City College as speakers, while the only speakers at Terrace Garden were President Panagoulopulos, Secretary Theodoropulos, and Rector Makarenis of the Greek Church in Brooklyn.

In the matter of enthusiasm, however, the two factions were very evenly matched. In either meeting it was only necessary for some one to stand up and say "Eleutherios Venizelos!" or "President Wilson!" or "Mayor Mitchel!" to provoke a deafening outburst of cheers and waving of hats. As each of the speakers of the afternoon found occasion to mention some of these names, or all of them, pretty frequently, the cheering was incessant. Both meetings passed resolutions declaring that the cause Venizelos is fighting for is the cause of America, indorsing the allied cause, and pledging the support of the Greeks of New York.

The Amsterdam Opera House meeting, which was conducted by the Greek National Herald party, also in its resolutions condemned what it called "the pro-German propaganda" of the Atlantis, the other Greek newspaper in New York, which is the rival of The National Herald, and which has been royalist and anti-Venizelist in its sympathies.

TOBACCO FOR TROOPS AT SEA

Army Girls' Fund Aims to Supply Men Going to France.

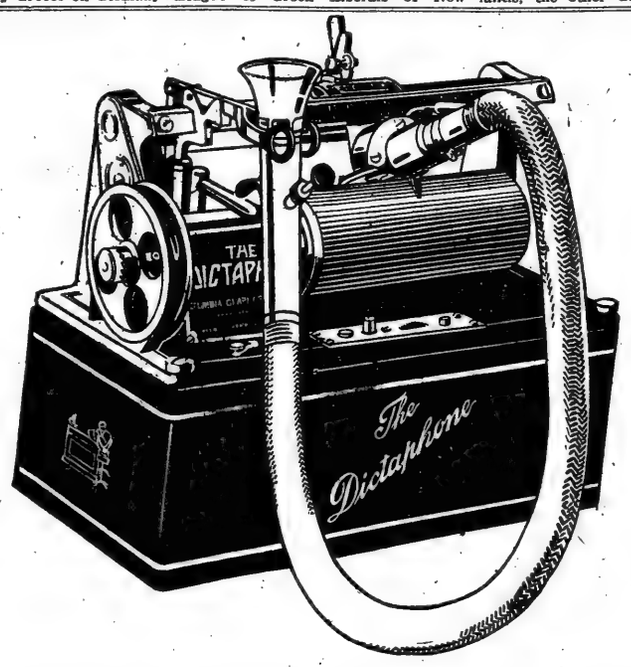
Back of an application for articles of incorporation of An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund, which will be submitted today to a Supreme Court Justice, is an interesting story in connection with the departure of the first American force for France. A few hours before the transport sailed an officer got word to the daughter of another army officer that in the rush and secrecy there had been no opportunity or means for the men to provide tobacco for the sea trip.

The young woman acted quickly and decisively. There was no time to collect funds or deal with red tape, but she found a patriotic banker who obtained credit for her with the American Tobacco Company, and in a few hours an ample supply of tobacco was put aboard.

The commanders of the first expedition have written to the young woman, thanking her and telling the appreciation of the men, and urging that the fund be continued, so that troops on transports shall never again be in such a situation. Out of this has grown "An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund."

The organization consists of R. L. Bigelow, Captain Edward B. Close, Edwin Arden, who will act as general manager; Miss M. S. Carson, Secretary, and Major Ernest K. Coulter, Treasurer. All contributions to the fund will be made payable to the Treasurer at 25 Pine Street.

The Government does not issue tobacco to its troops as a part of the ration, though when possible it places tobacco where they can buy it at wholesale prices.



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Here is the telephone
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You are going to feel the need of The Dictaphone more every day from now on. As to how *soon* you get around to it is for you to decide. Of course. You are going to lose *some* of your workers through conscription—possibly many—and you must be prepared for the loss. Hundreds of other business men during the past few months have wisely anticipated the coming labor shortage and installed The Dictaphone. They have *protected* themselves and made certain of efficiency and economy in their offices when the pinch comes.

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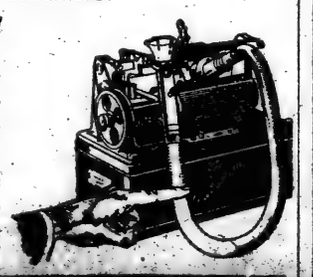

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Thousands of luxurious Scarfs, Cravats of every style and color.

Imported and domestic silks of the finest weaves; English, Japanese, Italian silks.

Two-tones, Regimental, Club and College stripes; Paisley and Persian designs.

Accept this invitation to our NECKWEAR CARNIVAL

Scarfs that sell regularly at 65c and 50c...	35c	Beautiful Scarfs; usually $2.00.....	$1.35
Ties that you would call bargains at $1.00.	65c	Splendid Neckwear of the $2.50 quality.....	1.85
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De Luxe Creations at $2.85

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Open Evenings.

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To Reduce Stock We Are Reducing Prices

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This is true in every grade material from $25 up. There are many plain and fancy weaves in a large variety of color effects.

This is a rare chance to save from $5 to $15 on a suit without sacrificing one iota of personal preference.

Our $25 regular values are particularly hard to duplicate. Samples on request.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

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"Every bookkeeping department needs a 'safety valve,'" says Mr. R. O. Morgan, Credit Manager of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind. That is what he calls the proof sheet. He knows the need for and the value of *"control"* in bookkeeping, which the proof sheet gives.

His books were formerly kept by twelve hand bookkeepers. There was no way of locating errors at once; no means of absolutely checking the accuracy of each day's work; no record to help in checking back over the month's work.

With the installation of four Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines, Mr. Morgan established "Proof Sheet Control." Now he writes:

"The Oliver Chilled Plow Works has not had to check back the postings on a single ledger since Control was established. It is an achievement never accomplished by us under the hand system, and the simple explanation of this record is the proof sheet."

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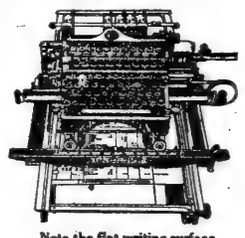

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Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

Bevo is a great favorite in the Army Canteens, where none but pure, soft drinks may be sold. After drill or march, you are sure to see a long line of hot and dusty-throated soldier boys making a bee-line for Bevo. They know that there lies complete satisfaction, full refreshment and pure wholesomeness.

At home or abroad—at work or play—between meals or with meals, you will appreciate what we have done for you in making this triumph in soft drinks.

You will find Bevo at inns, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, picnic grounds, baseball parks, soda fountains, dining cars, in the navy, at canteens, at mobilization camps and other places where refreshing beverages are sold.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox. Sold in bottles only, and bottled exclusively by

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, southeast winds today; tomorrow fair; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,717. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CONVICT BERKMAN AND MISS GOLDMAN; BOTH OFF TO PRISON

Anarchists Are Sentenced to Two Years Each and Are Fined $10,000.

LIKELY TO BE DEPORTED

Both May Be Returned to Russia — Jury's One Vote Was Unanimous.

WOMAN PROTESTS IN VAIN

Marshal Permits No Delay—Berkman Starts for Atlanta and Woman for Jefferson City.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders, were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States by a jury in the Federal District Court late yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding objections of the anarchists, who shouted their defiance at the court, Judge Mayer sentenced the prisoners immediately after the jury returned its verdict, and early this morning these two persons, in the opinion of the Government the ablest and most dangerous anarchists in the United States, were on their way to Federal penitentiaries—Berkman to Atlanta and Miss Goldman to the woman's prison at Jefferson City, Mo.

"Your honor," the woman anarchist called out with sarcastic emphasis as Judge Mayer concluded his remarks in sentencing her, "I want to thank you for your marvelous fairness at this trial. Yes, I want to thank you."

Judge Mayer inflicted maximum sentences in both cases. Each of the prisoners must serve two years in prison in addition to paying a fine of $10,000. Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who prosecuted the case, moreover, was instructed to communicate the record of the conviction to the immigration authorities for such action as those authorities might see fit to take when the prisoners had served their terms. Under a new Federal law an alien, twice convicted of a crime, may be deported by the Government to the country from whence he came. Berkman is not a citizen, while Miss Goldman when asked if she was a citizen replied "not by application." Berkman and Miss Goldman have both served terms in the penitentiary. Both were born in Russia.

Throng in the Courtroom.

The court room was crowded with men and women and girls when the jury filed into the court room with its verdict at 5:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury had deliberated just thirty-nine minutes. Only one ballot was taken, and that was unanimous for conviction. Eleanor Fitzgerald, who is one of the most devoted of the followers of the two anarchists, sat behind Miss Goldman as the jurymen entered the box to render their verdict. Miss Fitzgerald is six feet tall and ruddy of feature. She leaned over and grasped her woman chief by the hand, and it was evident that she had correctly guessed the verdict that was about to be recorded.

In the courtroom when the jury entered, besides the spectators, were a dozen United States Deputy Marshals and the entire Bomb Squad from Police Headquarters. The anarchists in the courtroom had been informed that no demonstration would be permitted, and that the first one who tried to cause any trouble would be arrested. The warning had its effect.

Judge Mayer came into the courtroom at 6 o'clock. The Clerk called the roll of the jury, and then turned to Frank M. White, the foreman, and asked him if a verdict had been agreed upon. Mr. White replied that the jury had agreed.

"What is your verdict?" the Clerk asked.

"Guilty," the foreman replied, in a voice that could be heard in the corridors.

Emma Goldman, her face red with anger and disappointment, was immediately on her feet. She never made a more defiant picture.

"I move," she said in a loud voice, "that this verdict be set aside as absolutely contrary to the evidence."

"Denied," replied Judge Mayer.

"I then ask that sentence be deferred for a few days, and that bail be continued in the sum already fixed in our case," Miss Goldman added.

"Motion denied," said the Judge.

The clerk then took the pedigrees of the defendants. Berkman said he was born in Petrograd about forty-eight years ago, that he was single, and not a citizen of the United States. Miss Goldman said she was born in Kovno, Russia, in 1869, was single, and that she was not a citizen by application, although, she added, her father had died an American citizen.

Judge Mayer then announced that he was about to impose sentence and asked the defendants if they knew of any reason why sentence should be deferred.

"I think it only fair to suspend sentence and give us a chance to clear up our affairs," Berkman said. "We have been convicted simply because we are anarchists, and the proceeding has been very unjust. Berkman did not rise from his chair in addressing the court.

"We realize," Miss Goldman said, "that the only reason sentence is not deferred is because we are anarchists and because the court is prejudiced. What has happened does not change our opinions. We have stood by those opinions in the past and although we are going to prison we will continue to stand by them."

Mr. Content then called Judge Mayer's attention to the fact that both prisoners had previous penitentiary records. In 1892, Mr. Content said, Berkman had attempted to assassinate Henry C. Frick and served fourteen years in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary for his crime.

"I feel," added Mr. Content, "that

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Massapequa, American Ship, Sunk; Crew of 31 Is Saved

LONDON, July 9.—The American steamer Massapequa was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small islands of Sein, off the French coast, twenty-eight miles southwest of Brest.

Franklin D. Mooney, President of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company at 111 Broadway, owners of the Massapequa, said yesterday that he had received a cable dispatch from Captain A. H. Strumm, commander of the vessel, stating that the crew of thirty-one men had all arrived safely at Brest. Nothing was said of the naval crew on board.

The Massapequa left New York on June 23 for France with a cargo of grain and had ten American citizens among her crew.

The Massapequa was a single screw steamship of 3,193 gross tonnage, built at Sunderland, England, in 1893. She was 322 feet long, of 42 feet 7 inches beam, and 26 feet depth of hold.

NEW BAN ON CABLE MESSAGES ABROAD

Government Moves to Prevent News Reaching Germany by Way of Neutrals.

PENROSE CALLS FOR INQUIRY

Wants Admiral Gleaves's Messages Made Public and Activities of Creel Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A new censorship plan has been adopted by the Government, and a widespread extension of it is under consideration. In effect it provides for the strictest possible scrutiny of all outgoing cable messages and a virtual lifting of the censorship of incoming press cable dispatches. The outgoing censorship will apply more particularly to commercial messages.

The new censorship plan is the outgrowth of the criticism that has been leveled at the various branches of the Government which have had to do with supervision over press and commercial telegraphic dispatches. One criticism that appealed particularly to officials concerned was that persons in this country were permitted to send messages to Europe that might contain information of benefit to the enemy. In this connection it was learned today that the Government discovered that information evidently intended for the German Government was being sent by cable from the United States to newspapers in neutral countries under the guise of news for publication. This has been stopped.

One of the arrests made in New York last week was the result of a close examination of a number of innocent-looking cable messages filed in New York for transmission to a neutral European country. Hereafter, in accordance with part of the plan already adopted, a follow-up system will be used to ascertain if messages filed for cabling contain genuine information or carefully concealed items of military importance to the German Government. The American citizen who cables to a relative in Switzerland that "Father is ill; come at once," should not be offended if a Secret Service agent calls at his residence to see if father is really ill. At the other end of the line the person to whom the cable message is sent will be investigated.

It is probable that if the censorship on outgoing cables is made to apply generally the Government will remove all censorship of incoming press dispatches from France, and even refrain from asking American newspapers not to print certain information which they have been withholding voluntarily from their readers for patriotic reasons at the request of the Government.

Penrose Calls for Inquiry.

Senator Penrose today offered a resolution calling for the sending to the Senate the dispatches received from Rear Admiral Gleaves telling of two U-boat attacks on the American transport fleet and its convoying squadron, and also a statement of the number of persons employed by the Committee on Public Information with other data concerning the operations of the committee as the publicity department of the Government. Mr. Penrose asked that the resolution go over until tomorrow, when he will call it up for consideration.

"I have a resolution," said Senator Penrose, "which I am led to introduce on account of the widespread criticism which has been made over the country concerning the performance of the Committee on Public Information. I desire here to refer to an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES. I do not often interject quotations from a newspaper into a discussion in the Senate, but this is so entirely to the point that I will refer to it."

Mr. Penrose then read the editorial under the caption, "Where was he?" in which attention was called to the discrepancy between the denial of a correspondent that there had been any submarine attack and the account of a sea fight by the Committee on Public Information.

"Knowing full well," said Mr. Penrose, "the inveterate tendency of the press to print war news with artistic embellishment and to take the slightest excuse of sunfire at a piece of wreckage or flotsam on the surface of the ocean as the destruction of a periscope, I am curious to know how the American correspondent lost his inborn enterprise and failed to report this battle, or whether the battle was a hallucination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information. Therefore, Mr. President, I have prepared a resolution which is short, and, as I have hastily written it in my hand, I will not tax the ingenuity of the Secretary to read it, but will read it myself."

Mr. Penrose then read his resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to send to the Senate copies of official dispatches, including the report of Admiral Gleaves, relating to the alleged encounter of the American fleet with the submarines as described in a statement issued under the authority of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information; and he is further directed to furnish

Continued on Page 2.

RELIEVE INDIGESTION.
With Ripans Tabules. Those who suffer from indigestion, those the stomach promotes appetite and prevents distress. Buy a bottle. —Advt.

BILLION BUSHELS OUR GAIN IN CROPS TO AID IN WAR

American Farmers Prompt in Response to the President's Appeal.

GAIN SHOWN IN WHEAT

Combined Spring and Winter Crop Will Exceed Last Year's by 38,000,000 Bushels.

CORN TAKES LEADING PLACE

Expected to Equal the Bumper Yield of 1912—Gain Also in Rice and Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed today when a production of 6,083,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the Department of Agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history, except one, and that four, and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which, with favorable weather may equal the bumper crop of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The total acreage is 14 per cent. larger than last year.

The combined Winter and Spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White potato production, on a 22½ per cent. increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 56,100,000 bushels, or 8,700,000 bushels more than last year.

Sweet potatoes will register a new high total with 82,200,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will reach 84,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record with a crop of 1,215,000,000 pounds, which is 64,000,000 pounds more than was grown last year.

The Department's Statement.

In a statement explaining crop conditions, the Department of Agriculture said:

"A heavy increase in acreage of corn is noted, amounting to over 14 per cent. of last year's area, much of the increase being on land not formerly cultivated and the bulk of the remainder on abandoned wheat lands and acreage formerly devoted to hay. The growth s several weeks later, but as the seed was generally of superior quality, stands, color and vigor are generally above the average. There have been some losses on flooded bottom lands and a moderate amount of replanting has been necessary.

"The corn crop suffered from drought in the Gulf Central States, but elsewhere moisture is sufficient or in excess. Cultivation is fair to good in most States, though in some sections excess moisture has interfered. Temperatures were rather too cool earlier but during the latter part of June they have been very favorable.

"The corn crop now promised 3,124,000,000 bushels, is greater by a slight margin than the largest previous crop. The crop is slightly below the ten-year average condition, due to its lateness.

"The stands of Winter wheat, especially where thinned by Winter killing, have thickened up surprisingly, and the heads are in almost all secetions heavy. The growth during the month has made an improvement, representing a gain of 29,000,000 bushels, this being in excess of what was expected or is ordinarily experienced. The improvement was general with the exception of a few States. Practically no insect damage is reported and the plants are healthy. Early harvested grain in the Southwest has turned out much better than anticipated.

The Combined Wheat Crop.

"Spring wheat has declined in condition materially, owing to frost and dryness in North Dakota and unfavorable conditions in some of the Western States. The condition of the Winter and Spring wheat crop combined gives promise of a yield greater by 22,000,000 bushels than was anticipated last month.

"Oats have improved with Winter wheat in all sections except the northern portion of the North Central States, where cold, frost, and drought have interfered, and in some of the Western States. Winter oats in the South are a very small crop owing to Winter damage, and the Spring oats crop, where grown there, while better, was not large owing to drought in the Gulf Central States. Stands throughout the main producing sections, other than as noted, are exceptionally heavy, the condition is high, and at this date the largest crop of record is promised, 1,453,000,000 bushels.

"The acreage of rice has been much increased, but conditions are unfavor-

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Austrian Cabinet to Quit After Two Weeks in Office

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—The Austrian Cabinet, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, says, has decided to resign. A new Ministry, it adds, is in course of formation

The present Austrian Cabinet, under the Premiership of Dr. von Seydler, has been in office but two weeks, having been formed June 24. It succeeded the Cabinet of Count Clam-Martinic, which had a stormy career of six months.

WILSON TO DRAFT GUARD AUGUST 5

President Sets That Date for Bringing All Militia Into the Federal Service.

CALLS ON JULY 15 AND 25

Organizations of 11 States, Including New York, to be Mobilized on First Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson issued today his proclamation providing for the call and draft of the National Guard of all the States into the Federal service of the United States Government. With a stroke of the pen he added to the armed forces of the nation available for use on foreign service more than 300,000 men. This is the present strength of the National Guard units in and out of the Federal service.

The President's proclamation provides that the entire National Guard of the country be drafted into the military service of the national Government as of and from Aug. 5 next.

It calls into the Federal service on July 15 the National Guard of eleven States not now in the Federal service. These States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

The proclamation calls into the Federal service on July 25 the troops of nineteen other States, those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, as well as those of the District of Columbia. On the two dates specified these troops are merely called into Federal service and not drafted. They will not be drafted until Aug. 5, when all the guard of all the States will be drafted.

Draft Abolishes State Militia.

When drafted into the Federal service these State troops will automatically stand discharged from the State militia, and will thereafter be soldiers of the United States Government, subject to the rules and regulations of the regular army. After being drafted they will be Federal soldiers in the fullest sense of the word, liable for any foreign duty, and the President can order them to the trenches on the European battlefront or elsewhere. Before being drafted they are merely State troops called into Federal service for use in repelling invasion.

On June 30 the strength of the National Guard units called into Federal service was 4,130 officers and 106,280 men. On the same date there were 5,787 officers and 189,717 men in National Guard units that had not been called into Federal service, making a total of more than 295,997 men which the proclamation will draft into Federal service on Aug. 5, and all of whom will be available for service overseas. When raised to war strength the National Guard will contain 400,000 men. After the force of 300,000 new available has been drafted on Aug. 5 vigorous effort will be made to round out the National Guard to full war strength. If men cannot be raised by volunteering they will be drafted in accordance with authority given the President in the national draft law.

While the President's call for men into the service of the Federal Government on July 15 and July 25 covers all men in the units not now in Federal service it exempts members of staff corps and departments not included in tactical organizations, and does not include those officers who will hereafter be notified that the President does not care for their services under the call. The same is true of the draft.

How Officers Will Be Treated.

Officers will not be drafted unless the President cares to commission them as officers in the National Guard after it

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WHISKY SEIZURE CLAUSE ILLEGAL, SENATORS ADMIT

Courts, Not Congress, Must Fix Compensation—Way Sought to Correct Error.

MAY RECOMMIT THE BILL

Steering Committee to Decide Today—May Favor Lessening Control Power, Too.

MOTION MADE FOR CLOSURE

Chamberlain Wants Early Vote on Measure, Leaving Imperfections to the Conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Smoot amendment to the anti-liquor section of the Food Administration bill, by which the President was directed to seize all distilled spirits in bond and pay for such liquors an amount equal to cost, plus 10 per cent., was condemned as unconstitutional in debate in the Senate today, even by some of the members who voted for the amendment.

This, with renewed opposition to some of the sweeping control powers granted by the measure, augmented the dissatisfaction with the bill felt by many Senators and resulted in arrangements being made for a meeting of the Democratic steering committee today to consider plans for redrafting the provisions complained of.

Meanwhile, Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the legislation on the floor of the Senate, failing to obtain unanimous consent for an early vote on the bill, took steps to invoke—for the first time in the history of the Senate—the provision for closure written into the rules of the Senate last session.

At tomorrow's steering committee meeting plans will be considered to eliminate steel, iron, cotton, and some other products from the Government control provisions of the bill, and to amend the Smoot provision. The leaders are discussing the advisability of recommitting the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to make these changes.

Called Unconstitutional.

That the Senate had manoeuvred itself into a legislative snarl through its adoption of the Smoot amendment was conceded in debate today by leaders among the "drys." Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who had vehemently urged the passage of the Smoot amendment, admitted that he had been under a false impression and that the amendment was unconstitutional and "not worth the paper it is written on."

This frank avowal followed a criticism of the constitutionality of the Smoot amendment by Senator Shields of Tennessee, formerly Chief Justice of his State. Other Senate leaders expressed the opinion that the bill could not pass the scrutiny of the courts if passed with the Smoot amendment in it, but none suggested any easy way to get the troublesome amendment out until the bill had been passed by the Senate and sent to conference. The amendment was voted under a general consent agreement and under parliamentary procedure it cannot again be taken up until the Conference Committee has passed upon it.

Senators who had opposed the Smoot amendment as unconstitutional pointed out that they had warned the Senate that the bill would be imperiled by the Smoot amendment. That the bill was in danger of being delayed many days, if not weeks, was manifest from the mood of the Senate. Senators on both sides of the chamber expressed themselves as eager to push the bill through to a speedy vote, but they urged that undue haste might result in further embarrassment.

It was at the end of the day that Senator Chamberlain asked for general consent to take the bill up for a final vote Friday. This was objected to. Mr. Chamberlain then tried to get general consent to vote some day next week. This, too, met with objection. Then Senator Chamberlain put in his motion for cvlosure, by which debate would be limited to one-hour speeches, with each Senator speaking only once.

The closure motion will come up for a vote Wednesday. To pass it will require

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Reventlow Scoffs at Attacks on Transports; Still Declines to Credit Our Sending Troops

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9, (via London.)—Count zu Reventlow, commenting on the report of a repelled torpedo attack on American transports, says:

"According to the story, the so-called attack in massed torpedo formation was supposed to take place on June 22, so that it is remarkable that the news is only published now. To start with, we consider the whole story of the attack as an invention and a calculated swindle."

Reventlow's paper then says that the details of the story sound dilletantish, and that it would be interesting to learn what form the massed formation attack took, and whether the submarines were visible.

"Were they all together?" the article continues. "Probably, otherwise the American destroyers could not have scattered them. It was probably carried out like a mediaeval cavalry attack. A beautiful idea, but unfortunately ridiculous."

Reventlow proceeds to explain that in America this news doubtless was greeted with triumph and gave the illustrated papers ample opportunity for their imagination and draftsmanship of "the scattering of submarines in closed formation." He declares also that it is characteristic of American stories to make the hour 10:30 and the days short, but that it would be impossible to see submarines at night or in half darkness unless they were above the surface of the water. The writer says that the report of the second attack is equally ridiculous, and that it is a pity that no description is given of the pieces of supposed wrecked submarines.

"As for these stories," the article continues, "it is evident that Americans must have been in a state of appalling nervousness. Apart from this, it could have been foretold that American Generals who cross the ocean to save Europe would have to have extraordinary as well as glorifying experiences."

Reventlow adds that the whole object of this adventure story is to prove the impotency of submarines and the fact that a considerable number of American troops have arrived in France.

"We repeat what we said recently," he writes. "The whole thing is sheer bluff. Only General Pershing, his staff, a few medical men, and perhaps a few technical experts and airmen have arrived, and nothing more."

"THE PARTHENON," PRINCE ADDRESS, 10 A. M. "PARTHENON," BEACH 116 ST. ROCK. —Advt.

KAISER BACKS CHANCELLOR IN REFUSAL TO COMMIT GERMANY TO NO ANNEXATIONS; CROWN COUNCIL CALLED TO MEET CRISIS

Kaiser Is Now Arranging to Hold a Crown Council; "Graver Issues" Than Bethmann Reported at Stake

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Word comes from Berlin that on Sunday the Kaiser arranged to hold a Crown Council, which always precedes the decision of momentous issues.

All doubt as to the extreme gravity of the situation in Germany is now dissolved by the plain statements made in some of the German papers.

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen has a dispatch from Berlin which says that the question of the Chancellor's political existence is at stake, but adds that "far graver issues" have been raised by Erzberger's speech.

Late yesterday the German Press Bureau invited the correspondents of the semi-official papers, like the Cologne Gazette, to send out urgent appeals to the people to remain calm and keep their heads.

FLEW 466 MILES TO BOMB KRUPP'S

French Aviator Describes Daring Raid at Night on Big Munition Centre.

DODGED NUMEROUS SHELLS

One Companion Lost—Two Others, Lacking Petrol, Attacked Treves.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 8.—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxime Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the heart of the German armament-preparing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish cities, and reached home unscathed.

The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass, as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plan. Sergeant Gallois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said:

"Four of us—Lieutenant Ardisson de Perdiguier, Sergeant Durand, another comrade, and myself—left our base at nightfall Friday, with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterward we ran into foggy weather, and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 meters, and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the River Moselle, which, however, rapidly disappeared in the mist.

No Guide but the Stars.

"The batteries fired at me crossing the Rhine, and as I passed over Metz searchlights played about the sky. At Thionville I heard another airplane nearby, but made it out to be Ardisson's. Afterward I was compelled to travel by the aid of the compass, the stars, and the moon.

"At Treves I saw a heavy bombardment, which I calculated was directed at my comrade. Therefore I knew I was traveling in the right direction. I did not see Cobienz. I saw the reflection of the moon on the Rhine and found Bonn. From there to Dusseldorf there was a regular sea of electricity, which increased as I got further north.

"Cologne was a blaze of luminosity, and at Dusseldorf there were all kinds of lights, blue, red, and white. All the time the anti-aircraft guns fired as I passed, and around Cologne the gunners were very accurate in the range.

"Leaving there, I saw, like cliffs on the horizon, a brilliant illumination which seemed kilometers in length stretching to the left of Essen, while southward was another long line of lights coming from the factories. Arriving over Essen I rose to about 2,000 meters. I circled around, searching for a place where the lights from the workshops appeared densest. Then I threw the first bomb. After counting ten I dropped the second, and then the remainder of the ten I carried at similar intervals. I could not tell whether the bombs exploded, but they probably did. It was impossible to distinguish their effect, owing to the flaming furnace chimneys.

"My duty done, I turned homeward, not having seen my comrades again. The motor worked with wonderful regularity all the time. I came back exactly the same as I went, and was fired at many times.

A Night Flight of 466 Miles.

"I was thoroughly exhausted and was suffering from my eyes, which were affected by the strain and wind, as I had lost both pairs of goggles at the start, and was often obliged to put my head outside in order to see the director. When nearing the base, owing to the darkness I could not tell exactly where I was. I thought possibly I was still over the German lines and decided to continue westward as long as the petrol lasted. I had a few litres left and was driving onward, when suddenly I recognised a prearranged signal and managed to land just at dawn at the same place from which I had departed. The distance covered was 750 kilometers, (about 466½ miles.")

The correspondent saw the notes made by Gallois during the flight. There were just a few words and figures marking the places sighted and the hours of ar-

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RUSSIANS TAKE 7,131 MEN, 48 GUNS

Gen. Korniloff Smashes Teuton Line in Galicia, South of the Dneister.

CAVALRY CLOSE TO HALICZ

Bridge Town of Jezupol and Four Villages Captured in Drive Begun Sunday.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—General Korniloff's Army in Galicia, which is operating south of the Dniester River, crossed on Sunday the Zlota Bystritza River, on both sides of the railroad line running west from Stanislau to Kalusz and Dolina and captured several villages and the town of Jezupol, at the confluence of the Zlota Bystritza and the Dniester, where another railroad from Stanislau northwest to Lemberg crosses the Dniester. This is the last town on the south bank of the latter river until Halicz is reached, and is only twelve miles from it. Halicz, called the strategic key to Lemberg, is at the confluence of the Dniester and Lukva Rivers, and the Russian cavalry, pushing after the retreating Teutons after the occupation of Ciezov, ten miles southwest of Jezupol, reached the Lukva. In this important advance the Russians took 7,131 prisoners, 48 cannon, and many machine guns. The text of the official statement from the War Office reads:

Western (Russian) front—In the direction of Zlocszow, southeast of Brzezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides.

In the direction of Dolina (thirty-five miles west of Stanislau) troops of General Korniloff's army, about midday on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislau, on the Lomnica front.

Having pierced the foremost and most important positions of the enemy, our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jezupol and the villages of Siezov, Pavelche, Rybno, and Starylysiec.

Our cavalry, giving immediate pursuit to the retreating enemy, reached the River Lukva.

During the day 131 officers and 7,000 men and 48 guns, including 12 of heavy calibre, and numerous machine guns were captured.

Aviation—Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway station and town of Pinsk, causing conflagrations. A squadron of German airplanes made a nocturnal flight over Dvinsk and dropped several tons of bombs.

Rumanian front—There were no changes in the situation.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—The official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff says the Russians who attacked yesterday in Eastern Galicia were brought to a standstill by German reserves after the Russians had pressed back the defenders in the direction of the wooded heights of Czarnylas. The announcement follows:

Although between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa there were merely lively artillery engagements and some thrusts which brought us prisoners, fresh battles developed near Stanislau. By strong Russian attacks the troops between Ciesov and Zagwozds—a distance of twelve kilometers—were pressed back in the direction of the wooded heights of Czarnylas. By the intervention of German reserves the thrust was brought to a standstill.

In the Carpathians the pronounced activity of Russian batteries continues. There were local attacks by the Russians at several places.

The situation is unchanged on the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen and in Macedonia.

The supplementary statement tonight reads:

The Russians again attacked on the Kalusz-Stanislau road. Their forces were brought to a standstill by a counterthrust.

North of the Dniester there were no events of special importance.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—Northwest of Stanislau, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians

Continued on Page 2.

EMPEROR SEES NEUTRALS

Envoys in Berlin Called to Conference but Subject Is Hidden.

BETHMANN POSITION SHAKY

Erzberger Said to Have Conferred with Austrian Emperor Before Making Attack.

LEGISLATORS ARE INSISTENT

Middle Parties Agree on a Policy of Peace Terms and Internal Reforms.

LONDON, July 9.—The political crisis in Germany continues to be very acute, according to all the reports that sift across the border to neutral points on the Continent. Not only is Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's position endangered, it would seem, but apparently the hold of Admiral von Capelle, who succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz as head of the Ministry of Marine, has been shaken by the severe criticisms of the Admiralty, made by Mathias Erzberger, the Clerical leader, in his sensational speeches before the Reichstag Committee Saturday.

A sharply censored Berlin special dispatch reaching Copenhagen says that the Emperor at yesterday's audience expressed confidence in the Imperial Chancellor and approved Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's course in opposing the Reichstag demand to commit Germany to peace without annexations or indemnities.

The Tageblatt says, however, that all-day conferences of the Reichstag middle parties and Moderate Socialists brought the parties near to an agreement regarding the questions of peace terms and internal reforms.

Kaiser Summons Neutral Envoys.

Political manoeuvrings of seemingly large importance are in progress in Berlin. According to reports reaching Rotterdam from Berlin and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph, Emperor William invited the neutral Ambassadors and Ministers to a conference on Saturday. Nothing is yet forthcoming to indicate the nature or the outcome of this conference.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg had another conference with Emperor William today, Amsterdam reports.

The main committee of the Reichstag continued its confidential discussion today of internal and external political affairs. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Secretaries of State and many members of the Bundesrat attended the meeting.

All the speakers, according to the report received in Amsterdam, expressed regret that a portion of the press had not respected the secrecy of the meetings, but had published erroneous reports concerning them.

The Chancellor made a long speech, it is said.

A Berlin dispatch to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, according to Copenhagen, says that the entire Clerical Party in the Reichstag, with the exception of three members, voted Saturday night to support the stand taken by Erzberger.

New importance may be attached to Erzberger's activities if it is true, as the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin asserts, that he had a long audience with the Emperor of Austria last week in Vienna. His present attitude, the paper adds, is believed to be the direct outcome of that audience.

Parliamentary Reform Involved.

The correspondent, who is frankly opposed to the Chancellor's remaining in office, indicates that Erzberger, besides attacking the Admiralty and pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities, urged the introduction of a Parliamentary form of government.

The action of the Centrists was taken, the dispatch says, under the presumption that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg would retire, and that a complete change would be made in the political system.

According to these advices, Erzberger was expected to propose an immediate adjournment of the Reichstag when the session opened yesterday if no settlement was reached by that time, so as to prevent the Chancellor from addressing Parliament as long as the crisis remained unsolved.

The Socialists, on the other hand, have suggested the adoption of a resolution that the Reichstag refuse to adjourn until the crisis is definitely settled.

The correspondent says that he has been informed by National-Liberals that if the Chancellor, as he understands, told the Emperor the crisis was only a flash in the pan, and that he would be able to reunite the majority by today he was thoroughly mistaken.

The correspondent asserts that continuance of the submarine campaign was not questioned for the moment in the debate of the Main Committee, even in the speech of Herr Erzberger. The campaign was discussed merely as a factor in the problem of revision of war aims, in so far as its consequences affect the general situation.

The Tageblatt of Berlin talks plainly about rumors that a change in the Chan-

Exceptional Brooklyn forest RIALTO to open 10 A. M. Sat. of week. See "PARKWAGE." Read the Riviera.—Advt.

ealership may be expected. Among those mentioned as the possible successor of Bethmann Hollweg it names Prince von Bülow, the former Chancellor; Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, and Count von Roeder, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

Berlin Press Differ on Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 8, (via London, July 9.)—Commenting on the political situation, Germania, the Centrist organ, says:

"The Chancellor's attitude has certainly taken the edge off the excessive tension to which a certain part of the press is inclined. This is especially true regarding the conduct of the war, which had unfortunately been mixed up in the discussion of other matters. It is said to state that by vague references and inventions some papers have succeeded involuntarily in causing the impression in both Germany and foreign countries that we had suddenly discovered that we were at a crisis, and that we recognized now that our war policy might lead to fatal consequences.

"It would be very unfortunate if the thoughtlessness displayed in these overzealous papers caused apprehension among people for which there could be no good reason. What could have happened to shake our confidence in victory? What has happened that could possibly justify the idea that our armies and our people at home cannot with the same old willingness for sacrifices and the same confidence in a better future prepare for another Winter of war if our enemies so desire?

"Our troops stand victorious in the west and the east, and will resist any onslaught. That the war is accomplishing more than we ever expected is an irrefutable fact."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Yesterday's proceedings in the Reichstag Committee have not yet cleared up the situation. The tension has not decreased; on the contrary, it has increased, because the attitude of the Chancellor clearly showed that he was far from taking the only road that in this fatal moment would lead to a solution of the problems.

"All the more determined should the Reichstag be to take on itself the responsibility for whatever is to be done now. The Reichstag today faces a problem such as was never the lot of any other Reichstag to solve."

The Boersen Zeitung, National Liberal, says:

"We cannot continue to have internal political troubles while in fierce combat with our powerful enemies on all fronts. The Imperial Government must be able to act in conformity with the desires of a large majority of the people's representatives, which conformity may only be established by permanent connection between both, and a clear understanding regarding home and foreign policy.

"No doubt the Chancellor, Ministers, and leading Generals will give their best and most conscientious advice to the Kaiser, who in this grave hour will probably render a decision that will be decisive for the conduct of the rest of the war. So will the leading men of our great political parties if the Kaiser will call them; they will certainly offer their advice with all frankness."

The Kreuz-Zeitung thinks it would be an unpardonable mistake to offer peace without annexations since the enemy, it adds, does not want any peace at all. It says this attitude is based on the enemy's conviction that he will come out victorious, in which case any German peace offer would be useless, or only a sham to cover his hopelessness, in which case it would be stupidity not to wait until the enemy asked for peace.

Hindenburg Returns to Headquarters.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—Official announcement is made that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, who came to Berlin Saturday to make a report to Emperor William on the military situation, have returned to headquarters.

ERZBERGER'S SUDDEN SHIFT.

Had Been a Constant Defender of the Government's Policies.

It is one of the significant events in recent German politics that two of the conspicuous German leaders who attended the Stockholm conference, supposedly as representatives, in part at least, of the Berlin Government, have since their return to the Fatherland taken a stand against the policy of Bethmann Hollweg in refusing to make known his peace terms to the world. These two are Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Socialist majority, and Matthias Erzberger, one of the leading members of the Centrist Party.

Erzberger, who by his severe criticism of the Government's course and demand for a no-annexation peace and Parliamentary reform, raised such a storm in the Reichstag Main Committee, is 42 years of age and is regarded as one of the most fiery speakers in the German Parliament. He became a member of the Reichstag as a Social Democrat in 1903. Later he became one of the leaders of the Centrist (Catholic) Party, forming one of the principal bonds of union between it and his old party.

Until the trip to Stockholm, Erzberger stood in the front rank of defenders of the Government, von Hindenburg, and von Tirpitz. On Jan. 18, 1917, he gave an interview to the Overseas News Agency on the Entente's reply to President Wilson's note asking the belligerent chancelleries for information in regard to aims in the war. In this Erzberger asserted that the Entente wanted to reorganize Europe on principles which they themselves did not consider—race and nationality—while "the unprovoked attack of the Entente had welded Germany into a unit both politically and nationally."

It is the thesis that the German Government induced Scheidemann and others to attend the Stockholm meeting there was no idea of Erzberger going there. When news reached Berlin that he was there, it was generally supposed that he had gone with the Centrist mandate to keep the Socialist delegates in line for the Government. The Berliner Tageblatt was first to reveal his presence by intimating that a prominent Centrist was meddling with international affairs in which he had no business; it characterised the "prominent Centrist" as an opportunist.

The vital consequences involved in a breaking away of the Centrists as a body and the majority Socialists from the Government (the minority Socialists have long been anti-Government) are shown by the distribution of seats in the present Reichstag. The Socialists have 110 votes, Centrists 91, Conservatives 41, National Liberals 44, Radicals 45, Poles 18, Free Conservatives 12, anti-Semites 3, Economic Union 9, other parties and independents 24. The Socialists and Centrists, when completely united, have thus 201 votes, or a bare majority of the 397 votes in the Reichstag. Accession of any other of the more important parties, as the Conservatives or the Radicals, would constitute a formidable combination, easily able to block the Government and cause the upheaval which advices coming from Berlin have indicated as possible.

VON CAPELLE ALSO MAY GO.

Tirpitz's Successor Was Chief Target of Erzberger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Although no details of Erzberger's speech are available the general lines of it are indicated by a Berlin telegram to the Weser Zeitung of Berlin, announcing the approaching resignation of Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine. It appears that Erzberger's speech was mainly an attack on the German naval policy, and the figures and arguments officially given to the Reichstag in connection with the submarine war. Von Capelle replied weakly, whereupon Dr. Helfferich came forward to support von Capelle with "copious statistics." Erzberger refused to accept these explanations and made another vehement attack, which produced a crisis.

An attempt is being made to patch up a temporary coalition in support of the Chancellor, but if, as appears from the newspapers, practically the entire Catholic Centre has gone over to the opposition, Bethmann Hollweg is doomed.

The Kaiser, it is thought, may make Hindenburg Chancellor, owing to his popularity, but the Junkers will, it is believed, try to get von Tirpitz back as Chancellor or Minister of Marine, although Professor Dietrich, who has foretold the present situation with uncanny accuracy, asserts that such a militaristic and reactionary régime could be of only the shortest duration and would be succeeded immediately by a democratic Government.

The most probable successor of Bethmann, if he falls now, is Hindenburg or Count von Bessler, who is a Field Marshal, but is said to be also a tactful politician.

SOCIALIST MINORITY STATES PEACE PLAN

No Annexations or Indemnities —Serbia Re-established— Alsace to Decide Its Future.

ALL POLAND TO BE FREED

General Disarmament and Democratic Control of Foreign Policies in Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, July 9, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German minority Socialist delegation has handed the following memorandum to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee here:

"In its peace views as in its general policy, the German Independent Social Democratic Party proceeds from the common interests of the International proletariat and development of society. These interests demand immediate peace.

"In the peace to be concluded we demand an international arrangement for general disarmament as being the chief means for strengthening the debilitated States. General disarmament is the only way to break any militarist supremacy and to obtain a lasting and peaceful understanding between the nations.

"We demand the fullest freedom for international trade and intercourse, as well as the unlimited right of migration. We condemn all economic barriers and all economic struggles between States. All disputes between States must be settled by compulsory international arbitration.

"We demand international treaties to make workers secure against impoverishment, especially as to women and children.

"Political rights for women we regard as a social necessity. Equal rights should be granted to all the inhabitants of every country without regard to tongue, race or religion. This would also mean securing to national minorities the right to declare their national life.

"National and social liberation cannot be achieved by the Governments at war; it can only be done by democracy. Democratic control of foreign policies will prevent aggressive measures. Secret treaties must be abolished, and all State treaties must be made dependent upon the assent of parliaments.

"Though not regarding State boundaries as inviolable, we condemn the war and its prolongation as a means of regulating boundaries. Regulation of frontiers must be conditional upon the assent of the populations concerned and not an act of force. With all firmness we object to the violation of any nation in any form.

"From the beginning of the war we have consistently demanded peace without annexations or indemnities, based upon material self-government.

"It is not our affair to draw up a program, covering all the questions to be dealt with in the peace settlement, but in regard to the questions raised in the discussions now going on we declare the following:

"Re-establishment of Serbia as a self-governing and independent State is our absolute demand. The uniting of the Serbs in a single national State, and its combination with the other Balkan States in a republican Balkan federation we regard as the best way of removing the Eastern question as a cause of war.

"To admit the right of Russian Poland to national independence, but to deny that same right to Prussian and Austrian Poland is contradictory.

"We condemn the prolongation of the war as a means of settling the question of Alsace-Lorraine. The population of Alsace-Lorraine, which in 1871 was annexed against its will, can obtain peace no sooner than by a direct and free vote to express its wish as to what State it shall belong.

"The full independence and economic self-dependence, that is, freedom from economic interference, of Belgium is inevitable. In fulfillment of the German Government's promise at the beginning of the war, the Belgian nation has to be compensated for the damage caused by the war, and especially for the economic values that have been taken away. Such repayment has nothing to do with various kinds of indemnities, which simply mean the plundering of the vanquished by the victor, and which we therefore reject.

"As opponents of any policy of conquest and foreign dominion, we reject, as we have always done, the policy of colonial conquest. Possession of any colony without its own self-administration is nothing else than possession of an unfree people, and, like slavery, is incompatible with our principles.

"A peace treaty would be made secure only when there was a single international force to watch over it. We do not regard international Government officials as sufficient guarantee for the international Socialist proletariat. Only when an international (force) is erected, independent and powerful, and the proletariat everywhere lends it its full force through keeping control over the Governments and maintaining peace, will there come the future a state of mutual confidence between the nations instead of a contest in armaments.

"The proletariat in every country must now do its all to bring the war to an end, to attain this aim, the independence of the Socialist parties in relation to their imperial Governments must be presupposed. Every Government must be challenged to give unconditional adhesion to an international peace program. Credits are to be refused to any Government which refuses this program or answers evasively or does not declare itself ready to enter upon peace conversations on the basis of this program. Such a Government must be fought in the sharpest manner."

NEW BAN ON CABLE MESSAGES ABROAD

Continued from Page 1.

the Senate with the names of all persons employed by such Committee on Public Information and the salary received by them and the character of the duties performed by each, together with a full statement of the rules regulating press censorship and the reason for the frequent changes in the same, especially concerning cable messages.

After reading the resolution Mr. Penrose said:

"I ask that the resolution go over and be printed, and give notice that tomorrow, should there be a morning hour, I will ask consideration for the resolution."

How Some News Got to Germany.

It is now possible to say that there has been an extensive communication of important information to Germany from the United States by way of Mexico and South America. A cable running from Tehuantepec, Mexico, to the coast of Ecuador had been employed by German agents to get their news to Berlin. A censorship of telegrams going from the United States into Mexico had been established with officers and enlisted men of the United States Army Signal Corps in charge. But their scrutiny did not extend to letters for Mexicans containing information to be telegraphed to Germany by way of Tehuantepec, and was not able to prevent German agents from crossing the line at El Paso, Texas, to Juarez, Mexico, and other border points to file telegrams there.

The Government, however, several weeks ago came to the conclusion that the Tehuantepec cable route was being used by German agents, and arranged with the cable office to route all its messages via Panama, where American official censors scrutinised them before they were permitted to go forward. But this means was not entirely effective, and other steps were taken to prevent communication.

The southern end of the Tehuantepec cable was a place in Ecuador. Then the messages received from Tehuantepec for addresses in neutral countries were sent to Pernambuco, Brasil. At Pernambuco was a powerful wireless apparatus that sent messages to the coast of Spain. Once delivered at the Spanish receiving station, it was easy to transmit the messages into Switzerland, to which they were usually addressed, and thence into Germany.

After reaching the conclusion that the method of relaying cable messages at Panama was not entirely perfect, the Government took up with the Government of Brasil the matter of stopping further transmission by wireless from Pernambuco to the European coast. The Brazilian Government was happy to oblige, and it is believed that this means of communication with Germany has been shut off.

One of the things discovered was that dispatches were being sent from New York to a newspaper in the Orient that evidently were intended for German consumption. The allegation that German kultur has frequently been unable to overcome stupidity was exemplified in this case, for the newspaper correspondent in telling of certain happenings used the pronoun "our" in referring to German accomplishments. As a result of this discovery a strict censorship on cable dispatches to the Orient has been established.

If the plan under consideration is adopted in its entirety, no suspicious cable message will be permitted to go forward from any American cable office until it has been carefully investigated. It is not acknowledged that the Government was remiss in permitting press cable dispatches to go to newspapers in South America and other neutral countries that represented a condition of affairs in the United States that would bring comfort at least to the enemy. Where it is obvious that these dispatches show hostility to the United States or are obviously filled with false information they will not be forwarded if the plan is put into operation.

Distorted "News" Dispatches.

It has been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the lack of a censorship on anything but actual military or naval information in outgoing cables to Latin America and the Pacific, and the entire reliance on England and France for censorship of cablegrams sent across the Atlantic has led to voluminous "news" dispatches addressed to newspapers in neutral countries in Asia, South America, and Europe giving false or colored versions of events in the United States.

These distorted dispatches, which reflect discredit on the United States, give the impression of widespread popular discontent and sedition, and in various ways promote German interests, have been sent at great length to newspapers in small provincial cities of neutral countries adjacent to Germany—newspapers which until very lately had manifested no great interest in American news and appeared to have no reason to publish such quantities of it. They were often papers which might have been supposed to be unable to pay heavy cable tolls, yet frequently these tolls ran to very high figures for a single night.

Moreover, the statement of the officials of the cable companies that there has been no recent increase in requests for press cards which would have enabled foreign correspondents to file their messages at press rates, indicates that the messages were sent at the much higher commercial rate, thus greatly increasing the expense. It has been surmised that the reluctance to apply for press cards came from the fact that some of the so-called correspondents knew they could not safely incur the consequent investigation, which would have developed that they had no actual newspaper connections and might have led to the discovery that some of these "press" messages had a purpose altogether different.

FINDS MANY REASONS WHY AMERICA CAN'T AID

Cologne Paper Says Fleet Is Too Far Off, We Can't Spare Food, Merchant Ships Will Be Late.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—The Cologne Volkszeitung, a National Liberal and industrial organ, asks in a recent issue, "What does America's help signify for the band of pirates?" Paying little attention to the landing of American troops in France, the article proceeds to abuse President Wilson and his politics, asserting that the most striking thing in Wilson's utterances against Germany is "his anti-monarchical radicalism that has led him to bragging that he would not negotiate peace with the Hohenzollerns."

The paper argues that President Wilson will be obliged anyway to negotiate with a Chancellor chosen by a Hohenzollern. It scoffs at Gabriel Hanotaux's idea that President Wilson will sow seeds of democracy which will affect Germany through the German-Americans, and says that Hanotaux appears to have overlooked the fact that relations have ceased between German-Americans and the Germans of the empire until the end of the war, and that the German-Americans never had much influence with Germany, anyway.

The newspaper seeks to prove that America's help is really of little consequence. It says:

"In spite of the fact that America claims that her fleet is second in strength, England seems to be skeptical about the help it will render. In any event, the co-operation of the American fleet would weaken rather than strengthen the Entente, as the warships are in constant need of food, coal, oil, munitions, &c., and as America is 3,000 sea miles from the seat of war, England would do better to give up all idea of the active co-operation of the American fleet in European waters. Then, too, the big ships would be exposed to the danger of submarines.

"America has, however, smaller types of ships which would be extremely valuable for chasing submarines. The merchant fleet also will be useful, and even pleasure boats and motor boats will be utilized. According to the inspired American press, the American fleet is to patrol the waters from Scotland to the Antilles and help stop the submarine war against merchantmen.

"The Volkszeitung thinks that the American merchant fleet cannot be much increased before the beginning of the Winter, and that American help against the submarines cannot be expected before then. It goes on:

"Even if everything should succeed as they hope America cannot help the Entente much in the matter of foodstuffs. At the outbreak of the war America soon ceased to be a food export country in spite of the expectations of a favorable harvest. Last year's harvest was bad, and this year's does not promise much better. According to reports the present retail prices of foodstuffs in America are even higher than the present prices in England."

GERMAN SKEPTICS MISLED.

War Department Expects to Surprise Them in Sending Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—German newspapers, according to information reaching the State Department, are doubting the ability of the United States Government to send any large force of men to the European front inside of nine to twelve months.

One dispatch to the department quotes the Handelsblad, a newspaper published at The Hague, on July 6 as crediting the Berliner Tageblatt with the statement that the United States cannot have an efficient army of 500,000 men ready in a year. The Tageblatt argues that 5,500,000 tons of shipping would be required for the transportation of such an army and asserts that no such quantity of shipping can be assembled by the Entente during the present submarine campaign.

The State Department has also been advised that Captain Salzman writes in the Vossische Zeitung that solid American divisions cannot be expected to appear on the scene before the Spring of 1918 at the earliest, and that the submarine war will have had decisive effect before the Americans can become a decisive factor on the western front.

War Department officials are confident that the Germans making these predictions will be surprised.

Captain Salzman, who is credited with declaring that solid American divisions cannot be expected to appear on the scene before next Spring, also loses sight of, or is ignorant of, the fact that a pretty large body of men has already been sent to France in the contingents of General Pershing's force that has landed already. The size of this force has not been officially announced, but it is evident from what has been published concerning the transportation and arrival of these regulars in France that they constitute a large body of men.

UNIONS IN COLOGNE STRUCK.

Socialist and Catholic Bodies, However, Decided to Resume Work.

COPENHAGEN, July 9.—Food troubles gave rise to a demonstrative strike in large factories at Cologne on Saturday. Both Socialist and Catholic unions took part in the movement.

An official report says that the unions decided to resume work the following day.

LAFAYETTE FLIERS GET OFFICIAL FLAG

Banner Made by Women of Treasury Department Is Presented to American Aviators.

HONORED BY FRENCH ARMY

An Officer Hands Over Emblem While Band Plays Both National Anthems.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, July 8.—The Stars and Stripes are flying for the first time over a fighting unit on the actual battle front.

The French poilus have been familiar for some time with the sight of the American flag in the army zone. There have been several flag presentations to the American Motor Transport and Ambulance Corps. Yesterday, however, was flag day for the Lafayette Squadron, and that means it was a historic occasion even for that already famous organization. For it means that they will carry the banner of freedom against the Germans even before the regulars of Uncle Sam now moving to their encampments.

The actual flag presented to them as the official standard was that made by girls in the Treasury Department at Washington under the direction of Mrs. McAdoo. This morning, as it floats above the hangars, it carries three names upon it that were not there yesterday. They are "Verdun," "Somme," and "Aisne," which represent the three great battles where the squadron has already played a leading rôle, in which it was kept in constant patrol over the most difficult part of the line—the Chemin des Dames.

But yesterday's ceremonies meant more to the Lafayette Squadron than even getting their long-awaited right to fly the Stars and Stripes. It was a general flag day for them when the French Army, through the chief of its air service, did one of those beautiful and spendid things that only the French know how to do so well. After the Stars and Stripes were unfuried the men—massed regimental bands playing "The Star-Spangled Banner"—the flags of the French Aviation and Balloon Corps were brought forward and their standards planted on each side of the American flag. In this manner the Lafayette Squadron was made the flag squadron of the army. It still remains an integral part of the French Army rather than coming under the American expeditionary forces, and, therefore, is now the guardian of the three flags that fly over the hangars in the French front. The squadron now ranks third among all squadrons for the number of hours on patrol duty, so the bestowal of flags was a reward of merit quite as much as a compliment to the United States.

The ceremony of presentation was simple, formal, and splendid. The machines of the squadron, with the mark of the Indian head painted on each side, were drawn up in a long line in front of the hangars. Standing before them were the men of three French squadrons that share the same aviation field. Further in front in a single line stood the American men with Lieutenant Thaw at their head. There was complete silence as the band from a French regiment was massed at one side of the field. The sun shone brilliantly. The Americans, who only learned of the ceremony shortly before, had no time to don their Paris uniforms. They were all in the regular fighting garb of the French Army at the front. Second Lieutenant Lufbery—the leading "ace" of the Americans—who had brought his machine from the sky only a few minutes before, rushed to take his place in the line next to Thaw.

The two lion cubs, "Whisky" and "Soda," mascots of the squadron, rushed up to Lufbery and wanted to play. They were chased away by a big police dog just as the group of French officers took facing positions, and brought a momentary smile into the solemnity of the scene.

Third from the end of the line was Campbell, who only a couple hours before had one of the most miraculous escapes in the history of aviation. Testing a new machine and a new gun a mile high in the air, one wing of the machine dropped completely off, but throwing all the controls and his weight to the opposite side, he succeeded in remarking to himself that he had about one chance in a million to live, he glided down into a best field without even a bump. He had been too busy receiving the congratulations of every airman on the field to find time to dress up for the ceremony. Further in the line were little Dugan and Soubiran, both wearing the fourragers of the Foreign Legion over their shoulders, attesting to their infantry record before they took to the air. There were a few others of the old-timers. The oldtimers are all gone. The majority were chaps only recently from the aviation schools, but who already have added to the laurels of the squadron.

The first act of the ceremony was a clear voice of command for five of them to step forward—Bridgman, Hewitt, Hinckle, Drexel, and Casey Bell. They did so, and were informed briefly that they were now Sergeants in the ranks of French aviation for efficient services during the last few weeks. Then the band began softly playing the "Marseillaise." An officer from headquarters stepped in front of Thaw with the American standard in hand and stood facing him without making a move until the music ceased, while Thaw stood at salute. Then, as the American received the standard into his hands and began unfurling it, the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the silken folds spread wide in the Summer breeze. Every head on the great field was uncovered, every hand at salute, while cheers came from every throat. The band kept playing American airs during the presentation of other flags. There were no speeches. It was all finished in five minutes, the officer simply handing over the flags, which fluttered bravely in the sunshine to the sounds of the music and cries of "Vive l'Amérique!"

As I took my place on the field it seemed that at this stage of the war that I have witnessed from the beginning there could be no greater thrill or emotion than I had already experienced. But when that starry banner first began to unfurl my thoughts went back to the early days of the Lafayette Squadron, to the days of Chapman, Prince, and McConnell, to the day when Kiffen Rockwell, my friend, on leave from trench duty with the Foreign Legion, came to THE TIMES office in Paris to tell me he had gone into the Aviation Corps. They were not out for adventure; they were real patriots, those boys, whose bodies now lie facing the battle lines. Every one of them was filled with the zeal that makes heroes, and their dearest wish was that our country would enter the war. Every one was glad to die if by dying he could bring the day nearer. And it seemed to me their souls must be hovering over that field yesterday when the silken Stars and Stripes made a veritable flash of light as they spread out into the sunshine.

AIR FLEET MAKES RECORD.

22 Army Men Fly 100 Miles to New Base—One Loses His Way.

RANTOUL, Ill., July 9.—Twenty-two army airplanes landed safely here today after flying from their base at Ashburn Field, near Chicago, in the longest squadron flight ever made by a United States Army air fleet. Twenty-three airplanes started, but one aviator became lost in the fog and was forced to land at St. Joseph, Mich. The first plane, with Al Johnson as pilot, made the distance, 100 miles, in 1 hour 25 minutes.

By tomorrow Chanute Field, the objective of the flight, will see at least forty airplanes in the hands of student aviators, and word has been received that forty-eight more machines are expected here soon. It is expected that seventy machines will be in operation on the field here by the last of the week.

OUR MEN TO LEAVE PORT.

Troops Prepare for Departure to Camp Close to Front.

FRENCH SEAPORT, July 8.—This city was astir today at the prospect of the impending departure of the American contingent for its permanent training camp. Major Gen. William L. Sibert has completed all arrangements for moving the men. The General himself will leave by automobile and will take up quarters already prepared in a village "somewhere in France," which will be within hearing of the German guns if not within direct range.

The troops were enthusiastic today at the prospect of getting several miles nearer real action, and hailed vociferously the prospect of an early departure. The town took a vacation to visit the camps, the residents had heard only the vague rumors about the troops leaving but did not venture to lose the opportunity to see the Americans. The camps adjoining the seaport were filled with civilians who eagerly watched their preparations to leave.

ATTEMPT TO FREE GERMANS.

Wire Barricade Around Interned Sailors at Atlanta Is Found Cut.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—An investigation was being made tonight by military authorities at Fort McPherson in an effort to place responsibility for what appears to have been an attempt to liberate 400 German sailors interned here.

Officers admitted they had discovered that the wire barricade which extends around the quarters occupied by the prisoners had been cut Sunday night. In one place a hole large enough to allow the passage of a man's body was found.

The sentinel who was on duty near the prisoners' quarters has been put under arrest.

SWEDISH COLONEL SLAIN.

Murderer Sought Important Military Plans, It Is Thought.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter says that Colonel Hjalmar Smitt, a prominent member of the Swedish General Staff, was found murdered in his flat Saturday.

The circumstances suggest an attempt by the murderer to get possession of important military plans in Colonel Smitt's keeping.

ITALIAN PATROLS ACTIVE.

Clashes with Austrians Along the Entire Front Reported.

ROME, July 9.—"There has been considerable patrol activity on the entire front," says the official statement from the Italian War Office today. "Successful encounters with small enemy parties are reported by our reconnoitring detachments.

VIENNA, July 9, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Italian Theatre—Near the Vodice (Isonzo front) an Italian assault was repulsed.

BAR ALL GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Citizens of Teutonic Birth Discharged from Hoboken Piers.

About 200 American citizens of German or Austrian birth employed on the Hoboken piers now in control of the United States Army were notified by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army yesterday that their services were no longer required. They included cleaners, longshoremen, electricians, and telephone operators. Many had been continuously employed on the piers for twenty-five years or more—three dock-sweepers for thirty years—and had never worked anywhere else.

Last night when between 200 and 300 longshoremen and roustabouts were called to work at loading some steamers at the piers it was noticed that none of the German-Americans was taken. Practically all the force left are of Italian birth or descent.

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CAN'T STOP AIR RAIDS, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

But Can Make Them So Costly Germans Will Not Find Them Worth While.

BRITAIN GAINING CONTROL

Army Must Come First Until All Needs Can Be Met—Says People Are Stoical.

LONDON, July 9.—Twenty-two airplanes of the Gotha bombing type took part in the raid on London last Saturday, Premier Lloyd George announced at a secret session of the House of Commons this evening. Three of the raiders were destroyed and six machines of protecting squadrons also were destroyed. Following is the official account of the secret session:

"The Premier opened the proceedings by giving briefly an account of the raid. He said twenty-two airplanes of the Gotha bombing type, carrying about 800 pounds of explosives each, came over London. Of the three destroyed, one was by the machines actually protecting London. Besides this, out of the protecting squadrons which the Germans organized to assist the return of the raiding squadron, six machines were destroyed and one was damaged. The attack, in fact, had not been made with impunity.

"He wished to point out that the first fact the House should get into its mind was that complete protection in the air could never be secured. At the front our machines daily are crossing over the German lines, and, despite the most terrible anti-aircraft fire and very powerful German squadrons, they are yet able regularly to bomb stations and headquarters behind the German lines. That is possible daily in a region where German airplanes and anti-aircraft strength are concentrated most closely. The House should realize that no measure would give complete immunity. The nearest approach to immunity lay in making their visits so costly that they would not become worth the Germans' while.

Cites British Air Raids.

"The Premier wished to point out also that during the last four or five months our naval bombing airplanes had dropped over seventy tons of explosives on German airdromes in Northern Belgium and had dropped air tons on those very airdromes the night preceding the raid, whereas the total amount dropped by the Germans here was only some two tons.

"The first consideration before the Government was to insure that the army in France was supplied sufficiently with guns to enable the army's eyes without which it was impossible to advance. To photograph the enemy's works required air supremacy, and without that supremacy it was sheer murder to allow troops to advance.

"Twenty-nine fatal casualties suffered by the male civilian population in the last raid were very regrettable, but unless the troops at the front were supplied with sufficient airplanes to secure proper knowledge of the German trenches and positions and to guide the artillery fatal casualties might easily be not 29, but 29,000.

"The slightest deficiency in airplane work and a single machine gun emplacement overlooked might in a few minutes mean the loss of a thousand lives. The country's first duty was to protect these men.

"If the Germans realized the importance of this question quite as much as we, and they were trying to diminish our superiority by attempting to force us to withdraw machines from France in order to protect our home towns; if the Germans knew by bombing English towns they could compel us to withdraw fighting squadrons from France, nothing would encourage them more. Nothing could be more disastrous to military operations than to encourage the Germans to believe that they could by these raids excite such a clamor in this country that the Government would be unable to resist the demand for the withdrawal of airplanes from the front.

"If airplanes could be provided both at the front and for defense against raids, it would, of course, be done; if not, the army must come first, and it is vitally important that the Germans should know it. He feared that some of the articles in the press might prevent the Germans from knowing it.

Says People Were Courageous.

"He saw something of the people in the raided district a few hours afterward. He never saw people face disaster with greater cheerfulness and constancy. Nowhere were there signs of panic.

"The Premier said he was certain that if the people of this country realized that all our strength for the moment must be put into establishing supremacy in the air in order to win victory at the front, they would be prepared to take risks, which after all, were not comparable to the risks run by our soldiers.

"The Germans had made prodigious efforts for air supremacy in the last twelve months. We in the last six months had increased enormously our capacity for turning out machines, had extended existing works, built new ones, and added more than 23,000 men to the workmen in the works. The Government had quickened production and enormously improved the type of machines.

"The Government's information was that German capacity production was inadequate to compete with the provision which Great Britain has made. Up to this time, however, the increase had been only gradual, as measures taken at an earlier date had not yet had time to reach full fruition, but production was now going up by leaps and bounds. We would indeed have been far better off now but for the strike in April, which lost us between 150 and 200 machines.

"The Government hoped soon to be able to meet not only the requirements of the army in France, but to provide sufficient airplanes to make it impossible for the Germans to come here without losses, which would persuade them it was not worth their while to come.

"It was easy to suggest to poor sufferers that a raid like this was due to the negligence of the people or the Government, but he believed if those people were told what the situation was they were capable of rising to a great appeal. If they were told it was necessary to run some risks for a short time for the sake of the gallant fellows in France, they would do so cheerfully. It was only for a very short time, and he was confident that then we would not only secure supremacy in France, but would also provide defenses in such fashion that if the Germans came they would find it unwise to repeat their journey. He then moved an adjournment."

None Lower Than 13,000 Feet.

"In the course of criticisms by several members the statement was elicited that none of Saturday's raiders was at a lower altitude over London than 13,000 feet, and that their great size made them appear lower.

"Andrew Bonar Law [Chancellor of the Exchequer] quoted expert opinion that the British type of machines was as good as the German. He disagreed with members who had been urging that the Premier's speech might be made public, and contended that the most vital passages in it were essentially of secret character. He referred appreciatively to French raids on German cities as announced in the French official statements. He said it was natural that the French should have a larger part in such offensives, as their front was much nearer Germany than the British front. He concurred with the Premier that the army must have first consideration.

"After the Premier's motion for adjournment had been discussed, the House adjourned."

Revised Death List Forty-three.

A revised list of the casualties in Saturday's raid, as officially announced, follows:

Killed in the metropolitan area—29 men, 6 women, 5 children; injured, 98 men, 44 women, 12 children.

In Thanet Island—Killed, 1 man, 2 women; injured, 2 women, 1 child.

Total killed, 43; total injured, 197.

The morning newspapers subordinate everything else to Saturday's air raid. Their comments reflect the popular indignation, while some indulge in spirited condemnation of the Government. The country, it is set forth, has been humiliated and disgraced in a manner not experienced since the Dutch fleet burned Chatham more than 250 years ago. The incident is described by the most angry commentators as disgraceful alike to the War Office and the Admiralty Air Service, and the removal of those responsible for the "miserable display of incompetence" is demanded.

Even the comments which are more restrained complain that Great Britain is falling behind in aircraft construction, and say that speeding up General Haig's reference to increased German air activity is regarded as highly significant. In all the comments there is the same note of outraged national pride and disgust at the impunity with which the enemy came, raided, and departed.

It is remarked also that the aerial attack raises to a practical level the question of a possible absolute devastation of London by aircraft and the infliction of such losses as would amount to a serious military defeat. If a score of enemy machines are able to operate with impunity it is asked what will happen if 200 come or, as the Kölnische Zeitung recently urged, a thousand.

Renew Hope in America.

Those favoring reprisals emphasize their demand, while those opposed contend that reprisals not only are useless but would lead to a competition in brutality in which "the expert would beat the amateur." Some editorials refer to the hope with which the advent of the American air forces is awaited, anticipating important results.

The Gotha machines are three times the size of the single-seaters, and, therefore, would appear to be flying at a third of the height of smaller machines. The immense size of the new type also would give the impression that the airplanes were flying slowly, whereas they traveled between seventy and eighty miles an hour.

When over London the raiders were continuously within range of anti-aircraft guns, which the authorities say registered many hits, though none of the Germans was brought down by the artillery. British airmen often return from the German lines with machines punctured by bullets and the pilots wounded, so it is not surprising that the difficult targets were not brought down over London. The raiders flew like geese, a formation extremely difficult to break up or destroy.

The police were searching today among the ruins of East End tenements for a number of persons who are missing. In several instances nothing remained of dwellings except smouldering ruins, around which gathered women and children looking for some memento of their homes. The worst sufferers appeared to be wives and families of men at the front, who have no means of re-establishing themselves. They are being cared for by charitable institutions.

Northcliffe Papers Attacked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The press reflects the popular indignation by the severest criticisms on the failure of the London air defenses. The Northcliffe papers ask who is the man, and direct particular attention to Lord French. Radical papers such as The Star hold the Government responsible, and call for a new one, saying that the present administration has failed in its duty. A third section of the press is content to remark that Lloyd George is happier than his predecessor, Mr. Asquith, in regard to newspaper campaigns, but that public confidence has endured some very shattering blows.

FLEW 466 MILES TO BOMB KRUPP'S

Continued from Page 1.

rival. The last entry is: "Essen. It is there," showing that he reached that point on scheduled time.

Sergeant Gallois, who is 38 years of age, served in the dragoons when the war broke out. He passed a short time in the squadron and was then sent to the hospital where sick horses were cared for. He tried to exchange to the auto-cannon battery but was told he was too old. He applied four times for the aviation corps unsuccessfully, but was accepted on the fifth application, although he had no knowledge of flying. He rapidly learned piloting and overcame the difficulties in night flying, which enabled him to carry out his latest expedition with success. He has participated in several other bombing flights over the German lines.

One Flier Lost in Essen Raid.

His comrades, Lieutenant Ardisson and Sergeant Durand, both returned to the French base, having gone as far as Treves, when they found that their supply of gasoline would not permit them to reach Essen, so they dropped all their bombs on Treves before flying home.

It is believed that the fourth man reached and bombed Essen, but he has not returned to the base.

When Gallois landed he was unable to get out of his machine owing to fatigue and semi-blindness, but today is quite recovered and is prepared to undertake further expeditions. He told the correspondent that he had never been a great sportsman, except so far as concerned cycling, but when called to arms was anxious to do his best for his country.

The official communication issued from headquarters tells the story of the performances of other bombing squadrons the same day. They are always busy bombarding the enemy's munition depots, railroad stations, and gun emplacements, to which they are largely confining their attention. Experts say, however, that they could at any moment gather together hundreds of aircraft and throw many tons of explosives on planes which could proceed in swarms German cities that could be easily reached from the French front lines. But the allies up to the present have refrained from doing this as with them military objectives take first place.

FRENCH AIR RAIDS KILLED 5.

Berlin Reports Only Two Bomb Holes Found at Essen.

LONDON, July 9.—Berlin's official report on the recent air raid on Essen, the home of the Krupp plant, says that only two bomb holes were found. Six other bombs, it is declared, smashed windows in a village twenty-five miles from Essen.

Bombs also were dropped in the villages of Speecher, Ehrang, and Oberemmel, where a child was killed, and on Neunkirchen, where a man was killed; on a suburb of Diedenhofen, where a family of three were killed, and on Treves, where the Franciscan Monastery was set on fire.

One airman who attacked Treves was brought down near the Saar, it is announced, while another airplane was destroyed and its pilot made prisoner. The report concludes:

"For what reason the open and militarily unimportant town Treves was bombed is incomprehensible."

The air raid referred to in the Berlin report was carried out by French airplanes last Friday. Paris announced a bombardment of Treves which caused numerous fires and the bombing of other localities in the German interior. Only one airplane pushed as far as Essen, according to the French report, projectiles being dropped on the Krupp factory buildings by this machine.

FRENCH ARE SUPERIOR TO GERMANS IN AIR

Figures Given Out at Headquarters Show Their Strength Is as 3 to 1.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS,

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Special Cable to THE NEW YOR

RUSSIAN ENVOY THRILLS EAST SIDE

M. Bakhmeteff, in Unexpected Visit to Henry St., Welcomed by Shouting Throng.

RUSH TO TOUCH HIS HAND

Woman Greets Him "In Name of My Dead Father, Whose Eyes Were Burned Out" in Russia.

MISSION DINED AT SHERRY'S

Ambassador, in Discussing Economic Future, Says Big Russian Estates Will Be Broken Up.

The last day of the visit of the Russian commission in New York saw Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff and his associates tumultuously greeted by Russian exiles on the east side, and more quietly though no less cordially by American business men. At a luncheon at the Biltmore and a dinner at Sherry's leading business men, professional men, and bankers of the city were the guests of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, and in a trip through the east side addresses at the Henry Street Settlement were received with uproarious enthusiasm by the Russian-born population.

Today the commission scatters. Ambassador Bakhmeteff will probably return to Washington, though he may remain in New York a day or two longer. Lieut. Gen. Roop will stay here for about a fortnight more, and the other members of the commission will follow their business in New York, Washington, and other cities.

When the first news of the Russian revolution sent a thrill through America last March the centre of exultant joy was in New York's lower east side. There lived thousands of immigrant Jews who had fled from persecution, whose fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sisters, and brothers, had been tortured, murdered or sent to the Siberian mines, whose eyes had seen in Russia revolutionists and political exiles fighting what had seemed a hopeless, losing fight against the Imperial Government. The revolution meant something personal and real to those east side Jews. It came close home to them.

Into the heart of Russian America went Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff and his associates of the Russian mission in the afternoon. No announcement of their going was made, because it was feared that, in their emotion, the people would make streets impassable, and might pour out in such a tumultuous welcome that order and control would be impossible. But word that the Russian mission was coming spread from mouth to mouth among thousands, and when the automobiles carrying M. Bakhmeteff and his comrades entered the east side streets were packed with shouting, singing, struggling humanity. Russian flags were waved in frantic enthusiasm, and the heroes of the revolution—they were such to the crowds—received a welcome such as only the east side can give to its idols.

Spontaneous Reception.

The Henry Street Settlement was the destination of the mission, the house where Mme. Breshkovskaya, "Babushka," as she was affectionately known; Marie Sutcloff, Prince Kropotkin, and many other revolutionists had found harbor when in America at different times. Miss Lillian D. Wald, whose name suggests the house on Henry Street, had invited the mission down for a little informal reception—but the east side took the reception entirely out of her hands.

A few policemen had been detailed to protect the mission from popular enthusiasm, but more were required to hold the people in check. Women shouting in mingled Yiddish, Russian, and English broke through the lines and clambered up the sides of the automobiles so that they might touch the hands and garments of the members of the mission; mothers held their babies in the air so that they might see the first Ambassador of democratic Russia and tell about it when they grew up, and hundreds of men and women flashed tears from their eyes so that they might see as they ran beside the motor cars.

The one big note of the meeting in Henry Street was the revolution. Nothing else was talked of, save incidentally; the crowd was not concerned about ideas of separate peace, continuation of the war, indemnities, no indemnities, or any of the national problems. The fact of the revolution and that the representatives of the new government were actually among them was all that they grasped or tried to grasp. In the house were seen persons of every shade of belief. Jacob H. Schiff, Herbert Parsons, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Morris Hillquit, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Crystal Eastman, Miss Wald, Abraham Cahan, and hundreds of other Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, internationalists, pacifists, and settlement workers mingled in the rooms of the house. Yet there was no clash, no outbreak of one party against another. All were tumultuously for the revolution—and emotion for that was supreme.

Speaks from a Window.

M. Bakhmeteff spoke to the people in the street from a front window of the house. He talked of liberty and what Russians had done and would do to win it.

"We want it," he said, "for all nationalities, and races, and religions. All laws and prescriptions against oppressed classes have been repealed. We have no more classes now.

The people went wild with enthusiasm. And then, as the uproar began to subside, a woman raised herself to a window opposite the Ambassador.

"I greet you in the name of my sisters who were tortured in Russia," she cried. "I greet you in the name of my brothers who slaved in Siberia. I greet you in the name of my dead father, whose eyes were burned out in a pogrom."

The thousands who heard her voice made her greeting their own.

Other members of the mission spoke when the crowd permitted them, but the outbreaks of cheering and applause were so loud and frequent that the words of the speakers were more like a make-and-break current of exclamations than a succession of addresses. When one of the speakers told of what the Russian Jews had done in the war the demonstration reached its climax. When the people outside had been supplied, but not satisfied, with sight of the mission and the sound of their voices Miss Wald called the several hundred in the house together and had the little meeting she had planned.

"Though we of the house on Henry Street have many duties that reach far out of neighborhood problems," she said, addressing the Ambassador, "our basic hope is to keep the torch of democracy lighted, and that is why we have been drawn with so much sympathy for nearly a quarter of a century to the gigantic struggle in Russia, which has seemed to us a world movement for freedom and progress. It became our struggle, too.

"I had not planned to make this a formal speech-making occasion. Our idea was rather to realize in your official visit the accomplishment of the great desire and to link up the visits of the many heroes, so often discouraged, but never daunted, with your coming. We are happy, more happy than words can express, to add this triumphant chapter to Henry Street's history of Russia."

Miss Wald told of what Mr. Schiff had meant to the House and the Russian revolutionists sheltered there, and then introduced him. Mr. Schiff, after welcoming the mission in the name of freedom, talked of Miss Wald and the House. Of Miss Wald, he said, "Not a day in her life has passed in which she has not rendered some service to humanity," and of the House he said, "People do not meet here as aristocrats, nor as proletarians, but as human beings."

A Word for Woman Suffrage.

M. Bakhmeteff then attempted to express his feelings of happiness and interest, and repeated that the Russian revolution was for mankind. Miss Chrystal Eastman said that Russia was leading America in democracy, and that the Russian revolution had given joy and hope to internationalists the world over.

"No narrow, nationalistic spirit made the revolution," she said. "You wanted it to be a revolution for the whole world, and you held out your hands to every people, allied and enemy, and asked them to join you. And you will teach many things to America. You will teach America that there can be no real democracy with the women left out."

Any indirect propaganda that may have been in this speech did not disturb the audience, and when Herbert Parsons, chief among the friends of Russian Freedom, spoke, he echoed Miss Eastman's sentiments concerning Russia's leading the United States in the matter of woman suffrage.

"I know of nothing which has appealed to American idealists as much as has the Russian revolution," said Mr. Parsons. "It is true that America is backward in some ways, as Miss Eastman has said, but we are going to follow you in woman suffrage."

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Daily Forward; Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, and Paul Kaplan, who was an active revolutionist in Russia before the fall of the Czar, also spoke.

Following the meeting in the house, the Ambassador and his party were driven in automobiles around Rutgers Square and park, which were decorated with Russian flags and packed with the same enthusiastic persons who had greeted the mission when it entered the east side.

BAKHMETEFF TELLS OF REFORMS PLANNED

Says Land Ownership System in Russia Will Be Changed.

About eighty guests attended the private dinner given at Sherry's last night to the Russian commission by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, with Hayden B. Harris, its Vice President, in the chair. Ambassador Bakhmeteff touched on Russia's economic problems, and declared that the breaking up of the great estates, the reform of the system of taxation, and the development of natural resources were among the most urgent of the immediate questions before the Russian Government.

Reporters were not admitted, but excerpts from the speeches were given out by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

"With 85 per cent. of the population of Russia peasants," said the Ambassador, "the immediate attention of economic reform must be engaged with the question of changes in the system of land ownership. The autocratic régime favored the establishment of larger and still larger estates, which is dangerous to the economic interests of the country. Reform must be directed toward breaking up these estates and developing a large and prosperous class of land cultivators who will be an anchor to the economic life of the country."

The Ambassador did not touch upon details of this reform or indicate what plans, if any, had been made with regard to financial compensation.

"There must be a complete reform of the system of taxation," he said, "which under the imperial régime exempted a privileged class to a very large extent. Alterations in this will be difficult, but an attempt will be made to introduce modern taxation as practised in other countries.

"Future economic policies must deal largely with the development of natural resources. Russia, like all countries of Europe, will have a very heavy war debt, but she is potentially more able to meet her obligations than any other. The old Government followed a prohibitive, or at least restrictive, policy with regard to development of resources, but the revolution has swept this system away and has brought about a new spirit of industrial and commercial cooperation with the whole world.

"It must be remembered that the Russian revolution was primarily political and not economic. Industrial development in the country had gone forward to a comparatively highly organized state while the political organization remained rigid and old-fashioned. So there is no obstacle to the union of proletariat and bourgeoisie in carrying out the revolution to its natural results."

Samuel McRoberts of the National City Bank declared that there was a striking similarity between America and Russia not only in physical and economic conditions, but in the attitude of the average business man. He expressed the confidence that American business felt in the ability of the Russian people to handle its problems, as shown by its success so far.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, taking up Mr. McRoberts's reference to Ambassador Bakhmeteff as a man of affairs, reminded the audience that he was also a professor of engineering, and dwelt upon the prominence of intellectuals in general and professors in particular in the public life of the present.

"The Russian revolution," he said, "was not only the most important event of the war, but also the most important in the lifetime of any one of the present generations. We have no standards by which to measure its stupendous changes. Our own revolution dealt with 3,000,000 people, the French revolution with 25,000,000, but the Russian revolution has effected a complete transformation in the social and political life of 180,000,000 of heterogeneous population. We dare not attempt to apply any ordinary standards of perfection to this event, and must realize the remarkable constructive ability which the Russian people have manifested.

"Kerensky has become the voice of the Russian people—the leader and builder of a great nation. His work illustrates what Russia can produce in the line of constructive statesmanship.

"The Russian revolution was not the work of twenty-four hours or twenty-four months, but of two generations of slow and silent preparation of the people for political transformation. The only message of America to Russia is one of esteem, confidence, and hope. No matter what difficulties lie in the war, the results will be a gain to the whole world."

RUSSIA TO STAND FIRM.

Germany's Peace Offers Were Insulting, Envoy Says at Luncheon.

More than 700 members and guests of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce gathered at the Biltmore Hotel for luncheon yesterday, in honor of Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, and the members of the Russian Mission. The patriotic fervor of the occasion ran high, with Russia and America the chief nations among the Allies singled out in the enthusiasm. The demonstration reached its height when Lieut. Gen. Roop, Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, in full uniform at the speakers' table, said:

"I come to you from the front, where we are fighting for our own future democracy and yours. My business is fighting, and not speechmaking. I have heard with enthusiasm that American troops have landed safely in France, and, speaking for our army, I say, God bless America, our new ally; long life to her soldiers; God help them to tear down German autocracy and bring the war to a successful close!"

Before that, M. Bakhmeteff had exclaimed:

"I come here to deny the rumors that Russia wants a separate peace with German autocracy. I do not have to persuade you to accept what I say. Russia's best answer to Germany's insulting, dishonorable overtures was made on the battlefields of Galicia, when Kerensky led the citizen soldiers in their splendid advance, in their sacrifice of themselves for liberty."

The Russian Ambassador also paid a tribute to the United States, saying that this country's entrance into the war was with "unselfish purpose," was "greatest and supreme among democratic, disinterested actions."

Controller William A. Prendergast spoke on behalf of the Mayor, who was absent.

"Russia and America," he said, "are brothers in arms, and we will sweep onward to a magnificent victory which will be a victory for humanity and civilization.

"I see a new Russia," George W. Wickersham said. "I see the development of that great continent with its marvelous mineral and agricultural resources. I see the development which means prosperity for Russia and prosperity for us."

Speaking of the war, Mr. Wickersham added:

"Do we think that the people of Russia will conclude a separate peace? We do not. Do we think that they will stop before their task is accomplished? We do not. Do we think that their armies will go back? The advance in Galicia is the answer to that. It was then that Kerensky, sick though he was, was worth more than all of the robust men in Russia. A heaven-born inspiration, heroic, uncontrollable, led him at the head of the army to victory. His name is now a household word in America."

Hayden B. Harris, Vice President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, presided.

TO PRAY FOR RUSSIA.

Call Issued by Leaders of Religious Bodies of All Faiths.

Prayers for the welfare of Russia in places of worship of all denominations are called for in the following appeal:

"The American Mission to Russia, under the leadership of the Hon. Elihu Root, while greatly gratified with the situation of affairs, has signified its desire for any aid that the people of the United States can give it. In the light of this it has been suggested that an appropriate and effective spiritual service for a people as distinctively religious as the Russians are would be a universal intercession on the part of religious America on their behalf to Almighty God, to the end that the great convulsion in Russia may result in some form of governmental authority which shall assure to the people of that vast empire an orderly and enduring guaranty of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety.

"To this end, the religious people of America, of all sects, denominations, and faiths, are invited in their houses of worship, on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th of July, to there invoke the blessings of Heaven upon the Russian people in their great endeavor. To meet this occasion representatives of the various religious bodies being invited to consider the matter have joined in approval of such an appeal and earnestly hope that leaders of religious thought throughout the United States will share with them in the belief that prayer for Russia is timely and desirable, and, therefore, take action."

The call is signed by Cardinal Gibbons, the senior American Cardinal of the Catholic Church; Bishops David H. Greer and Charles S. Burch of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ; the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Drs. Henry van Dyke, William P. Merrill, and George Alexander, Presbyterians; the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches; Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Orthodox Hebrew; the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Jewish Free Synagogue; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Moderator, Congregational Council; the Rev. Dr. M. S. Littlefield, Secretary, Congregational Publishing Society, and the Rev. Drs. Charles A. Eaton and J. H. Rushdall, Baptists.

Kerensky's Popularity Remarkable.

Kerensky's popularity in Russia is so great, cables the New York Warheit's Petrograd correspondent, that in every home his picture has taken the place formerly occupied by that of the Czar Nicholas. Milukoff, and the Cadet Party which he leads, give Kerensky great credit for his accomplishments. The same dispatch says that the all-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, which has just closed, adopted unanimously before adjournment a resolution against anti-semitic propaganda.

Pro-Kaiser Parody Costs His Job.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Because he sang a parody extolling the Kaiser at a Post Office clerks' excursion two weeks ago, Fred M. Bock, an employe of the city Post Office for twenty-six years, was dismissed today by order of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

SCOTT HAS FAITH IN RUSSIAN ARMY

General Convinced the Troops Now Will Fight On to Victorious Finish.

MEN'S SPIRIT SPLENDID

Greatly Impressed by Precision and "Exquisite Working" of Battle Machinery He Saw in Action.

PETROGRAD, July 8, (Delayed.)—The Russian Army is going to fight, the spirit among the troops everywhere is excellent, and the advance so brilliantly begun has every chance for successful continuation, in the opinion of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, who returned tonight from a ten days' tour along the southwestern front in Rumania. General Scott described in detail and with the greatest enthusiasm the Russian advance of June 30, which he personally observed at close range from a point near Brzany.

"Few observers," said General Scott, "have had such opportunity of viewing the active operations of a European army since the war began. When we arrived at Tarnopol the Russian artillery preparation had been in progress nearly forty-eight hours, but we were in time to watch the brilliant climax.

"We journeyed from Tarnopol to the firing line in automobiles and were immediately scorted to the trenches. A tremendous bombardment was in progress and the Austrian lines were being attacked by a continuous torrent of shells. The point that struck me most forcibly was the accuracy of the Russian fire and the effective concealment of their batteries. The Austrian artillery was good, but noticeably weaker.

"The precision and exquisite working of the Russian machinery was a marvel to me. Every man was in his place and there was not the slightest sign of insubordination or reluctance among the men. Each officer and soldier did eagerly and unhesitatingly what he was told. The spirit of the men themselves was in favor of an advance.

"We spent the night at the headquarters of the Sixth Corps of the Eleventh Army, but early in the morning of the next day we returned to the trenches. Clambering out of the trenches into a wheat field on the summit of a ridge overlooking the Austrian positions, we watched the end of the battle.

"The artillery preparations ceased suddenly, the order to advance was given, and the whole Russian line swept forward in perfect unison. I was somewhat dismayed when, in a short time, I saw thousands of men pouring back from the front. I soon discovered that these men were Austrian prisoners, who came running with all speed into the Russian lines, apparently with a single thought—that of surrendering as quickly as possible.

"The Russian casualties were comparatively slight, as it was possible to judge by the small number of ambulance wagons which the Russians sent forward."

General Scott said that the spirit and discipline of the Russian troops during this engagement was merely a sample of that which he saw at other points on the front. The soldiers were ready to advance whenever called upon, and the morale of the army in general was infinitely better than he had been led to believe in Petrograd.

"We can count on these people to go on fighting," the General said in conclusion.

After a stop at Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, the Scott party went direct to Jassy, the seat of the Rumanian Government, where a luncheon was given in their honor by the King and Queen of Rumania, who expressed their appreciation of America's entrance into the war. The King told the General that Rumania would derive fresh courage from an ally which had the reputation of finishing what it undertook. The party was received formally by members of the Rumanian Government, and General Scott delivered an address before the Rumanian Parliament.

Except for a few final conferences with the members of the Russian Government the work here of the Root Commission virtually has been concluded.

LAND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Cabinet Approves in Principle Bills by Agricultural Minister.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—The Provisional Government has decided to suspend operation of the agrarian law passed in 1906. Without the Duma's consent, M. Stolypin, the Premier at the time, provided for the abolition of communal ownership of peasant land and the substitution of individual ownership. The sponsor for the repeal is the new Socialist Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff.

The Minister has submitted to the Council of Ministers ten other bills on land reform, town as well as country. One provides for the better application of science in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture; another establishes a department of agriculture economy and colury, another regulates the exploitation of forests. In principle, the Council approved these bills. It is intended to promulgate them speedily, leaving for the Constituent Assembly's decision the basic question of the transfer of the lands of the nobility to the peasantry.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS PLEAD FOR ALLIES' PATIENCE

Military Mission to Italy Seeks to Allay Suspicion Excited by the Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 10.—Loyalty to the Allies means for the new, true Russia the defense of liberty and faithfulness to the cause of democracy, was the declaration made today by General Lissanevitch and the other members of the military mission, who are the first Russian officers to arrive in Italy since the revolution. They asserted that Russia as a whole never had the least idea of making a separate peace, and that the great majority of the army remained firmly at the front, understanding that it was their duty to protect the country against the external foe during her liberation from internal tyranny.

They protested against the want of confidence aroused in the Allies by Russian events. The outbreak and triumph of the revolution, they pointed out, destroyed or overthrew everything pre-existent, and different parties and ideals came into play. Naturally, time was required to crystalize into unanimity the will of revolutionary Russia, but at heart the vast majority of the people were in favor of the war.

And now the army, reorganized, well supplied with munitions, animated by a spirit of combative patriotism, and confident in itself, had re-entered the war after four months of inaction with the fullest efficiency and new young energies, determined to hasten the triumph of democracy and liberty. Brusiloff's offensive, the envoys predicted, would gradually develop on other fronts. This renewed activity of the army was having the best effect on the civilian population by eliminating discord and bringing home to them the conviction that their new gained liberty could not flourish until the enemy was vanquished.

The envoys concluded by begging public opinion of the Allies not to judge by sporadic instances and isolated excesses, but to bear in mind that Russia was now enjoying an unprecedented liberty which enabled small minorities to speak and write as they pleased, even against their own country, without being held to responsibility. However, the new Government was now strong enough to dominate and rise above them.

SEIZE RICH BELGIANS.

Germans Deport More Than a Score of Elderly Prominent Citizens.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9.—The deportation by Germany of more than a score of wealthy Belgians, including Hippolyte d'Ursel, uncle of Count Louis d'Ursel, a member of the Belgian War Committee, was reported today to Baron Moncheur, Chief of the commission, in a cable from Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The men taken were all men of more than middle age and active in financial and commercial affairs, who, because of their age and training, could be of no possible value to the Germans for physical labor. The message said they were being subjected to severe treatment.

"Germany at first attacked us treacherously," said Baron Moncheur, in addressing a big public meeting today, "then she massacred thousands of our peaceful civilian population; then she burned, pillaged, and robbed our country, and finally she sought to enslave our entire nation. The sight of Old Glory on our battlefields has uplifted the hearts of our people, and has stricken the Kaiser with terror."

The Belgian Mission finished a two days' visit here tonight with a public dinner, after which they left for Portland.

FRENCH ON AISNE RETAKE POSITIONS

Drive Germans from Nearly a Mile of Trenches Occupied in Sunday's Attack.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY

Twelve Battalions, Paris Says, Were Used In Attempt to Seize Chemin-des-Dames.

PARIS, July 9.—The French on the Aisne front have not only broken up strong German attacks in the last twenty-four hours, but last night by means of an energetic counterattack between the hamlets of Bovettes and Chevregny ridge they drove the Germans from the trenches they had occupied on the previous day along a front of about a mile. The fighting was very severe as the Germans put up a strong resistance and were only overcome after a desperate battle.

The War Office in its announcement this afternoon praises the bravery of the Germans in their terrific attack on the Chemin-des-Dames positions Sunday morning. Twelve battalions, including special units of shock troops, pioneers, and flame throwers, took part in the attack, which tended from Pantheon to Froidmont farm. French artillery and machine guns inflicted heavy losses on them.

The artillery on both sides continued a lively battle today along the whole front of Sunday's attack.

The text of this afternoon's official statement follows:

In the region south of Filain the artillery fighting reached a point of great violence. At midnight the Germans made a strong attack on Pantheon. It was repulsed brilliantly.

Between Bovettes and Chevregny ridge our troops made a counterattack on the trenches which the enemy occupied on the preceding day. After a very lively battle, in which our troops displayed admirable dash, the energetic persistance of the enemy was broken. He was ejected from our first line on a front of about 1,500 meters. This brilliant success enables us to regain a major part of the positions obtained by the enemy in his powerful attack yesterday between Pantheon and Froidmont Farm.

According to information now at hand, this attack was made with troops belonging to three different divisions, which were reenforced by special units of shock troops, pioneers, and detachments of flame-throwers, in all twelve battalions of fresh troops, whose attitude in the course of the action is worthy of praise. The infliction of cruel losses on the Germans is confirmed by prisoners.

In Champagne we repulsed attacks on outposts along the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet. On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we repulsed two enemy attacks on a salient, which we captured yesterday west of Dead Man Hill. In the course of patrol encounters in Parroy Forest we took prisoners.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

The activity of the artillery of both sides was quite spirited south of Filain as well as in the region of Hill 304.

In Alsace an enemy surprise attack against our trenches in the Carspach wood failed.

French Repulsed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 9, (via London.)—French trenches on a front of three and one-half kilometers (about two miles) on the Aisne front have been captured by the Germans, who took 800 prisoners, the War Office announced today. The text follows:

On account of rain and mist, the firing was restricted on almost all sectors of the front until evening, when it was revived at some points. Reconnoitring engagements by night were successful for us at several places.

An attack made for the purpose of improving our positions on the Chemin-des-Dames was carried out with complete success. After surprising the enemy by fire from mines and grenade throwers directed against the object of assault, the infantry, consisting of Lower Saxon, Thuringian, Rhinelander, and Westphalian storming troops, covered by a barrage of fire, advanced against the enemy and in a powerful thrust took French trenches south of Pargny-Filain over a width of three and one-half kilometers, and held the captured trenches against five enemy attacks.

Shortly before this, storming detachments from Nassau and Westphalian battalions had forced their way, with the object of causing an enemy diversion, into French trenches on the Laon-Soissons Road. They returned to their trenches in accordance with orders, after the fulfillment of their task, with a large number of prisoners. The enemy, who everywhere offered stubborn resistance, suffered sanguinary losses, which were increased still farther by futile counter-attacks in the night. Thirty officers and more than 800 men were captured, as well as a very considerable amount of war material.

On the western bank of the Meuse the French, as a result of engagements on Saturday night, retained a few small portions of a trench. Attacks which were just being begun northeast of Esnes before dawn this morning were repulsed.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 9.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Hostile raiding parties succeeded in entering one of our advanced posts west of Warneton and our trenches east of Laventie last night. Four of our men are missing.

The enemy's artillery was active during the day in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, Ypres, and Nieuport. Owing to thick mists and low clouds, no aerial activity was possible on either side yesterday.

In a successful raid by us last night southeast of Hargicourt we captured thirty-six prisoners, including one officer. A hostile raiding party was repulsed early this morning southeast of Loos.

American Casualties Announced.

OTTAWA, July 9.—American names in today's casualty list are: Wounded—C. J. Crowley, Soo, Mich., and J. E. Muth, Deckerville, Mich. Presumed to have died—T. Odland, Glenham, S. D.; A. Roach, Somerville, Mass.

Another Hospital Unit Arrives.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Cable messages were received today by the families of the ranking officers of the Johns Hopkins. Base Hospital unit announcing their safe arrival abroad. The unit left this country several weeks ago for France.

'GARDEN CITIES' FOR FRANCE

Co-operative Communities Proposed in Place of Ruined Towns.

PARIS, June 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Nationalization, or State ownership of land, decentralization of the population, and the repairing of ruined towns by spacious "garden cities," are among the propositions put forward in the discussion of the reconstruction of Northern France.

The French Parliament has adopted the principle of indemnities in full to property owners for the amount of their losses by the war. This, in the opinion of advocates of the measures, gives the State an excellent opportunity to take over the land and thus be able to extend on a larger scale experiments in the establishment of garden cities through co-operative enterprises such as that of Draveil, in the Department of Seine and Oise. This co-operative town started in 1906 with a capital of 200,000 francs; it now has a capital of 800,000 francs, in which 300 different families are interested.

The essential features of the Draveil Society were the purchase of land and construction of buildings on the installment plan. The State had nothing to do with this except by facilitating loans through the public loan institution.

In the project for the devastated regions of the north of France, it is proposed that the State, after acquiring the land, lease it to the different communes, which in turn would let it to co-operative societies or to individuals for farming or for building, under restrictions that would prevent the concentration of too great a population, and could reserve to every settlement ample spaces, public parks, and playgrounds with the most improved hygenic installations.

WILL CONFER ON BALKANS.

Entente Allies to Discuss the Points Raised by Russia.

LONDON, July 9.—The Entente Allies have decided to hold a conference in Paris for the consideration of questions of military and political interests in connection with the Balkans.

The subject of an Entente conference, such as was proposed by Russia, was brought up in the House of Commons today. Answering a question, Foreign Secretary Balfour let it be known that the Allies had been considering such a conference.

Jonnart Returns for Conference.

PARIS, July 9.—The Foreign Office announces that Charles C. A. Jonnart, Entente High Commissioner in Greece, who was instrumental in bringing about the abdication of King Constantine, is returning to Paris to confer with the Government as to the further pursuance of his mission. During his absence from Greece M. Clausse, Counselor of the Legation, will represent him and carry out his instructions.

BILLION BUSHELS OUR GAIN IN CROPS

Continued from Page 1.

able in the Gulf Coast section of Louisiana and Texas owing to low water in the rivers, permittin gan inflow of sea water, raising the salt content so high as to make it unsuitable for irrigating rice. The conditions in Arkansas and California are high and the present crop promise is 34,400,000 bushels, being less than the prenomenal crop of 40,700,000 last year, but more than 5,000,000 greater than any previous year.

"The barley promise remains unchanged at the high figure of 214,000,000 bushels. Rye, as a result of unfavorable conditions in North Dakota, has declined almost four million bushels to a present promise of 56,100,000 bushels, this being, however, still about 15,000,000 bushels above the average and half that above last year's crop."

Production forecasts of the various crops, with comparative figures giving the forecast of each crop made last month and the final production figures of last year, with the average production for the previous five years, (expressed in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000 omitted,) follow:

Crop.	July Forecast.	June Forecast.	1916 Crop.	Average.	1911-15.	Ten-Year Average. June 1.	Acreage. 1,000s.
Winter wheat.	402	373	482	542		27,053	
Spring wheat.	276	283	158	264		19,039	
All wheat....	678	656	640	806		46,092	
Corn	3,124	....	2,382	2,754		....	
Oats	1,453	1,381	1,252	1,230		43,161	
Barley	214	214	181	197		8,370	
Rye	56.1	57.9	47.4	41.4		3,772	
White potatoes	452	....	285	363		....	
Sweet potatoes	82.2	....	71.0	60.8		....	
Tobacco (lbs.).	1,215.	....	1,151	984		....	
Flax	17	....	15.5	18.6		....	
Rice	34.4	....	40.7	25.8		....	
Hay (tons)...	106	102	110	86.6		68,717	
Cotton (bales).	11.6	....	11.4	14.2		34,600	
Apples. (bu.)..	200	206	202	214		....	
Peaches	43.5	45.4	36.9	40.0		....	

Condition of the various crops on July 1, with comparative figures for the same date last year, the July 1 ten-year average condition, and the June 1 condition this year, follows:

Crop.	1917.	1916.	Ten-Year Average. June 1.
Winter wheat..	75.9	75.7	80.9	70.9
Spring wheat...	83.6	80.0	84.2	91.6
All wheat.....	78.9	79.9	82.0	78.5
Corn	81.1	82.0	83.5	...
Oats	89.4	86.3	83.6	88.8
Barley	85.4	87.9	84.6	86.8
Rye	79.4	87.0	89.4	84.3
White potatoes.	90.1	87.8	87.3	...
Sweet potatoes.	81.9	90.4	86.1	...
Tobacco	86.8	87.6	82.5	...
Flax	84.0	90.3	86.5	...
Rice	85.1	82.7	89.1	...
Hay, all.....	84.8	93.5	81.3	85.1
Cotton	70.3	81.1	80.0	69.5
Apples	64.0	68.1	58.7	73.9
Peaches	55.2	52.2	56.4	60.5

WILL INCREASE LIVE STOCK.

Promise of Great Corn Crop Welcomed by Chicago Packers.

CHICAGO, July 9. — The indicated crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, as shown by today's Government crop report, was received with satisfaction at the Union Stock Yards. It was thought that the livestock market would be materially benefited. L. H. Heymann, Vice President of Morris & Co., said:

"Such a crop as the Government indicates should have an immediate tendency to relax conditions which have worked against the increase of herds. Corn is an essential cattle food, and, owing to its recent high prices, due to crop shortages, much immature live stock has been rushed to market. In time this big crop ought to make its appearance among allied war resources in the form of increased meat animals."

KANSAS TO USE EVERY ACRE.

Next Year's Plans Call for Furnishing $2,000,000 in Seeds.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—Details of a plan to utilize every available acre in crop production next year were worked out at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Kansas Council of Defense today. An organization will furnish seed to farmers unable to obtain funds through ordinary financial channels.

Two million dollars needed by farmers with land but unable to buy seed or borrow money will be furnished through the State organization.

RUSSIANS TAKE 7,131 MEN, 48 GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

have been occupied by the Russians after two days of violent fighting, says the official statement from Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today. The statement reads:

In the Carpathians and on the Upper Bystritza-Solotvina the Russians threw out strong reconnoitering detachments.

Northwest of Stanislau, after two days of fierce struggling, the first positions of our defensive works had to be left to the enemy yesterday. Extensions of the Russian gain of ground were prevented by the interference of reserves.

North of the Dniester, especially in Galicia, there was strong artillery activity.

FIRST BATTLE STILL RAGING.

Russians Continue to Press Foe on Front East of Lemberg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian advance on the southwestern front, (north of the Dneister,) is progressing normally. The attack continues steadily pressed on a front of about a score of miles, the section running almost north and south and roughly following the line of road connecting two main railways which eventually meet in Lemberg.

The northermost point of the Russian line of attack in this region is at a place unmarked on map about six miles east of Pomorzany facing the village of Urlov, the enemy tried yesterday to deliver a strong counterattack. From this point Russian line runs almost due south to Godgc and onwards to a forest lying between Urmon and the village of Koniuchy, which the Russians took by storm in the first dash al week ago. Thence it runs southwards through bysaki and to point west of Shibalin, which is only a couple of miles east of Bzesany. Where exactly the Russian line involved in present advance ends not in evident from the official bulletins, but it is, I understand, not far from Podaice. The southern part of the line of attack has the toughest work before it, as this part is held by Germans, being the key to the whole position.

West of Shibalin, where road, river, and railway meet, is the scene of continuous fighting at the present moment. This keeps the Germans at full stretch and enables good progress to be made toward Zlocow, the approaches to which are defended by Austrians and Turks, with some Austrian Slavs. It is from this section that the greater part of the prisoners came in. The Czech prisoners promptly petitioned to be admitted to the Czech battalions fighting on the Russian side.

A correspondent writes me that prisoners who had reached the forward base had had a pretty long march and done little fighting. In some cases they endeavored to represent themselves as working parties who had been surprised by the Russian advance, but their equipment plainly negatived this statement for any military eye. They frankly admitted they expected to have a much better time as prisoners of war in Russia than as soldiers fighting under their own flag. Belgian armored cars took a leading part in the attacks last week upon the Austrian sections of the front, and suffered several casualties one way or another.

The whole southern front from Pinsk to the Carpathians is now engaged against the enemy, but the expected activity on the remainder of Russia's European front has not yet developed. The armies as fighting armies have not hitherto been worthy of the ancient traditions of the Russian Empire.

One battalion of women has already left for the front, and others are forming, both here and at Moscow. The women declare their intention of actually fighting, but it is generally believed their best service will be to shame hangbacks at home.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED ON PERSIAN BORDER

Turks Reoccupy Panjwin, Khanikin and Kasr-i-Shirin After Fierce Battle.

PETROGRAD, July 9.—A withdrawal of Russian forces on the front near the border between Persia and Mesopotamia is announced by the War Office today. The text of the statement reads:

Caucasian Front.—Under Turkish pressure our troops evacuated Panjwin, Khanikin and Kasr-i-Shirin, which towns had been occupied by our advanced observation posts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office today issued the following official statement:

On Friday we attacked and defeated the Russians east of Panjwin. Four guns and a number of prisoners were captured. In a nine-hour fight sixteen miles west of Sardasht (north of Panjwin) the Russians were repulsed with enormous losses.

Bush Terminal Buildings, 9 and 10. William Higginson, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

If you happen to be in Brooklyn, take a look at the new Bush Terminal Buildings, the Gair Buildings or the Sperry Gyroscope factory.

The contractor who erected these model concrete structures is at your service.

TURNER Construction Co

The Business Drill

"ADVERTISING is the pneumatic drill of industry, salesmanship is the power we put in the drilled holes. The advertising must open the way," said a speaker at the Salesmen's Congress.

We are organized to guide the drill.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Window Shades

Any window or wall opening can be satis

FRAME REGULATIONS FOR 'SAMMIES'' MAIL

War Department Chiefs Aim to Prevent Sending of Military Information.

MEN'S STATIONS CONCEALED

Efforts Will Be Made to Facilitate Correspondence That Is Within the Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Careful instructions are being prepared by the War Department to cover the conduct of personal correspondence by mail or cable with the "Sammies" constituting the American military forces abroad, in addition to regulations for correspondence with men in the naval service, already announced. The instructions will be published in the form of a bulletin by the War Department. They are being prepared with a view to facilitating this correspondence as much as possible, and at the same time concealing military information.

Relatives of American soldiers in Europe will not know where they are stationed or to what units they are assigned, as this sort of information is not to be sent by soldiers in their letters, but if in some way those who write to the soldiers should happen to know their station or military organization they are under no circumstances to give this information in the addresses on letters sent abroad.

The War Department today authorize a statement summarizing the substance of the new rules as follows:

"Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

"In the upper left hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

"Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

Postage at Domestic Rates.

"Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for four ounces.

"Letters, post cards, and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

"No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

"The correct manner of addressing a letter is as follows:

> Return to
> Mrs. John Smith,
> ..... St.,
> New York City.
>
> Stamp
>
> To John Smith Jr.,
> Co. X, ... Infantry,
> American Expeditionary Forces.

"Mail for the American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of the Adjutant General of the Army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked.

"Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our allies.

Mail Service for Soldiers.

"The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

"Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

"Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post Office Department, at domestic rates.

"Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used.

"There is no provision at present for parcel post service between our forces in Europe and the United States or its possessions.

"Private telegrams to be cabled to members of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe will be addressed 'Amex Force, London,' with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. When so addressed they will reach an official who knows the location of the various American units and who will forward the message by mail to the proper destination.

"Under no circumstances will the location or station of a unit be designated in the address or body of a telegram."

Specimen Cable Messages.

Examples are given as follows:

"A telegram to Captain John B. Jones, Medical Corps, United States Army, Base Hospital No. 10, American Expeditionary Forces, would be in the following form:

> Amex Force, London,
> John B. Jones, Base Hospital No. 10:
> Have followed your instructions.
> MARY JONES.

"Or for Private H. K. Smith, Co. K, 47th U. S. Infantry:

> Amex Force, London,
> H. K. Smith, Co. K, 47th U. S. Infantry:
> Will not change address.
> JANE SMITH.

"To comply with European censorship regulations, all messages must be written in plain language (English or French) or in an international code, and must be intelligible to the censors. The use of two codes or two languages or of combinations of code and plain language in the same message is forbidden. Telegrams without text or with but one plain language text word are not admitted. Code language may be used only in full-rate messages.

"Codes authorized by the British censorship are:

"A B C 5th; Scott's 10th; Western Union; Lieber's; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (not including the Oil and Mineral Supplements); Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition; Myers Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition.

"In case of a code message, the name of the code must be designated when the message is filed. It is pointed out that it is useless to make use of codes unless the person to whom the message is addressed is stationed in a city where he may have access to a code book.

"The War Department is considering the feasibility of authorizing the use of the Army and Navy Code, which has been in use for trans-Pacific messages, in addition to the nine codes mentioned.

"Every telegraph message must be signed. The surname alone may be used, but such a signature as 'John, Mary, Mother,' will not be passed.

"Attention is called to the fact that there are three classes of service available, full rate, deferred rates, and week-end rate.

"It is the intention of the War Department to detail an officer especially to care for army mail matters."

SAILOR SAYS HE WAS BARRED

Causes Arrest of Restaurant Man Who Excluded Him.

Louis Hugot, owner of a restaurant at St. George, S. I., was arraigned in Police Court there yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Mark Hopkins, a sailor on the U. S. S. Columbia, who alleged that because he wore a uniform he was excluded from the restaurant and assaulted by Hugot and some of his employes. The assault was alleged to have occurred on July 4 last and was said to have been witnessed by a marine who was also in uniform. The name of the marine was not disclosed, but he was alleged to have received the same treatment as the sailor.

According to the story told by Hopkins he and the marine were met at the door of the restaurant by Hugot, who shoved him away with the remark: "No drunken sailors can enter here."

The two then tried to enter a saloon next door, also owned by Hugot, where Henry Winsweiller, the manager, and bartender met them. There was a fight, it is said, in which Hopkins and his companion were the losers.

687,000 WILL SERVE UNDER FIRST DRAFT

More Than a Million Men Will Be Summoned to Allow for the Exemptions.

MAJORITY FOR NEW ARMIES

Rest Will Make Up Regular Force of 300,000 and Bring Guard to 400,000 Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—When the first draft is made under the conscription law 687,000 men will be called to the colors, it was unofficially admitted this afternoon. Most of the men will be for the national army and the rest will be used in filling up the ranks of the regular army so as to bring it to full war strength of 300,000 men and to round out the National Guard to 400,000.

In order to obtain this number of men it will be necessary to draft more than 1,250,000. This would allow for the exemption of one man in every two on account of failure to pass physical examinations or for other reasons. It may be necessary to draft as high as 2,000,000 to obtain the necessary 687,000.

The law empowers the President to draft men to fill out both the National Guard and the regular army. About 100,000 men are needed for the guard and 40,000 for the regulars. This would leave about 547,000 men theoretically for the new national draft army. As the army is obtaining about 1,000 men a day by volunteering and recruits also are being obtained for the guard, it is expected that the number taken into the first force of the national army will be nearer 600,000.

A total of 600,000 men in the national draft army, 300,000 in the regular army, and 400,000 in the National Guard would give the Government 1,300,000 in the armies of the United States at home and abroad by Sept. 1. The bulk of the troops to be sent to France in the beginning will be regulars. The National Guard forces will be the next in order, and the national army will be third.

No date for the draft will be fixed until after the Exemption Boards have been sworn and organized in each State and until Washington has been notified officially that every local board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction in red ink in a series running from one to the numeral representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction.

Only eighteen States have completed the work of their exemption boards so far as the numbering of cards and preparation of lists are concerned. The notifications are slow in coming into Washington. To save time it is the intention not to wait until duplicate copies of the numbered lists have reached Washington by mail. When Washington has been notified that the lists have been prepared with serial numbers and posted, it will announce the draft date.

It was stated in a high official quarter tonight that there was no reason why the call for the draft should not be made within twenty-four hours after Washington is notified that every State is ready.

DRAFT WORK STARTED HERE.

Registration Cards Ordered Turned Over to Exemption Boards.

The machinery of the Selective Draft was started in New York City yesterday on receipt of instructions from the Adjutant General that registration cards be turned over to exemption boards in each election district in order that the work of examining the cases of men to be excluded from service be undertaken as soon as possible. The instructions were received by Edward F. Boyle, executive officer of the Board of Control of the Registration Boards of the City, and forwarded by him to the headquarters of registration boards in each Assembly district. They follow:

TO ALL REGISTRATION BOARDS, City of New York.

From the Adjutant General to the Custodian of Registration Boards. Subject: Surrendering Cards to Exemption Boards.

(1.) Upon proof satisfactory to you that local boards of exemption have been properly organized in accordance with instructions prescribed by the President—that the persons making the demand are the persons appointed as members of such boards and that these persons have accepted the appointment, taken the prescribed oath, &c.—you are authorized and directed upon demand of the Chairman and clerk of said board to deliver over into their possession all registration cards and copies thereof, and records in connection therewith, now in your possession and custody.

(2.) You will demand and require a proper receipt to be signed by the Chairman or the clerk of such board.

(3.) The boards under your jurisdiction are attached herewith.

(4.) The local exemption boards within your Assembly district are described in the accompanying memorandum, together with names and addresses of the members of such boards.

You are directed to proceed in accordance with the instructions contained in the Adjutant General's order as above indicated, and to report to the undersigned immediately you have complied fully therewith.

Although the registration was conducted by assembly districts and the Exemption Boards have been organized according to election districts, it is believed that the work of examining cards and those eligible for exemption will be carried on with little confusion.

Applications for the use of school buildings as offices for the local Exemption Boards began yesterday, and as none of the board members had any idea as to when and where they were to meet, Isadore M. Levy, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings of the Board of Education, stated that those local and district Exemption Boards that desired the use of school buildings should proceed as follows:

"Application for a specific school building should be made on a prescribed form issued by the Board of Education, which can be had upon request. Buildings can be used between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. on week days, and from 9 A. M. to 12 M. on Saturdays. No charge will be made for the use of the buildings between those hours.

"Before deciding definitely upon a school building inquiry should be made as to whether the building is being used for any activity which might conflict with the use of the building for the meetings of the Exemption Boards. In cases where the use of the building is desired at night arrangements should be made to cover the cost of the cleaning that may be necessary. All applications will be acted upon immediately. They should be addressed to the Committee on Care of Buildings, 500 Park Avenue.

"For the Federal registration and for the State census janitors volunteered their services free of charge. Most of them will probably do the same thing for the Exemption Boards. In those cases where janitors refuse to volunteer, or where there is any difficulty about the compensation, the committee should be notified immediately and arrangements will be made for the use of a building where no such difficulty exists.

"So far as giving notice of the places of meeting of the local exemption boards are concerned, the Board of Education will gladly make public the list of schools and their addresses. This list, however, will not be available for a short time."

In his statement Mr. Levy pointed out that no one in Manhattan appeared to have much grasp of the draft situation, and said that it seemed as if it would be wiser to let the people know all about it well in advance so that no mistakes would be made at the last moment.

USURPER GIVES UP CONTROL IN PEKING

Chang Turns Over the City to Wang, a Friend of the Republican Chief.

RESIGNS ALL HIS OFFICES

Fighting Ceases and Washington Hears of a Compromise Which May Spare Monarchists' Lives.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 10.—General Chang Hsun, leader of the attempt to place the Manchus again on the throne of China, has resigned all his offices and handed over the administration of affairs in Peking to General Wang, who is a friend of Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Republican forces. Special dispatches from Peking and Tientsin add that the fighting between the Republicans and Imperialists has ceased and that the Republicans surround Peking.

The railway station in Peking is held by the Republicans and trains are now running between Tientsin and the Chinese capital.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Final overthrow of the abortive movement in China for restoration of the Manchu dynasty, it is believed, is only a question of a few days. Both official and unofficial dispatches have led to the conviction that the fighting is practically over and that a solution will be found soon by compromise, since both sides are faced by extremities which neither cares to meet—the Monarchists by fear of the death penalty and the Republicans by fear of the destruction of Peking.

Latest advices received here report the Republicans blocking all four lines of railroad out of Peking.

If the revolution is settled by a compromise, officials are inclined to feel that it will have had a beneficial effect on China, routing the last remnants of Manchuism and establishing the republic more firmly than ever before. Many previously discordant elements in China have been brought together against the Monarchist danger and a period of unity is expected to follow.

Official dispatches reaching the State Department today confirmed reports that Vice President Feng Kuo-chang had assumed the office of acting President of China on July 7 and established the Provisional Government at Nanking.

TOKIO, July 6, (delayed.)—Denial that Japan had assisted the Northern or any other Chinese party was made by Premier Terauchi in the Diet today. Japan's policy, he said, was to let China be governed by the Chinese.

GIRL APPOINTED LIFE SAVER.

Miss Wheeler, 18, Gets Job with Salary from the Government.

Miss Dora June Wheeler of Hollis, who in the Summer of 1915 went overboard in Great South Bay to save Charles Holder of White Plains, has been appointed instructor at the life-saving station at Ocean Beach, Fire Island. She is said to be the first young woman to receive such an appointment, with a salary attached, from the United States Government. Miss Wheeler, who is 18 years of age, was graduated last month from the Jamaica High School. Her father was the late James Cooper Wheeler, author of sea tales, and her grandmother was Mrs. Candace Wheeler, a well-known artist and author.

TESTIFY FOR COAL MEN.

U. S. Senators and a Governor Called by Defense as Trial Closes.

After several distinguished citizens had testified in the Federal District Court yesterday as to the good character of the defendants in the Government's suit against the smokeless coal operators on trial for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the taking of testimony was closed and summing up began.

Early in the afternoon Judge Grubb dismissed the indictments against D. W. Boone and the two companies, the River Valley Colliery Company and the Sewell Colliery Company, of which he is President and General Manager. He also released from indictment the Ashland Coal and Coke Company, the Pemberton Coal and Coke Company, and the Dry Dock Colliery Company. The indictment against W. T. Williams, an officer of these companies, was dismissed last week. At the same time the court released as defendants six companies which were provisionally released on Friday. They were the Crystal Coal and Coke Company, the Iroquois Coal Mining Company, the Flat Top Coal Mining Company, McDowell Coal and Coke Company, the Thomas Coal and Coke Company, and the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company.

Those who testified to the good character of the defendants were United States Senators John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and Howard Sutherland of West Virginia, Governor John T. Cornell of West Virginia, ex-Congressman Henry E. Flood of Virginia, Judge William L. Lee of West Virginia, and others.

Henry A. Wise, in summing up for the defense, denied that the defendants ever met for the purpose of restraining trade. He declared that the defendants produced less than 20,000,000 tons of coal a year, while the district in which their mines were located produced in 1916 250,000,000 tons, less than half of the total production of smokeless coal in the entire country.

He told how the defendants used to fight each other until the idea was conceived of forming an association to put a stop to methods which resulted in constant loss, and where the various phases of the business could be discussed.

Today John B. Stanchfield and James A. O'Gorman of counsel for the defense will sum up. They will be followed by Isaac M. Oeland, John Lord O'Brian, and Robert P. Stephenson for the prosecution.

EIGHT HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Head-On Collision Occurs at Switch in Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Eight persons were injured last night when an eastbound Bergen Street car jumped the track at Bergen Street and Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, set all of its wheels on a track used by cars going in the opposite direction, and came in collision with a westbound car before either of the motormen could put on the brakes. The eastbound car had reached a switch leading to the other track and the forward trucks had passed over the junction of the rails when the car left the track and started across the roadbed.

Two of the injured persons suffered fractures of the legs and were taken to St. John's Hospital. They were Mary Feeney of 676 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Cashaw of 1,302 Park Place, Brooklyn. Most of the other persons had only bruises or cuts from flying glass.

TWO QUIT EXEMPTION BOARD

Bronx Doctors Say Politics Figured In Choice of Physicians.

Charging that politics had entered into the final selection of the physicians appointed to serve on the exemption boards in Bronx County, under the provisions of the selective draft law, Dr. J. Lewis Amster, President of the Bronx County Medical Association, and Dr. W. A. Goodall resigned yesterday from the Central Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, saying they would have nothing further to do with the manner of making the exemptions of men under the law.

Dr. Goodhall was not at his home at 300 East 158th Street, the Bronx, last night, but Dr. Amster of 2,055 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, gave an explanation of the action of both physicians. He said that Dr. Goodall had been asked by Mayor Mitchel to submit the names of forty-four physicians who might serve on the exemption boards. Twenty-two of these men were to be chosen. Accordingly Dr. Goodhall had run over the lists of the 650 members of the Bronx County Medical Association and sent forty-four names to the Mayor. When Dr Goodall found that only ten of the men on his list had been accepted he resigned.

It was denied in the office of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in Albany yesterday that politics had entered into the selection of physicians to serve on the Bronx County exemption boards. It was said that some of the names on the original list of the Bronx County Medical Association had been eliminated by the Mayor's committee. Others were taken off by the State Department of Health, and the list was then sent to the office of the Adjutant General with new names added.

DRAFT CARDS DISAPPEAR.

Fifty Found to be Missing by Chicago Exemption Board.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Adjt. Gen. Dickson tonight demanded an investigation of the disappearance of approximately fifty draft registration cards. It was intimated that the cards perhaps were missing as a result of a scheme to evade operation of the military service law.

Discovery that some of the cards were missing was made when the exemption boards began to renumber the cards furnished them by the precinct registration boards. It was found that the sequence of registration numbers was broken in many precincts.

WILSON CALLS ON BAKER.

Only Routine Matters Discussed, President Says After Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson called on Secretary Baker at the War Department this afternoon, but protested smilingly to a group of newspaper correspondents who besieged him afterward that only routine matters were discussed at the conference.

"There is no mystery," said Mr. Wilson, "and I am giving you a straight tip this time."

The President remained for several minutes chatting with the correspondents. He insisted that he had come across to the department only to save Mr. Baker the trouble of going to the White House.

Asks Congress Inquiry on Riots.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representative Dyer of Missouri, introduced today a joint resolution for Congressional inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis, Ill. In the Senate Mr. Sherman, of Illinois, submitted a resolution from the East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce deploring the riots.

A Book for Your Summer Holiday

Zane Grey's

WILDFIRE

A book which takes your mind vacationing into the open, among wild scenes and wild people. If you wish sport, ride Wildfire—in imagination—and you will declare no more glorious horse ever lived. His story and the romance of the man and the girl who won him will carry you far from the ordinary dull highway of habit you tramp each day.

$1.35

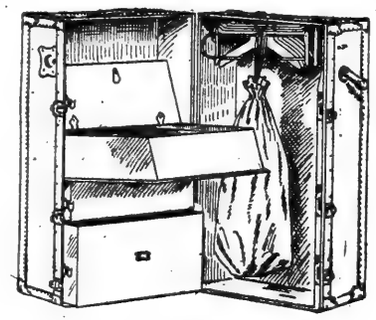
HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

Neverbreak Wardrobe, Vacation and Dress Trunks

Are now being offered in the Saks' Luggage Department at very moderate prices. Included are:

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, $22.50

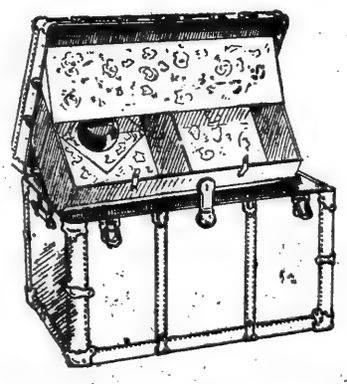


All hard-fibre covered, and fitted with Security Locking device, which fastens the trunk at four different points with one turn of the lock. Equipped with swinging removable trolley, six hangers and laundry bag. Size 40 inches high.

Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunks $27.95

Hard vulcanized fibre covered and fitted with Security Locking device, five roomy drawers, swinging trolley, ten five-ply veneer hangers and laundry bag. 45 inches high.

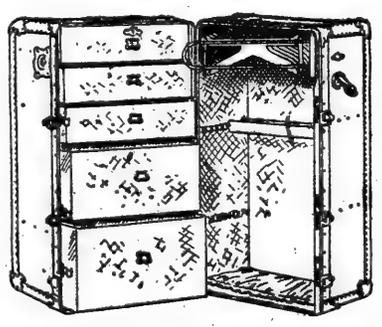
Neverbreak Round-Edge Dress Trunks, $15.95



An exceptionally well constructed trunk. Made of two-tone vulcanized fibre. Closely studded to insure maximum service. Fitted with two separate trays; top tray has separate hat compartment.

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, $31.50

Extra Large Size



A round-edge trunk with five large drawers and shoe pockets, 12 five-ply veneer hangers, and Security Lock, which fastens the trunk at four different places with one turn of the lock.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale of

Men's & Young Men's High Class Clothing

Presenting the Best Values We Have Ever Offered in Suits Designed and Tailored Particularly for Discriminating Dressers

Our Entire Stock of Spring and Summer Suits

(Excepting Evening Clothes, Silk and Palm Beach Coats and Trousers)

Nothing added to or taken from our regular stock.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits.....Reduced to $16.75
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits.....Reduced to $20.75
$32.50, $30.00 and $27.50 Suits.....Reduced to $24.75
$37.50, $35.00 and $32.50 Suits.....Reduced to $28.75
$40.00 and $37.50 Suits.....Reduced to $32.75
$50.00 and $45.00 Suits.....Reduced to $36.75

No Charge for Alterations

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

Clearance of Men's Low Shoes

Comprising some of the regular lines carried in stock.

Oxford Ties in dark tan or black Russia Calf, white buckskin, Sport Oxfords with rubber soles.
$5.50
Usually $6 and $7

450 Pairs Oxfords in dull or vici kid
$3.85
Usually $5.00

Low shoes, best grades in white buckskin, tan or black Cordovan, tan or black calfskin, black kidskin.
$7.25
Usually $8 and $9.

Ground Floor.

ARMY'S 'LIVE WIRE' TELLS OF RECRUITING

Sergeant Hafner Says the Idea of a Call to Duty Appeals to Most Men.

FEW HELD BACK BY FEAR

New York City Has Nearly Doubled Its Quota of Enlistments for the Navy.

In order to find out what methods the Army is employing to persuade men to volunteer, a reporter obtained from Sergeant John Hafner yesterday, with the consent of his superior, Colonel R. D. Walsh, who is in charge of army recruiting in New York, the first newspaper interview Sergeant Hafner ever gave.

Sergeant Hafner is the "live wire" of Colonel Walsh's squad of recruiting orators among the enlisted men of the army. In the last month he has made some 500 speeches from the top of his automobile bus to crowds gathered on street corners in every part of New York, from the Bronx to Coney Island, and, with some reluctance, he was persuaded to talk about his experiences in persuading men to come into the army and what he had found to be the most effective arguments for use to New Yorkers. A few minutes before he was interviewed the Sergeant had received official notification from the War Department of his promotion to Second Lieutenant, in which rank he will be commissioned in a few days.

"What have you found to be the strongest argument you can use in persuading men to volunteer?" was the first question asked of the Sergeant.

"I think it is the argument that if they enlist in the regulars now they can always have the satisfaction of thinking that they came into the army at this time of their own accord, because they believed it was the right thing to do."

"Then you find that really, all in all, the argument that this is the call of duty brings the best response, right here in New York?"

Appeals to Men's Pride.

"Yes," said the Sergeant, "I think it is. I tell them, more than anything else, that this is their country; that it is up to every man to defend it, and that they must realize that as well as I do. And as soon as I feel I've got them with me, I single out individual men in the crowd that I can see are feeling the thing, and I talk directly at them.

"I try always to be considerate of them, however, and if any man hangs back I don't push him too hard. Of course, I get some hostile questions, but I keep my temper and stay good-humored, and make allowances for their point of view not being the same as mine, and I find they usually stay good-humored with me."

"Have you ever had any internationalist Socialists or other pacifists try to argue with you?"

"Lots of 'em," said Sergeant Hafner with a grin, "lots of men that think they have a grievance against the Government and want a chance to criticise it. But I tell them that this is their country, and even if they think it is not perfect, it is the best country in the world today, and if needs improving they had better keep it and improve it themselves rather than leave it for the Germans to try their hands on.

"I tell them that they may be dissatisfied with some things about this country, but that at least there is more freedom for the individual here than anywhere else in the world, and more chance for any man to try to better anything he isn't satisfied with. And when I get somebody like that I always wind up by asking them point-blank if there is any other country in the world they had rather be in. I've never had anybody yet tell me there was."

"Do you talk much about the good pay and the chances for promotion and the fact that the Government takes good care of you when you're in the army?"

"No, I don't," said the Sergeant. "I find that the idea of a call of duty appeals to more persons than the idea that there is something in it for themselves."

"Have you ever come across a man who frankly admitted he was afraid?"

None Says He Is Afraid.

"Not a one. There have been a lot of them I may have thought had that troubling them, but I didn't try to show 'em up, because I don't think it is fair. I suppose it wasn't all their fault if they were. But I do try, in a sort of way, to offer a little comfort to the fellow who thinks going to the trenches means sure death. I tell them that even the trenches aren't as bad as they are made out to be, that there is excitement and adventure, and the feeling that you are taking part in the biggest thing in the world. I don't pretend its any better than it really is, but I try to show them the danger and unpleasantness are not always to the fore.

"And then I tell them that if we don't lick the Germans over there it is only a question of time when the Germans will be over here, and that we are really lucky that we can do our fighting over there and have our wives and families safe at home. I tell them they are fighting just as much to protect their own country over in France as if they were fighting right here in New York."

Besides Sergeant Hafner four other enlisted men under Colonel Walsh's orders yesterday were notified of their promotion to Second Lieutenancies. They are Sergeants P. H. Callongne and William Darrock, and Corporals Peter M. Timmons and Frederick Smith. One hundred and thirty-one men enlisted in the army in New York yesterday.

New York enlisted 171 men in the navy last week, rejecting 554 out of 806 applicants, the remaining 71 men passing the physical examination but failing to enlist. Lieut. Taylor now has 491 new recruits in and around New York, awaiting orders, as room is made for them in the navy machinery. Cleveland, Portland, Me., and Richmond, Va., are the only cities in the Eastern Division which have not exceeded their quota for the navy, and New York has nearly doubled hers, with 3,932 enlistments to a quota of 2,000.

It was announced yesterday by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that it had agreed to furnish one recruiting speaker a day this week for a week's Chautauqua now being held at Port Washingtn, L. I. George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States, is the speaker on Wednesday, and Colonel William T. Stewart of the Canadian Army on Thursday.

The Mid-day Minute Men will have Augustus Thomas and John Philip Sousa, with Benjamin Chapin, the "movie" actor, who looks like Lincoln, as stars of their daily recruiting rally at 57 Chambers Street today. Mr. Sousa will lead the boys' band of St. Malachy's Orphan Asylum in his own march tunes.

About 3,000 persons attended a big recruiting rally held last night by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in the Tent Evangel, at 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Colonel William T. Stewart of the Eighty-fourth Battalion of Canadian Infantry told some stories of his experiences. The Colonel went to France with the first Canadian contingent, and a number of his stories illustrated the manner in which his men first got acquainted with European ideas, and their coolness and good humor under fire. "War is not a pleasant pastime," he said, "but I am telling you these things to assure you young men who contemplate entering the service of your country, that fighting really has an attraction for the seasoned man."

Job Hedges also spoke.

FEAR COST OF EQUIPMENT.

Many Plattsburg Students Unable to Buy Officers' Outfits.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—Candidates at the training camp are anticipating some of the trials of an officer in purchasing his equipment with the salary allowed him by the Government. Many of the men who will receive their commissions the middle of the next month will find that the $300 accumulated from their three monthly paydays will be wiped out completely by the cost of equipment.

It is said that serviceable uniforms and complete outfit for an infantry officer will average about $200. A cavalry officer's equipment is higher, because riding boots and saddle are essential. A suitable outfit for an artillery officer will total nearly $300, for, in addition to cavalry boots and saddle, he must purchase special field glasses containing the mile scale.

During the four years cadets are at the Military Academy $8 a month is taken out of their pay and the total turned over to them at graduation for the purchase of their equipment. Similar provisions have not been made in the officers' training camps, and many candidates say that they will have no money on Sept. 1 with which to buy uniforms and other supplies.

With some New York companies on the rifle range today, New England infantry battalions engaged in an attack and defense problem. The attacking battalion was commanded by Major Reginald Barlow, U. S. R., and the retreating battalion by Major Rhinelander Waldo, U. S. R.

RECRUITING KEEPS UP 1,000 A DAY AVERAGE

Total Obtained 140,598, Still Needed 43,300—New York Leads Saturday-Sunday Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Figures on army recruiting issued today show that since April 1 an aggregate of 140,598 men have enlisted in the regular army, leaving 43,300 to be obtained to raise the army to full war strength, 293,000. New York led in army recruiting Saturday and Sunday, reporting 159 enlistments. The only other State reporting more than 100 enlistments was Pennsylvania, with 111. But the average of more than 1,000 men a day was maintained throughout the country.

Twelve States have filled their quotas, but have not stopped recruiting. These twelve have over-recruited their quotas by a total of 8,446 men. New York undoubtedly will fill its quota this month, as it needs only 2,811 men to do so.

California has overfilled its quota by 181 men, Idaho by 121, Illinois by 1,890, Indiana by 2,119, Michigan by 710, Montana by 324, Nebraska by 108, Nevada by 514, Oregon by 1,030, Pennsylvania by 419, Utah by 622, and Wyoming by 207.

The daily statement of regular army recruiting follows:

	Obt'ned July 7-8.	Tot. to July 8.		Obt'ned July 7-8.	Tot. to July 8.
Alabama	18	1,428	*Nebraska	21	2,492
Arizona	..	201	*Nevada	3	677
Arkansas	4	846	N. Hamp.	23	365
*California	60	4,935	New Jersey	41	4,656
Colorado	5	1,306	N. Mexico.	1	221
Conn.	28	1,428	New York	150	15,415
Delaware	2	256	N. Carolina	1	1,061
Dist. of C.	1	321	N. Dakota.	5	501
Florida	32	1,125	Ohio	46	6,269
Georgia	31	8,478	Oklahoma	33	1,822
*Idaho	5	771	*Oregon	14	2,374
*Illinois	66	13,190	*Penn.	111	15,749
*Indiana	40	7,519	Rhode Isl'd	8	539
Iowa	26	3,882	S. Carolina	7	709
Kansas	14	2,979	S. Dakota.	15	768
Kentucky	31	2,491	Tenn.	21	1,865
Louisiana	14	1,429	Texas	26	5,065
Maine	14	637	*Utah	11	1,368
Maryland	20	892	Vermont	3	85
Mass.	55	6,006	Virginia	2	1,069
*Michigan	32	6,390	Washingt'n	12	1,612
Minnesota	25	2,836	West Va.	17	1,414
Mississippi.	7	849	Wisconsin	9	1,536
Missouri	34	6,140	*Wyoming.	6	498
*Montana	12	1,106			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for July 7 and 8, 1,153.
Total obtained since April 1, 140,598.

TIFFANY & Co.

WATCHES AND WRIST WATCHES

PLAIN AND JEWELED

MEN

JULY CLEARANCE SALE OF SUITS

FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR

OR

For Men Who Wear Clothing of the Same Weight the Year Round

Suits That Were All Season $17.50 — **$13.75**

Suits That Were All Season $19.75 — **$16.75**

Suits That Were All Season $24.75 — **$20.50**

Suits That Were All Season $29.75 — **$24.50**

Suits That Were All Season $34.75 — **$28.50**

Every Garment in This Sale Was Taken From Our Regular Stock

If We Purchased Them To-day They Would Sell for 15% to 20% More Than the Original Prices

A Sale Every Saving Man Should Attend

For the Following Plain, Sensible Reasons:

In the first instance, Men's Clothing to enter our stocks must pass rigid style, fabric and tailoring tests.

Every garment in this event is entered on this basis and has been reduced only because we must have the space for Autumn clothes and because our stocks must be kept up-to-the-minute.

General conditions have left a larger selection this season than in any previous event.

Finally Because—

Our Regular Prices Are Lower, Quality for Quality, Than Sale Prices Elsewhere.

NOW ----

Every Man Should Take Advantage of These Sale Prices on Regular Stocks

The Models

English Soft Roll Sacks, Conservative Styles, Pinch Backs, Norfolk Models and Double Breasted Coats. All sizes—but not every size in every style at every price.

The Fabrics

Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels. No Blues or Blacks are included in this sale.

Extra Salesmen and Extra Fitters to Save the Time of Busy Men

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front — Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side

On Sale To-day 8:30 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service. **Macy's** Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes at 5:30 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564 566 568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST

are now holding

More Important Sales—

than have previously been in force!

Suits { Regularly $55 to $150 at $25 and $45

Over two hundred smartly tailored garments—suitable for street, sports and semi-dress.

Coats { Regularly $45 to $125 at $25 and $45

The balance of many regular lines—styles for all occasions.

Dresses { Regularly $55 to $145 at $35, $50, $65

Light Summer Frocks, including hand-made effects—Tailored Dresses—Silk Afternoon Gowns and Summer Evening Dance Frocks.

Wraps { Regularly $75 to $195 at $45, $75, $95

Of taffeta, satin and gros de Londres; in beautiful shades.

Light Summer Hats—at $15 and $20.

Street and Sport Hats—at $5 and $10.

Parasols—formerly to $35—at $10.

Blouses—formerly to $18—at $5 and $10.

(Imported Handmade Blouses—at Important Reductions.)

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Half-Yearly Disposal

Men's Highest Grade "Gimbel Standard" Suits

An Opportunity for Investment!

"Gimbel Standard" Suits Priced $19.50 and Higher

now $15.00

"Gimbel Standard" Suits Priced $35.00 and Higher

now $27.50

Men's Clothing—4th Floor

Going cruising?
stock the locker with

Club Cocktails

and never fear the doldrums

Excels in Volume and Growth

In June The New York Times published 998,392 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 61,191 lines over June, 1916, and a gain of 223,297 lines over June, 1915, and, deducting Help and Situation Wanted advertisements, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended April 1, 1917, was 344,436 copies — a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

TODAY

Almost Seven Thousand Men's Shirts at 89c

It's hard to find a man who can get enough shirts — the warm weather calls for so many changes—but you will have no difficulty finding enough patterns and colorings that will please you in this lot of

Summer Shirts With Soft Cuffs

Well tailored of Madras, Mercerized Fabrics, Crepe Weaves and other Shirtings in coat style models, sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Athletic Underwear

All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these finely finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers.

$1.39 per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides; two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Paddle Your Own Canoe

But let it be an Old Town. We are now showing three sizes: $33.75 to $37.75; others with open gunwales, $36.75 to $40.75. In addition, you can get paddles, cushions, sailing outfits and other accessories at prices lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

If You Drop Your Glasses

bring the pieces or your prescription to our Optical Department, where a staff of experienced opticians is always ready to serve you promptly and efficiently. All our lenses are ground in our own workroom on the premises.

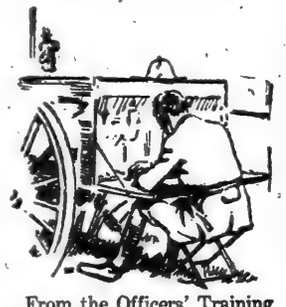
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

A&F Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Keeping in Touch



From the Officers' Training Camps to Somewhere in France this house is keeping in close touch with the Army.

An Abercrombie & Fitch tent is pitched in Plattsburg—ready to supply the field wants of men who soon will be wearing their bars and stars.

Extended experience with men in the regular Army now stands us in good stead.

The clothing and equipment being furnished are in many instances the development of this organization working in conjunction with officers in the service.

Abercrombie & Fitch Officers' Custom-Made Uniforms

Made with all the care necessary to insure correctness as to detail and that well-groomed appearance prized by every officer.

Should be ordered at as early a moment as possible.

Olive Drab Serge Uniforms—blouse and breeches, medium weight, $47.50.

Heavy weight, $55.

Officers' Service Overcoat, custom made, $65.

Officers' Service Cap, $3.75.

Service Hats, $2 to $6.

Correct Insignia, Boots and Shoes, Puttees and Leggins, Handkerchiefs, Socks and Gloves.

"The Coleman 58" Officer's combination Tent and Bedding Roll—the invention of an Army Officer—recommended for every officer in the service—complete outfit, $40.

Aviation, Submarine and Destroyer clothing, approved by the government.

Practical gifts for soldiers.

Angling for the Subtle Bass

Beside a quiet stream—taking you to the heart of Nature's beauties in July.

This house is in constant communication with angling authorities the country over.

Aside from the largest line of bass tackle, special goods are made to order.

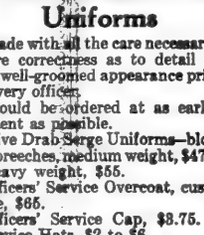
All the approved rods and reels, including the famous Touradif rods—quick in action, with unusual driving and retrieving power, $25.

Other fine rods, $16, $17 and $18.

A. & F. steel rods, $4 up.

English "dace" bait, rainbow and tango minnows, silver soldier and lobb spoons, lamper eels, stump dodgers—a hundred tried-and-true artificial baits.

In the Field of Summer Sports



Clothes for women, as well as men, smart and trim as any sporting landscape.

Women's tennis and golf dresses, skirts and shirts which show intimate acquaintance with country club use.

Skirts of white khaki drill, $6; of English repp, wash gabardines or Bengalines, $12.

Cotton crepe shirts, $2.50; white Madras shirts, $4; silk shirts, $7 up.

Hunting, fishing and camping apparel—assortments unapproached in this country or Europe.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

JAPANESE TO SEEK FULL ACCORD HERE

Mission Will Take Up Every Important Question Pending with United States.

GERMAN SCHEMES BLOCKED

Effort to Estrange the Two Nations Has Failed, Says Ishii at Farewell Dinner.

TOKIO, July 6, (delayed.)—An enthusiastic farewell dinner was given tonight by the American-Japan Society in honor of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the mission soon to visit the United States. Viscount Ishii spoke at length. Another speaker was Eki Hioki, former Minister to China, who predicted that the visit of the mission would be crowned with success.

Despite the indefatigable efforts of the Germans to bring discord between Japan and the United States, said Viscount Ishii, the two countries were now practically allied, making common front against Germany.

"My mission, I consider, is a military one in one respect," continued the Viscount, "and one of peace in another—military as against the Central European system of militarism and domination, but one of peace to be consolidated and reaffirmed as between the Pacific powers—Japan and the United States."

It was inopportune, Viscount Ishii said, to speak of the official aspect of the mission. Dwelling on the non-official side of it, which was none the less important, he desired to emphasize that the Japanese nation unanimously and enthusiastically welcomed the decision to send a mission to America as wise, proper, and eminently useful. He was, therefore, proud that part of his duty would be to convey to the 100,000,000 Americans the sympathy and goodwill of the 70,000,000 of Japanese. The intercourse between Japan and America had gradually come to assume a more popular character, which he considered a happy augury of the consolidation of a genuine friendship, since that friendship no longer hung perilously on the caprice of individual statesmen, but rested on the well-understood mutual interests and reciprocal respect of the two nations.

Banishing Germany from Asia.

After tracing the benefits of exchanges of visits between Americans and Japanese, Viscount Ishii concluded:

"It is gratifying to think of one great benefit with which the war has already endowed Japan and the United States. I mean the disappearance of Germany in this quarter of the world. Now that Germany, the universal disturber of the peace, has been completely and once for all driven out of her Asiatic bases, there remains no longer any one who will venture to cherish the design of estranging Japan from America. Consequently, the Pacific henceforth will have the noble destiny to join the two great nations and never to separate them."

Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, member of the House of Peers and a Privy Councilor, who presided at the dinner, emphasized the nobility and uprightness of the attitude of America, which, he said, was fighting for the individual liberty, national freedom, peace, and civilization of mankind. The appearance of an American army at the front was certain to breathe new life into the gallantry and patriotism of the Allies. When Germany was crushed and the belligerents sat in a council of peace, he believed the voice of the United States would have great weight in determining the terms of peace, not for the belligerents only, but for the peace of the whole world.

"A clear and good understanding with the United States is most important for the present and the future," he added. "This may be the reason and aim of Viscount Ishii's mission."

Predicts Frank Discussions.

Former Minister Hioki expressed the opinion that, in addition to the questions of the day, no question of any importance existing between the United States and Japan would escape either settlement or discussion while Viscount Ishii was in America. The mission was a difficult one because of the vastness of the field and the complexity of the problems to be handled, he said, but the two groups would not be throwing dust into each other's eyes. There would be plain dealing, just and fair, actuated by mutual respect and sympathy.

M. Hioki continued: "We can confidently rely upon the ability of Viscount Ishii, who is an astute, experienced diplomat, to turn the present opportunity to the best advantage for both countries, for no transaction which does not tend to the advantage of all concerned can form the basis of a lasting peace and friendship. The days of Machiavellian diplomacy are over, especially in the United States, and the best diplomacy to use with such an eminent personality as President Wilson is to bring the force of truthfulness and sincerity to bear upon the situation."

As former Minister Hioki is attached to the Foreign Office, his speech is regarded as authoritatively indicating the wide scope of the mission.

If you have skin trouble just use Resinol

No remedy can honestly promise to *heal every case* of skin ailment. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually gives relief, and so *generally* succeeds in clearing the eruption away that it is the standard skin treatment of thousands and thousands of physicians. Why not try it?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

REFUSES TO SUMMON SPANISH PARLIAMENT

Cabinet Threatens Proposed Rump Assembly with Punishment for Sedition.

MADRID, July 9. — The Government decided yesterday that the present time was inopportune to summon Parliament. The question was considered at a Cabinet meeting after a request had been received from a number of Catalonian Senators and Deputies asking that the legislative Assembly be convoked. They announced that if the Government did not immediately summon Parliament they would call upon the members to meet in Barcelona July 19.

The Government took the ground that if the Deputies and Senators held the proposed extraordinary meeting at Barcelona it would be considered a seditious act liable to punishment under the Penal Code.

ROME FEELS EARTH SHOCK.

Pope Benedict Awakened and Many People Leave Homes.

ROME, July 9.—Pope Benedict was awakened by an earth shock which shook the whole of Rome early Sunday morning. Many people dressed, others left their homes, fearing a second shock. The Pope inquired as to the extent of the earthquake and learned there was no damage or victims.

The shock was especially felt at Avezzano, which was practically destroyed in the earthquake of January, 1915.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 9.—Up to the present no news has been received that last night's earthquake caused serious damage or casualties, but considerable apprehension is still felt, as, since the Messina earthquake in 1908 and that of Avezzano in 1915, the mere mention of an earthquake terrifies the population in the districts liable to it.

In Rome, although the shock was not very strong, it was sufficient to wake most of the people from their slumbers and arouse anxiety among those having relatives in the provinces who are trying to obtain news from home. After a similar shock felt in Rome on Jan. 13, 1915, twenty-four hours elapsed before news reached the city of the Avezzano and Abruzzi disaster.

BAKER REBUKES SOLDIERS.

Must Not Interfere with Anti-Conscription Meetings, He Orders.

Soldiers in uniform are hereafter barred from interfering with the progress of anti-conscription or other meetings, according to a letter which Secretary of War Baker sent yesterday to Harry Weinberger, counsel for the American Legal Defense League. The letter was in reply to a protest filed by Weinberger, and said in part:

"It has come to my knowledge that in New York City and elsewhere a few men wearing the uniform have taken it upon themselves to disturb public meetings and interfere with the rights of assembly and free speech. They have, of course, no authority for such behavior and no excuse. Whatever the patriotic motives on which they may believe themselves to be acting, the fact is that they are breaking the law; but their wearing the American uniform makes such rowdyism all the more intolerable."

WILSON TO DRAFT GUARD AUGUST 5

Continued from Page 1.

has been drafted. Those who are not wanted by the Federal Government will be notified by the War Department that they will not be drafted. The officers of the Guard not above the rank of Colonel who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the regular army, and whose services are to be utilized by the Government will be appointed officers in the United States Army in the arm, staff corps, or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commissions as officers of the National Guard. These appointments are to be effective from Aug. 5, and they are to be assigned to the organization in the United States Army composed of members of the National Guard organization in which at the time of the draft they hold commissions.

The President's Proclamation.

The President's proclamation follows:

Whereas, The United States of America and the Imperial German Government are now at war, and, having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and through the Governors of the respective States, call into the service of the United States as of and from the dates hereinafter respectively indicated all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard reserve of the following States who are not now in the service of the United States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specifically notified by my authority that they will not be affected by this call to wit:

On July 15, 1917—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

On July 25, 1917—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and California.

III.—All persons hereby drafted shall, on and from the 5th day of August, 1917, stand discharged from the militia and, under the terms of Section II. of the act of May 18, 1917, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by law.

IV.—The members of each company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division or other organization of the National Guard hereby drafted into the military service of the United States shall be embodied in organizations corresponding to those of the regular army. The officers not above the rank of Colonel of said organizations of the National Guard, who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the regular army, are hereby appointed officers of the army of the United States in the arm, staff corps, or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commissions as officers of the National Guard, such appointments to be effective subject to acceptance, on and from the fifth day of August, 1917, and each of them, subject to such acceptance, is hereby assigned to duty in the organization in the army of the United States composed of those who were members of the organization of the National Guard in which at the time of draft he held a commission. The non-commissioned officers of the organizations of the National Guard, the members of which are hereby drafted, are hereby appointed non-commissioned officers in their present grade in the organizations of the army composed of said members, and shall in each case have the same relative rank as heretofore, and all other enlisted men are hereby confirmed in the army of the United States in the grades and ratings held by them in the National Guard in all cases where such grades and ratings correspond to grades and ratings provided for in like organizations of the regular army, all such appointments of non-commissioned officers and confirmations of other enlisted men in their grades to be without prejudice to the authority of subordinate commanders in respect of promotions, reductions and changes in enlisted personnel.

V.—Each organization of the military force hereby created will, until further orders, bear the same name and designation as the former organization of the National Guard of whose members it is composed.

VI.—All necessary orders for combining the organizations created by embodying therein members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve hereby drafted in the military service of the United States into complete tactical units will be issued by the War Department.

CALL FOR HOME GUARDS.

Jersey Wants a Force to Take Place of Militia Called to War.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—Confronted by the fact that within a few weeks every National Guardsman in the State will be called into Federal service and taken from the control of the Governor, Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Barber, who is soon to become Brigadier General of the Guard, is struggling with the problem of forming out of Home Guard units throughout the State a force of 5,000 men who will be available for intrastate police protection work after the soldiers go into service.

General Barber has written to every Mayor having Home Guard units in his municipality asking for information. His letter says:

"We are not trying to force your organization to perform services which you may deem impracticable because of other individual responsibilities, but the emergency is here and must be solved and we first desire to give every opportunity to portions of organizations already to be of immediate and practical service."

In some replies the acceptance of the idea of unification into State service depends upon the local organizations knowing in advance just what work will be required of them. Compliance with this is impossible by either the State or the National Government, because no one can tell in advance what contingencies may arise. General Barber says he feels that the sentiment shown by the demand for this definite advance information indicates there is no great hope of forming a well-knit organization out of Home Guard units.

NEED SUPPLIES FOR CAMP.

Wrightstown Cantonment Will Offer Market for Jersey Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 9.—New Jersey farmers will be called upon to furnish supplies for the soldiers who are to be sent to the Wrightstown camp. Copies of the specifications for the supplies which will be needed have been received by the State Department of Agriculture. The War Department will ask for bids, and the specifications will enable the farmers to grow the crops and varieties which are needed.

It is expected that there will be 38,000 men quartered at this cantonment besides 11,000 horses and mules. The bulletin issued by the State Agriculture Department says:

"Millions of pounds of beef, mutton, and pork will be required for these men, and in addition immense quantities of vegetables and fruits will be consumed. The men and officers are well paid and the tendency will be to vary the ration allowed by the Government by purchasing other kinds of foods."

ASKS ABOUT TRAINING CAMP.

War Department Indicates Madison Barracks Will Be Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 9.—The War Department intends to use Madison Barracks, Plattsburg, Fort Niagara, and many of the other officers' training camps for either base hospitals for soldiers wounded on European battlefields or places to train parts of the draft army.

The department today wired Colonel William R. Sample, camp commander, and Colonel William P. Chamberlain, the medical officer in charge of the hospital here, asking that they make reports on whether it would be advisable to use the camp for such purposes, and to report just what the facilities for housing and taking care of troops it afforded. In the replies it was stated that the camp would make an ideal place for wounded and convalescent patients for about nine months in the year. Colonel Sample informed the department, it is said, that the present camp would accommodate about 3,000.

As a training camp for raw troops the camp site is conceded by army men to be ideal. The sleeping accommodations are barely sufficient for the 2,000 or more men now here. There is, however, plenty of room for more buildings, which, it is believed, could be constructed within a short time.

It is believed here that if the War Department decided to use Madison Barracks for training purposes Plattsburg, Niagara, and other camps would be used for similar purposes.

The ninth week of the training period opened today. A heavy rain fell almost all day, and the candidates remained indoors in conference and study. The cavalry troop and Company No. 7 got away to an early start for the Stony Point rifle range, but only had the opportunity of firing a few rounds before the rain started.

Captain W. P. Martin, a West Point cavalry instructor, arrived this afternoon and reported to Colonel Sample.

A Factor in Real Estate

is the way in which it is handled. Our organization is giving special thought and effort to make the buildings in its care produce the best results for their owners.

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

GIVES ALL HE HAS; ENLISTS.

Red Cross Gets Young Greek's Auto, Watch and Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—John Lampas, a Young Greek, today gave the Red Cross his touring car, his gold watch, his bank deposit of $521, and $38 in cash. Having thus, he said, disposed of all his worldly possessions, he enlisted in the army.

"That's all I have," he said, "and I'm glad to give it."

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lawyers Mortgage Company

RICHARD M. HURD, President

JULY 1, 1917

The total sales of Guaranteed Mortgages for the first half of 1917, including extensions, amounts to $22,396,555 and the total Guaranteed Mortgages Outstanding now amount to $147,436,660.

Never has the value and security of our guarantee on New York City mortgages been better demonstrated than during the present period of the European War. The Company continues to supply conservative investors with mortgage securities of undoubted safety and to fully and promptly protect these in case of any shrinkage in the value of the real estate.

The main feature of strength of the local real estate market is the renting condition, which has never been stronger than at the present time. The vital importance of high rents and few vacancies is that it enables real estate owners from their excess rents to reduce the principal of their mortgages by instalment payments, and this increased rent should tend to higher valuations on the properties. The Company has collected during the past five and one-half years reductions of $7,241,025, and borrowers have obligated themselves to pay $1,944,537 additional in reduction of the principal during the life of their present loans. The total of foreclosed real estate is less than one-half the amount owned by the Company one year ago.

EARNINGS

	First Half 1917.	First Half 1916.	First Half 1915.
Premiums for Guarantees	$343,428	$339,019	$340,546
Interest on Mortgages	152,800	107,749	159,178
Fees, etc.	70,883	92,698	73,120
Profit on Real Estate	.....	.....	3,904
Gross Earnings	$567,111	$539,466	$576,748
EXPENSES			
Operating Expense	$172,026	$151,597	$160,588
	$395,085	$387,869	$416,160
Loss on Real Estate	143,740	19,622	.....
Net Earnings	$251,345	$368,247	$416,160

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
N. Y. City Mtges.	$6,006,189.13	Capital	$6,000,000.00
Accd. Int. Receivable	333,544.06	Surplus	2,750,000.00
Co's Bklyn Bldg. cost	175,000.00	Undivided Profits	252,816.35
Real Estate	1,231,752.92	Mtges. sold, not del.	327,519.84
Real Est. und. contract	78,550.00	Res. for Prems., etc.	21,199.93
Cash	1,526,500.01		
	$9,351,536.12		$9,351,536.12

The Assets and Liabilities of the Company have been verified and the Company's accounts certified as of June 30th, 1917, by The Audit Company of New York.

The Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages of the Company are divided among the customers of the Company as follows:

46 Savings Banks	$16,483,650
1476 Trustees	37,111,354
4448 Individuals	65,623,310
235 Charitable Institutions	12,651,757
15 Insurance Companies	7,160,800
30 Trust Companies	8,405,789
6250	$147,436,660

On Jan. 1, 1917, the Company had under foreclosure 36 mortgages amounting to $442,600. The Company has now under foreclosure 44 mortgages amounting to $888,162, some of which will probably be settled prior to sale. The foreclosed real estate owned by the Company on Jan. 1, 1917, amounted to $1,828,716 and since then real estate amounting to $673,370 has been added, making a total of $2,502,086. From this, during the past six months, the Company has made sales amounting to $1,191,784, so that the amount now stands at $1,310,302. Of this $78,550 is under contract of sale, leaving a net amount of $1,231,752. The amount of interest delinquent for more than one month is $31,795.

Since December 12, 1894, when the Company began business, 17,446 mortage loans have been made, aggregating, including extensions, $490,000,000.

The increase in the amount of Outstanding Guaranteed Mortgages, which now exceed ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS, evidences the public confidence in the safety of the Company's mortgage investments.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THEODORE C. CAMP, GUY CARY, EDWARD DE WITT, WILLIAM J. DUANE, CECIL C. EVERS, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD, ROBERT WALTON GOELET, CHARLES P. HOWLAND, GEORGE A. HURD, RICHARD M. HURD, D. IRVING MEAD, A. HENRY MOGLE, ROBERT L. PIERREPONT, THOS. N. RHINELANDER, SAMUEL RIKER, JR., HENRY L. STIMSON, CHARLES H. VAN HISE, WILLIAM I. WALTER

This report in pamphlet form mailed on request.

59 Liberty Street, New York

MAXIMUMS OF MILEAGE

THIS muscular hand-built tire is made with the sole purpose of giving the maximum mileage per dollar of cost. Sixty per cent. of its cost of production might be saved and its appearance—but not its mileage—would remain the same.

GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

It is the height of economy for all cars, large and small, to travel on these hand-made, brain-built tires. Unique features of construction explain their exceptional service. Premiums for perfect work, and close inspection of each tire, explain why hardly a tire ever comes back for adjustment. Only the very best raw materials are tolerated.

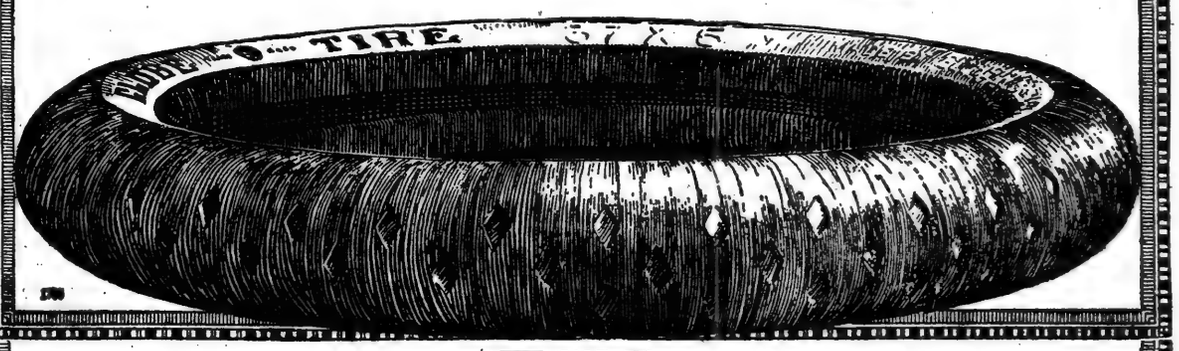
Globe Tires are actually the best tires that can be made. They have never been cheapened—reduced in mileage—to meet the pressure of big-volume competition, or the advance of construction cost. That is why they embody service that stands alone.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. COMPANY

Executive Offices: 1851 Broadway, New York City

Factory: Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. A.



FOR SALE BY

Audubon Auto Supply Co., 168th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
H. P. Baren & Co., 8 Central Park West
Bergen & Zaager, 243 West 56th Street
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street
Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street
Fellsen Tire Co., Inc., 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 157 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
George Lavaene Co., 125 West 68th Street
Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoenmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
A. C. Schwartz, 980 Eighth Avenue
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1864 Broadway
Tire Specialty Company, 757 7th Avenue
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 304 West 54th Street

MR. AND MRS. STOKES LEAVE SOCIALISTS

Resign from Party Because It Declared Against War and the Draft.

CALL IT "UNDEMOCRATIC"

"Take Themselves Too Seriously," Morris Hillquit Says, Accusing Them of Party Ignorance.

Rose Pastor Stokes and her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, following the lead of John Spargo, lecturer and writer, announced their resignation from the Socialist Party last night. They gave as their reason the fact that a majority of the members in the party, in a referendum completed last Saturday, had voted to uphold the resolution against war and the selective draft adopted at the Socialist convention at St. Louis recently, and they added that in many other respects they had lost sympathy with the organization.

Their letter of resignation was sent from Caritas Island, Conn., their Summer home, to the Stamford local to which they belong, and members of the Socialist Party in New York only learned of the letter from reporters. The letter said in part:

A majority of the votes cast in the referendum on the reports on military affairs and preparedness having favored the so-called majority report, which has thus been adopted as an authoritative expression of the position of the Socialist Party, and many declarations in that report being, in our judgment, unwise, undemocratic, and intolerable, we hereby regretfully tender our resignations from the Socialist Party. We withdraw not because we have ceased to be Socialists, but because we have lost faith in the Socialist Party as an effective instrument for advancing the Socialist cause.

The essence of socialism is democracy. The world is at present rent with the greatest of all struggles between the opposing principles of democracy and autocracy, and the future of the democratic cause everywhere depends largely upon the issue. In this moment of crisis, when the faith to which we are committed is in its crucial hour, the Socialist Party of the United States has recorded itself, to all practical intents, as unconcerned as to whether autocracy or democracy triumph in the issue of the war.

Not only has it failed egregiously in the present crisis, but during the last few years it has departed increasingly from democratic methods within its own organization, until is certain of its recent procedures it has been more arbitrary and undemocratic than any other political organization in the United States. Witness, for example, the party's recent expulsion of Charles Edward Russell, without a hearing, without affording him opportunity to be either present at his "trial" or represented at it by authorized counsel, and without even communicating to him the fact that the charges of violating party discipline, on which he was tried, were pending against him.

Witness, as further evidence of the party's flagrant disregard nowadays of the methods of democracy, the manner in which the party machine supported Messrs. Hillquit and Berger in electing themselves delegates to the Stockholm conference. That "election" being exclusively in the hands of the National Executive Committee, of which they were members, only three persons besides themselves were privileged to vote in it. Messrs. Hillquit and Berger needed but one vote besides their own to control the election and secure the appointments which they desired. One member of the National Executive Committee rebelled against so flagrantly undemocratic a situation, and, being powerless to remedy it, refused to participate in the proceedings. As a result, but two votes were cast besides those of the principal candidates themselves, onl yone of these additional votes being requred. So it came about that the two principal candidates, aided by the vote of about one-seven-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the membership of the party, elected themselves (practically speaking) to represent the party at Stockholm. And the majority of the party acquiesced in so flagrantly undemocratic a procedure.

"The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes as to Mr. Russell, Mr. Berger, and myself," Morris Hillquit said last night at his home, "indicate that they have not the slightest idea what transpires in the party, because these statements are misstatements. I do not say they were deliberately made, but only that Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are ignorant of party procedure. As a matter of fact, the charges against Mr. Russell were served on him, and he did appear through his counsel, Henry L. Slobodin, a party member and a lawyer retained by Mr. Russell.

"Now, so far as the election of delegates to the Stockholm conference is concerned—I was not elected by the National Executive Committee. I was elected more than three years ago as the International Secretary of the Socialist Party, and as the representative of the International Socialist Bureau. That election was held by the membership of the party, and so far from receiving a fraction of a per cent. of the voting, I received the votes of a majority of the party workers. I expected to go to the Stockholm conference in my capacity of International Secretary. I did not require the vote of the National Executive Committee, and it did not vote for me.

"Mr. Berger did not vote for himself, but a majority of the remaining members of the National Executive Committee did vote for him. His nomination was not submitted to the membership of the party because there was no time for it."

Speaking generally of the letter written by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Hillquit said that the fact that they had written a three-page typewritten letter of resignation proved they took themselves too seriously.

The resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes follows by one month that of Mr. Spargo, who quit the organization because, he said, it had committed itself to a war program that was "unneutral, un-American, and pro-German." Like him, Mr. Stokes has been very active in the Socialist Party. In 1904 he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Populist ticket. Later he became Vice Chairman of the Municipal Ownership League and its candidate for President of the Aldermen of New York in 1905. He was Vice Chairman of the Independence League in 1906, but in the latter part of that year joined the Socialist Party, and was one of the founders of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, of which he has since been the President. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in 1908, and was the Socialist candidate for the New York Assembly in 1908, for Mayor of Stamford in 1912, and for Representative in the Connecticut Assembly in 1916.

VICTORY FOR MISS RANKIN.

McAdoo Puts Bureau of Engraving on 8-Hour Work Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary McAdoo tonight ordered the Bureau of Engraving and Printing placed on an eight-hour basis as to all men and women employes. This action came as a sharp and sudden end of the fight that Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative in the House of Representatives from Montana, has made in behalf of the women employes of the bureau who have been compelled for many weeks to do overtime work in the stress of printing connected with the Liberty Loan bonds and Federal Reserve notes for issues to take care of advances to the Allies.

Miss Rankin was appealed to by representatives of the employes and made a careful personal investigation in the bureau, with every facility afforded her by Director Joseph Ralph. She was convinced of the truth and justice of the complaints and at once sought a conference with Secretary McAdoo in which she laid before him evidence she had gathered in support of the claim that men and women were being forced against their will and in detriment to their health and personal responsibilities to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. The Secretary at once ordered an investigation to be made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Oscar T. Croasby, the auditor for the Interior Department, Oscar A. Price, and the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, John L. Wilmeth.

This committee met today at the Bureau Building, Miss Rankin being present, and decided that the shortest method of ascertaining the facts was to examine the service cards of the employes, which show every hour of work performed by all persons on the rolls. The committee also received a delegation of more than seventy girls, who told their story in a manner which at once won the committee to their view of the situation.

JAIL FOR WOMAN AUTOIST.

Mrs. Harrison, Accused of Speeding, Refused to Pay Fine.

Because the word of a policeman was taken against hers when she was arraigned in Police Court at Stapleton yesterday afternoon charged with speeding, Mrs. Sarah Harrison 27 years old, refused to pay a fine of $25 imposed by Magistrate Evins, and accepted the alternative of two days in jail. She had plenty of money with her, but she said there was a principle involved, and that she would not pay the fine, and would not permit her husband to pay it for her. She was allowed to stay in the Magistrate's Court until 5 o'clock in the afternoon to think it over, but when that time came she still was obdurate, and was taken to the Richmond County Jail.

Mrs. Harrison told the Court that she had been operating an automobile for a year or more, taking her husband from their bungalow, at 629 Barnes Avenue, Midland Beach, to the ferry at St. George every morning and bringing him back every night. She denied she had exceeded the speed limit.

The Magistrate told her that he would have to accept the statement of the policeman who arrested her. He said the law imposed upon him no alternative other than to fine her $25 or send her to jail.

Benefit for a London Hospital.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will lead the grand march at the concert and dance to be given for the benefit of King's College Hospital, London, on Thursday evening at the Hotel Majestic. The affair is given under the patronage of the Hon. Charles Clive-Bailey, British Consul General; Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and others. The artists will include Miss Beatrice Bowman, of the Montreal Opera Company, D. Wolf, pianist; Miss Lilian George, Mrs. Wyndham Martin, Savoli Wolevitch, the Russian singer, who recently returned from the trenches; Mrs. Cecil Blossom, and Miss Christine Atkinson.

SOCIALISTS TO TEST THE ESPIONAGE ACT

Editors of Radical Publications Would Establish Their Right to the Mails.

PLAN UNITED LEGAL ATTACK

Action of Solicitor Lamar in Declaring The Masses Nonmailable Stirs Its Publishers.

The exclusion by the Post Office Department of several incendiary issues, among the last being the August number of Max Eastman's anarchist magazine, The Masses, is causing some radical editors to hesitate before publishing attacks on the Government. Becoming more restive every day under the restraint of the Espionage act of June 15, 1917, they now plan to make, through a committee of lawyers, a concerted legal attack upon the action taken by Solicitor Lamar in declaring "nonmailable" all publications that might be interpreted as seditious.

Inasmuch as most of these radical publications are opposed to war and persistently attack conscription, they have come into direct conflict with that section of the Espionage act, now incorporated in the Postal Laws and Regulations as Section 481½, which declares "nonmailable" all matter which is intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, or which is intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or which is intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States."

Solicitor Lamar has already made use of the section. Ever since the passage of the Espionage act, he has barred from the mails issues of The Appeal to Reason, The American Socialist, The International Socialist Review, The Four Lights, and The Masses. Recent issues of many other radical publications have been held up pending further inquiry into the exact nature of their contents.

The editors and publishers of these magazines are now bitter in their denunciation of the Solicitor. They assert that the Espionage act is in itself so general and so vague that it remains purely a matter of interpretation on the part of the Post Office Department as to whether or not a publication shall be declared "nonmailable."

The management of The Masses made every effort to convince Solicitor Lamar that the August issue was innocent of wrong. Merrill Rogers, business manager of The Masses, went to Washington and begged Mr. Lamar to point out just what in the issue was objectionable under provisions of the Espionage act. The Solicitor, according to Mr. Rogers, refused to specify, but insisted that the entire tone and spirit of the August issue was such as to render it unmailable." He even threatened the editors of The Masses with indictment if they endeavored to put the issue before the public in defiance of the order.

Floyd Dell, managing editor of The Masses, said yesterday that nothing had been done with the August issue thus far. No attempt will be made to put it through the mails, as such defiance of the Solicitor's injunction would make the editors liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. If the magazine is put on sale on the news stands the Department of Justice, it is believed, will take immediate action against the editors.

Mr. Dell insisted yesterday that there was nothing in the paper tending to interfere with the success of recruiting for the army and navy. The issue, however, contains several cartoons on the subject of conscription, one of them being the picture of a boy tied to the mouth of a cannon, with the figures of a man and woman, representing, respectively, labor and democracy, chained to the gun carriage. The magazine also contained several caricatures which were likely to hold army and navy recruiting up to ridicule.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten said yesterday that the Post Office declares no publication "nonmailable" without first having the authority to do so from Solicitor Lamar. No policy of exclusion or suppression is pursued against a publication as a whole, but each issue is accepted or rejected by the Post Office on its own merits.

WANTS CONKLING REMOVED.

Charge That as Guardian He Neglected Daughter's Education.

Charges that Alfred Ronalds Conkling, lawyer and nephew of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, has neglected to send his youngest daughter, Vivian, to school, and that, although she is now 16 years old, she is unable to write her own name, were made before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday by Max D. Steuer, counsel for Mr. Conkling's oldest daughters, Muriel and Olga, to remove their father as their guardian under the will of their uncle, George Lorillard Ronalds, who left them the bulk of his estate.

Mr. Steuer was asking for the adjournment of the hearing on his application in behalf of the Conkling daughters, and in explaining the importance of the application said that he would prove neglect and carelessness in handling the estate. He also asserted that the daughter Vivian was now recuperating from the effects of an operation and was in the care of her mother at Spring Lake, N. J. In addition to the bequest of about $500,000 from their uncle the three girls also inherited a large sum from their great-aunt, Catherine Wolfe. The Surrogate fixed July 26 as the date for the argument.

Mr. Conkling, as guardian for his daughters, applied in 1912 for permission to use the entire income of $16,000 a year for the support of his daughters, but the Surrogate allowed only $500 increase for each, making a total of $11,500. Mr. Conkling and his wife, Mrs. Ethel Johnson Conkling, daughter of the late Eastman Johnson, portrait painter, are living apart under a separation agreement entered into when a separation suit brought by Mrs. Conklin in the Supreme Court was discontinued. By this agreement Mrs. Conklin gets $500 a month alimony and each daughter is permitted to choose the parent with whom she wishes to live.

"RICH BOY" LOSES FATHER.

William Mills, Heir to Million, Is Now an Orphan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 9.—William Mills, Jr., who died suddenly at the home of his parents in New Rochelle on Saturday night from a hemorrhage of the brain was the father of William Mills, who has for some time been known as the "Poor Little Rich Boy," on account of his having inherited a million or more dollars from the estate of his grandfather, William Crossman, who was known as the "Coffee King." The boy's parents were divorced, and a short time ago his mother died. After her death a legal fight began for his custody, and his stepfather, T. Frederick Lee, sought to have his name changed to William Crossman Lee. There has been a wrangle in the courts ever since, and the boy is now in the custody of De Witt H. Lyon of Port Chester, who was appointed his guardian by Surrogate William A. Sawyer.

The boy was recently before Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins in an effort by the father to get possession of him. At the last hearing the boy testified that he wanted to go with his father, but at a former hearing he said he wanted to live and be brought up by his stepfather. The legal expenses, it is estimated, are already about $75,000. The father, William Mills, Jr., was for many years a member of the New York Athletic Club and a well-known oarsman and swimmer. His brother, Charles V. Mills, was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk.

MURDER 'SILENCER' ECHOES IN COURT

Maxim Attachment Shows No Diminution in Sound When Shots Are Fired at Baff Trial.

FAILS IN DEMONSTRATION

Expert Explains That Muffler Was Not in Good Condition for Test —More Plot Testimony.

The trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs and Abraham Graff, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, was enlivened yesterday when Captain William Jones, the firearms expert of the Police Department, illustrated to Justice Tompkins and a jury the operation of the Maxim silencer. Placing a thick block of wood against a chair Captain Jones fired two shots from a rifle, the second time with the silencer attached. There was scarcely an appreciable difference in the volume of sound, but the witness said that this was due to the fact that the silencer was not in a good condition.

In answer to a question by Frank Moss, of counsel for the defendants, Captain Jones declared that a Maxim silencer, such as the one he used in the demonstration, would have deadened the sound of a shot fired from a .22-calibre rifle so that it would hardly be heard by a person a few feet away.

The demonstration was introduced by the State as the result of previous testimony to the effect that an attempt had been made on one occasion to shoot Baff from a loft with a Maxim silencer attached to the rifle. Captain Jones also examined the overcoat worn by Baff on the day the latter was killed. He said that the fatal shot had been fired from a revolver so close to the shoulder that the cloth was singed. Another hole in the coat indicated, he said, that the shot, in this instance, had been fired from a distance of possibly six inches.

Sticks to Death Trap Testimony.

Daniel Jones, a negro, who testified last week that Abraham Graff had hired several gunmen to shoot Baff from a loft and that at the direction of Graff he had made a hole through a drainage leader large enough to admit a rifle, was put through a grilling cross-examination by Mr. Moss and Harry Kopp, of counsel for the five men. Jones admitted that he was a heavy drinker, but added that he was sober when the incidents to which he testified took place.

Herbert A. Emerson, formerly associated with the Live Poultry Auction Company, testified that he was near West Washington Market on the night Baff met his death. A few minutes after he had been told by a friend that Baff had been killed the witness said he met Joseph Cohen.

"'Joe,' I said," Emerson continued, "'this is an awful thing that has happened.' 'What's that,' he asked, and I said, 'I mean the killing of Baff.' 'Oh, yes,' Cohen said, 'I did hear something about that.'"

When Cohen said this he looked away, according to the witness, who added that nothing more was said about the murder. J. O. Marshall, who was employed by the Live Poultry Auction Company, said that as soon as he had heard of the murder he went to the spot where it occurred. He said he found Cohen standing with several other men within seventy-five feet from where Baff's body lay.

"What was Joe Cohen doing at the time?" asked Deputy Attorney Becker.

"Looking at some poultry," was the reply.

"What was said about the killing of Baff?"

"There was something said about it, but I can't recall the exact words," Marshall said.

"Do you remember that Joe Cohen said, 'Oh, I've heard something about that,' when Mr. Emerson said the killing of Baff was an awful thing?" Mr. Becker asked.

"Yes, something like that," Marshall answered.

More About the Silencer.

Detective Felix Di Martini testified that on a visit he made soon after Baff was killed to the loft over Jacobs Brothers' and Charles Werner's stands, he found a hole in one of the joists from which he said he extracted a bullet. The bullet was offered in evidence.

Di Martini's testimony corroborated the story told last week by Antonio Cardinale, the gunmen, who said that Graff fired a single shot while in the part in the test the Maxim silencer. Detective Ferdinand Romano, another witness, told of an alleged visit he had made on March 4, 1916, with Joe Sorro, a gunman, to Joseph Cohen's place when Sorro was said to have asked Cohen for some money due him for his part in the bomb plot to blow up Baff's home in Arverne. Romano said he posed as a cousin of Sorro.

"Joe Cohen greeted Sorro with a smile," the witness said. "Sorro said, 'Hello, oe, how are things in Harlem?' Then something was said in a low tone and Cohen shouted so everybody could hear: 'What are you trying to do, frame me?' Sorro said, 'They've got me right; I've been identified.' Then Cohen said, 'I've got nothing—I spent all I owned.'"

On another occasion when he and Sorro visited Cohen in Brooklyn, Romano said Cohen asked why Sorro had not been over to New York on the previous Saturday night. Cohen told Sorro, the witness declared, that "the boys" had collected $28.50 for him.

The trial will be continued this morning.

FUSION TO PICK CANDIDATES

Committee Hopes for Statement from Mayor at Thursday's Meeting.

Action looking to the selection of candidates for Mayor, Controller, President of the Aldermen, and Presidents of the five boroughs to oppose the Tammany ticket this year will be taken at a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Republican Fusion Committee of 1917, to be held Thursday afternoon at Fusion Headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, it was announced yesterday by William H. Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee. The Fusion leaders are anxious to fix up their slate and get everything ready for the primaries in September. The attitude of Mayor Mitchel in refusing to state if he would be a candidate for reelection has delayed proceedings, and the activity of Tammany Hall, as well as the threatened bolt of Brooklyn Republicans, has caused the Fusionists to worry. A definite statement regarding the Mayor's intentions, even although he is on vacation, is expected on Thursday.

Mrs. Murray Died of Natural Causes

An investigation made by Coroner Feinberg into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Margaret Murray, who died in her apartment at 530 West 136th Street some time between the night of June 23 and the afternoon of June 25, disclosed that she died of natural causes. Michael Flaherty, a brother, of Amsterdam, N. Y., asked the police to investigate when he was unable to find some valuable jewelry which Mrs. Murray owned. Coroner Feinberg learned yesterday that some time before her death Mrs. Murray gave the jewels to a friend for safekeeping. The articles were turned over to Mr. Flaherty yesterday.

43,000 Alien Males in Newark.

Newark's registration of alien males over the age of 14 years, completed by the police yesterday, shows that there are approximately 43,000 males there who are not citizens, and of whom about 8,500 are classed as "enemy aliens."

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Sold in unopened bags and cartons

Red Raspberry Preserves are delicious and nourishing.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Select Your Winter Apartment Now

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Enjoy your vacation with a mind unburdened with the thought of the tedious ordeal of searching for an apartment on your return.

Consult The New York Times for announcements of suitable apartments.

Exceptional aid and service are offered through the number and character of apartments advertised.

The New York Times

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$40, $35 & $30 Suits Reduced to $27.50

$28 & $25 Suits Reduced to $22.50

These include all our Men's Fancy Suits of this season's manufacture.

We offer them at Reduced Prices on a Rising Market, thus affording in effect a double saving.

In all probability we shall not be able to reproduce these goods next season at these prices, but we prefer to give our customers the present advantage and to start the next year with cleared decks.

Many important price reductions have been made in our Furnishings and Children's Departments as well.

Men's Straw Hats at greatly reduced prices.

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Broadway near 32d Street

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It's Toasted —to seal in the delicious Burley flavor. You'll like it.

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OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

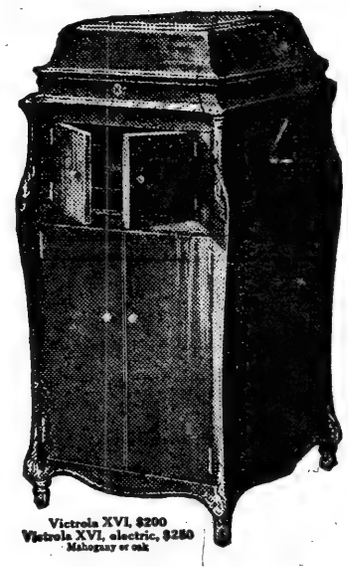
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. E. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Home life is happier where there is a Victrola



Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

There isn't a home anywhere that wouldn't be the better for having a Victrola.

Good music brightens every home, and with a Victrola you can readily satisfy your every musical desire.

You can have the kind of music you like best whenever and as often as you wish.

Hear your favorite music to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly play for you the exquisite interpretations of the world's greatest artists who make records exclusively for the Victor. And if desired he will demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

MR. AND MRS. STOKES LEAVE SOCIALISTS

Resign from Party Because It Declared Against War and the Draft.

CALL IT "UNDEMOCRATIC"

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Rose Pastor Stokes and her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, following the lead of John Spargo, lecturer and writer, announced their resignation from the Socialist Party last night. They gave as their reason the fact that a majority of the members in the party, in a referendum completed last Saturday, had voted to uphold the resolution against war and the selective draft adopted at the Socialist convention at St. Louis recently, and they added that in many other respects they had lost sympathy with the organization.

Their letter of resignation was sent from Caritas Island, Conn., their Summer home, to the Stamford local to which they belong, and members of the Socialist Party in New York only learned of the letter from reporters. The letter said in part:

"A majority of the votes cast in the referendum on the reports on military affairs and preparedness having favored the so-called majority report, which has thus been adopted as an authoritative expression of the position of the Socialist Party, and many declarations in that report being, in our judgment, unwise, undemocratic, and intolerable, we hereby regretfully tender our resignations from the Socialist Party. We withdraw not because we have ceased to be Socialists, but because we have lost faith in the Socialist Party as an effective instrument for advancing the Socialist cause.

"The essence of socialism is democracy. The world is at present rent with the greatest of all struggles between the opposing principles of democracy and autocracy, and the future of the democratic cause everywhere depends largely upon the issue. In this moment of crisis, when the faith to which we are committed is in its crucial hour, the Socialist Party of the United States has recorded itself, to all practical intents, as unconcerned as to whether autocracy or democracy triumph in the issue of the war.

"Not only has it failed egregiously in the present crisis, but during the last few years it has departed increasingly from democratic methods within its own organization, until in certain of its recent procedures it has been more arbitrary and undemocratic than any other political organization in the United States. Witness, for example, the party's recent expulsion of Charles Edward Russell, without a hearing, without affording him opportunity to be either present at his "trial" or represented at it by authorized counsel, and without even communicating to him the fact that the charges of violating party discipline, on which he was tried, were pending against him.

"Witness, as further evidence of the party's flagrant disregard nowadays of the methods of democracy, the manner in which the party machine supported Messrs. Hillquit and Berger in electing themselves delegates to the Stockholm conference. That "election" being exclusively in the hands of the National Executive Committee, of which they were members, only three persons besides themselves were privileged to vote in it. Messrs. Hillquit and Berger needed but one vote besides their own to control the election and secure the appointments which they desired. One member of the National Executive Committee rebelled against so flagrantly undemocratic a situation, and, being powerless to remedy it, refused to participate in the proceedings. As a result, but two votes were cast besides those of the principal candidates themselves, onl yone of these additional votes being required. So it came about that the two principal candidates, aided by the vote of about one-seven-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the membership of the party, elected themselves (practically speaking) to represent the party at Stockholm. And the majority of the party acquiesced in so flagrantly undemocratic a procedure.

"The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes as to Mr. Russell, Mr. Berger, and myself," Morris Hillquit said last night at his home, "indicate that they have not the slightest idea what transpires in the party, because these statements are misstatements. I do not say they were deliberately made, but only that Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are ignorant of party procedure. As a matter of fact, the charges against Mr. Russell were served on him, and he did appear through his counsel, Henry L. Slobodin, a party member and a lawyer retained by Mr. Russell.

"Now, so far as the election of delegates to the Stockholm conference is concerned—I was not elected by the National Executive Committee. I was elected more than three years ago as the International Secretary of the Socialist Party, and as the representative of the International Socialist Bureau. That election was held by the membership of the party, and so far from receiving a fraction of a per cent. of the voting, I received the votes of a majority of the party workers. I expected to go to the Stockholm conference in my capacity of International Secretary. I did not require the vote of the National Executive Committee, and it did not vote for me.

"Mr. Berger did not vote for himself, but a majority of the remaining members of the National Executive Committee did vote for him. His nomination was not submitted to the membership of the party because there was no time for it.

Speaking generally of the letter written by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Hillquit said that the fact that they had written a three-page typewritten letter of resignation proved they took themselves too seriously.

The resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes follows by one month that of Mr. Spargo, who quit the organization because, he said, it had committed itself to a war program that was "unneutral, un-American, and pro-German." Like him, Mr. Stokes has been very active in the Socialist Party. In 1904 he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Populist ticket. Later he became Vice Chairman of the Municipal Ownership League and its candidate for President of the Alderman of New York in 1905. He was Vice Chairman of the Independence League in 1906, but in the latter part of that year joined the Socialist Party, and was one of the founders of the intercollegiate Socialist Society, of which he has since been the President. He was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in 1908, and was the Socialist candidate for the New York Assembly in 1908, for Mayor of Stamford in 1912, and for Representative in the Connecticut Assembly in 1916.

VICTORY FOR MISS RANKIN.

McAdoo Puts Bureau of Engraving on 8-Hour Work Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary McAdoo tonight ordered the Bureau of Engraving and Printing placed on an eight-hour basis as to all men and women employes. This action came as a sharp and sudden end of the fight that Miss Jeannette Rankin, Representative in the House of Representatives from Montana, has made in behalf of the women employes of the bureau who have been compelled for many weeks to do overtime work in the stress of printing connected with the Liberty Loan bonds and Federal Reserve notes for issues to take care of advances to the Allies.

Miss Rankin was appealed to by representatives of the employes and made a careful personal investigation in the bureau, with every facility afforded her by Director Joseph Ralph. She was convinced of the truth and justice of the complaints and at once sought a conference with Secretary McAdoo in which she laid before him evidence she had gathered in support of the claim that men and women were being forced against their will and in detriment to their health and personal responsibilities to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. The Secretary at once ordered an investigation to be made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, the auditor for the Interior Department, Oscar A. Price, and the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, John L. Wilmeth.

This committee met today at the Bureau Building, Miss Rankin being present, and decided that the shortest method of ascertaining the facts was to examine the service cards of the employes, which show every hour of work performed by all persons on the rolls. The committee also received a delegation of more than seventy girls, who told their story in a manner which at once won the committee to their view of the situation.

JAIL FOR WOMAN AUTOIST.

Mrs. Harrison, Accused of Speeding, Refuse to Pay Fine.

Because the word of a policeman was taken against hers when she was arraigned in Police Court at Stapleton yesterday afternoon chargod with speeding, Mrs. Sarah Harrison 27 years old, refused to pay a fine of $25 imposed by Magistrate Evins, and accepted the alternative of two days in jail. She had plenty of money with her, but she said there was a principle involved, and that she would not pay the fine, and would not permit her husband to pay it for her. She was allowed to stay in the Magistrate's Court until 5 o'clock in the afternoon to think it over, but when that time came she still was obdurate, and was taken to the Richmond County Jail.

Mrs. Harrison told the Court that she had been operating an automobile for a year or more, taking her husband from their bungalow, at 529 Barnes Avenue, Midland Beach, to the ferry at St. George every morning and bringing him back every night. She denied she had exceeded the speed limit.

The Magistrate told her that he would have to accept the statement of the policeman who arrested her. He said the law imposed upon him no alternative other than to fine her $25 or send her to jail.

Benefit for a London Hospital.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen will lead the grand march at the concert and dance to be given for the benefit of King's College Hospital, London, on Thursday evening at the Hotel Majestic. The affair is given under the patronage of the Hon. Charles Clive-Bailey, British Consul General; Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and others. The artists will include Miss Beatrice Bowman, of the Montreal Opera Company, D. Wolf, pianist; Miss Lilian George, Mrs. Wyndham Martin, Savoli Wolevitch, the Russian singer, who recently returned from the trenches; Mrs. Cecil Blossom, and Miss Christine Atkinson.

SOCIALISTS TO TEST THE ESPIONAGE ACT

Editors of Radical Publications Would Establish Their Right to the Mails.

PLAN UNITED LEGAL ATTACK

Action of Solicitor Lamar in Declaring The Masses Nonmailable Stirs Its Publishers.

The exclusion by the Post Office Department of several incendiary issues, among the last being the August number of Max Eastman's anarchist magazine, The Masses, is causing some radical editors to hesitate before publishing attacks on the Government. Becoming more restive every day under the restraint of the Espionage act of June 15, 1917, they now plan to make, through a committee of lawyers, a concerted legal attack upon the action taken by Solicitor Lamar in declaring "nonmailable" all publications that might be interpreted as seditious.

Inasmuch as most of these radical publications are opposed to war and persistently attack conscription, they have come into direct conflict with that section of the Espionage act, now incorporated in the Postal Laws and Regulations as Section 481½, which declares "nonmailable" all matter which is intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, or which is intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or which is intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States."

Solicitor Lamar has already made use of the section. Ever since the passage of the Espionage act, he has barred from the mails issues of The Appeal to Reason, The American Socialist, The International Socialist Review, The Four Lights, and The Masses. Recent issues of many other radical publications have been held up pending further inquiry into the exact nature of their contents.

The editors and publishers of these magazines are now bitter in their denunciation of the Solicitor. They assert that the Espionage act is in itself so general and so vague that it remains purely a matter of interpretation on the part of the Post Office Department as to whether or not a publication shall be declared "nonmailable."

The management of The Masses made every effort to convince Solicitor Lamar that the August issue was innocent of wrong. Merrill Rogers, business manager of The Masses, went to Washington and begged Mr. Lamar to point out just what in the issue was objectionable under provisions of the Espionage act. The Solicitor, according to Mr. Rogers, refused to specify, but insisted that the entire tone and spirit of the August issue was such as to render it "unmailable." He even threatened the editors of The Masses with indictment if they endeavored to put the issue before the public in defiance of the order.

Floyd Dell, managing editor of The Masses, said yesterday that nothing had been done with the August issue thus far. No attempt will be made to put it through the mails, as such defiance of the Solicitor's injunction would make the editors liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. If the magazine is put on sale on the news stands the Department of Justice, it is believed, will take immediate action against the editors.

Mr. Dell insisted yesterday that there was nothing in the paper tending to interfere with the success of recruiting for the army and navy. The issue, however, contains several cartoons on the subject of conscription, one of them being the picture of a boy tied to the mouth of a cannon, with the figures of a man and woman, representing, respectively, labor and democracy, chained to the gun carriage. The magazine also contained several caricatures which were likely to hold army and navy recruiting up to ridicule.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten said yesterday that the Post Office declares no publication "nonmailable" without first having the authority to do so from Solicitor Lamar. No policy of exclusion or suppression is pursued against a publication as a whole, but each issue is accepted or rejected by the Post Office on its own merits.

WANTS CONKLING REMOVED.

Charge That as Guardian He Neglected Daughter's Education.

Charges that Alfred Ronalds Conkling, lawyer and nephew of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, has neglected to send his youngest daughter, Vivian, to school, and that, although she is now 16 years old, she is unable to write her own name, were made before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday by Max D. Steuer, counsel for Mr. Conkling's oldest daughters, Muriel and Olga, to remove their father as their guardian under the will of their uncle, George Lorillard Ronalds, who left them the bulk of his estate.

Mr. Steuer was asking for the adjournment of the hearing on his application in behalf of the Conkling daughters, and in explaining the importance of the application said that he would prove neglect and carelessness in handling the estate. He also asserted that the daughter Vivian was now recuperating from the effects of an operation and was in the care of her mother at Spring Lake, N. J. In addition to the bequest of about $500,000 from their uncle the three girls also inherited a large sum from their great-aunt, Catherine Wolfe. The Surrogate fixed July 26 as the date for the argument.

Mr. Conkling, as guardian for his daughters, applied in 1912 for permission to use the entire income of $16,000 a year for the support of his daughters, but the Surrogate allowed only $500 increase for each, making a total of $11,500. Mr. Conkling and his wife, Mrs. Ethel Johnson Conkling, daughter of the late Eastman Johnson, portrait painter, are living apart under a separation agreement entered into when a separation suit brought by Mrs. Conklin in the Supreme Court was discontinued. By this agreement Mrs. Conklin gets $300 a month alimony and each daughter is permitted to choose the parent with whom she wishes to live.

"RICH BOY" LOSES FATHER.

William Mills, Heir to Million, Is Now an Orphan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 9.—William Mills, Jr., who died suddenly at the home of his parents in New Rochelle on Saturday night from a hemorrhage of the brain was the father of William Mills, who has for some time been known as the "Poor Little Rich Boy," on account of his having inherited a million or more dollars from the estate of his grandfather, William Crossman, who was known as the "Coffee King." The boy's parents were divorced, and a short time ago his mother died. After her death a legal fight began for his custody, and his stepfather, T. Frederick Lee, sought to have his name changed to William Crossman Lee. There has been a wrangle in the courts ever since, and the boy is now in the custody of De Witt H. Lyon of Port Chester, who was appointed his guardian by Surrogate William A. Sawyer.

The boy was recently before Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins in an effort by the father to get possession of him. At the last hearing the boy testified that he wanted to go with his father, but at a former hearing he said he wanted to live and be brought up by his stepfather. The legal expenses, it is estimated, are already about $75,000. The father, William Mills, Jr., was for many years a member of the New York Athletic Club and a well-known oarsman and swimmer. His brother, Charles V. Mills, was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk.

MURDER 'SILENCER' ECHOES IN COURT

Maxim Attachment Shows No Diminution in Sound When Shots Are Fired at Baff Trial.

FAILS IN DEMONSTRATION

Expert Explains That Muffler Was Not in Good Condition for Test —More Plot Testimony.

The trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs and Abraham Graff, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, was enlivened yesterday when Captain William Jones, the fire arms expert of the Police Department, illustrated to Justice Tompkins and a jury the operation of the Maxim silencer. Placing a thick block of wood against a chair Captain Jones fired two shots from a rifle, the second time with the silencer attached. There was scarcely an appreciable difference in the volume of sound, but the witness said that this was due to the fact that the silencer was not in a good condition.

In answer to a question by Frank Moss, of counsel for the defendants, Captain Jones declared that a Maxim silencer, such as the one he used in the demonstration, would have deadened the sound of a shot fired from a .22-calibre rifle so that it would hardly be heard by a person a few feet away.

The demonstration was introduced by the State as the result of previous testimony to the effect that an attempt had been made on one occasion to shoot Baff from a rifle with a Maxim silencer attached to the rifle. Captain Jones also examined the overcoat worn by Baff on the day the latter was killed. He said that the fatal shot had been fired from a revolver so close to the shoulder that the cloth was singed. Another hole in the coat indicated, he said, that the shot, in this instance, had been fired from a distance of possibly six inches.

Sticks to Death Trap Testimony.

Daniel Jones, a negro, who testified last week that Abraham Graff had hired several gunmen to shoot Baff from a loft and that at the direction of Graff he had made a hole through a drainage leader large enough to admit a rifle, was put through a grilling cross-examination by Mr. Moss and Harry Kopp, of counsel for the five men. Jones admitted that he was a heavy drinker, but added that he was sober when the incidents to which he testified took place.

Herbert Emerson, formerly associated with the Live Poultry Auction Company, testified that he was near West Washington Market on the night Baff met his death. A few minutes after he had been told by a friend that Baff had been killed the witness said he met Joseph Cohen.

"'Joe,' I said," Emerson continued, "'this is an awful thing that has happened.' 'What's that,' he asked, and I said, 'I mean the killing of Baff.' 'Oh, yes,' Cohen said, 'I did hear something about that.'"

When Cohen said this he looked away, according to the witness, who added that nothing more was said about the murder. J. O. Marshall, who was employed by the Live Poultry Auction Company, said that as soon as he had heard of the murder he went to the spot where it occurred. He said he found Cohen standing with several other men within seventy-five feet from where Baff's body lay.

"What was Joe Cohen doing at the time?" asked Deputy Attorney Becker.

"Looking at some poultry," was the reply.

"What was said about the killing of Baff?"

"There was something said about it, but I can't recall the exact words," Marshall said.

"Do you remember that Joe Cohen said, 'Oh, I've heard something about that,' when Mr. Emerson said the killing of Baff was an awful thing?" Mr. Becker asked.

"Yes, something like that," Marshall answered.

More About the Silencer.

Detective Felix Di Martini testified that on a visit he made soon after Baff was killed to the loft over Jacobs Brothers' and Charles Werner's stands, he found a hole in one of the joists from which he said he extracted a bullet. The bullet was offered in evidence.

Di Martini's testimony corroborated the story told last week by Antonio Cardinale, the gunmen, who said that Graff fired a single shot while in the loft to test the Maxim silencer. Detective Ferdinand Romano, another witness, told of an alleged visit he had made on March 4, 1916, with Joe Sorro, a gunman, to Joseph Cohen's place when Sorro was said to have asked Cohen for some money due him for his part in the bomb plot to blow up Baff's home in Arverne. Romano said he posed as a cousin of Sorro.

"Joe Cohen greeted Sorro with a smile," the witness said. "Sorro said, 'Hello, oe, how are things in Harlem?' Then something was said in a low tone and Cohen shouted so everybody could hear: 'What are you trying to do, frame me?' Sorro said, 'They've got me right; I've been identified.' Then Cohen said, 'I've got nothing—I spent all I owned.'"

On another occasion when he and Sorro visited Cohen in Brooklyn, Romano said Cohen asked why Sorro had not been over to New York on the previous Saturday night. Cohen told Sorro, the witness declared, that "the boys" had collected $28.50 for him.

The trial will be continued this morning.

FUSION TO PICK CANDIDATES

Committee Hopes for Statement from Mayor at Thursday's Meeting.

Action looking to the selection of candidates for Mayor, Controller, President of the Aldermen, and Presidents of the five boroughs to oppose the Tammany ticket this year will be taken at a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Republican Fusion Committee of 1917, to be held Thursday afternoon at Fusion Headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, it was announced yesterday by William H. Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee. The Fusion leaders are anxious to fix up their slate and get everything ready for the primaries in September. The attitude of Mayor Mitchel in refusing to state if he would be a candidate for reelection has delayed proceedings, and the activity of Tammany Hall, as well as the threatened bolt of Brooklyn Republicans, has caused the Fusionists to worry. A definite statement regarding the Mayor's intentions, even although he is on vacation, is expected on Thursday.

Mrs. Murray Died of Natural Causes

An investigation made by Coroner Feinberg into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Margaret Murray, who died in her apartment at 530 West 136th Street some time between the night of June 23 and the afternoon of June 25, disclosed that she died of natural causes. Michael Flaherty, a brother, of Amsterdam, N. Y., asked the police to investigate when he was unable to find some valuable jewelry which Mrs. Murray owned. Coroner Feinberg learned yesterday that some time before her death Mrs. Murray gave the jewels to a friend for safekeeping. The articles were turned over to Mr. Flaherty yesterday.

43,000 Alien Males in Newark.

Newark's registration of alien males over the age of 14 years, completed by the police yesterday, shows that there are approximately 43,000 males there who are not citizens, and of whom about 8,500 are classed as "enemy aliens."

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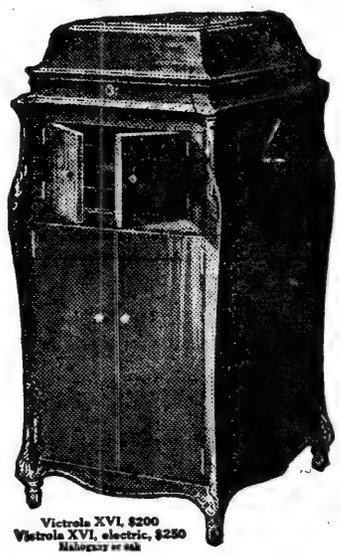

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ARREST 3 GERMANS IN GUISE OF DANES

Prisoners Sent to Ellis Island After Seeking Employment on American Ships.

CAUGHT AT WATERFRONT

U. S. Marshal Investigates Case of Man Accused of Taking Photographs About the Harbor.

Three German sailors, who posed as Danes, were arrested by agents of the Department of Justice, yesterday afternoon, following efforts on the part of the Germans to get work on American steamships employed in the transatlantic trade. All of the men were arrested at the waterfront which is a barred zone, by order of the President, and into which no German subject is permitted to enter in any circumstances. Every vessel flying the American flag is also barred to all enemy aliens.

The men, all of whom were transferred to Ellis Island, pending a further investigation of their past activities by Federal agents, said they were O. J. Thlow, E. Fuhrmann, and Fritz Blum. According to the information in possession of the Federal authorities the men sought work in several American ships, all of the ships being in the transatlantic trade and subject to Government call at any time for transport or other military purposes.

The Germans in their efforts to explain why they had tried to pass themselves off as Danes, and in that way secure employment in the American overseas service, said they were out of jobs and in need of money, and that being sailors by profession they knew of no other way to make a living. They knew, they pointed out, that as Germans they could not get employment on any of the American or allied ships, and so they tried to pass as Danes.

While there is a charge of spying lodged against the German sailors, the incident was commented on by Federal officials as indicating one of the many ways by which German Secret Service agents might get valuable information concerning the movement of American troops and supplies to Europe. It was pointed out, however, that it was believed that men placed on board American ships or vessels of its allies would, in nearly all cases, be citizens of one of the neutral countries.

"Before the United States declared war," said one of the Federal officials, "and the Germans were using this country as a base to spy on the Allies, you will recollect that the spies they sent to England and France were in nearly every instance American citizens who sold their services to the German Secret Service and who went to England and tried to get information concerning the movements of British steamships, which information was to be furnished to the Berlin authorities for use in their submarine campaign against allied and neutral shipping. Two of the German Secret Service men who hired the Americans are now in the penitentiary at Atlanta. Two of the Americans who sold themselves to the Germans are also in the penitentiary as a result of the part they played in the German spy plot."

While no particular Federal department is specially charged with enforcing the barred zone regulations, all the armories, forts, dock yards, and military reservations are under armed guard, and Deputy Collector Lamb's Customs Neutrality Squad keeps a watch on vessels anchored in the harbor, while special agents of the Department of Justice look after things along the waterfronts.

The "neutrality squad" men yesterday found Frank Gonsales, a Spanish sailor, who says he is a "cynicalist," talking to members of the crew of a steamship which is loaded with supplies for the Allies. He explained that he was trying to organize the men as members of the Seamen's Union, and admitted that though only 28 years of age he had not registered under the Selective Draft act. He was then arrested and charged with violating the conscription law. He was held in $2,500 bail for further examination.

United States Marshal James M. Power of the Eastern District of New York began an investigation of the activities of Carl Weller, 27 years old, of 169 Fingerboard Road, S. I., yesterday, after a detachment of National Guardsmen, stationed at a submarine chaser manufacturing plant, had reported that the activities of Weller around the factory had been suspicious. Soldiers had been watching Weller for two weeks when he made frequent visits to the vicinity of the submarine chaser plant, as well as to an airplane factory near by, and they arrested him yesterday when he came ashore after he had cruised in a yacht for several hours, taking pictures of factories, promontories and lighthouses.

Weller was held in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, and an expensive camera and six rolls of films that had been exposed were confiscated. These films will be developed at once, Mr. Powers said, to determine the information, if any, Weller was seeking. Five other men who were taken from the yacht with Weller asserted they had not met him until a few hours before soldiers had made the arrest, and they said that he displayed a suspicious eagerness to have the yacht sail close to lighthouses and promontories where coast defense batteries and munitions plants are situated. These men were allowed to go after they had given satisfactory explanations of their presence around the submarine chaser plant.

Frank Horn of 23 Foxall Street, Queens, owner of the boat that the soldiers had seen cruising along the shore, said that he was preparing for a sail yesterday, when Weller, whom he had never seen before, came up and asked to be taken along. Other members of the party objected to taking a stranger, he said, but he told Weller he could come. When they got out from the pier Weller expressed a desire to go near certain places, and the members of the party observed that he was continually taking pictures when the boat neared lighthouses and coves, as well as necks of land. He changed films several times, Horn said, and seemed to be expert in the use of the camera. The story of Horn was borne out by the versions given by his brother Frederick and by the other men in the party.

Marshal Power sent men to Weller's home on Staten Island to learn whether other evidence could be found there, but it was said last night that no films, maps, notes, or other incriminating evidence was found. Weller said he had taken out his first papers in citizenship and was employed in the factory of a button mold company. He said his father was a steel manufacturer in Germany, and that his brother had been interned in England at the beginning of the war. Weller said he had been in the United States for six years, but the United States Marshal was unable to verify the fact that Weller had taken out his first papers in citizenship.

Records of the Federal authorities in Staten Island last night showed that a Carl Weller had been arrested in July, 1916, for taking pictures in the Fort Wadsworth military reservation, but there was no note on the action taken in the case then. It was said last night that there was no proof that the Weller arrested at College Point was the same man taken at Fort Wadsworth, and Marshal Power awaited the records and photographs in the possession of the authorities in Staten Island.

WOMAN SPEAKER ARRESTED.

Accused of Telling Men to Resist Draft at Street Meeting.

Mrs. Agnes Bohan of 209 West Eighty-seventh Street was arrested at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway last night upon complaint of Patrick H. O'Connor of 42 West 100th Street, who asserted that Mrs. Bohan, in a street meeting, had urged her audience to resist the operation of the Selective Draft law. Mrs. Bohan told the police that she was not speaking for any organization or committee, but "merely because she loved one American boy more than all the 'high-hatted' Englishmen in the world."

A patriotic meeting to give an impetus to recruiting was being held on the other side of the street, and Mrs. Bohan, unaccompanied, and with two American flags wrapped around her shoulders, attracted all the persons from the other gathering. Professor Arturo Sergli of 85 West Ninety-sixth Street, who has a school of languages at 315 Fifth Avenue, reported to the police of the West 100th Street Station that a woman at Ninety-sixth Street was making seditious speeches against the Government, and reserves were sent to disperse the crowd and arrest the speaker.

PLEASED BY SITUATION HERE.

Attorney General Gregory Says Enemy Aliens Are Well in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Attorney General Gregory tonight issued a statement covering the enemy alien situation in New York City, in which he asserts the belief of his department that the situation is in good shape.

"The enforcement of the President's proclamation," says the Attorney General's announcement, "restricting the activities of enemy aliens is receiving proper attention in New York City. The problem is a large one, and will of necessity take time to complete. The force handling the work has been augmented.

"Until the list of applicants for permits has been completed it will be impossible to determine which enemy aliens have permits to reside or work within the city and which have not. United States Marshal McCarthy is furnished, at his request, with 70,000 applications. This number was to meet the demand made not only by enemy aliens residing in his judicial district, but to supply also enemy aliens who reside in other judicial districts and work in New York, and to replace large numbers of blanks which were filled out incorrectly by applicants.

"Enemy aliens who may be found within forbidden areas without a permit are at any time liable to arrest, and will be so arrested without hesitation whenever such action may be deemed to the best interests of the United States. Any enemy alien who retains arms or ammunition in his possession does so at his peril, and is subject to arrest. The department would appreciate having any instance in which this provision of the proclamation has not been complied with called to its attention promptly. In a number of instances enemy aliens voluntarily surrendered arms. Immediately following the promulgation of the proclamation the police authorities of New York City were requested, as were the police of other cities, to assist in the enforcement of this publication of the proclamation. The Department of Justice feels that the situation is in good shape."

WIRELESS PLANT SEIZED.

Discovered on Wooded Hill Near Connecticut Naval Base.

NOANK, Conn., July 9.—Reports current today that naval officials yesterday seized a wireless plant located in an advantageous position near here were confirmed tonight by Naval Lieut. Com. Yates Sterling of the New London Naval Station. He refused, however, to discuss rumors that a German resident and his three sons had been arrested in connection with the seizure, saying that if arrests had been made the information would properly come from the naval commandant at Newport, R. I.

Flickering lights at night among the trees on a densely wooded hill, commanding a wide view of Long Island Sound, led to discovery of the plant. When seized the apparatus was in a partly dismantled condition, suggesting that it had not been operated recently. It was intimated that the outfit, while small, was sufficiently powerful to communicate long distances.

Rio Names Street for Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—As an indication of the friendly feeling created in Brazil by the visit of the American squadron, the State Department was advised today that the city authorities in Rio de Janeiro have changed the name of the Avenida Alhangabahu to Avenida Presidente Wilson.

CONGRESS HAS RIGID ANTI-SPY MEASURE

Approved by Members of the Cabinet and Agreed To by the House Committee.

MAY ELIMINATE THE EVIL

Prohibits Sending or Taking from the Country Any Information to be Delivered to the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An amendment prepared to combat the German spy system was offered in the House today by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during debate on the Trading with the Enemy bill. The committee amendment, according to Representative Esch, ranking Republican of the House Committee, has the approval of certain members of the President's Cabinet and was agreed to by the House Committee with a view to eliminating, so far as possible, the spy evil.

The proposed legislation goes further than the provision in the espionage law making it unlawful, knowingly, to transmit any information of military value to an enemy of this country. There is little doubt of the adoption of the committee proposal, which probaly will pass tomorrow without a roll call. It reads:

That it shall be unlawful for any person in the United States to transmit or take, or attempt to transmit or take, out of the United States in any manner, any letter, doeument, writing, message, picture, diagram, map, or other device or form of communication, addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to any ally of enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an enemy or ally of enemy.

"Does not this overlap some of the provisions of the Espionage bill?" Representative Esch was asked.

"Perhaps it does to some extent," he answered, "but it has been suggested to our committee that it would be wise to include in this bill a provision prohibiting communications in writing from passing into the hands of the enemy and the committee recommends its inclusion in this bill."

Mr. Esch admitted that under the administration of such legislation the writers of harmless letters might suffer, but he said war conditions make it imperative to take unusual precautions against spies. Experience had shown, he said, that sometimes an apparently innocent message furnished valuable information to the agent of an enemy country. During the present war a cablegram reading, "Little Emily died and is buried in the cemetery," had proved to be the message of a spy revealing certain information, and this Government could afford to take no chances in the face of the present spy menace.

I. W. W. DENIALS.

Not Under German Influence, and No Revolution Planned, They Say.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 9.—Categorical denials were made today by the representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World that their organization was under German influence; that a revolutionary movement had been planned, and that guns and ammunition had been cached in mining camps and elsewhere.

This denial was made at the meeting of the I. W. W. committee and the State and Federal Joint Mediation Board, which is making an effort to settle the metal strike in this district. Frank discussion of the strike issues was held with James H. Chapman, local leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, acting as spokesman for his committee.

It was brought out that the I. W. W. has an interlocking plan for strikes in the Southwest by which a strike which has been won at one camp cannot be called off until strikes in other camps where I. W. W. demands have been made have been won. This applies to Butte, Mont., Bisbee and Globe, Ariz., and other Southwestern copper camps.

After the meeting Mr. Chapman said the I. W. W. was ready to consolidate with the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers in the strike. According to I. W. W. leaders, the plan of tying up the metal mines is only a part of the general plan to tie up railroad traffic and production of oil and coal throughout the Southwest.

ASKS MORE FOR AIR FORCE.

Navy's New $45,000,000 Budget in Addition to $640,000,000 Project.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Congress was asked by Secretary Daniels today to appropriate $45,000,000 for naval aeronautics, in addition to the amounts carried in this year's Naval Appropriation bill. The navy is working out a considerable air program of its own, aside from the great military aircraft project of the Defense Council.

"The value of aircraft has been abundantly demonstrated in the present war," said Mr. Daniels today, "and the navy is making efforts to build up an air force of sufficient size to operate as scouts from naval vessels, to patrol the waters off the extensive coasts of the United States and our insular possessions, and to co-operate with naval forces abroad in anti-submarine warfare.

"The $45,000,000 recommended will be required to maintain and expand existing schools and stations, to establish new stations and training schools, and to purchase necessary aircraft—seaplanes, dirigibles, and kite balloons. The additional personnel required for the operation of the naval aircraft is being enrolled in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps."

Brig. Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, and other army experts appeared today before the House Military Committee to advocate immediate action on the bill providing for the greater aviation program. At the request of General Squier the session was executive. General Squier explained that the 22,625 aircraft desired and engines for them would cost approximately $803,000,000, while $276,000,000 would be necessary to man the air fleets and provide for ammunition and supplies.

Secretary Baker, some of the French officers on duty here, and others are expected to appear before the committee later on. Chairman Dent hopes to report the bill the last of this week.

Keepers Held for Manslaughter.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 9.—Webster McPherson and Ray J. M. Keller, attendants at St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane, were arrested here today, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death on July 6 of George Jabbott of Morrisonville, N. Y., an inmate of the institution. It is alleged Jabbott died from injuries inflicted by the defendants. A Coroner's inquest disclosed that Jabbott had several broken ribs and ruptured intestines.

THE SAME principles underlie most businesses. And because all good business men have so much in common, this new trust company has assembled a board of directors in which the leading industries of the country are represented by active executives of the highest rank. With bankers schooled in the best traditions of sound banking, these men will see your business problems from your business viewpoint.

MERCANTILE
Trust & Deposit Co.
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

War-Time Prohibition
An Appeal From Britain

America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary F. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

CONVICT BERKMAN AND MISS GOLDMAN

Continued from page 1.

the court should know that this man, who now claims to be for universal peace and who says he is against the use of violence, in 1892 went into Mr. Frick's office and tried to shoot him down without giving his victim one single opportunity to defend himself. He shot him in the back, as he would a dog."

Mr. Content also called attention to the fact that Miss Goldman has served a term of one year on Blackwell's Island for inciting others to riot.

Court Pronounces Sentence.

Then came the sentence. Judge Mayer stood, while the defendants remained seated. Berkman appeared very much crestfallen. Emma Goldman was alert and her eyes flashed.

"In the conduct of this case," said Judge Mayer, "the defendants have shown remarkable ability, an ability which might have been utilized for the great benefit of this country had they seen fit to employ themselves in behalf of this country rather than against it. In this country of ours, we regard as enemies those who advocate the abolition of our Government, and those who counsel disobedience of our laws by those of minds less strong. American liberty was won by the forefathers, it was maintained by the civil war, and today there are the thousands who have already gone or are getting ready to go to foreign lands to represent their country in the battle for liberty. For such people as these, who would destroy our Government and nullify its laws, we have no place in our country. In the United States law is an imperishable thing, and in a case such as this I can but inflect the maximum sentence which is permitted by our laws."

As the Judge finished pronounging sentence he declared the court adjourned and started to leave the bench. Emma Goldman at once arose.

"One moment, please," she shouted. Judge Mayer turned and faced her.

"Are we to be spirited away in a speedy manner? If so we want to know now, right now," she said.

"You have ninety days in which to file an appeal," replied the Judge.

"Well, how about the next hour or so?" Miss Goldman demanded.

"The prisoners are in the custody of the United States Marshal," Judge Mayer quietly answered, and for a second time he started to leave the room.

"One more word," Miss Goldman said, "and that is that I want to thank your Honor for your marvelous fairness in this trial. Also I want to thank his Honor for refusing us the two days which are given even to the most heinous of criminals. Again I thank your Honor."

The anarchists in the room swarmed about their convicted leaders. Marshal McCarthy ordered the room cleared. Eleanor Fitzgerald rushed over to Berkman. Twice she kissed him, and then she kissed Miss Goldman and rushed out of the room. A man also kissed the prisoners.

As soon as the court room was cleared Marshal McCarthy announced that both prisoners would leave New York soon after midnight, Berkman by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Atlanta and Miss Goldman over the Baltimore & Ohio for Jefferson City.

"I consider these persons a menace to the peace and safety of the United States," said the Marshal in explanation of his action, "and I believe that the sooner they are in prison the better it will be for all concerned. I have no desire to be unfair, and will put nothing in their way if they want to get a writ, but if they fail to get a writ they are going away tonight."

Berkman in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Frank Lawler left for Atlanta at 12:30 A. M., and Miss Goldman, in charge of Deputy United States Marshal John Whalen and Mrs. Whalen, the latter being sworn in as a special Deputy Marshal, started for Jefferson City at 1 o'clock this morning. To the last Miss Goldman was defiant, and denounced her Judge and jurors as prejudiced and unfair persons. Berkman was more subdued and had very little comment to make.

Anarchist Defendants Sum Up.

Hundreds of the friends of Berkman and Miss Goldman were unable to gain admittance to the court room at 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the final day's session began. Berkman and Miss Goldman summed up their own cases. Berkman spoke first. He compared the anarchists of America, and himself and Miss Goldman in particular, to the revolutionists of Russia.

"We are being tried for being lovers of liberty," he shouted. Berkman spoke for nearly three hours and was near collapse when he concluded. Miss Goldman, who followed, made an impassioned speech two hours long.

"No matter what your verdict is," she said, "it cannot have the least effect on the tremendous storm now brewing in the United States of America. Your verdict cannot affect the growing discontent in America."

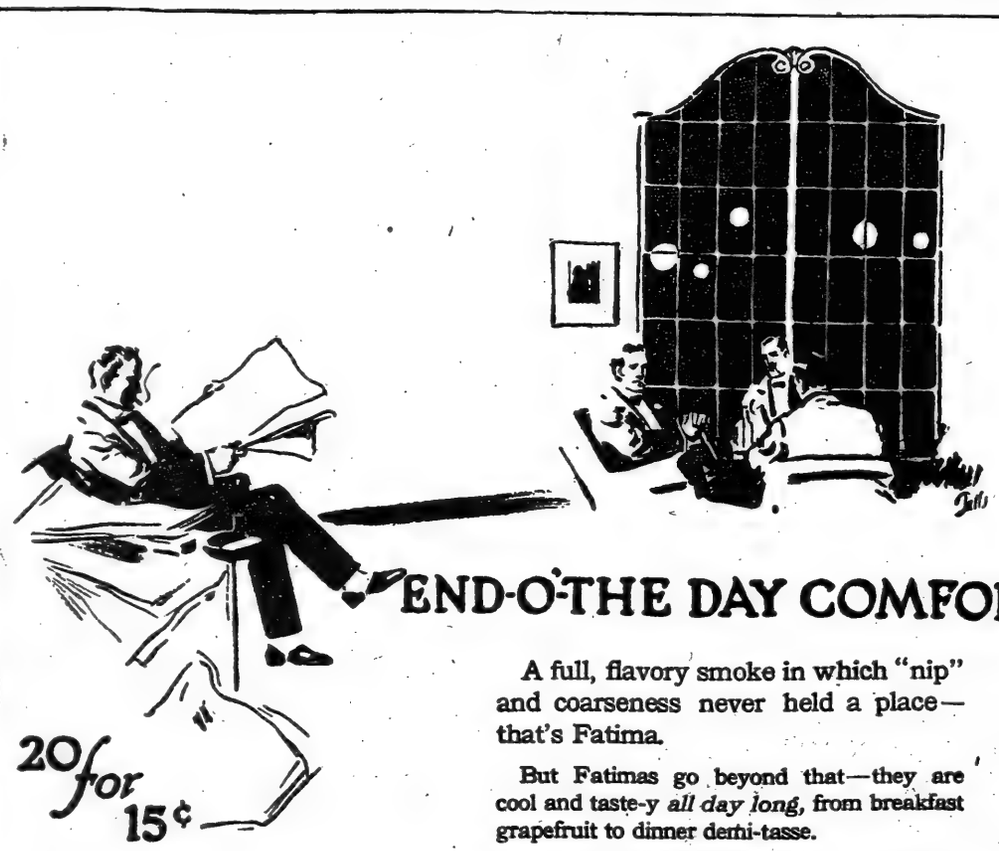
Mr. Content summed up for the Government in a speech not quite an hour long. Judge Mayer's charge to the jury consumed forty minutes, and at 5:15 P. M. the jury went out, to return a little more than half an hour later with the verdict of guilty.

Before they started for prison last night both Berkman and Miss Goldman issued statements. Both said they were citizens of "free Russia," and Berkman added that "we are going straight to Petrograd via Atlanta and Jefferson City."

"We are citizens of the world," Berkman said, "and Russia is a part of the world."

"Two years," said Miss Goldman, "is a long time, and Judges by then may realize that they are not the directing hand of God. This whole thing is cruelty added to injustice. They are shipping us away without giving us a chance to see friends or even to get our baggage."

A small crowd of anarchists gathered about the Federal Building last night to see their chiefs leave town. "Be of good cheer," Berkman shouted as the motor patrol started for the railway station.



END-O'-THE DAY COMFORT

A full, flavory smoke in which "nip" and coarseness never held a place—that's Fatima.

But Fatimas go beyond that—they are cool and taste-y *all day long*, from breakfast grapefruit to dinner demi-tasse.

Yes, Fatimas are sensible, as you can prove to your own pleasant satisfaction.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

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FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

SWAMPED!

But Rescued by Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting

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"Our bookkeeper," says John Macaulay, the accountant, "was the most accurate pen-and-ink man I ever saw—but he simply couldn't keep ahead of the work.

"We installed Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting to eliminate the usual delay in trial balance work and to speed up posting.

"It was more than successful.

"Our posting is cleaned up every day in three hours, entries made, *proved*, and the *balance due on each account computed and printed*.

"Trial balance delays have disappeared because errors in the daily work have disappeared.

"Statements are now in the mail on the first of the month—and are *up to date*.

"And with all this the bookkeeper's work was cut down to such a degree that we have put him and his machine at work on the stock records. Even with this extra work he isn't rushed."

Burroughs Ledger Posting machines are adapted to either card or loose-leaf ledgers.

Stevens & Company are among the hundreds of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting boosters in and around New York. We can give you some very interesting information about any of these installations. A 'phone call will bring a Burroughs man to your office at any time.

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DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING

Burroughs

NEUTRALS AGITATED BY EXPORT ORDER

Fear Coming Events Will Force Them to Take Sides in the War.

RUSH FOR LICENSES BEGINS

100 Applications Already In—Britain Backs President by Holding Up Doubtful Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The great import of the proclamation issued yesterday by President Wilson placing under Governmental control the volume of foodstuffs and other wartime essentials which may be sent to other nations was realized in full today in official circles and caused a profound stir among the neutral diplomats, who have been agitated openly as to the status of their countries now that America is at war with Germany.

The words used by President Wilson in his supplemental statement "that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy," were considered to have an ominous sound despite assurances that neutral nations would not be forced to suffer if they were "husbanding their own resources." The question uppermost in many minds today was how far the Exports Council created by the President would go, and whether forthcoming action before many months would leave certain neutral nations facing a situation in which they would have to decide which leadership to follow in a world war.

It developed today that Great Britain, foreseeing the attitude of America, had made it known that several cargoes for neutral countries were not acceptable to that nation and would not be permitted to pass its blockade unless they were held in port here until the President's proclamation went into effect next Sunday and the shippers had received the proper licenses.

Significant in this connection, also, was the fact that more than 100 applications for licenses have already been forwarded to Washington with the request for official sanction. One of these applications was for permission for the clearance of ten ships laden with oil cake and other cattle fodder consigned to Denmark. In this instance the British Government had made a flat refusal to let the shipments pass. Only recently figures were made public here from an official source showing that the exports of cattle fodder to neutral countries had increased amazingly since the war began, and the statement was made that Germany had obtained tons of fat from cattle fed by the products of America.

What action the Exports Council will take on this and other applications for the safe conduct of feed cargoes which have been refused passage by the British cannot be forecast. From some quarters every effort is being exerted to clamp down the lid tightly, unless the neutral countries involved can show beyond doubt that Germany is not, to use the word chosen by the President, obtaining "succor" at the expense of the United States.

The neutral situation was one of the main questions involved in the discussions which led to a delay in the issuance of the President's proclamation, and it was only after the conferences of last Saturday, in which President Wilson, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce took part, that delay was put aside. It has been reported recently that Mr. Hoover, Mr. Houston, and Mr. Redfield are in favor of drastic action not only to conserve the American food supply, but also to end at all costs the leakage into Germany of foods and other wartime essentials to which American exports may contribute.

In the end President Wilson, who, in the executive order by which he created the Exports Council, stated that it would be merely advisory to the President, must make the decisions in regard to what shall and what shall not be permitted to go to neutral countries. He has given no further expression to his convictions than the statements contained in his proclamation of yesterday and the supplemental statement.

It had been the hope of the President, it is said, that the Food Administration bill would be a law by Sunday next, when the proclamation becomes effective, so that there would be no legal doubt as to the status, as a member of the Exports Council, of Mr. Hoover, selected by the President also to head the Department of Food Administration, which the pending bill would create. The latest delays in Congress have made the President impatient, it was said, and he probably will take matters in hand regardless of what Congress may choose to do.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist among members of the council and other Government officials, it was indicated today, would be ironed out at the next few sessions when it is believed President Wilson will make his decisions upon the recommendations of the council. In the meantime those who favor severe restrictions on the trade to neutrals are not giving one inch of ground in face of the diplomatic protests. With America at war, they hold, a situation is created in which not an ounce of American exports should get into Germany in any form, whatever may be the consequence.

The United States, it is argued, is absolutely in the right in taking this position, as the first thought of America should be the feeding of its people and the people of its allies, and shipments diverted to neutrals would serve to shorten appreciably the rations which America and its allies need. America, it is stated, is in control of the food situation of the world, and in that position should see to it that Germany gets none of its products.

Heavy German purchases, it was brought out today, have been made in this country during the last year and earlier for the purpose of confusing American markets. The Germans, it is said, had planned to hold their purchases for use after the war, but the trading with the enemy act when passed by Congress will give this Government power to dispose of the commodities bought.

Some of the neutrals have raised the point that charges made against certain of them were untrue. It was denied, for instance, that German submarines were using Scandinavian territorial waters. Submarines coming from their base at Kiel, it was stated, passed through the Kiel Canal and did not enter Scandinavian waters. The German grand fleet was said to be lying behind Heligoland. The Baltic was referred to as a German sea, having been made such during the present war by the mining of the waters by Germany. Neither British nor other belligerent, it was asserted, had been able to furnish one scintilla of evidence that German submarines were using Scandinavian waters, and it was added that British war vessels did not dare to attempt to enter the Baltic.

These neutrals stressed the danger of forcing them into the war, urging the perils which would confront them if faced by the probability of a German invasion.

It was denied also that they were giving material assistance to Germany by selling war supplies and foodstuffs to her. Admission was made that in the Fall of 1914 and until July, 1915, when the supplies in the neutral countries became low, Germany did obtain considerable quantities of exports from them. During 1916, and at the present time, it was insisted, the help Germany had been able to obtain through exports from Scandinavia and Holland had been at a minimum.

The policy to be adopted by the Government when the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation go into effect was discussed at length today at meetings of the Exports Council and its Advisory Board. On the latter body E. N. Hurley, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Committee, will represent the Department of Commerce, Vance McCormick the State Department, John B. White the food administration, and Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor the Department of Agriculture. Dr. E. E. Pratt will be Secretary.

The proposal of a complete embargo at once on certain essential foods such as wheat was one of the topics under consideration. It is probable that the decision on that matter will be delayed until the applications for licenses received during the first few days give the members of the council a clearer idea of the actual conditions. Plans have been made to guard the wheat and grain supply by the most drastic action if it is considered advisable, and recommendations by the council may result in a temporary embargo on these commodities.

A war trade intelligence division, to assist the Exports Council's Advisory Board in the administration of the duties under President Wilson's proclamation, is being formed by the Commerce Department. The personnel has not been announced, but the membership will be composed of well-known economists and statisticians. The division will devote its entire study to the needs of European countries as related to American products; the use to which such neutrals put importations from this country and the trade of the neutrals with Germany and her allies. It also will advise as to the quantity of a stated commodity which ought to be permitted to go to a given neutral country after an examination of the home needs and the requirements of the Entente Allies.

The question of giving the Shipping Board membership on the Advisory Board was one of the subjects considered today. It probably will be settled by President Wilson soon.

Total Exports in Fiscal Years Named.

Prohibited articles.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	(10 Mos.)
Coal (a)	$32,498,000	$79,382,000	$91,382,000	$87,684,000
Coke	2,790,000	2,804,000	3,719,000	4,477,000
Fuel oils (a)	13,748,000	21,111,000	27,936,000	20,959,000
Kerosene	74,500,000	53,807,000	55,289,000	46,141,000
Gasoline	21,089,000	17,603,000	16,297,000	35,405,000
Food grains	108,492,000	474,200,000	$44,515,000	$71,750,000
Flour and meal	56,870,000	59,624,000	81,482,000	74,491,000
Fodder and feeds (b)	22,495,000	30,859,000	31,906,000	29,624,000
Meats and fats (c)	146,228,000	220,051,000	291,058,000	315,968,000
Pig iron	2,860,000	2,071,000	5,847,000	19,490,000
Steel billets	1,043,000	4,315,000	42,421,000	108,539,000
Structural shapes	13,538,000	6,288,000	12,011,000	20,504,000
Scrap iron and steel	841,000	356,000	2,461,000	4,296,000
Fertilizers	11,979,000	5,871,000	5,343,000	5,741,000
Arms	5,442,000	9,475,000	13,065,000	76,457,000
Ammunition and explosives	6,272,000	41,476,000	467,082,000	702,800,000
Total prohibited	$378,225,000	$1,067,297,000	$1,503,826,000	$1,934,595,000
All other exports	1,756,459,000	1,648,881,000	2,768,572,000	3,181,892,000
Total exports	$2,329,684,000	$2,716,178,000	$4,272,398,000	$5,116,487,000
Per cent. prohibited	24.6	39.3	35.2	37.8

The explanatory letters used in the bank's table were explained as follows: (a) includes bunker, (b) includes hay and oil cake, (c) includes all meat and dairy products.

SAYS WE MUST STOP EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

Food and Other Supplies Smuggled Into Germany by Scandinavia, Marcosson Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Wilson should shut down on exports to neutrals adjacent to Germany without delay, as they are pouring foodstuffs and other war supplies into Germany, according to Isaac F. Marcosson, a magazine writer, who recently returned from a five months' trip abroad, during which he visited Norway and Sweden. Commenting on the President's embargo proclamation, he said today:

"The United States could not take a more definite or drastic step toward ending the war than by clamping the lid down hard on exports to neutral Europe. No phase of America's participation in the war is more important. One reason why Germany has been able to hold out so miraculously is that she has been able to get foodstuffs and other supplies through neutrals. Among the chief offenders have been the Scandinavian peoples.

"The other day I saw four German merchant vessels in the harbor at Bergen, Norway. They had run the blockade and brought manufactured articles to Norway and were loading with necessities for the German people. This sight I saw duplicated at Christiania. It means that Germany is far from being beaten and is a going force, both as regards clothing and feeding.

"Nearly every week 10,000 head of cattle are shipped from Denmark into Germany. These cattle are fattened on fodder, much of which is shipped from the United States. They provide the German people with food and the German Army with clothing, and supply the German munition makers with fats and other necessities for the manufacture of munitions. If the exports of fodder and fertilizers were prohibited Denmark could not continue to feed the Germans.

"Scandinavia regards the blockade of the North Sea as ineffectual and incidentally as a first aid to the greatest prosperity it has ever known. By this I mean that the rich Swedes are getting richer all the time, although the poor Swedes are becoming poorer. Sweden is straining her exports to Germany to the utmost, which is boosting the cost of living to a degree almost incredible.

"America has been playing into the hands of the food profiteers in all the Scandinavian countries, especially in Sweden and Denmark, and thus aiding Germany. Now that we are lined up in the great war, the chief obstacle to a complete tie-up of the North Sea is removed. It is only in the complete lockout of the North Sea that the smuggling of food and other supplies into Germany can be stopped.

"President Wilson is to be congratulated upon his swiftness and sagacity in establishing the food embargo. The average American does not realize that the great conflict has just begun, and that every ounce of American energy—all of our man, woman, and machine power—must be geared up to win.

"It is important to realize that every ton of food supplies permitted to go to neutral countries is an aid to our common enemy. It is a brutal injustice to the young men, the flower of American manhood, who have gone to France, and to hundreds of thousands of others who are to engage in the bloody conflict."

HOPE TO ISSUE LICENSES.

Report That Local Bureau Will Pass on Some Export Applications.

With the receipt late yesterday of an order from the Department of Commerce at Washington, authorization was given to the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce not only to receive applications for export licenses under President Wilson's proclamation, but also to issue licenses for some exports without reference to the Exports Council.

This action was construed as a concession to the request of the Merchants' Association that the actual granting of licenses be vested in the local bureau, the argument being that the referring of applications to Washington meant loss of time in getting merchandise aboard ships and increase in the congestion of freight.

A. J. Barnaud, commercial agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that he would receive applications for licenses from shippers today. The printed forms for the applications had not been received yesterday, but in case they do not show up today Mr. Barnaud will have copies mimeographed. The understanding yesterday was that in cases where the agent was convinced intended shipments were of such destination and character as not to be likely to succor Germany, other conditions being even, licenses would be granted at once.

President Wilson's proclamation held chief interest yesterday in exporting circles. One phase commented on was the Government's power to withhold certain supplies and push forward others, against the normal working of private profits. It was believed in steamship circles that the right given the Government to withhold bunker coal would vest in the Exports Council the right to decide just what kinds of merchandise should be taken overseas in steam vessels. In other words, if it came to a question of a commodity like steel, paying a high freight rate, as contrasted with a product like lumber, calling for a low rate, the Government would be in a position to force a steamship company to ship the lower-rate freight if the latter was of more importance to the allied cause than the higher-rate freight consigned to a neutral. This, it was argued, could be done under the threat to withhold bunker coal. Another phase of the bunker coal clause of the President's proclamation causing uneasiness here yesterday was the question whether the control over bunker coal would be used to divert ships from other routes to the transatlantic service. Whether the licensing board would forbid vessels now operating in the Pacific into the Atlantic service was said to be open to conjecture. It seemed to be regarded as doubtful whether the use of bunker coal would be used to further limit the number of vessels engaged in the South American service, since the latter is now at a minimum.

The National City Bank yesterday gave out the accompanying table showing the value of exports in each year of the war of all articles now under Government control.

SUFFRAGISTS TO SAVE FOOD.

The 500,000 members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party are being enrolled in the movement for the conservation of food and the elimination of waste, the Chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, announced yesterday.

Suffrage organizations are taking up the question of conservation in mass meetings, addressed by food experts, who give directions for canning and preserving, and carried on by means of speakers' bureaus. House-to-house canvassing is being done in addition to letters of appeals and moving pictures.

WHISKY SEIZURE CLAUSE ILLEGAL

Continued from Page 1.

a two-thirds vote of the Senators present. Judging from the temper of Senators, it is doubtful if the Senate will consent to limit debate.

Denounced by Shields.

Discussing the Smoot amendment, Senator Shields said:

"This amendment is unconstitutional. By fixing the price at which whisky in bond is to be taken over by the President, the Senate has undertaken to arrogate to itself power that belongs to the courts. Congress may legislate power to commandeer and may authorize compensation, but when it attempts to fix prices it encroaches upon the authority of the judiciary.

"How can Congress say what is a fair price for property to be taken over unless there has been an exhaustive inquiry? To say that cost, plus 10 per cent., is a fair price is to arbitrarily hit upon a price without any real attempt to arrive at a fair circulation. Manifestly if any price is to be fixed by Congress it ought to be the market price and not the cost price. But Congress has not the right to fix any price.

"Does any one believe the owners of this whisky are going to allow their goods to be confiscated without challenge in court? No greater sophistry or heresy ever existed than to assume that we may commandeer without ample compensation.

"This whole affair has simply been an effort to force prohibition on the country at a time when the need of the country is for stern, logical legislation for food control, but not liquor control."

Senator Stone of Missouri, who had characterized the Smoot amendment as "flagrantly unconstitutional," blamed the advocates of "bone-dry" legislation for the situation that had arisen.

"The situation confronting us," he said, "very clearly illustrates the passion—the unwise, riotous passion—that influences too often the judgment of Senators who are bent at all hazards upon accomplishing an end. It is rather surprising to me that it took Senators twenty-six hours, including Sunday, to discover that the liquor amendment was a direct and absolute violation of the Constitution.

"The junior Senator from Missouri (Mr. Reed) placed before the Senate very elaborately a number of decisions bearing upon this question at the time the Smoot amendment was before us. I recall that several Senators protested against it as being unconstitutional in the five-minute speeches they were permitted to make. I myself urged the Senate that the effect of it would be to appropriate private property for a supposed private use without due process of law and without just compensation. When the matter was before the Senate at that time it ought to have been understood, and I repeat my astonishment that Senators voted for it."

"When I voted for the Smoot amendment I thought it constitutional, or I would not have voted that way," interposed Senator Kenyon. "Since Saturday I have become convinced that it is not worth the paper it is written on."

"I am surprised the Senator did not take the trouble to find out whether it was constitutional," rejoined Senator Stone. "If he had listened intently he would have heard other Senators dwell upon its unconstitutionality."

"I think I did not hear the argument the Senator alludes to," replied Senator Kenyon. "I was out of the chamber at the time."

"Well, it ought not have been necessary for anybody to make an argument to so acute and astute and able a lawyer as the Senator from Iowa," replied Senator Stone suavely. "He need not have taken thirty-six hours to find out that the amendment is, as he now says, not worth the paper it is written on."

"That is probably true. I had not given it sufficient consideration," assented Senator Kenyon. "But I followed the argument of the Senator from Tennessee very closely today, and I have been convinced by that."

"I only wish to emphasize," said Senator Stone, "how improvidently we act, how unwisely we act, when we have it in our minds to do something without regard to consequences. The Constitution in the way of some gentlemen who want to do a particular sort of work is inoperative and of no consequence. They just brush it aside and go on and vote. I hope this very pertinent, impressive situation will have a leveling and sober effect hereafter upon the judgments and actions of Senators."

When Senator Chamberlain, convinced, as he said, that the delay on the Food bill was becoming fatal to effective control of the food supply of the country, asked for general consent for a final vote on Friday, Senator Reed protested that the Senate might "fall into more mistakes like the Smoot amendment" if an attempt were made to rush passage of the bill.

"It seems to be conceded all around now that the Smoot amendment is unconstitutional in law," said Senator Reed, "and yet we seem to have bound ourselves by the unanimous consent agreement under which it was passed, so that we cannot bring it up again for reconsideration. That is unfortunate. The only way I see out of the dilemma is to refer the whole bill back to the Committee of the Whole, where the offending amendment may be taken out."

That procedure was objected to by Senator Chamberlain, who wanted quick action on the bill. He insisted on general consent to fix a date for final passage of the bill, even though, as he admitted, in doing so the offending Smoot amendment would have to stay in.

"I don't question the views of Senators on the unconstitutionality of the Smoot amendment," said Senator Chamberlain, "but I want the discussion on the whole bill to end somehow."

Senator Wadsworth opposed limiting debate at this time, saying there were many vital features of the bill that had not been touched upon and which must be thoroughly debated if the Senate wanted to avoid mistakes. He adverted to Section 3, under which the Food Administrator would be appointed.

"Under Section 3 a complete readjustment of the whole governmental machinery would be effected," said Senator Wadsworth. "It is too important to be confined to ten minutes of debate. If we are limited to consideration of the vital features of this measure we'll find ourselves doing as foolish things as we did on Saturday with the Smoot amendment. We cannot afford to make any more blunders like that."

Senator Wadsworth formally objecting to general consent for a final vote on the bill Friday, Senator Chamberlain moved for consent next week. Again Senator Wadsworth objected. It was then that Senator Chamberlain put in his motion for closure, which was signed by twenty-one Senators, as follows:

Democrats—Chamberlain, Owen, Hollis, Thompson, Robinson, Jones, Kendrick, Husting, Shafroth, Beckham, Gerry, Ashurst, Myers, Johnson of South Dakota, McKellar, Pomerene, Tillman, and Swanson.

Republicans—Kenyon, McLean, and Colt.

The motion, a substitute for one signed last week by forty-two Senators, asked that debate be brought to a close by closure, but does not charge that a filibuster has been instituted.

In opposing the closure idea, Senator Penrose took a fling at the bill, remarking that Section 1, which defines the powers to be conferred upon the President in food control, was "so awkwardly drawn as to be ridiculous.

"Its ungrammatical phrasing would put a coterie of schoolboys to shame," said the Senator. "It's impertinently ungrammatical."

That great harm had resulted to the wheat market since the food legislation had been under discussion was charged by Senator Nelson. Citing the drop in prices, he declared that the Government must buy the wheat or farmers would suffer, the millers being unable to absorb all the crop. The Senator said Herbert C. Hoover had told him his idea was to form a Government corporation, along the lines of the Shipping Board, which would purchase wheat.

The Senate accepted the committee amendment empowering the Government to take over and operate packing houses, oil and gas wells and pipe lines, in addition to mines, factories and other plants, if necessary to secure an adequate supply of necessaries for the army and navy. An amendment to permit the Board of Mediation and Conciliation to pass upon wages to be paid employes of plants commandeered by the Government was also adopted without a record vote.

If the bill is recommitted there may be an attempt to add a section giving Government control of coal and railway supplies. Federal Trade Commissioners Fort and Culver conferred today with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is endeavoring to agree upon an amendment to permit such regulation. Separate bills for this purpose have already been introduced by Senators Pomerene and Cummins.

Senator Curtis presented the proposed resolution for submission of a national prohibition constitutional amendment, and asked its immediate consideration, stating that in view of Congressional action upon the liquor question the time was opportune. Objection by Senator Penrose blocked the request.

WILL CONTROL WHEAT BUYING

Hoover Forecasts End of Speculation if Food Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Herbert C. Hoover said today that if Congress gave him the power it was his intention to put an end to speculation in wheat. He had obtained information from Western States that credence was being given to a report that an arbitrary price was to be fixed on wheat for the 1917 crop, and that it would be less than $2 a bushel. He said:

"It is not the intention of the Food Administration to fix the price of wheat, nor is it expected that it will have any such power. If the Food bill passes Congress, however, we certainly shall not stand for speculative buying of wheat."

It is understood here that agencies must be established to control the buying of export wheat, lest the power in the single hand now buying for all the Allies be used against the interests of the American farmer. There are no longer a hundred foreign buyers in the market in competition, for it has been reduced to one man. It is understood that the allied Governments have already fixed the price at about $1.80 a bushel for their own 1917 domestic crop and that the Canadian authorities last Autumn offered to sell the Allies the Canadian harvest at about that price.

The feeling with Mr. Hoover and such of his associates as have conferred with him is that the export price must be maintained at a figure which will serve as an inducement to the farmer to stimulate to the maximum the production of wheat.

Can't Take Liquor Into Dry States.

FARGO, N. D., July 9.—Carrying liquor into dry States, though intended only for personal consumption and not for sale, is interstate commerce and a violation of the Federal "bone dry" law, according to an opinion handed down today by United States Judge Charles F. Amidon, said to be the first dealing with the subject.

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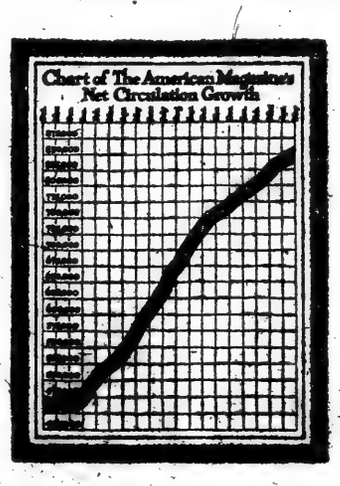

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EDWARDS BOYS LEAD OUIMET OVER THE MIDLOTHIAN GOLF COURSE

TWO BROTHERS LEAD ON WESTERN LINKS

K. P. Edwards Wins Qualifying Round of Title Play with 72 —Donald Second with 76.

OUIMET HAS CARD OF 77

John G. Anderson, Arthur Lee, and F. J. Douglass in Tie with Boston Golfer—Few Low Scores.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Kenneth P. Edwards of the Midlothian Club today led a field of 145 golfers in the eighteen-hole elimination round of the Western amateur championship, playing the 6,508-yard Midlothian course in 72 strokes, par for the links. His brother Donald, also of the home club, was second, with 76.

Francis Ouimet of Boston, playing by invitation as an amateur, although held a professional by the United States Golf Association, had a card of 77, thereby tying for third place with John G. Anderson of New York, Arthur Lee of Detroit, and F. J. Douglass of Chicago. Addison Stillwell and Albert Seckel of Chicago, a former Western champion, were next with 78. The only others to get under 80 were Perry Adair of Atlanta and E. H. Bankard of Chicago, each with 79.

The international entries finished well, Jack May of Buenos Aires, Argentine champion, and J. S. Worthington of England each obtaining 82. Scores above 87 were eliminated from the eighteen-hole medal play tomorrow forenoon, which will qualify the best thirty-two for match play. Bobby Jones, the youthful Atlanta golfer and Southern champion, played consistently through the fairway, but erratic putting held him to a card of 40, 40—80. Tom Prescott, another Atlanta entrant, also made 80, while Richard Hickey of Atlanta made the round in 42, 40—82. The fifth Southern player, G. W. Adair, father of Perry, was close behind with 83. Reuben G. Bush of New Orleans, Southern champion in 1916, had 42, 43—85.

The Eastern contingent nearly lost one representative when Jess E. Guilford of Boston, champion of Massachusetts, ran amuck on the incoming journey. He went out in 38, two over par, but got tangled with a log and other difficulties on the 338-yard sixteenth hole and was rewarded with a 9. He finished with 84.

Among the surprises was the failure of James D. Standish, jr., of Detroit, former Michigan champion, and twice runner-up to Chick Evans, to qualify. Standish took 90 strokes for the eighteen holes.

Of other Eastern players entered by invitation, because there was no other national tournament this year, S. R. Hollander finished fifth, seven men tied at 87 for last place, while C. E. Van Vleck of Baltusrol had 88.

Kenneth Edwards had inauspicious taking 42 strokes on both the first and second nines. But after this he played in the par of the course even with par on all holes except the fifth which he holed out for a four against a par five. He completed the outward journey in 38, one over par. The Midlothian star continued his excellent work on return trip, taking 35, one stroke under par. On the home green, Edwards missed a three-foot putt for a four. His card follows:

Out	5	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	4—37
In	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	5—35—72

Ouimet started well, but soon encountered trouble. On the eighth hole, for instance, he had a 6 and his outgoing journey was made in 40. He improved a bit after the turn, with the result that he registered a 37. His card follows:

Out	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	6	5—40
In	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—37—77

Another 77 card was that turned in by John Anderson of Siwanoy. It read:

Out	6	4	2	5	5	3	4	5	5—39
In	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—38—77

Tomorrow morning the second half of the qualifying round will be decided, with the low thirty-two in the championship flight. The first round of match play will follow in the afternoon.

The qualifying scores were:

Kenneth P. Edwards, Midlothian, 37, 35—72; Donald Edwards, Midlothian, 36, 40—76; Arthur Lee, Jr., Detroit, 39, 38—77; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 40, 37—77; Frank J. Douglass, Bob o' Link, 38, 39—77; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 39, 38—77; Addison Stillwell, Chicago, 40, 38—78; Albert Seckel, Riverside, 38, 40—78; Perry Adair, Druid Hills, 40, 39—79; E. Howe Bankard, Midlothian, 39, 40—79; Ruscie B. Martin, Marquette, 40, 40—80; Paul Burnett, Maywood, 43, 42—80; Robert T. Jones, Druid Hills, 40, 40—80; Wm. C. Fownes, Jr., Shawnee, 39, 41—80; A. S. McIntyre, Hinsdale, 41, 39—80; Joe McDonald, Calumet, 38, 42—80; Thomas H. Prescott, Druid Hills, 41, 39—80; D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, 42, 38—80; Paul Hunter, Midlothian, 42, 38—80; Charles Grimes, Flossmoor, 38, 43—81; Walter Crowdus, Olympia Fields, 41, 40—81; J. Wm. Mays, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 40, 42—82; H. E. Stacy, Kenwood, 42, 40—82; W. B. A. Duffy, Beverly, 42, 40—82; J. S. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 41, 41—82; J. H. Douglass, Jr., Midlothian, 41, 41—82; Richard Hickey, Druid Hills, 42, 40—82; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 43, 39—82; G. Decker, French Rock Island Arsenal, 42, 40—82; Frank D. Burgess, Wheaton, 40, 42—82; R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 43, 39—82; Anthony Haines, Onwentsia Club, 43, 40—83; Paul Gardner, Onwentsia Club, 43, 40—83; A. H. Lockerby, Highlands, 40, 43—83; Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland, 38, 45—84; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 43, 45—88; S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 43, 44—87.

CHICK EVANS IS BEATEN.

Loses Best Ball Foursome Match, Paired with Harry Legg.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 9.—George Sargent and Otis George, local professionals, defeated Chick Evans, Chicago national amateur and open golf champion, and Harry G. Legg, Minneapolis amateur, in an eighteen-hole best ball foursome, 2 up and 1 to go, on the Interlachen Links here today. The match was for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Evans scored the lowest medal card with a 72, two below par. Legg turned in an 80, Sargent a 73, and George a 75. Tomorrow afternoon Evans and Legg will be paired against Thomas Stevens and Arthur Clarkson, Minneapolis professionals, in a similar benefit match.

MORE GAMES SCHEDULED.

International League Series Extended to September.

Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, announced yesterday a supplemental schedule of games which will prolong the season for the eight clubs in the circuit until the middle of September. This list was arranged following the abandonment of the original plans of the league officials to hold a series of post-season games between clubs in the American Association and those in the International League. According to the original schedule, both circuits were to have played through about one-half of the season and then begun their post-season contests.

The new schedule starts on Aug. 6. Baltimore and Newark, the two teams now fighting stiffly for the leading position in the pennant chase, will meet in six additional games. These will be contested on four playing days. A double-header is scheduled for Baltimore on Labor Day and a single game follows in Sept. 4. At Newark one game will be played on Sept. 8 and two the following day, Sunday.

In all, the league teams will play a total of forty-two games on the additional schedule, this number of contests being equally divided between home and out-of-town games.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Louisville, 4; Columbus, 0.
Minneapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 1.

Giants To-Day with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Gaddi Outclasses Munce in New York Athletic Club Bout.

An unusually large crowd of followers of amateur boxing saw a war-time boxing bout last night at the New York Athletic Club's bi-weekly tournament when Gordon Munce, formerly of the People's Palace, but now of the Seventy-first Regiment stationed "somewhere in New York," appeared in the ring against John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, holder of the national, New York State, and metropolitan light-heavyweight and heavyweight championship titles.

They were opponents in the only bouts staged in the heavyweight class, and after three interesting rounds Gaddi received the judges' award. When introduced by Announcer Joe Rudd, who made known the fact that Munce was to leave within a short time for France the soldier boy received a great ovation. He was entirely outclassed, however, by Gaddi in their three-round bout, and at the final bell the three-time champion won by a wide margin.

In other classes short bouts were the rule, and in a number of the exhibitions the referee was called upon to use his discretionary powers. One of the upsets of the evening came in the final bout of the 135-pound class, in which Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. C., New York champion, was outpointed by F. Verona, Bronxdale A. C., in three rounds.

The summaries;

110-Pound Class.—A. Golden, Brooklyn, defeated Arthur Farrell, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, one round, referee's decision; T. McMahon, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., defeated A. Huretsky, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, referee's decision, judges disagreed. Final bout.—A. Golden, unattached, defeated T. McMahon, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Adam Hill, Yoerger's Boxing School, defeated A. Klein, unattached, one round, referee's decision; I. Lambert, unattached, defeated C. Garavanti, Columbus Park, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout.—A. Hill, Yoerger's Boxing School, defeated I. Lambert, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—William Morris, East Side House, defeated N. Lupson, unattached, one round, referee's decision; L. Aidrin, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated J. Bernstein, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—William Morris, East Side House, defeated Louis Aidrin, Norwegian-American A. C., two rounds, referee's decision.

135-Pound Class.—Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. C., defeated T. Hughes, Paulist A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; F. Verona, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Jack Pruzan, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, one round, referee's decision.

Final Bout.—F. Verona, Bronxdale A. C., defeated F. Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class.—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew Club, defeated Gordon Munce, Seventy-first Regiment, three rounds, judges' decision.

DILLON IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Jack Clifford at Broadway S. C.—Other Bouts.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis lightheavyweight, who left this city several months ago after plans had been made for a ten-round bout between him and the late Les Darcey, will again be seen in action in a metropolitan ring this evening at the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn, where the Indianapolis boxer is scheduled to go against Jack Clifford of Brooklyn in the main ten-round exhibition. Dillon arrived in New York yesterday, and declares he is in excellent physical condition after a long absence from ring competition. He has enlisted for service in the United States Navy and this will probably mark his last local ring appearance.

Vying with this contest will be the card arranged for the weekly show of the Pioneer S. C., which contains two ten-round exhibitions. In the principal one of these Frankie Burns, the veteran Jersey City bantam-weight, and Dutch Brandt, a sturdy Brooklynite, will be opponents, while in the other contest the principals will be Red McDonald, the sorrel-topped west side boxer, and Kid Henry.

At the Harlem S. C. of Rockaway this evening Young Fulton, the east side lightweight, and Paddy Burns of Rockaway will be opponents in the principal ten-round bout.

TO DISCUSS ATHLETICS.

National Collegiate Body Will Consider Prospects Aug. 2.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be held in Washington on Aug. 2 to discuss the prospects for intercollegiate athletics during the next collegiate year. The conference will be held as the result of the suggestion offered at the meeting of graduate athletic managers in this city some weeks ago.

The date of the meeting is announced in a letter sent to the colleges by Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., of the War College at Washington, D. C. The letter, describing the purpose of the meeting, follows:

A letter was sent some weeks ago by the undersigned to the colleges of the country, suggesting the advisability of a conference this Summer, to discuss the prospects for intercollegiate athletics during the next college year, and to recommend, if possible, a program that would appeal to all parts of the country as best suited to safeguard the country's interests in the present critical situation and at the same time to preserve college athletics, so far as they may be kept up without detriment to the military needs. A large number of replies were received, practically all favoring such a conference.

It has been suggested that a meeting of the whole association be held, rather than that of the Executive Committee. An expression of opinion on this point was asked from the district representatives, and from a number of other gentlemen prominent in collegiate athletics. The large majority of those consulted favor the original plan of a meeting of the Executive Committee. However, in order that there may be a general expression of opinion, it has been decided to invite all the colleges that care to do so to send representatives to meet with the Executive Committee, with the understanding that all present take part in the discussion and aid in formulating the decisions to be reached. The expenses of the district representatives alone will be borne by the association. In order that the fullest possible information may be available for the meeting, these representatives will be asked to correspond with the colleges in their districts, and to come to the conference ready to report on the attitude taken or likely to be taken next year, by individual colleges and by local associations.

The meeting will be held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Aug. 2, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. It is hoped that a large number of college men may be able to attend, so as to aid with their advice in the solution of this important and pressing problem.

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GIANTS PULL GAME OUT OF THE RAIN

Cardinals Tie Tally After a Shower, but New York Wins Out in End, 3 to 2.

The Giants defeated the combined opposition of the Cardinals and a rainstorm at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The shower helped the St. Louis Club only inasmuch as it deferred their daily defeat by about forty minutes. The score was 3 to 2. When the Giants were leading by a score of 2 to 1, in the fifth inning, the rain came down hard, and after all the players had been well soaked Umpire Bill Klem discovered it was raining and called a recess.

The game was held up for more than half an hour, during which time the spectators were entertained by Groundkeeper Henry Fabian and his corps of assistant grass cutters. They dressed the diamond up in its rainy-day mackintosh and baffled the rain in its effort to make a quagmire out of the infield. When a half hour had passed the Giants assumed that the game was all over, and they formed into a mass formation and started for the shower baths, so as to be home for an early meal.

It just happened that Umpire Bill Klem wasn't as hungry as the ball players, so he ordered them all back to finish the game. By this time Manager McGraw had taken it for granted that the game was over at the fifth inning, and he disappeared. Captain Charley Herzog then had a spirited face-to-face argument with Klem about playing in the mud puddles.

Herzog pointed out to the umpire that one of the fundamental indications of intelligence in the human race was to get in out of the rain. He also pointed out that the Giants' laundry bill would be something staggering if the colonial cream uniforms were left to the mercy of the mud. Both arguments went over Klem's head like a kite. Then they stripped the diamond of its rubber coat, and the Cards proceeded first to tie up the score, only to be defeated a moment later.

While the game was held up two brass bands had a playing duel. The game was attended by a flock of soldiers from the Fifteenth Coast Artillery and another bunch from the Twenty-second Infantry. Both had their brass bands with them. The honors of the concert competition went to the coast artillery band, as it had a bass drummer who got in two left jabs to the other fellow's one.

It was perhaps a fortunate thing for the game that Manager McGraw left before Klem ordered the game to continue after the rain stopped. For if McGraw insisted it was raining, he would be raining, that's all there is to it, and, again, if he insisted hard enough that it was raining, even if the sun was shining, it would take more than Umpire Bill Klem and a staff of lawyers to even hint to McGraw that it wasn't raining.

Slim Sallee pitched for the Giants, and in his long roller-coaster career in baseball he has never pitched a better game. The old left arm was working with the precision of a Swiss watch. His best work was done with men on the bases, when he cut them down just at times when they were entertaining ambitions to run the bases at random. The Cards are heavy hitters, Cruise, Jack Smith, and Hornsby, were all blind to Sal's flinging.

The Cards sent the old Giant pitcher, Leon Ames, to the mound, but, as Red has always been associated with hard luck in his pitching, hardly any one expected him to beat the Giants at the pace they are going now. Ames did the best hitting for the Cards, but the three times he got on the bases Jack Smith forced him out at second.

The Giants satisfied their first run thirst in the third inning. Rariden holdout a fly to Stengel right and left fields, and Jack Smith and Cruise held a convention in the outfield as the ball was coming down. Smith said, "I got it," and Cruise retaliated with the crisp answer, "Get out of the light, I got it."

As the boys didn't have time to flip up a nickel to decide who would take it, the ball fell safely between them and Rariden reached second base.

Sallee rolled a bunt to Ames, who tossed the ball to third to get Rariden, but Betzel evidently had an idea that it was a force-out play, for he didn't even try to tag Rariden, so he was as safe as a liberty bond. Stengel snapped a single to centre, scoring Rariden, while Sallee went to second. Herzog laid down another bunt to Ames, and when Red threw the ball to first Paulette doublecrossed him and muffed it. The bases were filled. Benny Kauff's sacrifice fly scored Sallee, and when Burns tried to plow his way to third on the play he was doubled up in the attempt. Zimmerman's rocket to Long ended the session.

In the fourth Sallee lost his grip on the ball for a while, and the Cards got a run. Ames led off and fanned. Miller singled through short and Snyder walked. Paulette filed to Kauff, and Ames shot a single to right. Robertson made a diving attempt to nab the ball, but he landed on his left ear and the ball got away from him. Miller scooted home while Davey Jon doing his gymnastics. That's the way the game stood when the rain came at the end of the fifth.

In the first inning after the deluge the Cards tied the count. With one gone, Dots Miller walloped a two-bagger to right, the muddy going in the outgardens making it impossible for Robertson to get up his usual speed. Snyder smashed a single to right which scored Miller. The Giants tightened up with this danger confronting them, and Paulette hit into a double play.

The Giants won the tilt in the seventh. After Hornsby had tossed Robertson out at first, Ames issued his first pass of the game to Holke. Rariden welted a double to the left-field fence and Holke romped home with the victory.

Th score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Smith,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Betzel,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Long,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	5	6	Cruise,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	2	1	0	Miller,2b	4	0	2	3	2
Holke,1b	2	1	0	8	1	Snyder,c	3	0	1	0	1
Rariden,c	3	1	2	6	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Sallee,p	2	1	0	0	2	Ames,p	2	0	2	0	2
						aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	6	27	12	Total	31	2	8	24	12

a Batted for Ames in ninth.
Errors—Betzel, Paulette.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Rariden, (2,) Miller. Sacrifice hits—Betzel, Herzog, Sallee, Cruise. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double plays—Cruise, Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Hornsby and Paulette; Holke, Fletcher, and Holke; Fletcher and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 3; Ames, 1. Earned runs—Off Sallee, 2; Ames, 3. Struck out—By Sallee, 5. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

RACING
AT
AQUEDUCT
TODAY
SIX ATTRACTIVE EVENTS
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Gazelle Handicap
AS A SPECIAL FEATURE
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by Trolley.
Grand Stand, $1. Ladies, $1.50.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 0.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 1.
(First game.)
Detroit, 10; Washington, 2.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	45	23	.662
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	35	.533
Cincinnati	42	39	.519
Chicago	40	38	.513
Brooklyn	31	36	.463
Boston	28	39	.418
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	48	28	.632
Boston	46	28	.622
Cleveland	42	37	.532
New York	37	34	.521
Detroit	37	37	.500
Washington	31	41	.431
St. Louis	30	47	.390
Philadelphia	26	45	.366

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two games, first at 1:30.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

REDS HOLD A BATTING BEE.

Hammer Nehf for 14 Hits and Rout Braves by 4 to 0.

BOSTON, July 9.—Cincinnati hammered out 14 hits today off the delivery of Nehf, of Boston, and won 4 to 0. Garry Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati club, former Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, sat with fellow Elks from this city behind the visitors' dugout and enjoyed the slugging of the Ohioans, who made a total of 23 bases. Groh and Kopf led with two doubles and a triple and two triples respectively. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	2	3	1	2	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	2	5	Bailey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Roush,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Chase,2b	4	0	1	1	0	Magee,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	0	4	0	Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Shean,2b	4	0	2	2	1	Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Clarke,c	4	1	2	3	0	Tragesser,c	4	0	1	3	3
Eller,p	4	0	0	2	0	Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	36	4	14	27	10	Total	33	0	8	27	16

Error—Tragesser.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Groh, (2,) Clarke. Three-base hits—Groh, Kopf, (2.) Stolen bases—Thorpe. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Double plays—Shean and Chase; Magee and Tragesser, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Nehf, 14 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Eller, 8 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Eller, 1; Nehf, 1. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SOX DROP THIRD IN ROW.

World's Champions Bow Again to the Indians by 4 to 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—Cleveland made it three straight from Boston today winning, 4 to 3, by reason of an eighth inning rally. Wambsgans's error gave Boston two in the first, while a double by Walker and a single by Agnew added one in the eighth. With one out in the last half of the eighth, Chapman doubled and Speaker singled. Roth was safe on Janvrin's error. Guisto's out advanced Speaker and Roth and they scored on Graney's pop double.

Graney scored the winning run on Evans's single. A phenomenal stop and throw by Wambsgans in the ninth prevented Boston from tying the score and ended the game.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
W'gans,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Hooper,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	0	1	3	Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Roth,rf	4	1	0	1	1	Gardner,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Guisto,1b	4	0	1	10	1	Lewis,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Graney,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Walker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Evans,ss	3	0	1	1	3	Scott,ss	4	0	0	2	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	1	0	Agnew,c	4	0	2	5	0
Billings,c	0	0	0	2	0	Mays,p	4	0	0	0	3
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	2	aMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aHoward	0	0	0	0	0						
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	4	6	27	16	Total	33	3	8	24	12

a Ran for O'Neill in seventh.
b Batted for Klepfer in seventh.
c Ran for Hoblitzel in ninth.

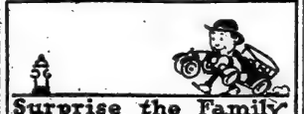
Errors—Wambsgans,	Chapman,	Guisto, Janvrin.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Walker, Chapman, Graney. Stolen bases—McNally, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, 2; Lewis, 2; Evans. Double plays—Janvrin, Scott, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 5; Klepfer, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Klepfer, 5 and 0 in 7; Gould, 3 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Mays, 4; Klepfer, 5; Gould, 2. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

JOHNSTON COMING EAST.

Will Play in Exhibit Tennis Matches at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—A series of exhibition matches has been arranged to begin in Utica July 20, when for two days ten of the leading players will appear here. Among those who will compete are W. M. Johnston and Miss Mary Brown of California, F. B. Alexander, Harold Throckmorton, K. H. Behr, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt. Others who will play in this city are Charles S. Garland, Samuel T. Hardy of England and California, Irving C. Wright, and George Wightman.



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REVISED YANKEES NOSE OUT BROWNS

Shifted Lineup at Last Brings Victory to Donovanites Without Extra Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—After failing in twelve consecutive games to score a victory over the nine-inning route, the Yankees put one over this afternoon in the third game of their series with the Browns. Fine pitching by Allen Russell, stellar fielding by his mates, and timely hits by Pipp and Hendryx carried Donovan's team to success by the close score of 2 to 1.

Donovan rearranged his line-up and shook up his batting order previous to the game. Fritz Maisel, who had not missed an inning of any championship game played this season by the Yanks up to today, suffered the fate of all light hitters and was benched. Bauman, who recently displaced Magee in the outfield, was moved in to second base and Angel Aragon sent to the left-field patrol. Elmer Miller was moved over to right and Tim Hendryx went to centre.

The new arrangement failed to produce any amount of hitting, but at least it won a ball game, and victories are very scarce with the Yankees these days. But for a lapse in thinking that might be pinned to one of several Yanks the score might have been more one-sided. Donovan still is under suspension, and Duke Farrell is running the team from the bench.

In the first inning, with one run in and two Yanks on the bases, Bauman sauntered up to the plate when Miller was supposed to hit. After Bauman had been hit by a pitched ball the mistake was brought to Umpire Connolly's attention, and the latter promptly declared Miller out, as another had batted in his turn, and with the mistake went a fine opportunity to add more runs, as Davenport was wabbling somewhat, but later events proved that they were not needed.

The Yankees had a long argument with Umpire Moriarty in the fifth inning, and before it was over Jim Shawkey had been chased to the clubhouse. He had come out from the Yankee dugout to plead the case for Farrell. The kick was brought about when Russell hit Severeid as the latter ran to first base after rolling to the Yankee pitcher. He ran far inside the base line and got away with it, the ball hitting him in the neck. Moriarty waved a threatening finger at several other Yankees before play was resumed. The decision did not cost anything, as the Browns were retired runless in this inning.

The Yanks began the scoring in the fifth inning. With one out, Peck shot a double to right, and, after Fragon had filed, Pipp chased Peck in with a single to centre. A wild pitch put Pipp on second. Baker walked, and then came the blunder in the batting which retired the side.

The Browns threatened in the sixth, when Austin beat out a bunt and Sisler doubled to right field. Sloan had filed out. With runners on second and third, Pratt fouled to Baker, and Aragon, after running around in a circle, pulled down Jacobson's long hoist to left.

The Yanks put over the deciding run in the seventh. Miller drew a pass, and advanced on Baumann's sacrifice. Alexander popped to Lavan, and Russell got a scratch hit which put Miller on third. He counted on Hendryx's safe slam to left.

The Browns got their only run in the eighth inning. With one out, Sloan singled to centre, and advanced while Bauman was throwing Sisler out at first. Pratt's single to centre chased Sloan home.

Peckinpaugh's fielding was the feature. He handled nine chances faultlessly, one a high throw from Russell for a force-out, which he grabbed with one hand, and another a somersaulting stop which robbed Severeid of a hit in the seventh inning. The stop off Severeid saved a run, as it was followed by an infield out and a long drive to right by Davenport.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Hendryx,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'gh,as	4	1	1	2	6	Austin,3b	4	0	2	1	0
Aragon,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Sloan,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	3	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	3	0
Miller,rf	3	1	0	1	0	aMarsans	0	0	0	0	0
Bauman,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Johnson,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Alexander,c	3	0	0	3	1	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Russell,p	3	0	1	0	3	Severeid,c	4	0	0	7	1
						Ryan,as	3	0	0	1	2
						bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Dav'nport,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	30	2	5	27	12	Total	33	1	8	27	14

a Ran for Pratt in eighth.
b Batted for Lavan in ninth.
Errors—Russell, Shotton.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Sisler. Stolen bases—Alexander, Austin. Sacrifice hit—Davenport. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler; Bauman, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 7. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Davenport, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Davenport, 5 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Russell, 3; Davenport, 6. Wild pitches—Davenport, 2. Time—1 hour 51 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarity, and Nallin.

Pitcher Conelly Ties Record.

DALLAS, Texas, July 9. — Pitcher James P. Conelly of the Dallas Club in the Texas League has tied the major league record held jointly by Rube Marquard and Tim Keefe, having just won his nineteenth consecutive game. Conelly's seventeenth consecutive victory was a no hit game, in which only twenty-seven batsmen faced him. Conelly pitched for the Federal League in 1914.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 5; Hartford, 3.

TIGERS SHARE THE SPOILS.

Senators Win First Game, 8 to 1, but Detroit

473 JAPANESE JOIN NEW YORK RED CROSS

Their Action Pointed to as Conclusive Proof of Friendship for United States.

INVALID CHILD GIVES MONEY

Fourth Avenue Building Placed at Disposal of Society as Institute for War Cripples.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that 473 Japanese, resident in New York City, all members of the Japanese Association, had joined the society in a body, eight of them taking life memberships in the organization. Funds to cover the enrollment of all were turned over to the Treasurer of the chapter. Dr. T. C. Takamine is the President and H. Maidako the Secretary of the Japanese Association.

"This would seem to be a conclusive answer to those persons who have endeavored to stir up trouble between Japan and the United States," a statement issued by the New York Chapter last night reads. "Evidently those persons did not count on the loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese in America who are not only participating in Red Cross work but who were also an important factor in the recent Liberty Loan campaign."

It was announced that responses to the appeal issued to the working people of New York to contribute 'one day's pay to the Red Cross are coming in by every mail and that in only a few isolated instances have employers who were asked to co-operate in this campaign refused their assistance. The names of those employers who refuse to co-operate are withheld by the Red Cross. "To end the war, stop sending supplies to all the belligerents," one of those who refused his assistance wrote.

A little boy, poorly clad, came into the Red Cross headquarters at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street yesterday. He carried a small bag in which were several pennies. He said they had been contributed by his little sister, who is an invalid. The little girl, by a special ruling, was made a member of the New York County Chapter.

The War Finance Committee of the National Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman, announced last night that the Red Cross unit of the New York Produce Exchange had turned over to the American Red Cross War Finance Committee yesterday contributions totaling $2,861.11. Checks for $1,611.96, representing 10 per cent. of the sales in the New York and Brooklyn stores of James Butler, Inc., for one day in Red Cross Weeks, are included in this amount. The Butler stores contributed $878.13 in addition through Red Cross Chapters in various towns.

A check for $1,500 from W. Gordon McCabe & Co. of Charleston, S. C., and another for $1,085, signed by Thomas Hale, Superintendent of the New York Stock Exchange, also were received. These funds were obtained through the sale of a bale of cotton for the benefit of the Red Cross. The largest individual contribution came from M. R. Bashford of 240 West Seventy-sixth Street, who sent in a check for $1,000. Other contributors were Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, $500; employes of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, $188; Abraham Bauman, 110 Fifth Avenue, $200; Astoria Silk Works, $500, through F. D. Underwood's team, and Fannie Morris Murray, $550. It was formally announced yesterday that the building at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue formerly occupied by the Packard Business College had been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross by Jeremiah Milbank, a member of the General Council of the New York Charity Organization Society, as the place for the location of the institute for war cripples recently announced by the War Council of the American red Cross. The institute itself has been made possible by Mr. Milbank through a gift of $50,000. It will be devoted to the training and readjusting to industry of men prmanently crippled and disabled by the war.

Edward T. Devine, director of the New York School of Philanthropy, has charge of the organization of the enterprise. He returned yesterday from Canada, where, accompanied by Charles H. Winslow and Douglas C. McMurtrie, he has made a survey of the work that is being done there in adapting disabled soldiers and sailors to industry.

Fined $500 for Dispensing Drugs.

Dr. Howard James, who advertised, according to detectives attached to Lieutenant Scherb's narcotic squad, that he could cure the drug habit, was yesterday fined $500 or given the option of ninety days in jail by Justices Kernochan, O'Keefe, and Herrmann in Special Sessions on a specific charge of failing to account for drugs dispensed.

JOHN B. PIERCE LEFT MILLION TO EMPLOYES

Radiator Maker's Will Also Gives Them Part Income of $2,500,000—400 Beneficiaries.

BOSTON, July 9.—Appreciation for faithful services of 400 of his older employes by dividing $1,000,000 among them, with further provisions giving them 60 per cent. of the income of $2,500,000, this principal also ultimately to be distributed among them with certain limitations, was expressed in the will of John Bartlett Pierce of Peabody, Mass., Vice President of the American Radiator Company, who died June 23. Mr. Pierce's will was filed here today. Not a single one of the beneficiary employes had the slightest intimation of the contents of the document until after the testator's death.

Mr. Pierce, who was founder of the radiator business in the United States, left an estate estimated at $5,000,000. Seven-tenths of this fortune is given by Mr. Pierce to the men who helped him make it. To his associates and employes his will pays tangible tribute for their "keen business ability, combined with a fine sense of honor, a high quality of integrity, and a conscientious and loyal devotion to the performance of duty," and for "their splendid spirit of co-operation." The bequests consist of stock in the business.

In addition to the million dollars to be distributed at once among the employes, Mr. Pierce left $1,000,000 outright to his widow and $500,000 in various bequests to relatives and friends. The residuary estate of $2,500,000 is left in trust, 40 per cent. of the income to go to the widow and two half-sisters and 60 per cent. to be distributed among the employes in the same ratio as the outright million-dollar bequest. After the deaths of the widow and sisters the principal of the trust fund is to be distributed among the employes.

The will provides that the employes to enjoy these benefits must have been in the service of the company at least ten years at the time Mr. Pierce drew the will in December, 1913, and also places certain limitations on the amount, both as to income and principal, of the residuary estate each individual employe shall receive.

The surplus caused by this limitation, the will provides, is to be used for the John B. Pierce Foundation for technical research in heating, ventilating, and sanitation, "to the end that the general hygiene and comforts of human beings and their habitations may be advanced."

The executors and trustees of the will are Clarence M. Woolley and Frank M. Peters of New York and Rolland J. Hamilton of Chicago.

EIGHT OPERAS AT COLUMBIA.

"La Boheme" on July 17, the First in Series for Aviation Fund.

Comforts for wounded American aviators will be provided by the proceeds from the eight grand opera performances to be given at Columbia University beginning on July 17. The money received from the sale of seats will be turned over to Mrs. William Allen Bartlett, Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society.

The opening performance will be "La Boheme" on the evening of July 17 and repeated on July 19. The other performances will be given on the evenings of July 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 31, during which time the operas "Faust," "Tosca," and the double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will each be presented twice.

The performances are to be given in the university's gymnasium, which has been equipped with a large stage and seating accommodations for 2,100 persons.

The company to present the operas includes Claudia Muzio, Luisa Villani, Maggie Teyte, Luca Botta, and other prominent singers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Target," a new play by Samuel Shipman, was produced by A. H. Woods at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. In the cast were Emmett Corrigan; Clara Joel, Harry C. Browne, Harry Mestayer, Maidel Turner, Dorothy Bernard, and James Spottswood. The New York presentation is scheduled for August.

The business of selecting a title for the new Potash and Perlmutter play by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman goes merrily on. The latest to be chosen is "Business Before Pleasure." The comedy will reopen the Eltinge in August.

Bayard Veiller read his new play, "The Chatterbox," to the players who will interpret it yesterday at the Hudson. It will be produced by William Harris, Jr., within the next five weeks.

Julian Mitchell has been re-engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for a term of three years. Mr. Mitchell has been associated with this firm as a stage director for eight years, during which time he has staged some of their most elaborate musical productions.

Cecilia Wright, who sang the requiem at the memorial services for the sailors of the Maine, has been engaged for one of the principal roles in the company that will present "Have a Heart" in the South next season.

Frank Evans and Bert Levy are in charge of the vaudeville show that will be given tonight on the deck of the recruiting land battleship "Recruit" in Union Square. A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee have contributed the services of some of their headliners.

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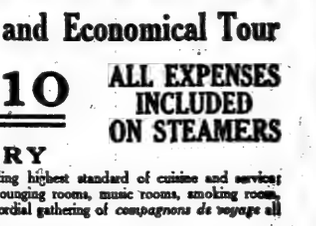

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Please take notice that, in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, dated June 14, 1917, made in a suit in equity in that Court, wherein the Grasselli Chemical Company is complainant, and Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., is defendant, all creditors of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and all other persons whosoever who assert any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., are required to present and file duly verified proofs of their said claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and its estate, with George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell as receivers of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., at their office, No. 120 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1917. Said order dated June 14, 1917, further provides that no creditor of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and no other person whosoever who asserts any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., who fails to file such proof of claim on or before the said 28th day of August, 1917, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., or against the assets and property of the said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., in the hands of said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

Dated

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

THE FOOD BILL MUDDLE.

The latest liquor amendments have made a hopeless muddle of the Food Control bill. Objections that have developed in the Senate to other provisions of the bill, therefore, seem comparatively unimportant. A deliberate effort is making to destroy the measure, to withhold from the President the power to control the food supply of the country while the war lasts. This is undoubtedly backed by every "interest" that would suffer from the enactment of the law. The food speculators, the exporters who do not intend to lose without a struggle the large profits from exportation of foodstuffs to neutrals who will send them in turn to feed the enemy's troops, the anti-war men of pro-German or pacifist tendencies, are as much to blame for this threat of national disaster as the fanatical prohibitionists, whose unwarranted use of their power in Congress has created a condition which will make the enactment of any reasonable prohibition legislation after the war practically impossible. They have aligned their cause with disloyalty.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN, who has borne himself in this disgraceful struggle with admirable dignity, seems firm in his resolve to get a final vote on the measure by Thursday. But the bill that will then be sent to conference will not be one that the President could sign. The conference will be heated and protracted, and it is not unlikely that both houses may be called upon to vote again on the measure. Congress is persistently blind to the peril the nation faces. All the preparedness legislation that has been forced through the two houses thus far has been opposed with bitterness. Before the Senate gets through with its present fight over the Food bill the provision to authorize the President to commandeer factories and packing houses if necessary, and that designed either to legislate the Council of National Defense out of existence or to make, acceptance of the bill impossible, must be discussed. To compel the resignation of all the members of the Advisory Committee of the Council would be to put us back in the position we occupied in the war of 1898.

It is a shameful muddle. A sane law for the conservation of food supplies during the war is essential. The President can do something to stop speculation in foods and more to prevent reckless exportation, but the whole situation will soon be in hopeless confusion without a law for the complete control of food supplies. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the denials of the prohibitionists of the enormous burden of expense that would be placed upon the Government by the enforced purchase of the liquor in bond and the loss of revenues will not bear a moment's examination. It would be wiser for the mischief-makers to admit frankly that they do not care what the cost would be.

THEORISTS AND PRODUCERS.

There are all sorts of technical objections to the calculation that under the excess profits tax the Steel Corporation must pay $113,000,000 taxes and them have left more than some think it entitled to keep. To go no further, it suffices to say that nobody knows what the year's earnings of the leading producer may be with sufficient exactness to estimate the amount of its taxes. But the proposal to enrich the Government from the earnings of rich and successful businesses throws a revealing light backward as well as forward. Would the industrial and military situation be better or worse if the smashing of the Steel Trust had prevented its profits? Suppose the Oil Trust had not been resolved into competitive fractions, what might not the excess tax upon it now be? If the Northern Securities had not been dissolved, or the Tobacco Trust, how many hundreds of millions might not have been collected from them and their like?

Lest any one should imagine that these reactionary ideas are seriously meant, fair warning is given that there is nothing serious about them except the thought that those who have controlled the country's economic destinies should accept responsibility for results under their control of affairs. They are estopped from pleading that they did not intend what has resulted, for they have not repented even yet, under ample demonstration that they are neither prophets nor producers of prosperity. Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, are headed for collision on the single track road along which they are still working. In one direction they confront their own laws, which they are proposing to break rather than repeal. In the other direction they are opposed to the men of business at Washington who are doing a great deal that Congress is talking about doing, and which ought to have been done weeks ago. To be hampered by persistence with ideas of legislation which have falsified predictions in practice under the supervision of their projectors is all the thanks that they receive.

Victory is risked if we must depend upon theorists who forbid co-operation, and if the business of war is to be done by them instead of being intrusted to soldiers, financiers, traders, captains of labor and industry, each in his specialty, and each valued according to the patriotism shown. Confidence in winning the war will be increased if its management is intrusted to men with a record of success in the sort of work the war calls for, instead of to those who have not succeeded in their easier part.

IMPROVING CROP PROSPECTS.

There are improving crop years as well as years in which crops deteriorate as the harvest approaches. This year is of the improving variety, like 1912, when the June indications were falsified by an increase of a hundred million bushels of wheat, and 1915, when the increase was a quarter-billion bushels to the record round billion bushel yield. To the earlier prospects of a wheat calamity there now succeeds on the July indications a prospect of 39,000,000 more bushels in the total yield than last year. The extraordinary loss of 79,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat is recouped by a gain of 117,000,000 bushels in Spring wheat, and the season is still improving.

That is slight, however, compared with a gain of 500,000,000 bushels of corn. If the promise of July is that the record crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels shall be equaled, there is hope that it may be beaten. Early moisture and later heat are an almost unbeatable combination for corn, and they come together when the world's hunger was never greater. Customarily, animals would eat two-thirds of such a crop, but this year we may have to eat it ourselves to save it. Corn is not so well fitted for transportation as wheat, for it does not keep so well. Neither are foreigners so well accustomed to it as ourselves. They do not know how to cook it so that it is a delicacy, and their utensils are not so good for its preparation as ours. We shall not suffer if we eat more than usual of this grain, so rich in oil, and savory, too.

Neither will animals suffer, for seasons like this are good for forage crops. There are 167,000,000 more bushels of potatoes promised, and unconsidered trifles like 33,000,000 more bushels of barley, as good for soup as for beer. There is comfort for everybody except the farmers in today's figures. Their hopes of three-dollar wheat are gone, between the dispensations of Heaven and Mr. HOOVER. It's lucky for them that their holdings of old wheat have been reduced to 15,520,000 bushels against 74,781,000 last year. To that extent they have cashed in, and ought to be satisfied by the increase in the quantities to be harvested.

Each succeeding crop report is more trustworthy as the harvest approaches. More chances of ill-luck are safely passed. If the August report betters July's as the July betters June's, there will be little left in reason to ask from the farmers. Their fair profits will not be grudged them, for as merchants they turn their stock but once a year, and must make one profit do for all.

HOW GERMANY IS RULED.

If the present demand for electoral reform in Germany should succeed, it will not make Germany one whit less an autocracy. It will wipe out the Junker influence in the Reichstag. It will do away with the rotten borough system by which 24,000 East Prussians can outvote 125,000 Berliners. But if the whole Reichstag were given over to the liberal element, Kaiser WILHELM would still rule Germany as an autocrat.

For the Reichstag, of which we hear so much, is not a Legislature; it is a debating society. It can talk, but it cannot act. The real legislative body of Germany is the Bundesrath, of which we hear hardly anything. The Bundesrath has not only legislative power, but executive and judicial. The Reichstag talks, but if it should pass a resolution, the Bundesrath can veto it. The reason we hear so much of the conversational Reichstag and so little of the potent Bundesrath is that the Reichstag meets in public to indulge in oratory, the Bundesrath in private to act.

The Bundesrath is not a body of representatives of the people. It is appointed by the Kings and Princes; its sixty-one members are nominated by, and directly represent, the monarchs of the twenty-five States composing the German Empire. When the Bundesrath meets, the Emperor and the Kings are in session; its members are their ambassadors, not in any respect the delegates of the people. When it is said that the Bundesrath has the power to veto any legislation passed by the Reichstag, what is meant is that the Princes have that power, for the Bundesrath is the German monarchy in session. The Reichstag is merely, what it has been bitterly called in Germany, "a hall of echoes."

There are officials who are called Ministers, but there is no Ministry. The so-called Ministers are merely heads of departments, whom the Chancellor is not obliged to consult about anything; they are there merely to receive orders, they are not much more than bureau chiefs. The Chancellor is the only Minister. He is responsible only to the Emperor. The Reichstag cannot remove him and cannot, as in liberal monarchies, compel his resignation by a vote of lack of confidence in him. It can only storm at him, so long as the Emperor is satisfied. Under the Emperor, he is supreme, accountable to no man.

Not even the Bundesrath can change the Constitution without the Emperor's consent, for no amendment can be passed if twenty votes in the Bundesrath are cast against it, and the Kaiser controls twenty—seventeen from Prussia and three from Alsace-Lorraine. As Professor HAZEN forcefully said in THE SUNDAY TIMES a week ago:

> If every individual in Germany except this one, and including the other Kings and Dukes, wanted a change in the Constitution, they couldn't get it if WILLIAM II. said No! This is the people's kingdom with a vengeance!

The United States is a union of the people of forty-eight States. Germany is a union of the Kings and Princes of twenty-five States, not of the people. The people have nothing to do with the Government, which is carried on by the Emperor, his servant the Chancellor, and the Bundesrath. The Bundesrath has nothing to do with the people; it is a council of the Kings, and over even the Bundesrath the Emperor has a veto. This is the autocracy which can plunge Germany in war without being responsible to anybody, and plunge not only Germany but the world, warlike and peaceful nations alike.

If there should be electoral reform in Germany, it will give the people larger representation in the powerless Reichstag, the body which can only talk, the debating society, the "hall of echoes." But the power which alone can act will be wholly unaffected, and its ability to desolate the world whenever its own interests seem to dictate such a thing will be the same as before. No more than ever will the German people have any voice in the matter.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS.

Exports of foodstuffs, fodder grain, coal, iron, and many other products are now to be strictly controlled because we must not help our war enemies, and for the additional reason that only by careful regulation can the wants of our own people and of our allies be satisfied. The prohibition in Mr. WILSON'S proclamation covers a broad field. But a door is left open for fair and reasonable action by the provision that shipments may be made "at such time or times, under "such regulations and orders, and "subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe." And what he says about exporting to the European neutral countries deprives them of any ground for reasonable complaint. Our Government, he says, desires to assist them in "meeting their pressing necessities and deficits." But "it must "assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and "that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy."

This relates to food. We must have the same assurance, of course, as to exports of iron, steel, copper, and any of the materials used in making explosives. An official report published yesterday shows that imports of metals and such materials from the United States to Sweden have been going to Germany, or have taken the place of similar Swedish products which Germany has received.

The condition of Germany's food supply and of her coming crops emphasizes the importance of controlling our exports. Quantities of food on hand are very small. Undoubtedly the crops will be deficient. It is estimated by the British Government that only 40 per cent. of a normal yield will be harvested. Recent official reports show that the neutrals have been sending to Germany food enough for the rations of the entire western army. While they ask us for wheat and fodder grain, they admit that their exports to Germany have not been checked. Selling to Germany meat, butter, milk, and cheese, they say that we ought to supply fodder grain for their cattle. Probably we shall have a surplus of such grain, but it must not be used to help Germany. As for wheat, there will be here only a little more than enough to meet the home demand, and only by cutting down domestic consumption can we supply what our allies will need.

Our steel industry is under severe pressure, owing to the war requirements of our own Government. Exports of its products must be withheld from all except our war partners. The neutrals' failure to resent the sinking of nearly a thousand of their ships by the nation which they have been feeding does not commend them to our kind consideration. Until a few days ago, Norway was supplying Germany with the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which more than 500 of her ocean carriers have been sent to the bottom of the sea.

We must be assured, as the President says, that no part of food supplies sent to neutrals will be used, directly or indirectly, to feed Germany. How can the assurance be obtained? Not a bushel of grain should be shipped to them until our Government is satisfied that it will not help the enemy. If safety can be gained only by an immediate discontinuance of food exports to Germany by the neutrals, this should be required.

THE EMPEROR OF A WEEK.

Poor little HSUAN TUNG, the Emperor of a week, has abdicated, and his patron, the Manchu General CHANG HSUN, the Dictator, is near his fall. General CHANG'S efforts as a General Monk and restorer of the Manchu monarchy were remarkably futile. He seems to be thoroughly hemmed in by the republican troops. He will be lucky to escape with his head. The alien Manchu monarchy was overthrown by a just popular discontent. It went the way of many predecessors. The divine right of the Chinese people to good government is an ancient Chinese political theory laid down by the sages. An Emperor is entitled to the throne so long as he rules well and is a father to his people; and no longer. In four thousand years the so "patient" Chinese have changed the ruling dynasty twenty-six times. It must be remembered that the revolution of 1911 was originally not a republican movement. The revolutionary societies sought to overthrow the Manchus. The talk of a republic was at first in great part a political "dodge." To stimulate hatred of the Manchus an entire change of the form of government was proposed.

It may be true, as Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW, Constitutional Adviser to the Chinese Government, said in 1915, that the mass of the Chinese people has not the general intelligence and political knowledge to deal with a Presidential succession; that a military dictator will be the usual result of a Chinese Government without a hereditary executive, and that:

> China has during the last few years been attempting to introduce constitutional government under less favorable auspices than would have been the case had there been a royal family present which the people regarded with respect and to which they were loyal.

A rallying symbol such as Italy and England have in their royal families is a means of unity in those democracies. The discredited and detested Manchus cannot be such a symbol. Condottieri of the CHANG HSUN variety may try to use some member of the deposed dynasty as a figurehead for their own designs, but a real restoration is seemingly impossible.

Some leaders of the Kwo-ming Tang, or Nationalist Party, radical and revolutionary as it is, coquetted or conspired with the Manchus in 1913, and its thirst for the spoils of office is huge. Selfish politicians and unscrupulous Military Governors must not make us forget the immense honest mass of Chinese, who have never had a hand in the Government, but who are entitled to a strong, competent, central Government. Before a real constitutional Government is established in China, a period of struggle may be necessary. Strength and cohesion must take the place of the present, the long-continued centrifugal tendency. China is not. It is in process of creation, of "becoming."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cuba's Present Government Is Good in Form.

Such significance as there may be in the proposal to change the Government of Cuba to the parliamentary form is due solely to the fact that it comes from Colonel AURELIO HEVIA, the Secretary of Gobernacion in General MENOCAL'S Cabinet and a stanch supporter of the President. To an outsider it seems that if Cuba cannot develop itself with a truly representative form of government modeled on the United States plan it would fail equally with a plan similar to that of Great Britain and France. Colonel HEVIA would have the Cabinet Ministers members of Parliament. The head of the Government would be there. The President in time would occupy a position like that of the President of the French Republic. A Prime Minister would soon come into existence, if not in name yet in fact. Presidential elections would be held separately. Not even the members of Parliament would be voted for on the day of the Presidential election. The President would often be apart from the actual Government, if not always.

There is a report in Havana that a bill may soon be introduced providing for an amendment to the Constitution which would ratify the change. Colonel HEVIA finds strong arguments in favor of it, but there are equally strong ones against it. Cuba would do well to make the best of the excellent form of government she now possesses. She has not many constructive statesmen. She has many politicians who would like to "form Governments." Gomez is still very much alive. Experience has not proved the cumbersome form of government the best for a republic, certainly not for a young republic which has not yet quite found itself. Undoubtedly the proposed change would be heartily welcomed by the politicians of all stripes. We are inclined to doubt if it will have the support of President MENOCAL, who is the best President Cuba has yet had and is thoroughly competent to administer the affairs of the nation if Congress is disposed to do its part fairly.

The Real Handicap of the Moving Picture.

According to The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the moving pictures have led many good people to wonder if the great public which finds its chief amusement there "must go on indefinitely feeding on vampire, vice, sex problem, degree mill, and gambling house plays, and wondering also what the harvest is to be." The reason why this evil influence must be greater than it could ever be when exerted through bad books is suggested: "The printed word, of course, may present vice and crime politely and get away with it, but it must be depicted in life for the pictures if depicted at all." The Post-Intelligencer might have added that the worst play cannot be as bad as a bad moving picture, for a somewhat similar reason.

Yet what is the remedy? The Post-Intelligencer says that motion picture producers are willing to produce a better class of pictures if they could get them. This is not quite what they mean. They are willing to produce better ones if they could get better ones that would be profitable. Is the trouble, then, with the public taste? In a way, but it is a little more complex than that. When a theatrical manager produces a play, he does not produce it for everybody; he produces it for a certain public, and he knows his public. But when a picture producer does the same thing, he has to produce it for everybody. His picture is released in hundreds of theatres all over the country. After people pay a dollar and a half to see it on Broadway it descends to ten-cent theatres. If it pleases only the dollar-and-a-half public, he loses money. And the biggest receipts are from spectators who can read and write, but not with pleasure.

Therefore there seems to be no hope of rescuing the movies until there shall evolve some natural precipitation of "audiences," so that pictures shall be produced, as plays are, for different kinds of publics. There are tendencies in that direction, but so slight that the makers of many of the better class of moving pictures are obliged to make some concessions to the coarser taste or lower mental development, which must be conciliated to some extent if the producer is not to have his losses for his pains.

What We Can and What We Must Do.

The flight yesterday morning of twenty-three United States army airplanes from Ashburn to Rantoul, Ill., 95 miles in about 95 minutes, is a fairly encouraging instance of the development of American aviation. We have had hitherto no demonstration of skill and discipline in our military air service to compare with it. But inevitably it will be compared with the flights of larger numbers of military airplanes in France at a speed of 125 miles an hour or more. Of course this flight was not for speed alone. A mile a minute is tolerably quick travel, even in the air. A few years ago this incident would have caused amazement. Now it only impresses upon the public mind that American military aviation is still in its infancy, that new machinery and many new men and plenty of money are needed to make it what it must be if our allies are to depend upon us for help to win the war by air service.

Finally, I venture to call upon our great new ally, America, to speed up the manufacture of her aircraft and the training of her airmen, and let us have both without delay, so that in the name of humanity and civilization we may put an end forever to this brutal bullying by cowards who have dragged down the great name of soldier to the lowest depths of infamy.

Thus wrote HALL CAINE, after setting down his impressions of the brutal German air raid on London, in his message to THE TIMES, published yesterday. He expresses the feeling and hope of every Englishman, every Frenchman, of all the afflicted wives and mothers of the allied nations. The orderly flight of the war machines in Illinois encourages that hope in so far as it indicates that we have made a good beginning in aviation.

Red Cross Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As pointed out by "Subscriber" in your columns about one week ago, there is something radically wrong in the Red Cross work in so far as the making of supplies by volunteers is concerned.

We are told that the shortage of surgical dressings is so great that newspapers, cabbage leaves, &c., are being used for dressings at times. Yet in spite of the pressing need, it is a deplorable fact that the amount of time wasted in the Red Cross workrooms through needless attention to unimportant details is enormous.

Every one appreciates that careful work is essential, but trained nurses, accustomed to the methods of making surgical dressings in first-class hospitals, will testify that the demands of the Red Cross, in so far as attention to minute details is concerned are, in the face of the great need, actually ridiculous and that the loss of time is positively criminal.

I am a trained nurse and a quick worker, yet I made only three laparotomy pads in three and one-half hours' steady work under the Red Cross directions. I could have made at least eight pads in the same time under the ordinary first-class hospital method.

Material is in some rooms cut singly with a thread as a guide, and pads, &c., are measured by a ruler when finished. Workers are directed to remake compresses and pads that are a fraction of an inch out of the way, or that are folded slightly uneven. Garments are rejected for minor imperfections which in no way impair their usefulness.

This is of course disheartening to the workers and is, in my opinion, the main reason why the volunteers soon lose their enthusiasm for the work and do not return, and the work lags.

This friendly criticism is made in the hope that other workers will freely express their opinions, so that common sense will rule in the Red Cross workrooms and the great work "speed up." DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Newark, July 6, 1917.

The Loyalty of the Poles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Next door to me lives a young Polish couple. The husband came to America from the Province of Posen seven years ago, sent out by his parents by their last savings, in order to save him from the hateful army service in Germany. His three brothers were unfortunately unable to leave and had to serve in the army. Poverty had forced his young wife, a native of Galicia, to come to this country with her aged father. These are typical incidents of the life of the Polish immigrants.

They were married and lived happily over a year. A few weeks ago a son was born. I was surprised when, a few days later, coming back from work, I saw the young woman crying and her husband sitting thoughtfully and intently on the porch.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Has anything happened?"

"No," he answered, "only my wife is crying because I am going to war."

"But they will not take you," I said, "because you are married and have a child to support."

"I am going of my own will," he answered briefly.

"Are you not sorry to leave your wife and child?"

"Yes, I am, but it would be worse if the child could ever say that his father did not fight in the defense of the country which has taken up the cause of Poland. Besides, my three brothers have perished in the German armies, so I want to avenge their deaths and to wash off the stain on our name, that they have fought with the Germans, even though they were forced to do so. Furthermore, I want to make some returns to America for all she has given me since I came here."

That is how the Poles understand their duty toward this country.

STANLEY KAWECKI.

Washington, July 8, 1917.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Commandant at Allentown Camp Replies to Colonel Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under date of July 5, in an article reporting Colonel Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech at Forest Hills, L. I., appears the following statement referring to Colonel Roosevelt's speech:

> And he added that the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the ambulance service were not the places for the strong man who could take the first line trenches. "Let the old men or those who are unable to meet the physical requirements of the army—or the women—do that work. We want every man in the fight!".

There are assembled here in the camp of the United States Army Ambulance Corps, which I have the honor to command, some of the finest specimens of young manhood in this country—assembled from Maine to Washington and from California to Florida. These young men have chosen the ambulance service after a very much closer examination into its requirements than Colonel Roosevelt has apparently made, and with the knowledge that the casualties in this service have thus far been greater than in any of the fighting services except the field artillery and the aeronautic service. All very young men and old men have been deliberately excluded from this service because of the severity of the work, as past experience has shown that the continuous duty—for 48 to 72 hours at a time—to which these men are subjected tests the endurance of the strongest.

With due deference to the wisdom of Colonel Roosevelt, the members of this command feel that his remark, if correctly quoted, indicates that he is not conversant with the facts in regard to this service, and that this particular statement is on a par with that of another man of national prominence who announced that our country needed no large army because a million men could be called to arms between sunrise and sunset.

E. E. PERSONS,
Major Medical Corps, United States Army.
By C. P. FRANKLIN,
Captain M. R. C., Adjutant.

Allentown, Penn., July 8, 1917.

East St. Louis and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To drag East St. Louis with its local crimes into a glorious occasion last night, when America welcomed Russia as a sister democracy, was a woeful blunder on the part of Mr. Roosevelt. The Russian Orchestra, with its wonderful music, would have provided a fitting setting for the feelings of our people gathered to welcome the envoys of our youngest sister, and the orderly expression of our joy that the welfare of the humblest citizen is now secured would naturally have given tone to the proceedings of the evening if music and not campaign speeches had been given prominence. May last night's experience be used as a lesson against similar occasions in future.

ANNIE WESTBROOK GOULD.

July 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Roosevelt at the Carnegie Hall meeting said, "But when there is wanton murder I will put it down ruthlessly and discuss the causes which brought it about afterwards," I hope he voiced the sentiment of the majority of American citizens and that America's honor was vindicated in the eyes of our foreign visitors. This is no time to hedge with "company manners." Let us have the truth and let us stand firmly by our ideals, else we are unworthy to bear the Stars and Stripes in Europe's blood-stained trenches.

HELEN W. VAN BUREN.

New Windsor-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 8, 1917.

Pacifists at the Russian Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some reports, including, I think, that in THE NEW YORK TIMES, seem to have given the impression that the great reception to Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmeteff and the members of the Russian Mission at Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening was disturbed by a pacifist demonstration. This is really altogether misleading. What happened was an almost comical misunderstanding, based on a peculiarity of the Russian language, which lacks the definite article.

The speaker, a representative of labor, said in Russian, "(The) war is indispensable," at which there was a slight protest, as this sounded rather like a Bernhardi glorification of war for the sake of war; but when the speaker concluded, "The war is indispensable until Wilhelm is overthrown," there was a storm of applause. The entire meeting enthusiastically agreed.

I am certain that the Russian meeting made on the minds and hearts of the mission a uniform impression of magnificent and deeply moving enthusiasm, showing that Russians of every class are ardently united in patriotism and in the determination to carry the war to victory. CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Bergenfield, N. J., July 9, 1917.

"Fortified" Places.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Zeppelin raids and the German justification of them as being against fortified cities, London is not fortified, as I, who lived there for many years, can testify. I should like to mention that the Germans do not confine their attentions to large "fortified" cities. They do not disdain small villages. My father lived in a village about thirty miles or so from London. In April last he wrote me a bomb from a Zeppelin blew in the kitchen window, another exploded in a potato patch a quarter of a mile away. I know the village well. It consists of some cottages, a few houses of the better class, church, and so on. There are no munition factories, no barracks, &c., for many miles near the place. This is Kultur for an English village!

L. R.

New York, July 7, 1917.

Increase of Postal Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increase in letter postage from two to three cents in the Revenue Bill will certainly drive an enormous amount of first-class matter out of the city free delivery service and will thus diminish the present income from that business. A protest ought to go up to Congress from the whole country against any increase in the rate on city delivery letters. It would be far better policy to cut the free delivery rate to one cent.

JAMES L. COWLES,
President World Postal League.

Washington, July 7, 1917.

A Place for Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I heartily indorse the timely words of Hamlin Garland, in re, "A Place for Roosevelt," and bespeak from the nation at large a similar indorsement from those who feed, with us, that politics and petty jealousy have set aside the will of the majority at this crisis.

A. J. F.

New York, July 7, 1917.

TO FRANCE.

Sweet France, we greet thee with our cheers, our tears,
Our tardy swords! O sternly, wanly fair
In that red martyr-aureole thou dost wear!
Even for the sake of our bright pioneers,
Chapman, and Seager, and such dear dead peers
Of thy dead sons, joyous and swift to dare
All fiery danger of the earth and air,
Forgive us, France, our hesitating years!
Quenchless as thine own spirit is our trust.
That theu shalt spring resurgent, like the brave
Pure plume of Bayard, from the blood and dust
Of this grim combat-to-the-utterance,
Fresh as the foambow of the charging wave,
O plume of Europe, proud and delicate France!

HELEN GRAY CONE.

DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY.

Enlistment a Difficult Economic Question for Them.

New York, June 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is adverse criticism of the medical profession for its failure to volunteer in sufficient numbers to supervise the new national army, but no explanation is given of the reasons for their failure to do so. Being a medical man, I believe I can give some of the answers to this problem. It is purely a matter of economics and as this is a war of economic problems it seems reasonable to believe it can be settled on that basis. The selection of men between 21 and 30 is so made that those with the least social and financial burdens will be taken into the fighting forces, the young unmarried men and those without a business, &c. But the average doctor does not belong to this class. In the first place he is usually 25 years old before graduation from a medical school, and there are not enough physically able physicians at the present conscriptive ages to fill the ranks in an army of 1,500,000 men. There are many of us between 30 and 40, our most valuable period, who are ready and willing to enter service, but cannot because of domestic and financial obligations.

At present we are placed in the same category as the newly graduated, he who is without clinical or bedside experience, or without training in special lines, and mark you, the fresh graduate will as a rule pass a better written examination than the older man, but the ability to describe a measles rash does not carry with it the ability to identify it in the flesh. Practically every one is given a First Lieutenant's commission, ($2,000 per annum,) whether he be a graduate of one or ten years' standing. The average man of over 30 has dependents, leases, mortgages, or insurance, commensurate to his present income. How can he, even by a material sacrifice of these obligations, clothe and feed himself and support his family on the above income?

A physician's practice is his assets. If the Government commandeers the assets of its citizens it pays them the market price for those assets, but the medical man is expected to contribute his assets at an average of two-fifths of their market value in many cases. The pay of the private soldier has been doubled, (in Canada an allowance made to his dependents,) but notwithstanding an increase in living expenses the officers' pay remains the same. The physicians who have been able to volunteer up to the present date come under two classes, the newly graduated who have as yet no practice of their own or those fortunate enough to have a source of income other than their practice.

At present, in the officers' training camps of the country, men have been taken from all walks of life, and in three months a certain number of these men will receive commissions, many of them a higher grade than a First Lieutenant. The average physician has spent eight years in obtaining his education. It seems reasonable that his pay should be in a measure proportionate to what his civil income has been, or that provision should be made for a reasonable adjustment of his financial obligations. Those who are in the regular army corps have adjusted their mode of life to their incomes, and will be retained in the service when the war is ended. The civil physician is at present expected to disband his practice, for, as every man knows, it is impossible to transfer your patients to a substitute, (practice being built on personality,) still assume his domestic and financial responsibilities, clothe and feed himself in the army on $166 a month, and then at the end of the war be added again to the community without practice.

The present law protects the landlord or mortgageor at the expense of the conscript. Is it not just that he should share the burden with him? Give the doctor a reasonable living wage in fair proportion to his civil obligations, or abrogate the obligations for his service period, and the problem of obtaining a full quota for the army will in my opinion be solved.

E. C. F.

Slackers Now and in '61.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article this morning, "Kentuckian Comes to Get Slacker Son," should be reprinted in pamphlet form and widely distributed throughout the United States. It sets forth a true American, with the true American spirit, as nothing else does which I have seen. Its inspiration and rebuke are badly needed.

I am an old Confederate soldier, and it makes me "plumb mad" to see the easy-going way that most young men are meeting the crisis through which we are passing. When I put the question to them, "Are you going to the war?" the answers are enough to make you despair, if not something else which would rhyme with it. They are married, they have some one depending on them, they have some kind of pain or ache.

When my youngest son was undergoing examination for enlistment he was found to be under weight. That disturbed him. He could have gone home and felt that he was free from the draft. But that was not what he was looking for. He went to the Captain and said, "What shall I do?" "Go home," said he, "and fill up with water and come back at the end of the week and we will see what we can do."

He followed this advice, drank gallons of water and went back to the armory at the end of the week, having gained five pounds and reached the prescribed weight. Like the old Kentuckian, I have no use for "slackers" and "quitters," but the woods are full of them. They do not fail to register, but afterward they resort to every means to keep out of the army. Down South the young man who found excuses for staying out of the army received from unknown donors the present of a petticoat. I know a young physician who received such a present. You may imagine he did not stay home very long.

G. NASH MORTON.

New York, July 2, 1917.

Extra Work for the Post Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be a good act for THE TIMES to save the Government and the people an enormous unnecessary expense when this can be done by simply calling attention, periodically, to the vast number of letters and parcels that go to the Dead Letter Office, and the still greater number that are returned to the sender, due, in many cases, to the lack of foresight of the addresses, who has failed to take the very simple precaution of notifying the Post Office when he or she moves from one address to another?

The writer has benefited by this precaution many times, and in one case, when he lost a bag containing a valuable book, on the elevated railroad, the book was found to contain an Elmira address twelve years old. A note dispatched to that address followed the writer through six different Post Offices, and in a very short time after the loss the bag was returned.

The Post Office really takes infinite pains to deliver letters, and no one can tell what he misses by not keeping the Post Office notified of change of address. One often hears of a good opportunity for a friend, and then cannot find him.

Another point: when a young chap enters the employ of a firm or corporation in a big building his name probably does not appear on the directory, and, though he may give his room and floor number with his address, the correspondent often neglects to put it on the envelope—so he should always notify the General Post Office and the elevator starter at the building in regard to the name and room number of his employer.

All this sounds ridiculously simple, but its continued neglect causes untold loss and annoyance that can hardly be realized.

T. LEONARD THOMSON.

New York, July 6, 1917.

ANTON LANG'S CALL.

The Famous Christus Is 42 and Tubercular.

New York, July 8, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been some comment on the fact that Anton Lang, the Christus of the Oberammergau Passion Play, has finally, at the age of 42, been called to the colors. The protest, natural enough in all who have seen the Passion Play and hoped to see it again in 1920 with the same fine Christus—Lang is not only a thoroughly well-drilled actor, but nature presented him with a spiritual face—was to be expected; and no doubt the German Government, with its commercial eye on the main chance, spared him as long as possible. All of the younger men of the village had gone long since; and the older, too, went before Lang was called out; but his inevitable turn seems to have come, although his loss will be irreparable.

Newspapers and others who have commented on this sacrifice of Lang, however, do not know just how significant it is. For the fact that he is a valuable commercial asset to Germany is only half of it. Lang is a consumptive. He is no more fitted to serve in the trenches, or in warfare at all, than a delicate woman.

In 1908 I spent a fortnight in the village of Oberammergau. I never wanted to see the Passion Play, but I did want to know this unique village, and for the same reason that brought me there I boarded in the home of Anton Lang.

Frau Lang charged more than any one else in that singularly unmercenary community, and was much censured for it by her neighbors. But she explained her offense against the spiritual attitude of this really Christian village very frankly to me one day.

"My husband is tubercular. He may be the Christus in 1910, but he never will live until 1920. What little he makes as a potter is due to the fact that he is the Christus, and the tourists buy of him just as they come to my pension. When he dies the business will vanish, and I shall get the minimum price for my rooms—if I am, indeed, able to keep this house. I have two children. I wish them to grow up healthy, to exterminate, if possible, any seeds of their father's disease they may have inherited. You will understand, then, that I must make all I can now. I must appear mercenary; I must scrimp and save. I am a mother."

Poor Frau Lang. She always seemed to me a village tragedy. Still a handsome woman and a fine actress—they gave yearly Biblical plays at Oberammergau, and she was the star; she was a black-eyed, black-haired beauty in her youth, with a lovely voice and so pronounced a gift for the stage that she had more than one offer to go to Berlin on a good salary, which would have enabled her to cultivate her voice for opera.

"But," said this woman, whom her neighbors called mercenary, to me, "I could not. I was tempted. Indeed, I went for a few weeks, but I returned and never went again. I could not bear the idea of waking in the morning and not looking out of my window up to the Cross on Kochel—the peak topped by a great cross which symbolizes Oberammergau. And then I married my husband. That ended it."

Others in the village told me the same thing—that with Anton Lang it was only a question of a few years. No one believed he would live as long as he has, and no doubt his admirable wife is largely responsible. I have seen few men look more frail. When he carried a trunk up stairs he was white and panting before he reached the top. He spent as much time as he could afford riding around on his bicycle for air and exercise.

Now, the obvious deduction is that if Germany is ordering her consumptives out she must be pretty hard up. For all we know she may have emptied her sanatoriums onto the battlefield. Certainly no motives of humanity would deter her, possibly no reason whatever except her dread of the caustic and irrepressible pen of Maximilian Harden—the only real man in Germany.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Scraps of Paper Along 86th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the "scrap of paper" theory, as applied to agreements as practiced by Germany, is to become operative in this City of New York? If not, how is it that a compact such as the property owners along Eighty-sixth Street entered into when they bought or built their houses along the park street is to be considered as nothing at the behest of a railway corporation and a Board of Estimate whose efforts for the betterment of the city it is supposed to safeguard have to be looked for under a microscope—not to mention our Mayor, to whom we should certainly be able to look for better things? No one denies that there is great need for a crosstown road of some kind, and that it shall be near Eighty-sixth Street, but why not a bus line or a single track line in two adjacent streets? Some desirable solution of the difficulty

HIS BRIDE TO BE RED CROSS NURSE

Miss Anne L. Scott Weds Today J. H. Le Gendre, Whom She Will Follow to France.

WAR HURRIES MARRIAGE

Bridegroom, Chief Interpreter to Marine Corps, Is to Sail Immediately for the Front.

The wedding of Miss Anne Lee Scott, daughter of Thomas Blythe Scott of 45 East Sixty-second Street, and J. Hennen Le Gendre of 520 Madison Avenue, son of James Le Gendre of New Orleans, La., will be celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss Scott was presented to society several seasons ago, and her engagement to Mr. Le Gendre was announced last April. They had planned to be married in the Autumn, but as Mr. Le Gendre has been appointed chief interpreter to the Marine Corps in France, and will start immediately for the front, today's hurried ceremony was decided upon. His bride will follow shortly as a Red Cross nurse.

Miss Florence E. Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Cyril Dugmore, is to be the bride's only attendant. Haverly Brooks Swart is to act as best man.

Mr. Le Gendre is a graduate of Princeton, class of '14, and is a nephew of Hennen Jennings of Washington, D. C., and a cousin of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. John A. Morris, and Dave Hennen Morris of this city.

TO BE BRIDE OF CAPT. POOR.

Miss Martha Cleveland Engaged to Officer of U. S. Naval Volunteers.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bennett Cleveland of New Orleans, La., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Cleveland, to Captain Charles Longstreet Poor, United States Naval Volunteers, now somewhere with the navy.

Miss Cleveland is a sister of Mrs. Enos Throop Geer of this city, Mr. Geer being the son of the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish.

Captain Poor was formerly in the navy, but resigned to enter business. He returned to active service at the beginning of the war.

WEDS AND LEAVES FOR WAR.

Wm. J. Clarke of Ambulance Corps Marries Miss Grace Breen.

War hastened the wedding yesterday of Miss Grace Breen, daughter of Magistrate Matthew P. Breen and Mrs. Breen of 521 West 112th Street, and William Joseph Clarke, a broker of this city, who were married at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Father Duggan in the Church of the Ascension, in 107th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. The bride was the star in "Eileen." Mr. Clarke is a son of Joseph I. C. Clarke, editor and author.

Five hours after the wedding ceremony the bridegroom left to join the Norton-Harjes unit of the American Ambulance Corps. His bride, however, hopes to follow him to France, and may go as a Red Cross nurse. She will now retire from the stage, her family announces.

The bride wore a morning costume of light and gray, with a purple straw hat, and carried mauve orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her cousin, Miss Gertrude Cull, who was in pink. Manola Rionda, a cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Miss Miner to Wed W. C. Browning

Mrs. Worthington C. Miner of the Maples, Greenwich, Conn., and 146 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Miner, to William C. Browning, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hull Browning of 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, this city, and whose country home is Manursing Island, at Rye, N. Y. Mr. Browning is a brother of Miss Thérèse Browning, one of last Winter's débutantes, whose engagement to William G. Leith was announced last January.

Staton-Blair Wedding on July 28.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Saturday, July 28, has been selected as the wedding day for Miss Edith Blair and Lieutenant Commander Adolphus Staton, U. S. N., whose engagement was announced several weeks ago.

The ceremony, to be witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the young people, will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair, at 4:30 o'clock, to be followed by a reception. The bride's attendants will be her three younger sisters, with Henry Staton of New York, brother of the bridegroom, as best man.

School Principal Marries Teacher.

Miss Josephine M. Lawlor of Flushing, L. I., Principal of a public school at Corona, L. I., was married last evening to Hans J. Nordman, a teacher in the school. The ceremony was performed in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Flushing by Mgr. J. W. Donnelly. On account of mourning in the bride's family there were no attendants and no reception.

Hoge-Stickney Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schofield Hoge of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Hoge, to Lawrence C. Stickney, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stickney of Englewood, N. J. Mr. Stickney was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1913, and is in the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Myer, Va.

Christened Roger T. W. Griswold.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 9.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott Griswold of Erie, Penn., was christened Roger T. Wolcott Griswold, Jr., in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. William Lawrence Wood, rector. Captain and Mrs. George E. Turnure, the parents of Mrs. Griswold, were sponsors, as was also William E. G. Griswold, a brother of Mr. Griswold. Mrs. Griswold was Miss Mary Turnure before her marriage.

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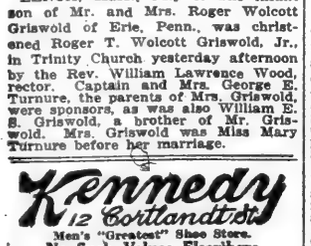

Mahogany Cordovan Oxfords
Now $5.00 pair
Reduced from $7.00

Dark Russia Calf Oxfords
Dark Russia High Shoes
Reduced from $5.00
Now $3.85 pair

White Canvas Shoes, $2.25
With heavy Rubber or Leather Soles.
White Sneakers, 79c & $1.00

GOV. J. M. COX OF OHIO TO WED CHICAGO GIRL

His Fiancee, Miss Margaretta P. Blair, Is Now Here with Her Father—Their Wedding This Fall.

The engagement of Miss Margaretta P. Blair, daughter of Thomas S. Blair, Jr., of Chicago and New York, to Governor James Middleton Cox of Ohio has been announced. Mr. Blair and his daughter are at present at the Hotel Seville, as Mr. Blair, who is President of the Blair Engineering Company, comes to New York once a month, the main offices of the company being located here.

It was not intended to make a formal announcement at this time, but the report was published yesterday in Chicago and was confirmed at Columbus by the Governor. The news of the engagement, it was said, was not surprising to intimate friends of the Governor. Mr. Blair confirmed the report last evening at the Seville.

The wedding is to take place early in the Autumn, and there will be no honeymoon trip on account of the war. The ceremony will be performed at the Chicago residence of Miss Blair, 745 Lincoln Roadway. Governor Cox is building a house on his estate near Dayton, Ohio, and here the "first lady of Ohio," when not at Columbus, will reside. The house is modeled after a French château and overlooks the Miami Valley.

Miss Blair is noted for her beauty, and is a golf enthusiast and horsewoman. She was first introduced to Governor Cox at the Virginia Hot Springs a little more than a year ago. Her brother, Thomas S. Blair, 3d, has joined the navy.

Governor Cox is 47 years old. He was reared on a farm and taught a country school. After taking up newspaper reporting he became connected with The Cincinnati Enquirer in an editorial capacity, and later bought The Dayton Daily News and The Springfield Press-Republic, forming The News League of Ohio. He is a Democrat and an Episcopalian. He is serving his second term as Governor.

COL. GREEN TO WED TODAY

Son of Late Woman Financier to Marry Mabel Harlow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 10.—Elnar Graff, a reporter for The Herald, is to be married today. Graff went to the Blackstone Hotel last night to see Colonel Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, the "richest woman in the world."

"Colonel," said Graff, "I am going to be married in the morning. The city editor heard about it and told me to come down and see you because you are going to be married tomorrow, too."

Colonel Green looked thoughtful. "I can't say a word about it," he said.

"It would be a pretty nice wedding present if you would give me a scoop on the story," Graff suggested.

"Well, that sounds fair," said the Colonel. "I am going to be married tomorrow. The bride is Miss Mabel Harlow, a niece of Mrs. George Campbell, 104 Sheridan Road, Highland Park. The wedding will be some time around noon at Mrs. Campbell's house."

"Will there be many guests present?" Graff asked.

Colonel Green looked at him severely for a moment.

"Young man," he replied, "are you going to make a circus parade out of your own wedding?"

"No, Sir," said Graff.

"Well, neither am I," said Green. "There will be mighty few present if I have anything to say about it. I have known the bride's family for about fifteen years. I expect to be happy, and hope you will be, too."

After the marriage Colonel Green and his bride will go at once to New York, where they will go aboard his yacht, the United States, which he has refitted at an expense of $1,000,000, and start for the Caribbean on their honeymoon.

Friends of Green had learned something of his wedding plans, but the identity of his bride he managed to keep secret.

GIVES WARNING OF SHARKS.

Weather Bureau Reports Two Schools Headed Up the Coast.

The officials of the United States Weather Bureau at 1 Broadway sent out a warning yesterday to all bathers that one of their correspondents, a trustworthy elderly sea Captain, had reported sighting two schools of big gray sharks on June 30 between the Delaware Capes and Cape Hatteras, bound north.

The Captain added that he believed the sharks were feeding on the edge of the Gulf Stream where it goes off to the eastward and it was possible that some of the big fish might steer for the seashore resorts along the Jersey coast. Captains and officers of coastwise steamships in port yesterday ridiculed the idea of sharks swimming in schools and said that they were probably porpoises. There might be a few sharks along the Jersey shore some time before the cold weather sets in, but that did not mean they were maneating fish coming in close to attack bathers, the mariners said.

The report from the Weather Bureau had hardly been printed in the afternoon newspapers, when the first shark scare of the season was sent in from Rockaway Park. It was stated that while nearly five hundred persons, mostly children from St. Monica's Home for Orphans, were bathing in the surf about 2 o'clock some one on the beach sighted a shark. It proved to be a species of whale which had been dead about two weeks.

A later report from Rockaway Park, sent in by F. J. Blake, stated that another shark scare occurred at 8:45 P. M. off the foot of Tenth Avenue, when some bathers came ashore and said there were four or five big sharks close to the shore. One of these was reported to have been killed, and was said to measure seven feet and six inches in length.

GIFT TO MRS. C. M. SCHWAB.

Husband, Accepting for Her, Says She Has Brought Him Good Luck.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—After Mrs. Charles M. Schwab had broken a bottle of wine over the bow of the new steamer Cubore at Sparrows Point today a silver jewel casket lined with gold was presented to her. On the lid were engraved portraits of herself and Mr. Schwab. It was a souvenir gift from the officers of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mr. Schwab responded for Mrs. Schwab, saying:

"This souvenir which you have given to Mrs. Schwab is a delightful surprise, as she informs me. It is a delightful reminder of a most delightful occasion. Gentlemen, it does my heart good to see Mrs. Schwab so sprightly, so cheerful. We are all glad to see her so happy. For thirty-seven years we have fought together the battles of life. Our wives often speak to us most convincingly.

"If Mrs. Schwab's christening of our new ship today brings to our company the same good luck which she has brought to me our success is already assured. Men who think they alone make the wheels of industry go around, that they win success all by themselves, are putting up the biggest kind of bluff. The wives, God bless them, are entitled to their share of credit for the success of their husbands."

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Horlick's
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Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

LEBAUDY DISTURBS OYSTER BAY'S CALM

Mysterious Stranger, the Village Thought, Surely Was a German Spy.

HIS YACHT A PUZZLE

Wife of Ex-Emperor of the Sahara Not Anxious for His Return.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—A case of community nerves which for a few days has threatened to disturb the tranquillity following Justice Robert W. Duvall's legal chastisement of Baville Beach's immodest bathers, reached a climax today when Oyster Bay learned that the mysterious stranger who for the last week has puzzled the village was no other than Jacques Lebaudy, better known as the "Emperor of the Sahara." The village was about to give itself over to all the terror of a German spy scare when Constable J. Scott Thompson established Lebaudy's identity.

About six days ago a mysterious craft sailed into Oyster Bay Harbor and cast anchor near the public dock and directly in the ship channel. It plainly was meant to be a fifty-foot yawl yacht, but it had no mainmast or mainsail—only two jiggers. It had no ballast. It had no crew, except one man. Shortly after casting anchor that man lowered a canoe over the side, paddled to shore, and immediately began to get on the nerves of the villagers.

One of the first places he visited was a tinsmith's shop, where he explained that he wanted to have a hole cut in the sheet iron cockpit of his boat to let in some water ballast. The tinsmith told him that the boat would sink if that were done, and he strode out indignant. On the next day he tried to hire a boy to carry his grip around town. No boy being found, he tried to telegraph to New York for a messenger boy, but gave up in disgust when he could not get a telegraph blank of the particular sort he desired. Finally he found a negro who carried the grip around for two hours and got 15 cents for pay. It later developed that the mysterious bag contained a dozen oranges.

Oyster Bay shivered with delight over the stranger's actions, confident in the proximity of a real German agent, and refused to take him seriously when he denounced the village as an abode of "bums" because he could not get any one to work on his boat. Oyster Bay sat up and took notice today, however, when having been induced to pull out of the channel he drifted down with the tide and cast anchor not far from Sagamore Hill. Here was a menace to Colonel Roosevelt. Constable Thompson at once set about getting together a boarding party to capture the peculiar craft.

When preparations practically had been completed for a spectacular raid, the stranger burst into Judge Duvall's court and demanded the arrest of a considerable portion of the village. Finally he narrowed his indictment to several boys, one of whom he said pointed a gun at him. As he could not describe his alleged assailant, no warrant was issued. Constable Thompson then took occasion to search his visitor. He found among other things, about $1,000 in bills, forty francs and a French passport which proved Lebaudy's identity. Of the money, Lebaudy said, "That's nothing. I am the richest man in America." Constable Thompson called up the Lebaudy home in Westbury and asked Mrs. Lebaudy what she wanted done with her husband.

"Heavens! Keep him up there," came the reply. "I don't want him. He was here last night and broke up everything in the house," and Lebaudy walked forth a free man. He last was seen going around Centre Island and eastward toward Mattinnecock Point with the full tide, which was the principal motive power of his vessel. A later investigation by Constable Thompson showed that Lebaudy's anger had been aroused by a group of small boys, who threw stones at him when he swam from his yacht to the beach.

CAVELL LAWYER TO SPEAK.

Maitre de Leval, Who Defended Nurse, Will Address Bar Association

"Prussian Law as it is Applied in Belgium" will be the subject of an address to be delivered before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association by Maitre Gaston de Leval, a lawyer of Brussels, who was counsel to the United States Legation and at the request of the American Minister was legal advisor to Edith Cavell, the English nurse, before the German court-martial which condemned her to death. He is residing temporarily in London, and has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to attend the annual meeting of the association, which will be held at Saratoga Springs on Sept. 4, 5, and 6. Referring to the invitation, Maitre de Leval wrote George Whitelock, the Secretary, as follows:

"What greater honor can a Belgian lawyer receive than the privilege of addressing the American Bar Association at its annual meeting, and to tell his colleagues all the sufferings which the legal minds have had to endure and are —alas—enduring still in Belgium? Every new decree of the invader was a step nearer slavery, and I hope I shall be able to make all of you realize what that means."

ELKS MEET IN BOSTON.

New York Man Candidate for Office of Grand Exalted Ruler.

BOSTON, July 9.—Thousands of members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and their friends attended the opening exercises of the Grand Lodge convention tonight in Tremont Temple. Governor McCall delivered a welcoming address in behalf of the Commonwealth, Mayor Curley for the City of Boston, James R. Nicholson of the Elks of New England, and Joseph Santosuosso for the Boston lodge. The response for the delegates was given by Edward Righter of New Orleans, Grand Exalted Ruler.

Mr. Nicholson announced also that because of the war a patriotic demonstration on Boston Common had been arranged as a substitute for the civilian parade, a spectacular feature of previous conventions.

Already more than 1,800 delegates have arrived. The chief political contest is for the office of Grand Exalted Ruler, for which Fred C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., and John W. Stevenson of New York are candidates.

W. H. Force Left Estate to Wife.

The will of William Hurlbut Force, who died at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street on May 19, leaves his entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Arvilla Talmage Force. In case of her death before him the estate would have gone to her daughters, Mrs. Madeleine Force Dick, formerly Mrs. John Jacob Astor, wife of William K. Dick, and Miss Kathryn Force. The value of the estate was not disclosed, but is said to be more than $500,000. The will was made in 1899.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for Mrs. Margaret Madden and her family: A Widow, $1; Miss "C. L. J.," $1; "M. E. R.," $10; O. S. Arthur, $10. Also $1 from "J. G." for Case O 823T, for which the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed.

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Your Fruits and Vegetables
The Natural Drying Process to Retain Full Flavor and Nutriment in a Minimum of Space. No expensive containers; no jars or bottles; no cans for heat; save effort and time. Send $1 for M.-L. Method, complete. With tested recipes.
THE FOODS CONSERVATION ENTERPRISE, Box 23—Grand Central Station, N. Y. P. O.

JAMES W. GERARD QUITS DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Resignation Accepted Some Time Ago—Ex-Ambassador's Plans for Future Not Indicated.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—James W. Gerard of New York, ex-Ambassador to Germany, has resigned from the diplomatic service and returned to private life. His resignation was accepted some ago, though the fact was not allowed to become known until today.

The resignation terminates an Ambassadorial career regarded at the State Department as one of the most important in American diplomatic history. Assuming the post at Berlin but a year before the outbreak of the world war, Mr. Gerard was called upon almost from the first to exercise all his abilities to maintain friendly relations between his Government and Germany at the same time that he was caring for the vast diplomatic interests there of the Allies.

Establishing personal relations with the German Chancellor and Foreign Office, and not infrequently consulting the Emperor himself, the Ambassador conveyed the energetic protests of the United States without actually impairing his personal standing until the time came to demand his passports.

Mr. Gerard and his staff returned to the United States March 12, after which he received a liberal allowance of time to prepare his reports on the closing chapters of his mission. When this was done, he submitted his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect upon the expiration of the usual leave of absence. He has not indicated to officials here his plans for the future.

Mr. Gerard, last night at the Ritz-Carlton, said he resigned shortly after returning from Germany.

"You know I am writing a book," he said, with a laugh, "and I don't want anything to crimp its style."

Mr. Gerard said he had not made any plans for the future. He smiled when it was suggested that he might be a candidate for Mayor this Fall.

"I don't believe there is anything in that," he said. "Sometimes, you know, it is a good thing for a man in public life to get out while the going is good."

NAUTICAL GAZETTE IS SOLD.

Oldest American Shipping Publication in Control of Evening Post.

The Nautical Gazette, the oldest American publication devoted to ships and the sea, passed under the control of The New York Evening Post Company yesterday and will soon make its appearance in altered form. It is planned to increase the number of pages and make changes in the publication's typography, and probably make it a weekly instead of a semi-monthly.

Walter B. Hayward will be the supervising editor of the paper, which was established July 1, 1871, and for the first eight years of its existence was the only maritime paper in the American field. The policy of The Gazette will be directed toward fostering the great merchant marine America will have at the end of the war.

CARRANZA FOR BIG LOAN.

Asks Congress to Increase Amount to 300,000,000 Pesetos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 9. — President Carranza has sent a third loan project to Congress asking permission to increase the proposed loan 50,000,000 pesetos, making 300,000,000 the total, the last 50,000,000 to be used in rebuilding railroads and constructing new lines. Government officials refuse to discuss the project, saying it is only in its first stages, but as bankers heavily interested in Mexico, having investments of many millions, the supposed arrangements for the loan will be in their hands.

Luis Cabrera, Secretary of Hacienda, will leave for the United States to begin the loan negotiations within the next two weeks.

ILLNESS DELAYS W.D.MAHON

Amalgamated Head Late for Third Avenue Railway Conference.

William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who was expected in New York yesterday to confer with leaders on the Third Avenue Railway situation, did not arrive. J. H. Reardon of the Executive Board, who accompanies Mr. Mahon, telegraphed yesterday that Mr. Mahon had become ill in Boston. He probably will get here tomorrow.

There was a meeting of the car men last night at 229 East Forty-seventh Street. Addresses were made by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer; Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union, and Patrick J. Shea of Scranton. It was reported that the only business transacted was the admission of new members.

FOOD PRICES DOUBLED.

British Authority Reports on Increase Since Outbreak of War.

LONDON, July 9.—Retail food prices have risen since July, 1914, 102 per cent., according to the Board of Trade and Labor Gazette. The greatest increase for May was for English mutton, which rose about 11 per cent. above the April price, flour, tea, sugar, and eggs rising from 2 to 4 per cent.

Compared with June, 1916, potatoes last month were 54 per cent. dearer, cheese, eggs, and margarine 40 to 50, and bacon, fish, bread, flour, milk and butter from 20 to 33.

DONALD BRIAN AT PALACE.

He Acts in a Miniature Melodrama "Somewhere in Mexico."

Donald Brian made his first vaudeville appearance yesterday at the Palace. He did not dance in a musical sketch, but acted one of the principal rôles in a deep-dyed melodrama in miniature, entitled, "Somewhere in Mexico." The playlet was originally acted at one of the clubhouse gambols of the Lambs, and subsequently was included on the program of the public gambol given several weeks ago at the Manhattan. Mr. Brian's rôle is that of an American aviator who falls into the hands of Pancho Villa and sacrifices his brother's life to keep him from betraying the location of Pershing's column, and then his own. The playlet, which is by Robert Sparr Mackay, is well suited to its present use. John Sainpolis acted the rôle of Villa.

The Morgan Dancers began their third week, dancing the Roman ballet they have been presenting. Adele Rowland, no longer the "American Yvette Guilbert" on the program, sang some new songs, and Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin sang some vulgar ones. Al Herman, a blackface comic, was another entertainer. During intermission Edwin Arden made a plea for contributions to the fund to supply our troops with tobacco while en route to the front.

Tour of Resorts for War Charities.

Adolf Bolm, who was one of the principal dancers in the Ballet Russe, is organizing a company to give a series of entertainments here and in Summer resorts for the benefit of the American Ambulance in Russia, and other war charities. Mr. Bolm has associated with him Roshanara, interpreter of Eastern dances; Ratan Devi, singer of folk songs of the East, and Michio Itow, Japanese dancer. In addition to the contributions of these principals, there will be divertissements by a ballet corps. The following committee is co-operating in the enterprise: Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Benjamin Guiness, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Ladenburg, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard.

Tariff & Chauncey's sales of Steel in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Steel, 11.50 cents per pound.—Adv.

MAYOS GOING TO FRANCE.

Famous Surgeons to Provide Also for a Base Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo, the world famous surgeons of Rochester, Minn., will leave soon to take up work in the war hospitals of France. They announced this today when they appeared before the University of Minnesota Board of Regents with an offer to give outright to the university the $1,650,000 fund now in the hands of the Mayo Foundation and administered in conjunction with the university.

They did not make plain in what capacity they expected to serve in France. Dr. Charles H. Mayo is an officer in the Medical Reserve Corps. The Mayos have provided funds for a University of Minnesota base hospital to be given to the Government. They expect to stay in France for the period of the war.

JOS. B. MARTINDALE BURIED.

Many Bankers at Services for Late President of Chemical National.

The funeral of Joseph Boardman Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank, who died on Saturday, was attended yesterday by many bankers and merchants of this and other large cities. The Rev. A. K. Foster, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, conducted the services, held at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street.

The honorary pall bearers were John Wanamaker, George Riggs, Frederick Juillard, Jr., H. F. Poor, Herbert K. Twitchell, and Orville Odie. Mr. Martindale's family, including Mrs. Martindale and her two daughters, attended the services, and others were William B. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., former President of the Chemical National Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; F. L. Sniffen of the Title Guarantee Trust Company, Job Hedges, W. W. Foster, J. P. Mayo, the Rev. Nathan Seagle, Rodman Wanamaker, J. F. Stevens, J. W. Lane, Arthur Iselin, B. H. Borden, E. N. Townsend, H. B. Bontles, President of the H. B. Claflin Corporation; C. T. Corey, J. L. Parson, and E. H. Smith, representing the Chemical National Bank.

BISHOP VAN BUREN DEAD.

Former Head of Episcopal Church in Porto Rico Was 67.

James Heartt Van Buren, former Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico, died yesterday at Easton, Penn. Bishop Van Buren went to Porto Rico shortly after the Spanish-American War, and was at the head of a dozen churches, schools and well-equipped hospitals at Ponce when he resigned in 1911 because of ill-health.

Bishop Van Buren was born at Watertown, N. Y., July 7, 1850, the son of James Saurin Van Buren and Harriet Adelia Stebbins. He was graduated at Yale in 1870, and the Berkeley Divinity School in 1876. He received his degree of D. D. in 1902. In 1877 he married Miss Annie M. Smith of Norwalk, Conn., and after his ordination he was rector of the Protestant Episcopal churches at Seymour, Conn., Englewood, N. J., Newburyport, Conn., and at St. Stephen's, at Lynn, Mass. He was consecrated Bishop of Porto Rico, June 4, 1902. His home there was at San Pedras.

KATE SANBORN DEAD.

Author and Teacher Dies Close to Her 78th Birthday.

METCALF, Mass., July 9.—Miss Katherine Abbott Sanborn, (Kate Sanborn,) who earned her first money by writing while she was still in short frocks, died here today near the close of her seventy-seventh year. Miss Sanborn was born in Hanover, N. H., July 11, 1839, the eldest daughter of Professor Edwin David Sanborn and Mary Ann Webster Sanborn. At the age of twelve she was paid for a newspaper article she had written, and she commenced teaching elocution at the age of seventeen. She taught in Packer institute in Brooklyn for two years. She was five years Professor of English Literature at Smith College. In 1884 her "Round Table Series of Literary Lessons" was published. Notable among her books are: "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," "My Literary Zoo," "Vanity and Insanity," "The Rainbow," and "A Truthful Woman in Southern California."

William Wirt Phillips.

William Wirt Phillips, former Vice President of the Princeton Club of New York and a member of the firm of Emanuel, Parker & Co., died yesterday in his forty-third year, Mr. Phillips was a son of Howard C. Phillips and grandson of the Rev. William Wirt Phillips, who was pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SOPHIE DITTENHOEFER, wife of Meyer Dittenhoefer and a Director of Mt. Sinai Hospital, died yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, where she made her home. Mrs. Dittenhoefer was born in Mannheim, Germany, where her father was American Consul. She was in her seventieth year.

CHARLES D. PFAFFLIN, aged 66, National Inspector General of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, died in Denver yesterday after an operation for appendicitis.

SELDEN CONNOR, Governor of Maine from 1876 to 1879, died yesterday at his home in Augusta. He enlisted as a private in the civil war and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel the first year. He was promoted to Colonel in 1864, and after the war was retired with the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

CHARLES CLARK MUNN, autho of several novels of New England life, died on Sunday at his home in Springfield, Mass., in his seventieth year. He was born in Southington, Conn., in 1848. His first book, "Pocket Island," was published in 1910. His last work, "Camp Castaway," was published last year.

L. NEWTON JENKS, who retired more than thirty years ago as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 148 West Eighty-second Street. He was born at Northfield, Vt., a member of an old New England family.

JAMES COONEY, a retired merchant and father of Mrs. J. Hartley Manners, (Laurette Taylor,) died last night at the Lincoln Hospital in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Cooney made his home with his daughter at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FREDERICK W. MEYER, a member of the dry goods firm of F. Meyer & Son in Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, died yesterday at his home, 246 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-eighth year.

Mrs. ARITHA HOWLAND SMITH, 88 years old, for thirty-five years a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, is dead at the home of her daughter, 944 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

CHARLES KOEHLER, for a quarter of a century proprietor of the Standard Hotel in Jamaica, L. I., died on Sunday, aged 52 years. Mr. Koehler was a member of the Jamaica Lodge of Free Masons, the Jamaica Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

WALTER EDWARD McKEON, a member of the firm of James F. McKeon & Son, metal dealers, in Manhattan, died at his home, 288 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

WILLIAM L. GARDNER, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Saturday, at his home, 306 Humboldt Street, aged 81 years.

ROBLEY D. JONES, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, is dead at his home in Baltimore, following an operation.

DECATUR PITTMAN, naturalist and archaeologist, of Cedar Keys, Fla., is dead at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. ROSE RYAN, mother of Policeman Thomas F. Ryan of the Astoria Police Station, died at her home, 267 Nott Avenue, Long Island City, on Sunday.

Miss ELIZABETH WHITLOCK CHANDLER, aunt of City Auditor Francis Gilbert of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday in her eighty-sixth year.

RICHARD MENTOR HENRY, formerly Commissioner of Docks and Ferries and a lawyer, died from pneumonia on Saturday at St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers. Mr. Henry was born at Mamaroneck in 1842 and was graduated from Columbia in 1863. He was Commissioner of Docks and Ferries in 1887, but resigned because he objected to the time it took to pay the pay roll.

FUND TO AID ARTISTS.

Those Reduced in Circumstances Through War to Get Help.

The National Arts Club, through its American Artists' War Emergency Fund Committee, yesterday announced issuance of an art stamp to be sold for one cent in quantities of twenty-five or more, to create a fund for American art workers or their dependents who may become reduced in circumstances as a result of the war.

The stamp is the work of Eugene F. Savage, winner of the Rome Prize in 1912, and bears the motto "Service Together," expressing President Wilson's famous slogan symbolizing the relation which exists between the farmer who supplies the nation's food and the soldier who defends the nation. The prominent artists who are on the committee to promote the sale of the stamps are Douglas Volk, Colin Campbell Cooper, Herbert Adams, John G. Agar, Paul W. Bartlett, Edwin H. Blashfield, Arnold W. Brunner, William A. Coffin, C. C. Curran, Daniel Chester French, Charles Dana Gibson, Cass Gilbert, Philip L. Hale, Francis C. Jones, Alexander Konta, W. H. Lippincott, Ernest C. Peixotto, Gardner Symons, J. Alden Weir.

Postal Clerk Confesses to Thefts.

John P. Woods of 593 East 135th Street, a postal clerk in charge of the Canadian mail at the branch office in the Grand Central Station, was arrested as he was on his way home yesterday afternoon by Post Office Inspectors. He was taken to the Police Headquarters, where a parcel which he had carried out of the Post Office was opened. It contained ninety-seven letters addressed to persons in Canada. In his locker in the office were found a cameras, three small Persian rugs and a silk shirt which had been mailed by parcel post to Canadians. Woods confessed to having systematically robbed the mail.

COHAN & HARRIS TO GIVE MANY NEW PLAYS

Dramatization of Gelett Burgess s "Mrs. Hope's Husband" by Geo. M. Cohan Among Early Offerings.

The plans of Cohan & Harris for the coming theatrical season contemplate one of the most active years in the career of this firm. George M. Cohan is at work on a dramatization of Gelett Burgess's story, "Mrs. Hope's Husband," for Fall presentation. He also expects to write a musical revue if there are enough plays adapted to being burlesqued presented in the early season.

Harry James Smith's farce, adapted from a German source, "The Tailor-Made Man," will be presented at the Cohan and Harris Theatre early in the Fall. Rachel Crothers's new play, "He and She," already produced out of town, will have a New York hearing in October. Leo Ditrichstein will be seen in a new original play, and Chauncey Olcott will have a new vehicle. James Montgomery is the author of a comedy in which George Sidney will be featured and of a play called "The Slacker." And the list of available plays includes one by A. E. Thomas and a second one by Harry James Smith.

The firm will produce several new musical plays. "The Beautiful One" is the title of one of these by Rennold Wolf and Louis A. Hirsch. A musical play by Irving Berlin will be a holiday offering, and James Montgomery's comedy of seven years ago, "The Aviator," will be made over into musical comedy form by the author, Otto Hauerbach, and Louis A. Hirsch.

EDITORS IN CONVENTION.

National Association Will Discuss Questions Arising from the War.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9.—The thirty-second annual convention of the National Editorial Association opened here today with delegates present from all parts of the United States. A score of problems, generally arising directly from the war, will be considered.

The work already done by the press of the country in stimulating enlistments and aiding the Liberty Loan and Red Cross Fund campaigns was praised by Governor J. A. M. Burnquist and other speakers today, and pleas were made for still closer co-operation with the Government in all matters pertaining to the war.

A resolution pledging support to President Wilson and expressing the belief that "he will safely lead our nation to victory in the present war" was adopted and immediately telegraphed to Washington.

President E. H. Tomlinson in his annual address pleaded for closest co-operation of all forces in the fight for democracy. "We do not know when the great conflict will end, but we do know that there can be but one result," he declared. "We have dedicated ourselves to the task. We have entered upon the work. Whenever we stop it will have been accomplished."

The speaker urged better co-operation between large cities and small communities, and predicted that the time would come when the small town paper and the metropolitan daily would work in complete harmony, each having its own sphere of usefulness and each supplementing the other.

BUYS A FAMOUS PANEL.

New York Firm Purchases Painting by Andrea Mantegna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 10.—The Daily Telegraph has the "best authority" for announcing that the rest of Pembroke's Mantegna, which was offered for sale at Sotheby's today, had been purchased privately for America.

At the last moment Sotheby's accepted on behalf of the Pembroke family a "huge offer" for the panel, cabled from New York by Duveens. The exact sum is not disclosed, but The Telegraph says it is known the Pembroke family has always stood out for the $200,000 valuation.

The panel, which is confidently attributed to Andrea Mantegna, is of Judith with the head of Holofernes. It is only twelve inches by seven and one-eighth inches, and was originally in the collection of Charles I., and then catalogued as a raphael. The King gave the picture to Philip, the fourth Earl of Pembroke, in exchange for a portrait by Bellini and a picture by Parmigiano.

Montgomery Phister.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—Montgomery Phister, one of the oldest dramatic critics in this country, and until recently with The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, died here today in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Phister was born at Maysville, Ky., and was educated at Yale, but left at the conclusion of his sophomore year to accept an appointment as Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition from President Grant. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Phister was the correspondent of The Commercial Tribune and other newspapers. He was the author of several plays and many serial and magazine articles, mostly upon the drama.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GREENBERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

GAINES—HETCH.—Anita F. Hetch to Gordon E. Gaines.

ROGERS—FIX.—Margaret E. Fix to Walter H. Rogers.

Married.

DEEN — SEE.— Miss Flora Thurston See, daughter of Mrs. and the late Harry Thurston See, a prominent portrait painter of New York and London, was married Sunday afternoon to F. Graham Deen, son of Mrs. William M. Deen, in St. Matthew's Church by the Rev. A. J. M. Wilson, only the immediate families being present. Mr. Deen is a member of the Seventh Regiment, soon to be mustered into the service of the United States.

LEWIS—KINNEY.—On July 6, by the Rev. N. E. Fahy, Dorothy Martindale Kinney to George Lloyd Lewis.

SMITH—GORTON.—July 9, Emily W. Gorton to George

START NEW KITCHEN FOR FOOD SAVING

Women of Mayor's Committee to Preserve Vegetables Which Formerly Were Wasted.

BUY BROKEN SHIPMENTS

Work Starts in Earnest in a Public School Building—Boy Scouts Will Aid in Sorting.

The new City Canning and Drying Kitchen, which is using the kitchen of the public school at Delancey and Tompkins Street, was opened yesterday following the purchase at a bargain price of seventy broken crates of cabbages from the Pennsylvania piers at the foot of Delancey Street. It will cost $10,000 to conduct the kitchen this Summer, it is estimated. A meeting was held at the Woman's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, yesterday, when an account of the work was given and a call for money and volunteer workers was made. The new kitchen is under the direction of the Committee on Food of the Mayor's Committee of Women. Miss Mabel Kittredge is the Chairman. The kitchen will utilize at a great saving vegetables which are received on the piers in broken or imperfect containers. There were wasted in this way last week, it was announced yesterday, 100 barrels of beets, 500 barrels of potatoes, 70 crates of cabbages, 100 barrels of wax beans, 50 barrels of shell beans, 24 boxes of cherries each containing 24 pounds, and 5,000 packages of cucumbers, beans, squashes and other vegetables.

It is necessary to sort these vegetables on the piers, which was done yesterday, under the auspices of the women. They were paid the nominal sum of 10 cents a crate, which enables the company to get something for its freight expenses. The Boy Scouts did most of the work yesterday under the direction of Miss Agnes Sheehan.

The women on the Food Committee working with Miss Kittredge are Miss Ruth Morgan and Mrs. John Pratt of the Mayor's Committee of Women; Mrs. William H. Hays and Mrs. William H. Lough, of the Woman's University Club, and Mrs. Willard Straight and Miss Miriam Hartman of the Junior League.

For the present, Miss Kittredge said yesterday, the kitchen would be in operation for eight hours daily, but later the time would be doubled. The kitchen is complete in its appointments. It is possible to cook 480 gallons of food material at one time. Every woman connected with the work in any capacity will have a time card, which must be punched. The services of fifteen women will be needed daily. Several women already have volunteered.

The University Club has already pledged $500 for the work. Mrs. William H. Lough, Treasurer of the committee, announced yesterday that $151 was received in yesterday's mail and expressed the belief that the $10,000 needed would soon be in hand. This is the first concrete work for food conservation that has been begun in the city. Miss Louise Peters is Personnel Manager and will direct those who register for the work.

The New York City Food Aid Committee, created by the Mayor last week, has taken headquarters on the ninth floor of 280 Madison Avenue. The Chairman of the Food Committee is George W. Perkins, who also is Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee. Other members of the Executive Committee are William R. Willcox, L. P. Brown of the Health Department, and Miss Mabel Kittredge. An Advisory Board is being selected. The city will be divided into forty-six districts, and an organizer will be appointed for each. Miss May Van Arsdale of Teachers College is the Director in charge of the organizers, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Bohn.

In line with the movement to conserve in time of plenty, the Westchester County Canning Unit has been organized at Pleasantville. One hundred and fifty representative women of the Westchester Colony have pledged themselves to work one day a week for twelve weeks and also have contributed from $12 to $100 each.

Mrs. Alfred M. Ray is Chairman of the unit, and Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Treasurer. The Committee on Supplies is composed of Mrs. C. Sternbach, Chairman; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, first Vice Chairman; Mrs. Morton H. Meinhard, second Vice Chairman; Mrs. Gustave R. Tuska, Secretary; Mrs. Edwin S. Bayer, Mrs. Myron Borg, Mrs. Robert Isaacs, Mrs. Arnold W. Koehler, Mrs. Louis S. Levy, Mrs. Max Meyer, Mrs. Joseph Plaut, Mrs. Monroe R. Rothschild, Mrs. Isaac N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, and Mrs. Lionel Suits.

MUST KEEP UNSOLD BREAD.

As a War Measure Wholesale Bakers Discontinue Returns.

The local Chairman of the War Emergency Committee of the Baking Industry announced yesterday that today the bakers would discontinue the practice of taking back unsold bread from the retailers. The baking authorities estimate that this practice will result in the saving of from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year in the United States. Word has been received from Cincinnati, Omaha, and other cities where the reform has already been instituted for several weeks saying that the change had been made apparently without trouble or loss to either grocer or baker.

"I am anxious that the local public should understand that this is an act of patriotic service we are rendering the Government," said the local Chairman of the bakers' War Emergency Committee. "Mr. Hoover has said that the bakers were complying more rapidly than other industries with the requests made of them, and their co-operation, he says, makes it unlikely that it will be necessary in this country to bake the gray or so-called 'war bread' which is eaten in Europe."

TO OFFER NATIONAL MENU.

New York Restaurant Men Off for Conference with Mr. Hoover.

Delegations from the New York Restaurant Proprietors and Hotel Men's Associations left the city at 1 o'clock this morning for Washington, where they will call on Food Director Hoover today and present a menu for national use which they have drawn up for his approval.

Two weeks ago the committee, headed by J. McE. Bowman, President of the Hotel Biltmore Company, saw Mr. Hoover in Washington, who asked the members to suggest a menu that would be useful to housewives throughout the country. The manager of Murray's restaurant, who was on the committee, said last night that if the menu was accepted it would be printed and sent broadcast all over the United States. He declined to give any details as to its composition.

TO ADVERTISE FOOD SAVING.

Unprecedented Card and Poster Campaign by Hoover's Organization

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The world's biggest advertising campaign, in which the American people are to be called upon to join in a movement for the conservation of foodstuffs, has been organized by the Conservation Section of the Food Administration. Pleas for the saving of foods will be posted from one end of the country to the other—in railroad stations, on billboards, in public buildings, and on moving-picture screens. It is the hope of the department to have food-saving cards and posters wherever any one may look. In addition, pledge cards and economy rules have been printed in several foreign languages for distribution among the foreign-born who do not read English.

The main advertising campaign will be in charge of the J. Walter Thompson Company, a national advertising agency with headquarters in New York, which has volunteered its services. Charles E. Raynond, Vice President, has come from the Chicago offices to direct the work.

Well-known poster artists have volunteered to design food conservation placards, and a corps of expert writers of advertising copy are at work on campaign material. The co-operation of all newspapers and magazines is being sought. Advertising concerns, railroads, and street railways are asked to aid.

5,000,000 PLAN ECONOMY.

Farmers and Other Workers Meet to Organize a Co-operative Society.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—Representatives of farmers' organizations and co-operative societies throughout the country, with total memberships aggregating 5,000,000, met here today to organize a nation-wide co-operative buying and selling society for the benefit of their members.

The first step was taken last December when the National Society of Equity appointed a committee to interest other co-operative bodies. It is explained that the proposed new society will be a separate organization and will include in its membership laborers, mechanics, and other workers, as well as farmers. The trades unions will be asked to aid. The plan to be devised is expected to follow the lines of the Rochdale Society in England, which is said to do an annual business of $500,000,000.

WILL DRAIN CANADA'S WHEAT

Stocks for Allies Larger There—Conference Held at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Representatives of the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors conferred today with Herbert C. Hoover on the American and Canadian wheat situation. Stocks in Canada are larger now than in the United States, and an effort will be made to supply the Allies' present requirements from Canada, rather than from the United States.

The Canadians there were Robert A. Magill of Winnipeg, Chairman; I. C. Gage, President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; W. B. Best, representing union labor, and James Stewart of Winnipeg, representing the allied wheat buying commission.

FRANCE SUSPENDS IMPORTS.

Prohibits Receipt of Goods Pending Issue of Authorization.

PARIS, July 9.—Excess of imports over exports is growing greater daily and threatens seriously to affect exchange. Consequently M. Thierry, Minister of Finance, has promulgated an order prohibiting the importation of goods pending the issue of authorization which is permitted by a decree of March 22.

Henceforth any goods arriving before permission is issued must be re-exported at the cost of the exporters.

Reopening of the cotton exchange at Havre has been authorized by a decree of the Minister of Commerce, whose duty it will be generally to control operations in the trade and to apportion raw material to be supplied each manufacturer. The committee, which sat in Paris, but it has delegated powers to an Executive Committee, which will fix daily prices on a basis supplied from Paris.

AVIATION STUDENTS ORDERED TO CANADA

Fifteen at Fort Myer, Going to Toronto, Will Be Officers in Our Air Fleet.

OTHERS FOR REGULAR ARMY

140 of Training Camp Corps to Take Physical Examinations for Second Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Fifteen men from the officers' training camp at Fort Myer were designated today to go to the Canadian branch of the Royal British Flying School at Toronto for training as officers of the great airship fleet the United States is building. They are to leave the camp tomorrow night.

The names of eleven men were sent to the War Department in response to an inquiry for information regarding those who have seen service in France.

One hundred and forty men were advised to prepare themselves to take the physical examination for Second Lieutenants in the regular army, having passed the elimination test before the Board of Camp Officers.

According to present plans, as stated by Captain Conrad S. Babcock, the Adjutant, between 500 and 600 officers for the line are to receive commissions, 20 ordnance officers, 20 machine gun experts, 200 for the Quartermaster Corps, and 10 for the Intelligence Department.

The fifteen men designated for the aviation school at Toronto are Z. R. Miller, Princeton, N. J.; Horace Lake, Washington; Lawrence L. Smart, Baltimore; A. L. Grimme, New Brunswick, N. J.; Lawrence Hoover, Washington; J. H. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J.; Harold G. Schoemaker and Jesse O. Creech, Washington; Lawrence Roberts, Burlington, Del.; Eugene F. Muller, Paterson, N. J.; Donald Hudson, Washington; Harry Jenkins, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Cuthbert Tunstall, Norfolk, Va.; Edward Donavan, Washington, and S. H. Dorr, Jr., Nutley, N. J.

Those whose names were sent to the War Department as having had experience in France with the American Ambulance are W. A. Slater, Jr., Washington; W. E. Richardson, Montclair, N. J.; James A. O'Neill, New York; Otto B. Budd, New York; Kent G. Colwell, Princeton, N. J.; J. R. Childs, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Leonard Ober, Baltimore; John Letcher Harrison, Charlottesville, Va.; Tom Thurman, University of Virginia; Charles F. Morgan, Norfolk, Va., who was a Sergeant Major with Canadian troops, and John Crum, who was in the Twelfth Battalion Gloucester. Captain Charles Sweeney has resigned from camp to rejoin the Foreign Legion, of which he was a Captain.

The names of the 140 men to take the examination for commissions in the regular army follow:

CO. 1, INFANTRY—John L. Abbott, Charlottesville, Va.; Myron E. Bagley, Baltimore; Calvin L. Bertschey, Merrill S. Bemiss, Richmond, Va.; William C. Ferguson, Williamsburg, Va.; G. H. Ferguson, Newark, N. J.; Stewart M. Firth, South Orange, N. J.; Robert Ould, Norfolk, Va.; John K. Powell, Washington; Paul S. Roper, Fort Monroe, Va.; Robert E. Wyser, Dublin, Va.; Francis C. Walton, Norfolk, Va.

CO. 2, INFANTRY—Cornelius W. Buchanan, Elizabeth, N. J.; Robert G. Carter, Chevy Chase, Maryland; J. P. Gammon, Fredericksburg, Va.; Raphael semmes, Baltimore; Harvey C. Rounds, Perryville, Md.; L. Myrton Gaines, Blacksburg, Va.; W. M. E. Sullivan, Washington; William A. Garietta, Blacksburg, Va.; Emerson W. Jarman, Farmsville, Va.

CO. 3, INFANTRY—Philip H. Condit, East Orange, N. J.; Louis B. Cox, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; John B. Harvey, Washington; R. J. Wortendyck, Jersey City, N. J.; George E. Abrams, Washington; C. Delano Ames, Baltimore; Clarence E. Goldsmith, South Orange, N. J.; Kent G. Colwell, Princeton, N. J.; W. A. Gray, Jr.

CO. 4, INFANTRY—William MacG. Hall, New Martinsville, Va.; John Randolph, Sparrows Point, Md.; Kirkwood D. Scott, Lynchburg, Va.; George F. Dashell, Smithfield, Va.; Charles K. Dillingham, Mannville, Va.; James C. Ward, University of Virginia; William P. Driskell, Staunton, Va.; Edward Thorp Lane, Jr., Fort Defiance, Va.; Jesse Lippincott, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

CO. 5, INFANTRY—J. R. Boatwright, Lynchburg, Va.; Charles A. Campbell, Woodbridge, N. J.; Joseph P. Cromwell, Lynchburg, Va.; James A. O'Neill, New York; W. J. Owens and H. C. Stuart, Blackford, Va.; Lawrence Thorp and Wallace Williams, Washington; E. E. Whitehouse, Fredericksburg, Va.; H. S. Wright, Richmond, Va.

CO. 6, INFANTRY—Bryan G. Dancy, Baltimore, Md.; W. C. Herbert, New Brunswick, N. J.; Andrew H. Hilgartner, Baltimore; William B. Jones, Suffolk, Va.; Lawrence J. Potter, Washington; Joseph H. Hinwood, Jr., Washington; Chester F. Price, Washington; Edmond S. Donoho, Baltimore; John W. O'Daniel, Newark, Del.; George B. Muldauer, Elizabeth, N. J.

Co. 7, INFANTRY.—Andrew S. Mesick, Waashington; Harrison B. Beavers, Washington; Robert W. Patterson, Washington; Junius B. Blake and Carter Glass, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.; Douglas O. Mead, Rutherford, N. J.; Milton Whitney, Jr., Takoma Park, D. C.; William B. Yancey, Harrisonburg, Va.; Harry J. Rockefeller, Asbury Park, N. J.; Maximilian Clay, Brookneal, Va.

CO. 8, INFANTRY.—L. M. Foy, H. P. Gray, and Richard S. Easly, Richmond, Va.; Robert J. King, Wilmington, Del.; William D. Morrow, Baltimore; G. Myers, Washington; Walter C. Rathbone, Washington; A. P. Terry, Hopewell, Va.; Frank M. Wray, Martinsville, Va.; W. L. Truitt, Suffolk, Va.

CO. 9, INFANTRY.—Winfield H. Scott, Washington; Charles W. Leahi, Jr., Alexandria, Va.; Kerchevale Smith, Washington; John F. Farnsworth, Washington; William R. Silver, Richmond, Va.; Dan H. Hoge, Blacksburg, Va.; Allan R. Snowden, Princeton N. J.; William C. Stettinius, Charlottesville, Va.; Sherley W. Morgan, Princeton, N. J.; George M. Snead, Lynchburg, Va.; H. G. M. Kelleher, Mount Jackson, Va.

TROOP 1, CAVALRY.—Aubrey R. Bowles, Richmond, Va.; Walton W. Cox, Short Hills, N. J.; George W. Ewing, Jr., Baltimore; N. S. Daniels, Jr., Newark, N. J.; F. S. Jacobs, Raleigh, N. C.; Catesby C. Jones, Richmond, Va.; Thomas J. McKoy, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Herbert N. O'Dell, Newark, N. J.; Nelson R. Perry, Newark, N. J.; Kenneth O. Spinning, Newark, N. J.; Herbert L. Earnest, Richmond, Va.; Henry R. Miller, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Harry H. Semmes, Washington; Newell P. Weed, Montclair, N. J.

BATTERY 1, FIELD ARTILLERY.—Harry N. Blue, New Brunswick, N. J.; John S. Cromelin, Hackensack, N. J.; George R. Bell, Boonton, N. J.; L. W. Glazebrook, Jr., Washington; C. Stanley Clark, Richmond, Va.; R. G. Clark, Washington; Carl A. Foss, Lexington, Va.; Clarke O. Kimberley, New Haven, Conn.; Lloyd S. Partridge, Norfolk, Va.; Walter D. Clarke, Portsmouth, Va.; Francis X. Callahan, Newark, N. J.; W. M. Ellingsworth, Blacksburg, Va.; Bell W. Foster, Princeton, N. J.; Thomas McP. Glasgow, Lexington, Va.

BATTERY 2, FIELD ARTILLERY.—Fairfax S. Landstreet, Jr., New York; G. F. Downey, Jr., Washington; Leonard Ober, Baltimore; Fairfax D. Downey, Washington; E. C. Cutten and Julian R. Hume, Norfolk, Va.; Morris C. Handwerk, Baltimore; Terre N. Hendrick, Washington; J. W. Loveland, Jr., Englewood, N. J.; David J. Fitzgerald, Charlottesville, Va.; Frazier Groff, Columbia University; Andrew Wylie, Yale University.

BATTERY 3, FIELD ARTILLERY.—John A. McCann, Passaic, N. J.; Marcel H. Mial, Paterson, N. J.; H. T. Morrison, Jersey City, N. J.; Harrison M. Robertson, New York; Walter Rompel, University of Virginia; Malcolm H. Rose, Yale, Conn.; Alexander L. Schlesenger, Newark, N. J.; Talcot T. Speer, Baltimore; C. J. Taylor, Hopewell, Va.; Samuel White, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; T. H. Zeliff, Newark, N. J.; Charles C. Statler, Paterson, N. J.; R. F. Le Barron.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Dowling, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Fuller<Singleton. Cullen<Straus. Brooks<Keene. Littman<Brittain. Frankel<Peters. Harburger<Campbell. Younger<same. Carvill<Mirror Films. Lessig<Lessig. Spiritus Fabrik<Sugar Products Co. Re Green. Booth<Knipe. Re Mangrund. APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

Nelson<Morganthau Jr Co. Fox<Fox. Re Wolfe. Re Schmidt. Fenton<Hirschberg. People<Chisholm Rty. Spencer<Williams. Times Sq Auto Co<Motor Car Eq Co. Murray<Preston. Reiss<Sup Conclave, I O H.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M., for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding

Rothstein<Slevin. Markay<Markay. Hunsicker<Ludwig. Skolnik<Tater. Consalvo<Loew. Nathanson<Rapid Tr Subway Con Co, (2.) Lindau<Lindau. Honig<Isaacs. Fay<Press. Berard<Buckley. Jones<NY Times Co. Beck<Lila Sanitary. Folks<Phoenix Portland Cement Co. Healy<George Ehret. Pfeiffer<Pfeiffer. Permison<Ost Rty Co. Smoekler<St John's Baptist Foundation. Yerkes<Clyde. Mayer<KallnerBros, (2.) Kogan<Bonta. Lyons<Asphalt Con. Handwerker<Menken & Wilenbrock Co. Fay<Herald Co. Dignowitz<Benjamin. Cuomo<NY Theatre. Tucker<Weeks. Christie<Kelwood Rty. Russo<Russo. Healy<McBrean. Green<Reich. Shumway<Shumway. Foster<Schiff. Holmes<Crane. Federal Dye & Chem Co. A E R Rty Co<Kelly. Tama<Tama. Weinberg<Freiman. Re Boettger, (Stephens) Visone<Union Ry. Harby 88 Co<Erie RR Hauer<Archer. Nat Surety Co<Elliott. Schoenfeld<Siegfield. Volk<Volk. Tama<Tama. Mount<Nemo. Met Sav Bank<Hanna. Segair<Hudson Coal. Knickerbooker Ice Co<Labella. Re H 130th St, (Bronx River, &c.) Grosaky<Rabbino. Re Henneberger. Sturmstein<Lewis. Gold<Roulston. Katz<Rolling & Schoen, Inc. Re Brandt<Rodriques. Re Cohn<Rick Co. First Nat Fire Ins Co<Best.

Hudnall<Taylor. Meyer<NY Rys. Thomas<Ed & H. Bubek<Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. J F Tapley Co<Newman. Schappert<Schappert. Alexander<Bd of Ed. Kapian<Wolfish. Feirstein<Shernoff. Wachtel<Trow Directory. Morgan Mun Sup Co<The Studebaker Socy of America. Gilson<Gilsoh. Pulzei<Weiss. Scott<O'Brien. Shulman<Halperin. Tuchfeld<Tuchfeld. Lachow<Berger. Frinterman<Rosenblatt. Yanlovich<Lehigh Val Coal Co. Wiernus<same. Sewarnak<same. Sokol<same. Richards<same. Kamila<same. Ewicki<same. Bielski<same. Beisel<same. Previn<Nassau Bookman. Cohen<Katz. Ritzwoller<Lurie. Re Inst of Mercy, (Waterbury Av.) Re Crimmey, (Adee Av) Ward<Burlingham. Re Barnacle. Whitaker<Whitaker. Re Stratford Av, (Westchester Av.) Kenyon<Hall 3 & 5. Delahunty<Spreckles. Re Sherwood. Capitano<Gerry. B'way & 7th Av Co, Inc<Russell Hotel & Rest Co. Kaiten<Kalfon. Empire<Maigin Wet Wash Laundry Co. M Tecla & Co<Cornell. Nethestead<Dunn. Duer<Arnold. Drew<Drew. Ramsay<Welsberg. Lang<Schneider. Randolph<Randolph. Sculpt<Herkewitz. Conti<Conti. Kenbelly<Kennelly.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Fanny L. Crawford, John J. Farrell, et al. Manuel J. Suares, Elizabeth A. Gillet, Barnet Schiller, &c, Martha Batelle, George L. Batelle, Henrietta Dinkelspiel, Curtis B. Pierce, Katie Galvin, Bernard F. Seadler, Jay Gould, Elizabeth Cliff, John Kirk, Gardiner Wetherbee, Barbara Westrich, Elva Rothschild, John W. Guay, Michael McGrath, Francesco Pach, Anna Deville, Max Cohn, Margaret Scully, Maud V See, Katie Wran, Angelina Furst, &c, James B. Haggin, Susan McGlone, Ellen O'Brien, John E. Gunn, Charles Gregory, Joseph C. Thomas, Catharine W. Loney, Hilah A. Davis, (2,) Sophia F. Scott. Estates of: Richard E. Buckley. George F. Brennan, Mary K. Brennan, E. T. McCrystal, Sarah Corbett, James W. Vickers, G. M. S. Neustadt, Susan Gunthorp, Anita de B. Lyon, Clara May. Wills for probate: Charles T. Murphy, Bridget O'Sullivan, Anne Barlow, Ella Engelhardt, Sara Hermann, Ann Leonard, Annie E. Haslett, Elizabeth C. Marklin, Bridget O'Sullivan, Andre Jacobi, Max Hoetz, Francis M. Monahan.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J. —At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Adank<Lubka et al. Popular Pictures Corp<Kane & Cohan. Isaac<Public Bank. Isaacs<Schwartz. Gottfried<Royal Box & Lumber. Greenberg<Abrams. Wilander<Gossler Bros Silver<Samson Mendelsohn. Riverside Bank<Leheney.

Harris<Schwartz Silk Corp. Goldman<Scheuer, (2) Horowitz<Levin. German Journal Corp<Sesco Corp. Wilson<J H Haff Co. Realty Records<Carroll. Glaser<Lubitz. Waxman<Metz. Kidman<Sukitick. Rose<Piper.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—Room 809, at 10:30 A. M. Motion Calendar.

E. Van Schaick, J. H. Scoville, Matilda Culver, C. A. Conant, Margaret E. Murray, Frank De Genaro, Harry Solon, H. I. Lamport, Jennie Glass, Anna C. Fahrman, Martin Engel, Frieda Hirsberg, Emily S. Holbrook, Martin Greasman, Robert Pluym, Simon Goldstein, Renee Bellet Inf., Sarah C. Miller, Neustadt Infants, Sarah D. Ashley, Bridget Cuddy, John Roth, H. D. Tassinari, Joseph J. Walker, Miles S. Vickery, Elizabeth Childs, Jason Constantine, Kiryl Chernik, W. E. Granger, Florence A. Hatch, J. McGloro, Infant, M. Lazarich, Albert Weeks, W. Congalton, Natele Cassetta, W. Marshall, J. Kanarek, Infant, Anna Kanarek, Infant, Jules Lander, &c, E. A. Fanelli, Herbert Landau, H. Kranich, Sadie T. Sturges, Dora Jacobs, Max Reher, Kate Hofer, M. Schrenkaisen, Charles M. Dunlop, Kate Malley, &c, John H. Degelman, Daniel C. Murphy, William Koch, Hyman Goldfarb, Margaret T. Rodney, Edward J. Stafford, John E. Parsons, Edward A. Price, Caroline Neustadtel, T. Jones, John Fox, Rosa Lesser, Jessie Gillender, Bridget Cuddy, Charles S. Burns, Donald S. Mackay, Patrick Mallen, Brisbane Infants, Ella Necarsteimer, Jennie Abrahams, James Harper, Howard P. Brown, Peter Levy, W. J. Tingue, Julius Rogallner, George F. Bristow, Elizabeth R. Mullaney, &c, Martin Engel, Charles H. Clark, Adelaide Ferrel, &c, Gustave Agre, Patrick Shay, Hamilton Fish, Caroline Rosenbaum,

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J. —At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar.

De Fiendotto<De Picciotto. Levien<Barber. Klukoff<Hand, (2.) I R T<Gibson, (2.) Lawyers Mtg<Web Av Realty Corp, (4.) Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co. Gonsales<Hall. Met Sav Bk<Palesmo. Greenberger<Baltzieder. Re Sisson, Com. (11.) TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Canter<Canter. Better<Better. Crump<Crump. Diener<Donath. Cooney<Cooney. Epstein<Union Ry. Fiducia<Fiducia. Linsly<Rosenbaum. De Hirsch Home for Work Girls<Marcus. Turk<Meinhardt. Kuss<Foran Fdry & Mfg Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Garey. Purick<Port Jefferson Elec Light Co. Friedman<Marcus. Marsh<Marsh. Penn Oil Co<Merchants' Rapid Serv. Willer<Johnson. Curran<F A Morris Rty & Con Co. People NY<Klein. Clark<Clark. Prusmak<Fuller. Helmsie<Helms. Thury<Thury. Doerfler<Fottberg. White<Oloiala.

Seaboard Land & Mtg Co<Miller. Goldberg<Christie. Wertheim<Reuls. Audley<Audley. Dinger<Dinger. Landes<Fried. Polansky<Polansky. Radiak<De Backer. Lewis<Lewis. Re Trustees Village of Flushing. Luckner<Zeininger. Overton<Overton. Schaefer<Johnson. Sarsky<Rooney. Reid<Reid. Lindner<Rattschaldor

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.—Day calendar.

Wills of: Annie Westerveit, Leo Heppenheimer, Louisa Hasch, James J. Byrne, Francis Cox.

John E Bullwinkle, Edward C Branisch, Elizabeth Schleimacher Mirwan Franklin, William Wechsler, George Goodrich.

Accountings of: James A F Bell.

Estate of: Isabella Arnold.

County Court.

Criminal calendar.

SALE TO AID BELGIANS.

Proceeds of Waldorf Enterprise Will Go to Mutilated Soldiers.

Miss Seraphine Van Loo of Brussels, who has been sent to this country by Countess de Mérode of the Belgian Commission for Mutilated Soldiers, will hold a sale of embroidery at the Waldorf-Astoria for three days, beginning tomorrow. Among the articles to be sold for the benefit of the disabled soldiers are cleverly embroidered flour sacks which were sent over to feed the starving Belgians. To attest to the authenticity of the sacks, the official stamp of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been put on them.

Miss Van Loo came to America about a year ago, and when she left Brussels was forced by the German military authorities to sign an agreement not to return to her native land until after the war. She has three brothers serving in the war, and a fourth is President of the Belgian Schools in Rotterdam.

Convention Speaker Falls Dead.

PIQUA, Ohio, July 9.—As he closed his response to the address of welcome given at the opening session of the International Convention of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association Robert Newman, 62 years old, Grand Secretary, of Toronto, Ont., was stricken by cerebral hemorrhage and fell dead in the convention hall.

Wants 4,500 Ambulance Drivers.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A call for 4,500 men to drive army ambulances in France was received here today from Washington. It was said that recruiting for American Red Cross ambulance sections had been discontinued, as these sections shortly would be taken over by the army.

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NEW JERSEY.
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MEAT SAVING URGED BY WOMEN'S CLUB

General Use of Sea Food Will Help to Win War, Says Bulletin to Housewives.

POULTRY NOW PLENTIFUL

Organizations Working for Conservation Suggest Inexpensive Menus to Save Supplies Needed Abroad.

To aid the women of the city in the conservation of food the Women's City Club of New York has published a food bulletin for housewives in co-operation with the Cosmopolitan Club, the Parents' League, and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The bulletin urges the women to reorganize the house budget, basing it now on the supply of food instead of on the supply of money.

"Meat and meat substitutes," the bulletin says, "include lean meat, poultry, fish, sea foods, dried beans, peas, lentils, milk, cheese, and eggs. Beef and pork are required for shipment, the supply of them is short, and they are not to be drawn on in the family budget more than once a week.

"Wool is needed for the army; therefore cut down on the mutton. The increase of both beef and wool depends on our leaving the calves and lambs to grow up; do not use any lamb or veal in the food budget at the present time. Chickens, turkeys, geese, guinea fowl, ducks, and pigeons are ours for the buying, and yet we are not buying them. The dealers last month reported fresh killed, dry-packed, and iced poultry as 'weak, uncertain in demand,' and complain at the lack of custom. A mature consideration by intelligent dealers of the price the retailers ask for the overplentiful poultry might suggest a reason.

"Let us develop a cosmopolitan taste for sea food," the bulletin continues. "There is an increasing variety in the market and it is cheaper than meat. Sea mussels are more and more plentiful than oysters and clams. They are to be found in the markets of lower New York. Eighteen recipes for preparing them are published by the Bureau of Fisheries and may be had for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The sea may win the war for us in spite of the submarines. The food budget maker may also plunge on fruits and vegetables."

Inexpensive menus for luncheon and dinner are given as follows:

INEXPENSIVE LUNCHEONS.
Salmon timbales, with cream sauce.
Graham bread.
Romaine salad, with French dressing.
Steamed huckleberry pudding.

Scalloped carrots.
Lettuce salad, with Neufchatel cheese balls.
Rye bread.
Strawberry short cake.

MORE EXPENSIVE LUNCHEONS.
French omelet.
Graham bread.
Lettuce salad, with French dressing.
Raspberry short cake.

Crab croquettes.
Baked stuffed tomatoes.
Fresh pineapple salad.
Ice tea. Almond cake.

INEXPENSIVE DINNERS.
Smothered fowl, with dressing.
Spinach. Buttered carrots.
Radishes.
Gooseberry pie.

Baked fish, with dressing.
Romaine salad, with French dressing.
Strawberry ice.

MORE EXPENSIVE DINNERS.
Broiled squabs, with fried hominy.
Currant jelly.
Green corn cooked in cream.
Watercress salad.
Peach custard. White sponge cake.
Coffee.

Fresh strawberries, (served with mound of sugar.)
Fried chicken, with cream gravy.
Rice. Corn on the cob.
Cucumber jelly salad.
Frozen custard. Chocolate cake.
Coffee.

Saving is not difficult, the bulletin says, but the trouble is, women must have a mental readjustment, as in these days merely saving money is not always saving food. The women members of the board representing the different organizations are:

The Cosmopolitan Club—Mrs. Learned Hand and Mrs. Edmund B. Wilson.
The Parents' League—Mrs. E. O. Holter and Mrs. Augustus B. Field.
The Mayor's Committee of Women—Mrs. Mary Austin and Mrs. V. Everit Macy.
The Women's City Club of New York—Miss Mabel Kittredge and Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie.

Burlaps Open Quietly.

Partly because of the scarcity of merchandise and partly because buyers are beginning to recognize the futility of offering prices below the market, the local burlap trade opened the week practically at a standstill. Sales were limited, both in number and quantity, but prices were firm on the nominal bases of 13¼ cents for ten-ounce "forties" and 10 cents for eight-ounce cloths of the same width. Reports received from the primary markets during the day furnished little that was new.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Forecast:
N. Car.—Fair Tues., except thunder showers near the coast. Wed., probably fair; moderate, shifting winds.
S. Car.—Fair Tuesday, except thunder showers near the coast. Wed., fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. w.
Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gentle, shifting winds.
Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; gentle winds, mostly s.
Tenn.—Fair Tues.; thunder showers at night or Wed.
Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; little change in temperature.
Ind.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in n.; gentle to moderate n. and e. winds.
Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in w.; moderate s. to e. winds.
Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair in e., showers and warmer in w.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.
Ohio—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, warmer in n.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.
Ill.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer in n. Wed.
Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.
Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.
Minn.—Fair Tues.; warmer in s.; Wed. probably unsettled.
Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. cloudy, with warmer in e.
N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer in e. and cooler in n. w. Tues.; cooler Wed.
S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.
Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues. in e.; cooler in w. Wed.
Kan.—Cloudy and continued warm Tues. and Wed.
La. and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Okla.—Fair, somewhat cooler Tues.; probably fair Wed.
E. Tex.—Fair Tues; somewhat cooler in n.; fair Wed.
W. Tex.—Fair Tues., except probably showers in the Pan-Handle; fair Wed.

AUCTION SALES.
Positively the Finest Stock of
DRESSES
Consisting of About
200 GARMENTS
All made for the coming Fall and Winter season. Made of the finest imported materials. A great many of them
Trimmed with Fur, Expensive Laces, Velvets, Etc.
Made by one of the best-known makers of costumes. All strictly hand made. Ranging in price as
High as $275.00 Per Garment.
100 LADIES' AND MISSES' UP-TO-DATE
STREET & SPORT COATS
D. HARTMANN, Auct'r, Sells TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1917,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
No. 15-17 MERCER ST., N. Y. C.,
the above unusual offering strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4299.
AUCTIONEERS.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 545-547 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens, General Merchandise.—$100,000 cash. "Remarkable," 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for quantity of Raritan style 1272, gray, brown, and navy. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th St. Farragut 9859.

COATS, &c.—Baily Co., Cleveland, Ohio: Mr. Meisel, Fall coats and jobs of Spring coats; Mr. Gurber, laces, handkerchiefs, chiffon, embroideries, and ladies' neckwear; Miss Vincent, jobs of regular waists. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Women's Winter coats; Gimbel Brothers, New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee stores, looking Wednesday. New York sample rooms.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber, placing orders on coats and suits. 42 West 18th St., 8d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall lines. Call all week, C. G., 10 W. 32d St.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall coats, all week. 22 West 27th, third floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, 45 West 27th St., fifth floor.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, quantity narrow wale sand corduroy; phone best price or cash. Gladstein, Madison Sq. 3076.

CORDUROYS.—Cheap, ¾ white chinchilla, quilted linings; also wool jerseys. Greeley 4379.

CREPE.—Open for rose, blue, green Jap cotton crepe. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

CREPE DE CHINE, quantity, flesh, wanted for 85c.; cash. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESS PLANT with machines and fixtures, small size; immediate possession; will take over lease of loft. Glasser, 12 West 32d St. Telephone 5670 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line serge and silk dresses. Call all week, Room 413, 17-21 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on silk and satins. Call all week, twelfth floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors for party and wedding dresses; bring samples. 36 West 20th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; stock orders. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses. 15 E. 26th St., Room 1800.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants silk and serge dresses. 23 East 26th, Room 1109.

GABARDINES.—All wool; offering to buy any quantity; submit swatches and prices. J 25 Times.

GABARDINES.—Are open for gabardines. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Ready to look at infants' and children's dresses and coats; also misses' coats, men's, women's, and children's flannel blanket robes, women's and children's knitted hoods and skating sets, children's fur sets, sweaters and sheep-lined clothing for men; mens lined gloves, 9:30 to 11:30 all week. Williams, Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MERCHANDISE turned into money; cash for jobs every description from buttons to dry goods, any quantity, no matter what you have. Call Spring 7960. Merchandise Clearing House, 616 Cable Building.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Manufacturer will purchase for cash 5,000 dozen women's muslin nightgowns, averaging in price $6 to $9 per dozen. A 321 Times Downtown.

PLUSH.—American 13565-15020; Peco plush and high shades broadcloth. Ritter, 1,333 Broadway.

POMPONS.—Will pay spot cash for American Woolen Co. pompons, 1,170 Broadway.

POPLIN.—Silk poplin wanted; will pay cash for all colors. Levin, 149 West 38th.

RARITAN 1272, Grey Chinchilla, also Brown and Burgundy Hollow-cut Corduroy. Neuass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

SAREEN.—Wanted to manufacturer, close out of sateens, white, black, and colors. Telephone Farragut 3792.

SERGE.—For spot cash, 4002 Amoskeag and similar grades. Call with samples, H. Sobel, 1,193 Broadway, New York.

SERGES.—Open for Pacific, W F X, Juilliards 54249, and Andrews 1464. Schlang & Co., 161 West 36th St.

SICILIAN.—Open for large quantities green Sicilian or mohair, any width. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5859.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples, Monday and Tuesday, 22 West 27th 7th floor. Use freight entrance.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced suits. Others. Call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

SUITS.—Placing orders on suits from $15 up. Call all week, 12th floor., 37 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits all week. S. & S. Garment, 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits, 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits, 22 West 26th, 5th floor.

TAFFETA.—Open for navy taffeta, 80 cents. Simon, 44 East 32d.

WAISTS.—Jobbers looking at silk and cotton waists; big orders placed for immediate delivery. Call, with samples, all week, 27 West 24th, 4th floor, Room 403.

WOOL CREPE.—Open for Juilliards. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

WOOL PLUSH, Reindeer's, open for quantity, all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BEADS.—Large quantity beads; platinoid chains with colored stones; sterling, German silver; gunmetal; newest styles mesh bags, vanity cases, cigarette cases, novelties. California Trading Co., 46 Maiden Lane.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades, $2.10 net; cash. Call Farr. 9294.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Wolf & Skal, 39 West 27th St.

CAPES.—Job of marabou capes, close out at $24 per dozen; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eiseman & Co., 43 West 4th St.

CHINCHILLA.—Brown, white, navy and gray. Phone Stuyvesant 1824.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Silk, plush trimmed, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins. Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

CHARMEUSE SATIN, all colors, suitable for dresses and wraps; also 15 pieces satines velour, De Nord, and 5 pieces of S. B. Kerame. Farragut 2262.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—100 Spring coats; also Palm Beach suits; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Juilliard 9001, 32 and 36 inch, white and colors; special low prices. 252 Times Downtown.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS exporters, jobbers attention: to close out quantities plain, printed novelties, also grosgrain khaki; greatly reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

COVERTS.—25 pieces at a sacrifice price. 3 26 Times.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and ponges sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 124 West 37th.

DRESSES.—One thousand dresses, consisting of taffetas, satin, and ponge, to close out at sacrifice prices. Rits Carlton Co., Inc., 19 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—White and fancy voiles and other wash materials, to close out; also wash skirts. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas; also white and colored Georgettes, in stock, for immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Big job of white dresses, children's, juniors', and misses', to close out cheap. Rubin, 39 West 20th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Georgette dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 29th.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery. $3.75 up. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES, 200 taffetas, to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 154 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Balance of washable and silks at sacrifice. Prices, 25 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 124 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Job in taffetas; also regular numbers. Flower Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Porch dresses and sport suits from $8 up. Tel. 679 Bayonne.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses to sell, cheap. Paragon, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Bartel, 545 Broadway.

GABERDINES. — Tricotines, Garfields and Chinchillas, F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2268.

GABARDINES, tricotines, and F. & H. gratilla. Farragut 2268.

GEORGETTE CREPE, 1,000 pieces only, heavy $1.25 quality, delivery 2 to 4 months, white and evening shades, $1.02½ and $1.06 net. Madison Square 8467. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av.

GEORGETTE.—Colors, French linen and cotton piece goods close out. Farr. 3647.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5900, Extension 41.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's kerami; also imported twillback velveteen. Farragut 256.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's kerami for sale cheap. A. Berger, Farr. 9128.

KHAKI.—200 pieces Sampson, 29 inches, 17½c. Chelsea 9725.

KIMONOS.—Crepe de Chine kimonos with wide imitation of cluny lace, all colors, $2.50 a piece. Apply 544 Broadway, 1st floor.

MACHINES.—16 single motors, with stand, cheap. Farr. 2849.

MIDDIES.—300 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 448 Broadway.

OXFORDS for sale; Gilbert Oxford suitings 30191, Juilliard Oxford coatings, 2060. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

PAJAMAS.—Mens' and boys' for immediate and future delivery. Beacon Pajamas Co. Inc. 43 W. 16th St. Chelsea 7665.

PIECE GOODS.—Will sell odds and ends of sample piece goods, 36 and 54 inch width, Fall patterns. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's kerami, four pieces; H. H. Ukonseal, five pieces. Farr. 2338.

SATINS.—Gray cotton back satin, gabardines, velours, Poiret twill, plush, taffetas. Farragut 3256

SERGES for sale; American 0936, Gerra Mills 7008, Juilliards 54274, Whitman No. 9. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

SERGE.—White, heavy serge, to close out, cheap. Gelond, 141 West 23th.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—400 all-wool, double warp manish serge, new Fall model, at $2.25 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 28th.

SPORT COATS.—About 20 silk jersey sport coats to close out at a price. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SPORT SUITS, Wash Dresses. — Immediate delivery. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits, to close out, $3.75; also Spring and Automobile coats. Triangle Coat Co., 127 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach Suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 W. 31st.

TRIMMINGS.—Exclusive line classic trimmings for model hats, gowns, wraps. Inducement, V 23 Times.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Blumenthal's quality D-W-X, at $2.65; quality 272-XW, at $4; Salt's esquimette, at $4.25; Salt's sealette, at $5; Worumbo white chinchilla, at $3.25; Clark-Danas white plaid chinchilla, $2.87½; white chinchilla, $2.50. Telephone Mad. Square 920.

VELOURS.—American velour 13002, dark green, for sale. Farragut 3334.

VELVETEEN.—80 yards striped twill back, 23 inches wide, for sale cheap. M 114 Times.

WAISTS.—Large assortment silk and cotton waists and underwear to close; bargain. Goryeb Bros., 62 Washington St.

WASH SATINS, meteors, georgettes, all colors, imme. del. Marks-Senner, 354 4 Av.

WASH SKIRTS.—600 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 9632.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out 500 dozen at $5.50 per dozen up. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—2,000 dozen pique gabardine; very low prices. Hirsh, 25 West 17th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Fan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—50 dozen white gabardines cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOL JERSEYS, 8 pieces; will sell cheap. Telephone Chelsea 8110

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday..5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months.

More for Uniform Discounts.

The action of the cloak, suit, and skirt makers in adopting a uniform system of discounts has started the ball rolling in the women's wear trade. Other associations of manufacturers show a strong disposition to back up the decision. The appeal of the retail stores against the immediate operation of the new plan is based, a man pointed out yesterday, on the disturbance which such a departure would cause. A good many stores, he said, have been operated on a system where the profit was represented by the discount. Any disarrangement, then, would mean that the system would have to be entirely overhauled.

Men's Wear Openings Late.

From the present sentiment among selling agents for the men's wear piece goods mills, the openings of Spring lines will not take place until the latter part of this month. The inquiry at present from the clothiers has grown to large dimensions, since the manufacturers are beginning to get uneasy concerning their lightweight supplies. This is especially so in the case of the smaller clothiers, who in the past have not been able to get into the market until the formal openings were made and after quite a lot of business had been done between the mills and the large operators in the clothing trade. Serges are now the principal topic in the market, and it is quite generally thought that these fabrics will more than overcome the loss of their former prestige.

Coat Demand Helps Dresses.

The dress manufacturers are more than a little interested in the business that is being done in coats for next Fall. The coat trade serves as more or less of a barometer to measure the popularity of dresses. At present the coat makers are very well satisfied with the demand they have been receiving, and consequently a good season in dresses is predicted. It was pointed out that last Fall, when coats had one of the most successful seasons in the history of the trade, the sale of dresses was correspondingly large.

Dress Goods Trade Staple.

The business that has been taken by dress goods sellers has been on what are almost staple lines. Poplins for the cheaper and medium class trade have been selling in large quantities. Serges, gabardines, and broadcloths are the fabrics taken by the better class of manufacturers. In coatings, velour is the leading fabric and very little else is talked of. Lightweight goods that have proved the best sellers in previous seasons are also being well sampled. On certain mohair constructions the mills could take almost double the business they have accepted.

Bandeau Brassieres in Favor.

Present indications point to no diminution in the favor with which bandeau brassieres were met this Spring. On the other hand, prospects appear even brighter for this type of garment for Fall than was the case earlier in the year. Manufacturers have laid plans to meet a demand for them, and in some of the more prominent lines nearly half a hundred different models are shown. They are offered in high, medium, and low backs, the last designed for the wear with evening gowns. Also for evening wear are offered several attractive models without shoulder straps. A nice thing about the bandeau brassiere in general is that it is often worn under one of a "dressier" type, a vogue that is not at all displeasing to the manufacturer or the retailer. As with corsets, flesh pink and white are the leading shades, and an increased demand for front-fastening effects is predicted for Fall. For the heavier figures the usual lines of staple brassieres are offered. These differ little from offerings of other seasons.

About the Fall Corsets.

At least so far as the silhouette is concerned, the new Fall corsets show little variation from those that have sold so well for Spring. The natural figure lines are retained, and corsets with low tops and skirts of fair length are most in favor. Preparations have been made, however, to meet demands for practically all bust heights, some of the new models running 4½ to 5 inches high in this respect. On most of these the skirts are short. White and pink are the favored shades, with heavier than usual sales of the latter in prospect. The materials include such things as brocaded satins, coutil, batiste, and tricot cloth. Many of the new corsets make use of elastic inserts, not a few of them being made with rubber tops. One of the most interesting features is the preparation of the manufacturers to meet an expected large increase in the call for front-lace models.

More Underwear Prices Up.

Further openings of lightweight underwear for the Spring, 1918, season featured the local knit goods trade yesterday. Most of the goods priced were of a higher grade than those opened last week, and while the advances made on them were larger in dollars and cents, the percentage of increase was smaller. In other words, where last week's advances ranged all the way from 60 to 100 per cent. over corresponding figures for the Spring, 1917, opening, yesterday's advances were said to average 15 per cent. So large was the rush of buyers that the upper floors of the New York Life Building took on a semblance of circus day in a small town. Among those present, it was said, were a number of buyers who last week spent more time "cussing" things in general than ordering goods. Yesterday they got down to business, and along with the "new" buyers placed business that will tax the machines of many mills for months to come. Business on "bale" was especially heavy, and some agents are said to have their mills already covered nearly as far as the latter want to sell.

Fall Neckwear Prospects.

Fall styles in outer garments for women, particularly suits, give rise to the opinion that the coming season will see further active buying of stock and jabot combinations, as well as a good movement of jabots by themselves. Collar and cuff sets are well thought of for the new season, the cuffs being wider that usual and close-fitting. Six-inch cuffs, it is reported, will not be considered extreme. Filet lace promises to be one of the chief decorative features of the new lines, especially in the new large jabots. It appears that color in neckwear is to be seen in rich trimmings of embroidery rather than in the materials of which the collars are made. The possible exceptions to this rule will lie in the use of dainty fabrics in pastel shades and in edgings of Georgette.

Gray Goods Sales Scattered.

It was about as difficult to locate a really large transaction in the local gray goods market yesterday as the navy men say it is to spot a U-boat periscope in a choppy sea. Not only were sales from first hands limited and scattered for the most part, but second-hand offerings also received scant attention from buyers. In addition to this there was some question as to the stability of prices, though the best indications were in the main firm. Quoting, "In order to keep the boat from rocking," among the printcloth sales reported were 39-inch 68-72s from second hands at 11¾ cents for contract delivery, and 72-76s at 13 cents for the same shipment, also from second hands. More inquiries were in the market for 38½-inch 64-60s, but buyers seemed loath to pay 10¾ cents for them for nearby deliveries. Some 36-inch, five-yard sheetings were let out from second hands at 10¾ cents for September shipment. Closing printcloth prices, largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-83s..14½@38¼-inch, 64-60s..9½c
39-inch, 72-76s..13½@38½-inch, 64-56s..9½c
39-inch, 68-72s..12c 38¼-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s..8¾@38¼-inch, 60-48s..9¼c
38¼-inch, 64-64s..10¾@27-inch, 64-60s.... 7¼c
*Asked.

POSTPONE 3D AV. HEARING.

Company Gets Until July 23 to Prepare Transfer Data.

Further hearings on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers was postponed yesterday by the Public Service Commission until July 23. The delay was due to the request of the commission for a great deal of statistical data which counsel for the company said could not be hurriedly prepared. It is thought that all of the testimony will be in by Aug. 1.

On Sept. 10 the application of the New York Railways Company for permission to charge for transfers will come up for a hearing. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the company, said that he was quite sure that all of the testimony he had to submit would be in the possession of the commission by Sept. 17. On the same day a similar application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be called.

The application of the New York & North Shore Traction Company for permission to charge a seven-cent fare will be heard on July 16.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $804,400, were chartered today. They include:

Kenyon Uniform Co., Inc., Brooklyn, haberdashery and clothing, $100,000; E. E. Hurley, A. Skillman, A. Foshay, 120 Broadway.

Huntington Fox and Fur Corp., Huntington, deal in foxes and fur-bearing animals, $20,000; L. A. Munger, H. S. and C. E. Brush, Huntington.

Finembre Corp., Manhattan, real estate, breweries and hotels, $10,000; L. Bayles, F. A. Browne, R. W. Elliott, 304 West 70th St.

International Storage Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, warehousing, and forwarding, $100,000; E. Kaplan, J. F. Wischusen, G. F. Mattuck, 628 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

Brenton Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $150,000; W. R. Murrin, E. R. Philbin, R. S. Wolcott, 306 West 109th St.

Mazda Realty Co., Inc., Queens, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; C. T. M. and A. Jaeger, 1,824 Intervale Av.

Louis Siegel Co., Inc., Bronx, real estate and brokerage, $5,000; A. I. Solomon, L. and A. Siegel, 875 Hunts Point Av.

Nesti Fastener Moulding Co., Inc., Hornell, deal in patents and manufacture patented articles, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; W. H. O'Neil, H. G. Wenzel, C. Nessler, 575 Riverside Drive.

Schrock & Squires, Inc., Manhattan, electrical engineers, manufacture iron, steel, and copper products, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; J. J. O'Connor, F. W. Bain, W. B. Nealis, 291 Pearl St.

Max Duwe & Co., Inc., Bronx, general mail order business, $50,000; S. J. Allison, F. Andrews, M. Shawe, 161 East 184th St.

McDonnell & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, monuments, mausoleums and statuary, $200,000; E. A. and J. S. and M. H. McDonnell, Buffalo.

Federal Mercantile Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants, selling agents and contracting, $5,000; J. C. Hamberger, J. Hirschman, E. W. Drucker, 299 Broadway.

The Cigar Dealers Association of the Bronx, Inc., tobacco business, $10,000; L. Kusuowo, L. Kambad, I. Gruber, 972 West 163d St.

Peter Mineral Water Co., Inc., Rochester, operate mineral springs, confectionery business, $50,000; D. L. Cook, H. R. and H. M. Peter, Rochester.

Stellar Jewelry Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, fixtures and machinery, $25,000; N. P. Handley, D. J. and G. J. Faour, 181 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Utica Textile Laundry Realty Co., Inc., Utica, manufacture cloth and textile fabrics, $5,000; T. F. Nutt, G. and K. Latcher, Utica.

Lion Textile Co. Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing and jobbing in bed spreads and curtains, $10,000; C. Bender, S. Garten, L. Shenfeld, 277 Broadway.

Berkshire Rubber Co. of N. Y., Inc., Albany, rubber articles, motors and engines, $10,000; A. and B. Wurts, T. D. McMurray, Albany.

Cisch Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and insurance, $5,000; E. and H. Cisch, S. Sperber, 1 Pitt St.

Empire Hat Block Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, hat blocks of wood and other material, $5,000; S. and C. Buschoff, H. Gronenberg, 14 West 111th St.

Interstate Transit Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, commerce, and navigation, $100,000; J. J. McKenna, E. M. Wolff, S. E. Gribben, 90 Wadsworth Av.

Capital Increases: Warsaw Elevator Co., Warsaw, from $50,000 to $250,000; Prattsville Dairy Co., Hobart, $15,000 to $60,000; Alberta Underwear Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Irving Leather Works, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Capital reductions: Class Journal Co., Manhattan, $35,000 to $10,000; The American Architect, Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $500.

Dissolutions: Greek Camel Cigarette Co., Inc., Manhattan; Charles F. Schmale, a corporation, Manhattan; Krallert Pearl Works Co., Inc., Manhattan; Wellington Stables, Inc., Brooklyn; Smith & Sons Mfg. Co., Buffalo.

Revocation and new designation: New York Oklahoma Oil Co., Inc., Delaware. Representative, T. B. Johnstone, 233 Broadway.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—Charters filed: Marion Ice Company, Atlantic City, deal in ice, wood, coal, &c., $100,000; Horatio Marion, C. Arthur Bolte, and H. Walter Gill, all of Atlantic City.

South African Trading Company, Jersey City, transport goods by steamships, $190,000; Andrew Melagos, Joseph I. Smith, and Eustace Seligman, all of New York.

Clinton Garage, East Orange, operate a garage for motor vehicles, $2,000; Harold S. A. Bancroft, Mabel H. F. Bancroft, and Margaret F. Bancroft, all of East Orange.

Trades Shipping Corporation, Jersey City, ship goods, $80,000; R. R. Leaycroft, Caldwell, David Stone, Mountain Lakes, and Charles E. Fuller of Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 9.—Charters filed:
Coedan & Co., produce, prepare and market petroleum, land, gas in all its forms, $32,000,000; Enos S. Stockbridge, Wilhelm Lentz, Roland H. Brady, all of Baltimore, Md.

Nelson Motor Car Company, manufacture automobiles and all parts thereof, $18,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Kanoky Oil Company, establish and maintain an oil company and operate same, $4,000,000; S C. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Butte Southern Copper Mining Company, do a general mining, milling, and refining of ores and metals, $1,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City; Paul E. Britzsch, Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1060.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; H. G. Bass, carpets, draperies; 1,140 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros; B. Olson, women's ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. E. White & Co.; R. H. Pendleton, ready-to-wear; 33 East 26th.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cheen Bros.; T. J. Crittenden, shoes; 470 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — Fowler, Dick & Walker; B. D. Cease, basement dept.; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Gilman, children's coats, dresses; Miss Milliken, infants' wear; Mr. Hatch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Silberman, machine-made dresses; basement buyers; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Tripp, bathing suits; Mr. Kerstead, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Tompson, house dresses, kimonos; Mr. Ring, dresses; J. F. O'Brien, coats, suits; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' dresses, petticoats; 1,140 B'way.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; A. Van Norden, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Prince George.
BOSTON.—A. Schuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; A. B. Chamansky, cotton dresses, waists; A. S. Herman, dress goods, blankets, notions, embroideries; Mr. Kaufman, women's, misses', children's shoes; 244 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Va.—Mahoney-Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, general mdse.; 395 Broadway; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, white goods, linens; 48 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Ness, carpets, rugs; Miss Miller, corsets; Miss Gallagher, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. Green, infants' wear; 2 W. 27th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; 2 W. 27th.
CHICAGO.—J. C. Parwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, linen goods; C. W. White, knit underwear; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO.—Kelly-Roth Co.; L. Cohen, Fall coats, suits; 303 5th Av., Room 910.
CHICAGO.—Lyon, H

THE PROSPECT OF THE RUBLE

The Russian financial and political situation and its present and future effect on the currency of the Russian Government are discussed in a special analysis.

Sent to investors on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Slump with Vague Rumors of Peace Tenders—Trading Contracted.

Losses running up to 12 points were suffered by some of the industrial stocks which have been most active in recent weeks in a dull session yesterday. The list opened irregular, with a reactionary tendency in the industrials, and grew decidedly weak in the late afternoon. At the close Bethlehem Steel A was off 12¾ points, with the B stock down 5½. Crucible lost 3⅜, Lackawanna Steel 3½, United States Steel 2, Republic Iron & Steel 1½, Ohio Cities Gas 4¼ and United States Industrial Alcohol 5½. The fact that most of the issues noticeable for their weakness were war stocks was connected by traders with reports that Germany is beginning to consider the possibility of making peace. It is true that the theory of broaching peace tenders rests on a slender foundation, but the market credited a vague rumor that Emperor William met neutral Ambassadors and Ministers in a conference at Berlin on Saturday, as well as another story to the effect that he is looking for a successor to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. There is no doubt in any one's mind that Germany would be well pleased to enter into any peace discussion which would concede her the right to hold most of the territory now occupied, but in view of the recent statement on this point by Lloyd George there is little hope that the end of the war has been brought appreciably nearer by recent developments.

The Government crop report was awaited with unusual interest and proved on the whole satisfactory, although the condition of Spring wheat on July 1 was down to 83.6 per cent. as against 91.6 per cent. a month earlier. In Winter wheat there was a gain of 5 points, while the corn condition was almost as good as shown in the June 1 summary. Present indications point to a total crop of Winter and Spring wheat of 678,000,000 bushels, an increase of 22,000,000 bushels over the indications a month ago, and comparing with the actual yield of 640,000,000 bushels in 1916. The most hopeful sign in the crop situation is the promise of a bumper corn harvest, the present indication pointing to a crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels, as against the crop of 2,583,000,000 bushels gathered in 1916. The record corn crop was 3,124,000,000 bushels in 1912, or the same as that now forecast for the current year.

Bearish sentiment in the Street was encouraged by the unexpected action of the Senate in delaying passage of the food bill by adoption of the amendment providing in the Government purchase of all the whisky in bond. While no one expects legislation to be enacted along these lines the Street did not overlook the fact that if adopted it would inevitably mean a large increase in the taxes that must be levied on incomes and excess profits. The motor stocks were in better demand yesterday, with Maxwell, Chandler, General Motors, Studebaker and Goodrich all showing gains at the end of the day. Call money ruled at 3 per cent. throughout most of the session, closing at 2½ per cent. Total sales on the Stock Exchange were only slightly above the half-million mark.

TONE GOOD IN LONDON.

American Securities Dull—Discount Rates Firm.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in fair supply and discount rates were firmer today.

During the early hours on the Stock Exchange dealers were occupied with discussing the air raids. Business later was chiefly in oil and explosives shares and gilt-edge securities at steady prices, with the tone generally good.

Rubber and Mexican issues improved in the afternoon, but provincial trading was affected by interruptions to communications. American securities were dull.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 3 | Last 2½
Low 2½ | Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days 4¼@4⅜ | Sixty days 4¼@4⅜
Ninety days 4¼@4⅜ | Ninety days 4½@4¾
Four months 4¼@4½ | Four months 4½@5
Five months 4½@4¾ | Five months 4¾@5
Six months 4½@4¾ | Six months 4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2@2⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4½
4 to 6 months 4½@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demands	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72¼	+.03
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+.02½
Rubles—				
Demand	23.40	22.80	23.40	+.35
Cables	23.50	22.90	23.50	+.25

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.75½
5.7825 Paris	5.72½	5.71½
China—		
Hongkong	61.85	61.75
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.21	7.20
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.19 Holland	41.12½	*41.25
51.85 Russia	23.25	23.50
28.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.95	29.15
Stockholm	30.60	30.80
Christiania	29.80	29.60
19.295 Spain	23.25	23.45
South America—		
32.41 Rio	28.87½	27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.12½	41.25
5.1826 Switzerland	4.70	4.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69½

*Plus ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $378,718,110; balance, $43,073,059; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $928,139; Federal Reserve credit balance, $30,808,670.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50 to $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 15-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 78¾c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 7, '17.	Week's Changes (Increase.)
Circulation	$5,898,000	$2,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	480,604,000	12,081,000
Ind., dep., inclu. U.	8,375,007,000	14,783,000
Due to banks	140,644,000	13,757,000
Time deposits	35,235,000	276,000
Exchange clearances	23,667,000	4,772,000
Due from banks	90,861,000	1,095,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	58,530,000	*2,100,000
Cash reserve and with F. R. Bank	34,570,000	2,100,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	501,746	1,451,880	499,817
Year to date	104,315,422	87,490,854	65,242,049

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3⅞	4½	100	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28	28½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
..	102	100	Am. Brake S. & F	100	100	100	100	— 2½
48⅞	49	1,100	Am. Can	49½	50	49	49	— ½
105¾	106	200	Am. Can pf	105¾	106	105¾	106	+1
75	76¼	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	76	76½	75	75	—1½
13	13½	900	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
61	61½	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ½
9	9½	400	Am. Ice	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
54	59	200	Am. Ice pf	53	54	53	54	..
53½	54	600	Am. International	55	55	54	54	—1⅝
23½	24¼	2,200	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
60	60⅝	300	Am. Linseed pf	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
69½	70	1,000	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	70⅝	70	70	..
65	65½	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	66⅞	66⅞	65½	65½	— ⅜
104¼	104½	1,800	Am. Smelt. & R	105½	105⅞	104⅝	104½	—1⅛
69¾	70	700	Am. Steel Fdries	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
118⅝	120	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	119	120½	118½	119½	+ ¼
46¼	46⅝	7,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	44¼	46⅛	43¼	46⅝	+2⅜
120⅜	121	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅜	121	120⅜	121	+ ¾
100	101	83	Am. Tob. pf. new	100½	100½	100½	100¼	..
51⅞	52	300	Am. Woolen	52	52	51⅞	52	— ⅜
98	99	110	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	..
40¾	41	300	Am. Writing P. pf	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾	— ⅛
30	32	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
62½	63	100	Am. Zinc L. & Sp.f	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1½
78¾	79¼	7,000	Anaconda Copper	80⅝	80½	79	79	— ⅞
61¼	61⅝	100	Associated Oil	62	62	62	62	— 2
106	100½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	100½	100	100	— ⅛
101½	103	2,100	At. Gulf & West I	104	105¾	101¾	101¾	—3
68¾	69½	10,400	Baldwin Loco	71	72¼	67¾	69¾	—2½
70½	71	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	71¾	71¾	70	70	—1¼
69	70	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70	70	70	70	..
108	118	200	Barrett Co	108⅝	108⅝	107½	107½	—8½
132	135	400	Bethlehem Steel	138	138	132⅜	132⅜	—12⅝
130½	129⅜	46,700	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	134¼	134¼	129½	129¼	—5½
55⅞	57	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	57	57	57	57	..
10¾	12	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	40¼	100	Butte & Superior	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
38	38¼	200	California Packing	35¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
50¼	52	100	California Pet. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
135⅝	136	700	Canadian Pacific	139	139	135¾	135¾	— ¼
92¾	92⅞	10,700	Central Leather Co	94½	94½	92¾	92¾	—1
113½	115	4	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	115	115	115	115	..
82	83	2,400	Chandler Motor	81⅝	83½	81¼	82¼	+1⅝
59	59¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	59⅞	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	69¼	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	68	69½	68	68⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	109¾	100	Chi. & Northwest	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛
64⅞	65½	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65	+1½
34½	35	2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	34½	35⅜	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
76½	77	1,600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	76	77	76	76½	+ ⅛
66⅜	67	1,900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67½	67¼	67	67	— ⅜
21	21¼	1,000	Chile Copper	21½	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	200	Chino Copper	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
37	38	500	Clev., C., C. & St. L	37	37	37	37	+1½
65	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	67	67	67	67	—1½
50⅜	51	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51⅛	+ ⅞
25	27	100	Col. & Southern	26	26	26	26	—1
40⅞	41¼	200	Columbia Gas & El	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
98¼	99½	500	Continental Can	99½	99½	98½	99¼	—2¾
35⅝	35⅞	29,000	Corn Products	35⅝	35⅞	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
97⅜	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	+2¼
83⅛	83⅜	29,300	Crucible Steel	86⅜	87	83⅜	83⅜	—3¾
42	42¼	4,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅞
49¼	49½	1,400	Wabash pf. A	49⅝	50	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
26	26¼	400	Wabash pf. B	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Western Maryland	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
93¾	94¼	100	Western Union Tel	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
49⅜	49⅞	2,200	Westingh. E. & M	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
15⅝	15⅞	700	Wheeling & L. E	15⅞	16	15¼	15¼	..
47	47¼	200	White Motors	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
68¼	69	200	Wilson & Co	68½	69½	68	69	..
31⅜	32	6,500	Willys-Overland	32½	33¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
93½	94	500	Willys-Overland pf	92⅞	94¼	92⅞	94½	+2⅜
..	..	100	Wisconsin Central	45	45	45	45	—1
34	35	200	Worthington Pump	34½	35	34½	35	..

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, July 7, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 30		$17,908,488.08
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,207,088.54	
Miscellaneous	32,792.79	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds	2,000,000.00	
		3,239,881.33
		$21,143,324.41
Payments—		
General administration	$3,681,094.21	
Redemption of city debt	748,100.00	
Interest on city debt	830,185.67	
Transfer of surplus water revenue, Borough of Brooklyn	250,000.00	
		5,509,379.88
Balance July 7		$15,633,944.53

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested June 30	$2,544,898.53	
Receipts	753,742.10	
	$3,100,185.63	
Payments	629,850.00	
Balance uninvested July 7		2,470,785.63
Aggregate balances July 7		$18,104,790.21

SILVER HIGHEST SINCE 1892.

Quoted at 78 3-4 Cents an Ounce—Heavy Demand Reported.

There was an advance of one-half cent in the price of silver yesterday, the quotation reaching 78¾ cents an ounce, the highest on record since 1892. Bar silver in the London market was up 3-16 of a pence, 39 15-16d being charged. The demand for silver is so great that it is reported that transactions have been made at 80 cents and higher.

Local authorities on the silver market are awaiting with interest to learn the effect the advancing prices will have on the political unrest in China.

STORY OF A COAL BARON.

Character sketch of Francis Stuyvesant Peabody, once a messenger boy, now head of Fuel Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, in the current number of The Annalist. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.08	69.72	69.79	— .22
25 industrials	92.17	90.61	90.62	— .98
50 stocks	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60
July 7	81.10	80.58	80.90	+ .41
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16
July 5	81.76	80.17	80.33	—1.14
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	81.87	80.55	81.47	+ .11
July 2	82.44	81.14	81.36	— .98
June 30	82.43	81.44	82.31	— .07

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		—Last.	
*1917	82.44	July 2	80.05	July 6	80.30	
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38	
1915	75.34	July 20	68.86	July 10	73.55	
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77	
1913	70.24	July 23	65.80	July 9	69.34	
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80	
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49	

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		—Last.	
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.30	
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.84	
		Full Years.				
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	85.22	
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	53.99	Feb. 24	91.50	
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20	
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.05	
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20	
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60	

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 9	82.61	—.06	July 2	83.11	—.06
July 7	82.69	+.04	June 30	83.19	+.07
July 6	82.65	—.14	June 29	83.12	—.09
July 5	82.79	—.07	June 28	83.21	—.04
July 4	Holiday.		June 27	83.25	—.02
July 3	82.86	—.25	June 26	83.27	—.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	82.61	July 9	82.61
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.35
		Full Years.			
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 15	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Governor Strong Goes West.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has again gone West for his health. He plans to return in about a month, and during his absence Robert H. Treman will again serve as acting Deputy Governor. Mr. Strong took a year's leave of absence, which expired about June 1 when he came back. The past five weeks have been particularly strenuous owing to the Liberty Loan financing, &c., and Mr. Strong was urged to take another brief rest.

National Bank Notes Retired.

The last weekly statement of the Clearing House disclosed that the National Bank of Commerce had no national bank notes outstanding. At the bank it was explained that $155,000 of the notes that had been outstanding were retired solely for the purpose of removing from the books a relatively unimportant item. A recent amendment to the Federal Reserve act repealed a former provision of the law which required national banking associations to maintain a minimum deposit of United States registered bonds with the Treasurer of the United States. The Clearing House statement shows that the Importers and Traders' National Bank reported circulation of $51,000; the Seaboard National, $70,000; the Hanover National, $172,000; the Chase National, $650,000, and the Chemical National, $444,000. Ever since the passage of the Federal Reserve act there has been a disposition on the part of the large national banks to reduce their circulation.

The Gold Settlement Fund.

The Gold Settlement Fund in Washington, which amounted to about $20,000,000 when its operation began in May, 1915, has grown to approximately $525,000,000. Some idea of the magnitude of the fund may be formed from the fact that a truck load of gold certificates was transferred from the Federal Reserve Board to the Treasury in Washington. It took three men over two days to place a stamped indorsement upon the certificates. Had the amount represented been in the form of gold coin it would have weighed 963 short tons.

Sinclair to Have Depreciation Account

The President of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation said yesterday that while there had been no charge carried on the books for depreciation of properties, neither had there been any credit for appreciation, which had been many times greater than the depreciation. He said, however, that a depreciation account was now being opened. "The Sinclair Corporation is better balanced," he said, "to control raw materials, pipe lines, refineries, tank cars, and distribution than any of its larger competitors, and therefore in the existing national emergency it will be amply able to do its part in connection with existing demands of the Government upon the larger units of the oil industry."

Ore Cargo Space Inadequate.

The prevailing high prices for pig iron and steel products and the iron ore from which they are made would mean much more to the owners and lessees of ore lands if it were not proving so difficult to obtain transportation facilities to the Pittsburgh district. An official of a company holding vast ore deposits in the Great Lakes district said yesterday that he would be glad to contract to sell ore in the ground at half the price quoted in the steel centres. A number of the big cargo boats which were built especially for the ore trade were cut in half in order to be taken through the canal into the St. Lawrence River, where they were enlarged and put into transatlantic service. To take their place new vessels were to have been ready this Summer, but labor troubles have held back construction until it seems doubtful if they will be able to complete their first round trip before the closing in of Winter. The rates on ore are so low that the steamship owners accept shipments only when they cannot obtain wheat, flour, and other products making for bigger earnings.

Cost of Loan Flotations.

Bankers are greatly interested in the cost of floating the Liberty Loan, but thus far the Treasury Department has been unable to prepare any data. The Monetary Times of Toronto reports that the Dominion of Canada, in raising three loans aggregating about $350,000,000, spent $80,876 for clerical assistance and $110,027 for advertising. Brokers received for selling the bonds of the first two loans a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. and for the third loan three-eighths of 1 per cent. On the first loan banks received a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., on the second one-half of 1 per cent., and on the third 9-20 of 1 per cent. The banks agreed, in consideration of these commissions, to take subscriptions and receive payments, deliver provisional receipts, interim certificates and bonds, keep the necessary accounts and cash coupons free of charge. In the United States no commissions of any kind were allowed to brokers or banks, and no money was spent for advertising the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan.

More Business; Less Profits.

While it can no longer be considered a typical road, owing to its peculiar operating and financial difficulties, the New Haven illustrates with its May earnings statement the situation pictured by the Eastern executives in their plea for higher rates. In May the New Haven earned $7,338,000 gross revenue, which was an increase of $472,000 over the corresponding month of a year ago, but its operating income after taxes was reduced to $2,089,000, a decrease of $180,000. For the five months of 1917 the New Haven has saved but $487,000 for net owing to an increase of $2,536,000 in transportation revenues.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,537,500	$2,962,000	$1,907,500
Year to date	522,673,150	559,910,450	414,280,700

U S Liberty 3½s, w i		2	102½	5	88	KanCitySo6s	11	90¼
$500	100	1965		C.B&Qgen4s	1	85	LackSs,1923	1	90
500	100	10	103	joint 4s	1	89½	1250	2	76
500	100 1-50	4½s, 1963,reg			1	95¾	10	103	StL,IM&So unify&ref4s
28000	100 1-50	1	102½		15	96	LorillardCo5s	1	90	16	61½
300	100				20	95¾	L & N un 4s	5	61¾
2000	100 1-50	AmAgChem5s			7	96		1	91¼	10	61¼
12 lots		12	100¼		6	95⅞	Chi,Mil&StP			prlien3s,B	
50	100	conv 5s			1	96	cv5s,SerB	1	93¼	1	73
1000	100 1-50	1	100¾	C&Pgen4s	1	84¾	Midvale Steel			income 6s	
500	100	AmSm&Ref			1	84¾	col tr 5s	1	93¼	5	47¼
2000	100 1-50	temp 1st 5s		ref 4½s	2	84¾	M.K&T1st&ref			StLSWist4s	
83500	100 1-50	35	92½		3	84¾	4s,TrOcf5s	1	49¾	2	69½
1000	100	5	92		5	84¾	MoPgen4s,wi	4	58¾	SanAn&AP4s	
24000	100 1-50	6	92¼		8	85		2	59½	2	63
4000	100 2-50	3	92		1	85¾		15	59¾	SanFe,Pres&	
52000	100 1-5K	AmT&Tcol4s			1	85	C&EPW5s	5	101	PRyist5s	
5000	100	1	88		8	85¾		1	106¼	1	99¾
500	100	9	88¾		3	85¾	Mob&Ono4½s	1	94½	SeabALadj5s	
25000	100 1-50	3	88¾		2	86	MontPow5s,A	2	95½	1	60
73000	100	conv 4½s			5	86		5	95	So Pac cv 4s	
7100	100	2	100¾	C&NWgen3½s	2	86	NYCentdeb6s	1	105	4	81¼
111000	100	col tr 5s		C,Ri&Pgen4s	5	81¼	ref&imp4½s,			conv 5s	
250	100	2	98¾		4	99	Ser A	2	92	2	98¼
184000	100	1st	98¾	Chi,Ri&Pry	1	98¾		2	92	1	98¼
1000	100 1-50	1	98¾	ref 4s	1	71¾	NYConnRR	5	96¾
100	100	4	99		1	71½	deb5s,ctfsof			So Ry 1st 5s	
200	100 1-50	1	98¾		2	71¼	dep, stpd	1	94½	4	88
2000	100 1-50	7	98¾	AmWrPap5s	2	71¼	NY,NH&H	11	57	5	97¾
500	100 1-50	44	98¾		1	62	non-cvdeb4s,			gen 4s	
584000	100	AnnArbist4s		Col&Sored4s	2	62½	1956	12	57	9	65¾
50	100	1	71¼	ext 4½s	5	73½	NYRysref4s	4	103	StandGas&El	
2000	100	Do. B	92¾	ConGascv6s	2	90		3	114	conv 6s	
		Ann Arbor 1st 4s		D&Hconv5s	5	97	Nor Pac 4s	½	87	4	100¼
		1	71¼		1	24		1	87¼	Tex Co deb 6s	
		2	62½	Arm'r&Co4½s	2	55¾	Nor Pac 3s	1	83¾	1	103
		Atl&Char A L		A,T&SFgen4s	30	88¼		6	62¾	ThirdAvad5s	
		1st5s,SerB			3	88¾	NY,W&B4½s	1	63¾	1	40
		1	97½		2	88¾		1	63¾	Un Pac 1st 4s	
		Balt&Ogold4s			1	89	N & W gen 6s	3	114	2	91¼
		1	85	Trans S L 4s	1	85¼	Nor Pac 4s	½	87	1st & ref 4s	
		ref 5s		Atl&CharAL	5	85¾		1	87¼	3	84¾
		8	97	1st5s,SerB	15	85¾	Nor Pac 3s	6	62¾	1	84½
		conv 4½s		Erie1stgen4s	1	97½		4	63	conv 4s	
		7	89		1	61	OreR&Ncv4s	3	86¼	1	89¾
		6 W div 3½s		Balt&Ogold4s	1	85	OreSLgtdref4s	1	87½	USRubber6s	
		10	87		1	61	Pac T & T 5s	1	97¼	3	101½
		BethSteel1st		cv4s,SerB	1	53¾		1	97	5s,TrOcf5s	
		& ref 5s			1	52½	PaRRcon4½s	1	101	1	86
		1	98¾		15	52		1	101	USSteelCorp	
		conv 4½s		GranbyConcv	3	86¾	OreSLgtdref4s	1	87½	sink fund 5s	
		7	89	6s, Ser A	5	100	Pac T & T 5s	2	97	5	104¾
		6 W div 3½s		GB&WdebR	1	11½		1	97	29	104¾
		10	87		4	11½		1	97	UtahP&L5s	
		BethSteel1st		H&Mist&ref	1	59	PaRRcon4½s	1	101	1	93¾
		& ref 5s		5s, Ser A	5	101¾		3	101¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
		1	98¾		6	87½	gen 4½s	1	93¾	4	100
		4	98¾	Int-Met 4½s

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WORLDWIDE SERVICE SCOPE OF NEW BANK

American Foreign Banking Corporation Organized with Capital of $2,000,000.

ARCHIBALD KAINS PRESIDENT

Stock Will Be Owned by Several Large National Institutions Throughout United States.

Announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the American Foreign Banking Corporation, capitalized at $2,000,000, which will specialize in the financing of imports and exports. The President of the corporation will be Archibald Kains, who has just resigned as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco to assume his new duties.

The feature of the new enterprise is that it has been made possible by the recent amendment of the Federal Reserve act, permitting national banks to invest in the stock of a bank principally engaged in international or foreign banking.

The stock of the bank will be owned by several large national banks spread all over the United States, but no one bank will have a controlling interest. It is expected that the corporation will appoint agents throughout the world, that in some places it will open branches, and in some instances purchase an interest in existing institutions. The American Foreign Banking Corporation will naturally compete with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the International Banking Corporation, the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company branches in foreign lands.

The organization certificate of the corporation was filed yesterday in Albany with the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. The prime mover in the creation of the American Foreign Banking Corporation has been Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank. Besides the Chase Bank, the organizers are the Merchants National Bank of Boston, the First National Bank of Cleveland, the Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, the Canal Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, the First and Security National Bank of Minneapolis, the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Milwaukee; Hayden B. Harris (formerly of N. W. Harris & Co.) of New York City, Norman H. Davis of the Trust Company of Cuba, Havana, and Schmidt & Gallatin of New York City.

Mr. Kains, the President, was connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce before he went to San Francisco, and while in that capacity gained considerable experience in foreign banking. He accompanied Secretary McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, on a trip to South America about a year and a half ago.

Hayden B. Harris and T. Fred Aspden, the latter with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Toronto, will be Vice Presidents of the corporation. It is expected that the new bank will open for business about Sept. 1. Offices have not yet been definitely selected, although several locations are now under consideration.

The passage of the amendment to the Federal Reserve act referred to was urged by the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association, which at that time was headed by C. A. Hinsch of the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, one of the institutions listed among the organizers.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Record.	Hold. of
Atlas Powder pf	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 20	
Carolina P. & L.	½	Q	Aug. 1	July '24	
Left Incorporated	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 10	
Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 31	July 20	

THANKFUL FOR SMALL RISE

But Railroad Men Say Rate Increase Will Not Go Far.

Railroad officials in New York yesterday were generally reticent in making any predictions as to the results of the recent rate increase granted the carriers by the Interstate Commerce Comsion on the earnings of the roads for the year.

"It will help," said F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie, "and the railroads, like the starving parrot that was offered a half a cracker, are thankful for what they are about to receive. But they are not going to receive nearly enough. The increase in the earnings of the Erie will be about $5,000,000 a year, gross. That will not be sufficient to enable us to buy locomotives and cars and other equipment necessary to the comfort of the traveling public and the speedier handling of freight. I know that the same conditions hold good on the other roads east of Chicago and north of the Potomac."

Officials who had been in Washington during the last week studying the situation believe that the total increase in earnings of all the Eastern railroads due to the award will be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. This estimate is based on the rate increase plus the readjustment in differentials that is still to be made in coal, coke, and iron ore.

It is believed now that much of this sum will be saved for net. If so it will mean a return on property investment of 5½ and 6 per cent. for 1917, or nearly the same basis as on Western and Southern lines.

One of the encouraging features of the financial situation of the railroads lies in the fact that there is no reason to doubt that their gross earnings will continue to run at high levels as the war goes on. At present the volume of tonnage being moved in all directions is the largest ever known at this season, and it is, in fact, very close to the October record, which is always expected to be the heaviest of the year.

Canadian Northern Issues Notes.

An issue of $2,700,000 Canadian Northern Railway one-year notes has been privately placed by William A. Read & Co. The issue is secured by about $4,557,600 par value of bonds, with first mortgage liens on various divisions of the Canadian Northern Railway system and guaranteed as to principal and interest either by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Province of British Columbia, or the Province of Saskatchewan. The new issue is for the purpose of refunding $3,000,000 of notes which mature today.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Andes	.11	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.12
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con	.01	Overman	.03
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.16	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.33	Sierra Nevada	.19
Exchequer	.04	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	61¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Con	.50
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.80	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.25	Jumbo Extension	.31
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mispah	.10	Kewanas	.15
Monarch Pitts	.07	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Ext	2.42½	Consolidated	.33
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.13
West Tonopah	.16	White Caps	1.35
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Big Jim	.70
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.22
Daisy	.05	Packard	.32
Florence	.13	Rochester	.48
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.35
		United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5½	Isabella	10	11
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	5	Fanny R.	2	4½
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	17	19
El Paso	80	40	Portland	149	150
Gold Sov.	4	5	U. Gold M.	21	23¼
Gold. Cycle	214½	218	Vindicator	72	78½
Granite	52	60			

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

There was comparatively little feature to the wheat market as far as trading operations were concerned, but the undertone was easy, and Chicago contracts closed 3½@2½c net lower. The Government report, published after the close of the market, gave the condition of Winter wheat at 75.9 per cent., compared with 70.9 last month, and Spring wheat at 83.6, against 91.6 a month ago. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,572,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 12,637,000, compared with 47,458,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.32, freight board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	207	201½	202½	207	108
September	198	190½	190½	194	110

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2, Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, freight, New York. The Government report indicated a yield of 56,100,000 bushels, compared with 47,368,000 last year.

CORN.

The Government report on corn made the condition 81.1, compared with 82.0 a year ago, and a total area planted of 121,045,000 acres, the largest on record. The indicated yield was 3,124,000,000 bushels, compared with a final crop last year of 2,583,241,000 bushels. The outlook is for a crop practically the same as the record year of 1912, and as the acreage this year is much larger, favorable conditions during the balance of the season may bring about a final outturn of bumper proportions. The visible supply increased 516,000 bushels, bringing the total to 3,793,000 bushels, compared with 5,138,000 last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.95, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.56⅜	1.54¾	1.54¾	1.56¼	78¼
Dec.	1.18⅝	1.16¾	1.17¼	1.18¼	74⅜
May	1.17⅞	1.15¾	1.15⅝	1.17½	63⅝

OATS.

The oats market was heavy in sympathy with corn and owing to reports that cutting has commenced in Illinois. The Government report was fully up to expectations, the indicated crop being 1,455,000,000 bushels, compared with a final outturn last year of 1,540,367,000 bushels. The visible supply decreased 910,000 and the total was 8,880,000 bushels, compared with 11,718,000 last year. The local cash market was easy, No. 2 standard was quoted at 77c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76¾@77c; No. 4 white, 76@76¼c; fancy clipped white, 79@81c, and ordinary clipped white, 77@78c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	66	64½	64½	66	40¾
September	55¼	54¾	54½	55	39⅞
December	57¼	55⅝	56¼	57	41⅛

PROVISIONS.

The early trend of the provision market was lower on the embargo announcement and selling due to the easy hogs and the weakness of corn, but offerings were absorbed later, partly by packers causing rallies, which gave the market a steady close. The arrivals at Chicago were 49,000 hogs, with 16,000 expected on Tuesday, while Kansas City had 10,000 and Omaha 8,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	20.92	20.77	20.90	21.00	13.20
Sept.	21.22	21.02	21.15	21.27	13.32
Ribs—					
July			21.02	21.27	15.55
Sept.	21.70	21.50	21.65	21.87	13.57
Pork—					
July	40.15	39.95	40.15	40.66	25.57
Sept.	39.90	39.50	39.85	39.80	24.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was under heavy selling and prices at the close were weak, with net losses of 29 to 41 points. Total sales were 44,900 barrels. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			15.15@	15.50
July	15.32	15.29	15.20@15.40	15.50
August	15.33	15.19	15.19@15.20	15.50
September	15.40	15.05	15.10@15.12	15.51
October	15.21	15.05	15.11@15.17	15.42
November	15.00	14.84	14.87@14.91	15.17
December	14.91	14.85	14.88@14.89	15.17
January	14.95	14.89	14.90@14.93	15.20
February			14.90@14.99	15.15

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but prices ruled steady. Further near-month liquidation was chiefly in the way of switching, and, while there may have been a little scattered selling on reports of freer offerings from Brazil, offerings were readily absorbed. After selling at 7.76c, early December rallied to 7.85c, and the general list closed steady at a net advance of 6 to 9 points. Sales, 17,250 bags. The local spot market was irregular on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.43	7.42	7.52@7.54	7.45
August	..	..	7.62@7.63	7.54
September	7.68	7.62	7.71@7.72	7.63
October	..	..	7.73@7.76	7.67
November	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.71
December	7.85	7.74	7.84@7.85	7.76
January	..	..	7.89@7.90	7.81
February	..	..	7.95@7.96	7.86
March	8.01	7.92	8.00@8.01	7.91
April	..	..	8.05@8.06	7.96
May	8.03	8.02	8.10@8.11	8.02
June	..	..	8.18@8.17	8.10

SUGAR.

The futures market ruled quiet and easy, and after opening at a decline of 2 to 4 points prices held within a narrow range. The fact that Great Britain was reported to have bought heavily of Java sugars led to the belief that Cuban raw sugar might have a tendency to ease off a little, and later it was reported that Cubas sold at 5.4c, cost and freight, or a shade under last paid prices, and this caused freer offerings in contracts, the market closing 1 to 7 points net lower, with sales for the day 10,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.23	5.20	5.23@5.23	5.26
August	..	..	5.30@5.32	5.31
September	5.38	5.34	5.37@5.38	5.33
October	5.35	5.35	5.37@5.39	5.30
November	5.35	5.34	5.37@5.39	5.30
December	5.25	5.24	5.24@5.25	5.21
January	4.93	4.90	4.92@4.94	4.93
February	..	..	4.75@4.77	4.82
March	4.75	4.74	4.75@4.77	4.83
April	..	..	4.77@4.80	4.84
May	..	..	4.80@4.83	4.86

No changes occurred in the list of refined sugar prices, which ranged from 7.50@8c for fine granulated. Business was only moderate, as the country seems satisfied for the time being, while some of the refiners were out of the market, with others two to three weeks behind in deliveries. Raw sugar was generally easier in tone, with the spot price established at 5.4c, cost and freight, in a sale of 15,000 bags Cubas, out of store, at 6.33c. At the close there were further buyers at 5.4c, cost and freight, with sellers advancing their ideas ¼c. The easier tone was due in a measure to reports that Great Britain had bought 200,000 tons of Java sugar, some estimates being as high as 300,000 tons, at 2.65c, free on board. The domestic demand for granulated has also eased off, and local refiners are taking a less active interest in raw supplies. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.33c; molasses, 5.45c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,825 packages. There was only moderate trading, but quite a firm holding of the finer grades of fresh creamery, prices for which were slightly higher in some instances. State dairy quiet. Renovated in moderate jobbing demand. Ladles and packing stock firm. Creamery higher than extras, per pound, 32½@40½c; extras, 92 score, 39½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38@39c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 35½@37½c; thirds, 34@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 92 score, 39½c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 36@38c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@35½c; renovated, extras, 36½@38c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,584 cases. Arrivals show further decrease, and advices indicate lighter collections. The arrivals contain but a small proportion of strictly fine to fancy fresh goods, most of the stock showing deterioration in quality. The demand is quiet and selective. Strictly fine to fancy qualities are steady, but medium and ordinary grades tend slightly in buyers' favor, and some marks are selling a little below the prices recently obtained, although the range of values is without quotable change. Good dirties and checks are firm. Nearby white eggs in fair supply; strictly fancy qualities rather scarce and sell quite promptly, but it requires some pressure to move the average good and ordinary grades, which constitute the greater part of the supply. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c. Dirties, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 22@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@28c; undergrades, 20@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 36@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@38½c; State Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 35@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@35c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Wide Fluctuation in Prices Without Any General Volume of Business.

The cotton market yesterday showed continued sensitiveness to comparatively small orders and there were wide fluctuations in prices without any general volume of business. Nervousness over the crop situation in the Southwest and a more optimistic view of peace prospects than has found expression for weeks, appeared to be the chief factors on the early advance of about $8 a bale, but demand tapered off later and October contracts broke from 24.46 to 25.96, closing at 26.12 compared with 25.87 the closing figure of Saturday. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 25 to 29 points after having shown a net gain of 59 to 63 points during the morning.

An opening advance of 7 to 35 points attracted considerable realizing and the market eased off several points right after the call. These early offerings were readily absorbed by buying which seemed to come partly from houses with Liverpool and Japanese connections, however, and the market soon firmed up on the continued dry weather in Texas where the rains reported last week were insufficient fully to relieve the drought. A few stop orders were uncovered on the advance and after their execution, the market turned easier under renewed realising. For a time selling was held in check and the market steadied by the detailed weather reports showing very high temperatures in both Texas and Oklahoma, but demand failed to broaden and the market broke some 40 to 48 points from the best during the afternoon. Closing rallies reflected covering, and the selling seemed to be chiefly in the way of realizing or liquidation. There may also have been some scattered Southern selling on the reaction but offerings from that source were hardly heavy enough to indicate any material change in the spot situation.

The more optimistic view of the peace outlook based upon Russian successes and reports of political dissensions in Germany were probably modified to some extent by the later publication of advices quoting the German Chancellor to the effect that there could be no peace without annexations and indemnities for Germany. This may have entered to some extent into the afternoon decline, but local brokers quite generally regarded the day's fluctuations as reflecting little more than the execution of small orders in a narrow market, and the continued absence of pressure aside from liquidation of long contracts.

There was a feeling in some quarters that Government control of the exports as announced in Washington dispatches, might increase the amount of ocean freight room available for cotton, but this was not a feature much discussed around the ring. A local merchant who has been shipping a good deal of cotton abroad this season, said he did not think the restrictions announced on export of other commodities would affect cotton. Exports for the day were 19,408 bales, making 5,261,167 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
July	26.80	26.90	26.50	26.67@26.69	26.40
Aug.	..	..	..	26.57	26.30
Sept.	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.27	26.02
Oct.	26.00	26.46	25.96	26.12@26.17	25.87
Nov.	..	..	..	26.16	25.91
Dec.	26.20	26.65	26.07	26.30@26.35	26.02
Jan.	26.80	26.72	26.14	26.39@26.40	26.12
Mar.	26.40	26.80	26.30	26.57	26.28
May	26.45	26.95	26.35	26.66	26.38

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 50 points higher at 27.20. Southern spot prices were as follows: Galveston, 26.80c; New Orleans, 26.88c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.82c; Memphis, 25.75c; Houston, 26.15c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,010	6,139	10,499
Exports	19,408	....	7,016
Port stocks	751,000	776,896	701,405
New York arrivals	7,871	....	....
New York stock	48,924	48,862	103,879

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull at 80 points advance at 19.15d for middling upland; sales 2,000 bales, all American. Imports 8,000, all American. Futures 30 points higher. July, 18.05d; July-August, 17.80d; October-November, 16.75d; January-February, 16.10d; March-April, 15.92d; May-June, 15.76d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company is the non-member bank which has deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York the sum of $5,000,000, the same to be used for the purpose of settling daily balances at the Clearing House and for check collection purposes.

The National Bank of Commerce announces the appointment of R. E. Stack, R. W. Saunders, and H. W. Schrader as assistant cashiers; A. F. Johnson as auditor, and G. S. Rodriguez and P. F. W. Ahrens as assistant managers of the foreign department.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. have purchased $24,000 Richland County, Wis., improvement 5 per cent. bonds; $50,000 Aurora, Ill., school district 4½ per cent. bonds, and $32,000 Defiance County, Ohio, 5 per cent. bonds.

Frank F. Winans, formerly sales manager of the bond department of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, has become associated with the National City Company of New York as assistant to the Vice President, with headquarters in Chicago.

At a stockholders' meeting of the Texas Resources Development Company Directors were authorized to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. The company is preparing to build a steel and iron plant at Beaumont, Texas.

The sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America will be held in Baltimore, Oct. 1 to 3, 1917.

The Cotton Exchange at Havre, France, was reopened yesterday under a decree from the Minister of Commerce, which restricts prices and speculation.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	83	85	Iron Blos.	1	1¼
Bay S. Gas	8	10	J. Verde	1¼	1½
Bingham	12⅝	13	La Rose	40	50
Begole	60	70	Majestic	40	42
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Mex. Mets.	28	29
Boston Ely	40	50	Moj. Tung.	45	49
Bos. & Mon	55	60	N. Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Butte & L.	12	15	N. Dougla	1¼	1½
Butte Ariz.	1⅜	2¼	N. U. Bisc.	..	50
Calaveras	3½	4	Nixon	36	39
Chief Con.	2⅜	2⅝	N. Cornelia	13	15¼
Crown R.	23	32	N. Z. & L.	65	65
Con. Aris.	..	2¼	Ohio Cop.	50	70
Corten	20	25	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Champ Cop.	5	7	Onondaga	80	45
Cal. Corb.	1¼	2	Pion'r Con.	1¼	1⅝
E. & B. B.	2¼	2½	Rilla	2	3
East Eagle	15	17	Ray Hers.	3¾	4
Fortuna	7	8	S W Miami,		
Gold Lake	5	7	full paid	2	2½
Houghton	90	99	S W Miami,		
Hona. Oil	1¼	1½	part paid	2	2¼
Humboldt	90	96	Truro	1¼	1½
Iron Cap	16	16¼	Un. V. Ext	37½	38
Iron C. pf.	16	17	Yuk. Gold	1¾	2

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.90	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.00	4.75
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@6	6.70	5.70
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi. R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.30	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.50	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.00	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'34	4½	5.30	5.10
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.85	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.20
Missouri Pac.	1917-'22	5	5.30	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	5.00
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1917-'22	4½@5	5.20	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.30	5.00
Penn. Gen. Ftr.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.50	63.00	62.00	....
Lead	11.25	11.12½	11.12½	11.50
Spelter	9.25	....	9.25	....
Antimony	*16.50	17.00	*17.00	17.50
Quicksilver	*$100.00	....	$105.00	....
Aluminium	*56.00	....	*58.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fy.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31¼@31¾c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29½@30c, third quarter; 29@29½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	130	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	248	0	0	245	10	0
Tin, futures	241	0	0	240	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	15	0	30	15	0

TO LAUNCH BIG ORE CARRIER

First of Ten Ordered by Bethlehem Steel to Carry 18,000 Tons.

The first of ten new ore carriers ordered by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be launched next week at the Sparrows Point Yard, operated by the company in Baltimore. The new vessels are to be 900 feet in length, and are being built to carry 18,000 tons of ore at sea, the Bethlehem owning large ore deposits in Cuba.

The largest ore carriers built hitherto were intended for use on the Great Lakes and had a capacity of 12,000 tons.

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The Bache Review
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	83	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100
4½s	June, 1963	102¼	103	102⅛
4½s	Mar., 1968	102¼	102⅜	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	102½	102⅛
4½s	May, 1957	102	102½	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97¾	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1960-80	97	98	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¼	97⅞	97
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	97½	97
4½s	Sept., 1960	97	97½	97
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94½
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94½
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99⅝
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85½	84
3½s	May, 1954	84	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1913-1918	4.50	.. 4.50
3½s	1929-1929	4.55	4.25 4.55
3½s	1928-1953	4.50	4.20 4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.55	4.40 4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp.	5⅛	4⅞	5
110	‡But. Judson	60	60	60
1,600	Carwen Steel	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
300	‡Cent. F. pf.	52½	52	52
1,500	Chev. Motor	93	92	92
210	J.C. S., w. l.	*28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
2,500	Curtiss Aero	41	39½	39⅝
100	Do pf	77	75	75
1,500	Do rights	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Emerson P.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Ev. H., Inc.	22½	22	22
400	Int. T. Cp.	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Lake T. B't.	7¾	7½	7⅝
85	‡Lukens Steel 1st pf.	102½	102½	102½
400	Marlin-A. v. t. ctfs.	99	97½	98½
2,500	‡Maxim Mun	2¼	2	2⅛
700	N. A. P. & P	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

1,200	Anglo-American Oil			19¾

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,900	††Allen Oil	66	64	65
500	††Am. Ven.	13	14	14
1,400	‡Barn. O. & G.	2	1⅞	2
1,200	‡Bilt. O. & G.	⅛	⅜	⅛
1,000	††Boet.-Wyo. O. (a pros.)	18	18	18
225	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	53	53	53
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13½	12¾	12⅞
2,000	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.) ctfs.	13½	12½	12⅝
1,850	††Crosby Pet.	56	54	55
4,000	‡Cum. F. & R.	⅛	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Elk B. Pet.	10¾	10	10
11,500	‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡Esmer. O. C.	1½	1½	1½
1,000	††Federal Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	‡Inter. Pet.	13⅝	13¼	13½
500	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,580	Key. Consol.	9	8⅝	8⅝
350	‡Knic.-Wyo. Oil pf.	9½	9⅝	9½

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	A.-B. Col. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,050	A. M. Corp.	⅛	⅜	⅜
100	A. B. C. Co.	5	5	5
2,500	††Atlanta	11	10	10¼
3,000	‡Austin A'n.	½	¼	¼
2,300	B. L. C. Co.	2¼	2½	2½
2,000	††Booth	8	8	8
5,000	†Boston & M.	58	55	55
1,000	Butte Det't.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	††Caledonia	58	56	57
12,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Cash Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	‡Cashboy	8	8	8
3,250	‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
200	Con. Ariz. S.	2½	2½	2½
225	Con. Cop. M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	†Con.-Home.	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Cresson C. G	5½	5	5⅛
6,660	‡Emma Con.	1	1	1
3,100	First Nat. C.	3½	3	3¼
2,200	Gold. Con.	52	50	52
2,000	††Gold. M'r.	6	6	6
5,000	‡Green. M'g.	1	1	1
850	Hecla Min'g.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
5,300	‡Iron Blos'm	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Jim Butler. (a pros)	1⅞	1½	1⅝
300	††Jim Butler.	83	82	83
600	Joevig-K., (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	31	31	31
500	‡J. M. of N. M., (a pr).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Louis'a Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,900	††Lucky Girl.	15	14	15
500	††Mag'e Cop.	22	22	22
3,000	††Mag'e Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	††Marsh. M'g	15	14	14½
400	Mason Val.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
700	††McK.-Dar.	50	50	50
2,000	‡Mil. Cop.	1½	1½	1½
6,000	††Mo. C. Co.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡Moj. Tung.	½	½	½
1,500	††Moth. Lode	27	20	27
700	‡N. Y. Z. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	1⅛
300	Nick. Min.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,400	‡O. C. n., w. l.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9,100	†P. Con.	39	35	35
100	†Red W. M.	¾	¾	¾
11,000	†Rex C. M.	27	25	25½
1,100	††Rich. Cop.	56	54	54
2,400	S. K. of A.	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	††St. N. Zinc	19	17	19
700	Stand. S.-L.	¼	¼	¼
2,500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
1,200	‡Suc. Min.	37	35	36
400	T. C. (a pr.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Ton. Ext.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼
630	Un. East	4½	4⅜	4½
800	Un. M. of N.	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000	††U. S. Tung.	22	22	22
800	†Un. V. Ext.	37½	37¼	37¼
100	U. G. M. Co.	3	3	3
6,500	††Utic. Mines	24	22	23
3,200	†Y. M. Cop.	28	27	28

BONDS.

$50,000	‡B. S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98⅝	98½
50,000	‡Cos. O. 6s	100	100	100
2,000	‡R.G.n. 5½s	78	78	78
16,000	‡Rus.G. 6½s	89	86	89

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—July 5, Air Reduction 50 sold at 89.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'rday. Bid.	Sat'rday. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	4¾	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Air Reduc'n	85	88	85	88
Am.-B. Mfg.	9	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. Stores	34	36⅝	34	36⅞
Do 1st pf.	93	98	94	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Brit.-A. Tob.				
Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T. Ord	17½	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Car L. & Ice	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Central Fdy.	35	36	35	36
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Chas'l I. pf.	0	0¾	0	0¾
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elite Plan S	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Free'm. new	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	103		103	
Grant M. Car.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar	44	47	44	47
Do pf.	100	101	100	101
Int. A. & F.	27½		27½	
Int. Rubber	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅞
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	17	17½	17	17⅞
Do pf.	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	115	120	115	120
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Man. Transit.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	72	74	72	74
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
St. Jos. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
St.L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	30	34	30	34
Steel Alloys	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
U. S. Aircraft	6⅜	7	6⅜	7
United Sugar	36	36½	36	36½
Richfld Zinc S	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
West'l Sys.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Concent.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
OIL STOCKS.				
Atlantic Pet.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Knic. Wy. Pet.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
N. Y. & O. O.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & T. O.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Okla. Oil pf.	64	66	64	66
Penn. Gaso	⅝	½	⅝	½
Penn.-Wyo	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
People's Oil	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Tex. Nat. Oil	48	50	43	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska Stand.	25	30	25	30
Bingham Min.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Blebee Cop	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛
Bradshaw C.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Butte C. & Z.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Butte-N. Y.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Ferber Cop	55	60	55	60
Great Bend	6	8	6	8
Hudson B. Z.	¾	1	¾	1
Ind. Lead	11½	12	11½	12
Kewanas	13	14	13	14
Magma Cop	43	46	43	46
Nancy H. M.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Nat. Z. & L.	65	70	65	70
Nip. Mines	7	7¼	7	7¼
Troy-Ariz	23	28	23	28
Utah Nat.	5	5½	5	5½
Verde Inyo	68	70	68	70
West End C.	60	70	67	60
Wilbert Min.	15	17	15	17
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19⅝	19¼
Atlantic Refining	915	940	915
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	380	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	30	40	30
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	130	142	130
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13⅜	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	97	100	97
Ohio Oil	337	340	337
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	505	495
Prairie Pipe Line	268	272	268
Solar Refining	330	340	330
South. Pipe Line	193	197	193
South. Penn. Oil	285	290	285
Southwest. Penn.	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	235	262	235
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	750	740
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	485	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	582	587	585
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	278	282	278
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	335	365	335
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Astna pf	34	36	34
American Brass	326	329	325
Atlas Powder	157	161	156
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	124	128	128
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf.	75	78	78
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	106	115	106
Du Pont	256	260	255
Do old com	104	105	104
Do deb. pf.	100	101½	100
Hercules Powder	246	250	248
Do pf.	116	120	119
Niles-Bem't-Pond	155	160	156
Scovill Mfg.	630	650	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf.	95	100	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf.	105	110	106
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	210
Do pf.	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	320	340	320
Do pf.	110¼	112	110¼

New Jersey Zinc
Carbon Steel
Hendee Manufacturing
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

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Cities Service
Electric Bond & Share
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
100	Am. Water W. & Electric	8	8	8	8¾
30	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	80	79	79	81
443	Cities Service	278	275	276	276½
450	Cities Service pf.	85¾	85	85	85¾
1,700	Cities Service new	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
25	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	91	95
200	Pacific Gas & Electric	56½	56	56	56½
231	Republic Ry. & Light	32¾	32	32	33

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	74	75
American Gas	110	115
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	318	322
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Am. Power & Light	67	69
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23½	26
Carolina Power & Light	36½	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	49	51
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	86	89
Duluth Edison	80	84
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	62	65
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	87	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	42
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	50	51
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	66
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	72	76
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	90	92
Northern States P. pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Elec.	52	55
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34½	36
Tri-City R. L. pf.	92	94
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	6½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	91½	94
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	89	89½
United Light & Rys.	38	41
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	64	69
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	54	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Wisconsin Ed	46	50
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	
Apps. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	88	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power	96		
(New.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	94	98	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	96	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	
El. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	88	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	98	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69½	70½	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92	
Nat. Secur. deb.	48	53	
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	97	100	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6	96		
p. c. notes, 1935	90	94	
Stand. G. of N. J.5s,'46	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92	
U. S. S. R. & M.6s,'26	111	118	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '46	95	96½	
Utah Sec. 6s	90	90¼	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	94	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	92	97	
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Peace rumors again circulated in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and were an important factor in bringing about a decline which in some stocks was of very substantial proportions. The steel shares and the "war issues" generally were the worst sufferers. The dealings in United States common were on a specially broad scale, more than 45,000 shares of that stock changing hands. Dealings for commission house account were broadly distributed in the market, with the odd-lot dealings on a heavy scale.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Am. Can	49¾	49	49
400	Am. Loco	70¼	69½

INSTRUCTION.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The twelve-story office building in the lower part of the city at 23 and 25 Beaver Street, running through to 58 to 62 New Street, was purchased yesterday by Ely Berneys and Edgar A. Levy from the Metropolitan Trust Company. The property was sold at foreclosure on June 29 by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street salesroom and bought in by the sellers for $670,000.

The building is known as the New and Beaver Arcade, and the action was brought by the Metropolitan Trust Company against the New and Beaver Arcade Company to recover liens amounting to about $705,000. The structure was erected about three years ago by Brody, Adler & Koch. It covers a plot fronting 49.5 on Beaver Street and 65.2 on New Street, surrounding the northeast corner of those thoroughfares. It is fully rented. The buyers were represented in the deal by J. Gayfield Moss, as attorney, and the sellers by Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

Leases Apartment Floors in Astor Fifth Avenue Houses.

An important Fifth Avenue lease was closed by John W. Breadley, who made a long lease to M. O. Silverman of the four apartment house floors being installed in the six fine old residences at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, the William Waldorf Astor property.

The buildings were leased from Lord Astor on a long term a few months ago by the Plaza Improvement Company, and are now being extensively remodeled with stores on the ground floor and apartments on the four upper stories. The reconstructed building will have a frontage on the avenue of 115 feet and 150 on Fifty-sixth Street. Three electric elevators are being installed and all other improvements. The new apartments will be non-housekeeping, in suites of one to five rooms. In all there will be about ninety rooms. The alterations will be completed for occupancy in the Fall. The lease of the apartment floors is for a long term of years, but Mr. Breadley declined to state the aggregate value of the rental for the term.

West Side Dwelling Sale.

A striking contrast of the difference that occasionally occurs between auction prices and the assessed value of realty was seen in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday, when the three story dwelling at 168 West Eighty-eighth Street was sold at foreclosure by Henry Brady. It was purchased by Alexander P. W. Kinnan, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, for $11,500.

The property is assessed by the city at $17,500, of which $14,500 represents land value. The plot is 17 by 100.8, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The action was brought by the Greenwich Savings Bank against the T. C. Dickerson estate to recover a loan which, with interest and back taxes, amounted to over $11,000.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The four-story dwelling at 130 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 102.2, has been sold by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company for Aug. A. Lindo to a client for occupancy.

The three-story dwellings at 1,661 Lexington Avenue, 15.10 by 70, between 104th and 105th Streets, have been sold by Henry Bch for John B. Powder.

Sale on Sixth Avenue.

The five-story building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, on a plot 25.2 by 100, has been sold by James A. Dowd for the Peter Doelger Brewing Company to an investor.

Tenement Investments.

The two four-story flats at 134 and 136 East Ninety-fourth Street, 40 by 100.8, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, have been purchased by Frederick Brown from Ellen Theresa Machell. Harry Levy was the broker.

The five-story tenement at 1,256 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, has been purchased by Sadie Solomon from Sidney Wachtel.

Bronx Sales.

The four-story flat at 600 East 135th Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by W. C. D. Mornlinweg to Christiana King.

Joseph Horowitz sold the three-story tenement at 511 East 174th Street, 20 by 100.11, to the Agudas Tipheres Israel Company.

Brooklyn.

The two four-story dwellings at 1,273 and 1,255 Pacific Street, 40 by 100, have been purchased by the Meister Bld ers from the Whitney estate. They will be altered into three-family houses.

Sales in Queens.

J. A. Hoering sold to the Dry Harbor Building Company five lots at Ridgewood Park and a plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Maude Place, 225 feet west of Mount Olivet Avenue, Middle Village.

The Matthews Model Flat Company sold to H. Burmester the three-story tenement house on the southeast side of Woodbine Street, 92 feet northeast of Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood.

W. F. Ryan sold to the Sterling Holding Corporation four lots at Jamaica.

Long Island.

Plots in the Great Neck Estate have been sold by the McKnight Realty Co. to Fred Williams and F. J. Stearns.

Westchester.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a house on Morningside Road, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to F. L. Hogan.

Boomer Leases Fifth Avenue Restaurant.

L. M. Boomer, head of the corporation which operates the McAlpin Hotel, the Hotel Claridge, and the Café Savarin, has leased the Fifth Avenue restaurant on the ground floor of the Fifth Avenue Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The negotiations were made direct with George Chapman, manager of the building, representing the Fifth Avenue Building Company.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to a client for the New York Telephone Company in their new building at 102 to 108 Broad Street, southwest corner of Pearl Street, the store adjoining the entrance.

The Gorham Company has just taken a long-term lease of the four upper floors and basement space in the six-story building, on a plot 64.6 by 121, at 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, owned by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The corner store, 30 by 60, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, has been leased by the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores from Jacob Lauchelmer.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 115 West Forty-eighth Street to the Korn Realty Company.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage of $52,500 at 5 per cent. on the five-story apartment on the southeast corner of the Concourse and 175th Street, 59 by 126.7, for the Edgerton Park Company, (Hallahan & Ahearn.)

Leon S. Altmayer has placed a first mortgage of $7,000 on the tenement at 2,348 Second Avenue, between 120th and 121st Streets.

Realty Notes.

Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver have sold a studio apartment at 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, to Robert Lundell.

Edgar H. Sharrott, formerly of Kick & Sharrott, is now associated with Nansolt & Lanning.

Lewis L. Rosenthal has opened an office in the Rialto Building, northwest corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the dwelling for Henry B. Anderson at 58 East Fifty-sixth Street to Marguerite Limonate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

19th St, 238 to 246 West, s s, 349.6 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x82, five five-story buildings; E. A. Morrison et al., trustees, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al., action 1; A. T. Mason, attorney; due, $42,670.93; taxes, &c., $1,701; to the plaintiff for $31,-000.

19th St, 248 to 256 West, s s, 432.6 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x82, five five-story buildings; same against same, action 2; due, $42,-672.90; taxes, &c., $1,705.40; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

19th St, 210 and 218 West, s s, 160.6 ft w of 7th Av, 46x82, three five-story buildings; H. C. Bronson against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al.; Daly, H. & M., attorneys; due, $24,709.33; taxes, &c., $1,018.25; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

20th St, 338 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 16.

24th Av, 2,149, e s, 80 ft n of 131st St, 24.11x 90, five-story flat; Moncure Burke et al., extrs., against Louis Young et al.; Clarke, P. M. & R., attorneys; due, $17,892.01; taxes, &c., $433.29; to the plaintiff for $18,-000.

By Henry Brady.

68th St, 168 West, s s, 217 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, three-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against E. C. Dickerson et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $10,797.87; taxes, &c., $355.53; to Alexander P. W. Kinnan for $11,500.

By Samuel Marx.

17th St, 227 to 239 West, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 120x42.4x irreg., eight-story lofts and stores; Leon Tuchman against 227 West 17th Street Co. et al.; Louis Manheim, attorney; due, $16,513.35; taxes, &c., $59.50; prior mortgage, $118,000; to the plaintiff for $129,450.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

63d St, 147 West, n s, 414.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5, four-story dwelling; A. C. Williams against P. J. Cosgrove et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $15,877.95; taxes, &c., $488.75; to the plaintiff for $10,-000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, s w corner of Crotona Av, 52.1x204.7x89.2x209.3, vacant; adjourned to July 19.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bergen Av, e s, 72.93 ft n of 148th St, for a six-story brick garage, 75x75; John Nimphius, 521 Bergen Av, owner; M. J. Garvin, 3,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Pearl St, 293, for a two-story brick warehouse and office building, 25.10x100; George H. Schrock and Nathaniel A. Squires, 291 Pearl St, owners; John A. Millard, 15 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 152, 154, and 156, to a six-story store and bachelor apartment; Holworthy Chambers Co., 100 William St, owner; Commerfield & Stackler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $20,000.

Madison Av, 1, to a twelve-story and tower building; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner; D. Everett Ward, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, s e corner of Front St, runs s e 160.4 to s s South St x s 203.4 to n s Fulton St x w 170 to e s Front St x n 202.6 to beginning, the block; City of New York to George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn....Exch.

WEST St, 143 and 144, e s, 98.7 ft s of Barclay St, runs e 74.9 x s 15 x e 108 x n 15 x e 75 to w s of Washington St (214-216) at point 68.6 ft s of Barclay St x 42.7 x w 257.4 to beginning, all; West St, 142, e s, 106.1 ft s of Barclay St, 25.6x 73.6x24x83.9, all; 15th St, 127 West, n s, 470 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3, ½ part; Varick St, 111-115, n w corner of Broome St, (564½-586,) 63.6x60, all; Barclay St, 98, s s, 97.6 ft w of Washington St, 21.5x75, all; Barclay St, 102, s s, 140.2 ft w of Washington St, 21.6x75, all; 8th Av, 304, e s, 49.4 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Albert Joske to Eborac Realty Corporation, 25 Broad St, all liens, confirmation deed, May 29; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$1.

WOOSTER ST, e s, Lots 58 to 60, map of Anthony L. Bleecker, 75x100; City of New York to George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn...Exch.

3D AV, 1,250, w s, 52.2 ft n of 72d St, 25x 100; Sidney Wachtel to Sadie Solomon, 3 West 101st St, mtg $28,500, all liens, May 6, 1916; attorney, Ignace I. Apfel, 1 West 34th St.....$1

3D AV, n w corner of 11th St, 77.5x100; City of New York to George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, 38 Livingston St, Brooklyn...Exch.

10TH ST, 329 East, n s, 25x94.11, Rachel Bachrach to Sagamore Trading Co., 1,155 Park Av, all liens, June 12.....$100

49TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x117.5; Andrew Carnegie, Jr., to Broadway-125th Street Realty Corporation, 41 Union Square, mtg $10,000, July 7.....$1

72D ST, 159 East, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 29.6x102.2; Julian A. Benjamin to Etagloo Holding Co., 59 William St, mtg $32,000, June 20; attorneys, Graves, M. & Y., 111 Broadway.....$1

72D ST, 161 East, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102; same to same, mtg $30,000, June 20; attorneys, same.....$1

102D ST, 220 East, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Aaron Shapiro to Rebecca Beroth, 220 East 102d St, ½ part, mtg $13,000 on whole, Jan.....$100

118TH ST, 57 West, s, 333 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.4, foreclosure June 27; Lawrence S. Greenbaum, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Curry & Carroll, 120 Wall St.....$100

134TH ST, 311 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Simon Nachtigall to James Devlin, 251 West 89th St, all liens, July 6; attorney, B. Z. Winge, 208 B'way.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,115 and 2,117, w s, 50.8x 81.11; Martin C. Ansarge, referee, to Angelina Fucci, 2,133 Lafontaine Av, mtg $35,000, July 6; attorney, I. J. Berman, 340 Broadway.....$27,000

CAULDWELL AV, 1,033, w s, 51.6x70; Benjamin Knopp to Sarah Siegel, 1,057 Hoe Av, mtg $34,250, Jan. 23; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from s s of land conveyed by N. P. Bailey, recorded in L. 5, Cp. 94, runs s 18.9x e 100x n 18.9x w 100; Vera Percy to Thomas F. Larkin, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $5,000, March 7; attorneys, Hy. M. Baird, 18 South Broadway, Yonkers.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Larkin to Robert J. Leech and another, 3,721 Sedgwick av, mtg $5,000, June 30; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 71, Block A1, map William Adee; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to James A. Hamilton, 1,985 Honeywell Av, July 9; attorney, James A. Hamilton, 1,985 Honeywell Av.....$1

LOTS 682 and 683, map of Lohbauer Park; Charles A. Cook to William Peters, 4,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, mtg $1,200, April 4; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av.....$100

LOT 1,029 to 1,029, map of Lorillard Spencer; Lorillard Spencer et al to Margaret G. Taddonis, 2,325 Banford Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,925

All following same map and date and attorney:

LOTS 40, 41, 824, 825, 826, 576, 577, 578, 579, 830 to 834; same to Frank Improvement Co., Inc., 33 West 111th St.....$5,060

LOT 1,241; same to Sarah T. Creighton, 600 West 115th St.....$825

LOTS 990-991; same to Henry Vollmer, 513 9th Av, Astoria, L. I.....$360

LOTS 1,360 and 1,367; same to Joseph E. Allen, 961 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn.....$375

LOTS 792, 798 and 935; same to Fechner Lazer.....$900

LOT 328; same to Francis R. Harris, 4 Hardenbrook Av, Jamaica, L. I.....$650

LOTS 1,046 and 1,047; same to Edith H. Bernstein, 81 Moffatt St, Brooklyn....$850

LOT 1,335; same to Lena Salser, 1,937 Wallace Av.....$425

LOTS 798 and 799; same to Florinda De Gregory, 565 Lorimer St, Brooklyn....$550

LOTS 451, 744 and 745; same to Jacob Baumgarten, 146 Harrison Av, Brooklyn.....$900

LOT 438; same to Corinne M. Cooke, Morris Av.....$44

LOTS 1,236 to 1,240 and 1,250; same to Erbe Realty Corporation, 1,062 Clay Av..$4,975

LOTS 989 and 1,048; same to Jacob Shawsky, 175 McKibbon St, Brooklyn.....$850

LOTS 428 to 430; same to Louis J. Grote, 49 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn.....$1,925

LOTS 1,063 to 1,066; same to Leon S. Senior, 1,234 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.....$2,100

LOTS 88 and 89; same to Luis Cascia, 102 East 113th St.....$1,150

LOTS 269, 270, 686, and 687; same to William Gray, 25 Fort Washington Av.....$2,300

LOTS 338 and 390; same to Laura Palmieri, 2,119 Honeywell Av.....$400

LOTS 1,004, 1,005, 1,116, 1,117, 1,136, 1,137, 1,400, 1,401; same to Silvia Gentile, 2,237 Belmont Av.....$2,950

LOT 439; same to Mendell W. Cooke, Morris Av.....$44

PARK AV, 3,780, s e corner of 171st St, 90x25; Henrietta Johnson to Harry Bieler, 80 Lewis St, mtg $10,250, July 9; attorney, Louis Scheer, 31 Park Row.....$1

POWELL AV, n s, at division between Lots 293 and 292, map of Unionport, runs n 111.1xw 49.11x s 111.1x s 69.11; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Inc., to Bernard Amster, 1,861 Barnes Av, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

POWELL AV, n s 49.6 ft e of 171th St, 49.11x111; Bernard Amster to Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Inc., 1,519 Castle Hill Av, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TYNDALL AV, w s, 225 ft s of 240th St, 50x90; Mary T. Ryan to Richard B. McPolin, 2,143 Amsterdam Av, one-third part, July 17; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of Devoe Pl, 25.2x200.8 to centre line Nelson Av x25x 201.11; Orson P. Rayner and another to Samuel H. Richard, 289 South St, Morristown, N. J., May 21; attorneys, Howe, S. & S., 2 Rector St.....$1

135TH ST, 600 East, s s, 25x100; also Cypress Av, 114, e s, 20.10x80; Wilhelm C. D. Mornhinweg to Christiana King, 600 East 135th St, July 30; attorney, A. W. Venno, 59 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Christiana King to Wilhelm C. D. Mornhinweg and another, 114 Cypress Av, July 17; same attorney..$1

198TH ST, n s, 25.4 ft e of Decatur Av, 23.4x91.6; Frederick Gaisberg to Anna Gaisberg, his wife, 333 East 198th St, mtg $7,000, July 7; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 178th St.....Gift

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

2D AV, s e corner of 51st St, 20.8x75, July 9; Parker M. Deane, individually and as trustee, to Hy. Glassford, 403 West 147th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000; address, 2 Rector St.....$2,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 135th St, 32.5x100, July 9; Leonora Realty Co. to Morris Appelbaum, 70 Chester St, Brooklyn, and another, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$3,500

77TH ST, 510 East, s s, 195 ft e of Avenue A, 100x102.2, April 16; Open Stair Tenement Co. to Arthur Smith, 175 East 65th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; address, 111 Broadway..$10,000

77TH ST, 592 East, s s, 96 ft e of Avenue A, 100x102.2, July 9; Open Stair Tenement Co. to Arthur Smith, 175 East 64th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; address, 111 Broadway.....$10,000

83D ST, 323 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, July 9; Annie Sick to Aug. Kunker, 496 East 82d St, due July 1, 1920; 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000.....$2,000

98TH ST, n s, 140.4 ft w of 3d Av, 14.10x 100.6, prior mtg $8,000; 77th St, n s, 19.11 ft w of Hughes Av, 175.4x99x175.9x95.6, prior mtg $40,000, June 11; Annie B. Naughton to Marie Schlemann, 233 West 115th St, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis S. Posner, 115 Broad St.....$5,000

88TH ST, 505 East, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8, July 9; Bertha Eisenkramer to Isaac Hecht, 526 East 87th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, A. & E. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$4,000

123D ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, July 9; Kate Mayforth to Valentine Yehling, 112 West 104th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$2,800

Bronx.

CLAY AV, n e corner of 168th St, 34.6x80; Amelia Maloney to Sigmund Ney, 2,328 2d Av, prior mtg $31,000, July 5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sigmund Ney, 391 East 168th St.....$3,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 104 ft n of 165th St, runs n 61x w 25.5x s 2.4x s 66.10x e 54.7; Abaar Realty Co. to Samuel Kandel, 775 Prospect Av, prior mtg $36,000, June 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Feit, 51 Chambers St.....$7,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 200 ft s from s s of land conveyed by N. P. Bailey by deed in L 5, Cp 94, runs s 18.9x e 100x n 18.9x w 100; Robert J. Leech to Yonkers National Bank, Yonkers, N. Y., July 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. M. Baird, Jr., 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.....$925

LONGFELLOW AV, s e corner of Rodman Place, 93.7x71.9x86.5x53.1; Honeywell Av, s s s, 145 ft s w of Samuel St, 23x96.11; Rodman Improvement Co., Inc., to Cosmopolitan Bank, 803 Prospect Av, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, Choloney & W., 1,482 Broadway.....$6,500

LOTS 682 and 683, map of Lohbauer Park; William Peters to William D. Hyam, 4,324 Martha Av, April 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av.....$1,000

LOT 8, Block 3,829, tax map; Frank Gass, Inc., to John Oschmann, 1,093 Union Av, July 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,000

LOTS 571 to 579, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Frank Improvement Co., Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$900

LOTS 824 to 826, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Frank Improvement Co., Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$900

LOTS 1,400 and 1,401, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Silvia Gentile to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$590

LOTS 1,004 and 1,005, map of Lorillard Spencer et al; Silvia Gentile to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$325

LOTS 1,116, 1,117, 1,136 and 1,137, same map; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 4 p. c.; same attorney.....$812

LOT, 980, same map; Jacob Shawskey to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney..$318

LOT 1,048; same to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney.....$318

LOT 451, same map; Jacob Baumgarten to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$270

LOTS 744 and 745, same map; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$270

LOTS 269 and 270, same map; Wm. Gray to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$980

LOTS 686 and 687; same to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$390

LOTS 1,046 and 1,047, same map; Edith H. Bernstein to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$510

LOTS 1,328 and 1,340 and 1,350, same map; Er-Bo Realty Corporation to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$2,985

LOTS 88 and 89, same map; Luis Cascia to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney..$862

LOT 1,335, same map; Lina Salser to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$363

LOT 328, same map; Frances R. Harris to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$390

LOTS 798 and 799, same map; Florindo De Gregory to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney.....$412

LOTS 1,360 and 1,367, same map; Joseph E. Allen to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney.....$280

LOTS 1,026 to 1,029, same map; Margaret G. Taddonio to same, June 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; same attorney.....$1,347

LOTS 388 and 389, same map; Laura Palmieri to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$340

LOTS 1,063 to 1,066, same map; Leon S. Senior to same, June 15, 5 years; same attorney.....$1,575

LOTS 428 to 430, same map; Louis J. Gates to same, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; same attorney.....$1,000

PLYMPTON AV, w s, 144.8 ft n of Boscobel Av, runs n 250x w 82.9x s 76.1x69.9 to Boscobel Av x s w corner of Boscobel Place, runs w 92.6x s 49.1 to Ogden Av x s 225x e 125x n 242.9; also Plympton Av, w s, 636.7 s Featherbed Lane, 25x100; also Plympton Av, e s, 642.11 s of Featherbed Lane, 50x 96.6x55.5x49.11; Thomas Dwyer to James S. Coward, 748 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., July 5, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$20,000

POWELL AV, n s, at line between Lots 293 and 292, map of Unionport, 49.11x111; Bernard Amster to Annie Mears, 21 Darling Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

POWELL AV, n s, 80.6 ft e of 171th St, 49.11x111; Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Inc., to Bernard Amster, 1,861 Barnes Av, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,750

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 20.6x105; Lena Terrey to Adolph Kuehnel, 805 East 161st St, July 5, 3 years; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.$2,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 305 and 307; Anna Pekowsky against Carrie T. Winegard, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

LENOX AV, 204; Meyer Rudin against Laurette C. Schlesinger et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. A. Raphael.

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 116th St, 19.11x80; Emily L. W. Johns against Reuben E. Fichthorn et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

28TH ST, 154 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against District Holding Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

101ST ST, 348 and 348 East; Lincoln Trust Co. against Gertie Halpin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

172D ST, 70 West; Josephine M. Ross against Thomas A. Roe et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at a point in centre line of 6th Av, 293.2 ft n of Fordham Landing, 41.1x 132.2; Jeremiah Hodnett against John J. Regan et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. A. Singerman.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,832; Israel Kamerman against Adolf Lewinsohn, owner; Dave Liebeskind, contractor.....$74

18TH ST, 313 East; Frank H. Tucker against New York Ice Co. of Maine et al., owners; Wright & Brown et al., contractors.....$295

107TH ST, 421 East; William Lavine & Co. against estate of Richard H. Handley, owner; Joseph Weiss, contractor.....$485

107TH ST, 421 East; William Oestreicher against Louis Rosenthal, owner; Rose Marcus, contractor.....$100

160TH ST, 646-664 West; Empire Roofing Co. against Home Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$400

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62x100; Weingarten Painting Corp. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors.....$470

SATISFIED MECHANICS LIEN.

Manhattan.

160TH ST, 636-660 West; Louis Frustine against Natwel Holding Co., Inc., June 19, 1917.....$150

REAL ESTATE.

Factory Sites & Factories
Water & Rail Connections.
Full listings of available sites and factories.
31 Nassau St. Phone N. Y. C. 744 Cort.
Joseph P. Day

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OWNERS
of any properties that do not pay! We can exchange your holdings for well-located, income-producing Apartment Houses, Business Buildings, or Taxpayers; some leased to one tenant, net rentals.
BYRNE & MAURAN, 30 EAST 42d ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
Continental Worsted Mills
MONDAY, JULY 16TH, 1917,
at 12 o'clock noon on the premises,
Curtis and Aleppo Streets.
Olneyville, Providence, R. I.

THE LAND fronts 252 ft. on Aleppo Street, extends to Curtis Street, area 46,618 sq. ft.

THE BUILDINGS—Main mill, high, one-story frame, brick lining, 78x143 ft., monitor roof; frame ell, brick lining, 70 x76 ft., basement under part of ell; frame addition, one story, high basement, 45x75 ft., dyehouse, engine house, boiler house, office building, three frame additions. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity. Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System throughout.

POWER PLANT—250 H. P. Manning boiler, 150 H. P. Manning boiler, 125 H. P. Harris-Corliss Engine, 125 H. P. feed water heater, 2 slate switchboards.

WATER SUPPLY from well conn

TO LEASE ORE PROPERTIES.

Great Northern Makes Arrangements with M. A. Hanna & Co.

Negotiations between Trustees of the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties and M. A. Hanna & Co. of Cleveland have been practically concluded whereby all remaining active ore properties owned by the Hill interests will be leased to M. A. Hanna & Co., as well as the interest in two ore cargo ships now under construction for the Trustees.

A change of conditions in the iron ore trade in the last few years has caused the transfer of practically all the active mines owned by the Hill interests. Whereas the large consumers were formerly heavy buyers of ore in the open market, most of them now own or lease ore mines from which all of their requirements are met. This change decided the Trustees of the Great Northern Ore Properties that it would be more profitable to lease their properties to consumers of pig iron instead of mining and selling the ore themselves.

The present deal does not include all of the Great Northern Ore Properties, as there are still a considerable number of mines which have not been developed. It is expected that the Trustees, now that they have an assured income, will turn their attention to the development and opening up of other mines. The Hanna transaction was made on a royalty basis for ore mined. The Trustees will be reimbursed for development work done on properties that are not altogether ready for operation.

M. A. Hanna & Co. will combine all the properties they own in the Mesaba region and organize a new company to hold and operate them.

RECORDED LEASES.
With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 1,044, n e corner of 58th St, (57 West;) Cora L. Burgess et al., trustees of William H. Burgess, to Mary Brod, 56 West 64th St, 7 11-12 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph N. Mitchell, 233 Broadway.....$2,000

6TH ST, 615, store floor, the yard, part of cellar, and 2d floor east; Julia L. Hayes to Adolph Koyacs, 615 East 6th St, extended lease 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Harry A. Goidel, 233 Broadway.....$1,200

197TH ST, 145 East, all; Antoinette P. Wright to Louis P. Whitaker, 147 East 19th St, 5 years, from Sept. 15, 1916, 5-year renewal; address 22 Vesey St.....$2,300

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
3 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1122.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Complete Apartment House Guide of Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments Sent on Request.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.

Prominent corner, 701 Columbus Av., 94th St.; immediate possession. 157 East 63d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

288 NEW YORK AV., BROOKLYN.
Splendid 3-story brick residence; all modern improvements; will be sacrificed for $16,000 to close an estate. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J. (Ph. 675.)

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage, bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 31 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Eight new Jamaica houses, best neighborhood, all modern improvements; low price; easy terms; free lots in partial payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 9¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. H., (Suite 1933.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; anything you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

For Sale—Furnished four-room bungalow on Sound, $1,600; screened, electric lights, running water, large porch, select beach. Taylor & Golden, South Norwalk, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Court Room in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1917.—Present, Hon. Martin T. Manton, District Judge.—In the matter of REGINALD W. BARRETT and KATRIL C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

An order having been granted herein on the 18th day of May, 1917, requiring all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and other persons, firms or corporations to show cause why all alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein in the hands of the trustee and all claims to specific stocks, bonds, securities, or the proceeds thereof, and sums of money in the hands of the trustee, should not be filed with the Special Master and the claims so filed be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and in default of filing or proof of such claims in the time, place and manner in which this Court may direct, said creditors or other firms and corporations should not be heard and be forever closed from making or asserting any such claims and the said motion having come on before me to be heard on the 25th day of June, 1917;

Now upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had and taken herein, and after reading and filing said order to show cause dated May 18, 1917, and the petition of Frederick W. Stelle, trustee herein, verified May 17, 1917, and upon the affidavits of Edward Rother, sworn to the 25th day of May, 1917, and James M. Kirshner, sworn to the 21st day of June, 1917, by which it appears that the said order to show cause has been duly served as therein required, and after hearing Herman B. Goodstein, in support of said motion, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered that the motion be and the same hereby is in all respects granted, and it is further

Ordered that the determination of all the rights, titles and interests, if any, in and to the said property and any and all preferential claims thereto be and the same hereby is referred to S. W. Dexter (of No. 71 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claims, and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to adjust, determine and adjudicate the rights, titles and interests, equities, claims and liens therein and thereto and report to this Court his determination therein with all convenient speed, and it is further

Ordered that any and all creditors of the above named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities or the proceeds thereof, sums of money or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including stocks and securities mentioned in the petition filed with the petition of the trustee herein verified the 17th day of May, 1917, and now on file with the Clerk of this Court, be and they hereby are directed to file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have with the above named Special Master on or before September 1st, 1917, and it is further

Ordered that each and every one of the said persons, firms or corporations who shall file their said claims herein asserting their right, title and interest in and to the said property on or before September 1st, 1917, with the said Special Master are hereby forever barred from making or asserting any right, title or interest in and to the said specific stocks, bonds, securities or the proceeds thereof, sums of money or claims and the general assets of the estate which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including all stocks and securities mentioned in the petition filed with the Clerk of this Court and verified on May 17, 1917, by the trustee herein, and making or asserting any preferential claims thereto, and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and if any addresses are ascertained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of said bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other person, and by publishing a copy of this order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks prior to the 21st day of July, 1917, which shall be and hereby is declared to be sufficient service thereof and sufficient notice to the any and all of the claims hereinbefore referred to. MANTON,
U. S. D. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath My-ter brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 600 West End Av.

OWNER must dispose of 5-room bungalow with all water rights, &c.; near bay, in nice locality; newly built, modern improvements; will decorate to suit; garden plot; school and trolley nearby; 40 minutes from city; easy terms and right price to interested party. Kelso, 277 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for an old house, which needs small repairs, with a large plot of land for cultivation, poultry, &c., near water and station, for $1,475, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to B Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

New house, Garden City Estate, eight rooms, two baths, garage, two blocks from depot; best neighborhood, low price, easy terms, or free lot as first payment. F. S. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots; 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; construction, $5,000; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, verandas, and garage; 850 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, New Jersey.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half-hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

$100 CASH, $22 MONTHLY.—7 rooms, bath, all improvements, sewers, macadamized streets; steam heat; hardwood trim; extra toilet; train or trolley; commutation, $4.85 monthly; 35 minutes out. Executor, 150 Times.

FINE 65-ACRE FARM.
27 miles C. R. R., N. J.; near station; fine soil, brook, fruit; 15-room house; $12,000 to close estate.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST FARM BARGAIN.
Fine 50-acre farm; rich, fertile soil, all cultivated; good house, 7 rooms; barn, outbuildings; excellent condition; fruit, shade; convenient station; main highway; crops included; $7,500; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; cow house filled; chickens; good grain and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 882 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HIGHLY profitable farm of 85 acres, one mile from North Branch Depot; delightful location; acres of oats, wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, hay; large buildings; orchard, brook; large herd of cattle, horses, etc.; all implements, etc.; wonderful value; must sell quick; $12,000. Owner, P. O. B., 786 Somerville, N. J.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES.
With modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000 bu. potato crop. Price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here; productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; best 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $16,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Ground floor, (23x100,) West 60th St., 11th Av.; single-story building; excellent light; high ceiling; immediate occupancy. 549 West 59th St. Tel. Col. 6161.

Broadway, 1,123, (Townsend Bldg.)—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographer's services if desired; good light, reasonable rent. Apply Room 3005.

OFFICES AND FLOORS TO SUBLEASE—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Large, light, well-furnished office, Grand Central Terminal; will share for woman's committee work, $35 month. Room 4838.

Reliable business party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Building. J 269 Times Downtown.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft for rent, 77x45, at 36th St. and 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Will sublet office. Room 801, 110 West 40th St.

Attractive, small, refined office or desk room. 7 Pine, or Suite 94.

Part or whole showroom for rent; reasonable price. Florentine, 116 W. 32d.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE private house, furnished or partially unfurnished. Particulars, phone French, 789 Hanover.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house, 6 bedrooms; garage; large grounds; season or year. Phone 2743 Far Rockaway.

Unfurnished.

West 12th St., (Washington Square district.)—House, 13 rooms, 2 baths; elegant salon parlor. Bogert, 107 6th Av.

93D ST., 337 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Larchmont, N. Y.—43 minutes from Grand Central; about three acres; modern, twelve rooms, four baths, large ballroom, magnificently furnished by Davenport; superbly decorated; gas ranges, steam heated; beautiful grounds; electrically lighted; garage for five cars, three bedrooms; tennis court; extremely desirable opportunity; luxurious; immediate possession. Frank T. Neely, 19 Liberty St. Telephone John 25.

Rye.—Nine-room house, furnished, all improvements, garage; near beach; beautiful Sound view; immediate possession, until Oct. 1, $600. Address A. T. Berrien, Box 136, Port Chester, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called into active service will sublet furnished cottage, reduced rental, ten rooms, three baths; garage for two cars; apartment over garage; near beach. F. C. Brown, Spring Lake Beach.

For rent at particularly low rental, two attractive cottages, with modern conveniences, in exclusive club colony overlooking water; high ground, beautiful trees. Apply to Mrs. R. M. Gibbs, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J.

At South Orange.—Beautiful 8-room house; exceptional location; handsomely furnished; grand piano, old mahogany furniture; large grounds; adults; references; rent to Oct. 1, $250. Y 302 Times Annex.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. J. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

COTTAGE IN BERKSHIRES for rent, $200.00 (worth $300.00) for two summer months, at Monterey, Lake Garfield. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

Wanted—Furnished.

House for small family, adults, not too distant; state particulars. V 23 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 309, (near Waldorf.)—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, both front, and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Strickland.

50'S.—Four charmingly furnished rooms; new building; housekeeping; sacrifice Summer. Columbus 5974.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (Corner 91st.)—Top floor, seven-room elevator apartment, overlooking Park; windows four sides; fully furnished; Victola; telephone; sublet for Summer. Wetmore.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 61 WEST.—An unusual, spacious, and attractive 4-room apartment to Oct. 1; ideal for Summer occupancy; bargain. Golden, Apt. 6A.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome apartments, kitchenette, bath; 2 rooms, $55; 1 room, $40.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service; fine, refined people.

66TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS., SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE-ROOM & BATH.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

72D SUBWAY.—Charmingly furnished 4 rooms, New building; housekeeping; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

72D SUBWAY.—Four large, charmingly furnished rooms; new building; bargain. Columbus 3974.

72D, 165 WEST.—To sublet July 15 furnished bachelor suite and bath.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $13 weekly.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, sublet to Oct. 1st or longer lease; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1178. Coyle.

91ST, (West End.)—Seven rooms, new building; two bathrooms; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 3651.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $125. Phone River 3287. Noble.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms, living room, 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7530. Engel.

97TH, (Overlooking Hudson.)—Six rooms; piano; southern exposure; Summer months; $65. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th St.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Seven rooms, $80; white enamel; exceptional transportation; suitable doctor, dentist.

111TH, 605 WEST. — Beautifully furnished 5-room private apartment, to couple only; may be seen any time; maid service if desired; immediate occupancy until Sept. 15; $75; references. Phone Morn. 4740.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, six rooms and bath; lease until October, 1918. Room 1206, 115 Broadway.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator; reasonable. Apt. 33B.

610 WEST 116TH ST.,
between Broadway and Riverside Dr., nr. sub. 2-3-5 room apts., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; high-class house; managed by owner on premises. Phone 3040 Morningside.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

179TH, 621 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; all light; $45. See janitor.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS—Furnished; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; janitor service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence. 449 West 28d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

CLAREMONT AV., 150.—Newly furnished, exceptionally cool, five-room corner apartment, near Grant's Tomb; $65. Morningside 4773.

CLAREMONT AV., 39.—Beautifully furnished airy apartment; excellent location, overlooking Columbia; bus, subway. Kennedy, Apt. 22. Morningside 6480.

CONVENT AV., 302. — Elegantly furnished apartment, 3 rooms, overlooking college grounds. Ruidinger.

Desirable 1 to 5-room
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
at special Summer rates.
33 West 51st St. Circle 250.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270.—High-class four-room elevator apartment; $75 per month. Apt. 2E.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1490.

HAVEN AV., 119, (near 175st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6; another, $5; telephone.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath if desired; refined surroundings; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; rooms with running water; single room.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; running water; from $5 to $7.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

PARK AV., 70.—38th and Park Av.; large rooms; $5 up.

West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room with private bath; also medium room; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient to parkway; electricity; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private house; refined people. Bryant 3558.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath on third floor; refined home.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; references.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms; private bath; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; half price Summer; telephone. 271 Col.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished room; private house; large, light, cool; private lavatory; bath adjoining; electric light.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.
In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive front room, one flight; electric light, phone; residence; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms; running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room, beautiful private home; for gentleman; every opportunity.

71ST., 80 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room; private bathroom; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—First-class rooms, electricity, running water, phone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

72D, 153 WEST.—For girls studying; rooms, two beds, lavatory, $5-$8.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, without board; terms reasonable.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 153 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; large, small rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

73D, 134 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 269 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath, $10; also medium, $4.50.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; large closets; quiet house; gentleman; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool, double front room, private bath; near Riverside.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

76TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $8-$12.

76TH, 42 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Most attractive double rooms, private baths; also single rooms, electricity; references.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath or adjoining; convenient to all transportation; select neighborhood; phone; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, electricity, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

81ST ST., WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7262.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive large, cool rooms; private bath; telephone; kitchenette; $5 upward.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room in select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Clean, large, small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; small room; near Drive; references.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; Subway, "L."

86TH, 549, (West End Av.)—Three rooms, private house, shower bath, electric lights.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Attractive front room; gentleman; reference; shower; $6.50. Apt. 41.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Large, cool room, private bath; other exceptional rooms; phone.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large outside room, bath adjoining, or suite; subway express. Apartment 9.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Large, light, cool rooms; electricity, running water. Apt. 4 West.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL, Near Broadway, "L," sub. Tel. 1132 River. 1, 2, 3 light rooms, $3 to $15.
Linen, gas, electricity, maid service included. Kitchen privileges optional. Immediate possession.

102D, 253 WEST.—One large room and private bath; private house; Summer rates.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; $5.50, $4; elevator apartment. Band.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive outside front room, with refined American couple. Prescott. Phone Morningside 505. References exchanged.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished, large, airy front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

118TH ST.—Large corner room; Broadway, near 110th subway station; electric light; elevator apartment. Phone Morningside 7686.

112TH, 554 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator, 6th floor, west.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms; opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $5.50, $6; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Light rooms, $3 up; cool suite for three. Hawley.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large parlor, bedrooms, elevator, beautifully furnished; Summer rates. Donnelly.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

124TH ST., 527 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator apartment, fourth floor; gentleman; $4.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location;

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough double entry; A1 stenographer; take full charge. Excellent. J 31 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, assistant, capable taking full charge; references. Advertiser, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK.—Young lady wishes clerical position in office. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—Refined Christian widow desires position as companion or mother's helper; can sew. S. M. L., 180 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon. Tel. Mt. Vernon 1652.

FILE CLERK and office assistant; 4 years' experience; knowledge of switchboard. J 260 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS with hospital training desires position; German, English, piano; excellent references. E. P., 160 East 87th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow wishes position as working housekeeper; experienced; city references. Please call Mrs. Saxon, 363 West 54th, city. Circle 9403.

NURSE.—Experienced; reference; one or two children; $45-$50. V 18 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, having three years' experience, desires clerical position; references. A 324 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school training; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography; $15. A 331 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school graduate; American; simple bookkeeping, figuring; $8. A 333 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2 years' experience; good penman, accurate, conscientious; $8. J 262 Times Downtown.

REFINED young American, high school graduate wishes to care for gram child; would prefer country; highest credentials. Advertiser, 21 Seidler St., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, 4 years' legal experience, also editorial experience; capable, accurate, and willing; excellent references; salary, $20. A 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately; operate Stenotype; $10. Miss J., Phone Bryant 1318, 220 West 42d St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Henrietta Bauer, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; experienced; reference; 9 to 5:30; $14. Permanent, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, several months' experience high school education, desires locate; $10. J 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, conscientious, rapid; moderate salary. A 293 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing, capable, seeks temporary position; references; $14. Evelyn Brown, Plaza 4928.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 year's brokerage, export experience; excellent references; $15. J 256 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, conscientious, willing, desires locate; $9. J 263 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, and all office details, neat and reliable; reference. S. Fronn, 93 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 9411.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 39th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1890.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 59th.—Supplies thoroughly competent colored servants; references carefully investigated. Telephones Columbus 5105—8166.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9403.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housekeepers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.

Business man, 35; European education; thoroughly trained; experienced executive and public accountant, organizer and systematizer; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations. J 267 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. Thos. W. H. Smith, 140 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, (28,) married, three years with certified accountant, desires connection as senior or semi-senior; best references. A 335 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER.—5 years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; salary $5. A 26 Times.

ADVERTISING, salesman, original, correspondent, available; position requiring intelligence, college training. V 20 Times.

ALERT, teachable, ambitious American, 23, married, college graduate, splendid record, wishes position offering good future; references. J 19 Times.

BINDERY FOREMAN, EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDER, with thorough knowledge of all bindery machines, first-class mechanic, good estimator on all work, able to get work out well, quick and economical, is open for engagement in an office or paper box bindery. Bernard Poelcke, 124 West 75th St.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; exceptional ability in every office detail; very capable; highest credentials. H. B., 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Willing worker, good penman, accurate at figures. John Farkas, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, four years' experience, desires position with opportunity to advance. A 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (35,) competent; ten years' practical experience. Samelson, 989 Simpson Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting; experienced with general accounting knowledge. Leehner, 62 East 96th.

BOOKKEEPER-CLERK, (21,) business high school graduate; experienced; energetic. A 318 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Credit man desires position, with growing concern. Reliable, 494 Co-lumbus Av.

BOY, 17, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm, with advancement. A 322 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, polite, A-1 references; mechanic; 12 years' experience on Hudson, Kissel, Packard, Locomobile, Fiat, Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow, Delaunay, Wilton, Oldsmobile, wishes position; private. A 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, seeks permanent position with Spanish private family; good references; speaks Spanish and English. Fernando Cabello, 102 West 61st St. Phone 3616 Greeley.

CHAUFFEUR.—A thoroughly competent automobile driver desires engagement with private family who are particular and appreciate the best of service; American; married. A 28 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Couple, young, Finnish, wish position in private family; man chauffeur, mechanic, useful; wife good cook or housekeeper, reference. Masi, 66 West 128th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Bides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (37,) married, 17 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience; married; best references; sober, reliable; country year round preferred. Hebb, 403 East 79th, City.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, 35; 10 years' experience, leading makes; careful driver; mechanic; best reference. Maguire, 30 West 60th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BIRD S. COLER, individually and as sole surviving member of the partnership of W. N. COLER & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desk, typewriters, table, adding machines, mimeographs, partitions, fixtures, etc.

ARTHUR S. SOMERS, Receiver.
JONAS LAZANSKY & NEUBURGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GIOVANNI B. INFANTINO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 16, 1917, by order of the Court, at 18 P. M., at 11 Park Pl., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, watches, rings, bracelets, safe, shelving, counters, fixtures, etc. CHARLES SHONGOOD, Custodian.

DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY F. STERN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of buttons, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Receiver.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR; American, (30;) ten years' experience; expert mechanic; careful driver; strictly sober; go anywhere; best references. A 30 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, at present employed in repair shop, wishes steady position with private family. Winther, 218 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, with 11 years' experience, wishes position with private family. Gunther, 363 West 22d St. Tel. 389 Chelsea.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roquet, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (27,) Swedish, wishes position private family; careful driver, good mechanic; references. G. Wall, 159 West 83d.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Telephone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, American and foreign cars; excellent references. Phone Lenox 1058, Pine, 314 East 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, (26,) married, 4 years' city reference. L., 494 Columbus Av.

COLLECTOR and investigator, young man, 22, desires position with a good firm. G 17 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes position for vacation; unquestionable references. E 463 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wants additional designing, drafting, developing, tracing spare time; quick, neat, accurate; long experience all lines; charges very moderate. Y 298 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, 3½ years' experience on light machinery and instruments, engineering student; evenings; desires position. O. K., 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE—SALESMAN.

A man, 44 years of age, who has been with one New York corporation 21 years, manager for several years, with 20 employes, desires to make a change and connect with a business with big possibilities; much selling and executive experience. Address V 21 Times.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, age 26, married, graduate N. Y. U., 10 years' business references, desires confidential position. A 291 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, 25, single, exempt military service, speaks French, English, Spanish, and German, desires position; prefer traveling. V 22 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate desires position with engineering concern, civil engineering preferred; excellent school record; proficient in geometry and trigonometry. Y 301 Times Annex.

MAN, reliable, 22 years of age, at present acting in cashier capacity in corporation of moderate size, desires to make change account of new management. J 256 Times Downtown.

MAN, (44,) handy, tactful, first-class pastry baker, desires employment, steward, caretaker, or position of trust; wife can assist; city, country; security; references. Address P. 40, 3,013 3d Av.

MAN, middle age, broad business experience, wants a position; selling and mechanical experience; reliable, trustworthy, and active. Charles Read, 3,013 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

MANAGER, correspondent, college education, attorney at law, fine personality, 26, married, desires field where ability and aggressiveness counts; also has bookkeeping experience. A 323 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, college man, 42, wants change; experienced estimator and superintending heating, ventilating power; capable filling position as works manager; salary $3,000. T 151 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Young man; 20, experienced general office routine, correspondence, some bookkeeping, educated, capable, seeks connection offering future. A 20 Times Downtown.

POSITION, wanted as purchasing agent, office manager or assistant; nearly 16 years' experience purchasing and handling all classes merchandise; at present employed; married; A1 references; can get results; willing to travel representing large corporation any foreign country; Orient preferred. J 275 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Coast, wants line children's coats and dresses; commission only; big following. Klen, 641 E. 40th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, (auto accessories,) traveling in and out of town, wishes good side lines. Grage, 585 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—(24,) draft exempt, college education, four years assistant to executive large plant; expert correspondent, exceptional correspondent; sales experience; initiative; highest credentials. J 260 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - MANAGER, 32; thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. A 230 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, (25,) thoroughly experienced; good executive ability; highest references. J. 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—six years' experience; competent, energetic, tactful, excellent references, seeks connection with manufacturing concern as assistant to executive in other line. A 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer recommends capable young man for position as expert stenographer and office helper. Telephone 2980 Gramercy or write S. J. Gutelius, 44 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate typist; able English correspondent; knowledge bookkeeping; 4½ years' publishing experience; college graduate; $18. J 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) high school graduate, competent, knowledge of bookkeeping. Spanish. B. London, 368 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer desires position; best references. A 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate and rapid, operate Stenotype, $15. Mr. G., Phone Bryant 1318, Room 1605, Candler Bldg.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Position as superintendent of quarries; expert on all kinds of drills; let me cut your drill and blasting cost. A 21 Times.

SWISS HOUSEKEEPER, linguist, seeks situation, hotel, club, apartment house. A 16 Times.

SWISS hotel man, linguist, good appearance, seeks situation hotel-club. A 17 Times.

TEACHER, stenography, commercial branches, experienced, desires position during Summer. A 325 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 22, military exempt, college education, including legal study, seeks experience, desires position with future; hard worker, capable, quick and accurate at figures; references. J 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) DESIRES POSITION HIGH CLASS FURNITURE OR DECORATING CONCERN; EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; BEST REFERENCES; INTERVIEW. M 186 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 3 years business experience, capable, energetic, well recommended, desires position in office with good opportunities for advancement. A 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) educated, office, business experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references. A 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Christian, college graduate, teacher, desires permanent or temporary position; highest credentials. J 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, bookkeeper, cost accountant, stenographer, wishes position; salary $12. Fass, 9 East 113th St.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, capable, energetic, well recommended, desires position in broker's office or progressive firm. T 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years old, married, speaking Spanish, French, English, desires outdoor position; good references. J 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-collegian, desires connection with future; neat appearance, pleasing personality; no straight commission houses. A 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position, farm, country place, for the Summer; strong, intelligent; please state salary. A 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' office experience, including bookkeeping; salary $25. A 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) stenographer, desires position with business house; $16. A 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, accountant, university graduate, desires any work after 2 P. M. A 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of accounting, wants temporary position with accountant. A 326 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman of attractive personality, willing, efficient, well recommended, with knowledge of stenography; good future. Address in own handwriting, stating references and salary expected. J 265 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, assistant bookkeeper; splendid opportunity for beginner; knowledge of typewriting necessary. J 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced bookkeeper wanted for ladies' specialty shop. Apply between 9:30 and 10 o'clock A. M., N. & L. Fuchs, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; POSITION REQUIRES INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; SALARY $24 START; PERMANENT AND EXCEPTIONAL PROSPECTS. R. H., 21 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT; must be an A1 ledger clerk on purchase ledger; permanent position. Apply Adelberg and Berman, Inc., 119 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted; double entry system. Call between 9 and 10, 275 Church St.

BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk, experienced; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with some knowledge of stenography, experienced; must have first-class references. 1-118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, size 16, to try on coats and suits; long season; good salary. Apply all week. Isaac Loewenberg, 1,140 Broadway.

MODELS wanted to try on coats; experienced; longest season. Apply all week. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway.

MODELS.—Sizes, 16 and 36; good salary; steady position. Joseph C. Lunts, 31 East 32d St.

MODEL, size 16, experienced. Charles Salomon & Co., 58 West 36th St.

NURSE, competent, for 2½ year child; must be thoroughly experienced; good pay, steady position, good home to right party. Inquire the Willard Co., 841 Broadway, N. Y.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED
SALESLADIES
FOR THEIR
UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.
STEADY POSITION WITH GOOD SALARY.

OPERATOR.—Dictaphone operator; liberal salary; permanent position; experienced girl only; give phone number. J 22 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

RUSSIAN lady wishes to take lessons, theory and practice, in English from an experienced lady instructor; English preferred. Mrs. Z. Stankoff, 210 Riverside Drive. Apt. 1E.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced, for dress department in high-class specialty shop; permanent position and good salary to the right party. N. & I. Fuchs, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Apply between 9:30 and 10 o'clock A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.

Large manufacturing concern desires the services of an experienced young woman as stenographer; must be entirely familiar with office routine and be able to supply references for at least 2 years' satisfactory work. State particulars, age, education, experience, and salary desired to R. E., Box 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, intelligent, with not less than 3 years' experience; salary $15-$18; advancement; downtown office. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, residing between 2d and 10th Avs., 14th and 75th Sts., with printing and publishing experience, writing a good business hand; a permanent position is offered with chance of advancement; state references and salary in confidence. A 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced, refined young lady, rapid dictation and accuracy in transcription essential; opportunity for earnest worker with executive ability; state experience. E 466 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for few weeks; must be first class and furnish satisfactory references. Address, in own handwriting, Y 300 Times Annex.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY.—Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady in collection department, capable of making out statements and drafts; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential; high school graduate preferred; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, salary desired and references. E 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of file, and also must know stenography; write, stating experience and salary expected, &c. E 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, to assist in bookkeeping department; accurateness absolutely essential; state salary, age, nationality, &c., E 360 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, free registration, 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, $15; dictaphone, telephone operators, typists. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

TWENTY-THREE (23) STENOGRAPHERS NEEDED!!!
WE HAVE NOW LISTED 23 POSITIONS FOR HIGH-GRADE EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS! THESE POSITIONS ARE ALL DESIRABLE AND LOCATED BOTH IN AND OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK. CALL IMMEDIATELY,

9 TO 1 DAILY,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 715, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR.

Large manufacturing concern requires the services of several expert young women as dictating machine operators; must possess considerable ability and have had practical experience in dictating machine work; excellent opportunity. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, D. O., Box 223 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced court work. Sichel-Meyerson Co., 261 Broadway. Telephone Barclay 5262.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White girl; small family; short distance in country. Call 10-12, Mrs. S. Ulman, 311 West 122d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
AND COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

DRAFTSMAN, 3½ years' experience on light machinery and instruments, engineering student; evenings; desires position. O. K., 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
experienced SALESWOMEN
for their
ART NEEDLEWORK SECTION.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL, 17 or 18 years of age, as file clerk in office of wholesale hardware firm; high school attendant or graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; salary $6 per week to start; hours 8 to 5:30. Address J 257 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, experienced in cutting room; also learners. Apply Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St.

HEARN,
14th Street, West of Fifth Av.,
requires
EXPERIENCED
STENOGRAPHER.

LADY'S MAID.—Must be experienced, capable, with good disposition; English preferred; references required. Apply 2150 Woolworth Building, 10:30 Tuesday morning.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

MODELS.
H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
MADISON AV.,
want a number of experienced, sixteen size models in their dress and costume showroom.

MODEL WANTED FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES; MUST HAVE AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS: 36 CHEST, 32 WAIST, 5 FEET 5 INCHES. APPLY AT ONCE. FRUHAUF BROS. & CO., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

MODEL WANTED FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES; MUST HAVE AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS: 42 BREAST, 41 WAIST, 5 FEET 10 INCHES. APPLY AT ONCE. FRUHAUF BROS. & CO., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

MODELS, experienced, size 16, to try on coats and suits; long season; good salary. Apply all week. Isaac Loewenberg, 1,140 Broadway.

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ROOM 715, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
require the services of
a number of
EXPERIENCED
PACKERS AND CRATERS ON
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Permanent positions, good salaries, and rapid advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

STENOGRAPHERS!!!
Young women, best business opportunities.
Latest stenographers, $20.
French stenographers, $25-$30.
Spanish stenographers, $25-$35.
Stenographers and typists, $10-$20.
Willis-Hawley Exchange, 50 Court St., Bklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, twenty, permanent commercial positions, $16, $20; dictaphone, comptometer, switchboard, typists; splendid bookkeeper's position. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers and typists. We have more positions than we can fill. Automobile stock saleswomen.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 48d.—Stenographers, $12-$20; telephone-typist, $12; ledger, $18. Miss Budenbender, prop.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in our offices by practical procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.

PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
61 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

A prominent manufacturing concern requires the services of a high-grade man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and cost accounting; must possess originality and the ability to put through new ideas; a new line of action in the accounting field that requires an up-to-the-minute man—a thinker. State particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected to A. T., Box 220 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Big patriotic recruiting rally. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good, experienced middle-aged man wanted for scrap iron concern, control accounts and trial balances. Apply at Hudson Scrap Iron and Metal Co., 161 Eldridge St.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER; MIDDLE-AGED. REPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED, J 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Wanted, Public School graduate, willing to work hard for early advancement; call at once; must have references. Room 2106 Woolworth Building.

BOYS for stock department in large mercantile concern; excellent chance for advancement. Call 8 East 22d St.

BOY in builder's office; good chance for advancement; salary to start $5; no experience necessary. Room 910, 80 East 42d St.

BOY wanted; strong, industrious, about 19, willing to learn. Gordon Webbing Co., 7 West 22d St.

CARPENTER, FOREMAN. — Immediately. Concrete Building, 12 to 1, Room 423, 25 West 42d St.

CASHIER.—(Night;) acquainted with restaurant business; must furnish bond. H 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with Stearns car; one who can attend to repairs preferred; must come well recommended; salary, $100 per month. Y 296 Times Annex.

CLERKS, production and time, wanted, experience in machine shop procedure; salary, $15 to start; good opportunity for advancement for live, active man. Box 126, 1,921 3d Av.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER

Correspondent wanted, preferably one who has competent stenographer and typist; we want a man between 25 and 30 years of age who has had experience in the sales department of a manufacturing or jobbing concern, and who knows how to handle customers by mail; salary $20. Reply in own handwriting, stating education, and positions held during past three years, to Box A 331 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and assistant to manager; experienced hair ornament line preferred; good position and prospects to conscientious man not afraid of work or hours. Write fully, stating age, experience, and salary expected; also references, Confidential, J 29 Times.

CREW MANAGERS, who, after a short time of instruction, will be able to handle small crew of men for the largest electrical household specialty corporation in the country; salary and commission, or straight commission, depending upon ability. Apply Tuesday to T. R. McNamee, 119 West 42d.

DEPARTMENT STORE
BUYERS WANTED
BY ONE OF THE LEADING EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES FOR RUGS, DRAPERIES, AND UPHOLSTERY FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND LININGS, FOR TOILET GOODS, NOTIONS, AND KINDRED SMALL WARES. THIS IS A WELL ESTABLISHED STORE OF THE HIGHEST STANDING. GOOD SALARIES AWAIT MEN THAT ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BIG STORES AND COMPETENT TO HANDLE ACTIVE BUSINESS. DO NOT APPLY UNLESS FULLY EXPERIENCED. ADDRESS Y 276 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dyes for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., (Inc.,) 87 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.

We require the services of two first-class mechanical draftsmen, preferably those experienced in small tools and light machine design, along the lines of adding machines, typewriters, etc.

The most desirable openings for capable men. In answering please outline your previous experience, specify age, nationality, salary expected, and when available. H 176 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, (Inc.,) 87 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN.—For lay out work and detailing small mechanisms; state salary expected and experience. Hall Switch and Signal Co., Garwood, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools, Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEERS, Draftsman and Inspectors, Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical. Consulting engineering firm will add several first-class men to their organization to handle a large shipyard project; give full particulars in first letter. Address Y 301 Times Annex.

HERDSMAN, experienced, capable of increasing the herd and milk production; married man preferred, with sons, or willing to take boarders. W. P. Pollock, Jamesburg, N. J.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN.—Useful man, assist butler and table and pantry; steady place; Winter in city; answer by letter, stating references, nationality, age and wages wanted. N. W., M 151 Times.

MAN.—Wanted, an all around Turkish bath man, with reference, steady employment all year round. Benson's Turkish Bath, Albany, N. Y.

MAN, (live wire,) to sell on commission articles used in hotels, clubs, saloons, &c. Call Ensslin, 2,013 5th Av., City, between 3 and 4 P. M.

MANAGER.—An able real estate manager and collector with experience; to start, $20; written references required. Address, in confidence, F. W., 3,525 Broadway, Advertising Office.

MESSENGER in bank; salary, $350 a year; over 16 years old; best of references required. V 18 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

We need a young man as office assistant; an excellent opportunity for advancement in a rapidly growing company; Christian concern. Apply today, Bearings Service Co., 288 West 56th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted in bond house; bright, energetic boy with grammar school or high school education will be given an opportunity to learn the bond business; no previous experience necessary; willingness and a

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX IN MARE ISLAND YARD

Evidence of Plot Sought After Powder Magazine Blows Up at Naval Station.

SHOCK FELT MANY MILES

Several Buildings Damaged, and Fire Menaces Others—Thirty-one Persons Are Injured.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 9.—Naval officers and Federal agents tonight cooperated in seeking out the responsibility for an explosion of a black powder magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in San Francisco Bay, today, which killed six persons and injured thirty-one others.

Rumors that arrests had been made on the theory that the explosion was the result of an organized conspiracy were not confirmed.

Captain Harry George, commandant of the yard, refused to issue a statement as to the probable cause of the explosion pending the results of the investigation. He also refused to deny or affirm the reports that several suspects had been arrested.

The dead are Allen F. Mackenzie, chief gunner, his wife and two daughters, Dorothy, 12 years old, and Mildred, 8; George Stanton, a gardener employed by Mackenzie, and N. C. Damsteadt, a civilian employed in the ordnance department.

The list of wounded included noncommissioned officers, enlisted men of the United States Navy, and civilian laborers. Four of the wounded are in a serious condition.

The explosion, which occurred at 7:54 o'clock this morning, wrecked nearly a dozen packing and shell houses in the vicinity of the magazine and broke thousands of dollars' worth of glass in Vallejo stores and residences. Eyewitnesses said a column of black smoke arose 300 feet. Shells, parts of steel plates, huge splinters of wood and debris were hurled in all directions. Fire started in the wrecked buildings and desperate efforts prevented its spread to other structures where explosives were stored.

A bungalow occupied by the Mackenzies and the family of Gunner James L. McKenna was demolished. McKenna and his wife and baby and a nurse were buried beneath the ruins of their part of the building.

The concussion was terrific. At the Southern Pacific freight sheds in Vallejo, two miles from the explosion, doors were torn from their hinges. Santa Rosa, about forty miles northwest of Mare Island, reported that the explosion was felt there.

Among the injured were Lieut. C. Bird, United States Marine Corps, and two other men, residents of Pasadena, who were passengers on El Capitan, a ferryboat operating between South Vallejo and Vallejo Junction. They suffered from shock and were cut by flying glass. Although the boat was in midsteam about two miles from the explosion, all the doors and windows were blown out.

Orders that no person be allowed to leave Mare Island were issued by Captain George.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Daniels has ordered an immediate investigation of the explosion which occurred this morning at the Mare Island Navy Yard. A dispatch to the Navy Department this afternoon gives only meagre particulars. Following is the department's statement:

"The department is in receipt of information from Mare Island Navy Yard that the black powder magazine exploded at about 8 o'clock this morning, shattering the buildings near by, but not detonating any of the other ammunition stored in the magazines. The explosion killed six and wounded thirty-one, four of whom were seriously hurt."

AUREN FIGHTS SENTENCE.

Appeals the Case Involving the Declaration of Independence.

Harry Auren, sentenced to the workhouse by Magistrate Murphy for thirty days for disorderly conduct because he distributed circulars quoting parts of the Declaration of Independence with uneven emphasis, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings brought by his counsel, Harry Weinberger, on the ground that when the Magistrate refused to hold Auren on a first charge of distributing the circulars he could not be convicted later for disorderly conduct.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday evening, subway, between Flatbush and Wall St., black traveling bag containing gentleman's wearing apparel; lady's tan traveling bag taken by mistake. Please communicate with George Omick, care H. S. Snyder, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

LOST—Brooch, diamond, and sapphires, diamond shape, evening of the 6th, at or between Ritz-Carlton and Rialto Theatre, or from Rialto to Times Square subway entrance; reward offered. M. S. S. B., Room 1,122 Equitable Building.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. P78998 for 20 shares in the name of "Edward I. Kahn." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville, Ky.

LOST—Either at or between Ritz-Carlton and Cohan & Harris Theatre, on Thursday evening, part of a diamond ornament, small stones set in platinum, forming a tassel; liberal reward for return. Atlas, 6th floor, 460 4th Av.

LOST—Suitcase, going from West Goshen to Torrington, Conn., on the Torrington & West Cornwall Road; notify and reward will be given. M. Greenwald, 33 West 34th St. Greeley 1294.

LOST—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M M 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel. 9330 Rector.

LOST—Oval pin set with small diamonds, centre stone missing, on Pennsylvania train Thursday afternoon on way to Elizabeth, N. J.; liberal reward. Mrs. Wormley, 106 West 69th St. Telephone Columbus 2381.

LOST—Gold vanity case in vicinity of Castles by the Sea, Long Beach, Saturday evening about 10:30; liberal reward. Return to Mr. Fagen, 1,133 Broadway, Room 417.

LOST—Sunday night, front 105 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, black traveling bag bearing initials "E. G., New York," containing toilet articles, &c.; reward; return above address.

LOST—By man who cannot afford, $200 cash, $40 check, on east side Broadway, between Worth and Canal Sts., Monday, 2:15 P. M.; reward. E 353 Times Downtown.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook containing $300 and pawn tickets, at Unter den Linden Cafe, 97th St. and Broadway. Telephone Academy 1979; address inside; reward.

LOST—Lady's square-shaped gold wrist watch at Long Beach, either in Nassau bathhouse or on beach; liberal reward. Hollander, 44 West 28th St.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 316 East 120th St.

LOST—Lavalliere and gold chain, two small diamonds, July 1; liberal reward; no questions. M. Falco, 12 East 47th.

LOST.—Between City Island and Manhattan, small black traveling bag; reward. E 353 Times Downtown.

LOST—40th St. to 41st, or in Bryant Park, blue enamel and gold wrist watch; reward. V. 18 Times.

LOST—Gold fountain pen, Saturday, July 7; suitable reward. Return to H. P. Michaelis, 496 West End Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin. Liberal reward for return to McCoy, Seville Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Police dog, wolf color, in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2220 Circle.

SHIPBUILDERS AGREE TO PAY HIGHER WAGE

Federal Mediator Expects Strike Will End This Week—4,500 Men Still Out.

It was announced yesterday that seven of the principal shipbuilding companies in the vicinity of this city had agreed to pay the machinists and other employes the minimum wage of $4.50, for which nearly 4,500 men are still on strike. The strikers were encouraged yesterday morning by the addition of another 400 men, mostly machinists, who walked out of the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, foot of Summit Avenue, and the Arthur Olsen yard, foot of Union and Pioneer Streets, Brooklyn.

Rowland B. Mahany, Commissioner of Conciliation, who is representing the Federal Government as mediator in the strike, said last night he was optimistic over the outlook for a settlement, and hoped the men would all return to work this week.

Mr. Mahany made this statement:

"(1) The charge made that the strike was an advantage taken because of the war is not borne out by the facts. The Government is witness that the men have tried in vain for over a year to present their claims, but have been systematically met with the answer, 'No conference, nothing doing.'

"(2) There is no question involved of union recognition, nor any other question, except a rise of wages to meet the high cost of living.

"(3) Seven shipyards have complied with the men's demand for what is described as the 'going rates' of Atlantic ports. Still more shipyards are anxious to comply.

"(4) It is stated that some of the larger concerns in the Metal Trades Association are exerting pressure on the wavering firms to coerce them against coming to any agreement along the line of the men's demands. If this is so, and such tactics are employed or persisted in to the stoppage or impeding of shipbuilding in these ports, a Federal investigation may result.

"(5) The volume of work in ship construction and repair in and about New York Harbor is unprecedented, and the prices paid are lucrative. It is a period of shipbuilding prosperity, with the promise of even greater prosperity in the immediate future. This consideration has its appropriate bearing on the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the men's request.

"(6) The patriotism of the men, up to this writing, is not in question. For over a year they have deferred, at every juncture, to the wishes of the Government, and are even now refraining from a general strike in order that individual employers may be given every opportunity by dealing directly with their own employes, to come to satisfactory agreements such as will insure amicable relations, and expedite the work of building ships to meet the crisis which confronts the United States."

SHIPYARD LABOR SCARCE.

Skilled Workers in Other Lines May Be Trained to Build Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Wooden and steel ship builders of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts conferred today with Maj. Gen. Goethals, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, on labor conditions in the shipbuilding industry. Other districts will be represented a later meetings.

It was brought out at the conference that there is a general labor shortage in ship yards throughout the country. Measures probably will be taken to prevent ship yards from enticing workers from other yards by paying higher wages. A committee named to study the question may draw up a universal wage scale for use in all yards.

Efforts will be made to obtain labor from the interior. Skilled workers in other lines probably will be brought to the coasts and trained in the shipbuilding industry.

P. H. W. Ross, President of the National Marine League of the United States, telegraphed to William Denman, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, yesterday, protesting against the plan of asking Congress to appropriate an additional $500,000,000 for building wooden ships. The telegram in part is as follows:

"We note that our allies—England, France, Italy, and Japan—are not so solicitous as to be building wooden ships for themselves, but rather are concentrating their energies upon building modern ships of steel, which, after the war, will have a permanent commercial value, whereas we shall have on our hands a nice little pile of non-commercial wooden junk. The question naturally arises as to whether or not these nations are engaged in 'passing the buck' to Uncle Sam.

"We will join you heartily in any shipbuilding program that will relieve our allies, if our allies, once relieved, will relieve us of their proportion of the junk we shall have created and thus maintain a reasonable parity in the character and kind of tonnage that shall represent the several nations when the war is over."

The Trustees of the National Marine League are August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Charles Henry Davis, Oscar L. Gubelman, Alexander J. Hemphill, Guy E. Tripp, and P. H. W. Ross.

UTILIZES FOREIGN MARINERS

America Admits Them as Water Officers in Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Plans for the utilization of the services of merchant marine officers who are citizens of England, France, Italy, Russia and other allied nations at war with Germany, on vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade have been worked out by the Department of Commerce.

Secretary Redfield today sent to the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service of his department detailed instructions regarding the manner in which they are to observe the Executive order issued by President Wilson on July 3, suspending the provisions of the act of Aug. 18, 1914, with respect to the licensing of watch officers of allied nations for service on vessels of this country registered for the foreign trade. The order issued by Secretary Redfield provides that:

Citizens or subjects of nations which are engaged in the present war against the Imperial German Government, or any of its allies, may act as watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade: (a) In ports of the United States, upon presenting themselves before a board of local Inspectors and securing the prescribed licenses; (b) in foreign ports, upon submitting their foreign license of certificates for vise by the American Consul and such licenses or certificates so vised shall entitle the bearers to act in the appropriate capacity until their first arrival in a port of the United States, when they shall present themselves before a board of local Inspectors for license, and therefore they shall not act unless licensed.

(c) Licenses are not required of officers of sail vessels which do not carry passengers. In ports of the United States, foreign licenses or certificates, qualifying the bearers to act as officers on sail vessels not carrying passengers may be presented for vise to the Collector of Customs, and in foreign ports to the American Consul.

Such citizens or subjects of neutral nations as shall first file in ports of the United States with a board of local Inspectors, or in foreign ports with an American Consul, affidavits in proper form, shall be entitled to act as watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade upon complying with the requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (b) and (c) for citizens or subjects of allied nations.

The Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service has issued an order to the inspectors of the service that citizens or subjects of nations now engaged in war with Germany or its allies, already holding "provisional" licenses restricted to certain vessels, may surrender such licenses and receive new licenses bearing the legend in red ink "valid only on vessels of the United States, registered for foreign trade and for the duration of the present war against the Imperial German Government." Citizens or subjects of neutral nations already holding provisional licenses may adopt the same course.

FUMES OVERCOME NINE FIRE FIGHTERS

Big Aniline Dye Plant in Jersey City Destroyed, with Loss of $150,000.

WATER PRESSURE FAILS

Forty Trains, with Commuters, Held Up for Two Hours on the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley.

Nine firemen were overcome by acid fumes in a fire that destroyed the aniline dye and chemical plant of the Seydel Manufacturing Company at Halliday and Forrest Streets, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of $150,000. Firemen were unable to use their apparatus with effect because of lack of water pressure, and trains of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley Railroads were held up for two hours, because hose lines were stretched across the main line tracks leading to Newark and Elizabeth.

Fifty men in the factory fled when a huge pot of benzoic acid boiled over and other chemicals burst into flames. Herman Seydel, President and manager of the company, ran at once through all parts of the two-story structure warning the workmen to leave.

Clouds of heavy black smoke caused by the explosions of chemicals spread over the Communipaw Cove for more than half a mile in every direction and poisonous fumes prevented volunteer firemen from fighting the flames. The Sneed Iron Works and many other plants sent men to aid, but they were forced back by the poisonous fumes.

When three companies of Jersey City firemen arrived they rushed to the building at once, heedless of the warnings of the workmen that the fire was generating acid fumes. Orders were sent to the pressure stations to put their machinery into full motion to force the water to the ends of the mains, but by that time the fire had gained great headway in the building, a structure about 100 feet square.

Four firemen from the first engine company were rendered unconscious from the fumes, and five others who came later were overcome in trying to rescue them. Captain Gustav Motzer of Engine Company 18, who led William Kittrick, Lewis Treger, and William Boylan into the building, was taken with them to the City Hospital. Lieutenant Charles Berg, Joseph Benson, and Otto Wagner soon followed them to the hospital. William Dickson was overcome when a piece of débris fell on his foot, crushing it, and he was unable to make his way to a place free from fumes. Otto Schramm of Engine Company 9 was overcome by fumes when he was on the roof, and he fell to the ground. He escaped serious injury.

More than forty trains of the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads, many bearing commuters to their homes in Newark, were held for more than two hours by lines of hose strung across the tracks.

FORCED TO LEAVE MEXICO.

Editor Says Carranza Suppressed Paper Which Favored Allies.

Dr. Henry Atl, who said that he escaped from Mexico a month ago after Carranza had suppressed his newspaper, the Accion, and ordered his arrest because he had labored as an editor, a Socialist, and a lecturer in the interests of the Allies, told reporters in his apartment, 89 West Sixty-seventh Street, last night, through an interpreter, of his flight to the United States.

He left Mexico a month ago, he said, after he had gained positive knowledge that Carranza was working through agents to blind this Government to the fact that he was seeking to aid Germany. In January, 1916, Dr. Atl said he had a personal interview with Carranza in the national palace, and that the latter told him it was the duty of all Mexicans to support Germany. Reference was made, he said, to an article he had written urging Mexicans to espouse the cause of the Allies and assuring them that this country was their friend.

Carranza, the doctor said, wanted to know why he had written such a thing, and told him that Germany was Mexico's friend because that country was willing to aid Mexico against the United States. Dr. Atl reported himself as being unmoved by this interview and later went on a lecturing tour. When Carranza learned of this, Dr. Atl declared, orders were issued which put an end to his tour, and that suppressed his newspaper. Editors of other newspapers that had displeased the chief had been arrested. Therefore, Dr. Atl explained, he deemed it wise to leave Mexico. He escaped to the west coast, and finally got into Arizona. Dr. Atl intends to publish his knowledge of Mexican affairs and to lecture. He does not intend to return to Mexico.

MR. ROCKEFELLER OFF IN A JOLLY MOOD

Chats with Reporters Before Leaving Tarrytown for Cleveland with Party of Eighteen.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—John D. Rockefeller was in a particularly happy frame of mind tonight as he left here for Cleveland with a party of eighteen. The Lake Shore Limited express made a special stop at 6:09, and several reporters at the station congratulated him on his birthday. They asked him to give some advice to boys.

"What good would it do?" replied Mr. Rockefeller. "Boys nowadays take advice and then do as they please."

Mr. Rockefeller wanted to know the latest war news. When told that there was considerable unrest in Germany he seemed pleased.

"What do you think about the war?" some one asked. "Are you glad America is in it?"

"I am a disciple of Theodore Roosevelt. I let my deeds speak for me and not my words."

"What do you think of the food supply and how would you conserve it?"

"We are conserving it very well on the Hill and I never saw the farm look better." Turning to his Superintendent, Mr. Ellis, he said, "Do you know I saw corn that high?" measuring with his cane about four feet. Then he saw some cows going up the station square, and he pointed his cane at them and said:

"There are some fine cows."

"When are you coming back, Mr. Rockefeller?"

"We will be back early this year, probably by September. I have had a fine time here this Spring, but the trouble with me is that I enjoy myself wherever I am and I hate to move. I am at home anywhere."

Mr. Rockefeller took with him two big jars of milk from his farm and a box of crackers and biscuits. One black bag was carefully handled. The baggage man gave the trainmen orders to be very particular about it.

Among those to see Mr. Rockefeller off was James Quinn, his valet, who has been called to the colors.

SEEK WILSON'S SIGNATURE.

French Women to Send Memorial Volume to President Poincare.

Mrs. Frederick Lewis of 318 West Eighty-fourth Street, widow of a United States Army officer and a member of Le Lyceum Société des Femmes de France, an organization of French and American women organized seven years ago to promote friendly relations and to erect in Washington a monument to Jeanne d'Arc, will go to Washington today to ask President Wilson to inscribe with his autograph a memorial volume which is to be presented to President Poincaré of France as a souvenir of the allied bazaar of last Spring.

President Wilson declined some time ago to place his name at the head of a list including those of Colonel Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President John Grier Hibben of Princeton and hundreds of other leaders in all phases of American life. But that was before the United States had joined in the war against Germany and, at the time of his refusal, the President felt that the addition of his signature would be a violation of neutrality. It is expected he will sign the book now.

The volume was conceived and created by Mme. Carlo Polifeme of 321 West Ninety-second Street, the founder of Le Lyceum, and a French women who has lived in this country for some years. It is a book about 11 by 16 inches in size, bound in ornamented wood and leather, the work of Octave Tierce, a French artist and decorator, and inclosed in a case of blue velvet and tapestry adorned with a name plate of gold and white enamel, the work of and the gift of Cartier, the French jeweler, on which is inscribed in blue enamel letters the initials "R. P." for President Raymond Poincaré, and which is fixed to the case by gold pins surmounted by sapphires.

The book contains thousands of signatures, including those of Cardinal Gibbons, Mayor Mitchel, Nicholas Murray Butler, and John F. Finley, as well as those of all the allied Ambassadors here and that of the late Joseph H. Choate.

Mrs. Lewis will present the book to Ambassador Jusserand, who will undertake its delivery to President Poincaré, and with it will go a check for $1,266.93, representing the percentage returned to the Société des Femmes de France from the earnings of its booth at the Allied Bazaar.

Dominican Bandit Leader Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Rear Admiral Knapp today notified the Navy Department from Santo Domingo City that Vicentico Evangelista, the Dominican bandit leader, who recently murdered two American engineers near Laromana Plantation, had surrendered with his band of 225 men to the American authorities. The bandit chief was sent to Macoris as a prisoner, but tried to escape on the morning of July 6, and was instantly killed by the guard on duty.

TRY POLICE TODAY IN CRUGER CASE

Three Lieutenants and Two Detectives to Answer Charges Following Wallstein Inquiry.

GRAND JURY PRESSES WORK

Girl's Father and Pastor Tell of Efforts to Get Action in Cocchi's Case.

Three Police Lieutenants and two detectives will go on trial at Police Headquarters this morning on charges of violating police rules in connection with the Cruger case. Trial Commissioner Leon G. Godley will preside.

Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger appears as complainant in each of the five cases. The charges, which are based on information sent by the police to Commissioner Wallstein, were made public yesterday. The five accused men are Lieutenant William Browne, Lieutenant John J. Flannelly, Lieutenant Francis A. Stainkamp, and Detective Sergeants John L. Lagarenne and Francis McGee. The charges against Lieutenant Browne are as follows:

"First—Lieutenant William Browne of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau at or about midnight, Feb. 13, failed to enter upon the daily record of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau and record all information conveyed to him that Ruth Cruger of 180 Claremont Avenue had been missing since the preceding 2 P. M. and failed to proceed in the matter as required by proper police practice routine and procedure.

"Second—On June 21, while testifying under oath before the Commissioner of Accounts he falsely testified that at midnight, Feb. 13, he told Alfredo M. Brown and his wife that he placed the services of Detective Willi at their disposal and told the latter to prosecute the investigation, whereas no such statement was made and no such direction given; that Alfred M. Brown had told him not to enter such case upon the daily record, and not to phone it to Police Headquarters for publication until receipt of further communication from Mr. Brown or the Cruger family, whereas, no such request was made."

The charges against Lieutenant Flannelly are as follows:

"On Feb. 14, while performing desk duty at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, having been advised that there was a missing person complaint in the desk basket, he failed to ascertain that said complaint had not been entered in the daily record and failed thereupon to enter same in the daily record."

The charges against Lieutenant Stainkamp follow:

"Entered a missing person complaint on the daily record as having been reported at 9:43 A. M., Feb. 14, having knowledge that said case had been reported at or about midnight, Feb. 13."

The charges against Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne are:

"Having been assigned, Feb. 14, to investigate the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, he failed to take proper police action with respect to one Alfredo Cocchi.

"Second—Having knowledge of facts sufficient to indicate the necessity for asking a complete search of the motorcycle repair shop of said Gocchi, 542 West 127th Street, on the disappearance of the said Ruth Cruger, he failed to make such search; having received instructions to make a complete and thorough search of said shop he failed to do so."

Negligence Charged in Search.

The charges against Detective Sergeant Francis McGee are:

"Having been directed by his superior officer to make a search of premises occupied by one Alfredo Cocchi, 542 West 127th Street, as a motor-cycle repair shop, said premises being the premises at which Ruth Cruger was last seen alive, as he knew, he failed to make a complete and adequate search of said premises, and failed to carefully examine instruments there, which were available for one in the commission of an assault; failed to open, or have opened and examined thoroughly, all the lockers in the cellar, to ascertain whether they contained evidence of the commission of a crime; failed to examine entire floor surface of the cellar, omitted to move or to have moved certain work benches or cabinets located in the cellar and covering the floor under which the body of Ruth Cruger had been buried and concealed."

Cruger Before Grand Jury.

Henry D. Cruger, father of the murdered girl, told the Grand Jury yesterday how he had been unable to convince detectives working on the case that there was any reason to suspect Cocchi, although his own belief had been from the first day of the girl's disappearance that she had met with foul play on her visit to Cocchi's shop.

The Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, who was also a witness before the Grand Jury, was called to tell of his efforts to convince police officials that the girl had not eloped. In spite of Cocchi's disappearance and his known bad character, Second Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull insisted, according to Dr. Pattison, that the chances were nineteen to one that the girl had eloped.

District Attorney Swann received yesterday a cabled report from his lawyer in Italy on the chances of having Cocchi extradited. Mr. Swann would not make the report public.

Claire L. Harrison, 20 years old, of Chicago, who disappeared on Thursday from her temporary home at the Monte Vista Apartments, 464 Riverside Drive, near 116th Street, was trying to boom the sale of a book which she intended to publish, according to the report of Acting Captain Grant Williams of the Bureau of Missing Persons. According to this report the girl entered the House of the Good Shepherd on the day of her disappearance under the name of Julia Herman. Capt. Williams continued "it was her intention to send out reports on the conditions in said house for two weeks, said accounts to be sent to the newspapers, as it would give her a reputation and help to boom a book she was writing."

According to the police the girl has returned home.

Mrs. Grace Humiston announced last night that papers are to be sent to Albany for the incorporation of the Morality League of America. Mrs. Humiston said that she had been overwhelmed with offers of assistance from individuals in her efforts to suppress the exploitation of immorality and that she believed it was necessary to form a national society as the most effective method of combating the evil.

COCCHI BREAKS DOWN.

But Slayer Insists That Fall Killed Ruth Cruger.

BOLOGNA, July 9.—Having received the first reports from New York describing the discovery of Ruth Cruger's body, Judge Zucconi interrogated Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer, in his cell yesterday. The cross-examination became dramatic when the Judge confronted him with statements received describing how Cocchi had bound the Cruger girl's arms and legs.

Judge Zucconi made Cocchi gradually remember how the murder was committed. He recalled that the murder occurred shortly after the girl entered the shop as her watch stopped at 2:10. Cocchi, overwhelmed by proofs, lost the complacency he had maintained, and burst into tears, but insisted he did not actually strike the Cruger girl, who, he said, hurt herself in falling in an attempt to escape him.

FOLLOWS TAMMANY'S LEAD.

"Business Men's League" for Municipal Ownership in Platform.

The Business Men's League, which is opposed to the renomination of Mayor Mitchel, held a meting at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, last night, and adopted a platform on which it hopes a business man will run for Mayor this year. The platform, after denouncing the present administration as "ruled by foundations," advocates the election of a budget committee and Public Service Commissioners and asserts that the "Board of Education should be taken out of politics and freed from the influence of foundation societies." Other planks are directed against the Gary system in the schools and the establishment of civic centres, and urges "an honest enforcement of the civil service law," which it declares has been "arbitrarily set aside by the Mayor and his heads of departments in their desire to appoint personal friends or those in sympathy with the powerful foundation societies."

Following the lead of Tammany Hall the league also declares strongly in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, particularly gas and electricity. The methods employed by the police in the Cruger case were denounced, and the present method of condemnation proceedings in the Supreme Court in which Commissioners was declared to be unsatisfactory. A permanent board for such proceedings was advocated. A committee headed by Vincent Gilroy was heard in behalf of the candidacy of Bird S. Coler for Controller. A petition was also presented advocating the nomination of Marcus M. Marks for Controller, or for any other office for which the league may indorse him.

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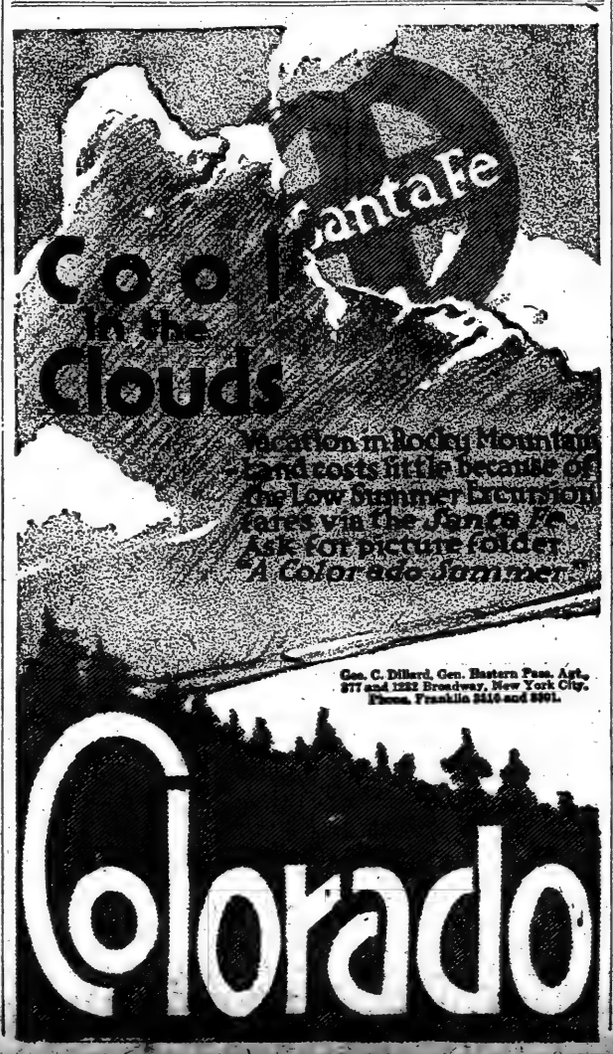

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THE WEATHER
Showers today; Thursday fair; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,718. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

RUSSIANS GET HALICZ, KEY TO LEMBERG; DRIVE WEDGE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES IN GALICIA

AUSTRIANS ARE IN FLIGHT

Retreat Across Two Rivers With Cavalry and Cossacks in Hot Pursuit.

OVER 1,000 MORE PRISONERS

Gen. Korniloff's Captures in 8 Days Total 15,000 Men and 62 Cannon.

VICTORY FIRES ALL RUSSIA

"Storm Battalions" Forming Everywhere and Garrisons Clamor to Go to Front.

LONDON, July 11.—Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a dispatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent

PETROGRAD, July 10.—General Korniloff's operations in Galicia along a front of twenty miles have broken the Austro-German front between Halicz and the Carpathians, and already the Russian cavalry has pressed forward for a distance of sixteen miles.

To the west of the Dniester, as a result of the Russian forward movement, Halicz has been hemmed in from the south and southwest, and the Russians are now menacing the Halicz bridgehead. South of Halicz additional villages have been captured, and the enemy's main force in this sector has retreated to the Lomnica River.

The pursuing cavalry and Cossacks have forced the River Lukovitza, which parallels the River Luvka. The western bank of the Luvka dominates the wooded eastern bank, but it is considered unlikely that the demoralized Austrian army will be able to concentrate sufficient troops to precent a Russian passage of the river and a continuance of the advance in the direction of Dolina, thirty-five miles west of Stanislau. The co-operation of the Seventh and Eleventh Armies north of Halicz with the Eighth Army south of that town has been like clockwork.

The success of the Eighth Army, the military critic of the Retch points out, separates the German army of General von Bothmer from the Third Austrian Army, under General Kirbach, and anticipates the evacuation of Halicz, which is not strictly a fortress, but a strong bridgehead protecting the positions of General von Bothmer's army from the east and southeast.

From July 2 to 8, inclusive, General Korniloff took 14,000 prisoners and 55 guns, of which 12 were heavy pieces. Yesterday 1,000 more prisoners were gathered in together with seven field guns, many trench mortars and machine guns, and a quantity of war material.

Following is the text of the official statement issued today:

Western (Russian) Front—South of Brzezany there has been intense artillery fighting.

In the direction of Dolina the army of General Korniloff yesterday continued its offensive in the region west of Stanislau. The Austro-Germans displayed energetic resistance, which developed into stubborn counterattacks.

More sanguinary battles occurred on the road to Halicz in the region of the villages of Huciska, Pacykov, and Pavelohe. In the streets of Pavelohe there was bayonet fighting, which ended in a complete rout of the enemy.

Toward evening our troops reached the village of Buckovica, having occupied the villages of Viktarov, Majdan, Huciskr, and Pacykov. The enemy is retreating to the River Lomnica.

Yesterday we made prisoner more than 1,000 Austro-Germans. We also have taken seven field guns, many trench mortars and machine guns, and a large quantity of engineering material and military stores.

The conduct and daring of our troops is above praise. Our two days 'offensive west of Stanislau has resulted in the penetration of the enemy positions to a depth of ten versts.

There have been fusillades and scouting reconnoissances on the rest of the front.

Rumanian and Caucasian fronts—There was no change in the situation.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—The German War Office today announced that the German forces fighting in the Stanislau sector of the Galician front were yesterday withdrawn behind the Lomnica River. Near Riga, Dvinsk, and Emorgon, on the northern end of the Russian front, fighting between the Germans and Russians has increased. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern war theatre—Front of Prince Leopold: Near Riga, Dvinsk, and Smorgon the fighting activity has increased.

Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: The Russians between the Stripa and the Dniester were somewhat inactive. Enterprises by our thrusting troops resulted in the cap-

Continued on Page 2.

Lectio—Thoughts and Entertainment in PARENTAGE. Better go early or late. Doors open 10 A. M. RIALTO.—Advt.

Root Now Certain of Russia's Success; Says Nation's Solid Qualities Will Save It

PETROGRAD, July 10.—The American commission headed by Elihu Root has completed a month's survey of all the phases of the Russian situation, and is confident in the belief that the nation will successfully emerge from its internal difficulties and be able to redirect its forces toward the energetic pursuance of the war.

The optimistic conclusions of the commission are not derived alone from consultations with the governmental heads, but are based more largely upon the spirit and determination of the people which have been encountered in public organizations, political and industrial councils, and in all the delegations properly representative of the temper of the nation as a whole.

The members of the commission, who came in frequent contact with the popular delegates, whether of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the peasants' delegates, or any of the various other elements of the complex proletariat organism, have expressed the opinion that beneath the feverish conflict of words and ambiguity of terms which are the natural result of the newly acquired right of free speech there lay a patriotic purpose not essentially different from that of other democracies at war with autocratic ideas.

There is, however, no disposition on the part of the commission to minimize either the dangers threatened by the widespread German propaganda and pacifism agitation or the practical difficulties in the way of transportation and the reorganization of Russia's economic life. The question of the food supply is, in the opinion of the commission, the most important problem confronting the country, and unless some means is immediately taken to improve transport, Fall and Winter will see famine in many places.

Mr. Root has made the following statement to The Associated Press:

"The mission has accomplished what it came here to do, and we are greatly encouraged. We found no organic or incurable malady in the Russian democracy. Democracies are always in trouble, and we have seen days just as dark in the progress of our own.

"We must remember that a people in whom all constructive effort has been suppressed for so long cannot immediately develop a genius for quick action. The first stage is necessarily one of debate. The solid, admirable traits in the Russian character will pull the nation through the present crisis. Natural love of law and order and capacity for local self-government have been demonstrated every day since the revolution. The country's most serious lack is money and adequate transportation. We shall do what we can to help Russia in both."

WASHINGTON, July 10.—America's commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, virtually has completed its work in the new democracy and soon will start for home. It may stop in Japan for an official call.

FIND CHANG HSUN IS GERMAN AGENT

Chinese Dictator's Plan Was to Force Cancellation of the Break with Berlin.

EARLY COLLAPSE PREDICTED

Rebels in Peking Surrounded—Nanking Decrees Deportation of the Emperor.

LONDON, July 10.—The North China Daily News declares it is established virtually that General Chang Hsun, leader of the Imperialist forces, is in German pay, says a Reuter despatch from Shanghai. If the monarchical movement had succeeded, the newspaper continues, the rupture of relations between China and Germany would have been canceled.

PEKING, July 10, (via Tientsin.)—The imperialist troops under General Chang Hsun, who are now in the imperial city, retreated there after being defeated by the republican forces, with heavy losses, near Feng Tai. The republican army is outside the city gates.

General Chang Hsun first retreated to the Temple of Heaven, but later led his troops within the imperial city. The Chief of Police and the commander of the gendarmerie have informed him that he must leave the city or they will attack him.

The Western army under General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chili, is now within a few miles of the city, while the forces of General Chuan Chi Kwein are a few miles southeast of the capital. Heavy artillery fire can be heard in that direction. Troops from Kalgan, a town in the province of Chili, have been placed in position to cut off General Chang Hsun's retreat toward the northwest. Heavy engagements are expected.

Bombs were again dropped on the Imperial Palace by an airplane of the Republicans. Foreign reinforcements have arrived. Arrangements have been made whereby troop trains daily will be permitted between Peking and Tientsin each way, subject to search.

Price on Chang Hsun's Head.

Although there was much noise at the battle of Lang Fang and Republicans report the killing of 500 Imperialists and the wounding of numerous others, foreign eyewitnesses estimate the total casualities at ten on each side. A reward of $100,000 has been placed on Chang Hsun, dead or alive.

Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, chief counselor of Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Republican forces, said there is no question of any compromise with Chang Hsun, as the Republicans are determined finally to overthrow him.

Tuan Chi-jui, interviewed at Tientsin, is optimistic. He believes the Imperialist movement will collapse in the next twenty-four hours. He received a telegram from Feng Kuo-chang announcing that he has assumed the temporary Presidency. Negotiations are under way

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

SEES PERIL IN LACK OF WHEAT CONTROL

Hoover Tells President Existing Conditions Menace Both the Producer and Consumer.

FEARS GLUT IN THE FALL

Government Must Stabilize Shipments Abroad—President to Press Food Bill Anew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The assertion that producer and consumer alike were being exploited by the speculator in wheat, and that a serious crisis soon would confront the country unless Congress granted the power to handle the situation through a Department of Food Administration, was made tonight by Herbert C. Hoover in a letter to President Wilson.

Publication of the statement of conditions at this time was authorized by the President, it was said, because he had become greatly alarmed by the predictions that there would be long delay before action was taken by Congress on the Food Administration Bill because of the controversy over prohibition.

One assertion made by Mr. Hoover was that the consumer had suffered from 50 to 100 per cent., while the producer had gained nothing as a result of the activity of the speculator. No effective curb could be placed on such operations, he said, until the pending legislation was passed.

In summing up the situation confronting the country, he said that rampant speculation and extortionate profits had been the features of a market that found no precedent in American history. He added:

"Three facts stand out plainly enough from our investigations: First, that in this situation the farmers will need protection as to the price of wheat; and, second, that large masses of people in the consuming centres are being actually undernourished today, due to the exorbitant cost of living; and these conditions, unless some remedy be found, are likely to repeat themselves in even more vicious forms at this time next year; third, the speculator, legitimate or vicious, has taken a large part of the money now being paid by the consumer."

It is understood that President Wilson is determined to bring every pressure possible to bear at once for the passage of the Food bill if Congress remains obdurate in the face of the latest appeal. He is not willing, it is said, to permit the legislation to lag for another two or three weeks, if anything that he can do will hasten it, and he may shortly call leaders of both houses of Congress before him.

The letter from Mr. Hoover read:

Promise of 1917 Harvest.

July 10, 1917.

Dear Mr. President: In response to your request, I send you herewith the following notes, compiled by myself and my associates, upon the present situation with regard to wheat:

1. The 1917 harvest promises to yield

Continued on Page 18.

"NOW'S THE TIME—The very best time" See top of Page 1.—Advt.

Washington Avoids Urging Mexico Into War; Weak Ally Would Demand Much Aid From Us

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Reports that Mexico is about to break with Germany led to the authoritative statement today that such a move would not be based on advice by the American Government.

It was stated that no suggestion of an indorsement of the position of the United States had gone to Mexico City from Washington, except the general note addressed to all neutral Governments upon the rupture of relations with Germany in March. It was made clear, furthermore, that while the American Government would welcome a friendlier attitude by Mexico, many high officials believe the best interests of most of the nations concerned will be served if the southern republic maintains neutrality in the world war.

Ambassador Fletcher, who came here to report in detail to Secretary Lansing on conditions in Mexico, has told the State Department that despite some improvement in Mexican affairs generally, much remains to cause concern to the American Government. This circumstance is considered important, because a break with Germany would give Mexico an opportunity to get money nnd place the United States under certain obligations.

Those officials who have not been eager to see Mexico join in the war do not object to seeing General Carranza supplied with money, but they believe that without contributing much real aid to the Allies Mexico would make it hard for the United States, France, Great Britain, and other nations with grievances against her to assume a stern attitude after the war. That Mexico may not have straightened out her troubles by that time is admitted as a possibility, and it might be awkward to take the proper steps regarding a recent ally.

Mexico's present position has been defined by her Foreign Office as one of "strict neutrality," but it is, in fact, a benevolent neutrality, since she is permitting American warships to lie in her harbors without protest. They have been there since the days of Huerta, the patrol being most constant at Tampico because of the big oil interests in and near that port.

Today was the operative date of General Carranza's new schedule of export taxes on crude oil and its derivatives, on which the British Fleet largely depends for fuel. The United States conducted a voluminous correspondence with the Mexican Government after protests had been made to the State Department by oil operators, but Mexico's determination not to repeal the decree resulted in a suggestion to the oil men by the department to pay the taxes under protest.

It is not believed by American officials that any serious crippling of the oil industry or supply will result. Any fear that the Mexican Government might physically take possession of the wells is offset by the fact that Manuel Palaez, one of the revolutionary leaders, still is in possession of the greater part of the field. Palaez and the oil operators have worked in harmony.

Late reports to the State Department have served to allay the alarm prevalent at one time that German machinations in Mexico might prove embarrassing. Although there are sixteen wireless plants in Mexico, American officials are convinced that none is being used and that none can be used for transmitting news to Germany or to her correspondents.

SENATE TO VOTE ON FOOD BILL JULY 21

Chamberlain Wins Unanimous Consent and Withdraws His Motion for Closure.

MEASURE TO BE MODIFIED

Gore Submits Substitute Placing Seizure of Whisky in Discretion of President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The tangle over the Food Administration bill was partially cleared today when the Senate agreed to take a final vote on the measure on Saturday, July 21. This action came after the Senate Steering Committee had got to work in an effort to push the bill so that it might become operative in time to establish control before the Summer crops reached the market.

All day long the Senate Committee on Agriculture struggled over the liquor section of the bill and over features of food control which had aroused stubborn opposition in the Senate, seeking to make those sections acceptable. This went on while the Senate debated the bill. At the end of the day Senator Chamberlain, sponsor of the measure, said it looked as though the features of control which had been so bitterly fought would be modified so the bill would pass.

The liquor section is to be so modified as to remove the fault of unconstitutionality. But Mr. Chamberlain and other Democratic Senators expressed the opinion that this section would have to wait for readjustment until the bill reached the Conference Committee. Under parliamentary procedure, these Senators maintain, the liquor section cannot again come up in the Senate, except when reported from the Conference Committee.

Senator Gore put in a substitute for the whole bill with the liquor section amended so as to give the President power to commandeer stocks of whisky in bond, when he considers it necessary, and authority to determine what is just compensation to the owners of the stocks taken over. While the substitute is not expected to be adopted, the principle laid down for commandeering is regarded as likely to be sanctioned by the Conference Committee as a substitute for the Smoot amendment.

Opens Way to Compromise.

The Agricultural Committee discussed Senator Gore's substitute, so far as it related to liquor, and agreed that it opened the way to compromise. Senator Smoot himself said it would remove the objections raised to his amendment. The substitute, after making it unlawful to import or export distilled spirits and prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits from foodstuffs during the war, and authorizing the President to limit or prohibit manufacture of malt, fermented and vinous beverages, makes the following provision for commandeering existing stocks of whisky in bond:

Section 13. That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation in so far as redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and nonmilitary supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for food and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered, and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the persons entitled to receive the same, such persons shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits in the manner provided by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145, of the Judicial Code.

One change in the bill as practically agreed upon by the Agricultural Committee fixed a minimum price for wheat of $1.50 a bushel. This was drawn to meet the protest expressed by Senators on the floor against allowing the Food Administrator to fix a price. The argument was made that a figure might be fixed that would fall short of adequate guarantee to the farmer. This same price of $1.50 a bushel is em-

Continued on Page 18.

If convenient—to very early or very late Sightseers. Tremendous crowds avoid PARENTAGE. RIALTO. Doors open 10 A. M.

COCCHI CONFESSION ACCUSES THE POLICE

Says Detectives Only Pretended to Search and Ruth Cruger's Body Was Hid Under Box.

KILLED GIRL WITH A CLUB

Copy of Murderer's Admissions in Swann's Hands—Mentions No Accomplice.

In his confession, a copy of which arrived in this city yesterday through diplomatic channels, Alfredo Cocchi, murderer of Ruth Cruger, said the pit in the basement of his shop in which he hid the body, was covered only by a box on Feb. 14, the day after the murder, when Detectives Lagarenne and McGee made an examination of the cellar.

According to Cocchi's story, the pit had been dug before the attack on the girl. Nothing had been put into the hole to cover the body, when the first inspection of the basement was made, Cocchi said. Neither the piece of wood floor which had been sawed out, nor the hole in the concrete had been replaced, according to the murderer, when he concealed the entrance to the hole or burrow by putting a box over it.

Cocchi accompanied the detectives on their first visit to the basement on Feb. 14, when he was in the midst of his work of destroying evidence. In his confession he said the box in the corner of the room went entirely unobserved. In giving his explanation why his crime went undetected, although policemen surprised him when his preparations to conceal the body had only begun, Cocchi said in his confession:

"The reputation I had with the police was so good that the police detectives said they were making an inspection merely in order to say that they had done it."

The document containing Cocchi's statement to Joseph W. Grigg, the agent of the Police Department, which was sent by Ambassador Page to the State Department and turned over to Police Commissioner Woods and to District Attorney Swann, did not tell why Cocchi had prepared the grave in advance. Cable messages had quoted him as saying that he meant to use the hole for storing gasoline.

Never Saw Miss Cruger Till Feb. 13.

Cocchi said he had never seen the girl before the morning of Feb. 13, the day she entered his shop to leave her skates to be sharpened. After seeing her that time, he said he formed the plan for attacking her on her return in the afternoon for the skates. When he first assailed her in the rear room of the shop, where he had invigled many women on the pretext that he wished them to sign a receipt, Cocchi said he threw his arms about her and sought to kiss her. She screamed "Police!" he said, and frightened him so that he tried to smother her. He did not succeed in this, the confession says, because she was "too strong and resistant," so he seized a heavy club of wood and struck her three times on the head, crushing her skull.

Cocchi said that while she was still alive he dragged her to the hole in the floor, 14 by 14 inches, which had been used to admit a heat register, and dropped her through to the basement.

His confession made no mention of the "ripper" attack, which was made with a knife, while the girl was dying, according to Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who performed the autopsy. The absence of reference to this phase of the crime in the confession and in messages from Bologna indicates that the authorities there may not be informed of it. The confession makes no mention of the ropes which were found knotted about the body and ankles.

After the departure of the detectives, who had interrupted his concealment of the body, Cocchi said he resumed his work of filling in the grave and replacing the floor to make discovery of the body more difficult. The confession does not mention his visit to Father Morretto at 8 Charlton Street, nor his visit to the Water Street Mission. He said that, after his flight from his shop on Feb. 16, he had used an assumed name and had visited various steamship offices in an effort to work his way to Italy. Cocchi did not tell the details of his trip to Europe. In no part of his story did he speak of accomplices.

Making Love to Another Girl.

The report of Mr. Grigg said that when Cocchi was arrested it was found that he was carrying on an ardent correspondence with a young woman in Bologna, and that he confessed that, almost immediately upon his arrival, he began making love to the girl "to amuse himself." The report said that

Continued on Page 5.

Dyed Dr. Shoemaker's Socks. 3 ultra seconds complete. At furnishers.—Advt.

BETHMANN SPURNS 'NO ANNEXATION' PEACE; CLINGS TO HIS POST WITH KAISER'S HELP; MAY SACRIFICE ZIMMERMANN AND OTHERS

"Peace Without Annexations Is Unacceptable," Says Chancellor; "We Must Fight and Conquer"

BERNE, July 10.—According to Berlin newspapers, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg said to members of the Reichstag Committee:

"I repeat that the formula of peace without annexations is unacceptable to us. We cannot declare our terms of peace. We must fight and conquer."

According to the summary of the Chancellor's speech published in the Lokal-Anzeiger, he said:

"We must continue the war with our whole energies. I do not deny that we have great difficulties to overcome, but so have our enemies. We shall see whether their difficulties or ours are greater.

"I am sure that we can win if we hold out.

"Nothing was further from my intention than to cling to my post, but now it is a question of protecting the Fatherland from injury, and for this reason I consider it necessary to retain my post."

The Chancellor, it is further said, made a strong attack on Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Centre, who assailed the Pan-Germans in his address before the Main Committee Saturday and advocated peace without annexations or indemnities. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg asserted that Erzberger's attitude was unpatriotic.

GERMAN COLLAPSE LIKELY, PARIS SAYS

Recent Events in Berlin Lend Strength to Theory War May End Soon.

KAISER IN TIGHT CORNER

French Believe U-Boats' Failure and America's Entry Will Have Big Consequences.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 10.—Paris is speculating pleasurably on the evidences of internal troubles in Germany. The secret session of the Reichstag, the flittering hither and thither of the Kaiser and his Generals, the evident uneasiness of von Bethmann Hollweg, and above all the Erzberger attack and the sensational coalition between the Catholic and Socialist Parties fit into the theory of the war's sudden ending this year by a German collapse, to which many well-informed people hold tenaciously. Such theorists admit that the present storm may blow over, but they assert that the meteorological conditions will produce another and more serious one, and finally militarism and Hohenzollernism will be engulfed in a hurricane.

Erzberger's recent visit to Switzerland gives point to his present attitude. Paris observers think he ascertained a few unpleasant truths when he went outside the German embargo on information. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to enlist the Vatican in a peace effort, but as the result of what he learned by contact with the outside world that the scales fell from his eyes, and he went back home prepared to make sacrifices.

The depreciation of Erzberer's attack in the German press cannot hide the fact that he represents a solid block of German opinion, and the threatened consolidation for peace aims of the two leading parties hitherto standing at extremes has created something like a panic at Potsdam. The German rulers have been playing a dangerous game. They depend on public discipline for sustaining the weight of the war. For months they have been stretching discipline to the breaking point. They have been telling the people to be patient as the submarines would reduce England in two months.

Five months have passed, and England has grown far stronger. They took a gambler's risk on the submarines. Not only have the submarines fallen short, but their lawless employment compelled the United States to enter the war. Erzberger and other German observers going to Holland and Switzerland undoubtedly have taken home some information about the scale and speed of American preparations that has brought at least partial sight to the willfully blind eyes in Berlin.

The submarine drive has almost reached a point where it may be definitely regarded as a military failure. Having built so largely on its success, the people having taken the assurances at their face value, the Kaiser's Government is now confronted by the problem how to let the public down. Paris opinion leans to the belief that herein lies the explanation of the air raids on England. Their spectacular character and comparative success may dazzle the German people so as to divert their minds from the U-boats. To the sole necessity of bemusing the German public is attributed the Kaiser's tremendous bluff a short time ago, which events called most embarrassingly within two days. His telegram to the Kaiserin proclaiming the end of the western offensive was followed immediately by Messines.

The threatened change in the Berlin Government is pointed to here as most significant. It is ridiculous to talk of the Government falling because it is all in the hands of the Kaiser, and he never turns out of his officials except because they do not suit him. What carries meaning now is that popular clamor seems for the first time to be having an effect on the Government. It looks as if the Minister of Marine, Von Capelle may have to pay for the submarine failure with his head, and even Bethmann Hollweg may have to resign at last. Discipline works splendidly while it works, but when confidence in trusted leadership fails the effect of the disillusion may be sudden and disastrous.

All eyes here turn expectantly toward Berlin. The leaven of doubt is working. Whether now or somewhat later Germany may crack from the aggregate

Continued on Page 2.

Let Canadian Bureau, (Alaska Dept.) help plan reasonable trip. Murray Hill 7232. Riding parties through Rockies. Hunting. —Advt.

SEES STORM GROW AROUND KAISER

Washington Gets News Indicating Climax of Political Discontent Is Imminent.

GERMAN PRESS OUTSPOKEN

Complete Lack of Contact Between Government and People Proclaimed by One Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The State Department today received a telegram saying that "the inner political storm which is now sweeping through Germany seems every hour more severe." Further particulars to the Government regarding the situation were not disclosed, other than extracts from German newspapers. The Socialist organ Vorwärts in one of its issues during the last few days asks, "Quo vadis, Germania?"

The most interesting of the German press extracts reaching the department today was taken from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt of July 8. It says that the crisis is only in its first stage and that it will not reach its culmination for several days. According to this statement, which was printed two days ago, the climax is due today or tomorrow. The paper continues:

"We are now living through the greatest crisis in our political life which has arisen since the outbreak of the war. This crisis centres itself around the fundamental questions of war and peace as well as the reorganization of our internal political system. It is in the nature of things that every such event crystallizes into a personal contest. Member of Parliament Erzberger's speech in the Reichstag General Committee was an attack on the Government, which means against the Secretary of the Navy as well as against the Chancellor. To avoid misunderstanding it should be said that the continuation of the submarine war does not come into the question, not even so far as Erzberger is concerned. The question is of the revising of the war aim formula somewhat on the lines demanded by the Social Democrats. Resolutions in the Reichstag will not accomplish this.

What Erzberger's Speech Did.

"Since May there have been many changes. One thing, however, has not changed, and that is the complete lack of contact between Government and people. The reason for all these happenings? One has only to remember that the speech of a member of Parliament who chanced to be called Erzberger has sufficed to overthrow the entire structure of both our internal and external politics, nor was the Government able to stop it. That shows the bankruptcy of the system. The Kaiser is now in Berlin and conferring with Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the Chancellor. Is it thinkable that at such a time the party leaders should not be present and that what they have to say should not be also considered?"

The State Department was today advised that the Berliner Tageblatt of July 1, commenting on the meeting of the Reichstag, said in part:

"A subject that will also be discussed is the question whether the Chancellor shall again make one of his peace speeches. If he can say nothing more than he has said heretofore, then a further speech will be of very little avail. His previous statements have, as time has proved, not resulted in the conclusion of peace. It is likewise a fact that all means which have been applied to attain this end have completely failed.

"Is it not yet clear to everybody that it was an error to call out to the Russian revolutionary Government, 'If you are willing to enter into negotiations for a separate peace we will offer you very favorable terms, and your stubborn western allies will have to settle the account'? This may satisfy certain people, for instance, those who cannot banish the Belgian vision from their mind—the same who disregarded America's entry into the war—but in the long run a policy cannot be maintained which is fit for children and narrow-minded persons."

Another telegram to the State Department says that recent issues of the Magdeburgische Zeitung report that the German Spring potato crop is of good quality but small. The President of the War Food Office has ordered distribution of increased quantities of flour for the time being as a substitute for missing potatoes. The vegetable crop is very late and partly poor as a result of the long drought.

Kaiser Urged to Climb Down.

Kaiser Wilhelm is asked to abandon his belief in the "divine right" of Kings, to turn over the Government to the German people and to make it pos-

Continued on Page 2.

Everyone recommends Parentage. Breaking records. Better go early or late. Doors open 10 A. M. RIALTO.—Advt.

BERLIN TALKS COMPROMISE

Reichstag Committe Was to Hold an Important Meeting Yesterday.

POPULACE VERY UNEASY

And Announcement of Crown Council's Action Is Awaited with Anxiety.

REFORMS STILL IN DOUBT

Party Leaders Busy in Conferences, but Reports of Results Are Conflicting.

Danes Think a Revolution Is Now Possible in Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 10.—All the advices reaching here indicate that the situation in Germany is very serious. If the Liberal factions do not succeed in their Parliamentary aims, there are predictions here that trouble will follow. The Danish newspapers openly discuss the possibility of a German revolution.

The German censorship, of which the General Staff has charge, has always been very fluctuating. During the first days of the present crisis even alarming telegrams were allowed to pass, but since yesterday nearly all private and press dispatches have been stopped. Only insignificant official statements trying to gloss over the situation have arrived here.

LONDON, July 10.—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of Germany has rejected the Socialist-Centrist program of peace without annexation and declared for continued fighting for conquest.

Berlin newspapers reaching Berne quote him as saying in a speech before the Reichstag Main Committee yesterday that "we cannot declare our peace terms," but "we can win if we hold out." He added that he considered it necessary to retain his post as Chancellor to protect "the Fatherland from injury."

Whether he can continue to retain office in the face of the political storm raised by Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, is not made clear by the comparatively meagre advices from Berlin reaching Continental points.

The Berlin Tageblatt, however, according to Copennagen advices, holds that the Crown Council held by the Kaiser showed that the Chancellor possessed the Emperor's complete confidence. The Emperor, after the adjournment of the council, conferred with the Chancellor until midnight, it is stated.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's position, the Tageblatt adds, seems also to be more secure with the political parties. The radicals are said to be standing by the Chancellor, while the Centre and Socialists are now reported to attach no importance to a mere change of person and not of system. Political circles, it is said, believe that the crisis will end in a compromise.

But it seems likely that some other administrative officials of Germany are to be sacrificed. The Cologne Volkszeitung, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, says bluntly that Bethmann Hollweg has promised the Reichstag that he would consent to the resignation from the Cabinet of Foreign Minister Zimmermann and Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior and Vice Chancellor. In addition, five members of the Prussian Cabinet will be asked to resign, the same dispatch says.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has advices from Amsterdam saying that Emperor William has already decided upon the retirement of Helfferich and Zimmermann.

Copenhagen hears that Zimmermann will go into retirement along with Admiral von Capelle.

Public Anxious About Crown Council.

The Crown Council called by the Emperor was held in Berlin yesterday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, which adds that no announcement as to what took place at the gathering has been made.

"The German public is very uneasy regarding the absence of news as to the decisions of the Crown Council," says the dispatch. "Only in times of greatest stress are such meetings held."

Other advices from the same source say that the meeting of the Crown Council lasted three hours, being one of the longest since July, 1914, when Emperor William signed the mobilisation order that preceded the declaration of war. The Ministers of the empire and the kingdom of Prussia were in attendance, together with the members of the Emperor's military and naval Cabinet.

It is believed, says the dispatch, that one result of the council will be the introduction of a franchise bill for Prussia, granting universal and direct suffrage and the secret ballot.

The only press dispatch reaching here from Berlin is dated yesterday and gives this view of the crisis at that time:

"The situation is unchanged. The tension, if anything, is more intense.

"The session of the Reichstag was rather a perfunctory affair. Chief interest centered about an animated meeting of the Main Committee, during which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg took the floor twice.

"While the discussions were of a confidential nature, it is generally believed

that the four-party coalition has not yet decided on the final draft of the resolution, covering war aims and electoral reforms.

"No session of the Reichstag will be held on Tuesday, as that day is to be devoted to a further significant session of the Main Committee and meetings of the various factions."

Erzberger Returns to the Attack.

Bethmann Hollweg's speech to the Reichstag Main Committee, according to information reaching London via Amsterdam, did not succeed in quieting his critics. A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, as cabled by the Central News, says that after the Chancellor spoke, Erzberger replied that the debate had strengthened his conviction that the whole situation required energetic action by the Reichstag. He combated violently the claims of the pan-Germans and other annexationists.

Copenhagen hears that Lieut. Gen. von Stein, Prussian Minister of War and State, vigorously opposed the idea of peace without annexations and read a letter from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to bolster up the submarine policy.

A German wireless dispatch today says that the Reichstag Committee finally unanimously recognized the submarine activity as "an activity which had surpassed all expectations." Further discussion was adjourned until this morning.

A German who reached Copenhagen last night from Berlin makes the statement that the purpose of Herr Erzberger, in making his sensational speech before the Reichstag Committee Saturday, was to obtain an abandonment of the submarine campaign as well as the proclamation of a peace program without annexations or indemnities.

A Reichstag majority had been practically formed, he said, on the basis of these demands which, it was thought, would align America and Russia for peace and powerfully influence France and England. It was said that the same majority has been obtained for a demand for the institution of a Parliamentary Ministry with Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Nationalist, and Philipp Scheidemann, as candidates for portfolios.

Copenhagen also hears that Reichstag leaders were to sit in council this afternoon or evening upon a declaration of policy. This, according to some, would decide the fate of Bethmann Hollweg and the present governmental system, while others said it would end the whole crisis. The party leaders were concerned chiefly with the question of the Chancellor's position. Those who were for or against new blood in the Ministry and a change in the political system, and questions or submarine policy and peace conditions received only secondary consideration.

Reventlow Furious at Erzberger.

The German censor has kept out of the newspapers the text of Erzberger's speech, but a Copenhagen dispatch says:

"An idea of the nature of his references to the German submarine campaign may be gained from the angry comments of Count Ernst zu Reventlow, naval expert of the Tages Zeitung of Berlin. The Count asserts that in attempting to end the submarine campaign Erzberger and his supporters are aiming at destruction of the nation's confidence in victory, which depends so largely on the submarine, and of the prospect of a German peace.

"Erzberger's criticisms, in which Reventlow intimates the Foreign Office sympathizes, seem to have hit a tender point in the German submarine policy, namely the failure to produce promised results within fixed time limits. The Count comments: 'It would be grotesque childishness or partisan politics to say to the Government in committee something as follows: "You fixed the submarine program for a definite number of months. This period has now expired. No decision has been reached. You, therefore, erred where no error was permissible."

"Reventlow answers this hypothetical presentation of the case by insisting that the sole question to be answered in weighing a decision in the submarine war was whether it would have a decisive success within a specified period.

"That Erzberger's attack took these lines is further indicated by citations of statistics by Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, and Vice Chancellor Helfferich to prove that the submarine campaign is wearing Great Britain down and the War Minister's attempt to show how submarine ruthlessness is helping the land campaign."

New light is thrown on the possible connection between Austria's desire for peace and Erzberger's attack by a dispatch from Zurich, which says:

"Six influential representatives of the Centrist Party in Germany went to Vienna last week, where they conferred with leading members of the Austrian aristocracy. Immediately after their return, according to a summary of the German political situation issued from here, friends of Matthias Erzberger began strong opposition to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

"Simultaneously the South German National Liberal newspapers, particularly the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, abandoned their pan-German policy and energetically demanded democratic reforms. It is added that the key to the situation seems to be Vienna."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, however, which said yesterday that the entire Clerical Party in the Reichstag with the exception of three members had voted to support the stand of Erzberger, now corrects its previous announcement regarding the Clerical's vote, saying that the party has taken no decision.

Copenhagen reports that big business interests under Krupp leadership have bought the radical Weser Zeitung, one of the oldest Bremen newspapers, and will make it like the recently purchased Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, an out-and-out pan-German and annexationist organ. The same syndicate is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of a number of other prominent Liberal and Radical provincial papers.

BETHMANN'S CONTROL OF REICHSTAG IS LOST

Bernhard Says Parties May Adjourn Parliament — Wolff Sees Fate in Bethmann's Plight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Monday, July 9, (via London, July 10.)—Writing in the Vossische Zeitung today, George Bernhard said that the party leaders were to present their terms to the Chancellor in the course of this afternoon or evening and that if it proved to be impossible to co-operate with Bethmann Hollweg the parties would of their own accord adjourn the Reichstag.

The significance of this statement lies in the fact that hitherto only the Kaiser could adjourn the House.

Bernhard goes on to point out that since Saturday the Chancellor has lost command of the situation and that the party leaders can take full responsibility if they will only show the courage of their convictions.

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, says editorially today that in his historic speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, which precipitated the political crisis, Herr Erzberger discussed the question of the Government's policy which drove America into war. Dr. Wolff adds:

"It would be a curious but not surprising decree of fate if Bethmann Hollweg were to fall now, owing to attacks in connection with the submarine warfare and the policy pursued toward America.

"For months he opposed with a stiff back the exaggerated expectations and calculations showered on him in connection with the submarine warfare and for a long time he resisted the theory that America's participation in the war would not lengthen the war.

"With him we refused to share the theory that America's aid would not strengthen the Allies. Today it is clear that it is only America's aid that gives the Entente courage to prolong the war through another Winter campaign and today the Chancellor is attacked by the very papers which last Winter regarded every warning about avoiding a breach with America as a symptom of incurable philo-Yankeeism or of shameful weakness."

COPENHAGEN, July 10.—The Radical Party, according to the Vossische Zeitung, is wavering on the question of forcing a change in the Chancellorship, fearing that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's successor, if one were chosen, might be worse than the present Chancellor.

BERNSTORFF IN FOREIGN POST?

Berlin Paper Suggests He May Succeed Zimmermann.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—According to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, may succeed Alfred Zimmermann as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

SECRETARIES WHO MAY RETIRE

Zimmermann's Position Made Less Secure by Note to Mexico.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann and Dr. Karl Helfferich, whose retirement from office is being openly discussed in Berlin as likely to be one result of the present political crisis, are not Ministers of State, but Secretaries, who conduct their independent departments under the supervision of the Chancellor. The latter is the only Minister of State and is personally responsible to the Kaiser for interpreting his Majesty's policies.

The retirement of Dr. Zimmermann, if it comes about, may be variously explained officially, but it seems at least probable that his futile attempt as Foreign Secretary to obtain the co-operation of Mexico and Japan in case the United States declared war on Germany will figure conspicuously. He was a believer in von Tirpitz and defended and caused to prevail the Admiral's U-boat program, giving it practically a second life.

Dr. Zimmermann succeeded Gottlieb von Jagow as Foreign Secretary in November, 1916. As Under Secretary he had practically dominated his chief since the war began. Until the episode of the note to Mexico and in spite of the extreme view he took of the U-boat campaign, he was generally regarded with favor by neutrals. He was easy to approach, and those who interviewed him often thought that outside of his office he had convictions which were contrary to his position as a servant of the Kaiser.

Dr. Helfferich, as Secretary of the Interior, has created a similar impression. Before the war he was known to bankers all over the world for his thorough methods in dealing with financial problems. As Financial Secretary he carried Germany's financial burden through twenty months of the war. Then he succeeded Dr. Clemens Delbrück in his present post.

It is part of the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to keep the Chancellor informed as to the political outlook, and recent events in Saxony and other States and in the Reichstag itself may have convinced his superiors that he had been remiss in this matter.

GERMANS AGAIN FAIL IN ATTACK ON AISNE

French Artillery Drives Them Back with Severe Losses Near Hurtebise Farm.

BRITISH HOLD NEW LINE

London Reports Successful Trench Raid on Belgian Coast Near Nieuport.

PARIS, July 10.—The Germans made another strong attempt last night to drive the French from their positions on the Chemin-des-Dames, north of the Aisne. The latest attack was made at the eastern end of this high road, at the Hurtebise monument and the Dragon's Cave. The enemy was unable even to approach the French lines, being dispersed with severe losses by the French artillery.

Surprise attacks at other points along the Aisne front were repulsed with little difficulty. The artillery fire on this sector continues without interruption.

The text of this afternoon's statement follows:

Yesterday evening the enemy's bombardment reached a degree of violence in different sectors of the Aisne front. Local attacks on trenches north of the Laffaux Mill and southeast of Ailles were repulsed by our fire. Further east, at about 9:30 P. M., the enemy made a strong attack on our positions at the Hurtebise monument and the Dragon. His effort was vain. Unable to approach our line, the enemy troops were dispersed, suffering severely.

Surprise attacks on advanced posts southeast of Corbeny, in the vicinity of Courcy, in the sector of Auberive and near Caurières Wood, cost the enemy losses and gave him no result. A certain number of prisoners remained in our hands. The night was calm everywhere else.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

West of Froidmont Farm an enemy surprise attack on one of our outposts was repulsed. The artillery was quite active in the region of Moronvilliers and the sector of Hill 304—Le Mort Homme.

British Hold Line at Nieuport.

LONDON, July 10.—The British War Office's report this evening of the day's developments in France mentions a successful raid by British troops on German positions in the region of Nieuport, thus indicating that the British infantry have taken over the line on the coast. The report also says that the enemy's artillery in this region shelled the British line heavily all day, the fire developing great intensity toward evening.

In a small operation last night General Haig's troops advanced their line slightly east of Oosttaverne, south of Ypres.

The text of tonight's statement follows:

Last night we entered enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Nieuport and inflicted casualties on the garrison. Southeast of Havrincourt and east of Monchy-le-Preux (southeast of Arras) hostile raiding parties were driven off.

The enemy artillery was very active all day against our positions on the coast. Toward evening the fire of his artillery reached a pitch of great intensity. Our artillery is replying vigorously.

Bad weather again prevented aerial operations by either side yesterday.

The early statement said:

Last night we advanced our line slightly east of Oosttaverne, (one mile northeast of Wytschaete), south of the Ypres-Comines Canal we carried out a successful raid. We captured some prisoners.

Heavy Gun Firing in Belgium.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—Following is today's official report from the Franco-Belgian front:

On the coast, in the Ypres sector and east of Wytschaete in Flanders, the artillery duel attained greater intensity than on the preceding day. A thrust by English infantry southwest of Hollebeke was repulsed. Northeast of Messines, near Lens, in the vicinity of Fresnoy and northwest of St. Quentin reconnoitring movements occurred.

Along the Chemin-des-Dames the intensity of the artillery fire increased. Partial attacks by the French south of Courtecon and southeast of Cerny last night were repulsed.

Nothing important occurred on the front of Duke Albrecht.

NEW FAME FOR CHASSEURS.

Repulse Heavy German Attack on the Aisne in Rainstorm.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Monday, July 9.—The French troops holding the sector of the Chemin-des-Dames to the south of Filain, although drenched to the skin and mud covered from head to foot, were full of confidence and cheerfulness today when the correspondent went among them. They had just repulsed an attack of the most formidable nature, in which the Germans sustained shocking losses without obtaining more than a temporary foothold in these constantly contested positions.

The sector in question comprises the Panthéon Farm, astride the Chemin-des-Dames, and is menaced at all times because of the domination of it by the ancient Fort de Malmaison, which is in the hands of the Germans. Early this morning the Germans opened a most intense bombardment of the French lines, and while the hurricane of shells was still falling a German force comprising from ten to twelve infantry battalions made a sudden rush into the French positions.

A brigade of the famous chasseurs-à-pied had occupied the sector and was holding the line firmly. The Frenchmen, however, were forced to fall back before the overwhelming numbers which followed on the heels of the German shock units brought specially from other points of the line to lead the attack.

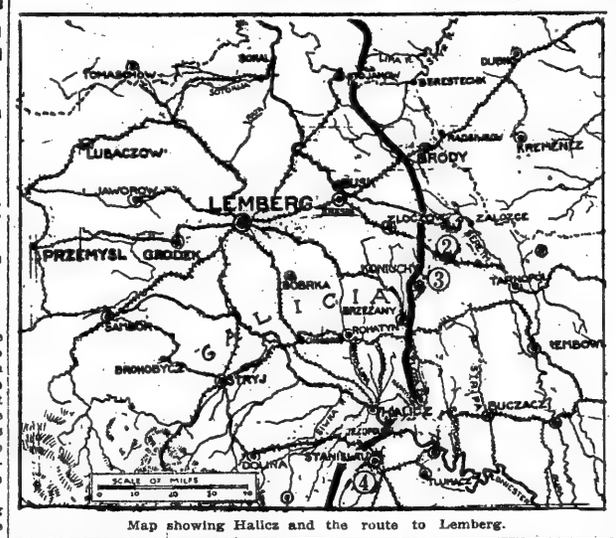
The Germans apparently considered their success certain, as they brought with them quantities of barbed wire, trench mortars, boxes of grenades, flame-throwers, and everything necessary to the rapid organization of the captured position, which if held would give them command of a large section of the Chemin-des-Dames.

They failed, however, to take the French spirit into their reckoning. Immediately after a slight recoil the French chasseurs, aided by engineers and reservists employed in roadmaking in the rear, organized counterattacks, and, despite the most desperate resistance, ejected or killed most of the Germans, capturing large quantities of their material and re-establishing the line almost entirely.

Hand-to-hand fighting with grenades and bayonets was still proceeding when the correspondent left this evening, while the shell craters and communication trenches were incumbered with many German dead. Many of their wounded were engulfed in the waist-deep mud caused by the recent extremely heavy rain. The French losses were severe, but nothing to those sustained by the Germans.

Six Frenchmen who were captured and taken to the second German line attacked the sentry who was guarding them, escaped, and returned to the French lines. In the course of the fighting a young German who had raised his arms in token of surrender threw two grenades which he had hidden in the palms of his hands among his would-be captors as they approached him. In general the fighting was so desperate throughout the action that few prisoners were taken by either side.

Scene of the Russian Victory.



Map showing Halicz and the route to Lemberg.

RUSSIANS GET HALICZ KEY TO LEMBERG

Continued from Page 1.

ture of prisoners and booty at several places.

At the close of the fighting which developed yesterday northwest of Stanislau our troops were withdrawn behind the lower course of the Lomnica River.

In the fighting areas of the other armies there were no operations on a large scale.

Macedonian front—The situation is unchanged.

PARIS, July 10.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre, July 9.—British aviators bombarded Petrenik. Patrol engagements took place on the Struma front. The enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions at the Cerna Bend.

Russians in Halicz for Third Time.

When the Brusiloff offensive came to a close last November Halicz, on the west or right bank of the Dniester and fifty-two miles southeast of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, to which it had been called the key, was already invested on three sides by the Russians.

It is situated on the railway between Lemberg and Czernowitz. It played no part in the Russian invasion of Galicia in the Winter of 1914, but, after the great Russian retreat, the surrounding hills were strongly fortified by the Austrians. Twice after Brusiloff's armies reached the suburbs in September, 1916, the town was reported to have been in Russian hands, but this proved not to be the case. They did, however, capture and hold the forts on nearby heights from which they could at any time have destroyed the town had they been so minded. Since the war began this is the third time Halicz has changed hands in the ebb and flow of the Russian invasions.

The town's fall now probably will mean that the Austro-German line north of the Dniester, covering Lemberg on the east from north of Halicz through Brzezany and Zloczow to a point west of Brody on the northern boundary of Galicia, will have to fall back.

Halicz is of historic interest as having been the mediaeval seat of the Princes of Halicz, from which the name of Galicia is derived. Their ruined castle overlooks the town.

HOLD FOE TO THEIR LINES.

Russian Artillery Busy Along the Entire Northern Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Before Brusilov the Russians, doubtless in view of Korniloff's outflanking move against Halicz, has attempted nothing for the last few days, but an extremely heavy artillery bombardment is being steadily maintained upon the enemy, whose reply indicates some concentration of artillery power recently effected.

The German response to the success of Russian arms in the south usually has been another attempt upon the Riga region. On the present occasion, however, the Germans were anticipated there also, for last week the Russians opened a furious and sustained bombardment over the whole line of the Dvinsk and Riga sections. The Germans have sent a flotilla of airships dropping bombs over Dvinsk and are replying to the bombardment south of Riga with great determination.

The nature of the artillery work on both sides is such as usually precedes attacks in force, but whether the enemy will venture to attack or whether the Russians have decided to advance on this front also is still uncertain. In any case the German forces are being kept immobilized by Russian activity and thus prevented from coming to the aid of their right wing in Galicia.

It is again reported that in this difficulty the Germans have been compelled to recall troops from before the French and English armies.

WAR FEVER SEIZES RUSSIA.

"Voluntary Army" Being Recruited to Join Fighters at Front.

PETROGRAD, July 10.—The powerful Russian offensive is having the effect of stimulating the martial spirit throughout the country. The War Office is receiving daily scores of telegrams from various part of Russia, Siberia, and the Caucasus of the formation of "storm battalions," and from garrisons asking to be sent to the front.

An organization has been formed under the name of "The general Russian union for the formation of a voluntary army." Already there are sixty branches engaged in recruiting. This organization is deluged with demands from women who desire to enlist. It is proposed to concentrate all women applicants at some point outside Petrograd for drilling.

In the army itself the storm battalion movement is growing. One such has asked for permission to assume the name "Kerensky Battalion." A staff telegram reports that seventy men from the Odessa Officers' School have gone to the front as volunteers. A Orenburg dispatch described the ovation given to a company organized by delegates from the Black Sea Fleet on the occasion of its leaving for the front.

COUNCILS COMBINE TO BACK THE CABINET

Form Sort of All-Russian Parliament Pending Election of Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, July 10.—An important step toward the consolidation of Russia's democracy and the strengthening of the Lvoff Cabinet is the creation of a "Central Executive Committee," sitting at Petrograd under the Presidency of N. C. Tcheidse. This committee will act as the representative of the Pan Russian congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, of which M. Tcheidse is the head. The Central Committee consists of three hundred members, fifty of whom were elected by the Petrograd council of delegates, which therefore continues to play an important rôle. The Petrograd council and all the provincial councils continued to exist, but are made responsible to the Central Committee.

Thus is created an all-Russian democratic Parliament, which will wield the power until the constituent assembly organizes permanent representative institutions.

The all-Russian peasant congress remains independent, but will collaborate with the Central Committee, the first indication of which was the joint signing by these organizations of the latest appeal to the army. It is expected that at a later date they will merge.

The strengthening of the Cabinet results from the fact that the Central Committee is pledged by the all-Russian congress of delegates to "the energetic support of the Provisional Government." The Petrograd council's newspaper declares that the Central Committee will not tolerate any further local excesses or challenges to the Government.

The socialist members of the Cabinet, asked for their views, expressed strong approval of the new organization.

Patriotism Awakened in Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In closing the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, M. Tcheidze, the Chairman, called for cheers for the great Russian revolution and "for our great and ardently loved country Russia." Then followed cheers for the proletariat, for peace and for the International.

But the point is this that six weeks ago it would have been impossible for Tcheidze to speak publicly of ardent love for Russia. Recently, anything savoring of patriotic sentiment was scouted in council circles. The fact that Tcheidze could call for cheers for Russia with the certainty of having the congress with him indicates a noteworthy change in its temper.

From the point of view of everyone but the extremists this new revolutionary patriotism is a most healthy and encouraging sign. The All-Russian Congress has been a distinct success. It was a Socialist conference. The Socialists dominate the political situation in Russia at present and their attitude on burning questions largely determines the main lines of political progress.

It is a most hopeful sign of the times that the Congress in its chief resolutions persistently avoided extremes and displayed a growing and deepening sense of the reality. Its resolutions on the war, on support of the Provisional Government and on the offensive were satisfactory and had an excellent effect in steadying public opinion. The provincial delegates exerted a modifying influence on the extremist tendencies of the Petrograd Leninites, who for all their efforts were throughout kept in an inconsiderable minority. Russia as a whole has shown itself wiser and saner than fevered and turbulent Petrograd.

During the last week the power of the Leninites has perceptibly diminished, mainly as a result of the enthusiasm aroused by the offensive, and on the last day even they were compelled by the general indignation to vote for a resolution strongly condemning Leninite soldiers who maltreated delegates of the Council of Delegates at the front.

ASKS SOCIALISTS HERE TO CONFER IN RUSSIA

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Sends Invitation and Hillquit Seeks Passports.

Another invitation to a Socialist conference in Europe, this time from the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, was received yesterday by Morris Hillquit of this city, International Secretary of the Socialist Party in the United States. News of it was received with apparent pleasure by members of the party who are still irritated by the fact that Secretary of State Lansing recently refused to permit Mr. Hillquit, Algernon Lee, and Victor Berger to accept an invitation to a conference at Stockholm extended by the organization of International Socialists.

The first invitation came from a body which has no official relation to the Russian Provisional Government, and the refusal to permit the American Socialists to attend was, it was generally supposed, based on the belief that the conference had been actuated by Teutons interested in a "German peace." The second invitation, it was pointed out, comes from one of the most powerful branches of the Russian Government, which is committed against a "German peace."

"It will be very interesting to see what Mr. Lansing does," said Algernon Lee, the head of Rand School, last night. "It strikes me that there is a problem there."

The invitation to the conference came from M. F. Tschcheidse, President of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. It did not specify the delegates to be sent, but merely expressed the "firm hope" that the American Socialists would be on hand when the conference opened, probably in Petrograd. It was addressed to Mr. Hillquit because he is the party's International Secretary and read as follows:

"The Socialist Party of America probably knows that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a call inviting all Socialist parties to participate in a conference to be convoked by the Council. The Council expressed the firm hope that the American party, which since the beginning of the war has repeatedly urged the convocation of an international Socialist conference, will consider it as a duty of honor to send its representatives to the conference of the Council."

Mr. Hillquit sent the following reply last night to the President of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies:

"The Socialist Party always has been, and still is, ready to meet Socialist representatives of other countries in conference, and will be glad to accept the invitation of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies if the Government will permit."

He said the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party would decide the course to be followed in discussing the invitation with Secretary Lansing. "Mr. Lansing may be asked directly if he will permit American Socialists to attend the conference," he said. "The same thing may be accomplished by making a second request for passports, or we may wait for the Secretary of State to take the initiative. He probably knows as well as we that Socialists have been invited to the conference."

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OUR HORSEMEN WELCOME

Opinion in French Army, However, Is That Infantry Is the Great Need.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 10.—It has been reported in France that the American Army is preparing to organize new cavalry corps. With this in mind I visited yesterday a French cavalry corps now holding part of the front line and talked to its officers on just what the cavalry now performs in the work of an army, what the American cavalry must expect to do if sent over here.

First drawing conclusions from the information, I would say that France still believes in cavalry despite the fact that her corps of that branch of the service have been horseless cavalry, if such a term can be employed, for at least nine-tenths of the war. Although at least nine-tenths of her cavalry are constantly in the trenches, she is keeping her units intact as cavalry—even though horseless today—in order that they again may take to the saddle when the German line finally breaks. Then the cavalry in a couple of hours can push a retreat along to a point that it would take the infantry a couple of days to do. When the line breaks then the cavalry will have its fête and again come into its own. So in sincere belief that such a day is coming both France and Great Britain are hanging on to their cavalry.

The fact that through history it has always been the swagger branch of the service, that attracted all the aristocrats and bloods to its officers and ranks, has become more or less a memory. It was a cavalry division that stormed the heights of Laffaux in the recent offensive, but they were horseless cavalry—cuirassiers, in fact, but cuirassers without the cuirass, wielding the bayonet instead of the lance and garbed just as other poilus of the line.

The cavalry did indeed play a great rôle at the beginning of the war as long as there was open fighting. In Belgium they outfought the German cavalry and greatly retarded the advance. The French, always great horsemen, again demonstrated their superiority in the race to the sea after the Marne and thereby save Calais and the other channel ports. The French cavalry then had two formations. The first consisted of a squadron attached to each division of infantry. The second formation was that of the regular cavalry corps. The first formation has remained intact throughout the war, only instead of using the squadrons as scouts they are now dispatch riders.

The cavalry corps ever since the trench lines were established have been used outright in the rôle of infantry. That I visited, which is typical, was solidly holding a portion of the front and supporting infantry. The horses are all kept miles in the rear in charge of one-tenth of the men of the corps, so that the other nine-tenths in the trenches are relieved one-tenth at a time to keep the horses in condition for the fête day to come. Since the trench lines were established these corps have only been withdrawn to take the saddle on three occasions, the first in the battle of Artois, when the cavalry was concentrated heavily behind the lines to advance if the break came. In Champagne they were pushed through, but the hole in the enemy's line was too small for them to do any good. For the third time they were used during the retreat to the Hindenburg lines, when they went on ahead of the infantry and did excellent service.

The summing up of opinion here is that America can well send what cavalry is now on hand in order to use it when the break comes, but that infantry, after all, is the more crying need.

SCOFFS AT OUR AIR PLANS.

Cologne Paper Thinks Large Figures Are Just Advertisements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—The Cologne Zeitung, commenting on the aviation program of the United States, says that it will be comparatively easy to find men for service on the other side of the ocean, where aviators will not come in contact with the German airmen and where laurels are easily earned without danger, but that as for the proposed hundred thousand Americans have overlooked the fact that a tremendous amount of experience is required for instruction, and the ever-increasing experience in the war is far ahead of anything known in the United States.

"In America," it adds, "it is only thought necessary to endow schools with so much money and procure flying machines."

The newspaper remarks that the reports of America's wonderful new inventions do not surprise any one who knows the "land of unlimited possibilities." It would be more surprising, it adds, if Americans let this opportunity for the advertisement of their inventive power escape them. It concludes:

"We shall probably receive many more astounding figures until the time comes when American airmen appear on the west front. Our airmen are prepared, and await calmly the day when Americans come out, not under the fire of newspaper reports, but that of our machine guns."

SAYS AMERICA WILL RUE IT.

Pamphlet Published in Germany Depicts Our Fate After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—A pamphlet of about thirty pages has been published in Germany under the title of "Die Strafe Amerikas" ("America's Punishment.) The pamphlet deals with the things which are coming to America after the war. It is learned that another pamphlet of the same style is likely to be published in a few days. The one already out says:

"Twenty years hence America will find herself in the same position as Germany is today, or even worse, because, whereas the German people are ready to defend their country or go under, America will be defenseless."

The pamphlet asserts that South and Central America and Mexico will turn against America, and that Canada is also a dangerous enemy. It insists that America at present is merely thinking of material interests and successes, but will pay dearly for it later.

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KERMIT ROOSEVELT JOINS BRITISH ARMY

Leaves Plattsburg to Accept a Command in Mesopotamia Under Gen. Maude.

BROTHERS WITH PERSHING

Archie and Theodore, Jr., on Active Service, and Quentin Is an Aviation Student.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 10.—In fulfillment of his father's prophecy that all of his four sons would enter war service, Kermit Roosevelt left the reserve officers' training camp here last night to accept an offer to serve on the staff of General Maude, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia.

Kermit will be the third son of Colonel Roosevelt who is now on active duty. Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his brother, Archie, who was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, left this training camp, where they were attached as reserve officers, on June 16 to sail for France for duty at General Pershing's headquarters. Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, Quentin, is enlisted in the aviation corps at Mineola. Dr. Richard Derby, a son-in-law of the Colonel, is a Major in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

Kermit Roosevelt was in the Fourth New York Infantry Company when he received a telegram yesterday notifying him of the opportunity to serve on the British staff in Mesopotamia. On completion of the company drill, late in the afternoon, he went to the camp commander's headquarters, and Colonel Wolf gave him his discharge.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt left Plattsburg last night for Oyster Bay. While her husband is with General Maude's staff Mrs. Roosevelt will stay with her father, Ambassador Willard, in Spain. So far as is known, Kermit Roosevelt is the first student at the training camp, not a reserve officer, who has left to go on active service.

At the Harvard Club last night friends of Kermit Roosevelt, second son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, verified the report that he was to accept a commission in the British Army, and said that he would sail at once for Europe to begin his work with the British expeditionary force operating against the Turks in Asia Minor. They said that he had come to New York yesterday from Plattsburg to visit the family at Oyster Bay before he sailed.

These friends added that young Roosevelt had talked to them of the probable offer of a British commission, and had told them that he expected to be assigned to the staff of one of the armies operating in the East. It was pointed out that he was peculiarly fitted for a campaign in Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, or Egypt because of the experience he had gained as photographer for Colonel Roosevelt's African hunting expedition in 1909. He was then only 19 years old. A few years later he went to Brazil to enter the railway business and gained more experience in a tropical country. He is now 27 years old. He was graduated from Harvard in 1912.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, who is to go with her husband to Europe and remain with her father, Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, accompanied him to Canada last Spring when he went to enter the Canadian Aviation Service, and she returned to Plattsburg when he entered the officers' training camp there.

Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of the Colonel, now in training at Mineola for the aviation service, has just been made a First Lieutenant and probably will be sent to the front within a few weeks. He enlisted as a private in April, but soon became a Sergeant, and is now in the final stage of his training. He will be ready to leave for France within a few weeks. For several weeks he has delighted the Colonel by flying in circles over Sagamore Hill and dropping "bombs" of flowers and paper on the lawn. He is 20 years old.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—Colonel Roosevelt would not discuss tonight the report that his second son, Kermit, was to accept a commission in the British Army. He would not explain Kermit's departure from Plattsburg or his presence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt motored from New York to Sagamore Hill tonight and took dinner at the home of the Colonel. Young Mr. Roosevelt would not discuss his new commission.

ENSIGN VINCENT ASTOR IS SERVING IN EUROPE

Reserve Officer with American Patrol Had Given Yacht for Use of Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Vincent Astor is now serving with the American Naval Patrol in British and French waters. Mr. Astor was recently commissioned an ensign in the United States Navy Reserve, but the fact that he had been assigned to duty abroad was not made known until after he had arrived on the European side of the Atlantic.

A number of other wealthy young yachtsmen, who were able to qualify in navigation and other required subjects, have also been commissioned in the navy reserve, and some of them have been sent to European waters for patrol duty.

Ensign Astor gave to the Government for use during the war his steam yacht Noma. Several of those who placed their yachts at the disposal of the Government for war purposes have been rewarded by being sent to active service in European waters.

F. B. SAYRE IN FRANCE.

President Wilson's Son-in-Law to Engage in Y. M. C. A. Work.

PARIS, July 10.—Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, who comes to France to engage in Y. M. C. A. work, has reached a French seaport.

R. R. McCormick to Join Pershing.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Major Robert R. McCormick of the Second Illinois Field Artillery has been called into the Federal service and detailed with Major Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force in France. He is one of the editors of The Chicago Tribune.

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GERMAN COLLAPSE LIKELY, PARIS SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

pressure of submarine disappointment, the Russian revival, the western offensive, and American activities. One encounters here real apprehension over the new German peace effort resulting from these conditions, and the fear is expressed of a "white peace"—otherwise peace stopping short of the excision of militarism.

It is believed by many that serious internal troubles would lead to Germany's offering Alsace and Lorraine, Belgian and Serbian indemnities, and perhaps even the abdication of the Kaiser in favor of his son. Nobody doubts here the willingness to carve Turkey and parcel out Austria. She is known to be feverishly active in efforts to pacify Russia and France through self-constituted representatives in Switzerland by assuring each that her designs are only on the other—that is, playing both ends against the middle. Making full allowance for a speculative margin, the possibilities of a breakdown in Germany are more real than at any time since the war began.

SEES STORM GROW AROUND KAISER

Continued from Page 1.

sible for the Allies, led by the United States and Russia, to negotiate for an immediate peace with a democratized Germany, in an open letter printed in the Neue Züricher Zeitung of June 3. The letter, which has aroused considerable comment in the Swiss and German newspapers, is signed "Klabund," the pen name of Alfred Henschke, the author of several novels and popular lyric works.

Beginning with the statement that, no matter how much his opponents might revile the Kaiser, there was no doubt that the eyes of the whole world were fixed upon him in the hope of disconcerning a definite gesture in favor of the re-establishment of peace, the letter continues:

"Majesty! Your Easter message brightened the hearts of the Germans and illuminated their foreheads with a faint gleam of the coming light. But you must understand that a people that wants to be free and that one honors and respects should be spoken to as one free man speaks to another. You, however, speak freely—in a lordly way. The idea of 'subjects' still haunts the public and secret cabinets of Berlin. And you were ill-advised when you issued the Easter message in a condescending manner. Rights, Majesty, are not granted. They are there from the beginning are accessory and exist.

"Give up your belief that you rule by the grace of God, and act like a man among men. Lay aside the purple of solitary individualism and wrap yourself in the mantle of the many, of fraternal love. Erect the genuine people's kingdom of the Hohenzollerns. Free yourself from your ancestors; rid yourself of the delusion that you can find real support in a little capitalistic—junkerish clique recruited from officialdom and the higher officers' corps, which, with rolling of drums and blowing of trumpets, drowns out the people's cry of pain. These people are really shaking the foundations of the throne and will continue to torment the blinded Samson until some day he will pull down the pillars of the State."

Then "Klabund" points out that at present the Kaiser is only a shadow Emperor standing under the influence of the autocratic nobility and the munition makers, demands that a genuine parliamentary régime be at once installed in Germany and that in the future the soldiers be obligated in the name of the Fatherland and not that of the ruler, insists that the Kaiser has the bringing about of peace in his hands and goes on:

"The peace that will end such a war cannot be concluded between the responsible leaders elected by the peoples of liberally governed countries on the one side and on the other side a single authorized man, who, according to the Constitution, is the only one empowered to make peace, and who derived his power, not directly from the people, but from the supernatural, superhuman idea of government by the grace of God. The new Russian Government and Wilson in America—the most peace-loving of your enemies—are only waiting for you to take the road leading to freedom for your people that will enable them to hear the voice of the people and to treat with its chosen representatives.

"For this is what has to be done: A basis must be found upon which man can talk to man. Not a lord to a servant. Not a Prince to a subject. Republic is only a word. Wilson and Kerensky have no intention of making propaganda for it in Germany. They merely want to conclude peace with a Government responsible to the people; a peace that the whole people stands for."

After again emphasizing the opinion that the road to immediate peace is to be found through inner reforms in Germany and appealing to the Kaiser to be the first ruler volu

SPREAD WAR FACTS, NORTHCLIFFE URGES

Widest Publicity Best Way to Fight Enemy Propaganda, He Tells Over-Seas Club.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR

Germans Reckoned on Dissension, He Says, but England Showed Unity.

Warning against German propaganda in the United States aimed at creating dissension among the Allies, Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Mission in this country, urged in a speech he made yesterday at a luncheon in his honor given at the Hotel Biltmore by the Over-Seas Club, of which he is the founder, that the facts about the war be told as the best means of defeating enemy propaganda. The Over-Seas Club is an organization of British subjects in all parts of the world.

"Spread the facts," was the sermon Lord Northcliffe preached. Although he made no mention of censorship in his address yesterday, it was Lord Northcliffe who most bitterly attacked the British censorship in the first part of the war, which, he thought, kept from the public facts about the war the public should have had.

When he arose to speak, Lord Northcliffe began by paying reference to the work of the German press in America.

"I would like to make a rousing speech to you today," he said. "But in this country there is a very active German press which makes a practice of twisting every word said by a representative of the Allies in this country. Therefore, I shall do what I have not done before in this country, read every word of my speech, so that no reporter can twist that which is already in his hands."

Then Lord Northcliffe read his speech, in the course of which he said:

"Further, I ask the members [of this club] to do all in their power to counteract the very insidious enemy propaganda which seeks to start causes of friction between the Allies and to bring about a peace which would really mean a German victory.

Spread Facts of the War.

"The best way to fight enemy propaganda is to spread the knowledge of the facts of the war. It is easy to twist motives. It is easy to impute sinister intentions. It is fatally easy to dig up long-buried animosities. Spread the facts. Some of the facts of what Britain has done I have skeletonized already. There are plenty of other facts which I have not the time to detail. Give publicity to the facts in every way possible to you."

There was long applause when Lord Northcliffe said:

"We Britons are slow. It is the temperament of the race. We were slow in realizing the reality of the German menace. We were slow in estimating the power of the German armies. We were slow in organizing ourselves to meet the full necessities of the war. But though we are slow, I think I may claim that we are thorough. When the bulldog catches hold, it keeps hold. We shall hang on. We shall see this thing through to a finish."

In reviewing the accomplishments of Great Britain in the war the speaker said:

"I have publicly stated that I take more pride in having founded the Over-Seas Club than in any other of my past activities. And, therefore, it is with particular pleasure that I address this gathering of the representative British men and women of New York, called together by the New York branch of the Over-Seas Club.

"I speak as one Briton to other Britons. My three themes are what Britain has done in this war; what the Over-Seas Club has done in this war; what Britons in the United States should do to help end this ghastly upheaval.

All Britons Aroused.

"When I speak of Britain I refer to the five united British nations—Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—to Newfoundland, the West Indies and the other units of the empire upon which the sun never sets. There is no red spot, however tiny, on the map of the British Empire which has not freely and gladly poured out its red blood in the rally to the motherland and world liberty.

"If the British methods of governance ever needed a testimonial, that testimonial lies there: The rousing of the whole far-flung British Empire as one country. The Germans reckoned on dissension. We showed them unity.

"What Britain has done. In the first place, we bottled up the German High Seas Fleet; swept the trade routes clear of German raiders, and prevented Great Britain and France being blockaded by sea and strangled. The British Navy saved democracy in the early days of the war.

"In the second place, Britain buttressed the world's credit. Every one will remember the panic in the early days of August, 1914, when securities of all kinds were tumbling to apparent disaster. Britain stopped that panic, and began from the very start of the war to advance loans to its Allies—to the extent, finally, of over five thousand million dollars.

"In the third place, Britain provided the other members of the Allies with vast quantities of shipping, coal, matériel, and other vital necessities.

"In the fourth place, we raised huge popular loans for the conduct of the war. The last Victory Loan totaled to over six thousand million dollars. It was by far the biggest loan ever raised by any nation.

"In the fifth place, the five united British nations recruited under the volunteer system millions of men before they were obliged to resort to conscription. Millions of men offered themselves for the fight. I am no advocate of the volunteer system, because of its manifest injustices and its inefficiency for the waging of a war of the present character. But I think there is cause for pride in realizing that millions of Britons from all over the world offered themselves voluntarily for war. Great Britain alone raising over four million men.

Maintain 2,200,000 Men at Front.

"At the present moment we maintain over 2,200,000 men on the French front, apart from our other large armies in Egypt, several other parts of Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and at Salonika. The word 'maintain' means that we keep that huge mass of men up to fighting strength, constantly replacing the terrific drain of killed, wounded, and sick.

"German propagandists, here with the idea of creating friction between the Allies, have tried to spread the legend that Britain keeps the bulk of her army in England to repel invasion. That is characteristically untrue. The military forces in England consist of troops in course of training, of units of oldish men of little military value, and of the last reserve line, which we still call by the name of vounteers, or, better, home defense men. All of these latter are over the military age of 41."

Lord Northcliffe then told what had been accomplished by the Over-Seas Club, which has 160,000 members of both sexes and all ages. About 12,000 of its young men have traveled across the oceans to join the armies in Europe. It has raised $2,000,000 for patriotic purposes. The Over-Seas Club Tobacco Fund has raised, administered and expended over $1,200,000 for the sending of "smokes" to the fighting men and the hospitals. This fund has the direct sanction and approval of the War Office.

"Brig. Gen. White is doing very fine work in his recruiting campaign among British subjects over here," the speaker added. "It must be remembered that he has many difficulties of an economic nature to deal with. Every man of military age must offer himself, whether single or married. If he is not fit for active service, the military authorities will tell him so. His duty to offer himself, and I am quite certain that General White's appeal will be fully answered by all Britons of military age.

"I call upon all members of the Over-Seas Club to join hands with American war plans. I ask them, for one point, to give full co-operation to my friend Mr. Hoover in his projects for food saving."

Lord Northcliffe was introduced by the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, President of the Over-Seas Club of New York, who presided, as "the creator of modern England." After making his address, Lord Northcliffe left the hotel to return to Washington.

Dr. Bentley in his address made a scathing indictment of the Kaiser, and said that the job of the Allies was "to put the whole Pots—dam brood where it belongs." He said the Allies were to make the world not merely safe for democracy, but safe for humanity.

Lord Aberdeen made an arraignment of German apologists in this country.

"We hear so many people apologizing for the atrocities of the Germans," he said. "These people say that war is war, that there must be hard things done, and that probably the soldiers of the Allies are doing things just as heartless about which we do not hear. I say that is false, and that if any English soldier were guilty of any such thing, Britain should go in mourning for a day, in grief and humility."

Bishop de Landes praised the work of the Over-Seas Club, as did former President Whitty of the club.

Among those attending the luncheon were Lady Abendeen, General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission here; J. Clive Bayley, the British Consul at New York; James M. Beck, Lieut. Col. Campbell-Stuart of the British Embassy, Colonel Williams of the British Recruiting Mission, Miss Spring-Rice, daughter of the British Ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Riley, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Charles W. Bowring, S. H. Bates, George Henckel, A. A. Ritchie, W. H. Wood, and Mrs. Willoughby.

RHONDDA APPLAUDS OUR EMBARGO ORDER

British Food Controller Thinks It Will Go Far Toward Ending the Conflict.

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, in a statement to The Associated Press today on the embargo proclamation of President Wilson, said:

"The comprehensive and effective character of the President's latest action is typical of the way in which the United States has thrown itself heart and soul into the war. It seems to me that the additional pressure which will thereby be brought to bear upon our common enemies should go far toward bringing this struggle to an earlier termination, especially in view of the fact that in applying an embargo on provisions the President will have the advantage of Mr. Hoover's unequaled knowledge of conditions in the neutral countries.

"The embargo should also, by diverting supplies from neutral destinations, help to solve the food problem of the European allies. But while our difficulties as regards supply are appreciably eased by this embargo, we cannot really effectively deal with the vital and pressing question of price until Congress passes the Food bill. So long as there is no control over the principal market, so long obviously must the prices of the Allies' staple food remain variable; and, as a rule, dangerously high. I hope soon to announce measures for the control of our own home-grown crops. This should help to equalize distribution and reduce prices. But it will, of course, be infinitesimal as compared with the worldwide effect of the present food discussion in Congress, the result of which we await with natural anxiety."

ROADS WORKING AS A UNIT.

All Nationalized for War Service, Says Daniel Willard.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Council of National Defense, in a statement today declared that the American railroads had at last been nationalized for war purposes, and were working as one system during the present crisis.

"The essence of the railroad situation," said Mr. Willard, "is that 693 railroad companies, operating in forty-eight States and controlling 263,000 miles of road, are responding admirably to central direction from the so-called war board of railroad Presidents. They have responded to every suggestion made by the Council of National Defense through the war board. They have made all transfers of troops on schedule without serious disruption of regular traffic. They have tremendously increased the supply of coal cars, the transit of grain, and met the needs of the Government at least as promptly and effectually as if they were under direct Government authority."

Mr. Willard explained that last Summer the railroads worked out with Colonel Baker of the Quartermaster Corps of the army a complete scheme for wartime railroad operations, and that this scheme, since elaborated and perfected, had worked so well that "during the last two months the railroads, though handling vastly more ton miles than ever before, have been constantly transporting troops in considerable numbers without in the least interrupting regular traffic."

IN CHAPMAN'S MEMORY.

Father Sends $200 to Mechanics of the Lafayette Squadron.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 10.—In commemoration of Victor Chapman's death, the anniversary of which has just passed, his father sent $200 to be divided among the mechanics attached to the Lafayette Squadron, when his son was killed. His motive was twofold, as he considered this the most efficacious way of helping his late son's comrades, none but aviators realizing how greatly their lives depend on good work by their mechanics.

PARIS, July 10.—Ayme Martin, an undergraduate of the Law School at Lyons, has been decorated with the Military Medal and discharged from the service owing to wounds. He has been appointed the first holder of the Victor Chapman scholarship and will go to Harvard to study comparative American and French law in 1917-1918.

Corporal Victor Chapman was a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps who met his death in June, 1916, in the service at the front. Recently the Harvard Corporation announced the establishment of a scholarship as a memorial to him.

KIPLING ON "MESOPOTAMIA."

"Shall We Only Threaten and Be Angry for an Hour?" He Asks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 11.—The Morning Post publishes a six-verse poem by Kipling, entitled "Mesopotamia."

In it he says that "the young, the eager, and the whole-hearted whom we gave" shall not return, and then he asks: "But the men who left them thriftily to die, shall they come with years and honor to the grave?"

"Shall we only threaten and be angry for an hour?" he continues, and after the storm is ended, "shall we find how softly but how swiftly they have sidled back to power?"

The poet concludes by inquiring: "The slothfulness that wasted and the arrogance that slew, shall we leave it unabated in its place?"

RUSSIA GETTING HER GOODS

Commercial Attache Says She Has No Complaint About Shipments.

When C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché to the Russian Embassy, had his attention called yesterday to a report that notwithstanding the $100,000,000 loan made to Russia by the United States, there was an "unexplainable" delay in the shipment of war material bought by that country months ago. He said the conditions were not unusual in the circumstances.

"There is, all things considered, no unusual congestion," he said, "and things are going along well. Only recently the Shipping Board turned four ships over to us, and the board has been doing very well by us. Next week, however, I expect to go to Washington and will discuss with the Russian Ambassador the features of the shipping situation. But I do not think there is any reason for saying that the warehouses are filled with Russian purchases. We have no complaint to make at all."

Find Submarine Base Near Santos.

RIO JANEIRO, July 10.—The newspapers announce that the destroyer Matta Grosso has discoverd an enemy submarine base near Santos.

CENSORSHIP'S SCOPE AS REINACH SEES IT

French Deputy Considers It as a Military, Diplomatic, and Political Measure.

CONTROL BY ARMY VITAL

Sedan the Consequence of Press Indiscretions — Political Ban Undesirable and Pernicious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 10.—The events of the last fortnight show that the American military authorities have still to find a satisfactory solution of the censorship problem, which the French and British leaders now realize is of almost paramount importance in this war, not of armies but of peoples. How the question strikes one of the Frenchmen best qualified to pronounce on it may be seen from a statement made for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Joseph Reinach, who as a Deputy, one of the directors of the Figaro, and one of the foremost writers in France on military subjects, is in a position to speak not only from an expert but from a national standpoint. M. Reinach said:

"The wartime censorship—I refuse to admit any other—may be divided into three categories—military, diplomatic, and political. The first I consider not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; the second desirable in a certain degree; the third quite undesirable and pernicious.

"I do not think any one will question the advisability of preventing the publication of military information that might benefit the enemy. As to what exactly comes under this head the army chiefs are certainly the best judges, and for that reason I think the military censorship should be exercised by professional officers acting on definite instructions rigidly laid down regarding what may not be mentioned, but using their own intelligence in respect of limitations allowed to subjects not formally taboo. Such a procedure would cover the problem as it applies to France or to news sent hence to America; but in respect of articles on military subjects written in America, the solution is not so easy.

"To begin with, apart from public sentiment on the matter, I doubt whether in a country so vast, a centralized censorship would be possible, while individual censorships in every large town, or even in every State, would almost certainly cause very great confusion. At the same time I cannot but feel that some sort of control is advisable. First, there is the danger of indiscretion on the part of some one just returned from France. Secondly, I foresee the possibility of a writer with the analytic vein of the Edgar Poe making on general principles deductions that might give the enemy priceless information. Moreover, experience has demonstrated that however strict may be the supervision of outgoing messages, no country can prevent information being conveyed to Germany through neutrals in harmless looking telegrams on commercial or family subjects.

"It may seem to Americans that I am unnecessarily emphatic on this point, but as a Frenchman, I cannot forget that the disaster of Sedan in 1870 was chiefly due to an indiscretion of this very character. Articles appeared in the Paris press indicating the likelihood that MacMahon's army would move north from Chalons to try and effect a junction with Bazaine at Metz. This information was sent via England to Moltke, who received it on the breakfast table at German Field Headquarters. Springing from his seat he immediately gave orders, completely changing his plans, which resulted in MacMahon meeting the greatest disaster the French armies ever have known. That was an extreme case, but I agree with Lord Northcliffe's statement that nothing should be printed which might imperil the life of a single American soldier.

As regards the diplomatic censorship the question is somewhat different. Its importance to you lies in the fact that America now is one of the Allies, and in my opinion it is essential to avoid anything that might lead to discord among them, to say nothing of the neutrals. On such subjects sent from France I think your censors here should be allowed to use their own discretion with general rules to guide them; but, as in military matters, it would perhaps be wise to have some supervision at home. Perhaps in both cases a general statement from President Wilson indicating what to avoid would be sufficient, that and the patriotism of the American newspapers and of enlightened public opinion.

"On political questions there ought to be freedom of speech. After all, that is one of the cardinal principles we are fighting for. We free democracies are willing to accept certain restrictions temporarily to safeguard the lives of our countrymen and prevent danger to the common cause, but beyond that the right of free speech should be as sacred as ever. As Germany has shown, there is no greater instrument of tyranny than a muzzled or too servile press.

BALFOUR FOR WAR CABINET.

London Chronicle Says Foreign Minister Will Be Invited to Join It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says it is probable that Arthur J. Balfour will be invited to join the War Cabinet. As he has in Lord Robert Cecil a highly competent colleague at the Foreign Office Mr. Balfour would not find it difficult to combine membership in the Cabinet with the direction of foreign affairs.

WAR PURCHASE BOARD OF THREE PROPOSED

Defense Council Submits to President Plan to Eliminate Most of 150 Committees.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Defense Council's plan for reorganizing its committee system to co-ordinate the work of purchasing war supplies was submitted to President Wilson today. It calls for elimination of most of the council's 150 committees and creation of a war industries board of three members directly answerable to the council.

The establishment of a war industries board is expected to still a great deal of criticism directed at members of the council's committees, who, it has been charged, pass on Government purchases while themselves selling to the Government.

The three men most generally mentioned for places on the board are Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Raw Materials; Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, and Frank Scott, Chairman of the General Munitions Board.

A priority board may be named to decide questions of priority between purchases by the various Government departments.

DEAD AMERICAN HONORED.

Gen. Baratier Speaks at Funeral of P. J. Osborne of Montclair.

PARIS, July 10.—Paul J. Osobrne, Montclair, N. J., who died of wounds June 22 in the service of the American Ambulance, was buried with military honors. The funeral was attended by General A. Baratier of Fashoda fame, who said:

"In the name of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Division I salute Soldier Osborne, who came at the outbreak of the war to aid us to triumph for right, liberty, and justice.

"In his person I salute the army of the United States, which is fighting with us. The same ideal inspires and leads us onward. We are fighting to save the liberty of the world. Soldier Osborne, my thoughts go out to your parents, who on the other side of the ocean will learn of the grief that has stricken them.

"I know that words have no power to lessen a mother's sorrow, but I know, too, that the ideal which she inspired in the heart of her son will be able if not to dry her tears at least to transform them, for it is through these tears, the tears of all the mothers, of all women, that victory will come, that victory which will assure the peace of the world, which will be theirs more than any others, since they will have paid for it with their hearts.

"Soldier Osborne, sleep on in the midst of your French comrades fallen gloriously like you. Sleep on wrapped in the folds of the United States flag in the shade of the banners of France. A French subject living in the United States.

"Here, to begin with," said he, "a German subject in the United States may be declared an alien enemy. He cannot buy groceries, he cannot pay street car fare, he cannot deal with any one, he cannot go into a restaurant or a hotel."

Mr. Dewalt said no such construction would be placed on the law.

"Then what is the purpose of writing a bill in this way?" asked Mr. Mann.

"Why authorize the President to do it? Why defend every sense of decency and propriety by saying you give to the President the power to take away the right of subjects of a country at war with us. I do not think it proper to say even as to German citizens, whom it may be desirable to place under some sort of ban, that they cannot trade in order to live. It is ridiculousness gone mad."

Mr. Mann referred to that section of the bill defining "enemies" of the United States and containing, among other definitions, the following: "Such other individuals, or body of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may by proclamation, include with the term 'enemy.'"

The House struck out on Mr. Mann's motion the provision empowering the President to designate all natives of enemy countries as "alien enemies." A substitute was adopted, providing that such designation be given to citizens or subjects of enemy countries.

The House did not reach a vote on the bill today, and the debate was allowed to drag because of the realization that the lower chamber has practically completed its legislative program and must wait for several weeks on the Senate's action on the Food Control and War Revenue bills.

ITALIAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

Safe Across the Atlantic Before the Public Knew They Had Sailed.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 11.—The Prince of Udine and other members of the Italian mission to the United States have arrived in France.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The first announcement that the Italian war mission had left the United States was made tonight by the Italian Embassy upon receipt of word that the party had arrived safely at a French port after leaving this country secretly on June 30.

News of their movements had been guarded carefully by Government officials and the newspapers to insure the party's protection against enemy plotters in this country or submarines on the way across the Atlantic. Similar precautions taken for the British and French missions were successful in concealing their whereabouts from the public until they were safely landed in home ports.

William Marconi is the only member of the mission remaining in this country. He expects to spend several weeks in New York attending to needs of the Italian Government and private business. A number of mission attachés also were left behind to carry out details of the co-operative war program between Italy and the United States, the principal fruit of the mission's conferences with American officials.

FIND A DERELICT U-BOAT.

British Skipper Says Crew of Warship Off Ireland Were Suffocated.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 9.—A German submarine of the most modern type floating a short distance off the Irish coast, every member of the crew having been suffocated, has recently been picked up by a British patrol boat and towed to port, according to the Captain of a British steamer which arrived at a Gulf port today.

According to the Captain's story, the crew is supposed to have been killed by the sudden formation of a deadly gas while the U-boat was submerged. The hatches were down when the party from the patrol boat boarded the undersea craft.

CASUALTIES OF AMERICANS.

Cambridge Man with Canadians Dead—Five Others Wounded.

OTTAWA, July 10.—The casualty list of the Canadian Overseas Force, issued tonight, contains the following names of Americans:

Died of wounds—P. J. Morrison, Cambridge, Mass.

Wounded—J. G. O'Reilly, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.; S. T. Chisholm, Nashua, N. H.; T. F. McHargue, Corbin, Ky.; C. Zittle, Tulia, Texas.

Suffering from gas—L. Thomas, Washington, D. C.

FIND CHANG HSUN IS GERMAN AGENT

Continued from Page 1.

for the surrender of Chang Hsun's Suchow Fu forces. The co-operation of the navy is being arranged.

A train bearing Monarchist wounded has arrived. They said the Monarchists were still in retreat.

A Republican airplans dropped bombs on Feng-tai. There were four civilian casualties.

Fighting is expected soon at Yung Ting, toward which some of the Imperialists have retreated.

TIENTSIN, China, July 10.—The British military telegraph line between Peking and Tientsin has been interrupted by the seizure of the equipment at Fengtai by adherents of General Chang Hsun.

A Japanese passenger on a train at Feng-tai has been wounded by a bullet.

Peking Surrounded, Reinsch Says.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—General Chang Hsun, leader of the attempt to restore the Manchu dynasty in China, was reported by Minister Reinsch today to have withdrawn his troops into the imperial city and the Temple of Heaven, the most historic and beautiful parts of Peking.

Loyal troops of the republic surround the city, and complete destruction of the anachronical movement is considered only a matter of a short time. Uninterrupted communication with Tientsin was restored July 8.

Chang Hsun's choice of the Imperial City and the Temple of Heaven as his place of refuge after his desperate project had been swamped by a wave of universal republican opposition, confirms the belief here that he intends to hold China's priceless edifices as a pawn for his own personal safety.

The Temple of Heaven, a large inclosed space dotted with blue domed temples, was the scene of the most sacred worshiping under the old imperial régime, while the imperial city is filled with irreplaceable relics of old China.

Another dispatch to the State Department said the Republican Government, at Nanking, had announced, in accordance with the Constitution, the confirmation of General Feng Kuo-chang, as President, and Tuan Chi-jui, as Premier.

According to this information, a decision has been reached to banish the Emperor, the imperial family and the monarchist Princes from Peking, under surveillance.

It also is stated that Chang Hsun, in Peking, is negotiating for guarantees of personal safety.

CANADIAN GUNNERS EXPERT.

Destroy Over a Dozen Enemy Battery Positions In 24 Hours.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 10.—Operations against Lens on this front, especially around Avion and Lievin, are still for the most part an artillery affair. Infantry patrols penetrate the area of ruined houses immediately ahead and occasionally blow up a house in which Germans are believed to be sheltering, but the greater part of the task at the present falls to the guns.

In counterbattery operations for the destruction of the enemy's heavy artillery very remarkable results have recently been obtained by groups of Canadian "heavies." Within a period of twenty-four hours more than a dozen enemy battery positions were put out of action. Many direct hits on gun pits were noted, and practically every shell fired fell well within fifty yards of an enemy gun, although these guns were, in most cases, four to six miles distant and completely out of sight of the men engaged.

BERLIN REPORTS AIR LOSSES

Asserts 220 Allied Planes and 68 German Went Down in June.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London.)—"The results of the engagements with enemy aerial forces during the month of June were good," says a summary of aerial activity appended to today's Army Headquarters statement.

"Our enemies lost 220 airplanes and 33 captive balloons through the effect of our weapons. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down 60 enemy airmen. The remainder were brought down in aerial fighting.

"Our losses were 68 airplanes and 3 captive balloons."

LONDON, Wednesday, July 11.—On the basis of the official reports from allied War Offices the newspapers declare that the German admission of airplane losses during June is absurdly false. The figures show that 279 German machines were destroyed and driven down out of control.

The German claim of allied losses also is disputed, although the silence of the French War Office on the subject of airplane losses prevents exact checking.

MAIL CENSORSHIP REJECTED IN HOUSE

Two Sections Prepared by Cabinet Members Removed from Enemy Trading Bill.

MANN SCOFFS AT SPY SCARE

Minority Leader Says Departments Have Gone Crazy on Subject—Alters 'Alien Enemy' Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House struck from the "Trading with the Enemy" bill today two sections providing for a drastic mail censorship and to prohibit the sending of any letter, document, drawing, message or other form of communication to an enemy country or the ally of such country.

The action of the House was predicated on the argument that the espionage law covered such matters, and the proposed legislation, which was recommended by Secretary Lansing and Secretary Redfield, was unnecessary. However, the vote was taken in Committee of the Whole with less than fifty members present and Representative Montague, who is in charge of the bill, will seek to restore the sections.

Representative Mann, the minority leader, enlivened the debate today with the statement that "the department's have gone crazy on these matters. They see a German spy on every housetop and on every street corner, and they are afraid of the spies. They are scared stiff, and there is no occasion for it."

Mr. Mann said he thought it unwise to provide by statute for a censorship which would make unlawful the transmission of any information whatsoever to Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary. The proposed legislation was so broad that members of the Interstate Commerce Commission said the mail censorship could be extended to letters addressed to neutral countries in the event that officials thought that such mail would reach Germany.

The eliminated language provided:

"That it shall be unlawful to transmit, or take, or attempt to transmit or take, out of the United States, in any manner, any letter, document, writing, message, picture, diagram, map, or other device or form of communication addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to any enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an enemy."

A supplementary section, similarly worded, made it unlawful to transmit information "to an ally of the enemy."

Postmaster General Burleson has already issued an order declining to accept mail addressed to countries forming the Central Powers, but there has been no direct legislation on the subject. Prior to the action of the House today members of the committee said a tightening of the mail censorship was proposed.

Attacking the sweeping language of the "Trade With the Enemy" bill, Mr. Mann said the measure was so worded that the President by proclamation might designate as an enemy any German subject living in the United States.

ATTACK ON CREEL CHEERED IN HOUSE

Walsh of Massachusetts Refers to Sea Fight Story as a Fable from High Circles.

MEANT TO FRIGHTEN PUBLIC

He Also Condemns Seizure of Press Dispatches—Penrose Inquiry Delayed in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—While a parliamentary situation in the Senate today prevented Senator Penrose from calling up his resolution of yesterday to ascertain the facts about the alleged exaggerated account issued by the Committee on Public Information concerning the sea fights between German U-boats and American naval vessels convoying transports, Representative Walsh, Republican, of Massachusetts enlivened the proceedings of the House by paying his respects to the course of the Committee on Public Information.

Without mentioning George Creel by name, Representative Walsh assailed the report of the submarine encounters as "a fable coming from high official circles about what actually took place," and declared: "Such a method of arousing and seeking to frighten the people of America by transposing official news is to be condemned."

Mr. Walsh also questioned the legality of the committee's existence. The Creel committee, he said, "is founded upon somewhat doubtful authority as I view it." Criticism was leveled also at the action of the Government in compelling the cable companies to send to Washington for censorship cable dispatches from France to American newspapers before these dispatches were delivered to the newspapers.

Representative Walsh spoke during the debate on the "trading with the enemy bill." As he concluded with the statement that press dispatches telling the simple truth about the submarine attack had been held by the censors and "the American people should not tolerate this," he was applauded.

Calls It Poetic License.

"I understand this is the section which gives to the Secretary of Commerce authority to license certain things to be done, which powers would be contrary to law," said Mr. Walsh. "It seems that certainly one other department of the Government took occasion to license something which in its result was very surprising to the American people, and on the evening of the 3d of July in many of our large communities our good citizens were awakened by the cries of the newsboys announcing the adventurous journey which had been taken by some of our transports. It might have been poetic license or possibly imagination, aroused by the approach of the nation's holiday, that prompted the receipt of official dispatches from an Admiral of our navy and prompted their transcription and translation relating to an attack that was made upon our ships in force and the defense that was made by our heavy gunfire and the accuracy of which and the fact of which the torpedo discharged became increasingly scattered, but, up to the present moment, we have only this fable coming from high official sources about what actually took place.

"And we have had exemplified what would possibly occur should we justify or authorize any sort of censorship either in this bill or in any other measure which may come before the Congress. And when the gentleman who is in charge of this bureau of information, founded upon somewhat doubtful authority, as I view it, was asked to give the official news, he stated that if he did that, as I understand the press reports, he might disclose the latitude and longitude where this attack of U-boats was made upon our fleet, as if, perchance, the Captains of the U-boats were interested in knowing the latitude and longitude of the ship which they were at that moment attacking.

Fairy Tale for a Holiday.

"I say that that method of arousing and seeking to frighten the people of America by transposing official news is to be condemned and ought to be looked into. We should take all steps necessary in order that we should not be aroused by any such fairy tales or accounts which were made public in order to give the American public a happy American holiday. To do things like that, in view of the experience that Great Britain has had in shipping her troops both across the Channel and from Canada, which she has been able to do with perfect safety in the past, in order to frighten the American people, will have ill-effects upon our people and arouse them and cause them unnecessary apprehension and terror.

"So I trust that if there is any power to license given in this bill the instance of license which we have recently witnessed and read cannot be taken as an example of how that power and authority will be exercised in the near future.

"As a matter of fact, as I understand it, The Associated Press, that great news-gathering agencies of this country, had a correspondent accompanying our troops, and he sent dispatches to this country, and they were intercepted and were not delivered until they were taken to one of the Government departments and there inspected and possibly—I do not know—censored, and they were delayed for several hours. And those dispatches simply related what took place. And possibly because they did not correspond to the highly tinged account which had been published and which bore the approval of one of the Secretaries of an executive department of this Government, they were withheld from those for which they were intended, from the people to whom they were addressed. That is another exercise of assumed or pretended censorship that the American people ought not to tolerate."

There was applause as Mr. Walsh concluded.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACK.

Austrians Assail Vodice Positions in Midst of Thunderstorm.

ROME, July 10.—The War Office issued the following statement today:

After an intense bombardment last night, the enemy, taking advantage of a violent thunderstorm, attacked our positions on the Vodice. His assaulting parties were destroyed by our fire, which prevented the supporting forces from making an advance. In the same manner we frustrated other small attacks against our positions in the Upper Cordevole and on Piccolo Lagazuoi.

The artillery was more active than usual yesterday on the Trentino and Carnia fronts, and normal on the Julian front. The activity of reconnoitering parties on both sides led to sharp encounters. An enemy party which approached our lines on the Vodice was repulsed promptly.

ASKS ABOUT ITALIANS HERE.

Our Government Wants Italy to Cease Calling Them for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Ambassador Page at Rome was instructed today to ascertain whether or not the Italian Government, in view of the fact that the United States has now entered the war, is willing to cease calling upon for military service Italians who have obtained naturalization as United States citizens or who have declared their intention to obtain naturalization.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The same all over the world White Rock water for travelers

CONTINUING TO-DAY

The Semi-Annual

Sale of Saks Suits for Men

Former Prices: $40, $38, $35, $33, $30 and $28

Reduced to $23

¶ This is not a sale dictated by necessity because of broken assortments, but an event in which you can select from this season's "best," in both models and fabrics. Every suit tailored by the Saks' tailoring organization this season according to the highest standards of custom tailoring, in a variety of patterns and colors which affords almost unlimited latitude for selection.

A small charge for alterations.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Clearance Reductions on Clothes Recognized As Metropolitan Standards

Reduced prices are attractive according to the merchandise to which they are applied.

Weber and Heilbroner clothes are regarded by the best informed men of the metropolis as the nearest approach to the clothes turned out by New York's highest priced tailors possible in ready-to-wear apparel.

Hence the attractiveness of this

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

Substantial Reductions also on Blues, Grays and Blacks

No Charge for Alterations

This includes the present season's entire regular stock, with the exception of dress, tropical and sport clothes—with nothing added for the purpose of a sale.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Closed All Day Saturday During July and August

It is with Olive Drab as with a Rifle
It all depends who handles it!

FRANKLIN SIMON

Khaki Uniforms at $16

are hand-tailored by artists

THE accuracy of a rifle is up to the marksman, not the rifle.

The style of a khaki uniform is up to those who make it and has nothing to do with the Army Regulations which determine only its general lines.

The beauty of a Franklin Simon uniform consists in the fact that it is hand-tailored and possesses all those quintessential niceties of line and fit which sewing machines have neither time to think about, taste to devise, nor talent to produce.

Also, Ready-for-Service or Tailored to Order

Uniforms of Olive Drab Serge	$39 to $53
Uniforms of Olive Drab Melton	42
Army Coats of Olive Drab Melton	48

Special contract terms on large orders for uniforms or other equipment.

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

SOON CAN BUILD 32 WARSHIPS AT A TIME

Facilities at Navy Yards Being Rapidly Expanded, Secretary Daniels Announces.

TO HAVE 16 SHIPS ON WAYS

And as Many Under Construction Alongside—Three Battleships and Four Destroyers Now Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — Secretary Daniels announced today that the shipbuilding facilities of the country were being expanded so that eventually sixteen war vessels could be under construction on the ways at one time, while thirty-two could be under construction on the ways or alongside docks after being launched, exclusive of submarines and submarine chasers. Secretary Daniels said:

"With the shipways now being built or projected, United States navy yards will be able to have in course of construction on the ways at one time sixteen war vessels, in addition to submarines and submarine chasers. Seven of the vessels could be battleships, two auxiliaries, such as transports, fuel ships, hospital ships, &c., and seven destroyers. Should the needs of the nation require battle cruisers, instead of battleships, it would be possible to substitute them on the longer slips for an equal number of battleships.

"As much work must be done on vessels before the keels are laid and after launching, there could be under construction at one time in the yards at least double the number of vessels for which slips are available. This construction work is in addition to the repair work and rebuilding of the fleet which must be carried on.

Present Construction.

"There are now under construction in Government yards three battleships, four destroyers, and a number of submarines and submarine chasers. In 1912 the shipbuilding facilities of the navy yards consisted of one ways for battleships at New York and one ways at Mare Island for auxiliaries. At the beginning of the present year the facilities available were: Boston, 1 auxiliary; New York, 1 battleship; Philadelphia, 1 auxiliary; Norfolk, 1 destroyer; Charleston, 1 gunboat; Mare Island, 1 battleship and 1 destroyer. At Portsmouth, N. H., we now have four ways for submarines, which means that from six to eight will be under construction at one time. The navy yard at Boston has one ways for auxiliaries.

"The navy yard at New York now has a ways for large-sized battleships, and a second is being built for battleships. At Philadelphia there will be two ways, one for large battleships or battle cruisers and another for large battleships. That third, already built, is used for auxiliary vessels.

"Norfolk has one ways for destroyers, and will have one for large battleships. Charleston will have five ways for destroyers. The navy yard at Puget Sound will provide a slip for one battleship. Mare Island has ways for a large battleship and for a destroyer.

"The new building plans involve not only the construction of ways, but also machine, electrical, structural, forge, and pattern shops, in addition to foundries, storehouses, railroad tracks, and power plants. We must also secure electrical machinery and tools, as well as employ thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers.

Merchant Marine Facilities.

"The increase in building capacity also provides more repair resources, enabling the Government yards to handle all repair and rebuilding work for the fleet, as well as much for the new merchant marine. Owing to the fact that we had only a small merchant marine previous to the war, the drydock and repair facilities of a commercial character were restricted. We had some small commercial docks, but few large enough to care for the big ships in the ocean trades, and none for ships such as the Lusitania, Vaterland, and Olympic. Most of the large ships docked in England or Germany, and when docked here permission had to be secured for the use of naval docks.

"There are now three naval docks under construction which will be capable of handling the largest ships, and two similar private docks are being built, one at San Francisco and one at Boston, which is being built by a private company and the State of Massachusetts. These are being encouraged by the Government by annual guarantees for dockage.

"All this work at navy yards is being rushed, the men working overtime and in shifts, and in most cases bonuses are offered for completion ahead of the schedule."

BIG ORDER FOR ARMY SHOES

Government Contracts for 2,175,000 Pairs at $4.73 a Pair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Quartermaster General's Department has awarded contracts for 2,175,000 pairs of shoes for the army at an average price of $4.73 a pair. Deliveries will begin immediately. The contracts must be completed by Dec. 31.

Sealed bids from fifty-nine manufacturers were opened and awards were made to twenty-one manufacturers. Included in the contracts are 950,000 pairs of marching shoes and 1,225,000 pairs of field shoes. The prices obtained are considered very satisfactory. The contracts went to the following firms:

T. D. Barry Company, Brockton, Mass.; A. J. Bates Company, Webster, Mass.; Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis; Churchill & Alden Company, Brockton; R. A. Corbin & Son Company, Webster; Craddock-Terry Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. E. Dayton Company, Williamsport, Penn.; Charles A. Eaton Company, Brockton; Fred F. Field Company, Brockton; French, Shriner & Urner, Boston; R. P. Hazzard Company, Gardiner, Me.; Joseph M. Herman & Co., Millis, Mass.; F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, Manchester, N. H.; Huntington Shoe and Leather Company, Huntington, Ind.; Internal Shoe Company, St. Louis; E. E. Taylor Company, Brockton; E. W. Warren & Co., Somersworth, N. J.; Albert H. Weinbrenner, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Q. White Shoe Company, Bridgeport, Mass.; J. H. Winchell & Co., Incorporated, Haverhill, Mass., and E. T. Wright & Co., Rockland, Mass.

DR. W. J. MAYO TO AID ARMY.

Noted Surgeon to Propose Formation of a Central Medical Staff.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., is on his way to Washington to confer with the Government officials relative to building up a central medical staff in Washington that will assure American soldiers the best medical attendance while in the field. Other leading medical men of the country also will attend the conference.

Reports that Dr. Mayo and his brother, Charles H. Mayo, would go to France to work lacked confirmation.

POSTUM HELPS WHERE COFFEE HINDERS!
"There's a Reason"

PENSIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

Miss Rankin Offers Bill to Pay the Families of Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of Congress, who has just conducted a successful campaign for the restoration of the eight-hour day for women employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, introduced in the House today a bill to provide a pension fund for the dependents of American soldiers called to fight against Germany.

The bill, calling for an initial appropriation of $5,000,000 for the current fiscal year, proposes that the scale of compensation to the dependent members of a soldier's family shall be as follows:

"That to the wife or dependent mother of the soldier there shall be paid not less than $30 a month; to the wife of the soldier who has one dependent child, not less than $45 a month; to the wife of the soldier who has two dependent children, not less than $60 a month, and to the wife of the soldier who has more than two dependent children there shall be paid $15 a month."

Under the bill the Secretary of War would establish regulations for the payment of dependents. The pensions would go only to the dependent families of enlisted men.

"When the breadwinners of America go to the front to protect our country," said Miss Rankin today, "the women who are left behind will bear the double burden of providing for the family and bringing up the children in a wholesome home atmosphere. Thus by mobilizing an army and withdrawing the source of the family income we are greatly enhancing the responsibilities of each woman in the soldier's family. The woman who bears these responsibilities is performing a service for the country which deserves compensation as a matter of justice and of ultimate social economy.

"We cannot allow the ravages of poverty to disintegrate our social structure while the earners are at the front. We should not only protect ourselves against such possibilities, but we should recognize the value of the services which our women give in time of war and should stand ready to assist them."

ENLISTED MEN FOR ENSIGNS

Daniels to Promote a Gunner, Boatswain, and Two Machinists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Daniels will recommend Boatswain William E. O'Connor, Gunner Arthur B. McCrary, and Machinists George E. Maynard and Seldon L. Almon to President Wilson for immediate appointment as Ensigns in the navy. They have just successfully passed examinations for such appointment.

O'Connor was born in New York City thirty-two years ago. He first enlisted as a landsman in 1903, and after passing through various grades was appointed boatswain in 1912. McCrary was born at Carthage, Me., thirty-five years ago, and first enlisted as a landsman in 1903. In 1913 he was appointed to the warrant rank of Gunner. Maynard was born thirty-one years ago at Lowell, Mass., and first enlisted at Boston in 1907. He became a machinist in 1912. Almon was born at Jamestown, N. Y., thirty-two years ago, and first enlisted as a Machinist's Mate in 1906.

On being appointed ensigns these officers will be in the regular line of promotion to the higher commissioned grades of the line of the navy.

FOUR SLACKERS GO TO JAIL.

Heavier Sentence for One Who Associated with Anarchists.

Judge Haight in the Federal Court in Newark sentenced four slackers to terms in county jails yesterday. Joseph Martovalli of Paterson was sentenced to sixty days in the Passaic County Jail, because the Judge believed that he followed the advice of "persons who considered themselves above the law" by failing to register on June 5. Martovalli admitted that he had been identified with a group of persons who hold anarchistic views. In sentencing Martovalli, the court said:

"It may as well be shown in this district, as it has been shown in the New York districts, that these persons, who consider themselves greater than the law, are mistaken. It is clear from what has been told me that you intended to disobey the law."

The other slackers sentenced were John Smichkofski, one day in the Essex County Jail; Philip Krakower, ten days in the Passaic County Jail, and Stanley Rycys, thirty days in the same jail.

Two Soldiers Drowned in Texas.

EL PASO, Texas, July 10.—Private Clyde H. Gardner of Lynn, Mass., and Private Martin L. Dietz of Staten Island, N. Y., were drowned and eight or ten others had a battle for life in the waters of the Rio Grande River today as a result of the effort of a military guard at a footbridge near here to keep it from being destroyed by an obstruction of logs borne down by the current.

HUNT RECRUITS HERE WITH KILTED PIPERS

Highland Band of 39 Pieces Coming to Help British Mission.

ARMY OPENED TO 'BANTAMS'

Regulars Now Take Men of 5 Feet 1 and 110 Pounds—Navy Wants More Flying Men.

On Monday, July 16, the United States, for the first time since 1812, will be invaded by an armed force of regular troops of the army of a first-class foreign power. Incidentally, the troops that are coming belong to the same power which invaded the United States then, and they are coming from the same direction, but on an entirely different errand. They are two companies of Canadian Highlanders of the British Army, and they are coming to New York by invitation of the United States War Department, through the State Department, to take part in "British Recruiting Week."

The arrangements for the visit of British troops were made by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, cooperating with Brig. Gen. W. A. White, commanding the British recruiting mission here, and with Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting in New York for the United States Army, who has promised the heartiest co-operation with the British mission to make the week a success.

The troops that are coming are a company of Gordon Highlanders of the Forty-eighth Canadian Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. W. Darling, and a company of the McLean Highlanders, the 236th Battalion of Canadian Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie.

The McLean Highlanders are an entirely new unit, organized and entirely enlisted by Colonel Guthrie in person while on eighteen months' furlough recovering from wounds received at the battle of Festubert in 1915. They wear the tartans of the Clan McLean of Duart, which have not been worn by fighting men since 1745, when the clan went out for Prince Charlie and were virtually wiped out at the Battle of Culloden. Colonel Guthrie was allowed to select his own officers from the pick of the veteran Canadian battalions, every one of the battalions of the first Canadian expeditionary force being represented among them.

Colonel Guthrie is also bringing with him the McLean Highlanders' Band, consisting of thirty kilted pipers and nine kilted drummers. During the week the Highlanders will parade every day, in full regalia of kilt and sporran, plaid and glengarry bonnet, and, accompanied by their pipers, will visit every quarter of New York, and adjoining towns as far as Newark. So far as known it will be New York's first glimpse of a really numerous body of Highlanders in uniform, who have earned from the Germans the dreaded nickname of "the ladies of hell."

The Highlanders will be quartered during their stay in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and their meals will be served them by the New York Hotel Men's Association, and will be prepared by a Scotch cook.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British recruiting mission that Director McCall of the Tabulating Division of the State Military Census had turned over to General White the names and addresses of 1,500 registered British subjects in New York State as possible recruits for him. Officers of the British Mission said that this information would undoubtedly be of great value, as they had been compelled previously to depend upon the 1910 census reports and the Immigration Office files.

Recruiting for the United States Army picked up somewhat yesterday, in spite of the bad weather, which usually has an ill effect on enlistments. Colonel Walsh had his squads on motor buses, accompanied by military bands, out in all quarters of the city, with good results. The Mid-Day Minute Men, at 57 Chambers Street, also held a successful rally, the principal speakers being Augustus Thomas and John Philip Sousa.

Colonel Walsh announced yesterday, as of interest to all would-be "bantam" volunteers, that the War Department had lowered the height and weight requirements for the regulars from 5 feet 4 inches and 130 pounds, to 5 feet 1 inch and 110 pounds.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, U. S. N., in charge of the navy recruiting in New York, announced yesterday that he has been authorized to enlist additional men for the Navy Aviation Corps, this corps having been increased by 240 men. Only men of especially high qualifications will be enlisted for this corps, but men chosen may be rated petty officers in three months, if they make good, and may be actually in the flying service in six. The navy's especial needs just now are musicians for the fleet bands, radio electricians, and the aviators. The Hospital Corps and most of the other special branches are practically filled.

RECRUITING FOR ARMY TAKES ON NEW VIGOR

Enlistments Throughout Country Number 1,296 for Monday—New York Still in the Van.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Army recruiting showed increased vigor yesterday, when 1,296 recruits were obtained from the country. New York State continued to lead, recruiting 214 men. Pennsylvania was second, with 152, and Illinois third, with 121. New York and Pennsylvania have now recruited almost the same number of men, but New York lacks several thousand of filling its quota, while Pennsylvania has filled its quota.

The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obt'ned July 9.	Tot. to July 9.		Obt'ned July 9.	Tot. to July 9.
Alabama	5	1,433	Nebraska	19	2,511
Arizona	1	202	Nevada	6	883
Arkansas	3	840	N. Hamp.	2	867
California	54	4,989	New Jersey	74	4,730
Colorado	12	1,318	New Mex.	6	220
Connecticut	29	1,467	New York	214	15,629
Delaware	5	261	North Car.	7	1,068
Dist. of C.	4	325	North Dak.	12	513
Florida	17	1,142	Ohio	63	6,332
Georgia	35	3,513	Oklahoma	1	1,823
Idaho	5	776	Oregon	13	2,387
Illinois	121	13,287	Penn.	152	15,901
Indiana	46	7,565	Rhode Isl.	11	550
Iowa	21	3,904	South Car.		790
Kansas	9	2,986	South Dak.		770
Kentucky	26	2,517	Tennessee	7	1,872
Louisiana	15	1,444	Texas	34	5,099
Maine	8	643	Utah	6	1,374
Maryland	34	926	Vermont		85
Mass.	47	6,068	Virginia	10	1,069
Michigan	32	6,362	Washing'n	13	1,627
Minnesota	32	2,868	West Va.	4	1,418
Mississippi	3	852	Wisconsin	12	1,548
Missouri	41	6,181	Wyoming	5	503
Montana	7	1,113			

Total quota secured, 183,898.
Total acceptances for July 9, 1,296.
Total acceptances since April 1, 141,894.

The net gain in naval recruiting Sunday and Monday was 1,061 men, bringing the total to 130,213. The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 26,770 men, and only 3,230 men are needed to round it out to maximum strength, 30,000.

ARTILLERY AT PLATTSBURG.

Two Batteries Arrive as Vanguard of Militia Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 10.—Battery A, First Field Artillery, New York National Guard, arrived here from Syracuse this afternoon under command of Captain Verbeck. Battery C from Binghamton, commanded by Captain Charles Blakesley, arrived in Plattsburg late tonight. The remainder of the artillery regiment, consisting of Batteries B, D, E, and F, with Colonel Merrit H. Smith, is to leave New York tomorrow morning.

The artillerymen will encamp in the field south of the barracks, which was the camp of the Seventh Training Regiment last Summer. Water has been piped to the field and contractors are finishing mess shacks. A. Y. M. C. A. tent has been put up for the guardsmen.

A tract of ground on the Little Au Sable River, ten miles south of Plattsburg, has been leased for next week's battalion manoeuvres. Overnight hikes are scheduled for the coming week, and the men will bivouac on this land.

Both New York and New England infantry candidates were drilled today in bayonet fighting over the special course constructed last week under the direction of Major Koehler. Battalions were divided into groups of fourteen men, which were placed in the first line trenches. In response to their commander's whistle the men climbed over the parapet, struggled through wire entanglements, and attacked a line of suspended dummies. They next leaped over two hurdles into a trench and bayonetted a row of prone figures, and, after jabbing at another set of dummies, disappeared over an embankment. Another group of fourteen followed the first down the course, with the result that there was a succession of charges over the embankment and a constant stream of men returning to repeat the attacks.

RAIN AT MADISON BARRACKS.

Students Again Confine Their Work to Indoor Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 10.—Rain again drove the candidates at the Madison Barracks Training Camp to cover today, and the usual rainy day conferences were held. There is a fascination about the daily drills and marches that the men have become accustomed to, and when they miss a day off the parade ground drilling they are disappointed.

The infantry companies took up the study of building modern trenches today. It is the intention of the regular army instructors to begin this work in earnest this week. Trenches are to be constructed that will accommodate battalions. Digging a trench nowadays means not merely a cover, but a regular field home. The European belligerents, the candidates have been told, make their trenches as commodious as possible, and the reserve candidates here are to pattern after the latest model.

DRAFT LAW PUZZLES SOLVED BY RULINGS

Brig. Gen. Crowder Makes Procedure Plain for Local Exemption Boards.

HUNDREDS HAD INQUIRED

Mayor's Committee Submitted Questions to Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Who Got Answers from Provost Marshal.

Important rulings on certain provisions of the selective draft law were transmitted to the Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, acting as the representative of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., in general charge of the enforcement of the selective draft law. Hundreds of inquiries have been made of the Mayor's committee concerning the duties and powers of the exemption boards, and Philip J. McCook for the Mayor's committee submitted a list of questions to General Stotesbury. His answer, received by telegraph yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

Following are rulings of Provost Marshal General on your questions wired July 6:

Government will make arrangements to appeal cases to district boards where necessary. The local boards do not receive oral testimony. All proof by affidavit. There will be no oral or other arguments.

Where adequate clerical assistance is not volunteered, employment of necessary clerical assistants at expense not exceeding $2.50 a day per person is authorized. Necessity of employment will be certified on voucher by Chairman of each board.

When public buildings are not available for use as offices by district and local boards, each board may lease necessary rooms for period of one month, with privilege of renewal from month to month until Dec. 31, 1917. No lease made by local boards shall become effective until approved by Governor, no lease made by a district board shall become effective until approved by the Secretary of War.

Section 7 of the regulations holds that boards shall convene in their respective jurisdictions in places designated by majority thereof, but General Crowder rules as follows: "No requirement that boards sit in jurisdictional area. While boards shall not inconvenience those who are to appear before it where it is more convenient to use public buildings bureau ordinarily used for public purposes, the board may sit where it convenient to persons who are to appear before it."

Local boards should demand all cards from registration boards as soon as organized. It is impossible for us to suggest method of separating or distributing cards; that must be taken care of by you. It would seem that this duty devolves upon the Assembly Board of Registration, which is more familiar with the situation than are newly appointed exemption boards.

There is no truth in the statement that persons not of draft age cannot be clerical assistants. LOUIS W. STOTESBURY,
The Adjutant General.

While the local exemption boards have been named by the President and, in most instances, those appointed have accepted, up to last night no word had been received by the Mayor's committee concerning the personel of the District Board, which is still to be named. It was said last night that of the 189 local boards in the city, only one has reported its preliminary work completed and has turned in its completed and numbered list to the Mayor. This board is in Flushing, and the Chairman of it is William H. Yale.

It was said yesterday that the Government has been asked to name a central board of exemptions for New York City, to act as a clearing house for the local boards. This board would in no way interfere with the District Board the jurisdiction which includes New York City, except Brooklyn and Queens, and the Hudson River counties.

QUEENS DOCTORS ON HIS LIST.

Chairman De Bragga Sent It to Mayor's Committee, He Says.

Joseph H. De Bragga, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, admitted yesterday that he had submitted a list of doctors to serve in the draft exemption boards in that county to the Mayor's Committee on Defense. It was in turn submitted to Governor Whitman, and the appointments were made on his recommendation, he added. The Chairman insisted that he had not used any influence to advance the interest of his organization.

Comment on his action had been caused by the fact that at first the task of selecting doctors for this service was turned over to a committee of the Mayor's Defense League in Queens, of which Dr. Joseph J. Kindred and Dr. Neil O. Fitch were members. These were delegated to make up a list of thirty names, and Dr. Fitch said yesterday, only two of that list were chosen.

ALBANY, July 10.—An emphatic denial that partisanship had entered in the slightest degree in the formation of the exemption boards in Bronx, Queens, or any other county was made by Governor Whitman tonight. At the Executive Chamber it was said that an impression had been created that the names submitted by medical societies and by the Mayor's Committee of New York for membership on the boards had been changed at Albany, especially in regard to the medical members, and that political favoritism had been shown in the selection of their successors. The Executive Chamber and the Adjutant General's office declared that appeals had been made to the Democratic and Republican leaders throughout the State to assist in making up the boards, and that the reasons for any changes in the medical membership could be explained by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, who had supervision over the selections. Dr. Biggs was out of town today.

DRAFT DATE STILL IN DOUBT.

General Crowder Waits for Returns of All Local Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Brig. Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General in charge of the draft army machinery, said tonight that no date had been set for the draft. It was impossible yet to definitely name the date, he said, because the Exemption Boards had not completed the serial numbering of the registration lists in their respective local districts.

The statement has been unofficially made that the draft would take place next Saturday. General Crowder said that this was mere guesswork, because no one knew whether the numbering of the registration lists would be finished by that time. So far only half the States have reported as completely organized.

The draft probably will be ordered within twenty-four hours after the Provost Marshal General has been officially notified that the last Exemption Board has completed the proper numbering of the registration lists.

There are nearly 5,000 registration districts in the country, with an Exemption Board for each district. The smallest number registered in any one district is about 185 persons. The largest number in any one district is about 9,000.

Secretary Baker and General Crowder are still refusing to divulge the method of determining the order in which the men will be drafted, but they have now completed the plan.

There will be no nation-wide key numbers. All the numbers to be picked will be drawn at Washington. This has been definitely determined. But instead of picking a set of numbers that will fit corresponding numbers in each of the 5,000 local districts, it is the plan to pick key numbers for different groups of districts, on account of the varying size of the districts in number of registrants.

ORDAINS NEXT SUNDAY TO PRAY FOR SOLDIERS

Gov. Whitman by Proclamation Calls Upon People of State to Send Up Invocations.

ALBANY, July 10.—By proclamation, Governor Whitman today appointed Sunday, July 15, the day on which the State National Guard forces will be taken over into Federal service by direction of President Wilson, as a day of patriotic prayer. The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, on the fifteenth day of July the troops of our National Guard will be, by proclamation of the President, taken over into the Federal service of the United States and sent out of the State to Federal concentration camps; and

"Whereas, there will shortly also be taken into the Federal service by means of the operation of the military conscription law our State's quota of men for the United States Army;

"Now, therefore, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do appoint Sunday, July 15, as a day upon which all our people, of whatever religion or creed, shall repair to their houses of worship and offer up prayer to Almighty God, on behalf of our gallant young manhood now about to go forth to battle in a most righteous cause in the armies of our beloved nation, discharging thus their duty as worthy descendants of our ancestors, who, while gaining for us our liberty, acknowledged in their Declaration of Independence their firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence."

WILL GUARD CAMPS AGAINST MENINGITIS

Public Health Authorities Alive to Danger When Many Soldiers Come Together.

COMPILE NATIONAL FIGURES

New York Unusually Free from the Disease at This Time, Says Commissioner Emerson.

The New York Medical Journal says in its current issue that health figures compiled by the Public Health Service show that there are many cases of cerebrospinal meningitis in the United States, and that New York is not free from the disease. Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, said last night that the figures of his department showed that the disease in this city was diminishing, but agreed with The Medical Journal that the facts should be generally known, so that precautions against the disease may be taken in training camps elsewhere.

"The point where an endemic condition may be said to pass into the status of an epidemic is a fine statistical distinction," says The Medical Journal.

"The United States Public Health Service, as was pointed out in a recent issue of the Journal, has presented figures which justify its conclusion that the incidence of cerebrospinal meningitis in this country since the beginning of the year has reached epidemic proportions. The knowledge of the prevalence of this highly dangerous infection is of the utmost importance in the present national crisis.

"The prevalence of cerebrospinal meningitis, which is greatest in Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Hartford, and New York, indicates the distinct possibility of the invasion of our training camps by the disease. The close association of large groups of persons makes camps, as is well known, a fertile field for such a calamity. Other circumstances, the regularity and discipline of the life, the hardening effect of the outdoor exposure, together with the excellent medical supervision, militate against it.

"The medical military authorities with the physical care of large groups in their hands should be forewarned concerning the prevalence of cerebrospinal meningitis, and the general practitioner should keep in closest touch with all cases of the disease and with the civil authorities."

Those who guard the health of New York as well as the United States Health Service are well aware of the danger, it was said yesterday, and steps are already being taken to protect the military camps. In meeting the situation the authorities have the benefit of experience gained in England and France, for the disease has appeared in the camps there only to be stamped out by isolation and the modern methods of dealing with it.

"If there is no epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis, and the United States Health Service does not say so," said Commissioner Emerson. "There is very little increase here over the average for the last ten years. Philadelphia has had, in proportion to its size, five times as many cases as New York. The warning against the disease is proper, however. I think the Public Health Service has been misquoted in the statement that accredits it to the use of the word epidemic.

"When the disease appears in epidemic form the health officers find that between 60 and 85 per cent. of those coming into contact with a sick case in the home or camp groups are carriers of the disease. For the past five years the Department of Health has made a special examination of all members of home groups who have been in contact with cases of cerebrospinal meningitis and finds a very small proportion of carriers. Secondary cases in the same family or household have not occurred, which is of itself a good evidence that the disease is not in epidemic form in this city. This is the time of the year when it is least prevalent, and it has been falling off rapidly in New York."

Dr. Emerson said there was an epidemic here in 1905, and as there are some who hold that it recurs every twelve years, he is having a special watch kept on cerebrospinal meningitis, as he wants to show that the twelve-year period is a myth. There have been four cases in this city since July 1 and about 190 cases since the first of the year.

"Two hundred cases in a city the size of New York, with forty-five deaths, is not enough," says Dr. Emerson, "to justify any one considering it epidemic."

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Due Jan. 1st, 1932
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Netting 5½%
These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000 and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street

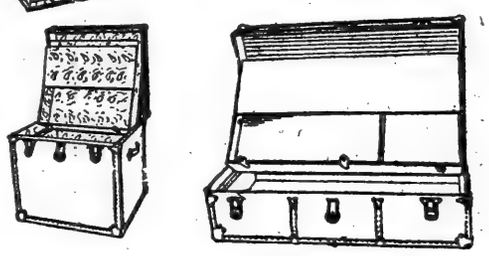
White Blouses, $3.98
Sheer and Dainty
Lawn blouse, hand-tucked and hand-drawn; collar worn high or low.
Tucked batiste, pointed real Filet lace on collar and cuffs.
Embroidered dots on cascade frill and collar of batiste blouse.
Novel combination of linen and batiste with spray hand embroidery.
And others, each as prettily styled.
Flag Button, Free—Present this ad.
Second Floor.
Bloomingdale's
All Cars Transfer to Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Crocker
Black Hats and White Hats suitable for All occasions.
Mourning House
375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
Boston, Copley Sq.

— CLEARANCE SALE —
MATERNITY APPAREL
Adaptations from the newest modes for the Mother-To-Be. Effectively conceal condition. Are just as satisfactory after figure returns to normal. Prices no higher than ordinary clothes.
Dresses 1.95 to 54.50 | Suits 5.95 to 34.75
Coats 5.95 to 39.75 | Skirts 1.95 to 19.85
Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

Light Summer Luggage
Constructed purposely for vacation use: sturdy, portable, dust-proof, protective to summer apparel.
MARK CROSS LONDON

Combination wardrobe trunk for men and women, green fibre covering and binding, flowered lining, nine garment hangers, five drawers in all; top one with lock and key; drawer for men's hats, two interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats; shoe box; measurements, 40x22x22½ inches.... $29.50



Hat trunk (at left), green fibre covering, black binding, flowered lining, tray, 4 hat-forms in body; size 24 inch..... $15.00
Steamer trunk (at right), square construction, green fibre covering, black binding, tan linen lining, tray; 36-40 inch..... $13.50—$15.50
Initials painted, free of charge.
New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
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Mark Cross The World's Greatest Leather Stores
Boston 145 Tremont St.
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Shoe Specialists for 60 Years
Andrew Alexander
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Reduced Prices on
All Summer Shoes
for men and women. Every distinctively summer style we have is substantially reduced.
Men's Oxfords—tan and black—were $8 to $12, now
$6.85, $7.45 and $8.50
Women's Shoes—tan, black and white—were $6 to $10
$4.75 to $8.75
Practically complete sizes in nearly all styles.

WURLITZER
MELVILLE CLARK APOLLO
Player Piano
Contains the following patented devices necessary to produce correct music.
HUMAN TOUCH
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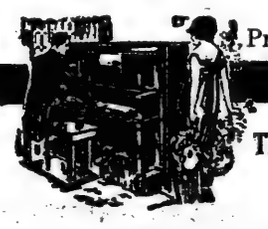
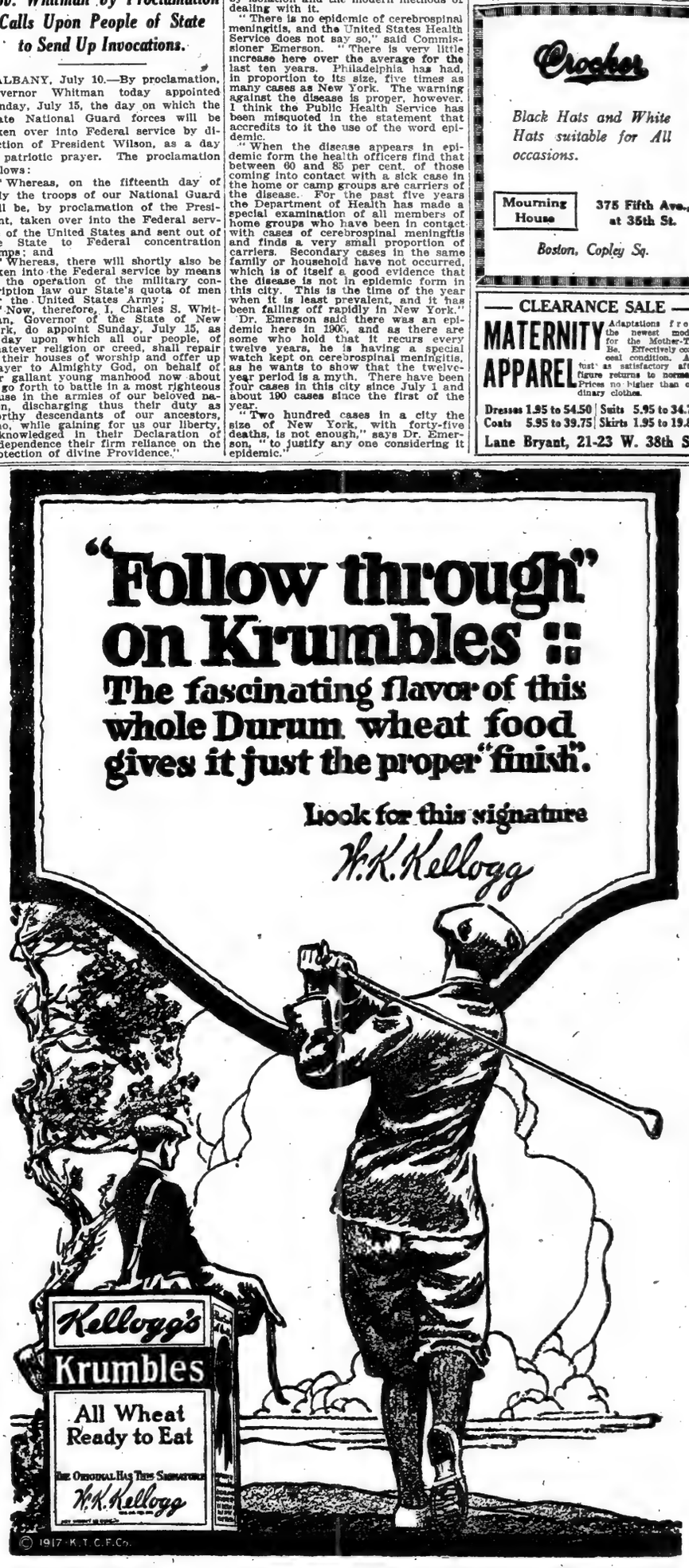
Why consider one without these important features?
Write for Booklet A.
Prices from $625



The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 115 W. 40th St., N. Y. East of B'way.

"Follow through" on Krumbles
The fascinating flavor of this whole Durum wheat food gives it just the proper "finish."
Look for this signature
W. K. Kellogg



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SECESSION URGED IN LOWER CANADA

French Catholic Papers in Quebec Province Engaged in Open Campaign of Sedition.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS FEW

One French-Canadian Battalion Disbanded to Fill Ranks of Others—Desertions on Wholesale Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 10.—Emboldened by the apparent inactivity of the authorities against the campaign of sedition which is being sedulously fostered throughout the Province of Quebec and in which the clergy are taking an unostentatious, but none the less active and influential, part in the country districts, La Croix, a Roman Catholic Church organ published in Montreal, has at last frankly and pointedly advocated a policy of "down with conscription."

This is followed up immediately by an editorial in L'Idéal Catholique, which is generally considered to be the semi-official organ of the Roman Catholic Church here, in which the writer, Joseph Bégin, who is also an assistant editor of La Croix, urged Quebec to secede from the Confederation, form a French republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and impose taxes on all exports from Ontario passing down the St. Lawrence. That such a utopia would be impossible of realization unless Quebec chose to fight the rest of the Dominion and the Federal power as well, does not apparently weigh with L'Idéal Catholique.

Under ordinary circumstances nobody would pay attention to such utterances as those which have appeared in La Croix and L'Idéal Catholique, but as both these organs are considered to be semi-official organs of the archdiocese of Montreal, and as Archbishop Bruchesi has not seen fit to remonstrate with their editors—has, in fact, allowed the articles to pass without any comment—people here, Catholic and Protestant alike, are saying that the Archbishop, if he had not approved of the sentiments expressed, would assuredly have taken some action.

His Grace does not ordinarily interfere with the press except when they comment upon matters of religion, but in this instance it is held that interference would have been more than justified, and that in the absence of any it is legitimate to assume that the Archbishop does not disapprove of the disloyal propaganda carried on by those advocating secession and similar seditious things.

L'Ideal Catholique's Article.

Following is the article from L'Idéal Catholique which shows to what lengths the clerical press in this province is going unchecked by the authorities:

"In many quarters it is being asked whether autonomy for Lower Canada could effectively help the French-Canadians spread through the English province of the west and Ontario.

"Our voices under autonomy would be indisputably stronger because more independent and less hampered by the shackles that our enemies might put upon us here by threatening us with severe penalties if we dare to speak too loudly or too strongly. It is one of the numerous faults of the English that they prefer to treat with a strange power and accord to that power what it demands when their own interests are at stake rather than to concede the slightest justice to a people with whom they live and whom the English, in their foolish pride, would like to make base slaves.

"Free in our actions, fearing no more the Anglo-Saxon rancor, we could easily, under the régime of Lower Canada, make the majority in Ontario listen to reason.

"We should have for this purpose some excellent means—the tariff, the custom duties, and the right of passage through our territory by our river and our railways, which we could, if need be, refuse to Upper Canada.

"It has been well said that the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have all the natural riches desirable. We have nothing to envy the other parts of Canada. The new territory of Ungava, which we have annexed of late years, offers us another inexhaustible resource. Two hundred million inhabitants could easily live in lower Canada.

"In pamphlets, in newspapers, on street posters, and elsewhere the duty of the French race in America is often spoken of. But this duty will not be accomplished without our active and intelligent co-operation. For some years our acquaintance with the other races has been of such a sort as to draw us from the path that might lead to this happy friendship. We have exhausted our vital forces in useless efforts and without system in the pursuit of secondary interests or in the application of remedies to our sores that only have the effect of a bandage applied to a wooden leg.

"The time is come to change our tactics; to build no more upon the shifting sand, but upon a solid rock, and to build a structure which will resist alike the blows of time and the attacks of our enemies."

In the face of this campaign and the official figures published in Parliament, verified and certified as official and correct, the plea of the anti-conscriptionists here that voluntary conscription will meet all requirements is admitted even by the more reasonable sections of the Liberal press to be futile. The actual number of French-Canadians Quebec Province has sent into khaki is 7,000. The balance of the total of 14,000 French-Canadians from the entire Dominion in khaki went from other Provinces. The population of Quebec is 1,605,339 French-Canadians and 313,103 English-speaking Canadians.

What Recruiting Records Show.

The entire record of French-Canadian recruiting throughout the period of the war is regarded as putting the Province to shame. The first official declaration that the French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec were not doing their duty to the empire as well as was expected of them was furnished by the decision of Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, in disbanding the 206th French Canadian Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Pagnuelo. This unit was authorized at the beginning of the year, and when disbanded was at strength of about 500 men. It was found to be impossible to complete any of the French-Canadian battalions recruiting in the Province and the 206th was sacrificed in order to help fill up the gaps in the ranks of the others.

With the exception of the Twenty-second Battalion not a single French Canadian unit has ever been brought up to full strength without drafts from other units. The Forty-first Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Archambault, had to get a big draft from the Fifty-seventh Battalion, and the commanding officer is now back in Canada. The Sixty-ninth, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dansereau, who got rapid promotion from a lieutenancy in the Fourteenth Battalion, drew forth another draft from the Fifty-seventh, commanded by Lieut. Col. E. T. Paquet, and the Sixty-ninth had to be broken up into drafts. Then came the 150th Battalion, raised by Lieut. Col. H. Barre. This was transferred from Montreal away down to Amherst, N. S., and never completed, owing to the continual weeding out process and the number of deserters each month.

The 163d Battalion, raised by Major Oliver Asselin, the Nationalist leader, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Desrosiers, who came back from the front for the purpose, was recruited to over 1,000 men. The strength was over 1,000 on the day when they were told they were going overseas, but by the time they sailed—not for France, but for Bermuda—they had been reduced to 500 by wholesale desertions, and less than 500 landed in Bermuda, where they relieved English regiments who welcomed the chance of fighting instead of guarding dockyards and coal piles.

Then came the 178th Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Girouard, which required within a score of 700 men to complete it. This was authorized a little before the 206th Battalion, and so the men who enrolled in the latter unit went to help fill up the ranks of the 163d and the 178th.

In the face of this record and with the French Canadian press almost a unit against conscription, and the French clerical press advocating secession, the rest of Canada sees in Quebec's attitude nothing but the most astounding disloyalty, and is now determined to insure that Quebec shall not prevent the Dominion from doing its duty to the men at the front.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK

Three Destroyed by U-Boats—French Liner Also Lost.

LONDON, July 10.—The sinking of the Norwegian steamships Henrik (2,829 tons gross) and Lovvakken by German submarines is reported in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. The crews were saved.

The Norwegian steamship Victoria II. (2,788 tons) was sunk by a German submarine when on the way to the United States. One lifeboat, in which were a number of the crew, was lost.

PARIS, July 10.—The French liner Caledonien was sunk by a mine or torpedo in the Mediterranean June 30, according to an announcement issued last night by the Ministry of Marine. Fifty-one persons were lost, and 380 were saved.

The Caledonien was a vessel of 4,140 gross tons, built in 1882 and owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Paris.

ORLEANS CAPTAIN INJURED.

Tucker in Water an Hour After His Ship Was Torpedoed.

PARIS, July 10.—Captain Allen D. Tucker of the American steamship Orleans, which was recently torpedoed, arrived in Paris yesterday, limping from an injury to his foot due to a gangway falling on it when the ship was being sunk.

The Orleans went down within ten minutes after it had been hit by the torpedo. Captain Tucker was in the water more than an hour before being picked up by one of his own boats.

TRAWLER FIGHTS AIRCRAFT.

British Ship Destroys Two Raiders and Captures Prisoners.

LONDON, July 10.—The Commodore at Lowestoft, says an official statement, reports that yesterday the British armed trawler Iceland destroyed two enemy seaplanes and brought four prisoners into port.

The two seaplanes destroyed were out to torpedo shipping, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Lowestoft. One of them came down to launch a torpedo, and was attacked and destroyed by the armed trawler. The other went to the rescue of the first and was likewise destroyed.

BAN ON "PACIFIST" FLAG.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones Forced to Haul Down Banner with White Border.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 10.—A United States flag bordered with white was ordered hauled down from over the Clear Lake camp of the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, a pacifist member of the Ford peace expedition, today. Sheriff Bob Whipple served notice on the minister that the flag must be lowered and the white margin removed to comply with Federal statutes.

Mr. Jones complied with the Sheriff's order and lowered the flag. It was learned that the Sheriff acted upon orders from the United States District Attorney.

WATERFRONTCLOSED TO ENEMY ALIENS

Residents and Employes Included in Regulations Effective Today.

ARREST FOR DISOBEDIENCE

Marshal McCarthy Calls on All Good Citizens to Notify Him of Violations.

Drastic orders for the enforcement of the military regulations, which will make the entire waterfront of New York City a barred zone, into which all Germans are forbidden to enter, and which prohibit the employment of Germans in any maritime occupations, on shore or at sea, will become effective this morning. Signs will be posted along the New York and Brooklyn waterfronts this morning reading:

NOTICE TO ENEMY ALIENS.

All enemy aliens must keep off all docks, wharves, and piers in the Southern District of New York. They must not be employed in any maritime occupations in the waters adjacent to the Southern District of New York.

Any enemy alien found on any dock, pier, or wharf, or employed in any maritime occupation will be immediately arrested.

It is the duty of all good citizens to notify this office of any violation of any of the foregoing rules.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
JAMES M. POWER, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York, (Brooklyn.)

It also became known yesterday that all Germans who live in the waterfront zones, or who have employment on any pier, or any ship, or in any other capacity which would require their presence in the harbor or the East or North Rivers, must immediately seek other employment.

Until yesterday there were in the employ of the United States Government, at one of the great military transport terminals on the Atlantic seaboard, about 200 German subjects who for weeks past have been helping load United States Army transports and who have recently had exceptional opportunities to witness the departure of some units of General Pershing's army. This condition was ended by the dismissal from the Government service of about 400 men, all of whom before war was declared had been in the employ of German steamship companies. Up to yesterday they have been working for the Quartermaster's Department of the army. Half of those discharged are American citizens.

It was not until it became known that the Germans had advanced information of the departure of the Pershing expedition that the Government decided to dispense with the services of all German subjects and Americans who had been employed by German steamship agencies. When the Government took over the German steamship properties Secret Service agents found on the Hoboken piers millions of dollars worth of supplies apparently intended to have been shipped to European neutrals in neutral bottoms, and subsequently delivered to the German Government. These supplies included about $2,000,000 worth of copper, $1,500,000 worth of tungsten ore, and several millions of dollars' worth of war material.

WOMAN GATEMAN GIVES UP.

Miss Ward Found Job at Railway Crossing Too Hard.

PITMAN, N. J., July 10.—Her muscles sore and her back nearly broken, Miss Kate Ward has given up the job as gate tender at the Pitman Avenue crossing of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad. She will probably be transferred to the flag crossing at Sewell, where there are no gates and where her duties will be lighter. Miss Ward formerly worked in a munition factory and has plenty of pluck, but as she said: "I weigh just 106 pounds and the gates weigh 94 pounds."

She had to raise and lower the gates about seventy times a day. Railroad agents are looking for a stronger woman for the job.

WOMEN GUARD CROSSINGS.

New Haven Railroad Employs Two for Flag Duty at Mansfield, Mass.

MANSFIELD, Mass., July 10.—The employment of women to take the places of men as guards at the crossings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad here was announced today. The flagwomen, Mrs. Eugene Hardy and Mrs. William Hartley, are stationed at crossings on the Norton division, and each is on duty six hours a day.

They are the first of their sex to enter this branch of the railroad service in Massachusetts.

STEELWORKER HELD AS SPY.

Karl Kaufman Arrested in Munition Plant—Has Secret Drawings.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 10.—Karl Kaufman, who is thought by the police to be a German agent, was arrested here today. The police say he had technical drawings of local munitions plants and a considerable correspondence with persons in Germany.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Kaufman was employed by the Inland Steel Company. He is believed to have worked in munitions plants at Gary, Ind.; Pittsburgh, New Duluth, Wis., and Youngstown, Ohio.

TWO GERMANS INTERNED.

One in Niagara Plot—The Other Stabbed a Militiaman.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Orders for the detention of Heinrich Orthmann and Peter Baches, on the ground that they are a menace to the welfare of the nation, have been received from Washington, and the men are held here today pending removal to detention camps.

Baches is said to have admitted a part in a plot to blow up a power plant at Niagara Falls in Canada. He fled to Ottawa, Ill., where he was caught. Orthmann is accused of stabbing a member of the Illinois National Guard during an argument over the war.

TRIED TO FREE GERMANS.

Soldier Held for Cutting Hole in Barricade at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—German sailors interned at Fort McPherson had no knowledge of a hole being cut in their wire barricade, army officers conducting an investigation said today. The cutting was done from the outside and without co-operation of the Germans.

A sentinel detained last night was still held today. He is a native of Poland.

ENLISTED MEN CATCH BOGUS ARMY OFFICER

Salute with the Left Hand Betrays "First Lieut." Krohnengold.

FAINTED WHEN ARRAIGNED

Prisoner Had Visited Governors Island and Exchanged Courtesies with Officers There.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, in New York, received a hurry-up call from the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, yesterday afternoon. Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau, was in consultation with Assistant Chief Joseph M. Baker, when the telephone on Captain Offley's desk rang.

"Hello, hello! What's up, who' this, what can I do for you?" Captain Offley asked the excited man at the other end of the wire.

"Come quick, this is Whitehall Street, and Lieutenant Krohengold is here. He just arrived. Hurry up before he goes."

"Who is Lieutenant Krohengold, and why should I send somebody down there to see him?" demanded Captain Offley.

"He's not a Lieutenant at all, and that's why we want you to hurry down here and get him?" the man at the other end answered.

Two agents of the bureau were ordered to Whitehall Street and ten minutes later they were abreast the South Ferry Building. On the corner was a young man entirely surrounded by soldiers. He wore an officers' uniform and a single silver bar glistened from the top of each shoulder, while the insignia on the collar were those of the Medical Corps, U. S. A.

One of the agents wormed himself through the crowd to the place where the man who was dressed like an officer stood.

"Who are you?" the agent demanded.

The man replied by handing the agent a card on which was engraved "First Lieut. Frank O. Krohnengold, Medical Corps, U. S. A."

"Are you an officer of the United States Army?" the agent asked.

"That's my card," the man replied.

"He's no officer in the army," one of the soldiers spoke up, "and we can prove it. His name is not in the register, and he saluted just now with his left hand."

"Are you an officer?" the agent repeated.

"No, Sir; but I am willing to be one," the young man answered somewhat sheepishly.

"Come with us to the Federal Building," said the agent.

And so F. O. Krohnengold, 22 years old, whose home is at 2,000 Mapes Avenue in the Bronx, was transferred from Whitehall Street to the Federal Building. A complaint charging him with impersonating an officer of the army was drawn up and signed by Assistant United States District Attorney Edward W. McDonald. The "First Lieutenant" was then arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock.

"Why did you try to pass yourself off as an army officer?" the Commissioner asked.

Before he could reply "Lieutenant" Krohnengold toppled over in a faint. When he had revived he told his story. He said that for three weeks he had been going about town in the garb of a First Lieutenant. He had visited the Army Building several times and had even paid his respects at the headquarters of the Eastern Department on Governors Island. He had exchanged cards with real officers and had saluted and been saluted by scores of enlisted men and nobody ever suspected him of being a bogus officer until an officer in the Army Building looked up "First Lieut." Krohnengold and found his name was not in the army register.

Commissioner Hitchcock held Krohnengold in $1,500 bail for an examination next Monday. "Lieutenant" Krohnengold, who is said to be a son of a well-to-do manufacturer of clothing, had not furnished bail up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

One of the Federal agents asked the prisoner why he had tried to pass as an officer.

"I did it to stimulate recruiting," he said.

Krohnengold was born in this country and his father is a naturalized citizen.

COCCHI CONFESSION ACCUSES POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

Cocchi was in great fear of being brought back to this country where he would face the electric chair.

The Grand Jury not only failed to find an indictment yesterday against Police Lieutenant William Browne, but dismissed the charge against him. Lieutenant Browne had been accused by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein of falsely stating that A. M. Brown, in reporting the disappearance of Ruth Cruger on Feb. 13, had asked that the report be treated as confidential, and of falsely saying that he had assigned Detective Willi to search for the girl. The Grand Jury permitted Lieutenant Browne, at his request, to waive immunity and testify before it. After hearing his explanation, the Grand Jurors voted to dismiss the charges. Lieutenant Browne still faces trial at Police Headquarters, but his ability to support his statements before the Grand Jury is expected to tell greatly in his favor at the hearings. Lieutenant Browne put in an application to be retired twenty minutes before the charges against him were filed, while his official record was still clear. Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, who is conducting the Grand Jury inquiry with John T. Dooling, said that the charge against Browne would be resubmitted to the Grand Jury.

It was reported at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that James W. Osborne would be employed as a Special Assistant District Attorney to prosecute the Grand Jury inquiry into the police failure in the Cruger case to relieve the inquiry of any suggestion that it was a political move on the part of a Democratic District Attorney to injure the Fusion administration. This report came on good authority, but no one in the District Attorney's office was ready to confirm it.

When Mr. Osborne was asked about the report, he said it would be discourteous for him to discuss the matter, and referred questioners to Governor Whitman. The appointment of Mr. Osborne, it was reported, was to be made by Mr. Swann at the request of Governor Whitman.

Seek to Reach Police Heads.

The nature of the evidence being gathered by District Attorney Swann's assistants indicated that proof of negligence on the part of civil service members of the Police Department would be only a part of the matter covered, and that the chief evidence which would go before the Grand Jury would be offered to show that the department had been badly governed; that slovenly detective methods had passed for so long without criticism that they had become the standards among detectives, and that the detective bureaus had become demoralized through lack of administrative control.

District Attorney Swann said that evidence of lax methods, whether indicating criminal negligence or not, would be put before the Grand Jury, and that the Grand Jury would be at liberty to find any presentment it chose recommending reorganization or reform.

Evidence of this sort which Assistant District Attorney Dooling received yesterday came from friends who acted for the Crugers. On the night of the girl's disappearance, it was said, they telephoned to Police Headquarters asking for the Police Commissioner, for Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull, and for Chief Inspector Schmittberger. They were informed that neither could be reached. They then asked who was in charge of the Headquarters Detective Bureau at the time, and the man at the telephone answered: "I am."

"Who are you?" was asked.

"I am Policeman Flynn."

According to the witnesses who told their story to District Attorney Dooling, the policeman insisted that he was the man in charge, in spite of explanations that the case was extremely important and that a high police official was wanted.

George H. Olney, a lawyer of 68 William Street, is one of those who telephoned to Police Headquarters for the Crugers on that night and Helen Cruger, a sister of the murdered girl, is another.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said also that he had received evidence that, although fifty-six members of the Police Department were assigned to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau on Feb. 13, only two men were on duty that night when the girl's disappearance was first reported there.

Will Inquire into Indifference.

Among features which the Grand Jury will investigate is the great difficulty which the Crugers and their friends say they experienced in getting the police to accept reports of the girl's disappearance; next, their difficulty in getting the police to take an interest in the case; next, their failure, in spite of persistent personal appeals to Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Scull, to get the police to discard the theory that the girl had eloped, in the face of a great mass of facts which tended to prove that she had met with foul play.

One of the central points of the case will be the report of Detective Lagarenne, in which he said that he "searched the cellar." It will be decided first whether his superficial search was less than was called for by his orders from his superiors. Then inquiries will be made as to how many of his superiors read the report and accepted the bare statement that he had "searched" the cellar, without inquiring what he had actually done in the way of searching it and what he had found. It was pointed out that the subsequent handling of the case by the police and others proceeded on the theory that the cellar had been adequately searched. This part of the inquiry will be made to determine whether responsibility should not be fixed at Police Headquarters for accepting reports from detectives which describe things in broad generalizations.

The trial of three Lieutenants and two detectives at Police Headquarters on charges drawn by Chief Inspector Schmittberger was blocked yesterday by District Attorney Swann, who summoned the defendants to testify before the Grand Jury. Mr. Swann then telephoned to Commissioner Woods and asked him to postpone the police trials until after the Grand Jury hearing, which was agreed to. Mr. Swann took this step at the suggestion of Governor Whitman that no investigation into the case should paralyze the Grand Jury inquiry. Mr. Swann had an interview on Monday with Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who caused the search which resulted in the discovery of the girl's body, will be called before the Grand Jury today for examination as to her reports that she was embarrassed and hindered by the police in her search for the missing girl.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

ARE NOW HOLDING

Radical Sales
of current fashions

$55 to $150 Suits—at $25 and $38
The balance of many lines; for street, sports and semi-dress.

$55 to $145 Dresses—at $35, $50, $65
Summer Frocks—Tailored Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dance Frocks—a resume of remaining regular stocks, together with many styles lately made from reserve materials.

$45 to $95 Cloth Coats—at $18 and $35
Various styles, colors and materials—a clearance of many lines.

$95 to $125 Silk Coats—at $50
Tailored styles for street and afternoon; of taffeta, satin, etc.

$35 Silk Outing Skirts—at $25
Of silk tricot; in fashionable sports shades.

$20 to $25 Tailored Skirts—at $10
For country or mountain wear; of wool materials.

$25 to $45 Jersey Sweaters—at $15
Coat and Slip-on styles; plain and embroidered.

$8 to $18 Sheer White Blouses—at $5 and $10
Imported Handmade Blouses—Greatly Reduced.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

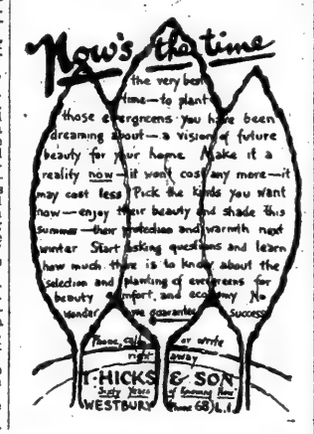
Who Wears Sizes 14½, 15, 15½?
$4.50 to $7.50 Silk Shirts
$3.45

We can only sympathize with the man who doesn't wear sizes 14½, 15 or 15½. For these are sample Shirts and are usually manufactured in these three sizes.

The man who does wear any of these sizes and doesn't attend this sale, deserves sympathy. For an opportunity like this rarely repeats itself. Four fifty to seven fifty silk shirts!—(imagine) at $3.45.

They're the product of a reputable maker—all high grade Shirts—Crepe de Chine, Broad Cloth Silk, Satin Striped Tub Silks, and some superfine Fibre Silks. Only 350 shirts all told. Mostly neckbands,—a few collars attached, a few collars to match. Colorings are beautiful! At three forty-five, men, they're the values of a summer.

SALE BEGINS TODAY! Men's Section—Main Floor, B'd'y and 33rd Street Corner.



Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

Outdoor Opera
Another Victrola Possibility

After a good game of tennis.

All tired out, but satisfied with the thought that the morrow would find you as fresh as a fighting peacock.

Some good music!

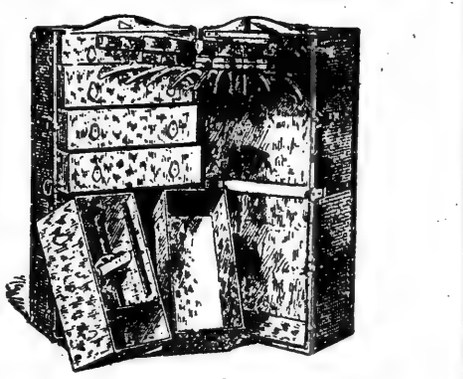
With a Victrola in the home, or out in the garden during these pleasant summer evenings.

One may re-hear some of the splendid selections sung at the Opera last Fall.

For the same stars that sing at the Metropolitan, and the Opera houses of abroad, sing for the Victrola.

And the Victrola reproduces them faithfully.

Victrola X. (illustrated) $75, together with $5 worth of Victor Records, your personal selection, a total of $80, at
$5 down and $5 monthly
VICTROLA SALONS—Eighth Floor



The Three "Gimbel Specials" in
INNOVATION
Wardrobe Trunks
$15 $20 $25

All Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, regardless of their price, are *real innovations.*

There is no reason on earth why they shouldn't be as good as they are.

But!—compared to other wardrobe trunks, the Innovation is so far ahead that there's no need for discussion.

Twenty years of military training would certainly take the civilian kinks out of a man.

A tourist who has travelled for twenty years would not have to "find" his way to Frisco.

Constant improvement for twenty years has made the Innovation the *soldier* and the *tourist* of Wardrobe Trunks.

Trunk demonstrations are a thing of the past!

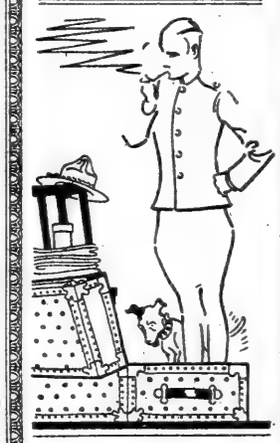
There is nothing to "explain" about an Innovation. Everything has been *simplified.* Sight breeds faith.

The Innovation is the "Wardrobe Trunk without trials or tribulations."

$15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 are feature prices on three Innovation Wardrobe Trunks that always were worth more and are worth still more today, due to the increased cost of everything. (Why, even 2 for 25c collars are 15c each today!) Other Innovation Wardrobe Trunks are priced $30.00 to $90.00.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor
Sole Authorized Agency in New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.



Getting Ready for Service?

Uncle Sam is a good provider — still there are many little conveniences and personal effects a military man must purchase for himself. We have them at prices less than elsewhere.

Officers' Trunks, $13.49
Of three-ply basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lined, all riveted. Brassed trimmed regulation army lock. Fibre tray divided into three parts. Size 31x17x13 in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Service Watches
Worn on the wrist, nickel cases, 15 jewel movement. Some with unbreakable crystals, and with luminous dials and hands.
Swiss make, $11.89 to $24.89
American make, $10.49 to $29.50
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Sewing Kits, 89c
No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Soldiers' Diaries, at 23c
Handylittlepocketmemos in which the "Sammees" and "Teddies" may jot down their daily experiences, paste clippings and snapshots. Also equally convenient log books for the bluejackets.
Macy's—Stationery Dept., Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49 to $71.25
Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Twenty-two different models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Woven Names on Tape
Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Suggestion Headquarters for Military Men

If you want to purchase something for the folks at home or a remembrance for some friend you will leave behind—and are uncertain as to what you should buy—call at the Personal Shopping Bureau. An attendant who knows the store, its merchandise and the wants of people, will assist you in making your selection.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

MEDAL IN WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY IS WON BY DONALD EDWARDS

DONALD EDWARDS IS WESTERN MEDALIST

Has Two-Day Card of 150 in Qualifying Round of Golf Championship.

BOBBY JONES IS BEATEN

Loses in First Match-Play Round to Ned Sawyer—Ouimet in Hard Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Medal honors in the nineteenth annual championship of the Western Golf Association at Midlothian went to Donald Edwards of the home club today after a close contest, in which he nosed out his brother Kenneth by a single stroke. His score for the two days' play was 150. With the souvenir medal apparently in his grasp not far from the home green, Kenneth unloaded too many fives and took 42 coming in. Donald, tugging the last nine at 38, came home with a card of 74.

This close finish prefaced a great afternoon of golf. Starting in a rather cold and colorless morning, the contestants during the afternoon match play round enjoyed a wealth of balmy sunshine that even a Californian would have envied.

It was an afternoon in which the gallery had its fill of close matches, one reaching the twenty-second hole and two the nineteenth. The greatest winning margin was four holes.

Young Bobby Jones of Atlanta, the Southern champion, fell a victim to Ned Sawyer of Bob o' Link, the veteran campaigner winning 3 and 1, with a card of approximately 75, allowing him a 5 on the unplayed hole.

Jesse Guilford of Boston, the Massachusetts champion, was given one of the hardest battles of his career by Walter Crowdus of Olympia Fields, former Cook County champion. Guilford was 3 down at the turn, but eventually got on even terms and pulled out a fine victory on the twenty-second green.

Ouimet Victor Over McIntyre.

Francis Ouimet, former national amateur and open champion, caught a tartar in A. S. McIntyre, a rather inexperienced Chicagoan. Ouimet won the first hole in par four, but took six on the second, two over par and four on the third, one over par, and was one down. He squared the match on the 520-yard fourth with a birdie four and was one up at the sixth, won in par three. Another birdie four on the 490-yard seventh made the Bostonian two up. McIntyre halved the next six holes, but was three down after losing the fourteenth. With a birdie four on the long sixteenth McIntyre kept Ouimet to dormie two, but lost the seventeenth and the match, 3 down and 1 to play.

The Jones-Sawyer match was the main attraction. The former put up a game fight, as in all his previous matches, developed a penchant for finding traps and troubles.

Sawyer won the fourth hole, but played the seventh and the eighth poorly. He won the ninth in a par 4, and they turned all square. A trapped drive cost Jones the short seventh hole, and on the next hole he sliced through a trap into a tough lie, and had to play short of the bunker guarding the green. Sawyer got home with a fine mashie shot from the rough, and won 4 to 5, which put him 3 up.

Bobby Jones Fails by Wayside.

Jones holed a seven-foot putt for a 3 on the thirteenth green, Sawyer missing a twelve-foot putt for a half. A pulled drive to a trap, and a short out, cost Jones the next hole, Sawyer, after a topped drive, getting home with a spanking iron shot. Jones won the next hole with a twenty-five-foot putt, leaving him 1 down and 3 to play. Sawyer won the long sixteenth, 548 yards, with an eighteen-foot putt for a 4.

Jones was trapped on his second shot for the seventeenth and the match was over when his approach fell short.

John G. Anderson, twice runner up in the national amateur championship, also had trouble in his match with Paul Gardner of Chicago, losing 2 down at one time, but he finally overcame his opponent on the seventeenth hole.

Three leading Eastern golfers, two international players, and one Southerner are among the sixteen survivors of the first match round. All the Southern contenders except Reuben Bush of New Orleans were eliminated.

For the first time in a national tournament stymies were abolished under a new rule of the Western Golf Association. Some of the players liked the plan while others said it removed some of the elements of competition.

The summaries:

Qualifying Round, (two days' play.)—Edwards, Midlothian, 76, 74—150; K. F. Edwards, Midlothian, 72, 79—151; F. Ouimet, Boston, 77, 76—153; D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, 80, 74—154; R. H. Bankard, Midlothian, 79, 76—155; W. Crowdus, Olympia Fields, 81, 76—157; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 77, 80—157; A. Stillwell, Chicago, 76, 79—157; P. Adair, Atlanta, 79, 78—158; R. G. Bush, New Orleans, 85, 74—159; F. Nall, Wheaton, 83, 77—160; F. J. Douglas, Bob o' Link, 77, 83—160; A. Seckel, Riverside, 78, 82—160; R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 82, 80—162; P. Hunter, Midlothian, 80, 82—162; T. Prescott, Atlanta, 80, 82—162; R. E. Rolfe, Ridgemoor, 82, 80—162; R. B. Martin, Marquette, 80, 82—162; R. T. Jones, Atlanta, 80, 83—163; A. S. McIntyre, Hinsdale, 80, 83—163; P. Burnett, Maywood, 80, 84—164; J. P. Guilford, Boston, 84, 80—164; R. Hickey, Atlanta, 82, 82—164; P. Gardner, Onwentsia, 83, 82—165; A. Lee, Jr., Detroit, 77, 88—165; J. S. Worthington, England, 82, 83—165; G. D. French, Rock Island, 82, 84—166; J. T. Henry, Jackson Park, 82, 84—166; R. Markwell, Jackson Park, 85, 81—166; J. May, Buenos Aires, 82, 84—166; R. A. Bowker, Marquette, 85, 82—167; J. Peterson, Maywood, 80, 87—167.

First Round, Match Play.—Donald Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Tom Prescott, Atlanta, 3 and 1; J. S. Worthington, England, defeated Perry Adair, Atlanta, 2 and 1; E. H. Bankard, Midlothian, defeated R. Hickey, Atlanta, 2 and 1; J. May, Buenos Aires, defeated F. J. Douglas, Bob o' Link, 2 and 1; P. Burnett, Maywood, defeated A. Stillwell, Chicago, 3 and 2; K. J. Pederson, Maywood, defeated R. E. Rolfe, Ridgemoor, 1 up, 19 holes; J. T. Henry, Jackson Park, defeated A. Seckel, Riverside, 3 and 2; F. Ouimet, Boston, defeated A. S. McIntyre, Hinsdale, 3 and 1; K. F. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated R. E. Martin, Marquette, 1 up, 19 holes; R. G. Bush, New Orleans, defeated A. Lee, Jr., Detroit, 4 and 2; J. P. Guilford, Boston, defeated J. Crowdus, Olympia Fields, 1 up, 22 holes; G. D. French, Rock Island, defeated P. Hunter, Midlothian, 2 and 1; J. C. Anderson, New York, defeated P. Gardner, Onwentsia, 2 and 1; R. A. Bowker, Marquette, defeated R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 3 and 2; R. Markwell, Jackson Park, defeated Parker Nall, Wheaton, 2 and 1; D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, defeated R. T. Jones, Atlanta, 3 and 1.

FALL MAY COMPETE HERE.

Record Holder Invited to Run at K. of C. Games.

Arrangements have been completed by the Knights of Columbus to meet E. H. Fall, the Western Conference athlete and holder of the record for the mile run, who is expected to arrive in New York the latter part of this week. The committee will endeavor to secure the western athlete's entry for their games which are scheduled for Celtic Park on July 22, with the view to having him compete in the Connellan Mile, the feature event of the program. In this race many locally prominent athletes have already entered, among them being Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C., and Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., who is looked upon as an athlete of promise in the distance events. Joie Ray is also scheduled to start.

The 100-yard dash will have three of the best short distance athletes in the metropolitan district as competitors, in P. J. White and P. Verwayen, both of the Salem-Crescent A. C., and Andy Pendleton of the Alpha P. C. C. Johnny Ball of the New York A. C. will start in the 1,000-yard closed event.

GIANTS to-day with CINCINNATI, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm., 50c.—Advt.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF PLAY.

Best Amateurs and Pros in Three Days' Tourney for War Fund.

The best amateur and professional golfers in the country are entered in the series of so-called international team matches for the benefit of the war relief fund which will begin with a competition over the Baltusrol course on July 25, under the auspices of the Professional Golfers' Association of America. The second day's play will be at Siwanoy and the third day's competition will be over the Garden City course. The matches at Siwanoy will be held on July 26 and those at Garden City on July 28.

The four teams which will compete are known as the Scotch Professionals, English Professionals, American Professionals, and a team headed by Jerome Travers. This latter team numbers among its twelve members the leading amateurs in the country. Travers will be the Captain, with the other contestants Francis Ouimet, Oswald Kirkby, Bobby Jones, Perry Adair, John G. Anderson, Norman H. Maxwell, Chick Evans, Eben Byers, Jesse Guilford, W. C. Fownes, and Gardner W. White.

The English-born professional team is made up of Jim Barnes, Gil Nichols, Phil Gaudin, W. H. May, H. Harris, A. Reid, Wilfred Reid, Herbert Strong, George Sargent, Cyril Walker, James West, and Tom Vardon.

On the Scotch team, which is headed by Jock Hutchinson, are W. McFarlane, Bob McDonald, Alex Smith, Isaac Mackie, Fred McLeod, Jack Hobens, Alex Campbell, Jim Donaldson, George Fotheringham, Alex Cunningham, and George Low.

Those who are known as the home-bred professionals are Walter E. Hagen, Mike Brady, Jack Dowling, Tom Kerrigan, George McLean, Tom McNamara, Jack Burke, Otto Hackbarth, Herbert Lagerbiade, Charles Hoffner, Edward Loos, and E. French.

DILLON WINS SLOW BOUT.

Lacks Aggressiveness in Match with Jack Clifford.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, who at one time in his career was looked upon as the leader in his class, last night struck a snag at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn in the person of one Jack Clifford of Brooklyn. Dillon won the honors in the bout with considerable to spare, but his showing on the whole fell far short of what was expected of him and this made the contest uninteresting.

The old snap and aggressiveness which a few months ago made Dillon's name feared by many of the heavyweights of the country were missing from his performance last night. Gone also were his judgment of distance and some of his endurance.

In the earlier rounds Clifford went about his work with confidence and gave Dillon all he could do to gain the honors. After the third session, however, when the Indianapolis boxer got in some of his heavy blows to the face and stomach, Clifford's confidence disappeared, and he was on the defensive to the end. The only round that belonged to Clifford was the third, in which he assumed the aggressive and carried the milling from bell to bell. In all the other rounds Dillon earned the honors. In the latter rounds Dillon served him had Clifford staggering, but missed with attempted decisive blows.

INDIAN ATHLETES ENLIST.

Carlisle Sends Football and Track Men to Fight for Uncle Sam.

Somewhere along the trench lines in Europe the Germans will be introduced to the real thing in Americans in a short time. Most of them are good sports and all of them full-blooded American Indians, former students at the Carlisle School, from which Jim Thorpe, who once stirred up Europe at the Olympic games, was a graduate.

Enoch Owl, George Kaquatosh, and David Crowe are some of the typical names of typical redskins who have enlisted in the army to save democracy. Warrington, football and lacrosse man; Earl Wilbur, holder of the school dash championship and football player; Barry Shenk and Jesse Wofford, both of the football squad, and twenty-two others have already donned the khaki. Welch Teesateski, football star; Isaac Willis, a track performer, and Edward Thorpe, a brother of the famous Jim—but not his equal as an athlete—and a half dozen others are in the navy, and five have joined the Engineer Corps.

Supt. Friscia of the school has announced that, in spite of the depletion of the football squad by enlistment and graduation, football will be continued at the institution this Fall and the schedule as arranged carried out, whether the team is worthy of the reputation of the school or not. He is a firm believer in the game as a developer of the physical Indian, and one that gives the redskin his greatest pleasure as well as helping to develop him mentally in right thinking and quick thinking as well.

ASTRA AND ARIADNE SOLD.

Two Noted Auxiliary Schooner Yachts Change Hands.

Two well-known auxiliary schooner yachts in these waters, Astra and Ariadne, have changed ownership. Both were disposed of in settlement of estates through the agency of Cox & Stevens.

Astra, which is a flush-deck schooner, measuring 106 feet over all, has been purchased jointly by George Bullock and Charles K. Beekman of this city. She was the property of the late Frederick S. Jones of Reading, Penn., and has been used all along the northeastern Atlantic Coast.

Ariadne, which was the property of the estate of James Laughlin, Jr., the Pittsburgh iron man, is now on a cruise along the North Atlantic Coast, the property of a New York yachtsman, whose modesty forbids the mention of his name in connection with the change of ownership. Ariadne is the larger of the two, measuring 130 feet over all. Her home anchorage will be in the waters of Long Island Sound, not far from this city.

Rain Prevents Golf Match.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—Rain late today caused a postponement until tomorrow of the second exhibition golf match for the benefit of the Red Cross, in which Charles "Chick" Evans, Chicago, and Harry G. Legg, Minneapolis amateur, were to meet Thomas Stevens and Arthur Clarkson, Minneapolis profesional, in an 18-hole best ball foursome.

Frankie Burns Beats Brandt.

Frankie Burns, the veteran Jersey City bantamweight, earned the honors over Dutch Brandt of Brooklyn last night in the main ten-round bout at the Pioneer S. C. Burns won on his ability at infighting, at which he excelled his opponent, but the contest was uninteresting at times, when both principals seemed lax in their efforts. In an interesting six-round contest Mike Murphy of Jersey City outpointed Johnny Duff of Hoboken.

Dillon and Greb to Box.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—Jack Dillon, Indianapolis middleweight, and Harry Greb of Pittsburgh have signed to box ten rounds in this city July 30, it was announced today. The bout will probably be held at Forbes Field, the Pittsburgh National League park.

Manager Joe Tinker Fined $100.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Columbus club of the American Association, today was fined $100 by President Hickey for expectorating in Umpire Knapp's face during an argument in a game at Columbus last Thursday. Pitcher Mordecai Brown, who also participated in the against the umpire, was fined $10.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 6; Nashville, 2.
Memphis, 6; Birmingham, 5.
Chattanooga, 8; Mobile, 1.
Atlanta, 10; Little Rock, 8.

YANKS WIN AFTER SEVENTEEN INNINGS

Baker, with His Fifth Hit, Drives Peck Home with Victory —Score Is 7 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—In a great seventeen-inning battle, which was featured alike by brilliant pitching in the pinches and fielding of the spectacular order, the Yankees got the verdict over Fielder Jones's Browns here this afternoon by the score of 7 to 5. With the score tied in the Yanks' half of the seventeenth, two runners on the bases and one out, Frank Baker drove out his fifth hit of the game. The blow scored Peckinpaugh from second with the winning run and chased Pipp from first to third, from where he scored a minute later on a perfectly executed squeeze play by Elmer Miller.

Ray Caldwell and Tim Hendryx divide with Baker the honors of the victory. Caldwell, making his first start since his suspension, came into the game in the eighth inning with the score tied, none out, and a runner on third base. He not only checked the scoring this frame, despite the unfavorable conditions surrounding his entry, but did valiant work in the extra innings when the Browns got runners on the paths.

Hendryx's share in the victory was a fielding masterpiece in the Browns' half of the sixteenth, which prevented the game from ending right there. Marsans had opened the inning with a single to right centre, just out of Hendryx's reach, and Sothron sacrificed him to second base. Shotton connected solidly and drove the ball in the direction of right centre where hits usually fall safe. Marsans set out from second, as the hit seemed a certainty, but Hendryx, running at full speed, stooped low and made a remarkable catch off the grass. He had to go several steps to regain his balance and then he threw to second base for an easy double play on Marsans.

Two misplays by Baumann, one of commission and one of omission, sent the game into extra innings, after the Yankees appeared to have it safely won. With the score 5 to 1 in the Browns' seventh inning and Fisher pitching fine ball, Baumann dropped an easy throw for a force play at second, and three runs came over before the side was retired. But for the error, the Browns could not have scored. In the eighth, Baumann let a fly from Sisler's bat get away from him and the batter got two bases, later carrying over the run which tied up the game and necessitated the overtime play. Before the battle ended Umpire Nallin had chased Johnny Lavan out of the line-up and later he sent Fielder Jones to the clubhouse for remarks made from the bench.

Frank Baker had a great day at bat. He took the plate eight times and got a double, four singles, and three walks, failing only once to reach first base. Manager Donovan was again in uniform, his suspension having been raised this morning.

The Browns began the scoring in the first inning. After Shotton had been retired, Austin Jacobson hit to deep right and fast sprinting carried him to third, while Baker and Pipp were retiring Sloan. Sisler's triple to right sent Austin home.

This run kept the Browns in front until the fifth, when the Yanks scored twice. Baker beat out a hit to Pratt. He got an extra base on Pratt's poor peg to first. Miller's single to right put Baker on third. While Baumann was forcing Miller at second, Austin to Pratt, Baker set out for the plate, and Pratt threw to the grand stand. Baker scored easily and Baumann reached second on the misplay. Alexander's triple to left chased Baumann home and put the Yankees in the lead.

In the sixth, Donovan's men added three more runs. With one out, Aragon walked, Pipp fanned, and Baker scored Aragon with a double to right. Miller lined to center and the ball, after bounding past Jacobson, rolled to deep center field. Miller got a home run on the drive, scoring behind Baker.

The Browns pulled themselves into the game in the seventh, after a chance had been given to retire the side unless Jacobson singled to right, Severeid fouled to Baker, and Lavan grounded to Peck. Peck's throw to Baumann had Jacobson beat, but Paddy dropped the ball and Jake was safe. Rumler batted for Wright, and his single to right filled the bases. While Baumann and Pipp were retiring Shotton, Jacobson scored and the other runners advanced. Austin shot a single to left, and two more runs came across.

In the eighth, the Browns tied up the game. Sisler hit a fly between Baumann and Miller, and it got away from the former. Sisler got two bases on the hit. Pratt followed with a triple to right, and Sisler came over with the tying run.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendrix,cf	4	0	1	8	1
Peck'g'h,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Aragon,lf	5	1	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	6	1	0	15	2
Baker,3b	6	2	5	3	7
E.Miller,rf	5	1	4	2	0
Baumann,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Alexander,c	4	0	1	7	3
Nu'maker,c	4	0	0	3	1
Fisher,p	3	0	0	1	2
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	39	7	12	51	28

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	7	0	2	1	0
Austin,3b,ss	7	0	1	2	4
Sloan,rf	7	0	1	4	0
Sisler,1b	8	1	4	23	2
Pratt,2b	6	0	2	5	6
Jacobson,cf	8	1	1	4	0
Severeid,c	6	0	1	6	0
Lavan,ss	4	1	0	3	2
Marsans,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Plank,p	1	0	0	1	0
Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
bW.Miller	0	1	0	0	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
cJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,p	1	0	0	0	4
Total	61	5	15	51	26

a Batted for Wright in seventh.
b Ran for Rumler in seventh.
c Batted for Koob in eighth.

Errors—Aragon, Baumann, Shotten, Pratt, 2; Sothoron.

New York.....0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—7
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Baker, Sloan, Sisler, Pratt. Three-base hits—Sisler, Alexander. Home run—E. Miller. Stolen bases—Severeid, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—E. Miller, (2,) Aragon, Pratt, Sothoron. Double plays—Austin, (unassisted;) Hendrix, Baumann, and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 13; St. Louis, 12. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Love, 16; Caldwell, 3; Plank, 1; Sothoron, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 8 hits and 1 run in 6 2-3 innings; Love, 2 and 1 in 2 2-3; Caldwell, 5 and 0 in 9 2-3; Plank, 6 and 3 in 6; Wright, 1 and 0 in 1; Koob, 0 and 0 in 1; Sothoron, 6 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Sloan.) Balk—Fisher. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; Love, 1; Caldwell, 2; Plank, 3; Wright, 1; Sothoron, 1. Time—3 hours 39 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty, Nallin, and Connolly.

RAY CALDWELL ARRESTED.

Yankee Pitcher Accused of Taking $150 Ring from Mrs. Dick.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Ray Caldwell, pitcher for the New York Americans, was arrested here last night on a charge of larceny. Mrs. Lucy L. Dick accused Caldwell of taking from her a diamond ring valued at $150 while visiting her on June 30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—The New York Americans yesterday offered Pitcher Ray Caldwell to the St. Louis Americans in exchange for Derill Pratt, second baseman.

The offer was rejected by the St. Louis management, it was announced today.

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For real touring no car so satisfactory as a Pierce Arrow, and here is a 48 Six just completely REBUILT, has new one-man top, new tires, newly painted and nickeled, regular factory equipment, including electric starting and lighting, looks like new and is guaranteed by us in the same way as we do new cars. Price $1750.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Postponed; rain.)
Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 0. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 10; Boston, 5.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia. (Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 5. (Seventeen innings.)
Detroit, 5; Washington, 4.
Boston at Cleveland. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	46	33	.582
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	35	.533
Cincinnati	43	39	.524
Chicago	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	33	37	.464
Boston	28	40	.412
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	29	.623
Boston	46	28	.622
Cleveland	42	37	.531
New York	38	34	.528
Detroit	38	37	.507
Washington	31	42	.425
St. Louis	30	45	.385
Philadelphia	27	45	.375

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

COBB HITLESS, TIGERS WIN.

Detroit Comes from Behind and Beats Washington, 5 to 4.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—Detroit won the last game of the series from Washington today, 5 to 4, making the series a tie, each team having won two.

After Washington had taken a four-run lead, Detroit bunched hits on Dumont in the third and sixth for just enough to win. Brilliant fielding plays by Heilman in the eighth and Bush in the ninth prevented Washington from tying or winning.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	2	0	0	3
Vitt,3b	3	1	2	2
Cobb,cf	3	1	0	4
Veach,lf	4	1	1	1
Heilman,1b	4	0	13	2
Harper,rf	4	0	0	1
Jones,2b	4	0	0	2
Stanage,c	3	1	5	1
Boland,p	3	1	1	1
Total	29	5	6	27

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	1	10	1
Shanks,cf	4	0	3	0
Menosky,lf	3	1	1	0
Rice,rf	4	1	2	1
Foster,2b	4	0	1	2
Leonard,3b	4	1	1	0
McBride,ss	4	0	2	1
Henry,c	3	0	1	3
Dumont,p	3	0	0	1
Avers,p	0	0	0	0
aC. Milan	1	0	0	0
bAinsmith	0	0	0	0
cGharrity	1	0	0	0
Total	33	4	8	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

a Batted for McBride in ninth.
b Ran for Henry in ninth.
c Batted for Ayers in ninth.

Errors—Judge, Foster, R. Jones, Stanage.

Detroit.....0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0...5
Washington.....0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hits—Rice, Boland, Vitt. Stolen bases—Leonard, McBride, Vitt, Rice, Ainsmith, Judge. Sacrifice hits—Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Vitt. Double plays—Heilman and Vitt; Ayers, McBride, and Judge. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 4; Dumont, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 5 hits and 5 runs in 6 innings; Ayers, 1 and 0 in 2; Boland, 8 and 8 in 9. Struck out—By Boland, 3; Dumont, 2. Wild pitch—Dumont. Passed ball—Henry. Time—1 hour 59 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

CHICAGO'S ERRORS COSTLY.

Six Blunders by White Sox Enable Mackmen to Win, 7 to 3.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Errors by Chicago gave Philadelphia the final game of the series today, 7 to 3. The visitors were helped along to their first two runs on errors and won the game in the ninth inning, when Manager Rowland sent several relief pitchers to the mound.

Russell started the ninth by walking Grover and Danforth was summoned to the box. He fanned the next man, and then Pelaeh dropped Jamieson's fly but recovered the ball in time to force Grover at second. Strunk followed with a single, and Danforth retired in favor of Cicotte. The locals then contributed a couple of errors and with the aid of a single and a double by Bates scored four runs.

Chicago was held hitless until the eighth inning when they bunched three hits for two runs and tied the score at that stage of the game.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	4	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	2	1	1	2
Bodie,lf	4	1	1	5
Bates,3b	5	2	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	11	0
Schang,c	4	1	2	2
Dugan,ss	3	1	0	1
Grover,2b	3	0	2	2
Noyes,p	3	0	0	0
Total	32	7	10	27

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	4	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	2
Felsch,cf	3	1	0	2
J.Collins,rf	3	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	11	2
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	2
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4
Faber,p	2	0	0	0
aMurphy	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	5	27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	—7
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

a Batted for Faber in sixth.

Errors—Bodie, Noyes, Leibold, Weaver, (2,) Gandil, Risberg, Faber.

Philadelphia.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 4—7
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Grover, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, (2,) J. Collins, Dugan, Noyes, McInnis. Sacrifice flies—Dugan, Murphy. Double plays—Grover, Dugan, and McInnis; Grover and McInnis; Bates, Grover, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; Noyes, 2; Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 6 hits, 1 ran in 8 innings; Noyes, 3 runs; Russell, 0 and 1 in 0, (with none out in 9th;) Danforth, 1, and 0 in 2-3; Cicotte, 3 and 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Faber, 2; Noyes, 1; Danforth, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 1; New London, 0.
New Haven, 6; Portland, 2.
Bridgeport, 5; Lawrence, 4.
Worcester, 5; Hartford, 5.

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FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

Special Race Trains leave Penna. Station, 32d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:36, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by Trolley.

Grand Stand, $2. Ladies, $1.00.

BROOKLYN SHARES SPOILS WITH CUBS

Marquard Loses First Game, 1 to 0, While Dodgers Take Second by 4 to 1 Score.

The Chicago Cubs wound up their visit to Ebbets Field yesterday by breaking even in a double-header with the champions of the National League. They won the first game in defiance of the new pennant snapping over their heads, whitewashing the owners of the bunting, 1 to 0. In the session following the intermission for hot dogs and peanuts the Dodgers administered the justifiable rebuke to the cavorting Cubs by wakening from the lethargy of the first session long enough to win, 4 to 1.

There was hardly enough pep at any part of the game to warm up the few faithful followers of the fortunes of the Dodgers. Wrapped in storm coats, the observers of the lackadaisical contestants huddled in the warmest corners of the grand stand, through which chill breezes blew and into which the modest raindrops pelted at intervals.

Marquard was in the box for Brooklyn in the first session, and had the Cubs thoroughly tamed for six innings, while the south-pawed Jim Vaughn did the act known as making them feed out of his hand during the continuance of a performance in which but seven of the Brooklyn batsmen had a chance to wipe their feet on the welcome mat at the first corner of the field. Marquard was in such good form that he kept the safe hits of the Chicago lads down to three, and rose to absolutely idiotatrous heights when in the second he fanned three batsmen in succession and caused the fans to indulge in an altitudinous paean of platitudes. It was the one joyous outburst of the early performance, and came at the right time, for Marquard lost his popularity with the fickle populace in the seventh inning.

It was in that stanza that grief came to Brooklyn. Doyle, who captained for the Giants in the heyday of his popularity, was the distinguished member of the Chicago visiting commission who raised the Old Ned with Marquard. He caught one at the end of his big bludgeon and sent a single swirling to deep centre field. After Merkle sacrificed, Williams drove one along the right-field foul line which was too hot for Hi Myers to handle. When he did get his hands on it he juggled it a while, and then threw it so high to the home plate, toward which Doyle was speeding, that Big Chief Meyers could not have caught it had he had a stepladder at his command. It was the only run, but it was enough.

Robinson's one-time champions played ball in the first two innings of the late party, putting the game safely to their credit while Aldridge was in the box. In the first inning Olson walked, stole second, and scored on Stengel's single. In the second inning Cutshaw and Wheat obliged with safe hits. After Mowrey had been fanned, Miller bunted, and Aldridge tried to throw out Wheat at third. His heave was a regular skyrocket, away over Deal's head to the fence, and Wheat and Cutshaw gave him the laugh from behind the home plate. Miller got to second while Mann was getting the ball back. Leon Cadore belted one to short field, which smashed against Zeider's shin and shot off into deep right field so far that Miller had no trouble in rushing home.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Wortman,ss	3	1	0	0	0
Zeider,ss	2	0	0	1	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	28	1	4	27	4

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Myers,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Hickman,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	8	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	0	4
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Miller,c	3	0	0	6	0
Marquard,p	3	0	0	0	3
Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	1
aJohnston	1	0	1	0	0
bSmyth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	4	27	10

a Batted for Marquard in eighth.
b Ran for Johnston in eighth.

Errors—Zeider, H. Myers.

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Flack, Merkle, Doyle. Left

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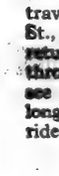

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URGES PUBLISHERS TO SAVE NEWSPRINT

Report to Editorial Association Also Favors Federal Control of Supply.

'GREED OF TRUST' ASSAILED

Trade Commission Reminds Senate of Need for More Power in Adjusting Problem.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—Necessity for organization, economy, and co-operation among newspaper publishers was emphasized tonight in the report of the Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association, which was presented by G. E. Hosmer of Denver, Chairman of the committee.

His report dealt with the efforts of publishers to obtain print paper at reasonable prices, and also touched on economies which should be practiced by publishers.

"During the last year," said Mr. Hosmer, "this committee has assumed the burden of attempting to protect the newspapermen, particularly those operating small establishments, from the greed of the Print Paper Trust.

"Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission and by our committee has clearly shown that there has been only a slight increase in the cost of manufacturing print paper since 1915, and you all know the increase has been from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. in the selling price. I am firmly of the opinion that but for the work that has been done by our organization and by the affiliated State and district organizations, we would now be paying at least an average of 1 cent a pound more for paper than we are paying.

Saving of $25,000,000.

"I would estimate that the work that has been done by this organization and by the various other press and editorial organizations of the country, has saved and will save the newspaper publishers during 1917 at least $25,000,000 over what they would have had to pay had the fight not been taken up by us a year ago."

Of the proper method to obtain relief Mr. Hosmer said:

"It seems to me that what should be done is to give the Federal Trade Commission specific power to fix prices and take charge of distribution of print paper. If that is not sufficient, give the Trade Commission power to take over the mills and operate them during the war period. We are now in a critical condition in this country, and the pirates who have been holding us up on print paper, as well as those who have been holding the people up on foods, should be prosecuted and their privileges curtailed.

"There is no question but that the interests of the country demand that the publishers be furnished paper at a reasonable price and in sufficient quantities to meet their legitimate demands. We should economize in every way possible. If we can get out on an issue of six pages do not print eight, just simply to show that you are printing a larger paper than your competitor."

The report said that the censorship question had been settled "fairly satisfactorily," and that newspapers should be careful not to misuse their privileges.

Postage Rates and War Tax.

Of postage rates, the report said that a fair basis would be one which took into account the difference in the cost of delivering newspapers among the different offices, and one whose mailing limit was two miles. Mr. Hosmer took exception to the imposition of a 5 per cent. tax on the profits of newspapers, and declared that while they were willing to pay their just share of added war burdens newspapers should not be compelled to pay any additional tax not levied on other businesses.

Opposition to free advertising and publicity by newspapers of the country was voiced by speakers at the afternoon session of the convention. S. G. Goldthwaite of Boone, Iowa, President of the Iowa Press Association, recommended the appointment of a field Secretary to conduct a campaign against free advertising. He said editors should contribute freely of their space to the Government during the war, but predicted that a new arrangement would be entered into after the war.

"The Government has commandeered advertising space in newspapers for many years," he asserted. "Payment should be made for this space."

H. A. Huse of New York, Vice President of the American Press Association, took a similar stand.

ATTACKS NEWSPRINT PRICES.

Trade Commission Again Tells Need of Federal Control.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In answer to a Senate resolution asking what it has done to relieve the newsprint situation, the Federal Trade Commission, in a formal statement today, points to its recent recommendation to Congress that power be given the Government to assume control of newsprint manufacture and distribution.

The commission again emphasizes what it considers the need for more power. At one time, it says, a formal complaint against newsprint manufacturers was considered, but the plan was not carried out for fear of embarrassing the Department of Justice, which meanwhile had started prosecution against the manufacturers for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws.

As an order directing newsprint makers to cease their present trade practices would have afforded no practical immediate relief, the commission declares it was powerless to remedy conditions.

Reviewing efforts to bring manufacturers and newsprint users into a price agreement, the statement tells how after a price of $2.50, fixed by the Trade Commission, had been agreed to, manufacturers withdrew on the return of indictments against some of their number in the New York courts.

"The commission," the statement adds, "again earnestly invites attention to the serious condition which is confronting the public and the newspapers of the country, if a situation continues where prices are to be paid for paper based not upon cost of production and fair margin of profit, but upon conditions such as have obtained in the past and give promise of obtaining in the future, where price is based on panic demand.

"Some of the larger newspapers of the country may be powerful enough to weather the conditions which have obtained during the last year for an additional year, or some of them may be powerful enough to secure advantageous positions in the purchase of supplies, but it is of paramount importance that the great body of newspaper publishers of the country shall procure their supply of print paper at a fair price, based upon cost and a fair and reasonable profit. Such a price will enable them to continue in business and to serve the public efficiently."

125% RISE IN SULPHITE PRICES.

Canadian Paper Men at Ottawa Hearing Tell of Increase.

OTTAWA, July 10.—Sulphite that cost $33.65 a ton in 1916 was sold in the United States for $101.26 a ton, according to the testimony of E. H. Smith, treasurer of the Abitibi Company, at the continued inquiry here today into the newsprint industry before Commissioner R. A. Pringle. Mr. Smith said his company had sold 976 tons at $101.26.

Examined as to the cost of producing sulphite and ground wood, Mr. Smith said no account had been taken of stumpage charges, interest on securities, capital, or depreciation in computing figures. He said it cost $28.57 in 1915 to produce a ton of sulphite, $33.65 in 1916, and $41.69 in 1917.

An increase in the price of newsprint sulphite of nearly 125 per cent. was testified to by A. H. Bowness, Superintendent of the E. B. Eddy Company mill. He said the cost of manufacturing newsprint sulphite had been $41.56 a ton in 1914, $42.99 in 1915, $43.23 in 1916, and $52.57 this year, while the increase in selling price had been $41.01, or approximately 125 per cent. Mr. Bowness said sulphite was figured at $80 a ton in the cost of newsprint, when the actual cost was $55.57 a ton.

R. W. Lothwood of the St. Maurice Paper Company said ground wood costing $17.51 had been sold in the United States at $42.05 a ton.

BELGIANS SEE NEW WONDERS

Visit Lumber Mill Where Wooden Fleet Is Being Constructed.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 10.—The members of the Belgian war mission today added an inspection of a great lumber mill to the industries they have examined on their trip through the United States, and saw huge trees being sawed into shape for the fleet of wooden ships being built here.

Beginning with a visit to the stockyards at Chicago and lasting through the flour mills at Minneapolis, descent into a great copper mine in Butte, and concluding with a vision of the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, their opinion of the part the resources of the United States will play in winning the war is growing constantly.

Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, delivered his address of thanks at the convention of the National Education Association. He begged the educators, who represent all parts of the country, to take the gratitude of his nation back to their homes and asked them to thank the school children who have given freely to the aid of the little ones in Belgium.

"When the history of this war is written," he said, "against the dark page of our suffering there will stand out in letters of gold the aid and comfort you have given the people of my country. Military autocracy is tottering to its fall. You have bared your mighty arm to secure the liberties of the world, and as your great statesman, John Hay, has said, 'The people will come to their own. God is not mocked forever.'"

The commission left here tonight for San Francisco.

SHIPMEN FOR OPEN SHOP.

Insist Yards Must Be Open to Both Union and Non-Union Men.

Four thousand five hundred machinists, coppersmiths, boiler makers, and other skilled workmen are still on strike from nine New York shipyards to obtain a minimum wage of $4.50 per day. It was pointed out that the Boston shipyard builders had agreed to the increase in wages six weeks ago, and the men had signed a contract for one year to work at that wage—$4.50 per day.

Henry C. Hunter, a lawyer, of 30 Church Street, who represents the employers, said yesterday that he had not refused to negotiate with the workers in the shipyards themselves, but had declined to have anything to do with the union agents. The owners insist that the shipyards must be open to union and non-union men alike, as they had [illegible] that he had nothing to do with the employers, and that he referred him to Mr. Hunter, who would not give him any satisfaction in the matter.

WANTS POSTAL INQUIRY.

London Anxious to Know Why Mails Bar Socialist Papers.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Invevstigation of the Post Office Department's activities in excluding Socialistic newspapers and periodicals from the mails under the new espionage law is sought in a resolution introduced today by Representative London, New York, Socialist. Mr. London named ten papers excluded. Most of them are understood to have been placed under the ban because of anti-draft propaganda.

Two Bethlehems Now One City.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 10.—It is now "the City of Bethlehem" as a result of the consolidation election held today. Both Bethlehem and South Bethlehem decided by overwhelming majority to unite. In South Bethlehem there were a total of 2,525 for consolidation and 92 against. In Bethlehem the vote was 3,463 for and 77 against. This gives the grand total of 5,988 votes for consolidation to only 169 against.

Broker's Clerk Dies from Gas.

John Sheridan, 22 years old, of 497 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, recently employed by a stockbroker as a clerk, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room from illuminating gas. He was lying on the sofa, and one jet was turned on. The police said his death was accidental. Michael J. Sheridan said his brother had suffered from paralysis of the left hand since birth, and had worried lately because he could not enter the army.

Pittsburgh Coal Retires Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—The Pittsburgh Coal Company, a New Jersey corporation, today filed a certificate with Secretary of State Martin retiring $5,000,000 of stock, payment to be made in shares of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania at par. The certificate was signed by William K. Field as President of the New Jersey concern.

GAVE DEATH SIGNAL TO BAFF'S SLAYERS

"Chicken Moe" Testifies That He Followed Instructions Outlined by Abraham Graff.

ALSO HALTED A PURSUER

Self-Confessed Conspirator Says He Walked Ahead of Murderers, Who Fired When He Raised His Hat.

Moses Rosenstein, known as "Chicken Moe," who admittedly gave the signal to the gunmen to fire at Barnet Baff, described in a dramatic manner the murder of the poultry dealer to Justice Tompkins and a jury yesterday at the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, charged with instigating the crime. Rosenstein was jointly indicted with the four men, but turned State's evidence and was permitted by the District Attorney to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

Under examination by Deputy Attorney General O'Malley, the witness said that about four months before the murder he met Antonio Cardinale, the gunman, and Abraham Graff.

"Abe Graff says to me: 'Moe, you're just the boy I'm looking for. You're the only man I've ever known who didn't back away from anybody who done you harm. Moe, this is what I want you to do. Should you see any one interfere with these fellows who are coming down here to put Baff away, you measure them so you'll be sure they fall.'

"I said I didn't understand what he meant, and then he said that Joe and Jake Cohen had sworn that if it took every cent they could raise in the market they were going to see that Baff was put out of the way."

"On the night Baff was shot I saw Cardinale and two gunmen at Fleck & Hellman's stand," Rosenstein swore. "Graff came up to me and said, 'Moe, get ready; you take the lead, and when you see Baff, raise your hat. The gunmen will be back of you and Cardinale back of them. While you are walking don't turn your back until you hear the shots; then, if you see anybody trying to stop them, knock them down.'

"I walked up Loew Avenue and crossed Thirteenth Street. I saw old man Baff on his way to the auction live poultry market. I raised my hat, heard the shots go off, and started to walk back. Abe Lowenstein, one of the men in the market, ran after the gunmen, but I stopped him, and together we went to Baff's stand and saw the old man lying on the ground. We piled some bags of corn over him and Lowenstein and I separated. After that I went with Graff to a saloon, where we met Joe Cohen. Graff said, 'Well, we got him that time,' and Joe pushed him aside and replied. 'Don't tell me anything about it.'

"While Cohen was head of the chicken pullers' organization did you ever steal any fowl from him?" Frank Moss, attorney for the defense, asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I stole hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of chicken and split fifty-fifty with Joe Cohen on the proceeds."

INJURED AT MARE ISLAND.

List of 43 Hurt in Explosion Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Navy Department today received from the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard a report giving the names of six persons who were killed and forty-three persons, including a nurse, who were injured in yesterday's explosion in the black powder magazine there. The list follows:

Killed—Chief Gunner A. H. McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie and two daughters, George Stanton, gardener, and N. C. Damsted, ordnance man.

Injured—A. Anderson, T. J. Burns, F. E. Davis, N. J. Fenton, J. W. Hight, F. Dunlap, H. A. Girard, M. Driscoll, W. E. Goodrich, Emil Firschbach, J. L. King, John J. Small, C. E. McCultery, J. L. McKenna, Peter Morrissey, H. D. Overman, J. R. Zimmer, C. A. Strode, Margaret Ryan, nurse; W. M. McIntosh, E. J. Slaven, James Burns, Jack Martin, Frank Killey, John E. Nee, F. Dunlap, G. H. Gelvin, R. E. Winton, J. J. Malloy, J. P. Casey, W. Lulgan, J. E. Waters, Harry Crandall, C. F. Faber, Mrs. McKenna, A. E. Engin, Mrs. R. E. Winton, E. F. Ryan, E. J. Huntington, W. K. McBeth, C. R. Plummer, R. J. Meeman, and L. S. Wilson.

Nearly all those injured suffered only cuts or other slight hurts.

WILL REDUCE DELIVERIES.

Leading Retailers of Country Pledge Economy Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—More than one hundred of the country's leading retail merchants met here today and decided to follow suggestions of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense for eliminating unnecessary deliveries. They voted also to do away with the privilege of returning goods, as recommended by the board.

In some cities deliveries have been cut from five a day to two and will be further reduced if necessary. The privilege of returning goods is said to have grown to such proportions in some cities that one-fifth of the goods sold are returned.

Whose freight goes first?

THE "priority shipments" bill has passed both House and Senate, is now in Conference, and soon will be law.

It will be physically impossible for the railroads to transport all the goods offered them. The necessities of war abroad and of life at home will alone tax them to the utmost. Luxuries and semi-luxuries will have to wait. But *what will the government consider necessities and what luxuries?*

Will *your* shipments go first? Manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, you need the facts presented in the authoritative analysis of this vital business problem in the JULY issue of

THE NATION'S BUSINESS
Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in the interest of better business-government

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The Standard of Quality
A real luxury at a moderate price. There is a vast difference in mattresses and springs. You cannot enjoy refreshing sleep on a poor bed. Treat yourself to one of "Hall's" pure horse hair mattresses and box springs and take solid comfort. Ask your dealer for "Hall's" Bedding, or call at our salesroom.

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25 West 45th St.
We make everything in Bedding

WOMAN'S PARTY OUSTED.

Must Give Up Cameron House—They Accuse Vance McCormick.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The trustees of the Cameron estate at Harrisburg, Penn., have notified the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage that the organization must vacate Cameron House, the old mansion on Lafayette Square, near the White House. Cameron House is the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, from which the party's leaders engineered the militant campaign against President Wilson which sent a number of them to jail.

It was intimated by members of the Woman's Party today that the action of the trustees was due to influence brought to bear by the White House on Vance McCormick of Harrisburg, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. McCormick, who was here today, denied any knowledge of the course of the trustees.

Mr. McCormick is a nephew of Don Cameron, former Secretary of War and former Senator from Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Simon Cameron, the civil war Governor of the State.

SHIPBUILDING PLANT BURNS.

Half-Completed Lightship and Other Vessels Destroyed in Maine Blaze.

EAST BOOTHBAY, Me., July 10.—The shipbuilding plant of Rice Brothers was destroyed by fire today, together with a half completed lightship, several boam trawlers and a half dozen yachts and launches owned by summer residents. The loss was estimated at $150,000.

After investigation by the owners it was announced that the fire probably was started by a hot rivet.

BERNHARDT TO GO ON TOUR.

She Will Appear at Knickerbocker in Fall in Scenes from Plays.

Sarah Bernhardt has recovered so completely from the serious illness that interrupted her tour last Spring that arrangements for its resumption next season have been made. She will appear at the Knickerbocker early in September in scenes from plays from her répertoire, and will also present two new plays. One of these is a war play by Henri Cain. Several artists from the concert and vaudeville stage have been engaged to appear between the acts in which Mme. Bernhardt will be seen.

After her engagement at the Knickerbocker a tour that will extend to the Pacific and will last until June will be begun, and it is probable that she will not appear in New York again during the season. Mme. Bernhardt's son, Maurice Bernhardt, his wife and daughter will come here for the opening at the Knickerbocker.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The vaudeville show planned for last night on the deck of the land battleship Recruit in Union Square was postponed on account of the weather, and will be given tonight.

Macey Harlan, Donald Gallaher, and Charles Abbe have been engaged by A. H. Woods for Charles Huerson's and Max Marcin's comedy, "The Eyes of Youth." Marjorie Rambeau will be starred in the piece, which will be presented at the Maxine Elliott next month.

Silvio Hein has been commissioned to write the score for "Furs and Frills," a musical comedy Arthur Hammerstein will produce early next season. The book is by Edward Clark.

Klaw & Erlanger have acquired the rights to Sydney Rosenfeld's new play, "Under Pressure." The comedy, which was tried out last Spring in Atlantic City, will be presented here in the Fall.

A requiem high mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Josephine Cohan Niblo will be sung at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Julie Herne has been engaged for the [illegible] play, "Miss Lulu Bett." In which William Lackaye will be seen next month at the Lyric.

Motion pictures of our troops in France will be shown next week at the Strand.

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A visit to our display rooms will pay you.
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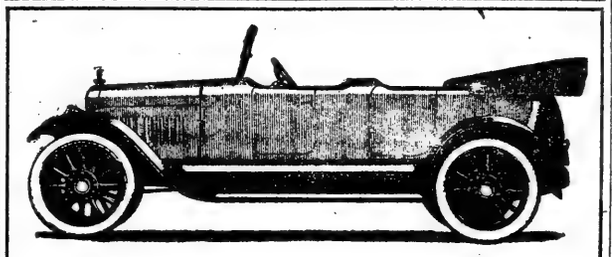

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WANAMAKER 79 TODAY.

Will Celebrate His Birthday as Usual by Doing a Day's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10. — John Wanamaker will be 79 years old tomorrow. He will celebrate his birthday by observing his rule of "strict attention to business."

Mr. Wanamaker expects to enter his store shortly before opening time tomorrow morning, according to his custom of fifty-six years. He will make his usual journey then over the establishment, and in the afternoon will meet his department executives, all a part of the day's usual routine.

Mr. Wanamaker showed today, on the eve of his birthday, that the passage of seventy-nine years has forced upon him no necessity of "taking it easy." He attended the meeting of the Board of Education, as is his custom on board days.

Tomorrow there will be the usual birthday testimonial from the army of employes. The nature of it has not been disclosed.

CHOICE BOOKS BRING $2,000.

Works from Libraries of Two Collectors Auctioned Here.

Choice books from the libraries of two New York collectors were sold yesterday at the Walpole Galleries. The total was $2,000. Among the items were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 4—"Historie Ecclesiastique et Civile de Lorraine," Nancy, 1728; The French Institute $44
No. 13—"Reasons of the Christian Religion," by Richard Baxter, London, 1657; J. B. Foley 30
No. 14—Four illustrations to Edgar Allen Poe's "Tales," by Aubrey Beardsley, and portrait of him, Japan proofs; J. B. Foley 30
No. 24—"Xanophontis Philosophi et Imperatoris Clarissimi," 1625, in binding by Clovis Eve for Louis XIII.; Lexington Book Shop 55
No. 149—American Engravings upon Copper and Steel," by D. McN. Stauffer, printed by the Groller Club in 1907; A. Chalmers 71
No. 274—Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland," first edition, 1830, accompanied by a letter signed by Scott and a page of manuscript, also signed; J. B. Foley 55
No. 295—"The Story of a Lie," by Robert Louis Stevenson, first edition, London, 1882, original sheets, sewed and uncut; James F. Drake 56

ACTRESS ASKS DIVORCE.

Miss Bordoni Also Sues Gilda Darthy for Alienation.

Irene Bordoni, one of the stars of "Hitchy-Koo," filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce from Edgar Beeckman, an actor, on the ground of alleged misconduct with Gilda Darthy, leading woman in the French Opéra Comique Company, which played here last season. Miss Bordoni also sued Mlle. Darthy for damages for alienating her husband's affections. Beeckman was leading man with Mlle. Darthy. They are now playing in Newport, R. I.

MUSIC NOTES.

Jean Cooper, contralto, and John Powell, pianist, Southerners both, will appear at the Civic Orchestra concert at the St. Nicholas Rink this evening. Miss Cooper will sing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the orchestra, under Pierre Monteux, will play "Dixie."

Joseph Urban has designed the lighting and decorations for the campus at Columbia during the season of Summer grand opera, to begin there next Tuesday, July 17, with Luisa Villani and Luca Botta in "La Boheme," followed on Saturday week by "Faust."

The New Singing Society will hold its Summer meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings, beginning next week, in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce, at Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway.

Jasha Heifetz, a Russian violinist and a celebrity in Petrograd, is en route to America to make his New York debut in November.

NEW AMSTERDAM 50c to $2. Evs. 8:15
MAT. TODAY ALL SEATS Mats. Today & Sat. 50c to $2.00
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 MAT. TODAY 2:15.
THE SEASON'S SENSATION
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE, WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni
GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
200th TIME THIS WEEK
BENJAMIN CHAPLIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.

BOND AND STOCK OFFERS.
Open Security Market in The Annalist, every Monday, gives quotations on many unlisted securities offered by reputable brokers. 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PARENTAGE
The Picture that Is Creating New Photoplay Enthusiasts. It Is Stirring the Town.
To accommodate crowds Doors Open 10 A. M. Balance of Week.
Hobart Henley's Immortal Heart Drama.
Unanimously Praised and endorsed by all critics. Laughs blended with Thoughts making excellent ENTERTAINMENT.
See it—Come early. Bring the kiddies to the matinees. Cooler than your home the Rialto presents finest in music and pictures
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THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
LUNA PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing, Band Concerts.

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach JACK NORWORTH & LILLIAN LORRAINE Cansinos, Leo Beers, Bennett & Richards, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. & Fort Lee Ferry
GREATER THAN EVER! NEW SENSATIONS SURF BATHING 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

DANCE IN ICELAND, Broadway and 52d St. Adm. 25c.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evs. at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Evgs. 8:30. Thea. E. of B'way.
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. MYRTLE GONZALEZ, "The Greater Law."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. The Refreshing Night Breeze Are Here. AL FIELDS & CO., BILL PRUITT, All Seats HAROLD SELMAN & CO., Nayasa's Birds and 5 Others. Reserved 25, 35, 50
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Donald Brian & Co. Greater Morgan Dancers Al Herman, Aveling & Lloyd, Bronson & Baldwin and Adele Rowland Delicious Lemonade Free to All.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. NAN HALPERIN Geo. WHITE & Emma HAIG; Hassard Short & Co., Wm. J. Reilly, U.S.N.

SELZNICK PRESENTS HERBERT BRENON'S
The Lone Wolf
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

Civic Orchestral Society, Inc. 2d Season. ST. NICHOLAS RINK, B'way & 66th St. Wed. & Sundays at 8:15 P. M.
Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloist, July 11th, Jean COOPER, Contralto; John POWELL, Pianist. Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL Last Week D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE Every Aft. 2:15—Every Eve. 8:15 Last 8 Days. (Phone Coney Isl. 2127.) Beg. Next Sat. Aft. "INTOLERANCE" The BIRTH of a NATION

Steeplechase CONEY'S FUN FACTORY

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 2980 DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS His Latest, "WILD & WOOLLY." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick in "The Love That Lives." O. Henry Story, Selznick.

You Decide

We are perfectly willing to leave it to your judgment whether there is a better luncheon served anywhere than that served daily at Shanley's.

You will relish each one of the seven courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

The cabaret tonight—twenty feature numbers — from seven to one.

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MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA
Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall.
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MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS, BROOKLYN
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QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
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"THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU" TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 3207

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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
No Admission Charge.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
HIGH CLASS MUSICAL COMEDY WHILE YOU DINE.—DANCING.

The Garden Spot of Long Island
Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I.
Enlarged and newly decorated
Always the favorite of motorists, the famous Inn is more popular than ever, due to its recent enlargement and redecoration. In addition to its atmosphere of easy-going comfort and conviviality stimulates to the utmost enjoyment an excellent cuisine.
Excellent Cuisine Dancing
The Blossom Heath Quartette and the famous Blossom Heath Inn Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Jack Beck, formerly with the Club de Vingt and Hotel Knickerbocker, affords an entertainment that is unequalled.
Under direction Harry & Joseph Sunkind

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.

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Bet. Park and River.
Just completed.
500 Rooms, Each with Bath
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High-class Restaurant in connection.

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202 West 103d St.
Short Block from Broadway Subway.
A Family Hotel of Quality and Refinement. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, furnished. One or Two Persons, $15 weekly and upward.
One 4 Room Corner Suite, unfurnished, from October 1, at an attractive price. Doctor's Office Suite on Parlor Floor, from October 1.

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FOR WOMEN ONLY
An outside sunny room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $12 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city.
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Modern, Accessible, fireproof, excellent service.

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Block from subway express & elevated station.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The defective quality of the National Defense act of 1916 is shown in the fact that the President, in summoning the National Guard to Federal service, feels compelled specifically to exert the authority bestowed upon him by Congress in May of this year to "increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States." The Hay law pretended to effect a perfect federalization of the organized militia. It actually did nothing of the sort. The National Guard is to be really federalized now, under authority conferred upon the President since we entered upon the war with Germany. The loyalty of the rank and file of the guard, however, is not to be questioned, nor is their willingness to carry the flag of the Republic in foreign warfare.

The training a large number of these men received on the Mexican border has vastly improved their morale. Many of the guard regiments have been actively employed in the nation's service since the first weeks of the war. All the regiments, comprising at present a force of approximately 300,000 men, will be mobilized Aug. 5. The war strength of the National Guard is about 400,000, and recruiting is still going on and will continue. If the full quota is not secured by volunteering before the draft begins, drafted men will be assigned to fill the vacancies in this force as well as in the regular army. The call serves to appoint all noncommissioned officers of the guard to relative rank in the regular army, while officers not above the rank of Colonel who are drafted will receive commissions for the same grade in the regular army. Such officers, however, will not be drafted unless it is intended to give them regular commissions. It is not known now how many of the regimental commanders of the guard will be displaced by officers trained as regulars.

The Generals of the National Guard will not be drafted. Some of them may eventually receive commissions, but for lower grades. Members of the militia staff corps and departments not included in tactical organizations will stay at home. There are Colonels and other regimental officers of the higher grades in the National Guard who are skilled soldiers of ample training. The inference is that the President will accept all who are not merely political officers if they have proved their ability to command troops. We may confidently predict, however, a rapid promotion of most of the regular infantry Majors who have not yet received commissions as Lieutenant Colonels. Officers of ripe experience and long training are needed. Early in the Autumn the National Guardsmen will begin to cross the ocean. They will reinforce the regulars in France. They are taking up their burden with light hearts, with a determination to show that American militia, well trained, can stand shoulder to shoulder with the best soldiers in the world.

BLOCKING THE FOOD BILL.

Some of the Senators are awake now to the illegality of the rider to the Food Control bill providing for the purchase at cost, plus 10 per cent., of the 250,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquors in bond. It is possible that a motion to expunge that part of the unwise liquor amendment will be carried. But that is not all. To be effective, the bill should be shorn of nearly all the amendments that have been tacked on it. The provisions relating to cotton and steel have nothing to do with food control. They were not introduced with the idea that they would stand, but because they were sure to prolong the debate. The opponents of this war measure may not be thoroughly organized, but collectively they exert the force of a strongly destructive organization: The prohibition fanatics are a comparatively small body. They are aided and abetted by the supporters of food speculators, by the political theorists who object to the concentration of large powers in the hands of the Executive, by the disloyal pacifists and friends of the enemy.

Senator Lodge made a speech yesterday attacking anew the theory of the bill, quite overlooking the fact that the safety of the nation in time of war justifies extraordinary measures. Nothing is more essential to the welfare of our country and its allies than strict food control. The authority this bill would confer upon the President would last only while the war lasts. The prolongation of the debate upon it, the discussion with assumed gravity of useless amendments, shows a disposition in Congress to put petty politics and prejudice above the safety of the country.

The lowest estimate of the loss the Government would suffer from the operation of the liquor amendments, including the reduction of the revenues, is $650,000,000. For our war expenses we have already pledged ourselves to the extent of $6,500,000,000. We have raised an army of approximately 650,000 men thus far, and the money we have pledged amounts to about $10 for each soldier. Acceptance of the liquor provisions, as they stand at present, would be equivalent to disarming 65,000 of our soldiers. Suppose some pacifist should introduce a bill providing for the reduction of the completed regular army and National Guard by 65,000 men. Would the Senators who deliberately voted for the Smoot resolution Saturday evening support it? There seems to be no reason why they should not. It is still hoped in Washington that the Senate will listen to reason and pass the Food Control bill in its original form. But much damage has already been done by their delay. Fanaticism, partisanship, deliberate craft, and disloyalty have caused a perilous situation.

PRESENT SPEED, NOT FUTURE PROFITS.

Mr. P. H. W. Ross, President of the National Marine League of the United States, puts the less above the greater, and misses altogether the vital point in his argument against the building of wooden ships by the Government for war use. In his telegram to Chairman WILLIAM DENMAN of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Ross said:

> It is not so much a question of the cost. The real point is that the United States does not wish to find itself at the end of this war, and at the opening of the commercial war that must follow, saddled with an immense fleet of non-profitable ocean tonnage of wood, while our industrial competitors will all be equipped with new, swift, and up-to-date cargo vessels of steel with which to go after the world's trade.

It is not a question of cost, neither is it at all a question of being "saddled with an immense fleet of non-profitable tonnage of wood" after the war is ended. Above all other questions stands this, for on the answer to it all depends: Can we build wooden ships quicker than we can build steel ships? If we can get a fleet of wooden ships into the water and ready for service in transporting our troops and supplies for our troops across the Atlantic, in sending cargoes of food and munition to our allies, even two or three months earlier than we can get steel ships ready, then the Government ought to build wooden ships in large numbers and with all possible speed.

Building these ships is but a part of the mighty contract to which the United States has put its signature, and the very essence of that contract is speed. What boots it if wooden ships be classed as "non-profitable ocean tonnage" after the war, if by building them and using them we can gain a few months of time in our preparations to defeat Germany? In that undertaking time is precious beyond all estimate. Our wooden ships would pay for themselves ten thousand times over if by the gain in time we were able to make Germany feel the weight of our blow three months earlier, if they enable us to send foodstuffs to our allies so promptly and in such abundance that they will be freed from all danger of privation through submarine warfare.

Three months' gain now might shorten the war a year. The saving to ourselves, to our allies, to humanity would make it a matter of no consequence whatever what became of the wooden ships after the war was ended. Nobody has proposed that we build wooden ships exclusively. The slower construction of steel ships would be pushed with all energy, and they will play their part in the rivalries of commerce when peace returns. But our present thought must be to end the war in the shortest possible time.

THE GERMAN MYSTERY.

Leading members of the Catholic Centrist Party in Germany go to Austria and hold conferences with leaders there. Austria is the great Catholic Empire, and has at present a ruler who is obviously tired of the war. Hardly have the Centrists returned before Catholic South Germany produces surprising manifestations. Newspapers which have heartily supported Pan-Germanism suddenly abandon their policy and come out against the Government. Then MATHIAS ERZBERGER, the Centrist leader, formerly a supporter of the Government, makes a resounding attack on it, and from the replies made to this unprinted speech it is evident that he demanded internal reforms as well as the abandonment of submarine warfare.

Information from Germany is so fragmentary and so filtered that all we can do at present is to note these facts, not to theorize about them. If the Vatican, through Austria, is at last exerting pressure on Berlin to end the inhumanities of U-boat war and to make the German rulers recede from their determination to wreck the world rather than give in an inch, a great hour in the history of the world has struck. But it is impossible to form any conclusions until there are more facts.

What is certain, however, is that, in spite of all the pooh-poohing, under orders, of the American war preparations by the German press, those preparations are taken seriously. Why is there a sudden outburst against submarine warfare? Because it was that which brought America into the war, and because those who make it mistakenly imagine that if the submarine outrages ceased America would be in a mood to make peace. Certainly the dread of America must be strong upon them if they are so anxious, and not only the dread of America but the dread of America's early participation in the fighting, for if they thought we would not be effective until next year they could afford to let the submarine war go on until that time was near at hand.

There have been curious evidences, for a long time, that something more than popular unrest was stirring in Germany. The people are not a power there, but there are powers, and it is among these powers that mysterious rumblings have been heard. Last April the journeys of Count HERTLING, the Bavarian Premier, to Austria created great disquiet and many rumors. Then came the Berlin Post's story of how Bavaria had been kept in line by a promise to give her part of Alsace-Lorraine, which, whether true or not, caused much unrest in Saxony. Meanwhile the constant upheavals in Austria and the constantly recurring reports about the disaffection of Emperor CHARLES, and especially of the Empress, have kept a monotonous accompaniment to the suppressed noises from the Catholic South of Germany. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that a large and influential part of the German coalition is out of sympathy with the Kaiser's methods and is growing more so all the time.

It would be the best thing that could happen to the world if the Vatican, which has so much influence with Austria and South Germany, should accept the truth that the only way to the peace of Europe is for Germany to recede from her position. Meanwhile it is impossible to refrain from conjecture about why Mr. LLOYD GEORGE should have chosen such a singular time as the end of June to inform Germany that if some other Government than her present one was seated in office the Allies would be willing to give that new Government easier terms. The thing is true, and any time is a good enough time to say it, but Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is not in the habit of uttering eternal truths that have no application to the passing hour. Did he know something that the rest of the world does not know, and was his announcement intended, not for the universe in general, as it seemed to be, but for some particular ears in, say, Austria?

ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN tried his hand at assassination, a cowardly assassination, in 1892. Fourteen years in the penitentiary merely taught him to divert his passion for destruction to the assassination of the laws and Government of the United States. The GOLDMAN woman, for years a firebrand of disorder and sedition, spent her one innocuous year at Blackwell's Island for incitement to riot. The conviction of these chronic fomenters of disturbance for conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the United States is a public service that honors the jury which reached the just verdict, careless of that atmosphere of fear with which anarchy always seeks to protect its "martyrs." That verdict should be a stern and salutary notice to the forces of domestic violence and foreign sympathy, active under many names in the United States.

Judge MAYER presided over the trial with perfect fairness, dignity, and good temper. The gift of the defendants for impertinencies, irrelevancies, and speeches to the galleries might well have exacerbated the most long-suffering judicial temperament. The infliction of the maximum penalty and the promptness with which the criminals were sent to their prison destinations were in thorough consonance with the demands of justice and calculated to be a deterrent to a class of public enemies the easy American tolerance of whose offenses, in this time of war more than ever noxious, can go on no longer. One passage in Judge MAYER'S sentence expresses perfectly the incongruity of the presence of the apostles of lawlessness in this nation of orderly liberty under law:

> For such people as these, who would destroy our Government and nullify its laws, we have no place in our country.

Deportation, if any country will consent to receive them, is the proper punishment of such alien demonstrators of anarchy. A wise recent Federal law provides that aliens twice convicted of a crime may be deported by the Government to the country from which they came. BERKMAN, twice convicted, is not a citizen. The GOLDMAN woman does not acknowledge American citizenship.

These two persons, however, are but representatives of an overt resistance to the military laws of the United States. A more dangerous and by no means covert resistance to those laws has numerous and noisy agents. If the Berkman-Goldman "anarchy" has taken of late the substance, if not the form, of attempting aid to Germany by obstructing conscription, what shall be thought of the consistent efforts of the majority Socialist Party to the same end? The special convention of that party at St. Louis adopted a platform, since approved by a party referendum, which calls for "continuous, "active, and public opposition to the "war, through demonstrations, mass "petitions, and all other means in our "power." The majority Socialists pledged themselves "to the support of "all mass movements in opposition to "conscription." Mr. WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, a Milwaukee Socialist opposed to the dominant pro-German activities of the party, and expelled from it for daring to be American, explains phrases such as "mass movements" and "mass action" as meaning "action by force through the gathering of large crowds," "extra-political" action, a well-known formula of radicalists and anarchists everywhere.

The zeal of the Berger-Hillquit majority for the Stockholm Conference and a separate peace on the status quo basis is but too familiar. Mr. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, one with such Americans as CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, JOHN SPARGO, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. PHELPS STOKES, in disowning an "American" Socialism which is wholly German, says that no other meaning than a demand for "an immediate and separate peace" "has been or "can be attached to the St. Louis "anti-war resolution."

In this city the Socialists have nominated a municipal ticket with Mr. HILLQUIT at its head. They thunder against the Government, conscription, and our soldiers. "No honest Socialist," said the Chairman of their convention, "will hesitate for one moment "in preferring prison stripes to uni-"form." American uniform, of course. The majority Socialist Party seems to look more kindly on the German uniform and preserves true German Social Democrat discipline.

Doubtless "honest Socialists" will be accommodated if they get upon the edge of the law. But why this moral "goosestep" of the party? The essence of Socialism is equality, isn't it? Why, then, do the majority of American Socialists do all in their power to further the triumph or abate the defeat of the home of caste and inequality?

These German auxiliaries in the United States should be watched sedulously by the authorities. And, by the way, what is the present teaching of such institutions as the Ferrer School of anarchy and the Rand School of Socialism? Are they seminaries of patriotism, respect for law, and Americanism?

THE MAYOR OF ELIZABETH.

Since Elizabeth, N. J., is a daughter and colony of Long Island, a company of whose citizens founded it in the seventeenth century, perhaps its Mayor, Mr. MRAVLAG, will pardon THE TIMES for manifesting an interest in the fortunes of that scion of New York. If he will not, it is still proper to remark that Elizabeth, as the county seat of Union County, is curiously infelicitous out of the Union, a position which Mayor MRAVLAG'S Fourth of July performance seems intended to give it.

It will be remembered that Mayor MRAVLAG refused to accept an American flag for the city on the ground that the remarks of the speaker who presented it were "an insult to loyal Americans of German birth." Those remarks simply told the truth about the German autocracy and its course in the war and toward the United States. How can any loyal American, of whatever stock, be displeased by the truth about the enemy of the United States?

Mayor MRAVLAG is of Magyar descent, we believe. It is a proud and masterful race, which in Hungary has not always been tender of German sensibilities or those of any nationality except its own. Whether the Mayor's genius was irritated by sympathy for German-Americans, or by imperfect sympathy with the United States, or whether he aspires to be the William Hale Thompson of Elizabeth, he has succeeded in filling the bosoms of a good many of his fellow-citizens with mutiny and rage. Some of them want him removed. Some of them want President WILSON to remove him from the local Board of Exemption. Some want to have Colonel ROOSEVELT, who is capable of doing the subject justice, address an indignation meeting. The Mayor is to be invited to come and apologize. "He has made a laughing stock of the city," says one angry Elizabethan.

Yet nobody is laughing at Elizabeth. Mayor MRAVLAG, like Mayor THOMPSON of Chicago, has been the unconscious cause of bringing about a manifestation in his city of the Americanism which he objected to. Only it happens that Elizabeth is a city of noble, ancient memories. Princeton, the College of MADISON and WILSON, had its original seat there. ALEXANDER HAMILTON lived there in his youth. An affront to the patriotism of Elizabeth is, in a way, like one to Concord or Lexington. Elizabeth was the capital of New Jersey in the mid-eighteenth century. Its honorable past makes it peculiarly sensitive to the eccentricities of its present City Hall statesmanship.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Justification for German Incredulity.

Unless it is considered advisable to deceive the Germans deliberately as to the serious purpose of the United States in this war, it would be well for Mr. CAHEL, while he continues to be the official war historian, to hold his imagination in check. His "elaboration" of the few words in which Admiral GLEAVES reported to the Navy Department the submarine attacks on our troopships deceived his own countrymen for a while, but, after all, they can make allowances. But it seems to have served to strengthen the prevailing German idea that we are a nation of bluffers. From any point of view, it is doubtful if any good can come from this. We are not a nation of bluffers. We do not want to be deceived ourselves as to anything we may or may not do in a military or naval way. We do not desire either the enemy or our allies to think that we need to be stimulated by exaggerated reports of our prowess.

Of course the German expression of disbelief in the presence of American troops in France may be intended to blind us to plans to attack our transports with under-sea boats. But, on the other hand, the publication on the Fourth of July of a sea tale which was touched by the vivid fancy of the literary gentleman who has been called censor, though we have no censorship, justifies in a measure foreign belief that we are fed on fables and are satisfied with our fare. REVENTLOW may be credited with intent to deceive when he tells his compatriots that we have only a General and a few doctors in France, to deceive the German people for the sake of keeping up their courage, to deceive us as to the German alertness. It is well not to lose sight of this interpretation of his recent utterances. But it is to be hoped that we shall have no more fables circulated with the governmental stamp. The newspapers are willing to ignore all troop movements, all naval and military operations, if the Government declares that news of them might help the enemy. But they are not willing to be used for the dissemination of official exaggerations which can only result in national discredit.

Waging Warfare in an Altruistic Way.

If it is true, as The World reports, that President WILSON intends so to apply the embargo as to exempt "the nonmilitary population of Germany" from "starvation or other forms of deprivation," if he seeks to avoid "punishing innocent Germans," he is much more thoughtful of their welfare than the Germans are. Holland, Sweden, and Denmark are notified that they must export to Germany only "necessities solely for the nourishment of women and children."

This makes the process of defeating Germany somewhat longer, and will prolong the destruction of American, French, British, Russian, Belgian, and Italian lives, but it places the blockade on a higher plane of altruism than has been customary in war. In fact, blockades hitherto have been marked by no altruism whatever. The North, when it blockaded the South, aimed solely at starving that adversary, and it made no exceptions in favor of women and children. It sent them no "necessities," nor did it permit any foreign country to send them any. The Germans, when they besieged Paris and brought that city to surrender by famine, distributed the famine impartially among the just and the unjust; they did not inquire into the needs of "the non-military population" of Paris, for their aim was to save as many German lives as possible by depriving all the Parisians of everything, so that they would surrender. If they had been accused of inhumanity, they would have replied that the Parisians had it in their power to end their own sufferings at any moment by surrendering. The North entertained the same idea, which was that the Confederates did not need to starve; they could end it by surrendering. Ultimately the Confederates, like the Parisians, came to view the matter in the same light, and surrendered.

Two Color Line Cases.

The manner in which the color line labor troubles were mismanaged in East St. Louis is nothing less than a Government scandal. The lack of preservation of law and order by those whose duty it was to put the public interest above any private interest gave the opportunity which the forces of disorder used as though the United States were, like Russia, in the throes of revolution. Another color line case has been settled more creditably and without attracting public attention. Upon behalf of the Machinists' Union, an alien named LEFKOWITZ demanded that WENDELL KING should be dismissed by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, where there is much Government work in progress. KING is an American colored man, a college student, and there was only racial objection to his employment. Nothing is said against him personally. Altogether there are over a hundred colored men employed by the company, but the strike was only against the employment of KING as a machinist. When the 6,000 strikers went out, they carried an American flag and followed the alien LEFKOWITZ. The company declared its policy to be that it would

> tolerate no discrimination against any worthy individual on account of nationality or color. The management believes that every person should be given an opportunity to improve his condition.

To the credit of the unionists, it must be said that their procedure was orderly throughout, and that their International Union refused to approve their procedure. Now it is announced that the policy of the company has prevailed over that of the unnaturalized alien whose followers presumed to hoist the American flag over their undemocratic proposals. If the officials of East St. Louis had been as firm and clear in their position as the officials of the corporation, there would not have been such a contrast between the two cases.

Doctors at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether the number of doctors whose lives have been lost by being sent to the front line trenches has been exaggerated or not, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the number is very large. German sharpshooters could not be more profitably employed than in picking off the doctors, for they know that if the doctors are destroyed the proportion of the wounded which could subsequently fight would be greatly decreased. Can it be possible that the English do not realize that it requires twelve years to educate and prepare a man to perform the duties of a physician, and that by permitting him to go to the firing line for the purpose of doing what could be done as well by stretcher bearers and men with two months' training in first aid they are playing directly into the hands of the enemy?

J. HERBERT WATSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1917.

"JUST COMPENSATION."

Property Taken by the Government Subject to a Judicial Valuation.

New York, July 9, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the Senate amendment to the so-called Food bill passed on the 7th instant the President is directed to take over for the Government all distilled liquors in bond, and he "is hereby authorized to pay the owners of such liquors the actual cost of the same plus a profit not exceeding 10 per centum."

The confiscatory nature of the proposed legislation is at once apparent. The basis of compensation is cost plus 10 per cent., but the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no property shall be taken for public use without "just compensation."

It is obvious that "actual cost" plus 10 per cent. could not be just compensation for a distilled liquor placed in bond, say twenty years ago, when cost was low, the carrying of which involved a considerable expense to the owner by way of interest on original investment, warehouse charges, insurance, evaporation, &c.

The universal rule in the taking of private property by the Government has been to pay the fair value of such property at the time of the taking, irrespective of the original cost.

In attempting to fix a method of compensation for the liquor to be seized, the Senate has apparently overlooked the provisions of the Constitution covering such takings, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the case of Monongahela Navigation Company vs. United States, 148 U. S. 312, Judge Brewer used the following language in disapproving an attempt by Congress to fix the measure of compensation for the taking of private property:

> By this legislation, Congress seems to have assumed the right to determine what shall be the measure of compensation. But this is a judicial and not a legislative question. The Legislature may determine what private property is needed for public purposes—that is a question of a political and legislative character; but when the taking has been ordered, then the question of compensation is judicial. It does not rest with the public, taking the property, through Congress or the Legislature, its representative, to say what compensation shall be paid, or even what shall be the rule of compensation. The Constitution has declared that just compensation shall be paid, and the ascertainment of that is a judicial inquiry.

In the same case, Judge Brewer quoted with approval the following expression of opinion by the court in the case of Isom vs. Mississippi Central Railroad, 36 Miss. 300:

> The right of the Legislature of the State, by law, to apply the property of the citizen to the public use, and then to constitute itself the judge in its own case, to determine what is the "just compensation" it ought to pay therefor, or how much benefit it has conferred upon the citizen by thus taking his property without his consent, or to extinguish any part of such "compensation" by prospective conjectural advantage, or in any manner to interfere with the just powers and provinces of courts and juries in administering right and justice, cannot for a moment be admitted or tolerated under our Constitution. If anything can be clear and undeniable, upon principles of natural justice or constitutional law, it seems that this must be so.

If we are to have legislation of this type, it is to be hoped that it will be so framed as to assure just compensation for the seized property. Even more is it to be desired that such legislation shall not contravene the plain provisions of the Constitution and thus be stultified in its very inception.

FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS.

The Objectionable Banner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Belmont's letter in today's TIMES, under the caption, "Excuses for White House Picketing," says: "American women have been imprisoned for holding at the gates of the White House banners demanding democracy at the hands of a Democratic Administration."

Then, in repeating the legends on two of the banners carried, she skillfully omits any mention of the obnoxious banner bearing an inscription to the effect that the President of the United States and Mr. Root are deceiving the Government of Russia! And yet she goes on to state that they (the pickets) "have stood there quietly, peacefully, lawfully, and gloriously," and that "America * * * allows women to be unlawfully arrested [though the Government at Washington for merely doing their patriotic duty"! Have not alien suspects been sent to jail for less than this?

I ask Mrs. Belmont and the ladies of the suffrage cause to remember that the things left unsaid are seldom the things that are forgotten.

ONE OF THE MAJORITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN WHO DO NOT WANT TO VOTE.
Flushing, N. Y., July 9, 1917.

Seventh Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the opening of the Pennsylvania Station in September, 1910, I wrote to the then Mayor Gaynor that I thought it would be a mark of courtesy, and likewise commemorate the very important event of the opening of the magnificent station, if Seventh Avenue were renamed Pennsylvania Avenue. The Mayor sent me a very friendly letter, for he liked the idea very much. It is with pleasure that I note this question is again being agitated. Not alone is this courtesy due the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it would be of distinct advantage to the city, for this is a wide, useful thoroughfare in the heart of our metropolis, which has never done much for itself, nor have the citizens for it, and the change of name would attract people. It is worthy of being improved to house our most important business enterprises, and there should be erected on the thoroughfare some of our public buildings. I would also advocate the planting of trees to beautify this avenue. I for one hope the thought originally expressed by me will come to be a reality.

HENRY M. TOCH.
New York, July 9, 1917.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the account of the trial of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, published in your issue of July 7, your reporter speaks of me as the "head master of the Ferrer School" at Stelton, N. J. This is a mistake. The head master of the school is William Thurston Brown. I am Secretary of the Modern School Association of North America, the organization that carries on the Ferrer School.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
New York, July 9, 1917.

THE CROSS.

O Cross of God,
Over the blood-stained sod,
Lead us through doubt and fear
To where the dawn shines clear.

O Cross of Light,
Blaze through the cruel night
And strengthen hearts that fail
At war's appalling tale.

O Cross of Pain,
On thee Man lies again
That his great suffering
To men may freedom bring.

O Cross of Blood,
Mark thou the living flood
That from these veins is poured—
Young martyrs of the Lord!

O Cross of Life,
Lighten the awful strife,
And show us in the van
The thorn-crowned Son of Man.

O Cross of Peace,
Shine when this war shall cease;
And from the blood-stained sod
Raise thou the Sons of God.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

RED CROSS TO AID ENEMY.

Taft Says Treatment Won't Be Denied Wounded Germans.

Arthur von Briesen of the law firm of Briesen & Schrenk, 25 Broad Street, recently wrote to ex-President William H. Taft, who is Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Committee, asking Mr. Taft to interpret correctly a statement which was recently published that "during this war the Red Cross will serve the United States and her allies exclusively." Mr. von Briesen pointed out that the declaration caused much discussion.

"I respectfully ask," Mr. von Briesen wrote, "whether it means that our Red Cross, when abroad, will be helpful only to the wounded on one side of the battlefields and will avoid serving the wounded on the other side?"

In his reply from Pointe-a-Pic, Canada, dated July 7, Mr. Taft outlines the position of the American Red Cross to be as follows:

Pointe-a-Pic, Canada, July 7, 1917.

My Dear Mr. von Briesen:

I cannot think that the statement you saw was a correct one, or, if it was properly construed, that it meant what you construed it to mean. The question arose at the last meeting of the Red Cross which I attended, and over which I presided, when all the chapters of the Red Cross east of the Mississippi were assembled for instructions with reference to the campaign to secure contributions of $100,000,000, which has since been so successfully carried through.

At that meeting, as elsewhere, the question was frequently put, "Is the money and are the supplies which the money is to buy to be furnished to Germany or the Germans or the German Red Cross?" Of course the emphatic answer to this was, as it must have been, "No," because to send money or supplies to Germany now, when we are at war with her, would be giving aid and comfort to our enemies, which is the constitutional definition of treason; and in answer to a query of this sort Mr. Norton, one of the Executive Committee, said just what I have said.

In order to avoid misinterpretation, however, I thought that I ought to add, as I did add, that, while we intended to furnish neither money nor supplies to the Germans, we differed from the Germans in thinking that treaties were but scraps of paper, and that we proposed to regard the Geneva Convention of the Red Cross as completely and perfectly binding on us, and therefore that on the battlefield or elsewhere when the German wounded came within the operation of our Red Cross units they would be treated with the same consideration as our own wounded and the wounded of our allies; that the immunity which was granted to the medical officers of belligerents in the war under the Geneva Convention, and which was extended to the Red Cross Associations of each belligerent, was in consideration of their furnishing the same relief to both sides in time of battle or thereafter when the wounded should be brought within the fostering reach of the American Red Cross. I may add that this statement was made by me as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross and as the chief executive officer of that association. I hope this answers your query. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Mr. Arthur von Briesen, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

P. S.—I ought to add that the necessity for making the statement which Mr. Norton made was to remove the impression, widely circulated and calculated to prevent subscriptions to the American Red Cross, that the funds of that Red Cross were to be divided in aiding the German Red Cross and the Red Cross of the Allies, as had been the case before we became an enemy of Germany. The word "neutrality" in our symbol had been erroneously construed to mean this, whereas it only means immunity and service to wounded enemies on the battlefield and elsewhere under the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

J. P. Morgan & Co. turned over to the War Council of the American Red Cross yesterday $700,000 which represented the final payment on a pledge of $1,000,000. The balance of the pledge was paid in two installments, one of $250,000 by Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia branch of Morgan & Co., and the other, $50,000, was paid through the Red Cross Unit of the New York Stock Exchange. Other pledges paid to the War Council yesterday totaled $264,717.75, which brought the total pledge payments to date to $2,832,481.58. The Red Cross Division of the Real Estate Board, 217 Broadway, sent in checks amounting to $4,119.20 and pledges totaling $4,554.20.

Charles E. Hughes has consented to act as Chairman of a committee of lawyers to organize all law firms in New York City in the interests of the campaign inaugurated by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross to secure contributions during 1917 of one day's pay from every employe in New York. Mr. Hughes will appoint his own committee, which will endeavor to secure the co-operation of all lawyers in the city, who will be asked personally to canvass their employes in the behalf of the Red Cross Day's Pay Fund.

Among others who will assist in this movement are Wesley M. Oler, for the ice-making industry; Joseph P. Day, for the real estate brokers; William Henry Hays, for the stock brokers; John Williams, for the trust companies; John W. Hamilton, for the copper and brass industry; G. O. May, for the public accountants; Francis R. Henderson, for the rubber industry; J. S. Morse, for the clock industry, and James Murray Allison, for the newspaper representatives. The New York County Chapter aims to have every industry represented by active working committees.

HARPER NEW RULER OF ELKS

Virginian Defeats New Yorker—Indorses Wilson's War Stand.

BOSTON, July 10.—Fred C. Harper, a lawyer of Lynchburg, Va., today was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protectitve Order of Elks. Atlantic City was unanimously named as the next convention city. Harper received 1,203 votes, against 805 for John W. Stevenson of Fulton, N. Y.

Resolutions indorsing President Wilson's stand in the war with Germany were adopted amid great cheering. The undivided support of the organization, composed of nearly half a million members, was pledged to the President, in whatever course might be necessary to uphold the honor of the nation. The resolutions were presented by James L. McGovern, Collector of the Port of New London, Conn., and were adopted unanimously.

John P. Sullivan of New Orleans, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, presented a resolution which indorsed the conservation of foodstuffs as outlined by Herbert Hoover. This was adopted.

Wearing white aprons and dropping tips they received into charity boxes, ex-Governor David I. Walsh, August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, and Elks from all parts of the country today served as voluntary "strikebreakers" in leading hotels of Boston, where dining room service had been virtually suspended by a strike of waiters. Coming at the time of the Elks' convention, hotel managers were wholly unprepared for the strike, and called in bellboys and women to meet the rush.

$200,000 MANTEGNA PANEL FOR AMERICA

Painting from Pembroke Collection Bought by Duveen Bros. at Private Sale.

ONCE OWNED BY CHARLES I.

Subject Is Judith with the Head of Holofernes, and Its Size Only 7 1-8 by 12 Inches.

A celebrated panel painting by Andrea Mantegna, valued at $200,000 and belonging originally to King Charles I., is coming to America as the result of a purchase made by the art firm of Duveen Brothers at 720 Fifth Avenue. Considered one of the most famous gems of Italian art, the panel, held for centuries by the family of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was to have been put on sale at Sotheby's in London yesterday. English and French dealers were eager to capture the treasure, but the New York firm stole a march on them by buying the painting privately.

The panel will be the highest priced picture of its size in America, being only 7⅛ inches by 12 inches. The subject is Judith with the head of Holofernes, and, small as the panel is, it depicts with extraordinary detail the complete biblical incident. Judith, clad in white with a blue cloak falling from her shoulders, stands at the door of a pale rose colored tent. In her right hand she holds a short, square headed sword, the hilt gold with a gold inlay on the blade. In her left hand is the severed head of Holofernes over a bag held open to receive it by an attendant. The sole of the right foot of Holofernes appears on a gilt bed in the background. On the back of the panel appears the inscription "An: Mantegna." The molding which runs around around three sides of the picture indicates that the panel originally formed one of a series.

For many years the authorship of the panel was disputed. Abraham Van der Doort, in his catalogue of Charles I. pictures, stated that this panel, then attributed to Raphael, was given by the King to Lord Pembroke in exchange for a portrait of a young women by Bellini and the infant Christ and St. John embracing, by Parmigiano. It has remained in the Pembroke collection ever since.

Andrea Mantegna, the brilliant master of the Paduan school, (1431-1506,) was distinguished among the Italian masters of the Renaissance by a plastic style, which made his figures on canvas not so much an expression of paint as of carved marble or molded bronze. Of all the painters of his time, he was generally regarded by critics as being most sensitive to the beauty of rounded form as distinct from outline. Mantegna died in Mantua in poverty, due not to lack of appreciation, but to his own extravagance.

The works painted by Mantegna, apart from his frescos and the tempera pictures of the "Triumph of Caesar," now hanging in Hampton Court, are not numerous. Authorities seem to agree that not more than thirty-five of the so-called Mantegnas now extant are to be accepted as authentic. In America there are only three undisputed Mantegnas. One is the "Adoration of the Magi," belonging to the John S. Johnson collection in Philadelphia; another is the "Madonna and Child" of the Altman collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the third is the "Madonna and Child" of Mrs. Jack Gardner's collection in Boston.

The Pembroke Mantegna will probably arrive in this country within a month. The Mantegna of the Altman collection, which was the last to arrive here, was purchased for $147,500 by Francois Kleinberger at the sale of the Weber collection in Hamburg in 1912. Just what price Duveen & Brothers paid for the Pembroke Mantegna has not been revealed, although it is generally known that the Pembroke family has heretofore declined to sell it for less than $200,000.

MISUNDERSTOOD, DANES SAY

Complaint Against Times Editorial Urging Them to Use Own Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 10.—The Conservative paper Berlingske Tidende says in reply to a NEW YORK TIMES editorial article about Minister of the Interior Rode's speech:

"The article is constructed upon the usual misunderstanding and defective knowledge. The Minister's speech was reported in a form which hid the sense and caused official correction. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not need to tell us the reason for our import difficulties, and neither in the Minister's speech nor in the situation of Denmark is anything at all which makes fun with the world."

Finally the Berlingske Tidende says that THE NEW YORK TIMES, perhaps without any information from here, should be able to find out where, how, and in which routes the majority of Danish commercial tonnage was sunk.

The editorial article referred to, published on July 6, was a plea to the neutrals to stand up for themselves in the struggle with Germany and not impose on Americans, who need every available ship, the duty of sending them food when a part of that food goes to Germany.

COL. PAYNE'S WILL FILED.

Bulk of $90,000,000 Estate Goes to Nephews and Nieces.

The will of Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, who died June 27 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the executors, Lew

PATRIOTIC PAGEANT GIVEN IN NEWPORT

The Allies Portrayed by Society Women in Gardens of Commodore James's Estate

IN AID OF THE RED CROSS

Mrs. Wm. De F. Manice Represents America, and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt Belgium Devastated by War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.—Beacon Hill House, the estate of Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, was entirely given over today to entertainments held within the house and about its spacious grounds for the benefit of the Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross. It had not been estimated tonight what the Red Cross had realized from the sale of tickets; they sold for $5 apiece. The summer colony directory alone could list the names of those present, while hundreds of persons motored from Narragansett Pier, Jamestown, and Providence.

For several days preparations for the entertainment, which was the charity event of the Summer season here, had been going on. The grounds were decorated with flags of the Allies, tents had been set up here and there, and as the people entered the gateway this afternoon they were ushered into a little theatre erected near at hand, where Mrs. Waldo Richards read "Gardening with the Poets" and Miss Frances Johnston showed lantern slides of famous American gardens. The entertainment in the little theatre continued until 5 o'clock, the hour set for the presentation by women of the cottage colony of a patriotic masque, staged in the Blue Gardens.

The masque was directed by Joseph Lindon Smith. Costumers and dressmakers from here and New York worked out perfect representations of the historic characters each woman was called upon to play. Young women sold White Red Cross balloons and favors, and Miss Louise Scott, assisted by Miss Lily Barret Knut, was in charge of a flower booth. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs assisted in many ways to add to the cash sales.

A seaman from the Naval Training Station and a regular from Fort Adams opened the pageant by taking their places at the foot of the garden steps. They were followed by standard bearers displaying the shields of the nations they represented. Greece, the last to join the Allies, appeared first.

"Greece No Longer Blind," read the inscription on this standard, which was carried by Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, with Mrs. J. Philip Benkard and Miss Susan Pierson. Italy, symbolized by "Italy's Daughters, Architecture, Literature, Painting, and Music," was represented by Mrs. Rufus F. Zogbaum as Painting, Miss Helen M. Moran as Literature, and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis as Music.

"Russia, the Peasant Awakened" was portrayed by Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze, assisted by Miss Sedgwick and Miss Marian Tiffany. "Britannia and Her Sustaining Daughters" was depicted by Mrs. William Payne Thompson, with the Hon. Mrs. McMurrough O'Brien, wife of the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, representing Canada, and Mrs. Reginald Norman as India. "France: The Birth of Liberty Through Disorder, Revolution, and Bloodshed," followed amid applause with Mrs. Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt representing that country, with an accompanying tableau by Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, and the Misses Elizabeth Sands and Roberta Willard.

"Belgium" was presented in two parts; Belgium of the olden days and Belgium devastated by war. Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte assumed the rôle of earlier-day Belgium, and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt represented Belgium as she is today. "America," closing the pageant, followed with Mrs. William de Forest Manice as Liberty, assisted by Miss Pauline Disston, Mrs. John Borland, and Mrs. Colville Barclay.

The band of the Seventh Coast Artillery stationed at Fort Adams played for each of these numbers, closing with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Between the presentation of the several countries, with the audience seated about the garden paths, Mrs. William Faversham recited "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe, and Mr. Faversham gave "England, My England," by William Ernest Henley.

CROSS GIVEN HOOVER'S AID.

Poincare Bestows Legion of Honor Decoration on W. B. Poland.

LONDON, July 10.—Announcement is made here that President Poincaré of France has conferred the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on W. B. Poland, who was the Director in Holland of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The cross is bestowed "in consideration of the courage with which you denounced before the German authorities and the American Government the deportations made in northern France."

The medal and also the decoration recently awarded by President Poincaré to Herbert C. Hoover for his work with the Belgium Commission have been accepted on behalf of the commission.

$45.86 per Capita Wealth in United States

When contemplating the prospects of continued active business in the United States an indication of the condition of the country may be gained by a study of some figures published in the July Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The circulation wealth per capita, June 1, 1914, in the United States was $34.35 as against $45.86 June 1, 1917. The total money in circulation in this country, June 1, 1917, was $4,742,000,000; June 1, 1914, it was $3,480,000,000.

Since its organization in 1851 The Citizens National Bank has been strictly a commercial bank. It offers its special service to merchants and manufacturers in textile lines and solicits the accounts of other corporations, firms and individuals.

THE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 520 BROADWAY
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,000,000

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Vice-Pres't — GARRARD COMLY, Vice-Pres't
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier — JESSE M. SMITH, Asst. Cashier
JAMES McALLISTER, Asst. Cashier — WILLIAM M. HAINES, Asst. Cashier

BRIDE OF J. H. LE GENDRE.

Miss Anne Scott to Follow Husband to France as Red Cross Nurse.

The wedding of J. Hennen Le Gendre of this city and son of James Le Gendre of New Orleans, and Miss Anne Lee Scott, the daughter of Thomas Blythe Scott of 45 East Sixty-second Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the Rev. E. E. Matthews performing the ceremony. Tall vases filled with pink rambler roses and snapdragons placed on the altar were the only decoration.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore an afternoon gown of palest gray Georgette crêpe over crêpe de chine of the same hue. It was a simple, straight one-piece frock, embroidered in gray beads, and was topped by an immense black hat having two bird of paradise plumes shading from orange to palest tan, one flaring at either side. She carried lilies of the valley, and her ornaments were a string of large pearls and a long diamond-studded bar on her corsage.

Her only attendant was Miss Florence E. Gilbert, a daughter of Mrs. Cyril Dugmore, in a severely plain Russian blouse and straight skirt of soft gray satin and wearing a large flat hat of purple straw trimmed with purple wheat. She carried a sheaf of deep pink roses. Haverly Brooks Swart was Mr. Le Gendre's best man. Mr. Le Gendre will soon go to France as interpreter for the United States Marine Corps, and his bride will follow soon to do Red Cross work.

THEIR WEDDING IN GARDEN.

Miss K. A. Hollister and Lieut. Truman Smith to Marry on Saturday.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Katharine Alling Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge Hollister, and Lieutenant Truman Smith, U. S. A., which is to be celebrated on Saturday at 12:30 o'clock at Kalmia, the country home of the bride's parents at Greenport, L. I. The ceremony will be performed in the garden.

Miss Dorothy T. Hollister is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Madge Lesher, Elizabeth Clarke, Beatrice Beck, Charlotte Smith, and Anne Hollister Fish are to be the bridesmaids.

Bradley L. Coley will serve as best man. The ushers will include Captain Thomas H. Barner, U. S. A.; Lieutenants Steel Wotkyns and Murray Taylor, U. S. A.; R. U. Pierson, Charles H. Mallory, and W. M. Shedden.

Miss Hollister was a débutante of last Winter. Lieutenant Smith is a son of the late Captain Edmund D. Smith, U. S. A., who was killed in actin in the Philippines.

WED IN MACDOUGAL ALLEY.

Miss Dorothy Gunne the Bride of Carl F. Greene of 7th Regiment.

Macdougal Alley was the scene of a war-hastened wedding on Monday evening, announcement of which was made yesterday.

The bride was Miss Dorothy V. Gunne, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William James Gunne of Kenora, Ontario, and she was married to Carl Franklin Greene of this city, a member of the Seventh Regiment. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock in the studio home of Alderman and Mrs. James A. Hatch, who are related to the bridegroom, at 6 Macdougal Alley, with a small group of relatives and intimate friends of the couple attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene, who have a week for their honeymoon, are spending it in the vicinity of the city. Mrs. Greene has been studying music here.

STOLE ALEXANDER PRIZES.

Former Tennis Champion's Cups Melted by Their Purchaser.

Charged with stealing twelve tennis championship cups won by Frederick B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett when they were champions of the United States in 1905 and 1906, Hugo Reisinger, a laborer, of 508 East Seventy-eighth Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective John Lyon of the Third Branch Bureau. Joseph Koenig, a curio dealer of 433 East Eightieth Street, was also arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

Reisinger admitted entering Alexander's apartment at 1,182 Madison Avenue on June 23. He said he sold the cups for $105 to Koenig, who disposed of them to Josef Radni, a medal maker, of 36 Fulton Street, for $153. Radni said yesterday that Koenig had told him he had bought the cups. All of the trophies were melted at once. Alexander said the actual value of the cups was about $1,500, but he held them at much more, since among them were trophies won in some of the most notable tennis events since 1900.

Rockefeller at Forest Hill Home.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—John D. Rockefeller arrived here this morning to spend the Summer at his Forest Hill home. Mr. Rockefeller, who celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., last Sunday, said he was feeling fine and announced himself ready for a game of golf.

Miss Eleanor Gould Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. P. Gould of Lyons Falls, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Gould, to Donald Stewart Tuttle of this city. Miss Gould's father is President and Treasurer of the Gould Paper Company of Lyons Falls. No date has been set for the wedding.

COL. GREEN MARRIES; GIVES BRIDE $625,000

Son of Late Hetty Green Weds Miss E. Mabel Harlow, 47, a Friend of 15 Years.

MARRIED FOR 'A REAL HOME'

$50,000,000 Bridegroom Says Mrs. Green Is a "Truly Sensible Woman"—Cruise to Caribbean.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—"My favorite quotation is a remark I overheard on the street. A man saw me and said: 'Hell, is that Hetty Green's son?' Then I knew that I looked like a regular human being."—Colonel E. H. R. Green.

When the Pennsylvania Limited pulled out of the Union Station at 5:30 this evening, Colonel Edward H. R. Green leaned far out of the vestibule door, shouting a cheerful good-by to Chicago. Directly back of him stood his bride of a few hours, face all smiles, waving farewell to Joseph W. Cremin, who had been best man at the ceremony at Highland Park.

The son of the late Hetty Green and his bride, who was Miss E. Mabel Harlow, whom he had known for fifteen years, slipped through the crowd of suburbanites at the station without being noticed, but as soon as they entered the train shed the bridegroom was accosted by a newspaper reporter.

"You want to know if I gave Mrs. Green a block of Liberty bonds as a wedding present?" he said. "You would better ask her, there she is. She ought to know. She knows everything. It seems as if you reporters don't care about me any more. That's right, she is the one in charge."

The reporter turned to Mrs. Green.

"Oh, ask him—I mean Edward," she said, overcome with confusion. "Well, if he referred you to me: yes, good, old Liberty bonds worth $25,000 and $500,000 in cash as a wedding present."

The Colonel turned and grabbed the hand of his best man.

"I want to thank you for helping me become the happiest man in the world today," he said, slapping his friend on the shoulder. "I'll say good-bye now. We are off for our trip on the yacht through the Caribbean."

When the conductor called out his warning, "All aboard," the son of the late Hetty Green helped his bride to the platform. The man who could have ordered a special train without any inconvenience was returning to New York with his bride in a Pullman compartment car. He rode to Highland Park to claim her in the smoker of a Northwestern suburban train—fare, 58 cents.

The ceremony itself was a simple affair. The bridegroom and the best man arrived at the bride's residence shortly after 10 o'clock. The bride, who was waiting, wore a dress of white Georgette crêpe. The house was decorated with white orchids, lilies of the valley, and peonies. It was not until nearly noon that the officiating clergyman, the Rev. P. C. Woolcott of Trinity Episcopal Church, arrived. Only about twenty guests were present.

Colonel Green, who shares the $100,000,000 estate left by his mother with his sister, Miss Matilda Astor Wilks, said earlier in the day that he was marrying for something millions can't buy —"a real home."

"I am marrying the best and most sensible little lady in the world," he said. "I am marrying a quiet little lady to whom I can go when I am burdened with the troubles of the world; I am marrying for a real home. I want to say right now that I am not marrying a society bud; I am marrying a truly sensible woman. I do not know who is going to be the boss, but I can say is that I am going to try to be."

At the office of the County Clerk of Lake County, Mr. Green made the following answers in filling out the application for a marriage license:

"Edward H. R. Green, Terrell, Kauffman County, Tex., aged 48 years. Miss Mabel E. Harlow, Highland Park, Lake County, Ill., aged 47 years."

Miss Harlow is said to be wealthy in her own right, and has devoted much time to charities, both in Chicago and New York.

COL. GREEN'S YACHT ARRIVES.

The United States Armed with a Gun and Painted War Gray.

The steam yacht United States, owned by Colonel Green, arrived in port yesterday morning with a quick-firing gun mounted on her fo'c'sle deck and painted war gray, and moored in the Hudson River off Fortieth Street, to wait, it is said, for the arrival of the owner and his bride. Members of the crew stated that they expected to make a cruise down to the West Indies and the Panama Canal.

The vessel was formerly an excursion steamship belonging to the Crosby Line of Chicago, and was said to have been purchased by Colonel Green last October for nearly $500,000. She was built in 1909 on the Lakes, and is 811 net tonnage, 193 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 16 feet depth of hold. The owner has spent large sums on converting her from a steamship into a palatial steam yacht.

N. M. GOLDENWEISER MARRIES.

Legal Adviser of Russian Supply Committee Weds Mrs. E. J. Bowen.

N. M. Goldenweiser, legal adviser of the Russian Supply Committee, and Mrs. Emmet J. Bowen, a widow of this city, were married yesterday.

According to the announcement issued, the wedding took place in a small town near New York, and was private. The two witnesses included A. N. Sachnovsky of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union and L. E. Brockman, who is assistant chief of the machinery department of the Russian Supply Committee.

Mrs. Goldenweiser is a pianist and studied in Europe before the war, devoting special attention to Russian music. Mr. Goldenweiser is a writer and art critic, and has been in this country for the last two years on business for the Russian Government.

After the war is over the ceremonial part of the wedding will be celebrated in Russian, according to the rites of that country.

WEDS SUBMARINE OFFICER.

Daughter of Brig. Gen. Hodges Marries Lieut. George L. Dickson.

Many of the officers of the Army and Navy were among the 300 guests at the wedding at 8 o'clock last night of Miss Alma-Louise Hodges, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harry Foote Hodges, to Lieutenant George Lewis Dickson, U. S. N., an officer in the submarine fleet. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Smith of Fort Jay, Governors Island, in the chapel at Fort Totten, Willets Point, L. I.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with silver, and a tulle veil, carrying a bouquet of white orchids and white sweet peas.

Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Frances Acher, wife of Captain Albert Hilands Acher, U. S. N. She wore a dress of white crêpe de chine, and carried a bouquet of salmon pink sweet peas.

Captain Creswell Garlington, U. S. A., of Governors Island, attended Lieutenant Dickson as best man.

A reception at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Hodges followed the ceremony.

Miss Carol Harriman Weds Today.

The wedding of Miss Carol A. Harriman, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Richard Penn Smith, whose engagement became known early last month, will take place today at noon, in St. John's Church, at Arden, N. Y., with a reception afterward at Arden House, the estate of the late financier and railroad owner. Mr. Smith is a son of Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia, and is with the banking firm of Cassatt & Co. of that city.

I. W. W. LEADERS DEFIANT.

Refuse to Participate in Mediation Conferences in Arizona.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 10.—Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World today declared that they could not participate in further conferences with the State and Federal Mediation boards seeking to settle the copper miners' strike, because the I. W. W. strike is a part of a national movement for the betterment of conditions and the abolition of the wage system. The I. W. W. leaders here have taken the position that this strike is a national movement, and that they can treat only with the mine owners direct.

They also have informed the Mediation Board that permanent settlement of the strike cannot be reached until satisfactory adjustments have been made in the other metal mining camps of the country.

No effort has been made to operate the mines since the strike began, a week ago last Sunday, but the pumps are kept working. Many of the pumps are manned by graduates of Eastern technical schools who were attached to engineering staffs.

JEROME, Ariz., July 10.—Hundreds of miners and other citizens, some with rifles and others with pick handles, started at sunrise today to clear the town of agitators whom they considered undesirable as the result of a strike called Friday by the metal miners' branch of the I. W. W.

Most of the I. W. W.'s apparently learned of the proposed organized "drive" and left town during the night. Those who remained offered no resistance today when they were ordered to leave town.

Sixty-seven of them were herded together, searched and loaded into cattle cars. The train was started for Jerome Junction, twenty-seven miles away, where it was intended to unload the prisoners.

LAY RIOT DEATHS TO TROOPS

Soldiers Said to Have Shot Two Negroes in East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 10.—The police investigation and Coroner's inquest into the deaths resulting from the race riots of last week are surrounded with such secrecy that little information concerning official reports of the rioting can be obtained. According to a St. Louis, Mo., newspaper reporter, however, one of the Coroner's jurors today declared that Illinois guardsmen had shot and killed two negroes on the order of a Police Sergeant. This juror, it is said, declared that Colonel E. P. Clayton of the guardsmen had testified to that incident. Colonel Clayton would neither confirm nor deny the statement tonight.

Attorney General Brundage announced tonight that he and three assistants would attend the secret inquest being held by the Coroner, and that his department would conduct the County Grand Jury investigation. The Attorney General said that everything possible would be done to uncover the true history of the events leading up to the rioting and to make the leaders pay a just penalty. He intimated that he already is in possession of names of several men said to have stirred up the mob in speeches.

"There can be no favoritism," he declared. "There is rottenness in East St. Louis somewhere and we expect to find it. When we do it will have to go."

WILL FIGHT INCENDIARISM.

Washington State Alert to Laborers' Threats to Burn Grain.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10.—Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President of the State Council of Defense, after a conference with insurance men and owners of grain fields regarding threats of itinerant laborers to burn wheat fields in East Washington, today declared vigorous measures would be taken to repress incendiarism. He said:

"There is a sinister element that must be reckoned with—those who deliberately would destroy. This element can be and must be thwarted. The State Council of Defense is bending every effort toward combating both the fires and the destruction.

"The council is working to make scores of men in each county Deputy Sheriffs. With the farmers' help, so complete will this organization be that no man can hope to set fire to grain and escape."

FIRST BUS TO FORT GEORGE.

Line Now Runs from Washington Square to 194th Street.

To celebrate the extension of the bus service through Washington Heights to Fort George, nearly 100 members of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Washington Square and occupied the first buses to make the through trip from the square to St. Nicholas Avenue and 194th Street.

For more than four years organizations on Washington Heights have been urging the city authorities to give that region bus transit.

After the Washington Heights members had their ride they went to the Sunset Inn at Broadway and 178th Street for dinner, and several speeches in commemoration of the new transit service were made. E. W. Forrest of the Harlem Board of Commerce presided, and among the speakers were Harry Goodstein and Reginald Pelham Bolton, who have been energetic workers to get the bus service; Samson Friedlander, Alderman for the Harlem district; James P. Davenport, Samuel Goldman, and Frederick Hulbert.

THREATENS SMALL NATIONS

Kaiser Bent on Making Them Pay if He Wins the War.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Publication by the State Department today of Liberia's note severing relations with Germany revealed that Germany is threatening to hold smaller powers liable after the war for damage done now to German interests.

The Liberian note says that relations between the two Governments are severed "in spite of the veiled threat made by the Acting Imperial German Consul in his published statement of 'War News,' issued and circulated in this city under the official seal of his Imperial Government on the 21st of April, to the effect that powers of the third and last importance will be held to strict accountability for all damage done to German interests, the bill for which will be presented and payment thereof enforced after the happy issue of the war."

Minister Egan Has Kidney Abscess.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 10. — Professor Jens Schou, in whose clinical hospital Maurice Francis Egan, the American Minister, is lying, said tonight that Mr. Egan is suffering from abscess of the kidney. His condition is one day free from fever and the next day with high temperature. So long as this condition persists the Professor will not risk an operation.

Lieut. Ralph Burroughs Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 10.—Ralph Burroughs, contractor, and Lieutenant in Company C, Seventh Regiment of New York, is a patient in the Elton here suffering from appendicitis. He was determined when he was stricken to make the trip to New York, and it was only after great influence was brought to bear that he decided to remain here. Telegrams brought his wife to his bedside.

Served D., L. & W. Road 50 Years.

General Paymaster John H. Bessel, after fifty years' service with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, has resigned because of ill health. F. N. Hallstead has been appointed to succeed him.

HERBERT KELCEY, POPULAR ACTOR, DIES

Leading Man on New York Stage for 35 Years Expires After Long Illness at 60.

BEGAN CAREER IN ENGLAND

He Was Brought Here by Lester Wallack, and Years Later Became Co-Star with Effie Shannon.

Herbert Kelcey, the actor, died yesterday morning at his Summer home at Bayport, L. I., after a long illness. Mr. Kelcey became ill with intestinal trouble last December during his engagement in "Pollyanna" at the Hudson. Mrs. Kelcey, known to the stage as Effie Shannon, was with him when he died.

For thirty-five years Mr. Kelcey was popular with New York audiences as a leading man. He was born in London on Oct. 10, 1856, and upon the death of his father, who was an English Judge, he chose the stage as a profession. His first appearance was at Brighton in 1877 in "Flirtation." Three years later he made his London début at the Royalty Theatre in "Bow Bells." Rôles in several other melodramas followed, and in 1882 Lester Wallack, who had been attracted by the young actor's personality and ability, brought him to America to join the company at his new theatre.

He was introduced to New York audiences as Philip Radley in "Taken from Life." Then he played Charles Tracy in "The Parvenu," Sergeant Sabretache in "The Queen's Shilling," and the rôle of the Spider in "The Silver King." The following season he joined John Stetson's company at the Fifth Avenue and after a short engagement there returned to Wallack's, where he acted a number of rôles, his most successful of which was that of Count Orloff in "Diplomacy." During the next few years he appeared in many plays alternately at Wallack's and the Madison Square, among them "Our Joan," "Saints and Sinners," "Society," "Old Love Letters," "The Harbor Lihts," and "The Dominie's Daughter."

From 1887 until 1896 Mr. Kelcey was a member of Daniel Frohman's company at the old Lyceum Theatre in Fourth Avenue. He was the leading man and Georgia Cayvan the leading woman, and in the company were Miss Shannon, Bessie Tyree, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, W. J. Le Moyne, Fritz Williams, Katherine Florence and later James K. Hackett. In this period he appeared in many notable productions, the best remembered being "The Great Pink Pearl," "Sweet Lavender," "The Charity Ball," "The Idler," "Squire Kate," "The Guardsman," "The Amazons," "An Ideal Husband," and "The Case of Rebellious Susan," "The Home Secretary," and "The Prisoner of Zenda."

His first appearance as a co-star with Miss Shannon was at the Lyceum in 1898 in "The Moth and the Flame." "My Lady Dainty," "Her Lord and Master," "Taps," "The Lightning Conductor," "The Daughters of Men," and other plays followed with the two in the leading rôles. Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon were in David Belasco's production of "Years of Discretion," which ran all season at the Belasco several years ago, and both were in "Pollyanna."

Mr. Frohman said yesterday that not only was Mr. Kelcey an excellent actor but he was one of the most delightful men he had ever been associated with in the theatre. "He was loyal, conscientious, and always played at his best," said Mr. Frohman, "and was a general favorite with every member of the company."

CHAS. S. BEARDSLEY DEAD.

Lawyer and Banker Was Once Prominent in Democratic Politics.

Charles Shepard Beardsley, lawyer, banker, and journalist, died on Monday at his home in Fanwood, N. J., in his seventy-third year. Mr. Beardsley was born at Auburn, N. Y., and when a young man he was for several years a member of the staff of The New York World. He was a friend of Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland. He served in the Legislature in 1875-76.

Mr. Beardsley was Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred which placed Abram S. Hewitt in nomination for the Mayoralty of this city and was identified later with the Old County Democracy. He was a Vice President of the Gotham National Bank until he retired in 1911 to devote the remainder of his life to literary work.

The Rev. Robert Walker.

The Rev. Robert Walker, head of the Pacific Coast Baptist Missions and formerly assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked when he was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, died yesterday at Berkeley, Cal. Dr. Walker was educated in England and Italy, and was for many years connected with Baptist Italian missions. He was in his sixty-sixth year. He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters.

Parthenia Survivors Reach Port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 10.—Nine survivors of the British steamer Parthenia, torpedoed off the British Coast several weeks ago, have arrived here aboard a British steamer. Four of them, Americans, have been sent to New York. The entire crew of the Parthenia was picked up by a trawler and a patrol boat and taken to Glasgow, where the men boarded the ship which brought them here.

Brazil to Send Officers to France.

RIO JANEIRO, July 10.—The Committee on Finance of the Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill authorizing the sending of Brazilian Army officers to France.

Obituary Notes.

TIMOTHY SLATTERY, 55 years old, for twenty years employed in the American Sugar Refining Company, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, 1,309 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

ANDREW KENNEDY, a traveling salesman in the cotton goods line and a member of Kings County Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Monday after an operation for appendicitis. He was 37 years old and lived at 369 East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, for twenty-five years in charge of the foreign export trade of the Berlin-Jones Company, died at his home, 283 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Clarke was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He was a member of the Invincible Club and of Altair Lodge, 611, F. and A. M.

WILLIAM CONRADY, 81 years old, a blacksmith and wheelwright for forty years in business in the Ocean Hill section of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 10 Russell Place, Brooklyn. He had been a resident of that borough for nearly seventy years.

Mrs. HESTER A. CANDEE, widow of Edward W. Candee and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died at her home, 149 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in her eighty-eighth year.

HARRY LAWRENCE BURN, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Robert Graves Wall Paper Company, of which his father, Henry Burn, is President, died yesterday at his home, 54 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years. Mr. Burn was a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, 137, F. and A. M.; Aurora Grata Consistory, Scottish Rite and Kismet Temple, and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a Trustee of the Central Congregational Church.

ALTON B. HAIGHT, assistant manager of Morrison's Theatre in Rockaway Beach, died suddenly in the theatre on Monday night. He was 35 years old and lived at 323 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES F. CONNORS, 56 years old, for many years in the employ of the Flushing Hospital, died on Monday at his home in Flushing.

Mrs. ROSA HIRSCH, mother of Policeman Samuel Hirsch, died at her home in Long Island City yesterday, in her sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. MARIA LOUISE KREPPS, 65 years old, who was active in organizing Red Cross work, died on Monday at her home in White Plains.

GEORGE S. AUTEN, 80 years old, a retired grocer of New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

J. GILBERT BRADY, a hotel proprietor of Bloomfield, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at Atlantic City, in his fifty-eighth year.

GEN. ROE IN STOCK SUITS.

Former Customers of Van Schaick & Co. Seek Accounting in Court.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, for many years commander of the New York National Guard, and a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, has been sued in the Supreme Court in five actions for an accounting by former customers of the Stock Exchange firm of Van Schaick & Co., which failed on Sept. 12, 1911, on the ground that Major Gen. Roe, who was one of the heaviest traders with the firm, got more than his share of securities back before the brokers failed. In each suit it is alleged that General Roe put accountants in the brokers' offices for about twenty days before the failure was announced, and was thus able to get possession of securities of great value owned by him and hypothecated by the brokers. The plaintiffs allege that because they were unable to take similar action they lost all their interest in the securities pledged by Van Schaick & Co. aside from the small dividends paid after the concern went into bankruptcy.

One of the plaintiffs is Katie S. Unangst, who, as executrix under the will of Charles Unangst, alleges that, while she lost securities she owned and got only a dividend of $4,027, General Roe owned 100 shares of Great Northern preferred and 400 Distillers' Securities, and got back all the securities except 100 Distillers' stock, and also received $786 in cash after the Gallatin National Bank had sold the collateral. Similar allegations are made in the other suits. General Roe filed answers to all the suits yesterday admitting that he had accountants in the office of Van Schaick & Co. during the period stated, but saying he had a right to protect his holdings. He contends that the plaintiffs all gave permission to the brokers to hypothecate their holdings, but he denies he gave such permission.

PARIS POLICE USE TEAR GAS.

Deserter, Cornered, Commits Suicide Rather Than Be "Smoked Out."

PARIS, July 10.—Tear-producing gas such as is used on the battle front was utilized by the Paris police to capture a deserter named Thouin, who resisted them in his apartment in the Rue Andre del Sarte.

Protected by a steel shield, a policeman braved the armed recalcitrant and bored a hole in the door, wherein he inserted a tube for the gas. As soon as he realized the situation, Thouin shot himself, and his wife, half suffocated, opened the door. Thouin died soon after.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LONDON.—July 9, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Monte London, a daughter.

Engaged.

ANDERSON—GROVER.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Grover of Princeton, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Augusta, to T. Hart Anderson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hart Anderson of 430 West 116th St., New York City. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1917.

FINGER—LOBSITZ.—Helen Lobsitz to Solomon Finger.

Married.

BOWMAN — LIVINGSTON. — On Tuesday, June 26, by the Rev. Charles Herring, Elizabeth Hallock Livingston, daughter of Mrs. J. Howard Livingston, to Harold Merian Bowman.

HUSH—GRAA.—On July 6, Madeleine Victoire Graa to Donald Stewart Hush.

KABATCHNICK—SOHULZE. — Mrs. Emma Schulze of Brandon and Hamilton Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I., announces the marriage yesterday at her daughter, Edna, to Mr. Myer Kabatchnick of Scranton, Penn. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Lieut. Commander Gebhard Schulze of the United States Navy. Mr. Kabatchnick is a prominent attorney of Scranton, Penn., a graduate of Harvard, 1906, and a member of the New York Harvard Club.

Brooklyn.

HAYDEN—DAVIS.—July 7, Miss Vera Kathryn Davis to Herbert E. Hayden. Through error in the announcement printed in Tuesday's TIMES the bride's name was given as Mrs. George A. Davis.

Died.

BARNETT.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 9, 1917, Julia M., beloved wife of Charles R. Barnett, in her 47th year. Services at the funeral parlors of William H. Cotte, 1,297 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 11th, at 8 P. M.

BAUMANN.—Suddenly, on July 10, 1917, Dr. Louis Baumann, father of Mrs. W. Tyson and Hayward, Jr. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 298 44th St., corner of Coles St., Jersey City, on Thursday, July 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City.

BEARDSLEY.—On Monday, July 9, 1917, Charles S. Beardsley, in his 73d year, husband of Ellen Hulbert. Funeral from his residence, Fanwood, N. J., at 11 A. M. Wednesday. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. at 9:40 A. M., C. R. R. of N. J.

BURN.—On Tuesday, July 10, Harry L. Burn, aged 35. Funeral services Wednesday, July 11, 8 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 54 Macon St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

CANDEE.—Hester A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Edward W. Candee, in her 88th year. Funeral private.

CANNER.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, Charles A., beloved husband of Clara E. Canner, in the 57th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 404 Amity St., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At the Profile House, New Hampshire, suddenly, July 7, Anna G., widow of the late Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, aged 75 years.

CHASE.—July 8, at his Summer home, Salisbury, Conn., Frederick Haviland, beloved son of Florence Haviland and the late Captain Charles T. Chase, in his 34th year. Interment at Waterville, Me.

CLARK.—At the residence of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kirchwey, Forest Hills, L. I., on Tuesday, July 10, of pneumonia, Brewster, infant son of Evans and Freda Kirchwey Clark. Funeral private.

CLARKE.—Richard H. Clarke. At his late residence, July 10, 1917, Richard H. Clarke, son of the late George Blackett and Marie Hemmings Clarke and beloved brother of Miss Maria Blackett Clarke, Mrs. Horatio W. St. John, and Mrs. William Irvin Martin. Services at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—Frank J., suddenly, at his home, Interlaken, N. J., Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at 1 A. M., husband of Fanny E. Clarkson and son of Floyd and Harriet Clarkson.

COONEY.—July 9, James Edward. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.,) Thursday, 2:30. Interment private.

CORDLER.—Theodore A., our dear father, after a short illness, on July 10, at home, 1,089 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Funeral notice later.

DICKINSON.—Bessie Blackwell, wife of Townsend Dickinson, at Bright Waters, L. I., on July 9. Funeral at her late residence, Bright Waters, Bay Shore, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., on arrival of 11 A. M. train from Pennsylvania Station. Interment private.

DITTENHOEFER.—On Monday, July 9, at the Hotel Majestic, Sophie, beloved wife of Myer Dittenhoefer. Funeral private.

DOUGLAS.—Alice Margaret, beloved wife of Walter N. Douglas and mother of Gertrude Douglas Stewart, suddenly, after an operation, on July 9, 1917. Funeral service St. Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox Av. and 121st St., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GAUVAIN.—On July 10, 1917, Charles Gauvain, aged 85, father of Mrs. James S. Gross, Eliza A., Sarah A., and Charles R. Gauvain. Services at his late residence, 1,744 Clay Av., Bronx, Thursday, July 12, 8 P. M.

GRAYDON.—Monday, July 9, Whitley, son of Samuel D. and Mary A. Graydon, aged 26. Funeral at his late residence, Ridgewood, N. J., July 11, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HARWAY.—Suddenly, at Long Beach, on Sunday, July 8, Harry Clay Harway, only son of the late James L. and Eliza Harway. Funeral private.

HAZELTINE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, Maude Bulkeley, daughter of the late Charles A. and Henrietta V. Hazeltine. Services at the residence of her brother, Arthur N. Hazeltine, 1,125 Park Terrace, Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 12th, at 4 P. M.

CITES GOODHUE LIVINGSTON.

Special Guardian for His Children Says Funds Were Mismanaged.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., July 10.—Goodhue Livingston of Manhattan, a wealthy Summer resident of Southampton, has been directed by Surrogate Selah B. Strong to show cause why he should not be removed as guardian of his children, Cornelia Thayer Livingston and Goodhue Liv

NEXT LIBERTY LOAN NOT YET DETERMINED

McAdoo Denies Report That He Has Decided to Offer $3,000,000,000 Bonds on Sept. 15.

BANKERS PREDICT SUCCESS

Have No Doubt New Offering Will Be Taken Up—Treasury Bookkeepers Are Swamped.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Published reports setting Sept. 15 as the date of the next Liberty Loan, and the amount at $3,000,000,000, drew a formal denial today from Secretary McAdoo. He said:

"My attention has just been called to a report circulated in New York City that the next offering of the Liberty Loan would be made on Sept. 15, next, and that the amount would be $3,000,000,000. This report is wholly unauthorized. I have not yet determined when the next offering shall be made nor what the amount shall be. I desire to warn the public against recurrent, unreliable reports of this character. When the amount and date of the offering have been determined, official announcement will be made by the Treasury Department."

Plans to assist in floating the next loan were made here today at a meeting of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. McAdoo is Chairman. Appointment of State Chairmen and delegates to the Liberty Loan Committees of the Federal Reserve Bank boards were to be made. Those in attendance included Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip of New York, Mrs. J. L. Higginson of Boston, Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Kan.; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Mrs. George Bass of Chicago.

With financial interests all over the country eagerly awaiting a Treasury statement for the fiscal year, which ended June 30, the Government is having a difficult task in balancing the books. An unusual load has been placed upon the Treasury this year through the payment of an installment of the Liberty Loan on June 28. These heavy receipts, amounting to perhaps $375,000,000, reached the Federal Reserve Banks while they were still wrestling with first payments on the loan, and working on weekly, monthly, and annual balances.

Some of the subscriptions have been paid in full, other subscribers have made the original payments and the 18 per cent. installment on June 28, while many have made only the original payment of 2 per cent.

With more than 4,000,000 subscribers presenting varied problems and necessitating several forms of account and tabulation in their own banks and trust companies, as well as in the Federal Reserve Banks, an immense task is imposed on the Federal financial system. War loans to the Allies, made through the reserve banks, constituted an added burden.

Predict Another Loan Success.

The final installment on the first issue of Liberty Loan bonds is due on Aug. 30, and it was naturally expected in financial circles that the new offering would not be made before the first was entirely out of the way, and consequently Sept. 15 appeared as a probable date. As regards the rate, bankers have been of the opinion for some time past that the rate should be 3½ per cent and that it would be unnecessary to ask Congress for additional legislation fixing a higher rate. Under the terms of the War Loan act, the rate of interest cannot be in excess of 3½ per cent., and the bonds must not be sold below par.

The only point on which there appears to be some difference of opinion is the amount. Some bankers favor an offering of $3,000,000,000, thus completing the $5,000,000,000 bond issue authorized, while others believe that the Treasury should not put out more than $2,000,000,000 at any one time. Bankers are generally agreed that whatever amount is determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully subscribed. The last loan was such a great success and so many subscribers have been cut down in their allotments that there is a big demand for bonds. Bankers generally are confident that the next offering of Liberty bonds, both in respect to the amount and number of subscriptions, will be a success, but they are unanimously of the opinion that it will be necessary to do a "lot of hard work." Since the close of the first campaign a large number of persons have offered their services in connection with future loans. In order that there volunteers may be intelligently treated and their services availed of Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has decided to open a publicity office in a few days. It probably will be located at 120 Broadway, adjoining the quarters now occupied by the Liberty Loan Department of the bank.

Emerson in Charge of Publicity.

The official Publicity Committee, headed by F. A. Vanderlip, has been dissolved and no new committee has yet been appointed. For the present, officials of the Federal Reserve Bank have requested Guy Emerson, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, who was secretary to Mr. Vanderlip's committee, to supervise the details of the work of the new office.

Mr. Emerson, in discussing the plans yesterday, said: "We have been given to understand that the second Liberty Loan of 1917 will be offered to the public some time in the early Autumn. The amount of the loan has not been officially stated, but it will certainly be large and will require the very best efforts of all of us to distribute it as thoroughly as the last $2,000,000,000 was distributed. No official publicity committee has as yet been appointed, but there are many preparations for the next loan which ought to be started immediately in order to avoid the rush and strain which attended the last campaign. A great many people who are influential, with large organizations, have offered their services on condition that they have time to prepare their machinery before the loan is actually offered to the public. Many men who worked very effectively in the last loan have stated that unless they are now enlisted in the Liberty Loan work they will feel under obligation to attend officers' camps which will open in the near future. We feel that the raising of money for the war is one of the most important things to be done and that it should be done efficiently and liberally and that an organization should gradually take shape which will be more or less permanent in character throughout the war.

"I believe that this is the idea that Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank has in mind in deciding to open publicity headquarters at this time. If there are any persons who have suggestions with regard to the next loan, I should be very glad if they would communicate with me in writing and I will undertake to see that their suggestions are conveyed to the proper authorities."

DOM LUIZ FOR WAR.

Brazilian Pretender Roused by Sinking of the Parana.

Even the most democratic newspapers of Brazil commented favorably upon the fact that, following the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Parana by a German submarine, Prince Dom Luiz de Orleans e Bragança, pretender to the nonexistent throne of Brazil, sent the following message to his few followers in the great South American republic:

"I hope that our friends will energetically second the campaign in favor of the immediate intervention of Brazil on the side of the Allies for the honor of the national flag."

Germany to Have Coins of Zinc.

Because of the difficulty of adopting the slot machines in Germany to the use of the iron 10-pfenning coins, which have been put on by scores of millions in place of the nickel coins that have wandered into the melting pot of the war, the Federal Council, according to German newspapers, has authorized the Imperial Chancellor to have 100,000,000 10-pfenning pieces made of zinc for the purpose of replacing the nickel coins that are rapidly going out of circulation. The zinc coins are to be retired as soon as the war is over.

APARTMENT HOUSES FOR NEGRO TENANTS

Six Big, Modern Harlem Properties, Worth More Than $1,000,000, Transferred.

The most important transaction in the history of this city for the housing of negroes was closed yesterday when six of the best elevator apartment buildings in upper Harlem were purchased to be occupied by negro families. The property is assessed at more than $1,000,000, but as other property was given in part payment the aggregate value of the realty involved was about $1,500,000.

The six Harlem houses include the three buildings at 117 to 148 West 141st Street and three similar structures abutting at 130 to 148 West 142d Street. Each of the 141st Street houses has a frontage of 125 feet, a total of 375 feet on that thoroughfare. The 142d Street houses are a trifle larger, each fronting 150 feet, a total of 450 feet on that street. They occupy about three-fourths of the block bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues, 141st and 142d Streets. They were built about four years ago and contain all modern improvements, including gas, electricity, telephones, mail chutes, parquet floors, and hardwood trim. At present they are occupied by white tenants, but all of the leases expire on Oct. 1. The new owners are making plans to cancel some of the leases before that time, and as fast as vacancies occur the rooms will be rented to negroes. The houses are of six stories and will accommodate more than 300 families.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., who for years has been the most prominent real estate operator in the uptown colored belt, will manage the houses for the new owners, a syndicate known as the Philton Holding Company, represented by Greenberg & Levy, as attorneys. The Philton Company bought the property from the 135 Broadway Company, a subsidiary of the New York Title and Mortgage Company, which was forced to take over the property two years ago to satisfy mortgage judgments from a Mexican syndicate in which the late General Huerta of Mexico was interested. Their assessed value is $1,041,000, of which $279,000 represents land value. Mr. Payton said yesterday that there would be no difficulty in leasing the apartments at good rents, as there was a steadily increasing demand from the better class of negro residents in Harlem for apartments of the most modern type.

An interesting feature of the operation is that the houses will be named after negroes of prominence. Those in 141st Street will be named Attucks Court, Toussaint Court, and Wheatley Court. The first will commemorate the memory of Crispus Attucks, who was shot by the British soldiers in the famous Boston massacre on the Common March 5, 1770, that event being celebrated in history as marking the first bloodshed of the Revolution. Toussaint commemorates Toussaint L'Ouverture, the liberator of Haiti, and Wheatley Court is in honor of Phillis Wheatley, the Afro-American poetess who wrote an ode to George Washington. The 142d Street houses will be named, respectively, Dunbar Court, after Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet; Douglass Court, after Frederick Douglass, the eloquent leader in uplifting his race, and Washington Court, in honor of the late Booker T. Washington. Their pictures will be placed in the foyer of the houses bearing their names.

The negro population in Harlem, said Mr. Payton, numbers about 70,000, and it has been augmented by nearly 15,000 in the last year as a result of the emigration from the South.

As part payment the Philton Holding Company gave the two dwellings at 670 and 672 West End Avenue, near Ninety-third Street, and a five-story loft building at 128 West Twenty-sixth Street.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD NEED ACUTE

Exorbitant Prices Told in Press of the Dual Monarchy.

Reports of food conditions in Austria-Hungary found in copies of Austrian and Hungarian newspapers reaching New York and London show that the problem of feeding the inhabitants of the dual monarchy is not the least of the troubles weighing upon the shoulders of the young Emperor. In describing a visit to the principal markets of the Austrian capital, a reporter of the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung says:

"Instead of getting better, things are becoming worse. The markets are more scantly supplied than ever they were even during the times of bitterest frost. A year ago the coloring of Easter eggs was forbidden; now such an order is unnecessary, for there are no eggs to color, though in ordinary times out of our surplus we could export millions of eggs. Of other provisions there is great scarcity.

"The fruit market is permanently deserted; the booths are shut up. The only vegetables to be found are celery, parsley and occasional carrots and cabbages. These latter attract great crowds, though they cost nearly 25 cents a pound. Sauerkraut, practically the sole food of many, costs from 8 to 14 cents a pound. Gourmets may buy small and sinfully dear lettuce at from 8 to 16 cents—which is a frightful price. Radishes are 10 cents a bundle.

"The meat scarcity gets ever greater. Early in the morning great crowds invade the market to obtain meat, because nothing else is available; but by 7 o'clock nothing is left but a few little bits of lamb at about $1 a pound. The few geese on sale cost $1.50 a pound, so that for the great mass of the people there is nothing.

"Butter supplies are quite insufficient; margarine a rarity; goose fat only procurable at $2.25 a pound. It is a serious business when neither vegetables nor meat can be obtained."

Budapest papers contain the following account of a demonstration against the high cost of living arranged by Hungarian Government employes:

"Never before had the capital city seen a meeting like that of the Hungarian State employes. Some 5,000 functionaries marched silently through the streets of the city. Most of them were old men, well advanced in years. Nearly all of them appeared to be exhausted. Together with high magistrates were seen minor employes, and some of the higher employes of the Ministries, as well as letter carriers, all of whom, without exception, complained about the food shortage. Then there were teachers in ragged clothing who did not even have anything better for Sunday, and who were not in the least ashamed of it. There were also many women without hats in the parade. The only object of their unanimous demand was a minimum of human rights, but it was demanded that with the firmness of desperation. They appealed to the King by telegraph."

A Croatian paper of April 17 reported that in the City of Maros-Vasarhely $1,400 had been offered for a pig weighing only 130 pounds. The same paper said that every day sixty carloads of Rumanian grain were arriving in Vienna, and added: "If only a few carloads would wander over to us by mistake!"

PAUL FULLER HEADS WAR TRADE BUREAU

New York Lawyer to See That Our Exports to Neutrals Do Not Reach Germany.

BIG RUSH FOR LICENSES

Local Government Offices Announce That "Red Tape" Will Not Interfere with Business.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Details of the Federal control of exports which is to become operative on July 15, were discussed at a conference today between President Wilson and Secretary Redfield. The Department of Commerce, it was said afterward, would have the full machinery in operation within two days.

Organization of the department's Bureau of Export Licenses was completed today with the creation of a division of war trade intelligence with Paul Fuller, Jr., of New York as its head. Mr. Fuller is widely known as an international lawyer, and has served as a special agent abroad for President Wilson. As a member of the Haitien Commission he helped reorganize Haiti's fiscal system.

The Intelligence Division will be charged with keeping the Government informed of the movement of American exports after they reach foreign shores. Agents will be stationed in the European neutral countries to see that no supplies imported from America go to the enemy. The division will furnish information for use also in the administration of the Trading with the Enemy bill now pending in Congress.

President Wilson will issue soon a proclamation putting many other commodities under control. The list now includes foodstuffs, fuels, and steel and iron products.

Rush for Export Licenses.

New York's big exporting interests, handling approximately 50 per cent. of the entire country's outgoing trade, made a rush yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to comply with the terms of the espionage law and President Wilson's proclamation, under which licenses must be obtained for foodstuffs and other merchandise intended to be shipped abroad on and after July 15.

Yesterday was the first day for the receipt of applications for licenses under the new plan, and no time was lost by shippers in meeting the conditions. From the opening of the bureau's office in the morning until long after the usual closing hour at 5 o'clock the office was thronged by representatives of railroads, steamship lines, forwarders, and export houses, all intent upon either filing applications or seeking information of one kind or another. At the close of the day A. J. Barnaud, Commercial Agent in charge of the bureau, estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 inquiries of all kinds had been received.

Shippers seemed much relieved when they learned that the New York office had been empowered not only to receive applications for export licenses, but to grant them as well in instances where it was obvious that none of the merchandise covered by a prospective shipment was likely to prove of benefit to Germany directly or indirectly.

During the course of the day something like 500 applications had been filed, of which Mr. Barnaud was able to grant sixty licenses without referring the applications to Washington for final action. The licenses granted yesterday were for shipments of an urgent character and the Allies or neutrals, and which it was desired to move out of the port without delay immediately the licensing regulation becomes effective next Sunday. The other applications filed yesterday would, it was thought, be acted upon favorably in most cases, but as they related for the most part to more distant shipments, the officials deferred final action.

Mr. Barnaud issued a warning to shippers not to delay making their applications. He said:

"It is absolutely necessary that export licenses be obtained for all shipments which are being routed here, and which will be impossible to clear before 12:01 A. M. Sunday next. After the hour named on Sunday none of the merchandise included in the President's proclamation can leave port without a license being granted. Therefore, no time should be lost in making application for such permits.

"Railroad companies, steamship representatives, and exporters generally should anticipate the arrival of export freight here and file applications covering all goods they know to be en route. Compliance with this request will reduce congestion on trains and terminals to the minimum and save a great deal of unnecessary delay. Forwarders generally should co-operate with the Government in the direction indicated."

Mr. Barnaud said he would like it to be understood that the proverbial "red tape" usually associated with the business of a Government bureau would be missing in this office. "There isn't going to be a lot of red tape here," he declared. He added that inquiries involving all phases of the export license situation would be welcomed.

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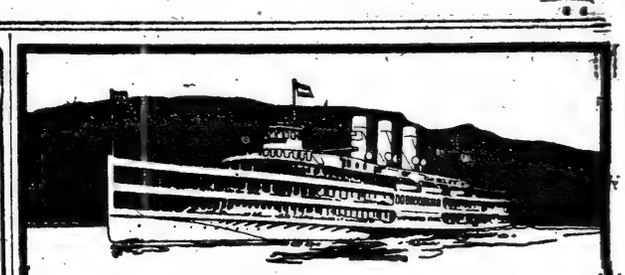

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NEW CLAFLIN HOUSE TAKES OUT CHARTER

Wholesale Dry Goods Concern Formally Passes Into the Control of Syndicate.

HAS CAPITAL OF $6,000,000

Harry P. Bonties Elected President and John C. Wood Treasurer of New Corporation.

With the incorporation yesterday at Albany of Claflin's, Incorporated, with a capital of $6,000,000, the old-time wholesale dry goods house of this city passed formally into the control of the syndicate of commission merchants and mills which in June purchased from the Mercantile Stores Corporation, a holding concern, the entire stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation. The latter corporation's stock amounted to $6,000,000, for which the syndicate paid $6,300,000.

The charter obtained yesterday from the office of the Secretary of State at Albany gave as the incorporators Carroll G. Walter, Charles D. Francis, and Thomas Robinson, all of 120 Broadway, Manhattan. They are connected with the law firm of Patterson, Eagle, Greennough & Day. The incorporation papers in the case were drawn up by Edward J. Patterson, as attorney for the purchasers.

Later in the day a meeting of the stockholders of the newly formed Claflin's, Incorporated, was held, which ratified the action of the Purchasing Committee, headed by John P. Stevens of J. P. Stevens & Co. The temporary Board of Directors which had been serving since the stock of the old corporation was bought last month was with only a slight change in personel elected as a permanent board. The former officers of the H. B. Claflin Corporation were elected yesterday to similar places in Claflin's, Incorporated.

The officers chosen yesterday were: President, Harry P. Bonties; Vice President, Michael J. Donahoe; Secretary, George F. Cornwell, and Treasurer, John C. Wood. Board of Directors: Bertram H. Borden of M. C. D. Borden & Sons; Eustis L. Hopkins of Bliss, Fabyan & Co.; David W. Jarvis of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; J. Harper Poor of Amory Browne & Co.; Frederick E. Rupprecht of Converse & Co.; John P. Stevens & Co.; Edmund S. Twining of Clarence Whitman & Co., Incorporated; Ridley Watts of Watts, Stebbins & Co., and, in addition, the officers of Claflin's, Incorporated.

John F. Stevens said yesterday that no financial transaction accompanied the filing of the certificate of incorporation in Albany. The formalities at Albany," Mr. Stevens said, "mean simply that the taking over of the old H. B. Claflin Corporation by the new interests reached a final stage. Claflin's, Incorporated, succeeds the former corporation, while the business of the house goes on as before."

Dry goods circles were of the belief that with the strong commission house and mill backing of the new corporation, its future was assured as a big factor in the dry goods jobbing business of the country.

The terms of sale of the H. B. Claflin Corporation to Claflin's, Incorporated, as announced by Alexander Brown, President of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, included a lump payment of $2,000,000 in cash on June 18 last; $2,000,000 to be paid on or before Oct. 1, and $2,300,000 on or before Nov. 15 next, all with interest from June 15, 1917.

CONDEMNED BY ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Says Any Defender of Germany Is Enemy of United States.

"No man who at this time defends the Kaiser and Germany is a good American," was Colonel Roosevelt's reply yesterday to an invitation from the Tenth Ward Citizens' Committee in Elizabeth, N. J., to address an indignation meeting there planned to condemn Mayor Mraviag's recent refusal to accept a flag for the city because he objected to an attack on the German people by a preceding speaker.

"I wish I could accept," he wrote, "but it is a simple impossibility for me at this time to accept another invitation. The man in whatever position who now defends Germany is an enemy of the United States. There is no room here for men who are half American and half German; all such should go back to Germany. On the other hand the American of German blood who stands straight by the United States is just as exactly good an American as any one else."

Mayor Mraviag refused to apologize for his act, declaring there was nothing he did "to invite suspicion." The indignation meeting will be held tomorrow night in Lincoln School and resolutions condemning the Mayor will be adopted.

AID FOR JEWISH CHARITIES.

Women Will Campaign for Funds at Summer Resorts.

The Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of 1 Madison Avenue announced yesterday the beginning of a campaign in nearby Summer resorts for funds for the support of the seventy-six charitable institutions dependent upon the federation.

Among the women connected with the Summer resort movement are Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Emil Baerwald, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Edgar Hellman, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mrs. Abraham Bijur, Mrs. Alfred Rossin, Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Adolph Kiersky, and Mrs. Julius J. Dukas, and Mrs. Roger Straus.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Wed., except showers near the coast; Thurs. fair; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair in w., thunder showers in e. Wed.; Thurs. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Miss.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. thunder showers; gentle shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; little change in temperature.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs. probably fair.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Wed.; showers at night or Thurs. in n.; fair in s.; gentle to moderate n. s. winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed.; showers at night or Thurs. in n., fair in s.; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers in extreme n., Wed.; warmer Wed.; cooler in n. Thurs.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in s. e. Wed.; cooler Thurs.

Wis.—Showers Wed.; warmer in e. Thurs., fair and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in w. Thurs., fair; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed. probably showers in e., cooler in w. Thursday, fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler in s. and w. Wed.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.

La.—Wed., fair, continued warm. Thurs., cloudy.

Ark.—Wed., fair, Thursday, unsettled.

Okla.—Wed., cloudy, cooler in w. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers.

N. Tex.—Wed., fair in s., unsettled and cooler in n. Thurs., cloudy.

W. Tex.—Wed., fair, cooler in n. Thurs., fair.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tel. 7707 Mad. Sq.

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Leo. L. Doblin Co.

FEARS SPECULATORS IN FARM PRODUCTS

Editor of Rural New Yorker Says Congress Should Insure Minimum Price for Staples.

Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of The Rural New Yorker, in discussing the Government crop report just issued, said yesterday that it was a splendid tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the American farmer.

"With increases of millions of bushels over the 1916 crop in wheat, corn, potatoes, and other staples, added to a much larger acreage," said Mr. Collingwood, "no one can say that the farmer has not responded nobly to the appeal of the President to supply the world with food. The great question now is whether our methods of distribution will be improved in a commensurate manner and food speculation be properly curtailed, so that the consumer will get his food at moderate prices while the farmer, at the same time, receives a reasonable remuneration for his labor and additional expense.

"Congress is making a great play in the line of looking out for the consumer in respect to cheaper prices. That is all right, in its way, and I believe that the prices of some foods will be cheaper. There is, however, a growing feeling of unrest among the farmers that after supplying a big food crop Congress may leave them at the mercy of the speculators without the assurance of a minimum price for the leading food staples."

COAL TRIAL NEARING END.

Counsel on Both Sides Sum Up in Federal Court.

Counsel representing both sides yesterday summed up the case for and against the smokeless coal operators who are on trial before Judge Grubb and a jury in the Federal District Court for alleged violation of the Sherman law. Robert P. Stephenson, for the Government, said the plea of the defense that the defendants could not have conspired to increase the price of coal because the output had been increased was ridiculous, because restraint of trade and volume of output had no connection. He said the only way the Government could prove its case was to submit the reports of the meetings of the defendants, and to depend for these upon W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Operators' Association. He thought these meetings were more active than the reports indicated, and referred to the meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, on Jan. 14, 1917, when, it was alleged, by the Government, arrangements had been made to increase the price from $1.25 a ton to $3.

W. A. Glasgow, for the defense, insisted that the output had a direct bearing on any accusation of an attempt to restrain trade. He referred to the suit against the steel trust which he said was won by the defendants because it was shown that the steel men had trebled their output. Mr. Glasgow told of a contract which the Pocahontas Fuel Company had with the Du Pont Powder Company to supply coal at $1.13 a ton, how the machinery of the Pocahontas concern was swept away, and how it paid $5 a ton in order to fill its contract.

James A. O'Gorman, for the defendants, thought the Government was wrong in indicting so many men and companies, when the indictment of one, if he had been found guilty, would have had just as salutary an effect. He declared that the Sherman law was so involved that even the United States Supreme Court was invariably divided in cases based upon it.

John Lord O'Brian, a special prosecutor, declared that the defendants had convicted themselves in their own correspondence and in their own testimony. John B. Stanchfield, for the defense, wanted to know if the jury thought it possible that any sane men who wanted to perform an illegal act, would leave behind them a record of meetings which could convict them, and have written letters which would result in their own undoing. Mr. Stanchfield will continue today.

Question of Values a Problem.

One problem that is said to be disturbing buyers of women's ready-to-wear lines is how they are going to reconcile, in the minds of consumers, the prices they will be obliged to ask for Fall apparel with the very unusual values that were offered these same consumers in the shape of Spring garments. While the trade knows the whys and wherefores of the extraordinary offerings during the season just closed, there is a suspicion that the women of the country have taken the reasons advanced for these bargains with a grain of salt, and that there will be need of a real educational campaign to show them why they cannot hope for a duplication of conditions like those they have just experienced. In handling the higher-priced goods, where style is often the dominating factor in setting the price, not so much trouble is expected as in the more popular-priced grades, such as are taken by women who have to count every dollar over twice before spending one. There is no scouting the fact, however, that present material and producing costs will make higher than normal prices to the consumer inevitable.

Shoe Trade Could Be More Active.

With many of the retailers, large as well as small, more concerned with cleaning up odds and ends of Spring stocks than in the purchasing of merchandise either for immediate or future sale, business in the local shoe trade could be more active than it is at the moment. This is only a temporary condition, however, and as many of the retailers have kept their stocks "cleaner" than usual during the last half year, the process of depletion is not expected to be as long or as painful as is sometimes is. With the bulk of the advance orders for staple and semi-staple shoes in hand, business is also marking time for the moment so far as Fall is concerned. Buyers are making their appearance in the market, however, and the next week or ten days is expected to bring a visible change in the aspect of things in the Duane Street district.

No Dullness In Coal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that midsummer dullness is only a memory in the anthracite trade. This year the mine managers are striving to get out every ton of coal possible, and sales forces are spending much time explaining to retail dealers why coal ordered weeks ago has not been shipped. The retailers, for their part, have to make the same explanations to consumers, for the orders are weeks behind on their orders, and customers are growing more impatient every day. The bituminous market is gradually being adjusted to the basis of the Washington agreement of the week before last, under the terms of which $3 per net ton at the mine is the authorized price of mine-run and slack, with $3.50 allowed for screened coal.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing the appointment of the Council of National Defense and promising support in the means taken to supply the knit goods needs of the army and navy. The resolutions also voice the approval of the association of the personnel of the part of the council which has to do with the placing of the knit goods business in question.

William Gross, a buyer of women's apparel, who for the last five years has been associated with Chase & Moore, prominent buyers, is now with Malvin S. Cohen, who represents specialty stores throughout the country. Mr. Cohen has recently obtained the account of C. W. Jackson, Burwick, Cal.

The local buying of the Ville de Paris, Los Angeles, Cal., which for some time past has been done through the office of the Reciprocal Jobbers' Association at 470 Fourth Avenue, will in the future be done through the office of Frederick Atkins, resident buyer, 220 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Atkins will also handle the account of the Young-Quinlan Company, Minneapolis, in the future.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell for the benefit of creditors of ROSEN, on premises, No. 115 Eldridge St., N. Y. City, today, July 11, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., their assets, consisting of cotton goods, dress goods, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL W. TAGER, and ABRAHAM BONIME, Assignees.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Esq., Attorney, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL CONTRACTORS.—Can keep plant busy on plain sewing. Vantine, 115 West 20th St.

BELGIUM TOWELS wanted, 18x24; lots 5,000, 10,000. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for taupe broadcloth; will pay cash. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 45 West 20th St. Chelsea 9640.

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy light shades, half pieces and cuts. Schwartzreich & Goodman Co., 114 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH.—Flannel broadcloth, navy blue; spot cash. Yellin Bros., 19 West 18th.

CHEVIOTS or meltons, ⅞ width, like bauendahls, hug flagiers, Stoney & Starkey, S. W. Gavy, or similar. Ritter Bros.

CHINCHILLA.—Single width, navy and gray. Phone Stuyvesant 1624.

CLOTH.—Open for quantity half-wool granite cloth. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

COATS.—Women's Winter coats; Gimbel Brothers, New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee stores, looking Wednesday, New York sample rooms.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on new styles ladies' fur coats. 140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall coats all week. 22 West 27th, third floor.

COATS.—Looking at coats of the better kind. 12 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber wants suits and coats, Fall. 23 East 26th, Room 1109.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders. 45 West 27th St., fifth floor.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Big jobber open for silk and serge dresses; good orders placed on right merchandise; only up-to-date styles considered. 8 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Skirts; spot cash; jobs only; quantities or small lots. 43 W. 20th St., Room 402. Phone Farragut 5154.

DRESSES.—Jobbers want Fall satin and crepe de meteor street and afternoon dresses. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Open for job in Summer dresses; call with samples. Ilson's, 474 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DRESSES.—Orders given on snappy models silk and serge. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; stock orders. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

KERSEYS, American or similar, broadcloths, plushes, H. & H.; or Salt's peco. Ritter Bros.

POM-POM.—All colors, any quantity; must be reasonable. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

POM POM.—Pekin green and other shades. Madison Square 2947.

POM POM.—Americana, all colors. Farragut 3885.

RARITAN.—Open for Raritan 1272, gray; also Wocunda or similar make, gray, navy, brown. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

SERGES.—We are open for a quantity of 7304 or 6301; also 6614 or 7614, in shade 783; 793 preferred; also Whitman's style 3-733; quote price for cash and quantity for sale on hand. E. Zeltner & Downtown.

SERGES.—Open to buy Whitman 104, 99 and 9. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples Wednesday and Thursday, 22 West 27th, seventh floor. Use freight entrance.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking Fall line skirts; call all week. Tenth floor, 11 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Placing orders for stock on suits of the better grade only; bring newest styles. Mornings, 11th floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large order on smart suits; all prices. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits, 22 West 26th, sixth floor.

SWEATERS.—Wanted, to buy job of silk sweaters. Capital Cloak and Suit Store, 222 6th Av. & Chelsea 7358.

TAFFETAS.—Black; wanted, any quantity at a price. Call 72 Leonard St., Room 1006.

WAISTS.—Contractor on silk waists wanted. Call with samples, Ginsberg & Norman, 32 Allen St.

WOOL JERSEY at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

WOOLENS.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity blue and black serges; also fancy mixtures, all makes. Call with samples, Elias Surut, 19 and 21 Greene St., New York.

WOOL CREPE.—Open for Jullliards. Simon, 44 East 32d St.

WOOL PLUSH.—Chase's reindeer in Copen; also Lymansville cheviot, 31-2 inch, Copen. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

WOOL PLUSH.—Chase's reindeer; open for quantity; all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BEARSKIN.—For immediate delivery, big quantity high-pile bearskin. See Mr. Ringel, 5th floor, 128 5th Av.

BEARSKIN, also fancy plush, for coats, all colors, by manufacturer. Spring 7350.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. and Botany, all colors; also men's wear serges. Phone Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all shades; $2.10 net cash. Call Farragut 9294.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Weil & Stern, 37 W. 27th St.

CAPES.—Job of marabou capes, close out at $24 per dozen; also job of ostrich boas. F. Eiseman & Co., 48 West 4th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins. Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

CHINCHILLAS, white, ⅞; quilted linings, wool jerseys, and corduroys. Greeley 4379.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 5-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Big job in infants'; also large assortment in plushes from $12.75 to $20; cloth, kersey velours, $7.75 up. Schoen & Weissman, 58 West 24th St.

COATS.—Shantung, jersey silk and satin coats, to close out; also showing beautiful Fall line. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hirsh Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—100 Spring coats; also Palm Beach suits; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS.—Infants', children's coats to close out; white or colored. Sternberg Brothers, 35 West 21st.

COATS.—Silk, plush trimmed, guaranteed lining; $10. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 38th.

COATS, suits.—Full line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. 1 Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out, cheap. Flotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—Cheap, ⅞ white chinchilla, quilted linings; also wool jerseys. Greeley 4379.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery; early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and knitted sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—One thousand dresses, consisting of taffetas, satin, and pongee, to close out at sacrifice price. Ritz Costume Co., Inc., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas; also white and colored Georgettes, in stock, for immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—White and colored voiles and tussahs, latest styles, at a sacrifice. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring, seventh floor.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Balance of washable and silks at sacrifice. Prime, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.98 up. Queen, 149 West 38th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABERDINE.—Velours, beaver, plush, Poiret twills, satin, taffetas. Harry Goldstein, 1,123 Broadway.

GABARDINES, tricotines, and F. & H. gratilla. Farragut 2368.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERSEY—13½-ounce taupe, green, brown, 815, broadcloth. Madison Square 7559.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's kerami; also imported twillback velveteen. Farragut 256.

KIMONOS.—Crepe de Chine kimonos with wide imitation of cluny lace, all colors, $2.50 a piece. Apply 544 Broadway, 1st floor.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

MOHAIRS, 42 inches, all shades, to close at a price. Address S. L., Box 150 Times.

PAJAMAS.—Mens' and boys' for immediate and future delivery. Beacon Pajamas Co. Inc. 43 W. 16th St. Chelsea 7665.

PIECE GOODS.—Wool jerseys for sale at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

PLUSHES, velours, and poplins for sale; all shades. Call Gramercy 1077.

RIPPLE CLOTH.—White; 54 inches; ten pieces. Phone 5281 Gramercy.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SOL SATINS for sale. Call Madison Square 781.

STOLES and CAPES of plush and moleskin; fur effects; we are headquarters for same. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—Will sacrifice 150 ladies' serge and gabardine suits. Call on Scheiman & Weinraub, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Job of high grade leaders, Spring and Fall suits, to close out. W. & L., 41 Division St.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach Suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 W. 31st.

VELOUR DE NORD.—S. Blumenthal's quality 250 XUC, at $2.65; quality 270 XW, at $4; Salt's suedemette, at $4.25; Salt's suedette, at $5; Worumbo white chinchilla, at $3.25; Clark-Danas white plaid chinchilla, $2.87½; white chinchilla, $2.50. Telephone Mad. Square 920.

VELVETEENS.—Fine quality, cheap; also wool plushes, astrachans, fancy velvet. Farragut 8812.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 8832.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 38th.

WASH SKIRTS.—2,000 dozen pique gabardine; very low prices. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Fan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 38th.

WOOLEN WORSTEDS and Serges, black, fancy, navy, job lots, cash export. Delporte, 329 West 58th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4¼@5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Russian Idea to be Featured.

In the Spring lines brought out by a prominent silk house, the influence of the Russian republic will be featured in a new material. The fabric will be adapted to the fashion that is expected to borrow extensively from the Russian manner of dress. The effort has been made to embody in the construction of the cloth the qualities that will lend themselves to carrying out Russian designs, and the patterns to be presented will also imitate those in vogue in the new republic.

May Switch to Dresses.

The opinion was expressed yesterday in the women's ready-to-wear trade that the attempt may be made by certain buyers who are disgruntled at the action of the cloak manufacturers in making uniform terms of discount to switch their favors to dresses. It was pointed out that quite a few buyers consider the discount received of more importance than the styles they are purchasing and that such action on their part would not be at all improbable. Just at present, in the buying that is being done for Fall, suits have the upper hand. Whether the buyers can undermine fashion by neglecting suits is a question of much interest to the trade. The membership of other associations in the women's wear line is keeping a sharp eye on developments in the cloak trade, and not a few of the manufacturers in other branches are anxious to start similar action.

Clothing Sales Successful.

From those in a position to know, the Summer sales now being conducted by the retail stores have proved quite successful up to date. Seemingly the point has been driven home, it was said, that the prices at which clothing is offered now constitute real bargains. The retail customers have shown a preference for merchandise of a dependable sort, and style in many cases, it was pointed out, has been of second importance to quality. A clothing manufacturer who commented yesterday on the retail situation said that the retailers may expect the average price for a suit to be raised from $17, the old standard, to $21 or better.

Should Limit Uniform Cloth Use.

The Textile Color Card Association has received a letter from the War Department regarding the use of olive drab cotton uniform cloth by civilians. The Quartermaster General answers the request of the association for information as to whether it is the wish of the Government to curtail the sale of such material. "You are informed," he writes, "that while this corps has no jurisdiction over a matter of this nature, it is thought that good judgment would dictate the limited use of olive drab uniform cloth by civilians, in order to permit of its absorption by the Government."

Rubber Prices Still Dropping.

The continued absence of large buyers from the local market for crude rubber is seen in the steady easing off of quotations. Yesterday, for instance, the price asked for spot lots of first latex and smoked sheets had dropped to 66½ cents, while for spot up-river fine the figure was 68½ cents. Up-river coarse was held at 48 cents, with 43 cents the asking price for spot upper Caucho ball. The "heaviness" of the market is attributed not only to the fact that biggest buyers appear well covered, for the time being at least, but to the quantity of rubber that is now available. This is said to apply to both the Brazilian and plantation grades.

Ginghams Expected to Repeat.

The excellent business that has been done on ginghams during the last several months is said to presage their continued popularity for the Spring, 1918, season. Not only did the finer qualities of these goods reach style heights hitherto undreamed of in their incorporation in Spring dresses, hats, handbags, neckwear, &c., for women, but they were used to a greater extent than ever in the manufacture of frocks for small girls and misses. So successful were they, in fact, that some of the domestic manufacturers have said that after the quality and design standards set by imported goods, and the next Spring season, it is predicted, will find American ginghams on the market that, quality for quality, will give the best products of the Scottish looms a hard run for supremacy.

Gray Goods Purchases Light.

There was again a lack of snap to trading in the local gray goods market, particularly so far as first-hand good clothes were concerned. Some cal was reported for 38½-inch 64-60s, nearby sales of which were put through at 10¾ cents. Also, there was trading on 39-inch 68-72s at 12 cents for nearby shipment, though it was not large. A good deal of the day's business consisted of the disposal of shorts, seconds, and odds and ends at prices which that kind of merchandise usually brings. No great amount of attention was paid by buyers to offerings from secondhands, though some scattered sales of these goods were included in the transactions reported. Closing mill printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FRANK P. DOWLING, a printer, 17 Vandewater Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,709 and assets of $15,077. Among the largest creditors are C. B. Cottrell Company, $3,100; Mergenthaler Linotype Company, $5,400, and Hamilton R. March Company, $850.

LOUIS GODLIS, in business at 158 West Thirty-fourth Street and residing at 980 East 179th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,103 and assets of $1,000.

MAX BREAKSTONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Breakstone, 217 Bedford Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Louis Wesanske, $2,535; May Kaplan, $53; Harry Klepper, $210.

OSWIN STUHMER, 164 South Twentieth Street, Flushing, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $20,410; assets, $16,400.

CAROLINE SATTERTHWAITE, 420 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,077.31; assets, $100.

PANNIE FEINBERG, 147 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,107.03; assets, $50.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Laurence Elkus, a salesman, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing his liabilities at $1,000.50 and assets at $250.

Sol M. Fox, a farmer of St. Joseph County, has filed a petition, listing his liabilities at $5,178 and assets at $2,628.

Joseph F. Stanley, a farmer of Summitville, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing his liabilities at $1,354.11 and assets at $1,269.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—George P. Hersong, clothing, Rock Island, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,853; assets, $7,460.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—George A. Rubin, tailor, Rockford; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $14,042; assets, $783.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 10.—Byron D. McLillan, a salesman of Waterville, filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $24,638.92. Of his indebtedness $17,082.95 consists of notes and bills, $7,430.87 secured debts, and $125 unsecured. The principal creditors are Richards & Hirschfield, Inc., of New York City; the Ticonic National Bank of Waterville, and the Jacobson Machine Manufacturing Company of Warren, Penn.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Armstrong, Richard W.—Harkness..$274.91
Atkins, Daniel H.—Boynton Furnace Co.174.38
All Package Grocery Stores Co., Inc.—H. McAtamney, costs.....226.75
Assael, Bahar—K. Wachtel.....202.80
Barker, Esther, Mrs.—A. Lurie.....150.15
Braiding, Joseph L.—Southern Pacific Co.....106.16
Bernstein, Joseph—I. C. Cloak and Suit Co.....265.81
Bruham, Frederick W.—Massachusetts Bonding Insurance Co.....418.04
Best, Leo R.—Posner & Co.....459.87
Bohm, Rudolph—J. O'Brien.....306.91
Berman, Isidor—Henry Glass & Co.....648.62
Baker, William E.—New York Steam Auto Tire Works, Inc.....110.39
Bowersock, Fred H.—J. E. Thorley.....199.81
Brann, Peter—Italian Swiss Colony.....346.01
Corson, Benney—Bornberg & Co., Inc.144.01
Crane, Thomas L. and John F. Mahoney —J. A. O'Brien.....122.01
Cafe Resnicoff, Fane Resnicoff, and Morris Resnicoff—H. Krakower.....556.51
Chadandik, Abraham—Irving National Bank, New York.....319.21
Curry, Marion G.—Franklin Simon & Co.....541.80
Callahan, Timothy—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co., Inc.....358.94
Blood, William O.—F. G. Smith.....306.54
Brown, Frederick—S. H. Wolnberg, executor.....8,094.47
Bran, Frank W.—S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc.....196.79
Davidoff, Joseph—American Radiator Co.....133.26
Columbia Trust Co.—A. H. Flint & Co.....6,599.10
Evely, Leo E.—J. M. McMillan et al.....221.37
11 West 25th St. Co.—N. Y. Edison Co..581.22
Gerson, Albert—G. A. Humphreys.....239.26
Getzholtz, Samuel D.—Bercowitz et al..107.46
Gunn, Archie—J. W. Cushman & Co.....297.01
Friend, Isaac—E. Bernstein.....1,412.74
Finnegan, James—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co.....4,560.73
Glaser, Sophie—S. Eichenbaum et al.....189.35
Hiss, Nelson—F. C. Turner.....1,578.06
Hammerschlag, Wolf—Nemoitar & Burger, Inc.....104.81
Hasse, Albert—C. E. Gehring.....119.08
G. L. S. Building Co., Inc.—M. Jarrow.....1,030.71
Gould, George H.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co.....120.71
Gestin, Leo E., Jr.—J. McMillan et al....271.37
Horner, Ernst—Empire Door and Trim Co.....206.30
International Industrial Laboratory Co. Inc.—L. Campo.....579.00
Jaffe, Benjamin—National Cash Register Co.....291.41
Huerstel, Maurice G.—L. Platt.....167.66
Kinsella, Clinton W.—Kinsella United Properties Co., Ltd., Costa.....108.13
Knapp, Edw. J.—F. F. French et al...1,673.14
Kernochan, J. Frederick, executor—Fifth Avenue Building Co.....5,362.87
Leibeck, Charles H.—A. J. Appel et al..215.01
Levy, Agnes—E. A. Cruikshank.....267.45
Mutual Profit Realty Co. of New York —P. C. Hespe.....374.48
Mrikin, Harry—Fullerton Electric Co...188.90
Morris, Calls—Art Waist Co., Inc.....432.91
Magnoni, Salvatore—Enterprise Brewery, Inc.....184.74
McLaughlin, Gloud & Drysdale, Inc.—S. Finch Co., Inc.....269.64
Meyers, Joseph C.—M. Carpenter.....285.45
Oriental Textiles, Inc.—Mutual Thread Co.....512.62
Prince, Wm. S.—J. Haas.....149.88
Reiss, John A.—E. C. Behrman et al...182.71
Salomon, Simon—F. M. Weiss.....446.58
Regal, Products—A. Ahrens.....382.81
Rose, Manes—Worcester Trust Co.....697.15
Rudolph, Henry E.—C. C. Etting.....509.82
Rosenthal, Henry—L. Rosenthal.....1,656.23
St. John's Dairy Co., Inc.—George Lisa & Co.....422.28
Societa 2d Reggimento Bersaglieri Vittorio Emmanuel III.—Fepesano.....126.00
Stephens, Annie L.—M. Gidding Co.....405.41
Santarelli, Alfred—F. Giachina.....249.11
Smith, Edw. I.—Kolt Lumber Co....1,824.63
Stranton Realty Co., Inc., & Joseph H. Dlater—American Brass & Copper Co.219.61
United States Chrysolite Asbestos Co.—C. L. Hoffman.....178.26
Van Hoven, John H. H.—J. Hilsenrad.400.00
United Buyers' Service, Inc.—C. D. Bailey.....157.29
Weyand, Charles—H. Tell et al.....113.21
Wolferman, Milton J.—N. Y. Edison Co.....101.81
Yates, Alonzo T. S.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Enjoy a Rally Without Any Increase in Activity—Steel Orders Off.

Without any increase in activity the stock market yesterday advanced from the low levels established in Monday's trading, and most issues closed well above the final figures for that session. The recovery was not induced by any new developments brought to light, although it was helped to some extent by a denial in the afternoon of a report printed in the morning that Secretary McAdoo plans to sell the remaining $3,000,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds authorized by the law, on Sept. 15. Wall Street took Mr. McAdoo's denial as covering an announcement from the Treasury Department, for the Secretary told bankers some weeks ago that he would have to bring out another large loan in the latter part of September, and the rate at which funds had been advanced to the European allies indicate that new financing must be done as soon as feasible. The very large over-subscription of the initial loan justifies the expectation that the next offering can be floated successfully at the same interest rate, but the Street was hopeful yesterday that the amount offered will be less than the full remaining $3,000,000,000. However, there is little doubt but that with conditions no less favorable than those existing today the country would take the entire $3,000,000,000.

The United States Steel Corporation's monthly figures of unfilled orders on hand, as of June 30, showed a total of 11,388,287 tons, which is the smallest amount of unfilled orders reported since Nov. 30, last year. Yesterday's statement shows a decrease of 503,304 tons, as compared with the figure of May 31. It compares with 9,640,458 tons in the corresponding month of 1916, and with 4,678,196 tons two years ago. The reduction was taken to mean that some of the subsidiaries have been loath to book orders for private consumers pending a decision as to the needs of the Government. The Directors of the Steel Corporation will meet the last day of this month to act on dividends. It has already been indicated by the Chairman that the dividends will be 1¼ per cent. regular and 3 per cent. extra.

The outside public is not yet displaying any interest in price movements, but is apparently holding off, pending settlement of the new taxation plans and the price to be paid for Government purchases of steel. The fragmentary accounts reaching this country from Germany indicate that a new realization of the ultimate effect of the entrance of the United States into the war is growing at Berlin. Movements in the foreign exchange market yesterday reflected improvement in sentiment toward the situation of the Allies. Exchange on Russia advanced on news of the progress being made toward greater stability by the new democracy, while rates on other European centres likewise advanced. Call money declined again, most of the day's loans being made on the Stock Exchange at 2½ per cent.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Russian News Aids the Stock Market—Exchange Rates Decline.

LONDON, July 10.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were easy today. French and Russian exchange rates declined sharply.

The stock market was cheerfully firm on the Russian news, which further hardened Russian securities. The chief interest was in home rails on dividend anticipations, though allied bonds and Scandinavian and Argentine issues were firm, and oil and gold mine shares were supported. Industrials and American securities were dull.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 10.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per-cent. rentes 60 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4 @4¼	Sixty days	4¼@4½
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4½@4¾
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	4½@4¾
Six months	4¼@4½	Six months	4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	4½
4 to 6 months	4½@5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demands	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	..
France—				
Demand	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	5.73¼	—.00⅝
Cables	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	—.00⅝
Rubles—				
Demand	23.90	23.20	23.40	..
Cables	24.00	23.30	23.50	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.7825 Paris	5.73⅛	5.72⅛
China—		
Hongkong	61.65	61.75
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.19	7.10
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.40	23.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.00	29.75
Stockholm	30.90	31.10
Christiania	29.80	29.85
19.205 Spain	23.00	23.20
South America—		
32.41 Rio	36.87½	37.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.70	4.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $615,023,238; balance, $60,253,594; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $259,787; Federal Reserve credit balance, $39,348,844.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40 5-16d, up 5/8d; in New York, 79½c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.75	..	62.50	63.00
Lead	..	11.25	..	11.25
Spelter	9.12½	..	9.25	..
Antimony	*16.00	18.50	*16.50	17.00
Quicksilver	$105.00	..	$100.00	..
Aluminium	*56.00	..	*56.00	..
Iron, No. 2X ty.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30c, third quarter; 29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	246	10	0	246	0	0
Tin, futures	242	10	0	242	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	645,866	850,779	614,641
Year to date	104,961,288	88,141,633	65,856,690

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67½	68	400	Ajax Rubber	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
5¼	5½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	...
28⅝	29	200	Allis-Chalmers	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
93¼	95	900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92¼	93¼	92⅝	93¼	+1⅛
91⅛	93	100	Am. Beet Sugar	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅜
48⅞	49	3,200	Am. Can	48¼	49⅜	48¼	49⅛	+ ⅛
76½	77	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	75	77	75	76⅝	+1⅜
61	62	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	61	61	61	61	...
9⅝	10	700	Am. Ice	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
54½	55	200	Am. Ice pf	54	54½	54	54½	+ ½
53	53¼	600	Am. International	54½	54½	53	53½	— ½
24½	24⅝	5,400	Am. Linseed	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	60⅝	62	60⅝	62	+2⅛
70	70¼	2,500	Am. Locomotive	70	70½	69⅝	70	...
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	— ½
10⅝	10⅞	300	Am. Malting	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	—1¼
66	66¼	2,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66	+ ⅛
105¼	105⅞	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	104⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105¼	+ ⅛
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ½
69½	70	500	Am. Steel F'dries	70	70	69½	69½	— ⅛
118⅝	119½	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	119	119⅞	118⅝	119⅛	— ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅞
40	49¼	14,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	47½	49¼	47½	49	+2⅜
120⅜	121	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅜	120⅞	120⅜	120⅞	— ⅛
195	196	100	Am. Tobacco	196	196	196	196	+3
100	101	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100⅞	100⅞	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
100	101	30	Do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	...
52⅜	53¼	800	Am. Woolen	51½	52¼	51½	52	+ ½
89½	90⅜	400	Am. Writing P. pf	90¾	90¾	90	90	— ⅛
30⅛	31¼	200	Am. Zinc & S	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	...
79½	79⅞	5,700	Anaconda Copper	79½	79⅞	79½	79½	+ ½
...	60½	300	Associated Oil	61½	61⅝	59¾	59¾	—2¼
100⅛	100⅞	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	100⅞	100	100½	+ ½
95½	97	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96	96	96	96	...
100	111	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100½	110	100½	110	+1⅜
104½	105	1,000	At. Gulf & West I	101½	104⅜	101½	104½	+3¼
61¼	61⅜	300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60⅜	61	60⅜	61	— ⅛
70⅝	71	8,300	Baldwin Loco	69⅜	71½	69⅜	70⅞	+1⅝
71¼	71½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	70	71½	70	71⅜	+1⅝
1	1½	4,700	Batopilas Mining	1	1¼	1	1	...
132¼	132⅞	69,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	130	132⅝	120⅞	132¼	+2⅜
57	58	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	...
98½	99⅞	100	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	+1½
40	40½	200	Butte & Superior	39⅜	40	39⅜	40	+ ¼
10	13	200	Butterick Co	13	13	13	13	...
159	159⅜	100	Canadian Pacific	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞	158⅞	+ ⅛
89¼	89¾	6,300	Central Leather x d	89¼	89⅝	88½	89¼	— ¼
115	118	100	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	115	115	115	115	...
84½	85	1,600	Chandler Motor	83¼	84⅞	82⅞	84⅞	+2⅜
59½	60	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	60	59	59⅞	+ ⅝
32½	33	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32	32	32	32	...
70¼	70⅝	8,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	70⅝	70⅞	69⅝	70⅜	+1⅞
108¾	110	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	111	111	109¾	110⅝	+1⅝
108¼	108½	100	Chi. & Northwest	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
66½	67	2,300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p	65	67	65	67	+2
...	36¾	6,100	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i	34⅝	36⅝	34⅝	36½	+1⅜
77	77⅜	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	77	77⅛	77	77	+ ⅛
67	67¼	3,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
21	21¾	800	Chile Copper	21¼	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	1,500	Chino Copper	54⅞	55	54⅝	54½	— ⅛
50¼	51	200	Col. Fuel & I. x d	50	50¼	50	50⅛	— ⅛
108	109	200	Consolidated Gas	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	100	100	Continental Can	99½	99½	99¼	99½	...
36⅝	36½	35,500	Corn Products Ref	35½	36⅞	35½	36⅝	+1¼
85⅜	85½	28,900	Crucible Steel	85⅜	85⅞	83⅛	85½	+1⅝
42½	42⅝	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
185	190	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	188	188	188	188	+2½
112¼	112½	200	Delaware & Hud	112	112⅛	112	112⅛	+2½
12¾	13	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	— ½
21½	21⅞	1,500	Distillers' Secur	21½	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅝	800	Dome Mines	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	700	Elk Horn Coal	35¼	36⅛	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	2,400	Erie	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+ ⅝
38	38¼	700	Erie 1st pf	37	38	37	38	+1
37	38	100	Fisher Body	37	37	37	37	...
35	35	100	General Cigar	35	35	35	35	—3
114¾	115¼	12,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	113⅝	115¼	113⅛	115⅛	+2½
89	91	200	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	90	90	90	90	— ½
50	52	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47⅞	50¼	47⅝	50¼	+2⅝
103	105	700	Great Northern pf	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	1,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
41	41½	100	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	...
123	125	300	Gulf States Steel	122	124	123	124	...
38	39	100	Haskell & Barker	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ½
103¼	104	100	Illinois Central	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103¼	...
60¼	61	3,300	Inspiration Copper	60⅞	61⅜	60¼	60½	— ⅛
55	55½	100	Interboro Con. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
54	55¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	55	55	55	55	+1
28	28¾	1,300	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
84⅜	85	6,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85	85⅝	84⅝	84⅞	+ ⅜
39⅞	40	100	Int. Nickel	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
103¼	...	10	Int. Nickel pf	103½	103¼	103¼	103½	...
33½	34½	100	Int. Paper	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	21⅞	400	Kansas City South	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
46½	48¾	100	Kelly Spring Tire	46¾	48¾	46¾	48¾	+ ¾
43⅞	44½	1,400	Kennecott Copper	44	44⅞	44	44	...
92¼	92⅝	6,300	Lackawanna Steel	91¼	93	90⅜	92½	+2
...	...	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	25	25	25	25	—1½
17	17⅜	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
62	63	900	Lehigh Valley	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62⅛	+ ⅛
230	240	350	Liggett & Myers	225	232½	225	232½	+7⅝
125	128	600	Louis. & Nash	125	125½	125	125	...
114¼	117	50	Manhattan Elev	115	115	115	115	...
48	49⅜	300	Maxwell Motors	47	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅝
66	68	200	Maxwell Motors pf	68	68	68	68	—4
97½	98	3,800	Mexican Petroleum	97¼	98½	96⅝	97½	+ ⅜
90	95	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	91	91	—4½
40⅞	41½	800	Miami Copper	41	41	41	41	...
61½	62	1,300	Midvale Steel	61	61⅝	61	61½	+1
16	16½	700	Minn. & St. L. new	15½	17	15½	17	+1
101	102	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	102	102	102	102	+3
...	7	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
31	31¼	15,150	Mo. Pacific w i	29	31½	29	31½	+1⅝
56½	57	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	56½	56½	56½	56½	+1½
94	95	100	Montana Power	95	95	95	95	+1½
34⅜	35½	200	National Acme	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
35	35¼	2,300	Nat. Conduit & C	34½	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	2,400	Nat. Enam. & S	41¼	41⅜	40¾	41	+ ¼
6	6½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	6	6½	5¾	5¾	...
23	23	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	23¼	23¼	23	23	...
24⅛	25	600	N. O., Tex. & Mex	24¼	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+1⅝
136	137½	300	N. Y. Air Brake	137⅝	138	137½	137½	— ⅝
88½	88¾	500	N. Y. Central	88⅝	88⅞	88½	88½	+ ⅞
36⅛	37	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	36½	36½	36½	36½	...
120⅛	121⅞	900	Norfolk & Western	121¼	121⅞	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅜
100¾	100⅞	2,100	Northern Pacific	99½	100⅞	98½	100⅞	+2⅜
97	97	500	Nova Scotia S. & C	95	95	95	95	—2⅝
119½	120	6,400	Ohio Cities Gas	120¼	120⅝	118⅝	120	— ⅛
...	...	2,300	Ohio Cities G. rgts	63⅞	64	62⅜	62⅞	—1⅝
...	...	4,350	Ontario Mining	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
27	...	500	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27	27	— ¾
...	...	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
...	...	1,200	Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52¾	52	52¼	+ ⅛
...	...	700	People's Gas	75⅞	76¼	75⅜	76½	+1½
...	...	100	Père Marq. prior pf	63	63	63	63	—1
...	...	100	Pierce Arrow	40½	40½	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
...	...	19,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	56⅝	58½	56⅝	57⅞	+2½
...	...	50	Pittsburgh Coal pf	118	118	118	118	...
...	...	2,300	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	118⅝	120	118⅝	119½	+2⅝
...	...	2,800	Pitts. & West Va	32¼	33½	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
...	...	400	Pressed Steel Car	73	74	73	74	...
...	...	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1½
...	...	500	Pullman Co	140⅝	140½	140	140	+1
...	...	1,200	Quicksilver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
...	...	11,900	Reading	94⅝	96¼	94⅝	95¾	+1½
...	...	11,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	90½	92½	90	91½	+2½
...	...	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102½	+ ⅛
...	...	500	Royal Dutch f. n. y	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	+ ⅛
...	...	900	St. Louis-San Fran	16½	18	16¼	18	+1½
...	...	800	Savage Arms	...	94¼	94	95	...
...	...	200	Saxon Motor	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
...	...	200	Shattuck-Arizona	25	25	25	25	— ¼
...	...	800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	43½	44⅜	43½	44⅜	+ ⅞
...	...	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	56¾	56⅝	56¾	56⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	1,400	Southern Pacific	92½	93½	92¾	93	+ ½
...	...	2,900	Southern Railway	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	13,900	Studebaker Co	59	60⅝	58⅝	60¼	+1½
...	...	100	Studebaker Co. pf	94	94	94	94	...
...	...	800	Tenn. C. & C	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
...	...	400	Texas Co. x r	192	192¾	192	192½	+2
...	...	1,900	Texas Gulf Sulph	22¼	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
196	200	200	Tidewater O. odd lots	200	200	200	200	...
...	...	18,600	Tobacco Products	60	62⅝	60	62½	+2½
...	...	2,600	Union Pacific	135¼	135⅝	134½	134⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	600	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	...
...	...	200	United Alloy Steel	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...
...	...	12,000	United Cigar Stores	105	108	106	108	+3½
...	...	200	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	— ½
...	...	12,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	154½	157½	152½	157½	+5⅞
...	...	1,200	U. S. Rubber	59⅝	60⅞	59⅜	60¼	+ ⅞
...	...	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
...	...	172,700	U. S. Steel	124⅞	126⅝	124⅝	126½	+1⅝
...	...	400	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
...	...	2,800	Utah Copper	108	108½	107⅜	108¼	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¼	42⅜	41¼	42½	+ ½
...	...	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68	68	68	68	— ½
...	...	600	Wabash pf. A x d	48¾	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅝
...	...	500	Wabash pf. B	26	26	26	26	...
...	...	800	Western Maryland	20½	21	20½	21	+1
...	...	200	Western Pacific	16½	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
...	...	300	Western Union Tel	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ⅜
...	...	2,000	Westingh. E. & M	49⅞	50⅝	49⅞	50¼	+ ¾
...	...	1,000	Wheeling & L. E	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
...	...	500	White Motors	46½	47	46½	47	...
...	...	300	Wilson & Co	69½	70	69½	70	+1
...	...	5,000	Willys-Overland	32⅜	33	32	32½	+ ¾
...	...	1,500	Wisconsin Central	45¼	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ⅜

CHINESE RAILWAYS DELAYED

Surveyors Called In, but Plans Will Be Put Through Later.

The varying phases of the Chinese revolution will not interrupt the plans for building 1,000 miles of new railroad in China, contracts for which were let last January by the Chinese Government to the Siems-Carey Railroad and Canal Company of Minneapolis. W. S. Kies of the American International Corporation, which has advanced the Chinese Republic the money to pay the expenses of surveying parties of American engineers to lay out routes said yesterday that there was no question that whatever form of Government survived the revolution, the proposed railroad would be built.

"We have cabled China advising that the surveying parties be called in until the trouble blows over," said Mr. Kies, "and so none of the men will run into any sort of danger. No actual work has been done yet on the railroad; what has been accomplished has been in the way of looking over the ground, so to speak, for the best routes. The working parties will simply have to come in for a while. They will digest whatever information they have gained so that when things are quiet again they will really not have lost any time."

Mr. Kies said that the Chinese Government in every form it ever assumed has always been careful of its foreign credit, and for that reason no apprehension is felt for any money loaned.

UNFILLED ORDERS DECLINE.

U. S. Steel Reports 11,383,287 Tons on Books on June 30.

The United States Steel Corporation reported yesterday unfilled orders on its books as of June 30 amounting to 11,383,287 tons. This is a decrease of 503,304 tons as compared with the total on the books May 31. The business on hand amounts to about 75 per cent. of the corporation's annual capacity.

The decrease reported yesterday is partly explained by the disinclination of some of the subsidiary companies to accept new business while the United States Government orders are under discussion. The June 30 figures are the smallest reported since the end of last November, when the total was 11,058,000. The high record was made at the end of April, with unfilled orders amounting to 12,183,083 tons.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.41	69.77	70.31	+ .52
20 industrials	91.96	90.74	91.65	+ .83
50 stocks	81.18	80.25	80.98	+ .68

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 10	81.18	80.25	80.98	+ .68
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .90
July 7	81.10	80.56	80.90	+ .41
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16
July 5	81.76	80.17	80.33	—1.14
July 4	Holiday			
July 3	81.87	80.85	81.47	+ .11
July 2	82.44	81.14	81.36	— .94

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	80.05	July

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LIFE INSURANCE GAIN BIGGEST IN HISTORY

Increase in New Business This Year Approaches $6,000,000,000 Mark.

WAR A CONTRIBUTING CAUSE

Companies Aprpove Plan for the Government to Assume Soldier Risks.

Officials of life insurance companies say the demand for insurance this year is passing all previous records. The gain is attributed largely to the fact that we are in the war. It is estimated that if the ratio of gain so far this year holds good until Dec. 31 the 1917 record for new business in the United States will exceed $5,895,000,000.

Reports to The Insurance Press from a large number of companies show increased writings of 30.96 per cent. during the first five months of this year. Reports from the same companies show that the new life insurance written in May, 1917, was 32.39 per cent. greater than in May, 1916.

The Insurance Press issued a statement yesterday estimating that $3,000,000,000 of life insurance is carried by men who are subject to the draft and who will carry their insurance into the war without any extra war premium.

"The plan of the United States Government to cover the casualties of war in the army and navy, through a system of insurance," declares The Insurance Press, "possibly as a complete substitute for the pension system, demonstrates how vital a place the insurance principle has in human affairs. Life insurance was practically undeveloped at the time of the civil war; its employment as a means of indemnifying the dependents of war heroes was probably not even considered. Now it may come to pass that the insurance methods will displace the pension method and that the United States will be the first nation in the world to make the change."

As computed by The Insurance Press, the life insurance distributions in the United States and Canada for 1916 amounted to $758,500,000. The payments for death claims, matured endowments, and other benefits amounted to $476,900,000. For premium savings (dividends paid to policy holders) for the cash values of policies surrendered, for annuities, and to beneficiaries under policies issued in foreign countries, the regular companies in the United States and Canada paid $281,600,000.

The largest payment on a single life in 1916 was in the case of Thomas L. Shevlin, the Yale football star, who died Dec. 29, 1915, leaving an insurance policy of $1,523,000. The next largest claim was the case of Lewis Parker, Greenville, S. C., amounting to $770,000, and the third largest claim was in New York City, in the case of William A. Read, amounting to $617,000. The total insurance payments in New York City for 1916 amounted to $37,531,000. Chicago came next with $15,400,000.

Judging from the completed returns, 1916 was the greatest year in the history of life insurance in the United States as regards the amount of new business written. In Canada also the new issues exceeded the 1915 totals and approached closely to the biggest life insurance year the Dominion has known. In the two countries $4,500,000,000 of new business was written, about $4,270,000,000 in the United States and $231,000,000 in Canada.

"No more conclusive facts indicative of general prosperity," says The Insurance Press in its announcement, "can be brought forward than the reduction in the amount of life insurance policies surrendered for presemt cash values and the smaller volume of borrowings from life insurance companies on life insurance policies as collateral. A continuance of 1916 conditions would undoubtedly show the policy loan account greatly reduced at the end of 1917, but that result cannot now be predicted, as the effects of the war remain to be determined."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Twenty-six new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $7,874,000, were chartered today. They include:

F. Schmickl, W. H. Slattery, Inc., Manhattan, leather goods and traveling bags, $75,000; J. Byron, E. Schauffle, W. H. Slattery, 17 Livingston Place.

Samaritan Realty Corp., Brooklyn, real estate, $10,000; A. H. Smith, G. W. Wasson, S. Nielsen, 1,370 56th St., Brooklyn.

C. K. Y. Film Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures and vaudeville, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; A. F. McCabe, G. F. Jebbett, A. E. Moore, 37 Wall St.

Claflin's, Inc., Manhattan, dry goods, $6,000,000; C. G. Walter, C. D. Francis, T. Robinson, 120 Broadway.

Standard Carpet Co., Inc., Manhattan, carpets, rugs, and linoleum, $15,000; C. D. Rosenthal, F. A. Sharpless, L. J. Hartman, 2,342 3d Av.

C. H. Pepper, Inc., Manhattan, carpets, rugs, and linoleum, $15,000; C. D. Rosenthal, F. A. Sharpless, L. J. Hartman, 2,342 3d Av.

Mortgage Corp. of Rochester, Rochester, deal in real and personal property, loan money, &c., $1,000,000; L. H. Brotsch, W. H. Proctor, S. S. Lyman, Rochester.

Riverhead Fox and Fur Corp., Riverhead, deal in live foxes and fur-bearing animals, $20,000; F. S. Hill, L. A. Munger, A. E. Payne, Riverhead.

Malone Milling Co., Inc., Malone, grist mills, $15,000; G. W. Northridge, E. D. Maher, E. Glaser, Malone.

William F. Eising Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemical, pharmaceutical, and medicinal preparations, $15,000; V. W. Thorpe, L. V. Weisbrod, O. J. Helg, 71 Broadway.

Redwin Lithograph Co., Inc., Manhattan, lithographers, photographers, printing, $5,000; M. Redler, A. H. and I. Weinstein, 830 East 170th St.

Rodney Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing silks, $25,000; A. Roderick, M. W. Charlet, S. S. Stern, 251 West 92d St.

Western Underwear Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Weisiew, H. L. and S. P. Stern, 215 West 88th St.

American Macaroni Corp., Buffalo, manufacturing macaroni, spaghetti, &c., $10,000; E. Perrone, A. Barone, A. E. Sauer, Buffalo.

Pearlman Co., Inc., Bronx, deal in coal, $25,000; C. Schonhaus, J. Petcheski, B. H. Grumberg, 535 Edgecombe Av.

Langbein Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $201,000; W. and M. L. and E. Langbein, 61 Chester St.

American Mfrs. Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, motors, engines, boats, and vehicles, $15,000; S. H. Werner, C. S. Ellis, F. Runkle, 50 Church St.

L. Houss & Sons Co., Inc., Syracuse, carbonated waters, $75,000; L. and W. and J. M. House, Syracuse.

Hulifin Boat Co., Inc., Manhattan, shipbuilders and ship brokers, 1,000 shares, no par value, active capital, $5,000; S. Golden, L. H. Ryan, H. K. Otis, 30 Exchange Place.

Well-Made Cloak Co., Inc., Manhattan, cloaks, suits, and dresses, $5,000; S. and B. Halpert, R. Lybow, 347 East 173d St., Bronx.

Capital increases: Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, $50,000 to $500,000.

Revccation and new designation: The United States Printing and Litho Co., Ohio; representative, Walter F. Haight, Millbrook.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—Charters filed: Foley Motor Car Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in automobiles, &c., $25,000; E. J. Foley and Florence P. Foley, Montclair, and Peter A. Bannigan, Paterson.

General Land Improvement Company, Island Heights, deal in real estate, $100,000; William H. Klein, Philadelphia; A. A. Borno, Island Heights, and Robert A. McClung, Philadelphia.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 10.—Charters filed: Pittsburgh Rubber Tire and Manufacturing Co., manufacture rubber tires for all kinds of vehicles, $1,000,000; Wilber A. McCoy, Pittsburgh; Charles H. Jones, W. I. N. Lofland, Dover, Del.

John S. Cook Corp., acquire mining rights of all kinds, $100,000; John S. Cook, Jessie M. Cook, L. H. Rogers, all of New York.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4¼	4.95	4.75
Buff. Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific.	1917-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.85	5.23
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	6.45	5.00
Colo. & R. R.	1917-'26	5	6.50	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.05	4.80
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.10
Illinois Central	1917-'25	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1917-'23	5	5.85	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	5.25	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.70
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.65
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.35	5.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'25	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	4.95	4.70
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Nervous and Irregular —General List Makes Net Advance of 6 to 13 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was nervous and irregular, and an early decline carried October contracts off to 26.05c, the decline amounting to about 42 points from the high level of Monday. A rally to 26.45c for that position followed, however, and the closing quotation was 26.25c, with the general list closing steady at a net advance of 6 to 13 points.

Yesterday's price fluctuations reflected little or no change in the general character of the news. Further reports of political unrest in Germany served to encourage the more optimistic view of peace prospects which was in evidence on the sharp advance on Monday. Continued dry weather with very high temperatures was reported in the Southwest, so that there was increased rather than diminished anxiety regarding the crop outlook in that section.

The opening was steady at an advance of 14 points to a decline of 3 points, with near months relatively firm, although a few July notices were reported in circulation. Evidently they were almost immediately stopped, but the general list eased off right after the opening as a result of realizing. After showing a net loss of about 7 to 9 points, the market steadied on the Western belt forecast for continued clear weather and the early afternoon advance was also encouraged by the detailed weather reports showing very high temperatures in both Texas and Oklahoma. No fewer than thirty-eight stations in the Houston district report maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or over and at one station in Oklahoma the maximum was 111 degrees. From other sections of the belt, crop accounts indicated some improvement, however, and the unfavorable features in the Southwest failed to stimulate much fresh buying. Active months sold 25 to 33 points net higher on the afternoon bulge, and the close was some 15 to 20 points off from the best under realizing.

The Liverpool market was 10 points higher for both spots and futures, but as prices there are fixed daily on the basis of quotations from the South the cables attracted very little attention. The trading around the ring here was almost entirely local, and general business was supposed to be waiting for developments in Germany, the course of the Food Control bill, or later reports from the Southwest.

Exports for the day were 1,768 bales making 5,262,935 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
July	26.86	27.00	26.60	26.75@26.80	26.67
Aug.	....	....	....	26.69@26.71	26.57
Sept.	....	....	....	26.40	26.27
Oct.	26.20	26.45	26.05	26.25@26.26	26.12
Nov.	....	....	....	26.23	26.16
Dec.	26.34	26.57	26.21	26.33@26.39	26.30
Jan.	26.42	26.64	26.30	26.47@26.47	26.39
Mch	26.66	26.84	26.66	26.73	26.66
May	26.86	26.84	26.66	26.73	26.66

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher, at 27.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.50c; New Orleans, 26.38c; Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,557	12,967	10,076
Exports	1,768	.....	88,228
Port stocks	725,000	782,125	688,163
New York arrivals	3,237	.....	.....
New York stocks	45,915	44,871	106,879

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 10 points higher at 19.25c for middling upland. Sales, 2,000, including 1,000 American. Imports 9,000, American 5,000. Futures 10 points higher; July-August, 17.90c; October-November, 16.85c; January-February, 16.20c; March-April, 16.02c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Roger L. Farnham was elected yesterday a Vice President of the National City Bank.

A plan has become effective for the exchange of preferred and common stocks of the Carolina Gas and Electric Company for preferred and common stocks of the Carolina Power and Light Company. With the exchange control of the former company will pass to the Yadkin River Power Company, a subsidiary of the Carolina Power and Light Company.

The Butte Copper and Zinc Company has announced a plan to increase the capital stock by 100,000 shares of $5 par value, making the total capital 500,000 shares. The new issue has been underwritten and will be offered to stockholders of record July 31 on the basis of one share of new stock at $7 for each five shares now owned. The $700,000 to be raised will be used to acquire adjacent properties.

Gold coin to the amount of $631,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the Sub-Treasury, $300,000 for shipment to South America and $31,000 goes to Cuba.

Springfield, Mass., will receive bids until 11 A. M. tomorrow for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan of $600,000.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company has elected the following officers: Carl R. Gray, President of the Western Maryland Railway, Chairman of the board, succeeding L. F. Loree, resigned; M. C. Byers and Bertram Cutler Directors to succeed H. H. Porter and Johnston De Forest, resigned.

Quincy, Mass., will receive bids until 10:30 A. M. tomorrow for a temporary loan of $200,000 in anticipation of revenue.

H. Ward Ford, Vice President, has been elected President of the Greenwich Bank of New York, succeeding the late William C. Duncan.

According to Youngstown, Ohio, dispatches, an option to buy the Knight Tire and Rubber Company of Canton has been taken by the Republic Rubber Company here. Companies will be merged under a $20,000,000 authorized capital, of which about $15,000,000 will be issued.

Portland, Me., has sold a temporary loan of $300,000, dated July 16, and payable Oct. 1, 1917, to First National Bank of Boston at 4.10 per cent. discount.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as depositary of certain ordinary stock of the Royal Dutch Company for the working of Petroleum Wells in India, under an agreement dated Dec. 22, 1916, has received a dividend on the oil stock held by it in a sum equivalent to $3.15 on each American share.

This dividend will be distributed by the Equitable Trust Company to the registered holders of American shares on July 20 next.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Pre. rid.	Pay. able.	Hold. of Record.
Cudahy Packing	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Do pf	3½	SA	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Kerr Lake Min.	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
McElvaine (W. H.) Co. com. 1st and 2d pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining	.5	Q	July 27	July 17
Do	.2	EX	July 27	July 17
Pacific Coast	.1	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 2d pf	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
People's Gas of Chi.	1	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 1

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.08
Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Andes	.11	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.12
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.15	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.04	Savage	.07
Confidence	.10	Sag. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.28	Union Con.	.13
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.63½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.08
Jim Butler	.15	Jumbo Ext.	.21
McNamara	.22	Jumbo Junior	.05
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.12
Mixpah	.11	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts.	.08	Spearhead	.06
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.22	Consolidated	.33
Tonopah Ext.	2.37½	Morning Glory	.17
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Union Amal.	.15
West End	.05	White Caps	.11
West Tonopah	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.67
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.24
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.06	Rochester	.50
Florence	.18	Round Mountain	.34
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.25
Goldfield Con.	.50	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	5¾	Isabella	10¾	11
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	6	J. Johnson	4¼	5
Elkton	6	7¼	McKinney	17	18
El Paso	30	40	Portland	149	150
Gold Sov.	4	5	U. Gold M.	21	23½
Gold Cycle	214½	215½	Vindicator	70¼	70
Granite	80	85			

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again in a very uncertain position, owing to the fact that the future of the market depends largely on development in washington. Operations from day to day are largely of an evening-up character as far as contracts are concerned, while trading in spot wheat is of very limited proportions. Reports from Washington received during the day intimated that the Whole Food bill may be revised, owing to strong opposition to the conditions included at prosent. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.33, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.02	$2.02¾	$2.03¼	$2.02¼	$1.07½
September	1.91¾	1.91	1.91	1.90½	1.09¾

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

In view of the splendid crop prospects as depicted by Monday's Government report developments in the corn market yesterday were surprising. There was a slight reaction at the start, but subsequently prices developed pronounced strength and closed 2¼c to 2½c net higher. The new crop months all sold at new high records, with an active demand. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.97, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.57¾	1.54½	1.57¼	1.54⅝	74½
December	1.21⅝	1.16	1.21	1.17⅛	68⅞
May	1.20⅝	1.15	1.20½	1.16⅛	..

OATS.

The oats market was firm, especially for the July position, which closed 2c net higher. The other months were up ¾c to 1c. Heavy recent sales of contract oats in Chicago caused an active covering movement and added strength to the whole position, as it was feared that the new oats may be too green for contract delivery in July. Exporters were said to have taken about 300,000 buahels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 70½@80c; No. 2 white, 80½c; No. 3, 79@79½c; No. 4 white, 78½@79c; fancy clipped white, 81@83c; ordinary clipped white, 79@80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	67	64¾	66¼	64½	40¾
September	53½	54½	55¼	54½	40
December	57⅛	56½	57¼	56½	41⅜

PROVISIONS.

After an irregular opening, in which pork was firmer than other product, the provision market became quite strong and closed near the top. Commission houses bought freely, and selling was scattered notwithstanding liberal receipts, aggregating 116,000 at western points, including 20,000 at Chicago, with 32,000 expected on Wednesday. Foreign markets were also firmer, and there was considerable covering based on the strength of coarse grains.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
LARD—					
July	$21.15	$20.90	$21.10	$20.90	$13.05
September	21.40	21.07	21.32	21.15	13.17
RIBS—					
July	.....	.....	.....	21.85	21.60	13.32
September	21.95	21.57	21.92	21.65	13.40
PORK—					
July	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.10	25.20
September	40.30	40.05	40.27	39.85	24.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active, total sales amounting to 50,000 barrels. The undertone, however, was very unsettled and prices were subject to feverish fluctuations. The early advance in lard brought about quite active covering, but longs sold on the bulge and final quotations were irregular, July being 5 points higher, while the other positions were 3@10 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	15.50	15.15
July	15.32	15.20	15.25	15.20
August	15.34	15.20	15.19@15.20	15.19
September	15.29	15.11	15.13@15.14	15.16
October	15.20	15.04	15.07@15.10	15.11
November	14.93	14.78	14.79@14.80	14.87
December	14.90	14.78	14.79@14.81	14.88
January	14.90	14.79	14.80@14.82	14.90
February	.....	.....	14.80@14.91	14.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market yesterday seemed to be fluctuating between the bearish idea of increasing new crop receipts, and the possibility that some better peace prospect may grow out of the unsettled political situation. Business was very quiet and the price movement irregular, with an opening advance of 2@4 points, followed by slight reaction. The close was not unchanged to 3 points higher, and sales were reported of 19,500 bags. The local spot markets remained dull and practically nominal on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	.....	.....	7.53@7.53	7.52
August	.....	.....	7.53@7.65	7.62
September	7.76	7.73	7.74@7.75	7.71
October	.....	.....	7.77@7.77	7.75
November	.....	.....	7.85@7.84	7.80
December	7.88	7.85	7.87@7.88	7.84
January	.....	.....	7.92@7.93	7.89
February	.....	.....	7.96@7.97	7.95
March	8.04	8.01	8.01@8.03	8.00
April	.....	.....	8.06@8.07	8.05
May	.....	.....	8.11@8.12	8.10
June	.....	.....	8.16@8.18	8.16

SUGAR.

The futures market opened irregular, 2 points lower to an advance of 1 point. Trading was inactive, most of the support coming from Cuban interests, who were thought to be buying contracts against recent sales of actual sugar. The uncertain condition in refined and raw sugar tended to check free offerings of contracts and also curtailed any considerable market support. The close was net unchanged to an advance of 3 points, with total sales amounting to 5,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.27	5.27	5.25@5.27	5.23
August	.....	.....	5.33@5.35	5.30
September	5.40	5.36	5.40@5.41	5.37
October	.....	.....	5.39@5.40	5.37
November	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.42	5.37
December	5.25	5.23	5.24@5.22	5.24
January	.....	.....	4.93@4.94	4.92
February	.....	.....	4.76@4.78	4.75
March	.....	.....	4.76@4.78	4.75
April	.....	.....	4.78@4.80	4.77
May	.....	.....	4.81@4.83	4.80

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, fine granulated being listed at from 7.00c to 8c. There was only a quiet trade reported, although it was believed that refiners were a little behind in delivery. Raw sugar was quiet, but with prices firmly held. No new business was put through, although local refiners were openly bidding last paid prices (5 5-16c) for shipment Cubas, with holders' ideas ½c advance. There were also buyers of Porto Ricos at 6.23c, cost, insurance, and freight. There were rumors that Europe had bought additional lots of raw sugar at 5c, free on board Cuba, but particulars were lacking. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.83c; molasses, 5.45c; cost and freight, 5 5-16c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,002 packages. Continued speculative buying has carried prices a little higher. Practically all grades of creamery have advanced ¼@½c, and the market is firm at the higher rates. Renovated doing a little better, and ladles and packing stock lean more in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 39¾@40½c; extras, (92 scores,) 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¼@39½c; seconds, (85 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extra, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38¼@38½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 35@36c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30½@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,206 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal, trade is quiet and selective, and the general market shows an unsettled tone, with weakness on all grades below the finest. The range of values is without material change, but many individual marks have to be sold lower than heretofore in relation to the ranges quoted. Dirties and checks of good quality in good demand and firm. Strictly fancy nearby whites are sustained with a light offering of such, but there is a liberal supply of more or less defective stock meeting a slow market, with the bulk of sales in range of 35@40c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds and poorer, 29@33c; dirties, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and mixed, 25@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@30c; under grades, 26@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, extended, 36@38c.

LONDONERS EAGER FOR AIR INSURANCE

Many Firms Are Taking Out Policies for Employes Against German Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 10.—There is a great increase in insurance business as a result of the air raids, the offices working overtime to meet the rush of new policy holders. There is a marked revival of interest in the Government scheme started two years ago after the Zeppelin raids for protection of property. New plans have been started by leading companies for insuring life and limb. The Government insurance rate has always been very cheap. Two shillings per hundred pounds on buildings for protection against aircraft and 3 shillings against both aircraft and bombardment had proved unnecessarily high and were cut in half a few months ago. It is now reported that the rush to insure will send them up again.

The new insurance against personal injuries has two features. It is possible to insure not only the individual, but also groups of people such as employes of a firm. A leading newspaper has announced that all of its staff in every department has been insured by the Directors—$2,500 for loss of life, two limbs, or two eyes; $1,250 for a loss of one limb or an eye; $15 weekly for fifty-two weeks for total disablement; $3.75 a week for partial disablement, whether the injuries occur in the offices or at home. Many big firms have adopted similar plans, not entirely altruistic, for if a workshop is bombed, with many injured and dead, claims against the management are possible under the National Insurance act which might lead to costly lawsuits.

The companies report very heavy underwritings, individuals going as high as $100,000 in addition to heavy ordinary life policies. So many firms are insuring their employes that the rates are likely to stiffen in a day or two. Especially interesting questions arise, as for instance how to insure historic buildings and interesting artistic monuments probably irreplaceable. It is the general idea to consider only the cost of replacing the buildings for practical purposes and to make no attempt to insure sentimental and historic interest.

Dividend Declared.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—Directors of the Nashville, Chattanoga & St. Louis Railway today declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO & ALTON for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$1,727,019	$1,369,246	$357,773
Net aft. taxes	447,190	320,851	126,339
*Balance	364,945	261,520	103,425
5 mos. gross	7,009,374	6,700,600	1,208,774
Net aft. taxes	1,932,254	1,601,936	330,318
*Balance	1,467,659	1,409,873	57,786

*Available for interest.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for May—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	591,514	523,874	384,700
Net aft. taxes	151,884	190,374	60,069
Total income	119,128	155,366	23,445
5 mos. gross	2,703,664	2,352,156	1,940,448
Net aft. taxes	634,462	754,455	375,332
Total income	423,542	586,742	244,783

Public Utility.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. for June—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
	526,471	436,913	90,558

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO MINES, LTD., for the year ended April 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Op. rev.	375,895	524,973	460,678
Other income	670	712	857
Gross income	376,465	525,686	461,535
Op. exp., &c.	339,882	352,135	384,377
Net income	36,583	173,551	77,158
Dividends	.....	.....	50,000
Surplus	36,583	173,551	27,158

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 80 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FREDERSTONE, Secretary.

A Message about Investments from George H. Burr & Co.

4

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100	4s	Nov., 1918	99½		99⅛
4½s	June, 1965	102½	103	102¼	3½s	Nov., 1954	84¾	85½	84
4½s	Mar., 1963	102½	103	102¼	3½s	May, 1954	84		83
4½s	Nov., 1957	102⅜	102½	102	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	May, 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102					
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98	97½	4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97	98	97½	4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅞	97½	97½	4½s	1921-1922	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅛	97⅝	97	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅛	97⅝	97	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94½	3½s	1930-1933	4.55	4.25	4.55
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94½	3½s	1926-1930	4.50	4.0	4.50
4s	Nov., 1953	93	94½	93	3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
4s	Nov., 1938	95	98	95	3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	May, 1919	99½		99½					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
278	Am. Light & Traction	322½	319	319	320
100	Am. Light & Traction pf	110	110	110	111
100	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	80½	80	80	80½
1,174	Cities Service	282	276	279	279½
1,135	Cities Service pf	86¼	85¼	85⅞	86
2,700	Cities Service new	29¾	28⅝	29¼	29⅜
175	Republic Ry. & Light	33	32¼	32½	33

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	74	75	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
American Gas	110	115	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	72	78
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	56	60
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	90	Northern States P. pf.	96	98
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern Texas Elec.	52	55
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Am. W. W. & Elec.	8¼	9	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	24	26	Pacific Gas & Elec.	55½	56
Carolina Power & Light	36½	37	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	101	Pine Bluff W. & E. pf.	91	100
Colorado Power	23	28	Puget Sound Traction	20	24
Colorado Power pf.	93	101	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	97	98
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78	Southern Cal. Edison	86	88
Consumers' Lt. & P.	94	97	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Dayton Power & L. pf.	86	88	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Duluth Edison	..	80	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85	Tri-City R. L. pf.	92	94
Electric P. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric Properties	62	65	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	6½
El Paso Electric	104	108	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	91	94	Tri-City R. L. pf.	91½	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	95	100	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	United Gas Improve	89	89¼
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47	United Light & Rys.	38	41
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18
Interstate Elec. Corp.	42	45	West. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95	Western Power	14½	16
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Western Power pf.	54	56
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105	West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
New England Co.	30	33	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	86	99	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.5s.	70	73	Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97	100
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States P. 6s, 1929	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	88	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Comm. Power 1st 5s, '63	94	98	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	90	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	Standard Gas & Elec. 6		
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	90	93
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	United Util. ev. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84	Utah Sec. ref. w. i. '36	88	90½
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¾	70¾
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	Miss. R. Power, Ia. 5s	85	90
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	87
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¾	70¾			
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s	72	85			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atl. Petrol	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	15	Hous. Oil pf.	45½	45½	45½
230	Con. Coal	110¼	110	110¼	100	Mt. V. Mills	16¼	16	16¼
336	Con. Power	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	130	Do pf.	70	69	70
20	Citizens' N.B.	43½	43½	43½	6	M. & M.			
200	Cosden ctfs.	13	13	13		First N. B.	29		29
317	Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13¼	12⅞	13	6	Penn. W. P.	72		72
40	Do pf. ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	10	W., B. & A. pf	41	41	41

Bonds.

$8,000	Balt. C.&s. '61	96½	96½	96¾	$3,000	Ga. & A. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	104½	104½	104½	1,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Coal & I. 5s	97	97	97	1,000	Un. Ry. Inc. 4s	62½	62½	62½
15,000	Cos. O. & G. notes, ctfs.	100½	100⅝	100¼	9,000	Do 1st 4s	80½	80⅝	80⅝
15,000	Elkhorn 5s	103⅜	103	103⅜	1,000	Va. Mid. 5s	100½	100⅝	100⅛

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Alaska Gold	5¼	5¼	5¼	145	Mohawk	82	81½	82
80	Allouez	63½	63	63	55	New Arcadian	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Am. Zinc	30¼	30¼	30¼	70	New Idria	14½	14½	14½
10	Arizona Com.	12¾	12¾	12¾	210	North Butte	17½	17½	17½
100	Butte & Bal.	60	60	60	600	Ojibway	1½	1⅜	1⅜
137	Cal. & Ariz.	78¼	78	78	20	Osceola	85¼	85	85
100	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	1,160	Pond Creek	26	24⅝	25⅜
25	Centennial	19¾	19¾	19¾	21	Quincy	87	86	86
153	Copper Range	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	75	Shannon	8¼	8	8
400	Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½	10	St. Mary's Ld.	79	79	79
115	East Butte	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	398	Trinity	7½	7¼	7½
225	Island Creek	70½	69¾	70¼	350	Tuolumne	1¼	1	1¼
25	Do pf.	90	89½	90	10	U. S. Smelt	58	58	58
87	Granby, new	10c.	10c.	10c.	55	Do pf.	49½	49¼	49¼
110	Lake	11¾	11½	11¾	150	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75	Mason Val.	7	6⅞	7	60	Utah Con.	15½	15¼	15½
100	May.-Old C.	2½	2½	2½	1	Wolverine	44¾	44¾	44¾

Railroads.

1	Bost. & Alb.	155½	155½	155½	48	New Haven	36¼	36	36¼
10	Bost. & Me.	30	30	30	50	Old Colony	114½	114½	114½
20	Maine Cent.	96	96	96					

Miscellaneous.

35	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	95	Mass. Gas.	96½	96¼	96½
86	Am. Sug. pf.	118½	118½	118¾	4	Do pf.	75	75	75
35	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98	98	49	N. E. Tel.	118	118	118
335	A., G. & W. I.	104¾	102½	102½	10	Nipe Bay	8.127	127	127
20	Do pf.	61	61	61	80	Pullman	140	140	140
230	Cuban Cem.	17	17	17	88	Swift	152	151¾	152
20	Edison Elec.	180	180	180	5	Torrington	64¾	64¾	64¾
80	Int. Por. Cem.	29¾	28	28¾	93	United Fruit	133½	132	133
25	McElw'n pf.	102	102	102	822	Un. Sh. Ma.	50	49¾	49¾
					147	Do pf.	28	27½	27½

Bonds.

$3,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	79¼	78¾	78¾	$1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	5,000	Swift 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞
6,000	C., B. & Q. J. 4s	95½	95⅛	95¼	1,000	West. Tel. 5s	95½	95½	95½
32,000	Lib. Loan	100	100	100					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Ship. pf.	92½	92½	92½	205	Do rights	¼	1-64	1-64
15	Booth F. pf.	87½	87¼	87½	187	Sears-Roeb.	167½	166¼	166¼
190	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	13	13	13	190	Shaw	71	71	71
40	Cudahy	121	121	121	80	Do pf.	93	93	93
18	Com. Edison	124	124	124	216	Stew. Warn.	64	63	64
23	Dia. Match	119	119	119	5	Strawboard	62	62	62
20	Ill. Brick	74¾	74¾	74¾	1,022	Swift	151¾	151	151½
15	Midw. U. pf.	71	71	71	306	Un. Carbide	203	202	202
42	Prest-O Lite	141¼	140¾	140¾	1,775	Do rights	17	17	17
30	Pub. Service	94	94	94	50	Un. Paperbd	20	20	20
85	People's Gas	76⅜	76	76¾	32	Wilson	70½	70	70
5	Quak. O. pf.	102¾	102½	102½	26	Do pf.	104	103¾	104

Bonds.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	$1,000	M. E. R. 1st 4s	64	64	64
1,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92¼	4,000	Pub. Ser. Nor. Ill. 5s	89½	89½	89½
5,000	Do Ser. B	65½	65	65					
3,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Gas	105	104	104	50	Reading	96	96	96
15	Elec. Storage	61	60	61	245	Phil. R. T. t.c.	29¾	29¼	29¼
2,843	Lake Super.	19	18½	18½	26	Phil. Trac.	76	76	76
65	Lehigh Nav.	77¼	77	77¼	50	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾	41¾
18	Lehigh Val.	62	62	62	4	Un. Co. N. J.	216	216	216
25	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	44	44	44	107	Un. Gas Imp.	78¾	78¼	78¼
211	Penn. R. R.	52½	52¼	52½	100	Warw. I. & S.	9	9	9
102	Phila. Elec.	30	29¾	30	140	W. Cramp & S.	84½	83	84½

Bonds.

$5,000	Baldw. Loco. 1st 5s	102	102	102	$1,000	Phila Co. con. 5s	90	90	90
10,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000	Read. gen. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
4,000	Leh. V. gen. con. 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000	Stand. Gas & E. 6s	100	100	100
1,000	Pa. con. 4½s	101	101	101	1,000	Spanish-Amer. Iron 6s	101	101	101
					3,000	Welsbach 5s	97¼	97⅛	97¾

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108	MacAndrews & F.	205	215	210
Do pf.	95	95	95	Do pf.	99	102	100
Conley Foil	250	325	250	P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
J. S. Young	160	170	160	R. J. Reynolds	520	560	520
Do pf.	108	110	108	Do pf.	110½	112	110½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In many instances the closing prices for prominent stocks on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were their highest for the day. This was true of United States Steel common, Bethlehem Steel B, United States Industrial Alcohol, and Corn Products. The market during the day gave a further reflection of the very favorable crop outlook indicated by Monday's Government report. Other factors which helped prices included easier money conditions and the belief that good results could be expected from the visit to Washington of a committee of leading steel men.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	28¾	28¾	28¾
450	Am. Can	49¾	48¾	49½
70	Am. Loco	70	69½	70
150	Am. S. & R.	106¾	104¾	106¼
200	Am. Sugar	119¾	118¾	118¾
730	Anac. Cop	79¾	79¼	79½
10	A., T. & S. F.	100½	100½	100½
690	Bald. Loco.	71¼	69¾	70¾
20	Balt. & Ohio.	71¾	70½	71¼
4,550	Beth. Steel B.	132	130	132
50	B'klyn R. T.	57	57	57
850	Cent. Leather	88¾	88¼	89¼
150	C., M. & St. P.	70¾	69¾	69¾
30	Con. Gas.	108¾	108¼	108¾
950	Corn Prod.	36½	35¼	36⅛
3,750	Crucible St'l	85⅝	83¾	85½
50	Cuba Cane Sn.	43	42¾	43
20	Dist. Secur.	21¼	21	21
350	Erie	25¼	24½	25¼
450	Gen. Motors.	115¼	113¾	114¾
100	Goodrich Co.	47¼	47¼	47½
60	Inspir. Cop.	61	60¾	60¾
450	Int. M. M. pf.	85¼	84¾	85
10	Kenne. Cop.	44	44	44
270	Lack. Steel.	92½	91	92½
10	Lehigh Val.	61½	61½	61½
4,960	Mex. Petrol.	98¾	97¾	98¼
350	Mo. Pac. w. i.	31¼	29½	31¼
30	N. Y. Cent.	88⅞	88⅝	88¾
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36½	36¼	36½
100	Nor. Pacific.	100¾	100¾	100¾
430	Ohio C. Gas.	120¾	118¾	119
100	Ont. Silver.	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	People's Gas	76¾	76	76¾
120	Pit. Coal tr. r.	58	57	57⅝
50	Ray Copper.	27¾	27¼	27⅝
1,410	Reading	96¼	94¾	95¾
250	Rep. I. & S.	92½	90	91¾
200	Sinclair Oil.	43⅝	43¾	43⅝
10	So. Pacific	93	93	93
60	So. Railway.	28¾	28¾	28¾
950	Studebaker	60¼	59⅝	60¼
10	Tenn. Cop.	17½	17½	17½
220	Tob. Prod.	62½	60¾	62¼
320	Union Pac.	135¼	134½	134⅞
890	U. S. Ind. A.	157½	152⅜	157½
500	U. S. Rub.	61¼	60⅜	60⅝
42,510	U. S. Steel.	126½	124¾	126½
350	Utah Cop.	108	107¼	107¾
50	Westing. Ef.	50¼	49⅝	50¼
150	Willys-Over.	32¾	32	32¾
	MINING STOCKS.			
500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
500	Gold. Con.	.52	.52	.52
500	Man. Con.	34½	.33	34½
600	Mizpah	.11	.11	.11
500	Morn. Glory	.20	.20	.20
300	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	‡Do pf.	36	36	36
200	‡Air Reduct.	86½	86	86
1,000	‡Butt. Jud.	69	68	68
1,445	Carwen St.	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
100	‡Cent. Fdry.	35	35	35
4,500	Chev. Motor.	93	89	91
310	‡City S., w. i.	29½	29	29
900	Curtiss Aero.	41	39	40½
3,000	Do rights	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
750	Emer. Phon.	6¼	5⅞	6¼
100	Ev. Heaney.	22½	22	22
404	Holly Sugar.	47	46	47
65	Do pf.	102	101	102
200	‡Int. Tr. Cp.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	97	97	97

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

500	Anglo-A. O.	19¾	19¼	19⅜
20	Ill. Pipe L.	212	210	212

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

700	‡Am. V. Oil	18	14	14
900	‡Barn. O. & G.	2	1⅝	2
900	‡Bill. O. & G.	⅛	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡‡Bos.-W. O., a prospect.	16	16	16
200	†Con. Mex. O., a prospect.	50	50	50
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13¼	12⅞	13¼
2,000	‡Con. Oil Co. oil ref. cfs.	13¼	12¾	13¼
1,940	‡‡Cros. Pet., a prospect.	56	54	56
4,400	‡Cum. P. & R.	¼	¼	¼
200	‡Dix. Pet.	10¾	10¾	10½
10,000	‡Elk. O. & G., a prospect.	⅝	⅝	⅛
4,000	‡Esmer. Oil.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,400	‡Federal Oil.	4¼	4¼	4¼
450	‡Fut. Petrol.	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
2,000	Kenova Oil, a prospect.	½	⅜	½
3,560	Keyst. Cons.	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	‡Knick. W. Oil pf.	9½	8¾	9½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,300	‡‡Atlanta	10	9½	10
200	‡Big Jim	⅝	⅝	⅝
11,500	Big Ld. Cop.	2½	1¾	2
2,000	‡‡Booth	8	8	8
3,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	56	53	53
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¾	10¼	10½
500	Butte Prot.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,500	‡‡Caledonia	58	57	58
3,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
100	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Carlisle M.	4	4	4
2,000	‡Cashboy	8	8	8
4,100	‡Coeur D. M.	1½	1⅜	1½
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2	2⅜
1,220	Con. Cop. M.	6	5½	5⅝
500	‡Con. H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	‡Con. Ry. Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10,000	‡Emma Con.	1	⅞	⅞
850	First Nat. C.	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
1,200	‡Gold. Con.	51	50	51
1,000	‡‡Gt. Bend	6	6	6
7,000	‡Gt. Monster M.	½	⅜	½
800	Hecla Min.	8⅞

REPUBLICANS' PLAN CUT IN ALDERMANIC BOARD

Redistricting Scheme Would Eliminate Ten from Democratic Sections of Manhattan.

When the Legislature meets in special session on July 31 it is probable that it will take up the question of redistricting the Aldermanic lines of the city, with a view to eliminating about thirteen Aldermen, ten in Democratic sections of Manhattan.

Republicans leaders in the five boroughs of the city have been busy for the last week working on a plan of reapportionment, and yesterday Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican organization in Manhattan, went to Albany to confer with Governor Whitman on the feasibility of having a reapportionment bill introduced at the session which the Governor has announced he will call for July 31.

At its last session the Legislature passed an Aldermanic Reapportionment bill, which Mayor Mitchel vetoed because of several mistakes it contained. Six of the present Aldermanic districts in the Bronx were left out entirely and two Brooklyn districts were made to overlap. It reduced the membership of the board from 73 to 69, but the Mayor vetoed it because of the Bronx and Brooklyn errors.

Under the proposed plan the number of Manhattan districts will be cut from 33 to 23. Brooklyn will have 28 districts instead of 24, the Bronx will keep its present number, 8, but Queens will be reduced from 7 to 6, and Richmond from 3 to 2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Decatur Av, e s, 200 ft n of 194th St, for two one-story brick stores and garage, 27.0x 16.4 and 15.4x40; James Logi, 2,852 Decatur Av, owner; Edward J. Byrne, 509 Willis Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

175th St, s s, 54.6 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story brick garage, 98.6x100.8; Newat Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 200 Broadway, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

180th St, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, for a one-story stone garage, 145x118; Spadaccini Bros., 1,039 Fox St, lessees; John De Hart, 1,039 Fox St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

61st St, 48 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; C. De W. Rogers, 141 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $9,500.

64th St, 123 East, to a three-story dwelling; Mrs. J. J. Higginson, 34 East 41st St, owner; Goodwin, Bullard & Woolsey, 4 East 39th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

74th St, n s, whole front between Broadway and Amsterdam Av, to a two-story store, &c.; estate of W. Bern, 17 West 87th St, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $6,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In addition to the purchase yesterday of the six Harlem apartment houses by the Philton Holding Company for colored tenants at 117 to 148 West 141st Street and 130 to 148 West 142d Street, made through the Philip A. Payton, Jr., Company, representing nearly $1,500,000, two other deals were closed in the immediate vicinity. The six-story flat at 221 West 142d Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on plot 25 by 99.11, was purchased by M. Mergenthaler from Max J. Klein. The broker was Clarence E. Hutchinson. In part payment the buyer gave the three three-story houses in the Bronx at 1,738 to 1,742 Washington Avenue.

On the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 136th Street the five-story flat known as 2,320 Seventh Avenue was purchased by the Right Realty and Security Company, represented by Samuel Singerman, from the Leonora Realty Company, David Pasinsky, President. It covers a plot 84 by 100 and was held at $60,000. J. B. Wood was the broker.

$250,000 Riverside Drive Sale.

An out-of-town client of Sharp & Co. has purchased from James S. Lawson the six-story apartment house 547 Riverside Drive. The structure occupies a plot 108 by 100, just north of 127th Street, and was held at $250,000.

Buy East Side Garage Site.

Henry Hof has sold for the estate of Thomas E. Crimmins to a client four lots, 100 by 100, on the south side of East Forty-ninth Street, 225 feet east of First Avenue. The purchaser will erect a reinforced concrete garage.

Bronx Sales.

Herman Mergenthaler sold to Max J. Klein 1,738 to 1,742 Washington Avenue three three-story dwellings on a plot 50 by 84.8, located about fifty feet north of 174th Street.

Brooklyn.

Charles Buermann & Co. sold for A. & S. Goldinger 103 South Ninth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 110, to William Slottman.

In the Flatbush section Arthur H. Strong sold 551 Delamere Place, (East Twenty-third Street,) an eight-room bungalow and garage on a plot 50 by 100, to Henry C. Hoffman for occupancy. The property cost $15,000.

In the Fort Hamilton section of Brooklyn Frederick Brown, operator, resold to H. Ray Barnes, the former Dr. Sheppard property. The property consists of about fifty-two lots located on the Shore Road and Ninety-first Street.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., sold for Henry E. Welsh of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company his residence on Marquand Avenue, Bronx Manor, to John S. Maratt of Winter Hill, Tuckahoe.

Commercial Leases.

E. S. Willard & Co. leased for Mrs. Aimee G. Linson the entire building at 27-29 Beaver Street for a period of years to the Wheat Export Company.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for John Noonan and Amanda B. Manee, the store located at the southwest corner of Fordham Road and Webster Avenue, to the United Cigar Stores Company. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental exceeding $50,000.

William A. White & Sons leased the store at 1,207 Broadway to Louis Kahn.

Realty Notes.

Felix S. Quintana of 36 West Twenty-eighth Street is the buyer of the building at 29 East Twenty-eighth Street sold last week.

Leon S. Altmayer negotiated a mortgage of $37,500 for five years at 5 per cent. on the four-story high class private dwelling, 14 East Ninety-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, on lot size 21 by 100 feet.

Pease & Elliman have leased for G. W. Wyckoff to Walter E. Sachs the four-story dwelling at 64 West Fifty-second Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

81st St, 221 East, n s, 254.1 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x102.2, five-story tenement, to the plaintiff for $17,500.

24th St, 326-330 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, two four-story tenements and stores; Adam Reinhardt against E. F. Reinhardt et al.; Crane & B., attorneys; partition; to the defendant for $16,000.

Henry St, 103 s s, 72 ft e of Beammeld St, 24x78.8, five-story tenement; G. P. Sanborn, trustee, against Isaac Male et al.; Baylis & S., attorneys; due, $22,707.16; taxes, &c., $942.85; to the plaintiff for $18,100.

By Henry Brady.

124th St, 505 West, n s, 10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Isaac Lichtenstein et al.; Burchell, T. & F., attorneys; due, $57,168.77; taxes, &c., $3,705.95; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

Cannon St, 119-121, w s, 158.6 ft n of Stanton St, 41.7x100, six-story tenement and store; S. E. Furniss and another, trustees, against Rosal Neidenberg et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $470,707.99; taxes, &c., $1,746.90; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

95th St, 127 West, n s, 284 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8, three-story dwelling; A. Y. Morgan against People of State of New York et al.; Appleton, U. & H., attorneys; due, $12,427.98; taxes, &c., $271.90; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

Ludlow St, 160, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement and stores; H. C. Mostyn et al. against Pauline Goldfisher et al.; Blackwell Bros., attorneys; due, $22,430.24; taxes, &c., $568.49; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Willett St, 27, w s, 109.4 ft n of Broome St, 21.10x100, four-story tenement and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Israel Koenisberg et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $15,256.02; taxes, &c., $617.71; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Joseph & Co.

34th St, 309 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9, four-story tenement and store; H. A. Catlin against G. M. Archer et al.; E. S. Clinch; attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

74th St, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat and stores; adjourned to July 17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

Triangular block bounded by 3d Av, Eastern Boulevard, Middletown Road, and Jarvis Av, 800.3x720.2x754.19; adjourned to July 24.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bryant Av, 1,071 to 1,075, n w corner of 165th St, 110x100, two-story flats; Max Fine against Ronele Construction Co. et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; due, $8,511.48; to George Reimel for $114,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; adjourned to July 17.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Coster St, 652, e s, 440 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; A. E. Queren against Hunt's Point Estates et al.; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; due, $4,055.82; taxes, &c., $148.33; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY JULY 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 478, n s, 25 ft w of Willett St, 25x100; Abr. Freeman to Shawleine Realty Co., 1,123 Broadway, b. and s., Oct. 14, 1915; attorney, Jesse A. Epstein, 2 Rector St.

GREAT JONES ST, 39, s s, 261.8 ft w of Bowery, 27x100, foreclosure July 2, 1917; Nathaniel Phillips, referee, to George E. Chisholm, Morristown, N. J., and Hamilton F. Kean, Union, N. J., trustees for Gilbert G. Hamersley, July 9; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$43,000

LENOX AV, 385 West, 49.11 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x75, foreclosure, Jeannette Hartmann Benedict, referee, to Katie Wendel, 341 West 51st St, mtg $22,000, July 9; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway; above mtg $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Katie Wendel to Helen F. Smith, 200 ft w of 63d St., mtg $22,000, b. and s., c. a. g.; attorneys, same.....$100

LEWIS ST, 98, s e corner of Stanton St, 25x75; Harry Silverman to Israel Cohen, 915 Intervale Av, mtg $36,000, all liens, June 18; attorney, Joseph E. Greenberg, 299 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON PLACE, 110, s w s, 183 ft n w of 6th Av, 18x71; Washington Place, s w s, 200 ft n w of 6th Av, 18x71; 4th St, 175 West, n e s, 237.10 ft n w of 6th Av, 19.5x 54x18x46.9; John Sulzer, executor, to Elliott Manufacturing Co., 277 Broadway, May 29; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway $20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Elliott Manufacturing Co. to John Sulzer, 140 West 69th St, b. and s. and c. a. g., May 29; attorneys, same..$1

3D AV, e w corner of 112th St, 100.10x100; Pinkus Nathan et al to Meredith Realty Co., 217 Broadway, mtg $825,000, April 24; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 217 Broadway.$1

7TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, (201 West,) 32.5x100; Leonora Realty Co. to Right Realty and Security Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $43,500, all liens, July 6; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

17TH ST, 227-229 West, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 120.4x42.4; George C. Austin, referee, to Leon Tuchmann, 1,980 7th Av, mtg $113,000, July 9; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway $15,000

28TH ST, 29 East, n s, 22x94.9; Edith Logan to Felix S. Quintana, 36 East 28th St, mtg $32,000, all liens, July 3; attorney, Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

58TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Robert C. Hovenden et al, heirs, &c. Ellen N. Jordan to Herman J. Weiden, 311 East 58th St, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$100

69TH ST, 307 East, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x77.4; Simon Stanisits to Vilma Stanisits, 304 East 69th St, quitclaim, July 7; attorney, Schwabach & S., 2 Rector St.....$1

74TH ST, n s, 229 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Hanne Metzger to Emily Hesslein, 63 West 49th St, June 13, mtg $25,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

76TH ST, 63 East, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue Co. to Tryon Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $40,000, April 11, 1916; attorneys, Penn & Sarck, 165 Broadway..$100

77TH ST, 101 West, n w corner of Columbus Av, 30x100.8, mtg $60,000; 89th St, 76 West, s e corner of Columbus Av, 588 to 595, 27.8x100.8, mtg $60,000; 125th St, 456 West, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x25.2, mtg $38,000; Broadway, 3,200, n e corner Manhattan St, 112.7x98.4x101.1x47.2, mtg $110,000; Lawrence St, s s, 195.4 ft w of old Broadway, 36.2x90.6x irregular; Arden St, 23, e s, 289 ft n of Naegle Av, 27x110, mtg $22,500; Amsterdam Av, 3,852 and 3,854, n w s, 244.2 ft s w of Emerson St, runs n w along avenue, 54.11 x n 138.7 x w 45 x s 170.2 to beginning, mtg $50,000; Amsterdam Av, 3,856 and 3,858, n w s, 134.8 ft s w of Emerson St, 54.11x138.7x46x107.1, mtg $45,000; George A. Henriquez to Lus Henriquez, his wife, 145 Vermilyea Av, Bronx, July 3; attorney, Jacob Walz, 271 West 125th St.....$1

90TH ST, 110 East, s s, 218.7 ft w of Lexington Av, 27.6x100.8; Alliance Realty Co. to Sconset Realty Corporation, 115 Broadway, mtg $18,000, all liens, b. and s., July 9; attorneys, Babbage & S., 111 Broadway $100

97TH ST, 163 West, n s, 257 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Marie Gongelmann to Prima Galotti, 64 West 10th St, mtg $13,000; attorneys, Niles & Johnson, 11 Wall St..$1

117TH ST, 167 East, n s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Estelle Schram to Hy. N. Kohn, 7 East 93d St, all liens, b. and s., July 9; attorney, Joseph Ullman, 160 Broadway.$100

123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; Royal Realty Co. to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $42,000 on 522 West 123d St, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

130TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 40x99.11; Emma A., wife of Frank A. Howson, to Mildred H., wife of Leslie A. Hartley, 604 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000, all liens, July 9.....$1

132D ST, 113 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Ida S. Bennett (Simpson) to Joseph A. Tanner, 178 West 137th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

142D ST, 221 West, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 23x99.11; Max J. Klein to Herman Mergenthaler, 299 6th Av, mtg $21,650, all liens, July 6; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

171ST ST, 656 West, s s, 125 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 71.6x95; Helena Eberhardt to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $67,000; attorney, Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Delta Holding Corporation to Roydl Realty Co., 27 Cedar St, mtg $67,000, July 9; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 112.8 ft s of 179th St, 100x90; Eugene Ulrich to Anna E. Oesterheld, 1,916 Crotona Av, mtg $11,500, April 12; attorney, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row $1

CLAY AV, 1,347, w s, 16.8x79.11; Patrick W. Clynes to Mary V. Clynes, his wife, 1,347 Clay Av, mtg $3,200, July 9; attorneys, Q. & A. U. Zinke, 290 Broadway..$1

FOX ST, 1,043, w s, 20x100; Gerald J. Barry and another, trustees, to Edward J. Murphy, 2,068 East 25th St, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, May 17, 1916; attorney, E. J. Murphy, 203 East 43d St.....$100

LOTS 9 and 10, map Benson estate; Julia L. Shotter to the Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

LOTS 767, 769, 771, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, ind & trus et al, to Florence L. Baumann, 7 Wallace St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.; 135 Bway.....$900

All following same map, date, and attorney:

LOTS 105 and 106; same to David Cohen, 2062 Vyse Av $1,300

LOT 748; same to Augustare Willinger, 1,975 Franklin St $275

LOTS 805 to 810; same to Isaac Bisen, 433 Chester St., Brklyn.....$1,350

LOTS 273 and 274; same to Salvatore Mangghisi, 361 E. 163d St.....$1,525

LOTS 1,115 and 1,138; same to Thos. Everton, on Williamsbridge Road $475

LOTS 97 and 98; same to Esther Beck, 1,216 Hoe Av $1,000

LOTS 601 and 602; same to Benjamin Gordon and another, 861 East 111th St.....$650

LOTS 292 and 293; same to Joseph Villano, 1,494 2d Av $900

LOTS 113 and 114; same to Mary Congetta and another, 361 East 183d St.....$1,000

LOT 1,281; same to Robert J. Delaney, 732 8th Av.....$550

LOTS 470, 471, 1,041, and 1,075; same to John Schoenecker, 1,575 2d Av.....$2,575

LOT 884; same to Flora Mergenstein, 137 Cedar St $325

LOT A34; same to William J. Elberth, 149 West 122d St $300

LOTS 338 and 339; same to Charles Trewin, 25 Vermilyea Av.....$1,000

LOTS 1,353 and 1,354; same to August Reinhardt, 756 10th Av.....$850

LOTS 288 and 289; same to Leopoldo Borreca, 221 East 78th St.....$850

LOTS 165; same to Andrew J. Swanson, 1,116 Swinton Av.....$325

LOT 195; same to William Gries, 502 East 189th St.....$100

LOTS 1,118 to 1,120, 1,133 to 1,135, 654, 655, 905, 906, 1,022, 115 to 1,020, and 391 and 392; same to Chiaffarelli Co., 2,119 Honeywell Av.....$6,850

LOTS 446 and 447; same to George Sulometti, 339 West 39th St.....$850

LOT 1,107; same to Minetta Patterson, 137 West 136th St.....$350

LOT 582; same to Gilbert S. Fortes, 137 West 136th St.....$350

LOT 688; same to Stephen Forgash, 531 East 167th St.....$275

MAPES PL, 4,075, w s, 22x100; Francis J. Kuersl, referee, to Ella F. Remington, Irvington, N. Y., July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

ONEIDA AV, e s, 25 ft n of 238th St, 100; Edward Erickson to Ida Ericson, his wife, 4,326 Oneida Av, mtg $5,000, July 6; attorney, Hy Wendel, 90 Nassau St.....$100

PARK AV, w s, 85.2 ft w of 180th St, runs w 73.4 to 2d v c, n 100.9x e 21.5x s 64.8 to avenue n 105.3 to beginning, July 9; The Literary Society of St. Vincent Ferrer, 869 Lexington Av, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, due July 7, 1920; this mtg is additional to two prior mtgs, $100,000 each; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 61 Chambers St.....$100,000

7TH ST, 97 East, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x97.6, prior mtg $24,000; 28th St, 324 East, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $14,200, July 10; Leopold Engl to David Weinstock, 110 1st Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $1

21ST ST, 29 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Felix S. Quintana, 36 East 28th St, to Edith A. Logan, 876 Park Av, due and mtg as per bond, prior mtg $24,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

39TH ST, 228 East, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9, 2-3 part, July 10; Isabella Castell, individually and as executrix, to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co., 229 East 33th St, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.....$2,000

85D ST, 56 West, s s, 157 ft e of 5th Av, 100.4, July 7; Hattie G. Toomey (Cassino) to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

77TH ST, 325 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, July 9; Clara Bereans to William N. Bavier, 201 Centre Av, New Rochelle, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 9; same to same, due Jan. 9, 1919; attorney, same.....$1,500

97TH ST, 163 West, n s, 233 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11, July 9; Primo Galeotti to Marie Gougelmann, 163 West 97th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Niles & Johnson, 111 Wall St.....$11,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 9; same to same, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $11,000; attorneys, same.....$2,000

108TH ST, 8 West, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11, July 1; Millis Rosenberg to Melton Realty Corpn, 25 John St, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$2,500

Bronx.

BRONX PARK EAST, s e corner of Mace St, 100x146; Theresa Leckler to John W. Nuth, 618 8th Av, July 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$6,000

LOTS 18 to 20, Block 35, map of Morris Park; James V. McGarry to Annie Mirault, 828 East 85th St., and another, July 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Annie Mirault, 828 East 85th St.....$1,000

LOTS 24 to 26, Parcel 26, map of William B. Ogden; Echo Building Co., Inc., to Ida Briggs, 520 West 183d St, June 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

LOT 884, map Lorillard Spencer estate; Flora Mermelstein to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Bway, June 15, 5 yrs, 3½ p c; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Bway...$195

All following same map, date, and attorney, and all 5 yrs, 3½ p c.:

LOTS 97 and 98; Esther Bell to same..$600

LOTS 105 and 106; David Cooke to same.....$780

LOT 165; Andrew J. Swanson to same..$190

LOTS 292 and 293; Jos. Villam to same..$540

LOTS 601 and 602; Benj. Garden and another to same.....$390

LOTS 1,115 and 1,138; Thomas Everett to same $260

LOTS 288 and 289; Leopold Boreoca to same, $510

LOTS 805 to 810; Isaac Bisen to same..$810

LOTS 1,118 to 1,120 and 1,133 to 1,135; Chiaffarelli Co. to same.....$1,125

LOTS 965, 966, 1,022; same to same....$615

LOTS 391 and 392; same to same.....$380

LOTS 654 and 655; same to same.....$260

LOTS 1,315 to 1,320; same to same....$1,530

All following same map, date, and attorney, and all 5 years, 5 p. c.:

LOTS 446 and 447; George Sulmonetti to same $637

LOT 195; William Griess to same.....$243

LOTS 1,333 and 1,334; August Reinhardt.$637

LOTS 767 to 770; Florence L. Bauman to same $675

LOTS 748; Augustine Willinger to same..$206

LOT 1,107; Minnetta Patterson to same, 5 years, 4 p. c.....$227

LOT 582; Gilbert S. Forte to same, 2 years, 5 p. c.....$262

LOTS 113 and 114; Mary Manghisi et al to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$600

LOTS 273 and 274; Salvatore Manghisi to same, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$915

MAPES AV, 2,073, w s, 22x100; Ella F. Remington to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

MARMION AV., s e corner of 178th St, 33.2x 171.2x36.3x156.3; Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., to Joseph Rudinsky, 1,526 47th St, Brooklyn, July 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St.....$14,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x90.8; Minnie Barger to Herman Becker, Ridgefield Park, N. J., July 2, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$3,000

STEBBINS AV, s e s, at s s of 167th St, 25x78.6x44.10x69.1; Agnes McCann et al. to Wm. C. O'Dell, 33 East 29th St, June 30, 3 years; attorney, Burns & F., White Plains, N. Y.....$1,500

WATERLOO PLACE, 1,817, w s, 25x70; also Lot 448, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate, 25x82; Abr. Kaplan to Joseph Haupt, Mansfield, Ohio, July 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goetz & J., 302 Broadway $750

WESTCHESTER AV, 440 to 448, s s, 100x 80.8x117.8x152.4; Santini Realty Co. to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, July 9, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$15,000

163D ST, 819 East, n s, 54x71.8; Jacob Schoster to Henry Selser, 1,062 Prospect Av, prior mtg $22,500, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

187TH ST, 444 East, s s, 25x100; Anna L. Burgelin to Chas. W. Buggeln, 444 East 187th St, July 5, 3 years; attorney, Charles W. Buggeln, 444 East 187th St.....$8,000

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $35,000

227TH ST, s s, 144.8 ft w of Arlington Av, runs w 26.10x s 865.7 to curve 40.7x n 835; Caroline L. Craven to Wm. 47th Bage, Bronxville, N. Y., July 3, 2 yrs, 6 per cent.; attorney, Wm. H. Sage, 156 Bway ...$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,465, s w corner of 42d St, basement; Godair Wimmer Building Co. to James A. Sundell, 220 West 42d St, from completion of alterations to May 1, 1930; attorneys, Bundler & Haas, 2 Rector St.....$12,500 to $14,500

MADISON AV, 1,747, corner store and basement; Sty. Michaelle to Ida Feinstein, 48 West 119th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1917, 5-year renewal; attorney, Max Mandel, 39 West 19th St.....$1,500 and $1,600

3D AV, 25-7, north store; St. Mark's Place, 190; Edward Erickson to Louis A. Rosewaag, 57 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1917; address 25 3d Av.....$2,700

6TH AV, 622, all; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and another to Federal Restaurant Co., on the premises, 5 3-12 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Charles W. Walter, 203 Broadway $3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 1,464; Walter Crocoli against Max Frankel and Annie Fried; owners; Harry Klein and Nathan Kirshenblatt, contractor $130

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Mass. against Wyanoke Realty Co., Owner, renewal.....$2,150

110TH ST, 221 East; Morris Rubin against Charles S. Rosenthal, owner; Rose Marcus, contractor $45

153D ST, 310 West; Epstein & Etman against Bradhurst Holding Co., owner; Jacob Farber, contractor $108

Bronx.

SCHOFIELD ST, e s, 448.4 ft w of Main St, 50x100; Hubbell Hardwood Door Co. against Ernest Stratman, owner; Alfred Ekendahl, contractor $172

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 185x2.8; Pierce Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Ensign Impv. Co., owners; James B. Smith, contractor.....$1,539

WASHINGTON AV, 1,285; Rubin Kruger against Paul F. Burde, owner and contractor $900

178TH ST, East, 856; Epstein & Etman against Boulevard Holding Co., owners; Jacob Farber, contractor.....$108

178TH ST, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 136.3x36.2; M. R. Flooring Co. against Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., owners and contractors $904

183D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 43.1x 107.3; M. R. Flooring Co. against 183d Street & Morris Avenue Corpn., owners and contractors $1,300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

43D ST, 255 to 261 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Herman Arns Co. et al., June 12, 1917.....$50

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of Cameron Place, 98.11x91.11; George J. Schnatz Iron Works, Inc., against Kerry Bldg. Co., Inc., et al., July 5, 1917 .....$1,390

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 234; Charles Remsen, trustee, against Morris Levy et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

NASSAU ST, 5; Thomas Williams et al against Ely J. Rieser et al, notice to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts.

7TH AV, n e corner 131st St, 25x99.10; Union Estates Co. against Loretta Corporation et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

128D ST, n s, 218.7 ft w of 3d Av, 27.10x 100.11; City Real Estate Co. against Rose Schuleng et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

127TH ST, 229 East; Italian Savings Bank of the City of New York against Terfos Construction Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard.

Bronx.

LOTS 93 and 94, map of 329 choice lots, being a part of the Schieffelin estate at 24th Ward; Ellen F. Menahan against Bessie McGowan Casey, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Meehan & Harlan.

LOT 136, map of village of Mount Hope; William A. Cameron against John F. Erhardt et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. F. Gerding.

POTTER PLACE, n s, 75.2 ft e of Villa Av, 26x98.8; Antonia Natale against Angelo Puningello et al, action to declare transfer fraudulent; attorney, E. S. Griffing.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 415 ft s of 171st St, 29x130.8; also small rectangular plot adjoining above-described premises; Louise M. Cramp against Kopel Podvits et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

148TH ST, 468 and 470 East; Max Elsman against Henry Strauss et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

160TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 98.5x184.8; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against John F. Miller et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
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Special Source For
Attractive Central
Located Properties
Low Charges - Assignments accepted
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.
642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated, All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME
consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. E. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Beautiful Country Home, Situated Among Fine Estates at
RHINEBECK
Comprises 17 acres, 1,000 feet road frontage, wonderful views of Hudson River and country. Colonial dwelling, 18 rooms, 2 baths; superintendent's house; barn and other outbuildings; may be bought at an exceptionally low price. For further particulars apply R-1013.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

A GRAND OLD HOME
with beautiful grounds, over an acre, abundance of shade trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., is offered at a great reduction to settle estate. Being in the heart of the Chester Hill section, near three stations and with a beautiful view, it is an unusual opportunity; 18-room house, two baths, steam heat, electricity, mahogany trim, spacious porches; large garage. Price $27,000. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, MT. VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400-01.

SCARSDALE
Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., 18 East 41st Street, N. Y. City

Healthy—Attractive—Accessible
Fieldston
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, 242d St., B'way.
Reached by Subway-Elevated & R. R's.
Particulars
Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St.

Bargain in Briarcliff Hills
17-acre place, 50 minutes Grand Central on main line; modern house, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, vapor heat, electricity; stable, garage; gardens, brook, woods; splendid views.
KENNETH IVES & CO.
7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6037.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
$9.50 PER LOT.
21 lots, 43,560 square feet, at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; close to Bayside and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates, why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. C. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

$3400 Little country home, for all-year occupancy, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, decorated, screens, shades; ready to move right in. At Belmore, South Shore; less than hour 25 minute station, near bay; swimming, fishing, boating. Take small first payment, remainder same as your rent. Only 4 left out of 30 built. H. J. McCORD, World Building, N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR
On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.
We are offering very desirable building sites, some water frontages, at greatly reduced prices TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
20 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3498.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY
Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

**NEW JERSEY

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 7 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brklyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house filled; chickens; good garage and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Staffordville, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL FARM

Fully equipped, 290-acre Commercial Farm; large crops, stock, tools and excellent buildings. Price $28,000.

RURAL LIFE CO., KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

Farm, 280 acres; Dutchess County; 3 miles from depot; fine house, barns; apple orchard; large hay acreage; oats, corn, potatoes; garden planted. A 345 Times Downtown.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A very desirable 55-acre farm; bargain; fully equipped; large house and barn; spring water; includes horses, cows, implements and crops, all under cultivation; woodland; excellent soil; price $8,500, complete; only part in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

THE BEST bargain in an 85-acre farm for sale; excellent soil, lasting stream of water; near to railway station; on solid roads; large stone house, large barn, outbuildings; growing crops; possession at once; all under cultivation; plenty of fruit; lasting water; only $1,500 in cash required.

A fertile 24-acre farm for sale; stone dwelling house, frame barn; fruit, lasting water; near store, creamery, school; not far to trolley; $750 in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Broadway, 1,123, (Townsend Bldg.)—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographer's services if desired; good light, reasonable rent. Apply Room 305.

Sublease.—Offices in Aeolian Building; unusual light; area, 930 square feet; rent reasonable. Delsinger, 33 West 42d St.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to—WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished offices; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet private office, Woolworth Building; entrance space for stenographer. J 275 Times Downtown.

Part of loft, light, low rent. Apply General Plating Works, 159 Leonard St.

Will sublet office. Room 801, 110 West 40th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

I wish to secure two rooms for office purposes that are well furnished and well lighted, either as sub-tenant or joint tenant, located in Hudson Terminal Building or similar building in downtown district. Box A 57 Times.

Wanted—Downtown offices en suite, about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 368 Times Downtown.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

Wanted—Near 42d St., offices en suite; about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 369 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

West 12th St., (Washington Square district.)—House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; elegant salon parlor. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

New Jersey.

For rent at particularly low rental, two attractive cottages, with modern conveniences, in exclusive club colony overlooking water; high ground, beautiful trees. Apply to Mrs. R. M. Gibbs, Monmouth Hills, Highlands, N. J.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. J. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house, 6 bedrooms; garage; large grounds; season or year. Phone 2743 Far Rockaway.

Massachusetts.

CAPE COD, Eastham.—Two nice cottages for July, August, and September, 7 and 10 rooms; beautifully located, furnished; reasonable price. F. C. Hatch, Eastham, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

To Let.—Seashore cottage, 7 rooms; also one of 6 rooms; low price for balance of season, or would rent by the month. Mrs. Daniel Whitehouse, Pemaquid Harbor, Maine.

Ocean Grove.—Attractively furnished bungalow, 73 Park Av.; modern; two blocks from ocean; to rent for August, $125. Address 113, Pilgrim Pathway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

9TH AV., 309, (near Waldorf.)—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, both front, and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Strickland.

23TH ST., 43 EAST.—Studio, parlor, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; north light; exceptionally desirable; $85 month; maid service.

30'6.—Four charmingly furnished rooms; new building; housekeeping; sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

36TH ST., 5th Av.—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath. Call at hotel or telephone 6260 Madison Square.

82D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Supt. or telephone Mrs. Anable. Plaza 8455.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath; telephone. Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Large rooms; clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

60TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer, Circle 4137.

60TH, 226 WEST. — Attractive apartment; piano; call between 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., Dr. Bier.

81ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
88 WEST 81ST ST. CIRCLE 250

81ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano, kitchenette, electric light, $9-$10 weekly.

86TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service rendered. Thorndyke Apartments.

86TH, 206 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS.
SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

89TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

92D SUBWAY.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms, housekeeping, new building; bargain. Columbus 8974.

93D, 165 WEST.—To sublet July 15 furnished bachelor suite and bath.

94TH, 103 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $13 weekly.

99TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

115TH, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, sublet to Oct. 1st or longer lease; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1176. Coyle.

115TH, 136 WEST.—Richly furnished five-room new house until October.

118TH, (West End.)—Seven charmingly furnished rooms, two baths; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

120TH, 317 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $125. Phone River 2287. Noble.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room private apartment, to couple only; may be seen any time; maid service if desired; immediate occupancy until Sept. 15; $75; references. Phone Morn. 4740.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator; reasonable. Apt. 53E.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to much suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. L. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 124 West 72d St. Columbus 830.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace); every improvement; unusual.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangment. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6900.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (179th.) (Apt. 2A.)—Four airy outside rooms with bath; desirable location.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 948.—Nine large, light rooms, three baths; moderately rent. Apply Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.
Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments, Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880—FIVE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS! PIANO, AUDUBON 1550.

Town and country renting specialty in furnished apartments. 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END, 740.—Beautifully furnished, 5 rooms, 2 master bedrooms; immediate occupancy.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

Unfurnished—East Side.

309 FIFTH AV. (near Waldorf.)—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, both front, and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Strickland.

95TH ST., 135 EAST.—Private house, 5-room apartment; all conveniences; hot water.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises, Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

51ST, 14 WEST.—To be altered to suit tenants; basement and parlor floors, desirable for shops or doctors; also bachelor suites, top-floor studio with kitchenette and extension garden. Phone Ridgely 4200 Morning.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Fayson McL. Merrill Co., Inc. 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

180TH, 825 WEST.—3-room modern apartment, outside, cool and light; second floor; 5 minutes' walk from subway; $29. Phone St. Nicholas 3372, or Pinehurst Holding Co.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40. Five rooms, fronting on Park; rent $55; will sublet August and September for $45 with privilege of new lease thereafter. Raby.

Sublet apartment, corner 135th; view on Hudson; seven light rooms. Morningside 2707.

530 WEST 113TH.
Very high-class elevator house,
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Inquire Office, 507 West 113th St.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined couple desires outside furnished apartment 3 to 5 rooms, on west side, not over 40 minutes from Equitable Building, until October 1 with optional extension. Give full particulars, location, elevator, piano and rates, J 278 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

BACHELOR apartment, 2 rooms and kitchenette, possibly maid service, west side, above 59th, up to 96th, preferred; Oct. 1. V 10 Times.

THREE or four room modern apartment, west side preferred, between 59th and 135th Sts.; moderate rental; will lease from Aug. 1. H 181 Times.

SMALL APARTMENT wanted, below 72d St., preferably unfurnished, from end of September to May 1. A 45 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

86TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.) — Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

MADISON AV. 213.—Attractive rooms; exception.l table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; homelike table.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. — Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, excellent table; references.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 312 WEST. — SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 258 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension, overlooking river; large room; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Cool rooms, double, single, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 250 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, bath adjoining; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SMALLER ONE; EXCELLENT TABLE; MODERATE.

88TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; all conveniences; table excels; references.

94TH, 88 WEST.—Two connecting, also other room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large front room, private bath; four southern windows; owner's private residence; reference.

101TH, 822 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

113TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (Columbia.)—Cool rooms, with board, $3 up. 4021 Morningside.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking campus; excellent table.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near B'way, Audubon.)—Bright rooms; good board. Tel. 2757 Aud.

Finely furnished cool room, with running water; refined neighborhood. Phone Riverside 4923.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Rooms, beautifully furnished; running water; excellent table; $10. Payne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 116-118.
LUXURIOUS SUMMER HOME.
Detached house; extensive grounds; piazza; handsomely furnished suites; electric light, private bath, parquet floors; table unexcelled; service strictly first class; table guests accommodated; situated near Grand Av. Station; three car lines Manhattan; references. Tel. 6720 Prospect.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 29.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure; excellent table; near Borough Hall subway; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

Board with two rooms wanted on Long Island, commuting distance, by family of three; must be ocean front. Address Summer, L 159 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Two very desirable, well-furnished rooms, with private bath and sleeping porch; fine table and service; a first-class place for a family or two couples; tennis court; place large, two acres of land; commutation perfect; only 29 minutes' from N. Y.; Pelham, the station, on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; trolley near house; open the year round. J. Arthur.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGES.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN LODGE,
SEA GATE.
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.
Rooms, single and en suite,
with or without private bath; refined home surroundings. Under new management. M. Goss.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent table; boating, bathing, fishing, dancing; rates reasonable.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; golf, garden, tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Pine Grove Cottage—Modern; own products; mountainous regions. Box 62, Tillson, N.Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $30 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 45 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Ideal homelike sanitarium for invalids, chronic, nervous cases, near New York; large grounds; own vegetables; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Overlook Farm, 1½ miles station; ideal place to rest; no children; $10, $15 weekly. Telephone 438.

Connecticut.

DEVONSHIRE FARM, Norwalk, Conn.—A private family offers double and single rooms in delightful country home and a bungalow for adults for the Summer; $18 weekly up; excellent cooking. Address Hostess, Phone 1884.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages. — Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Refined young couple desire room, (one with porch attached preferred,) and board for about one month; high altitude; New Jersey; easy commuting distance; exchange of references imperative. Address A 341 Times Downtown.

By business couple, (man and wife,) Long Island shore, July-August; easy commuting distance; state full particulars. V 23 Times.

Couple wish board with Jewish family, commuting distance, near water. A 46 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

86TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.) — Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

MADISON AV. 213.—Attractive rooms; exception.l table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; homelike table.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. — Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, excellent table; references.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 312 WEST. — SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 258 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension, overlooking river; large room; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Cool rooms, double, single, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 250 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

3D AV., (near 42d St.)—Large front room and bedroom on third floor; private family; $7. Murray Hill 9892.

22D ST., 29 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 120 EAST, Near Subway.—Two well-furnished rooms, elevator apartment; telephone.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

EXCEPTIONAL, large, well furnished; suitable for one or two. Telephone Plaza 3800.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water; phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

West Side.

5TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

12TH, 36 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private bath; refined people. Bryant 3653.

48TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath on third floor; refined home.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park.)—Handsome corner rooms, en suite, overlooking Park; no other roomers; gentlemen only.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent; central location; private telephone; moderate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive front room, one flight; electric light, phone; residence; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room, beautiful private home; for gentleman; every opportunity.

71ST., 30 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room; private bathroom; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 141 WEST.—Large rooms; second floor; bath; board optional; subway, "L."

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; Subway express; reasonable.

72D, 286 WEST.—Cool attractive rooms, kitchenette, front basement, private bath, electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large and small rooms; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near Subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, private bath; large, small rooms; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house.

73D, 269 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath, $10; also room, $4.50.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; southern exposure. Telephone Col. 2008.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Single, double; also skylight room; running water, electricity, bath, telephone.

75TH, 134 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms, dressing rooms; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; private bath; electricity.

76TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant two large rooms, kitchen, modern improvements, $100 monthly.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool, airy room; every convenience; reasonable.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms; also front room, with piano.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, electricity, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

81ST ST., WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive large, cool rooms; private bath; telephone; kitchenette; $5 upward.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms, electricity; rent reduced for Summer.

82D, 52 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Clean, large, small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; Subway, "L."

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Single and double rooms, $4, $5 and $7; private house.

86TH, 549, (West End Av.)—Three rooms, private house, shower bath, electric lights.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

88D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Studio by hour or week; also double room; electricity.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large outside room, bath adjoining, or suite; subway express. Apartment 9.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Two-room suites, bath; single rooms, in modern house; references.

107TH ST., 230 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, large, light, airy rooms; rates reasonable. Apt. 25.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; $5.50, $4; elevator apartment. Band.

106TH, 236 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room, adjoining bath, $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Broadway subway; nicely furnished, large, airy front room; strictly modern; Summer rates.

113TH ST.—Large corner room; Broadway, near 110th subway station; electric light; elevator apartment. Phone Morningside 7686.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Newly furnished, immaculately clean; elevator; electricity; telephone; shower. Coffey.

113TH, 541 WEST.—First-class accommodations; private family; breakfast optional. Apt. 3.

116TH, (near Riverside, Columbia.)—Large front room. Telephone 5186 Morningside. Apt. 22.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., La Porte Hotel.—Delightful Summer location, opposite Columbia University campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 15 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients $1 daily up.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Two large adjoining rooms, southeast corner; single room; gentlemen. Lawrence.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Cool rooms; conveniences; delightful locality; Columbia; subway; elevated. Apt. 57.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Cool, attractive outside rooms; opposite Columbia. Apartment 1-B.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

187TH, 605 WEST.—Business lady desires lady share small apartment. Apt. 1D.

140TH, 519 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 8S. 6568 And.

144TH, 680 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location; 2B.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

A JAPANESE gentleman can have beautiful large front room with bath in elegant private residence, adjoining Riverside Drive, near 108d St. subway. Breakfast if desired. Phone Riverside 10,077.

LARGE, medium outside rooms, cool and light; running water, showers; select location, block from Riverside; convenient 72d St. Subway; moderate rates. Y 297 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97TH ST.)
APARTMENT B-4.—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN APARTMENT; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, FACING DRIVE; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFINED HOME.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 99th.—Beautiful, large room, overlooking Hudson, suitable two; private family. Phone Riverside 2748. Apt. 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms overlooking Hudson; 3 windows. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; running water; $15. Noble.

TWO attractive rooms, private family; large, light, and airy; elevator; all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 3319.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 836.—In private house; moderate; elegantly furnished room; beautiful neighborhood.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double room, private bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 322.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

Long Island.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near;

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
Good salaries and permanent positions.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES
for their
LACE DEPARTMENT.
Highest salaries paid for those who qualify.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of several thoroughly experienced SALESLADIES
for their
PLATED JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIRL to take charge of mailing list for trade publication; ability to operate electrically driven addressing machine preferred; $10. Address Box V 36 Times.

LEDGER CLERK to take care of customers' ledger must be quick and accurate; state experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 3, Station A. City.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROS. & CO.,
7 EAST 38TH ST.,
require experienced milliners. Apply Dept. J.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; no previous experience necessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.
H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
want a number of experienced sixteen size models in their dress and costume showroom.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced, for dress department in high-class specialty shop; permanent position and good salary to right party. N. & L. Fuchs, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Apply between 9:30 and 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT in wholesale dress goods house; previous experience necessary; permanency. E. E., 217 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.
Must be thoroughly competent and furnish good references; must be good stenographer and typist; write, stating age, nationality, education, former places of employment, and salary expected. J 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, who can take dictation rapidly and accurately, for relief work during Summer months; salary $15 per week, with opportunity to secure regular employment if perfect satisfaction is given; location is in office of a large manufacturing company in Jersey City. Address reply to Davitt, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm desires competent, experienced stenographer; must be accurate and rapid; moderate salary, with advancement depending upon ability; state age and business in which formerly engaged. J 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for exporting and importing firm; must be accurate, experienced, and be able to take rapid dictation; chance for advancement; no beginners; give experience, age, references, salary wanted. J 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined and of good appearance, under 25; high school education and West Side; must be sure of good house experience essential; $20 to start; advancement. Room 1314, 27 William St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent opening in Christian engineer's office for refined, competent stenographer and dictaphone operator; not over 25; salary to commence $18; write fully, stating experience. E 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, expert English; dependable worker, with export-office experience, will find splendid opening; state experience, age, and salary to start. A 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — High school graduate preferred; high-class workmanship necessary; Gentile dress goods house; good prospects. A 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A good general stenographer for medical and surgical histories; familiar with card filing, also cross index. Y 309 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in broker's office; some experience. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, reference, and salary expected; good opportunity. E 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, experienced, in lace and embroidery house; only one who is accurate and speedy need apply. M. Doob Sons & Co., 102 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER for few weeks; must be first class and furnish satisfactory references. Address, in own handwriting, Y 300 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper. —Must be thoroughly experienced, quick, and accurate. Renard, 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; English and French; state salary required and references. J 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position. 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1002.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4836. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary $300 to $1,200.
Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until July 20 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

TYPEWRITER, office assistant; neat, intelligent worker; $10-$12 start. J 42 Times.

TYPIST for billing work; one thoroughly familiar with office routine; salary $10, with advancement. Write full particulars to Teneco Co., 20 West 22d St.

TYPIST for temporary position, about five or six weeks; salary $12; hours 8:30 to 5:30. J 38 Times.

WOMEN of refinement and personality to present patriotic and humanitarian proposition, to retail firms on commission; representatives earn $50-$75 weekly; unequaled opportunity; selling experience not essential. Box A 63 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady in collection department, capable of making out statements and drafts; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential; high school graduate preferred; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, salary desired and references. E 358 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY wanted in an insurance office for clerical work; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. J 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of file, and also must know stenography; write, stating experience and salary expected, &c. E 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, wanted to care for small number of city children in country for two weeks; good health and fondness for children essentials. Call Wednesday, 10 to 12, 175 Lexington Av., Apartment 7.

Employment Agencies.

"E"

STENOGRAPHERS, EXPERIENCED, $18 PER WEEK; SEVERAL OTHER GOOD POSITIONS AT LOWER SALARIES; BILL CLERK, SMITH PREMIER BILLING MACHINE, $15 PER WEEK; ELLIOTT FISHER BILL CLERK, $15 PER WEEK; SEVERAL TYPISTS GOOD, OPPORTUNITIES, $12 AND $16 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (American) for permanent positions; Three BANKING, $18-$20-$22.
Two BROKERAGE, $20-$22.
Two SHIPPING, $18.
One STEEL, $15.
One SHIPPING, $15.
SEVERAL $10-$12.
SUBSTITUTE POSITIONS, $18 upward.
Three SPANISH - ENGLISH, $25.
TYPISTS.
One ENGINEERING, (Brooklyn,) $15.
One ELECTRICAL, $15.
GENERAL $8-$10.
STATISTICAL CLERK, $15.
BANK CLERKS, $12.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency), 185 Madison Av., at 34th Street. Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while young business girls, beginners or experienced. Miss Shelley, Prop.
"NO REGISTRATION FEE; JUST A STANDARD."

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Executive Correspondent, $30-$35. Stenographers, Secretary, $20. Other openings, $20 and $15. We have more positions than we can fill.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, $35; commercial, $25; others at $18. Downtown Bookkeepers, $18. Telephone Operators, $12. Typists, $15-$12. No registration. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOS.—Legal, $18, (3;) comm., $20, (4;) bookkeepers, $25; young women clerks, $45 mo. and lunches. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registrations. 903 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. For college, school graduates and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 94 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHERS.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several, $10, $12, $15, $18. Typist, $12. Office Assistants, $10. No registrtaion fee. Gahagan Agency, 286 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Thoroughly competent senior on permanent staff of C. P. A. firm; manufacturing cost experience desirable; unusual opportunity for right man to make very desirable connection; give full particulars with commencing salary expected. J 283 Times Downtown.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR DIAMONDS AND WATCHES; HIGH SALARY PAID TO MEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH HIGH-CLASS HOUSES; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. J 45 TIMES.

ASSISTANT to department manager export and import office; age 20-30; must have initiative and know stenography and bookkeeping; knowledge of foreign languages recommendation; give full references and particulars, stating salary expected. J 280 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT PLANNING ENGINEER to schedule construction and engineering work, capable of taking charge of division of work; knowledge of construction, cost accounting desirable, but not essential; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 307 Times Annex.

AUDITOR.
A manufacturing group of widely varied interest is seeking an auditor between 31 and 37, whose duties will be:
To conduct audits;
To survey accounting methods and record results for standardization;
To formulate written accounting standards for each desk.
The position will pay $40 to $45 per week and afford a thinking man time in which for the expression of his ideas in an organization that constantly offers opportunities to men of demonstrated worth. Reply stating age, education, experience, and your present salary to Y 314 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—General ledger bookkeeper for accounting department of electric light company in city of 60,000 population, two hours from New York; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. Y 312 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and Cost Accountant.—Must have brains, initiative, health, and character; salary $20. Ward Motor Vehicle Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone Mt. Vernon 3700.

BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE ENTRY, MONTHLY TRIAL BALANCE; STEADY POSITION; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; STATE REFERENCES, SALARY, &c. ADDRESS J 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good, experienced middle-aged man wanted for general concrete; control accounts and trial balances. Apply at Hudson Scrap Iron and Metal Co., 161 Eldridge St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; young man, American, general office experience; college graduate preferred; good references essential; salary $20. A 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with public utility experience; in reply give age, salary expected, and other particulars in full. Y 313 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; age 19; knowledge of English and French; state salary expected; give references. J 35 Times.

BOY.—Age 16 or 17; large mercantile house; must be bright and ambitious; only those who wish permanent position need apply; full particulars. J 336 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of silk manufacturers; good opportunity for bright boy. Silks, V 27 Times.

CARBON BLACK.—Wanted, superintendent who thoroughly understands every detail of plant and can furnish satisfactory credentials. Consistent, J 290 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with Stearns car; one who can attend to repairs preferred; must come well recommended; salary, $100 per month. Y 306 Times Annex.

CIRCULATION AND OFFICE MANAGER for successful monthly magazine of large circulation; a permanency for a responsible man; prospects far above the average. Y 306 Times Annex.

CLERICAL work in accounting department of large corporation; married man, under 30; state age, experience and salary expected. A 342 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERKS, production and time, wanted, experienced in machine shop procedure; salary, $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement for live, active man. Box 126, 1,021 3d Av.

CLERK who has experience in Far Eastern shipments; good opportunity in large Japanese firm. E 366 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER Correspondent wanted, preferably one who is a competent stenographer and typist; we want a man between 25 and 30 years of age who has had experience in the sales department of a manufacturing or jobbing concern, and who knows how to handle customers by mail; salary $20. Reply in own handwriting, stating education, and positions held during past three years, to Box A 331 Times Downtown.

DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS WANTED

BY ONE OF THE LEADING EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, FOR RUGS, DRAPERIES, AND UPHOLSTERY FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND LININGS, FOR OUTLET GOODS, NOTIONS, AND KINDRED SMALL WARES. THIS IS A WELL ESTABLISHED STORE OF THE HIGHEST STANDING. GOOD SALARIES AWAIT MEN THAT ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BIG STORES AND COMPETENT TO HANDLE ACTIVE BUSINESS. REPLY UNLESS FULLY EXPERIENCED. ADDRESS Y 276 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dyes for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., (Inc.,) 57 Bethune St.

DOWNTOWN bank requires in its Foreign Department a young man about 24 years of age who has had experience in handling outgoing foreign collections and bills of exchange, and who is capable of handling the entire correspondence and all details connected with such work; only those who have actually had such experience need apply; answers must state previous employment, references, age, and salary expected. A 346 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN,
We require the services of two first-class mechanical draftsmen, preferably those experienced in small tools and light machine design, along the lines of adding machines, typewriters, &c.
The above are desirable openings for capable men. In answering please outline your previous experience, specify age, nationality, salary expected, and when available. H 176 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, (Inc.,) 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN.—For lay out work and detailing small mechanisms; state salary expected and experience. Hall Switch and Signal Co., Garwood, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Morgenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEERS, Draftsman and Inspectors, Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical.—Consulting engineering firm will add several first-class men to their organization to handle a large shipyard project; give full particulars in first letter. Address Y 294 Times Annex.

ENGINEER for night work; sober, reliable; must do firing six nights week; $18; large manufacturing plant in country, near city. Address J 294 Times Downtown.

GARDENER and useful man who can operate a Ford, to work in Connecticut, with wife, who must be good cook; state wages and references. Room 678, 32 Nassau St.

GENTLEMEN of refinement and personality to present patriotic and humanitarian proposition to retail firms on commission; representatives earn $50-$75 weekly; unequaled opportunity; selling experience not essential. A 62 Times.

GREEK SALESMEN, ATTENTION.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
FOR ENERGETIC, GOOD MEN,
WITH SELLING ABILITY. VERY
BEST REAL ESTATE PROPOSITION, WHICH IS OFFERED
TODAY IN THIS COUNTRY; SALARY AND COMMISSION.
WRITE AT ONCE SO YOU
WON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE.
DUNBAR LAND CO., DUNBAR, WEST VA.

HIGH SCHOO BOY wanted to act as swimming instructor; hours, 9 A. M. to 6.30 P. M. Apply 10 to 12 at Dalton's, 19 West 44th St.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 9, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN.—Wanted, an all around Turkish bath man, with reference, steady employment all year round. Benson's Turkish Bath, Albany, N. Y.

MANAGER wanted for large commissary in Cuba; must have had wide experience, speak and write Spanish fluently, and know something of mechandise accounting; in writing state age, experience, nationality, salary wanted. J 274 Times Downtown.

MANAGER wanted, experienced American sales manager for large export machinery house; only man capable of handling big business and with highest references need apply. Y 263 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER in bank; salary, $350 a year; over 16 years old; best of references required. V 18 Times.

MODEL wanted for photographic purposes; must have as near as possible the following measurements: 36 chest, 32 waist, 5 feet 6 inches. Apply at once. Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 West 18th St.

MODEL wanted for photographic purposes; must have as near as possible the following measurements: 42 breast, 41 waist, 5 feet 10 inches. Apply at once. Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 West 18th St.

NICKEL PLATER, experienced, wanted. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT.
LARGE FIFTH AVENUE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. BOX J 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Lads about 18 years old, who have been well educated and are the sort who can start at the bottom, work hard and conscientiously and earn advancement; to such lads a bright opportunity is offered by a large mercantile establishment, who will pay $35 a month to start; give full information regarding age, religion, education, experience, &c. V 39 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 30 to 35 years of age; must be thoroughly experienced and active; growing business, splendid opportunity, good salary. Apply 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. Wednesday morning, U. S. Specialty Co., 438 Broadway.

PAYROLL CLERK and general office assistant in manufacturing plant; salary $15. Address in own handwriting Y 311 Times Annex.

PHARMACIST, licensed, and a registered druggist or junior clerk wanted. Apply by letter, giving references. Russell & Lawrie, Inc., Tarrytown, N. Y.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT WANTED FOR A LARGE MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE AND GENERAL PRINTING PLANT OUT OF CITY; STATE RELIGION; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WITH BLACK, PLATBED, AND ROTARY PRESS WORK, ALSO COLOR PRINTING; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 23 TIMES.

RAW OR STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Young man of executive abilities, well recommended, acquainted with general trade, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of raw and staple products, wanted on commission basis; rare opportunity for experienced party; state full particulars, otherwise not considered. J 277 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.
When you hear the word "ENCYCLOPAEDIA" you immediately think "BRITANNICA." The same thing is true of millions of other Americans. If you wish to reap the benefit of our nationwide advertising campaign we have an AI sales proposition for you. To men of education and good address we will give drawing account against commissions, transportation, and a training that will insure success. Call 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A man of character, with some selling experience, wanted immediately to sell widely advertised product in New York and neighboring States; a permanent connection is assured for one who can stand prosperity and is ambitious to get ahead; we will give the right man drawing account against commissions and every other aid consistent with a sound, successful selling policy; state age, education, and line of business you are engaged in. Address Box H 194 Times.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS.—TENNESSEE REFINED GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS ARE AFFORDED OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE NEXT SIX DAYS THAN DURING ANY OTHER SIMILAR PERIOD OF THEIR LIVES; EXPERIENCE UNNEGESSARY; GENTLEMEN OVER 40 PREFERRED; COMMISSION. CALL BEFORE NOON, GERTH'S REALITY EXPERTS, BLAKE BUILDING, LYNBROOK, L. I.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just establishing itself in New York is desirous of having affiliated with it a 100-point salesman; one whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis; this is a first class, high grade proposition and demands in return that caliber of man. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54-56 Franklin St., New York.

SALES MANAGER.
Assistant sales manager in old established investment security business, now specializing in oil stocks; highest credentials required; right man will be given access to all customers; married man above conscription age preferred; give all details in first letter; not necessary to be a security salesman; salary and commission basis. J 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
A high-grade specialty manufacturing concern has opening for energetic, capable salesman, experienced in selling electric supplies and office requirements trade, wholesale; drawing account and commission. Apply in person only, Wellaphone, Inc., 330 Lafayette St. See Mr. M.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake men to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 362 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on silk petticoats, to represent a large New England house in New York City and vicinity; none but experienced petticoats men need apply; communications strictly confidential; commission. Y 308 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; strong line of crepe de chine underwear; only those with the following and experience of office and department store trade need apply; commission basis. Arlington Underwear Co., 38 East 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a lively salesman to take a splendid Fall line of children's gingham dresses as a side line; outside of New York and Brooklyn; on strict commission basis. Apply Korn & Stein, 8 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SALESMAN, with large retail following, to handle good line of middy blouses and dresses through Western States; also wanted for good man in New England and New York States; commission basis only. Y 305 Times Annex.

SALESMAN who has a personal following among the jobbers and manufacturers of the better grade silk and wool trade; a good opportunity for the right party; references required; commission basis. Apply 55 West 16th St., 5th floor.

SALESMAN—CITY OR TRAVELING.
Write or call for full details. It means money for you; ten years of results; thousands of successful members. Nat'l Salesmen's T. Ass'n., 1,803C Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity is open for three high-grade salesmen to connect with large manufacturing concern; positions permanent; will pay $60 and up weekly; commission basis; references required. Room 508, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMEN. — Prominent silk manufacturer wants silk and lace salesmen, with established trade, and also energetic young men as retailers on commission in various territories; state full particulars. Georgettes, Y 304 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, calling on retail drug trade in city and out of town; good proposition and chance to earn large income; drawing account and commission to right man. 60 Times.

SALESMAN to carry our patriotic novelties on road as side line; sell to jewelry, gentlemen's furnishing and department stores; large earnings ahead for right man; commission basis. A 61 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN to sell electric signs on new time-payment proposition; exceptional opportunity for the right man; commission. Call between 11 and 12, Federal Sign Co., 649 West 42d.

SALESMAN, stationery, who can show results, has an excellent opportunity with a progressive house; good salary to right man. Write, stating qualifications, V 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for old territories for a line of pajamas; only those who handled pajamas or shirts need apply; no others; liberal commission basis. Beacon Pajama Co., 43 West 16th St.

SALESMEN wanted to represent a children's white dress manufacturing house, with a big line for jobbing trade, city and out of town, as a side line. M. S., 260 Grand St.

SALESMEN.—College students wanted for lucrative, pleasant, dignified occupation; some traveling; drawing account against commissions. Melophone, 880 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Ten men for quick-selling automobile accessories; salary or commission. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., A. & V. Auto Accessories, 1,717 Broadway, 2d floor.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman in leather goods to sell as side line traveling bags and suit cases on commission basis. Safren & Hanan Bros., 31 Walker St.

SALESMEN.—Thoroughly experienced men's ready-to-wear clothing, for New Haven (Conn.) store. Call 2-3, Lambert, 124 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Stock; high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN, tool steel, reliable concern wants high-grade, experienced man; salary. E 339 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted on dresses; commission; call all week. Three Star Dress Co., 29 East 22d.

SALESMAN, acquainted with the large printing trade; money saver for printers; 20 per cent. commission. Address Y 42 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Good, reliable man, well recommended, for evening work; commission. Dupont Studio, 574 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.
Salary, $600 to $1,200.
Candidates 18 years of age and over who can take stenographic notes, operate a typewriter, and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and Weights: Transcription, 5; spelling, 1; tabulation, 1; facility, 1; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 19, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly experienced male stenographer with good education; railroad office; state experience and age; salary $75 per month; chance for advancement. V 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with clerical ability, to assist on payroll in large manufacturing plant. Address in own handwriting Y 310 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, with general experience in building construction. A 52 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
Reliable and finished stock salesman needed to help place an issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of a financial institution on commission basis; possibility of earning large sum of money and securing permanent and lucrative position; submit references with first reply; same will be treated confidentially. A 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for old territories for a line of pajamas; only those who handled pajamas or shirts need apply; no others; liberal commission basis. Beacon Pajama Co., 43 West 16th St.

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TYPEWRITING COPYIST.
Salary, $600 to $1,200.
Candidates 16 years of age and over who can operate a typewriter and perform incidental clerical work. Subjects and Weights: Copying, 6; tabulation, 2; letter, 2. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building until July 20 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Low pressure prevails east of the Rocky Mountains, with the principal depression extending from Ontario southward through Georgia, and showers and thunderstorms occurred in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States. There is also another depression over Eastern South Dakota and a third over Southern Utah, that caused showers in Northern Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and locally in the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas, in Colorado, and northern portions of New Mexico and Arizona. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

High temperatures continue in the plains States and the Southwest, and it is substantially warmer in the Gulf and Pacific States. Elsewhere it is cooler, with temperatures well below the seasonal average from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward.

Showers will occur Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Western New York, and along the Carolina coast, followed by generally fair weather Thursday. In Georgia, Florida, and the East Gulf States there will be local thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday, except fair Wednesday in Mississippi, and there will be showers Wednesday night or Thursday in the upper Lake and western lower lake regions. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be somewhat warmer Wednesday in the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley, and on Thursday in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate east, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southeast, thunder showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday. Thursday fair.

Southern New England and Western New York—Showers Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

Northern New England—Showers Wednesday. Thursday fair, except showers in Central and Eastern Maine.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	66	63	4 P. M.	72	64
6 A. M.	64	60	6 P. M.	73	64
9 A. M.	67	61	9 P. M.	71	63
12 M.	68	62	11 P. M.	70	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62, at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 5 A. M., 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:33|Sun sets..7:29|Moon rises..11:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:32	1:12	6:54	7:32
Governors Island	12:52	1:41	7:24	8:08
Hell Gate	2:51	3:31	9:29	10:28

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
4:00—5,477 Arthur Hill Road; C. Scales..$200
5:50—1,359 Av. A; Jacob Riuter.....Slight
9:10—153 E. 31 St.; Mary McDonald...Slight
P. M.
2:10—214 W. 18 St.; Richard Soles...Slight
3:25—228 W. 134 St.; Isaac Beers....Slight
4:10—316-318 W. 40 St.; M. Rosin....$2,000
6:20—Grand & Centre Sts., (trolley car;) N. Y. Rys. Co.....Slight
7:30—1,298 Madison Av.; Catharine Murphy. $500
8:15—42 E. 9 St.; Model Skirt Co..Not given
10:10—206 Bowery; not given.....Slight
11:20—308 W. 137 St.; F. Wheaton....Slight
11:45—607 Amsterdam Av.; Thomas Caulfield .....Slight

Education Notes.

The Department of Education and the Military Training Commission have agreed that the fundamental preparation for the young soldier is vigorous physical training, and the high schools of the State are required to give approximately five hours a week to this work. New York City has already been giving about 100 minutes, and 180 minutes more will be added. Dr. Maxwell has asked the Military Training Commission for the use of the armories during the day near the high schools. Many schools are not near armories, and for these the Board of Education is proposing to ask the city to erect suitable gymnasia or drill halls where the physical training and military drilling of the high schools can be carried on. These will also be available for drilling of Home Defense units and may actually be required for the instruction of the United States Army, for these localities are unprovided with armories.

Teachers holding high school licenses who teach as substitutes in intermediate schools will be paid $4 a day.

A short unit trade course in drafting and draping is being held this month at the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

Edith D. Palmiter and Samuel Kessler have been appointed as attendance officers at $1,200 a year.

The assignment of Parker S. Hallock to the Otisville Sanitarium will be extended to include the instruction of an adult class during the afternoon for men.

Additional shop equipment for a number of schools is being considered by the Board of Superintendents.

Increase in the supervising staff of the Department of Education and more salary for present directors have been recommended by the Board of Education for 1918.

The Federation of Public School Neighborhood Associations will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on Friday in Room 509, World Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN wanted, married or with dependents; industrial experience; one with some technical training preferred, to enter industrial engineering (betterment) field with large steel company in this locality; give age, education, experience, physical condition, salary consideration; reply absolutely confidential. J Y 305 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, fifteen young men from 16 to 20 years of age to learn the trade of fur felt making under attractive plan of payment; only strong, clean-cut Americans wanted, as this is an unusual opportunity. Knox Hat Co., Inc., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, about 21, with some experience in clerical work to assist manager and develop into a salesman. Write with details of experience and education and salary expected, to Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 38th St.

YOUNG MAN who has had, several years' experience in office; quick at figures and good penman; excellent opportunity. Phenix Tube Co., 182 North 11th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work; knowledge English and French; age between 19 and 21; give references and salary expected. J 86 Times.

YOUNG MEN.—Wall St. bank has opening for one or two bright young men; state age and full particulars. Box 86, Wall St. Post Office.

YOUNG MEN, good appearance, to gather statistics; no experience necessary. Apply 502 Tremont Av., Room 2.

YOUTH wanted, mechanically inclined; automobile concern offers youth of mechanically inclined good opportunity to learn business; must have had some experience driving car and be willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with full particulars and references, T. S. Co., E 407 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANTS, $3,200-$2,200; salesman, hardware, speaking Holland-Dutch, Far East, $250 and exp.; correspondent, exp. steel exprt., $200; cotton buyer, $35; salesman, tool, M. E. preferred, $3,000; bookkeepers, $1,000; stenos, $20. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants, $1,800-$3,000. Bookkeepers, $80 and $18 week. Temporary Typist, $2-$3 per day.

ACCOUNTANT,

WAR-BREAD MENU FOR ALL HOTELS HERE

Plan Adopted by Association and Presented to Food Director Also Contains Beefless Day.

LAMB AND VEAL CUT DOWN

Toast and Garnitures to be Discouraged, and Cheese Eliminated from Free-Lunch Counters.

Thousands of pounds of foodstuffs will be saved in New York City alone with the adoption of the plans made by a special committee and presented to Herbert C. Hoover in Washington yesterday. The committee was made up of Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association of New York City, and John E. McE. Bowman, Chairman of the Food Conservation Committee of the association.

The program embraces the most radical changes ever attempted in the menus of the big hotels, and among other things offers war bread, one beefless day each week, the partial elimination of wheat rolls for breakfast, and the addition of not less than 10 per cent. of some other kind of flour, such as rye, potato, banana, or rice to wheat bread.

Even the free lunch counter is considered in the conservation plan of the hotel men, for they advise that cheese be taken from the counter. These are the suggestions presented to Mr. Hoover

1. That there should be an individual service of bread and butter of uniform weight; rolls to weigh from 1 to 1½ ounces.

2. That at least 10 per cent. of some other kind of flour, namely, rye, potatoe, banana, corn, rice, &c., should be put in wheat bread and rolls.

3. That a greater proportion of the rolls served at breakfast should be made of other than wheat flour.

4. That all stale bread and trimmings from toast bread be made into "war bread" to be served to guests and employes. Following is the recipe now being used in New York hotels for war bread: On the basis of a butter-tub of stale bread, crusts, &c., add ten quarts of water and ten ounces of salt; soak thoroughly and strain through a flour sieve. For this quantity use about one-half pound of yeast and enough flour to make a very stiff dough.

5. That the substitution of rough breads in the place of wheat breads has proved impractical, inasmuch as the roughage causes the use of much more butter; hence, in conserving wheat, we would be using more fats.

6. That the practice of serving toast as a garniture with various dishes should be discontinued.

7. That the service of fresh pork to guests and employes should be discouraged as much as possible.

8. That broiling, roasting, braising and stewing should be encouraged, and frying eliminated so as to conserve butter and lard.

9. That the service of young animals such as veal, lamb and suckling pigs be discouraged as much as possible.

10. That one day of each week shall be designated on which beef will not be served; this day not to be Friday.

11. That cheese be removed from free lunch counters.

12. That the following be printed on the menus of all hotels:

"Mr Hoover urges the use of less wheat, pork products, butter and all fats, also beef, and to substitute and use freely sea food, fresh vegetables and fruits. Economy in the nonrestricted foods is not necessary or desirable at the present time."

These suggestions were adopted at a special meeting of the Food Conservation Committee held in the association's headquarters, 334 Fifth Avenue, at which were present Fred Sterry of the Plaza; Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria, George C. Brown of the Park Avenue, Arthur T. Hardy of the Willard and Burton F. White of the Bossert, Brooklyn.

The Society of Restaurateurs was represented by a committee in Washington yesterday. The committee was composed of Patrick Kyne of Murray's, Thomas Churchill, and H. E. Taylor. Herbert Barry, Secretary of the National Security League, went to Washington last night to represent the league at a conference this morning with Mr. Hoover, at which details are to be discussed for the co-operation of the 280 branches and 105,000 members of the Security League in food economy and regulation.

WASTE IN HOMES OF RICH.

Miss Wardwell Plans Economy Campaign at Fashionable Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A campaign to educate the employes in the households of families at Newport, Tuxedo, Bar Harbor, and other fashionable Summer resorts in the matter of food conservation and the prevention of waste is soon to be taken up by the food administration. A new department to conduct the work was organized today under the direction of Miss Florence Wardwell of New York City.

Newport will be the first place selected for the campaign, and owners of fashionable homes in that colony are to be asked to open them for gatherings of servants who will be taught by means of lectures and pictures the best methods of food saving.

Miss Wardwell has been actively interested in vocational training for children. She was complimented by Mr. Hoover for her efficient work with the Belgian Relief Committee.

TELL PRESIDENT OF GRAIN CONTROL NEED

Continued from Page 1.

678,000,000 bushels. The normal internal consumption and seed requirement (assuming a carry-over of same volume in 1918 as in 1917) amounts to about 600,000,000 bushels, thus leaving a theoretical export balanceof 78,000,000 bushels. The conservation measures are already having a marked effect, and it is not too much to hope that the national saving may be 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, and therefore the export balance increased from, say, 158,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels.

2. The experience this year in rampant speculation and extortionate profits and the prospect of even narrower supplies than the 1916 harvest and carry-over, must cause the deepest anxiety. No better proof of the hardship worked upon our people during the last year needs be adduced than the recitation of the fact that the producer received an average of $1.51 per bushel for the 1916 wheat harvest; yet wheat has been as high as $3.25 at Chicago, and the price of flour has been from time to time based on the speculative price of wheat, so that, through one evil cause or another, the consumer has suffered from 50 to 100 per cent., and the producer gained nothing.

After much study and investigation, it is evident that this unbearable increase in the margin between producer and consumer is due to not only rank speculation but more largely to the wide margin of profit demanded by every link in the chain to insure them from the great hazards of trade in the widely fluctuating and dangerous price situation during a year when all normal stabilization has been lost through the interruption of world trade and war.

All these factors render it vitally necessary to initiate systematic measures which will absolutely eliminate all possibility of speculation, cure extortionate profits, and effect proper distribution and restriction on exports to a point within our own protection. These measures cannot be accomplished by punitive prosecutions of evil-doers, but only by proper and anticipatory organization and regulation all along the distribution chain.

3. During recent months the allied Governments have consolidated their buying into one hand in order that they might relieve the burden of speculation from their own consumers and, as the restricted exports to neutrals are but a minor item, the export price, if not controlled, is subject to the will of the allied buyer, so that in a great measure the American producer is left to that buyer's judgment and is without voice. Furthermore, in normal circumstances, United States and Canadian wheat is moved to Europe largely in the Fall months, such shipments averaging about 40,000,000 bushels per month and relieving a corresponding flow from the farms into the interior terminals. This year, owing to the shortage of shipping, the allied supplies must proceed over a large period of the year and will not, during the Fall months apparently average over 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels per month. We must, therefore, expect a glut in our interior terminals during a considerable period.

The financial resources of the grain trade are probably insufficient to carry this extra load without the help of speculators, and, moreover, the consolidation of practically all foreign buying in the hands of the allied buyer has further tended to diminish the resources of capital available by putting a number of firms out of business and limiting the financial capital available in export trade. The net result of this situation is that unless some strong and efficient government action is immediately settled and brought into play the American producer will face a slump in wheat, and, in any event, the price of export wheat will be dictated by a single agency, and the American consumer will be faced with the situation that a large part of the essential breadstuff has passed into the hands of speculators, for some one must buy and hold not only the normal flow from the farmer, but this probable glut.

4. With great reduction in the consumption of wheat bread now fortunately in progress, the employment of our mills must be greatly diminished, and, with the reduction of domestic flour production, our daily feed from wheat residues will be greatly curtailed. Therefore, we must induce foreign buyers to accept flour instead of wheat.

5. In order to do justice to the producers, who have shown great patriotism in a special effort to increase production in 1917, and to further stimulate the efforts of 1918, it is absolutely vital that we shall protect the farmer from a slump in prices this year due to a glut as above or from the uncontrolled decisions of any one buyer. I am informed that most of the allied countries have fixed the price of wheat to the farmer at $1.80 per bushel, and many of their producers held that, as allies, it is our duty to furnish wheat at a price which, delivered to them, will not exceed their domestic price—in other words, about $1.50 per bushel, Chicago.

Neither their responsible officials nor I hold this view, because I consider that the stimulation to production, if for no other reason, is in the long run in the interest of the Allies. There is, however, a limit to price which so trespasses upon the rights of the consumer as to defeat its own object through strikes, rises in wages, and social disturbances in the country. It is with the view to finding a solution of these problems, filled with the greatest dangers to both our producers and consumers, that legislation has been proposed and pressed for speedy enactment.

6. The proposed Food Administration has conferred with many hundred patriotic men engaged in production and distribution, and has investigated the conditions of consumers in many centres as well. Many plans have been tentatively put forward and abandoned, and others have been developed, but, in any case, none has or can be settled until legislation has been completed.

Three facts stand out plainly enough from our investigations. First, that in this situation the farmer will need protection as to the price of wheat, and, second, that large masses of people in the consuming centres are being actually undernourished today due to the exorbitant cost of living, and these conditions, unless some remedy be found, are likely to repeat themselves in even more vicious forms at this time next year; third, the speculator, legitimate or vicious, has taken a large part of the money now being paid by the consumer.

7. It seems to be overlooked in some quarters that the marketing of this year's wheat is surrounded with circumstances new to history and that the old distributing safeguards are torn away by isolation from the reciprocal markets abroad—and the extinction of a free export market and free export transportation. The harvest has begun to move and from these very causes the price of wheat has begun to drop, and, if the farmer is to sell his wheat, either the speculator must return to the market to buy and carry not only the normal flow from the farmer in excess of domestic and foreign requirements, but also the glut due to the restriction upon the outlet to the latter. He must necessarily charge his toll to the producer and the consumer, and this latter probably upon a more extensive scale than last year, as his risks will be greater.

Practically the export buyer must fix his own price for export wheat from the sole outlook of his own clients, and in execution of his duty he will in all normal circumstances follow the market down by buying his time-to-time requirements, as he cannot be expected to carry the load of our domestic accumulation.

Or, on the other hand, the Government must buy the surplus wheat at some reasonable minimum price, allowing the normal domestic trade of the country to proceed with proper safeguards against speculation. Nor would the services of the speculator be necessary, for the Government should be able to stabilize the price of wheat without his assistance and can control the price and quantity of export wheat.

We are practically helpless to safeguard either the farmer or the consumer until the pending legislation is passed.

I remain, Your obedient servant,
HERBERT HOOVER.

To His Excellency the President of the United States, Washington.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Suitcase, going from West Goshen to Torrington, Conn., on the Torrington & West Cornwall Road; notify and reward will be given. M. Greenwald, 33 West 34th St. Greeley 1294.

LOST—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M M 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel. 9330 Rector.

LOST—Oval pin set with small diamonds, centre stone missing, on Pennsylvania train Thursday afternoon on way to Elizabeth, N. J.; liberal reward. Mrs. Wormley, 106 West 69th St. Telephone Columbus 2381.

LOST—Sunday night, front 105 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, black traveling bag bearing initials "E. G., New York," containing toilet articles, &c.; reward; return above address.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook containing $600 and pawn tickets, at Unter den Linden Cafe, 97th St. and Broadway. Telephone Academy 1979; address inside; reward.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 816 East 120th St.

LOST—Small black satchel, on 58th St. or 6th Av. or 59th St., containing wearing apparel; suitable reward. William E. Beattie, 108 Park Av.

LOST—Saturday, Broadway subway at 157th St., or Amsterdam Av. car, small case, blood pressure instrument; reward. 72 West 83d St.

LOST—Gold chain and locket, downtown; initials on locket, "F. M. R."; reward. Rowles, Room 1508, Bowling Green Bldg.

LOST—Gold fountain pen, Saturday, July 7; suitable reward. Return to H. P. Michaelis, 406 West End Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "E. D.," Broadway, between 14th and 23d, Tuesday, 2 P. M. Sohn, Oppenheimer & Co., 22 East 14th.

LOST—Bracelet, Times Building to 46th; reward. 2 West 32d, barber shop.

$25 REWARD for return of emerald and sapphire square platinum pin, surrounded by small diamonds, lost between Biltmore, Meisenweber's, and Plaza. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Police dog (wolf color) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room. Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte. Club Dinners a Specialty.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA, 47 5th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE TALLY HO 39 East 38th St. Opposite Altman's.
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE MARYLAND, 112 West 72d St. Breakfast, 40c; Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, 75c. Rooms to rent.

DRINK PRICES GO UP; ABOLISH FREE LUNCH

Saloon Keepers Agree to Minimum Charge of 25 Cents for Imported Liquors.

20 CENTS A PINT FOR BEER

President of Retailers Says $25,000 a Day Will Be Saved by Dispensing with Free Food.

In a secret meeting at Terrace Garden last night members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association decided to abolish free lunches and to advance the retail price of all imported drinks and domestic beers. Five thousand saloon keepers who are members of the association agreed to put the new scale of prices in effect beginning next Monday. The agreement embraces the following:

Free lunches abolished.
All imported drinks raised to 25 cents.
A container of beer will be 15 cents.
A pint of beer raised to 20 cents.
Smaller glasses to be served.

Recently a large number of saloons increased the retail price of Scotch whisky from 15 cents to 20 cents, and the new advance brings the price up to 25 cents a drink. The association decided not to make any change in the price of domestic whiskies until Congress decides on the liquor amendments to the Food bill.

William McClenhan, President of the association, said the scale adopted embraced only minimum prices; in other words, many saloon keepers would charge from 30 to 40 cents for imported drinks. There was lively debate in the meeting, many of the members advocating an immediate and substantial advance in the retail price of rye and bourbon whiskies.

"The free lunch counter," Mr. McClenhan said, "costs between $4 and $20 a day, according to the class of the place. There are about 3,000 places giving free lunches. That means, in the aggregate, that between $20,000 and $25,000 a day can be saved in food, because the average free lunch counter costs about $6 to $8 a day. There was considerable opposition to the resolution abolishing this phase of our business, but they all joined and made it unanimous when it was pointed out that we owe something to the efforts made in the direction of food conservation.

"Because of the increase in price of imported liquors it was decided to add 5 cents to the price of all imported drinks—brandies, gins, liqueurs, &c., this to take effect, like the free lunch abolishment, on July 16. Beer containers will after that date cost 15 cents instead of 10 cents, and pints 20 cents instead of 15 cents."

"How about beer over the counter?" was asked.

"All beer glasses were ordered to be made smaller," replied the President.

CHURCHES IN FOOD SAVING.

Weekly Reports by Members Planned at Conference with Hoover.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The church is to become a positive force in food conservation as a result of a conference here today between food administration officials and prominent churchmen representing virtually every denomination in the United States. A committee from each denomination will aid in the campaign, which will include weekly reports through the churches of what every family is accomplishing in saving necessities.

After addresses by Herbert C. Hoover and other officials of the food administration the conference adopted resolutions in part as follows:

"That Mr. Hoover, as national food administrator, call upon the heads of all religious organizations in the United States and territories to send forth at once to the members and adherents of their denominations or organizations a brief inspirational appeal for immediate, persistent, continual co-operation with the food administrator, to conserve food and eliminate waste by every means possible and legitimate, and to call for mass meetings to be held throughout the land to arouse people to a sense of the need for food economy."

"The weekly report system planned requires that each head of a family hand in at church on Sunday a uniform report card showing in detail what has been done in his home during the week toward conservation. On the card alongside the column to be filled in by the person reporting is printed the food administration's requirement for seven meatless meals, seven wheatless meals, and seven meals including dishes made from "left overs" each week.

SENATE TO VOTE ON FOOD BILL JULY 21

Continued from Page 1.

braced in the substitute bill offered by Senator Gore

The Agricultural Committee talked for three hours over the section creating the office of Food Administrator. Out of it probably will come an amendment providing that the Food Administrator shall not supersede the Council of National Defense in authority to make purchase contracts for the Government. The province of the Food Administrator and the Council of National Defense is to be each sharply defined, so as to meet objections raised in the Senate.

No opposition was voiced in the Senate to the motion, made by Senator Chamberlain, to agree upon July 21 as the final vote. Mr. Chamberlain's motion, which superseded that of yesterday for closure, follows:

It is agreed by mutual consent that the motion to closure be withdrawn and that at 2:30 o'clock P. M. on the calendar day of Saturday, July 21, 1917, the Senate will proceed to vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending and upon the bill, (S. R. 4,961,) a bill to provide further for the national security and defense, &c., through the regular parliamentary stages to its final disposition; and that from and after the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the calendar day of Thursday, July 19, 1917, no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than ten minutes upon the bill or any amendment offered thereto; and, further, that no amendment shall be proposed to the bill from and after the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the calendar day of Friday, July 20, 1917, except by unanimous consent.

Before Senator Chamberlain offered the motion for unanimous consent, Senator Lodge criticised the Oregon Senator's effort to invoke closure, maintaining that the Senate must have time to consider the vital features of the bill. He hoped, he said, that Senator Chamberlain would not insist upon closure, as it would only mean throttling debate that might guide the Senate in its final vote.

"The bill," said Senator Lodge, "if passed in proper form will be a great help to the country and to the Administration in conducting the war, but if it is not put in proper form it is capable of being very ruinous. The prohibition feature involves a great loss of revenue and a great expenditure of money which will have to be met in other ways. But the Senate has decided that question, and I have nothing more to say about it.

"What troubles me is that this bill is an attempt to set aside and disregard economic law, the natural laws which control in large measure the distribution and sale of all products. It undertakes to give to the President and his agents power not only to regulate the distribution and control of the food supply, but also to fix prices, absolutely to fix the price of the whole business of the country. I have a very great admiration for the work Mr. Hoover did in Belgium, but the problem to be met in Belgium, serious as it was, was nothing compared with the undertaking of running the whole business of the United States. That is beyond the power of any one man or any collection of men.

"The purposes are excellent, the intentions are good; as I understand it, the prime purpose is to assist our allies by seeing that we sustain them in all possible supplies at the cheapest price. It is not enough to say we will send supplies to the Allies at the lowest possible rate. We must look beyond that and see what else is involved.

"Consider the effect already produced by the mere threat of this bill. It has been stated by senators representing the great wheat-producing States and the great wheat distributing centres that, for the moment, the market for wheat is dead. Nobody dares to buy; by the threat of this bill, the whole machinery involved in that great article of food is disarranged.

"It is the same way with sugar. Imported sugar fixes the price. It is now proposed to compel Cuba, by withholding from her foodstuffs that would involve a complete disregard of treaties, and wholly apart from treaties, to hold sugar for export at a low price. What a thing that would be to do to a country under our protection; our ally in this war, who followed us into this war!

"This bill has come before us and has been agitated before the country as a Food Control bill. Cotton has been put into it. You connect cotton and its products, as I did the other day, with the raising of cereals and the making of munitions, but it is not a food provision. The mere fact of threatening to put cotton into the control of one man to fix the price, if I am not misinformed, caused within forty-eight hours a decline of $15 per bale.

"I do not understand that we have asked, or that England has offered, any reduction of prices to us because we are her ally in this war. I think she is eminently wise not to do so. I entirely approve her attitude. I think it would be a mistake for her to do otherwise, and I think it would be equally a mistake for us. So far as possible, we want not to meddle with the natural economic laws, which are stronger than anything man can do to disturb them.

"I believe that the great body of our business men are thoroughly patriotic and anxious to do everything they can for this country. We need to encourage and not discourage them unduly, and business men cannot prosper if there is hanging over them all the time the hand of the Government, which may descend at any moment and fix the price, fix the maximum."

Senator Reed, referring to what he characterizes as "cries that some disaster is hanging over the country's business," read excerpts from letters he had received from Mayors of cities throughout the country in reply to a letter from him asking whether prosperity had suffered as a result of the war.

"Nearly every one of them says conditions are better than two years ago," said Senator Reed. "Wages as a rule are higher, and there is no evidence that business has gone to smash. But it will smash up if we put too much control on business in this bill."

Herbert C. Hoover was criticised by Senator Reed as a "calamity howler" in making public statements regarding the food situation.

The Gore substitute provides that the Government control proposed shall be limited to foodstuffs, feed, and fuel, the original purposes of the legislation, and not include steel, iron, cotton, and many other products added during Congressional consideration. It would authorize Federal requisitioning and operation of coal mines, limit Federal licensing to concerns engaged in handling or producing foodstuffs or fuel, authorize Federal purchase and sale at "reasonable" prices of foodstuffs and fuel, and create a salaried board of food administration subject to Senate confirmation.

The substitute would make the Secretary of Agriculture and two others appointed by the President with the Senate's approval members of the Food Board, with power to co-operate with representatives of Governments at war with Germany to buy, sell, store, and distribute foods, feeds, fuel, and similar necessaries essential to the support and maintenance of the armies thereof."

Federal purchase and sale of flour, meal, beans and potatoes also would be authorized, with provision for requisition for military purposes. Comprehensive control of the coal situation would be provided by Federal purchase, lease, condemnation or requisition and operation of coal mines for military or other public defense purposes.

Federal licensing would extend to wheat elevator or storage facilities, cold storage plants, packing houses, factories producing farm implements or other machinery and fertilizer plants, and power would be given to suspend grain or similar Exchanges. Hoarding would be penalized.

Appropriations provided in the substitute are identical with those in the pending measure, as well as minor provisions including that prohibiting persons serving the Government from selling their own supplies to the Government.

While the Steering Committee was in session, Postmaster General Burleson walked in and joined in the discussion. Several Senators soon left the meeting, one of them expressing resentment over the Cabinet official's participation.

MANDATE TO CLOSE ALL HOBOKEN AT TEN

City Commissioners Will Pass Sweeping Saloon Ordinance by Order of Government.

ENDS DEFIANCE OF ARMY

Every Drinking Place in the City Will Fall Under Ban First Applied to Waterfront Only.

As a result of what virtually amounts to a peremptory order from the War Department, the City Commissioners of Hoboken will meet this morning and pass a mandatory ordinance fixing the closing hour of every saloon in Hoboken at 10 o'clock, beginning tomorrow night, and the opening hour at 6 in the morning, to continue for the duration of the war.

It is understood that the Commissioners were informed semi-officially that unless this ordinance was passed the army would seize the saloons and close them entirely, at the same time putting Hoboken practically under martial law. Early yesterday afternoon Brig. Gen. N. W. Wright, in command of the army post established on the Hoboken piers formerly occupied by the German steamship companies, called on Mayor Griffin, and the Mayor, after consultation with other city officials, hurried down to the piers and in his turn called on General Wright.

It was understood that the Mayor devoted the time to pleading long and vainly with the General to modify his order so that it would apply only to the saloons on River and Hudson Streets, nearest the army reservation, and to making equally futile representations to the General regarding the damage to business and the hardship to the city generally if all saloons were included in the regulations. It is also reported that the General not only insisted on closing every saloon at 10, but hinted that it might become necessary to close some of the more obnoxious places on the waterfront outright.

The dispute between the army authorities and the Hoboken saloon keepers dates back nearly to the time when the army first seized the piers. It became acute about ten days ago, when Colonel Carson formally requested that Mayor Griffin close the River and Hudson Street saloons at 10 o'clock. The Mayor conveyed this request to the saloon keepers, purely as an unofficial suggestion, with the advice that it might be well to comply. The saloon keepers, however, not only completely disregarded the suggestion, but several of them installed orchestras in their places and emphasized their defiance by playing as loudly as possible until late at night.

ASSISTANT TO HOOVER.

Chambers of Santa Fe Road Will Direct Food Transportation.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, has accepted an appointment as assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, it was announced here today by E. P. Ripley, President of the road.

Mr. Chambers, it was understood, would have charge of transportation matters during the period of the war.

Hints to Housewives on Food.

"Hints to Housewives," a pamphlet of 112 pages, issued by Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, made its appearance yesterday. It urges buying in bulk for economy. A diagram shows cuts of beef, and the cheaper ones are recommended. Substitutes for butter and for meat are given and reasons for using whole wheat flour. There are also recipes for "left-overs."

France Adopts Coal Cards.

PARIS, July 10.—Danger of a coal famine will be avoided next Winter as the result of negotiations which the British Government and the Prefect of the Department of the Seine have concluded. To insure a fair distribution and prevent cornering, which occurred last Winter, coal cards will be instituted.

SWISS AFTER FOOD SHARKS.

Special Department to Prosecute Those Operating Corners.

BERNE, July 10.—The Government, having discovered considerable quantities of food produced in Switzerland never appeared in the market, has decided to create a special department to discover and prosecute those guilty of cornering supplies.

Huge profits have been realized by persons who have withdrawn provisions from circulation and shipped them elsewhere.

Tax Exempt
First Mortgage Certificates
on
New York City Real Estate
Principal & Interest GUARANTEED
5%
You may invest $100 and upward
Interest from day of purchase.
Write for Booklet
"The Ideal Investment"
and our July Investment List.
New York Title & Mortgage Co.
Capital & Surplus over $3,000,000
135 Broadway New York
203 Montague St. Brooklyn

Rain Proof Coats

Here are three *really* rain-proof coats. Not mere moisture resisters—absolute water-proofs.

All are up to the Wallach standard of value.

At $12

Neat grey and the always correct tan so familiarly known as the acceptable color for rain coats.

At $15

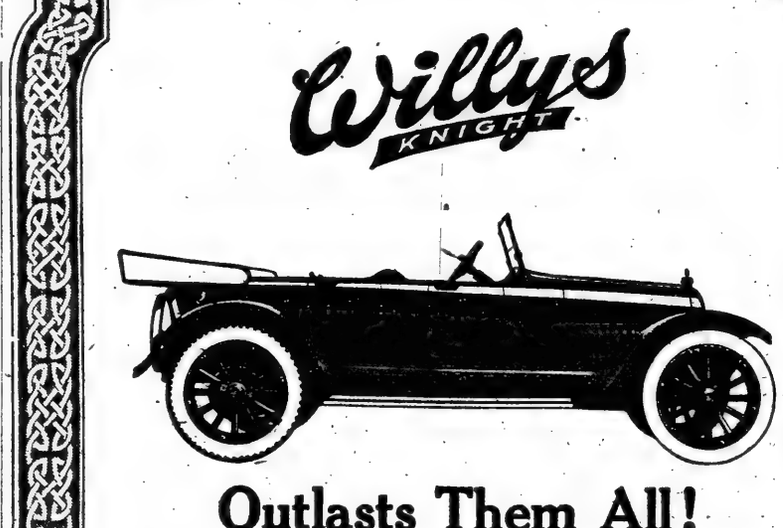
Grey and tan. The tan is a trench coat with belt—our British allies call it a "Kipper Coat."

At $20

A particularly smart tan coat. Just the right weight.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
3d Ave., cor. 122d. } Open
246-248 West 125th. } Evenings.

"Turner for Concrete"



Willys Knight

Outlasts Them All!

Just think! With all its other advantages, the Willys-Knight motor *outlasts* any and all other types of automobile motors.

For *thousands* of miles beyond the useful life of *any* other type, the Willys-Knight motor continues to deliver at its *highest efficiency*.

A more powerful motor for its size, to begin with—smoother, too, and quieter—the Willys-Knight motor *improves with use*, steadily maintains its *high* level of efficiency and rarely requires *any* adjustment or repair.

Nor is there a single disadvantage to offset in the slightest degree its time proven advantages.

This season's Willys-Knights are the best and most beautiful the factory has ever built. Order yours today.

Our new warehouse facilities permit us to make immediate deliveries

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. Telephone Columbus 9400.
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BRANCHES AND SERVICE STATIONS AT THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, NEWARK AND YONKERS.
The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly during July and certainly not later than August First

Velvet Joe's Able Assistants—

Mother Nature and Father Time made diamonds out of carbon. But pshaw! Look what their method does with tobacco. Two years of it make VELVET.
Velvet Joe

For VELVET is matured by two full years of ageing in Nature's way. The result is that mellow, aged-in-the-wood smoothness that no other smoking tobacco possesses.

You can't get *that* smoothness in any other way.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

10c Tins 5c Metal-lined Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Friday partly cloudy; northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,719. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

BETHMANN MOVES TO WIN HIS OPPONENTS BY OFFER OF VACATED GOVERNMENT POSTS; ZIMMERMANN AND HELFFERICH OUSTED

MAY APPOINT A SOCIALIST

Berlin Hears New Members Will Be Responsible to Reichstag.

CROWN PRINCE SUMMONED

Kaiser Continues Conferences with Chancellor, Whose Position Remains Uncertain.

THREAT ON WAR CREDIT

Opposition Parties May Withhold Assent Until the Crisis Is Solved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10, (via London, July 11.)—The Hague Politische Correspondent, which is in close touch with the German Foreign Office, issues a statement regarding the proposed reforms of the Imperial Constitution determined upon by the Crown Council, the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince last evening.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs Zimmermann, who was chiefly responsible for the famous American-Mexican-Japanese incident, will resign. Home Secretary Helfferich will also resign, and his Secretaryship will henceforth be divided into two parts. One of these will be a new Secretaryship called the Imperial Labor Office, which will be run by Socialists and leaders of German trade unions. These three vacancies will be filled by members of the Reichstag, probably from the Centre, the Radicals, and the Socialists, respectively. Probably a fourth new Secretaryship will be created especially.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says that these four new members of the Imperial Cabinet will constitute a kind of supervisory committee of the whole policy of the empire. They, and thus through them the whole Cabinet, will become responsible to the Reichstag instead of, as hitherto, being responsible only to the Emperor.

Changes in Prussian Cabinet.

Side by side with this innovation is to come a complete change in the Ministry of Prussia. Five Prussian Conservative Ministers have resigned. They are von Schorlemer Lieser, Minister of Agriculture, the Kaiser's friend and special protector of the agrarian junkers' interests; Colon von Zeseler, Minister of Justice; von Breitenbach, Minister of Railways; von Loebel, Minister of the Interior, and von Trotz zu Solz. Five men of more liberal views are to take their places. When the new Prussian Ministry is formed it will immediately take in hand reform of the Prussian Constitution, giving Prussia practically universal manhood suffrage, and thus destroying control of the Prussian Parliament and legislation by junkers and their friends.

Intense interest attaches to the personal question whether, under these circumstances, Chancelor von Bethmann Hollweg will remain in office. The well-informed Berlin correspondent of the Weser Zeitung says that at Saturday's confidential meeting of the Grand Committee of the Reichstag the Chancellor announced the probability of his retirement. The Radicals and other parties expressed strong hopes that he would not retire, but that he would place himself at the head of the democratic movement. A Berlin telegram received here today says it is the intention of the Chancellor to lead the movement, which means that von Bethmann Hollweg has abandoned his guiding principle throughout the war, namely, that of refusing to break with the Conservatives.

Doubt Genuine Reform.

It will be asked to what extent this democratic movement is genuinely intended by the governing caste in Germany and to what extent it is supported in the form explained above by the German people. Neither question is easy to answer. A leading Radical newspaper in Frankfort expresses doubt whether the reforms proposed are genuine or merely temporary expedients intended by the governing caste to tide over the present storm of popular discontent. The paper adds in effect that if the reforms are genuinely meant they must begin with Prussia, by which it means that if the Kaiser and the Chancellor have really decided to break with their old friends, the junkers, they must smash their supremacy where it is strongest.

It should also be noted that, according to a late telegram received at The Hague, the powerful and wealthy National Liberal Party, which represents industrial enterprise, has definitely refused to join the democratic movement and will not support the Chancellor either in the Reichstag or the Prussian Parliament if he accedes to the wishes of the democratic majority.

Called Echo of Peace Desire.

The Kolnische Volkszeitung says that the whole crisis is mainly the result of the "universal demand for peace" by the German people and that the peace demand is occasioned largely by food difficulties. Herr Ersberger, the hero of the whole crisis, says in today's Germania that the reason why Prussia must be reformed at once is precisely

Continued on Page 2.

Harden Is Made a Military Clerk to Silence Him; His Paper Is Suppressed for the Rest of the War

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden's publication, has been suppressed for the remainder of the war, according to the Berlin Tageblatt. Herr Harden has been mobilized under the Auxiliary Civil Service law and will be employed as a military clerk. The Government planned to take this action some time ago, but lacked the courage, it is said.

Die Zukunft was first temporarily suppressed a few days ago because of its criticism of the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement on the Grimm-Hoffmann affair. Harden ridiculed the newspaper's humanitarian pose and said the aims of Germany's enemies were among other things the creation of a situation which would remove the decision of peace or war from the will of one mortal and place it in the hands of the community.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times this morning gives these extracts from Maximilian Harden's article, which caused the suppression of the Zukunft:

"Herr von Bethmann is like neither Buddha nor a preacher in the mountains. He who hopes for his world to be saved by heavy guns, poisoned gas, mines, flame throwers, submarines, and air bombs must do without a reputation for sublime humanity. Every child understands that. Are impartial neutrals, then, to learn to dream with their eyes open that in the pure scales of the North Germans gentle humanity weighs heavier than rattling armor of power? Neutrals will never learn.

"Are they (Germany's rulers) allowed by slandering an enemy who is not yet ready to conclude peace and by insisting all too loudly upon their deep belief in the nearness of peace, to nourish the mad but damaging belief that Germany is more weary than the league of her enemies? Must we not demand that our rulers shall learn and apply properly the principles of psychology and acoustics? Must we not demand that before they choose new weapons and even before they resume the use of old weapons, they shall think out to the end every possible effect—not merely the effect which is desired by the commander in the field?"

The Times adds that Harden reviewed once more the efforts to make capital out of the Russian revolution. He argued that it might have been possible for Germany to imitate the methods by which Frederick the Great ended the Seven Years' War after the death of Empress Elizabeth of Russia, but it would have been necessary to act promptly and make complete concessions, and the achievement would have required powerful statesmanship instead of "the Swiss pills" which merely reminded foreign countries of Herr Zimmermann's proposals to Mexico.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON 100-MILE LINE

Sweep on Unchecked in Southern Galicia After Routed Austrian Army.

LEMBERG NOW IN PERIL

24,000 Prisoners and 135 Cannon Captured So Far in General Korniloff's Great Drive.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—After the occupation yesterday or Halicz, in which operation, the official report today says, 2,000 men and thirty guns were taken, the Russians threw detachments across the Dniester there, while the main force pressing on the heels of the fleeing Austrians, followed them over the upper Lomnica River and seized two villages on the west bank. Simultaneously the southern section of the Russian line, extending along the Zlota Bystretsa from Bogorodchan to Zolotvin in the Carpathian foothills, advanced to the lower Lomnica. In the fighting from Sunday to yesterday inclusive General Korniloff's armies rounded up 10,000 prisoners and eighty guns, bringing his total captures since July 2, when the offensive south of the Dniester began, to 24,000 men and 135 cannon, with many machine guns and trench mortars and a great haul of war stores.

Appended is the text of the official announcement issued today:

In the direction of Dolina yesterday we continued the pursuit northwestward of the retreating enemy, who had been broken General Korniloff's army on the Jezupol-Stanislau-Bogorodchan front.

At midday our gallant boys, led by General Tcheremisoff, took the town of Halics. Advance detachments were thrown across to the left bank of the Dniester. Toward evening our troops reached the valley of the River Lomnica on the front from the mouth of the river to Dobroviany, and advance detachments crossing over after a short engagement to the left bank of the river occupied the villages of Bludniki and Babin.

Our troops advancing on the Bogorodchan-Zolotvin front, having broken down the resistance of the enemy, reached the line of Posiecz-Lealuvka-Kosmacz.

In the course of the day we captured more than 2,000 prisoners and about 80 guns. All together, in the three days' battle from the 8th to the 10th, in the direction of Dolina, we took prisoner more than 150 officers and 10,000 men. Our captures also include about 80 guns, 12 of them of heavy calibre, and a large number of trench mortars and machine guns and a large quantity of engineering material and military stores.

On the remainder of the front there has been artillery firing, which was more intense in the direction of Zloczow and south of Brzezany.

Rumanian and Caucasus Fronts: The situation is unchanged.

On the Baltic Sea on Monday squadrons of enemy hydroplanes carried out three flights over Arensburg and the region of Tserelia, dropping about thirty bombs on the roadsteds, batteries, and army structures without result, causing no loss or damage. On Sunday a Zeppelin flew over the southern extremity of the Aland Archipelago.

Austrians Admit Defeat.

LONDON, July 11.—Admission by the Austrians of a defeat at the hands of the Russians is contained in a message from War Press Headquarters as forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News. It says:

For two days our troops resisted strong Russian attacks. In trenches which had been destroyed by artillery fire one division defended itself

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BRITISH DRIVEN OVER YSER RIVER

Germans Near Belgian Coast Launch a Strong Attack and Claim 1,250 Prisoners.

GUN FIRE SHAKES LONDON

Enemy's Artillery Wrecks Defenses and Destroys All Bridges Over the Stream.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12.—The Germans struck a heavy blow Tuesday evening against the British lines north of Nieuport on the Belgian coast. The enemy broke through the British positions on a front of nearly a mile, driving the defenders back on the Yser River. The extreme depth of the advance was 600 yards.

During the last twenty-four hours the heavy artillery fire directed against the British line from Nieuport to the sea indicated that the Germans were preparing an attack of more than ordinary importance. The firing was so intense that it was plainly heard in London from 6 o'clock Tuesday morning until nearly midnight, and again yesterday, beginning at dawn. In some London suburbs tremors like a slight earthquake could be felt.

The effect of this great concentration of fire was to level all the British defenses in the Dunes sector and to destroy their bridges across the Yser, thus cutting off the defenders. Berlin reports that 1,250 men were captured in this battle.

Further south, in the region of Lombaertzyde, the German success was short-lived. The British commander, watching his opportunity, delivered a strong counterattack, and drove the Germans out of the positions they had momentarily occupied.

General Haig reported last night that the enemy's fire has now diminished, while the British guns continue to shell the new German positions.

The respective official statements furnish the only available details of the German blow against the British front in Belgium. Editorial comment and expert criticism, which is restricted and unilluminative, treat the incident as disagreeable and troublesome, but without great importance intrinsically, and as unlikely to have any effect on the future of the war.

It is assumed that owing to the gale on the Belgian coast British naval support was impossible temporarily, while the Germans were in a particularly favorable position for such a coup, owing to their formidable coast batteries all along the dunes, which they can move with comparative ease from one point to another.

One comment is that it appears the mishap was preceded by a considerable local display of German superiority in the air, suggesting that the British are suffering from a relative shortage in airplanes.

A German attack east of Monchy le Preux, on the Arras front, was delivered this morning on a front of about 900 yards. General Haig reported last evening that his advanced posts were compelled to retire slightly.

The text of the official statement issued early in the day follows:

After a very intense bombardment lasting twenty-four hours the enemy made a determined attack on our po-

Continued on Page 4.

8x10 Glossy or Dull Photographs, $7.50 per 100. Postal Cards, $12.00 per 1,000.

Only 17 British Ships Sunk Last Week; Total Loss Is Lowest Since March 11

LONDON, July 11.—The sinking of fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons is reported in the weekly summary of shipping losses issued here today. Three merchantmen of less than 1,600 tons and seven fishing vessels also were sunk. The official statement reads:

Arrivals, 2,898; sailings, 2,798.

British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,000 tons, 3.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, 17.

British fishing vessels sunk, including one previously, 7.

The increasing effectiveness of the measures against submarines which are being carried out by British, French, and American warships is shown in the record of the last week. With one exception, the number of merchantmen sunk is the lowest of any week since the British inaugurated in March the system of giving out weekly reports. The report of March 11 showed seventeen merchantmen sunk, the same total as is shown in the last week's summary.

The preceding report gave the sinking of fifteen vessels over 1,600 tons and five under that size. In the two earlier periods the totals were, respectively, twenty-eight and thirty-two. This compares with the sinking of forty large merchantmen in one week and thirty-eight in another at the height of the campaign in April. In the week ended April 21 fifty-five vessels in all were sunk.

The losses to British shipping since early in March are as follows:

Week ended—	Ships Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23
March 11	13	4	17
March 18	16	8	24
March 25	18	7	25
April 1	18	13	31
April 8	17	2	19
April 15	19	9	28
April 22	40	15	55
April 29	38	13	51
May 6	24	22	46
May 13	18	5	23
May 20	18	9	27
May 27	18	1	19
June 3	15	3	18
June 10	22	10	32
June 17	27	5	32
June 24	21	7	28
July 1	13	8	20
July 8	14	3	17

SINN FEINER WINS PARLIAMENT SEAT

East Clare Elects Professor de Valera to Succeed Late Major Redmond.

WAS IMPRISONED IN REVOLT

Blow to Coming Convention Feared —New Movement to Wreck Nationalist Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The victory of a Sinn Fein leader, Professor Edward de Valera, of Dublin University, in East Clare, by nearly 3,000 majority over the Nationalist candidate, Patrick Lynch, has caused consternation in Nationalist ranks and a sensation in other political circles. East Clare, vacated by the death of Major William Redmond, was, until the Sinn Fein developed, regarded as an absolutely safe seat for the Nationalist Party.

De Valera is of Spanish extraction, and was born in New York. He identified himself with Irish ideals from early life, and was one of the leaders of the Easter rebellion. His oratorical gifts have added to the popularity given him by his confinement in an English jail. Adopting the program of Easter week, 1916, as his platform, he invited the electors to vote for an Irish republic of sovereign and absolute independence, and incidentally, of course, for revolution, with the assumption that if Ulster would not acquiesce, then Ulster must go under. His very candidature probably was invalid at common law, as he told the electors frankly that he did not seek, and, if elected, did not intend, to go to the House of Commons.

Nationalists Fighting for Life.

It is an essential preliminary to the setting up of a republic to destroy the Nationalist Party, which accordingly is now fighting for its life. This new policy of using the machinery of a constitutional election to promote revolution is called the "Reading policy," because the Sinn Feiners devised it in Reading Gaol. "Why should we go to Westminster," they say, "when we must fight there for what we want in a helpless minority? While we remain in Ireland we can outplay and outgeneral the British Parliament fortified by the strength of the nation."

They do not hesitate to preach support of Germany on the ground that if Germany won she would restore the temporal power of the Pope, and Mr. Ginnell, M. P., has been going up and down his constituency, congratulating his countrymen that their long-wished for opportunity has come, as Germany has England by the throat and holds her in an iron grasp.

In one of the Sinn Fein songs John Redmond is accused of having supported conscription, and his party in the House of Commons is charged with having applauded the executions which followed the rebellion.

Many sound judges believe that the future of the Sinn Fein depended on the result in East Clare. If de Valera had been defeated the Sinn Fein would have been irrecoverably discredited. On the other hand, with the Nationalist defeat the British campaign in the European war will be marked by professions of pro-Germanism by one of the nations of the Allies and the Irish convention will open under a dark cloud.

De Valera's Opponent Weak.

All the glamor of attack was in de Valera's favor, while the defense was in the hands of a middle-aged lawyer whose interest in politics is recent, is not an orator, and was formerly that most hateful of officials in Ireland, Crown Prosecutor. Lynch's supporters were drawn from the older and more staid classes of voters. Young priests supported de Valera, but old priests and a majority of the Bishops warned the country against the menace of the Sinn Fein and chronic rebellion. The presence of an almost unprecedented number of young men in the country, owing to restrictions on emigration, is the factor which probably turned the scales in de Valera's favor.

The Nationalists will have to recognize, it is felt, that the election exhibited weaknesses in their electioneering methods which sooner or later would be fatal to any party. They have throughout allowed themselves to be driven into a purely defensive position, though in the suffering inflicted on the poorer classes of Dublin by Sinn Feiners during the rebellion and in the exemplary and shivvetrous public career of John Redmond, whom Ireland is asked to displace and despise they had what are thought here irresistable weapons of counterattack.

It is a critical problem for the Nationalist party—how without itself becoming pro-German to regain the adhesion of young men, as Ireland is but at the beginning of her new prosperity.

Emigration of the young will probably not be resumed in full tide after the war, and if they remain permanently alienated from the Nationalist organization that organization is doomed. It will be killed by a new reform bill, according to good judges of the Irish situation. The position is one in which the

Continued on Page 2.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves thirst and fatigue, refreshes the system and makes a restful sleep. Try it.

BANKER INTERNED; REASON KEPT SECRET

Rudolph Hecht of Chandler & Co., Who Floated German Loan Here, Sent to Ellis Island.

FRIEND OF PAPEN AND BOY-ED

Arrest Ordered from Washington on Unrevealed Charges—Sailors Taken Into Custody.

Rudolph Hecht, a Vice President of Chandler & Co., Inc., investment security bankers, of 34 Pine Street, living at the Hotel St. Regis, and who since the outbreak of the European war has been one of the most prominent figures in German banking circles, was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon and transferred, under guard, to the internment camp on Ellis Island. Hecht, who is 42 years old and a former officer in the German Army, is numbered among the warm personal friends of Captain Franz von Papen and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, formerly Military and Naval Attachés of the German Embassy, who were ordered out of the United States because of their activities as plotters and spy agents of the German Government.

The arrest of Hecht was made after orders had been received from Washington. Agents of the Department of Justice found him at his desk in the offices of Chandler & Co., Inc. He is said to have taken his arrest calmly, and a respite of a few hours in which to attend to certain private business and to communicate with his wife, who was at the St. Regis, was granted.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, when asked for the specific charge against Hecht, said that he was under orders which made it impossible for him to discuss the case. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, in charge of the case, also refused to talk.

At the offices of Chandler & Co., Inc., the following statement was issued in the name of the firm:

We have just been advised, to our great surprise and regret, that the Government has deemed it necessary to take action looking to the internment of Mr. Rudolf Hecht.

Mr. Hecht became associated with us before the outbreak of the European war, and is a gentleman of estimable business reputation. He applied for citizenship in 1913, and intended to make the United States his permanent home. His conduct while in our organization has been beyond reproach, and devoted to the legitimate business interests of the firm. Our association with him has been such that we cannot conceive of his doing anything detrimental to this country in the interests of any other. We trust that there will prove to have been some mistake in the matter.

CHANDLER & CO., INC.

With the possible exception of Carl Heynen, the former assistant commercial attaché of the German Embassy, Hecht is the most prominent enemy alien arrested since the orders were issued for the arrest and internment of all enemy aliens who could not prove to the satisfaction of the Government that they were entitled to liberty so long as they obeyed the war regulations promulgated by President Wilson. Hecht and Heynen are said to be close friends, and both men, it was said yesterday, are numbered among the intimates of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the former financial director of the German Embassy propaganda in this country.

A Federal official familiar with the Hecht case was asked last night if a report that Hecht had represented the German Government in certain South American financial transactions was correct. Some of these transactions are said to have taken place since the United States declared war on Germany.

"I am sorry, but I cannot, as yet, discuss the case in any way," the official replied.

Agents of the Department of Justice also arrested a German sailor yesterday who, posing as a Swede, has been traveling between the United States and Mexico as a member of the crew of an American steamship. The right name of the man, who was taken to Ellis Island, is said to be Karl Kapp. His case is now under investigation along with that of another German sailor who is said to have been employed on another American steamer, and who posed as a citizen of Switzerland.

J. Veith of 1,256 Lexington Avenue was also sent to the Ellis Island internment camp yesterday. He was described by the Federal agents as a "discontent spreader," that is, a man who has been going about New York trying to stir up feeling against the Government at Washington and to create sentiment in favor of Germany.

Acting on the request of officials in San Francisco, the Federal authorities in New York caused the arrest yesterday of Walter C. Hughes, a truckman, and a Hindu named Sivvan B. Wagel. They are wanted in San Francisco as principals in a plot which, it is said, German agents engineered in this country to start an uprising in India against British rule.

Hughes is said to have been employed on several occasions by Captain Hans Tauscher, the former Krupp agent in the United States, who is alleged by the San Francisco authorities to have been concerned in the India plot. Tauscher returned to Germany with Count von Bernstorff.

Chandler & Company, Incorporated, came into prominence early in 1915, when it sold about $10,000,000 of Imperial German Government Treasury notes. These matured in January, 1916, and were paid. In April of that year another issue of notes was offered. This second lot fell due on April last, but only approximately $1,000,000 of the notes were paid, the remainder of the $10,000,000 outstanding being renewed, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. being paid in advance. Now all of the notes

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PRESIDENT DENOUNCES PROFITEERS; SAYS FAIR PRICES MUST PREVAIL IN WAR; ASSAILS SHIP OWNERS FOR HIGH RATES

Text of President's Appeal to Business Men Calling for Unselfishness in War Prices

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The text of President Wilson's appeal to the business interests of the country is as follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"The Government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole, but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out. I, therefore, take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the Government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance, but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate production'; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice? Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor, to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting. They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have, without sufficient thought, been continued into a period where they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this, we may—I take it for granted—count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make. Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command these things. I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result, but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the Government and industrial purchases made by the managers of individual industries; and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, all the industries that contribute to its life, as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government.

"Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man amongst us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

NATION'S FATE IN BALANCE

Prices Mean Efficiency or Inefficiency, Victory or Defeat.

OCEAN RATES EXACTING

President Asserts Marine Men Took Most Effective Means to Defeat Allies.

WANTS ONE PRICE FOR ALL

Public and Government Must Be Treated Alike—Steel Men Confer with Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In an open address teeming with sensational utterances President Wilson tonight served notice on mine operators, manufacturers, and shipping interests that the Government intended to fix prices of their products during the war period, and that the public must be served on the same basis as governmental agencies. Those who sought to avoid the rulings of the Government, he said, would be held guilty of an act favorable to the cause of the enemy. The price fixed, he said, must, of course, be a just one.

"We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government," the President declared. "Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought or action. This is a day of her reckoning, and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her."

No Profits in Patriotism.

Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances to be mentioned together, the President said, for patriotism leaves profits out of the question. No true man, he added, who stayed behind while others went to the front to risk their lives, would ask himself what he is going to make out of business.

"No true patriot," he said, speaking of the overseas expeditions, "will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

The President said he could not believe that men living in easy and peaceful fashion would attempt to "exact a price, drive a bargain" while others were enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields and "bereaved women" and "pitiful children" were about them.

Special attention was directed to the ship owners who had raised freight rates because of the tremendous demand on shipping facilities.

"They," the President said, "are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible." He added that those who had raised freight rates had "taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany." He took it for granted that they would reconsider the whole matter. In concluding his address he said:

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Reasonable Profit Plan.

The President's address was entirely in line with his whole attitude in regard to the prices which should be paid for essentials during the war period. He has stood behind Secretary Daniels of the navy and others who have demanded lower prices from certain interests than they were willing to give voluntarily. He recently decided that the Federal Trade Commission should be asked to determine the production cost and that Governmental agencies should then name an ultimate price based on the production plus a reasonable profit to make possible fair wages to the employes.

This program, while acquiesced in by some interests, it was stated, brought protests from others and promised to raise a price-fixing controversy which the President might find it difficult to adjust without asking Congress for legislation which would give him and his advisers absolute control of the industries affected.

The delay in the passage of the food legislation and the controversy over steel and coal prices were among the things which moved the President to break his silence. He felt that if the public was fully awakened to the crisis America faced, it would not countenance any selfish effort, and that American business men, once convinced of the judgment of his opinion, would co-operate to the full with the Government.

The address of the President came in a message on an entirely [illegible]

istration advisers who have been in favor of granting more than the normal profit to various industries in order to speed up production.

Conference with Steel Men.

The President's address came as a complete surprise tonight to representatives of the great iron and steel interests who met here today with Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense to discuss steel prices and other questions involved in the shipbuilding program and other plans essential to the country.

It was freely predicted tonight that at least a tentative arrangement would be made today between the steel interests and the Government, partly as a result of the President's address, which would assure the delivery of steel at a price somewhere between the $56 a ton for plates suggested by Chairman Denman and the $95 a ton price quoted in the earlier conferences between the steel men and General George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The best advice tonight was that the ultimate price might be somewhere in the neighborhood of $65 a ton, the price fixed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, but no official statement in regard to prices could be obtained.

One feature of the conference, it was said on high authority, was the clash between what Wall Street thought of prices in wartimes and the beliefs held by several of the Government officials. There was, as explained in statements by Secretary Baker and the representatives of the steel group, no definite effort to arrive at prices, but the question was uppermost in every mind. The conference will be continued tomorrow, and it is possible that the atmosphere will be considerably cleared, so far as prices are concerned, before final adjournment.

Two of the questions which were uppermost in the open discussions today were distribution and transportation. It is understood that the steel interests were given to understand that the Government must have all of the steel that it needs for the merchant ship building and navy requirements, and that it would find ways and means of obtaining it if it did not come voluntarily, even if it had to commandeer the output of the steel plants. Also it was stated that the answer of the steel men to this suggestion was:

"Tell us what you want us to do."

Told of President's Plan.

The steel men were told that the President was in favor of an investigation of production costs by the Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair price at which the Government as well as the public should obtain its steel, and that in fact the commission had been instructed by the President himself to undertake such an investigation, and probably would be prepared to make a report by Aug. 1, or a few days before that time.

Following the conference Secretary Baker made this statement:

"The conferences which have been held today between a committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Baruch of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense were for the purpose of discussing the total steel production of the country and the possibility of its use for the purpose of carrying on the war. Pending the inquiries of the Federal Trade Commission, no consideration was given to the subject of price.

"The needs for the immediate future were estimated, and assurances of hearty co-operation on the part of the producers were given. The discussion took a wide range, involving statistics and estimates of production, and further estimates will be submitted by the manufacturers in the morning, when the conference will be continued."

It is understood that the steel men are still ready to furnish the Government with the 400,000 tons of steel a month for shipbuilding construction which they promised General Goethals some time ago when the $95 price was quoted as a tentative figure. There has been some gossip that the steel men were holding back since it became evident that the Government would strive for a price considerably under that level, and the Government has been urged again to take up a big wooden ship program.

It is also understood that the inclusion of steel in the President's proclamation restricting exports has had a decided effect, as it made possible the control of the sale of steel to Japan and other foreign countries which have been bidding the market up. The heads of a number of the largest steel and iron interests in the country were present at the conference, including the following:

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman United States Steel Corporation; James A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation; Charles M. Schwab, Chairman Bethlehem Steel Corporation; E. G. Grace, President Bethlehem Steel Corporation; J. A. Burden, President Burden Iron and Steel Company; E. A. S. Clarke, President Lackawanna Steel Company; Daniel Dalton, President Pickands Mather & Co.; A. C. Dinkey, Vice President Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; J. A. Topping, President Republic Iron and Steel Company, and James B. Bonner, representing American Iron and Steel Institute.

FIRST CHASERS READY TO GO AFTER U-BOATS

Entire 300 Delivered by December—Daniels Delays Decision as to More Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Three of the 300 submarine chasers ordered by the Navy Department are practically ready for use. About twenty-five will be delivered in August, after which they will be turned over to the department on an increasing scale, 50 being expected in September, 150 in October, and the rest in November. Delivery of engines for the chasers is being delayed by builders, who are asserting they could not obtain the patterns in time.

Orders for no chasers in excess of the 300 originally ordered have been placed. It has not been decided whether there will be more of this type of chasers. There is also some difference of opinion in the Navy Department respecting the length of any additional chasers to be ordered. Some experts favor the 110-foot boats, others 120-foot, and some 130-foot chasers.

Hulls for all the boats originally ordered will be complete in October. Experts say that bids for any additional chasers should be advertised before Aug. 15, so that builders may purchase necessary materials and be ready to lay the keels of the new boats. Otherwise, it was stated, the plants now building chasers may be idle or take other contracts.

Secretary Daniels has been urged for a month to reach a decision respecting additional chasers, but some of his advisers regard it best to wait.

RENEW ATTACK ON MRAVLAG

Elizabeth Citizens Ask Mayor's Removal from Board of Exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—Mayor Mravlag was condemned and his removal as a member of the local Board of Exemption was demanded at an indignation meeting of citizens held tonight to protest against the Mayor's recent refusal to accept a flag for the city because a speaker criticised the Germans.

Five hundred persons filled the auditorium of Lincoln School and hundreds remained outside in the rain because of lack of accommodations. Only two votes were cast against the resolutions, which follow:

Resolved, That we hereby publicly declare that the action of Mayor Mravlag is an affront to the people of the city, an insult to the flag, and a most unpatriotic and indefensible act, and we hereby publicly condemn his conduct, regretting that by his unwarranted actions he has cast reflections upon the good name of our city; and, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully petition the President of the United States to remove the Mayor from the local Board of Exemption, Division No. 2.

After the meeting the resolutions were sent to those outside the school.

DELBRUECK FEARS REFORM WILL FAIL

Prussian Historian Says Junkers and Capitalists Are Likely to Balk Movement.

PUTS BLAME ON WILSON

Declares He and Lloyd George Strengthen the Reactionaries by Their Attitude.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London, July 11.)—Professor Hans Delbrück, head of the Department of History in the University of Berlin and one of the most influential publicists in Germany, told The Associated Press today that the new orientation in Prussia was really no political novelty, as the Government had solemnly proclaimed it as part of its program far back in 1908. The Conservative forces in Prussia, he added, were so powerful, however, that they invariably succeeded in frustrating all attempts to accomplish the desired reform.

The well-known historian and publisher of Prussian year books startled political and Parliamentary circles less than a week ago by appearing with other leading conservatives in favor of the immediate enactment of Prussian electoral reforms. In the course of his interview today he said:

"Now that the promise of this reform has been reiterated in the Emperor's Easter message, the suspicion forthwith springs up that the Conservatives will make fresh attempts to force its postponement, or cripple the measure, in case its enforcement was delayed until after the close of the war. Enlightened conservative circles, therefore, joined hands with the middle parties in an urgent demand for immediate legislation in this direction. The declaration of my friends, which appeared in the Preussische Jahrbucher a few days ago, has given public expression to this movement. Since then I have freely been receiving affirmative support from many sides.

"Despite all this, however, it means a hard struggle, and I question very much whether we will win out. As England, Belgium, and Italy have not yet possession of a general and direct suffrage, Prussia would be a step in advance of these countries respecting democratic developments, always assuming, of course, that we are successful in forcing the issue. Perhaps it would then develop that Prussia and England, where similar electoral reforms are being agitated, would undertake the same step simultaneously. Gratifying as this would be, I regret to say that present indications point to the probability that at this time, too, the efforts of our opponents will prevail.

"It should be remembered that opposing us are not only the influential landed interests, but also capital and big industry, in general the elements which in the progress of this war have amassed still greater wealth, and, in addition, have now also secured control of a large section of the press. They, furthermore, are being supported by the attitude of public opinion in the United States and England, where it is being loudly proclaimed that peace with us can only be concluded when we have finally become internally democratized.

"Such irritating interference in our domestic affairs, of course, goads a self-conscious people into contradiction, and but still more fortifies the reactionary forces. Perhaps this is exactly what President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George are striving for. They undoubtedly desire the existing contrasts to be still more intensified for the purpose of having the war drag on to the familiar 'knockout.'"

For the benefit of Americans, Professor Delbrück explained that in Prussia suffrage is general, but through a division of the voters into three classes the wealthier class is favored. By this means certain pressure is exerted on the lower classes, so that the privilege of voting, in a way, was a cross between feudalism and democracy. In abolishing this system of voting and substituting equal and secret suffrage, he said, this much-discussed "new orientation" is achieved.

"The surest and quickest way," he added, "of arriving at the realization of this reform—that is, of abolishing the last vestige of feudal social contract and substituting for it modern democratic thought and institutions—is to divorce the issue unequivocally from any connection whatsoever with our foreign policy. This political reform should be dictated primarily and solely by conditions growing out of our internal needs."

Professor Delbrück believes that the position of Germany has been simplified by the Russian Revolution.

"Until of late," the historian asserted, "Germany felt herself seriously menaced by the Russian army, which is almost twice the size of that of Germany and Austria-Hungary combined. We, therefore, were forced to extend our defenses to the utmost. Now, by defeating Russia and bringing on a revolution and, incidentally, liberty to the Russian people, we also freed ourselves. In the future the Russian republic will be far less menacing than was the conquering lust of Czarism. As a result we will be able to reduce our armament.

"In Germany we are wont to say that Napoleon I. was our greatest benefactor. This same blessing we have now bestowed upon the Russians, but it would seem that they are not yet aware that they owe us thanks for it."

ELKS GIVE $1,000,000 WAR AID

Contribute Fund for Base Hospitals in Co-operation with Red Cross.

BOSTON, July 11.—Amid a stirring scene of patriotism the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks today appropriated a fund of $1,000,000 for war relief work. The incoming Grand Exalted Ruler, Fred C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., was instructed to appoint a special commission of five to determine the method and form the work should take. A committee recently appointed to investigate the subject reported that a part of the amount should be devoted to establishing base hospital units, in co-operation with the American Red Cross.

Presentation of a resolution calling for the appropriation of the fund was received with tumultuous applause and cheering by the delegates, and upon its adoption the assembly stood and sang "America."

The subject of relief work was introduced by John K. Tener, President of the National Baseball League and Chairman of a special committee, consisting of Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown, N. Y.; Governor Charles H. Brough, Fayetteville, Ark.; Senator George E. Chamberlain, Portland, Ore., and James R. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass.

The report stated that the committee "felt justified in concluding that any war relief which the Elks might undertake should properly be administered in co-operation with the Red Cross."

Conferences between the committee and Red Cross and War Council officials at Washington, the report stated, developed that "the crying need at this time is for the proper care of the sick and wounded fighting men and, in the proper administration of such relief, hospitals and hospital work naturally suggest themselves."

FILM INTERESTS MOBILIZED.

Representative in Each State to Promote Wartime Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of the moving picture interests, headed by William A. Brady, who was asked by President Wilson to co-operate with various Governmental agencies, put in several busy hours today in an effort to determine how best they could assist Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary McAdoo, Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the General Munitions Board; H. P. Davison of the American Red Cross, and the Council of National Defense in carrying on the wartime activities.

The moving picture men decided to form a war council which will be headed by Mr. Brady. The full co-operation of the industry was promised in advancing the educational campaign of the food administration, the floating of the war loan, the relief work of the Red Cross and the work of the Council of National Defense.

BETHMANN MOVES TO WIN OPPONENTS

Continued from Page 1.

because the end of the war is a long way off and therefore reforms ought not to be delayed until peace is signed.

In the Grand Committee this morning the Socialist Ebert requested the Chancellor to inform the house what measures had been decided upon by the Crown Council in order that the committee might discuss their adequacy. The Chancellor refused information and the house decided to adjourn until such time as the requisite information should be placed at its disposal.

It must be remembered that the possibility of an attempt at a coup d'etat by the Kaiser by the introduction of a military dictatorship in some form is nowise excluded.

The latest reports of the crisis are so confused and conflicting that a clear picture is impossible. The newest fact seems to be that the Chancellor announced he would resign if the Reichstag majority insisted on a declaration for peace without annexations. The National Liberals refuse to support domestic reforms if the anti-annexation vote is carried with them, and the Centre refuses to vote with the Radicals and Socialists unless Bethmann resigns. Lastly, the Radicals oppose Bethmann's resignation for fear of a coup d'etat by the Kaiser.

SOCIALIST FOR THE CABINET.

Ebert or David May Be Labor Minister—War Credit Delayed.

LONDON, July 11.—A Berlin telegram received in Amsterdam today says that resignations in the Cabinet presided over by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg have been accepted, but does not give the names of the retiring Ministers. It is assumed that Foreign Minister Zimmermann and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are meant.

"The session of the Crown Council on Monday," says the dispatch, "lasted until 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the resignations were accepted definitely. The Imperial Chancellor has decided to offer the vacant Ministerial portfolios to leaders of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet. An Imperial Ministry of Labor will be created under the Socialist Herbert [Ebert] or David."

A German Government wireless message, intercepted by the British Admiralty, concerning the Crown Council meeting says that Emperor William on Tuesday discussed undecided questions and their solution with Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. The conference lasted several hours. On the Emperor's order the German Crown Prince arrived in Berlin today to discuss these questions with the Emperor.

According to the Berlin Tageblatt the Crown Council developed an almost irreconcilable difference of opinion between Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and the majority of Prussian Ministers on questions of internal political reform.

May Resist War Credit.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the coalition of the various elements in the Reichstag now arrayed against the Government seems determined not to vote the war credit asked until the political crisis is settled. The attitude of these opposition elements has excited the Conservative papers to recriminatory comment.

According to an Amsterdam dispatch, the Chancellor declined yesterday to make known to the Reichstag Main Committee the proceedings in the session of the Crown Council. The committee then decided to adjourn. These events are described as follows in a semi-official statement issued yesterday in Berlin:

"The Main Committee of the Reichstag met at 9 o'clock this morning. Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, requested the Chancellor, who was present, to give information in regard to what happened in the Crown Council yesterday, on the ground that knowledge of what took place there was necessary for fruitful debate. The Chancellor confirming the fact that the Crown Council had held a meeting, said he was unable as yet to make a statement in regard to the results of the deliberations. Herr Ebert then moved adjournment of the committee, which was agreed to."

Attack on Foreign Policy.

The debate in the Reichstag Main Committee, according to reports received in Copenhagen, was opened by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, with a sharp attack on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's policy, particularly regarding foreign affairs, which he characterized as being based on no definite, consistent program. The Chancellor retorted by saying he was forced to look to all sides for support because the Reichstag offered him no stable majority. Give him this, he said, and he would be able to develop a consistent program. The Vossische Zeitung adds that the Chancellor expressed readiness and willingness to carry through necessary internal reforms.

Herr David, Socialist, painted a picture of the difficult internal situation in Germany. He said the existing dualism between the Government and the people must cease. Afterward the Chancellor again briefly spoke before the committee without reaching any decision.

Afternoon papers yesterday generally assumed that an agreement of all parties except Conservatives and extreme Socialists had been reached by a joint declaration to the Reichstag on peace terms and internal reforms. This, it is said, would contain a reiteration of the Chancellor's announcement of Aug. 4, 1914, that Germany's purpose in the war was not conquest, but defense and territorial integrity, expressing a readiness to conclude peace on that basis with a provision rejecting all designs aiming at an economic boycott and continuance of international hostility after the war. The declaration, according to report, would also cover the formation of a coalition Ministry with representatives of all parties and immediate reform of the Prussian franchise.

The National Liberals, at a meeting in the evening, rejected the peace part of the resolution, and as the Centre had made its attitude conditional on National Liberal assent, the success of the movement was threatened. The Radicals, on the other hand, declined to concur in that part of the resolution dealing with internal reforms. The whole matter, therefore, is in doubt again. One positive fact elicited by the declaration of Herr Erzberger, the Centrist leader, is that he and other members of the Main Committee of the Reichstag did not in the course of attacks on the Admiralty and Government suggest the abandonment of the submarine campaign.

Chancellor Asks for Patience.

A Berlin dispatch, dated Tuesday, received today by way of Amsterdam, says:

"Fuller reports of the meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag state that when Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was asked for the result of the meeting of the Crown Council he replied: 'I have read this morning's report in the press, which does credit to the imagination of the writers.' The Chancellor said he could communicate nothing at the present time, and asked the House to continue to have patience. A National Liberal member said the report that his party had expressed a lack of confidence in the Chancellor was incorrect. Discussion on the motion was broken off."

The Catholic organ, Germania, of Berlin, says that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in committee accepted the idea of Herr Erzberger regarding a parliamentary declaration committing Germany to peace on the basis of the Chancellor's declaration of August, 1914, which included "no annexations." The Tagliche Rundschau, on the contrary, is sure that von Bethmann Hollweg will retire if the declaration is adopted.

The Germania says that the Catholic Centre in the Reichstag has decided by an overwhelming majority to support

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Erzberger. His object, the paper says, is to induce the Reichstag to make a declaration of war aims in the sense that Germany has not gone to war with a desire for conquest, but merely to defend its freedom and preserve its territorial possessions. In order to nullify definitely any impression on the part of the Entente, that Germany's peace terms would be dictated by the Prussian military caste, the Reichstag is asked to set forth with unmistakable clearness the German war aims. The Entente would then realize, it is contended, that it was waging war with the entire German people. The Germania adds that the Chancellor has accepted the idea and that the formation of a coalition Ministry is being prepared. Thus, it says, unity between the people and the Government will be realized.

Still Predict Bethmann's Fall.

Dispatches from Berlin received in Copenhagen today indicate that the parties in the Reichstag have reached no agreement in regard to the resolution on war aims. Berlin papers speculate on the outcome, each according to its desires. The Conservatives, National Liberal, and Pan German organs assume that the Chancellor will surely go. The Radical and Centre papers expect him to remain, but to jettison various Ministers.

The Socialist organ Vorwärts, copies of which have been received in Copenhagen, devotes black-face type to positive reports in the Reichstag that the Prussian Government has decided to introduce a bill in the Diet for universal equal suffrage in the Autumn without waiting for peace.

SEES GERMAN SPIRIT CHANGED

Cambon Emphasizes Contrast to Conditions a Year Ago.

PARIS, July 11.—"Without assuming that Saturday's declarations by leaders in the Reichstag committee can be interpreted as precursors of a possible revolution, it cannot be denied that there is a change in the public spirit in Germany, and it is certain that the uneasiness revealed by these debates would have been impossible a year ago," said Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to The Associated Press today.

"At that time," he continued, "the fath of the entire people in the omnipotence of Prussian militarism was intact. The resumption of the Russian offensive is provoking a definite collapse of the hopes which the whole nation had placed in a separate peace. The submarine war, despite the damage it has caused us, also represents an undoubted check as the months pass, and this form of piracy is shown more to be powerless to effect a blockade of the Allies; and how can the Germans fail to feel defeat coming when from the other side of the ocean the American menace rapidly grows formidable?

"However, on this matter it would be better for us not to indulge in exaggerations. We sometimes are prone to overestimate the resources, great though they are in men and material, that the United States can put at the disposal of the Entente, just as we sometimes underestimate the necessity for the arrival of this valued aid.

"Excessive dreams would be dangerous, as preparing the way for disillusions, and this would be criminal, for America is lending us powerful aid, without limit, thanks to which it has become impossible for us not to triumph. The simple truth is so fine that it is unnecessary to add anything to it."

REFORMS THOUGHT CERTAIN.

Washington Observers See German Crisis as Purely Internal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—With a caution born of the hope that their predictions are all wrong, Washington officials expressed the opinion today that there was no prospect of a revolution in Germany at an early date. They said there was danger of too much optimism in America over the reports of political disturbances there. Some of them said the crisis was purely internal and would not affect the prosecution of the war. They felt that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg himself might be dismissed from office without prejudicing the war's continuance.

American observers agree with Allied diplomats here that many of the German officials who figure so largely in the news are largely puppets being pulled across the stage as a blind to the German people. Nevertheless, it is well understood that there is an enormous degree of unrest in Germany which in all probability will lead to sensational internal changes in the personnel of the Government, and in reform of obvious abuses in the German governmental system. The German peace party is very active and the general opposition to the unrepresentative form of government has centred attention on the extreme powers of the Junkers and Pan-Germans, who are being increasingly responsible for the ills of the country.

Fundamental internal reform in Germany, is felt here to be only a question of time. Observers who have most recently been to Germany say that reform is absolutely certain the moment the war being held that the chances greatly favor initial steps being taken even during hostilities.

Austria's influence, it is known, is becoming more insistent toward a liberal peace. Austria is said to be treated most contemptuously by German officials and given consideration only as the unavoidable weak link in the chain. Nevertheless, it is known that she would make peace tomorrow if possible, and her activity in consulting German statesmen and political leaders is undoubtedly causing worry at German headquarters.

MAKES GLOOMY REPORT ON CROPS IN GERMANY

Batocki Says Fruits and Vegetables Are Below Average—Grain "as Good as in 1915."

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—At the Reichstag session yesterday Herr von Batocki, the Food Controller, declared that the fruit and vegetable harvest was far below the average, Berlin newspapers report. The outlook for grain production was characterized as being "as good as in 1915," which will be remembered as a year of great drought and a very scant grain harvest and potato crop. The yield, the Controller said, would be "surely better than the serious crop failure of 1916."

Herr von Batocki expressed the hope that late vegetables would show an improvement. This report, which the semi-official Wolff Bureau telegraphed to the provincial press alters the Controller's "god as in 1915" into "good" without qualification.

Gustav Hoch, Socialist member of the Reichstag, spoke of disorders in the Prussian town of Striegau, which have not been mentioned previously. He said they were due to the fact that Striegau had been almost an entire week without bread. Women who had thus been driven to desperation were punished most severely, some of them being condemned to serve many months in prison.

GERMAN TRADE PLANS TOLD.

Monopolies to Buy Materials After War, Avoiding Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The State Department has received reports dealing with the plans of the German Government for perfecting the chemical trade of Germany and extending the methods to be applied to it to other trades. A purchasing board is being organized for buying all the raw materials required for the entire industry, thus eliminating competition and assuring the lowest prices possible.

The reports indicate that Germany wants to maintain her supremacy in the chemical world after the war. The German Government is encouraging the development of monopolies in every line under Government control, but allowing the monopolies the widest latitude to attain perfection, the Government intervening only to assure that the methods employed are conducive to the promotion of German national interests.

An illustration of the danger threatening American markets by the preparations Germany is making for recovering her economic position after peace was furnished by a Government authority today. He stated that under the German plan for purchasing raw materials, after the war, the agents of a monopoly would come to America for cotton. There would be no competitive buying among the Germans, as the buyers would represent all the German industries needing cotton.

BERLINERS GET COAL CARDS

Steam-Heated Houses Limited to Half of Last Year's Supply.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Coal cards have been introduced in Berlin in order to regulate the Winter supply. Apartments with heating stoves will be limited to a quarter of a ton per room and a maximum of a ton and a half for more than five rooms.

Steam heated houses will be limited to half of last year's supply.

Bernstorff's Emissary Promoted.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who was Count von Bernstorff's emissary to Emperor William in connection with the Lusitania case, and whose activities in the United States were the subject of much comment, has been promoted to be Ministerial Director of the German Colonial Office.

Germans Print Canard in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 11.—Under a six-column head La Defensa, a daily paper here controlled by Germans, today published an extra asserting that a number of American transports had been sunk and a thousand soldiers drowned, victims of German suomarines; also that the disaster had caused a great scandal in Congress, and that grave charges had been made against Secretary Daniels, who had been called before the Senate to answer.

SINN FEINER WINS PARLIAMENT SEAT

Continued from Page 1.

Nationalist party, according to the view here, is entitled to the sympathy and patience of its friends in Europe and America.

LONDON, July 11.—Professor Edward de Valera of Dublin University, a Sinn Feiner, has been elected to Parliament from East Clare. He received 5,010 votes against 2,035 for Patrick Lynch, the Nationalist candidate.

A Dublin dispatch says:

"It is believed here that the result of the East Clare election will interfere with the arrangements for the assembling of the Irish Convention, as it is considered to represent a feeling of lack of confidence in the good faith of the coalition Government and a belief that the Irish party went too far in its consideration of the Government's war difficulties and received no adequate recognition of the party's reasonable attitude.

"The outcome, however, is not taken to mean any permanent estrangement of the voters from constitutional methods or any pro-German attitude on their part."

ENNIS, County Clare, Ireland, July 11.—Scenes of wild excitement followed the announcement of the result of the Parliamentary election in East Clare. Professor de Valera addressed the crowd and said it could no longer be alleged that the Irish people did not want independence. The new member headed a crowd of Sinn Feiners who marched through the town carrying republican flags.

Professor de Valera will hold the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, and for years a prominent member of the Nationalist Party in Parliament, who was killed at the front last month.

READS LESSON IN ELECTION.

East Clare Expresses Ireland's Judgment, Says J. D. Moore.

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Sinn Fein sweep in East Clare expresses Ireland's judgment on Lloyd George's hand-picked convention. The defeated Parliamentary party was aided by the sentimental aspects of William Redmond's death in Flanders and by the practical fact that the British Government had sent in 500 soldiers with machine guns 'to keep order.' That under these conditions the pro-British candidate, in a constituency in which no Redmondite was ever before opposed, could poll only 30 per cent. of the vote must be cheering news to Lord Northcliffe and P. T. O'Connor, England's Irish-born spokesmen in this country.

"Americans can now estimate the representative character of the coming convention when they realize that Lloyd George awarded to the Sinn Fein element, the vast majority of the Irish people, 5 out of the 101 'delegates.'"

NO ORANGE PARADE TODAY.

Boyne Anniversary Finds Lodges Divided Over Irish Question.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne will not be observed by New York Orangemen today with the customary parade and outdoor celebration, but a few Orange lodges in Manhattan will have a dance at Manhattan Casino tonight.

Orangemen of this city, in the last five years, have split into three factions, two in New York and one in Brooklyn, with the result that the celebration of the Boyne battle has not been a harmonious matter.

This year a new element of dissension has crept in; that is the question whether Orangemen should support the British Government's proposal to settle the Irish problem by a convention.

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GERMAN DEMOCRACY MAKES BIGGEST FIGHT

Institutions That Bulwark Autocracy Have Never Before Been Flayed So Vigorously.

PRUSSIA CHIEF OBSTACLE

Out-of-Date Electoral System Has Given the Crown and Junkers Undue Power.

The Constitution of the German Empire has never before undergone so vigorous an attack from the liberal elements as that which appears to have come to a head in the last few days.

German democratic movements expended most of their force in the days of the old German Confederation which was broken up by the war of 1866, and many of the republicans, including Carl Schurz and Abraham Jacobi, emigrated to America. There were some disorders in Germany in the revolutionary year of 1830, but the general uprisings did not take place till 1848 and 1849. Then many States were temporarily upset by republican or constitutionalist movements, most of which were eventually crushed by Prussian troops, and the nationalist movement, then coming to a head, found expression in the tentative formation of a closer German union, with Austria left out, the headship of which was offered to the King of Prussia.

Frederick William IV. lacked the courage to accept the offer, Austria put down the numerous uprisings that threatened to destroy the empire, German liberalism was everywhere suppressed, and with the voluntary or enforced expatriation of many of the leading liberals there came a lull in both the democratic movement and the nationalist impulses which had largely been associated with it.

The nationalist trend revived after a few years, but under the chaperonage of Bismarck, who united Germany by force under a strongly centralized government.

The moral uplift of national reunion and the satisfaction of politico-spiritual aspirations which the North German Confederation and later the German Empire realized seemed to reconcile those German liberals who stayed behind and did not lose their faith to the obscuring of the democratic movement of the 40s. The universal suffrage by which the Reichstag was elected was also a sop to radicalism, though a very cheap one, inasmuch as the Reichstag received very little power.

Further reasons for the difficulties met by liberal movements in modern Germany are furnished by the nature of the Constitution of the empire. It is based on that of the North German Confederation, founded by Prussia after the victory over Austria in 1866, and including diminutive dependencies of Prussia or minor States which she had mastered on the field of battle. The North German Confederation was in effect a body in which Prussia was master and the smaller States retained local autonomy. The German Empire was formed by a series of treaties of alliance between this confederation and Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg, each of which retained certain special privileges, which naturally were most numerous and valuable in Bavaria, the largest of the States outside of Prussia.

Prussia's ascendency in modern Germany is far more than a moral leadership, combined with the influence of two-thirds of the empire's population. It is a military ascendency, for she has absorbed the armies of all the smaller States, except Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg; and it is an ascendency firmly fixed in the constitution of the empire. In the Bundesrat, the real directing body, nothing can be done without Prussia and her King. So the mediaeval electoral system in Prussia has a far-reaching effect in interposing obstacles to democratic reform in the empire.

Another thing that has delayed liberalism in the German Empire is the great growth of Socialism. This has been accompanied by corresponding decreases in the moderate liberal parties, but the Socialists themselves, as a great part of their policies has been taken over by the Government, and they have waxed in numbers and influence, become a moderate party in many respects, even before the war. Their attitude since then, with the exception of that of a few independents such as Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, has been of more or less co-operation with the Government, culminating in Scheidemann's recent mission to the abortive conference at Stockholm.

Democratic agitation under the empire has been chiefly directed toward the attempt to obtain a Ministry responsible in some degree to the Reichstag, instead of a collection of bureaus responsible to the one Minister (the Chancellor) who is responsible to the Emperor alone. The Reichstag has by vote signalized its disapproval of the Government more than once, most recently in December, 1915, in the course of the dispute over the Zabern affair, but this amounts to nothing more than an expression of opinion under the present system. The attempts made to obtain a responsible Ministry have exhausted themselves mostly in chronic and desultory discussions.

More vigorous have been the constitutional struggle in some of the States. The Mecklenburg duchies, still under the feudal system, Saxony, where a gerrymandered Legislature gives small representation to the cities with their large Socialist population, and Prussia have been the centre of liberal agitations; but never before, even in the most bitter phases of the Zabern affairs or the demands that the Chancellor make himself responsible for the Kaiser's utterances, which were inforced after William II.'s interview, published in the London Telegraph in 1908, has there appeared anything like the volume and strength of democratic determination which appears to be back of the present agitation.

BANKER INTERNED; REASON KEPT SECRET

Continued from Page 1.

authorized were sold, part of them having been used as collateral for loans negotiated by Dr. Heinrich F. Albert. Some of the largest banks and trust companies in New York and elsewhere bought the first and second issues of the notes, but when it appeared certain that the United States would sever relations with Germany these banks liquidated their holdings.

Diplomatic relations with Germany had already been broken when Mr. Hecht solicited agreements from the holders of the notes for a year's renewal. As far as could be learned at the time all the New York institutions which had the notes insisted upon payment, while German sympathizers in St. Louis and other places were credited with agreeing to a renewal.

Besides floating the German Government notes, Chandler & Co., Inc., took part in the distribution of the recent $5,000,000 loan to the Republic of China, their associates being the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. In March of this year the concern was appointed fiscal agent for Bolivia, and a few months ago it sold to the public a small issue of Bolivian notes.

Chandler & Co., Inc., is a New York corporation capitalized at $1,250,000, and has offices in New York and Philadelphia. The officers are: President, Percy M. Chandler; Vice Presidents, George de B. Keim and Rudolf Hecht; Secretary, R. L. Wilbor, and Treasurer, J. K. Trimble. The Directors are: Messrs. Chandler, Keim, Hecht, Wilbor, Trimble, George W. Robertson, Richard E. Hanson, T. Fuqua, W. J. Devine, and H. Williams, Jr.

The rumor that a telephone equipped with a "listening-in" device had been discovered on one of the Hoboken piers, where it was within reach of hundreds of Germans and Austrians in the neighborhood was denied by the military authorities last night. According to the story, the telephone was believed to have been used many times by German spies who were watching the Government's activities at the piers along the North River.

WED IN CINCINNATI.

Hecht's Wife the Daughter of a Wealthy Real Estate Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—Rudolph Hecht, who was interned in New York today, married Miss Marjorie Reakirt, a daughter of L. B. Reakirt, who has large holdings in real estate. Miss Reakirt was 18 years old when she married Hecht, and their wedding was one of the principal events of the social season in Cincinnati. After their marriage the Hechts moved to New York, and according to information here have been living there continuously.

Mr. Reakirt was divorced from his wife shortly after the marriage of his daughter, and it is said that one of the terms of the settlement was that Mrs. Hecht should have $2,000 a year settled upon her until the death of her father. Then she was to receive $1,000,000 from his estate.

FIND PLOT TO WRECK MUNITIONS FACTORIES

Federal Agents Arrest Man in East Chicago—Many Others Are Involved.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Herman Barecka was arrested by Federal agents in East Chicago, Ind., late today charged with being implicated in a plot to destroy steel and munitions factories. His arrest followed the taking into custody several days ago of Karl Kaufman, who was charged with being a German agent and in whose home was said to have been found drawings of steel plants and munitions factories in Gary, East Chicago, Pittsburgh, Duluth, and other cities.

Translation of a mass of correspondence among Kaufman's effects is said to have implicated Barecka. Barecka has been employed by an Indiana Harbor steel company.

According to Government agents the ramifications of the plot to blow up munitions factories are widespread and other arrests are to be made on evidence revealed in Kaufman's effects.

MARE ISLAND SUSPECT HELD

Russian Pole Arrested—New Believe Explosion Due to Plot.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 11.—J. Koslowski, a Russian Pole arrested at Esparto, near this place, is held today by the police as a suspect in connection with the Mare Island Navy Yard explosion Monday, when six persons were killed.

Koslowski is said to have admitted that he was in Vallejo, but says he left Sunday. He is 22 years old, and was refused admission to the Marine Corps several weeks ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—With the arrest of J. Koslowski as a suspect in connection with the Mare Island explosion it became apparent that naval officials believed the explosion was the result of a plot. Investigation by a naval inquiry board, it is said, had been on the presumption that the tragedy resulted from external agencies.

In support of the theory of a plot many suspicious circumstances involving the presence at the Government yard of strangers have been recalled by employes and others.

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A Sinking Ship.

Remarkable photograph of a British troop transport torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean, breaking up and sinking, in the Rotograv

NEW FOOD BILLL TO GO TO SENATE

Committee Reframes Gore Substitute, but President Wants Old Measure Acted On.

LIQUOR CLAUSE CHANGED

Compensation Phrase Rewritten, but Conferees to Thrash Out Commandeering Issue.

BILL ATTACKED ON FLOOR

Penrose Asserts Administration Will Load Food Control Up with Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture today found what its members consider a way out of the legislative snarl into which the Senate got itself by adopting the Smoot amendment directing the President to commandeer stocks of distilled spirits in bond and to pay owners cost plus 10 per cent. As worked out by the committee, Section 13, with the Smoot amendment, so far as it directs the commandeering of liquor stocks is to remain in the bill as it goes to conference, there being no way under parliamentary procedure to eliminate it before that time. The conference will be expected to cut it from the measure.

To correct the constitutional defect in the Smoot amendment, the committee will offer in the Senate as a substitute an amendment which will provide that the President shall pay "ample compensation" to owners whose whisky is taken over. If owners are not satisfied with the price they will be authorized to have recourse to law, being paid in the meantime 75 per cent. of the amount decided upon by the Executive.

Under the rules of the Senate the Smoot amendment cannot be eliminated without unanimous agreement, and this will not be possible to obtain. The Senate, however, can amend Section 13, and this it will do, to carry out the idea contained in the Smoot amendment and at the same time make constitutional the manner of fixing compensation for liquor seized. This procedure is necessary because of the tangle. The Smoot amendment will be stricken out in conference and the amendment which will be made in Section 13 will prevail.

The substitute amendment, in effect, is the same as that evolved by Senator Gore in the substitute Food bill he offered yesterday. The Agriculture Committee voted today practically unanimously to support the Gore substitute bill. It will submit a report to that effect tomorrow. Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, is opposed to this substitute and said tonight that he did not believe the Senate would accept it.

"My idea—and I think it is that also of a majority of the Senate—is to go ahead with the bill we now have before us and take a final vote on it," said Senator Chamberlain. "I think we can eliminate the objectionable features during debate, and that when we come to a final vote on it it will be upon a much modified measure."

The Administration, it became known tonight, has allowed Democratic leaders of the Senate to know that it is opposed to the Gore substitute, and prefers that food control be worked out through the original bill. The principal objection the Administration has to the Gore bill is to a provision which eliminates the Food Administrator. Besides that, it is held by the Administration that there is not sufficient control embraced in the Senate bill over meat, fats, and other trust-controlled products.

Hoover One of Five.

The Gore substitute was altered by the Agriculture Committee to provide for a Food Administration Board of five members, instead of the Food Administration contemplated in the original bill. The office of Food Administrator would be eliminated. The President is authorized under the Gore substitute to appoint three members of the board, one of whom might be Mr. Hoover, while the others would be the President of the Land Grange College in each of the greatest two wheat-producing States.

Control would be limited under the Gore bill to "food, feeds, fuel, wheat, meal, beans, and potatoes."

Board of Food Administration would be authorized, when directed by the President, to purchase, store, and sell all these products at reasonable prices. A minimum price for wheat would be fixed by the President. Under an amendment offered yesterday by Senator Smoot, the minimum price for wheat would be fixed at $1.50 a bushel. This appears to have the support of a majoritw in the Senate.

Senator Chamberlain said he would oppose the substitution of the Gore bill, and he thought he would be backed up by the Senate vote on the theory that to undertake to debate an entirely new bill would throw the situation into a worse tangle.

At the end of its session tonight the Senate had completed consideration of all the amendments offered by the Agriculture Committee to the original bill, except Section 3, prohibiting every agent or employe of the Government from taking part in the disposition of any contract to sell to the Government any supplies in which he is interested. This section, it is expected, will be disposed of tomorrow. Opponents of the section maintain that it is aimed at the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense, and that, if it goes into effect, it will practically eliminate the Advisory Board.

Wadsworth Attacks Food Control.

In debate today Senator Wadsworth of New York attacked the food control contemplated in the bill as calculated to injure business.

"Undoubtedly it is the purpose of the people who are to have this proposed law to administer," he said, "to make their first effort to regulate the wheat market; but under the bill, as now drafted, there is not the slightest obstacle to their making efforts to regulate every other market; and just so long as that possibility exists men will not dare to do business with the freedom, initiative and enterprise of ordinary times."

"I want to ask the Senator if he thinks the destinies of every wheat-raising farmer in the United States shall be put in the hands of the one man who boldly announces that the entire wheat market is to be taken away from the farmer and absolutely controlled?" interposed Senator Reed of Missouri.

"There is only one remedy for a situation like that," replied Senator Wadsworth, "and that is for the Government to appropriate millions and millions of dollars to be used in the maintenance of the price of wheat to the farmer at a level high enough to guarantee him against loss. It is the only solution. It is State socialism run rampant; but if you take his market away, or if you stagnate his market, you have got to guarantee him a living profit in some other way. Otherwise you will have no wheat at all in 1918."

Civil Service Eliminated.

By a vote of 38 to 24 the Senate adopted the provision appropriating $2,500,000 for salaries of officials to be appointed to carry out the food control. The House provision that these officials be appointed under Civil Service was struck out. Senator Lodge attacked the proposal to suspend Civil Service in these appointments as a scheme of the Administration to load the food control bureau with Democrats.

"To draw political lines in these appointments is to put the food control in serious peril," said Senator Lodge. "It is injecting politics into a war measure in a most offensive way."

"It's done to provide sinecures for deserving Democrats," put in Senator Penrose. "These loyal war horses must be cared for, and by eliminating Civil Service the Administration can crowd the food control up with them. I don't suppose that these deserving Democrats will be appointed because of their particular knowledge of agriculture, or horticulture, or anything else that will come within their purview. They'll simply be appointed to fat jobs because they're Democrats.

"The conscript army that will fight in France will be made up of Republicans, while the easy, comfortable jobs behind desks, far from the danger zone, will be held down by Democrats. I haven't any doubt that the Food Controller will be a Brigadier General, or something like it, and he'll wear a uniform with shiny buttons and spur. And I suppose he will draw his sword on farmers who don't get around fast enough to suit him. The Food Control Bureau will be a military adjunct to the Government, and I imagine it will be a most imposing one, with the uniformed Controller as its dignified General and all the loyal Democrats from back home wearing khaki and looking quite human."

"While I'm about it I want to tell the Senate that I intend some day to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of civilians who have been elevated to high military rank while still performing civilian duty. This, I do not hesitate to say, is one of the greatest abuses of military authority that has been perpetrated in this war. The list I speak of, once the Senate gets it, will be found to be so grotesque as to be almost a burning scandal to this Government."

Senator Chamberlain defended the appointment of civilians to military rank in certain phases of war activity as having been authorized under a law recently passed. The appointees were chiefly engaged in survey work and had the rank of Major.

"Yes, and from what I've heard a lot of them don't know enough of military tactics to drill ten men without getting them all tangled up in their feet," retorted Senator Penrose.

After the amendment had been adopted, with the Civil Service clause eliminated, Senator Penrose exclaimed:

"I want to go on record right here as predicting that before the end of this Congress we will see the President appointing Democrats to every one of the offices provided for in the Food bill."

The Senate voted to retain a section providing that persons employed in administration of the Food bill shall not be exempt from military service. The Agriculture Committee had eliminated this section. Senator King charged that many young men were seeking employment with the Government in order to escape military service.

FIX MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CORN OF NEW CROP

Directors of Chicago Board Forbid Trading in December and May Options Above $1.28.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade this afternoon fixed a maximum price of $1.28 for the December and May (1918) deliveries of corn. No action was taken as to September corn.

A meeting that lasted three hours behind closed doors preceded the action of the Directors. After adjournment a formal notice was given out telling of the course adopted, but no explanation was offered. According to an official of the board, the establishment of a new maximum price for the December delivery and for all later options was needed to bring trading conditions into harmony with the Government war policy of preventing undue speculation and unwarranted high cost to consumers.

In taking such action the Directors were said to feel that more drastic steps were averted, including the possible closing of the Board of Trade. It was said that, owing to the smallness of stocks of corn at present and the unlikelihood that any large accumulations would be available for a long time to come, the trade in future options had much less substantial basis than under normal conditions, so that dangers of sudden wild inflations of values had to be taken into account.

Only the options of the new 1917 crop were dealt with in the action taken. A maximum price of $1.65 for the September delivery here and for all other old crop futures was already in effect and was not disturbed, as the value of old corn for immediate delivery was now much in excess of that limit and had today touched the highest figures ever known for Chicago, $1.91¼ a bushel for ordinary No. 2 white.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Trading in September corn by members of the Kansas City Board of Trade is discontinued except to close existing contracts, according to a resolution announced today by the Board of Directors. No change is made in the maximum price of $1.62, previously established.

LEGISLATURE MEETS JULY 31.

Governor Whitman Calls Special Session to Pass State Food Bill.

ALBANY, July 11.—A proclamation summoning the Legislature into extra session at 9:30 P. M. on July 31 was issued today by Governor Whitman. The proclamation contained no suggestion of the subjects to be considered. Governor Whitman previously, however, had announced that the principal object of the session would be the enactment of State food control legislation.

The Governor in a special message will recommend the subjects to be considered. Besides food legislation, it is expected that a new reapportionment arrangement for the Aldermanic districts of New York City will be framed. The Aldermanic apportionment bill passed at the regular session was vetoed by Mayor Mitchel because six city blocks in the Bronx were left out and two districts in Brooklyn overlapped.

It is expected that the food control bill to be recommended for passage will be along the lines of the measure introduced too late in the regular session to be passed. It will be made to conform to the federal measure. Public hearings on the subject will be begun July 16 in Albany. Some will be held later in New York City.

DRAFT LISTS READY IN ONLY 21 STATES

War Department Forced to Delay Drawing Until All Exemption Boards Are Complete.

THIS CITY'S QUOTA 43,482

New York's Population Estimated at 6,504,185 and Must Furnish Two-thirds of 1 Per Cent. of Total.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postponement until next week of the drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination or the National Army seemed probable today, when it became evident that States were not completing the organization of their District Exemption Boards as rapidly as War Department officials had hoped. Only twenty-one States have reported their organizations complete, although in most others only a few districts are missing. The drawing will not be made until the lists for the country are complete.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country, compiled on the basis of the draft registration, will be used for determining apportionments. Each city, county, or State must furnish about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of its paper population, according to the new estimates which were made to equalize the draft rather than to represent accurate population totals.

The estimates by States follow: Alabama, 1,940,550; Arizona, 400,503; Arkansas, 1,504,855; California, 3,183,545; Colorado, 895,336; Connecticut, 1,719,625; Delaware, 224,710; District of Columbia, 346,850; Florida, 925,641; Georgia, 2,486,544; Idaho, 441,684; Illinois, 7,227,952; Indiana, 2,738,803; Iowa, 2,327,059; Kansas, 1,626,000; Kentucky, 2,024,353; Louisiana, 1,688,862; Maine, 646,588; Maryland, 1,292,091; Massachusetts, 1,501,545; Missouri, 3,240,679; Montana, 352,478; Nebraska, 1,270,301; Nevada, 131,232; New Hampshire, 403,884; New Jersey, 3,255,407; New Mexico, 352,392; New York, 11,187,798; North Carolina, 2,146,266; North Dakota, 706,992; Ohio, 6,074,771; Oklahoma, 1,822,470; Oregon, 675,992; Pennsylvania, 8,981,082; Rhode Island, 573,883; South Carolina, 1,384,203; South Dakota, 626,359; Tennessee, 2,024,893; Texas, 4,397,097; Utah, 451,932; Vermont, 296,426; Virginia, 1,951,521; Washington, 1,166,855; West Virginia, 1,356,905; Wisconsin, 2,576,931; Wyoming, 245,226.

Estimates of the leading cities are as follows:

New York (including Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties,) 6,504,185; Chicago, 3,639,957; Philadelphia, 2,060,021; Detroit, 1,521,942; Cleveland, 1,125,440; Boston, 828,573; St. Louis, 827,264; Pittsburgh, 722,425; Baltimore, 626,964; Buffalo, 606,384; San Francisco, (and county,) 550,333; Milwaukee, 531,011; Newark, 469,281; Los Angeles, 453,400; Kansas City, 451,974, (106,828 in Kansas;) Cincinnati, 436,352; Minneapolis, 434,453; New Orleans, (and parish,) 365,955; Toledo, 363,884; Washington, 346,856; Indianapolis, 339,785; Akron, 338,348.

The estimated population of New York State is 11,187,798, and on this basis the State will furnish 10.7 per cent. of the total number of men to be drafted, and New York City will furnish 58 per cent. of the number to be drafted from New York State. Ten and seven-tenths per cent. of the total number of men to be drafted (687,000) is 73,599, representing what New York State will furnish under the first draft. New York State will furnish nearly two divisions and a half of men under the first draft, and New York City will furnish nearly a division and a half of these.

Thus New York City, with an estimated population of 6,504,185, must give 43,482 of 687,000 young men to be called on the first draft.

The estimated population of the State by cities, towns, and counties follows:

Albany, 67,607; Albany, (city,) 113,841; Allegany, 30,740; Broome, 46,824; Binghamton, (city,) 72,931; Cattaraugus, 68,150; Cayuga, 22,493; Auburn, (city,) 34,528; Chautauqua, 63,433; Jamestown, (city,) 41,148; Chemung, 16,942; Elmira, (city,) 45,311; Chenango, 36,760; Clinton, 37,178; Columbia, 34,882; Cortland, 25,290; Delaware, 34,785; Dutchess, 49,024; Poughkeepsie, (city,) 35,476; Erie, 147,813; Buffalo, (city,) 463,354; Essex, 13,616; Franklin, 38,723; Fulton, 38,927; Genesee, 32,189; Greene, 22,500; Hamilton, 4,034; Herkimer, 73,691; Jefferson, 48,004; Watertown, (city,) 24,732; Lewis, 19,335; Livingston, 31,416; Madison, 32,489; Monroe, 64,013; Rochester, (city,) 298,112; Montgomery, 22,682; Amsterdam, (city,) 36,044; Nassau, 131,862; New York, (city,) 6,504,185; Niagara, 69,839; Niagara Falls, (city,) 79,689; Oneida, 90,719; Utica, (city,) 112,062; Onondaga, 68,734; Syracuse, (city,) 197,393; Ontario, 46,448; Orange, 107,414; Orleans, 23,991; Oswego, 57,765; Otsego, 35,987; Putnam, 10,674; Rensselaer, 37,296; Troy, (city,) 68,015; Rockland, 39,678; St. Lawrence, 82,285; Saratoga, 53,487; Schenectady, 15,923; Schenectady, (city,) 101,052; Schoharie, 16,438; Schuyler, 10,182; Seneca, 18,530; Steuben, 75,172; Suffolk, 88,294; Sullivan, 29,378; Tioga, 17,339; Tompkins, 32,388; Ulster, 63,333; Warren, 26,641; Washington, 36,159; Wayne, 41,985; Westchester, 151,641; Mount Vernon, (city,) 32,854; New Rochelle, (city,) 27,554; Yonkers, (city,) 95,440; Wyoming, 26,073; Yates, 12,940; Onondaga Indian Reservation, 600.

The figures of population of some New Jersey cities are: Atlantic City, 55,247; Camden, 120,536; East Orange, 38,734; Orange, 30,579; Bayonne, 92,436; Hoboken, 85,247; Jersey City, 340,515; West Hoboken, 45,773; Trenton, 130,365; Perth Amboy, 61,159; Passaic, 78,423; Patterson, 135,472; Elizabeth, 105,107.

The population estimates, far from attempting to show actual populations, simply are improvised figures reached by considering the number of registrants in each subdivision as 9.32 per cent. of the population, since the total number registered—9,659,382—was 9.32 per cent. of the total estimated population, 103,635,300. The process resulted in large dummy population showings for cities with war industries where there has been a recent inflow of workmen without their families. Since the figures are based on the number of men available for military service, however, officials consider the estimates fair as basis for apportionment.

Pleas for exemption of any man need not be made by him, but may be entered by a wife, other dependent, employer, or any other third person, the Provost Marshal General's office explained in a statement. It also explained that any registered man absent from his home district need not return for physical examination, but might be ordered by his home board to be examined elsewhere.

Members of the House and Senate Military Committees will witness the drawing to select men for the national army. Secretary Baker said today that he or some other official of the War Department and not President Wilson, as has been suggested, would make the drawing. The Secretary took luncheon at the White House today, and is understood to have discussed arrangements for the draft with the President.

Names for national army cantonments in the Eastern Department of the army were announced today as follows:

Second division, Camp Long Island, (Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.)

Third division, Camp Wrightstown, (Wrightstown, N. J.)

Fourth division, Camp Admiral, (Annapolis Junction, Md.)

Fifth division, Camp Virginia, (Petersburg, Va.)

Mail, telegrams, express, and freight for the cantonments should be addressed by the camp designation, excepting that freight for Camp Long Island is still to be billed to Yaphank, L. I.

Naming the cantonments has been intrusted to the several departmental commanders.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR EXEMPTION BOARDS

Now Possible, Under Brig. Gen. Crowder's Ruling, to Have Six Use the Same One.

It was stated yesterday that it is probable that in the majority of instances public school buildings will be used as the examining headquarters of the 189 exemption boards appointed for this city. The ruling of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, that boards are not required to sit in the areas over which they have jurisdiction will make it possible, it was said yesterday, for as many as six boards to use one school building. Where public schools are not available other quarters will be used.

Meanwhile the Mayor's Committee on National Defense is acting as an unofficial clearing house for the boards. Philip J. McCook, the Director of the Mayor's Committee, pointed out that the boards are supposed to have their dealings with Washington through Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury at Albany.

"Many requests," said Mr. McCook, "are being made by the newspapers for the addresses of the headquarters of the various local exemption boards. With the approval of the Adjutant General I suggest that each local board as it obtains its headquarters immediately notify the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and in this way the news can be made quickly available for the public. We wish to point out that the work of registration in this city was done by volunteers, and that the task of making copies of registration cards and subdividing assembly district lists according to the new exemption divisions is an arduous one. The committee therefore suggests that the members of local exemption boards co-operate with the Assembly district boards of registration by obtaining volunteers who will immediately hand them complete copies in cases where all such must have been made, and sort and subdivide the cards according to the exemption divisions."

ANSWERS CONTRACT CRITICS.

Col. Littel Denies That Campbuilding Is Hurting Business.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — A statement denouncing published charges of immense profits in cantonment construction as ridiculous and "extremely pernicious" was issued tonight by Colonel I. W. Littel, in charge of cantonment building for the War Department.

"Under such headings as 'Government Hurting Business,' 'Disturbing the Labor Market,' &c.," said Colonel Littel, "a series of editorials and other items are appearing which are founded almost entirely upon falsehood, and the influence of which is extremely pernicious. They charge, in effect, that the contractors for the cantonments are paying more for material and for labor than is necessary, and that they may thereby increase the profits to themselves, which is figured upon the basis of a percentage on the cost of operation; and they imply that this office has taken no precautions and is doing nothing to prevent this deliberate fraud on the part of the contractors.

"Such articles are written either with a reckless disregard of truth or a deliberate purpose to hamper the Government in this work. The contractors for building cantonments were chosen with the greatest care. A provision is contained in each contract which prevents the contractor from making any departure from the standard rate of wages being paid in the locality where the work is being done without the consent and approval of the Government. The prices paid for the various materials which go into the construction must, by the terms of the contract, receive the approval of responsible representatives of the Government before any purchase is made.

"All material is carefully inspected both as to quality and amount and an accurate record of the hours of labor of every employe on the job is made by representatives of this office. Of course the call for approximately 100,000 men to build these cantonments must necessarily 'disturb the labor market' in the localities in which they are called. Some inducements must be offered employes to do this temporary rush work which in most cases must be done at a distance from their homes. Consequently an increase in wage is about the only method that can be employed to secure the necessary number of mechanics and laborers. However, it has rarely been found necessary to consent to the increase of wage more than 10 per cent. above the prevailing rate in any locality."

DRAFT OPPONENTS FREED.

Maryland Judge Holds Arguing Against Law Is Not Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11. — Judge John C. Rose in the United States Court today defined the limits to which citizens and aliens must confine themselves in their speech or actions concerning the laws and especially the war acts of Congress. At the conclusion of the case of the Government against Romanus Baker and Jacob Wilhide, both of Hagerstown, accused of conspiracy to cause young men to evade or violate the military draft law, he directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendants.

"Every man has a perfect right to any opinion he may see fit to form about any law that is proposed or about any law that is on the statute books," the Judge said. "Any man may do anything in itself lawful to secure the repeal of any law that is on the statute books. To that end he may make any argument that commends itself to his reason and judgment against the policy of any law, whether it be the law for selective draft or any other. And he is not answerable for the wisdom of his arguments. And he could not very well be put on trial even for the good faith of some of them.

"But there is one limit: So long as the law is the law it is the duty of every man to obey it and he may not under color or pretense of arguing against the wisdom of the law or of advocating its repeal do anything with intent to procure its violation."

BOARD DISMISSES LEVINE.

Teacher Who Refused to Register Is Unanimously Dropped.

Herman P. Levine, the teacher in Public School 160, Manhattan, who refused to register for the draft, was unanimously dismissed from the school system at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education.

The question of granting a license to Gaston A. Laffargue as instructor of French in the East Side Evening High School for the season of 1917-18 was referred to the By-Laws Committee. Mr. Laffargue has been in this country twenty years and holds a position in the City College. He has never renounced his allegiance to France. It was said yesterday that he had intended to become a citizen of the United States recently but did not do so because it might be inferred that such action was because of his appointment to the evening high school. His appointment was opposed by Thomas W. Churchill, John J. Keller, Isidore M. Levy, and John Greene on the ground that the Board of Education had adopted a rule that all teachers should be citizens of the United States. The By-Laws Committee will decide this point. The Board voted not to equip Public School 170 for use by the Julia Richman High School. It will ask for an appropriation to build a new edifice for that high school.

LONDON WELCOMES OUR EMBARGO ORDER

Glad to See the United States Undertaking the Vexed Problem of Rationing Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—American dispatches relative to the embargo on exports and details of the President's proclamation, furnished through the American Embassy here, have been studied with the keenest interest. While the press has generally refrained from discussing the move, London opinion is roughly divided into two classes. Both welcome the embargo as a means of tightening the blockade of Germany, but there is a difference in the reasons for their rejoicing.

One school of opinion is glad to see America tackling what has been one of the thorniest problems with which the British Foreign Office has had to deal—the rationing of neutrals—while the other school considers that, had the British blockade been made a real struggle hold on Germany, as they assert it might have been but for excessive tenderness in the Foreign Office, the war would already have been won.

There is ample scope for argument on either side, but as figures must be the basis of the discussion the general public is likely to leave the controversialists to fight it out among themselves, meanwhile according the heartiest approval to whatever measures America takes to prevent supplies reaching Germany through neutral doors.

Lord Robert Cecil, in view of his special position in the matter, refused to express any opinion regarding the embargo, although he made it quite clear that the British Government had no disposition to criticise the American action and was only desirous of placing at the disposal of Washington any information or experience it possessed. In pursuance of this idea it is probable that Washington received from London certain statistics bearing upon the pleas which Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been setting up in opposition to embargo proposals. The Foreign Office today furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a statement controverting that made recently by the Dutch Minister at Washington. The Minister, it was said, seemed to have been misinformed regarding his own Government's statistics, judging by his statement that the Netherlands sent a majority of its exports to England and only a minority to Germany. The Dutch official figures for the first three months of the year were: Butter exports, 1,845 tons to Germany, 53 tons to England; cheese, 10,996 tons to Germany, 3,404 tons to England; eggs, 3,443 tons to Germany, 392 tons to England.

It also was pointed out that the plea based on the need of German coal was not candid because there was plenty of English coal awaiting shipment to Holland if it had been sent for. The real reason that this English coal was not moved, it was asserted, was the Dutch fear of submarines, which was Germany's fault.

NEUTRALS MUST GIVE CARGO GUARANTEES

Can't Get American Supplies Without Pledging Not to Reship to Germany.

EXPORTS COUNCIL POLICY

Has Support of Hoover, McCormick, and Redfield—Will Expedite Coal to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was stated today on high authority that the United States Government would restrict the export of foodstuffs so that Germany would not obtain any benefit, and that neutral Governments which might aid Germany would have to show beyond doubt that they were not supplying the enemy as a result of products received from this country before licenses would be issued for shipments which they desired.

That policy, it was said, would be put into effect as soon as formal notice could be transmitted to the neutral Governments involved. In the meantime licenses for some shipments of foodstuffs may be granted, pending a readjustment of commerce, but the days of grace before drastic measures will be put into force will not be many.

It is said that this policy is advocated by a majority of the Exports Council, among them Herbert Hoover and Secretary Redfield, and by several of the members of the Advisory Board, including Vance McCormick, who will represent the Secretary of State. Mr. McCormick, according to a report here, was suggested for a post on the Advisory Board by President Wilson, although no confirmation of that report could be obtained. Mr. Hoover and Mr. McCormick both have the full confidence of the President, it was said, and would play a big part in determining the course to be followed.

Reports that great quantities of cotton were leaking into Germany through the Italian port of Genoa were received here today, and, it is said, were discussed in official circles. This will be made a matter of investigation.

Begins Issuing Licenses.

Several licenses were issued today by the Council, its first; some of them for foodstuffs for Scandinavian countries. None, however, was granted for the shipment to Denmark of meal cakes and other cattle fodder which, it has been held, are being used to produce fats which find their way to Germany.

Because of reports that there was much concern in Canada over the supposed danger of a coal shortage, this statement was authorized by Secretary Redfield:

"Secretary of Commerce Redfield today instructed the Division of Export Licenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to facilitate and expedite the licensing of coal shipments destined to Canada. Canada is suffering from a severe shortage of coal, and the fear has been expressed that a sudden cessation of coal shipments from this country by the Division of Export Licenses might result in serious hardship to Canadian consumers.

"Steps were taken at once to expedite the granting of licenses, for which a plan had already been filed with the Division of Export Licenses, and it was stated that there will be no interruption in the free flow of coal from this country to Canada when the President's export control proclamation becomes effective on July 15. Steps were taken to grant licenses both by mail and by telegraph in order to insure speed."

Licenses for Bunker Coal.

Every steamship leaving America after midnight on July 14 must have a license for the coal contained in her bunkers. This will apply to steamships bound for both foreign and coastwise ports. The Exports Council has decided first to take up the subject of coal, and no secret is made of the fact that it intends to use its power over the shipments of this commodity to make all neutral countries play fair with the Allies in connection with supplies they need.

The United States and England largely supply with coal the steamships that carry the commerce of the world. There are two kinds of coal that leave the United States—bunker coal, which is used by the steamships themselves, and export coal, which is carried as cargo. Every load of cargo coal after midnight, July 14, will have to be licensed—that is, the United States must know to whom it is consigned and the name of the ultimate consignee.

Members of the Exports Council say that nations which have a merchant marine, but are not making it do its full part in carrying traffic, will get no coal or other supplies from the United States. Information has reached the Exports Council that an Italian steamship company has in Genoa Harbor alone nineteen large steamships which could materially aid in transporting commerce, but that the company has decided to keep them idle rather than risk their destruction.

The Council will ask the Italian Government why these steamships are not working, and a polite intimation will be made that unless the Italian Government puts these steamships to the ocean trade Italy may find it difficult to get coal and other supplies from the United States.

The Council has full information from United States Consuls in all parts of the world as to other idle ships, and will take them up in their turn.

SEES A REAL BLOCKADE NOW.

The Temps Calls Our Embargo One of the Decisive Acts of the War.

PARIS, July 11.—The Temps, in an editorial on "The American Embargo," after giving statistics of the amount of products reaching Germany through neutral countries, says:

"The Allies, despite the patience of their diplomats and the vigilance of their navies, have failed to make the blockade sufficiently tight. A new measure was needed; the United States has now supplied it. By forbidding indirect assistance the United States has introduced a new and efficient condition. If the Allies firmly apply the principle, as public opinion strongly demands, President Wilson's proclamations will have been one of the decisive acts of the war."

DANISH PAPER IS ANGRY.

Denounces America's Course in Relation to Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—An article in a leading financial weekly paper, the Finans Tidende, runs:

"The news from America is becoming more and more alarming for neutrals. If the spirit of the press is shared by the Government at Washington, the position of neutral nations will be lamentable. The attacks made by the British and French press on the neutral politics of Denmark are thrown into the shade by the accusations which the American press are hurling at us.

"The reason for the ill-will shown by the United States toward Denmark must be sought in only the fact that the United States is not acquainted with our affairs. It is to be hoped that the Danish delegation, aided by the Swedish and Norwegian delegates, will succeed in removing the erroneous views held in leading circles.

"For a long time we have expected the difficulties of the Danish people to culminate with the frenzy of war reached its climax, but we certainly did not expect that America would cause us hardships which her allies spared us. America was protector of neutral countries as long as she herself stayed neutral.

"Has not Denmark upheld her neutrality with as much care as the United States? Not only toward Britain and Germany did we submit to regulations which the war substituted for previous international law, but we also gave in to America when international law was interpreted in a new and unknown manner.

"After having declared war on Germany, America demands of the neutrals that they shall stop trading entirely with one of the belligerents. She even goes so far as to wish to deprive neutrals of the goods necessary for the maintenance of normal consumption and their industrial life, but these States are thereby driven into a critical situation so much more so that famine and lack of fuel are threatening the population.

"President Wilson has spoken beautiful words about the struggle for right and humanity. How does this conform with the stand which America now takes against neutrals? Denmark does not wish to join in the conflict with Germany, into which America has thrown herself. She has the sole desire to maintain neutrality. What is America aiming at by her warfare against the neutrals?"

WORRIED OVER BUNKER COAL.

Steamship Companies Rush Their Applications for Licenses to Capital.

More than one hundred licenses were granted yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the export of foodstuffs and other merchandise. The applications were made under the terms of the espionage law. Several thousand inquiries of a miscellaneous character were made at the bureau. Some of these related to the probable action of the Government on shipments soon to be made to the European neutrals, including the Netherlands, Scandinavia, and Switzerland. Applications covering exports to these countries were as a rule referred to Washington for final decision.

Shippers of Canadian products through this port figured among the callers at the bureau. Exports of this kind via New York have been averaging around $1,000,000 a month for a long time, merchandise of this character including grain, war munitions, and other supplies wanted by England, but which could not be forwarded from Canadian ports owing to shortage of shipping. The callers were uncertain whether they would be obliged to take out export licenses for such shipments. Under the construction placed by the bureau upon the President's proclamation, it was held that, as the merchandise was of British origin, export licenses from here were not required.

One of the most pressing questions raised yesterday related to the allotments of bunker coal to be allowed steamships now in port and scheduled to sail out or after next Sunday, when the President's proclamation becomes effective. Many of the big steamship lines operating vessels out of this port reported that it was imperative that the ships' bunkers be replenished at once with fuel for voyages to Europe and elsewhere.

The representatives of the ocean transportation lines were advised to make out applications, which they did without delay. These were then telegraphed to Washington for approval. Washington will communicate direct with the steamship companies in granting licenses in order to save time.

"The export interests," Commercial Agent Barnaud said, "should understand clearly that export licenses are required only for the classes of foodstuffs and other products specifically mentioned by the President in his proclamation Many of the steamship companies have made this clear to exporters using their lines, but some of the ocean transportation companies have failed in the error of advising their customers that they should file applications for every kind of goods exported. This is a mistake, and has the effect of creating confusion and needless delay in sorting out the applications It should be emphasized most strongly that no applications for licenses should be filed except for those goods enumerated by the President."

Called Home as Exports Adviser.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—William H. Gale, former American Consul General at Munich, has arrived to take charge of the consulate here. Edward D. Winslow, Consul General here, has been summoned to Washington as an adviser on export problems.

NEW YORK CITY MENUS HIT.

Hotel and Restaurant Managers Plan Food Saving with Hoover.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—New York City's resturant and hotel managers met here today with Herbert Hoover and outlined a program of food conservation which they propose to put into operation to reduce food consumption in their establishments.

Some of the measures the hotels and restaurants will take include the reduction of the use of butter and bread, establishment of a war bread by mixing other materials with wheat flour, discouragement of the use of pork, lamb, veal, and young pig meat, institution of a wheatless day and a beefless day, discontinuance of free lunches, and reduction of garniture and the use of sugar.

Canada Moves to Conserve Food.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 11.—A nation-wide food conservation campaign was inaugurated today in Canada. W. S. Hanna, Food Controller, telegraphed to the Prime Ministers of all the Provinces asking them to name representatives to act with the food consumption control committee, which includes George Wright, a Vice President of the American and Canadian Hotel Keepers' Protection Association.

Porto Rico Registers 104,986 Men.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 11.—The total registration in Porto Rico under the selective draft law was 104,986, it was announced today. The registrations divided as follows: White, 78,275; colored, 24,605; aliens, 2,076; enemy aliens, thirty. No arrests or disturbances accompanied the registration.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Everywhere the same White Rock the safe water for travelers

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"THE manufacturer who overlooks or underestimates the advantages of advertising.... might as well abandon a macadamized boulevard for a rough mud road."

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UNLESS Shape is born in the Cloth and bred in the Bench-Work, it disappears—poof!—like dandelion fluff. You can't wear out, walk out or work out the shape of my Hot-Weather Suit to your measure at only $25.

Spring Suiting Ends At Sale Prices!

All my Light-Weight Spring Suiting Ends except Mohairs and strictly Hot-Weather Cloths tailored to your individual measure as follows: $25 Custom Suitings now $19.50; $30 Custom Suitings now $22.50; $35 to $45 Custom Suitings now $27.50.

United States Army Uniforms to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
35 Years On This Corner

Half-Yearly Sale
Stein-Bloch Smart Suits

$25 Stein-Bloch Suits.... now $18.75
$30 Stein-Bloch Suits.... now $24.75
$35 Stein-Bloch Suits.... now $28.75

CANDIED compliments would only belittle a Stein-Bloch Suit. It needs no honeyed flattery to lean on, because it stands on its 60 years' reputation. This is my Regular Twice-A-Year Sale. Only in July and January can you buy a Stein-Bloch Suit here below its full price.

These Suits are all this season's style-models and this season's materials.

These Suits are all precisely as represented, or your money will be refunded.

No charge for alterations, if needed.
Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Half-Yearly Sale
John David Metric Shirts

$1.50 Metric Shirts..... now $1.10
$2.00 Metric Shirts..... now $1.35
$2.50 Metric Shirts..... now $1.85
$3.50 Metric Shirts..... now $2.65
$5 Metric Shirts (Silk)..... now $3.85
$9, $8.50, $7.50 (Silk)..... now $6.45

CANDIED compliments would only belittle a Metric Shirt. Here's genuine praise. I have a letter on file from a customer who wrote me recently that his Metric Shirt at $1.75 gave him "better satisfaction than the custom-tailored shirts I have paid $5 and $8 for."

These Shirts are all this season's colorings, patterns, styles and materials.

Every neck-size and every sleeve-length.
Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

ITALIAN POSITIONS NOW OVERLOOK FOE'S

Disadvantages of the Ground Were Shifted to Austrian Side by Recent Offensive.

FRESH ADVANCE ON CARSO

Dolina Occupied and Fortified—Enemy Airmen Drop Bombs on a Defenseless Town.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—The General Staff has just issued its review of the Spring offensive and the results obtained, but one particular result was already plain to every soldier on the front: It was the wiping out and cleaning up of a score of ghastly positions where before the attack the Italians suffered under grievous disadvantage of ground.

Such were certain points of the San Marco hills east of Gorizia, where the Austrians could actually bowl their grenades down hill on the Italians. Also Hudilog on the Carso, where formerly Austrians and Italians lay within a few feet of each other among the ruins of massive stone cottages which are now a thousand yards behind our new line. But the greatest difference is, of course, above the Isonzo, where the new line was rushed up hill and now curves behind those crests whence two months ago the Austrians commanded the whole valley, but which now overlook the eastward slopes where the Austrians are intrenched.

Scarcely a week passes but they come thrusting up hill in an attempt to retake the lost ground. Their last attack was during Sunday night. The weather was in their favor, for toward midnight a succession of violent rainfalls drove over mountains and enabled them to go forward unperceived. The defense wire had been breached during the day by shellfire and a party was at work repairing it.

In the darkness the first detachment of the enemy, stealing up through a maze of boulders, was almost upon them, the thunder and thresh of rain drowning the noise of their approach, when a great blaze of lightning tore the night and one of the working party saw the gray shapes of men close at hand. His yell and the first shot from a sentry were almost simultaneous. The Austrians attacked forthwith, endeavoring to rush the slope in face of rifle fire. It was more than a routine raid, for they were in strength, and reserves were waiting below to follow the storming party. The reserves, however, never arrived, for a curtain of fire shut them out of the fight, and of the attackers there cannot have been a score who got away. Down hill sheer rifle fire did the trick in combination with the configuration of the ground, which for once gave the Italians just that advantage which the Austrians so long enjoyed.

The Austrians must hear a good deal of music of various kinds. Near Lutak I heard "God Save the King" played by a Russian band within easy earshot of the Austrians. Three days ago on this front, when the news arrived of the renewed Russian offensive, I heard a Bersaglieri band play the Russian anthem, while an Austrian gun, which lives in a railway tunnel and comes out for exercise in the evening, fired at the road as regularly as if beating time.

ROME, July 11.—The Austrian town of Dolina, northwest of Selo, on the Carso front, was occupied by Italian forces yesterday and fortified. The official Italian statement issued today says:

Yesterday our raiding parties made successful excursions into various parts of the enemy's front. In the Selz district the garrison of an enemy advanced post was surprised and destroyed.

On the Carso, northwest of Selo, Dolina, near our lines, was occupied and fortified.

Enemy artillery was particularly active on the Trentino front. Our guns replied. We also effectively disturbed the movement of troops and traffic on the Asiago Plateau and on the Carso front.

On the Asiago Plateau numerous enemy reconnoitring airplanes were repulsed by our fire and machines. This morning enemy airplanes made a brutal bombarding raid on Cividale, without being justified by any military reason. The only result was a few victims among the civil population and slight damage to some buildings.

PRINCE OF UDINE GRATIFIED.

Arriving in France, He Tells of Success of Italian Mission.

BORDEAUX, July 11.—The Prince of Udine, who, with the other members of the Italian Mission to the United States, has arrived in France, said today to a representative of the France de Bordeaux that the visit to the United States had been an entire success, adding:

"I am in a hurry to resume command of my torpedoboat destroyer, but I am glad to have been intrusted with the mission of carrying to the American people the homage of Italy, as Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani carried that of France. Heart to heart talks among the allies are necessary. There is no other way of colaborating for common victory. Our unforgetable reception from the Americans is a symbol of the resolution that unites the allied peoples."

Italian Crop Outlook Promising.

ROME, July 11.—Crop prospects in Italy are promising. Wheat everywhere is up to the average and in the South is unusually good. Potatoes, which have been planted in increasing quantities, are also good. Vines and olive trees are unaffected by disease, and barring injury from weather there should be an excellent vintage and an abundant crop of olives. Rice fields are also satisfactory. On the whole the situation, notwithstanding exceptional conditions and incidents due to the war, is most encouraging.

COURT TO INVESTIGATE MESOPOTAMIA FIASCO

Bonar Law Says Public Inquiry Will Determine Guilt for Failure at Kut.

LONDON, July 11.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman in the House of Commons, announced in the House this afternoon that a judicial inquiry would be held on the conduct of the persons impugned in the report of the British commission which investigated the Mesopotamia expedition and which was made public in a blue book issued June 26.

The court, Bonar Law said, would be composed of three officers and two persons holding high judicial rank. The case would be presented by law officers of the Crown and the proceedings so far as possible would be public. All the officers concerned, he said, had ceased to exercise any function in connection with the Government.

Bonar Law said the court of inquiry would not have power to impose punishment, but would report in the case of officers to the Army Council, which had that power. In the case of civilians, he added, the Government would consider the report of the court as binding.

The War Office tonight issued the following statement on the progress of operations in Mesopotamia:

A British column and airplanes have chastised effectively Turkish irregulars who had attacked a convoy.

Two German aviators, whose machines were destroyed by fire in the desert, surrendered. British armored cars are seeking two other Germans who were left behind.

The temperature has risen to 119 degrees in the shade.

The report of the commission which investigated the ill-fated Mesopotamian expedition apportioned chief responsibility for the surrender of Kut-el-Amara by the British on General Sir John Eccles Nixon, formerly in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia; upon the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, and up the Commander in Chief in India, General Sir Beauchamp Duff.

ALLIES AGREE IN BALKANS.

France and Great Britain, Not Russia, Called Conference in Paris.

PARIS, July 11.—It is now learned that the initiative in calling the Entente conference to meet in Paris, at the end of this month, for consideration of the Balkan situation came from France and Great Britain, and not from Russia.

The British and French authorities desired to consult with allied Governments in regard to the military situation on the Macedonian front and the best means of enabling the Greek people to work out their own problems. Consequently the attitude of the Russian Provisional Government, as set forth in the recent announcement at Petrograd, is quite in harmony with that of Russia's allies.

The conference will consider not only the question of the Balkans, but everything regarding the conduct of the war, according to Excelsior. The various Governments have not yet designated representatives.

The French Parliamentary Committee on Commerce decided this morning to make endeavors to secure American participation in future international parliamentary conferences, through the formation of an American committee to represent the United States.

The Russian announcement deprecated the enforced abdication of King Constantine of Greece, declared for the policy of non-interference with small nations and said that on account of the happenings in Greece Russia had declined to participate in the military expedition recently sent there.

BAR WAR CONTRACT STRIKES

Defense Council Providing for Governmental Mediation in Such Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A plan for adjusting labor difficulties in establishments working on Government contracts, under preparation by a special committee of the Council of National Defense, calls for a stipulation in contracts that labor troubles be left to some Government agency for adjustment.

Secretaries Redfield and Wilson of the Council of Defense and Daniel Willard and Samuel Gompers of the Advisory Commission compose the committee.

East and West.

British troops making triumphal entry into Bagdad pictured in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB THE GOEBEN

Also Hit the Turkish War Office in Daring Raid on Constantinople at Night.

FLIGHT AT LOW ALTITUDE

Machines Hover Over City Nearly Half an Hour — Several Ships Damaged.

LONDON, July 11.—An air raid on the enemy fleet off Constantinople was announced in a statement by the British War Office today. Bombs were dropped on the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben. The extent of the damage to the vessel is not given.

The War Office at Constantinople also was attacked and a direct hit was obtained by the British, who returned without casualties.

The announcement reads:

A report has been received from the Vice Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean that on the night of Monday a successful attack was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service against the Turkish-German fleet lying off Constantinople, in the Golden Horn. When the Goeben, surrounded by warships, including submarines, had been located an attack was made from a height of 800 feet. Direct hits were obtained on the Goeben and on other enemy ships near her. Big explosions took place on board of them and several fires were observed.

The War Office also was attacked and a direct hit was obtained. The enemy appeared to have been completely surprised, as until the bombs had been dropped no anti-aircraft batteries opened fire. Our force returned safely, without any casualties.

According to brief accounts of the bombing operation at Constantinople received here, the attack was one of the most successful of the kind carried out in the course of the war. The British aviators confined themselves to strictly military objectives. The airplanes were over the city nearly half an hour, carefully picking out their marks and descending to an altitude of less than 500 yards for the release of some of their bombs.

The Goeben, which recently has been annoyingly active against the Russians, was the centre of the attack, with an entirely satisfactory result, and it is safe to presume that she will be out of action for several months. The War Office, which occupies a commanding position on a hill and is visible from all directions, was also an easy target. Among the damaged enemy ships was a converted liner which was used as the headquarters of the German staff.

TO DIRECT SEA TRANSPORT.

Captain A. C. Baker of Navy Named as Aid to Pershing.

PARIS, July 11.—American Headquarters today announced the appointment of Captain Asher C. Baker, U. S. N., as Director of Overseas Transportation and Naval Representative to the Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.

A military mission composed of officers of the operations department, after completing a tour of the French and British fronts, held a conference last evening and discussed the relative feasibility of the French and British steel helmets for use by the American troops.

The medical mission has determined that it will be necessary for each division of the army to have initial supplies of medical stores aggregating 4,700 tons. The American Army will adopt a system similar to that of the British, with reserve supplies stored behind the front and the field hospitals where major operations will be performed situated further back.

The Americans, it is stated, will develop to the fullest extent possible the British system of transporting the wounded with all speed directly back to the base hospitals with minimum interruption of the transfer.

The medical mission, it is announced, has decided to use the method of anaesthesia employed by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland.

ENGAGE 13 ENEMY FLIERS.

5 British Machines Down 5 Germans—Lose One of Their Number.

LONDON, July 11.—The Admiralty announces that while on patrol today five naval machines met and engaged a formation of ten albatross scouts and three large two-seated machines southwest of Nieuport.

"Three enemy scouts were driven down completely out of control," the report adds, "while two others were driven down. One of our machines is missing."

American Flier Slowly Recovering.

Corporal James Norman Hall, an American member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, who was badly wounded on June 21 in an encounter with eight German airplanes, is slowing recovering, according to a cablegram received yesterday by Curtis W. Coe, a close friend. Hall received a bullet wound in one lung and another on his forehead.

STATE TROOPS TO PARADE.

Citizens to Have Opportunity to See the Guard Before Leaving.

ALBANY, July 11.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York State Division of the National Guard, after a conference with Governor Whitman today, announced that the Governor had approved a plan for parades of all organizations of the guard in the State, immediately prior to their departure for Federal camps in the South. In every city of the State where a National Guard organization exists today, and especially in New York City, where 18,000 troops are located, citizens will have an opportunity to see just how the New York State soldiers look upon their entrance into the service of the country.

The guard will be mobilized into the Federal service on July 15, and, according to unofficial advices from Washington, they will go to Spartanburg, S. C., on or about Aug. 5. The parade will be held when it is most convenient for the troops, between those dates.

General O'Ryan said that it had already been decided to send 2,000 State troops directly to Camp Whitman, at Beekman, immediately upon their being mobilized. They will consist of the Fifteenth Infantry of New York, the Fourth Field Hospital of New York, the Fourth Ambulance Company of Syracuse, and the division trains of New York City. All of the other National Guard organizations will be kept at their home armories until orders come from Washington for their departure for the South.

AVIATION SCHOOL LIST CUT.

Plattsburg Will Send Only Twenty Men to Cambridge, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 11.—Instead of twenty-five aviators selected last week to go to the ground aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ten men from each camp here will report for instruction next Monday. The delay in detailing men to Cambridge, it is said, is due to the congestion there. The revised list of men who are ordered to Cambridge follows:

New York Regiment—Roy Platon, First Company, 19 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn; A. E. Griffiths, Second Company, 375 Degraw Street, Brooklyn; Arthur L. Tait, Second Company, 434 Riverside Drive, New York; Walter B. Chalaire, Fifth Company, 1,275 Lexington Avenue, New York; Second Lieutenant Edwin Mott, U. S. R., Fifth Company, 344 East Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn; J. R. Dunlap, Jr., Sixth Company, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York; Stephen Bonsal, Jr., Ninth Company, 51 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York; Gerald V. Carroll, Ninth Company, 110 West 183d Street, New York; Louis F. Plummer, Ninth Company, New Rochelle; A. F. Seaver, Ninth Company, 1,038 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn.

New England—Second Lieutenant Chaplin, First Company, Norwichtown, Conn.; Roger W. Rowland, First Company, Springfield, Mass.; H. L. Eddy, Second Company, New Britain, Conn.; Edward F. Hollander, Third Company, Providence, R. I.; A. M. Drury, Fourth Company, Northampton, Mass.; Francis E. Carleton, Fifth Company, Lawrence, Mass.; A. J. Downey, Fifth Company, Boston; C. Sanford, Sixth Company, Skowhegan, Me.; L. A. Hamilton, Ninth Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; R. A. Bush, Ninth Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

Colonel T. G. Donaldson, Inspector General's Department, Governors Island, made a visit of inspection at the camp today and seven Canadian officers, instructors at the Officers Training Corps at McGill University, Montreal, visited the camp in an unofficial capacity.

By the order of Colonel Wolf all men must be able to swim before leaving camp. Swimming classes will be held for beginners between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Both New York and New England artillery organizations spent the whole day with the three-inch guns. Rivalry among gun crews was introduced by timing them in their loading operations.

Naturalized Russians and Poles in the training camp will be called to headquarters tomorrow and urged to write to friends and relatives in Russia, explaining why the United States entered the war and pointing out the benefits Russia will receive by remaining in active co-operation with the Allies. This is in accordance with a scheme of a society recently formed in St. Louis for that purpose and has the sanction of the United States Government.

PRESS ALLOWED AT FRONT.

Many Applications for 15 Correspondents' Places with Our Troops.

PARIS, July 11.—The knowledge that the United States Government had decided to accredit fourteen or fifteen newspaper men to the permanent headquarters behind the French front has led to a veritable flood of applications from would-be correspondents to be allowed to go with the troops. It was said at the press department of headquarters today that fully 100 such requests had been received, including one for an actress, who pleaded to be allowed to sing to the soldiers.

A majority of these applications have come from persons without genuine newspaper connections and who have no intention or desire to do serious correspondence, even did they receive permission to accompany the troops, for in most of the cases they have been actuated solely by novelty or the notoriety to be acquired by the experience.

The first three correspondents accredited will leave Friday morning and will be followed in from ten to fourteen days by the others, when arrangements will have been completed for housing the men and for extending facilities for observing the troops in training. The group includes several men who have acted as correspondents during the present war.

HOBOKEN REFUSES TO CLOSE UP EARLY

Rejects Army Officer's Request to Shut Up River Front Saloons at 10 P. M.

DEFIES THREAT OF FORCE

Adopts Midnight Rule for the City at Large and Forbids River Front Sunday Sales.

The request of Brig. Gen. N. M. Wright that saloons on the Hoboken waterfront should be closed at 10 P. M. was finally refused yesterday, after eight days of argument, by the Hoboken City Commissioners, who defied the threat of the army to force the closing of the saloons if the city authorities did not take the action requested. The Commissioners, however, did vote to close all saloons throughout the city from midnight to 6 A. M., and gave orders to saloonkeepers along the waterfront that they should keep their places closed from midnight of Saturday to 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

The New Jersey State law requires that all saloons shall be closed from midnight of Saturday until 6 A. M. Monday, but side-door business is the rule and not the exception in many urban communities. Nearly 200 Hoboken saloon keepers attended the meeting of the Commissioners at which the ruling was made. Mayor Patrick R. Griffin told the waterfront liquor dealers that he would expect their co-operation in keeping closed on Sundays, and thereby reaching a solution of the liquor problem "which should be to the satisfaction of the military authorities."

Mayor Griffin announced on Tuesday that orders to close at 10 o'clock would be issued in accordance with the army's request, but after consultation with Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, who gave his opinion that the military authorities had no jurisdiction over the liquor business of the city, he revoked this decision.

Mayor Griffin had the City Clerk read his correspondence with the army authorities, in which they set forth their complaint as to disturbances which had taken place in the river-front saloons, and then announced the opinion of the Corporation Attorney that the army's threats were empty.

"The Commissioners are determined, however," he said, "that the liquor business shall be regulated to some extent in the interest of the business itself. We can't enforce the closing at 10 o'clock in one part of the city and closing at midnight in another, but we cannot get along without strict regulation of the liquor traffic along the waterfront."

In conclusion, Mayor Griffin said, after further discussion of the liquor problem: "We are going to take a chance and fix the hour of closing at midnight throughout the city. If we are to manage this we expect the co-operation of the saloonkeepers and the positive closing of all riverfront saloons throughout Sunday. If you will do your bit we will do ours."

Christopher Bobbe, President of the Hoboken Innkeepers' Association, promised that the members of his organization would co-operate with the Commissioners, and said that any violator of the regulation should be punished severely. He further said that if the closing hour had been fixed at 10 o'clock he did not believe it would have been possible for the saloon men to continue business.

In accordance with the action taken by the city authorities earlier in the day, every saloon in Hoboken closed at midnight last night and the city was "bone dry."

PUSHING AVIATION BILL.

House May Pass It This Week—Air Secrets Closely Guarded.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Administration's Aviation bill, making great increases in the army air service, will be reported from the Military Committee on Friday and probably passed in the House on Saturday.

The House Military Committee agreed today to reopen its hearings tomorrow to hear Secretary Baker on the general policies involved in the aviation program.

Details of the program, including the type of machines to be built, are being carefully guarded. The committee sessions are executive and every effort will be made to keep vital information out of the debate.

Urge Control of Paper Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—Resolutions urging the Federal Trade Commission to take over and operate the American Print Papers mills and thus reduce the price to the press were adopted today by the National Editorial Association in annual convention here.

BRITISH DRIVEN OVER YSER RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

sitions on the Nieuport front yesterday at 7:45 P. M. Owing to the concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery fire, the defenses in the dunes section near the coast were leveled, and this sector was isolated by the destruction of bridges across the River Yser. The enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions here on a front of 1,400 yards and to a depth of 600 yards, thus reaching the right bank of the River Yser near the sea.

Further south, opposite Lombaertzyde, after gaining temporarily some of our advanced positions, the enemy was driven back to his own lines by a counterattack.

The official report last night reads:

The extreme intensity of the enemy's artillery fire on the Nieuport front has now diminished. Our artillery continues active.

The enemy attacked our advance posts east of Monchy-le-Preux this morning on a front of about 800 yards and succeeded in pressing some of them back very slightly.

An attempt by the enemy to rush one of our posts northwest of Lens early this morning was driven off, one wounded prisoner remaining in our hands.

Bad weather yesterday prevented any aerial activity on either side until evening. During the night we bombed two enemy airdromes. All our machines returned safely.

1,250 British Captured.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—More than 1,250 prisoners have been taken by the German Marine Corps in the Yser district of Belgium, Army Headquarters announced today.

The announcement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the dunes sector marine corps detachments, experienced fighters of the marine infantry, after methodical and effective artillery preparation, stormed the defensive establishments situated between the coast and Lombaertzyde, which had been strongly fortified by the French and which a short time back were taken over by the British. The enemy was driven back over the Yser and more than 1,250 prisoners, including 27 officers, were brought in. The British losses in the heavily shelled terrain between the sea and the river were very high. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

Once again, in spite of a heavy storm, our airmen appreciably contributed to the complete success of the day in a most efficient manner.

On account of rainy weather the other armies on the western front engaged in only moderate fighting. Reconnoitring enterprises by Saxon, Rhenish, and Guard troops near Rheims, east of the Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle, gave good results.

The supplementary official statement issued tonight reads:

In the west there was greatly increased artillery activity.

French Repel Small Attack.

PARIS, July 11.—The Germans made an attack last night in the Woevre, north of Flirey. This afternoon's official statement says they were repulsed.

The afternoon statement follows:

The artillery fighting was rather spirited north of Jouy, in the region of Sapigneul and in Champagne. We repulsed two surprise attacks on outposts. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting continued to be very heavy in the sector of Hill 304. In the Woevre the Germans delivered an attack against our positions north of Flirey. After a severe combat the enemy was ejected entirely from part of a trench in which he had gained a footing.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The War Office issued the following statement tonight:

The day was marked by quite violent artillery actions in the region of Panthéon, in various sectors south of Moronvilliers and near Hill 304.

CANADIAN PATROLS BUSY.

Nocturnal Visits to No Man's Land Near Lens Highly Exciting.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 11.—Determined pressure against the defenses of the Germans in the vicinity of the City of Lens continues daily. Necessarily it is of a sort that must be exercised methodically. To send large bodies of assaulting troops into the mass of wrecked houses and mining works which now constitute "No Man's Land" might result in the carrying of a few hundred yards of shapeless ruins, but the price that would be exacted by enemy machine guns would be far greater than the new ground won could possibly be worth.

The least costly mode of advance is gradual encroachment upon "No Man's Land" by patrols, which occupy wrecked houses here and there during the night and, after a sufficient number had been secured, form a fairly continuous advanced line. This style of preparatory fighting brings into action the scouting faculties of a large proportion of Westerners in the battalions holding the lines at present. An incident which occurred the other night illustrates their methods.

A party of ten men, with a Lieutenant in command, went out to examine an isolated row of miners' houses in front of their own lines. The enemy was so near that no light was possible save that of the moon, which emerged at times from behind heavy clouds. Under these conditions the party went to work in pairs, groping their way through unfamiliar ruins and seeking for signs of occupancy.

The Lieutenant and two of his men were in one of the houses when sounds outside warned them of the coming of a considerable body of Germans. Taking shelter where the shadows were deepest these three Canadians lay hidden while more than forty of the enemy passed through the house in which they lay. The Germans were apparently on the way to a rendezvous for a raiding party, for they went out in the direction of the Canadian front.

Collecting his little party the Lieutenant sent a man back to warn their comrades in the Canadian trench. Then he and the remainder of the scouting party followed the enemy, stalking them so successfully that they got within bombing distance undiscovered. The crash of bombs falling among them was the first intimation to the Germans that they had been seen. They ran pell-mell, and some of them were badly hurt, judging from the outcry. Fighting of that sort appeals strongly to the young fellows from Canada, whose life at home is often perilous and full of adventure.

Another exploring party in the area to the south of the Souchez River came in last night from "No Man's Land" and reported the destruction of a trench mortar which the enemy had installed in a house from which it could have been used during the hours of darkness with serious results to the men in the Canadian front line.

Similar raids and sorties are taking place all along the line in the Lens sector, from Loos to Mericourt.

DOUBTS GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Major Moraht Says It Is Impossible to Concentrate Enough Troops.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, asks in a press article whether the moment has arrived for an offensive by Germany, and concludes that for the present one is inadvisable.

All Germany, he says, longs to hear the charging yell of the German armies in a big drive, but it is doubtful whether the necessary numerical superiority can be concentrated against any particular front to push an offensive through to real success.

Partial success, Major Moraht says, is costly and useless, and the General Staff, therefore, is well advised in not attempting a big attack on the western front.

FRENCH REVENUE GROWS.

Indirect Tax Receipts for June Show a Gain of $25,800,000.

PARIS, July 11. — Receipts of the French Government from indirect taxes in June were 129,000,000 francs more than those in the preceding month, and 91,000,000 francs more than the receipts of the same month in a normal year.

Deducting 70,000,000 francs received from duties on imports, which include war material, the difference in favor of last month over the same month in normal years still is 21,000,000 francs.

The first six months of 1917 show receipts of 640,000,000 francs more than the total for the same period last year and 387,000,000 francs more than that for six months in a normal year.

DEMANDS ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Premier Ribot Says France Will Not Admit a Plebiscite.

PARIS, July 11.—Premier Ribot, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, presided over by ex-Premier Clemenceau, declared with reference to Alsace-Lorraine:

"We have an imprescriptible right over Alsace-Lorraine, which has been torn from us by force. We cannot admit a plebiscite. That is the opinion of the entire Government in which M. Albert Thomas fully agrees."

(M. Thomas, member of the War Council and Minister of Munitions, has just returned from a visit to Petrograd.)

Germans Bombarding Furnes.

HAVRE, July 11, (via Paris.—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

During the night the Germans continued to bombard Furnes. Today the usual artillery action occurred along the whole front, notably before Ramscapelle, Dixmude and Hetsas.

Aviator Who Shelled Krupp's Safe.

PARIS, July 11.—Sergeant Major Antoine Paillard, one of the French aviators who participated in the bombardment Friday of the Krupp factory at Essen, and who failed to return, has landed safely in Holland.

Benjamin Franklin says: "Many a little makes a mickle"

Thrift

A checking account is an important aid in promoting *thrift*. It encourages businesslike methods in regulating personal expenditures and furnishes a definite record of business transactions, while the cancelled checks serve as the best receipts for payments.

We believe in encouraging the small account to grow, and welcome accounts of $200. or more.

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A Book for Your Summer Holiday

Confessions Of a War Correspondent

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD

A "war book" that is not of the ordinary sort. It deals with the lighter side of the great contest,—the individual heroes, the personal dangers — not with battles, strategy or war aims. There are anecdotes of men who endured, of spies, of a man who turned his back on his intention of becoming a deserter and who became a hero instead. This is the sort of book which Mr. Shepherd has written and which you will want to read.

$1.00

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Club Cocktails are always right.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, The

Annual Sale of Men's Oxfords

¶ Every Oxford in our regular stock is included in this event at a reduced price. They are all made over comfortable, dressy lasts, for men who are in the habit of wearing only the best of footwear. The leathers include medium and dark Russia Calfskin; Black Calfskin; Genuine Imported Pigskin; Black and Ko-Ko Color Vici Kidskin; White Buckskin; White Canvas; and combinations of Russet and White Buckskin for sports wear.

Oxfords....formerly $5.00....now $3.95
Oxfords....formerly $6.00....now $4.95
Oxfords....formerly $7.00....now $5.95
Oxfords....formerly $8.50....now $6.95
Oxfords....formerly $10.00....now $7.85

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

For Sport

Everything from a Baseball, or a Tennis Racquet, to a Row Boat or a complete line of sundries for the autoist.

And every article is of standard quality, for we never handle "the other kinds."

Here are examples of Greenhut value-giving in the Sporting Goods Department:

$5 Tennis Racquets Special at $2.95

Discontinued lines purchased underprice from one of the best known tennis racquet manufacturers in America. You will find that these compare favorably with any $5 racquet on the market. (Quantity limited, so come early.)

Tennis Racquets for Children

$1 and $1.50 Tennis Racquets—odds and ends of a manufacturer's sample line; choice, at..... 75c

Racquet Presses—at..... 65c

Tennis Balls—Wright and Ditson or Spalding Championship; dozen..... $4.25

Marking Tape—complete set of tapes, pins and staples for double courts; per set..... $3.50

Lawn Swings

Four-Passenger Lawn Swings—"Our Fountain," with backs adjustable to any position; at..... $5.50

"Our Excelsior" Four-Passenger Swings—at..... $4.75

Tents

Special purchase before the advance in price of duck took place made possible this offering:

WHITE DUCK TENTS

7x7—at $6
7x9—at $7.50
9x9—at $8.50
9½x12—at $10.50
12x14—at $15.50
14x16—at $21.50
16x20—at $28.50

Couch Hammocks

Specially priced as follows:

Regularly $8.25; at $6.50
Regularly $14.75; at $12.50
Regularly $22 to $24.75; at $18.50
Regularly $27.50; at $22.50

Iron Stands for Couch Hammocks—at $3.25 and $4.50
Awnings—at $3.50 to $10
Pillows—at $1.75
Stands for Couch Hammocks—at $3.50 and $4.50

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today

THE KNABE has a charm of its own. It is not merely a good instrument of sound workmanship—it is more. A living and breathing art has endowed the Knabe with soul and distinctive individuality.

The *Tone* of the Knabe makes it "The World's Best Piano"

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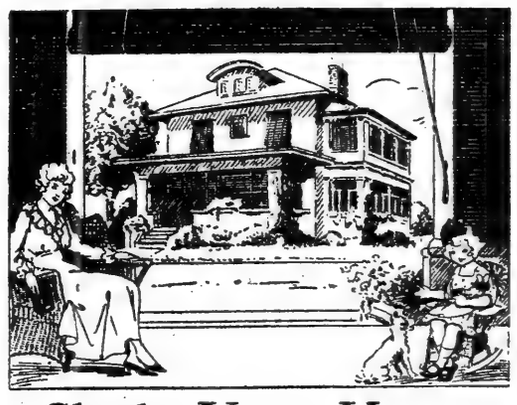


Shade Your Home With Aerolux Screens

You have three methods by which you can enjoy the comforts of a cool, breezy, summer porch. You can wait till the sun goes down, you can plant a few trees next Arbor Day and wait until they grow up, or you can go down to Gimbels and get a few Aerolux Porch Shades. (The last, by all means.)

Don't forget to bring your measurements with you.

Aerolux Wide Slat
Colors, Brown or Green

4 foot wide.....$1.90 each
5 foot wide.....$2.60 each
6 foot wide.....$3.25 each
7 foot wide.....$3.35 each
8 foot wide.....$3.85 each
9 foot wide.....$4.50 each
10 foot wide.....$5.00 each
12 foot wide.....$7.00 each

Aerolux Narrow Slat
Colors, Brown or Green

3 foot wide.....$1.75 each
4 foot wide.....$2.50 each
5 foot wide.....$3.15 each
6 foot wide.....$3.75 each
7 foot wide.....$4.50 each
8 foot wide.....$4.85 each
9 foot wide.....$5.75 each
10 foot wide.....$6.50 each
12 foot wide.....$8.25 each

Green Painted Japanese Screens

Narrow Slat
4 foot wide.....$1.40 each
6 foot wide.....$2.10 each

Wide Slat
6 foot wide.....$3.00 each
10 foot wide.....$5.10 each

GIMBELS UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Sixth Floor

LUTHERANS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY

Nebraska Council of Defense Says They Have Made "Treasonable Utterances."

PROFESSORS ARE ACCUSED

State University Faculty Members Are Said to Have Influenced Students Against War.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11. — Anti-war activities in Nebraska, which, in the opinion of the State Council of Defense, tend to give aid and comfort to Germany, were disclosed by the council in a statement it issued today, charging leaders of the Lutheran Church and certain professors in the State University with "treasonable utterances" and "disloyal activities."

The statement, it is explained, was issued only after "the most solemn and serious investigation and consideration." It is based upon reports from every section of the State and upon hundreds of letters from patriotic men, many of whom say they have lost thousands of dollars because they would not "tamely submit to pro-German influences."

Specifically it is charged that bankers who invested in Liberty Loan bonds have been threatened with withdrawal of deposits; that the sale of war bonds has been actively opposed; that Red Cross relief work has met an alarming antagonism; that the Lutheran Church has failed to take a single step toward organizing for war relief work, and its "conspicuous representatives" have shown marked partiality for the German cause; that certain professors at Nebraska University have been guilty of disloyal utterances, and that there are communities where the sympathies of the people are with Germany.

Prominent Lutheran churchmen here said the council should have confined its denunciation to "German Lutherans." German Lutherans who were alleged to be in sympathy with Germany would not discuss the charges.

Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska, who has been active in patriotic relief work and has taken part in the campaign for recruits, would not be quoted, but it is known he has strongly disavowed utterances of several professors whose pro-German remarks have caused dissensions at the University. Some time ago students protested that some of their professors were saying, "This is not our war and we will not fight because we do not know what it is all about." When complaint was made to Chancellor Avery, it is understood there were some conferences with professors, at which the Chancellor, who was then urging the students to enlist, let it be known in emphatic language such doctrines must not be heard in university class rooms.

The Council of Defense in its statement says:

"Perhaps never in history has it been deemed necessary by a public body to single out by name a great church or organization and appeal to the patriotism of its members to offset and check the dangerous tendencies of many of the conspicuous representatives of that organization. Because of the reliable reports that may be said to come from every section of Nebraska—and come by the hundreds—it is necessary that the council make such an appeal with respect to the organization known as the Lutheran Church. Depending upon the American patriotism of the men and women who comprise the Lutheran Church membership the council makes this appeal to them to put a check upon the un-American activities of some of their conspicuous and influential representatives."

The statement is signed by Lieut. Gov. Edgar Howard, Acting Governor, and the other members of the council.

ACCUSES CURTIS COMPANY.

The Federal Trade Commission Charges Unfair Business Practices.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Formal complaint against the Curtis Publishing Company was made today by the Federal Trade Commission, charging unfair business practices and stifling of competition by refusing to sell its publications to dealers handling competitors' publications.

The company publishes several magazines, including the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal. Its officers were ordered by the commission to appear Aug. 23 to show cause why they should not be directed to cease the practices complained of.

Allegations on which the Trade Commission's complaint was brought were made by the Pictorial Review Company, which charges that the Curtis Company used the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies' Home Journal, and the Country Gentleman to hamper the sale of the Pictorial Review Magazine. A suit brought by the Pictorial Review Company in the New York courts recently, which sought an injunction restraining the Curtis Company in its alleged unfair practices, was dismissed by the court.

MEDIATORS SETTLE STRIKE.

Employes of National Conduit and Cable Company Get Increase.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 11.—Through the mediation of Michael J. Regan of the State Labor Bureau and President Thomas Goodwin of this village, the strike at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company was settled this afternoon, the men winning an increase of 3 cents an hour, but getting no shorter day.

Mr. Regan and President Goodwin undertook to settle the strike a few days ago, and visited the Superintendent of the plant, but, meeting with no success there, made an appointment with President Edward S. Pirout for today. At the meeting the strike was settled. The strike began a week ago last Monday, when the machinists went out. The strike crippled half of the plant and put about 2,000 men out of work.

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO QUELL THE I. W. W.

Secretary Baker Orders Western Commander to Communicate with Washington's Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Baker, acting on an appeal from Governor Lister of the State of Washington, who represented the conditions due to I. W. W. activity as very bad in that State, took steps tonight to send Federal troops to North Yakima, Wenatchee, Ellenburg, and Cle Elum. The Governor telegraphed Secretary Baker that it was feared that the I. W. W. would destroy crops and blow up irrigation reservoirs upon which this apple-growing country depends for water.

Secretary Baker telegraphed to General Liggett, commanding the Western Military Department, with headquarters at San Francisco, to get into communication with Governor Lister and furnish any assistance he desired.

The Secretary of War has been informed that in Northern Idaho, a large part of Montana, especially the Butte region; practically all of the States of Washington and Arizona, and scattered communities in Oregon and California, the I. W. W. is paralyzing industry and terrifying labor. Many lumber camps have been compelled to close. Some mines have suspended; more are threatened. And now the I. W. W. has invaded the agricultural districts, organizing farm laborers and employees of related industries and intimidating laborers who refuse to join their organization.

The I. W. W. organization is opposed to the war with Germany. It has made the question of wages the pretext for its present activities. Its program calls for the destruction of industries until capital surrenders.

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 11.—Forty-two Industrial Workers of the World, rounded up by Home Guards after they were brought here by armed guards who had failed in attempting to deport the men from Jerome into California at Needles, armed Californians driving the agitators back into Arizona, were released today by order of Governor Thomas E. Campbell. County authorities exacted pledges from the men that they would leave this district. Some said they would return to Jerome.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 11.—The mine owners and striking copper miners in the Globe-Miami district are apparently deadlocked, but United States troops, mounted deputies, and home guards are in control of the situation.

Governor Campbell was warned today that he would be held responsible for the safety of I. W. W. leaders who were deported from Jerome and Mohav County, in a telegram from the I. W. W. Executive Committee of the Globe-Miami district.

Governor Campbell's reply to what he characterized over the long-distance telephone tonight as an "impudent message" read:

"If I receive another expression of that kind I will treat it as an intimidation of my executive action and will hold those who send it responsible accordingly."

ELLENSBURG, Wash., July 11.—Federal troops stationed near here today arrested between fifty and sixty Industrial Workers of the World, charged with interfering with crop harvesting and logging, in violation of the Federal statutes.

The men will be brought to Ellensburg and placed in a stockade.

HOLD BARON GUERSDORFF.

Toledo Police Arrest German as a Suspected Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 11.—In the arrest of a man giving the name of Captain Baron Einrich Rolph von Guersdorff police and Federal agents say they have a spy suspect of more than ordinary importance. He has admitted, the police say, that he escaped from a detention camp in Quebec and had been arrested in Cleveland and also at New Orleans on a charge of smuggling ammunition across the Mexican border.

A suit case filled with clippings from German newspapers relate how Guersdorff assaulted a Canadian Sheriff, donned the latter's clothes and badge and escaped to this side of the international line.

Federal agents say they learned today that Guersdorff had been here two weeks, and had visited most of the factories making munitions. Although well dressed he is out of funds, and when arrested said he was waiting for a friend who owed him some money.

The Federal officers say they have reason to believe that Baron Guersdorff is the man who telephoned Alfred G. Vanderbilt eighteen months ago, warning him not to sail on the Lusitania on its ill-fated voyage.

Bars Germans from Ferries.

Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy has extended the waterfront order to bar all enemy aliens from traveling on ferries, excursion boats, and fishing steamers passing United States forts or through the upper and lower bays.

Enlist Jewish Youth for Charity.

In its efforts to meet the vastly increased cost of maintaining its dependent institutions, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies is to start a campaign for support among the Jewish youth of New York City. Under the direction of Sam Lewisohn, Chairman of the Young Men's Committee of the Federation, which has its headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, an effort will be made to obtain at least 10,000 Jewish young men as contributing members of the federation. The campaign is to be divided into districts taking in the Jewish youth of the east side, west side and the Bronx."

Russian Commission.

Fine photographic reproduction of arrival of Russian Commission at City Hall, and other pictures in connection with the visit, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

FEAR OF EXPOSURE LED GERMAN TO DIE

Timmerscheidt, Teuton Representative, Had False Naturalization Papers.

KNOWN BY SECRET SERVICE

Department of Justice Is Investigating Other Cases—Several Men Are Under Suspicion.

When Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of the Foreign Department of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., brokers of this city, and representative of important German interests, threw himself out of a window of his apartment at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street, last Thursday, he knew the Department of Justice was investigating his papers as a citizen of the United States, and that there was reason to suppose they would be found to have been procured through fraud. These facts were learned yesterday, together with the statement that the citizenship papers of other naturalized Germans, some of them well known, were undergoing similar scrutiny. For obvious reasons details were withheld, but there were said to have been discoveries opening a new and interesting perspective on German activities in this country. Violations of various kinds, some of them said to be unintentional, but none the less serious, were believed to have been uncovered, with the result that some Germans who have been enjoying the protection and privileges of citizens may find themselves reclassified as aliens.

In the case of Timmerscheidt, which is important because it is said to resemble other cases being investigated, the violation said to have been discovered was that, instead of residing continuously within the United States for five years immediately preceding his application for second papers, as required by the naturalization laws and regulations, he was living all of that time in Berlin and China, and was engaged in carrying on the work of his German employers. Seriousness is added to the case because at the time Timmerscheidt made application for citizenship he was accompanied by two witnesses who fulfilled the legal requirement by swearing that he had maintained his residence in this country. These witnesses are employed by an important New York brokerage and banking house, and one of them said he did not know he was doing wrong by so swearing. Timmerscheidt, he said, was ardently opposed to Germany in the war, although employed by a bank closely affiliated with the Imperial Government. Moreover, while abroad, Timmerscheidt had always "said he was an American," and had retained some of his interests here. The employe therefore thought, he said, that the requirement of continuous five-year residence had been complied with.

Timmerscheidt, it was said, might have suspected that this view of the case was not shared by the Federal agents, and the fact that the punishment for fraud in obtaining citizenship may be five years in prison and $1,000 fine, might have had something to do with his committing suicide. Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation for the New York District, admitted that other of his acts were being investigated.

The records on file with the Federal authorities show that Timmerscheidt obtained his second papers and was admitted to citizenship on Dec. 12, 1914, less than four months after the beginning of the war. At the time he obtained these papers, the records show, he swore he had resided continuously in the United States since 1906, and that for a part of this time he had lived at Plainfield, N. J. He gave his New York address as 304 West Seventy-eighth Street, which was actually the home of a friend. Then followed the deposition of the two witnesses, who swore they had known Timmerscheidt since 1908, and that he had, to their knowledge, lived in the United States for the time required by the Naturalization laws. This law is as follows:

It shall be made to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of the residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution, shall be required, and the name, place of residence, and occupation of each witness shall be set forth in the record.

Other information obtained from Timmerscheidt and the witnesses by the Federal agents and set down in the record was that he had taken out his first papers in 1907, a year after he came to the United States from Germany; that he had married in England in 1897, and had three children. The only mention of his having been out of the country was that "petitioner has also been in Europe on two occasions for a short visit." The application for citizenship was made in the United States District Court here, and was granted after the German agent and the two witnesses had been questioned by representatives of the Department of Labor, Naturalization Service.

In contrast to what was set forth in this application, officials of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have positively asserted that Timmerscheidt left their employ in 1909 to accept a position with the Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin. Later he became manager of the Hongkong branch of the German Asiatic Bank, which is said to be closely related to the Imperial Government, and remained in Hongkong until the war broke out. Then he returned to New York City, as the representative of the German Asiatic Bank, having been out of the country continuously for five years, instead of in it, as required by the law.

There are still many features connected with his activities in New York City from then on which have not been explained to the satisfaction of the public, but it was learned from an official of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. yesterday that for some time before he slashed the veins in his wrist and then, impatient at the slow death, threw himself out of the window, he had been in daily fear of arrest.

"On the day before Timmerscheidt killed himself," this official said, "I had as a visitor General White, who is here in the interests of the British recruiting service. The General came with some members of his staff in acceptance of an invitation I had extended to him to review our employes who had been drilling, and they were in uniform. Timmerscheidt, I learned later, was in the corridor, and when he saw the General and the others he grew deathly pale, thinking that they had come to arrest him."

Timmerscheidt knew at this time that he was being watched by the Federal authorities, as he had been repeatedly questioned by agents of the Department of Justice, and his perturbation was considered curious in view of the explanation frequently made by him to his friends that the authorities had found nothing incriminating against him.

"I do not care to say anything about Timmerscheidt, because he is dead," said Captain Offley yesterday. "But it is only fair to suppose that something besides the so-called irregularity in his applications for citizenship caused him to commit suicide. As for other investigations being made of naturalization papers, that is something I cannot discuss. But, of course, it is natural that in such a large population there should be irregularities."

Captain Offley was asked if the department were going to question the two men who had appeared as witnesses for Timmerscheidt when he applied for his second papers, and his only reply was "We are watching the case."

HOLD POLICEMAN FOR FRAUD

Michael Imbriale Charged with Aiding Fake Revenue Collector.

Michael Imbriale, a policeman attached to the West 100th Street Station, was summoned to the office of Thomas Murphy, Chief Inspector of Police in Brooklyn, yesterday, and placed under arrest under a warrant issued by United States Judge Chatfield, charging the policeman with conspiring to aid a man who impersonated an Internal Revenue Inspector. The policeman was held in the Raymond Street jail for examination in the United States District Court today.

It is charged that Imbriale aided in an attempt to collect a tax of $20 from Louis Recene, a liquor dealer, of 255 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. Recene told United States Attorney M. F. France that a man, who said he was a revenue Inspector, came to his wine shop on June 12 and was identified by Imbriale, who told him, he charged, that the man had authority to collect the $20 tax.

An indictment has also been returned by the Grand Jury against the man who said he was an Inspector, but he had not been arrested last night.

TAMMANY OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Files Charges Against Estimate Board in Rockaway Land Deal.

Tammany started its campaign against the re-election of Mayor Mitchel yesterday, when William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, a Tammany activity, called at the District Attorney's office and filed written charges against the Board of Estimate in connection with the Rockaway land purchase.

District Attorney Swann said he would not reveal the nature of the charges until he had received a report from Assistant District Attorneys William Harmon Black and Edwin P. Kilroe, who have been directed to investigate Mr. Bullock's complaint. Mr. Bullock said that he had sent a copy of the charges to Governor Whitman.

FIANCE AT WAR, TRIES TO DIE

Stenographer Takes Acid in Rest Room of Department Store.

Miss Clutha Dunning of Ramsey, N. J., a stenographer employed in Manhattan, attempted sucide in a rest room of Wanamaker's department store yesterday by drinking acid. She was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she told Detective Shauss that she was melancholy over the fact that her fiancé was in France and her brother was awaiting a call to go.

Surgeons at the hospital said the young woman probably would recover. The police were unable to learn the name of her employers. A charge of attempted suicide was lodged against her.

Newsboys' Home Seeks Imposter.

An impostor is soliciting contributions for the Newsboys' Home or Newsboys' Lodging House, at 14 New Chambers Street, from poor people on the east side. This home never has solicited contributions from the public in this manner.

RICH FRIENDS GAVE ANARCHISTS' BAIL

One Was a Trust Company Official, as Dispute in Court Reveals.

$50,000 IN CASH RAISED

Attorney for Berkman and Miss Goldman Demands Its Surrender, but Court Holds Up $20,000.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists, convicted on Monday of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, who have begun to serve their terms in the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Jefferson City, Mo., were able to furnish $50,000 cash bail, after they were arrested, as a result of the interest which certain unnamed wealthy persons took in their propaganda. This was disclosed yesterday when Harry Weinberger, the lawyer for the anarchists, appeared before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal Court and asked the court to direct Clerk Frank Ferdon to deliver the $50,000 to him. He explained that the money did not belong to the defendants, but had been raised by their friends. One of them, he said, was an official of a large trust company.

Assistant District Attorney Content opposed the motion, saying that as Miss Goldman and Berkman, in addition to receiving prison terms, had been fined $10,000 each, he proposed to begin supplementary proceedings to ascertain the real owners of the bail money.

This opposition angered Mr. Weinberger, who asserted that the real purpose was to obtain the names of the subscribers to the bail fund so that the Government could expose and persecute them.

This statement ruffled Judge Mayer, who said that he had heard too much about persecution during the trial and he did not propose to listen to any more of it. He informed Mr. Weinberger that Mr. Content was performing his duty in view of the fact that the Government had obtained judgments of $10,000 against each of the anarchists.

When further complaint was made that Mr. Ferdon, the clerk, had demanded a fee of 1 per cent. of the bail money, Judge Mayer explained the charge, aggregating $500, was statutory and would have to be paid before the cash would be released.

To permit Mr. Weinberger to return part of the fund to some of the subscribers Judge Mayer signed an order releasing $29,500. He then directed the impounding of $20,000 to await the outcome of the supplementary proceedings.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 11.—Emma Goldman arrived here today to serve her two-year term in the Missouri prison. As she was taken to the prison she said she was not a martyr and would obey the rules of the prison in every way.

John T. Whalen, in whose custody Miss Goldman was brought here, said that on the journey she wrote to friends that she would be deported to Russia at the expiration of her term. Miss Goldman will be put to work in the overall factory.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—Alexander Berkman began serving his sentence in the Atlanta Federal penitentiary today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

American Homespuns for Well Dressed Americans

Truly—"All for America"—for the sheep were raised on Southern hillsides and the cloth was woven on old-fashioned hand looms by a colony of hand weavers.

For Golf, Lounge or Countryside Suits

these handwoven fabrics are particularly suitable. Dyed with old fashioned dyestuffs made from herbs gathered in American forests. Those who have seen them say they are much better than the hand-woven Scotch and Irish fabrics and decidedly superior to the Canadian homespuns. Materials possessing all that is so desirable in the old-fashioned hand-woven woolens and all that is necessary in the modern day treatment of a 36-inch-wide cloth. These woolens are to be had at this store exclusively. The price is $3.69 per yard.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Silk Shirts

Variety in price and variety in materials and patterns make your selection an easy matter.

Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89

Others of broadcloth silk, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Get This Book On Golf

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On the Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Going Fishing?

Before you start drop in for a chat with the men in our Tackle Department. They won't waste your time talking about the fish that got away—but will tell you what kind of tackle you need if you tell them where you are going. Our prices for rods, lines, reels, etc. are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

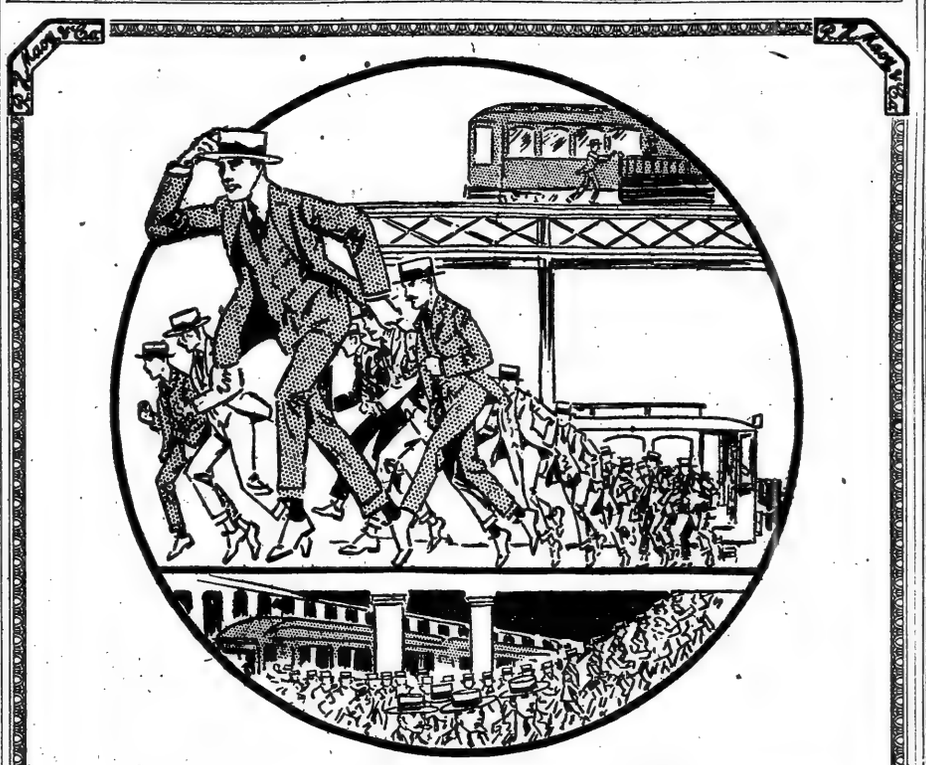
Macy's *Shaving Cream*

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.



ALL ROADS LEAD TO Macy's

JULY CLEARANCE

Sale of Men's Suits

Men Who Want Clothing For Immediate Wear—and Others Who Wear the Same Weight the Year Round—Men Who Want Up-to-the-Minute Clothing at "Lower Than Elsewhere Prices" Make This Event Their Business and Profit Thereby.

Every Garment in This Sale Was Taken from Regular Stock

If We Purchased Them To-Day They Would Sell For 15% to 20% More Than the Original Prices.

Your opportunity to select a suit that will please is excellent, for general conditions have left a larger selection this season than ever before.

Suits *That Were All Season* **$17.50 $13.75**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$19.75 $16.75**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$24.75 $20.50**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$29.75 $24.50**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$34.75 $28.50**

The Models

English Soft Roll Sacks, Conservative Styles, Pinch Backs, Norfolk Models and Double Breasted Coats. All Sizes—but not every size in every style at every price.

The Fabrics

Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels. No Blues or Blacks included in this sale.

Extra Salesmen and Extra Fitters to Save the Time of Busy Men

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front—Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 5:30 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384 386 388 Fifth Avenue, at 46th St.

Are now offering

Radical price concessions in

Smart Tailored Suits

Regularly $55 to $125—at $25 and $38

A miscellaneous grouping of all that remains from many lines of our regular selections in street, sports and semi-dress styles; of Summer velours, serge, tricotine, smart checks, etc.

Fashionable Coats and Capes

Regularly $50 to $85——at $35

A clearance of many lines, including desirable models of exceptionally high quality materials in smart sport shades and novelty materials; in most instances, only one or two models of a size or kind.

Comfort—

Men who are willing to sacrifice the extreme in style for sure foot comfort have a friend in "Supre-Macy" Shoes. The low shoe *illustrated* has passed the "Supre-Macy" specifications on all points—shape, materials and workmanship.

Men's Flexible Shank

Black Oxfords

At $5.94

Shaped on a last designed by common sense, of black glazed kid; with broad toes and heels, leather inner soles and Goodyear welts. Shoes that essentially produce and maintain foot comfort at a price much lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

SIX MONTHS

In six months of 1917 fourteen leading New York City stores placed **1,101,614** lines of advertising in The New York Times, **382,825** lines more than in any other New York morning newspaper.

	Times	World	Tribune	Herald	American	Sun
Saks & Co.	162,400	157,794	155,988	.....	.....	56,958
Jas. McCreery & Co.	125,507	129,047	40,907	71,106	.....	8,049
Macy & Co., R. H.	117,211	55,775	.....	54,840	37,850	420
Franklin Simon & Co.	117,079	37,749	73,155	40,988	12,854	35,517
Lord & Taylor	110,647	105,480	43,094	65,387	.....	41,319
Gimbel Brothers	107,560	60,015	.....	.....	38,076	150
B. Altman & Co.	77,991	63,544	62,454	63,298	73,254	62,315
Stern Brothers	53,871	42,216	15,934	32,574	27,541	36,512
Bonwit Teller & Co.	48,890	5,491	34,671	33,382	.....	.....
J. M. Gidding & Co.	42,227	2,142	30,920	30,183	25,574	14,286
Greenhut & Co.	41,300	35,235	.....	26,727	35,302	.....
Arnold, Constable & Co.	34,977	.....	.....	7,630	28,701	.....
Best & Co.	33,013	.....	.....	19,741	18,300	23,057
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	28,941	24,301	10,266	21,480	19,521	.....
Total agate lines	1,101,614	718,789	467,389	467,336	316,973	278,583

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, exceeds 340,000 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

REPUBLICANS MAKE ENTRY INTO PEKING

Chinese Legation in Washington Hears Final Abdication of Emperor Is Awaited.

GEN. CHANG SURROUNDED

North China Paper Says Germans Bribed Parliament to Vote Against War.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Entry of the republican troops into Peking was announced in a dispatch to the Chinese Legation today, indicating that the monarchical coup d'état had come to a complete failure.

The dispatch was the first in two weeks to come through direct from the Peking Foreign Office. The second and final abdication of the Manchu Emperor, Hsuan Tung, it is said, is expected momentarily along with the arrest of General Chang Hsun, the military adventurer responsible for the coup, who has been ordered taken into custody by the new President.

General Chang has withdrawn to the imperial city, a sacred section of Peking, where, it is reported, his troops are fast deserting him. Escape is shut off, the republicans controlling all four railroads out of the capital, and officials here believe that at last China is about to rid herself of a military leader who has been a thorn in the side of the republic ever since its inception.

Apparently Chang is not now in a position to carry out his threat to destroy the priceless temples of the city, for desertions are thought to have left him so weak that secret flight alone remains possible.

The legation dispatches are not clear as to whether President Li, reported to have fled to the Japanese legation in Peking for safety, has returned to his office or whether acting President Feng Kuo-chang is still serving. There is thought now to be no reason, however, why Li should not take over the authority once again, and re-establish the coalition Government set up just before Chang made his theatrical coup.

Today's dispatches reported the resignation of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs on the ground of ill health, and the acceptance of his resignation by the President. Dr. Wu has resigned several times before, but it is thought that now the republic has weathered its most serious storm, he will retire from office permanently.

Inquiry will undoubtedly be made to determine the scurce of Chang's support. On June 22 he asked the Japanese Minister at Peking what Japan's attitude would be toward a restoration of the monarchy, and received the reply that Japan would not concern herself with internal Chinese affairs. A few days ago official intimations came from Japan that German money had been used in an attempt to sow discord in China and make actual belligerency impossible.

LONDON, July 11.—The North China Daily News, which recently declared it had virtually established that General Chang Hsun, leader of the Imperialist forces, was in German pay, is quoted by Reuter's Shanghai correspondent today as giving details of German attempts to bribe the Chinese Parliamentarians to vote against China entering the war.

The newspaper asserts that the German Bank of Peking expended 1,000,000 taels in working up the agitation which culminated in the dismissal of Premier Tuan Chi-jui. The Germans also, it declares, spent money lavishly in intrigues intended to produce a condition of chaos in China.

EXPLOIT OF A "HUSH BOAT."

One of These Mysterious Craft Made Swift Trips with Balfour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12.—With regard to the mystery that some writers have called the "hush boats" and the part they are playing in the war, The Chronicle this morning quotes a correspondent as follows:

"It was a 'hush boat' that carried Mr. Balfour across the Atlantic. She is the pride of the navy, the greatest ship of the fleet, and out and home she did the trip in something under six days—how much I won't say."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON 100-MILE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

against attacks by superior Russian columns. But when fresh Russian reserves were brought into action our troops were compelled to retreat, giving up their first line.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—Today's Army Headquarters statement announced regarding the Eastern front that from the Baltic to the Black Sea no extended operations had taken place. The statement follows:

Between the Baltic and the Black Sea there have been no large scale actions. Movements south of the Dniester have been executed until now as planned.

On the Macedonian front Bulgarian raiding detachments wiped out a British post east of Lake Doiran. On the Struma Plain several villages were set on fire by British artillery.

A supplementary bulletin issued tonight says:

South of the Dniester German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the River Lomnica are again in fighting contact with the Russians.

PARIS, July 11.—The following bulletin of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern Theatre, July 10.—After a violent bombardment the enemy attempted on the evening of July 9 in the region of Dihova, west of Monastir, a surprise attack which was repulsed. An enemy airplane landed near Livada, south of Lymnitsa.

LEMBERG NOW IN PERIL.

Russian Experts Predict Fall of Capital in Near Future.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—In the capture of Halicz the Russian Revolutionary Army, so discredited during the last few months, has reached in a single move the objective fought for so stubbornly, but without success, by General Brusiloff's triumphant forces of last Summer in a long and arduous campaign. This feat means the definite piercing of the Austro-German lines on a broad front, and not merely a local penetration, which was accomplished by the first Russian victory west of Tarnopol.

The activity of the Russian armies has now spread from Tarnopol to the Carpathians, and they are steadily pushing forward on a continuous front more than 100 miles long. General Brusiloff, apparently benefiting from last year's experience in his attempts upon Halicz from the north, from which side last Summer's campaign proved it almost impregnable, planned the southern drive along the road to Dolina so brilliantly executed by General Korniloff. This appeared to be the line of least resistance, and Halicz was easily taken from the rear.

The strategic results of the occupation of Halicz are obvious. Lemberg is now open to attack from Halicz. It is also likely that the Austrian line, which has long been based upon the Gnila Lipa River, will be forced to retire, and as the Russian movement develops in the direction of Lemberg it is sure to have an effect upon the situation in the Kovel-Vladimir Volynsky region.

Since the Russian advance in August, 1914, when the capture of Lemberg followed swiftly upon the taking of Halicz, it has been the popular theory that Lemberg cannot long be held after Halicz has fallen, but the defense of Lemberg, according to the view of a majority of the military critics, depends upon the ability of Germany to bring up reserves quickly. The railroad route from Lemberg, through Bolechoff and Dolina, is circuitous and slow, and will become unfeasible with further Russian progress along the Dolina road, and it will be impossible to transfer troops from the Brzezany region, since the enemy cannot aford to weaken that part of the front in view of the continued Russian pressure there.

The military writers, therefore, conclude that there is an excellent chance for the Russians to capture Lemberg in the near future.

KORNILOFF BORN A PEASANT.

Romantic Rise of Victor of Galicia, Linguist and Author.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Russia is ringing with the name of the latest hero of the war, Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, victor of Galicia, whose astonishing feat first proved that the new advance was no mere flash in the pan.

General Korniloff is the most daring, chivalrous, and scholarly officer in the army. For a romantic rise from humble origin Russian history has only one parallel—that of Michel Vassilievitch Lomonosof, fisherman's son, poet, philosopher, creator of the modern Russian language, in the first half of the eighteenth century.

From log cabin to General is the literal text of the chronicle of General Korniloff's career. Born 46 years ago, son of a need-stricken Karalinsk Cossack in western Siberia, who later reared a large family on a pittance gained as the village clerk, young Korniloff early began rough forest work. At the age of 9 he received his first instruction. When barely 13 he by his own exertions and all-night studies qualified to enter the Siberian Cadets' Corps, largely composed of sons of local magnates. Thanks again to his own efforts this indomitable Siberian pioneer character gained free training at the Michailovsk Artillery School, where his amazing mathematical faculties brought approval from the authorities, even though he was suspected, with reason, of being a secret revolutionary.

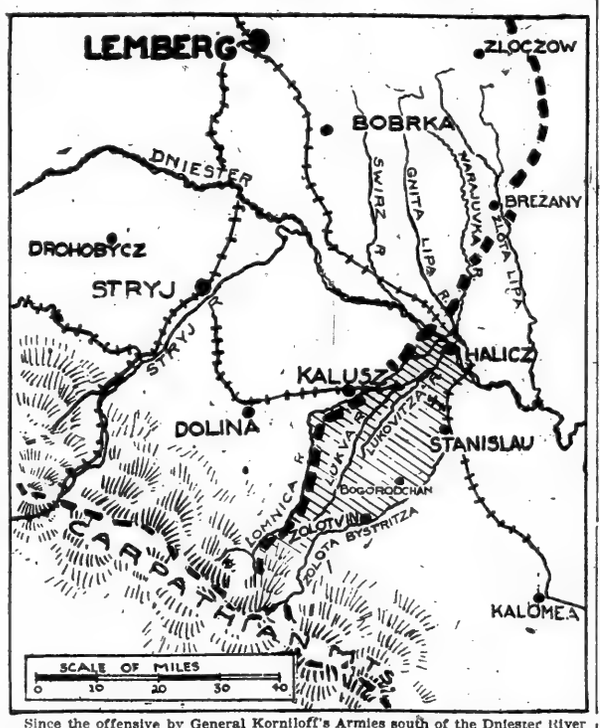
Next General Korniloff was an officer in the Guards, and being penniless, was obliged to serve in Turkestan. In the Japanese war he received the rank of Colonel and was intrusted with a desperate mission—that of covering the retreat from Mukden of one of General Kuropatkin's shattered armies. It was executed with such resolution and skill that he received the St. George Cross. Later he traveled all through Turkestan, the Caucasus, and Europe, studying, observing, and writing valuable books on Turkestan and the countries of Central Asia.

Amazing to strangers is his gift for languages, for he speaks not only all European tongues, but also Persian, Chinese, and every dialect of Central Asia. At the beginning of the great war he was in command of the Forty-eighth Division, once called Suvoroff's, now Korniloff's. In Galicia, 1913 he repeated the Mukden feat, under an unexampled month-long hail of Austro-German shells wherein his own force broke through the encircling foe, but he himself was wounded and taken prisoner by the Austrians.

The enemy press related that its Generals were so impressed with General Korniloff's accomplishments and noble bearing that the return of his sword showed greater honor to Russia's Admirable Crichton than to their own victorious commander. His restless spirit did not long stand captivity. After a daring flight from an Austrian prison camp and astonishing adventures he reached Russia.

At the start of the revolution he was invited to command the troops of Petrograd, implying full confidence in revolutionary Russia. When the disorders arose General Korniloff, fearing the necessity of repression, resigned, saying he would sooner shoot the foe than his own countrymen. He took command of the Eighth Army, whose brilliant exploit is due primarily to him.

Theatre of Russian Victory.



Since the offensive by General Korniloff's Armies south of the Dniester River in Galicia began on July 2 by smashing the front held by the Austrian General Kirbach, the Russians have driven the enemy right to and over the Lomnica River, which, to the north where it empties into the Dniester, they have crossed themselves, according to yesterday's War Office statement from Petrograd. The shaded area represents the extent of territory gained. The heavy dotted line shows approximately the position of the Teuton-Russian front in Galicia. After the capture of Halicz the Russians threw detachments across the Dniester River.

RUSSIANS AIM AT BERLIN.

Will Be No Stop This Time, Prince Galitzine Asserts.

Prince Dimitry Galitzine arrived in New York yesterday from Petrograd, accompanied by Wadin Makaroff and Tixhon Agapeyeff, all three wearing the uniform of officers in the Russian Navy. The Prince, who speaks English well, said that the United States need have no fears about Russia and her share in the war today.

"What Russia is doing now in Galicia," he continued, "is merely a guarantee of what she will do in the future. The Russian Army is on the way to Berlin, and this time there will be no stop. In 1915 when she was on the road before she was betrayed and had to stop, but the country is united now, and there will be no turning back. Russia will move forward en masse until victory is assured."

EX-CZAR MAKES OFFER TO AID RUSSIAN LOAN

Would Invest if Russia Will Support Family, Which Has Only 9,400,000 Rubles Left.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Former Emperor Nicholas has appealed to the Provisional Government to allow him and the members of his family to acquire stock in the "Loan of Freedom."

The former Emperor announces that the amount of the investment in the loan depends upon whether the Russian State intends to support his family or not. He adds that of his own property he possesses now only 900,000 rubles, his wife 1,000,000 rubles, his heir Alexis 1,500,000, his daughter Olga 3,000,000, and his other daughters between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 rubles.

NO JAPAN TRIP FOR ROOT.

Mission Will Come Straight Home to Report to Government.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The American Mission to Russia is expected to return directly home instead of stopping off in Japan on the way. It was stated authoritatively at the State Department today that there never had been serious consideration of the suggestion that the mission would accept the opportunity to pay its respects to Japan on its return trip.

It is deemed very urgent that Elihu Root, heading the commission, return to Washington as quickly as possible in order to give the Government the first-hand personal acquaintance with the situation. It is also possible that Mr. Root will make his headquarters in Washington for some time to help coordinate American aid to Russia and interpret events there as they develop.

GREECE TO HAVE ARMY OF 200,000 IN 4 MONTHS

Jonnart Says United States Will Aid in Civil Reorganization of Country.

ROME, July 11.—The Greek Army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, (approximately 200,000 men,) the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined today by Charles C. A. Jonnart, Entente High Commissioner in Greece.

M. Jonnart has reached Rome on his way to Paris, where he will lay before the representatives of the Entente Powers at their forthcoming conference the results of his work in Greece, which includes the abdication of King Constantine, and important reforms which he expects to carry out under the new régime of Premier Venizelos.

In an interview with The Associated Press M. Jonnart gave an outline of the proposed constructive measures and the part which the United States would have in the reconstruction of Greece on a strong basis. He said:

"Now that the transition from the old régime is accomplished, we shall proceed at once to the important work of reconstruction. One of the first measures in that direction will be complete reorganization of the Greek Army so as to make it worthy of the country and a real factor in the situation. It is proposed to increase the present strength of the army, amounting to three divisions, to ten divisions. M. Venizelos and our military advisers are confident that this increase and the complete equipment of the army can be carried out so as to place a full force of men in the Greek divisions in the next four months.

"After being torn by internal dissension for the last two years, Greece finds her financial resources sadly depleted, and she needs and expects the friendly co-operation and assistance of those Great Powers which wish to see the smaller nations placed on a firm and enduring foundation. Great Britain and France may be depended on for the army reorganization, and in the same way we shall hope to have the powerful assistance of the United States in realizing effective reorganization of the civil branch. America's co-operation will be a most precious factor.

"The constitutional reforms have now been actually drawn up. The constitution will settle the question concerning the abdication of the former King and his eldest son, and the succession of Alexander, by making it clear and specific that this abdication and succession were effective and permanent.

TEUTON SOCIALISTS FOR WORKMEN'S PLAN

German Minority Approves All Details — Adler, Austrian Leader, Accepts It.

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—A preliminary statement regarding the activities of the delegates from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Petrograd to the Stockholm Conference was issued by them today. The statement says that the delegates have conferred with the other delegations to the conference and established the fact that the German minority approves all the details of the program set forth in the manifesto issued by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates of Petrograd late in April, and is ready to participate in an international conference. The Hungarian Socialists are said to have taken the same stand.

On behalf of the Austrian Socialists, Victor Adler, their leader, who is here, declared his acceptance of the Russian platform. The Austrian leader added that while he had voted for war credits for the defense of his country to this time, he was prepared to refuse to vote for them after the international conference, provided the conference would take a definite stand in that direction.

The representative of the German majority Socialists said he could not make a binding declaration on behalf of his party without first consulting its members.

For Copyright Treaty with Russia.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—At the initiative of the Washington Government, the Russian Minister of Justice has prepared a bill authorizing the conclusion of a copyright convention with the United States. The convention covers literature, the drama, and music, and will be submitted at an early date for the approval of the Provisional Government.

CORNERING FOE IN AFRICA.

British Columns, Driving Germans Before Them, Occupy Positions.

LONDON, July 11.—Three columns of British troops in German East Africa have carried out a successful converging movement against the German line between Ukali and Mayongo. The British right, the War Office announces, reached a point three miles west of Mindi, the centre advanced to the Tumba River, and the left pushed forward to Mayongo and Kiwatama. The British took a few prisoners.

Progress also has been made southeast of Iringa, in the Songealiwale area and in the vicinity of Kibambawe.

Jewish Chaplains in Russian Army.

There is great activity on the Russian front, including Riga and Rumania, cables The Jewish Warheit's Petrograd correspondent. Every day new battalions are leaving for the front, demanding expressly to be placed on the firing line. One battalion consisted of previously wounded men who had recovered. They left to fill out the ranks depleted by recent battles. After a consultation with Chief of Staff Brusiloff it was announced that the army would have Jewish Chaplains, in addition to the orthodox priests. The first of these to be appointed is Rabbi Jeffa of Tamboy. It is expected that thirty others will be appointed.

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THE same ability to see into the future, to test carefully and then stride ahead, that has characterized great inventors, has also led to the most marked progress in the great industries. Foresight and thoroughness were the watchwords during the experimental period of the Firestone Cord Tires. They are very evident today to the motorist. Without them Super-size might have remained an unrealized dream, instead of a practical reality. And Super-size is a vitally important element of Firestone Cord success. It insures the greater air column and resilience that absorbs vibration and shocks. Super-size saves gasoline. Super-size insures Most Miles per Dollar in cord construction. The fact that over eleven thousand Firestone workers are stockholders contributes to the consistently superior performance of these Super-size Cords.
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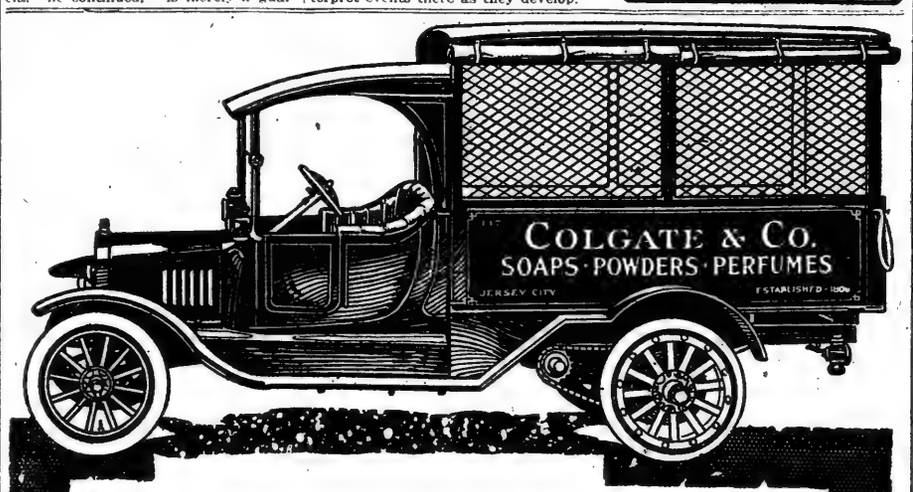

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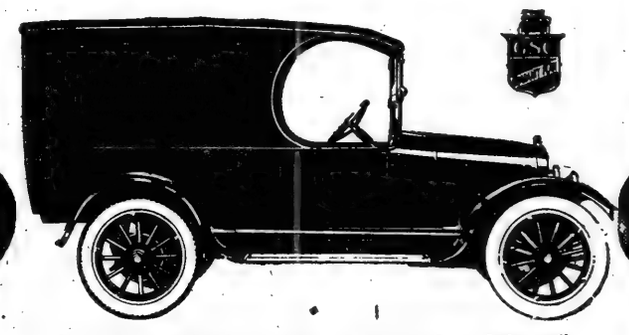
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Toledo

KINGS REPUBLICANS CHILLY TO FUSION

Chairman Jacob A. Livingston Refuses to Send Delegation to Conference Tonight.

QUEENS IS MORE CORDIAL

Executive Committee Votes to Support Movement After T. F. Doyle Is Appointed City Magistrate.

A stir was caused in Fusion circles yesterday by the refusal of Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee, to send a delegation to represent his organization at the Fusion conference this evening, when the Nominating Committee is to consider candidates for the Fusion ticket. Mr. Livingston, it appears, took this step without the formality of calling together the Executive Committee to let that body take action on the invitation sent by the Fusion leaders. On behalf of Mr. Livingston it was said yesterday that he had been in communication with the district leaders who compose the committee, and had received the sanction of a majority for his refusal. The refusal was communicated to the Fusion managers in a letter addressed to William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee. In this letter Mr. Livingston said:

"Acknowledging receipt of your communication of July 9, asking the Kings County Republican Committee to appoint a committee to confer with your committee to obtain an expression as to the best candidates to be named for the various positions in the Board of Estimate, permit me to state that it having been publicly stated that your committee is already committed to a candidate for the principal position in question, and as I am actively engaged in ascertaining the sentiment in the borough for candidates for the coming primary, I feel that this is not a time to name such a committee to serve the purpose that you desire. Permit me also to state that the Republican organization of our county will always be ready to receive a committee from your body at your convenience to discuss the matters in question."

Mr. Livingston's action will have the effect of cutting the Kings County Republican organization, as such, off from any direct voice in the selection of Fusion candidates, though, of course, the wing controlled by Commissioner of Plant and Structure F. J. H. Kracke and United States Senator William M. Calder will be represented. The only other Republican county organization in the city that will not send spokesmen to the conference is that of Richmond. The organization of Queens is for Fusion, it was announced last night.

Mr. Livingston declined yesterday to discuss his failure to call a meeting of the Executive Committee when the invitation from the Fusion camp reached him. Some of the Republican leaders in Kings do not feel kindly over his failure to consult the organization. Mr. Livingston favors Justice James C. Cropsey of the Supreme Court as the head of a "straight" Republican ticket and is trying to gauge the sentiment among Republicans throughout the city with a view of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to enter him as a rival to Mayor Mitchel for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries.

"I understand Mr. Livingston's attitude perfectly," said Mr. Childs when asked about the Livingston letter. "He has made his position clear to us from the very first. He differs in his views from us, or from many of us, but to my mind there is no suggestion of bad faith in his action."

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization of Queens, County Chairman Joseph H. De Bragga announced that the committee had voted unanimously to instruct him to support the movement for Fusion at the conference of the Fusion Committee of 1917. This means, it was said, that Mayor Mitchel will have the support of the Republican organization in Queens if he is a candidate for re-election.

"The Republicans of Queens do not think that the time has yet come to endeavor to defeat Tammany with a straight ticket," said Mr. De Bragga.

For a time Mr. De Bragga and his friends were opposed to Mayor Mitchel. Recently the Mayor appointed Thomas F. Doyle, a follower of Mr. De Bragga, to be a City Magistrate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Magistrate Joseph Fitch. This month there will be another vacancy to fill, caused by the expiration of the term of Magistrate James J. Conway. This appointment will be for ten years, and Mr. De Bragga, it is understood, has a candidate for this place. Asked if the Republicans in Queens would accept Borough President Connolly as their candidate for Borough President this year, Mr. De Bragga said:

"I don't see how the Republicans can indorse Mr. Connolly. We are not opposed to him personally, but to the organization which he represents. How could we support Fusion in the city generally and then accept Mr. Connolly as our candidate in Queens when we know that he is the candidate of Tammany for the borough Presidency?"

Another Democratic organization to fight Republican fusion this Fall came into existence last night when the Bronx Democratic Fusion Committee of 100 was organized at a meeting at Ebling's Hall, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The announced purpose of the organization is to bring about Democratic unity in the Bronx, particularly in regard to the nomination for Borough President. "Make the Borough of the Bronx safe for Democracy" is to be the organization's slogan. James A. Coogan was elected Chairman of the committee, Edward J. Russell Secretary, and Dominic F. Flatley Treasurer. A Committee on Candidates, consisting of fifteen members, with Mr. Coogan as Chairman, was also selected. Several of the members of the new organization are Tammany men.

WANTS LOYALTY SHOWN.

Security League Urges German-Americans to Declare Themselves.

German Americans were called upon to assemble in meetings and condemn the German Government's conduct of the war and to show their loyalty to the United States in resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Security League at a meeting in the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway.

The resolutions were presented by Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, who said that by standing up and being counted German-Americans could remove from themselves any stigma and at the same time show the German Government that this country was not divided. The preamble and resolutions said, in part:

Whereas, It is obvious that silence and inactivity at this time on the part of our population of German birth or of German ancestry will give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; and

Whereas, The greatest service which American citizens of German birth or ancestry can render either to this country or to Germany is to disabuse the minds of their former fellow-countrymen of the belief that there is a serious division of sentiment in this country as to the object and conduct of the war, and that American citizens of German descent desire the victory of the enemies of the United States:

Be it resolved, That the National Security League calls upon all organized bodies of Germans and of persons of German ancestry to assemble in public meeting and to come out in open declaration against German Government, condemning its conduct and prosecution of the war and demonstrating their loyalty to the Government of the United States;

Resolved, That all inhabitants of the United States of German birth or ancestry be called upon to take such action, severally and collectively, as will bring to the minds of their relatives and connections in Germany and its allied countries the conviction that the war can end only by complete defeat of the Government of the Central Powers of Europe in their attempt to conquer and expand without regard to the rights of other nations.

The committee also passed a resolution promising to support Mr. Hoover in conserving the nation's food supply. It was also decided to hold a series of carttail patriotic meetings to counteract expected peace propaganda.

FATHER VANISHED FROM LINER'S DECK

Disappearance of C. A. Williams, Mining Engineer, Leaves Girl of 15 Alone.

HAD WALKED AFTER DINNER

Ship Gave Lurch During Concert and Afterward No Trace of Wealthy American Could Be Found.

Officers of a passenger liner which has arrived in this country from a British port report that one of the first cabin passengers, Charles A. Williams, an American mining engineer from Johannesburg, South Africa, disappeared from the ship during the trip and left his 15-year-old daughter Helen alone on board. Passengers who had talked with Mr. Williams on the voyage said that he was about 59 years old, clean-shaven, and erect in bearing and very cheerful in his conversation. He did not use intoxicants. The daughter had been born in South Africa and sent to England to be educated by her father after Mrs. Williams died. He told the women passengers that he was bringing his daughter to America to see some of her relatives and get away from the war atmosphere in Europe.

On the only rough day of the voyage the ship rolled and pitched heavily, the passengers said. Mr. Williams occupied his seat at table at dinner that night and seemed to be in the best of spirits. He said he would walk the deck while the concert was being held in the dining saloon. While the Chairman was making his speech, about 9:30, for the collection in aid of the Seamen's Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the liner gave a terrific lurch to starboard, which threw him from his feet and even took the cloth and papers of the table in front of him.

Miss Williams attended the concert with Miss N. L. Cowley, one of Lord Northcliffe's secretaries, who was a passenger with Miss Wilkins and Miss Gillow, two other members of his staff, and did not miss her father until after 10 o'clock, when she wanted to bid him good-night. After a steward had searched the deck, smoking room, and saloons without find Mr. Williams, he reported this to the purser, who notified the commander.

A thorough search was then made of all parts of the liner without finding any trace of the missing passenger or any one who had been him on deck after dinner. It was possible that he might have been on the top deck and gone over the side accidentally at the time the liner gave the big lurch. He was wealthy and had never complained of any trouble to any one on board.

The daughter, left all alone, was stunned when she was told the next morning that her father could not be found. When questioned by immigration inspectors, Miss Williams said that she had an uncle somewhere in America who had sent her birthday presents when she was a little girl in South Africa, but she did not know his name.

Miss Cowley took charge of the young girl, and she is now in a boarding house frequented by English travelers in Madison Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, to remain until her relatives have been heard from. The agents of the steamship line have sent to New Haven, Conn., her father's native city, to see if the uncle lives there, and have also cabled to England, where he had friends.

COLUMBIA ENROLLS 5,425.

War Courses Attract Many for Study in Summer Session.

Registration for the Summer session at Columbia University closed yesterday with the total reaching 5,425. The enrollment has surpassed by many hundreds the estimated figures of the Summer session officials.

While other colleges and universities offering Summer session courses have reported large decreases in registration, Columbia has not reported a serious loss. Professor James C. Egbert, who is in charge, said this probably was due to the elaborate program of preparedness and war service courses offered. In particular a large number of men are attending the session to take courses in wireless military tactics and navigation. The courses for women embracing Red Cross and nursing are overcrowded.

FLOCK TO CITY COLLEGE.

Summer Session Will Train 4,000 Students for Office Work.

More than 1,000 applications have been received by Dr. F. B. Robinson, Director of the Summer session of the College of the City of New York, for enrollment in the war emergency course in bookkeeping and office practice, to begin next Monday. Many letters and applications from all parts of the country have also been received at the office of Felix M. Warburg, Honorary Chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Committee of Public Service Training.

The course will last three weeks, comprising nine lectures, at the College of the City of New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M., and the same lectures will be conducted at the Municipal Building on the same day of the week at 5:30 P. M. to enable persons in active business to attend them.

The object of the course is to replace, with an army of trained workers, that part of the clerical force of industry called to the colors, as well as to fill new positions created by the war.

The nine lectures cover the complete ground of business requisites as demanded by the average industrial enterprise.

Professor Sargent's Daughter Held.

WESTERLY, R. I., July 11.—Miss Alice Sargent of Brookline, Mass., daughter of Professor Charles S. Sargent of Harvard, was arraigned here today on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Cornelius Shea, 12 years old, from injuries received in an automobile accident. She was required to give $2,000 bond for her appearance in court on July 27.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Most Interesting Way to See the Best of Yellowstone Park.

Do you know that the most remarkable scenery in Yellowstone Park is to be found along the new Government-built Cody Road?

Cody is in the center of a most interesting mountainous country. It is there that the famous old scout "Buffalo Bill" had his home ranch, and it was for him that the town was named.

The Cody entrance to the Park is made by automobile, along the towering granite wall of Rattle Snake Mountain, through that mighty chasm, the Shoshone Canyon, and over beautiful Sylvan Pass.

You can take the Cody Road either going or coming—the cost is no more, so do not fail to include it in your program—reached directly by Burlington through trains.

You are invited to call, or correspond, so that we may tell you all about the Yellowstone Park Tour, the "Cody Road," and about the long limit, liberal stop-over, diverse route summer vacation tickets. I'd be glad to help you plan your trip, so that you can make the most of it, and send you illustrated booklet.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,181 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

HOAX CALLS BANKERS TO MEET AT CAPITAL

Foreign Trade Experts Hasten to Washington When Summoned by Telegram.

NO CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

Baltimore Importer Understood to Have Been Responsible for Arranging Meeting.

When the foreign exchange experts of the leading New York banks and trust companies received a telegram on Monday signed "Mr. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce," and calling upon them to attend a foreign exchange conference at the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby, they thought that the Government officials were desirous of having a general discussion regarding the exchange situation in respect to neutral countries. In the circumstances they dropped all business and hastened to Washington on the midnight train, arriving at the capital on Tuesday. When they appeared at the office of Mr. Crosby the bankers found that the conference had been arranged at the urgent request of Nathan Musher of Baltimore, President of the Pompeian Company, importers of olive oil, who had complained to the Government that quotations for Spanish exchange were higher than he cared to pay. Mr. Musher has appealed to all of the foreign exchange men for many months, and he has written long letters to the Federal Reserve Board protesting against the advance in the rate for Spanish pesetas, now at a premium of about 21 per cent.

Among the plans suggested by Mr. Musher was that the Government send a warship laden with gold to Spain, but bankers have rejected the proposal and have pointed out that the shipment might not help him any for the reason that in Spain there is no free coinage of gold, and that the Bank of Spain, already possessing more gold than it wants, refuses to accept any more except at a discount of from 6 to 7 per cent.

Among the bankers who attended the conference were Max May, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank; George Le Blanc, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company; Nesbit McLean of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, and a representative of the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited. Besides Assistant Secretary Crosby, the Government was represented by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and E. E. Pratt of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. When the facts of the case were made clear to the officials, Mr. Crosby adjourned the meeting with the announcement that he would appoint a committee to consider the question of Spanish exchange.

Several of the Foreign Exchange men, who were not invited to the conference, telephoned to the Treasury Department on Tuesday and were informed that no meeting had been scheduled.

At Musher's solicitation the Government officials agreed to give him a hearing. When this was decided upon, he asked if he might not bring with him several Foreign Exchange experts. This was agreed to.

The telegrams calling the conference read:

> Would like to have you present at a foreign exchange conference at Assistant Secretary Crosby's office in the Treasury Department July 10, 2:30 P. M. Reply.
> WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
> Secretary of Commerce,

It was pointed out yesterday that if Secretary Redfield had called the conference he would not have designated the Treasury Department as the meeting place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An explanation of the meeting held at the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby yesterday was given here tonight. When Mr. Crosby returned to the Treasury Department from luncheon he found his office filled with bankers and exporters somewhat concerned over the call they had received. But Mr. Crosby insisted that he knew nothing about the action of Secretary Redfield, and that he had not asked Mr. Redfield to summon the bankers and exporters to Washington. Assistant Secretary Crosby called Secretary Redfield on the telephone, but Mr. Redfield was unable to clear the mystery.

Today it was recalled that a Spanish merchant had called on Assistant Secretary Crosby's private secretary with a request that an engagement be made for the merchant to see Mr. Crosby yesterday. The private secretary noted the date in his engagement book. The Spanish merchant then called on Secretary Redfield and suggested to him that as there was to be a conference at Assistant Secretary Crosby's office on July 10 on Spanish exchange it would be well to have present a number of interested persons whose names were furnished. Mr. Redfield's secretary did the rest.

Wants East St. Louis Renamed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative Dyer of St. Louis today announced he would ask Postmaster General Burleson to issue an executive order changing the name of the Post Office at East St. Louis, Ill., where race riots recently occurred. St. Louis residents, Mr. Dyer said, are being embarrassed by the prevalent belief that the two cities are one.

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MUSICIANS WANTED
for the Band of the First New York Field Artillery leaving for Plattsburg in a few days. Apply
Francis W. Sutherland, Band Leader,
In camp, Van Cortlandt Park.

Pershing and Lafayette.

General Pershing and members of his staff saluting the tomb of Lafayette in Paris, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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No other smart sport model sells for so low a price.

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No other smart sport model is so easy to handle and park.

Here at last is an economical utility car with snappy, distinctive, pleasing style.

And it's a wonderful performer.

It has a wonder of a motor—smooth—lively—powerful.

Front seats are adjustable forward or back—to suit the driver's reach.

The body is grey—the trim black enamel and nickel—the wire wheels, red.

The smartest economy-utility car on wheels!

Come in and get your Country Club today.

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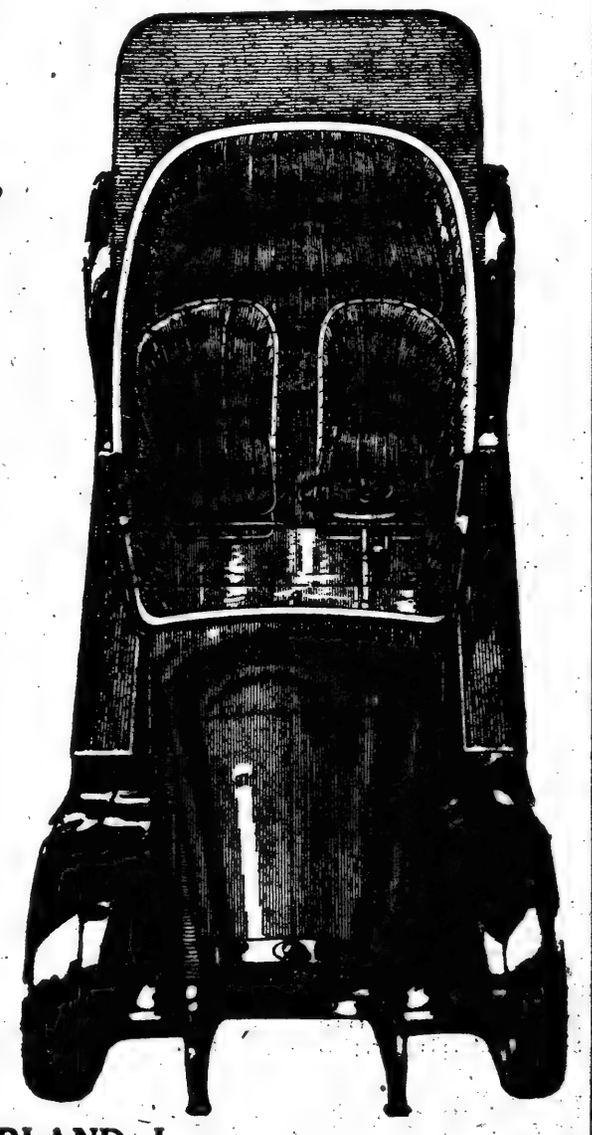

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The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly during July and certainly not later than August first

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First Sale of the Famous Kuppenheimer Clothes

At Price Reductions Which Will Make This Sale One of New York's Most Notable Clothing Events and a Fitting Climax to Our First Season as New York's Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers

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The House of Kuppenheimer

$22.50 and $25.00 Kuppenheimer Suits	*$30.00 and $32.00 Kuppenheimer Suits*	*$35.00 and $38.00 Kuppenheimer Suits*
$17.50	**$23.50**	**$27.50**

The cost to us of duplicating these suits for next season will be as much, if not more, than the reduced prices at which they are now offered, but it is our desire and that of the great House of Kuppenheimer to serve and to satisfy every man who appreciates quality in clothes and real dependable value. We know that Kuppenheimer Clothes will come nearer doing that than any other clothing made, but we want *you* to know it, and for that reason we offer you this opportunity of becoming acquainted with Kuppenheimer Clothes at considerably less cost than will probably ever be possible again.

And for the benefit of thousands of men and young men who are waiting for our Sales of more Moderately Priced Clothes—Brill Clothes—we offer for the first time this season

$18.00 & $20.00 Brill Summer Suits at $14.50

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
Specially Priced at Palm Beach $6.50
In Plain, Norfolk and Pinch Back Models

Cool Summer Apparel Reduced
Cool-Cloth Suits, Norfolk, plain and full-belted, Special at $10.00
Flannel Outing Suits.....Special at $15.00
White Flannel Trousers.....Special at $5.00
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$2, $3 & $4 Straw Hats for Men, Now $1.65

Sale Commences This Morning at 8 o'clock

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SAWYER FORCED TO PLAY SIX EXTRA HOLES TO BEAT MARKWELL AT MIDLOTHIAN

SAWYER IS VICTOR IN 42-HOLE MATCH

Veteran Forced to Limit by Markwell, Yale Golf Star, in Western Title Play.

OUIMET PUTS OUT HENRY

Bostonian Captures Honors by 4 and 3—Donald Edwards Trounces Worthington by 10 and 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Out of a medley of eight matches in the Western amateur golf championship at Midlothian today, which fully equaled the weather in variety, a hard-fought and record-breaking match between Ned Sawyer of Bob o' Link, and Robert Markwell of Jackson Park, eclipsed the other happenings. The former Western champion and the former Western interscholastic title holder, who is now at Yale, went 42 holes before Sawyer clinched a victory.

The match was one hole longer than the longest on record in the National Amateur Cheampionship, which went 41 holes, when Walter Travis, after being dormie 4, beat H. H. Wilbur of Boston, 1 up in 41 holes, at Garden City in 1908.

It was the longest and one of the most grueling matches in the history of the Western classic, equal praise being due to victor and vanquished. Turning the twenty-seventh hole 5 down, Sawyer whittled this lead down to dormie 3. In this desperate situation, he won three straight, displaying remarkable steadiness at the home hole.

Here he put his second into a trap on the right, Markwell, with two shots, being short of the green. Markwell ran his third to five feet. Sawyer chipped out beautifully, his ball going by the hole three feet. He sank his putt and then Markwell sliced his putt an inch to the right of the hole.

Gallery Follows Match.

Followed by the biggest gallery of the day, they halved the next five holes, each having chances to win. The end came at the short sixth, which is 158 yards, where Sawyer put his tee shot ten feet from the pin and Markwell pulled to a trap. He was just out on his second, thirty feet from the cup, and put his third two feet from the cup. Sawyer got a 3.

The first of the four long thirty-six-hole routes left Chicago with four representatives, Boston with two, New York with one, and Buenos Aires with one.

Ouimet, who will meet Paul Burnett of Maywood tomorrow, should gain the semi-final round without trouble, but the other three matches are uncertain. Donald Edwards will meet J. May of Buenos Aires in the top half of the draw, while in the lower section Kenneth Edwards will play Jesse Guilford, the Massachusetts champion, and John G. Anderson will meet Ned Sawyer.

Jesse Guilford played the best golf he has displayed at Midlothian, going so fast he swamped G. Decker French of Rock Island by a margain of 13 and 12. This was the largest margin scored today, although J. S. Worthington, the veteran Englishman, as he himself expressed it, got "an awful leathering" from Donald Edwards, the margin being 10 and 8.

It was a day of Jekyll and Hyde weather. Early in the morning it rained hard, but the rain absorbed the water well. Through the day there were occasional showers interspersed with samples of sunshine. Sawyer and Markwell played the eighth and ninth holes through a hard shower, but finished in sunshine.

Markwell played excellent golf against Sawyer. With a lead of four holes in the afternoon he used his irons from the tee to keep out of the rough. Sawyer, playing to make up his lost ground, was laying on the wood and was in trouble a number of times.

Markwell Out in 36.

Markwell went out in 36 in the morning and was 2 up. They halved nine holes in succession, and after Markwell won the fifteenth hole, which Sawyer conceded, the next three were halved, leaving Markwell 3 up.

The morning cards follow:

Markwell, out..	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	—36
Sawyer, out....	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	—38
Markwell, in...	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—40—76
Sawyer, in.....	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—41—79

Markwell made the out round in the afternoon in 38, Sawyer taking two more. Markwell's drive for the ninth found the rough, but he sent a high mashie shot which hit the pin and fell dead for a 3. Sawyer holed a seventeen-foot putt for a half and turned five down. Sawyer won the next two holes, but for the next four they battled on even terms, until Markwell was dormie 3. He came within an inch of holing his chip shot off the sixteenth green for a half. At the seventeenth he pulled to the ditch, but played out of the water. Sawyer was home in 2 and won the hole, 4 to 5. Then followed the home hole, with Sawyer's great recovery from the bunker.

The afternoon cards were as follows:

Sawyer. out....	5	4	3	6	4	4	5	4	3—38
Markwell. out..	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	3—36
Sawyer, in....	5	4	5	5	4	4	6	5	5—39—77
Markwell, in...	6	5	5	4	4	4	6	5	5—44—80
Extra holes—									
Sawyer	5	4	4	5	4	3			
Markwell	5	4	4	5	4	4			

Ouimet had a hard battle with Jack Henry in the early stages, the long driving local player being one down at the turn. The former open and amateur champion did not appear to be keyed up and his play lacked the brilliancy of some of his exhibitions around Boston this year.

Ouimet led one up at the turn, going out in 38. He came home in 39, and ended the morning round 3 up.

The morning cards were:

Ouimet, out....	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	4—38
Henry, out.....	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	6	4—39
Ouimet, in.....	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	5	5—39—77
Henry, in.....	6	3	4	4	4	3	5	5	6—42—81

Play in the afternoon seesawed, each winning two holes on the outgoing nine, leaving Ouimet 3 up at the turn. The in nine was a repetition, Ouimet eventually being dormie 4. He was bunkered at the next hole, but Henry took 3 putts on the sixteenth green and Ouimet won 5 to 6.

The afternoon cards were:

Ouimet, out.....	5	6	3	5	4	4	5	5	4—41
Henry, out.....	6	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—41
Ouimet, in.....	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	..	..
Henry in.....	5	4	6	4	4	4	6	..	..

Anderson Beats Bowker.

The Anderson-Bowker match brought two schoolmasters together, although the former Boston dominie is now in another profession. Bowker, who qualified this year for the first time in five attempts, gave Anderson a close run in the morning, but found Anderson going too fast in the afternoon, Anderson winning 7 and 7.

The cards follow:

Morning:									
Anderson, out..	6	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	4—40
Bowker, out...	5	6	3	5	5	3	5	3	4—39
Anderson, in...	4	3	4	3	5	4	6	4	4—37—77
Bowker, in.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—38—77
Afternoon:									
Anderson, out....	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3—35
Bowker, out.....	5	5	3	5	4	4	6	5	4—41
Anderson, in.....	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowker, in	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kenneth Edwards outplayed Reuben Bush of New Orleans in the early part of the morning round, but the former Southern champion took the last three holes 1 under par and was only 2 down at the interval. Edwards won 3 and 2.

Donald Edwards turned the morning round in 38, 39—77, Worthington taking 42, 41—83, and being 4 down. In the afternoon Edwards made the best out round of the day. He was out in 34, 2 under par, winning six holes and the match, 10 and 8.

Guilford gave a display of form, which makes him appear a far stronger contender for the title than did his previous rounds. He was out in 37 and home in 36, French getting 13, 12—25, and being 10 down. Guilford won three of the six holes played in the afternoon.

Bankard, who was picked to win from May, was off in his putting, the Argentine champion doing good work on the greens. May had a card of 37, 38—75, and was 4 up at the interval. Bankard won the first and sixth holes in the afternoon, but lost the ninth and was 3 down. May won the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth holes in 3, 4, 4, and took the match 6 and 5.

The summaries of the championship round:

D. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated J. S. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 10 and 8; J. May, Buenos Aires, defeated E. H. Bankard, Midlothian, 6 and 5; Paul Burnett, Maywood, defeated K. D. Pederson, Maywood, 3 and 2; F. Ouimet, Boston, defeated J. T. Henry, Jackson Park, 4 and 2; K. P. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated R. Bush, New Orleans, 3 and 2; J. Guilford, Boston, defeated G. D. French, Rock Island, 13 and 12; J. G. Anderson, New York, defeated R. A. Bowker, Marquette, 3 and 7; D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, defeated R. Markwell, Jackson Park, 1 up, (42 holes.)

The summary of play for the Presidents' Medal:

J. Leduc, Westmoreland, defeated R. R. Morrison, Kansas City, 9 and 8; C. E. Van Vleck, Belmont, N. J., defeated E. R. Moore, Edgewater, 5 and 4; S. S. Jackson, Hinsdale, defeated R. J. Daly, Flossmoor, 4 and 3; A. Haines, Rockford, defeated J. H. Douglas, Midlothian, 7 and 5; J. N. McDonald, Calumet, defeated E. S. Patterson, South Shore, 6 and 4; P. McCann, Jackson Park, defeated R. E. Daniels, Midlothian, 4 and 3; G. A. Miller, Detroit, defeated H. Evans, Evanston, 3 and 1; W. D. Mahoney, Beverly, defeated T. A. Warren, Jackson Park, 4 and 2.

GARLAND IS TENNIS VICTOR.

Advances to Fifth Round in Clay Court Tournament.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The fifth round in men's singles in the national clay court tennis tournament was reached today when rain put an end to further play. Howard Cordes, Hamilton Country champion, defeated A. M. Fuller 6—4, 6—3; Charles Garland of Pittsburgh defeated Christian Mack 6—3, 6—1, and S. F. Oliver defeated W. W. Hill 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Walter Ellis of Los Angeles reached the semi-finals in women's singles by defeating Mrs. Charles Gregg of Norwood, Ohio, 6—0, 6—1.

FRESHMAN SPORTS ONLY.

Yale Athletic Council Decides Against 'Varsity Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—Yale's effort to settle the question of resuming athletics this Fall has resulted in a decision of the Athletic Council that only freshman sports can be held, as far as is known now. The council again asserted its position that all athletics must be kept subservient to the military needs of the country and to the aid which the university can give in man power or otherwise. It seemed to the council that the freshman class which enters Yale this Fall might arrange class contests with the same class in other institutions, notably Harvard and Princeton.

The suggestion will be laid before the athletic officials at Princeton and Harvard, but it is too early to predict that the games can be arranged. If they are scheduled they will be promptly canceled during the season should be found that, in any way, their playing will interfere with the military training, patriotic service, or general preparedness schemes at Yale.

The decision of the Yale Athletic Council makes it as near certain as possible that Yale's 'Varsity football schedule, arranged for next Fall, will not be played. Yale will send a representative to the conference of the American colleges which has been called to be held in Washington, Aug. 2, to consider the question of holding college athletic sports during the war. Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Athletic Council, will probably represent the university. Yale's attitude will be willingness to engage in any program of athletic sports which the War Department approves of, but to take part in nothing in the line of sports not recommended by the national military authorities.

Every Yale 'Varsity athlete of last season has been enrolled in the military service of the country in some unit or other, and Yale sees no prospect whatever of holding intercollegiate athletic contests during the remainder of the war, although the proposed revival of freshman sports may lead to a broadening of the athletic program along lines which are not now clear. A Yale athletic official said today that Yale had turned its athletics over to the military authorities and awaited their recommendations.

ROBINS TO HONOR WAGNER.

Loving Cup to be Presented to Honus at Game with Pirates Today.

The heavy rain of yesterday prevented the celebration of Hans Wagner Day at Ebbets Field, in conjunction with the scheduled opening of the Pirates-Robins series, but the day will be fittingly observed this afternoon if the elements permit. Before game time the veteran, Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh shortstop, will be presented with a loving cup by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, on behalf of his team. Then the game will be called and the famous Honus will proceed to do his utmost to down the Robins.

The cup to be presented to Wagner is inscribed as follows: "Presented to John H. Wagner by the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club in commemoration of his long, faithful and conscientious service in the National League, a gentleman on and off the field and one who has earned in his chosen profession the highest esteem of all interested in the national game."

RED CROSS AIDED BY YANKS.

Gets $840.92 as 10 Per Cent. of Receipts from Series with Senators.

Jacob Schiff, treasurer of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross Society, yesterday received from Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York American League Baseball Club, a check for $840.92, which sum was 10 per cent. of the Yankees' share of the receipts of the recent series with the Washington team. The contribution from Colonel Ruppert was in conformity with the announcement of the club that the Red Cross would share to this extent in the Yankees' earnings in this particular series. When the announcement was made it was expected that the 10 per cent. for the Red Cross would be deducted from a series of five games, but a downfall of rain on July 3 prevented a scheduled double-header being played.

THREATS STOP TURF MEET.

Grand Rapids Sheriff Halts Betting and Racing, Too.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 11.—A revival here of running races in Michigan came to an abrupt end this afternoon, when Sheriff Charles A. Berry appeared at the track and announced that he had warrants for the arrest of everybody connected with the meeting, which he would serve if bets were made on the results of the day's races. Track officials held a hurried consultation with Prosecuting Attorney Hoffius, and decided to terminate the meet at once.

Pirates Get Shortstop De Bus.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 11.—The Pittsburgh Nationals today obtained by waiver A. De Bus, shortstop, from the St. Louis National League Club. De Bus, who played with the Fargo club of the Northern League last year, will report to the Pittsburgh team tomorrow in Brooklyn.

Cardinals Get Wallace.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Bobby Wallace, veteran shortstop of the St. Louis Americans and recently in the Western League, has been signed by President Hickey of the St. Louis Nationals and will be used as a utility infielder.

SHAWES, TWO GAMES, CINCINNATI 1:45. Polo Grounds Today. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

TURF CROWN GOES TO OMAR KHAYYAM

Victory of Son of Marco in Brooklyn Derby Stamps Him Star Three-Year-Old.

Omar Khayyam, an imported colt by Marco-Lisma, and owned by Wilfred Viau, a Canadian sportsman, captured the three-year-old racing laurels of the season when he won the Brooklyn Derby at Aqueduct yesterday in decisive manner. The seal was set on the greatness of Omar Khayyam by the brief sentence at the end of the summary "Hourless also ran." Until yesterday Hourless had been considered the peerless colt of the year and he suffered his first defeat of the season when he trailed in many lengths behind the brilliant chestnut that carried the purple and white stripes of the Montreal sportsman.

It is permissible to offer excuses for Hourless in the going that prevailed for the meeting of the two cracks of their age, but though August Belmont's remarkable race horse showed that there was a flaw in his make-up when he failed to show a tithe of his speed in the mud, there can be no gainsaying the greatness of Omar Khayyam, which rose superior to all conditions and handily defeated the field opposed to him. The opposition came from unexpected quarters, as it was Harry Payne Whitney's Rickety that showed the way to the field and was only beaten a neck by the determined finish of the imported colt.

The failure of Hourless was a stunning blow for the experts, who figured that he would be at home in the going, and that the more loosely-coupled Omar Khayyam was likely to sprawl and flounder in the mud. He was made an odds-on favorite, while Omar Khayyam, which opened second choice at 5 to 2, receded in the quotations until, when they went to the post, 5 to 1 could be obtained about his chances. The result was the glorification of the Kentucky Derby winner, and with his victory goes the three-year-old crown. An essential in which a great horse excels a good one is his ability to travel in any kind of going. Omar Khayyam had won his Kentucky Derby over a good track, had beaten Campfire over a fast course, and yesterday, with the odds all against him, he moved with freedom and certainty in the sticky mud to demonstrate that no horse of his age is his equal in speed and stamina.

Since the great Hanover won the Brooklyn Derby in the first running of 1887 it is probable that no better race horse than Omar Khayyam has achieved victory in this classic, even though among the winners are listed such stars of the turf as Dobbins, Handspring, Peter Pan, and Roamer. Omar Khayyam carried only one pound less than stake weight, was in receipt of only three pounds from Hourless, and conceded six pounds to Rickety, which was the only horse year him at the finish.

There was a dispiriting setting for the race which promised to be the greatest three-year-old event of the year and which offered the first meeting of the winner of the Withers and the Belmont with the victor in the Kentucky Derby. Heavy rain all the morning discouraged turf patrons, who knew from experience that the stand at Aqueduct was not proof against rain. The muddy track also was not conducive to a true test of the merits of the horses, but this was considered to be all in favor of Hourless, which had won the Withers on a track that was soft, though not absolutely muddy.

A visit to the paddock for the saddling operations showed that so far as condition went there was nothing to choose among the three stars. Hourless, Omar Khayyam, and Rickety were full of vigor and displayed energy by prancing and kicking as they were accoutred for the fray. It would be hard to find three more beautiful specimens of the thoroughbred than this trio, two chestnuts and a brown that seemed not to have a flaw in their conformation. There was an ease and sinuous movement possessed by Omar Khayyam, however, that endeared him to many and which proved the deciding factor when put to the racing test.

The receding of Omar Khayyam in the wagering appeared to be justified when the bugle sounded and the son of Marco refused to leave the paddock with the others. While Hourless was proudly leading the parade Omar Khayyam was fighting his jockey and kicking his heels in the paddock as if the last thing he wanted to do was to race. His antics were watched eagerly by those in the grand stand, and it took several smart cracks from Collins's whip before Omar Khayyam would budge. Once under way he went smoothly enough, but developed another kicking streak when he reached the post.

Reluctant to go to the post Omar Khayyam also seemed little disposed to race when the barrier went up, and Hourless shot out to maintain his inside position from Rickety, which quickly dashed over from the outside rail. Rickety wanted the lead, and Hourless would not give way, so that for the first three furlongs this pair ran almost abreast, with Omar Khayyam and Ticket following, three lengths behind, much as though it was a double-file procession.

Near the end of the back stretch Hourless dropped back and Rickety assumed a clear command. Even then the admirers of the favorite felt no concern, for Omar Khayyam had shown nothing to indicate his speed, and it looked as though Butwell had purposely relinquished the heavy going on the rail. There was real anxiety for those who had pinned their faith to Hourless, when, on going round the turn, Ticket rushed by the bearer of the Belmont silks, and the surprise was even greater when Omar Khayyam smoothly rated by the favorite and continued in pursuit of Ticket and Rickety.

Hourless, the choice of nine out of ten persons at the track, turned into the home stretch absolutely last, and when he failed to respond to Butwell's whipping it was realized that a public idol had fallen. Collins still was patient with Omar Khayyam, but steadily and surely the brilliant chestnut began to gain so that at the eighth pole he had passed Ticket and was three lengths behind the flying Rickety.

One furlong to go and three lengths to make up looked a big task, but it was lightly undertaken by Collins and the great racer he bestrode. Fully extended now, Omar Khayyam gained at every stride, and the crowd yelled excitedly as he cut down the gap until, going straight as an arrow, he ranged alongside of Rickety with the finish yet 100 yards away. Once with his neck in front Collins was content, and Omar Khayyam crossed the line a winner by that margin and apparently with speed in reserve. He had traveled the last furlong in 12 seconds, a remarkable performance on the sodden track. Ten lengths behind Rickety came Ticket, a very tired horse, and the humiliation of Hourless was complete when he trailed in fifteen lengths further back.

The defeat of the overwhelming favorite Hourless was only one of a series of disasters for the public choices. Ormead, in the steeplechase, was the only favorite to win, and the beaten favorites included Daddy's Choice, which was a 1-to-2 shot for the third event in a field of three.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $658.33 added; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21 3-5.

Omva, J. Byer's ch. c., 111 pounds, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (A. Shuttinger).....1
King Bargot, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 108, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, (A. Collins).....2
Grundy, C. J. Quinn's ch. c., 104, by Roquelaure-Prude, 2 to 1 third, (B. Kleeger).....3
Starflinch, Battle Abbey, Flora Finch, Spearlance, and Mint Drop also ran. Master McGrath, Election, Brooklyn, Courtship, Milkman, and Hussy scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:33 2-5.

Ormead, H. W. Sage's b. g., 5 years, 152 pounds, by Filigrane-Miss Freischmann, 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2, (D. Holly).....1
Bamboo, Calmel Buss's ch. g., 4, 141, by Box-Drink Maid, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, (E. Stevenson).....2
Secony, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 4, 151, by McGee-Anyday, even money third, (A. Stretch).....3
Stucco, Zellwood, Grey Leg, Racebrook, Klepper, Rock Fish, Old Salt, and Bryn Chant also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

Deer Trap, August Belmont's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Trap Rock-Delusion; 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, (J. McTaggart).....1
Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c., 4, 113, by Trap Rock-Earth, out for place, (J. Butwell).....2
Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. g., 5, 114, by Aeronaut-Trash; out for third, (E. Campbell).....3
Only three starters. George Smith, Xylon, Whimsy, Naturalist, and Holiday scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby; for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 1-5.

Omar Khayyam, Wilfred Viau's ch. c., 126 pounds, by Marco-Lisma, 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and out, (A. Collins).....1
Rickety, L. S. Thompson's ch. c., 119, by Broomstick-Queen of Hearts, 3 to 5 and out, (M. Buxton).....2
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 120, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 4 to 5 third, (A. Shuttinger).....3
Hourless also ran. Deer Trap and Nebraska scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies, purse $558.33; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Star Class, Frederick Slocum's ch. f., 114 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lady Bedford, 8 to 5, 8 to 5, and 1 to 3, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Wood Violet, August Belmont's ch. f., 114, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, (J. Butwell).....2
So Long Letty, J. E. Widener's br. f., 114, by Garry Herrman-Lady Lexington, even money third, (F. Keogh).....3
Rose d'Or, *Kokohi, *Sallie Waters, Supermad, Flying Dart, Thunderclond, and Buster Girl also ran. Heather Belle, Adoration II., Lady Rookie, and Donnarella scratched.
*Nassau Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; by subscription of $10 each, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00 3-5.

The Spinner, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Textile-Miss Hudson, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Virginia Fair, J. P. Jones's ch. f., 109, by Plaudit-Mary Scribe, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (E. Ambrose).....2
Cum Sah, G. W. Loft's br. c., 100, by Burgomaster-Antipathy, 8 to 1 third, (M. Rowan).....3
Midnight Sun, Play Toy, and Lanius also ran. Golden King and Trophy scratched.
Weather cloudy; track muddy.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Frank Keogh, 118 pounds; Balsarien, 115; Paddy All, 112; Bright, 115; Starry Banner, 115; Poor Joe, 115; George W. Avery, 115; Cavan Boy, 115; Dranthea, 112; Winec, 112; Tumble In, 112; Billet Doux, 112; Comsora, 112; Portia, 112; *Rapid Fire, 110; *Briskany, 110; *Peace and Plenty, 107; *Josie A., 107.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Shannon River, 150 pounds; Silpshod, 145; The Brook, (imp.,) 140; Mansalus, 138; Torero, (imp.,) 138; Orme's Head, 134; Bea Wyris, 134; Marchend, 133; Elect, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Myrtle Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Paddy Whack, 116 pounds; P. J. J. Lillie, 111; Viewpoint, 110; Kilmer, 106; *Wooden Shoes, 104; *Polroma, (imp.,) 103; Brooklyn, 100; *Dorcas, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs. Trial By Jury, 120 pounds; Fernrock, 118; Ed. Cudhee, 116; Rhine Maiden, 114; Marie Miller, 113; Cowslip, 110; Sir Isaac Brooks, 105; Adalid, 102; Cocktail, (imp.,) 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Roly, 118 pounds; G. M. Miller, 118; Surprising, 118; *Preston Lynn, 118; Andes, 113; Brickley, 113; Armament, 113; Baigee, 113; Humiliation, 113; Solar Star, 113; Onwa, 110; *Dan, 106; *Muckross, (imp.,) 105; *Spectre, 100; *Intriguer, 100; Zouave, 95; Melodrama, 95; Robin Goodfellow, 95; Rickery Nut, 90; *Rockport, 90; *Pollyanna, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs. Happy Go Lucky, 115 pounds; Nominee, 115; Decisive, 115; Winsomvera, (imp.,) 112; Prunes, 112; Trophy, 108; Jequ'au Bont, 108; Bully Boy, 108; Cave Man, 108; Cousin o' Mine, 108; Albert A., 108; Lady Rookie, 105.
*Appsentice allowance claimed.

TITLE SWIMS ON JULY 21.

Two A. A. U. Championship Contests to be Held at Rye.

Two Metropolitan Association championship swimming events are scheduled to be decided in conjunction with the annual swimming carnival of the Rye Beach Club, at Oakland Pier, Rye, N. Y., on July 21. One of the title events will be the quarter mile event for men, which, it is expected, will attract an entry of the leading A. A. U. swimmers in the mertopolitan district. The other is the women's fancy diving metropolitan championship, in which the leading female natators of the district will be seen in action.

In addition there will be seven other events held, four of them open to all registered A. A. U. athletes, and the other three closed to members of the Rye Beach Club. The open events include a 110-yard handicap swim, 100-yard scratch swim for the Thompson Cup, a fancy high diving scratch competition for the Fellows Cup, and a 100-yard handicap swim for women.

The club's closed events are 100 yards' scratch swim for the Stoll Cup, a 50-yard scratch event for boys of 15 years and under for the Herman Cup, and a rescue race, two men teams, in which the teams will strive for gold pins with the club emblem inscribed on them. Entries for the various events close on July 17 with Otto Wahle, 106 Lafayette Street, N. Y., William Drake, Rye, N. Y., John D. Lyons, Room 1532, Municipal Building, N. Y., and Robert Stoll, 12 John Street, N. Y.

LEONARD IN RING TONIGHT.

Lightweight Champion to Box at Arverne, L. I.—Other Bouts.

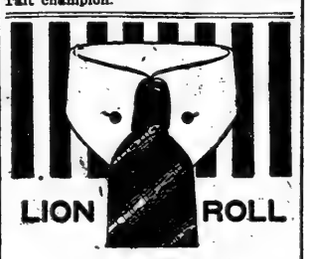
Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will give Long Island an opportunity to view him in action this evening, and incidentally get a sort of a workout for his coming championship bout with Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, when he faces Frankie Burns of California for ten rounds at the Arverne S. C., Arverne, L. I. Little is known of Burns in local boxing circles, other than that he is not the lightweight of that name who has boxed many of the country's leading lightweights. He is reported to have attended dutifully to preparing himself for tonight's contest and is enthusiastic over his chances of making a creditable showing against the champion.

Three ten-round bouts will be held this evening at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn. In one bout Young Howard and Happy Mahoney will be the opponents in a return engagement. Another will bring together Billy Murphy and Young Norman, and in the third contest the principals will be Hughie Breslin and Danny Gilbride.

TAIT WINS CANADA'S TITLE.

Takes Lightweight Championship, Battering O'Leary Badly.

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta, July 11.—Clonie Tait, Alberta's undefeated lightweight, today put out Johnny O'Leary, Canadian lightweight title holder, in the final round of a scheduled ten-round bout. O'Leary was badly punished. The referee stopped the fight, declaring Tait champion.



HOPING TO REVIVE MORIBUND TENNIS

U. S. N. L. T. A. Expects Advent of California Team to Inject New Life Into Season.

More than half of the tennis season has passed into limbo and the schedule has now reached what in the ordinary course of events would be the big tournaments of the year only to find that dull play and duller interest threaten the life of even the classics themselves. The tennis enthusiast finds little that is cheering in a survey of what has taken place, and as for the future that is clouded with many doubts. Only one bright beam affords relief; that is the heralded advent of some of the Californians to bolster up a quasi failure of Eastern tennis. Whether it will succeed is only a matter of conjecture, but at least it should help.

In the tennis to date it has been shown that patriotic tournaments with a surfeit of second and third rate players, and only an occasional leader, while commendable in spirit, are far removed from popular interest, and not over appealing even to the tennis men themselves, from whom the greatest support has come. Even clubs have shown a disinclination to hold tournaments which were scheduled, mainly because of lack of time and interest in this period of war stress. It was rather to be expected that some of the smaller clubs would forsake their tournament dates, but now the tennis association is confronted with cancellations which take the backbone out of the season. Not a tournament which was played in the East last year without the presence of the Californians showed such excellence as that at the Nassau Country Club, but that has already been passed on this season's schedule without any play. When the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament was also called off only a few days ago, the outlook for Seabright, Southampton, and Newport was far from rosy. As yet these latter tournaments are on the schedule, and the presence of the Californians in the East, always a tonic to the tennis season, may prevent them crumbling as have the other notable fixtures.

Those in charge of the tennis destinies, George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the Executive Committee, are doing all in their power to keep active tennis competitions, with the worthy object of raising a fund of $100,000 for an ambulance division in the American Red Cross. In aid of this cause some of the Californians are hurrying East, and exhibition matches will be played at a number of clubs, with the start at Utica, 'not far hence.' The most notable of the Californians are William M. Johnston, former holder of the national singles championship, and Miss Mary Browne, former holder of the women's national championship, who came noticeably under the eye of Easterners early in the year when she defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present national champion, in an exhibition match on the Coast.

It may be possible to have some of the more prominent tennis players of the East compete against Johnston, and that would undoubtedly be of interest, but if this fails there will still be wide attention paid to the matches between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt, the Norse girl already having volunteered her services to the tennis association. Miss Bjurstedt has established herself so firmly in tennis here that the most hardy believes she can be defeated. Miss Browne's achievement in vanquishing the Norse girl, however, is of record, even though the distance of some 3,000 miles has rather dimmed the force of the victory in Eastern eyes. There is something in the spirit of "I'm from Missouri" along the Atlantic seaboard, and the people will doubtless flock to a match in which Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Browne play, seeking opportunity for first-hand observation as to which is the superior. Had Mrs. May Sutton Bundy come East interest would have been intensified to the nth power.

Just what plans the tennis association has in mind for the play of the Easterners and the Californians have not been announced. There is a persistent rumor that Seabright and Southampton will not be placed in the tournament schedule this year. That is, they will not be played as the invitation events of the past, the curtain raisers to the national championships. If they are called off in this respect it is still possible that a series of two-day matches may be arranged in which the Golden Gate representatives and the best players here may take part.

Judging from what has gone before, it appears unlikely that there will be even moderate interest in the playing of the invitation tournaments without the presence of the leading players and if they cannot be obtained, the East vs. the Californians would prove a greater drawing card.

At best the outlook is not encouraging, although the situation may in part be saved from disaster. Some fixtures that have been luminaries of the tennis season heretofore must suffer. For instance, there would be little incentive for play at Newport on the part of the rank and file in tennis, and leaders in the sport must necessarily be absent from some tournaments, if not from all, for most of them are now in the army or navy or preparing for active service. Naturally, if they did play for a few days they would take part in tournaments nearer New York, which is more conveniently reached from the training camps.

What will become of the national doubles tournament is an interesting question. Boston plans much for it, according to report, but any plans will fall unless there is support from the tennis players themselves and, if for no other reason than distance, Boston appears handicapped. Furthermore, the Californians as a rule are not overenthusiastic for the Hub, and if those coming East are impelled by this spirit they may not compete there, even in exhibition matches.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All games postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 5
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 0.
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	45	23	.662
Philadelphia	38	26	.559
St. Louis	40	35	.533
Cincinnati	43	39	.524
Chicago	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	33	37	.464
Boston	28	40	.412
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	47	28	.627
Chicago	48	28	.623
Cleveland	43	37	.538
New York	38	34	.528
Detroit	38	38	.500
Washington	31	43	.419
Philadelphia	28	45	.384
St. Louis	30	48	.380

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Two games.)
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

MACKMEN OUT OF CELLAR.

Exchange Places with the Browns, Winning by 13 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Philadelphia and St. Louis changed places in the American League race today when the visitors batted five St. Louis pitchers hard and won, 13 to 5. The locals now are in last place.

St. Louis rallied when Myers weakened in the eighth, and got four runs on an error by Jamieson, Sloan's home run, doubles by Pratt and Jacobson, and a single by Lavan. Schang got three hits and two sacrifices in five trips to the plate, and Strunk got three hits and two walks in five trials.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	2	3	6	0
Bodie,lf	5	2	2	3	0
Bates,3b	4	2	2	3	0
McInnis,1b	3	2	1	9	2
Schang,c	3	1	3	1	0

BUSY WEEK AWAITS THE HIGHLANDERS

"Kilties" Will Be Kept on Move from Arrival Monday Morning Till Saturday Night.

BIG RECEPTION AT GARDEN

Lord Northcliffe Will Be the Principal Speaker Friday Evening, Assisted by Local Orators.

All New Yorkers within half a mile of Grand Central Station next Monday morning about 8 o'clock who cock their ears toward the station will hear a sound such as they have very seldom heard before, but that will cause a thrill to run up and down their spines. Those who are nearer the station will scarcely have to listen to hear it. It will be the skirl of thirty bagpipes, with thirty pairs of Scottish lungs to put power into it, in the vanguard of the Canadian army of invasion.

Those who are lucky enough to get within sight will see the army itself, 940 strong, as it disembarks from the train, and will see the two companies of MacLean and Gordon Highlanders as they go swinging down Park Avenue to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, with tossing plumes and swinging kilt and sporran, and 480 bare knees moving in unison.

A little later the invading army, by way of a taste of New York's defensive possibilities, will ride on the subway between the Battery and the Armory, parade up lower Broadway to the City Hall, where there will be a formal reception. After this the Highlanders will march up Lafayette Street, through Fourth Street to Washington Square, and up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, in the afternoon, in order to give New York a chance to see what the most famous and picturesque troops of the British Army really look like in parade. The Germans already know what they look like in battle, and they call them "the ladies of hell."

The tentative program for the rest of the week's visit of the Canadian troops, as announced yesterday at the offices of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, follows:

Monday night: Visit the Bronx.

Tuesday: Visit Newark, remaining until evening.

Wednesday: Parade in Manhattan, line of march to be announced later, and visit Coney Island in the evening.

Thursday: Brooklyn Day.

Friday: Parade in Manhattan, and in the evening attend a mass-meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden.

Saturday: Farewell parade in Manhattan, with torchlight "tattoo" in Central Park in the evening.

Details to be Announced Daily.

Details of the program will be announced from day to day.

The mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden will be the chief feature of the week, which by the co-operation of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense with the United States recruiting authorities and the British mission has been appointed as "British Recruiting Week." Lord Northcliffe is to be the leading speaker of the evening, supported by a number of locally prominent orators, whose names will be announced later.

A chorus which is expected to include 500 voices is being recruited and drilled to sing the British, Canadian, and American national airs and patriotic songs, and a number of operatic stars have already agreed to give their services for the occasion.

Several Canadian officers, who have seen service in France and Flanders, spoke for American volunteers yesterday at the daily meeting of the Mid-Day Minute Men, 57 Chambers Street. Among them were Lieutenant A. G. Smith of the Seventy-first Canadian Battalion and Sergt. Major James Robinson.

Nurse Will Aid Recruiting.

Mary Lynch, an American Red Cross nurse, who worked in advanced dressing stations of the French Army for the American Ambulance Hospital and was under shellfire at Verdun, will be the principal speaker tonight at a recruiting rally in Union Square alongside the U. S. S. Recruit," the land battleship.

Tomorrow is Friday, the 13th, but Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of navy recruiting in New York, has chosen it to show the navy's defiance of superstition by sending away a draft of 100 recruits to the Newport Naval Training Station. The men will attend a farewell dinner given by the Women's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting and will parade on lower Fifth Avenue.

Major Frank E. Evans, U. S. M. C., in charge of the New York Marine Corps recruiting station, announced yesterday that four famous college athletes had been commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. They are Captain Conroy of last year's Yale lacrosse team, James B. McCormick, Princeton football Captain and All-American full back in 1906 and 1907; Harold Ballin, Princeton football Captain and All-American tackle in 1913, and James B. Moore, Captain of the Princeton track team and half back on the football team.

A report published yesterday that, owing to the failure of contractors to complete the mobilization camps, the New York National Guard would not be called into the Federal service on July 25, as originally planned, was denied both by National Guard and regular army officers. It was definitely stated that the troops would be mobilized on the 15th, as originally planned, and sent to training camps without delay.

which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men who are no more than 5 feet 1 inch in height and weigh only 110 pounds.

The order was issued on the basis of a recommendation made by Surgeon Gen. Gorgas, who advised that good men were being kept out by the minimum height and weight limit of 5 feet 4 inches and 120 pounds.

As a matter of fact, however, recruiting officers had been instructed not to enforce rigidly the height and weight minimums limits, and there are a considerable number now in the army who are below the 5 feet 4 requirement.

The new orders will have a wide effect in National Guard recruiting, and probably in selections for the national army. Regular army standards govern both services in a war.

The regular army was still short about 40,000 men when recruiting closed yesterday. A total of 1,226 men were accepted during the day. Vermont added two men, making eighty-seven furnished from that State since April 1 on a quota of 710. The enlistments by States were as follows:

	Obtained July 10.	Total to July 10.		Obtained July 10.	Total to July 10.
Alabama	15	1,448	*Nebraska	17	2,528
Arizona	1	207	*Nevada	5	636
*Arkansas	2	851	New Hamp.		367
*California	38	5,027	New Jersey	71	4,801
Colorado	9	1,327	New Mexico	3	229
Connecticut	17	1,434	New York	162	15,791
Delaware	3	264	N. Carolina		1,068
Dist. of C.	8	228	N. Dakota		518
Florida	7	1,149	Ohio	60	6,892
Georgia	25	3,538	Oklahoma	13	1,586
*Idaho	9	778	*Oregon	19	2,406
*Illinois	95	13,872	*Penn.	127	16,003
Indiana	33	7,506	Rhode Isl'd	3	557
Iowa	14	3,918	S. Carolina	6	806
Kansas	18	3,006	S. Dakota		770
Kentucky	20	2,537	Tennessee	19	1,891
Louisiana	31	1,476	Texas	31	5,130
Maine	8	653	*Utah	7	1,381
Maryland	29	953	Vermont	2	87
Mass.	113	6,171	Virginia	4	1,103
*Michigan	52	3,429	Washington	24	1,051
Minnesota	38	2,201	West Va.	17	1,435
Mississippi	3	855	Wisconsin	10	1,558
Missouri	49	6,230	*Wyoming	5	506
*Montana	3	1,116			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 188,898.

Total obtained July 10, 1,226.

Total obtained since April 1, 143,120.

BOGUS ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE PROSECUTED

Second Arrested This Week Was Selling Identification Rings When He Was Taken.

The Government has issued orders to have men who are posing as officers of the army arrested and prosecuted. Several of these bogus officers, some of them posing as regulars and others as reserve officers, are at large in New York. One of them, Arthur E. Luszl, who describes himself as a jewelry agent of 170 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday and held in $2,500 bail for a hearing next Monday. He is the second man arrested this week for impersonating an army officer. Luszl posed as a reserve Captain of infantry, and for several weeks past has been visiting armories and Government reservations taking orders from the soldiers for so-called identification rings.

When "Captain" Luszl was arrested in his office at the address given he at first maintained that he was a bona fide officer. He soon broke down, however, and admitted that he was an impostor. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, Luszl was in the field uniform of the infantry service. In court was "First Lieutenant" F. Krownengold, who was arrested on Tuesday. "Captain" Luszl started to cry, and when the tears ceased to flow Commissioner Shields asked him what he had to say for himself. He had very little, and the Commissioner ordered him held for hearing on Monday.

Luszl was arrested by Private J. A. Horan of the First New York Field Artillery and Detective Cronin of the New York Detective Bureau. Horan and Cronin, the last named also dressed as a soldier, went to the Fifth Avenue office of Luszl yesterday morning, ostensibly to buy identification rings. Luszl said he certainly was a Captain of the reserve and was selling rings to soldiers all over the country. He said he had orders for more than $4,000 of the rings. In nearly all instances it was said that the rings were paid for in advance. Horan and Cronin bought $28 worth with marked bills, and as soon as "Captain" Luszl receipted for the money they placed him under arrest.

Luszl said he was not acquainted with "Lieutenant" Krownengold. The latter had discarded his uniform yesterday, but pinned to the lapel of his coat he wore a service stripe the colors of which indicated that he had served in all the wars the United States has engaged in since, and including, the war of 1812. Krownengold is 22 years old.

Can Make Paper from Sea Weed.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making newsprint paper from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from woodpulp.

Earthquake in Samoa

MELBOURNE, July 11.—A dispatch received from Suva, Fiji Islands, says that damage has been caused in the Samoan Islands by a severe earthquake and tidal wave. There has also been an earthquake in the Friendly Islands.

TO HEAD WAR RELIEF FOR THE RED CROSS

John D. Ryan Appointed Director or General to Succeed Col. Jefferson H. Kean.

CHOICE PLEASES DAVISON

New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy Gives Two Fully Equipped Ambulances.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, announced last night the appointment of John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, as Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. Mr. Ryan succeeds Colonel Jefferson H. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., who has been recalled to service with the regular army and who is to have command of the army ambulance sections which are to operate with the Allies in France. It was Colonel Kean who organized, in the months immediately preceding the declaration of war, the various American base hospital units, many of which are already in France.

"The Department of Military Relief, of which Colonel Kean has been in charge," said Mr. Davison yesterday, "is of supreme importance in the work of the Red Cross, and we are fortunate in obtaining the administrative genius of Mr. Ryan to take up the work relinquished by Colonel Kean. Like Judge Lovett and other able and successful men who are contributing their services to the nation through the Red Cross in this war, Mr. Ryan will in this way be able to do his bit in a position of immense importance.

"Mr. Ryan will supervise the Bureau of Medical Service, the Bureau of Nursing Service, and the Bureau of Supplies, all of which are concerned in furnishing voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the United States forces. As Chief Staff Officers Mr. Ryan will be assisted by representatives from the Army and Navy Departments. The maintenance of the fifty and more Red Cross base hospitals organized by Colonel Kean will be one of the largest tasks immediately before Mr. Ryan. Seven of these units are already in service in England and France, and the remainder are subject to call by the War Department at any time.

"Mr. Ryan will also have charge of all Red Cross efforts to supply such medical needs as the Red Cross may be called upon by our army and navy anywhere to provide. Very important among these tasks will be service in connection with the sixteen army cantonments now being developed for training our great army next Winter.

"Another very important task which will come under Mr. Ryan will be to direct Red Cross preparation in America to supplement the work of the army in caring for the health and comfort of the American troops in France. Thorough study of the American camps and the needs of American troops abroad is being made by the Red Cross commission to France headed by Major Grayson H. P. Murphy."

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has received two fully equipped ambulances by the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the first in memory of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Admiral Raphael Semmes, and the second in memory of General Joseph Wheeler. The letter accompanying this gift was signed by Mrs. Carrie Phelan Beale, Mrs. S. G. Burke, and Mrs. Alfred Cochran, acting as a committee.

The Daughters of Pennsylvania in New York, an organization less than one year old, presented an ambulance to be used for service in France to the American Red Cross at the Hotel Belleclair yesterday afternoon. It was accepted for the society by James Boyd. The ambulance, with a big placard announcing the gift, stod in front of the hotel. The Daughters also gave $50 worth of anesthetics for service in France.

A check for $7,833.02 was received from Robert S. MacCormack, representing a committee organized in the New York Fruit and Produce Trade. This represented the proceeds of sale of green and dried fruit on June 21 for the benefit of the Red Cross. The funds are to be applied to the purchase of three General Motor Company ambulances and three kitchen trailers, the fund not only covering this purchase, but leaving about $800 for special equipment, &c.

The New York County Chapter announces the resignation of Spencer Phenix as Secretary and Albert J. Frohock as Assistant Secretary and the election of Charles H. Stout as Secretary. Mr. Stout was formerly Cashier and Vice President of the Bank of the Republic before its merger with the First National Bank of New York. He will devote his entire time to Red Cross work.

All the executive offices of the New York County Chapter, with the exception of the Membership and Special Fund Committee, of which Edgar J. Marston is Chairman, are now at 280 Fifth Avenue, occupying the entire building in which was formerly located the Astor and Bankers Trust Companies. Headquarters of Mr. Marston's committee are at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Additional prominent men who have volunteered to serve as Chairmen of committees to organize different industries in the interest of the New York County Chapter's Day's Pay Campaign are William H. Nichols, Jr., for the chemical industry, Frank Remington for the building trade, W. R. Wood for the storage and warehouse industry, F. M. Burns for the coal trade, Edmund Weil for the leather and hide industry, Hugh Kelley for the cordage industry, and Frank Selah for the drug industry.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, has joined the group of industrial executives volunteering to serve the Red Cross during the war without compensation, and has been appointed Director General of Military Relief. He will be in charge of all of the relief work for the fighting forces.

Mr. Ryan succeeds Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, who has been ordered to take command of the 160 United States Army ambulance sections in the war theatre. The Military Relief Department was organized by Colonel Kean in 1916, and during the last few months he has built up through it a great machinery for relief work at the front. It was because of his intimate knowledge of this work that the War Department made him commander of the army ambulance sections.

RED CROSS WORK IN ITALY.

American Branch to Spend About $10,000,000 for Units.

ROME, July 11.—About $10,000,000 will be used to organize American Red Cross hospitals and ambulances on the Italian front. This sum will be taken from a fund of $100,000,000 which American headquarters in Paris has at its disposal for Europe.

The American Red Cross units on the Italian front depend on an American Commissioner in Rome, who represents the Paris headquarters. Professor Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American Academy here, is making arrangements to have a splendid seat of the Academy on top of Janiculum Hill transformed into a home for convalescent American officers. It is an ideal spot for recuperation.

Italians Held for Opposing Draft.

BOSTON, July 11.—Louis Galleani, editor of an Italian newspaper published at Lynn, and John Eramo, a printer, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on a charge of conspiracy against the Government in urging young men not to register under the Selective Draft act.

HENRY FORD WANTS HIS AUTO

Agent Says It Was Lent to Inventor of "Two-Cent Fuel."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 11.—Agents of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, yesterday applied to Justice Robert W. Duvall here for a writ of replevin upon an automobile in the possession of Louis Enright, who made the assertion last year that he had discovered a process for the manufacture of a motor fuel that would cost not more than 2 cents a gallon. It is alleged that the automobile was lent to Enright so that he might carry on his experiments with this fuel.

Charles N. Hart, an agent of the Ford Company, showed Justice Duvall several letters from Henry Ford urging that immediate steps be taken for the recovery of the automobile "as a matter of principle." It is valued at $125.

STEAMER KANSAN SUNK, FOUR OF CREW MISSING

American Vessel Is Sent to Bottom by U-Boat, Probably Off France.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Dispatches reached the State Department late today announcing the destruction of the American steamer Kansan by a German submarine. They said that four members of the crew were missing, but that all of the armed naval guard was safe.

All of those on board were reported landed except the following members of the crew: First Assistant Engineer, J. M. Murphy, American; F. Aguirre, English; A. P. Kua of Honolulu, and C. Kanan of Singapore.

According to a cable dispatch received yesterday by the France and Canada Steamship Company from its agents in Paris, the Kansan, which had a crew of fifty men and carried a cargo of foodstuffs and steel valued at $3,000,000, was sunk by a German submarine on July 9.

The message did not state where the freighter was sunk, or whether she was torpedoed or attacked by shellfire, but it was surmised by the firm that the attack must have been off the French coast, as the Kansan was due to arrive at a French port on July 8 or 9.

The vessel left New York on June 28. She was commanded by Captain E. A. Forsythe and had a number of American citizens in her crew.

The steamship was owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which chartered her to the France and Canada Steamship Company. She was built at Camden, N. J., in 1906, as the Massachusetts. She was a twin-screw steamship of 7,913 gross tonnage, 490 feet long, 58 feet 3 inches beam, and 31 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

In October, 1916, the Kansan was held up off Nantucket by the Submarine U-53, but was allowed to proceed to Rotterdam after her papers had been examined.

In December last the Kansan struck a mine off the French coast and was reported sunk, but the Captain managed to beach her in shallow water, and she was salved and returned to this port in April.

ATTACKED LINER AT NIGHT.

Torpedo Sped 25 Feet from American Steamer on Eastward Voyage.

Officers and members of the crew of an American liner which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England confirmed the cabled dispatch of a submarine attack on the eastward voyage when the vessel was 400 miles off the Irish coast. The incident occurred at 11:20 P. M. on the night of June 20, when the passengers were all asleep and only the watch and the naval gun crew were on deck.

The officer on the bridge saw the gleam of the torpedo in the moonlight on the starboard side and ordered the helm hard over to port, as the glistening missile passed within twenty-five feet of the ship's bow. The gunners fired three shots from a machine gun mounted on the bridge deck at the spot where they believed the U-boat to be, but did not know what was the result. The liner zig-zagged continuously on her course toward the Irish coast, and nothing more was seen of the submarine. The passengers rushed up on deck with their lifebelts in their hands when they were aroused by the shots, but did not see anything except a little smoke on the water. Afterward they went back to their beds to wait for daylight so that they could go to sleep again in safety, as the submarine would not attack any of the American armed liners traveling at a speed of over 18 knots, the naval officer told them.

There was no incident on the westward voyage, the officers said.

SWEDEN TO PROTEST AGAIN.

Will Complain to Germany of the Sinking of Fishing Boats.

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—The Government has instructed the Swedish Minister at Berlin to protest against the torpedoing of Swedish fishing boats by German submarines.

Four Missing from the Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The master of the American steamer Orleans, sunk by a submarine, reported to the State Department today the following missing: Tamarantes, a Greek; T. Cleary, an Irishman; A. Murillo, a Chilean, and A. Nogot, a Filipino.

To Pay Navy Men for Losses.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service for personal property lost in battle or by shipwreck is proposed in a draft of a bill submitted to the House today by Secretary Daniels. It would apply only to the loser and would not authorize claims from estates.

MRS. BESANT RECALCITRANT

Theosophist in India Declines Concession After Being Expelled.

LONDON, July 11.—Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Madras Government had offered to relax its prohibition of Mrs. Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical Society, so far as it affected her theosophical and religious activities. Mrs. Besant declined the concession on the ground that it was impossible to separate her theosophical and political work.

Mrs. Besant was expelled from the Presidency of Bombay last year for preaching revolution. Later she was forbidden by the Indian Government to participate in any meetings, deliver lectures or publish her writings in India. She and her associates were prohibited from residing in Madras city and were ordered to remain within certain areas. Their correspondence also was placed under censorship.

Bombay telegrams say the restrictions placed by the Indian Government on Mrs. Besant were a sequel to a violent home rule agitation which evoked a storm of adverse comment in the native press.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mark A. Luescher has been made business manager of the Hippodrome for the third season of the Dillingham regime. He will be Mr. Dillingham's personal representative. Mr. Luescher has been publicity representative of the playhouse for the last two years.

Nellie and Sara Kouns, sopranos, who sang last week at the Palace, will play a return engagement there next week. They will sing a new group of songs.

Ellen Ruban, the young Irish actress who played the title role in "Grasshopper" and was afterward seen in one of the Barrie playlets at the Empire last season, has been placed under contract by A. H. Woods for a term of years. She will be seen in a new play next season, rehearsals of which will be begun shortly.

The American title for Emmerich Kahlman's operetta, "The Czardas Princess," has been changed from "The Monte Carlo Girl" to "The Riviera Girl." The change was made when it was found that the former title had been generally used by burlesque shows. The operetta will be one of the early season's productions of Klaw & Erlanger.

Fay Bainter, last seen here in "The Willow Tree," has been assigned the principal role in Bayard Veiller's new play, "The Chamber."

William Norris has been engaged by the Shuberts for one of the principal roles in "'Twas Once in May," an operetta adapted from the German, which they will present early in the new season.

CHILE'S ATTITUDE STATED.

Reply to Uruguay Considered as Frank Adhesion to Americanism.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 11.—The Foreign Minister, in response to a note from Uruguay, explaining the decree recently issued by Uruguay, declaring that it would not regard as a belligerent any American nation which is in a state of war with nations of other continents, says:

"My Government is pleased to show to Uruguay, with which it maintains such loyal amity, that it appreciates highly the reasons of Americanism which have inspired the resolution of the Government of Uruguay."

The Mercurio considers that Chile's response to Uruguay is a frank adhesion to the sentiments of Americanism which inspired the Uruguayan resolution.

APPLAUD CIVIC ORCHESTRA.

Enthusiasm at Concert with Jean Cooper and Powell, Soloists.

The audience that heard last night's concert at St. Nicholas Rink, the seventh of the series under the auspices of the Civic Orchestral Society, was one of the largest and certainly one of the most enthusiastic of the season. There was ample reason for the enthusiasm, for not only did the orchestra, under the leadership of Pierre Monteux, play an interesting program superbly, but the soloists acquitted themselves with credit.

The soloists were Jean Cooper, a young contralto who was heard here on several occasions last Winter, and John Powell, pianist. Miss Cooper sang the arias, "Pleurez, mes yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." She was supposed to lead the audience in singing the latter, but they seemed content to listen, and the number became a solo. Miss Cooper has a rich, vibrant voice of much power and an unusually attractive stage presence. Both selections were encored. Mr. Powell played Liszt's "Hungarian Fantaisie" brilliantly, with an orchestral accompaniment that was admirable. He responded to an encore with a solo as perfectly executed but less satisfactory from a listener's point of view.

The orchestra, which has never played with more complete oneness, confined itself to three selections. The first was Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," a suite in four parts, having certain of the Arabian Nights' tales for its themes. This was followed by Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," and symphonic fragments from Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette." M. Monteux has brought his band to a degree of perfection in execution rarely surpassed, and it would be a pity if it were not kept together for the remainder of the Summer after the next three concerts, when the series as originally announced will end.

COREY ASKS ACCOUNTING.

He Sues His Partner, Riter, Who Financed "The Amber Empress."

That the producers of the successful comedy, "Erstwhile Susan," in which Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske appeared, were unsuccessful in their next effort was indicated in the Supreme Court yesterday when Madison Corey filed suit against his partner, Joseph Riter, and Corey & Riter, Inc., for an accounting.

Mr. Corey said in his complaint that after $5,000 of the profits had been spent on the new play "The Amber Empress," he decided that it would be a failure, but Mr. Riter disagreed with him and consented to finance it alone if Mr. Corey would attend to its production.

The complaint alleges that after Riter had advanced $15,000 under this alleged agreement he demanded the return of the money by the corporation, and also bought up other claims. The accounting is demanded on the ground that Riter now controls the corporation.

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What Happened Yesterday in Western Business?

Read C. B. Evans, editor of the Economist, in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger. His dispatch from Chicago gives not merely the customary figures of trading, but the undercurrent of commercial thought and the trend of business affairs that accurately show what the West is thinking and doing.

Westerners in New York will find in C. B. E.'s articles the consensus of opinion of the leading manufacturers, business men and bankers of all the midwestern centers.

In addition to C. B. E.'s letter, there are complete reports of all financial and commodity exchanges, special dispatches, reports from Washington, and pertinent NEWS OF BUSINESS from every section of the United States.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

THE CITY'S BOND SALE.

The offering of $55,000,000 of New York City bonds is a better test of pure credit than the Liberty Loan was. There is but one national loan, and there are many city loans. Patriotism was a larger motive in the case of the Liberty Loan than it can be in the case of any city loan. The bidding on the Liberty Loan was made by four millions of Americans, who cared only secondarily for the yield on their investment. The bidding on the New York loan will be mostly by investors, whose calculations are in decimals to the fraction of a mill. It is true that sometimes awards are made for a thousand or two each to small bidders, but the price is made by syndicates on bids for "all or none" or "all or any part."

There is a particular reason why such bids may be expected to be generous today. The Liberty Loan developed an unsatisfied demand for tax-exempt bonds to a total of several times the city's offering, and the proposals of taxation in Congress have been such as to stimulate that appetite. Nevertheless, there recently have been several offerings of city bonds, equally tax exempt, for which there have been no bidders, and the issues have failed. No such reception has ever greeted New York City bonds, and there can be none now. But there is interest in the premium to be offered by such skilful appraisers of the market.

Where will they put the bonds in relation to high-class railway stocks with a long dividend record of around 6 per cent., more or less? Where will the city bonds rank compared with unimpeachable bonds of other sorts yielding around 5 per cent., or with other city bonds yielding more than the nominal rate of the bonds offered today? All city bonds are selling at exceptionally attractive prices. Bonds of identical description with today's offering have ranged this year between 97⅜ and 104½, with present prices near the lowest. The superior attractions of other bonds, rather than any deficiency of attraction in city bonds, is reflected in the fact that issues in June last were $29,302,000, against $42,818,000 last year, and there is the same unfavorable comparison for the full first half of 1917. On one occasion there were over a thousand bidders for New York City bonds, and it is nothing unusual for an issue to be bid for several times over.

It is no reflection upon the city that it used to get a larger premium on 3½ per cents. than it is likely to get now for 4½s. The market price of bonds varies as does the buying power of gold, even though the bonds are without moral or financial hazard. Thus bonds are customarily low when shares are high. Stocks reflect profits, and bonds rise when profits decline. No one would wish to see the city bonds sell too low, but a price which reflects high rates of commercial profits is not without compensations.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

Having lost two ships by German submarine torpedoes and gunfire, Argentina shows signs of anger. In a note to the Berlin Government she demands an apology, indemnity, and guarantees that ships carrying her flag shall be respected wherever they may be found. If Germany pays for these vessels and their cargoes, this part of her response to the demand will have some value. But Argentina ought to know that an apology and promises that her ships shall not be attacked hereafter will be worthless.

This has been the experience of Norway and Sweden. Repeatedly Germany has expressed to them her "sincere regret" after sinking their ships and then has coolly increased the number of those destroyed. More than fifty Norwegian vessels have been sunk since the latest message of regret was received by Norway's Government. Four were added to the list last week. If Argentina will look at the records of the Belgian Relief Commission, she will see that several relief ships bearing Germany's written guarantees of immunity have been torpedoed. The Berlin Government's promises of safety for the ships of neutrals are made only to be broken.

If Germany in her reply should appear to satisfy all the demands in Argentina's note, it is a reasonable prediction that additional Argentine ships will be destroyed if they enter seas infested by the submarine pirates. It may be that this is expected at Buenos Aires, for reports from that city say a complete severance of relations with Germany probably will soon take place. Argentina should stand with Brazil and with other South American countries which approve Brazil's course. If she should join Brazil, Chile would follow, and soon there would be seen that union of all nations in this hemisphere against Germany which is so much to be desired.

WHO GETS THE BENEFIT?

Senator TILLMAN is quoted as saying cryptically, "There are too many people practicing law in the Senate." The Washington Times seems to think he had especial reference to the Food Control bill. If there are any such Senators among those who have been busy raising false issues to give the food speculators a longer lease of their mortgage on the people's food, who are their clients? Not the farmers and other producers, according to Mr. HOOVER, who declares that the producer has gained nothing by the skyrocket prices charged to the consumer. Not the consumers, large masses of whom, Mr. HOOVER says, "are being actually "undernourished today, due to the ex-"orbitant cost of living." Not the United States, whose power to prosecute the war against Germany is weakened by the delay under false pretenses of the bill that would control these evils. Who then? No one can tell, but the beneficiaries are the food speculators and the German Army.

The longer the bill could be strung along by liquor amendments, cotton amendments, every irrelevant amendment that perverse ingenuity and suspicious-looking patriotism could invent, the longer the speculators could continue their raids on that "large "part of the money now being paid by "the consumer," which, Mr. HOOVER says, the producer does not get. The longer that process could be kept up, the greater would be the fettering and the delay of the Government's war preparations against Germany. Whether the food speculators and the Kaiser's Government are the clients of these Senators, the benefit of these activities accrues to those speculators and that Government alone.

Now the bill has reached its final parliamentary stage, loaded down with all the irrelevant amendments which have been employed for ends not obvious on their face and only to be suspected. Even yet the end is not. Ten days more are to elapse before a vote; ten days in which the food gamblers can gamble back and forth on their knowledge of what is in the bill, can buy and sell and buy and sell again, playing such hob with prices as will make their previous flights look tame; and gamble not only with food, but with whisky, with cotton, with all the irrelevant products stuck into the bill to overweight it.

A few of the men who have been doing these things are sincere Prohibitionists; a few more bow to the extreme Prohibition sentiments of their States. But the majority are not doing this work for Prohibition, any more than those who sent a burlesque War Revenue bill up from the House to the Senate were doing that for the purpose of raising revenue. If a man does not care to avow openly what interests he is serving, he can serve those interests just as well by saying that he is laboring in the interests of virtue and morality.

WORKERS OF MISCHIEF.

The gentle spirits of the I. W. W. have been singularly busy of late. In Sioux City, S. D., the other day some of them, in public speeches, advised members to cripple harvesting machinery. Crop incendiarism is attributed to them in that State. In Kansas they have been burning grain. The Secretary of State of Kansas asked Governor CAPPER to authorize him to raise Home Guards to attend to these grain burners.

In Arizona the I. W. W. is carrying on a strike that has prevented work in the copper mines for a week and a half. The local leaders tell Governor CAMPBELL that the strike is "nation-wide," ordered from headquarters at Chicago. "Whether or not there "is German influence behind the "strikes," the Governor says, "these "strikes are directly aiding an enemy "of the United States, Germany, by "curtailing the production of copper." In Kansas the firing of grain stocks is directly attributed to German agents. The I. W. W. is perhaps our choicest "anarchist" collection. It is curious how eager the most virulent assailants of government in the United States are to help Germany, the most drilled and absolute of modern States.

In Washington threats have been made by "itinerant laborers" to burn the wheat fields in the eastern part of the State. "There is a sinister element," says the President of the Washington State Council of Defense, "that must be reckoned with—those who would deliberately destroy." These "itinerant laborers" are much more likely to be itinerant colporteurs of the I. W. W. gospel of destruction—the authentic German gospel.

The Arizona mining town, Jerome, has deported its I. W. W. contingent. If the whole gang could be deported from the United States, the United States would be greatly improved. The I. W. W. is a nucleus of disorder and sedition. At this time its proceedings, whether inspired by Germany or by inveterate deviltry, are noxious even beyond its wont. A few strong doses of punishment, the medicine just given to BERKMAN and GOLDMAN, might quiet the I. W. W., now so widely and pestiferously active.

BEAUTIES OF THE REFERENDUM IN MAINE.

The advocates of the initiative and referendum in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention can find in Maine, which used to be a province of the Bay State, new proof of the beneficent effects of the sovereign remedy for all diseases of the body politic. Shall the town of York be divided? Shall automobiles be allowed to enter Bar Harbor? To the darkened mind, these may seem severely local questions. Like a seraph illuminate, the initiative and referendum soars and shines over the State and makes the division of York and the admission of automobiles into Bar Harbor State matters to be laid upon the bosom of the people.

In the hands of men entirely great, the referendum is an instrument of delay. The people who would vote "No" at York and Bar Harbor got the necessary number of signatures to a petition for a referendum. Thus they will postpone action for several months and load upon the voters of the State the decision of two purely parochial controversies.

This is the comic side of the panacea. A sinister phase of it is seen in its use by the Maine mill-owners to postpone for almost two years the going into effect of the act diminishing the hours of labor of women and children in factories and mills. The Massachusetts devotees of the device must be kindled to keener ardor by these its triumphs in a neighbor State.

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE LEGISLATION.

No doubt the war emphasizes or exaggerates the customary faults of legislation, but certainly the legislative machine at Washington is working worse than is its wont, in stolid neglect of pressure for reform through each of the last several Administrations. As our expenditures increase, we get further and further from the idea of a budget as the necessities for that method of legislation increase. With us a budget has come to mean mere estimates of expenses. Budgetary legislation really has more to do with control of receipts than of expenditures. That is the meaning of the power of the purse, which belongs rightly to the representatives of the taxpayers. Control of expenditures is rather an Executive than a legislative function, and may be controlled better by criticism after its exercise than by direction in anticipation of duties which necessarily require initiative rather than obedience.

That is the elementary notion of a budget. Where governmental functions are more developed than with us, a budget implies a policy proposed in connection with a requisition for funds, both together implying responsibility for a plan considered as a whole. At Washington there is nothing on exhibition but fragments, and none of them in any relation to finances. Of responsibility there is not a trace. Anybody suggests anything, and neither the Administration, nor any party, nor any committee is responsible for the whole of anything, or for the correlation of the parts which may either make or mar the results. In particular, the House of Representatives, the special organ of the people, has made a bad showing. It has relied upon the Senate to perfect its perfunctory proposals regarding the Revenue bill, the Espionage bill, the Railroad Control bill, the Food bill. The Senate has improved these proposals, but now even the Senate is disappointing popular expectation.

Lest these generalities may be thought to go beyond the case, some specifications should be given. Take the attachment of the "bone-dry" amendment to the Food Control bill. That involves hundreds of millions on both sides of what ought to have been a budgetary matter. Conspicuously, it did not originate in the House, and ought not to have been sprung upon the Senate. A sound system would have prevented personal origination of such fundamental proposals, or, if they were allowed, the system should have provided for their manner of treatment. The course the matter took brings social reform proposals by the Senate into collision with the Revenue bill, which is the particular charge of the House. The proposal is so ill-considered, apart from the merits of temperance, that there is no sure ground for approving or disapproving it on considerations of financial practicability. Senator SIMMONS put the cost to the Government of bankrupting the liquor trade at $620,000,000. Senator PENROSE thought it would reach a billion. Senator HARDING, on some unnamed authority, put the cost of the insolvency of the trade at $750,000,000. Senator SMOOT thought that, whatever the cost, "it "would be a good investment, because "it would save the nation an annual "drink bill of $2,500,000,000."

That is a proposal to invest the money of one set of men for the ruin of another set of men. Such belter-skelter finance would wreck any private undertaking, and in at least some directions capable of embarrassing even this billion-dollar country. However opinions may differ about what precedes, there must be agreement that it is preposterous that the Senate should adopt a method which is unlawful in itself. The courts never allow confiscation without their overseeing the procedure to make sure that it is according to the rules of the game as set out in the Constitution. If the thing were to be done, it should not be done in this manner. The Food bill approaches the status of an Administration bill, and is entitled to be killed, if it is to be killed, by methods not discreditable to the proposers, and contrary to the comity due the abdicators of the House. The overloading of the bill with proposals of specific amendments is an example of the worst sort of logrolling.

The better way would have been to legislate in general terms, and intrust the administration to the President. If he is fit to be intrusted with the control of one commodity, he is fit to be intrusted with the control of others. Considering this example, it is not possible to say that Congress commands the confidence of the country.

A NORTH DAKOTA ELECTION.

At the special election on Tuesday in the First North Dakota Congressional District, to choose a successor to the late HENRY T. HELGESEN, Republican, JOHN M. BAER, the candidate of the Non-Partisan League, seems to have defeated OLGER B. BURTNESS, Republican. Mr. BAER, not a farmer, was picked out by Mr. A. C. TOWNLEY, the god behind the Non-Partisan League movement, as "the farmers' candidate."

Mr. TOWNLEY is a Socialist, an opponent of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross. The depth and fervor of his Americanism may be judged from this characteristic utterance:

> The cry for war came from the men who control the trusts. * * * I believe and fear our young men are going to France to bleed for the profits of the damned pirates who profit from our food.

The platform of Mr. BURTNESS said:

> This is no time for limited or conditional allegiance.

The platform of Mr. BAER said:

> This is no time to make an issue of Americanism.

Mr. BAER's platform seems to have been sustained by the disciplined followers of Mr. TOWNLEY. The Non-Partisan League movement is essentially Socialistic. If it betrays an anti-American spirit, it affiliates unconsciously with the majority of the Socialist Party in the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advice Which May Not Be Generally Taken.

Out in Portland, Ore., the National Educators' Association is holding its annual convention, which was held last year in New York. This afternoon one of the addresses is to be on the subject "How to Spend a Year in Germany with Profit and Pleasure," by CHARLOTTE A. KNOCH, Assistant Professor in Stanford University. We have been favored with abstracts of this and other addresses, sent out in advance, and Professor KNOCH's is decidedly the most interesting of all. She recommends her hearers to start in June on a one-class steamer and travel by rail to Cologne, thence in slow stages by steamer up the Rhine as far as Mainz and again by rail to Frankfort and Marburg. August should be spent in Weimar and Ilmenau at the "Goethe and Schiller shrines." Munich for art, the Bavarian Highlands for scenic beauty, Nürnberg and Rothenburg for their mediaeval setting, and Dresden for art and porcelain, are suggested. "By the middle of October," says the abstract, "you should be in Berlin to register at the university for the Winter semester. Make theatre, opera, and concerts, as well as regular visits to the galleries and museums, a part of your weekly program."

The rest of Professor KNOCH's interesting advice exceeds our space. It seems probable that we shall not be in Berlin "by the middle of October" this year. Her excellent counsel has something futuristic about it that suggests a truly professorial detachment from the things of the present. Even after the war, it may be that her advice will not prove immediately practical for some. It is probable that many tourists may neglect the attractions of Germany for those of Belgium and Northern France, where many things of interest, such as the Rheims Cathedral, the new German cemetery at Noyon, and the library at Louvain will attract a great number of sightseers. The alterations made in these places will make them interesting even to those who have seen them before. Yes, it is quite likely that the Goethe and Schiller shrines and the art and porcelain of Dresden will temporarily lose their ability to compete with other attractions for the traveler.

And Still They Are Coming.

There is something singular about the tides of immigration. It was only natural that arrivals should be checked by the war, and that there should have been an outward tide of those of military capacity. It was to be expected that every month of 1915 should show a decrease of arrivals compared with 1914. But with 1916 the tide set inward again, and for the ten months ending with May this year the arrivals have been greater than any year since the war began. In 1914 April and May each saw over 100,000 arrivals. That was a large decrease compared with 1913, but was an increase of so many thousands compared with earlier and later months of the year in which the world war began that it would seem the sudden bulge ought to have some prophetic connection with the events of that fateful August.

Now there is a series of increases of arrivals prolonged through so many months, and so large in total, that there is a suggestion of mystery as great as that of the ocean tides, before they were understood. Why did every month in the first half of the fiscal year show an increase compared with the previous year? Why was there an increase in the arrivals of Englishmen at a time when soldierly men are called to the colors? It is easier to say why the Scandinavians are again arriving where they always have been well received. The suggestion that ruthless submarining explains why the outward movement is so small seems reasonable. But it is a poor rule which does not work both ways, and this rule only deepens the mystery in the growing immigration. Are the peoples of the Old World sick of it? Are the burdens of militarism surpassing human endurance, so that there now are refugees where there were patriots rallying to their country's call? As yet the figures are only totals, and do not yield to analysis by sexes and ages, in which perhaps the root of the mystery lies. But it is sure that even Germans are now arriving. If it be admitted that they are prudent, that explanation only raises another mystery—how do they get here?

THE FLEXNER PROGRAM.

Can It Supply the Kind of Leadership We Need?

New York, July 9, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dean West of Princeton in his reply to Dr. Flexner on the value of classical study adheres to statistics. Somebody should hold that trench, and we owe Dean West our thanks; but it will not do, as he would be eager to say, to neglect arguments which are more persuasive and less caviare than the mathematical.

What Dr. Flexner has assailed as "formal discipline" is the subject of some pages in Frank W. Noxon's book, "Are We Capable of Self-Government?" This author raises a question—and it seems to me that Dr. Stearns of Phillips Andover in his Atlantic Monthly articles and most of the speakers at the Princeton conference raised one—much broader than passing college examinations or earning a living afterward. Mr. Noxon connects the decline of rigidity in curricula with the conflict in America between business men and the vocal altruists.

The theme of this book as a whole is that the Republic will only be preserved if the ablest give themselves to its problems and are equipped for leadership, both occupational and public. His first reference occurs in the chapter, "The Slough of Despond," Page 135. After 1900, we read, the supply of contributors to newspaper and magazine attacks upon business men "was multiplied by numerous universities which coddled students on the basis suggested by the dean of a newly established Eastern institution who was quoted as saying, 'To study what you like is alone profitable.'" Following free electives, we are told, "the next step in 'freedom of choice' is freedom from understanding more than one side of controversies."

Again, in the chapter "Some Anti-Toxins," Page 303, Mr. Noxon gives a rosy picture of recent progress toward stiffer curricula in both colleges and polytechnic schools. This he precedes with an account of the condition which gave occasion for such a remedy. Business enterprises had at their heads men who had come up from the common schools or from the technical institutes without having been required to grasp conceptions "of capital and its origin and functions; of cost in relation to selling price and to investment return; of supply and demand, of trade routes and transportation, of law, of Government in its supervisory relation to affairs, and of the obligations of the industrial manager to competitors, to employes, and to the community." Such a manager "knew how to build a mill. He was obliged to decide where to build it, when to build it, and whether to build it." He had to persuade investment, get on with labor, and keep out of bankruptcy and jail.

The manager's critic, the altruist, could "read during four years more or less at an institution of learning such parts as he fancied of history, government, law, economics, and composition, with the connivance of instructors who may have obtained their Ph. D.'s without classical languages, mathematics, or natural science, and go forth unrestrained * * * filling the minds of voters with impressions as accurate as might be expected from speakers so equipped."

The resulting tumult, the author remarks, "did not make easier the position of the industrial manager * * * who 'had nothing,' as the fans say of the pitcher knocked out of the box, with which to meet that kind of batting."

It seems reasonable to exact of the Flexner school of pedagogy that it submit its program to a test broader than that of adequately training journeymen. There remains the vital problem of training for leadership, not only in the interest of the leaders thus trained, but in the interest of the community which is to be led. A type of training was and is afforded by "formal discipline"—mathematics and natural science as well as the classics, the mandatory prescription embracing certain other humanities—which somehow gave us competent leaders in the several occupations and in public activities. It is not possible or necessary to prove that these studies are the only routes to such training, but it is essential for the Flexner party to show in due course that their regimen is a workable substitute—that it will perform what is required.

Not only is there a marked tendency back toward rigidity of curriculum in the liberal colleges, but a distinct drift in the direction of liberalization in the scientific. Those of us who retain our connection with education on an intercollegiate basis have observed a steadily increasing sympathy and comradeship of the technical men with the classical—what we used to call the "professional"—men; the development of mutual standards and interests. Democratization of education by giving all of us more and more nearly the same liberal background sends up the spine a thrill of enthusiasm and a confidence in national solidarity which is not suggested by the Flexner program as reflected in any apologies for it which I have been privileged to see.

JOHN P. BROOMELL.

Blocking the Food Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your thousands of taxpaying subscribers I have been in hearty accord with your timely editorials on the perplexing attitude of our Congress in reference to the prohibition amendments to the food control legislation now pending.

I must confess my feeling of unvarnished indignation at the action of that element in both branches of Congress who, in full play of their fanaticism, are holding up this all-important food control measure, at perhaps the most critical period in the nation's history. Just what these gentlemen mean is a puzzle to the average observer, but the conclusion must be reached that while they may have had heretofore an abundance of manhood, independence, and patriotism, these virtues appear to have forsaken them in the present crisis. Can it be that they have been held up in doing their duty to all their constituency by the so-called Anti-Saloon League, which has extended its hypocritical tentacles to every section of the country? Whether this be so or not, our representatives in the National Congress will bear further, and in no uncertain manner, from "the folks back home" when the time comes for a reckoning.

C. Calais, Me., July 8, 1917.

GERMAN PEOPLE'S PART.

Is the Charitable View Supported by the Facts?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES recently there appeared a letter from Walter Lingenfelder on the responsibility of the German people for the atrocities of this war. If Mr. Lingenfelder were at all singular in setting forth the amiable doctrine that clears the German people and places the whole responsibility on their Government—Mr. Lingenfelder limits it to the Kaiser—I would not ask space for this reply. We have heard this thing said by our President, by many of our leaders, by all manner of people, and seldom denied. Habituated to peace, and knowing only the orderly and peaceful Germans among us, many Americans have been invincibly skeptical as to outrages committed in this war, while others, whose skepticism was not fully proof against fact, have felt obliged to resort to this explanation—that the Kaiser did it all, or, at most, the Government and a few of the ruling class did it.

Then, too, they have felt, consciously or unconsciously, that this was the safest view, as your correspondent suggests; the view that could best be avowed among a people so largely German. It is generally accepted that what is untrue is not "safe" in the long run; and I submit that this opinion of German responsibility cannot be correct and should not be thought even plausible. The many outrages committed in Belgium and in Northern France, as told in part by some two hundred witnesses before the Bryce Commission and as related in the diaries of German soldiers, are partly such as may have been carried out under enforceable orders; in large part they are not so. The horrible stories of these diaries are rarely told with any mark of shame or even of reluctance. Generally callous, a few show something like zest. So with the shooting at drowning sailors, the general looting of private property; could any more central authority contrive to get all these things done by men who found the business abhorrent, all or most of them? Taking the whole record, it is preposterous to suppose so. The free utterances of the German press and people, those positive avowals that no government could force, convict them of much. What, they say, if an enemy town and its people were destroyed—is not the life of one German soldier worth more? This arrogance speaks through too many witnesses. That there are millions of "simple," kindly folk in the German empire does not alter the record of the German nation at war. Nor is there good reason to think that the leaders of the German people represent their character and their will worse than the leaders of other peoples represent theirs. It is true, the German Government is autocratic, but it is an autocracy strongly supported by the will of the people, and therefore powerful.

If this view of German responsibility is correct, it can need no justification of expediency or morals. If the Germans did not have many virtues they would not be such dangerous enemies; but chivalry or even decency in war is not conspicuous among them. E. G.

Richmond, July 7, 1917.

Equal Rights in Wartime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Belmont's letter to THE TIMES on the White House pickets she uses the phrase the "claim of women, now of all times, to participate in the Government on equal terms with men." And yet the most notable feature of the present situation of women in our Government is that in the States where women vote the women do not stand "on equal terms with men," for they are not enlisting in the army and navy, nor are they being drafted into it. And, moreover, the suffragists do not demand that they shall be, and this war with its accompanying military draft has disclosed the fact that the suffragists are perfectly contented to stand on a different footing in government from the men.

It is for them to explain why, if our country is not a democracy because the women are not admitted to the franchise, it can be a democracy if they are admitted to the franchise only, and not to the army and navy. They may find that their sisters in Russia, who are said to be already training as soldiers in a regiment, with all the charms of cropped hair and goose step combined, will laugh at such an antiquated notion as this, and wonder that any progressive women, in their demand for freedom, ask only to participate in the franchise and not in all the functions of government on equal terms with the men. H. O. MAGIE.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 11, 1917.

Wooden Ships After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret that an editorial in today's TIMES misconceives the spirit of a telegram sent by me to Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. My telegram called attention to post-war possibilities disadvantageous to our country, and was not intended as disapproval of the building of wooden ships per se. I did intend, however, to emphasize the doubtful wisdom of constructing these wooden ships, unless the nations we are now relieving should be willing, after the war, to relieve us of a fair proportion of this wooden wastage—not because of the great cost involved, but to maintain a reasonable parity in the character and kind of tonnage that shall represent the several nations when the war of blood is ended and the peaceful but relentless war of commerce is begun. This is a point that seems to have been overlooked by all of the papers that have discussed the question. P. H. W. ROSS,

President National Marine League.

New York, July 11, 1917.

Punch Suggested "Sammies."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Credit where it is due. The following appeared in Punch for June 13:

> We shall want a name for the American "Tommies" when they come; but do not call them Yankees. They none of them like it.—Daily News.
>
> As a term of distinction and endearment Mr. Punch suggests "Sammies"—after their Uncle. J. C.

Rowayton, Conn., July 7, 1917.

THE HARVEST.

When Prussian hail-fire licked up Belgium's face
With blazing tongues that made this planet shriek,
The feeble human ants that crawl the earth,
Weighed down by grains of sand upon their backs,
With insect vision sought The Infinite,
And questioned: "Why?"
Receiving no reply,
They cried aghast: "God sleeps!
For Teuton Might
Has cut the throat of Right!"
They little thought that every Belgian babe
Which vandal bayonet impaled,
And each deported sire enslaved in conquered land,
And each defenseless maid befouled by brutish Hun,
Would free ten thousand Moujik souls—
And so the chains of bondage
Would fall from Russia's race.

God knew His crop.
The cratered battlefields,
Which, fertilised with blood,
Were sown in death,
Have grown a harvest of Democracy.

HENRIETTA KENDRICK REEVES.

DENMARK'S SHARE IN FEEDING GERMANY.

The Usefulness to Our Enemies of the "Free Harbor"—U-Boat Careful Not to Sink Certain Danish Ships.

New York, July 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The startling announcement made in the press recently that Germany is obtaining from Holland and Scandinavia hundreds of thousands of tons of food annually, enough to supply its entire army, has caused a considerable stir. These "neutrals" are now squealing because of President Wilson's firm determination to put an end to the traffic which to them means an inexhaustible source of riches. Sweden, an official report tells us, has exported to Germany over 250,000 tons of pig iron in two years in addition to fully 200,000 tons of wood pulp for the manufacture of high explosives. Holland we know has exported foodstuffs such as bacon, eggs, butter, and vegetables in incalculable quantities, but I never read any mention being made of Denmark.

This little country is, however, one of the largest, if not the largest, supplier of food to Germany, thanks chiefly to her Free Harbor, which is a sort of bonding warehouse for goods in transit. Hundreds of thousands of tons of fat, lard, bacon, meat, cocoa, and coffee are consigned to the Free Harbor, ostensibly for re-exportation to neutral countries and even Russia, but directly or indirectly nearly the whole of it falls into German hands. Denmark declines responsibility, for this harbor is free, and every nation has a free access and is at liberty to make purchases ex custom duties. The goods landed there are not considered landed in Denmark, and if the stuff is allowed to get there can one expect poor little Denmark to stand in Germany's way? Figures quoted in the Chamber of Deputies two months ago by M. Tardieu, now head of the French mission in this country, show that the export of dairy produce from Holland to Germany has jumped from 82,000 tons in 1914 to 362,000 tons in 1916. Scandinavia has increased her imports in the following percentage: Oil, 104 per cent.; nitrates, 111 per cent.; cocoa, 205 per cent.; coffee, 312 per cent. Holland and Denmark alone exported 116,000 tons of meat to Germany in 1916. As a German soldier's ration is 250 grams, these countries have supplied 400,000,000 rations!

Official statistics show that for Denmark alone the import of cocoa has been over 50,000 tons since the beginning of the war, while the yearly home consumption is only 1,600 tons. In addition to being a valuable article of food, the German chemist can extract from cocoa about 50 per cent. of fat used in the making of explosives. This country alone sent to Denmark 10,000,000 pounds of cocoa in 1916. The following represent a few essential articles of food exported from the United States to Denmark in the year following the declaration of war as compared with the year that preceded it:

	Pounds. 1916.	Pounds. 1915.
Bacon	33,432	29,058,099
Lard	1,811,961	72,057,217
Oleo oil	4,972,884	13,459,913
Other meat prod'cts	3,307,602	19,440,439
Feeding stuff for cattle:		
Cottonseed cake	429,490,872	1,067,161,664
Linseed	60,500	157,552,771

One extraordinary fact is to be noticed in connection with the oversea carriage of these goods. The ships of the big Danish Shipping Company plying between this country and Copenhagen have been immune from submarine attacks, but the Norwegians and Swedes, who are less under German domination, have lost ship after ship. Furthermore, Denmark is exporting its own produce at the risk of starving itself at home. Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, margarine, fresh meat, fish, a very large percentage of which used to be sent to the United Kingdom, are now going southward. Cattle are steadily sent to Germany at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 head a week since the beginning of the war. These cattle are fattened on fodder, every pound of which is imported from abroad. If the blockade was effectual Denmark could not continue to provide the German Army with food and clothing, and the munition factories with material to make explosives. A special train, called the "milk train," leaves Copenhagen every morning for Berlin. Fish has been exported in such enormous quantities that, according to recent report from Berlin, the Danes have been asked to stop for the present the export of fresh fish. Eggs are exported by the hundreds of millions to Germany. All horses available for military use have been taken away from farmers and replaced by Danish stock. Last year Denmark allowed German remount officers to come and pick up 10,000 of the very best horses for their artillery.

Uncle Sam owes it to the mothers of the hundreds of thousands of young men who will soon be on their way to France to see that he is no longer going to feed the German brute. Great Britain has been endeavoring to starve Germany into subjection by the system of rationing and agreements with neutral traders, and granting of licenses, and has hopelessly failed. Do not let America make the same mistake. A strict embargo must be declared on all foodstuffs and raw material to countries adjacent to Germany. The North Sea must be locked up. The neutral will protest, but it is up to him to see that his people consume their own foodstuff instead of sending it across the border.

A RESIDENT OF TWO YEARS IN DENMARK.

A GERMAN INFLUENCE.

The American Spirit Found Only in the Language of the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES entitled "How Patriotic is the German-American Press?" shows clearly to any thinking individual that the German-American press is unpatriotic and un-American, and one of those "agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government" referred to in the President's Flag Day address. However, the thinking individual must long ago have arrived at this conclusion, basing his conviction on an abundance of evidence, aside from the convincing information presented in the above-mentioned article.

Especially is this fact strikingly obvious to any one who has any conception of the potent psychological relation between thought and language. Any experienced linguist appreciates and understands the strength of this relation, and realizes that it is absolutely impossible for a student to *think* in a language before he has absorbed intuitively some part of the *spirit* of that language and inhaled to some degree the atmosphere surrounding the nationality which speaks it. Also, it is an indisputable fact that the ideals and institutions of a people are best explained in the language of that people. What book on the present war written in France comes to us without some French expression in every chapter? The key to the character and thought of a people is the language of that people. If is no accident that the majority of persons who speak the polite French are gentle and courteous; nor that those speaking the elastic and adaptable English are progressive and businesslike. Every people is continuously inserting into its language words representing its own peculiar way of living and thinking, and such words are not usually translatable into other languages. Any foreigner has just about as much chance of absorbing and comprehending American thought and ideals by reading one of our foreign language papers as has a Spaniard from Madrid of understanding American ragtime music by reading a description of it in Las Novedades and never hearing it.

Bearing the above facts in mind, let us ask ourselves just what part the German language papers play in the game of building up a unified America on the principles laid down by Washington and Jefferson—principles that are breathed today by the really patriotic periodicals of our great Republic. How many newly made citizens of the United States have been inspired by reading the columns of the German language papers to enlist in the American Army so as to fight to "make the world safe for democracy"? How many Liberty bonds could be sold through the agency of a paper which insinuates that all Americans are not as patriotic as they seem, and states that "not all of the people engaged in the campaign of placing the Liberty bonds gave their services free"?

Again, let us consider what is the function, or supposed function, of the foreign language papers in this country. We know that it is useless to talk to a person in terms he does not understand, (*comprehend* is a nicer word here;) but our writers in France give us occasional French terms which are not translatable into English and chance our grasping their true meaning rather than make a useless array of English words in an effort to explain the approximate meaning of the French term. This is why the word "camouflage" has crept into all papers and books on the war.

This argument—that we should speak to the immigrant in terms he understands—has often been used by the promoters of foreign language papers and societies, it being one of their tenets that an immigrant can best be instructed in his duties as an American and be made into a better American citizen by a so-called translation into his own language of such articles expounding American thought as he supposedly needs. But if you will notice carefully, the argument used by the foreign-language-paper-and-society advocate and that set forth in this article are diametrically opposed. The former holds that the immigrant must understand the *words* describing American activities, while the latter holds that if he is to be made into a better American citizen by what he reads he must catch the *spirit* of the American things he reads about, that he must grasp the *thought*, that he must comprehend the *soul* of the thing, and, furthermore, that the immigrant does catch, grasp, and comprehend more of the real significance of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, President Wilson's war message, or any other document expressing American ideals, if he will read it in English rather than in German, whether he understand every word of it or not. There is no room for doubt that the reading of the foreign language paper does not make a better citizen of the immigrant, and that it actually has a nullifying effect in aiding America in the colossal task of unifying and Americanizing the newcomers to our shores.

A TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Gadsden, Ala., June 28, 1917.

How the South Goes to War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 6 a communication replying to a criticism of the women of the South on their attitude toward the world war, which appeared in a previous issue of your paper. I did not see the criticism in question, but I gather from this article that your correspondent, hailing from the South, charged: "That he found the Southern women not only ignorant as to the causes of the war, but resentful of the fact that we are engaged in it at all."

I have lived all my life in the South. Was old enough when the civil war broke out to remember the stirring events of those days. Our people entered that struggle like children going to a May-day picnic. Those who were fortunate enough to return found ruin and poverty everywhere. There was hardly a home in which there was not one or more vacant seats. The South was crushed and kept down for many years. We are now just fully recovering from the results of that terrible conflict. I am not complaining. These were the inevitable results of such a war. But with these things fresh in the memory of the people of the South is it strange that there is no fervid oratory, no brass band exhibitions of patriotism among our people?

But is the indictment brought against our women well founded? It is hard to conceive of a more unjust and cruel criticism, in view of the facts in the case. Our women, without a murmur, are giving their husbands and boys and time to the great cause of liberty as freely as they did to the war of the '60s. They are fully posted on the causes of the war and understand that the liberty and peace of the world are at stake, and they, with those dearest to them, are ready to make the supreme sacrifice. But they realize, as no other women in this country do, the magnitude of the sacrifice they are called upon to make, and hence the absence of that fervor, excitement, and outward show of patriotism which are common in times like these, and which pass by the unthinking as evidence of true patriotism.

Neither our women nor men are shouting, but they have their hearts and their boys in this war, and there will be no drawing back until German autocracy is forever ended.

JAMES W. JOHNSON.

Marion, S. C

CAROL HARRIMAN IS A BRIDE AT ARDEN

Daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman Wed to Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia.

40 AT CHURCH CEREMONY

Bridegroom, Son of Banker, Expects to Join Army Soon—Honeymoon on Idaho Ranch.

Miss Carol A. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, was married at noon yesterday to Richard Penn Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Smith of Philadelphia, in St. John's Episcopal Church at Arden, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. J. Holmes McGuinnes of Chester, N. Y., officiated.

The little church was decorated with roses from the Harriman conservatory. When the wedding party started from Arden House, the home of the bride, it was raining heavily, but the shower was soon over, and the sun shone on the couple as they returned to the house for the breakfast and reception.

W. Averell Harriman gave his sister in marriage. She wore a gown of cream-white satin and duchesse lace, and her veil of lace was caught up with a coronet of diamonds.

Miss Kitty Penn Smith, a sister of the bridegroom, was the bride's only attendant. She was frocked in pale blue chiffon, topped with a large hat of brown tulle. Henry N. Tucker served as best man.

The guests at the church numbered about forty, including near relatives and intimate friends of the couple. Many guests came for the reception on special cars from New York and Philadelphia. The music was furnished by the orchestra from the Ritz-Carlton in Philadelphia.

Mr. Smith and his bride will spend their honeymoon on Mrs. Harriman's ranch in Idaho. He expects to join the army soon, and would have done so before this but for the fact that his arm was broken recently in the hunting field. One of the bride's brothers, E. Roland H. Harriman, is a First Lieutenant in the army, and appeared in his uniform at the wedding.

There was widespread interest when the young couple's engagement was announced in June. The bride is the youngest daughter of the famous railroad man. Her sisters are Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry. She has been active in society since her début in 1909 and keenly interested in outdoor sports.

Mr. Smith's father is a prominent banker of Philadelphia, connected with the firm of Cassatt & Co. of that city, and is President of the Chester Valley Hunt.

MRS. PAUL A. SORG WEDS.

Widow Marries Reginald W. Brixey at Her Country Home.

Mrs. Grace Aull Sorg, widow of Paul A. Sorg of this city, was married yesterday at noon to Reginald W. Brixey of Seymour, Conn. and this city. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, an uncle of the bride, at her country home, Bide-A-Bit, Lakewood, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Mr. Brixey was for years a close friend of Mr. Sorg, widely known as an owner and exhibitor of show horses, and his marriage to Mrs. Sorg did not come as a surprise to their friends.

Only members of the immediate families attended the ceremony. The bride was unattended. Austin Day Brixey acted as best man.

The bride is the daughter of William F. Aull of Wayne, Penn., and inherited a large fortune at the death of her first husband in the Spring of 1913, who was only 34 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Brixey is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, class of '03, and is a member of the University, Yale, and Knollwood Country Clubs.

After Aug. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Brixey will be at home at Lakewood. During the Winter they will reside at 45 East Sixty-first Street, this city.

Miss Van Pelt Weds W. W. Schwab.

The marriage of Miss Marie A. Van Pelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Van Pelt of 349 Convent Avenue, to William Waters Schwab, son of the late L. D. Schwab and Mrs. Schwab of this city, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Miss Florence T. Van Pelt, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Edward Sun was the best man. The ushers were Franklin Rodrick Fielding, Arthur Walter Greaf, William J. Norton, and William Douglas Rigney.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Schwab, who is a member of the First Field Hospital, has been ordered to report next Monday, the couple will take only a short honeymoon trip.

Miss Saltus to Wed J. T. Munds.

The marriage of Miss Elsie W. Saltus, a niece of Miss Josephine C. Smith of this city, and J. Theus Munds of 470 Park Avenue, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Dickson Munds, will be celebrated in this city next October. Miss Saltus was a debutante of last season, and her engagement to Mr. Munds was announced in May. She is at her camp at Loon Lake, N. Y.

Engagements.

Bayard U. Livingston of Albany announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Louisa Morris Livingston, to George N. Bright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Bright of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Bright is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class of '13, and spent eight months last year as a Lieutenant in the Minnesota National Guard at the Mexican border. No date has been set for the wedding.

Samuel A. Beardsley of East Hampton, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Louise Adams, to Robert P. Kernan of Quebec, Canada, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Kernan of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Kernan is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '06, and was one of Harvard's noted athletes.

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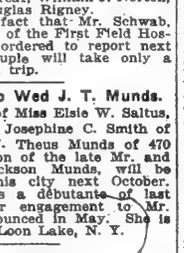
$3.50
Black, Blue, Fancy.



Straw Hats
Reduced
Sennits, 95c
Mackinaws, $1.25
Were $1.49 & $1.90
Corresponding reductions up to the finest $2.90 & $3.40 Hats.
Outing Hats & Caps, 50c, 95c
In Silk, Duck, Tweed, Mohair, Etc.

ACTRESS MARRIES SON OF EARL OF LICHFIELD

Miss Louise Van Wagenen, Smith Graduate, Weds William Anson, Texas Ranch Owner.

The marriage of William Anson, a son of the second Earl of Lichfield, and brother of the third Earl, now an American citizen, and Miss Louise Van Wagenen, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Van Wagenen of 144 East Thirty-sixth Street, this city, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the little chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges. Oak leaves and other foliage screened the chapel from the body of the church and the windows were covered with the leaves mingled with clusters of pink rambler roses.

Miss Van Wagenen walked with her uncle, Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour, who gave her in marriage. She was robed in white chiffon, the long gown touched the floor and hung on straight mediaeval lines barred across the front and back with delicate embroidery, and the long wide chiffon sleeves ended in three bands and then fell free. She wore a slender diamond and platinum chain from which a jeweled pendant dropped. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Mrs. James T. Terry, a sister of the bride, was her matron of honor and only attendant. There were ushers and Frederic Potts Moore was Mr. Anson's best man. A small reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, 11 East Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Anson is the owner of a large ranch near San Angelo, Texas, where he and his bride will make their home. Mr. Anson is a younger brother of the Hon. Alfred Anson, who married Mrs. Emery, widow of J. J. Emery of this city, and of the Hon. Francis Anson, who married a Miss Cleveland, and whose home is in London. He is also a brother of Lady Streatfield, Lady Rawson, Lady Ryder and the Countess of Lovelace. He has made his home in the United States for about twenty years and several years ago became a citizen. He spends part of his time in this city.

Mrs. Anson, who is a member of an old New York State family, was graduated from Smith College, where she played leading parts in the college plays and became noted for ability as an amateur actress. She was graduated from Smith College in 1911 and then studied for the stage. She first appeared with Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan," and the next year she played with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy" and remained with him until the company stopped playing recently in California. Mr. Maude going to Australia.

The engagement was announced in June.

Lieut. E. R. Philbin Marries Today.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Woodward of Middletown, Ohio, and Ewing Reginald Philbin, son of Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin of this city, will take place at noon today in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral. As Mr. Philbin is a Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., the wedding has been hastened owing to the mobilization of the National Guard.

Only the immediate families are to attend, and the Rev. Father McQuade is to officiate. Miss Woodward has been visiting the aunt of her fiancé, Mrs. F. Harold Brown. Her engagement to Mr. Philbin was announced in May.

Entertains Fort Hamilton Soldiers.

The soldiers at Fort Hamilton were entertained last night by a recital and concert. Assisted by the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band, Miss Eunice Alice Williams of Georgia told Cabin stories and sang plantation melodies. Last Summer Miss Williams entertained the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet at Newport. The patronesses for the affair last evening included Mrs. William C. Rafferty, Mrs. F. D. Webster, Mrs. J. W. C. Abbott, Mrs. F. H Adams, Mrs. R. G. Williams, Mrs. R. C. Kirtland, Mrs. C. B. Myer, and Mrs. A. B. Sloan.

Hess-Steiner Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 11.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Rose Steiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Steiner, 52 West Seventieth Street, New York, and Monroe Hess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Hess, also of New York, was solemnized here this afternoon at the Summer home of Mrs. J. E. Heimerdinger. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman of New York officiated.

After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hess left for a trip to Maine.

Smith-Harper Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—The engagement of Miss Adele Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birdsall Smith of Caldwell, to Benton Harper of Montclair, has been announced. Miss Smith is a graduate of Wellesley College, and is now attending the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. Mr. Harper is with a banking house in New York.

A Son in A. C. Vandiver's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son last evening at their home. Mr. Vandiver was formerly a law partner of Governor Whitman, and is now a member of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver of 37 Wall Street. The child will be named Wellington Vandiver. Their first son was born two years ago on July 9.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing Recently for European Ports.

Among the passengers sailing recently for a French port were:

R. G. Adams, Miss Katherine Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Archer, Mrs. M. E. Brenner, Mrs. Boyleston Beal, Miss Elizabeth L. Beal, Miss Rita Bonner, Dr. Peter Battles, Malvin T. M. Bothwell, Charles L. Brown, Ralph C. Brown, B. R. Baldwin, Mrs. M. E. Brenner, Miss Kate Bonner, Charles M. Brownell, Miss Ruth L. Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Clark, Alexander H. Campbell, Kenneth M. Clement, Miss E. Clements, Mrs. Ellen W. Durfyea, John H. Duval, Miss Louise Dinning, Mrs. Juanita Ebbsmith, Miss M. Eddy, Samuel O. Duval, Miss Helen S. Dickinson, Miss N. J. Forrest, Stewart Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Farrand, Homer Folks, Miss Gertrude Folks, Countess des Garets, Miss F. W. Griffith, John Harrington, W. T. Hollingsworth, Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, Miss Ruth C. Hickey, G. Leslie Johnson, Gordon E. Howland, Miss Annie H. Kerr, Norman N. Kennedy, J. W. King, R. H. Lloyd, Cyrus P. Lee, Mrs. S. J. Minturn, William B. Olmstead, John W. Root, Mrs. J. R. Slattery, William J. Thomas, Whitney Warren, Jr., James B. Regan, Jr.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a British port were:

Captain J. S. Beatty, Dr. John Brown, Jr., Thomas A. Clear, R. J. Christian, O. D. Cochrane, E. C. Collymore, A. C. Dickens, E. A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Falk, F. T. Garratt, Wilfrid W. Gibson, J. C. Green, Edward T. Hunt, Miss A. S. Hawkes, Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart.; Mrs. Duncan McNeill, the Rev. Ray Irving Murray, Dr. J. Frazer Nelson, Henry Nevinson, H. Graham Richards, Cyrus Robinson, W. H. Stewart, Dr. H. M. Torey, C. A. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Wiggins, and A. H. Wrightson.

Among the passengers arriving recently from a British port were:

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Blackett, Walter H. Butler, F. T. Congden, A. Dugrey, Miss Helen Williams, Prince Dimitry Galitzine, Frank Hodson, Claud G. Johnson, F. E. Keith, A. J. Mitchell, R. A. Quale, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Ferry, H. H. Paynter, W. L. Roche, Dr. T. W. Salmon, Edmund G. Sprague, Miss G. Ivy Sanders, W. R. Wright, and C. B. Westrope.

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

MUST FIGHT AS ONE TO DEFEAT GERMANY

French High Commissioner Pleads for Co-ordination of All Forces of All Allies.

WAR DISCIPLINE OUR NEED

Warns That America's Aid to Nations Must Be Given Where It Will Count Most for Victory.

André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, said at a luncheon given in his honor by the Franco-American Society at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday, that it was the high duty of the Government of this country to assure the armies of our allies the same food and war supply prices as those for the American Army. He said further that the "equitable fixation" of food and munition prices was a duty this Government owed, not only this country, but those engaged with us in the war against Germany.

M. Tardieu also warned the United States against profligacy in offering material assistance in other countries. He urged that our help be given where most needed, and for the accomplishment of this end he proposed the formation in Europe, as near the front as possible, of an interallied committee to centralize all the demands of the Allies, "to study and control them and to submit them to you, grouped according to their urgency in relation to military operations, on behalf of all the Allies."

The High Commissioner began his address by giving thanks for the enthusiastic support he said he had received here since he began his work in the United States. He thanked the Committee "France-Amerique" for the hearty welcome given to the head of the French War Mission. He said that inasmuch as his task in this country was practical he would refrain from reference to the sentimental ties binding France and the United States, and would speak with frankness of the tasks devolving upon the two countries in their struggle for the attainment of a common ideal. He spoke at first in English, broken, and then said:

"And you will pardon me, after greeting you in your own language, with which I am sorry I am not more familiar, if I address you in French on the subject of the mission which I am fulfilling over here, the success of which interests to such an extent the great cause which we are all serving."

Must Co-ordinate for Victory.

This war, M. Tardieu said, not only requires from the soldiers total abnegation, even to the sacrifice of their lives, but it also requires from the Governments and those who represent them an immense effort in method and co-ordination. He expressed appreciation for the efforts of President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet for the energetic conduct of the war. The incomparable heroism of the soldiers, he said, would be fruitless if the Governments should fail to supply the instrument of victory. This instrument, he added, would be furnished through the adjustment and co-ordination of the financial, industrial, and military powers of the nations.

For the United States, he said, there "needs to be a reform in your public life, not by any means a change in ideal, but a change in method. Your formidable industrial and financial power has been set in motion. The time has come to adjust it to the necessities of the hour by imposing on that power a war discipline."

The German press prophesied, he said, that "the hour is approaching when the needs of Europe and those of the United States will clash, when the differences in prices, the conflict in orders, the dispute for factories will destroy the hopes sung 'on the declaration of war.'"

To set at naught "the insolent hope of our enemies," M. Tardieu said, the United States must organize its own resources without ceasing to supply its allies.

"This problem is difficult," he said, "but it is not insoluble for a nation of decision and realization such as yours. That solution calls for the concentration of the whole of your financial, economic, and human resources in the hands of the Government.

"The Congress has voted the conscription of men. It remains to organize the conscription of material means. To that end two conditions must be fulfilled, a thorough knowledge of those means and an equitable fixation of prices, insuring to the allied armies the same treatment in America as to the American Army itself, because we are now one common army fighting in a common cause.

Must Discipline Our Means.

"The great duty of the United States at the present moment is to put on the same footing all those who are fighting for the same cause. Since you have been in this war," he continued, "you have been beset with isolated financial, industrial and military requests by each of the powers of the Entente. You gave them a generous answer, but you are beginning to realize that if your assistance should be indefinitely solicited in the same manner your immense resources would not be sufficient to comply with requests when ill-regulated.

"You are compelled to say yes to some, no to others. You must consider the order of urgency of the solicitations which reach you. You must put an end to confusion. We are entitled to ask you to discipline your means with a view to victory, but also, with a view to victory, you are entitled to ask us to discipline our needs.

"For that purpose, there is clearly one method—that is to create in Europe as near the front as possible an interallied committee to centralize all the demands, study and control them, and to submit them to you on behalf of all the Allies, grouped according to their urgency in relation to military operations.

"The one vital thing is to win the war. Discipline of the American resources upon the basis of the common interest, discipline of the European needs upon the basis of the same interest—such is the aim and such is the duty. The aim must be attained, the duty must be fulfilled.

"Such is, freed from innumerable details, the task which I have undertaken—such is the task for which I shall need all your assistance."

M. Tardieu concluded by offering a toast to "The Armies of France and of the United States, united today in the same effort, united tomorrow in the same victory."

M. Tardieu was welcomed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the France-America Society, who referring to the growing spirit of democracy, called attention to reports in the morning newspapers of dissension in Germany. "After three years of illusion," he said, "the people of the German empire are beginning to understand. The war has shown that civilization cannot exist half Teuton and half free."

A Notable Assemblage.

Among those attending the luncheon were J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, August Belmont, E. H. Gary, Jacob H. Schiff, Franklin Q. Brown, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry Clews, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, the Marquis of Aberdeen, James M. Beck, Edward Dean Adams, Robert Adamson, C. F. Ahlstrom, Charles B. Alexander, General Daniel Appleton, Philip G. Bartlett, N. Bethel, George Blumenthal, Gustave J. Blumenthal, George W. Burleigh, Dr. Alexis Carrel, William R. Chadbourne, Julius Chambers, Lewis L. Clarke, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Morris Cazenave, Paul Dana, Charles Stewart Davison, Baron de Neufflize, Marquis de Polignac, Frederick C. Farnsworth, Dr. John H. Finley, Joseph H. Freedlander, James W. Gerard, Henry A. Gildersleeve, William D. Guthrie, Cass Gilbert, Colonel William Hayward, Myron T. Herrick, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Francis L. Hine, Lucien Jouvand, Dr. George F. Kunz, Stephanne Lausanne, Maurice Leon, Gaston Liebert, Dr. William T. Manning, Charles R. Miller, George McAneny, William Church Osborn, Mikhael M. Oustinoff, George Foster Peabody, William A. Prendergast, Major George Haven Putnam, George A. Plympton, Charles H. Sabin, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles H. Sherrill, R. A. C. Smith, Charles Steele, Oscar S. Straus, General Vignal, George W. Wickersham, William R. Willcox, Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, and F. C. Zabriskie.

A reception in honor of Daniel Blumenthal, formerly Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, and an ex-Deputy of the Reichstag, who is here on an important mission for the French Government, will be given by French and Franco-American societies on Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel will precede the reception. Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, will preside and make an address of welcome. Bishop Darlington will also speak.

REFUSE TO STOP PICKETING.

Washington Suffragists Disregard Protest of New York Women.

While the Washington pickets were planning a continuance of their work at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which represents the conservative elements of the suffragists, were in Washington, where they went earlier in the day to make a personal protest to Miss Alice Paul, founder of the Congressional Union, now known as the Woman's Party, against the activities of the pickets. They took with them a written protest from Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. Miss Alice Paul being ill and in a sanitarium, they saw Miss Anne Martin and other members of the Board of the Woman's Party. These Mrs. Laidlaw said late last night on her return from Washington, persisted that they were within their legal rights, and would continue.

"We put it up to them," said Mrs. Laidlaw, "that they were doing something in the nature of joy riding, rocking the suffrage boat in a way which might handicap our work, and to leave nothing undone in pushing our work in New York State we had come to them. The little group of suffragists in Washington have thrown all political adroitness to the winds and have gone out of their way to seek noisy and irritating methods by which to voice their grievances.

"The Woman's Party does not stop to ask what will be the effect upon the Government from its self-indulgence or upon the self-sacrificing work of the suffragists the country over, especially those suffragists who are patiently handling the difficult technique of a campaign like that in New York State. It seems that the Government and the organized suffragists, equally outraged by inconsiderate treatment, should join hands. Our grievances against the little group of outlaws and those of the Government are identical.

"There was never a more uncompromising fight in the world than that of the English ultra militants against the Government which had deceived and betrayed them in a way that is unparalleled in the history of suffrage in this country, and yet when war was declared the English militants declared an absolute truce. If Miss Paul and her adherents have been willing to disregard the political differences of the two countries and transplant here the forcible English militant methods, does it not seem that they should follow the lines of the English militants in war time?"

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS HERE

Collect Several Hundred Dollars and Get Three Volunteers.

Several hundred dollars in money and three volunteers for picket duty were the toll obtained by the recently arrested White House pickets of the Woman's Party, who told their story in the ball room of the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon, and announced that they would begin picketing again on Saturday. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe presided and Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Mrs. Francis Greene, Miss Joy Young, who was so slender and young that she would have been excused from prison service except for her insistance upon it, were the imprisoned pickets who told their stories. Miss Vida Milholland sang "jail songs" that she had sung in the prison—"Kitty Malone," and "Woman's Right to Liberty," to the tune of the "Marseillaise."

There was not a large audience, owing to the lateness of the season and the short notice at which the meeting was arranged. Several men were present, including Miss Milholand's father, John E. Milholland. A young man, known as "Mr. Blossom," contributed $10 for the continued work of the pickets in Washington.

A resolution was passed unanimously expressing sympathy with the pickets and protesting at their arrest, and saying that the world could not be "made safe for democracy" until the women were enfranchised. On motion it was voted to send a copy to the President, asking him to end the trouble by securing the passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer was present and sat on the platform for a short time. A representative of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was present.

SAYS MONEY IS NOT ALL.

Success When You Learn That, Wanamaker Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The full flood of success will not arrive to any business man until he learns there are other compensations in life than money, John Wanamaker said today in a birthday interview. Mr. Wanamaker, who is 79, received a huge silk American flag from employes in his New York store and a floral piece from those in the Philadelphia establishment. Here are a few Wanamakerisms he promulgated:

"It is a great thing to show people how to work and teach them to love it."

"More people have blind minds about business than there are people with blind eyes."

"There is no better school for learning the world, its people, customs, and financial methods, than the mercantile."

"To give the people greater conveniences and actual satisfaction has been my business motto for half a century."

"When people begin to find out that 'honesty is the best policy' is a maxim too narrow to build a life upon, and when they get down to the fact that principles are essential for safe foundations, they will not justify practices that consider only the ways that yield the quickest and largest returns in dollars and cents."

"What of the times and business conditions?" he was asked.

"There is no need to be concerned about the times and general business if manufacturers and storekeepers will stop nursing forebodings and raising alarms," he replied.

APPEALS FOR FIRE HORSES.

Head of Bide-A-Wee Home Would Save Some About to be Sold.

An appeal to lovers of animals to save the fire horses soon to be sold at the block from the ignominy of heavy draft labor was made yesterday by Mrs. Harry Ulysees Kibbe, President of the Bide-A-Wee Home. Mrs. Kibbe was led to take this step as a result of the following notice which was issued from Fire Headquarters:

A number of horses of this department will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder by Hyams & Hamburger at the Fire Department stables, Bolivar and Edwards Streets, Borough of Brooklyn, on July 13, 1917, at 13 o'clock noon. The horses may be seen at any time before the day of sale at the stables above mentioned.

JOHN R. KEEFE,
Chief of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

"The department plans to sell all of the fire horses in the city within the next eighteen months," Mrs. Kibbe said last night. "It seems a crime that noble horses which have been the means of saving life and property for many years should sufer such a fate, now that they are of no further use to the city. We received a very pathetic letter from Charles Decker, who drove Horse No. 326. He begged us to do something to save this animal from getting into bad hands. The Bide-A-Wee Home will purchase the horse, and we are hoping that the example will be followed by other public-spirited citizens and organizations."

Mrs. Kibbe said that it was possible for the animals to be turned over to one of the city departments or to the S. P. C. A. She declared that the fire horses should be pensioned by the city.

NO COAL VERDICT, JURY IS LOCKED UP

Evidence Against Operators Discussed for Seven Hours Without Agreement.

'UNFAIR,' DEFENSE PLEADS

Government Charged with Withholding Prices—Judge Explains 'Restraint' Under Sherman Law.

The jury in the trial of the smokeless coal operators, charged in the Federal District Court with violation of the Sherman law, retired at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 11:10 o'clock last night were locked up until this morning, having failed to reach a verdict.

The day's proceedings began with John B. Stanchfield resuming his summing up for the defense. He complained because the Government had failed to offer testimony, which had been in its possession since last January, showing the prices at which coal was sold by the defendants. It was left to the defense, he said, to put these facts in the record. He recited figures showing that in two years the defendants sold 17,485,000 tons under the price which the Government alleged was agreed upon and 3,334,000 above the price, and only 10,000,000 at the price stated in the circulars.

"They sold," said Mr. Stanchfield, "in accordance with their judgment, conferring upon their selling agents the discretion to meet competition and dispose of the coal upon any terms they could obtain." Mr. Stanchfield protested against the introduction of bunker coal prices into the testimony because "it was ridiculous to even assume that the United States ever dreamed of preventing American coal dealers from charging what they pleased to foreign ship owners."

Isaac R. Oeland, for the Government, asked the jury for a verdict of guilty because the defendants had combined to increase the price of coal. He said that of course there was no agreement, but that those who met in the Waldorf could leave their meeting room and go out into the corridors and exchange views which would be understood.

"They boast here," he said, "of having sold coal below the spot cash price, but they haven't told you that when their contracts in 1915 and 1916 called for $1.25 spot coal was $1.05, and they did not lower their prices."

Mr. Oeland was sure that a verdict of acquittal would encourage anthracite producers to combine and raise their prices. He said that the power of the defendants was so great that they were able to bring into court Governors, United States Senators, and other prominent men to speak for them.

In charging the jury Judge Grubb explained that the Sherman law meant any undue or unreasonable restraint. While the prosecution charged that the combination was continuously in force for the three years preceding March 17, 1917, it was not necessary to prove that the combination was in active existence every day during that time. He said that to find the defendants guilty they must be shown to have entered into an understanding, expressed or implied, to maintain a certain price.

"If some of these men," he explained, "were present at the meetings where prices were rediscussed, but that they said or did nothing to indicate to decide whether there was acquiescence on their part in any of the alleged price fixing."

The jury was told that the writer of a letter telling of an agreement to fix prices involved no one but the writer. He said that if the price of coal was less than that mentioned in the circulars it was a circumstance which would have to be considered, and that an agreement made in England as to the price of bunker coal would be a violation of the Sherman law if it was shown to be unreasonable. He warned the jury not to let the fact that the defendants met to discuss methods of removing rumors competition and practices among the operators, prejudice them. The jury was only to determine whether the defendants actually mined enough of the output of coal to make it possible for them to control the bituminous product and so control prices.

FEELING OVER CAMP SITES.

Choices for Cantonments Likely to be Discussed in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Charges that favoritism played a part in the selection of sites for cantonments for the National Army will be aired in Congress. Chief objection is made to the choice of Louisville in the Ninth District, which includes Indiana and Kentucky. A board named by General Barry gave its opinion that five places were suitable, and it is alleged that Louisville was the last one named, the others in order being Huntington, Terre Haute, and Jeffersonville, Ind., and Lexington, Ky. General Barry is understood to have made a personal indorsement of Lexington because he thought the camp should be in Kentucky.

Secretary Baker directed Brig. Gen. Garlington, former Inspector General of the army, to investigate the matter, and he favored Louisville. It is charged that the selection was due to the influence of Representative Sherley of Louisville, one of the Democratic leaders in the House.

Lexington now insists that the Louisville site is unsuited for camp purposes, and there is feeling in Indiana over the passing over of that State. On June 27 Senator New of Indiana offered a resolution which the Senate adopted, calling on Secretary Baker to send to the Senate the reports of the army boards and the report and recommendation made by General Barry. He has not yet replied.

Petersburg, Va., was selected by the commanding General of the Eastern Department as a site for a cantonment. The du Pont Powder Company protested that Petersburg was near Hopewell, and if a cantonment was built at Petersburg labor at the du Pont works, already scarce, would desert to work on the cantonment, and thus the flow of ammunition would be interrupted.

This argument appealed to the War Department, and it was announced that the Petersburg site had been abandoned and that Admiral, Md., midway between Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis, had been chosen in its stead. Later Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic floor leader of the Senate, called on Secretary Baker and the War Department let it be known that Petersburg would be redesignated as a site for a cantonment. The selection of Admiral was not canceled.

It was suggested today that when the Secretary of War makes his report in answer to Senator New's resolution the subject of the selection of cantonment sites would be aired in the Senate.

GREENS ARE ABOARD YACHT.

Colonel and His Bride Start Today on Honeymoon Cruise.

Colonel E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, arrived here yesterday with his bride, who was Miss E. Mabel Harlow before the wedding in Chicago on Tuesday. They visited friends for a few hours and then went aboard Colonel Green's new yacht, the United States, that had been moored in the Hudson River off West Eighty-sixth Street. They allowed photographers to take their pictures before they went aboard the ship, but after the launch put away from shore no person was received on the yacht.

Provisions and water were put aboard the yacht yesterday before the arrival of Colonel Green, and the United States was made ready for the honeymoon cruise that will start today. On the after deck of the United States, formerly a Great Lakes steamer, was mounted a quick-firing gun. Captain De Witt C. Moore said the vessel was being made ready for a short fishing cruise, but Colonel Green said he was making preparations for a sail in the Caribbean.

SEE PERIL IN CHILD LABOR.

Committees Unite in Warning Against War Emergency Laws.

The National Child Labor Committee and the Federal Council of Churches united in the issue yesterday of a warning to legislatures and the public against the hasty action taken in some States to bring young children into the work of farms and mills. It is said in the statement that Connecticut, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont lost no time in repealing or suspending the operation of child labor laws, and that other States have, through commissions, modified the laws in the interest of farmers, canners of fruit, and factories, and adds that New York was only saved from a similar mistake through the action of Governor Whitman.

The Committee and the Council recite at length the course followed in England when the war came, how it has worked with terrible effect, and how now the English authorities are bending all efforts to undo the wrong.

"The same record will be made in America," the statement says, "unless we insist that child welfare laws be maintained. The makers of munitions will urge the necessity of working children longer hours in order to fill their contracts. These demands must be refused. Canners will ask exemptions. So will farmers. School hours will be cut in the interest of war work. There are likely to be efforts to evade child laws in mills and truck gardens. These evasions must be stopped. Children must be protected. England has learned this lesson. It is a lesson we must learn from her."

CALL FOR OFFICERS' CAMP.

Young Men Especially Needed to Fill New York's Quota.

There are three more days to make application for the second officers' training camp. Captain Arthur F. Cosby, head of the Military Training Camps Association, said last night there was still need for a great many applicants, especially young men, and that the number who had sought to go to Fort Oglethorpe from New York was disappointingly small. He pointed out that while the allotment to New York is slightly less than 1,000 men, there were only about 1,500 applications. He said there should be 3,000 at least to get the 1,000 men of the proper calibre. For the 2,500 who went from this district to the first officers' training camp there were something like 6,000 applicants.

Captain Cosby said that many National Guardsmen had not applied because they knew they would have difficulty in getting the necessary furloughs. He said that Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury told him yesterday that all applications for furloughs from those who wished to attend the camps would be granted at once and suggested, to hurry up things, that guardsmen who wished to go to the camp apply today by telegram to Albany for furloughs.

MAY DELAY FEDERAL SHIPS.

Machinists Threaten to Call Out All Men Employed in Shipyards.

The business agents of the International Association of Machinists, the union to which most of the 4,500 New York shipyards strikers belong, said yesterday that if the owners did not meet committees of their workers they would call out the 12,000 men still in the shipyards engaged on Government work.

After a meeting of the unions yesterday the business agents denied that the strikers were going back to work, and also said that if strikebreakers were engaged by the shipyards the men in all trades would be called out.

PHILIPPE L. VILMORIN DEAD.

A Prominent Figure in European Genetics for Many Years.

David Fairchild, President of the American Genetic Association, yesterday received a cable to the effect that Philippe Leveque Vilmorin, who had been one of the most conspicuous figures in European genetics for many years, died on June 30 in his forty-sixth year. M. Vilmorin was a reserve officer in the French Army, but no particulars as to his death were forwarded.

Plant breeding experiments and dog breeding tests had been carried on by M. Vilmorin or many years, and on one of his visits to this country he published a report to the French Government on the agricultural exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition.

M. Vilmorin organized the Fourth International Conference on Genetics held at Paris in 1911, and his family furnished most of the funds necessary to carry it on. He published his notes of observations on wheat; his experiments with American beet sugar, the culture of ginseng in Korea and Manchuria, and on tobacco of commerce. He was a member of the Paris firm of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Cie., one of the famous seed growing and selling establishments of the world.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT SKLAREK, head of the furniture manufacturing concern of Albert Sklarek & Co., 180 Mott Street, died last night at his home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Sklarek was born in Germany and came to this country thirty-six years ago.

JOHN F. CONWAY, a veteran of the civil war, and formerly Assistant Superintendent of Sewers in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 985 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LYDIA A. CAMP, 85 years old, formerly an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, 2,681 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of William A. Camp, and is survived by two sons.

Mrs. ANNIE LEONARD KEATING, wife of Thomas F. Keating, a hay and grain merchant of South Brooklyn, died at her home, 221 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was 55 years old.

WILLIAM LEWIS YOUNG, 60 years old, a piano manufacturer in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 168 Hull Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late John Nicholas Young, a piano manufacturer in this city.

JOSEPH CRAMER, 70 years old, for many years a locomotive engineer on the Long Island Railroad, and one of the organizers of Morris Park Council No. 566, Knights of Columbus, died on Tuesday at his home in Morris Park.

JAMES PHILPOTTS, 68 years old, head of the Standard Sign Company, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 773 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He left a widow and a daughter.

FREDERICK LUTZ, father of the Rev. Frederick J. Lutz, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, died on Tuesday at his home, 235 Devoe Street, Greenpoint. He was 80 years old, and was formerly active in civic work in Greenpoint.

ELISHA C. TUCKER, for forty-six years a clerk in the Custom House, died at his home in Ozone Park, L. I., on July 9, aged 77 years. During the civil war he served in the United States Marshal's office in New York, and later was appointed to the Sergeant General's office.

Major JAMES H. RONALDS, civil war veteran, and for many years an undertaker in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,499 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Mon

INDICT W. S. BENNET ON PRINCESS'S NOTES

Federal Grand Jury Not Satisfied with ex-Congressman's Credits in Brother's Bank.

H. S. BENNET ALSO ACCUSED

Alleged to Have Accepted Princess Pariaghy's Paper Without Proper Security.

Two notes for $500 each, signed by Princess Luoff-Pariaghy, figured in the indictment yesterday of former Congressman William S. Bennet and his brother, Howell S. Bennet, by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark. The indictments grew out of the alleged embezzlement of $20,000 from the National Bank of North Hudson, West Hoboken, of which H. S. Bennet was President up to December, 1914. It is alleged in the complaint that H. S. Bennet placed to the credit of his brother the face value of unsecured notes, among them the two of the Princess Pariaghy.

The former Congressman was asked at the Republican Club last night how it came about that two notes of Princess Pariaghy were placed to his credit in the bank.

"That's easy," he replied, "I lent her the money."

Then he went on to say that wasn't all the money he had lent to her, and that he had "got some of it back." Why he lent the money to the Princess the former Congressman did not say, but he did offer an explanation of the status of the notes. He said that when the two notes, dated July 7, 1914, were deposited in the bank by him, he indorsed them. When they came due the Princess, he said, failed to pay. Then the bank sued him and sued the Princess. The ex-Congressman said he defended the suit on the ground that the bank owed him money. This money, he said, was later paid to him. He said the suit against the Princess was still in court.

As for the other items mentioned in the indictment, Mr. Bennet said the bank had not lost a cent on them, and that they were all good. He said the fact that the transactions mentioned in the proceedings took place in 1914 and the accusation was not made until 1917 ought to convince the most skeptical that the action was not brought in good faith. He recalled that before the retirement of his brother from the Presidency of the bank there had been considerable agitation in the Board of Directors, following the entrance of John Warren as a Director. Subsequently, his brother got out, Mr. Bennet said, and Mr. Warren became President.

"Have you any explanation of why the action was brought?" he was asked.

"Search me," he said. "You know, I was a pretty hot Republican in the last campaign."

"Is Mr. Warren a Democrat?" he was asked.

"He is," was the reply. "Honestly," said Mr. Bennet, "I don't know what it is all about. I didn't know anything about it until reporters told me. I want to make it plain that the bank of which my brother was President has not lost a cent."

H. S. Bennet is Chairman of the Foreign Missions Board of the Dutch Reformed Church. He lives in Brooklyn.

The complaint alleged that the Bennets discounted bad notes at the bank, and that the former Congressman got money on unsecured commercial paper. The complaint alleged that in July of 1914 H. S. Bennet, then President of the bank, credited his brother with $1,000 on the deposit of two notes of Princess Pariaghy, made on July 7, and alleged that this money was used by the Bennets in financing an Oriental exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. Another count in the indictment involves a note for $4,000 made by Gertrude M. Bennet, the former Congresman's wife, on which Mr. Bennet received credit at the bank.

Mr. Bennet said last night that he had indorsed this note; that the bank had refused to renew it, but that if it sued it would get the money. A draft for $7,000 figures in the case, according to the record. This was made by William J. Hampton and drawn on George Habib of San Francisco. Mr. Bennet said this draft had been paid, and that he could not understand why it was still in question. He said that Habib had been one of those active in the Pan Pacific Exposition and owed him money. Mr. Bennet explained that he had advanced a great deal of money for the exposition, much of which he had never recovered.

Princess Perlaghy has enjoyed considerable publicity during her soujourn in New York. At one time she announced that she had a commission from the Kaiser to paint for him the portraits of 100 prominent Americans. She did not paint the pictures.

For ten years she has spent most of her time in New York. She was said to have at one time taught painting to the former Czarina of Russia, who presented her to the Kaiser. The Kaiser took an interest in her, and his espousal of one of her portraits against the Hanging Committee of the Berlin Academy was the subject of much Court gossip. A few years later the Princess became the wife of the Russian Prince Luoff.

In 1910, when she was living at the Plaza Hotel in this city, the Princess barred the Duchess of Manchester out of an elevator reserved for herself and her cat. She maintained an expensive apartment at the Plaza until 1914, when she departed, leaving many of her art objects behind because a bill for some $12,000 was the subject of controversy between her and the hotel management. Before that, in June of 1913, with Alton B. Parker for her counsel, she had sued James B. Haggin for $25,000 for painting a portrait of him. A part of the bill was for Mr. Haggin's enjoying the privilege of posing in the Princess Catherine de Medici's chair, the very chair in which the Kaiser posed.

Among those whose pictures the Princess painted were Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont, Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Myron T. Herrick, Ogden Mills Reid, Whitelaw Reid, and James Grant Wilson.

Mr. Bennet said last night that the Princess was now living in Thirty-ninth Street.

KENT MOTORS MEN INDICTED

Officials and Brokers Accused of Using Mails to Defraud.

A Federal Grand Jury in Newark yesterday handed up an indictment of Frederick H. Clarke, President, and Dr. Henry F. Clarke, Secretary, of the Kent Motors Corporation, and also of Fred J. Nagel and John H. Simpson, who traded under the name of Nagel & Simpson, as brokers in disposing of the stock of the Kent Motors Corporation. They are accused of using the mails to defraud in the sale of the stock.

The Clarkes, father and son, were arrested early in June on a charge of using the mails to defraud, and were held in $7,500 bail each. Nagel and Simpson were arrested on June 14, and also held in bail of $7,500 each. At a hearing before a United States commission it was shown that they had sold large blocks of stock. It was charged that the prospects of the company were misrepresented in that it was said that the company had many large contracts which it was prepared to fulfill at a large plant, a cut of which adorned the stock circular. The large plant could not be found, it was alleged.

Judge Rufus H. Thayer Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—Judge Rufus H. Thayer of Albany, Chairman of the Schoharie board of condemnation proceedings for the taking of land in Delaware, Schoharie, and Ulster Counties for the Board of Water Supply of New York City, was stricken with apoplexy at the Stuyvesant Hotel, this city, tonight. Judge Thayer is 75 years old. Doctors say his left side is paralyzed, and express fears for his recovery.

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Fishers Island
Off New London. Very Accessible. Sound & Ocean. Seashore & Country. A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort. Always Cool.
If you are looking for the perfect place to spend the summer, within three hours of New York, and like sea air combined with country life without the usual drawbacks of the stereotyped resort, where you meet nice people only—where they serve you fresh, daily, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fish and lobsters from their own farms and adjacent waters; where you can enjoy the best of bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving and music—write for booklet.
A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.
We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr. Fishers Island, New York.

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Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
12th season. Capacity 200; 180 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.
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American and European Plans
200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
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Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast, ROOM AND MEALS Write for Booklet.

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OPEN FOR SEASON
Entire Block of Ocean Front.
Suites with Private Bath.
Orchestra—Tennis.
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LONG BEACH, L. I.
Reservations Now Being Made For August-September.

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On high ground. Whole block on Great South Bay. Bathing, yachting, tennis, golf. Two orchestras; daily dances. All modern conveniences. Booklet.

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Furnished Suites for Light Housekeeping.
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Season June 22 to Oct. 1
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A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction
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Centrally located. Luxurious suites. Private baths. Running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 200. O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

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ON THE OCEAN
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A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop. N. Y. Office Nereco Hall, Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

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Attractive rooms, with or without bath; boating, bathing, tennis, music. Phone in Moore Hotel Co. Address Mount Arlington, N. J.

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Block from Ocean. Trolley. Tennis courts. All outside rooms. White service. Orchestra. Thos. Creede, Prop. E. J. Maas, Mgr. Phone 1488.

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Directly on beach. Refurnished, redecorated. New ownership. Dolbey & Crouch, Mgrs.

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New; modern; American or European plan; ocean & river bathing. Rates, $3 day up, $15 week up.

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Directly on ocean front; $100,000 improvements. B. C. MUIRHEID, Manager.

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Capacity 175. Modern.
Homelike; excellent table; booklet. E. P. MILLER.

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Direct ocean front. BANTA & HILYARD.

CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New Mex. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O. Box 218.

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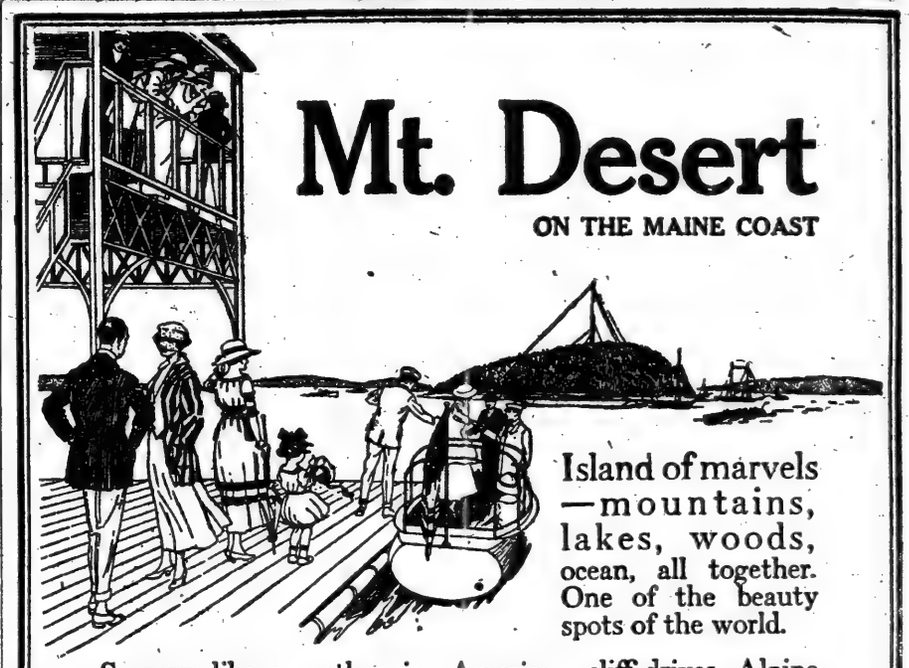
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The Pudding Stone Inn
While the Inn is attractively located, the rooms comfortable, and the water pure, this to many is incidental; the table makes the Inn. A guest, an Expert in Advertising, said: "You write too much about the birds, the view, your acres and woods. Your table is excellent; tell about it." Booklet. Favorable weekly rates. Tennis, horses, canoeing. Phone 501. G. N. Vincent, Boonton, N. J. (Mountain Lakes.)

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DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 500. All outside rooms.
Hot and cold salt water in all bathrooms.
Perfect Cuisine. White Service.
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Deal, N. J., 3 miles to Shadow Lawn: Summer Capital; reconstructed, refurnished, cuisine, service, music first-class; 50 suites with bath, running water, 'phone every room; 18-hole golf course; tennis courts; ocean and pool bathing.
A Modern a la Carte Restaurant
for convenience of motorists; new management. 'Phone 1161 Deal. Arthur J. O'Keeffe, President.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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Asbury Park, N. J.; maintaining a refined patronage; private baths; hot and cold running water in rooms; capacity 400; booklet. W. Harvey Jones, Owner and Proprietor.

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OFFERS HER VISITORS SECURITY in their HEALTH—A garmicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water-perfect sanitation. WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago. HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A shoal bathing beach—water less than 20 ft. deep 5 miles out.
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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in front for surf bathers.
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IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
American and European Plans.
"NONE BETTER"
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HOTEL and COTTAGES
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Sea bathing. Tennis. Swimming pool.
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Special & Scenic Center, White Mts.
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18-Hole Golf. Trap Shooting Tournament. Booklet at 1,180 B'way, New York.

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Address May Term Bar Harbor. Illustrated Booklet. Booking office, Hotel Woodstock, 1184 B'way, N.Y.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
FOR THE BEST VACATION YOU EVER ENJOYED
ATLANTIC CITY, THE WORLD'S GREATEST RESORT, offers you the finest summer program you ever saw. Each year sees some new attraction added for the delectation of her guests, and this year she shines forth more brilliantly than ever before.
Surf Bathing, Fishing, Sailing, Golf, Theatres, Piers, etc.
THE LEADING HOUSES ARE ALWAYS OPEN
and will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application (Hotels are all American Plan, unless otherwise noted)

Marlborough-Blenheim On the Ocean Front American and European Plans. Josiah White & S

ENEMY TRADE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure Forbids Transactions of Any Sort with Our Foes Except Under License.

MAY USE GERMAN PATENTS

Office of Custodian of Alien Property Created—One of His Duties Is to Collect Patent Royalties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Without a roll call the House today passed the "Trading With the Enemy" bill, designed to prohibit all commercial intercourse with Germany and her allies during the war.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person, except with the license of the Secretary of Commerce, "to trade or attempt to trade with an enemy, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, either directly or indirectly, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person with, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of whom such trade is conducted, is an enemy."

The same restrictions apply to trading with "an ally of an enemy."

It is also made unlawful to transport, or attempt to transport, an enemy or the ally of an enemy.

The President is authorized to liberalize the interpretation of the law by suspending its provisions as far as they apply to the ally of an enemy. The bill provides:

"The Secretary of Commerce, under direction of the President, may grant licenses under this act, special or general, to any person or class of persons, if he shall be of the opinion that such grant shall be compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war."

The bill provides for the appointment by the Secretary of Commerce of an "alien property custodian," who is empowered to receive all money and property in the United States belonging to or due an enemy and to hold, administer, and account for the same under the direction of the Secretary. All persons holding or controlling money or property belonging to an enemy are required to make a full report to the property custodian within thirty days after the passage of the bill, and if the Secretary shall so direct, the property shall be turned over to the alien property custodian to be held until the end of the war.

The preservation of enemy property by governmental agencies is to the best interest of the enemy subject himself," said Representative Montague, in charge of the bill. "The fortune of trade in time of war renders precarious the solvency of debtors or holders of property, and the assumption of the debt or custody of the property by the Government, a friendly enemy, or ally of the enemy is the best possible protection."

The bill contains provision for the utilization of "enemy patents" under license of the Federal Trade Commission. It was pointed out in the debate that it is especially necessary to utilize Salvarsan, a German medicine. Representative La Guardia led an unsuccessful fight against the patent section. He asserted that Germany would retaliate by the abrogation of American patents and the patent rights of Americans in Germany far exceed German patent rights in the United States. The Salvarsan matter, he said, was "but a drop in the bucket" to the bigger question involved.

Under the terms of the bill any citizen or corporation of the United States may obtain a license to exercise the rights covered by any patent owned by an enemy. For the use of the patent the licensee is to pay to the alien property custodian 5 per cent. of the gross sales or 5 per cent. of the value of the use of such invention to the licensee, as may be determined by the commission.

On the other hand, an enemy is permitted to continue to obtain in the United States letters patent and registration of trade marks under existing law. If the war makes it impossible to obtain such letters patent within the prescribed time the extension of nine months may be granted, provided that the nation of the enemy applicant shall extend substantially similar privileges to the citizens and corporations of the United States.

REPORTS ON SONS OF JUDAH

Supt. Phillips Has Dividend of $27,937 for Claims of $67,789.

Supt. of Insurance Phillips filed his report in the Supreme Court yesterday in the liquidation of the United States Grand Lodge, Independent Free Sons of Judah, a fraternal insurance order that went into the hands of the Insurance Department on Feb. 26 last. It shows that he has funds available to pay a dividend of $27,937 on claims aggregating $67,789, of which $64,490 is for endowment benefits. The report indicates that there may be a further substantial dividend in the future, because a valuable asset of the organization, consisting of the Mount Zion and Mount Moriah cemeteries, is not included in the distribution, and it is expected that certain suits already filed and to be brought will increase the assets.

Supt. Phillips stated that between December and February last 4,000 members of the order took group insurance in the Travelers Insurance Company. A contract was executed by which a commission was to be paid to the Grand Secretary, he said. Phillips demanded that the Grand Secretary assign the commission to him in behalf of the beneficiaries and creditors of the order and he did so. Suit has been brought against the Travelers to compel payment of the commission to the order.

Supt. Phillips reported that the Mount Zion Cemetery has been fully paid for, but that the organization still owes $6,629 on the $20,975 purchase price of the Mount Moriah Cemetery, bought in 1912. He suggests that the Mount Moriah Cemetery be turned over to an organization composed of former members of the order to protect their interest in the orthodox burial ground.

BAER WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Former Democrat Elected to Congress by Non-Partisan League.

FARGO, N. D., July 11.—Headquarters at Grand Forks of O. B. Burtness, leading Republican candidate for Congress in yesterday's election, today conceded victory to John M. Baer of Fargo by a plurality of 1,500. Latest returns, with 212 precincts missing, give Baer a plurality of 1,305.

Non-partisan leaguers, most of them farmers, rejoiced today at the result of their entry into national politics. Their candidate, Baer, overthrew leaders of both old parties on the face of the returns.

Baer is barely over the age of 25, required for representatives in Congress. He is a graduate of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and holds a degree as civil engineer. He was a Democrat originally and was appointed postmaster at Beech, N. D., by President Wilson, but gave up the place to draw cartoons for the non-partisan organ at Fargo. He is a nephew of the late James Whitcomb Riley.

EDISON DEALERS MEET.

Convention Will Be Enlivened with a Play on Salesmanship.

Dealers in Edison appliances from all parts of the United States arrived at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel yesterday for their convention, which starts today. Thomas A. Edison will be present.

A dress rehearsal was held in the afternoon of "Guy Wise," a play written by William Maxwell, Vice President and general manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. The play is to be given after the delegates have held an executive session today. It deals with problems of salesmanship. Among the advertising men who attended the rehearsal were Frank Presbrey, R. F. R. Huntsman, James Mackay, George M. Prentiss, M. L. Wilson, E. C. Tibbetts, Harry W. Ford, and E. C. Babcock.

Tonight the delegates will attend a dinner at the Waldorf. Tomorrow the dealers will visit the Edison laboratories at East Orange.

FORD TRACTORS FOR IRELAND

Plant Building in Cork to Produce 50,000 a Year.

P. D. L. Perry, European manager for Henry Ford, has arrived in this country. Henry Sorensen, the manager of the Ford plant at Dearborn, Mich., has been assisting Mr. Perry in constructing a plant at Cork, Ireland, which will be capable of turning out 50,000 farm tractors a year after it is completed.

Mr. Perry says he hopes to have the Cork plant at work next Spring. It will employ 2,000 men. Lack of raw material may delay the opening of the works. "There is no timber to be had in England," Mr. Perry says, "nor is there any available metal supply, therefore everything will have to be supplied from this country."

Get In The "Big Business" Class!

If lack of capital prevents you from expanding, come and see me now. The present situation has opened many opportunities for the man with brains and foresight. If you are the man, I'll supply the resources.

Further, I'll give you the benefit of years of experience in lines identical to yours. Why not build on my capital? My terms are low and there is no red tape. See me today.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenwald

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Av. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

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REPUTABLE LAWYER
offers his services to
CORPORATIONS, FIRMS OR INDIVIDUALS
for nominal compensation monthly.
Address A 364 Times Downtown.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Eidlitz & Cassin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5239

AUCTION SALES.

Auto Bodies: All Styles
SUMMER AND WINTER
Joseph Shlisel, Auctioneer
Sells Tuesday, July 17th, 10 A. M.
at 303 to 307 West 59th St.
FINE LINE OF THE ABOVE
Also
Automobiles, Tires, Tubes, Tops, Rims, Fenders, Horns, Lamps, Solid Tires, Wheels, Parts, &c., &c.
All Dealers Invited.

AUCTIONEERS.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 18-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
588-541 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
545 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTERMEDIATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 18th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 11:00 A. M., at West Nutley, New Jersey, and at 3:00 P. M. at 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Pumps, Melting Kettles, Air Compressor, Sublimine Kettles, Chemicals of all kinds connected with the manufacture of Beta Napthol, including sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, etc., and other machinery, and at 120 Broadway, office furniture, desks, chairs, table, safe, etc. Inspection any day before the sale from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

JOHN H. DELANEY, Receiver.
THOMAS & FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24461.

Notice is given that FRANK SCHILLHAMMER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 11, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24261.

Notice is given that DANIEL H. MOREY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, Wednesday, August 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Production of Books

is one of the most highly specialized industries in the United States, as well as important.

During February of this year the works of 704 American Authors were published in this Country.

Listed among the clients of this Bank are some of the best known publishing houses in New York. We believe that these business firms thoroughly appreciate "Garfield" service.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
23rd STREET where FIFTH AVENUE crosses BROADWAY

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens, "General Merchandise."—$100,000 cash. "Remarkable," 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for Raritan 1272 gray; also Worumbo or similar make, gray, navy, brown. Greenberg, 114 E. 23d.

CLOTH.—Pom pom cloth; open for quantity cheap. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on infants' coats and capes, embroidered and plain, and other embroidered novelties. Call Thursday at 144 West 27th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on new styles ladies' Fall coats. 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS.—Looking for coats of the better kind. 12 West 27th St., fourth floor.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink lining, percale seconds. Equitable Toy Mfg. Co., 413 Broadway.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Big jobber open for silk and serge dresses; good orders placed on right merchandise; only up-to-date styles considered. 8 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES, Skirts, Waists. — Jobs wanted, any quantity; will pay spot cash. 43 West 27th, Room 401. Phone Farragut 5154.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall dresses. Call all week, Room 413, 17-21 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants satin and crepe de meteor dresses for Fall. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—100 taffeta and poplin; price about $3.75. M. Lurie & Co., 1,150 B'way.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses. Ivy Dress, 38 West 32d.

FLANNEL.—Amoskeag 2701 flannel, 20,000 yds! khaki, olive, blue; submit offer. J 56 Times.

GEORGETTE.—Open for several hundred pieces Georgette; good quality, all colors; spot cash. General Waist, 151 West 30th.

GEORGETTES.—Will buy several hundred pieces for spot cash; immediate and later delivery. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Jack Goldston is open for a quantity at $1.05. Call with sample piece, 32 East 21st St.

JERSEY CLOTH.—At a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash for jobs, stocks, factories, stores, every description. Stamber, Spring 7980.

PIECE GOODS.—Wanted, American Woolen Co.'s 11083 brown and navy. Farragut 2841.

POIRET TWILL and tricotine wanted. J 46 Times.

POMPOMS wanted, all shades. Cohen & Klausner, 146 West 25th. Chelsea 6815.

POPLINS.—Open for a quality of light-weight wool poplins. S. A. Miller Co., 40 West 27th St.

RAINCOAT CLOTH. — Will pay cash for plaid linings for raincoats. 17 W. 17th St.

SERGES.—Quantity 54-inch French serges, all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples Wednesday and Thursday, 22 West 27th, seventh floor. Use freight elevator.

SUITS.—Placing orders for stock on suits of the better grade only; bring newest styles. Mornings, 11th floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS.—Mail-order house looking for boys' cheap woolen bustacs; odds and ends no objection. J 370 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy suits from $6.75 to $20. First floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large order on smart suits; all prices. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, suits, coats. 6 West 32d St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits, 22 West 26th, sixth floor.

SWEATERS.—Fibre silk, wanted, spot cash for big quantity. E 376 Times Downtown.

TAFFETAS. — Open for big quantity of black, navy, stripe taffetas; also satin stripe satins, at a price for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Brother, 14 West 25th St.

TAFFETA.—Open for quantity of black and navy taffeta for cash at a price. Benj. Smith, 12 West 27th. Farr. 8804.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy big quantities of taffeta; call all day. Fan Fan Dress, 142 West 24th.

UNDERSKIRTS, (Amoskeag.)—Open to buy single warp serge in green, Copenhagen, brown, and wine, any width, for cash, at price. Telephone Farragut 4698.

WAISTS.—Contractor on silk waists wanted. Call with samples, Ginsberg & Norman, 32 Allen St.

WOOLENS for cash, light weight, plain or fancies; suitable for cloaks, suits, or skirts. R. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 50 West 17th.

WOOLEN WORSTEDS and Serges, black, fancy, navy, job lots, cash export. Delporte, 329 West 58th St.

WOOLENS.—Open for heavyweight gray velour. Stern & Knobel, 46 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

BEARSKIN.—For immediate delivery, big quantity high-pile bearskin. See Mr. Ringel, 7th floor, 126 5th Av.

BURELLA, SUITING. — American Woolen Co.'s style 09037 for sale. Chelsea 9784.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Wolf & Skal, 39 West 27th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins. Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Big job in infants'; also large assortment in plushes from $12.75 to $29; cloth, kersey velours; $7.75 up. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. L. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out, cheap. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

COLLAR SUPPORTERS, 100 gross; also job lot cheap jewelry; sacrifice. Kohn, 468 East 147th St.

CORDUROYS to close; wide-wale, 10,000 yards white and colors. M. & L. Silk Co., 130 West 25th St. Farragut 9666.

COTTON GOODS to be sold in a job, all new stuff; also, want to sell office fixtures. Arcadia Blouse Co., 153 West 27th.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and ponge sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas; also white and colored Georgettes, in stock, for immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—White and colored voiles and tussahs, latest styles, at a sacrifice. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Mannish serge, jobs, M. and S. Skirt Company, 510 East 5th St. Phone Orchard 5397.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, high-class taffeta and Georgette; close out. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.85 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GINGHAMS.—800 at a price. National Garment Co., 1 East 33th.

JAPANESE CREPES.—Tan and white; immediate delivery. Ansorge Bros. & Co., 657 Broadway, N. Y.

KERAMT.—Blumenthal's keramt; also imported twillback velveteen. Farragut 266.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Telephone Farragut 3890.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cottton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

NET.—140 pieces white net at 37½c. I. B. Skudowitz & Bros., 139 West 29th.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal 2410 F; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 260 5th Av.

PLUSHES, velours, and suedine for sash at all shades. Call Gramercy 1007.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGE, Andrews 1434 200 pieces, and Pacific S. J. G. L. Madison Square 2389.

SERGES.—We have a quantity of Joel 9058 to deliver. Chelsea 9865.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring, $2.50 great gross, in bulk. Phone Cortlandt 6127. C. C., 216 Times Downtown.

STOLES and CAPES of plush and moleskin; fur effects; we are headquarters for same. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—Job of high grade ladies' Spring and Fall suits to close out. W. & L., 41 Division St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits for immediate delivery. Hunsterstock & Rosen, 35 W. 31st.

VELOURS.—K 544, brown, green, navy, 225 X. Gramercy 529.

WASH SKIRTS—500 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 8832.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—2,000 dozen pique, gabardines; very low price. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLEN.—American Woolen 13009 colored and Blumenthal 1-inch stripe. Chelsea 4077.

WOOLENS.—Fisher & Kennedy's style; 8,400 for sale. Chelsea 9784.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....4½@5 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Must Carry These Goods.

That there are certain deliveries department stores will no longer make is borne witness to by the following, which will soon be posted in the wine and liquor department of a local retail establishment: "If you reside in a dry town, city, or State, take your purchase with you, as it will be impossible to deliver it."

Against Uniform Discounts.

The National Retail Garment Association has been launched by a number of resident buyers and store representatives to induce manufacturers of women's ready-to-wear to reconsider the stand they have taken in changing discounts. The general purpose of the organization will be to correct evils practiced by both the manufacturers and the retailers. Two thousand telegrams were sent out to all the leading stores of the country asking them to wire membership immediately. In the wire it was suggested that the various retailers protect their interests by joining the association, as similar action on discounts may be taken by all the allied industries if the cloak manufacturers succeed.

Oppose Clothing Style Changes.

Word was received in the clothing trade yesterday that the retailers are opposed to any radical change in clothing styles for Spring, 1918. The retailers' national organization took action in the matter, and voiced its disapproval of the suggestion which has been made to conserve the supply of woolens in the country. It was pointed out in this market that the retailers have probably been induced to condemn such a course on account of the stocks that will be carried over into next year. If radical style changes were made, it was explained, and these met with general approbation, the stocks on hand would lose a good deal of their value.

Fall Hats for Children.

Some unusually clever ideas in children's hats for Fall have been worked out by a well-known local firm. The hats are of fine velvet and are handsomely wrought in shape and trimmings. One model shows garnitures of velvet pussycats, in white on a dark ground, the effect being quite "Frenchy." Another shows a pair of small satin chrysanthemums for fence, that is neatly worked out in green, while a third model is liberally trimmed with soutache, over which are appliqued five little boys and girls of satin. The figures are worked out in great detail, even down to the neckties and collars on the boys. All of this work is done by hand, and the hats wholesale at $10 to $15 each.

Others Adopt Uniform Discounts.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association is the latest organization to get behind the movement to curb discount abuses by adopting a uniform rate. On and after July 20 all payments will have to be made to members, 2 per cent. off in ten days, 1 per cent. in thirty days, and sixty days net free on board, New York City. The uniform rate went into effect in the coat and suit trade on Tuesday. The jobbers' association in that trade will inaugurate the same plan on July 16, and the Philadelphia association of garment manufacturers will shortly put the uniform discount into operation. No date has yet been set by the retail stores for the conference which they asked on the matter of the immediate enforcement of the new discounts.

Mark Up to Cover Lost Discount.

A prominent resident buyer who has a number of prominent stores throughout the country as clients has suggested that, to prevent disturbance of their present systems, women's ready-to-wear upon which discounts have been changed in the market get an additional 10 per cent. when invoiced. He points out in a letter to his accounts that unless this is done the stores will be faced with a big loss upon the conclusion of the Fall season. Under existing conditions many stores depend for their profits upon the discounts obtained, which are turned over to the office. In certain cases the department being charged a stipulated discount whether the buyer has received it or not. In such cases the only solution for the present seems to be to mark up the goods so as to insure meeting expenses and at the same time gaining the customary profit.

Little Doing in Gray Goods.

Several factors, among them the further drop in cotton and the uncertainty still surrounding the Government's attitude toward that staple, put a check on trading in gray goods here yesterday. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported from second hands at 11¾ cents for August-September shipment, while from first hands there were spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 10¾. Not much was heard of business in sheetings and other coarse cottons, but there was some buying done in wide and narrow specialties for the clothing trade. In this business were included sales of sateens and twills. Printcloth prices, so far as the mills were concerned, were largely nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½c 38½-inch, 84-60s...10¾c
39-inch, 72-72s...13½c 38½-inch, 64-64s...10¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...12c 38½-inch, 60-52s...9½c
39-inch, 56-44s...8¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...11c 27-inch, 64-60s...7¼c

Some Fine Children's Garments.

Indulgent parents who want to spend money on fine raiment for their children will have little difficulty in finding that raiment this Fall. One little coat model shown here, for instance, wholesales at $30 to $50 in the 8 to 14-year-old sizes. It is made of Baby Montagnac—a fine fabric on the order of a Bolivia cloth—is atractively finished, and is trimmed with chinchilla squirrel. A chiffon velvet coat in a two-year-old size has collars and cuffs of real ermine and wholesales at $36. Another little coat of velvet, shirred in at the waistline and trimmed with kolinsky, wholesales at $33. Broadcloth coats, set off with beaver, raccoon, &c., also sell high. A dainty little taffeta party dress, with Georgette collar and cuffs, brings $10 at wholesale, while a tiny dancing frock of Georgette, prettily trimmed, brings $11. It is said that the bulk of the advance buying of children's wear for Fall has been on the better grades, especially those averaging from $15 to $18 a garment.

GOODS BY LETTERGRAM.

Country storekeepers may replenish their stocks by stating their needs in a brief prepaid day letergram addressed to The New York Times. The contents will be reproduced concisely in an advertisement costing 50 cents for each line of six words. Wholesalers and manufacturers will quote themselves. Address Times Square, New York.—Adv.

WOOL MARKET LACKS SNAP.

Cotton Sellers Are Scarce and the Indications Are Bullish.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Waiting for developments in regard to the Government control of wool has made business rather inactive, but prices are just as firm. There is no snap to the market. In the West prices asked by holders of wool are still high. In some cases representatives of Boston wool houses have refused to pay prices asked, particularly in the bright States.

"There is a great scarcity of people who want to sell cotton. They would rather buy. One big handler of cotton says that it will reach 35 cents. Indications are certainly bullish.

"The woolen goods market appears to be more active than for some time, but the regular openings have not generally taken place. It is contended that offerings will be relatively small and that buyers will find it very difficult to place the orders which they would like to place. It is rather likely that the use of large quantities of cloth by the Government will be felt more seriously in Spring lines than it has been on the heavyweight lines. Quotations are likely to advance after the openings and the distribution is likely to be large. The available supply will probably be taken very quickly."

ROADS SHOW BIG GAINS.

May Earnings $3,500,000 in Excess of Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Reports of 178 of the principal railroads of the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission today showed that, despite the heavy increases in expenditures, earnings had increased in May, 1917, more than $3,500,000 over May, 1916. These roads earned in May, 1916, $101,169,248; in 1917, $104,721,377. Eastern roads showed a decrease in earnings, which was more than offset by increases for both the Southern and Western roads.

May earnings for Eastern railroads in 1916 were $45,590,116; for May, 1917, $41,246,770. Southern roads increased from $16,158,713 to $15,717,557. Western roads showed a gain from $40,425,419 to $47,757,060.

March earnings of express companies, which were $1,202,848 in 1916, dropped to $995,044 in March, 1917.

Drug Market Is Unsettled.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the demand for these articles is less pronounced than it has been, the recent movement being hampered by the lack of freight room. The market continues unsettled, and dealers are more or less perplexed by new laws and embargoes. The chief advances in the last week have been in ether, grain alcohol, mercury, and saccharin. Essential oils also scored advances in many cases, owing to bullish crop reports. Only fractional declines occurred.

NEW ANTHRACITE RECORD.

Shipments Last June, 7,049,037 Tons, Largest in History.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The shipments of anthracite coal for June, according to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, established a new record. The railroad shipments amounted to 7,049,037 tons, an increase over the preceding month of 131,512 tons. This is the first time the shipments have exceeded 7,000,000 tons. Compared with June last year the shipments showed an increase of 1,412,062 tons.

"This record, made in spite of a pronounced shortage of labor," says the bureau, "exceeds the most optimistic anticipations and more than keeps the promise made by the operators to the Federal Trade Commission that the production in 1917 would be increased over 1916, and that the public requirements would be supplied."

To Reduce C. O. D. Deliveries.

In order to reduce the expense and loss attendant on C. O. D. deliveries, taken as a whole, the executives of a local store have notified the employes to make no sales of this kind unless requested by the customer. Attention is called to the fact that commissions on these sales will be credited only after the goods are paid for, and it is shown that where one return occurs in 125 "paid" sales, twenty-three returns occur in the same number of sales when the goods are sent out C. O. D.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ben B. Brand, who for the last four years was connected with the local office of Rothschild & Co. of Chicago, has become associated with Cohen & Simon, successors to Cloos & Simon, resident buyers at 15 to 19 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Brand will assist in the buying of all ready-to-wear lines.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been advised by its Australian correspondent that permission to ship nolls to the United States is not general, but that applications for license to ship will receive consideration.

Ralph M. Odell, who has just completed an investigation for the Department of Commerce into the opportunities for the sale of American cotton goods in the Far East, has returned to the United States after an absence of three years. He will make his headquarters at the local office of the Commerce Bureau for several weeks, and will be glad to confer with exporters interested in Far Eastern trade. Appointments may be made by telephoning H. T. Van Deusen, Chief of Commercial Agents, Room 413 Custom House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA—Hughes & McClellan Co.; J. M. McClellan, furn. goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits, dresses, misses' furs; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, silk silks; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 854 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, dress goods, silk; H. W. Schaske, general merchandise; 97 Grand.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schlager, gowns; Miss J. Smith, waists; Miss J. MacNeill, neckwear; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mrs. Phillips, women's coats, costumes, dresses; Mrs. J. A. Wilkie, millinery, basement; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss J. Carty, women's underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, children's dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; J. Schaeffer, cuts, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods, gloves; 244 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. J. Simons, books; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. E. Carey, muslin underwear; Miss Yandell, infants' apparel; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Greene's; Miss M. Livingston, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Kelly-Roth Co.; L. Cohen, Fall suits, dresses; 808 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; V. J. Bert, Spring wash goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, H. L. Kinnie, hosiery, underwear; 43 West 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. C. Dolberg, juvenile wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; J. H. Johnson, flannels, blankets; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Leavitt Bros.; H. Leavitt, infants' wear; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO — Consolidated Millinery Co.; L. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, underwear, infants' wear, basement; 13 East 22d.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; B. A. Beagle, shoes; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss Robinson, Mrs. Tybring, women's wear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. L. Makowitz, jobs waists, flannelette, muslin underwear, basement; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—McClure-Tritschler-Parrish Co.; A. B. McClure, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; York.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; M. Morehouse, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.
CORINTH, Miss.—Green Bros.; C. Green, jobs boys' clothing, knee pants; Imperial.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; A. L. Gibson, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.; Broadway Central.
DENVER—O. W. Lyman Millinery Co.; O. W. Lyman, millinery; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. H. Thorne, representing; 43 Leonard.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. P. Dougherty, domestics, linens, blankets, white goods; 106 Grand.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; C. O. Birkland, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—W. Hughes; R. P. Hughes, millinery; 621 B'way; Aberdeen.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; D. E. Krause, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress, white goods, silks; 820 Broadway.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Richardson Garment Co.; J. A. Richardson, aprons, kimonos, house dresses, piece goods; Marlborough.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, furs; J. W. Carlyle, upholstery goods; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; William Geissler, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; E. Lederman, carpets, rugs; 23 E. 26th.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Cowan, McClung Co.; C. M. Thomas, dry goods; woolens; 60 Worth.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brother; R. C. Masterson, gloves, handkerchiefs, leather goods. E. E. Snyder, clothing; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle, Kidd D. G. Co.; H. J. Lansing, dry goods; 60 Worth.
LOS ANGELES—The Vogue; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; Claridge.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons; J. Buxbaum, clothing; 1

Desirable Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Issued by successful companies. Protected by earnings that are ample and of a dependable character.

Offered at prices that provide a most attractive income.

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14 Wall St., New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Butler County Ohio Coupon 5s

Due July 1, 1922

Price 101½ and interest yielding 4.65%

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Yield 5¼% to 6¼%

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We Offer, Subject to Sale

$50,000 City of **Minneapolis 4s** Due 1938
To Yield About 4.375%

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To Yield About 4.50%

$35,000 City of **Toledo, Ohio, 4½s** Due 1931
To Yield About 4.25%

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34 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise Continues Under Leadership of Marine Shares—Liberty Bonds Under Par.

A marked improvement in sentiment toward stocks was shown in a rise affecting both rails and industrials dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The movement was accompanied by a small increase in activity and the closing was made near the best prices of the day for most issues. The advance was led by the shipping issues, which are in better favor on the growing belief, based on statements of British Government officials that the submarine campaign after five months' trial has proved a failure, if the results be measured off against the expectation which led to the adoption of this kind of illegal warfare. Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies on moderate buying rose to 110¾, closing almost at that figure, with a net advance of 5⅞. Both classes of the Marine shares were strong, the common moving up 1⅝ to 29½ and the preferred up 3⅝ to 88¼ at the close. Strength in the latter issue was due in part to a belief that the forthcoming annual report will make a very favorable exhibit. American International Corporation, which is largely interested in shipping and shipbuilding subsidiaries, rose 2 points to 55½, with Pacific Mail up 1⅝.

Outside of the more favorable tone of the news from abroad, which indicated allied success sufficient to more than offset the German progress in the drive against British positions in Belgium, the market's movements were not supported be anything in the day's news developments. The presence in Washington of Judge Gary and other members of the American Iron and Steel Institute Committee was taken to mean that a settlement of the difficult question of prices to be paid for plates, shapes, and other steel products is a matter of but a few days more. It is expected in the trade that after the steel executives have made every concession they feel called upon to grant the final word in the controversy will be spoken by the President. Steel manufacturers' estimates of Government and Allies' total buying of steel products approximate 12,000,000 tons for the coming year in the opinion of The Iron Age. This would be near 30 per cent. of the present steel output of the country. Buying of steel by private consumers has almost stopped pending a decision as to the price which the Government will pay, the entire trade manifesting a disposition to wait upon this definite information regarding the Government's plans.

The break in Liberty bonds which took place yesterday attracted a good deal of interest, although it was of slight significance, owing to the negligible difference between the lowest price made and the quotation that has obtained since the closing of the subscription. Most of the sales made yesterday under par were in lots of less than $1,000. The market for this issue is still narrower than bankers would like to see. It had been hoped that announcement of the oversubscription would induce buying by some of the large bidders whose applications were cut down, but with another offering almost in sight it is apparent that most of the disappointed applicants are willing to wait. The weakness yesterday was explained by some feeling of disappointment over the announcement that the next issue of bonds will bear interest at 3½ per cent., an announcement which Wall Street persisted in taking as semi-official despite the denial made in Washington.

LONDON MARKET VARIABLE.

Reaction Follows Early Firmness—Americans Dull and Easy.

LONDON, July 11.—The stock market opened firm today with a number of gains in allied bonds, home rails, Peruvian issues and shipping and oil shares on fair investment buying. Russians were again strong, but the afternoon war news caused a subdued closing. Argentine rails and Cuban Ports reacted under realizing. American securities were dull and easy.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were easy.

The sales of Treasury bills last week amounted to £73,000,000, against £43,000,000 redeemed.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2¾ Last 2¼
Low ..... 2¼ Renewals 2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3¾@4	Sixty days	4 @4¼
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Ninety days	4¼@4½
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	4½@5
Six months	4½	Six months	4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¼
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demands	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.01⅜
Cables	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	—.01⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	23.90	23.70	23.70	+.30
Cables	24.00	23.80	23.80	+.30

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.74⅜	5.73⅜
China—		
Hongkong	62.75	62.85
Peking	96.23	96.35
Shanghai	92.25	92.35
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.37½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	32.90
Calcutta	32.75	32.90
5.1826 Italy	7.21	7.20
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
59.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85 Russia	23.70	23.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.00	29.80
Stockholm	30.90	31.80
Christiania	22.10	23.25
South America—		
52.41 Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.87½	44.00
5.1828 Switzerland	4.70	4.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.68½	$4.71½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $589,077,228; balance, $59,924,371; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $218,898; Federal Reserve credit balance, $43,803,604.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25&10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40¾d, up 5-16d; in New York, 80c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Pay.	Hold. of Record.
Burns Brothers	$1.50	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do	1	Stk	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf	1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Cosden Oil & Gas	.2	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Do	.3	Ex	Aug. 1	July 16
Ft. Worth P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Griffin Wheel pf	.3	SA	Aug. 1	July 19
Ill. Nor. Utilities pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Midvale Std. & Ord.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 30
Nash Motors	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
New Niquero Sugar, com. and pf	10	..	July 1	July 25
Sapulpa Refining	.3	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	.3	Q	July 31	July 20
Woolworth (F. W.)	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20

ASKS IF BUILDING IS SAFE.

Subway Contractor Wants Statue of Pekin Restaurant Fixed.

A protest has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, which has the contract for a section of the subway, against proceeding with the work contiguous to the Pekin Restaurant Building, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, on the ground that on March 20, 1916, an unsafe notice was posted on the building by the Superintendent of Buildings. The legal situation is that if the building is safe the contractor is obligated under the terms of the contract to take the necessary measures to save if from harm during the excavations, but if the building is unsafe the contractor has the right to insist that it be made safe before proceeding further with the subway work.

Secretary James B. Walker of the commission has written to the Superintendent of Buildings asking definite information as to the precise condition of the building.

BATH SHIP PLANT SOLD.

Maine Bankers Headed by ex-Governor Cobb Buy the Property.

BATH, Me., July 11.—The Bath Iron Works, a shipbuilding plant, was sold today by the estate of John S. Hyde, principal owner and for many years President of the company, to a syndicate of Maine bankers who will develop the property in an effort to help meet the growing demand for tonnage.

The purchase price was not made public. Ex-Governor William T. Cobb, Chairman of the Maine Shipbuilding Committee, was elected President of the new corporation, which has contracts for the construction of nine torpedo-boat destroyers to cost more than $10,000,000.

Executors of the Hyde estate announced that the sale "appeared necessary in order to carry out Mr. Hyde's ideas of the development of the plant for the greatest possible service to the Government in this war crisis."

CARS AT LOW PRICES.

Slightly used automobiles by well-known makers offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	666,798	531,576	468,672
Year to date	105,628,086	88,673,209	66,325,362

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66½	68	300	Ajax Rubber	67½	67½	67	67½	— ¼
5¼	5½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	30	29	29⅝	+ ⅞
94	94½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
92½	93	100	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+1⅜
100¾	..	100	Am. Brake S. & F	102	102	102	102	...
156	195	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	191	191	191	191	—9
50	50¼	3,200	Am. Can	49¾	50⅜	49¾	50	+ ⅛
105⅜	106½	100	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	...
77	77½	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	77	77⅞	77	77⅜	+1
114⅜	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	—1⅛
10¾	11	500	Am. Ice	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
54½	55	100	Am. Ice pf	55	55	55	55	+ ½
55½	56	900	Am. International	54	55¼	54	55¼	+2
24⅝	25	5,500	Am. Linseed	23	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
61½	62	600	Am. Linseed pf	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅜
72	72¼	9,200	Am. Locomotive	70¼	72¼	70¼	72	+2
12⅜	12½	2,200	Am. Malting	11	12⅜	11	12⅛	+1⅛
68¼	68½	4,500	Am. Malting 1st pf	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68½	+2¼
105¾	106½	9,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105¾	107⅛	105¾	106½	+1⅛
70	70¾	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	70	70⅝	70	70	+ ⅛
119	120	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	120	120⅝	119	119⅞	+1⅜
50⅜	51¼	11,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	49¼	51¾	48⅝	51¼	+2¼
120¾	121¼	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
105	106½	100	Am. Tobacco	106	106	106	106	...
53	54	900	Am. Woolen	54	54	54	54	+2
30½	31⅜	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
...	...	11,500	Anaconda Copper	80	81	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	1,820	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100¼	— ⅜
110½	111	8,800	At., Gulf & West I	105	110¾	105	110⅝	+6⅛
71¼	71⅜	7,800	Baldwin Loco	71¼	72¼	71	71⅜	+ ⅛
71¾	71⅞	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	71¾	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	1½	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
134½	134¾	47,900	Beth.Steel Class B ref	132¾	134½	131⅝	134⅝	+2⅛
58½	59¼	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	58	58	58	58	+1
10⅜	11¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
100¼	101	1,300	Burns Brothers	99⅞	101½	99⅞	101¼	+1⅛
40	41	200	Butte & Superior	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
38¼	39½	300	California Packing	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼	+ ⅛
150	159⅜	1,200	Canadian Pacific	158⅜	160	159⅛	159⅜	+ ⅛
90	90½	6,800	Central Leather Co	90	91⅜	90¾	90¾	—1⅝
90½	91	5,300	Chandler Motor	85	90¾	85	90¾	+5⅞
60	60½	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	11	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	100	Chi. Great West. pf	33	33	33	33	+1
71½	71⅝	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	70¾	71⅝	70½	71⅝	+ ⅛
109¾	110¼	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	+ ⅛
108¼	108½	900	Chi. & Northwest	106¾	108⅝	106¾	108½	...
36½	36⅝	8,200	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	36	36⅞	36	36½	...
77	77½	1,040	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i.	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
67	67⅛	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	67½	67⅝	67¼	67⅛	...
21	21⅛	500	Chile Copper	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	...
54⅜	55¼	1,200	Chino Copper	55	55¾	54⅜	55¼	+ ⅛
51½	52	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	51	52½	51	51½	+1⅛
26	27	100	Col. & Southern	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	100	Columbia Gas & El	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
108	109	100	Consolidated Gas	109	109	109	109	+ ⅝
53	55	200	Continental Insur	54	54	54	54	— ¼
36½	36⅝	81,600	Corn Products Ref	36¼	37¼	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
98⅝	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98¾	99	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅛
86	86¼	17,900	Crucible Steel	85½	87	85½	86¼	+ ⅝
102⅞	103	300	Crucible Steel pf	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅝
42⅜	43	3,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	42¾	43¼	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
89½	90¼	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
189	192	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	188½	189	188½	189	+1
113	113½	500	Delaware & Hud	112½	113	112½	113	+ ⅝
21	21⅜	2,200	Distillers' Secur	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	12	500	Dome Mines	11¾	12	11¾	12	...
36	36⅜	200	Elk Horn Coal	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
25	25¼	1,700	Erie	25⅜	25¾	25	25	+ ⅛
37½	38½	200	Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
29	29½	200	Erie 2d pf	29	29	29	29	...
45½	46	200	Federal M. & S. pf	43	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅛
33	33¾	100	Gaston, W. & W	33	33	33	33	+1
158½	160	400	General Electric	158¾	159	158½	158½	+ ⅛
120¾	121	27,200	General Motors	115¾	121	115¼	121	+5⅞
50	51	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	51	49¾	51	+ ¾
83	84½	100	Granby Consol	84	84	84	84	...
104½	105	2,500	Great Northern pf	104	105	104	105	+2
33⅜	34	10,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	32¾	34⅜	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅜
41	41⅛	100	Greene-Cananea	41⅛	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ½
123	126	100	Gulf States Steel	124	124	124	124	...
38⅛	39	800	Haskell & Barker	38½	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
61½	62	7,700	Inspiration Copper	61	62	60⅜	61½	+1
9	9½	200	Interboro Consol	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
55	56	300	Interboro Con. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
56½	57	800	Int. Agricultural pf	55¾	56⅞	55¾	56⅞	+1⅞
68	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp	69½	69¾	69½	69½	— ⅞
103	..	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1½
29⅜	29½	14,400	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	29½	28¼	29⅛	+1⅜
88	88¼	49,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85⅝	88¾	85¼	88¼	+3⅝
39⅜	40	900	Int. Nickel	40	40	39⅞	40	...
35	36	300	Int. Paper	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+2¼
71	73	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	71	71	71	71	+1
22	23	100	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
44	44¼	2,600	Kennecott Copper	44	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
93	94	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	93	94⅜	93	94	+ ⅛
19	22½	2,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	19	22½	19	22½	+4½
62½	63	300	Lehigh Valley	62½	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+ ⅛
235	240	100	Liggett & Myers	239½	239⅞	239½	239⅞	+7⅝
115	120	500	Liggett & Myers pf	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+1½
82	83	100	Mackay Cos	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ¼
64½	64¾	200	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	— ⅛
1	3	400	Manhattan Beach	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
48¼	49¾	1,400	Maxwell Motors	48¼	47¾	47¾	49½	+1⅝
30	30⅜	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
97⅝	98¾	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	98⅞	98	98	+ ½
40⅞	41½	2,473	Miami Copper	41	41¼	40⅜	41	...
62	62¾	2,900	Midvale Steel	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	+ ¼
15½	17	100	Minn. & St. L. new	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—1⅝
101⅝	102	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	102	102	102	102	...
31½	31¼	6,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	31¼	31¼	30⅝	31½	...
56½	57¼	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	57	57	57	57	+ ½
114	116	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	...
34⅞	35	800	Nat. Conduit & C	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
42⅜	42½	5,800	Nat. Enam. & St	41½	43	41½	42¼	+1¼
22⅞	23	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	23	23	23	23	...
89	90	2,700	N. Y. Central	89	90	89	90	+1½
15	18	200	N. Y. Dock	17	17	17	17	+1
40	43	100	N. Y. Dock pf	40	40	40	40	...
36⅝	37	595	N. Y., N. H. & H	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
121⅞	122¾	900	Norfolk & Western	121⅞	122⅝	121⅞	122⅝	+ ⅝
99⅝	100⅜	2,100	Northern Pacific	101	101	100½	100½	— ⅜
119¾	120½	4,800	Ohio Cities Gas	119¼	120¼	118¾	120	...
62½	63	2,000	Ohio Cities G. rgts	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
5½	5½	1,100	Ontario Mining	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
27½	28	800	Pacific Mail	27¼	28½	27¼	28½	+1½
52⅜	53	1,400	Penn. R. R.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
77	78	300	People's Gas, Chi	77	78	77	78	+1½
19⅝	19¾	2,000	Père Marquette	18½	20	18½	19⅜	+1⅜
88¼	89	3,400	Philadelphia Co	35	38½	35	38½	+3
41	41¼	200	Pierce Arrow	41	41¼	41	41⅜	+ ⅝
96½	97¼	100	Pierce Arrow pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
58⅜	58⅝	10,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	57⅜	58⅝	57¼	58¾	+ ⅝
122	123	600	Pitts.C. pf. ctf d	120	122	119½	122	+2½
32¾	33	500	Pitts. & West Va	33⅛	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
74¾	75	300	Pressed Steel Car	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	+1
140⅜	141½	2,300	Pullman Co	140⅜	141½	140⅜	141½	+1½
28⅛	28¾	900	Ray Con. Copper	28⅛	28¾	28	28	...
96⅜	96⅝	7,000	Reading	95⅝	96⅝	95¾	96¼	+ ⅝
92¼	92⅝	14,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	+ ⅝
65	65½	1,800	Royal Dutch N. Y	65¼	65⅝	65	65	...
18	18	100	St. Louis-San Fran	18	18	18	18	...
30¼	30¾	200	St. Louis Southw	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
95½	96¾	500	Savage Arms	96½	96¾	93	93	—2
18⅛	19¼	300	Saxon Motor	18⅛	19¼	18⅛	18⅝	+1⅛
25	25	100	Shattuck-Arizona	25	25	25	25	...
44¼	44¾	6,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	44¼	44¾	42	42⅝	—1⅝
93¼	93⅝	800	Southern Pacific	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	1,100	Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	...
61⅜	61⅝	13,200	Studebaker Co	60¾	61¼	60¾	61⅛	+1⅛
94	94	100	Studebaker Co. pf	94	94	94	94	...
48	48¼	500	Superior Steel	48	48¼	47⅛	48	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅝	400	Tenn. C. & C	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
192⅜	194	1,900	Texas Co	192⅜	194⅞	192⅜	194	+1½
22⅛	22⅜	2,380	Texas Co. rights	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
20	20	100	Third Avenue	20	20	20	20	+1½
220	220	100	Tidewater Oil	200	220	200	220	+5
198	220	20	Tobacco Products	200¾	200¾	200¼	200¼	...
62½	63¼	15,700	Tobacco Prod. pf	62¼	63¼	61⅝	62	— ½
100	101	300	Transue & Wms	100	101	100	101	+1
44	44	100	Union Pacific	44	44	44	44	+1⅝
135	135⅝	3,300	Union Pacific pf	135	135⅝	135	135¼	+ ½
80	80	400	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	...
106½	109¾	11,700	United Cigar Stores	106½	109¾	106½	109¾	+1⅝
210	210	100	United Dyewood	65½	68½	65½	68½	+2¼
134¼	136¾	800	United Fruit	134¼	136¾	134½	136½	+4
29	29	100	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	...
7⅞	8¾	600	United Rys. Invest	7⅞	8¾	7⅞	8⅝	+1¼
17	19	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	17	18	17	18	+2
22½	23	1,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22¼	23⅜	22½	22½	—1
159	159½	13,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	157¼	159⅜	156½	159⅜	+1⅞
61	61½	2,500	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61½	+1¼
59	59	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	58½	59½	59	59	...
127½	127⅝	129,700	U. S. Steel	127	128⅛	126½	127⅜	+1
118	118⅛	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	118⅝	117⅞	118⅝	+ ⅝
108¾	109	1,500	Utah Copper	108½	109⅝	108½	109	+ ¾
12	12	1,800	Wabash	12	12	12	12	...
49⅜	49¾	900	Wabash pf. A	49⅜	49⅝	49⅛	49¼	+ ⅛
28¾	28⅞	1,100	Wabash pf. B	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	90¾	200	Wells Fargo Exp	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	—1¼
20⅜	21¼	800	Western Maryland	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¼
16⅞	17	200	Western Pacific	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
93½	93½	1,900	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	...
16¼	16¾	700	Wheeling & L. E	16¼	16¾	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
33	33⅜	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	32½	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
46	47½	100	White Motors	47	47	47	47	...
71	72	2,400	Wilson & Co	71	72⅞	70¾	72	+2
32⅝	33	2,800	Willys-Overland	32⅝	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
95	95⅜	900	Willys-Overland pf	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	+1⅜
48⅜	49¼	3,600	Wisconsin Central	45½	49¼	45¾	49¼	+3⅝
34	35½	200	Worthington Pump	34¾	35	34¾	35	...
58¼	60	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	58	58	58	58	—2

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.74	70.39	70.63	+ .23
25 industrials	93.12	91.91	92.74	+1.06
50 stocks	81.93	81.15	81.68	+ .72

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 11	81.93	81.15	81.68	+ .70
July 10	81.18	80.25	80.98	+ .33
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.30	— .60
July 7	81.10	80.56	80.90	+ .41
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16
July 5	81.76	80.17	80.33	—1.14
July

LEGAL FOR NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS
$100,000
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 4½s
DUE 1935-1964
Price to Yield....4.25%
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

EST. W. E. 1866
HUTTON & CO.
New York Cincinnati
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange / Cincinnati Stock Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
COLUMBIA GAS
Our special statistical letter regarding this property may interest you.
Our Weekly Market Letter
"COMING EVENTS"
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60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Russian Bonds
(All Issues)
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
Shuman & Seligmann
Members New York Stock Exchange
30 Broad St. New York City
Telephone Broad 7270

Preferred Shares
protected by large equities and dependable earnings, meet the prevailing need for liberal income. Upon request will mail details of such an issue yielding 7%.
ASK FOR CIRCULAR L.D.
H.D. Robbins & Co.
Incorporated.
61 Broadway New York

U.S. Finishing
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Sheldon, Morgan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 Broadway. Phone 1611 BROAD

SEND for our current
MARKET LETTER
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange
Equitable Bldg., New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Exempt From U. S. Income Tax
Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Our current list of offerings furnished on request
FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
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Telephone Rector 1356.
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago Detroit

BONDS
Glidden, Lyon & Co.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held in its office, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, New York, on the 26th day of July, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a declaration of abandonment of routes adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting thereof on June 8th, 1917, abandoning the routes and franchises of this Company to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad beginning at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, running south on Hudson Street to Abingdon Square, crossing Abingdon Square to Bleecker Street, and on Bleecker Street to Broadway, and on Macdougal Street from Bleecker Street to West Fourth Street, and on West Fourth Street from Sixth Avenue to West Twelfth Street, and on West Twelfth Street from West Fourth Street to Hudson Street.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1917.
E. M. FISHER, Secretary.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS ARE SOLD BELOW PAR

Volume of Trading Unusually Light, with Sales of $369,000, Against $1,500,000 Tuesday.

LOW PRICE FOR DAY 99 46-50

Decline Ascribed to Published Report That McAdoo Had Decided to Make Second Offering.

The United States Government 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds sold yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at prices below par for the first time since June 15, the day the subscription books to the loan were closed. The volume of trading was unusually light, the total sales of Liberty bonds amounting to $369,500 compared with $1,500,000, which changed hands on Tuesday when par and 100 1-50 was quoted.

Yesterday's opening price was par and the closing was 99 49-50, or $99.98 for a $100 bond. Of the total sales, $331,000 were made at prices below par. The lowest price paid was 99 46-50, or $49.60, for a small lot of $500; while the lowest for round amounts was 99 48-50.

The decline in quotations for Liberty bonds was ascribed to the published report of Tuesday morning that Secretary McAdoo had determined to make an offering of $3,000,000,000 of the bonds at 3½ per cent. on Sept. 15. The Secretary issued a denial when the report was called to his attention, declaring the report as "wholly unauthorized," but bankers who have been in Washington in the last few days and who talked to the Secretary were authority for the statement that the Treasury Department expected to make the offerings at the rate mentioned on or about Sept. 15.

It was pointed out that a large part of the general public had purchased the first lot of Liberty bonds with the expectation that the second issue would be put out at a higher rate, presumably at 4 per cent., and that the 3½s would be convertible into the new bonds bearing the higher rate. Bankers, on the other hand, are of the opinion that the next issue could be, and should be, disposed of at 3½ per cent., and it is the general understanding that Secretary McAdoo made up his mind some time ago to offer the remaining $3,000,000,000 of the authorized $3,000,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and not to go before Congress with the request for additional legislation making it possible to raise the rate. Under the law as passed, bonds cannot be sold by the Government below par and at a rate higher than 3½ per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, it was learned yesterday, has thus far distributed about $185,000,000 of interim certificates for the bonds subscribed for in this district. Of this total, about $175,000,000 of certificates have been issued for bonds fully paid and $10,000,000 for bonds on which installments amounting to $20 per cent. have been received. In this district there have been alloted bonds to the amount of $621,218,600, and the certificates are being issued and sent to the banks as fast as the clerks complete the work.

All the securities and documents in the hands of the "Government Deposit Department," which have been quartered at 50 Wall Street, have been removed to the main offices of the Federal Reserve Bank in the Equitable Building.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.75	.....	62.75	.....
Lead	.....	11.25	.....	11.25
Spelter	9.12½	.....	9.12½	.....
Antimony	*$16.00	$16.50	*$16.00	$16.50
Quicksilver	*$105.00	.....	$105.00	.....
Aluminium	*$6.00	.....	.....	.....
Iron, No. 2X Ty.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30c, third quarter; 29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	120	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	245	0	0	248	10	0
Tin, futures	240	10	0	242	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

STEEL TRADE IS EASIER.

Results of Uncertainty Over Outcome of Government Negotiations.

Continued uncertainty over the outcome of the negotiations between the Government and steel producers looking to the fixing of a lower price than that quoted in the open market has brought about a slight easing in the iron and steel trade. The Iron Age says:

The effect on the domestic market of the Government embargo on certain iron and steel exports, effective July 15, will not be important, since exports of pig iron, steel billets, structural shapes, plates, ferromanganese, and scrap to neutrals have been small. It seems likely that some restriction will be put upon exports of ship plates to Japan, as this movement has been considerable, and plates are greatly needed for the ships building here.

While a dictatorship of steel manufacture and distribution is less a possibility today than it appeared last week, the expectation of some form of price regulation, whether by the Government or by producers under Government sanction, has grown to be the chief market influence. New business is less than in two years, both domestic and export transactions being held up by Washington negotiations.

Under present conditions manufacturers are making headways on their contracted obligations, as illustrated by the reduction of 500,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders. Yet congestion at the mills is still hampering operations, car supply showing no such improvement as might be inferred from the extensive co-operation of railroads and shippers.

The Iron Trade Review reports:

The steel industry more and more is restrained by uncertainty as to how the situation rapidly developing from the country's war status will affect it. Whether and how the Government will apply price regulation to iron and steel commodities, to what extent the export situation will be affected by the new embargo, what proportions Government requirements will assume, and other similar questions must be settled before the industry again feels free to exercise its judgment as usual in deciding the day-to-day problems of buying and selling. In the meantime, buying and selling have become further restricted almost to dullness, this condition strangely contrasting with the many months of seemingly limitless market activities.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

$4,000 Georgia Midland Railway Company first mortgage 3 per cent. gold bonds, due 1946, coupons April and October, 69½.

$13,000 Great Bay Western Railroad Company Class B debenture certificates, 10¾.

5,086 shares Tonopah Extension Mining Company, $2.05 per share.

$1,000 Electric Transmission Company of Virginia first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due Dec. 15, 1920, interest June and December, 97½.

$224.50 promissory note made by Pauline Austin to Kate Jones, due Dec. 1, 1915; $18 I. O. U., dated Dec. 2, 1915, made by Pauline Austin, $2 the lot.

60 shares John F. Diemer Company, 18.

21 shares Northern Insurance Company of New York, 104.

10 shares American National Bank of Newark, N. J., 109½.

300 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, all assessments paid, 15 cents per share.

150 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, last assessment of 5 cents per share unpaid, 10 cents per share.

1,700 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, last assessment of 5 cents per share unpaid, 10 cents per share.

10 shares Federal Company, Inc., preferred, $5 per share.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.			
Alpha	.01	Jacket	.08
Alta	.04	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.19	Ophir	.30
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.07	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.06
Choller	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con	.18
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.62½
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.10	Daisy	.03
Halifax	.25	Florence	.17
Jim Butler	.80	Fraction	.04
McNamara	.17	Goldfield Con	.04
Midway	.09	Goldfield Merger	.06
Mispah	.11	Great Bend	.06
Monarch Pitts	.07	Jumbo Extension	.31
Montana	.20	Jumbo Junior	.05
North Star	.10	Kewanas	.12
Rescue	.21	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Exten	2.40	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	8.00	MANHATTAN.	
West End	.05	Big Four	.05
West Tonopah	.17	Consolidated	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Morning Glory	.16
Atlanta	.00	Union Amalg	.15
Booth	.07	White Caps	1.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	5⅝	Isabella	10¾	11
Dr. Jpot	4¾	5	Jerry J	4¼	5
Elkton	6¼	8	McKinney	17	18
El Paso	30	40	Portland	145	155
Gold Sov	4	5	U. Gold M	22	22½
Golden C	214¼	215½	Vindicator	70	73
Granite	50	60			

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was again comprised principally of evening up old contracts, and outside of a very small business in cash wheat with the mills, little effort is being made to make new contracts. The news from Washington was not very conclusive one way or another, and the market is expected to remain in its present position until the Food Control bill is finally passed. It was reported that grain dealers in Southern Louisiana and Illinois and Western Kentucky have set a price of $2.03 for new wheat delivered at the mills in that section. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.33, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.03½	1.09½
September	1.01¾	1.89	1.91½	1.91	1.11¼

Rye.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western new crop, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CORN.

There was a very exciting day in the corn market, and prices made very feverish and wide fluctuations. New high records were made throughout the list, and at one time values showed gains of 3⅝c to 3¾ from the previous low. The new-crop months came in for very active buying for outside account, but late there was a sharp reaction in these positions, owing to a report from Chicago to the effect that the board there was to hold a special meeting and would probably fix a maximum price for the new-crop positions. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Sept.	1.60⅝	1.56¼	1.59⅜	1.57¾	74½
Dec.	1.24⅝	1.18¾	1.21½	1.21	65⅜
May	1.24	1.18½	1.21	1.20⅝	..

OATS.

The market for oats was firm and higher, with an active demand from July shorts and new buying in the more distant positions. Crop advices were satisfactory, but the cash markets displayed strength. The local market for cash oats was strong; standard quoted at 82½c; No. 2 white, 81½c to 82c; No. 3 white, 81c to 81½c; No. 4 white, 80½c to 81c; fancy clipped white, 82½c to 84½c; ordinary clipped white, 80½c to 81½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	68⅝	66⅜	68⅝	66¾	41
Sept.	57	55⅜	56⅛	55¾	40½
Dec.	58⅜	57¼	58	57¼	42⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision list opened lower, and after a rally turned weak with corn, and was under pressure until just before the close when scattered covering caused a moderate upturn. The poor cash trade caused some selling of lard by commission houses, but on the whole business was light and mostly professional. At Chicago there were arrivals of 28,000 hogs, with 25,000 scheduled for Thursday. Kansas City had 7,000 and Omaha 11,000 hogs. Clearances were light, only 625,000 pounds of bacon, and no lard.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.10	21.05	21.07	21.10	13.30
Sept.	21.32	21.23	21.32	21.32	13.40
Ribs—					
July	21.70	21.70	21.70	21.85	13.50
Sept.	21.92	21.85	21.82	21.92	13.57
Pork—					
July	..	..	40.60	40.60	25.62
Sept.	40.32	40.15	40.25	40.27	24.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish and unsettled, with sentiment divided. Early in the session prices were easy under selling prompted by the action of the cotton and lard markets, but rallied late on coverings, and final figures were 1 to 4 points net higher. Sales were 31,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.15@	15.20
July	15.30	15.26	15.25@15.30	15.25
August	15.20	15.07	15.17@15.20	15.19
September	15.15	14.98	15.12@15.13	15.13
October	15.11	14.83	15.06@15.08	15.07
November	14.98	14.62	14.82@14.83	14.78
December	14.83	14.69	14.80@14.85	14.79
January	14.87	14.71	14.88@14.84	14.80
February	..	..	14.85@14.92	14.89

COFFEE.

The scattered buying which has recently been attributed to the more hopeful view of peace prospects appeared to have been pretty well satisfied earlier in the week, and coffee futures were easier during yesterday's trading. The market was probably influenced by reports of freer Santos offerings, but trading was hardly active enough to indicate any material change in the general attitude of the trade. Sales for the day were 13,000 bags, and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 6 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¼ for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.32@7.35	7.33
August	..	..	7.61@7.63	7.63
September	7.73	7.70	7.69@7.70	7.74
October	..	..	7.73@7.74	7.78
November	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.83
December	7.87	7.82	7.81@7.83	7.87
January	..	..	7.86@7.88	7.92
February	..	..	7.91@7.93	7.96
March	8.03	8.03	7.97@7.99	8.01
April	..	..	8.02@8.04	8.06
May	8.13	8.13	8.07@8.09	8.11
June	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.18

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened unchanged from Tuesday's close, and prices held within a narrow range, with little interest shown either way, total sales being 2,850 tons, one of the smallest day's business in months. The inactivity in contracts was due to the quiet market for raw sugar, where conditions were rather unsettled. Futures closed at a net advance of 2 to 3 points, with trade interests covering late in the session. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.28	5.25	5.28@5.30	5.33
August	..	..	5.35@5.37	5.33
September	5.42	5.37	5.42@5.43	5.40
October	5.38	5.38	5.42@5.44	5.39
November	..	..	5.42@5.44	5.40
December	5.26	5.21	5.23@5.27	5.24
January	4.93	4.93	4.96@4.97	4.93
February	..	..	4.78@4.82	4.76
March	4.78	4.78	4.78@4.80	4.76
April	..	..	4.80@4.82	4.78
May	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.81

The market for refined sugar was steady, with a moderate business reported, although some refiners were still behind in delivery. Prices were listed at from 7.50 to 8c for fine granulated. After selling dull, and with buyers and sellers apart, raw sugar firmed up, and a local refiner bought 15,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5⅝c, cost and freight, equal to 6.46c duty paid, some of the business being prompt enough to make a spot price at this level. Canadian refiners also bought full duty sugars at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, particulars lacking. At the close there was a further moderate buying interest for prompt Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight, with sellers holding off. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.40c; molasses, 5.53c; cost and freight, 5⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,033 packages. Less buying interest and more stock offering, but the feeling generally is about steady. Speculative operators are again holding off, so that the volume of business is much less. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39½@40¾c; extras, (92 score,) 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 35½@38½c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 36½@38½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33@33½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32@33¼c; lower grades, 31½@32¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30½@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,858 cases. For the great bulk of the supply offering the market is dull, lower and heavy, very little of the stock coming in shows a large proportion of strictly new-laid quality, and there is still some demand for cash. There is a liberal surplus of average good to prime qualities which are pressing for sale at easier prices and meeting a very slow outlet. Market is unsettled and values not well defined. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in demand sufficient to absorb the supply at fully sustained prices, but much of the stock shows more or less defect and is dragging, values showing considerable range. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@31c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@29c; undergrades, 26@27c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 39@39½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henmery browns, 39@39½c; gathered browns and mixed colors, undergrades, 36@38c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Break Results in Net Decline of 73 to 90 Points—October Drops to 25.40.

A less hopeful view of immediate peace prospects and reports of showers in the Southwest caused a sharp break in the cotton market yesterday. Selling was not particularly active, and there was enough covering to cause rallies during the middle of the day, but the tone was unsettled, and the break was sensationally rapid in the late trading, with October contracts selling down to 25.40. This represented a decline of 85 points from Tuesday's closing figures and of more than $5 a bale from the high level of last Monday, but there were very few buyers in evidence, and the market closed at the lowest point of the day, showing a net decline of 73 to 90 points.

The opening was at a decline of 3 to 26 points, and active months sold about half a cent under Tuesday's close before the end of the morning. Slight rallies preceded the weekly report of the Weather Bureau, and there was another rally during the early afternoon, but every bulge seemed to run into long cotton, and the market quickly weakened on the private reports of rains in the Southwest. The trading was almost entirely in October and December, with the narrowness of the market indicated by the fact that the closing bid on January was 20 points under the lowest sale actually reported.

A good deal of the recent buying has undoubtedly been based on the drought in the Southwest. Yesterday's news did not indicate anything like general soaking rains, which are believed to be needed, but the private reports of scattering showers led to expectations that the official news would show considerable precipitation. The detailed report for the Houston district indicated showers at a couple of points and very high temperatures, but only carried conditions up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while the showers privately reported were believed to have occurred later in the day. The weekly report of the Weather Bureau indicated improvement in some sections, but was spotted and seemed to be taken as about a standoff.

Ocean freight brokers reported a decline to $5 per hundred in the rate on cotton to Liverpool, which was supposed to reflect increased offerings of tonnage and probably a bulge in the exports.

Yesterday's exports amounted to 221,946 bales, making 5,284,881 bales so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
July	26.75	26.75	26.33	26.05	26.73
Aug.	25.80	25.80	25.20	25.80@25.85	26.59
Sept.	26.36	26.36	26.36	25.56	26.40
Oct.	26.10	26.10	25.40	25.40@25.45	26.25
Nov.	..	..	..	25.40@25.42	26.23
Dec.	26.16	26.17	25.45	25.45@25.50	26.38
Jan.	26.23	26.24	25.75	25.55	26.45
Mar.	26.39	26.39	25.75	25.73@25.75	26.63
May	26.30	26.30	26.30	25.83	26.73

The local market for spot coton was quiet and 35 points lower at 26.95c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.30c; New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 26½c; Augusta, 26c; Memphis, 26c, and Houston, 25.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,513	3,637	8,068
Exports	21,940	Holiday	17,366
Port stocks	703,286	Holiday	682,113
New York arrivals	3,191	.....	.....
New York stocks	45,294	44,871	100,635

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull and unchanged at 19.25d for middling upland. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures unchanged. July-August, 17.90d; October-November, 16.85d; January-February, 16.20d; April, 16.02d; May, June 15.86d.

Chalmers Stock Rise Approved.

Stockholders of the Chalmers Motor Corporation, at a meeting held yesterday, unanimously voted to increase the capital stock of the company by the issuance of 264,000 shares of preferred, with preference in assets to the amount of $45 per share, and to dividends of $3.50 per annum. The Directors were authorized to issue the stock and sell it at $10 a share. The only objection to the financing plan was made on behalf of C. A. Pfeffer, owner of 3,920 shares of Chalmers stock, which, however, was not voted. Mr. Pfeffer was formerly Vice President of the company. The meeting was adjourned to Aug. 8.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Brockton, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000, in anticipation of revenue, to S. N. Bond & Co., at 3.20 per cent. discount.

Gold coin to the amount of $300,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Butte Copper & Zinc Company, H. L. Thayer and C. F. Kelly, Vice Presidents for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and A. H. Mann, Secretary and Treasurer of that company, were elected Directors. They succeed A. L. Bailey, Byron Strassburger, and J. W. Spiegelberg, resigned.

Stockholders of the Hoffay Talking Machine Company have approved of the proposal to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and the Directors have elected Nehemiah Friedman as Secretary and Treasurer.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE—

1917.	1916.	Decrease.
May gross.... $436,220	$922,327	$86,947
Net aft. taxes. 367,762	513,909	146,147
5 mos. gross.. 1,310,222	1,577,152	266,930
Def. aft. taxes 83,000	*301,591	†384,591

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—

Gross	7,080,175	5,906,314 †1,124,665
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI CO. for June—		
Gross	1,276,651	1,134,885 †141,766

*Surplus. †Increase.

Public Utilities.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LIGHT & POWER CO.—

1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross.... $344,237	$498,275	$86,962
Net aft. taxes. 311,345	312,961	*1,296
Other income. 6,361	9,136	*2,775
Sur. aft. chgs. 183,217	191,271	*8,054
5 mos. gross.. 2,096,060	2,417,062	278,998
Net aft. taxes. 1,534,768	1,486,048	51,720
Other income. 53,987	55,810	*1,823
Sur. aft. chgs. 915,186	912,911	2,225

*Decrease.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the six months ending June 30—

	1916.	1915.
Total rev.	$6,422,757	29,244,150 24,215,707
Dep., rep., &c.	4,468,524	3,930,850 3,884,130
Other op. exp., rent of leased lines & taxes.	24,462,681	18,668,462 15,550,540
Balance	7,491,552	6,645,038 4,781,037
Bond interest	865,925	865,925 668,600
Surplus	6,825,627	5,979,113 4,112,437

Miscellaneous.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. for the quarter and for the six months ended June 30—

Three months: 1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings $7,879,412	$4,061,033	$1,152,085
Int. and rents. 357,237	470,022	505,334
Balance 7,522,175	3,581,011	646,711
Deprec., &c. 614,544	513,738	378,327
Net profit. 6,907,631	3,067,274	268,384
Six Months.		
Net earnings. 14,082,645	7,296,627	1,361,888
Int. and rents. 731,157	974,043	1,031,051
Balance 13,351,488	6,322,964	317,837
Deprec., &c. 1,153,273	1,005,642	615,212
Net profit. 12,198,215	5,318,342	*297,375

*Deficit.

The company reports unfilled orders as of June 30 amounting to 913,196 tons, a decrease of 19,661 tons compared with the corresponding 1916 period.

S. S. KRESGE CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June sales	2,396,503	1,991,585	404,915
Six months	13,217,233	11,195,456	2,021,797

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	34	35	Iron C pf	15¾	16¾
Bay S Gas	8	12	Iron Bloss	1	1⅛
Binghams	12¾	13	Jay Verde	1⅛	1⅜
Bogole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	41	45
Bost Ely	30	45	Max Met	28	29
Bost & M	54	55	Mojave T	58	60
Butte & L	13	15	N Utah S	50	60
Butte & D	45	55	Nixon	35	45
Bost-Ariz	1¾	2	N Cornelia	17¼	18¼
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nat L & Z	65	67
Chief Con	2¾	2¾	Oneco	50	75
Crown Res	23	23	Ohio Cop	1¼	1⅛
Con Ariz	2	2½	Onondaga	30	50
Cortes	20	25	Pioneer	1⅛	1⅜
Cham Cop	6	7	Rilla	2	3
Cal Corbin	1¾	2	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Eagle & B	2¾	2¾	S W Miami		
Earl-Eagle	15	17	full paid	2	2¾
Fortuna	7	8	S W Miami		
Gold Lake	5	8	part paid	2	2¾
Houghton	75	90	Trust	1⅛	1⅜
Hecla Oil	1¼	1¾	U Verde L	5⅞	6
Humboldt	25	30	U Verde C	93	95
Iron Cap	15	17½			

TO HOLDERS OF
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST TEN YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS
DATED FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund provided for in the Indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said Indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before August 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $350,000, and said fund is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to ten o'clock A. M. on July 26th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before July 27th, 1917, by the Trustee.

Coupons due August 1st, 1917, should be detached from the bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated July 2nd, 1917.
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY,
By Frank W. Fruseauff, Vice-President.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11th, 1917.
Notice to Holders of
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned, as Trustee, to pay and redeem seventy (70) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1917, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1088 to 1108, inclusive; 1110, 1111, 1112, 1116, 1117; 1120 to 1163, inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1917, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1917.

The usual certificate required under the Internal Revenue Tax Act must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1917.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Radler & Weinstein Company will be held at 46 Great Jones St. on Aug. 15, 1917, for the purpose of dissolving said company.

BEN RADLER, Secty.
L. RADLER, Pres. and Treas.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of I. Tanenbaum Son & Company for the election of the Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as shall legally brought before it will be held at the office of the Company, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York, on Monday, July 30th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.

LESTER J. SAUL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 49.
New York, July 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 18, 1917.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33.
New York, July 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. on the Common Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 13, 1917.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of

Wanted
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. 6s
Bucyrus Common
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks.&Bds.
For Sale
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Goldschmidt Detinning Com.
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Penn Seaboard Steel
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeet."

WE DEAL IN
Union Trust Co.
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
Corn Exch. Bank
Guaranty Trust Rights
Borden's Milk com.
Remington Type. stocks
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Russian Gov't
BONDS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

We Can Use — We Offer For Sale

5 Am. Water's. & El. 5s	180 Paige Detroit Motor
U. S. Finishing	100 Clinchfield Coal
100 Art Metal Const.	500 N. Mex. & Ariz. Land
Indian Refining	20 Am. Light & Traction
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.	100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

N. Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
West. Md. 1st Pfd.
Davis Coal & Coke Co.
Chic. & E. Ill. Com. & Pfd.
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

Standard Motor Construction 6s
Bought & Sold
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Carib Syndicate
Otis Elevator Pfd.
Babcock & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power
5s, 1930
Theodore L. Bronson
19 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

Sinclair Oil 7s w. i.
Alabama Power 5s
Consumers Power Co. 5s
Hydraulic Power 5s
GEO. REITH & CO.
49 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
American Brass
Carbon Steel
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WE WISH TO BUY
U. S. Finishing
Common
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
49 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Sugar Stocks
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Specialists
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Light & Traction
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Utah Securities
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
H.F.McConnell & Co.
66 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

N. J. Zinc
Adv. Rumely Deb. 6s
Otis Elevator Pfd.
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Canadian Municipal Bonds
Circular on request
A. H. Martens & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
61 Broadway, New York

Safe Preferred Stocks to yield 7% at present low prices.
Suggestions upon request.
STUART ROBSON & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

Delaware Charter Company
904 Market Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Companies incorporated under Delaware law.
Estimates of cost furnished.

NEW ITEM IN PAPER COST.

Pulp Manufacturers Added $2.60 a Ton as 'Stumpage" Charge.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Arbitrary charges for "stumpage" of $2 a cord were only recently placed on the books of newsprint manufacturers, as a factor in the cost of ground wood, according to testimony today of P. B. Wilson of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company at the inquiry into manufacturing costs of newsprint. This fact was disclosed when Commissioner Pringle pointed out the wide discrepancy in the figures of the United States Trade Commission and those supplied by Canadian manufacturers.

Mr. Wilson said this difference was due to the fact that the commission had not considered "stumpage" charges, which made a difference in price of ground wood of $2.60 a ton. The witness said that last year 5,600 tons of ground wood had been sold in the United States at $22.37 a ton, which cost $15.81. Sulphite that cost his firm $41.77 to make had been sold in the United States at $66.28 a ton.

While Mr. Wilson said there were increases in the necessary materials, he admitted to Government counsel that the successive jumps in price last year had been due to the increased demand and not increased cost. He said the cost now was about $50.51 a ton, and was of the opinion that it would be $72.20 by December.

The hearing adjourned to await the submission of the findings of the accountant appointed by the Commissioner to examine books.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98⅜	99⅜	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98⅜	99⅜	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
6s Sept., 1917	100½	100¾	100¾	
4½s June, 1965	102⅜	102⅝	102½	
4½s Mar., 1963	102⅜	103⅛	102½	
4½s Nov., 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102	
4½s May, 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102	
4½s Mar., 1957	99⅞	..	99⅞	
4½s April, 1966	97⅝	98⅛	97½	
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97	
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	97⅝	97½	
4½s Mar., 1962	97½	97⅝	97½	
4½s Mar., 1960	97½	97⅝	97½	
4s May, 1959	94½	95¼	94	
4s Nov., 1958	94½	95¼	94	
4s May, 1957	94⅜	95¼	94	
4s Nov., 1955	93	94¼	94	
4s Nov., 1936	95	96	95	

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½	
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99⅝	
4s Nov., 1954	84⅝	85¼	84	
2½s May, 1964	84	..	83	

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1923-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.55	4.25	4.55
3½s 1928-1930	4.50	4.0	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
500 ‡Aetna Expl.	5	4⅝	4⅞
300 ‡Air Reduc.	89	86	89
1,100 ‡Amer. Ind.	66⅝	66⅛	66½
1,800 ‡Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3
1,200 Carwen Steel	12	11⅝	11⅞
700 ‡Cent. Fdry.	35⅝	35	35⅜
3,900 Chev. Motor.	95⅝	92	95⅝
1,200 ‡Cliles Serv. pf.	28⅝	28½	28⅝
1,800 Curtiss Aero.	42¼	40	42
2,000 Do rights.	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
305 Emer. Phon.	8	7½	8
500 Inter. Rub.	11⅛	11¼	11¼
200 ‡Int. Trading pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝
700 ‡LakeTor.Bt.	7¾	7¼	7¾
5,000 ‡Maxim Mu.	2	1⅞	2
800 N. A. P. & P.	5	4⅞	5
600 ‡Ohio C. Gas w. i.	56¼	56⅛	56½
1,000 Smith M. T.	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

600 A.-Am. Oil	19⅛	19¼	19¼
50 Prai's P. L.	275	270	275

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600 ‡Am. V. Oil pf	16	14	14
700 ‡Bar. O. & G	2	2	2
600 ‡B. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000 ‡B.-W. Oil., (a pros.)	17	15	17
225 ‡Con. M. O., (a pros.)	51	51	51
1,500 ‡Cos. O. & G. pf	13¼	13	13¼
1,500 ‡Cos. & Co. (o.ref.) ctfs	13⅛	13	13⅛
2,130 ‡†Crosby P., (a pros)	57	54	57
3,800 C. P. & Ref.	⅛	⅞	⅞
7,500 ‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,500 ‡Esm. O. Cp.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,400 ‡Federal Oil	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
200 ‡Houston Oil	20	20	20
600 ‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅜	13	13
1,500 Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅜	⅜
3,400 Key's Con.	8⅝	8½	8½

MINING STOCKS.

6,400 Acme C. H.	2¼	1⅞	2
2,500 Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,100 ‡†Al.Std.Cop.	34	30	34
3,400 ‡†Atlanta	10½	10	10¼
150 ‡Big Jim	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,100 Big L. Cop.	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
2,000 ‡†Booth	8	8	8
5,000 ‡Bos.& Mon.	55	53	53
700 Butte C.& Z. v. t. ctfs.	10½	10	10
1,000 Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000 ‡†Caledonia	58	58	58
6,000 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
500 ‡Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000 Carlisle Min.	4	4	4
2,000 ‡Cashboy	8	7½	8
19,500 ‡Coco R. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400 Con.Ariz.Sm.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150 ‡Rochester	6	6	6
5,000 Cress.Con.G.	5⅞	5½	5⅞
1,500 Crystal C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,100 ‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 First Nat.Cp.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500 ‡Gold Con.	51	50	51
3,500 ‡†Gold. Chr.	6	5	6
500 ‡G'monsterM.	⅛	⅞	⅛
1,200 Hecla Min.	8⅞	8½	8⅞
500 Hud.B.Z.M.	1	1	1
500 ‡Iron Blos.	1	1	1
10,000 ‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
1,500 ‡†Jim Butler	82	82	82
500 Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
700 ‡Jumbo Ext.	33	32	33
800 ‡Jum.M.of N. M. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,800 La. R. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800 ‡†LitaMines	24	23	24
2,000 ‡†Lucky Girl	16	15	16
2,600 ‡Magma Ch.	⅛	⅛	⅛
450 Magma. Cop.	47	44½	46
300 ‡†M'maticC.	23	23	23

BONDS.

$5,000 ‡Beth.Steel 5s	97½	97½	98¼
2-yr. notes		97½	
2,000 ‡Erie 6s notes	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
25,000 ‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	80	79	79¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Astna c. of d.	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Am.-S. Mfg.	15	6	15	6
Am. pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Am. Stores	34	35¼	34	36¼
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3¼	4
Brit.-A. Teb. Ord. Bearer	13	19	13	19
Brit.-Am. T., Ord	17⅛	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Cen. Fdry. pf.	52	54	52	54
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Chevrolet Inm.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Charc'l I. pf.	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	70	80	70	77
Eastern Steel	118	118	116	118
Elite Plan S.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Free. T., new	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	..	106	..	103
Grant M. Car.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Holly Sugar	46	48	46	48
Do pf.	100	102	100	102
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. Motor	2⅞	..	2⅞	..
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1½	1	1½
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Do pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9¼
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco'e.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do 1st pf.	102½	103½	102½	103¾

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Man. Transit.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mar. of Am.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Marlin Arms.	94	100	95	100
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	70	72	72	74
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	92	98	92	98
St.L.Rky.Mt. & Pacific	32	34	30	34
Standard. Motors	11	11½	10½	11½
United Sugar.	36	36½	36	36½
West J. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Concent.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞

OIL STOCKS.				
Atlantic Pet.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Am. Oil. N. Es.	43	44	43	44
Elk Basin P.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Knic.Wy.Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Mdw. Oil pf.	99	100	96	100
N. Y. & O.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Penn. Gas	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Penn.-Wyo.	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝
People's Oil	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pierce Oil	11⅝	12⅛	12	12½
Sol. Oil.	48	50	48	50
Utah Pet.	38	40	38	40
Vac. G. & O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska Mines.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Austin Amas.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ind. Lead	11¼	12	11½	12

BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19	
Atlantic Refining	925	950	915	
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	103	90	
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390	
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	
Continental Oil	490	510	490	
Crescent Pipe Ln.	38	40	38	
Cumberland Pe. L.	155	165	155	
Eureka Pipe L.	210	215	210	
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	143	139	
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210	
Indiana Pipe Line	90	96	90	
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13¼	
Nat. Transit	14	14	14	
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185	
Northern P. L.	97	100	97	
Ohio Oil	340	344	338	

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47	
Prairie Oil & Gas	505	515	500	
Prairie Pipe Line	274	278	268	
Solar Refining	330	340	330	
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	190	
South. Penn. Oil	290	295	287	
So. W. Penn	110	115	110	
Stand. Oil of Cal.	260	264	258	
Stand. Oil of Ind.	750	760	750	
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	480	460	
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345	
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500	
Stand. Oil of N. J.	582	587	580	
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	281	285	278	
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430	
Swan & Finch	100	115	100	
Union Tank	93	95	92	
Vacuum Oil	355	365	350	
Washington Oil	30	34	30	

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
Astna pf.	34	37	34	
American Brass	324	328	326	
Atlas Powder	159	162	158	
Do pf.	99	101	99	
Babcock & Wilcox	125	128	126	
Bliss	500	550	500	
Do pf.	73	78	73	
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	
Do pf.	104	110	104	

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
Colt's Arms	105	115	106	
Du Pont	255	260	256	
Do old com	104	105	104	
Do deb. pf.	99	*101	100	
Hercules Powder	247	251	246	
Do pf.	116	120	116	
Niles-Bem't-Pond	154	158	155	
Scovill Mfg.	630	640	630	
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000	

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	
American Cigar	108	112	108	
Do pf.	96	98	96	
Conley Foil	250	275	250	
J. S. Young	160	170	160	
Do pf.	106	110	106	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Strength was reflected by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day. United States Steel common was prominent in the leadership, with more than 45,000 shares of that issue dealt in. The other steel stocks and the "war issues" generally were firm. The continued ease of the money market, as well as the latest advices from Europe, were construed favorably.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalm. pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
250	Am. Can	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛
100	Am. C. & F.	77	76⅜	76⅜
140	Am. Ice Sec.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
350	Am. Linseed.	25⅞	25½	25⅝
350	Am. Loco.	72⅜	70¾	71⅛
750	Am. S. & R.	107⅛	105⅛	106⅝
70	Am. Sugar	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜
850	Amac. Cop.	80⅝	79⅝	80
70	A. T. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
650	Bald., Loco.	72⅝	70⅞	71⅛
150	Balt. & Ohio.	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛
3,120	Beth.Steel B.	134⅞	131⅝	134½
500	Cent.Leather	91¼	90	90⅜
10	Chant. Mot.	90	90	90
50	Ches. & Ohio	60½	60¼	60¼
200	C.,M.& St.P.	71½	70¾	71½
50	Chile Copper	21½	21¼	21⅜
200	Chino Copper	55⅜	55	55½
100	Col. F. & I.	52	51¾	52
1,350	Corn Prod.	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
1,850	Crucible St'l	86⅞	85⅝	86⅝
150	Cuba Cane Su.	43⅝	43¼	43½
50	Erie	25½	25¼	25¼
750	Gen. Motors.	120⅜	115¼	120⅛
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	34⅜	33⅛	33⅜
100	Inspir. Cop.	61⅝	61	61⅛
200	Int. Mer. M.	29⅜	27¾	29¼
3,450	Do pf.	88⅝	87	88⅝
50	Inter'b. Con.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
250	Kenne. Cop.	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
100	Lack. Steel	93⅝	93¼	93½
520	Mex. Petrol.	98⅞	98¼	98⅝
150	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41
300	Mo. Pacific.	31¼	30¾	30⅜
250	Midvale Steel	62	61¾	62
240	Nat. Enam.	42⅞	42½	42⅞
40	N. Y. Cent.	89¼	89¼	89¼
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅜	35½	36⅛
100	Ohio G. Gas.	119½	119¼	119¼
55	Ont. Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Pan. Am.	28	27½	28
64	Pennsylvania	52½	52½	52½
440	Pit.Coal t.r.	58½	57½	58¼
200	P. Marquette	20¾	19¾	20¾
10	Pitts. & W.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
120	Ray Copper.	28⅝	28¼	28¼
740	Reading.	96⅛	95⅜	96⅛
800	Rep. I. & S.	92⅝	91⅞	92⅛
790	Sinclair Oil.	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛
10	So. Pacific.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
100	So. Railway.	27	26⅝	26⅞
650	Studebaker.	61¼	60	61¼
10	Tenn. Cop.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
410	Tob. Prod.	63	62	62
210	Union Pac.	135⅝	135	135⅛
960	U. S. Ind. A.	158½	156½	156½
20	U. S. Rub.	61⅝	61¼	61¼
45,500	U. S. Steel.	128⅛	126½	127⅜
550	Utah Copper.	109⅝	108½	109⅛
100	W. & L. E.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	Westing. El.	51	50⅝	51
200	Willys-Over.	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛
300	Con. Va	.50	.50	.50
550	Nevada Con.	.51	.50	.51
600	Isabella	.11	.10¼	.11
600	Man. Cons.	.33	.33	.33
500	Mizpah	.12	.12	.12
1,000	Montana	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Res. Exp.	.22½	.22½	.22½
200	Ton. Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.50
500	Wh. Caps.	1.40	1.40	1.40

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
229	Am. Light & Traction	322	319½
40	Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	80¼	80
935	Cities Service	280	278
975	Cities Service pf.	86⅝	85⅝
6,800	Cities Service new	29⅜	28⅞
250	Republic Ry. & Light	32½	32
100	United Light & Rys. pf.	69	69

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
263	Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
50	Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
220	American Gas	110	115
3,000	Am. Gas & Electric	110	120
10	Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
50	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
50	Am. Power & Light	67	69
50	Am. Power & Light pf.	87	90
2,800	Am. Public Utilities	30	35
1,500	Am. Public Utilities pf.	66	68
50	Am. W. W. & Elec.	8	9
50	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	24	26
50	Carolina, Power & Light	36½	37
50	Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	101
2,500	Colorado Power	23	31
100	Colorado Power pf.	98	100
50	Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
50	Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
50	Consumers Power	96	97
50	Dayton Power & L. pf.	83½	88
50	Duluth Edison	75	80
50	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
50	Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
50	Electric P. & L. pf.	101½	105
50	Electric Properties	62	65
50	El Paso Electric	104	108
50	El Paso Electric pf.	35	38
50	Empire Dist. El. pf.	88	91
50	Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
50	Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
50	Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	48
50	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
50	Gas & Elec. Securities pf.	90	94
50	Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	42
50	Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
50	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
50	New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
50	New England Co.	103	108

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72
50	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
50	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
50	Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
50	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
50	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89
50	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
50	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
50	Conn. Gas & Coke 5s, '43	94	98
50	Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
50	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98
50	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
50	Defiance G. & E. 1st 6s	92	96
50	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96
50	Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101
50	E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½
50	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
50	Fed. Lgt. & Tr. 6s	90	93
50	Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89
50	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84
50	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
50	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96
50	Knox. Ltd. 1st 5s, '36	88	93
50	L. G.& E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95
50	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
50	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
50	Man. & W. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
50	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69⅝	70⅝
50	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
50	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
50	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
315	Northern Ohio Electric.	30	35
50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	76
50	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
50	Northern States Power.	89½	92
50	Northern States P. pf.	96	98
50	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
50	Northern Texas Elec. pf.	78	83
50	Ozark Power & Water	35	43
50

WANTS NO SKYSCRAPERS.

Fifth Avenue Section Hurt by Tall Buildings, Association Asserts.

The Fifth Avenue Association has started a campaign to prevent the erection of any more tall apartment houses on the thoroughfare north of Fifty-ninth Street, in the blocks facing the Park. A Special Committee has been appointed, which plans to obtain legislation, if necessary, toward limiting the height of buildings on the avenue between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets to 100 feet. The height limit is now 150 feet, which permits a twelve-story structure.

Walter Jennings is Chairman of the committee, and among the other members are James Speyer, the banker; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; George T. Mortimer, Edmund L. Baylies, Heinrich Schniewind, Jr., William W. Hoppin, Bruce M. Falconer, Dr. Robert H. Whitten, Henry Harper Benedict, and Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association. Mr. Speyer recently joined the upper Fifth Avenue colony when he moved into his new house at the southeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, opposite the Henry Phipps home.

At a recent meeting of the committee a resolution was adopted in which it was stated that "tall apartment buildings on upper Fifth Avenue tend to depreciate property values, shut off light and air from the neighboring residences, and threaten to ruin the district for residential purposes and to destroy the architectural symmetry and beauty of the only great residential thoroughfare still left in this city."

In the choice home region of upper Fifth Avenue there are now five twelve-story apartment houses, being respectively on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner of Eighty-first Street, and in the middle of the block between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Street, adjoining the Phipps mansion on the Eighty-seventh Street corner. The latter is the only tall apartment on a side plot, and its erection was a source of great annoyance to Mr. Phipps. The newest one is nearing completion on the Seventy-fourth Street corner, the site of the old Pell house.

INSURANCE RATES HALVED.

Governor Edge Invokes Power Given by Compensation Law.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—Minimum rates for compensation insurance which prevailed from May 1 to July 4 in this State have been cut practically in half and the rate-setting power of the State vindicated and established as a result of an inquiry by the State Banking Department. The minimum rate was $16. It was found impracticable to cut this in half, so it was fixed at $10. The classifications which formerly called for a $25 premium now have a rate of $12.50, and the $35, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, and $250 classifications have all been cut exactly in half.

These premiums approximate the charges made by the companies some time ago, but on May 1 last there was a general rise, justified by the statement that it cost more to do business and that there was great risk in small policies. The compulsory insurance law contained a rate-making clause, and this was put into effect by Governor Edge. In a letter commenting upon the rates Governor Edge says further adjustment may be found desirable, and that the practical power which the State has must and will be used to bring about fair and equitable rates.

INSTRUCTION.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Washington Heights furnished a good deal yesterday in the sale of the six-story building known as the Northdale at the southeast corner of Northern Avenue and 179th Street. It covers a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 95 feet on the street, and was purchased by Morris Kashowitz from the Nason Realty Company, controlled by Max N. Natanson. The building is fully rented and was held at $100,000.

E. Leitner was the broker in the sale. The sellers acquired the property with the adjoining similar structure known as the Southdale, on the 178th Street corner, last March from the Hudson Mortgage Company.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. George E. Doty, who owns 216 West Thirty-eighth Street, has increased his holdings by the purchase of 214 adjoining, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 98.9, from Harriet S. Fischer. The buyer now controls a plot, 33.4 by 98.9.

David Sherman purchased from the Land Estates, associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, 152 West 120th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

Buy East Harlem Dwelling to Alter Into Flats.

The Meister Builders, Inc., purchased a four-story brownstone brick building, on a lot 20 by 100, at 23 East 128th Street. The structure will be altered under the new three-family law.

Transfer to Claflin's, Inc.

The Claflin Building, occupying the greater part of the block between West Broadway, Worth, Thomas and Church Streets, has been transferred, as recorded in the Register's office yesterday, by the H. B. Claflin Corporation to Claflin's, Inc., the new company just formed to take up the business. The transfer was made subject to a $450,000 mortgage.

Firm Moves from Save New York Zone.

Additional evidence of the success of the Save New York Movement in inducing manufacturing trades to go outside of the Fifth Avenue retail centre north of Thirty-third Street is shown in the agreement just made by B. Kreisworth, H. Shmulewitz & Co., furriers, to move from the loft recently leased by the firm at 36 West Thirty-eighth Street. They were formerly at 41 West Twenty-first Street. A letter from the firm to the Save New York Committee yesterday says:

"We do not wish to do anything that is injurious to the city, and now that we understand that we should not have moved into the zone, we guarantee to move out again from our loft in Thirty-eighth Street, which we are now occupying, within one week's time. We will locate outside of the Save New York Zone and agree never to come into the same again."

"S. Atkins, realizing that our leasing his loft was contrary to the spirit and principle of the Save New York Movement, has agreed to cancel the lease and pay our moving expenses."

Buys Big Bronx Theatre Site.

A new theatre in the Bronx will soon be built at the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Valentine Avenue. A plot of eight lots there has been purchased by the E. F. Keith New York Theatres Company from F. Aldton Salter and Arthur E. Briggs. The buyers are having plans prepared for a theatre which will accomodate about 3,000 persons. The entire investment will represent, on completion, about $600,000.

Harold M. Silverman, of the office of Charles S. Kohler, was the broker in the transaction. Maurice Goodman, as attorney, represented the buyer, and Steinkamp and Salter the sellers.

Bronx Sales.

S. J. Taylor sold for Franklin B. Wilson two abutting lots 25 by 175 by 25 by 178, located 218 feet south of East 183d Street, with frontage on the Concourse and Ryer Avenue.

The Crulkshank Company sold for Mrs. Fordham Morris to Henry E. Hall the three-story flat house 1,819 Sedgwick Avenue, on a lot 25 by 90 feet. The buyer purposes to make substantial alterations.

Florence M. Henry sold to J. A. Thornton 812 East 169th Street, a lot 20 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The State Banking Department sold to an investing client of Frank B. Little 206 Seventh Avenue, a three-family brick flat, 1,034 and 1,036 Atlantic Avenue, two four-story tenements, and 530 and 532 Dean Street, two eight-family tenements.

Nettie Delak sold to a client of Martin A. Ansbro, 7,712 Seventh Avenue, a two-family brick dwelling.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Ridgewood Democrat Club has purchased from Paul Stier, Inc., the building now being used as a clubhouse at the southwest corner of Putnam Avenue and Stier Place, Ridgewood.

R. Lange sold to G. B. Pearsall the property 100 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Sumner Avenue and Rosedale Avenue, Rosedale.

The Kew Gardens Corporation sold to the Classic Construction Company a plot 100 by 200 feet on the west side of Maple Street, 208 feet north of Brandon Avenue, Jamaica.

The Trent Realty Company sold to the Jackson-Steinway Company a plot 100 by 100, on the northwest side of Fourteenth Avenue, 250 feet northeast of Graham Avenue, and 50 by 100 feet on the southeast side of Thirteenth Avenue, 250 feet northeast of Graham Avenue, Long Island City.

$45,000 Sale at Great Neck, L. I.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold the estate of Lillian Relyea overlooking the waters of Little Neck Bay at Great Neck, L. I., to Blanche B. Barnes. The property was held at $45,000.

Buys Scarsdale Farm.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Nathaniel Martin the latter's farm on Underhill Road, one mile from the Scarsdale station, to T. Russell Brown.

W. C. Reick Buys at Red Bank.

A real estate transaction was closed at Red Bank yesterday through the agency of W. A. Hopping in the purchase by William C. Reick of The New York Sun of the William J. Sutton property, containing a three-story building on Broad Street. The price paid was $42,500, but the deed included property at Monmouth Beach, which Mr. Reick traded as part payment.

Mr. Reick bought the property as an investment for his three daughters, the Misses Amy R., Margaret, and Carrie L. Reick and title will be made out in their names.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold the Colonial frame residence and grounds for H. W. Stevens, Jr., on Page Terrace, Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J., to Earl Bigelow.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation and others to A. J. Brunson, President of the First National Bank of Plainfield, the block "M" in the development known as Watchung Heath.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Henry Leerburger to Frank E. Pulis the four-story building at 528 Canal Street, between Washington and West Streets.

George R. Read & Co., leased for 76 Fifth Avenue, Inc., in the Taber Building, 78 Wall Street, the first floor to the New York Agency of the Produce and Warrant Company, Inc. of Antwerp, Belgium.

William J. Smith leased for the Peller Amusement Company the Windsor Terrace Theatre, Prospect Avenue and Vanderbilt Street, to David Blank for a long term of years.

Broadway Office Building at Auction.

Joseph P. Day, will sell at foreclosure Friday the eight-story office building, at 170 Broadway and 2 and 4 Maiden Lane known as the Broadway and Maiden Lane Building. It has six hydraulic elevators, with a frontage of 76.7 feet on Broadway and 110.11 feet on Maiden Lane. The mortgage indebtedness is $328,566.

Realty Notes.

There were 14,841 realty papers recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office in the first half of the year 1917.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, has placed a first mortgage of $25,000 for the heirs of the McCarthy estate on their property, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 119th Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have renewed the lease at 7 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story house, for Mrs. J. Q. A. Ward to Dr. B. W. Key.

Edmund L. Baylies, has awarded a contract to John I. Downey for the erection of a four-story English basement house at 9 East Sixty-second Street from plans by Harry Allen Jacobs.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, July 11.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 871, n w corner 52d St, 23.5x80, four-story tenement and store; adjourned to July 25.

92d St, 89 West, n s, 445 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, three-story dwelling; trustees of Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of Protestant Episcopal Church against E. S. Ketterer et al.; Harrison, E. & M., attorneys; due, $13,577.75; taxes, &c., $356.60; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Canal St, 164-68, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 47x100x94x irreg, six-story building; E. F. De Beixedon and another, trustees, against Margaret Schrenkeiser et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $91,732.31; taxes, &c., $30.15; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 790, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 25x101.10, to Park Av x 27.9x89.2, three and two story buildings; Harlem Savings Bank against M. J. Broderick et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $5,579.93; taxes, &c., $306.84; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By George Price.

Nelson Av, s e corner of 170th St, 24.6x100, vacant; City of New York against Margaret McCarthy et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $3,772.67; taxes, &c., $1,211.14; to the plaintiff for $250.

By James J. Donovan.

Cauldwell Av, 808, e s, 74.9 ft n of 158th St, 22.5x55.2, two-story dwelling; Harry Meyer against Wolf Burland et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,337.17; taxes, &c., $362; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Fordham Road, 552 East, s s, 25 ft e of Lorillard Place, 31x102, two-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against A. S. Connelly et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $4,550.69; taxes, &c., $395.72; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n e corner of 184th St, for a two-story store and garage, 25x119; W. Hutton, Jr., 68 Northern Av, owner; W. H. Temple, 401 West 149th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner of 185th St, to a one-story garage; D. Myers, premises, owner; Landsman & Barton, architects; cost, $15,000.

46th St, 57 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. Aaron, 52 Vanderbilt Av, owner; De Rose & Cavalieo, architects; cost, $5,500.

109th St, 157 and 159 East, to four-story dwelling; C. Schaumberger, 105 East 109th St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 149, n s, 57.8 ft e of Thompson St, 28.6x100, July 10; Grazia Masulli to Louis Campora, Northvale, N. J., guardian, 8 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frank G. Brunella, 274 7th Av, July 10, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $22,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$450

LENOX AV, 272, e s, 118.5 ft n of 123d St, 18x75, April 30; Mary A. Peirce to Daniel L. Evans of Pottstown, Penn., trustee, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

SCAMMEL ST, e s, 27x95, Lot 35, map of Thomas Ivers, July 10; William Newman to Jacob Newman, 150 West 87th St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $23,000; attorneys, Foster & F., 61 Broadway.....$6,000

SHERMAN AV, n s, 50 ft w of Academy St, 50x100, July 9; Purchase Holding Corp. to John J. Cisco and another, executors, &c., 101 West 55th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,000

WATER ST, 33, s e s, 103.7 ft n e from s e corner of Bread St, 28.7x90x28.7x86.8, July 11; Jay W. Becherer to Elbridge T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

7TH AV, 2,320, n w corner of 136th St, 32.5x100, July 10; Right Realty and Security Co. to Herman Stark, 297 East 10th St, installments, $350 month; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1,400

11TH AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100, July 10; Charles and George Shortmeier to Philip Stevenson, Westbury, L. I., due July 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 10; same to Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$1,000

58TH ST, 227-229 East, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100.5, July 10; Susanna Van Der Horst to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and int. as per bond.....$10,500

63D ST, 128 West, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, July 5; Mary C. Russell to Hy. W. Harwood, 184 2d Place, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922, prior mtg $31,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

65TH ST, 8 East, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 43x100.5, July 10; Brooklyn Improvement Co. to United Securities Corp. of St. Paul, Minn., office 32 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$300,000

90TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 12.5x100.8, July 6; William M. Christie to Daniel B. Butler, corner Gifford's Lane and S. I. R. R. track, Great Kills, Borough of Richmond, due July 9, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Theodore Baumeister, 32 Nassau St.....$3,000

100TH ST, s s, 73.8 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, July 10; William Newman to Jacob Newman, 150 West 87th St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorneys, Foster & F., 61 Broadway.....$4,000

116TH ST, 112 West, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, July 10; Wellworth Property Co. to Arco Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, due Aug. 1, 1923, prior mtg $17,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

131ST ST, 156 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, July 10; James M. Whitney to Right Realty and Security Co., 35 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $12,850; attorney, S. A. Stingerman, 35 Nassau St.....$1,600

138TH ST, n s, 465.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, July 5; Chauncey O. Middlebrook to Hy. W. Harwood, 184 2d Place, Brooklyn; due July 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

150TH ST, s s, 50, 125.6, and 100.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, each 56.5x99.11, building loan, July 10; 470 West 150th St. Corp. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due Oct. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., 2 mtgs, $30,000 each, and prior mtg to extent of $64,178.65;

attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150,000

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170x99.11, building loan, subject to 3 prior mtgs, each $50,000, July 10; 470 West 150th St. Corp. to same, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$15,000

211TH ST, n s, 139.3 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, July 11; Thomas Dwyer to James S. Coward, 743 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$5,000

Bronx.

LOT 57, Block 5,350, tax map; Harriet N. Cokeley to Louise Lindeman, 2,847 La Salle Av, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, William A. Cokeley, 1,825 Fort Schuyler Road.....$1,000

LOT 119, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Benedetta Ceretta to Filomena Favir, 719 East 218th St, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 141st St, 27.10 x100; Herman Blasser to Martin Meyer, 106 4th Av, prior mtg $21,000, July 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

TELLER AV, 1,261, w s, 20x100; Ewald Hylander to Harry Nelson, 1,227 Washington Av, July 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Karlson, 216 East 57th St.....$700

3D AV, n e corner of 169th St, runs n 99.1x e 90.2x s 29.10x s 69x w 95; Benanson Realty Co. to New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway, July 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c., attorney, New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway.....$24,000

7TH ST, n s, being w ¾ Lot 805, map of Wakefield, Tr. 14; Frank H. Griffin to Frederick J. Stimson, 109 East 71st St, July 5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stimson & W., 2 Rector St.....$1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 580; Gordon Bros. against Treblig Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$117

7TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 23x90; Eagle Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Marguerite Dalmar, owner; Robert Podgur, Inc., contractor.....$47

18TH ST, 518 East; Wright & Brown against New York Ice Co., Inc., owners; Burling Engineering and Construction Co., contractor.....$1,841

25TH ST, 519 West; Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Inc., against Marginal Realty Co., owner; Wells Bros. Co., contractor.$196

160TH ST, 646 to 652 West; Anton Larsen & Son, Inc., against Homo Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$200

160TH ST, 656 to 660 West; Frank Scolaro against Natwil Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$225

160TH ST, 646 to 664 West; Marcus E. Cummings against Homo Construction Co., Inc., owners; Moskowitz & Linder, contractors.....$2,960

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 67.8x185; Pierce Butler and Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners; James B. Smith, contractor. $1,589

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62x100; A. Filippi Co. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors.$350

178TH ST, East, 856; F. McManus & Bros. against Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., and John Doe, owners; Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., contractors.....$411

181ST ST, East, 267; Frank Scolaro against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors $553

183D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 43.1x 106.7; Pierce Butler and Pierce Mfg. Corp. against 183d St. and Morris Av. Corp., owners; Samuel G. Arnone, contractor. $2,283

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of any properties that do not pay! We can exchange your holdings for well-located, income-producing Apartment Houses, Business Buildings, or Taxpayers; some leased to one tenant, net rental.
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AT $3,750
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A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT 216x850.
Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. B. Z., 72 Times.

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Garages for Lease
100x100, 50x100, and 25x100.
Good Locations.
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1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 199th St. Fordham 1291.

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642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

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Near the Beaches
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Beaches 10 Minutes
Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy. 7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. New Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn.
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Money Back If Drafted

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A wonderfully built home in perfect condition, with four beautiful acres, high-class location, Orange County; cost late owner $60,000, will be sacrificed by widow for fraction. Extraordinary!
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Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

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BIGGEST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate.
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Country Life Exposition,
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Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.
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A Positive Bargain—Colonial Homestead. 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; every modern convenience; garage, &c.; 5 acres; large old shade trees; price $20,000; might rent furnished.
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Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added, only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1,350
OLD HOMESTEAD, BARN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, WITH 3 ACRES OF FARM LAND, $1,950.
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
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SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms; tile bathroom; extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful, sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from City; owner's loss, your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $850 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

$3400 Little country home, for all-year occupancy, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, decorated, screens, shades; ready to move right in. At Bellmore, South Shore; less than hour out. 5 minutes station, near Bay; swimming, fishing, boating. Take small first payment, remainder same as your rent. Only 4 left out of 30 built. H. J. McCORD, World Building, N. Y.

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Fifty acres; good house and barns. $7,500; very easy terms; immediate possession.
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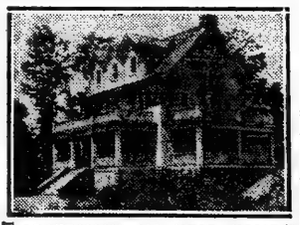

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Price $5,500; cash required $500; house has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook, with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza, plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 33 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this home was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared; full particulars.
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Room 518, 47 West 34th Street.

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Storage or Factory Space
60,000 Square Feet on Manhattan Island
Convenient Transit and Shipping Facilities. Fireproof Building.
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1 & 2 BATHS.
Elevators, Telephone Service, &c.
1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park. Rent $80-$85.
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218-20 West 59th St., Opposite the Park, Rent

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,885, e s, 138.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; William Kleinman to William Kleinman, Inc., 165 Amsterdam Av, April 22, 1917; attorney, L. Dorfman, 115 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 53.3x100; Irving Arms R. E. Corp. to Midwest Holding Corp., 653 West 138th St, mtg $35,000, June 30; attorney, Samuel Marton, 52 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE A, 1,361, w s, 76.5 ft s of 73d St, 26.1x100; Frank Lutter et al. to Wenzel Lutter, 1,361 Avenue A, b. and s., c. & s., July 10; attorney, John A. Stolba, 405 East 78th St.....$1

BEDEX ST, 25, n s, at s e s of Hester St, 25x62.6; Meyer Greenberg to Israel Mursin, 48 Henry St, mtg $44,500, July 10.....$1

BOUSTON ST, 26, West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 23x105, foreclosure July 3, 1917; Irving Washburn, referee to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

MONROE ST, 171, n s, 139.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 32.10x100x22.10x100; Albert H. Petersen to Peter J. White, 239 West 105th St, mtg $25,000, June 22; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St.....$1

MOTT ST, 63, w s, 125 ft s of Bayard St, 25 x100; Herbert Baum to the Mottdel Realty and Leasing Co., 937 Madison Av, b. and s., c. & s, all liens, July 10; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 238 Broadway.....$100

ORCHARD ST, 49, e s, Bernard Nadler to the Public Stables, Inc., 299 Broadway, June 5; attorney, A. Gutterman, 49 Orchard St..$100

PITT ST, 13, w s, 175.8 ft n of Grand St, 26.8x128; Joseph Sperber to Basch Realty Corporation, 220 Broadway, July 11; attorney, Samuel Schack, 299 Broadway.....$1

STANTON ST, 162, n s, 50 ft w of Clinton St, 25x75; Fannie Dublin to Marie Kahra, 1,466 Edgewater Road, mtg $15,100, all liens, July 10.....$1

WATER ST, 33, s e s, 108.7 ft n e from s e corner of Broad St, 28.7x90.7; Elbridge T. Gerry to J. W. Bechtner, 25 Midwood St., Brooklyn, July 3; attorneys, Harris & T., 368 Broadway.....$1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 80 ft s of Worth St, runs s 100 ft to n s of Thomas St x e 200x n 100x e — to w s of Church St x n 80 to s s of Worth St x w 175.1 to West Broadway x s 80 to beginning; H. B. Claflin Corp. to Claflin's, Incorporated, 224 Church St, mtg $450,000, July 10; attorneys, Patterson, E. G., & D., 120 Broadway.....$1

9TH AV, 2,320, n w corner of 136th St, 82.5x100; Right Realty and Security Co. to James M. Whitney, 158 West 131st St, mtg $44,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St.....$100

11TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Philip Stevenson to Charles Shortmeier, Tottenville, S. I., and another, July 10; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 21x92; Joseph W. Keller to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., July 10; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St..$100

24TH ST, 136 West, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure, July 5, 1917; Arthur Ofner, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$110,000

37TH ST, 232-24 West, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Irma B. Weiss to Florence Morgan, Jr., trustee, 52 West 9th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

38TH ST, 214 West, s s, 136.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Harriet S. Fischer (James) to George E. Doty, 216 West 38th St, mtg $18,000, July 9; attorney, William G. Bushell, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

125TH ST, n s, 463.6 ft w of 7th Av, 100x84.9; Consolidated Gas Co. of New York to Consolidated Tel. & Electric Subway Co., 54 Lafayette St, b. and s., c. a. g., July 2; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St.....$100

125TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Susanna Van Der Horst, 238 East 53d St, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 48x100.5; 64th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 70x100.5; Mary T. Hill, 240 Summit Av, St. Paul, Minn, widow of James J. Hill, to United Securities Co., 52 Wall St., Manhattan, et al., June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Ten deeds, each $1

187TH ST, 8 East, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 48x100.5; United Securities Co. to Brooklyn Improvement Co, 44 Wall St, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

191ST, 101 West, n w corner of Columbus Av, 80x100.8, mtg $60,000; 89th St, 76 West, s e corner of Columbus Av, 27.8x100.8, mtg $60,000; 125th St, 458, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x25.2, mtg $18,000; Broadway, 320, n e corner of Manhattan St, 112.7x98.4x100.1x47.2, mtg $110,000; Lawrence St, s s, 195.4 ft w of Old Broadway, runs w 36.2 to s s of 129th St x w 14.8x s 80.3 to e s of Broadway, at point 23 ft e of 129th St, s e 98x e 15x n 99.8 to beginning, mtg $57,500; Arden St, 23, e s, 266 ft n of Nagle Av, runs e 110x n 110 to street x — 27 to beginning, mtg $24,500; Amsterdam Av, 3,852-56, n w s, 244.2 ft s w of Emerson St, runs n w along avenue 54.11x n 138.7x w 45x s 170.2 to beginning, mtg $50,000; Amsterdam Av, 3,856-58, n w s, 134.3 ft s w of Emerson St, 54.11x138.7x45x107.1, mtg $45,000; Carlos L. Henriquez to Jeannette, his wife, 12 West 88th St, July 3; attorney, Jacob Welz, 271 West 125th St..$1

2D ST, n s, 244 ft w of 8th Av, 23x102.2; Charles I. St. Beach to Beach Realty Co., 97 7th Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $15,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; the Basch Realty Co. to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $15,000, all liens; attorney, David M. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$100

9TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Lester J. Saul and another, executors, etc., to Maurice Mendelbaum, 2 West 59th St, all liens, July 10; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, 112 West, s s, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Arco Realty Co. to Wellworth Property Corp., Inc., 51 Chambers St, mtg $17,00, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

130TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x76.2 to centre line of Harlem or Benson's Creek; all-it, with all title to land between above and centre line of block; Land Estates, Inc., to David Sherman, 16 7th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

129TH ST, 146 East, s s, 97.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, foreclosure July 6, 1917; Peter R. Gateus, referee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 10..$3,000

131ST ST, n s, 275 ft east of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Theresa Redding to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, mtg $2,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, 225 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 14x99.11; Catherine A. White to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $6,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, 540 West, s s, 415 w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11, foreclosure June 25, 1917; Philip C. Samuels, referee, to Jefferson P. & Frederick H. Smith, 167 Penn St., Brooklyn; Perry I. Smith, Mercantville, N. J., and John J. Peck, 187 Hooper St., Brooklyn, trustees, July 10; attorney, J. Harry Snook, 754 Nassau St.....$8,000

136TH ST, 4 s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, foreclosure March 14; John A. McEvelty, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St, April 14.....$30,000

138TH ST, n s, 463.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Henry W. Harwood to Chauncey O. Middlebrook, 16 Rivington St, July 3, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

139TH ST, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to 470 West 150th Street Corporation, 42 Broadway, s. and s., July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

202D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x99.11; Sidney M. Seligman to Gertrude L. Buys, 260 Convent Av, July 11; attorneys, Green, H. and S., 43 Exchange Place.....$100

Bronx.

AVENUE C, e s, being s ½ of Lot 58, map of Prospect Hill Estate, 23x266.6; Franklin B. Wilson to William Havens, 2,231 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $4,000, July 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, 733, w s, 20x52.6; Emma Stange, individually and as guardian, to Gaudenzia Guaglilardo, 710 Trinity Av, mtg $2,500, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,150

DALY ST, 215, n s, 125 ft w of Bronx St, 25x102.8; Marie Koller to Joseph E. Dutsy, 1,415 Cretona Av, mtg $5,500; July 9; attorney, Joseph E. Dutsy, 1,415 Cretona Av.....$1

FOREST AV, s e corner of 156th St, runs s 214.11 ft to Webster Av x e 2 ft x n 212.6 to street x w 150.8; American Real Estate Co. to Basch Realty Co., Inc., 67 7th Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $110,000, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FOX ST, e s, 140.6 ft n of 163d St, 40x111.4; also Fox St, e s, 180.6 ft n of 163d St, 40x110.3x80x110.11; Rosie Silverman et al. to M. J. Nash Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $75,750, July 6; attorneys, Seligelstack & S., 233 Broadway.....$100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,302, e s, 37.6x100; Sarah M. Sandford to Grumont Construction Co., Inc., 95 William St, mtg $24,200, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Grumont Construction Co., Inc., Interurle Holding Co., Inc., 117 West 119th St, mtg $24,200, July 9; attorney same.....$1

LOT 236, map of Lorillard Spencer et al. Lorillard Spencer, 324, individually, et al., another, as trustees, et al to Samuel Greenberg, 571 160th Av, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$425

LOTS 135 to 137, map of Edward T. Young; Helen M. Kearns to Cecilia M. Carney, 271 Alexander Av, mtg $43,000, June 29; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 143th St.

LOT 865, map of Gleason property; Frances Trapp to Charles Wohelidka, 753 Ell Av, Astoria, L. I., July 9; attorney, J. A. Stobbs, 405 East 75th St.....$100

LOTS 52 and 56, map of Flanigan Estate; Richard Cooper to Elizabeth Cooper, 1,917 Hunt Av, June 27; attorney, Richard Cooper, 2,438 Barker Av.....$100

All following same map, date, and attorney:

LOTS 852 and 864, same to A. Vincent Rockwell, 931 East 178th St.....$225

LOT 516; same to Paolo di Campli, 906 East 233d St.....$400

LOTS 1 and 12 to 18, same to Richard Webber et al, Arrochar, 400 Riverside Drive.....$3,500

LOTS 1,240 and 1,257, same to Gustav C. Glase, 2[illegible] West [illegible].....$[illegible]

LOTS 608 and 904, 945 and 946; same to Allan H. Fraser, 130 East 30th St....$1,250

LOTS 170 and 171; same to James A. Murray, 2,248 Powell Av.....$400

LOTS 212 and 213; same to Santino R. Anthony and another, 670 East 182d St..$750

LOTS 360 and 361; same to Benj. N. Handler, 1,933 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....$600

LOTS 780 and 781; same to Harris Boxinski, 1,923 Crotona Parkway $650

LOT 1,402; same to Edgewater Realty Co., 534 Willis Av.....$150

LOTS 683 and 684; same to Mathew Troster, 1,814 Grand Boulevard and Concourse..$700

LOTS 1,106; same to Anna F. Kehoe, 837 North Chestnut Drive $150

OVERING AV, e s, at n s of Lot 64, map of William Ades, runs s 65.6x e 94.11x n 12x n 58.2 to Walker Av x 24.7; W. D. Howell Co., Inc., to Mary A. Howell, 1,541 Overing St, mtg $47,000, July 10; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,539 Williamsbridge Road.....$100

PERRY AV, w s, 98.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 100x100; also Perry Av, n w corner of Holt Place, 25x100; John F. Whelehan and another, executors, to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 163d St, one-third part, July 10; attorney, Henry T. Randall, 149 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY same to John F. Whelehan, 683 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, one-third part; July 10; same attorney.....$1

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 85.7x110x51.4x111.1; Hanipp Building Corporation, Inc., to Barbara Lopard, 828 Jennings St, mtg $32,500, July 10; attorney, Barbara Lopard, 828 Jennings St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 120.2 ft s of 181st St, runs w 155x s w 102x e 184.10x n 100; George A. Steinmuller, referee, to Simeon C. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y., June 26; attorney, Henry K. Davis, 3,219 3d Av.....$2,000

3D AV, n e corner of 169th St, runs n 99.1x e 90.2x s 29.10x s 68x w 95; 1784 St. Realty Co., Inc., to Benjamin Becker et al., 1,440 East 162d St, mtg $24,000, July 9; attorney, New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 B'way....$100

188TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Charlotte D. Ellner to Clara Ellner, 777 Hewitt Place, July 10; attorney, Clara Ellner, 777 Hewitt Place..$1

166TH ST, 312 East, s s, 20x100; Florence M. Henry to Jennie A. Thornton, 1,313 Findlay Av, mtg $4,500, June 30; attorneys, Thornton Bros. Co., 1,315 Findlay Av..$100

Real Estate Wanted.

A private house, good neighborhood, Washington Square to 90th St.; all cash; must be bargain. Artist, 313 Times.

1 or 2 family house, with garage, in or near city. Denker, 5 West 111th St. Harlem 397.

FARMS.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

226-ACRE FARM,
BEDFORD ESTATE SECTION,
on Miami River—ponds and waterfall.
Owner wants immediate offer.
J. T., 257 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST FARM BARGAIN.
Fine 50-acre farm; rich, fertile soil, all cultivated; good house, 7 rooms; barn, outbuildings; excellent condition; fruit, shade; convenient station; main highway; crops included; $7,000; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town; cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house filled; chickens; good garage and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; well reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 882 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 5-room house, 7 good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Farm on Back Wye River, eastern shore Maryland, about 115 acres; old Colonial house, one mile from town, railroad, and steamer; fifteen miles from Kent Island, about to be taken over by Government. T. Howard Bembert, Attys., Suite 6, 211 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here; productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.

FARM WANTED.
A good productive farm, stock and implements; commuting distance; $10,000 to $15,000.
F. A. FARNSWORTH, 165 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices and Lofts for Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 6600.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Broadway, 1,122, (Townsend Bldg.)—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographer's services if desired; good light, reasonable rent. Apply Room 305.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER
BROADWAY AND 148TH ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th St.)

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; with furnished office; very convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room and space; a large, light office. Monroe Shutts, 7 West 22d St.

Part of attractive furnished offices; advantageous location. 505 5th Av., Room 702.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Downtown offices en suite, about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 368 Times Downtown.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

Wanted—Near 42d St., offices en suite; about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 369 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

93D ST., 357 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Brooklyn.

Flatbush, Sublet for Summer or longer, modern 10-room house, newly decorated, electric light, all latest improvements, adjoining Station H, Brighton Beach elevated; best residential section; 30 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge, 20 minutes from beach; partly furnished if desired. Apply C. J. Heyne, 2,020 Caton Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 9994

Completely furnished, very attractive eight-room bungalow in Flatbush; seven minutes' ride from ocean; $65 a month. Phone 3709 Midwood.

New Jersey.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. J. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, small house or floor, with all improvements; easy commuting distance; moderate rent; full particulars. A 215 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Eight-room cottage, overlooking Hudson; 30 minutes out; rents regularly at $600 season; will sublet until October for $250. Phone Bishop, Bryant 8794.

Oakland Beach, Rye.—Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths. Telephone Morningside 100.

Wanted—Furnished.

Small furnished cottage wanted, Rockaway Park, Belle Harbor, month August. A 72 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 309, (near Waldorf.)—Studio apartment, 3 large rooms, bath front, and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Strickland.

56TH ST., 5th Av.—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath. Call at hotel or telephone 6260 Madison Square.

62D ST., 27 EAST.—Until October, $75 a month, beautifully furnished; sixth floor; 2 baths; linen, silver, bedding. Phone Plaza 6744.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 58 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 23d St.

LADY will dispose of beautifully equipped apartment, service, low rental; furniture of rare beauty; nothing sold separately; client compelled to sail. Tel. 7-8 P. M. Plaza 4[illegible].

[illegible] West 45th St., [illegible] rooms, bath; [illegible] Apt. 4[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 61 WEST.—An unusual, spacious, and attractive 4-room apartment to Oct. 1; ideal for Summer occupancy; bargain; rent $55. Golden, Apt. 4A.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

45TH, 241 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Sawyer. Circle 4157.

50TH, 226 WEST. — Attractive apartment; piano; call between 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Dr. Bier.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano, kitchenette, electric light, $9-$10 weekly.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS.
SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

59TH, 245-215 WEST, (The New West End.) —One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

70'S, (Near Riverside.)—Sacrifice 8 rooms, 2 baths, $75. Phone Riverside 8093.

72D SUBWAY.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms, housekeeping, new building; bargain. Columbus 8974.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $15 weekly.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt, Schuyler 7776.

91ST, (West End.)—Seven charmingly furnished rooms, two baths; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms. Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

111TH, 605 WEST. — Beautifully furnished 5-room private apartment, to couple only; may be seen any time; maid service if desired; immediate occupancy until Sept. 15; $75; references. Phone Morn. 4740.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

610 WEST 116TH ST.,
between Broadway and Riverside Dr., nr. sub, 2-3-5 room apts., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; high-class house; managed by owner, on premises. Phone 3040 Morningside.

124TH ST., 520 WEST, (Apt. 2A.)—Three rooms and bath, modern conveniences, elevator apartment, front; two blocks from Columbia; $43 monthly if lease is signed now; owner leaving town for Winter. Behan.

168TH, 601 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

179TH, 621 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; all light; $46. See janitor.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
Any period, any number, Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists.
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $36 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; conscientious leaves or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-8 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 449 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

CONVENT AV., 802. — Elegantly furnished apartment, 5 rooms, overlooking college grounds. Rudinger.

Extra large 1 to 5-room
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
at special Summer rates.
38 West 51st St. Circle 250.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for rent, August or longer, six rooms and porch; good view of Hudson; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Regan, phone John 2904.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangment. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6800.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room, apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

SPECIALIST.
Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments, Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including linen and service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

TWO rooms, bath, furnished appartment, Hotel Ansonia, $75. Mann, 226 West 82d St.

VERMILYEA AV., 170.—Rent till October, 5 large rooms, bath; $45.

WEST END, 740.—Beautifully furnished; 5 rooms, 2 master bedrooms; immediate occupancy.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
401 West End Avenue.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH ST., 43 EAST.—Studio, parlor, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; north light; exceptionally desirable; $85 month; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST. (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,300, including refrigeration; rental agent on premises, Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 2 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

104TH, 344 WEST.—Seven rooms, $80; white enamel; exceptional transportation; suitable doctor, dentist.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, six rooms and bath; lease until October, 1918. Room 1306, 115 Broadway.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40. Five rooms, fronting on Park; rent $55; will sublet August and September for $45 with privilege of new lease thereafter. Raby.

995 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St., now leasing from plans 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 622, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT wanted, month of August, Riverside Drive or near. E 70 Times.

Unfurnished.

Business woman requires an unfurnished outside one or two room kitchenette apartment, private bath, in carefully tenanted house, middle & upper west side preferred; will rent from Sept. 1 or Oct. 1; give price and fullnesses. Tel. Times Uptown.

WANTED, unfurnished, 4 or 5 room apartment, until Oct. 1; uptown; high ground. Curtis, 223 8th Av.

[illegible] West 45th St., [illegible] rooms, bath; [illegible] Apt. 4[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6; another, $4; telephone.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath if desired; refined surroundings; references.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

EXCEPTIONAL, large, well furnished; suitable for one or two. Telephone Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; running water; from $5 to $7.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

West Side.

57TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

97TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room with private bath; also medium room; references.

127TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

135TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Two large adjoining rooms, southeast corner; single room; gentlemen. Lawrence.

119TH, 422 WEST—Cool rooms; conveniences; delightful locality; Columbia; subway; elevated. Apt. 37.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, attractively furnished; all conveniences; $3.50 to $7. Selwyn.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Cool, attractive outside rooms; opposite Columbia. Apartment 1-B.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location; 2B.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Desirable outside room, couple, gentlemen; references; elevator apartment. Hunt.

149 WEST 64TH ST.
Large and small highly desirable furnished rooms, with private bath and toilet.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; running water; $12. Dudley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont Inn.)—Attractive, large, cool room; gentleman; $5.

ROCKINGHAM APTS.—Furnished room for gentleman. Call 7:30 P. M., La Rue, Apt. 11. Circle 3204.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 27½.—Overlooking park; delightfully cool rooms with private bath, nicely furnished, $20 week and up on American plan, or $12 week and up on European plan. Write for illustrated booklet. Hotel Earle.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double room, private bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 822.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

YOUNG business lady having 5-room elevator apartment, 121st St. and Broadway, would like to rent 2 rooms to ladies with occupation; $4.50 and $5.50. Reply under Homelike, A 356 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near; Third Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath, electricity, &c. Phone Circle 294.

87TH ST., 100 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Business woman wants two rooms, with kitchen privileges, in apartment between West 70th and 98th. A 358 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 842, (89th St.) — Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

MADISON AV, 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

51ST, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; carefully planned meals.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. — Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; re

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE
in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address
F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Have process for manufacture material in great demand for rapid European rehabilitation, also Government and private constructional work; require plant, investment, $250,000; actual conservative profit this amount annually, share equally with capital; principals only. A 69 Times.

We have 50,000 Spanish catalogues going to 50,000 Latin-American homes; can sell space for one insertion for concern looking for export business. Full particulars, Latin American Trading Bureau, Ltd., 377-379 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Opportunity unparalleled, investment long-established custom dress, waist, suit shop, 5th Av. district; high-class trade; would combine with practical ladies' tailor; sub leased pay rent; $5,000 to $10,000 required. J 28 Times.

Lead mine, with complete operating equipment, owned free and clear by single individual, requires about $1,500 monthly for five months to expand. A 86 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, expert salesman, with $5,000; established flour and milling business; salary; excellent opportunity. J 298 Times Downtown.

Woodworking factory, executing interior and furniture, desires connection with reliable house for mutual benefit. L. L., 837 Washington St.

Garage business for price of contents; long lease of premises; business $175 to $400 per day; owner retiring. Write Box 50, 1,035 3d Av.

Will invest $1,000 to $3,000 in sound, going concern that will stand investigation. Salesman, A 99 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted by large phonograph shop; full particulars on application; must have capital. E 378 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in established waist manufacturing; must be experienced inside man; investment required. A 95 Times.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters; rush work specialty. James Gray, 68 William. Tel. 1284 John.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; exceptional ability in every office detail; very capable; highest credentials. H. B., 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk.—Experienced, reliable; best references former employers; $16-$18. A 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; accurate, neat appearance; no stenography; $15. A 351 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined Christian w ow desires position as companion or mother's helper; can sew. S. M. L., 130 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon. Tel. Mt. Vernon 1652.

COMPANION. — Educated, refined woman care lady or growing child; write or call. M. M., 240 West 153d St. City.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced designer, fancy and tailored suits and gowns, desires engagements, private families, day, week, or month; elegant fit, any style. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Costs dresses; alterations; $2.50 daily; Summer customers. Phone Hensley, 3724 Morningside.

GOVERNESS. — Refined young lady, speaks German and French, would like position as governess in country. V 30 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Refined Englishwoman desires position half day; would take child out, park. Phone after 6 P. M., 1,425 Lex. Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2 years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. A 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Henrietta Bauer, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2966.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 9 years' experience; references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; good education; anxious locating; $7-$8. A 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; 2 years' experience office routine; ability, refined; $12. A 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Temporary position desired; several years' experience; best references. J 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; references former employer; $12. J 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, general office routine work; salary, $12. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR desires position; knowledge typewriting, mimeograph, filing. Howard, 554 West 160th St.

TYPIST, expert, and all office details; neat and reliable; reference S. Fromm, 93 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 0411 Prospect.

YOUNG LADY; office position; knowledge typewriting, small switchboard. 657 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, university graduate, with two years' office and selling experience, wishes office position. Write E. R., 417 West 118th St., or phone 3375 Morningside. Apt. 2S.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9468.

NURSE.—Experienced children; capable, refined. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Business man, 35; European education; thoroughly trained; experienced executive and accountant, organizer and systematiser; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations. J 267 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements; corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) several years with certified public accountants, desires connection as assistant; best references. A 369 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. A 67 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; American; married; five years' experience managing office and controlling books; best references. A 73 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Married; excellent practical bookkeeper; valuable experience; public accountant preferred. A 350 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER ASSISTANT.—Young man of pleasing manners, tactful, connected with New York daily for past five years, desires change; salary no object. A 360 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT.—Experienced young architect, SELLING, ORGANIZING ABILITY, desires permanent connection as live wire in going concern, assuring good future; highest references. What offer? M 156 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19; reliable, honest; willing worker; reference. A 74 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager acquainted every detail, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 23, experienced purchase and sales ledgers, knowledge typewriting, reliable, steady, desires position. V 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Willing worker, good penman, accurate at figures. John Farkas, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2906.

BOOKKEEPER.—(20:) experienced; high school graduate; prefers C. P. A. Klein, 110 9th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; high school graduate; knows stenography, typewriting. Rothstein, 802 East 3d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking charge; experienced; references; hustling young man; married. V 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN desires position growing concern; $20. Competent, 494 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (35,) competent; ten years' practical experience. Samelson, 369 Stebbins Av.

BUTLER.—Japanese; refined boy; highly recommended; city or country. Taka, 830 East 57th St.

CANDY SALESMAN.—Good producer would like connection with a reliable house. A 101 Times.

CAPABLE SALESMAN wants live city account; drawing account against commission. V 34 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, seeks permanent position with Spanish private family; good references; speaks Spanish and English. Fernando Cabello, 102 West 81st St. Phone 3616 Greeley.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Owners, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8000.

CHAUFFEUR (Irish) wishes position, private family; good mechanic; careful driver; excellent reference; experienced city and country. A 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, desires steady position; exempt military service; six years' experience abroad, six years New York; A1 references. A 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; good mechanic; and reference. Wm. Janish, 306 East Washington Av., E. Orange, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Newly licensed; married; willing; can operate any car or light commercial; moderate salary. A 94 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) wishes position private family; careful driver; shop experience. J 306 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR and Mechanic.—Twelve years' experience; can furnish best A1 references; city preferred; salary $30. A 90 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 28, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; careful driver; Christian; references. H. Lyons, 214 W. 82d.

CHEF, Swiss, first class, sober, wants position; good club or private house; furnish best of references. A 50 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, energetic, married, wants responsible position with good future. A 97 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Successful past ten years; American, 27, married, competent correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman, familiar gas, electric cars, storage batteries; accustomed handling help; at present employed; desires permanent connection where ability and tense application are rewarded; start moderately. B. M., Times Harlem.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.—DESIRE CONNECTION WITH FIRM REQUIRING MANAGER FOR DEPARTMENT; TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE HANDLING ACCOUNTS INVOLVING $40,000,000 ANNUALLY WITH ONE OF LARGEST MANUFACTURING CONCERNS IN AMERICA; AGE 36; SALARY $3,500 TO START. Y 323 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEERING and production executive, 39; twenty years' experience in shop and office on small machinery, tools. A 81 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

I have been in importing business which was discontinued on account war; am thoroughly experienced in every branch connected with a legitimate mechantile business; my income is sufficient, but want to handle a proposition where executive ability is required AND APPRECIATED; am 37 years old. A 34 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man, (20,) American-Spanish, wishes chance to learn export work; salary no object. A 93 Times.

HANDY MAN seeks position, city or country; useful around house; 49 years old; good references as to character and honesty; temperate. Y 317 Times Annex.

MAN, capable, (35,) married, desires position with reputable real estate firm, with chance for advancement; fifteen years' experience; highest references. J 299 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, several years' experience maintenance large plants, desires position. V 56 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Steel mill experience; conversant with all details pertaining thereto; nominal salary. Address A 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, having good trade in Baltimore and Washington and nearby points, wants good line on commission for the jobbing trade and dept. stores; prefer hosiery, neckwear, shirts. Address A 76 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, would like to represent reliable firm; salary or commission; accurate at figures and a hustler; best of references, or bond. V 32 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live wire proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, competent, desires proposition of merit; references. A 83 Times.

SALESMAN.—Eight years' experience, piano business; any line. A 84 Times.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. A 353 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—26; married; American; nine years' experience; excellent references. A 370 Times Downtown.

SPANISH young man desires a position in a big export house; have experience in the export business; good reference; salary $15. A 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT.—SEVERAL YEARS' MILL EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES EXCELLENT; WILL CONSIDER NOMINAL SALARY. ADDRESS A 537 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; take dictation rapidly and transcribe it accurately; young and ambitious. J. Mc M., phone Bryant 1318, 220 West 40th St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid dictation easily taken; young, ambitious, anxious to work; $8. Phone Bryant 1318, Mr. T., 1605 Candler Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer; young man, will substitute for thirty days or less; $18 weekly. A 82 Times.

SWISS HOUSEKEEPER, linguist, seeks situation, hotel, club, apartment house. A 16 Times.

TRANSLATIONS.—All kinds of translations English into French and French into English; prices moderate; estimates furnished. H. Tillaye, 180 Fulton St.

TREASURER.—Young banker at present with large corporation institution would consider position with commercial house where executive experience, familiarity with counting, business methods and acquaintance with New York banks would be an asset; salary $4,000. A 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 22, military exempt, college education, including legal study and experience, desires position with future; hard worker, capable, quick and accurate at figures; references. J 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20:) refined, wide awake, with initiative, intelligence and 5 years' office and business experience. Phone Gramercy 4642, or write Box A 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wishes clerical position; understands bookkeeping and office routine; best references furnished; salary desired $15. A17. H. Wood, 665 Clarkson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, office assistant or junior clerk; neat, accurate; excellent penman and filing clerk; good references; faithful worker. Beech, 20 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with advancement; experienced bookkeeper, advertising, office clerk. Mandel, 346 East 62d.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education and references, wishes position with small firm. H. Meitzer, 295 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires position woolen concern; three years' experience; references. V 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, desires evening employment, clerical, anything; Mason. 33 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position; newspaper training; factory production experience. V 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, bookkeeper, desires position, anything. A 68 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP supplied, skilled and unskilled, male and female. Harlem 1835. Associated Colored Employes, 436 Lenox Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COOK.—Willing to do light housework for small family in Kent, Conn. Apply by mail to 22 East 68th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish; Latin American Trading Bureau, 377 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; city reference. Apply 896 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
100 EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5TH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPTS.:
WOMEN'S AND CHILDRENS' KNITTED UNDERWEAR,
WOMEN'S HOSIERY.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 18 and per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, City.

GIRL to take charge of mailing list for trade publication; ability to operate electrically driven addressing machine preferred; $10. Address Box V 36 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French governess wanted to care for girl 8 years old. Call, with references, Friday morning, between 10 and 12, 498 West End Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wanted, not over 30, for housekeeper in family of 3 Christian adults for two months; no washing; Westport, Conn.; must be first class in every respect; personal references required; wages $30. Apply Room 839, 116 West 39th St., between 2 and 4 o'clock; carfare paid.

MODELS.
H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
want a number of experienced sixteen size models in their dress and costume showroom.

MODELS.—Refined young women; size 34; steady position. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

MODELS, size 36, wanted for dresses. J. M. Silverman, 3-16 West 38d.

NURSES.—Undergraduate nurses wanted. Apply Thursday at 1 P. M., St. John's Guild, 102 Park Av.

PATTERN CUTTER, to cut paper patterns of ladies' and misses' suit jackets, coats, skirts, dresses, and waists from a ladies' fashion journal; only those with such experience need apply; good position for right party. Call, Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

PATTERN CUTTER, assistant, to cut duplicate paper patterns of ladies' and misses' garments; good position for right party. Call, Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVE — Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced, for dress department in high-class specialty shop; permanent position and good salary to the right party. N. & I. Fuchs, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Apply between 9:30 and 10 o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY.
Must be thoroughly competent and furnish good references; must be a good stenographer and typist. Write, stating age, nationality, education, former places of employment, and salary expected, J 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, who can take dictation rapidly and accurately, for relief work during Summer months; salary $15 per week, with opportunity to secure regular employment if services satisfactory; location is in office of a large manufacturing company in Jersey City. Address reply to Davitt, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—In the collection department of an old-established concern, a young lady, 18-20 years of age; splendid opportunity for a high school graduate who is a beginner; state fully particulars and salary desired; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; location convenient to Brooklyn, west side "L" road, and ferries. J 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, residing between 24 and 30th Avs., 14th and 75th Sts., with printing and publishing experience, writing a good business hand; a permanent position is offered with chance of advancement; state references and salary in confidence. J 92 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for exporting and importing firm; must be accurate, experienced, and be able to take rapid dictation; chance for advancement; no beginners; give experience, age, references, salary wanted. J 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent opening in Christian engineer's office for refined, competent stenographer and dictaphone operator, not over 25; salary to commence $18; write fully, stating experience. E 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient stenographer wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; must be rapid dictation and accurate transcription; salary, $15-$18. Apply, giving full details, E 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Rapid and accurate; at least three years' experience; large, wholesale corporation; permanent position; $12 per week; advancement; ask for Mr. King. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced stenographer as substitute for one week, beginning July 23; must be familiar with Oliver typewriter. Phone 2267 Greeley or call Lederle Laboratories, 39 West 38th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good chance for position as secretary to manager; $15 to begin, with increment. Address or apply, with full particulars, R. F., Wire Co., 70 North 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate; capable assisting on books; good salary; excellent opportunity for right person. Call Room 418, 27 William St., between 9 and 10, or 4 and 5.

STENOGRAPHERS,
competent and experienced only, need apply; good opportunity. Write, stating age, nationality, previous places of employment, and salary expected, J 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, ambitious, steady, general office work; large cotton goods house; excellent chance for right young lady; state full qualifications. J 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; good, reliable girl; out of town; board, room, and salary. Apply Thursday, 3 P. M., St. John's Guild, 103 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and well-recommended girl; salary, $15; good position for right party. Hartmann Bros., Inc., 334 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position; references required., 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1002.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, for patent office; state experience and salary. A 856 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, large insurance office; good opportunity; write fully; salary $35 month. J 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school education; publishing house; permanent position. Call Vanderbilt 4720.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McRaynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish lady to translate fashion descriptions, stories, and correspondence; must know the Spanish language thoroughly, and have a fair knowledge of English; hours 8:30 to 5:30; no work on Saturday. A. Bouvet, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

TYPIST wanted; financial house has opening for typist and file clerk with good education, speed on machine, and willingness to handle small details with patience and good temper; $10 a week; opportunity to learn and advance. Call Room 643, 42 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Young woman for typist and file clerk; in replying give outline of previous experience, qualifications and salary expected. Y 335 Times Annex.

TYPIST for temporary position, about five or six weeks; salary $12; hours 8:30 to 5:30. J 38 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady in collection department, capable of making out statements and drafts; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential; high school graduate preferred; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, salary desired and references. E 356 Times Downtown

YOUNG WOMAN of strong character, with some business experience and an intellect keen enough to serve as a basis for rapid development under intensive training; must be a good stenographer; reply, stating age and full particulars. T 188 Times.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 16 East 46th. Stenographers, $15-$25; typists, $12-$15; bookkeeper, $15 to $25; cashier, $15 to $20.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

SIX BILLING CLERKS!
WE HAVE ON FILE SIX VERY GOOD POSITIONS FOR BILLING CLERKS; EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING ELLIOTT FISHER, SMITH PREMIER, AND UNDERWOOD BILLING MACHINES; SALARIES $12 TO $15 PER WEEK.

THE UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHERS STILL CONTINUES.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The better type will find it to their advantage to register (free) with the Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
Bookkeeper, $1,300; bookkeeper, export house, $18; several assistants, $15; Stenographer, $1,200; stenographer, $1,080; stenographer, $20; stenographer, insurance office, $15; typist, $18; correspondent, $15; clerk, experienced in dry goods, $15; telephone operator, $12.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several, $10, $12, $15, $18; typist, $12; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers; we have more positions than we can fill; bookkeeper, $13.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Thirty positions; many $15, $18; bookkeeper, typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registrations. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Trailing School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2264.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City.
Women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person. Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Mental Speed in Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, as office manager, senior accountant qualified by experience to interview applicants, make assignments, follow up engagements, and assume entire responsibility for office routine; no traveling; state full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, &c.; confidential; permanent connection, with commensurate salary. A 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. — Permanent position; must be capable and experienced; state age, salary, particulars. Box 60, Station D.

AGENTS wanted to sell stock of high-grade mining company on commission in New York City and vicinity; must have experience, references, and good appearance. Call Room 1,303, 25 Broad St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a leading newspaper in New England; give experience, references and telephone number. Interview in New York Sunday or Monday; salary. Address Y 318 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT PLANNING ENGINEER to schedule construction and engineering work, capable of taking charge of division of work; knowledge of construction, costs, accounting desirable, but not essential; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 307 Times Annex.

AUDITOR.—Night auditor, by first-class hotel near New York; must be experienced, proficient, and able to act as room clerk if necessary; state age, experience, and salary to start. Permanent, Y 327 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—General ledger bookkeeper for accounting department of electric light company in city of 60,000 population, two hours from New York; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. Y 312 Times Annex.

BONNAZ.—Honest salesman wanted for high-class machine and hand embroidery house; good proposition for right party; reference wanted; only those who have experience in costumes, and dress, coat, suit trade. $77 6th Av.

BOY, 18 TO 20, FOR STOCK BY LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT AND AMBITIOUS; ONLY THOSE WHO WISH PERMANENT POSITION NEED APPLY. P. O. BOX 3, STATION A.

BOYS.—Straight, clean-cut, manly boys, 12 to 16 year sizes, to pose for advertising photographs; new models where the earning possibilities run as high as $15,000 annually; Eastern territory; commission with drawing account; applicant must be over 25 years of age and have best of references; executive experience would be useful; previous line sold immaterial. Call Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

BOY, 16, school graduate, bright, ambitious; large cotton goods house; errands, &c.; excellent chance for advancement; state full qualifications. J 54 Times.

BOY, $6 START, bright, energetic, good appearance; high school education; excellent opportunity for advancement in advertising agency. "Permanent," J 302 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with Stearns car; one who can attend to repairs preferred; must come well recommended; salary, $100 per month. Y 296 Times Annex.

CIRCULATION AND OFFICE MANAGER for successful monthly magazine of large circulation; a permanency for a responsible man; prospects far above the average. Y 306 Times Annex.

CLERKS, production and time, wanted, experienced in machine shop procedure; salary, $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement for live, active man. Box 126, 1,921 3d Av.

DOWNTOWN bank requires in its Foreign Department a young man about 24 years of age who has had experience in handling outgoing foreign collections and bills of exchange, and who is capable of handling the entire correspondence and all details connected with which work; only those who have actually had such experience need apply; answers must state previous employment, references, age, and salary expected. A 348 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Outside of New York City, six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability, and industry, from 35 years of age, at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans, also able to sketch exterior appearance machinery for making additional improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 333 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools, Marguerhaler Linotype, 54 Hyerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER for night work; sober, reliable; must do firing six nights week; $18; large manufacturing plant in country, near city. Address J 294 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER.

Large export house requires high-grade man, familiar with establishment of agencies in all foreign lands; must be good correspondent and have thorough knowledge of trade conditions in principal countries.
Unusual opportunity for right man; good salary to start, with rapid advancement assured. Replies treated confidentially; why not call and telephone number. J 300 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Wanted, clean-cut young man, capable of handling local work; state age. Write fully to Export Dept., Box 1,927, Tribune & Ott, 7 Nassau St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
100 EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for their
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
5th Floor.

JAPANESE MAN or married couple for cottage in lonely section of country in New Jersey; to be good cook, willing to wait on table, and be generally useful; prefer man who would be interested and willing to work in garden during absence of owners; none but competent need apply; highest references required. J 49 Times.

JOBBER.—Young man with experience to receive and take care of general line of ready-to-wear samples; splendid opportunity. Apply W. & H. Walker, 116 West 29th.

MANAGER wanted, experienced American sales manager for large export machinery house; only man capable of handling big business and with highest references need apply. Y 283 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with special knowledge of shipyard construction and plant development problems; must be capable of analyzing conditions, making estimates, and writing reports; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 320 Times Annex.

MEN wanted, about 30 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious, quick to learn, and have high school education; opportunity to start at fair salary and advancement and excellent future; state age, experience if any, salary expected. E 372 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER.
Young man of good appearance, who is capable of taking charge of live store in New York State; applications will be treated confidentially; state experience, age, qualifications and salary. J 51 Times.

NICKEL PLATER, experienced, wanted. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT ATTENDANT for small electric plant; reliability, sobriety and honesty, good references, and some experience with electrical machinery essential; eight hours per night, six nights per week; $15. Write with complete details. V 51 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER of growing manufacturing concern in Manhattan needs competent assistant, familiar with orders, credits, office routine, deliveries, &c. Give age, experience in detail, and salary desired. J 48 Times.

PORTER.—Young white man as assistant; neat appearance, capable of advancement; good clean work; sales department office hours 8-5:30, half day Saturday; salary $40-$45 month. Y 321 Times Annex.

POST OFFICE CLERK.

The services of an experienced Post Office clerk are required in a large store in this city. J 53 Times.

RAW OR STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Young man of executive abilities, well recommended, acquainted with general trade, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of raw and staple products, wanted on commission basis; rare opportunity for experienced party; state full particulars, otherwise not considered. J 277 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 17-19, to learn real estate business in long-established office; American; high school education preferred; $10 to start; personal references required; apply by mail only, giving full particulars. J. P. Eadie, 191 9th Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A Mass. corporation requires a representative for Greater New York with some salesmanship ability and mechanical aptitude; a hard, conscientious worker; highest character references required; state age; replies held in strict confidence; salary and commission. A 78 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Splendid opportunity for young or middle-aged man, general insurance business, devote entire or part time, unlimited possibilities; experience unnecessary; commission basis. A 80 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
ReHable and experienced salesman who wants to connect with all-year-round proposition, shoes preferred; the earning possibilities run as high as $15,000 annually; Eastern territory; commission with drawing account; applicant must be over 25 years of age and have best of references; executive experience would be useful; previous line sold immaterial. Call Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.
Man, aged 30-35, to canvass public and parochial school field Greater New York on educational books for old-established publishing house; want man of some experience in the work or aptitude for it; position permanent; state age, salary expected, and give sufficient particulars, with references, to warrant consideration. P. O. Box 105, Madison Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—BEARMAN & HARRIS, 71 W. 23D ST., MAKERS OF CREPE DE CHINE AND POPLIN UNDERWEAR, ARE OPEN TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH TWO GOOD SALESMEN, ONE FOR THE MIDDLE WEST, THE OTHER FOR NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY. EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY CONSIDERED. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTIES. APPLY BY MAIL. COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENCE. DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION.

SALESMAN.—High grade, proven ability; fine opportunity to make big money assisting placing an issue of preferred and common stock of a well-known corporation; references, experience, treated confidentially; commission or salary and commission. A 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR SALESWOMAN for city and vicinity, by reputable manufacturer of better grade dresses; only those with a large following need apply; excellent opportunity for live wire; commission. S. S., 27 West 20th St.

SALESMAN.—CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN WANTED, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH OFFICE AND CITY TRADE; ONLY YOUNG AND ACTIVE HUSTLERS NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 47 TIMES.

SALESMAN, with large retail following, to handle good line of middy blouses and dresses through Western States; also open for good man in New England and New York States; commission basis only. Y 305 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for Middle West, by reputable manufacturer of better grade dresses; only those thoroughly experienced with large following need apply; splendid opportunity for live wire; commission. L. F., 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to represent a leading high-grade silk glove manufacturer in Western and Southern States, who can handle line in conjunction with other lines of gloves they might be carrying; commission. A 96 Times.

SALESMAN, having bad experience selling typewriter ribbons and carbon paper; good opportunity right party; give references and particulars; salary and commission. A 362 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced on straight specialties; service proportions; great line; sole manufacturers; unlimited field obtainable; commission; drawing account. Call Room 705, 11 Park Row.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, clean-cut young men to sell high-class shoes; must be capable of handling local trade. Apply by letter only to Manager, 1,265 Broadway, cor. 32d St.

SALESMEN, to canvass public and parochial schools, Greater New York, for new publication; liberal commission; apply 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1,123 Broadway, Room 1,207.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, to call on retail trade; specialties; commission basis; $5,000 to $10,000 per year. Address, with full particulars, Box 1,927, Tribune & Ott, 7 Nassau St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Two men for quick-selling automobile accessories; salary or commission. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., A. & V. Auto Accessories, 1,717 Broadway, 2d floor.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity to live wires; foreign speaking preferred; commission basis. Call after 9 sharp. Sperling, 132 Nassau; Room 806.

SALESMAN.—Stock; high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN, tool steel, reliable concern wants high-grade, experienced man; salary. M 359 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to newspaper publisher; write fully concerning experience and salary expected. A 91 Times.

SHOE SALESMEN.

Lord & Taylor require the services of several experienced shoe salesmen.

Apply between 9 and 11,

Superintendent's office,

seventh floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted in business office of publishing house; must be accurate and a willing worker; salary to commence, $12 per week; good chance for advancement. Address, stating age, reference, and experience. J 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Wholesale butter, eggs, $15 to start; chance for advancement. Lowenfels, 348 Greenwich St.

STOCK SALESMAN.
Big manufacturing corporation, with chain of 25 long established profitable retail stores, wants a few highest grade stock salesmen with successful records on

COCCHI DEPICTS FIGHT OF VICTIM

Ruth Cruger Rejected Offer of Life if She'd Maintain Silence.

THEN HIS BLOWS FELL

Detailed Confession Tells How Slayer Shoved the Body Into Grave.

WOODS SEEKS WILSON'S AID

Visits Capital to Urge Extradition—Discrepancy in Swann's Account of the Confession.

Verbatim extracts obtained yesterday from Alfredo Cocchi's confession of the murder of Ruth Cruger did not conform with District Attorney Swann's version of it, given out on the previous day, in respect to the difficulty of discovering the disturbed condition of Cocchi's cellar when Detectives Lagarenne and Dillon examined it on Feb. 14. The District Attorney quoted Cocchi as saying that on that day the pit in which Cocchi had concealed the girl's body was covered only by a chest. The confession itself, however, says clearly that the pit was covered by nothing but the box only on Feb. 13, the day of the murder, and that before the detectives arrived on the following day he had covered the body "with earth, coal, iron, pieces of motorcycles, boxes, and whatever came to hand."

When the detectives called on Feb. 14, according to the confession, they merely asked Cocchi a few questions. They examined the premises on Feb. 15, but did not concern themselves with the chest, as they had no external evidence to lead to the belief that it had been disturbed.

The confession also shows that after Cocchi attacked Ruth Cruger he gave her a chance for her life providing she would keep silence, but that she refused.

Ruth Cruger's Desperate Resistance.

Cocchi says that she fought desperately to protect herself against him. After he threw her into the cellar, still conscious, according to his confession, he said to her:

"Please don't say anything about this, as I have a wife and two children."

"But she screamed for the police," the verbatim confession continues.

"Expecting to be discovered, and terror in my heart, I struck her three blows on the head and threw it into cavity, left corner cellar; shoved her head in first; then pushed body in by legs.

"That day only put box over opening of cavity. At 4 o'clock finished; went into shop, where remained until 6 with intention of working, but always half in dream, unable to do anything. That night and day afterward did not eat and did not sleep two nights. Morning, 14th, went to shop 6 o'clock, going into cellar, covered body with earth, coal, iron, pieces motor cycles, boxes, and whatever came to hand.

"Then went to get paper, which already spoke of disappearance. Parents girl came and policemen, and I, with death in my heart, answered, 'Did not know where she had gone.'"

Deputy Commissioner Godley objected yesterday to the impression created by the statement that Cocchi's confession showed that the mere pulling away of a box on Feb. 14 would have revealed the body of the murdered girl to the police. When the attention of District Attorney Swann was called to the discrepancy between his version of Cocchi's story and the verbatim excerpt from the cabled confession, he said: "Well, the box was over it anyway."

It was also pointed out to the District Attorney that the confession of Cocchi in no material way contradicted the testimony given by the detectives in reference to the search before Commissioner Wallstein. To this the District Attorney replied:

"We have cabled to Italy today to get further details in reference to that."

Cocchi Tells of Flight.

Aside from clearing up facts concerning police activities in the case, an examination of the exact wording of the confession revealed the state of Cocchi's mind before and after the murder. He sailed from America, he asserts in the confession, under the name of Louis Leroi. Shipping as a "workman and sailor," he boarded a French boat, the Manchester, which brought him to Havre about Feb. 27. His story of his travels is rather confused, for he says that he tried to land at an English port, but was not permitted to do so. He remained on the ship a week, he asserts, and then "went to Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, and Turin." He made repeated attempts to get ashore by saying he was going to Italy as a reservist.

"I am wrecked with grief," Cocchi asserts in his confession. "Cannot bear remorse. Would like to go to the front and be killed in the first line."

In describing his efforts to remove all evidence of murder from his person, Cocchi says that when he saw the blood issuing from the wounds on Ruth Cruger's head he quickly slipped a pair of gloves on his hands, so that they could not be stained. Then he proceeded with the work of concealing the body.

"Had continued trouble with my wife," one part of his confession reads. "Afternoon of murder drank five glasses of wine to dull my senses and forgot my family troubles. When I got back to shop, head a little heated with wine and irritation with my wife."

Deputy Police Commissioner Godley said yesterday that he had received a dispatch from Italy in which Cocchi explained that he had tied a rope around the legs of his victim in order to lower the body into the grave. In the confession cabled to the District Attorney Cocchi merely says that he pushed the body into the grave.

Cocchi also said in yesterday's dispatch that at one time he had asked several policemen with whom he was well acquainted what steps he would be obliged to take in order to become a citizen of the United States. This information had been furnished, he said, but he never availed himself of the opportunity, and still remained an Italian subject.

Mr. Osborne to Conduct Inquiry.

That Governor Whitman intends to make the Cruger case an opening for an extensive investigation of the whole police system, was borne out by the appointment yesterday of James W. Osborne as a special Assistant District Attorney to conduct the Grand Jury investigation. Mr. Osborne was sworn in yesterday by Judge McIntyre of the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Swann admitted that Mr. Osborne was appointed "with the approval of Governor Whitman." Mr. Osborne himself said he had had a long conference with the Governor concerning the Cruger case.

"I intend to begin on it at once," said Mr. Osborne. "No limitations have been imposed upon me. I understand I am to investigate the Cruger case, but I will go wherever the trail leads me."

When he was asked whether, as was reported, the Governor had directed him to go "the limit," the special investigator replied:

"I have talked with the Governor. He wants me to learn everything there is to learn. He is very inquisitive about the whole matter. I assure you he is perhaps the most inquisitive man I know."

The chief witness in the Grand Jury investigation of the Cruger case yesterday was Mrs. Grace Humiston. She was before the grand jurors for more than an hour and a half. She was not limited to a recital of her activities in the Cruger case alone, but was called upon to discuss white slave conditions in general. Other witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were Sergeant McCabe, in charge of the record room at Police Headquarters; George H. Olney, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, who reported the disappearance of the Cruger girl to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and Mrs. Brown. The Grand Jury hearing will continue its investigation today.

Aside from the Grand Jury investigation the District Attorney said yesterday that he would ask Governor Whitman to designate Justice Goff to hold an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court to try such cases as might result from the investigation which Mr. Osborne will conduct.

An interesting piece of information bearing on the possibility that Cocchi might have had an accomplice was given to District Attorney Swann yesterday by Mrs. Cocchi. She told the prosecutor that for the first six or seven days after her husband disappeared, she noticed no change in the appearance of the shop or cellar. About the seventh day, however, she discovered that the front windows of the cellar were covered with bagging. This darkened the cellar and Mrs. Cocchi is certain that this bagging was not there when her husband went away.

"She does not know who put it up," said the District Attorney. "We know three men who had access to the cellar. The bagging may have been put up by an accessory after the crime to cover up facts or evidence. We are going to try to find out who put it up."

New Police Inquiry Started.

Assistant District Attorney Talley said yesterday that he had begun an investigation, seeking to account for the extraordinary activity on the part of the police to recover "lost" automobiles as compared with their "manifest lack of zeal" in hunting for lost persons.

"We are led to conclude from our investigations thus far," said Mr. Talley, "that it is very much easier to get the Police Department to chase up a second-hand automobile than it is to get them to hunt up a lost person."

Mr. Talley explained that policemen were stimulated in their efforts to recover stolen cars by the rewards offered for their return by insurance companies. A certain percentage of these rewards, he said, was always paid through the Police Department and went into the pension fund, thereby making it highly worth while for the policemen to be especially diligent in their search for stolen automobiles.

This notice was issued last night at the headquarters of the Salvation Army:

"Commander Evangeline Booth wishes to hear from a young girl with short, brown, curly hair and of medium height, who, between the early part of February and the middle of March, attired in scanty clothing, escaped from very dangerous and improper surroundings in New York City. Should this notice come to her attention she may be assured of comfort and protection if she will call upon the Commander. Any Salvation Army officer will aid her to reach the Commander."

Woods to Ask President's Aid.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York, urged Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department today to exert every possible effort to have the Italian Government extradite Alfredo Cocchi, the confessed murderer of Ruth Cruger, to the United States for trial. Mr. Woods said he was assured that the State Department would attempt to have Cocchi returned.

"We are anxious to have Cocchi tried in the United States," said Mr. Woods, "because there would be a greater opportunity of developing at a trial here whether he had any accomplices—police or otherwise—than if he were tried in Italy."

After conferring with Secretary Tumulty, Mr. Woods later decided to write a letter to President Wilson urging him to interest himself in the extradition of Cocchi.

ALBANY, July 11.—No request for a special Supreme Court session to dispose of possible indictments growing out of the Cruger case had been received by Governor Whitman early this afternoon, it was said at the Executive Chamber. The Governor announced yesterday, however, that if District Attorney Swann requested an extraordinary term, he would authorize one and would designate Justice Goff to preside.

PROHIBITION BOOMS CANDY.

Demands from the Trenches Also Help to Increase Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The prohibition wave has brought increased candy sales throughout the United States and almost doubled the distribution within the last two years. Delegates attending the annual convention of the National Confectionery Salesmen's Association so reported today, and W. H. Rowan of Chicago declared that the "dry" territory was a particularly rich field, because the average man naturally turned to candy when he stopped drinking liquor because of the stimulating qualities contained in the sugar.

Government contracts for sweets, both from abroad and in the United States, are another factor responsible for the boom. The foreign powers are ordering tons and tons of candy and chewing gum for the men in the trenches. The yearly output is now estimated at $250,000,000, which places it ninth in the industries of America. The candy men reported a serious shortage of fancy boxes for the holidays and that the few on the market would bring exorbitant prices. There is a tendency to sell higher-priced candies in paper bags.

PALMIERI RESTORED TO BAR.

Court of Appeals Decides He May Practice Law Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Court of Appeals today reversed the order in the case of John Palmieri, a lawyer of New York City, who appealed from the order of the Appellate Division First Department which disbarred him in January last. The highest court dismissed the proceedings on the ground that there was nothing in the evidence that warranted the conclusion that there was intentional misconduct on the part of Palmeri to justify his disbarment.

The charges grew out of the trial of John Delane before County Judge Gibb, in Bronx County, in March, 1915. Delane was indicted for obtaining from Henrietta or Jeannette Annette money illicitly earned by the woman. It was charged that in defending Delane Palmieri brought a witness to testify in behalf of his client and that the testimony was false and was known by the attorney to be so. Ex-Judge Nathan L. Miller argued the case for the attorney and Thomas D. Thacher for the Bar Association. In June the court granted a rehearing on the case.

FEW ENEMY ALIENS IDLE.

Applications for Jobs to Mayor's Committee Drop to One a Day.

Notwithstanding the Government's orders ousting enemy aliens from employment in restricted areas, and the consequent wholesale discharge of men along the waterfront, the Mayor's Committee on Aliens, 280 Broadway, announced yesterday a steady decline in the number of Germans and Austrians who apply for jobs. From the hundreds who crowded the offices when they were first opened in the Municipal Building, the daily average of applicants has fallen to one.

In accounting for this officials said that undoubtedly the aliens were being taken care of by German-American societies, which have lately entered the field to do this work. Another reason given was that employers, now that the first flurry of war excitement is over, are respecting the President's wish that law-abiding Germans be not discriminated against.

PICK MEN TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE ABROAD

Rockefeller Foundation Selects Livingston Farrand as Director of Commission to Go to France.

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday its preliminary arrangements for its fight against tuberculosis in France. The Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France has been selected and soon will begin its work in Europe.

The commission will be headed by Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado and the organiser and for ten years Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. As Associate Directors Dr. Farrand will be accompanied by Dr. James Alexander Miller of New York, Homer Folks of New York, and Professor Selskar M. Gunn of Boston. Hermann G. Place of New York has been named as Secretary to the Director.

Dr. Miller, who will take charge of those phases of the work relating to medical relief, is professor of clinical medicine in Columbia University, the director of the tuberculosis work of Bellevue Hospital, and President of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics in New York City. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in fighting tuberculosis.

Mr. Folks is Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association and has for many years been prominent in modern health legislation and its application. He is a member of the Public Health Council of New York State and a former President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, as well as of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. In addition to the work for the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Folks will take charge of the tuberculosis relief work of the American Red Cross in France and thus assure the maximum of co-operation in attacking the problem.

Professor Gunn is a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the Secretary of the American Public Health Association, and editor of the American Journal of Public Health. He has had long experience in public health administration and in working out the new health laws of Massachusetts. His work in France will be specifically to take charge of the educational campaign which the commission will undertake.

RECTOR URGES PROHIBITION.

Asks Grace Church Members to Go "Dry" and Conserve Food.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, is among the first to respond to the appeal of the Department of Food Administration, made to the churches and Christian leaders on Tuesday. Dr. Slattery issued a letter to Grace Church members yesterday, in which he made these suggestions:

1. That all alcoholic beverages be banished from your table until the war is over and that you refrain from their use.
2. That all elaborate and late entertainments be abandoned.
3. That the number of courses for family luncheons and dinners be limited to three; for entertainments to four.
4. That every one by his own hands increase the food supply of the country by such gardening as is possible.

Announcing in the same letter that the Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, a member of Grace staff, is to serve as an army chaplain, the rector calls upon all members of the parish to bear in mind and in prayer all young men of the parish who are already in the ranks, some of them in France, or who will be called under the conscription. He urges that those who serve as nurses and in relief be not forgotten in the clamour of the soldier.

At the Federal Council of Churches, representing 20,000,000 Protestant church members, it was said yesterday that immediate steps will be taken to urge ministers and church officials to impress conservation of food upon their people. It was said that many ministers have issued pastoral letters to their people on the subject.

Young Rabbis Zionistic, He Says.

Referring to an interview in which he was quoted as saying that the Central Conference of American Rabbis at Buffalo had voted against Zionism because the young rabbis were afraid to oppose leaders of the conference, Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Zionists, issued a statement yesterday denying that he held such an attitude or in any way intended to reflect upon the young rabbis. He said he knew that many of them were thoroughly Zionistic in their views.

Save From $5 to $15 All Wool Cloths Reduced

High grade materials on which we were overstocked have been moved from more expensive to less expensive offerings.

$30 to $40 materials are now being thrown in our $25 line, $35 to $45 materials in our $30 line and so on up.

This is a real early summer opportunity to secure excessive values at unusually low prices.

Our $25 line is now very, very strong.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Open Saturdays until 1 P. M.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*The whole secret of developing a big business lies in satisfying a large number of people not once in a while but all the time.*

Arnheim Axioms.

Men's and Women's Regal Pumps and Oxfords

$3.45 and $4.95

All Oxfords and Pumps— Regular $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 Included

This great sale is breaking all records. 100,000 pairs of the best Oxfords and Pumps in our stores are literally being swept away at $3.45 and $4.95. Remember these are all *standard* Regals, formerly sold at the known Regal prices, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9. Remember this is not an ordinary sale. Ordinary reductions mean little, but a reduction in standard merchandise usually sold at fixed prices is a genuine economy.

Many lines which at the beginning of the sale sold rapidly for $4.95 are now moved down to $3.45, because sizes are broken. *Your size may still be here!*

Dozens of styles—all the wanted leathers
While they last $3.45 and $4.95
Famous Nature's Doctor oxfords included

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Streets
176 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1378 Broadway
*357 Fulton St.
391 Broadway
466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N.J. JERSEY CITY
826 Broad Street
108 Newark Ave.
(*Men's Shoes only)

Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK

"Welch Ways," a book of 99 recipes for serving Welch's. Sent free on request.

From each bottle of Welch's comes a tantalizing fragrance—the aroma of sun-flooded vineyards in October. For it is then, when the vines are heavy laden with their burden of full-ripe, juice-filled, deep purple grapes, that the Welch Premium-Quality Concords are gathered.

And such Concords—luscious beauties that have been brought to maturity with an infinite care. It is their juice, *unchanged*, you drink in Welch's. It is their full flavor, smooth but of an exquisite tartness, that penetrates and quenches the deepest-rooted thirst—that stimulates and refreshes.

Serve Welch's cooled to an icy goodness, with water, plain or carbonated—with ginger ale or lemonade.

Be sure you get Welch's. Buy it by the bottle, 10c and up. At grocers', druggists', confectioners'.

The Dealer Who Serves You Well, Serves You Welch's

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Don't worry about your skin

Resinol

cleared mine completely

If you are embarrassed by an unsightly complexion, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap *regularly* for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Try them and see how beneficial they are not only for the skin but for the hair, too.

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Service.

Cars of the Pullman Company are today operated over one hundred and thirty-seven railroads, aggregating 223,489 miles of track, and afford the means to reach with maximum comfort, safety and convenience, every point of interest to the traveler.

By securing Pullman accommodations, the traveler is further assured of safety, due to the strength of the car construction, security of health, due to the scientific cleaning and sanitary methods employed, and the convenience resulting from the service of fifteen thousand efficient and experienced car employes. Accommodations may be purchased in advance, and, if for any reason passengers are unable to make the trip, the amount paid for the tickets will, upon application, be immediately refunded.

Experienced representatives stationed at every principal point in the United States are prepared at all times to provide special parties with private cars, containing dining room and kitchen, accommodating from eight to eighteen persons, in charge of a competent chef, porter and waiter, or, if desired, complete trains consisting of baggage-library, sleeping, dining and observation cars.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Suitcase, going from West Goshen to Torrington, Conn., on the Torrington & West Cornwall Road; notify and reward will be given. M. Greenwald, 33 West 34th St. Greeley 1294.

LOST—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M M 103,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel. 9330 Rector.

LOST—Oval pin set with small diamonds, centre stone missing, on Pennsylvania train Thursday afternoon on way to Elizabeth, N. J.; liberal reward. Mrs. Wormley, 106 West 69th St. Telephone Columbus 2381.

LOST.—Money and checks, early Sunday morning, 3d and Amsterdam Avenue car; finder keep money, return checks; no questions asked; send by mail. E. F. A., 293 West St.

LOST—Sunday night, front 105 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, black traveling bag bearing initials "E. G., New York," containing toilet articles, &c.; reward; return above address.

LOST—Small black satchel, on 58th St. or 6th Av. or 59th St., containing wearing apparel; suitable reward. William E. Beattie, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 316 East 120th St.

LOST—Leather suitcase, marked "C. G. M." at Pennsylvania Station on arrival of train from New Orleans at 1:38 P. M. Wednesday. A 100 Times.

LOST—Gold fountain pen, Saturday, July 7; suitable reward. Return to H. F. Michaelis, 408 West End Av.

LOST.—Small black enamel pin, with gold letters D. C. C.; initials L. S. on back. 53 Washington Square.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward. Return F. B. McCoy, Seville Hotel.

LOST.—Handbag, with initials "T. S. J."; reward. Jevons, 52 Wall St.

$25 REWARD for return of emerald and sapphire square platinum pin, surrounded by small diamonds, lost between Biltmore, Reisenweber's, and Plaza. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Dog, large brindle Great Dane, female; long ears; without collar; last seen night of July 8 on King St., near State Road, at head of Kensico Reservoir; reward for return. C. R. Agnew, Armonk, New York.

LOST.—White fox terrier, with black head, with white streak down nose; black collar, with brass trimmings; Pennsylvania license; liberal reward. 103 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 9873.

LOST—Police dog (wolf color) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

Found.

FOUND.—Subway in Brooklyn, July Fourth; description of contents will insure immediate return. Rooms, 2 West 45th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, preceded by showers, today; tomorrow probably showers by night
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,720. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ARIZONA SHERIFF SHIPS 1,100 I.W.W'S OUT IN CATTLE CARS

Harry C. Wheeler of Bisbee Summons 2,000 Deputies and Clears the Town of Agitators.

TWO KILLED IN ROUNDUP

Lawyer W. B. Cleary and Other Sympathizers Driven Away with the Trouble Makers.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR TROOPS

Whole Far West Awake to Threats of I. W. W. Men and Moving to Suppress Them.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 12.—More than eleven hundred Industrial Workers of the World were deported from Bisbee today, aboard twenty-four cattle cars. Their announced destination was Columbus, N. M. The special train carrying them left Warren, four miles from Bisbee, at noon.

When the train arrived in Columbus tonight, according to a dispatch received here, F. B. King, Division Superintendent of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway, was in charge, and was arrested by the local authorities for bringing in the deportees. The Columbus authorities refused to permit the men to be detrained. The army officer in command at Columbus threw out a strong guard about the military establishment. The train is said to be moving westward again. The men may be detrained at Hermanas, a small settlement twenty miles west of Columbus.

The men were driven from the city by Deputy Sheriffs and about 2,000 armed men, members of an organization known as the Citizens' Protective League. Two men were killed during the work of deportation.

The victims were Orson P. McRae, a member of the Citizens' Protective League and shift boss at one of the Copper Queen mines, and James Brew, a former employe of the Denn mine. McRae was killed when Brew fired through the door of his room at the deputy. McRae, it was said, was unarmed. Brew fired several more shots and then stepped out of his room. Three of McRae's companions fired at him and he fell dead beside his victim.

A strike was called here by the metal workers branch of the I. W. W., about two weeks ago. Since then, according to officials, scores of strangers have been in Bisbee. These men are alleged to have prevented miners from returning to work. Plans for the "roundup" of alleged undesirables were made at midnight by Harry C. Wheeler, Sheriff of Cochise County. Within two hours the Sheriff had sworn in 1,200 men as deputies and ordered them to report at various points at 4 o'clock this morning. When the bands of citizens assembled, those who were not already armed received rifles and revolvers with instructions to use them only in self-defense.

"Until the last I. W. W. is run out," was the watchword passed to the waiting men.

At 6:30 o'clock special newspaper editions contained a proclamation by Sheriff Wheeler, ordering women and children to keep off the streets during the day. It also instructed deputies to arrest "on charges of vagrancy, treason, and of being disturbers of the peace of Cochise County, all men who have congregated here from other parts and sections for the purpose of harassing and intimidating all men who desire to pursue their daily toil."

Posses Gather as if By Magic.

Simultaneously five bands of armed citizens appeared as if by magic. Some hurried from alleys, others came streaming from storerooms, and some sprang down from low roofs of business buildings. All marched in a businesslike manner to the centre of the town. Every strange man on the streets was challenged.

"Hold on, stranger, what's your business?" "What are you doing in Bisbee?" and "How long have you been here?" were some of the questions asked by the little groups as they surrounded each man. Every suspicious-looking individual was placed under arrest.

Fifty pickets at the entrance to the Copper Queen mines, in front of the Post Office, were arrested when twenty-five armed citizens rushed from the lobby of the Post Office and surrounded them. Four squads of citizens, coming from different parts of the city, reached the centre of the town at the same time. Each band was marching with several hundred prisoners. As each man was detained he was ordered to put up his hands, and deputies quickly searched him for weapons. As the prisoners marched along the streets hundreds of rifles were leveled at their heads from all sides.

After an hour's wait, captors and captured marched to the railroad station, where another squad on duty had taken charge of several hundred more men. At 8:20 o'clock the prisoners were lined up two abreast. Flanked by 2,000 heavily armed citizens, the captives were ordered to march down the railroad tracks toward Warren. At Lowell, a suburb, about 800 more I. W. W.s were merged into the procession.

Herded in a Ball Park.

The baseball park at Warren was chosen for the place of assembling the men to be deported. Word of the "clean up" preceded the Sheriff and his men, and when the prisoners reached the park the hundreds of spectators on the scene began to jeer.

When the prisoners were inside the inclosure, half the armed bands formed a guard around the park, while the other half started a systematic search of the entire district for the men who were identified with the I. W. W., or who could not account for their presence in a satisfactory manner.

Armed men went through lodging

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Tells of U-Boat Fight As Fleet Neared Port

BOSTON, July 12.—A German submarine attacked an auxiliary vessel of the American fleet off the coast of France, but her torpedoes missed their mark and she is believed to have been hit by a shell, according to a letter received here from a member of the crew of the American vessel.

"When we were off the coast of France, well in sight of land," says the letter, "a German submarine fired two torpedoes at us. The first one passed in front of the bow and, when the Captain swung the ship around, one crossed our stern. One of the shots from our No. 3 gun hit something, for after it struck about eight or nine different spouts of water came up, while all our other shots when they struck the water just made one big splash.

"The Captain thinks it was a submarine we struck for we were not bothered after that."

COTTON TO BE PUT UNDER EXPORT BAN

Government Finds a Vast Quantity of It Has Been Going Into German Explosives.

HUGE SALES TO NEUTRALS

Believed to Have Taken 90,000,000 Pounds More Than They Required Since the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Cotton, used in the manufacture of explosives, probably will be placed under the export license ban by the rulings of the next Presidential proclamation.

Startling figures have been submitted to the members of the Defense Council and its Advisory Board to show that Germany has obtained tremendous quantities of this commodity through neutral countries. For instance, it has been shown that in 1914 Sweden alone sent into Germany approximately 9,800,000 pounds of cotton. Later figures are not available in regard to the exports from those country into Germany.

Officials here have viewed the situation with deep concern, and have refused absolutely to discuss it, pending formal action by the Exports Council and the President. It can be said, however, that great pressure has been brought to bear to shut down on American exports of cotton to neutrals, and thus make it impossible for Germany to manufacture explosives from the products of the United States.

Between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds of cotton from this country above what is believed to be the normal requirements of the neutrals of Europe is believed to have been taken by them since the war began. That statement is based on official figures which have been submitted to the Government.

Spain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway are sharing in the tremendous increase, which vastly exceeds their needs. The five countries cited, it was stated on the highest authority today, received approximately 525,000 bales of cotton in the crop year 1915-16. In the year 1913-14, just before the war, they received about 335,000 bales.

1,908,000 Bales in One Year.

And the most alarming situation is shown by the figures which the Government has in its possession for the crop year 1914-15, when the European neutrals took from the United States no less than 1,908,000 bales, an amount that finds no precedent in the export history of America.

Holland got about 35,000 bales the year preceding the war, 520,000 bales in the first year of the war, and about 100,000 bales in the second year of the war, when England, realizing the seriousness of the situation, shut down on the imports. Norway absorbed less than 2,000 bales in 1913-14, and in the following year jumped to 48,000 bales. This was cut down to between 15,000 and 16,000 in the last year. The most amazing increase of all is shown by the figures applying to Sweden. The year before the war its imports of cotton were about 28,000 bales. In the year 1914-15, Sweden received in the neighborhood of 75,000 bales. That was knocked down to approximately 65,000 bales last year.

Denmark jumped its imports of cotton to 35,080 in the second year of the war and was then shut off. Spain, which imported about 270,000 bales the year before the war, added seventy-five per cent. the following year, and last year imported 530,000 bales.

It is known that Germany and Austria have been bending every effort to obtain cotton and have been placed in a dangerous condition because of the measures which have already been taken by some of the Allies to shut down on the exports to the Northern neutrals and Holland. There has been a shortage and the ban which the United States probably will impose will cause a more critical condition.

Export Control a Big Task.

The Exports Council and the Division of Exports Licenses have been endeavoring to meet the conditions created by President Wilson's proclamation and have found the task a heavy one. It had been believed that only bunker coal and what would be included in the war proclamation. President Wilson placed the ban on practically all of the war-time essentials and the scope of his order swamped the organization which had been formed.

As a result it may be necessary to grant some licenses during the first week or ten days which will not receive the careful scrutiny which later applications will undergo because the officials in charge of the licensing of exports realize that they cannot accept the responsibility of shutting down on legitimate trade. It is believed, however, that the organization will be working smoothly within a short time.

Representatives of neutral nations

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CELERY-TEMIC—And when we tell you how easy it is to grow it—See top of Page 3. Adv.

STEEL MEN ACCEPT PRICE FIXING BY THE GOVERNMENT

Trade Commission to Determine Costs and a Fair Profit to be Allowed.

PLANTS AT PUBLIC SERVICE

Orders Equitably Distributed—Public and Allies Probably to Get Same Rates.

OTHER PRICES TO BE FIXED

Will Cover All War Necessities in Spirit of Wilson's Appeal to Business Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In line with the spirit of President Wilson's address to the country, in which he said that men were not patriots who talked of profits, based on war-time activities, while others sacrificed their lives, representatives of the big steel interests, in conference here today with Secretary of War Baker and other Government officials, agreed that the entire output of their plants should be at the disposal of the Government.

The price to be paid, they agreed, should be fixed after the Federal Trade Commission had completed its investigation of production costs. They asked that a reasonable profit be allowed in order to facilitate production and permit expansion, and this was assured. No definite statement was made as to the attitude of the steel interests toward consumers other than the Government, but it was understood that the same price would prevail.

Government officials, it is understood, undertook to aid the steel interests in carrying out this program by seeing to it that raw materials should be available to them at low prices. This matter will be taken up immediately. It was stated on high authority that the Government was in a mood to commandeer the raw material output if the producers did not consent to aid in carrying out the President's idea of universal service. The steel men said they could not produce steel at the prices quoted unofficially by Government agencies if raw materials cost from $40 to $50 a ton.

Commission Inquiry Wide.

The full import of the President's address was realized when information was obtained concerning the scope of the inquiry into production costs which the President asked the Federal Trade Commission to make. It is said that it is his intention to treat other war-time commodities in the same manner as steel, in order to prevent exorbitant prices.

The commodities on which the President has asked the commission to determine production costs are steel, iron, pig iron, lumber, coal, zinc, copper, lead, cement, aluminium, fuel oils, and gasoline. It was stated that the inquiry probably would be widened to include many other essentials.

The Trade Commission also is investigating food conditions, including the production costs of meat, flour, grain and dairy products. The cold storage and canning industries are also being investigated.

At present the efforts of the Trade Commission are being concentrated largely on steel, lumber, coal and fuel oils, and these will be among the first products made the subject of price-fixing. It is designed to place a comprehensive report at the disposal of the President by Aug. 1.

The President's address, made public last night, was accepted here as the final statement concerning the policy which he would adopt in the effort to stabilize the market and take the products necessary to the country out of the realm of speculation. It is believed, in official circles, that the big business interests of the country will adjust themselves to the rules laid down.

Prices to the Allies.

The question of prices to the allies of America, especially as affecting contracts already made, agitated some of the interests involved, today, and that angle of the matter will be the subject of negotiation. It is understood that the President is opposed to a policy that would impose unusual prices on the allies of America, but this was not made the subject of any official statement.

It was stated that the President was in a mood to make words good by acts if there was found any tendency to override the ethical standard which he set up for the business interests of the country, and that he would recommend legislation of the most effective order if conditions demanded it. Members of the official family at present, it can be said, do not believe such drastic steps will be necessary, and feel that big business will join in placing America on a sound military basis.

The President and his advisers, it is said, have no thought of hammering down prices to a point where production would be hampered and business embarrassed to a degree that would discourage expansion. A fair profit above production costs will be one of the cardinal principles of the price-fixing system.

The attitude of the steel men was taken as a good augury for the program adopted. There were present at the conference representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and practically all the other great steel concerns. With their approval this statement was made public by Secretary Baker:

The Official Announcement.

"At the conference this morning between the committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Bernard Baruch, further discussion was had of the prospective demand upon the steel industry of the country for

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Box Open Sheridan Square, held under control by Knights of Columbus and all other organizations. Adv.

Britain Agrees to Discuss War Aims with Russia

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British Government had informed the Russian Government of its willingness to enter into a discussion looking to the possible revision of the war aims of the Entente Allies.

The British Government, he added, was in consultation with the allied powers of Great Britain as to the form in which this discussion could most conveniently take place.

GIVES FREE HAND TO GEN. GOETHALS

President Confers on Him Full Power to Go Ahead with Building Cargo Ships.

DENMAN TO OPERATE THEM

Shipping Board Will Also Take Over Vessels on the Seas—Doubt on Wooden Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Definite steps to speed up the shipbuilding program were taken today when President Wilson signed an executive order giving authority to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals is general manager, to commandeer vessels on the stocks and hasten their construction. With this power the corporation was also given authority to take charge of new construction and expend the $500,000,000 for materials and building cost of the new merchant-carrying fleet.

The United States Shipping Board, of which William Denman is Chairman, was vested with the power to take over by purchase of ships or charter vessels on the seas. The board also will have charge of the operation of ships.

While the Executive order thus hastened construction, there was much debate tonight as to how far it went in settling permanently the disputes which have come up from time to time between General Goethals and Mr. Denman over the shipbuilding program, especially as it involved the construction of a big wooden cargo fleet. Friends of General Goethals had hoped that the Executive order would refer to him as "General Manager," but from what could be learned tonight, it did not. The official text of the order was not made public. The complications arose over the fact that Mr. Denham is President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation as well as Chairman of the Shipping Board, and that the Shipping Board owns all the stock of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Eustis a Possible Factor.

The doubt in the situation is found in the fact that the Executive Board, which passes final judgment, consists of Mr. Denman, General Goethals, and F. A. Eustis. The last-named official is the one who recently joined F. Huntington Clark, another subordinate of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in assailing General Goethals because he had rejected their ideas about wooden ships. Mr. Eustis has offered his resignation as a member of the Executive Board, but no action has been taken.

There were some tonight who thought that the situation created by the reports concerning the Executive order was a victory for Denman and his wooden ship program, and others who felt that, because the power to spend the $500,000,000 and commandeer ships on the stocks was vested in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, General Goethals was for the time being on the top of the heap. Others considered it a draw.

There has been a feeling recently, based on developments from time to time that President Wilson wished to retain the services of General Goethals, and also believed that the wooden ship program should be broadened. It may be that the situation will work out in that manner. It can be said at least that the Denman-Eustis influence for a big wooden cargo fleet is being exerted to the full.

Denman Asks Co-ordination.

The money now appropriated provides $250,000,000 for taking over ships on the stocks and purchasing by charter or otherwise ships on the seas. Mr. Denman wrote to General Goethals today asking him to outline his plan for commandeering ships on the stocks so that such plans might be co-ordinated with those of the Shipping Board.

General Goethals was away from the city yesterday and today and it was stated that he had gone to Trenton, N. J., in regard to road construction work which he was to have done when he was called here by the Government to take charge of the construction end of the shipbuilding program. His absence during the conferences with the steel interests gave rise to rumors that he contemplated leaving his post, but these have been denied. It was impossible to get from him tonight any expression concerning his attitude toward the latest Executive order.

It was stated that immediate action probably would be taken to hurry construction of ships on the stocks by the Government as a result of the Executive order so that the yards might be cleared as soon as possible for the construction of the new merchant marine. The Government can do this by putting on night shifts and assuming the additional cost of overtime labor. It can make up what it loses in this way by obtaining steel at a cheaper price than was quoted in the contracts now in force.

Denial was made at the Shipping Board offices that there had been any delay in ship construction because of the controversy over the price of steel. No contract, it was said, had been held up more than four days, and most of them had been signed the same day they were submitted, a tentative price being quoted.

Chairman Denman and General Goethals are preparing to ask Congress in the near future for a special appropriation for ship construction.

KALUSZ FALLS TO KORNILOFF'S VICTORIOUS ARMY

Russians in South Galicia Drive Foe from Base on Railroad to Lemberg.

PUSH ON TOWARD DOLINA

Sweep All Before Them in Frenzy of Patriotism Under Red Flag of Revolution.

KERENSKY URGES THEM ON

"Battalions of Death" from All Over the Country with Crippled Veterans Rushing to the Front.

PETROGRAD, July 12.—The capture of Kalusz, the Austrian base west of the Lomnica River in Southern Galicia, by General Korniloff's victorious army marching on from Halics, is announced by Army Headquarters. Kalusz is on the railroad from Stanislau to Lemberg via Dolina and Stryj. It was taken after a fierce battle, and the army is pushing on now across the Siwka River to Dolina, fifteen miles away. Following is the brief announcement of the victory made by the War Office:

Western (Russian) Front.—Yesterday our operations along the Rivers Dniester and Lomnica continued to develop. After a stubborn and sanguinary battle the enemy was forced out of the town of Kalusz, which was occupied by us.

To the west of Bohorodczany, on the Grabovka-Rossina-Krivica front, the enemy, taking advantage of the extremely intricate terrain, is holding back our advance.

There were no changes elsewhere on this front.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued the following official statement today:

Eastern Theatre.—Nothing of importance took place in Rumania or in the Carpathians.

South of the Dniester the Russians reached our Lomnica position. Near Kalusz engagements developed on the western bank of the river. Russian thrusts north of the Rovno-Kovel railway line on the Stokhod River were repulsed.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Russian troops in Galicia have succeeded in pushing forward as far as the Lomnica River, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

Near Riga, Smorgon, and Baranovichi the artillery fighting was again spirited. Near Lutsk and in the East Galicia fighting area the firing also reached a point of considerable intensity at times. On the Ochtschara Russian chasseur troops were repulsed, as were local enemy attacks on the Stokhod.

Between the Dniester and the Carpathians the Russians, using mixed detachments, felt their way toward the Lomnica position, and near Kalusz advance troops reached the western bank of the river.

On the Macedonian front the situation is unchanged.

During the last few days our air squadrons successfully and repeatedly dropped bombs on the batteries and harbors near Zerel and Arensburg, on the Island of Oesel (off the Gulf of Riga.) Large fires were observed. Despite violent firing by hostile batteries, our airplanes returned safely.

A supplementary bulletin issued tonight says there have been local engagements immediately south of Dniester.

PARIS, July 12.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today made public the subjoined report:

Eastern Theatre, July 11.—British aviators bombarded the station at Angista, thirty kilometers east of Seres. There were patrol encounters and cannonading on the Vardar front. A German Captain and pilot, manning an enemy machine captured yesterday, were made prisoners.

KERENSKY AT FRONT INSPIRES GREAT DRIVE

Korniloff in Army's Name Swears to Carry Its Red Banners to Victory.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The joyful news that Halics had been captured reached Petrograd about midnight and rapidly spread through the city. The impetus of Korniloff's army was clearly exposing the town to attack on the weakest side, and Austrian resistance was evidently crumbling, but the actual capture was hardly expected so soon.

Apart altogether from the moral significance of the capture of Halics by the Eighth Revolutionary Army, Korniloff's advance wedge-wise into the territory between the Dniester and Carpathians constitutes a menace to the whole front of Boehm Ermolli's armies, whose northeastern sector, hard pressed before Brzezany and Zborow by the Russian Seventh and Eleventh armies, now risks being outflanked by Korniloff's famous crumbling process, which began last year and may begin again.

Although there is need for caution in military forecasts under the new conditions, nothing succeeds like success,

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WHOLE GERMAN CABINET OUT, DUTCH HEAR; KAISER ORDERS EQUAL SUFFRAGE BILL DRAWN FOR PRUSSIA, STARTING REFORM

Berlin Populace Calm Despite Reichstag Furore; Bavarian Premier Sees King, Then Hurries to Berlin

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Another Crown Council was held yesterday in the presence of the Crown Prince, but there has been no solution of the crisis yet.

Meanwhile the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, has suddenly interrupted his vacation and returned to Munich, where he had a long audience with the King. He was to leave last night for Berlin, and in his capacity as President of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Bundesrat will convoke that body.

Some of the newspapers continue the agitation against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which is in strong contrast with the attitude of most of the Reichstag factions. These, in resolutions and otherwise, assert that they are looking for new and adequate measures, not new men.

The plenary session of the Reichstag was not convened yesterday, and the discussion of the new war credit, which was the order of the day, has been put off until tomorrow.

The Reichstag factions are apparently waiting for the final result of the Crown Council. The Chancellor's position, despite some newspaper opposition, seems not endangered, since he evidently has the bulk of the Centrists, Progressives, and Socialists behind him. These would make a majoritiy of the Reichstag, even if the National Liberals also refused to make common cause with them.

The calm of the populace forms a strange contrast with the heated atmosphere in the Reichstag Building. It is true that the public buy more newspapers than ever, and the situation is discussed in restaurants and street cars, but one who did not know the Germans might imagine that all the talk in the Reichstag concerned some neighboring nation. The effect of discipline on generations tells.

Moreover, the masses seem to accept as a logical consequence of war what those men of the Reichstag are fighting so hard for, and the worries of the day leave little room in the mind of the average man to grow enthusiastic over even great national reforms planned in the Reichstag and Wilhelmstrasse.

CHAMBERLAIN OUT OF INDIA OFFICE

Mesopotamia Muddle Charges to be Investigated by a Judicial Tribunal.

CABINET YIELDS TO DEMAND

Accused Officials Defended in Parliament—Hardinge's Resignation Again Refused.

LONDON, July 12.—As a result of the recent report on the mismanagement of the campaign in Mesopotamia in its early stages, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has resigned. Lord Hardinge, the former Viceroy of India, also, and for the third time, presented his resignation as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His resignation, however, was not accepted.

Nothing is known as to whether other resignations are pending, but it is considered quite possible that further developments may occur on the return of the King to the capital. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues have done their best to persuade him to withdraw his resignation, but without avail. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Chamberlain, who is regarded as the victim of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

Mr. Chamberlain made the announcement himself in the House in a speech the commission's report. The report has the commissions report. The report has proved a severe blow to the Government, which had to make a further concession to popular resentment.

After a debate extending throughout the evening, which revolved mainly around the form the judicial inquiry should take—strong criticisms being voiced that the tribunal suggested by the Government was a mere whitewashing and shelving procedure to protect the statesmen who came under the commission's condemnation—Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute competent to deal with both soldiers and civilians, instead of at inquiry tribunal, as already proposed.

Impugned Statesmen Defended.

Speeches in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe, Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others were largely of an apologetic character, defending the impugned statesmen on the ground of their loyal services to the empire, their well-intentioned zeal, and the great difficulties they had to face under exceptional circumstances, and the handicap of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

Baron Hardinge especially found zealous defenders in both the Lords and Commons. Sir Mark Sykes, Unionist for Hull, aroused sympathetic demonstrations in the Commons by reminding the House of Lord Hardinge's long and valuable services, the attempt on his life at the Delhi Durbar some years ago, the death of his wife under tragic circumstances, and, finally, the recent death of his son in action in France.

The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, had early in the debate explained the motives which induced the Government to propose a judicial inquiry. He said it would have been both unfair and illegal to take action against the officers mentioned in the commission's report, and it would, therefore, be unfair to take such action against the civilians. But if the House considered the course proposed improper the Government was prepared to set up a statutory tribunal.

The Speaker of the House at the outset of the debate, in explaining the suggested tribunal, said it was neither a court-martial, nor a court of law, but merely a court of inquiry, where no person would stand in the position of defendant.

Mr. Chamberlain, after alluding to the difficulty of his position, announced his resignation. Then, referring to the proposed tribunal, he said that there might be a difference of opinion concerning its form, but the whole house was unanimous that a judicial tribunal should try the question. He announced that the Indian Government had already sent to the Imperial Government a dispatch proposing reform in the Indian

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BERNSTORFF AIDS WAR ON BETHMANN

Washington Hears Former Envoy Has Become an Important Factor in German Politics.

MAY HAVE EAR OF EMPEROR

Went Home Believing Chancellor Concealed America's Real Attitude from the Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, is a factor in the Government crisis in Berlin, according to information which has been received in official circles here. He is reported to be an anti-Pan Germanist and affiliated with the moderates.

It was related that when Count von Bernstorff returned to Germany he found difficulty for some time in seeing the Emperor. The Foreign Office blocked his efforts, giving him assignments which made it impossible for him to make an appointment with the Kaiser. Finally, however, the returned Ambassador did see the Emperor, but what resulted has not been made known.

The statement was made today, however, that since his first audience with Emperor William Count von Bernstorff's influence in German politics has increased. He was known to be opposed to Foreign Minister Zimmermann, and it was believed that he was not in hearty sympathy with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. He was sent to the United States as Ambassador by Prince von Bülow, who has been mentioned as a possible successor of Bethmann, and persons who were intimate with the Count during his residence in Washington believe he is now working for the downfall of the Chancellor and the elevation of the Prince.

Count von Bernstorff was represented today as having taken the position, before he left the United States, that he might have prevented the entrance of America into the war if he could have communicated with the Emperor direct, and intimated that the Chancellor had withheld from the Emperor pertinent information concerning the attitude of this country.

Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, warned newspaper men today that the American people ought not to exaggerate the importance of the German political crisis so far as it related to the conduct of the war. He added that the facts should be weighed carefully and developments awaited before conclusions as to the meaning of the situation. The apparent passing of the crisis into a mere internal shakeup confirmed semi-official estimates yesterday and led Mr. Polk to summarize the department's attitude as follows:

"It is well not to exaggerate the real meaning of Germany's internal strife on her foreign policies or on her efforts in the war. Any changes that may take place there would be much more important if they affected the military rather than the civilian, if they reached men like Hindenburg and Ludendorff, for instance."

Mr. Polk pointed to the view of the London press, which attaches little but internal importance to the crisis.

Officials are inclined to believe that the German Government has taken advantage of the crisis, which is real so far as it related to a strong movement for internal reforms, to attempt to mislead the public of the allied countries and the United States. Neither the American Government nor the Governments of the allied countries believe that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, around whom the storm seems to rage, is of any considerable importance in German war councils.

A telegram to the State Department says that the press of Holland quotes the Cologne Volkszeitung as saying that Heifferich and Zimmermann had been abandoned by the Chancellor, that five Prussian Ministers would resign, and immediate action would be taken respecting universal suffrage in Prussia.

WAR CREDIT VOTE REFUSED

Parties Demand Definite Statement on Peace from Chancellor.

NEW CROWN COUNCIL HELD

Heir to Throne Conspicuous in Session and Said to Have Intervened Against Bethmann.

PRUSSIAN RESCRIPT ISSUED

Radical Papers Hail Emperor's Manifesto—Important Session of Reichstag Today.

LONDON, July 12.—Persistent reports have been coming from the Continent all day that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, has finally succumbed to the political storm and resigned his post. This sudden action, which would be a climax to the crisis in Berlin, was variously ascribed to the formation of an actual majority coalition of Reichstag parties against him to the insistence of these parties on a definite statement of peace terms, and to the threat of withholding of war credits until the Government made known its policy.

Almost simultaneously with these reports of the Chancellor's fall came the news that Emperor William issued a rescript whereby "equal suffrage" in Prussia will be provided for in a bill to be introduced in the Prussian Diet, thus supplementing the imperial message of last Easter.

The most definite statement about the resignation of Bethmann Hollweg came from Amsterdam, which said that a rumor had reached Holland that the entire German Government would resign with the Chancellor the Main Committee of the Reichstag having refused to vote a war credit unless the Government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, which the Government has declined to do. An Imperial proclamation was thought imminent, it was added.

The Vossische Zeitung and Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin agree in stating this dispatch says, that the Chancellor resigned owing to a letter from the Centrist Party declaring that the conclusion of a peace would be rendered more difficult if he retained his office.

From Amsterdam later came a statement, according to a Berlin dispatch, quoting newspapers there, that a new sitting of the German Crown Council began at noon today in the presence of the Crown Prince.

A Berne wireless dispatch confirms the report that the Vossische Zeitung had stated that Bethmann Hollweg had resigned. Emperor William, the newspaper added, had postponed his decision whether to accept the Chancellor's resignation.

A telegram from Berlin to Berne said that it was the intervention of the Crown Prince that caused the Chancellor to tender his resignation.

The same wireless source says that an official communication issued in Berlin yesterday stated that Emperor William expressed the opinion that the political and constitutional reforms demanded by the Reichstag were such that they concerned not merely himself but his successor, inasmuch as they would be permanent. For this reason the Emperor summoned the Crown Prince to attend the Crown Councils at which final decisions regarding the extent to which the Crown and the Government would make concessions to the Reichstag were to be reached.

Emperor William had an interview of several hours with the Chancellor yesterday, according to a semi-official dispatch from Berlin via Amsterdam, and received his report on the political situation. The Chancellor also received various party leaders yesterday afternoon, it is stated.

A dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken from Berlin reports that the Crown Prince held an audience this morning with representatives of all the political parties, including the Socialists. He had a long conference with Herr von Payer, Progressive; Dr. Gustave Stresemann, National Liberal; Matthias Erzberger, Centrist; Count von Westarp, Conservative, and Dr. Eduard David, Socialist.

Rescript for Prussian Reforms.

A Havas dispatch from Basle says that Emperor William has addressed to the Chancellor a rescript under which the bill to be submitted to the Prussian Diet, as a complement to the imperial message of April 7, must be drawn up on the basis of equal voting rights.

A Copenhagen dispatch, commenting on this rescript, the full text of which is not yet given, says that the introduction of the phrase "equal suffrage" into the Emperor's manifesto restores a provision which, according to Berlin gossip, was contained in the original draft of the Easter manifesto and was eliminated at the last moment in consequence of a reactionary intrigue against the realization of the Emperor's wish for universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage in Prussia. This is attributed to the reactionary Prussian Diet, which on an earlier occasion did not hesitate

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to disregard the sovereign's expressed wishes on franchise reform.

Nor, says the Copenhagen dispatch, does the new imperial announcement prescribe the immediate adoption of the reform, without waiting for the end of the war, and there is not a word for the present of the introduction of parliamentarism in the imperial administration or of the abandonment of the policy of conquest or the elimination of reactionary or incompetent Ministers.

The Copenhagen dispatch continues:

"The Emperor's manifesto forces the Prussian Ministry to discard its reform project, the draft of which had been largely worked out, and which, according to reports in Berlin political circles, although doing away with the three-class system, introduced the principle of plural voting as a concession to the Conservative and National Liberal Parties. A proviso is made that the attainment of a certain age, marriage or educational qualification entitles an elector to additional votes.

"The Conservatives had vainly endeavored to have this principle, which provides some counterbalance to the big Socialist vote, extended to embrace property as a qualification for an additional vote, but the idea was finally dropped.

"The Emperor's insertion of the word 'equal' in the formula presenting the new franchise will operate to prevent the Government and the hitherto dominant parties from jockeying with the new suffrage bill, defeating or limiting the reform in practice while granting it in principle.

"The extent to which equal suffrage, if the Government is able to get its bill through the hostile Diet, will shake the domination of the Junker Prussian Government may be judged by the computation of the probable strength of the parties in the Diet under this bill.

"The Conservative leaders have figured, on the basis of their voting tables, that the strength of the two Conservative parties, now 262 of a total membership of 443 in the lower house, would drop even under the most favorable conditions to 134 and might go to 100. The National Liberals, now with 73 members, would be represented in an equal suffrage house by 34 to 52, while the Socialists, with 10 members at the present time, would jump to at least 60 and might obtain as many as 125 seats. The Radicals would gain slightly and the Centre would show moderate shrinkage.

"The Emperor's manifesto reached the newspapers too late for extended comment. The Tageblatt and Vorwärts welcome it as a modest beginning, although it misses the real and needed reform—parliamentarism in the empire.

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung is grieved because it fears that with the passing of old Prussia part of Germany's might has gone to the grave."

Predict Passage of Peace Formula.

The plenary session of the Reichstag, which was to have opened early in the week, will sit tomorrow, the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent cables. He reports that a great political debate will begin on Saturday, and that a liberal peace formula, declaring that Germany is fighting a defensive war, is expected to command a large majority.

Advices reaching Amsterdam from Berlin, state that the vote of credit and concomitant questions of foreign and domestic policies will be discussed in the Reichstag Saturday. This account of today's Reichstag session is given:

"Before the order of the day was entered upon, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre, requested that the subjects of Germany's external and internal policy and the credit vote be struck off the agenda.

"Count von Westarp, Conservative, urged a discussion of the credit vote so that the impression might not arise that its settlement was dependent upon any conditions.

"Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, said that the independent Socialists were against credits, and therefore attached no value to discussions on these motions.

"Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialists, said:

"'We are not accustomed to vote money and afterward discuss whether it was right or wrong, but to have a discussion first.'

"Count von Westarp asserted that in war money should be voted without examination and that it should be done today, in view of the impression it would make abroad.

"Herr von Payer, Progressive, urged that it was a question of postponement for only two days. The vote of credit, he insisted, was connected with political questions on which the report from the Main Committee was yet to hand.

"Count von Westarp's motion was rejected, despite the fact that it was supported by the Right and some of the National Liberals and Independent Socialists. Dr. Spahn's motion was accepted."

Amsterdam hears from Berlin that the Reichstag Inter-Party Committee has concluded its deliberations in regard to the text of the joint resolution on the question of peace which is to be moved in the Reichstag. National Liberal members of the committee requested that an opportunity be given their party to come to a decision regarding the resolution, but this decision has not yet been reached.

Berlin Thinks Tension Lessened.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 10, (via London.)—The Reichstag, which had planned to meet Wednesday, probably will not convene until the Main Committee, the session of which was postponed at the personal request of the Chancellor, has concluded its deliberations.

One significant episode of the day was the adjournment of the session of the Main Committee immediately after having been called to order without any announcement of the conclusions reached in Monday night's session of the Crown Council.

The situation today was regarded as more favorable for the Chancellor. His post and personality appeared to be a secondary consideration compared with the cardinal issue, which, after all, only involves parliamentary political reforms.

Whether a four-party coalition can resolve itself into a co-ordinated, cohesive unit for the purpose of finding a common formula was still one of the day's speculations. Meanwhile internal reforms which are being demanded are likely to be forthcoming without duress. The situation hardly contains the ingredients necessary for a political revolution.

It would seem at this time that the present upheaval, to which Emperor William's Easter message gave an impetus, is gradually crystallizing into an internal issue.

WHAT KAISER WROTE IN APRIL

Opposed Three-Class Franchise, but Did Not Say "Equal Suffrage."

As early as January 28 the Prussian press, in addressing birthday messages to the Kaiser as the King of Prussia, expressed hopes that he would institute electoral reforms. He gave no sign until April 7, when in a rescript addressed to his Chancellor he suggested reforms to be instituted after the war. He used the term "Volkskonigturn," or people's kingdom, and spoke of "the free and joyful co-operation of all the members of our people." He committed himself to the abolition of the three-class franchise, but the phrase which the Social Democrats and certain minority factions had expected to find in the rescript was missing. This phrase was "a universal, equal, secret, and direct ballot."

Between Feb. 15 and April 7 the possibility of the Kaiser using this phrase had been hotly debated in the Prussian Diet. Herr von Der Oster, one of the leaders of the junkers, strongly opposed the word "equal," which, he declared, was not suited to the peculiar conditions of Prussia. He said:

"The principle of electoral rights according to capability must be adhered to, even after the war."

In replying to the junker leader and to other speakers against "equal suffrage," Dr. von Löbele, Minister of the Interior, seemed to imply that "equal suffrage" was on the program of the Government.

Then ensued more heated debates, which finally calmed down on the publication of the Kaiser's rescript. Then it was pointed out that Prussia already has universal suffrage, while a secret, direct ballot was merely a matter of form and not of principle, and that the absence of "equal" showed that his Majesty, at the eleventh hour, had made concessions to the Junkers and Conservatives.

Won't Sell Newspaper to Krupp's.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—The radical Weser Zeitung, an old newspaper of Bremen, which, it was reported, was to be bought by the Krupp interests, which were to make it a Pan-German and annexationist organ, is on the market. The owners say they will never agree to sell it to the Krupps.

GERMANS CARRIED MONCHY TRENCHES

Shock Troops and Flame Throwers Won Ground from British There, Berlin Says.

CALM ON BELGIAN FRONT

French Lines at Verdun Are Assaulted by Germans Without Gaining Any Advantage.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—A series of British trenches near Monchy was stormed yesterday and a large number of prisoners were taken, the War Office announces. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—

The attack of the marine infantry on Tuesday (near the coast in Belgium) represents a magnificent success. The enemy was unable to deliver any counterattacks.

The artillery fighting was heavier yesterday in Flanders, especially southeast of Ypres; on the Artois front, and near Lens and Bullecourt. We carried out several reconnoitring enterprises.

Near Monchy shock troops of a Hanseatic regiment, assisted effectively by flame-throwers, stormed a series of British trenches, from which a large number of prisoners were brought in.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—In the western Champagne, and on the left bank of the Meuse lively artillery engagements developed. Some reconnoitring engagements ended in our favor.

The supplementary statement issued this evening says:

In the west there was lively fighting activty in Champagne.

LONDON, July 12.—Apparently something like a calm has followed the sudden German attack on the British lines in Belgium Tuesday night, when the Kaiser's forces reached the Yser River. The day report of the British War Office says:

A raid attempted by the enemy last night south of Lombaertsyde was successfully driven off. There is nothing further to report.

Tonight's official statement from British Headquarters in France reads:

A hostile raiding party was driven off early this morning west of Queant, (southeast of Arras,) leaving some prisoners in our hands.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. A large number of bombs were dropped during the night on enemy airdromes and ammunition dumps. During the day other successful raids were carried out by our airplanes. In the course of the air fighting four German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

The Belgian communication, issued at Havre, reads:

During the night a detachment dispatched in the direction of the road between Dixmude and Woumen encountered an enemy party; there ensued a violent hand-to-hand engagement. The Germans suffered serious losses and left three prisoners in our hands.

Today our trenches and roads of communication were shelled, principally in the direction of Dixmude. We countershelled the enemy batteries.

There was a light bombardment in the region of Het Sas.

The Germans tried several surprise attacks during the night on the French at Verdun, but were repulsed, according to a statement issued by the French War Office today. The bulletin reads:

The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the Champagne and on the Aisne front in the Laffaux Mill sector. Enemy attacks in the region of the Triangulaire Plateau and south of Juvincourt were easily repulsed.

On the two banks of the Meuse, in the sector of Hill 304 and north of the Hardaumont Work, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, made a number of attacks, none of which was successful.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

The day was quiet, except in the region of Ailles, Pantheon, and Moronvilliers, where the artillery on both sides was quite active.

The enemy fired about 100 shells on Rheims

MINIMIZES GERMAN GAIN.

Gen. Maurice Says It Is First Direct German Attack in Two Years,

LONDON, July 12—The total British casualties resulting from the German success near Nieuport Tuesday were about 1,800, including prisoners, according to Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office.

The section captured by the Germans, said General Maurice, was defended by only two battalions of British. The German report of 1,250 prisoners he thought was probably accurate.

General Maurice said that no particular military importance attached to the German attack. He said that it was always possible for either side, by concentrations, to carry out a coup on a little section like the one in Belgium, which was only 1,400 yards long. The Germans had sufficient artillery on hand for the attack, inasmuch as they had massed guns as a defense against British naval bombardments. The Germans selected for the assault a day when a heavy sea was running, knowing that they would not need their guns for work against the warships.

The General called attention to the fact that this is the first attack which the Germans have made upon the British in more than two years.

BOMB TOWNS IN FLANDERS.

British Air Raiders Drop Tons of Explosives at Five Points.

LONDON, July 12.—British naval airplanes last night carried out raids on military objects in and near five towns in Flanders, says an announcement made tonight by the Admiralty. Fires and explosions were caused by the tons of bombs dropped by the raiders. The statement reads:

Bombing raids were carried out last night by naval machines on Warnsheeres, St. Denis-Westrem, Ghistelles, and Ostend. Railway lines and an electric power station and railway siding at Zarren were attacked by gunfire from the air and bombs were dropped on a train near St. Denis-Westrem. A fire was caused by bombs dropped near the Ostend electric power station, and a heavy explosion was caused at the Varsenaere Railway dump, followed by an intense conflagration, which was still burning half an hour later.

Several tons of bombs were dropped. All the machines returned safely.

RELIES ON AMERICAN LOANS.

Returning Italian Envoy Says Financial Agreement Is Complete.

PARIS, July 12.—Francesco Nitti, former Italian Minister of Agriculture, who is a member of the Italian Mission which has just returned from the United States, made the following statement to the Petit Parisien on his way through Paris to Rome:

"The United States is firmly resolved to assist the Entente financially. The agreement in regard to credit is complete. Difficulties arise when we come to the question of organizing methods of collaboration between the United States and the Entente nations in respect to food and freights. It is a question of creating an enormous organisation, which gives rise to initial uncertainties that are quite comprehensible.

"One thing is certain—the United States has full consciousness of its responsibilities. That being the case, it will find the means of reconciling the needs of the Allies, which are primarily economic, with its desire to give us military assistance. The difficulty in bringing this about is the matter of tonnage.

"The agreement among the Allies is perfect. No divergency of views has occurred between their representatives and the United States. There are discussions, even divisions, in regard to questions of detail, but in general the union is perfect."

SEEK WAR SAFETY IN JAIL.

Judge Finds New Kind of Slacker, Who Hastens to Plead Guilty.

A new kind of slacker—one who deliberately commits crime and pleads guilty so as to go to jail instead of to war—was discovered yesterday by Judge McIntyre in General Sessions. More than forty young men, unmistakably of conscript age, were arraigned for various crime, and invariably the defendants pleaded guilty.

The alacrity with which some admitted their guilt caused Judge McIntyre to become suspicious. He questioned several of the arresting patrolmen and learned that many of the youthful offenders committed their crimes openly and made no effort to evade arrest. Judge McIntyre asked one defendant what had led him to break the law and received a half-hearted reply that "hard times and no work" were the cause.

"I do not believe you," Judge McIntyre said. "There is plenty of work for all. I think there is a different reason. Since I have been presiding in this court I have noticed the increase in the number of men of conscript age who have without hesitation pleaded guilty to crime. I am of the opinion that many of them have made themselves felons to avoid the draft. This is an ingenious attempt to avoid service to the country, and I intend to find a way of stopping it. A man who will commit a crime willfully not for the purpose of gain but to escape his duty is the worst type of a slacker."

The crimes selected by the would-be slackers were usually petty thefts or burglaries. Those convicted for the first time generally receive suspended sentences.

TALKS OF NAVY YARD STRIKE

Repair of Merchant Vessels Would Cause Spread, Says Union Leader.

E. J. Dearing, Business Agent of the Machinists' Union, who is conducting the strike of metal workers in shipyards in and about New York, said yesterday that 150 ironworkers employed in the yards of the Washington Iron Works, of Brooklyn, had quit work. He said that the strike would soon involve every shipyard in this vicinity unless the owners agree to listen to the demands of the men.

The Washington representative of the union was instructed by telegram yesterday to get in touch with the members of the Federal Shipping Board and ask the officials what steps the Government intends to take toward urging the shipyard owners to consent to a parley. Dearing said that if the Government attempted to repair merchant vessels in the New York Navy Yard because of suspension of work in private shipyards the ironworkers in the Navy Yard would be called out.

CHAMBERLAIN QUITS AS INDIA SECRETARY

Continued from Page 1.

political system for adoption after the war, and the Government was giving the matter careful attention.

Acted on Military Advice.

Mr. Chamberlain warmly defended himself and the others named in the report against the newspaper charges of gambling in the lives of soldiers for political considerations, and argued that they would not have given orders for an advance unless the military advisers had recommended it as the proper course. He invited the House to consider what the commission would have said had they ignored the advice of the military experts. He would not say a word in excuse of the horrible breakdown in the medical service, but sixteen months ago he had, through Lord Hardinge, warned the military authorities of the possibility of such a breakdown, and had his warning been acted upon a breakdown would have been avoided.

Defending Lord Hardinge, he said that the gravest charge the commission had to bring against him was that he trusted too implicitly in military affairs to the military advisers and failed to use his great authority to overrule them. He declared it would be an evil day for the country if, on account of errors of judgment, for which others were equally responsible, a great public servant should be hounded out of public life without trial or hearing in answer to the clamor of an ill-informed and passionate mob.

Mr. Balfour said it was inevitable when such unfortunate events occurred that there should be a passionate desire that some one be punished, but it was the business of Parliament to see that that natural desire should never exceed the bounds of strict justice; it was their duty to see that it did not rush them over some cataract of public immorality, which they must regret immediately after, and historians for all time. He had the Premier's permission to say that the Government would accept the alternative of a statutory tribunal suggested by the Attorney General and urged by Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary.

While he admired the dignified statement in which Mr. Chamberlain had announced his decision, he thought it right to add that he profoundly dissented from Mr. Chamberlain's decision.

Referring to Lord Hardinge's resignation, Mr. Balfour said he did not propose to accept it, as Lord Hardinge was rendering excellent service in the Foreign Office. He thought that Lord Hardinge had not been fairly treated. In response to some heckling, the Foreign Secretary argued that there was no reason why Lord Hardinge should resign because he would have to appear before the tribunal. He contended that India was not prepared to help in the great European war, but that she had responded nobly at great risk at home.

A commission upon the happenings on the western front since the beginning of the war, said the Secretary, might produce the same kind of a report in many respects as that submitted by the Mesopotamia Commission. The debate was adjourned.

PLANS DRIVE AT BAGDAD.

Mackensen to Lead Army Against British, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Turkey is preparing a campaign for the recovery of Bagdad next Fall. Field Marshal von Mackensen is expected to direct the campaign. The State Department has been informed that he is on his way to Mesopotamia.

News received in Entente diplomatic circles indicates that Turkey has postponed her effort to recapture Bagdad from the British until cooler weather, as the heat in Mesopotamia at the present time makes a campaign on a grand scale almost impossible. The Turks were said to be relying upon Russian inactivity in Armenia and Persia.

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PERSHING INSPECTS AMMUNITION PLANT

General Sibert, American Training Camp Commander, Joins Him in Paris.

EQUIPMENT CHANGES MADE

Red Cross Takes Over French Relief Stations from Our Base to American Section of Front.

PARIS, July 12.—Major General William Sibert, who will command the American Training Camp behind the French front, arrived here today.

Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces, visited the largest ammunition plant in the Paris district today. He was shown about by Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

It is announced that the American Red Cross will take over all French infirmaries—relief stations—between its bases and the portion of the front where the American troops will be placed, supplanting the French, who will take up other duties elsewhere.

The American troops in France, it is made known in a partial report of investigations made by American officers, will discard the well-known poncho while in service in France, and will adopt the French cavalry slicker in a modified form as best adapted to trench fighting. The troops also will be equipped with sleeveless canvas jerkins, lined with wool, and also sleeping bags and the numerous other devices that have proved efficacious against the intense cold of Winter.

The familiar puttee will disappear in favor of cloth leggings such as were used by the expeditionary force in Mexico. Each soldier will have a folding cloth fatigue cap to wear under the irksome steel helmet.

Some idea may be gained of the immensity of the task of supplying the American armies when they reach full strength by the fact that each million men must have a 1,000-ton refrigeration plant, the steel and iron for which must be brought from America. The refrigerators must be located not only at the base but close behind the fighting line. Storage tanks with a capacity of a million gallons will be needed at the bases, with depots for transferring gasoline to obviate the necessity of using trains.

Plans already far advanced include the construction of so-called salvage depots for the repair of worn-out clothing and shoes. A pair of shoes lasts a soldier in the trenches only three weeks on the average. The magnitude of such depots is shown by those used by the French, which employ 7,000 men each. Each million men will probably consume 1,000,000 pounds of meat daily.

American Army Headquarters in Paris rapidly is proving itself too small for the volume of work in progress. A large number of men of the Quartermaster's Department moved today to a hotel formerly patronized by American and English visitors, and the chief of the department is installed in what was formerly the bridal suite.

Connecticut Objects to Census.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12.—The Connecticut State Council of Defense today sent to Secretary Baker a protest "against the use of figures reported to be estimates of population of the State of Connecticut," issued by the Government for a base of apportionment for the forthcoming draft. The State Council contends that the method of estimating the population on a nation-wide percentage of registrants is unfair to this State. The estimate gives Connecticut's population as 1,719,623.

KERENSKY AT FRONT INSPIRES BIG DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

and at a moment when so much depends on the spirit of the new-born Russian Army the moral factor may very easily override purely strategical considerations and the Russians will gather strength as they advance.

The large number of Czechs and Slovaks among the prisoners seems to show that the inner crisis in Austria is having its effect on the front and for a time German agents succeeded in weakening the spirit of the Russian Army, it is very probable that the Russian revolution as historical fact has had a much more profound and permanent effect in undermining the moral resistance of the Central Powers.

Kerensky at the front urging the war-worn soldiers to a fresh and victorious effort is one of the most striking figures of modern history. He watches the fighting from an artillery observation point, attends the funerals of the dead, distributes orders, promotes brave officers and soldiers, and once during the batle dismissed the commander of a division. Before the attack he addressed the regiments. "Comrades," he said, "the welfare of the toiling classes is in your hands. You must bear the red banners of the revolution victoriously over those who will not recognise liberty, equality, and fraternity. Forward with courage to victory!" And the troops gave their oaths to go forward.

Korniloff replied in the name of the army, saying: "With the red banners in its hands the army begs you to trust it. If the troops of this army did great deeds before dying for they knew not what, now when we are fighting for the happiness of the Russian people the army will go forward under these red banners of revolution and will do its duty. I swear by my honor and by my wounds there will be on traitors in the army." And after that Korniloff's men smashed through the enemy's trenches.

What efforts are being made to rouse the spirit of the army to combat that weariness and that ignorance in which the Leninites and traitors find soil for their agitation! Up and down the line are gathering striking battalions, "battalions of death," composed of volunteers who have sworn to die in the first line of battle. Their banners are black and red—red for freedom and black for death. Savynkoff, Government Commissary for the southwestern front, writes in the Volia Naroda a touching account of how one of these battalions marched out to death to the strains of the revolutionary funeral march.

On Sunday a battalion of boys from the Officers' Training School of Petrograd went out as private soldiers to fight at the front for liberty. On Sunday afternoon a huge meeting was held at the Peoples' Palace to bid farewell to a detachment of invalids, many of them escaped from Germany, who are leaving for the front to fight with what strength is left them against those whose cruelty they bitterly knew. Some had lost a leg or an arm. All were maimed, but could not rest while Russia was in danger. I asked them how they could fight. "If we cannot hold a rifle," they said, "we can hold a dagger, and even a wooden arm can help push a bayonet."

PETROGRAD, July 12.—In view of the reorganization of the Russian Army on a democratic basis, the Provisional Government has decided to appoint to the staff of each army commander a military commissioner of the Government, to be selected after consultation with the Commander in Chief. These commissioners will contribute toward the uniform solution of all political questions which may arise in the army and navy, and will also co-ordinate the labors of the various army committee.

RAID ITALIAN OUTPOST.

Austrians Ejected on Col Bricon Peak by an Energetic Counterattack.

ROME, July 12.—"In the Travignola Valley we drove back with an energetic counterattack an enemy detachment which, during the night, succeeded in reaching one of our advanced posts on the peak of Col Bricon," says today's War Office statement. "On the remainder of the front there was desultory artillery activity."

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—Army Headquarters tonight issued the following:

Italian Theatre.—As a retaliatory measure for the visit made by Italian airmen to Idria, an Austro-Hungarian air squadron yesterday dropped bombs on the station and extensive barracks near Trivida.

On Col Bricon our storming detachment yesterday morning penetrated the enemy's positions, killed most of the occupants, blew up a large quantity of munitions, and returned with some prisoners.

ARABS DEFEAT TURKS.

King of the Hejaz Extends His Territory to the Northward.

LONDON, July 12.—Although little has been heard of him recently, it develops that the "King of the Hejaz," the former Grand Sherif of Mecca, has been continuing his activity in Arabia. This Arab leaflet, who assumed his royal title by virtue of the sway he secured over the extensive Hejaz region along the Red Sea, has been in revolt against the Turks since July, 1916, and recently has apparently been extending his authority northward.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the Turkish posts between the Tafila-Main district and Akaba were now in Arab hands. The total Turkish losses in the fighting that had taken place were 700 killed and 600 prisoners, including twenty officers, he stated, while one mountain gun also was captured.

A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2 and the Hejaz Railway damaged at many points.

It seems probable that the towns of Tafileh and Maan in Northern Arabia are those alluded to by the spokesman for the War Office. Tafileh lies 160 miles northwest of Akaba, which is at the head of the Gulf of Akaba on the easterly side of the Sinai Peninsula. Tafileh is about fifteen miles southeast of the southern extremity of the Dead Sea and Maan is located slightly to the south on the railway line from Damascus to Medina.

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NAVY UP TO 131,013; ARMY HAS 253,000 MEN

Marine Corps Within 1,174 of Its Limit of 30,000—Wednesday's Army Recruits 997.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The enlisted strength of the navy today reached a total of 131,018 through a net gain of 350 in enlistments yesterday. Less than 20,000 men are needed to raise the navy to war strength of 150,000 men.

The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 28,824 men, leaving 1,174 recruits to be obtained to raise it to war strength of 30,000 men.

The enlisted strength of the regular army is now 253,000 men, of which 144,117 have been obtained since April 1. Approximately 40,000 men are needed to raise the army to war strength.

Pennsylvania led yesterday in daily army recruiting, with New York State second. The daily statement on army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 11.	Total to July 11.		Obtained July 11.	Total to July 11.
Alabama	..	1,448	*Nebraska	4	2,532
Arizona	2	205	*Nevada	2	938
Arkansas	..	951	New Hamp	..	367
*California	34	5,061	New Jersey	45	4,846
Colorado	8	1,885	New Mexico	1	230
Connecticut	10	1,494	New York	133	15,904
Delaware	6	269	N. Carolina	5	1,073
D. of Col.	4	352	N. Dakota	13	626
Florida	15	1,164	Ohio	68	6,460
Georgia	20	3,567	Oklahoma	26	1,862
*Idaho	2	760	*Oregon	10	2,416
*Illinois	50	12,452	*Penn.	123	16,156
*Indiana	23	7,621	R. Island	5	562
Iowa	28	3,946	S. Carolina	4	809
Kansas	12	3,018	S. Dakota	1	771
Kentucky	14	2,561	Tennessee	9	1,900
Louisiana	24	1,490	Texas	32	5,182
Maine	1	654	*Utah	15	1,396
Maryland	35	988	Vermont	..	87
Mass.	59	6,230	Virginia	8	1,111
*Michigan	33	6,445	Washing'n	13	1,864
Minnesota	24	2,923	West Va.	4	1,439
Mississippi	3	85	Wisconsin	9	1,567
Missouri	32	6,262	*Wyoming	6	514
*Montana	4	1,120			

*Quota secured.

Total quota acceptances for July 11, 997.

Total acceptances since April 1, 144,117.

REPORT AVIATION BILL.

House Committee Unanimously in Favor of $639,000,000 Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The House Committee on Military Affairs reached a unanimous agreement today on the Administration's aviation program, which calls for an appropriation of $639,000,000 "to blind the eyes of the Germans." The committee will present the perfected aviation bill to the House tomorrow, and its passage is predicted in the lower body after less than two days' debate.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of War, as well as members of the committee, the bill will furnish few details as to the size of the American aerial fleet and the number of men to be attached to the aviation service. The number of machines to be purchased, according to the present arrangement, is not to be revealed, nor is there to be publicity for the present of the price paid for airplanes.

Secretary Baker appeared today before the House Committee, which closed its hearings of nearly a week. Officers of the Signal Service and foreign aviators, now in this country to aid in the perfection of the American air fleet, have been heard by the committee, but all hearings were behind closed doors.

As reported the bill will carry an appropriation as well as authorization for the aviation program.

Following the passage of the aviation bill, the House plans again to "mark time," while awaiting the Senate's action on the food control bill and the war revenue measure.

CALLS FOR RECRUITS ACROSS CONTINENT

Lord Northcliffe Here Speaks Message to Britons and Scots in San Francisco.

ROOSEVELT AIDS GEN. WHITE

Appeals to Americans to Make British Recruiting Week a Success —200 Men Off to Canada.

The most remarkable recruiting speech on record, in respect of its carrying power, was made yesterday by Lord Northcliffe now in this country as a special representative of the British Government. The speech was made in New York, and it was distinctly heard in San Francisco. Lord Northcliffe and General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States, and his staff, were visiting Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Vail had connected up the transcontinental telephone system to show it to his visitors.

Lord Northcliffe was talking to Superintendent Patten, in San Francisco, when he asked: "Mr. Patten, can you hear me distinctly?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then there is something I want to say to you. When I last visited your beautiful country I found that you had great numbers of Britons and Scotchmen among your residents who still retained their allegiance to the King. I suggest that they get together for recruiting, and also for helping in the strict observance of the food regulations issued from Washington."

Among the other features of the demonstration arranged by Mr. Vail for his guests were listening to "God Save the King" and "America" sung in San Francisco, and also, by the arrangement of another line to Coney Island, listening to the rolling waves of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the same instant.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday gave General White the following statement:

"General White should get the assistance of every patriotic American in his plan for a special recruiting week for British subjects in the New York district from July 16 to July 22. I understand that the British Recruiting Mission has only been at work three or four weeks, and it has already sent over batches of recruits which have arrived in London. These men will be in France after about three months' training. Every single recruit taken during the special week in New York, and during the following week in Chicago, will be equipped, drilled, and sent to the trenches in France this year.

"Ordinary American citizens would not be interested in the enlargement of the British Army at this particular case, when we are engaged in war against Germany, and when only a very small number of our troops have any chance of getting to the firing line this year. It is essential that we should do everything in our power to swell the numbers of men to join the British ranks, so that they can increase the forces opposed to Germany in the immediate future."

Two hundred more Britons, enlisted by the British mission, were sent off to Canada on Wednesday night. To date, about 3,500 volunteers have been obtained by the British mission. The work of organizing New York City by assembly districts for recruiting appeals next week, "British Recruiting Week," is going forward rapidly, but J. Kenneth Lawson, head of the volunteer "Driving" committee which has this matter in charge, wants to obtain even more volunteers as district organizers. Mr. Lawson has a special office in Room 4 at the headquarters, 280 Broadway.

A recruiting meeting to obtain the needed quota of butchers, bakers, and not candlestick makers, but cooks—for the United States Army will be held at noon today in front of the National Biscuit Company factory, Sixteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. Mayor Mitchel will be among the speakers.

Seafaring men with considerable deep-water experience are needed for Class 2 of the Naval Reserve force by the Naval Reserve recruiting office at 26 Cortlandt Street. Men of this class are enlisted for four years, but only called for active service during the war. They get the same pay and allowances as men in the line of the navy.

Major Frank E. Evans, U. S. M. C., who has been in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting station in New York, has been detached and ordered to Quantico, Va., being relieved by Lieutenant Dan Gardner.

Miss Mary Lynch, formerly an American Red Cross nurse attached to an ambulance unit at Verdun, was the star speaker last night at a recruiting rally on board the land battleship Recruit in Union Square. Miss Lynch, who was in France for six months, and now is at St. Vincent Hospital, Staten Island, told thrilling stories of her experience. When she called for recruits, twenty-seven men came forward and pledged themselves to enlist in the navy.

HELP BENCH CANDIDATES.

Hughes Leads Movement to Aid Justices McLaughlin and Cardozo.

A general judiciary committee was formed yesterday at the rooms of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, over which Charles E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bar Association, presided.

This committee expects to bring about the nomination and election of Supreme Court Justices Chester B. McLaughlin and Benjamin N. Cardoza as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. They were temporarily designated as such by the Governor. They gave up much, at the solicitation of the New York City Bar Association, in order to serve on the Court of Appeals bench, where two vacancies had occurred through the resignation of Judge Samuel Seabury and the election of Judge Frank H. Hiscock to the Chief Judgeship.

The General Judiciary Committee, formed at the invitation of Mr. Hughes, consists of 200 lawyers representing the counties of the State and the various local bar associations. Resolutions were adopted that the selection of the high and important judicial office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals should be made irrespective of any consideration of political policy affiliation or expediency.

Harvard Offer for Reserve Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 12.—The entire military plant and equipment of Harvard University has been offered to the Government for a four weeks' course in training for all reserve officers of the first Plattsburg training camp. In an announcement today by the college authorities it was stated that the French Army officers who have been training the Harvard Regiment will continue their services for the length of time specified and give the new officers practical instruction in trench work and grenade war.

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$100,000,000 MORE TO FIGHT U-BOATS

Daniels Asks Congress for New Emergency Fund to Build Destroyers and Chasers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The emergency naval fund of $115,000,000, granted by Congress in the Naval Appropriation act of March 4, 1917, has been spent or obligated in speeding up ship construction. Secretary Daniels disclosed this fact today when he recommended to Congress that an additional $100,000,000 be appropriated to enable the Government to build more destroyers and submarine chasers and expedite the construction of those under contract.

In a letter to Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriation Committee, Secretary Daniels says:

"The department has completed with some builders, and expects to complete with all at an early date, arrangements for expediting to the utmost degree the completion of all torpedo boat destroyers now under contract. This will require the expenditure of large sums for this purpose from the naval emergency fund, and this fund is now entirely obligated, thereby creating the urgent necessity for a deficiency appropriation under this head, unless the work of this vitally important type of vessel is to be delayed.

"Furthermore, it is probable that the development of the present military situation will require laying down additional destroyers and other small craft, especially designed to cope with the submarine, as rapidly as the present ways can be vacated and new building facilities can be provided. Orders for a limited number of additional vessels of this character could be advantageously placed at once, and every effort is being made to provide for the development of additional building facilities. In order to encourage the development of such additional facilities by private enterprise it is necessary that the department be able to assure such companies of contracts at an early date.

"The present and probable future military situation is such as to render imperative a rapid and continuous supply of new destroyers. A failure in this program would seriously embarrass the Government in its plans for the successful prosecution of the war. This program cannot be provided for unless funds are available."

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK.

The Mary V. Bowen Torpedoed—Captain's Second U-Boat Experience

BANGOR, Me., July 12.—Private advices received here tonight reported that the five-masted schooner Mary V. Bowen, hailing from Fall River, Mass., had been torpedoed. The schooner was bound from New York for a French port, in command of Captain Stephen McDonough. The message said nothing about the fate of the crew of ten men.

The Mary V. Bowen, which was of 2,153 tons gross register, was built at Bath in 1900. Captain McDonough was in command of the schooner Lyman M. Law when that vessel was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean in February last. William Lowe of Winterport was mate of the Bowen.

Y. M. C. A. CARGO LOST AT SEA

Supplies for Our Men in France Went Down with the Kansan.

It was announced yesterday that part of the cargo of the American steamship Kansan, which was reported on Wednesday as having been torpedoed on June 9, consisted of supplies for the new Y. M. C. A. buildings and tents that have been erected in France for the use of American troops. Sufficient cargo space to provide for these supplies had been given to the association by the French and Canada Steamship Company, which chartered the vessel.

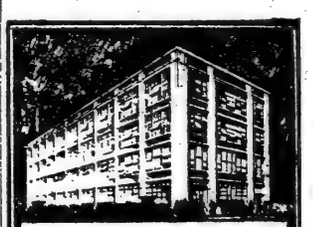
In order to catch the sailing, five tons of milk chocolate had been transported by special truck from the factory at Dorchester, Mass., and 200,000 letterheads with 100,000 envelopes by truck from Springfield, Mass. Other Y. M. C. A. supplies, which went down with the Kansan were: 10,000 pounds of sugar; 600 dozen packages of biscuits, 20 barrels of flour, 20,000 packages of chewing gum, a motor truck, a number of large tents, 500 folding chairs, 10 folding organs, and 35 cases of athletic equipment valued at $6,500. The total consignment involved a loss of $18,000 to the National War Work Bureau of the Y. M. C. A.

French Mine Sweeper Sunk.

PARIS, July 12.—The French mine sweeper Jupiter struck a mine in the British Channel Tuesday and sank. Eleven lives were lost.

Denies U-Boat Base in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The report that a submarine base had been discovered near Santos is denied by naval officials.



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PRESIDENT WANTS SIMPLER FOOD BILL

Measure Likely to be Modified as Result of White House Conference.

LESS BREADTH OF CONTROL

Gore Substitute Not Satisfactory—Congress Asked to Accept Prohibition Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The mixup over the Food Administration bill, through overloading with amendments for control, was laid before the President today by Senators Martin and Simmons at the White House. They asked the President to give them an idea of exactly what he desired as to food control, so that the bill might be amended to conform to his wishes.

While neither Senator would reveal what passed at the conference, it was stated tonight that the President told them he hoped the bill would be modified so as to limit control to foods, feeds, and fuel. The President found fault with amendments putting cotton, metals, and other articles on the control list. He hoped the bill would be simplified so that, while giving ample control, it would not be weighted down with provisions that would only tend to confusion.

As to the liquor feature, the President expressed satisfaction with the elimination of beer and wines from the proposed prohibition, but thought the Senate should use its own discretion in legislating on whisky. The President hoped, so he told the Senators, that discretion to commandeer distilled spirits in bond would not be imposed on him. It is understood that he expressed doubt of the constitutionality of the Smoot amendment, so far as it fixed compensation at cost plus 10 per cent. for whisky taken over by the Government from bond, and urged that this be altered so as to permit the fixing of just compensation, if the Senate regarded it as imperative to legislate against whisky.

Criticised the Gore Substitute.

The President opposed the Gore substitute Food bill, it is understood on the ground that it failed to go far enough in food control and that it sought to replace the Food Administrator with a Board of Food Administration composed of five members.

As an outcome of the conference the feeling was expressed in the Senate lobby that the Food bill would be modified as the President wished and that no difficulty would be encountered in obtaining its passage on July 21, the day fixed for a vote. Amendments that have been objected to, not by the President alone, by also by many Senators, in which cotton, wool, clothing, and many other necessities are included, will be voted out of the bill, judging from sentiment voiced tonight.

The liquor feature will be disposed of—as now contemplated—by striking the Simmons amendment from Section 12 in conference and adopting in the Senate in the meantime an amendment to Section 13 by which the President will be directed to commandeer existing stocks of whisky in bond and fix just compensation to the owners. If the price fixed by the President is not considered satisfactory, the owners will be authorized, under the amendment, to have recourse to law. In the meantime they will be paid 75 per cent. of the amount fixed by the Executive.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture, out of deference to the desire expressed by the President, did not offer the Gore substitute bill as an amendment to the food measure under consideration. Senator Gore urged that the bill be substituted, but no vote was taken on it. The Gore bill is now regarded as pigeonholed.

During the debate on the Food bill today Senator Hardwick of Georgia urged the passage of Section 3, forbidding members of the Council of National Defense and its auxiliaries from participating in the disposition of contracts affecting the sale of their own products to the Government.

Their Attitude "Audacious."

"I am astonished that members of the Council of National Defense [Advisory Commission] have seen fit to criticise the Senate for attacking this proposed legislation," said Senator Hardwick. "They are trying to defend themselves against legislation to stop them from voting money into their own pockets. Their attitude in this matter is, to say the least, audacious. In this war we must separate patriotism from profits, as the President indicated, and just in that same spirit the Council of National Defense [Advisory Commission] ought to be deprived of authority to vote profits to themselves, the members of a body whose function is entirely patriotic.

"If these gentlemen want to serve their country, they ought to refrain from voting on contracts that concern them, or else they ought to resign. I consider the attitude they have taken in this affair as utterly indefensible."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut defended the Advisory Commission, and hoped the legislation would not remain in the bill.

"They haven't the final vote in any contract in which they may be personally interested," he insisted. "Their action is always subject to final review. I believe the people can depend upon the members of the commission to act always in a purely patriotic spirit. For myself, I am not willing to accuse them of wanting to make profit out of the Government in the war crisis."

Senator Sheppard of Texas asked general consent to take up a bill providing for a vote of all the States on a constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition. When Senator Penrose objected, Senator Sheppard withdrew his request, saying he would put the motion to the Senate later on.

"There seems to be a widespread desire to get a nation-wide prohibition bill through the Senate this session," said Senator Sheppard. "I am reasonably certain it will pass. Already I have been assured that there are sixty-five votes ready to be cast in favor of a bill providing for a vote on a constitutional amendment to this effect. That is two more than the two-thirds vote needed to pass it. I intend to bring this bill up again within the next two weeks."

WHEAT SUPPLY SHRINKS.

But Estimate of 1917 Crop Shows a Respectable Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Further decrease in the visible supply of wheat was shown by official figures made public today. For the week ending July 7 the visible supply was 12,637,000 bushels, as compared with 14,209,000 bushels for the week ending June 30, a decrease of 1,572,000 bushels, or 11 per cent.

On the other hand, the estimate of the 1917 wheat crop, as made on July 9, of 768,000,000 bushels, showed an increase of 22,000,000 bushels, or 3.4 per cent. over the estimate of June 1.

NOT TO SEIZE INDUSTRIES.

But Might Be Necessary in Five Years, Hoover Says.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Herbert Hoover, replying today to a letter of inquiry from Senator Norris of Nebraska, wrote that the Federal Government had no intention of taking over immediately the big industries, such as packing plants or large grain elevators, when the Food Control bill was enacted. He added, however, that "a national emergency might arise in the next five years when it would be necessary."

He denied that there was any purpose to eliminate any class of commission merchants, "provided they are prepared to accept regulation in the interest of the country as a whole."

HOOVER'S AID TELLS OF FOOD CONTROL

M. L. Requa Says Plans Do Not Contemplate Taking Over Trade Operations of Country.

FACE TWO NEW PROBLEMS

Advocates Use of Fresh Vegetables Brought from Nearby Communities.

At a conference of the Food Problem Committee of the Merchants' Association, held yesterday, Marc L. Requa, personal representative of Herbert C. Hoover, gave what he said was the first authoritative outline of the plans for food control. Among those who listened to him were State officials and representatives of many of the large organizations dealing in foodstuffs. Mr. Requa said that success in carrying out the plans would be in direct proportion to the mutual confidence and co-operation of those having to do with food production, manufacture and distribution.

"It was recognized, at the commencement of the work of the Food Administration, that impractical ideas, radical fads, and doubtful experiments must not be permitted to interfere with the sane, conservative, and careful supervision of the complexities with which the organization must grapple," he said.

"We believe that each branch of trade should, in so far as possible, be self-governing. We believe that the objects of the Food Administration are simply to co-operate with the distributors of our foodstuffs, in such manner as to eliminate speculation, to stabilize operation, so that we may return as nearly as possible to a pre-war basis of trade.

"This conception under no circumstances involves our taking over the trade operations of the country, or in any way embarrassing such operations, except in so far as it is necessary to secure by mere regulation these objectives. We have sufficient confidence in the ability, the integrity, and the patriot instinct of our American citizens to believe that they will so govern themselves, even to the extent of material personal sacrifices, as to produce a result that will, in the last analysis, be more satisfactory, more efficient, and more beneficial than any we could hope to secure through direct activities on the part of our department. We are therefore confronted by two problems:

"First, we must conserve and make available for shipment all those food commodities of non-perishable character, consisting in the largest part of meat, wheat, sugar and fats, and to substitute for them the more perishable fresh vegetables and fruits.

"Second, we must advocate the increased use of fresh vegetables and fruits by communities near the production areas in order to save shipments, as well as in the more distant markets now served with those products.

"We ask of you that you recognize, with us, that the times are topsy-turvy; that the measuring-stick ordinarily applied is no longer of any value. We ask that you prepare to do your share, whatever it may be, in stabilizing, standardizing, and reducing the prices of commodities, and that you do your part and make your sacrifice voluntarily. It is not the intention of the Food Administration to disturb existing channels of trade if through them it is humanly possible to achieve the results that must be accomplished. We are not particularly concerning ourselves with the details of the methods to be adopted by various lines of trade of producing the result, but we are emphatically of the opinion that a certain result must be produced promptly without any dictation from the Food Commission. I refer, of course, to stabilization, standardization, and gradual reduction in prices.

"Conditions in our lifetime will never again be what they were. The sooner we recognize the truth of this statement, the sooner we abandon the wasteful practices characteristic of the American nation, the sooner we shall begin to rebuild the foundation of a lasting peace."

In urging the co-operation of those present the speaker said that the Administration stands ready to assist in the handling of any great problem that might arise. He emphasized again the importance of food conservation in the winning of the war.

MAY BE TOBACCOLESS DAY.

Ban Also to be Put Upon the Free Use of Rice.

Rice, which has been one of the favored foods on the war bill of fare, is now to be conserved, according to news brought from the Food Administration offices yesterday by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, who visited Washington to offer the services of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party for the food conservation campaign. Mrs. Vanderlip also brought back rumors of tobaccoless days to come.

"Mr. Hoover being busy, I did not see him," said Mrs. Vanderlip yesterday, "but I had an interesting talk with Dr. R. L. Wilbur of Stanford University, who is working with him in the Food Administration offices. It was Dr. Wilbur who told me that the food conservation advice cards which are to be issued have been changed to exclude rice from the list of foods to be fully used. The soldiers at the front, he said, will need all the rice that can be sent to them. I found, too, that Dr. Wilbur was taking seriously the criticism that put all responsibility for food waste upon the women. One critic asked if there are to be wheatless and beefless days why not tobaccoless days?

"It is highly probable, Mr. Wilbur thought, that before long there will really be tobaccoless days, as well as meatless and wheatless ones."

URGES NEW BREAD LAW.

Sales by Weight, Hartigan Declares Would Benefit Purchasers.

The proposed ordinance, introduced by Alderman Charles J. Haubert of Brooklyn, to regulate the sale of bread, will be discussed at a public hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on General Welfare in the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Joseph Hartigan, the Commissioner of Weights and Measures, at whose request the ordinance was introduced, said yesterday that it standardizes the sale of bread. It provides that bread shall be made and sold on a weight basis, using the pound as the unit.

"With such an ordinance enacted, and the law vigorously enforced," Mr. Hartigan said, "the consumer would know what he was getting for his money, and if in doubt, could have the bread weighed at the time of purchase. The confusing conditions existing today leave the consumer without any redress if fraud should be perpetrated. The only logical way is to sell bread by the weight."

COLUMBIA PACIFISTS PAY FINES OF $500

Phillips Sentenced to Serve Six Days and Cattell One Day in the Tombs.

BOTH LOSE CITIZENSHIP

Judge Reprimands Students for Engaging in "Silly Adventure" and Hopes They Will Regain Vote.

Owen Cattell, son of Professor J. McK. Cattell of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University, and Charles Francis Phillips, son of Harry Phillips, a manufacturer, who were convicted recently of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, were arraigned for sentence before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday morning. Each was fined $500, and Phillips was sentenced to serve six days and Cattell one day in the Tombs. The sentence deprives Cattell and Phillips, who are among the leaders of the so-called Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, of their citizenship. Cattell served his day in the Tombs yesterday. Phillips is serving his sentence in the same prison.

"I do not consider you young men to be representative students of Columbia University," said Judge Mayer in imposing sentence, "for the reason that while you were engaged in spreading anti-American propaganda the real men of Columbia were out on the campus preparing themselves to defend their country in its hour of trial. I cannot imagine how you young men came to prepare that anti-draft pamphlet, in which it was sought to induce others to violate the military laws of our country, unless older persons suggested it to you. However, that is not in the evidence.

"Your adventure was a silly one, to say the least. But, no matter what your sentence is, you pay a precious price for your folly, for you lose your American citizenship. The others who have been sentenced in this court for similar offenses were, unlike yourself, not born with that right. The sentence automatically deprives you of citizenship, and the only person who can restore it is the President of the United States. Unless your future conduct is against you nothing could give me greater pleasure than to do what I can to aid you in regaining your citizenship."

The Judge then imposed sentence. Phillips received an additional five days in jail for his offense of refusing to register. For the conspiracy he received, as did Cattell, a fine of $500 and one day in prison. The fines were paid.

In the courtroom when Judge Mayer sentenced the young men were many of their relatives and friends, including the parents of Cattell and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, the Barnard College girl who was indicted for conspiracy with them, but was discharged for lack of evidence of criminal intent.

Just before Phillips and Cattell left for the Tombs they, with Miss Parker, issued a signed statement, in which they stated, among a great many other things, that their activities "on behalf of peace began a long time before the nation became involved in war." They said that in all their actions they had tried to "keep within the law."

AGREE ON CONFERENCE PLAN

Dutch-Scandinavian Committee and Russian Workmen to Unite Efforts.

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—The negotiations between the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee and representatives of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says the Social Demokraten, has resulted in a complete agreement and the fusion of these institutions into a common bureau for the organization of a plenary international Socialist conference.

All labor organizations throughout the world will be asked to participate.

The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has decided upon Aug. 15 as the date for a general peace conference. The summons will be issued tomorrow.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK.

The Fiorella Destroyed Near Iceland by a German Submarine.

LONDON, July 12.—A Central News dispatch from Christiania reports the sinking near Iceland by a German submarine of the Norwegian bark Fiorella, 1,168 tons gross. The crew was rescued.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED

Mrs. Livingstone First of Her Sex to Negotiate for Britain.

LONDON, July 12.—One of the British representatives at the recent Anglo-German conference at The Hague in reference to war prisoners, was Mrs. Darley Livingstone, the young American wife of a British officer, and Secretary of a Government committee whose duties concern the treatment of British prisoners in enemy countries.

She is the first woman to have been engaged in diplomatic negotiations in behalf of Great Britain.

Indorses Food Conservation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In a statement issued today Mrs. George T. Guernsey, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, indorsed Herbert Hoover's appeal to women to save food.

ARIZONA SHERIFF DEPORTS 1,100 I.W.W.

Continued from Page 1.

houses and restaurants questioning every one. Those who did not answer satisfactorily were marched between lines of citizens to the park. For two hours leaders of the I. W. W. attempted to make themselves heard above the hoots and jeers of the crowds. When it seemed as if the park would hold no more, six additional squads of prisoners were packed in and the guards were increased.

A few minutes before noon a special train of cattle cars rolled up to the park. The prisoners were marched in single file from the inclosure up the runways and into the cars. As each man entered the car, according to the authorities he was asked if he wanted to go to work or if he could give the name of a reliable citizen who would vouch for him. Those who expressed a desire for employment were held for further investigation.

Lawyer Cleary Deported.

Several prominent citizens of Bisbee and Lowell who openly declared they were in sympathy with the I. W. W. movement were forced into the cars with the vagrants. Among these was William B. Cleary, an attorney widely known through Arizona, who was taken into custody when the raid started. Cleary was alleged to have spoken openly in sympathy with the I. W. W. movement.

The train left Warren at noon. As it pulled out cheers and jeers came from the crowd. Some of the deported ones waved their hands and their caps and shouted: "Goodby, Bisbee."

Throughout the afternoon the citizens contined the work of questioning every one on the streets. Tonight hundreds of men are patrolling the streets. Every male citizen is armed, some with shotguns and others with a variety of pistols, revolvers and rifles.

The proclamation posted by Sheriff Wheeler is as follows:

I have formed a Sheriff's posse of 1,200 men in Bisbee and 1,000 men in Douglas, all loyal Americans, for the purpose of arresting on the charges of vagrancy, treason, and of being disturbers of the peace of Cochise County all those strange men who have congregated here from other parts and sections for the purpose of harassing and intimidating all men who desire to pursue their daily toil.

I am continually told of threats and insults heaped upon the workingmen of this district by so-called strikers, who are strange to these parts yet who presume to dictate the manner of life of the people of this district. Appeal to patriotism does not move them nor do appeals to reason. At a time when our country needs her every resource these strangers persist in keeping from her the precious metal production of this entire district.

Today I heard threats to the effect that homes would be destroyed because the heads of families insisted upon their rights as Americans to work for themselves, their families, and their country.

Other threats have and are daily being made. Men have been assaulted and brutally beaten, and only today I heard the Mayor of Bisbee threatened and his request ignored.

We cannot longer stand nor tolerate such conditions. This is no labor trouble. We are sure of that. But it is a direct attempt to embarrass the Government of the United States. I therefore call upon all loyal Americans to aid me in peaceably arresting these disturbers of national and local peace. Let no shot be fired throughout this day unless in necessary self-defense, and I hereby give warning that each and every leader of so-called strikers will be held personally responsible for any injury inflicted upon any of the deputies while in the performance of their duty as deputies of my office, for whose acts, I in turn, assume full responsibility as Sheriff of this county.

All arrested persons will be treated humanely and their cases examined with justice and care.

I hope no resistance will be made, for I desire no bloodshed. However, I am determined, if resistance is made, it shall be effectively overcome.

HARRY C. WHEELER.

ENTIRE WEST ALERT TO SUPPRESS I. W. W.

"Red Card" Agitators, Seeking to Establish Reign of Terror, Mysteriously Provided with Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Deportation, undertaken today at Bisbee, Ariz., of more than 1,000 Industrial Workers of the World centred attention upon an agitation which has risen in the West to considerable proportions after manifesting itself sporadically from coast to coast for years. From the Canadian border to Mexico civic, State, and military authorities were alert tonight to suppress all disorder.

Disturbances, fomented admittedly by the I. W. W. and spreading into various branches of industry, carry with them in virtually every instance a demand for higher wages. Officials in some States pronounced the movement one to reduce production of supplies necessary to the conduct of the war, but, while German influence and financial support was charged by some of them, no direct substantiation of this accusation could be had. Organizers of the I. W. W., especially the "red card" men, are reported well financed from sources unknown even to those well versed in the workings of the body.

Military censorship, which repressed accounts of immediate occurrences in Arizona, still permitted a fairly extensive view of the general situation. Strikes were on tonight in the copper mines of Arizona and Montana. They were threatened in the mines of Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. There were lumber strikes in Idaho and Washington, with agitation in the lumber districts of Oregon. Threats had been made to destroy the wheat fields of the Northwest, and the State Council of Defense of Washington appointed a committee especially to deal with the I. W. W. lest harm come to the crops. Existing disturbances reached into Mexico.

Aim to Destroy Property.

Bodily resistance to constituted and unconstituted authority has not manifested itself to any great extent in the recent Western operations of the organization. Sixty I. W. W.'s were deported from Jerome, Ariz. and redeported from Needles, Cal., without physical violence. Threats attributed to them are generally against property. They say they base their demands and actions upon the theories of George Sorel, a Frenchman, and got from him the plan of property destruction as a lever to gain their end, which they define as "industrial democracy." This property destruction as advocated and practiced in the West of late has taken many forms. Lumber mills have had their costly saws splintered by spikes driven into logs. In the orchard districts fruit trees have died after copper nails had been hammered into them.

The organizers proclaim the movement to be world-wide. The red flag is the proposed universal banner, and each member of the organization carries a red card. Membership is sought in all branches of industry. Organizers say that 32,000 farm laborers belong, and that the plantation labor of the South is being organized. It is the theory of the I. W. W. that each branch of industry should help the other in gaining its ends, and Rodger Culver, an I. W. W. speaker, recently said at Miami, Ariz., "If necessary to enforce the miners' demands there will be no wheat crop in the North American Continent."

Threats of wholesale destruction of wheat have not materialized.

First-hand reports from Western States indicated the situation to be about as follows:

Arizona, Bisbee—Between 4,500 and 5,000 men on strike sponsored entirely by Industrial Workers of the World.

Globe-Miami—About 7,000 men on strike. Troops on guard since July 5.

Clifton-Morenci District—Mine shut down by operators following strike vote by 3,000 men.

Jerome—About sixty I. W. W. members deported and town at peace.

The strikers in Arizona are not all connected with the I. W. W. movement.

Reaches Into Mexico.

Mexico—State of Sonora—Labor disturbances at Cananea, El Tigre, and Nacozari, following visits from I. W. W. organizers from Douglas and Bisbee, Ariz.

Texas—El Paso—Three I. W. W.'s arrested in connection with alleged plots to blow up railroad bridge. Efforts now on foot to organize Mexican smelter labor.

Oregon—Marshfield—Lumber strike, interfering with production for army cantonments and wooden ships, broken up. Eastern Oregon farmers actively organizing against I. W. W. propaganda, with threatened destruction of crops.

Washington—West of Cascade Mountains. Timber workers at Gray's Harbor demand higher wages and shorter hours.

Seattle—About 500 I. W. W. members in town, passing to and from Lumber camps where, they say, they seek to stir up trouble.

East of Cascades—Strikes among loggers and sawmill men in Upper Yakima Valley have followed appearance of I. W. W. organisers. I. W. W. headquarters have been established in numerous small towns, followed by promulgation of proposed scales for fruit and grain harvesting in accord with the organization's expressed views of what is due the workers. Proposals for these scales have been followed by threats of property destruction, eliciting a declaration from the State Council of Defense that stern measures were awaiting any burning of grain or laying waste of orchards.

Northern Idaho—Lumber camps shut down. Governor declares State quiet, no troops needed. State Council of Defense disagreed. Western Department of the army has received orders to co-operate in suppression of disorder, upon call of Governor. Governor Moses Alexander is making a study of the purposes of the I. W. W., listening to street speaking and studying their publications.

Western Montana—Butte copper mines nearly at a standstill, following organization of new union, encouraged by the I. W. W.

Throughout the States the organizers shuttle back and forth. In Washington it is said hundreds of them ride the trains unmolested. Through Bisbee, Morenci, Jerome, and other Arizona towns, and through the lumber camps of the Northwest, they have been active, according to reliable reports.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR TROOPS.

Arizona Executive Telegraphs to Fort Sam Houston for Soldiers.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 12.—Governor Campbell this afternoon wired to General Parker at Fort Sam Houston informing him of the situation with regard to I. W. W. deportations at Bisbee and requesting that United States troops be sent there at once.

Attorney General Whitney said he had been advised that two men had been killed at Bisbee. One was Deputy Sheriff McRae and the other a striker. Details are lacking, but it is understood they killed each other.

Mr. Whitney has telegraphed the following to Sheriff H. C. Wheeler at Bisbee:

"Kindly wire this office immediately details leading up to deportation now taking place in Bisbee. State by what authority of law you are acting. State fully what violations, if any, took place prior to decision to deport strikers."

"The situation is such," Governor Campbell said today, "that it is almost impossible for the State to handle it. The State has no troops at its command, the National Guard being in the service of the United States. It would be impossible for me at this time to declare martial law, as I have no troops to enforce it. The situation s one for the Federal Government to handle."

Further details of the roundup are that the 1,500 members of the Citizens' Protective League were sworn in as deputies by the Sheriff and made a house-to-house canvass. Every man found who refused to go to work was escorted, under guard, to a ball park, where they were herded together.

It was said Attorney W. B. Cleary, who sent a telegram protesting against the deportation to ex-Governor Hunt at Globe, was among those caught in the dragnet.

A telephone message from Bisbee this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock said a train made up of twenty-four cattle cars left there with 1,193 persons on it, bound for some point in New Mexico. Included in the number are three women, who were sent out on account of their sympathy for the I. W. W. and their outspoken expression of it.

At this time Bisbee is quiet. It is announced that all of the mines will resume operations tomorrow with about 50 per cent. of the force at work. Every miner in Bisbee has not only expressed his willingness to work, but is anxious to do so. Every known agitator and sympathizer with the I. W. W. has been deported.

Shops are reopening for business and the camp is assuming a normal air.

OUTRAGE, SAYS HAYWOOD.

I. W. W. Official Denies That Union Is Backed by German Money.

CHICAGO, July 12.—W. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., said tonight that the Attorney General of the United States was investigaing what he termed a "series of outbreaks against the I. W. W.," and branded as absolutely false the rumors that German influence and German money were behind the copper mine strikes at Bisbee, Ariz.; Butte, Mont., and elsewhere in the West.

"The deportation of I. W. W. members from Bisbee today was an outrage," said Haywood, "and only one of a series. I want to deny emphatically that German money, German influence, or war-time motives are behind the Western copper mine strikes. And I want to say that the deportations will not affect the general situation. They cannot mine copper with machine guns or dig it with bayonets."

Senator Thomas of Colorado recently made the absurd statement that German influences were behind our movement. It is not German influence, but simply an effort to get living wages and just working conditions for our miners that is behind the strikes."

REPORT OF A CENSORSHIP.

Statement That Military Movements in Arizona Are Hidden.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Federal Government is watching closely the disorders caused by Industrial Workers of the World in Arizona and other Western States, but no official here expects any far-reaching consequences. Department commanders of the army have been instructed to take all steps necessary, and there is entire confidence here that they will speedily do so.

The first official word reaching the Federal Government from the disturbed sections came tonight in a request from Governor Campbell of Arizona asking for the assistance of Federal troops in maintaining order. The request was referred back to Brig. Gen. Parker, commanding the Southern Division. The steps to be taken will be left entirely to his discretion.

At a late hour General Parker had not reported any troop movements, but press reports of a military censorship of telegraph lines were generally accepted as indicating that such movements may be in progress.

Officials to whom The Associated Press protested regarding the censorship were unable to explain upon what authority the step was taken. So far as could be learned, however, no effort was made to interfere with the action of local officials. Pending receipt of an official report from military authorities in Arizona the War Department declined to issue any order rescinding the censorship regulation.

BISBEE, July 12.—A censorship on telegraph and telephone service during the day prevented authentic reports of the I. W. W. troubles from reaching outside districts. The censorship was said to have been invoked by two army officers at Douglas. The ban on the use of the telegraph offices at Bisbee and Douglas was not lifted until after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Federal Mediators Want Him to Act Against Deportations.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 12.—An appeal that President Wilson take action to stop further deportations of strikers from Bisbee and other Arizona towns in order to prevent sympathetic strikes and industrial paralysis was sent to the Department of Labor today by Federal Mediators John McBride and G. W. P. Hunt here.

Ex-Governor Hunt, personal representative of President Wilson on the Federal Strike Mediation Board, was appealed to today from Bisbee to stop the train upon which miners were being deported.

"Two thousand miners being deported this morning by corporation gunmen from Warren district; stop that train," said the message, which was signed by Attorney W. B. Cleary.

SEATTLE ROUNDING UP I.W.W.'S

Washington State Determined to Prevent Their Depredations.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Appointment of a Home Defense Committee to deal with the Industrial Workers of the World situation was announced by the Washington State Council of Defense today. The committee intends to wage a fight against the I. W. W. to protect the harvest and prevent the closing of industrial plants.

The Defense Committee already has recommended the organization of at least one new regiment from the unorganized militia of the State, and will have this force ready late in the present year.

King County officials today began to round up itinerant laborers, who are alleged to be endeavoring to foment strikes and prevent harvesting of crops. Three posses of Deputy Sheriffs were sent to the Cascade tunnels of the Great Northern; Northern Pacific, and Milwaukee Railroads, with orders to take from trains all men stealing rides.

National Guardsmen in Federal service today arrested sixteen I. W. W.'s at Cedar Falls. More than 100 other I. W. W. members are said to be in the vicinity of Cedar Falls, and they are being sought. The men arrested were brought to Seattle. They will be prosecuted for misdemeanor, the maximum penalty for which is ninety days imprisonment and $250 fine.

NEBRASKANS DEPORT I. W. W.'S

Large Numbers of Agitators Pouring in from Kansas Harvest Fields.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—Members of the I. W. W. are coming to Nebraska in large numbers from the Kansas harvest fields. A band of fifty arrived on a freight train last night, expecting to stop here, but the police compelled them to continue their journey.

At Fairbury, Neb., thirty I. W. W.'s were placed on a freight train and shipped out of town.

LEADVILLE FACES STRIKE.

Miners Want Government to Operate Some of the Properties.

DENVER, Col., July 12.—Unless some operators not represented in today's conference with Federal mediators who are seeking to avert a strike of metal miners at Leadville agree to turn over their properties to the Government for operation and the Government accepts the proffer, the miners will quit work Saturday morning, it was authoritatively stated tonight.

Army Report on Deportations.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 12.—A report from Colonel J. J. Hornbrook, in command at Bisbee, Ariz., to the Southern Department Headquarters tonight stated that approximately eleven hundred members of the I. W. W. were deported from Bisbee today after being rounded up by the Sheriff and a posse of citizens.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

HAND-TAILORED!

Keep that fact before you in considering this

ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF

Franklin Simon Suits for Men

at $23

Reduced from $28, $30, $33, $35 and $38

THERE are many sales of suits at $23 these days, but the point for you to remember is that Franklin Simon Suits are Hand-Tailored, and that in reducing these aristocrats of the bench to a common machine-made figure, we have simply, for sale-purposes, stepped down to the level of clothes that can never come up to ours.

Embracing our exclusive 5th Avenue models and fabrics, blacks and blues included. No charge for alterations.

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not — Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th St. Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

STORE CLOSES 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAY.

Continuing the Semi-Annual

Sale of Saks' Suits for Men

Former Prices: $38 $35 $33 $30 and $28

Now $23

(A small charge for alterations.)

¶ We feel that a brief statement of fact is all that is necessary to announce this sale. Every Suit in the assortment is Saks' from label to buttons—cut, tailored and finished exclusively by the Saks' tailoring organization. The fabrics and patterns are as individual as they are inclusive, and considering the extraordinary scarcity of woolens, values such as these are absolutely without precedent *anywhere.*

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Increase in Importance of This Decrease in Price

Every opportunity to economize today is magnified by rise in costs on all sides. To men who have already purchased, as well as those who have not, we emphasize the unprecedented significance of the reductions offered by our

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Including the Entire Regular Stock of our five clothing stores, with the Exception of Dress, Tropical and Sport Clothes.

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

Substantial Reductions also on Blues, Grays and Blacks.

No Charge for Alterations

Despite the rapidly increasing cost of woolens and tailoring, these reductions are made in conformity with our invariable practice of clearing out our clothing stocks completely at the end of each season—a necessary step in maintaining recognized style leadership. At no other time are these clothes ever obtainable at a reduction.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway

44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

CITY DRAFT MACHINE STARTS TOMORROW

189 Exemption Boards Expected to be Ready for Operation in the Morning.

NEED VOLUNTEER WORKERS

Officials Hope to Fill New York's Quota Without Cost to the Government as in Case of Registration.

The confusion which has existed in New York City for the last week, due to the delay in getting the city's draft machinery in working order, is clearing up, and by tomorrow morning the 189 exemption boards are expected to be organized and located in the headquarters from which they will direct the examination of New York City's quota for the first National Army of 600,000 men.

Seventy-seven of the boards established headquarters yesterday, and late last night it was announced that about five-sixths of the registration cards were ready for delivery to the boards, to be numbered serially as required by law, and as soon as that is completed the drafting can begin, so far as New York City is concerned.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling came from Albany yesterday to be the official representative of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in New York City, and from now on the direction of the draft in New York City will to a great extent be centralized at the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, on the fifth floor of the Stewart Building, Chambers Street and Broadway. Until the coming of Mr. Conkling, the Mayor's Committee, in communicating with Washington, had to communciate through Albany. The new arrangement makes possible direct communication with General Crowder, the Provost Marshal, in Washington.

Heretofore—and this was one of the main causes of the great confusion which has existed—whenever the Mayor's Committee was asked to rule on any question which required interpretation at Washington the committee had to wire to Albany, and Albany would get the information and then wire it back to New York. With a representative on duty with the Mayor's Committee it is now possible to appeal straight to Washington for information.

"I have been sent to New York," said Mr. Conkling yesterday afternoon, "to put the Adjutant General's office in official contact with the Mayor's Committee. With Mr. McCook, the director of the Mayor's Committee, I have already taken up the local headquarters problem of the 189 exemption boards appointed for New York City, and we expect to have this matter settled definitely by tomorrow night. We are informed by Chairman Boyle of the Central Board of Registration that all of the Assembly Boards are making progress in sorting their cards by exemption districts and that five-sixths of these boards are now ready to turn over their cards to the local exemption organization. By Saturday morning at the latest we expect to have this part of the problem solved."

It was said yesterday that the number of vacancies to be filled on local exemption boards are not great in number. The resignations number, it is said, about forty, while those who are disqualified from serving are not believed to much exceed that number. The names of men qualified to fill vacancies have already been forwarded to Governor Whitman and this matter probably will be settled in the next forty-eight hours. It was pointed out that in the case of men appointed to serve on local boards, who are financially unable to make the sacrifice entailed, the Government is authorized to pay them at the rate of $4 a day, and where volunteer clerical help cannot be had the Government is permitted to employ clerks at a maximum daily wage of $2.50.

The officials in charge of the draft hope, however, that New York's quota of the draft can be secured without costing the Government anything. The registration of the 600,000 men of conscript age in New York City, it was said, did not cost the Government a cent, while the expense incurred in all New York State did not total more than $400.

The exemption boards which had established headquarters up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon are the following:

Borough of Manhattan.

Exemption District, Building, and Location.
90—P. S. 95, W. Houston and Clarkson Sts.
91—P. S. 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
96—Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St.
97—P. S. 147, Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
105—P. S. 56, 351 West 18th St.
107—P. S. 62, Hester and Norfolk Sts.
112—P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.
117—P. S. 65, 610 East 12th St.
118—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th St., near 1st Av.
120—P. S. 141, 462 West 58th St.
123—P. S. 116, 83d St., west of 2d Av.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.
128—P. S. 93, 93d St. and Amsterdam Av.
129—P. S. 135, 51st St. and 1st Av.
137—P. S. 117, 170 East 97th St.
139—P. S. 68, 116 West 129th St.
142—P. S. 77, 85th St. and 1st Av.
143—P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.
144—P. S. 5, 140th St. and Edgecombe Av.
146—P. S. 186, 145th St., e. of Amsterdam Av.
148—22d Regt., 168th St. and Ft. Washington Av.
149—P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.
154—J. Richmond H. S., 60 West 13th St.
155—P. S. 86, Lexington Av. and 96th St.
158—P. S. 67, 120 West 46th St.
159—P. S. 18, 121 East 51st St.
161—P. S. 102, 315 East 113th St.
163—Hunter College, 68th St. and Park Av.
164—P. S. 6, 85th St. and Madison Av.
165—P. S. 39, 125th St., east of 3d Av.
169—P. S. 184, 117th St., east of Lenox Av.

Borough of the Bronx.

1—P. S. 43, Brown Place and 138th St.
2—P. S. 22, 509 East 140th St.
9—P. S. 50, 141st St. and Brook Av.
10—P. S. 38, 417 East 160th St.
12—Morris H. S., 166th St. and Boston Road.
21—P. S. 33, 184th St. and Jerome Av.
22—P. S. 33, 184th St. and Jerome Av.

Borough of Brooklyn.

22—Bar Association, Montague St.
24—Building, 99-105 Myrtle Av.
25—P. S. 7, York and Jay Sts.
26—P. S. 14, Concord and Navy Sts.
28—Building, 105 Rapelye St.
29—Municipal Court, Lee Av. and Clymer St.
30—Building, 150 Hewes St.
32—P. S. 70, Patchen and Macon Sts.
34—P. S. 79, Kosciusko St. and Sumner Av.
35—Building, 325 Hart St.
36—P. S. 40, 15th St. and 4th Av.
38—Building, 220 Bergen St.
40—P. S. 2, 47th St. and 3d Av.
41—Building, 404 55th St.
42—P. S. 170, 8th and Stewart Avs.
43—Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place.
46—Manuel T. H. S., 7th Av. and 4th St.
48—Library, 6th Av. and 9th St.
50—Building, 468 Humboldt St.
51—Building, 144 Devoe St.
52—Court, Williamsburg Plaza.
54—P. S. 143, Havemeyer and North 7th Sts.
57—P. S. 80, West 17th St., near Neptune Av.
62—Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.
63—P. S. 44, Putnam and Throop Avs.
64—Commercial H. S., 7th Av. and 5th St.
66—P. S. 167, Schenectady Av. & E. Parkway.
68—Erasmus H. S., Flatbush and Church Avs.
71—P. S. 86, Bushwick Av. and Madison St.
74—Building, 230 Graham Av.
76—Building, 309 Wyckoff Av.
78—Building, 3,290 Atlantic Av.
82—P. S. 28, Herkimer, near Ralph Av.
90—P. S. 178, Hutchison Av. and Bristol St.

Borough of Queens.

173—P. S. 84, Theodore, near Ditmars St., L. I. City.
174—P. S. 11, Woodside.
176—P. S. 27, 13th St., College Point.
182—4,112 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
183—Richmond Hill H. S., Richmond Hill.

Of the 189 boards three have reported that all registration cards in their jurisdiction have been numbered, required by law, and that they are ready for work whenever the Government gives the word. The boards which reported "ready" are the 142d, in Manhattan, and the 176th and 182d, in Queens.

ENTENTE SLACKERS HERE NOT TO ESCAPE

If Bill to Conscript Them Fails, America May Draft Them Anyway.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Escape of British slackers or citizens or subjects of any of the other Entente Powers living in America from any liability to military service imposed upon Americans will not long be tolerated by the Administration. It was revealed today that Administration backing probably would be given to a bill recently introduced by Chairman Burnett of the House Immigration Committee, authorizing recruiting officers of the Allies, whom Congress already has authorized to solicit voluntary enlistments, to round up and conscript their nationals of military age.

If this measure should fail of enactment an attempt will be made to reach the slackers in some other manner. They have been required to register under the Conscription Act, so that the United States Government now has them listed. If any should be drawn for service in the American National Army it is declared by some of the Entente diplomatic representatives that a deaf ear will be turned to any appeal to them claiming exemption.

During the Civil War the British Government successfully insisted upon the release of British subjects sought to be drafted into the American Army. But with America and Great Britain fighting in a common cause an entirely different situation is presented.

SPEEDING UP AT FORT MYER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — Speaker Champ Clark addressed the men at the Fort Myer training camp tonight.

For the first time the regimental drill and review was given with fixed bayonets and in battalion formation, with all of the commanding officers mounted. The battalions were commanded by Major Orie C. Whitaker of the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; Major Richard Stockton, Jr., commandant at the Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute, and Major Henry A. C. Deruibiou of New York.

Fourteen men from the camp were assigned today to the aviation school at Princeton, to report Monday. The men chosen are Clifford W. Allsep, Newark, N. J.; Matthew L. Cahill, Montclair, N. J.; John W. Wood, Blacksburg, Va.; Henry W. Crumbaugh, Wilmington, Del.; Edward M. Field, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Robert P. H. McLean, Baltimore, Md.; Henry J. Spalding, Hyattsville, Md.; William K. Andrews, Jr., Roanoke, Va.; Holdbrook B. Cushman, Princeton, N. J.; Arthur M. Billard, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Walworth P. Pattison, New Brunswick, N. J.; Godfrey L. Jacobi, Orange, N. J.; James B. Rixey, University of Virginia, and Eno Campbell, Bernardsville, N. J.

The Fourth Company of Infantry, under command of Student Officer Captain R. C. Powell of Baltimore, started on the twelve-mile hike to the Edsal rifle range this afternoon. They will return Saturday afternoon. The Fifth Company of Infantry is to start for the range Sunday. S. G. Blanton of Alexandria, Va., is now the student officer commanding this company.

EVERY MAN TO HAVE A DRAFT NUMBER

Drawing at Washington Will Show Where Each Registrant Stands in Liability to Service.

LOTTERY PLAN IS ARRANGED

Key Numbers to be Used So That Hundreds Will Be Selected Simultaneously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Every man who registered for the selective draft June 5, or whose name has since been added to the roll, will receive a number next week that will indicate the order in which he will be liable for military service, whether in the first army or when later armies are organized.

It was revealed tonight that a plan of drawing would be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists would be given to every one of the men who registered. Those standing at the head of the list in each county or city district will be called first before the Examination Boards, and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

There are 9,659,382 registrants, according to preliminary telegraphic returns, and the number is being daily increased. But it will not be necessary to draw anything like 9,000,000 numbers in the great national lottery that is to determine the men first to be drafted. Not more than about 5,000 key numbers will be drawn. The order in which each number is picked will be officially recorded. The order in which men will be drafted will be determined by the order in which the numbers are drawn. But when any one number is drawn it will serve as a national key number and the fitting of these numbers to the serially numbered names on the lists in the local registration districts will be done locally.

Secretary Baker expressed the opinion today that the drawing probably would not take place before the middle of next week, because of delay in receiving the notifications that local boards had finished their work. Half the States are yet to be heard from, and no number will be drawn in Washington until the Provost Marshal General has been notified that every district list has been serially numbered and posted. Within twenty-four hours after the last district has been heard from the drawing will begin.

The fact that enough numbers will be drawn to enable the Government to determine and record the order in which each man is to be deemed liable for military service was definitely ascertained today from Secretary Baker. The Secretary stated that the numbers would be drawn in public, in the presence of officials, and that as soon as each number was drawn it would be announced.

As fast as the numbers are picked correspondents will be at liberty to telegraph the numbers to all parts of the country.

Use Shortest Method.

The suggestion that not more than 100 numbers be drawn daily, which had been made to officials at the War Department, has been disregarded. At this rate it would require about ten days to draw the first thousand key numbers, and about fifty days would elapse before all the key numbers would have been picked, for it is understood to be the intention to draw about 5,000 numbers, this being about the maximum number of registrants in any one district.

Who will draw the numbers has not been determined. Nor has it yet been decided, Secretary Baker said, whether the person who draw the key numbers would be blindfolded. Secretary Baker plainly intimated today that President Wilson would not draw any of the numbers.

The statement has also been published that the drawing would take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Secretary Baker today denied that there was foundation for this statement. The key numbers would be picked in public, he said, in the presence of high officials and the press, but it would not take place at the Capitol. From what the Secretary said it was inferred that the drawing would take place in the large reception room of the Secretary of War.

The approximate number of men to be first drafted will be 687,000. In order to obtain this number it probably will be necesary to examine not fewer than 1,300,000 men on the basis of 50 per cent. of rejections. As the lottery drawing of key numbers will determine the order in which each man will be liable for military duty it will be easy for the exemption boards in each district to proceed with the examination of registrants in the order of their liability until that district's quota has been filled.

Badges for the Exempt.

Information so far available indicates that the drawing will work out in this way:

There are 4,550 exemption districts. When the first number is drawn—say No. 10—it will be recorded as No. 1, with the serial number (10) following. The record would show that the men whose cards bore the serial No. 10 in each of the 4,550 exemption districts would be first to appear before the exemption boards. Presumably the announcement made at the drawing would be No. 1, Serial No. 10.

It is assumed that when the drawing is complete, the Government will compute how many men are represented by No. 1 in the drawing and by the numbers immediately succeeding, and then issue an order for enough to report to make the total desired for the first army. For instance, the first call might be Nos. 1 to 100 in all districts. When the first exemption came in each district, No. 101 would be called, and so on.

To prevent embarrassment among those who are exempt, the War Department has decided to give with each exemption certificate a bronze badge bearing the inscription "exempted—U. S. A." The design for this badge has been approved by Secretary Baker, and a number already are in process of manufacture. It is intended to prevent those exempted from any suspicion of being slackers.

The law specifies that exemptions are not permanent unless the cause for which they are granted is permanent. For instance, if a man should be exempted on the first call because of a dependent relative and that relative should die or become self-supporting before the second call, the registrant would be liable for service under the second call.

SELECT LAST SITES FOR GUARD CAMPS

Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., Are Designated by the War Department.

CHARLOTTE IS SUBSTITUTED

Senator New Gives Up Fight Against Louisville—First Guardsmen to be Called Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Secretary of War Baker announced today that Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., had been chosen as the last two of the sixteen camp sites selected in the Southern and Southeastern departments for use as concentration and training places for the National Guard forces which are to be drafted into the service of the United States Aug. 5.

In announcing the selection of these sites the War Department approved the recommendation of General Wood, commanding the Southeastern Department, that Charlotte, N. C., be designated as a camp site in place of Fayetteville, previously chosen. This was done solely on the ground of the accessibility of an enlarged and adequate water supply. It was apparent that the present water supply of Fayetteville is entirely adequate for the needs of the city, and is of wholesome quality, but in order to supply the large additional population brought by a camp a new supply would have to be tapped, and this would take considerable time.

The decision as to the remaining sites at Hattiesburg and Alexandria was delayed only by the consideration of the facilities offered at Jacksonville, Fla., which was rated highly by General Wood. The Jacksonville site is one which has some peculiar advantages and will be considered by the department in connection with further plans.

In response to Senator New's resolution asking information regarding selection by the War Department of Louisville as the army cantonment site for the Kentucky-Indiana district, Secretary Baker today submitted official reports to the Senate showing that Major Gen. Barry, departmental commander, had recommended Lexington and the Army Inspection Board had favored the New Albany-Jeffersonville, Ind., site. Official reports showed that none of the army officers had recommended Louisville as their first choice among a dozen sites proposed, although Louisville was the second choice of the Inspection Board.

Secretary Baker said, in transmitting the report, that many considerations entered into the final choice, and that the best interests of the Government were the basis for the final decision. He said reopening of the case would renew bitter controversies between individuals and communities.

Senator New had suggested that political influences played a part in having Louisville chosen, but after Secretary Baker's communication had been laid before the Senate he announced that he considered further discussion would be unprofitable and was willing to see the Louisville site retained. He said his purpose in introducing the resolution was merely to make sure that the troops from Indiana and Kentucky were given the benefit of the best site possible. Senator James replied that the only question was whether the Louisville location was the most healthful, and he read from the report of an army officer to show that it was satisfactory.

Objection to sending New England men drafted for the army to Southern training camps was lodged with the War Department today by Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts and Hale of Maine. They said the army would meet climatic conditions in France similar to those of New England rather than the South.

The first increment of the guard will be called into the service of the Federal Government next Sunday, although the draft clause of the National Defense act will not be applied to any of the guardsmen until Aug. 5. Movement to the camp sites can begin within a few days, as supplies sufficient for the men have been secured. The fact that the guard is to be under training even before drawing for the selective army begins settles the question of the men drawn the first to see service will be those assigned to fill vacancies in the guard or the regulars.

No announcement has been made as to the course to be followed with guard regiments already in the Federal service and which are doing valuable work in guarding property all over the country. More than 80,000 guardsmen are on the Federal payroll for this duty. Whether they are to be relieved and sent forward to the camps or maintained at their present posts has not been stated.

DOG AIDS THE RED CROSS.

English Bull Terrier Collects Money in Lobby of the McAlpin.

Imported Hambletonian, a big white English bull terrier, with white satin sash and embroidered Red Cross pockets attached, collected money for the Red Cross in the lobby of the McAlpin Hotel yesterday, and will continue his efforts for several days.

Imported Hambletonian comes of a long line of famous dogs, his sire being Williston Charlwood, who has received sixty-one blue ribbons and was pronounced "best in show" on five occasions. His grandsire was Chander Wild, also five times a champion. He was bred by the London breeder, Tom Ganaway.

The dog is the property of Mrs. V. L. Henderson of Toronto, a Red Cross nurse who hopes soon to go to the base hospitals in Northern France. With Mrs. Nella Hadley, also of that city, she is in charge of the booth at the McAlpin Hotel.

SEMPLE'S MEN HIKING.

Clear Skies Permit Madison Barracks Forces to Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 12.—After being confined to their quarters for three days, fine, clear skies enabled the reserve candidates to take to the field today and endeavor to make up for lost time. It was the first clear day of the week at the camp, and the candidates fairly romped through the drills and marches.

Good stretches of the surrounding country were covered in the early morning hikes, and by noon the candidates had exercised sufficiently to remove the kinks from their legs and arms. The weeding out at the camp continues. Today there was a report that forty-two of the candidates in Battery 1 were scheduled to leave, and while this could not be confirmed at headquarters, there is no question that a number of the candidates have been notified that it will be useless for them to continue the training.

Colonel W. R. Sample estimated today that fully 10 per cent. of the original quota at the camp would not complete the training. There are now in the neighborhood of 1,950 candidates at this station. The original number in training was approximately 2,450. Two hundred or more of that number were sent to Virginia points less than a month ago to specialize for commissions in the Engineering and Coast Artillery arms. The remainder of the difference in the present and original quota has been dropped for either physical disability or demonstrating an ineptitude for the work at the training camp.

George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, will visit the training camp on July 22, it was announced today at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. A change in the program brings Dean Brown of Yale University here in his place on Sunday.

It was announced today that a number of the candidates would be recommended at the expiration of the training period for commissions in the Quartermaster Corps. Others will be recommended for temporary commissions.

PLATTSBURG RIFLES BARK.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Continuous firing echoed from the rifle range from 7 o'clock in the morning till late this afternoon as the infantry companies from both camps pushed their target practice. The rudimentary side of infantry work is practically over, and the men are now to take up more technical branches of the service.

The infantry candidates will not only learn how trenches are dug, but they will dig them as well. Complete support trenches will be laid out in the fields near the military reservation. The artillery classes are proving more adaptable to the work than their elders, for they have not been long enough out of classrooms to forget much of the mathematics encountered in handling the big guns. For those who never had algebra artillery work is becoming difficult.

Summer Maternity Apparel

For Every Occasion

The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant.

CLEARANCE SALE

now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at greatly

Reduced Prices

Lane Bryant Style Book on Request

Just address a postal to Dept. L.B

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St., New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

America's Three Great National Parks, Including Cody Road and Colorado's Garden of the Gods—One Trip.

On one circle trip, over one splendid railroad and on through trains, the Burlington is prepared to take you this summer, and show you more of interest and delight than can be found elsewhere in the world.

Glacier Park, the land of enormous snow clad mountain peaks and glaciers; Yellowstone Park, with its geysers and wonderful color formations; Cody Road, the magnificent; Rocky Mountain National Park, including beautiful, restful Estes Park, Denver and Colorado Springs with Manitou, Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods near by—all on one trip, on one splendid high-class railroad, at low cost and with every convenience!

This is our Special Offer to you for a perfect summer vacation. Let me tell you more about it and aid you in planning for a trip "around the great circle" or to any part of the wonderful National Park region. Let me send you folders with interesting pictures, maps and descriptive text describing these delightful places. I am at your service and glad to help.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

TEUTONS' GAS RENDERED HARMLESS.

Allies' method of counteracting effects of German poison gas shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 10 cents on all news stands; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Sale Extraordinary Continued Today

of

Men's Newest Summer Shirts

All of our standard quality in every detail offered for Clearance

At 25 to Over 40% Below Regular Price

GROUP I.

(As illustrated)—Shirts of smart striped fabrics with collars to match; also Shirts from imported woven shirtings; very fine mercerized effects and the Summer's newest novelties.

Value $2.00, $2.50

Friday 1.55 Sale

3 at 1.45 each

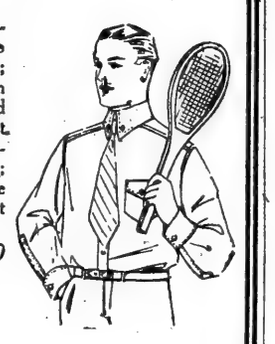
GROUP II.

(As illustrated)—Tennis Shirts of white mercerized Pongee; also Shirts of woven Madras, mercerized Madras and fast colored printed fabric with soft cuffs; and striped percale Shirts with neat stripe.

Value $1.35, $1.50

Friday .95 Sale

3 at .90 each



GROUP III.

(As illustrated)—Pure silk Shirts of splendid quality with fancy Jacquard stripes; also plain colored Japanese and Shantungs, white silks of very fine grade, and silk shirts with collars attached or separate.

Value $6.00, $7.00

Friday 4.75 Sale

3 at 4.50 each

GROUP IV.

(As illustrated)—Extra heavy silk Shirts in a variety of smart colorings with collars to match; also Sans-Gene finest fancy silk, white silks and finest Japanese silk shirts of self shadings.

Value $8.50, $9.50

Friday 6.75 Sale

3 at 6.25 each

An Unusual Opportunity in

Men's Bathing Suits

The entire stock at Clearance prices at the height of the season

Men's Bathing Suits

Strictly All Wool

Made from tightly twisted yarns that dry quickly, plain or trimmed in professional, California, regulation sleeveless, quarter sleeves or one-piece tank suits.

Actual Value $4.50

Sale 2.95 Price

Men's Bathing Suits

Heavy All Wool

High grade heavy All Wool Suits, made from tightly twisted yarns that dry quickly; non-shrinkable and fast colors—the most popular styles.

Actual Value $5.00

Sale 3.95 Price

Men's Bathing Suits

Wool Heather Mixtures

Heavy firmly knitted Suits, in fast colors and non-shrinkable; all have trimmed border of navy or white.

Actual Value $6.50

Sale 4.95 Price

Summer Business Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

An Interesting Summer Sale of MEN'S WEAR

at prices that should command instant attention, is now being held

The styles are in every way desirable and the qualities will give undoubted satisfaction.

Men's Negligee Shirts

made of Japanese Habutai silk (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.):

Heavy-weight, with plain stripes, $6.50
Medium-weight, with satin stripes, 5.85

Men's Outing Trousers

Of plain or striped white flannel, or white striped serge $4.25
Of gray flannel 4.00

Men's Motor Dusters

of gray mohair $5.75

Men's Negligee Shirts

of madras; all with soft cuffs,

$1.10, $1.65 & $2.25

Men's Underwear

Cotton Gauze Shirts; half sleeves or sleeveless; and Drawers in ankle or knee length, per garment . . . . . 35c.

Plaid Madras Coat Shirts, sleeveless; and Knee Drawers to match, per garment 35c.

Madras Union Suits, sleeveless; in knee length (sizes incomplete) . . per suit 65c.

(Departments on First Floor)

Unusual Values are being offered in

Young Men's Suits

at $16.50, $19.50 & $23.50

This Sale represents the entire stock of Suits in Summer mixtures, arranged in three groups and priced for positive clearance.

Also a limited number of

Youths' First Long Trouser Suits

(15 to 19 year sizes)

reduced to $12.50

Men's Oxfords

of tan or gunmetal calfskin, are on sale at the clearance price of

$4.85 per pair

The sizes are not complete in the tan styles. The stock of Men's White Buckskin and Canvas Oxfords and Shoes contains all the wanted styles for the various phases of sport and other occasions, at moderate prices.

A new feature is shown in White Buckskin Oxfords, with soles and heels of white leather; suitable for tennis, golf or dress wear; this is a very neat, light-weight shoe and is specially priced at $7.25

(Departments on Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

MEDIATION FAILS IN CHINESE CLASH

Japan Declines a Request from General Chang Hsun to Negotiate.

60,000 MEN HEM IN PEKING

Ex-Dictator Refuses Request of Diplomats to Disarm His Troops, Fearing Massacre.

LONDON, July 12.—Peking is surrounded by 60,000 Republican troops, with seventy heavy guns, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tientsin dated yesterday. This force renders the escape from the capital of General Chang Hsun, the Imperialist leader, impossible. Chang's soldiers are reported to be entrenching themselves in the imperial city.

Mediators apparently had been unable to arrange terms between the Republicans and Imperialists up to the time the dispatch was filed.

PEKING, July 10, (Delayed).—General Chang Hsun, in replying to a request from the foreign diplomats here that he disarm his troops, said it would be impossible to do so at present, as his men were afraid they might be massacred. He said it would be possible to give the assurances desired in two or three days, when conditions became calmer. General Chang said he did not intend to endanger the foreign legations, and would not fight unless the Republicans fired on him.

TIENTSIN, July 12.—Cheng Chen-fang and Lei Chen-chun, Ministers of Finance and War respectively, under the monarchy, were arrested on a train at Feng Tai while trying to escape from Peking. Feng Lin-ko, the Manchurian General, whose intentions were suspected, was unexpectedly arrested in the Tientsin railroad station. He was disguised.

Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Republican forces, referring to Wu Ting-fang's telegram stating he had installed himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, says Wu has been dismissed from office and that all his actions after he left Peking were irresponsible. Tuan Chi-jui says that the Cabinet, which had been established at Tientsin, will be transferred to Peking, and that it alone will undertake diplomatic dealings.

TOKIO, July 9, (delayed.)—In the Diet today, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, said he wished to make the unequivocal declaration that Japan had nothing to do with the attempt to restore the monarchy in China. Japan declined a request from General Chang Hsun for mediation, merely delivering his message to Tuan Chi-jui, commander of the Republican forces.

Regarding the European war, the Foreign Minister said it was impossible to foretell what developments might come and that Japan must be united to assist in attaining victory.

Telegraphic communication between Tientsin and Peking is wholly interrupted, the Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday. Messages for Peking are being posted from Tientsin, but train service is unreliable.

CHINA FACES MORE PROBLEMS.

Power of Military Governors a Constant Menace to the Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The failure of General Chang Hsun's imperial project in China causes the situation to revert, except for the dissolution of Parliament and the questionable position of President Li Yuan-hung, to the issue whether the military or progressive political elements shall rule the country. The dissolution of Parliament was in response to the demand of the military Governors. These men rule their provinces with almost absolute authority. They live and move in state, like royalty, and feel no hesitancy in defying the Peking Administration.

As an illustration of the importance, wealth, and power of these chieftains, it was related today that when General Chang left Hsuchow for Peking on June 7 to attempt to dominate the situation and restore the Manchus, he carried an escort of 5,000 men, being transported in six special trains, traveling himself in a special of twenty cars, accompanied by his wives and children.

The defeat of Chang Hsun, it was pointed out, does not mean that the military Governors who forced the dissolution of Parliament are defeated or that the southern provinces will accept the present situation, in which the military have the dominant influence in the Government. As the seceding southern provinces renounced their acts of secession and agreed to a compromise, resulting in the creation of a new Cabinet shortly before the Chang Hsun coup, it is believed that a compromise will again be acceptable to them which would provide for the restoration of the Governmental authorities who were in power before the attempted overthrow of the republic, the calling of an election for a new Parliament, and the framing of a constitution.

HALTS 169TH ST. BUS LINE.

Service Board Refuses Permit for Continued Operation.

The Public Service Commission decided unanimously yesterday to dismiss the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for permission to continue temporary operation of its motor buses from 135th Street to Broadway and 169th Street. Permission to operate the line was given to the company by the Board of Estimate on three different occasions, and the last permit extended the privilege until Oct. 15. By the action of the commission an intimation is clearly conveyed that the Board of Estimate has no right to grant the company any permit and that the buses have been operating illegally.

If the company wishes to continue operation it may do so until court proceedings are begun by some one to stop the operation. A delegation from Washington Heights appeared before the commission in behalf of the company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company appeared in opposition. It was thought yesterday by a representative of the commission that the railway company would institue proceedings against the continuance of the bus service.

The action of the commission was based on an opinion written by Commissioner Whitney, who explained that the first permit granted for the extended operation of buses was based on the plea that additional accommodations were needed by the public because of the meetings conducted by Billy Sunday.

The opinion said that the local authorities had no right to grant the company any privileges "without compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Greater New York Charter as precedent steps to the grant." In reference to the operation of the buses as it would affect the street railroads, the opinion said:

"There are now pending before the commission various proceedings brought by the street railroad for permission to charge for transfers on the allegation that thereby revenues alleged to be insufficient may be increased. In such proceedings competition is one element to be considered. It is pointed out that operation until July 15 or Oct. 15, 1917, or to some later date will have the result of increased competition. Such competition may be wise, but its wisdom should not be assumed without consideration of the provisions of law."

BENNETS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Ex-Representative and Brother Say Bank Suffered No Loss.

After William S. Bennet and his brother, H. S. Bennet, ex-President of the National Bank of North Hudson, had entered pleas of not guilty to the charge of misappropriation of funds of the bank in the Federal Court at Newark yesterday, the ex-Representative said that if Princess Lvoff-Perlaghy did not pay the two notes for $500 each which was placed to his credit and on which the bank is suing the Princess he would make good the $1,000. This $1,000 is part of the amount of $20,000 which the indictment alleged was taken from the bank's funds and placed to the credit of W. S. Bennet without proper security. Judge Haight fixed bail for the Bennets at $5,000 each. It was furnished by a surety company.

In a statement issued by W. S. Bennet for himself and his brother, he said: "I have just read the indictment for the first time and I can find nothing in it to show that the bank has suffered any loss. So far from causing the bank any loss the fact is that during the years of 1914 and 1915, in common with other Directors, we made good real estate loans and other papers that the Controller of the Currency thought were not sound in the bank.

"I personally put up for the bank, simply because I was a Director, over $13,000 on which the bank has realized and returned to me only about $400, and I still hold the securities which were the property of the bank to that amount. If my brother and I did anything in 1914 to cause the bank loss, it certainly did not require three years to ascertain it. I want to repeat that I have not committed any act which caused the bank the loss of a dollar and that, on the contrary, as a Director, I responded to the request of the Controller of the Currency to the extent of $15,000 in matters in which I was under neither a legal nor moral obligation and which had their inception before I was a Director."

HARD RAIN FOR A HALF HOUR

Nearly an Inch of Water Falls Between 9:30 and 10 P. M.

A severe thunderstorm, with heavy rain, swept over the city last night. The rain lasted from 9:15 to 10:10 o'clock; the precipitation was .97 of an inch, but nearly all of it fell in the half hour from 9:30 to 10 o'clock. It almost matched the rainfall of the storm of last week, when two inches fell in an hour. The storm was marked by vivid lightning.

The rain undermined three temporary supports in the new subway, at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. No one was hurt and the damage was soon repaired.

Attacks Glen Cove's City Charter.

Bartley Dunning, formerly employed as a street sweeper in Glen Cove, L. I., which is the home of Harvey S. Ladew and other wealthy men, instituted an action yesterday to test the legality of the referendum vote that created that place a city. The city charter was adopted by a vote of 720 to 713. Dunning alleges that the law was violated in nine respects in holding the election.

Men's Waltham Watches Special at $7.50

A thin model Waltham, 12 size, with 7-jewel movement, in 20-year Gold-filled case. Remarkable value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches at $6.75

Special for to-day only. Seven-jewel movement and convertible bracelet. Most unusual value.

In the Saks' Bathing Suit Dept.

Women's New Swimming Suits at $3.50 $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

$3.50 $3.95 $5.95 $4.95

The *New* in women's smart surf suits is to be seen at Saks' at prices which are the lowest in town. Today we shall feature individual Slip-On, Waistline, Side Panel, and Princess models. Made of Lustrous Surf Satin, Wool Jersey, Silk Poplin, Satin, Mohair and Taffeta displaying many novel treatments in girdles, pockets, and smocking. Sizes to 46.

Women's Summer Suits for Sports and Street Wear

In two special groups today

At $8.50—Very charming suits of Palm Beach Cloth, showing smart convertible collar in contrasting color. Skirt and coat have new patch pockets. Sizes to 46.

At $12.50—Tailored and sport models fashioned of Cotton Gabardine, Gunniburl, and Ramie Linen, in a variety of new high colors. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

An Important Offering on the Second Floor Today

Misses' Chic Summertime Frocks in Models Decidedly Individual

At $6.95 and $7.95—Dainty waistline, sport and shirtwaist models of fine voile in satin striped, flowered effects, and plain colors, with hemstitched and frilled collar and cuffs of Organdie or Net.

At $8.75 and $9.75—Smart surplice and blouse models with new draped or pleated skirts, developed in plaid or checked gingham, and voile in plain, Japanese, and flowered effects. Colors: Grey, Delft, Rose, Pink.

At $12.95 to $15—Delightful French voile frocks in all white and embroidered figured effects, embellished with new filet lace insertions or hemstitching. Skirts are in the fashionable one- and two-tier models.

Washable Summer Skirts for Misses at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5

Cool summery skirts in smart button front and side effects, with detachable belts and novel pockets. Fashioned of gabardine, Russian cords, dragonia, velvet corduroy and khaki. Waistbands, 23 to 30.

Girls' Summery Frocks at $1.95 and $2.95

These smart dresses were made to sell at a higher price, but are offered to you at this low figure because of a special purchase. Made of White and Figured Voile and Lawn, trimmed with Val. lace and insertions or smocking. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

'Of Importance to the Woman of Extra Size.

Summer "Tub" Dresses for Large Women

Formerly $10. Sizes 42 to 50.

Now Reduced to $7.95

Charming Voile Dresses in stripes and plain colors with dainty white collar, vestee and cuffs. Skirt is in the much desired plaited effect. Colors: light blue, pink, and white, and navy and white, and black and white stripes.

300 New Voile and Gingham Frocks at $5.95

Nothing cooler or more becoming for hot weather wear. In simple but very effective models, with tucked or plaited skirts and surplice or vestee waists. Obtainable in polka dot effects on dark or light grounds, and in flowered, figured or check patterns. Sizes 34 to 44.

Modish Taffeta Dresses at $14.50

In three very charming styles, with Georgette Crepe collars and sleeves, and draped or plain skirts. Also surplice waist models with two-tier plaited skirts. Colors: Navy blue and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Light, Fluffy Voile Dresses at $7.95 and $10.95

These are in four delightful models, developed in plain color voiles, closely resembling Georgette Crepe. Collars and cuffs are of white voile, embellished with hemstitching. Colors: light blue, peach, rose, grey, flesh color, navy blue, and black. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor.*

Today—A Most Important Offering of

Women's Smart Coats and Capes

Former Prices $19.50 to $35

Reduced to $10

These are all well-tailored garments in the season's most wanted models, radically reduced because the size range is incomplete. The materials include Serge, Gabardine, Imported Striped Velour, and Wool Velour. Skeletonized, half or full lined. Not every size in each model, but your size in one of the many styles shown.

None C. O. D., Exchanged, or on Approval.

For Sports and General Wear

Women's Washable Summer Skirts Special at $1.95 and $2.95

Cleverly modeled skirts showing many individual style notes in pockets and belts. Made of Cotton Gabardine, Cotton and Velvet Corduroy, Fancy Figured and Plain Pique, and Ramie Linen. Waistbands to 36.

We Are Now Featuring on the Third Floor

Nurses' White Uniforms at $2 to $5

In high and low neck models with long or short sleeves, made of White Linene, Dixie Cloth, or Poplin. Exceptionally well made.

Nurses' Aprons at 79c, 89c, and $1.25

Gored and full, with or without bibs. Remarkable value.

Nurses' Caps at 19c, 25c, and 39c

Both American and French Cross styles to select from.

On the Third Floor Today and Saturday

New $5.85 Wonder Hats

will be shown in a remarkable display of exquisite models for Mid-Summer wear, featuring very charming styles in all GeorgetteCrepe, Satin and Velvet artistically combined, all velvet, and other modish materials, trimmed with burnt fancy feather bands, flower and ribbon novelties.

Colors: White; White Combined with Black; Solid Black; and Pink, all of which are now very much in demand and strictly correct.

No other hats are quite like Saks' Wonder Hats, and in no other shop can they be duplicated at such modest cost. They stand alone in point of style, selection and value.

Two Remarkable Values in

Women's Smart Blouses

Featured on the Third Floor Today

At $2—Fine Organdie and Voile Blouses in plain tucked or lace and embroidered models. They are simply wonderful at such little cost.

At $2.98—Dainty Voile Blouses with embroidered panels and insertions of Imitation Filet Lace, showing most exquisite collar and cuffs.

Of Special Interest to Parents

Boys' Lace and Button Shoes at $2.95

Smart, serviceable shoes in comfortable lasts that permit of the proper development of the feet. Made of Gun Metal and Patent Leathers. Sizes from 11 for the 6-year-old boy to size 6 for the young man.

Also—in Gun Metal only, hard-wearing shoes with Indestructo Tel-Til-Tip. Sizes 11 to 2 only. Wonderful value.

The Saks' Sweater Dept. will feature today

$6.95

Sweaters in New Models

at very attractive prices, for beach, sports, motor, and general wear. The styles are both exclusive and individual.

At $6.95—Fashionable Shetland Wool Sweaters in attractive model with sailor collar, full belt and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Corn, Green, Purple and White.

At $12.50—Pure Silk Sweaters in broken sizes, with sailor collar, full sash and patch pockets. Colors: Gold, Green, Blue, and White. These are most remarkably priced.

At $15.95—Hand-Made slip-on Vicuna Sweaters with Angora Wool collar and cuffs. Obtainable in Pink and White; Corn with Brown; Green with Grey. *Third Floor*

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364-368-368 Fifth Avenue AT 34TH ST

Will have on sale—today and until Noon, Saturday

75 Tailored Suits—at $35

Formerly to $125—For street, travel and semi-dress; in serges, tricots, checks, etc.

Beach, Motor and Sports Coats

Formerly $35 to $85—at $18 and $35

A grouping of various styles, colors and sizes, arranged for immediate disposal—mostly suitable for general sports wear.

Sheer Summer Frocks—Street, Afternoon and Dance Dresses

Regularly $45 to $75— at $28

A few of a kind, in foulard, taffeta, satin, chiffon, tulle, Georgette crepe, cotton crepe, voile, gingham, dimity, jersey, cloth, etc.

Sheer White Blouses—Regularly to $25—at $10

Of organdie, batiste, voile, etc., including many handmade styles.

$25 to $35 Jersey Sweaters—at $12.50

"Coat" and "Slip-on" models, with or without sleeves; plain or embroidered.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.

A Touch of Summer Brings Men Out in White

We refer particularly to trousers which may be worn with almost any dark coat and are so appropriate for boardwalk and country club wear.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75

Some plain, others with fine pencil stripes—but all at much less than elsewhere. Others at $3.96 to $10.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Sport Coats

Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them before and after an exciting set. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, $9.50. Of brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics, $10.75. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede, with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Macy's *Shaving Cream*

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

MOM

Large Tube 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Note Paper for Men

A good size sheet, which will appeal to the business man for business and personal messages. Fine quality bond paper put up in neatly banded boxes, containing 70 sheets of paper. Envelopes packed separately 25 to the package.

Paper 49c box
Envelopes 15c pkg.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Dust Coats, $8.49

Well tailored of Palm Beach Cloth, the smartest and most practical of duster materials in dark gray, light gray and tan. Double breasted model with convertible collar, belted back and pearl buttons.

Other Dusters for men, $1.59 to $24.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

STRAWS Are Now $1.69

Sennits and Splits that were $1.89 and $2.74, including Simpson and Harvey's Imported Straws.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

GERMAN FINANCIER SOON TO BE INTERNED

Came to America, Under Assumed Name, from England, Where He Was Sought as Spy.

HECHT'S PAPERS STUDIED

German Strike Pickets Arrested Near Water Front—"Discontent Spreader" in Custody.

It was made known yesterday that another German subject, in his way as prominent as either Carl Heynen, the former German Embassy Attaché, or Rudolph Hecht, Vice President of the banking firm of Chandler & Co., Inc., of 34 Pine Street, probably will be taken into custody within the next few days. This man is the head of a large financial institution in this country and is also the American representative of one of the best-known insurance companies in Germany. When in New York this man makes his home at a well-known Fifth Avenue hotel. He does much traveling, and is at present sojourning at a well-known Summer resort in this State. This man arrived in this country at about the same time as Heynen, but did not, as did Heynen, come from Mexico. Instead, he came under an assumed name from England, where, it is said, the British sought him as a German spy.

When agents of the Department of Justice arrested Rudolph Hecht on Wednesday, they are said to have seized a large batch of papers belonging to him. The Federal authorities, it was said yesterday, are now going through these papers, but as to whether or not any information of value regarding German activities in the United States or elsewhere had been disclosed was a matter no Federal official would discuss.

It is also understood that important papers were seized when Carl Heynen, former Assistant Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy, was arrested a few days ago. Both these men, who are considered among the ablest of the enemy aliens in the United States, are now on Ellis Island. Rumor has it that both will soon be transferred to some other place of internment far from New York, and in a part of the country hundreds of miles from the great munition centres and ocean terminals.

Wilhelm Kammerer and Friedrich Goetz, both chemists, formerly in the employ of the Eisemann Magneto Company of Brooklyn, were arrested near the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn by Federal agents yesterday afternoon. Kammerer lived at 4118 Seventh Avenue and Goetz at 267 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn. They are said to have been leaders of a strike now on in the Eisemann works. Both men were on strike picket duty when arrested.

The Eisemann Company is said to have several large Government contracts to supply for submarine chasers and airplanes. When the firm found that Goetz and Kammerer were German subjects it notified United States Marshal Power of the Eastern District of New York, and it was as a result of this information that the arrests followed. Both men were taken to the internment camp on Ellis Island pending further investigation of their activities.

Agents of the Department of Justice in Manhattan arrested a man who gave his name as Baron Thilow von Puttkamer yesterday as a "discontent spreader." The Government agents say that for some time he has been in the habit of visiting the waterfront, where he denounced the United States and praised Germany. Puttkamer was arrested in Battery Park, and when brought to the offices of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation in the New York district, said that he was 35 years old, but refused to give his address. He was rather shabbily dressed.

"You say you are Baron von Puttkamer?" Captain Offley asked the prisoner.

"Yes, Sir, that's my name," the man replied.

"Are you of the German nobility?" Captain Offley asked.

"Oh, no, I am not a nobleman; I'm a bartender," Puttkamer replied.

"Well, where do you get the title?"

"That's no title—that's a name just like Bill or Dick," Baron answered.

Puttkamer, who is a German subject, was taken to the internment camp on Ellis Island.

Placards, two feet high and a foot and a half wide, were posted along the New York and Brooklyn waterfronts yesterday to warn all enemy aliens to keep away from the waterfront and not to seek employment in any business which would require their presence in any part of the waterfront zone or their employment on any pier, ship, or in any other marine occupation.

The warnings ask all American citizens, as well as citizens of allied nations, to assist the Government in the enforcement of the waterfront regulations. The warning is signed for Manhattan by United States Marshal McCarthy, and for Brooklyn by United States Marshal Power.

WASHINGTON AWAKE TO THE SPY MENACE

Government Moves to Block Extensive System Now in Operation —Agents Not All Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Government has to a large extent abandoned its "kid glove" policy in dealing with aliens who are suspected of being German agents and is making a strong effort to stop the operations of the spy system in the United States. There are many who believe, however, that the Federal authorities are still altogether too lenient and should undertake a round-up of those believed to be actively engaged in furthering the German cause.

Information is coming to the Government daily that shows that German agents are active in many parts of the country. These agents are not all persons of German birth, but include Norwegians, Swedes, Dutch, and other nationalities. Their operations extend to an infinite variety of employments other than spying, but next to that the principal work is to obtain innocent-appearing commodities from which Germany can manufacture munitions.

Norwegians have purchased in this country an article known as sugar house syrup, a waste product in the manufacture of sugar. The Norwegians said they wanted it for fertilizer, but it was discovered that by distilling it the Germans obtained an alcohol which was used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Fertilizers bought in America have been discovered to be saturated with lubricating oils, which were extracted by the Germans and used in their great armor and munition plants and for various purposes.

Poles, Bohemians, Syrians, and persons of other nationalities are being closely watched in this country. They have conducted several kinds of propaganda, some for raising alleged relief funds, others to enlist soldiers for service against the Central Empires. Examination of the passenger lists of steamers show that there are no large numbers of these people going to Europe.

Germany Getting Gold Here.

The Government is understood to be checking up on German banking institutions and their agents. One American concern close to the Deutsche Bank was sold just before the United States entered the war, and it is said that within twenty-four hours after the sale a ship with $7,000,000 of its gold started for Argentina, which it reached safely. There is believed to be an organization in existence in America from which Germany is replenishing her gold stocks.

An authority said today that a constant flow of gold was moving out of the United States from German banking and business houses. The movement began just before America entered the war, and is said to be still in progress, although the Government is fully aware of it.

This gold, it is said, has been sent to Cuba and Central America, and in very large amounts to Argentina, where there has been re-exported to Spain, and transferred from that country to Germany. It is believed that the Government has under consideration the issuance of permits for the shipment of gold out of the country. In this manner it could prevent the metal from going to Germany.

It is believed here that German spies are instigating racial, labor, and other social troubles in this country and conducting a campaign of terror through organized bands of incendiaries and bomb throwers and by promoting the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and of anarchists. It is understood that United States Secret Service agents are working along this line and that arrests may be made soon.

Denial from Mexicans.

The Mexican News Bureau got out a statement tonight denying reports that Germany was getting military information through wireless plants in Mexico. The statement said:

"So many unfounded statements have been made, some of them from high sources, to the effect that alien spies in the United States are sending unfriendly and contraband information to the Central Powers (as in the case of the recent 'leak' regarding the transports conveying American troops to Europe) by the use of certain alleged but entirely fictitious high-powered wireless telegraph stations in Mexico, that it is again timely and necessary to call attention to the easily demonstrable fact that the highest-powered wireless apparatus in that country has a radius of but 625 miles, (double at night time,) while in the most direct line it is over 4,500 miles from that station to the nearest portion of the territory of the Central Powers. The most powerful apparatus in the world, that at Fort Myer, Va., does not carry so far.

"Furthermore, all the wireless apparatus in the republic is under the sole control of the Government, which is maintaining absolute neutrality. No messages are allowed to be sent that are not strictly scrutinized. But, in any event, it is a physical impossibility to transmit messages to any portion of Europe through any wireless station in Mexico. But even if this were not correct, and were wireless communication being carried on across the Atlantic, that fact could not be concealed from the American or foreign vessels on the Atlantic Coast, nor from the wireless stations on the American mainland in the South, which would, undoubtedly, be aware if such messages were being sent."

German Reservist Arrested.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 12.—Carl Otfer, said to be a reserve officer in the German army, who aided in the defense of Kiao-Chau, was arrested today as an enemy alien by a Deputy United States Marshal upon orders from the office of Attorney General Gregory in Washington. Offer has been in San Diego two years.

HOBOKEN AWAITS MANDATE.

Dispute Between Saloons and Army Now Up to Washington.

Next developments in the dispute between the United States Army and the Mayor and City Commissioners of Hoboken regarding the closing of the Hoboken saloons will probably come from Washington. Army officers said yesterday that it might be necessary for the President to issue a special proclamation making Hoboken part of a military area, in which event the army would almost certainly close every saloon in the city.

The saloons on River and Hudson Streets, which have been most objectionable to the military authorities, are within the half-mile zone established by the President around every military post, since the Hoboken piers now constitute such a post, but the restrictions of this zone apply more particularly to enemy aliens, and most of the offending saloonkeepers are naturalized citizens although all but three are of German birth or descent.

It was said yesterday that it was not true that the saloons were to be closed by an order of General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East. General Bell actually has no jurisdiction in the matter, it was pointed out, as the Hoboken piers have been placed under an independent command, known officially as a "port of embarkation," with General N. M. Wright as commanding officer. General Wright, moreover, did not "order" the saloons closed, but suggested rather forcibly to the city authorities that if they did not take steps to remedy the situation of their own accord it might become necessary for him to seek authority from Washington to do so himself.

General Wright himself could not be seen yesterday, and his aids said that he refused to say what steps he may take in view of the fact that his suggestion that the saloons be closed at 10 every night was not followed by the city authorities, who offered as a compromise to close them at midnight and to enforce the Sunday closing law, which never has been enforced in Hoboken before.

CONFESSES TO 15 ROBBERIES

Man Caught on a Washington Square Roof Was Armed with Gun.

Detectives Kelly, Botti and Haskell of the First Branch Detective Bureau, recently assigned to investigate a number of apartment house burglaries near Washington Square, were passing the Hotel Benedict, 80 Washington Square, yesterday afternoon, when they heard a woman scream "Stop thief! There's a burglar on the roof!"

Botti and Haskell dashed into the house, Kelly stopping to seize a young man who had been loafing outside, and who suddenly showed a desire to flee. On the roof, the detectives say, they found Louis Ludwig, twenty-two years old, of 589 East 149th Street, with a loaded revolver and a dirk about twelve inches long. The young man in the street said he was Samuel Kranz, sixteen years old of 209 East Tenth Street.

When taken to Police Headquarters, according to the detectives, Ludwig confessed that he had committed about fifteen robberies in the Washington and Gramercy Square sections in the last few months, and that Kranz was his lookout. He had obtained employment in the Benedict as an elevator runner about four months ago, he said, and had utilized his position to rob various apartments in the house, of more than $1,000 worth of valuables.

WANTS BRAZIL'S COFFEE.

But British Stipulate That It Must Come in German Ships.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The British Government has proposed to Brazil a plan under which shipments of Brazilian coffee to England may be resumed. The British decree of February providing for the limitation of imports into the United Kingdom cut off coffee, among other things, dealing a hard blow to Brazil, and the Government some time ago instructed its Minister in London to urge Great Britain to reconsider its action. The British Government now informs Brazil it is disposed to consent to the importation of Brazilian coffee on two conditions: First, that the coffee be transported in German ships confiscated by Brazil; second, that these ships also carry certain other food products.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister has instructed the Minister at London to reply that Brazil, although willing to ship other food products, cannot agree that the coffee shall be carried exclusively in the confiscated German ships.

FEDERAL JURY FREES ACCUSED COAL MEN

Not One of 55 Individuals and 108 Corporations Indicted Found to be Culpable.

$1,000,000 PAID TO LAWYERS

Next to the New Haven Case, the Most Costly Ever Tried in This District.

After deliberating nearly twenty-four hours the jury in the Government's prosecution of the smokeless coal operators for alleged violation of the Sherman law appeared before Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court late yesterday afternoon and gave joy to the numerous defendants with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict did not surprise those who had followed the trial. When it was shown that the defendants controlled only a small part of the total output, and after the charge of the court that letters written on the subject of price fixing involved only the writers, it was practically conceded that there would be no conviction.

The indictment was originally against fifty-five individuals and 108 corporations, but the number of defendants was reduced to forty-one individuals and seventy corporations by dismissals during the trial, by requests for separate trials, and by the death of one defendant. Counsel for the Government did what they could to procure convictions, because they believed that the case was of vast importance to the public. Frank M. Swacker, one of the Government's lawyers, said:

"These defendants are personally worth between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, in addition to their interests in the various corporations with which they are connected. The trial has cost more than any other trial in this district with the possible exception of the New Haven case. I think it was of even greater importance than the New Haven suit."

It was estimated that the fifteen lawyers employed by the defendants received retainers aggregating about $1,000,000. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Swacker, Robert P. Stephenson, John Lord O'Brian and Isaac R. Oeland, whose services and all other cost to the people will not exceed $50,000. As an incident to show that the defendants spared no expense it was said that a map of the smokeless coal districts in this country, which covered a large part of the court room walls, cost more than $1,000, and that the minutes of the trial, testimony of experts, &c., cost more than $40,000.

John B. Stanchfield of counsel for the defense made this comment on the verdict:

"These men were as innocent of wrongdoing as any set of men in this country. They will now go back to their homes without a stigma, and they will mine coal day and night to help the country in these times of stress. I am sure the jurors will never have cause to regret their action."

Mr. Oeland described the verdict as "unfortunate for the country. It is regrettable that men who have interests in a natural product should be able to make an agreement concerning prices without being punished for it. I believed we proved our case that the defendants raised the price of coal from $1.25 to $5, and that their excuse of added expense applied to no more than an increase of about 15 per cent. They increased the price therefore more than 100 per cent., while their outlay increased very little."

Mr. Oeland thought the verdict was caused by the term "unreasonable" as applied to restraint of trade.

Trial of the bunker coal producers for alleged violation of the Sherman law may begin early next week.

WATER STOPS TRAFFIC OF ELEVATED ROAD

Broken Main Makes a Cavern Under Sixth Av. Structure, Endangering Its Foundations.

A break in a twelve-inch water main under Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon made a cavern under the street surface, and so weakened the supports of one of the elevated pillars, already undermined by workmen excavating for a sewer, that the Interborough officials decided that it was no longer safe to run trains on the elevated structure.

Traffic was cut off at 3:30 in the afternoon, and the Sixth Avenue road was at a standstill from then until late at night, the entire pressure of the evening rush hour crowd being shifted to the Ninth Avenue line, on which as many trains were run as the tracks could accommodate.

The trouble was discovered by an Inspector of the Department of Water Supply, who had been summoned to trace a leak which was filling the cellar of Sayles, Zahn & Co.'s factory at Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue. He found the water pouring into the cellar in a stream, and opening a street manhole, found a cavity under the eastern roadway of Sixth Avenue, over which traffic had been passing. It was about twenty-four feet long and extended across the roadway. The elevated pillar was almost hanging in the air.

AS OTHERS SEE US

"The Thompson-Starrett Company is not the only contractor in the business, but there are a lot of prominent property Owners who think it is.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Good all year around and even better in warm weather. That is, "better for you."

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward — Havana Filled — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

COTTON TO BE PUT UNDER EXPORT BAN

Continued from Page 1.

still are in a mental turmoil because of the steps taken by the President. Preliminary moves by neutral diplomats here indicate that there soon will be launched a voluminous correspondence between the foreign offices and the State Department on the rights of neutrals as affected by the American exports policy. American officials feel, however, that this country is violating no law nor any neutral right in its effort to increase the economic pressure on Germany, and the ground upon which President Wilson proclaimed the control of exports leaves no valid cause for complaint by any neutral.

The Exports Council has under consideration the applications of the neutrals for permission to ship their purchases, and a decision is expected in a day or two. It was intimated that in most instances the permits would be granted, so as to clear the field for the application of the new policy.

President Wilson's proclamation becomes effective at 12 o'clock midnight Saturday, July 14. Ships which have not received clearance papers prior to that time will be held up until export licenses are obtained for every shipment in the entire cargo.

The Division of Licenses has ruled that applications for licenses must be made by the American principal participating in the foreign transaction. The bona fide exporter must apply for the permit. Applications may not be made by forwarding agents or shipping companies, as evils, it is feared, might occur through that method which would aid Germany.

Every effort is being made to facilitate shipments of supplies to the Allies. Representatives of Maurice Tardieu, the French Purchasing Commissioner, and of Conop Guthrie, British Purchasing Commissioner, have called on the officials of the division and urged the necessity of expediting cargoes designated for their countries. A large number of applications for export licenses for shipments which they desire to make immediately after the proclamation becomes effective were filed by both the British and French agents.

DANES LOOK TO US FOR JUSTICE.

Press Believes We Will Be Fair in the Control of Exports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—In an editorial dealing with the American export question, the semi-official Politiken points out that the complete text of President Wilson's proclamation has not reached Denmark, and advises its readers not to trust a report of Mr. Hoover's expressions, which are said to give neutrals the alternative of starving or entering the war against Germany.

"We cannot believe that President Wilson, about whose high-minded idealism we are not entitled to a doubt, in his struggle for victory of liberty and democracy, will choose a remedy which is a denial of the nigh principles for which he fights," says The Politiken. "We cannot believe that the contest for liberty and humanity should be fought with weapons which would mortally wound small nations. In such of the official report as is known here it seems that our imports are to be allowed to reach the foe. If this should be interpreted literally it would, as a matter of fact, mean that neutrals would be forced to interrupt commercial relations with one of the belligerents, but we doubt that this is the case.

"Before America entered the war President Wilson again and again maintained his right as a neutral to carry on trade, even munition trade, with one of the belligerents. America shipped lots of American goods to Germany through Denmark. Moreover, it was to defend the neutral commercial rights of America that Mr. Wilson declared war. The States that have remained neutral and against whose neutrality no real and fair objection can be raised are entitled to believe that Mr. Wilson will judge their conditions with the same respect for liberty which he practised in favor of his own land while he yet stood in the ranks of the neutrals."

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—"The situation which the American proclamation creates for small neutrals, particularly Denmark, is highly serious," says the Politiken regarding American export control. "War's spectre approaches our frontier by an unexpected path. Even if we escape war, we cannot escape many of its most direct consequences. It is interesting to establish the fact that this comes from a group of powers whose regard for small neutrals has been one of the world's most popular slogans, also one of the world's greatest lies."

The Berlingske Tidende accepts the explanation in America's official statement.

The opposition Conservative newspaper Kobenhavn, on the other hand, reminds President Wilson's critics that the American measures are not to be regarded as the expression of a savage whim or the denial of sacred principles, but are a simple consequence of the fact that the country is in war with Germany. Instead of indulging in scolding America and scoring that nation for the "brutality" of its measures, adds the newspaper, it would be well to remember that America is fighting a battle against the brutal methods of ruthless submarine warfare, and is endeavoring as best it can to shorten the war.

America may well understand, the newspaper points out, that the small European neutrals are compelled through their political and geographical situation to adopt a passive attitude, although by their protests against the submarine campaign they showed that they were at one in principle with President Wilson. America should also understand, it adds, that she has certain humane obligations toward these neutrals, and it suggests that more can be obtained by an appeal to these considerations than by violent talk.

EMBARGO ALARM IN SWEDEN.

Press Charges That We Would Be Inconsistent in Withholding Exports

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—The whole Swedish press is eagerly discussing the American embargo decree. The Anglophile paper the Gothenburg Shipping Gazette says that if Sweden has to choose between the abandonment of neutrality and a blockade of imports from allied countries she must, of course, choose import stoppage.

The Liberal Stockholm press is of the same opinion, saying that equal and impartial neutrality is the standpoint which Sweden shall not relinquish, no matter what happens. This is the opinion expressed by the papers representing all three of the Liberal factions.

The leading Conservative paper, the Stockholms Dagblad says: "We have never heard of any Swedish faction which was ready to give up our own commercial neutrality in favor of the Entente at the sacrifice of our own land."

The Radical paper the Posttidningen says Sweden is not willing to withhold from Germany Swedish articles the production of which does not depend on imported goods in exchange for such goods as are important to Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—General resentment and indignation have been aroused in Sweden by a news dispatch from Washington giving what is termed "an official report to the Government" on Sweden's exports and imports. The report, for which the authority is not named, declares in brief that Sweden exported to Germany great quantities of materials for making ammunition, including especially iron ore, ferrosilicates, manganese, steel, copper, sulphur, zinc, and wood pulp and imported iron ore from America to replace the surplus exported.

Even newspapers most friendly to America join the chorus of indignant condemnation of these charges. The papers call attention to America's attitude regarding export and arraign what they term the Government's inconsistency. They declare that America repeatedly protested to England against precisely the same policy which Washington now threatens to adopt against Sweden.

The Associated Press received from an authoritative source the following statement: "It is no secret that we are exporting iron ore. We have been exporting it for more than twenty years. It is our chief article of export. But we export also to England and other countries, and the proportions of our exports remain nearly the same as before the war. We exported wood pulp to Germany, but also to America, France, Italy, and other countries. We exported ferrosilicates to Germany and also to England and Russia.

"The statement that we are exporting sulphur and zinc to Germany is a ridiculous error. We must import sulphur for our own use, and Germany produces more zinc than she uses. Another misstatement concerns our alleged imports of iron ore from America. We import no iron ore from there. Before the war we used to import a low grade of pig iron from England. These imports have dropped to a third of the normal and we have been importing from America to cover the deficit, but the entire imports are insignificant. We export pig iron of a higher grade to both England and Germany. Our exports to England are still nearly normal.

"For our industrial life we must have dyes, coal, and medicine from Germany and we have nothing to give in return but iron ore and pulp since the embargo on all provisions. We get some coal from England at the risk of sailors' lives and of their ships, but it is only a small portion of what we require.

"Germany brings us coal in her own ships without risk to us. We do not understand how America, which insisted on our letting her cotton through to Germany and protested so vehemently to England against efforts to interfere with her trade, can take such an attitude toward us."

ROSE IN EXPORT BUREAU.

Barber Asphalt Man to be in Charge of New York Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of Commerce announced tonight that Stanley H. Rose of the Export Department of the Barber Asphalt Company of Philadelphia would take charge of the New York branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This office will be of special importance in the department's work of licensing exports under the Espionage act.

Mr. Rose had previous experience as manager of the New York branch office, and served the Bureau in other capacities in the East. He will enter upon his new duties Monday.

SHIPPERS RESPOND TO ORDER.

Local Officials Find Them Willing to Meet Export Requirements.

A. J. Barnaud, Commercial Agent at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says shippers here are responding readily to the call of the Government for co-operation in the control of the exports abroad.

"While in a few instances it has been rather difficult to state offhand which specific articles were under control and which were not, still, with the necessary instructions received from the Division of Export Licenses in Washington, it has been possible in each and every case to satisfy the demands and inquiries of intending shippers," he said. "There is some misapprehension, however, governing the filing of a few applications, since firms not fully informed as to the contents of the President's proclamation made application for license to export any commodity.

"It is of paramount necessity that such firms wishing to export abroad first consult the wording of the President's proclamation covering the different articles in order to avoid undue delays in the giving out of licenses, either by the New York office or by the Division of Export Licenses in Washington."

For some reason not understood at the local bureau, exporters appeared to have a very slight understanding of the commodities covered by the President in his proclamation. In order to clear up the existing misunderstanding, the commercial agent enumerated the kinds of goods for which export licenses are absolutely necessary after Sunday. The list enumerated in the President's proclamation included bunker coal, fuel oils, gasoline, kerosene, fodder and foods, meats and fats, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates, structural shapes, scrap iron, scrap steel, fertilizer, ferromanganese, arms, ammunition and explosives.

"For all other articles," the statement said, "for which there might be a doubt, special ruling should be obtained, either from the local office or from headquarters in Washington.

"Intending shippers wishing to have the bureau act promptly upon their applications can be readily accommodated, as telegrams, at the expense of the applicant, are forwarded for prompt action."

Nansen Sails to Discuss Imports.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—Dr. Fridtjoff Nansen, the explorer, who heads Norway's special mission to the United States to discuss import problems, sailed for New York today from Christiania.

Macy's

Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Hours: Opens 8.30 A.M.; Closes 5.30 P.M.

On Saturday the Store Opens 8.30 A.M.; Closes 12 Noon

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

The July Clearance Sale of

MEN'S OXFORDS

Features a Price That Will Push Them Out to Early Buyers

$3.79

Black and Tan Oxfords That Were Formerly $4.96, $5.94 and $6.49

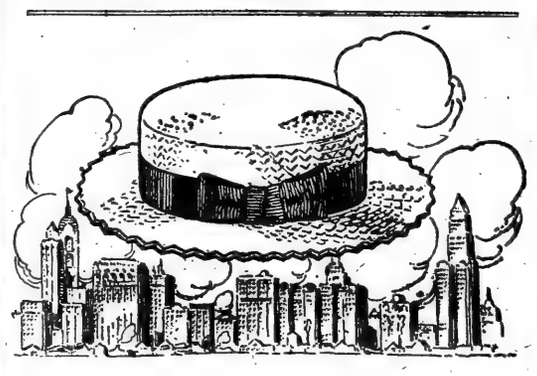
When you stop to consider that the original prices were "Lowest-in-the-City"—you will realize what this sale means in point of savings.

All these shoes were taken from regular stock—some of them are smart, fancy styles—but most of them are good looking, plain, sensible oxfords—well made of good materials, on attractive lines. Some with fibre soles.

The Size Ranges Are Incomplete—But Your Size May Be in the Lot

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



2219 Gimbels Finest Men's Straw Hats

1189 Men's Straws of $3.00 Quality
678 Men's Straws of $4.00 Quality
352 Men's Straws of $5.00 Quality

At $1.95 Now

It's the season's first reduction on Gimbels finer grade (hand made) Hats. Men should appreciate an opportunity of this sort for two reasons: The luxury of a higher priced Hat, as well as the distinct need of a new straw for the balance of the season.

Fine Splits, Milans and Sennits, in thin and coarse weaves. Smart and distinctive, besides splendid in quality. They're the products of the foremost makers.

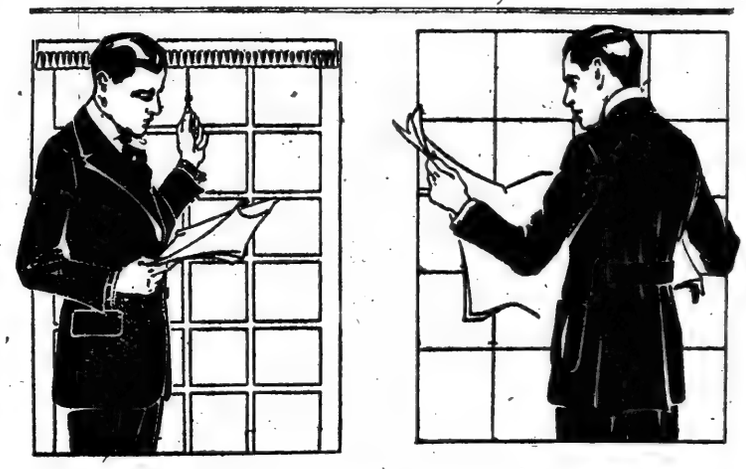
817 Men's Panamas, Leghorns and Bankoks

309 Men's Hats of $4.95 Quality
219 Men's Hats of $6.00 Quality
189 Men's Hats of $7.50 Quality

At $3.95 Now

GIMBELS—4th Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



Half-Yearly Disposal

Men's Highest Grade "Gimbel Standard" Suits

$15.00 *for Suits Formerly Priced $19.50 and Higher*

$27.50 *for Suits Formerly Priced $35.00 and Higher*

The Men's Suits in this sale are from Gimbels regular stock—GIMBEL STANDARD. They're the products of the foremost makers in the field. Foreign and domestic weaves that meet every men's clothing requirement from business to outing. Styled by the originators, they are certainly without peers from that standpoint. And we doubt whether from any other standpoint.

Men's and Young Men's

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

THE GENUINE CLOTH
Mfd. by Goodall Worsted Co.

$5.75 Palm Beach Tan Norfolk Pinch Back Model. All Sizes.

$8.75 Tan or Grey, Pinch Back Styles. In All Sizes.

$10.00 Grey, Tan and Dark Shades, Plain or Pinch Backs.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING—Fourth Floor

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Plums are here! Preserve them for the Winter months.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

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All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

BARON SUES COUNT AFTER BIG SHIP DEAL

Oppenheim Demands $20,000 from Festetics as Commission in Sale of 7 Austrian Vessels.

GOVERNMENT THE BUYER

Two Consular Attaches Alleged to Have Received $15,000—Total of Transaction Was $6,778,006.

The details of the purchase of seven Austrian steamships interned at New York and other American ports and their delivery to the United States Government for $6,778,006, the total cost of the ships, were disclosed yesterday through the filing in the Supreme Court of a suit by Baron Robert Oppenheim of Paris, now living at 12 East Thirty-first Street, against Count Rudolf Festetics, Austrian Naval Reserve officer and now a naturalized citizen of the United States, living at 241 West Seventy-second Street.

Baron Oppenheim's suit is based on charges that Count Festetics attempted to deprive him of his share of the $80,000 commissions paid in the transaction by contending that he was compelled to give $15,000 of the commissions to two members of the Austrian Consulate in New York, who have returned home since the beginning of the war with Germany.

Count Festetics contends that Baron Oppenheim has already collected commissions from one party to the transaction and is entitled to no part of the $40,000 paid to him. Count Festetics refused to discuss the allegation that he said he had to make a payment to Austrian Consulate attachés.

Ship Broker Explains Transaction.

George A. Carden, ship broker of 25 Broad Street, who with his partner, Anderson T. Herd, purchased the seven vessels from the Austro-American Steamship Company, told THE TIMES last night that neither Count Festetics nor Baron Oppenheim had anything more to do with the transaction than to bring about his meeting with a member of Phelps Bros. & Co. of 17 Battery Place, agents for the Austro-American Line. The vessels purchased were the Lucia, Dora, Teresa, Erny, Maria, Anna, and Clara, which total 52,621 tons. The price for which they were bought by Messrs. Carden and Herd and turned over to the Government is about half the prevailing price for ships. The ships cost the purchasers $6,370,771, as shown by the papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and the difference between this amount and the sum charged the Government represents the financing cost.

The suit of the French Baron against the Austrian Count came before Justice Hendrick, on the application of Festetics and Joseph Pirnitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company, to vacate an order for their examination before trial obtained by Baron Oppenheim from Supreme Court Justice Ford a few days ago. Justice Hendrick ruled that the petition of Baron Oppenheim for the examination of Festetics and Pirnitzer failed to show facts sufficient to warrant the examination, and accordingly vacated the order.

Austrians Left the Country.

Oppenheim said in his petition that he wanted to question Festetics concerning two alleged associates of his in the sale of the Austrian steamships, and desired to know their business and the amounts of money, if any, that they received from Count Festetics. He said that the defendant represented that two alleged associates, who were attachés of the Austrian Consulate, had returned home, and had left their business affairs in the hands of Mr. Pirnitzer. For this reason he wanted to examine Pirnitzer also.

Baron Oppenheim, in telling of the transaction, said that in April he was negotiating for the sale of various steamships in behalf of clients and it came to his attention that the Austrian merchantmen interned in the United States were for sale. He said he associated himself with John C. Tomlinson, a lawyer, and Edward McIlvaine, a former President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and they entered into negotiations with Count Festetics, as a result of which the ships were sold for $6,870,771, and all persons concerned in the sale were to divide $159,236 commission. Oppenheim said it was agreed that $80,000 of this amount was to be paid to himself and Festetics, and Count Festetics represented that he must pay $15,000 of this sum to the Austrian attachés. Under a subsequent arrangement the total commission was reduced to $80,000, the plaintiff stating that he and Festetics were to get $40,000 of this sum.

Oppenheim stated that on May 29 last George A. Carden paid $40,000 to the attorney for Festetics. He contends that he is entitled to $20,000 if Count Festetics deceived him as to the two Austrians interested in the transaction, and in any event should get $12,500, but that Count Festetics refuses to give him anything.

Tells of Big Sacrifice.

From Mr. Carden THE TIMES learned last night that he and his partner sacrificed a profit of $700,000 in order to give the ships to the Government at cost. Within two days after the ships had become the property of Carden and Herd, they sold them to a syndicate composed of B. F. Yoakum, Percy R. Pyne, 2d; J. H. Carpenter, August Heckscher, and Robert Goelet at a profit of about $700,000, and two days later the syndicate had an offer of $10,000,000 for the ships. The syndicate declined to sell, believing the vessels to be worth more, and at about that time Chairman Denham of the Federal Shipping Board, summoned the attorney for Carden and Herd to Washington and stated that the Government wanted the ships, although the consent of the State and Treasury Departments to the purchase of the vessels was obtained originally.

The attorney for Carden and Herd thought they should receive the $700,000 profit they would have obtained from the syndicate, but they were notified that President Wilson believed they should sacrifice their profits and, after consulting Mr. Yoakum, they agreed to do so. The other members of the syndicate, which it was said might have divided more than $3,000,000 profits if the vessels had gone to private purchasers, readily gave them approval.

Mr. Carden came to New York from Dallas, Texas. He has been Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas for two terms.

ORDER ARREST OF LAWSON.

He Denies Validity of Tax Claim by Massachusetts Town.

BOSTON, July 12.—Thomas W. Lawson asked the Supreme Court today for an injunction to prevent his arrest by Fred A. Beale, Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County, on a tax warrant issued by the Town of Winchester. Counsel for the town, in opposing the petition at a hearing before Judge Brown, said that Lawson last year failed to pay $5,806 due on personal property. Lawson denied the claim and set forth that he was a resident of Scituate, which is in another county.

The Court reserved decision.

EDISON FILLS NEED FOR CARBOLIC ACID

Production at His Plant Now 3,000,000 Pounds a Month, Representative Announces.

Representatives of Thomas A. Edison announced at a dinner of dealers in Edison appliances at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that the inventor had made such progress in the manufacture of carbolic acid—a product for which the country depended on Germany and England before the war—that he was not only supplying his own laboratories in New Jersey, but was selling considerable quantities to the trade. Protected by tariff laws, these agents of Mr. Edison said, there was not reason why a permanent industry in the commodity could not be built up in the United States.

The progress made by Mr. Edison in the manufacture of carbolic acid was reported to the convention in the afternoon by William Maxwell, one of the Vice Presidents of the Edison Laboratories. C. H. Wilson, Vice President in charge of production, was interviewed last night at the dinner of the dealers at the Waldorf, and confirmed what Mr. Maxwell had said.

Before the beginning of the war, Mr. Wilson said, carbolic acid could be had at from 8 to 10 cents a pound. After the beginning of hostilities importations were shut down and the price rose to $1.50 a pound, with every prospect that it would go still higher. Carbolic acid being one of the agencies largely in use at the Edison laboratories, Mr. Edison set to work to provide against a possible exhaustion of the supply and to reduce the cost of production to within marketable bounds. In this, after many hours of patient labor and the exercise of his inventive genius, he has been partly successful.

Recently the production of carbolic acid at the Edison laboratories rose to 3,000,000 pounds a month, and the cost, while not made public by Mr. Wilson, was said to be considerably below $1.50.

"We have discovered no new process," said Mr. Wilson, "but we have found a way to produce carbolic acid in large lots, and if, after the war, proper laws are enacted there is no reason why the trade in this commodity should not be retained in this country. We are not only producing enough of the acid for our needs, but we are producing enough to supply a great deal of the trade."

It had been reported earlier in the day that the laboratories had also been supplying the American Government, but Mr. Wilson said this was not true. "Many Governments are in the field for carbolic acid," he said, "but we have not sold any of it to the United States Government yet."

About 600 persons attended the dinner. There was a cabaret performance, but no formal speech making. Mr. Edison was not able to attend, but sent the following message:

"Tell the boys I will come over to the convention if they say so, but also tell them that I believe they would rather have me keep busy on the work I am doing now. I hope to be at the laboratory Saturday morning and spend a few minutes with those who come out at that time."

The business sessions of the convention will be resumed this morning, and tomorrow morning the delegates will visit the Edison laboratories.

FINED FOR CARELESS DRIVING

Wife of Member of Ammunition Board Pays $250 in Court.

Mrs. Mary Ruperti of 390 Central Park West, who said she was the wife of a member of one of the Allies' ammunition commissions, was convicted yesterday in Special Sessions before Justices Kernochan, McInerney and O'Keeffe on a charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated and fined $250 with the alternative of a thirty-day sentence in jail. Mrs. Ruperti paid the fine under protest, producing the money from a well-filled purse she carried in a handbag.

Patrolman George Froehlich of the 100th Street Station, who arrested Mrs Ruperti in front of her house in the early hours of June 11, testified that she was unable to manage her car and gave evidences of intoxication. The defendant took the stand in her own behalf and denied the charge. Terence McManus, her counsel, told the Court that a witness to the arrest, who, he said, was a member of the Royal Flying Corps, had been called back to England a few days after the incident occurred. This witness, he declared, would have been able to vindicate Mrs. Ruperti. Mr. McManus said that his client expected to sail soon to rejoin her husband and take up Red Cross work.

In sentencing Mrs. Ruperti Justice McInerney intimated that only her intention of taking up a patriotic work saved her from a straight jail sentence. After she had left the court room Mrs. Ruperti characterized her conviction as an outrage.

A. HAMMERSTEIN'S PLAYS.

"De Luxe Annie" to be the First of His Five New Productions.

Five new productions are included in Arthur Hammerstein's plans for the coming season. The first will be a play by Edward Clark, entitled "De Luxe Annie." It will be presented here early in September with Willette Kershaw, Vincent Serrano, Albert Brunning, and Thurlow Bergen in the principal rôles. "Furs and Frills," a musical comedy by Edward Clark and Silvio Hein, will be produced at the Astor Oct. 29 with Frances Demarest, Ernest Torrence, Ruby Norton, George Anderson, and Beatrice Allen in the cast.

Mr. Hammerstein will produce a third play by Mr. Clark, called "Prostitution." At holiday time a musical comedy by Otto Hauerbach and Hugo Felix will be presented in New York, and next Spring Mr. Hammerstein will stage at the Casino the first of a series of annual musical shows.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps and in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot-Ease in each shoe." Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

BIND, GAG, AND ROB WOMAN OF $10,000

Bogus Meter Inspectors Admitted to Rubenstein Apartment, Empty Rich Jewel Box.

'PHONED THEY WERE COMING

Mrs. Rubenstein Silenced with Strangle Grip—Elevator Man Arrested as Accomplice.

Mrs. Carrie Rubenstein, wife of Levi Rubenstein, diamond dealer at 54 Maiden Lane, was alone in her apartment on the twelfth floor of 135 West Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning when her telephone rang.

"There are two men down here from the Edison Company," said the attendant in the hall below. "They say there is something the matter with the electric light connection in your apartment and they want to examine it. They are on their way up now." A moment later the doorbell rang and Mrs. Rubenstein opened it. Two men stepped in.

"Where is your electric light meter?" said one. Mrs. Rubenstein led them to the kitchen and pointed to the meter. One of the men bent over it, apparently examining it a moment, and then beckoned to Mrs. Rubenstein.

"See, this is what is the matter," he said. "See, this—"

At that instant the other man seized Mrs. Rubenstein, took a strangle-grip upon her throat and threw her violently to the floor. Before she had recovered from the shock both men pounced upon her, gagged her with a napkin, and bound her hands and feet with strips of towel.

Mrs. Rubenstein struggled until one whispered in her ear: "Cut that out or we'll kill you." Then she gave up and, she told the police, pretended to faint. While one of the men was finishing the job of tying her and removing her shoes the other went into her bedroom, found and smashed open her jewel case and emptied it into his pockets. Mr. Rubenstein estimates the value of the jewelry taken at about $15,000.

Both then hurried out of the apartment. Almost as they left Mrs. Rubenstein succeeded in working her feet free, ran to the telephone, and told the operator that she had been robbed. The elevator man had already started up to answer a call from the twelfth floor. When he reached the floor, however, no one was there. Apparently the robbers had summoned it and then hurried down the stairs and escaped to the street by way of the basement.

Meanwhile the police had been summoned, and Acting Captain McKenna of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, with several of his men, arrived a few minutes later. Mrs. Rubenstein then, in taking an inventory to find what she had lost, discovered that in their hurry the robbers had overlooked a necklace valued at $15,000 and a gold vanity case worth $500, which had been given to her by Mr. Rubenstein only a few weeks ago on their twenty-first wedding anniversary.

Questioned by the police, the girl telephone operator admitted that neither of the men had carried any tools or shown a badge or credentials. She said her suspicion had not been aroused because they had asked her to notify Mrs. Rubenstein and ask if they might come up.

Rudolf De Macek, twenty-two years old, of 239 East Eightieth Street, the elevator attendant at the apartment house, was arrested later by Detectives Collins, Geary, and Donohue, charged with being an accomplice in the assault and robbery. He was taken to headquarters and questioned last night, but the police would give no information as to what, if anything, had been learned from him.

A. Albert Saato, a dancing instructor, of 209 West Eighty-seventh Street, reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau last night that burglars entered his apartment on the second floor yesterday afternoon and stole jewelry and clothing valued at $4,000.

Saato, upon returning home, found the door to his apartment open, and bearing marks of a jimmy.

ASKS FEDERAL ADVERTISING

Press Official Opposes Free Publicity for the Government.

CHICAGO, July 12.—N. A. Huse, Vice President of the American Press Association, insisted in a speech here today that newspapers should not give free publicity to any cause, not excepting the Red Cross or Liberty bonds.

"Right now the Government should be advertising the next Liberty Loan," said Mr. Huse. "Individuals paid millions to advertise the bonds, and newspapers were asked to feature the campaign on the first page long after it had lost its news value. With the next Liberty bond issue to be floated on Sept. 15, the Government should use co-ordinated, controlled advertising, paid for by the Government.

"The Government has no more right to commandeer advertising space from the newspapers of the country than it has to commandeer the output of the steel companies. The President has just said that manufacturers are entitled to a just profit, but the newspapers are expected to give their space to the Government without remuneration."

Mr. Huse also suggested that the Government should buy advertising space to place reasons for the war plainly before the people. His address was delivered at the convention of the Illinois Press Association.

SWEETS FOR SOLDIERS.

Stage Women's War Relief in a Strawberry Canning Feat.

The Stage Women's War Relief reports a canning feat done under the auspices of the organization yesterday. A crate of strawberries, thirty-two quarts, was suddenly dropped into the workrooms, a gift from Miss Cooms, a member of the S. W. W. R. Not to lose a berry, Elsie Randolph, who was present at the time, called a taxi in haste, and the berries were loaded on, with Miss Randolph in charge. She took them home, and with her mother, Louise Randolph, in a sort of prestidigitator act turned the crate immediately into thirteen quarts of strawberry jam, which will be sent today to the beneficiaries of Gertrude Atherton's Bienêtre du Blessé.

The S. W. W. R. has sent five boxes of surgical dressings this week, and the Twelfth Night Club has shipped, also this week, three barrels of jam fruit, candy, and raisins.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. MATINEE TOMORROW. 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. Evgs. 8:30.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

Civic Orchestral Society, Inc. 2d Season. ST. NICHOLAS RINK, Weds. & Sundays at 8:15 P. M. Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloists, July 15th, Mabel GARRISON, Soprano; Max PILZER, Violinist. Seats at box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbels, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus', Tyson's, McBride's, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SELZNICK PICTURES. HERBERT BRENON'S The Lone Wolf BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES: 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

RIALTO B'way 42d. "PARENTAGE" Soloists, Drew Comedy & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 15-25-50c. Doors Open 10 A. M. Daily This Week.

NEW AMSTERDAM 50c to $2. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. MAT. TOMORROW, ALL SEATS 50c to $2. Ziegfeld Follies ROOF After Performances ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right! GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. THE SEASON'S SENSATION "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. 200th TIME THIS WEEK. BENJAMIN CHAPLIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Peggy Hyland, "The Caste"; "When Love Dawns."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. AL FIELDS & CO., JEANNE ARLYN & CO., WORTH WAYTEN & CO., Reserved FOUR and 6 other acts. All Seats 25, 35, 50.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Donald Brian & Co. Greater Morgan Dancers. Al Herman, Aveling & Lloyd, Bronson & Baldwin and Adele Rowland. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. NAN HALPERIN Geo. WHITE & Emma HAIG; Hazard Short & Co., Wm. J. Kelly, U.S.N.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way, Tel. Schuyler 3980. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS His Latest, "WILD & WOOLLY." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Doors to 11:30 P.M. Pauline Frederick in "The Love That Lives." O. Henry Story. Soloists.

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL. Last Day. D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE The BIRTH of a NATION. Every Aft. 2:30—Every Eve. 8:15. Last 2 Times (Phone Coney Isl. 817.) Beg. To-Morrow Aft., "INTOLERANCE."

Steeplechase CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN. CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT. IN THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND

LUNA PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing, Band Concerts.

BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Now Mat. Today. JACK NORWORTH & LILLIAN LORRAINE. Cansinos, Leo Beers, Bennett & Richards, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry. GREATER THAN EVER! SURF BATHING. NEW SENSATIONS. 7 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $60 monthly and up per suite of 2 rooms and bath; also weekly, $15 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly (both optional.) References. The above are astounding values. Investigate. Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St. Block from subway express & elevated sts. All cars and bus lines.

Hotel Monterey. Broadway & 94th St. Bet. Park and River. Just completed. 500 Rooms, Each with Bath, $2.00 Per Day and Up. High-class Restaurant in connection.

HOOP-LA!

THE NEW SUMMER (Real Ice) SHOW AT THE Golden Glades TONIGHT

Dancing at 8 P. M. Balconades Ball Room

"A Smart Cabaret" Twice Nightly Main Restaurant

Society's Summer Fad. That' Zip-Zippy DINNER SHOW at 7:30 THE MARVELLOUS MIDNIGHT PARADE at 11:30

May-November Farm. Hartsdale, N. Y. Now Open. Back to the farm dinners. Phones: 1689-1471 White Plains.

Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y. Phone Col. 9900. RESERVE TABLES NOW

Looking for a Breeze?

You will find one at Shanley's—also an interesting cabaret and a dinner of rare excellence.

The cabaret is composed of twenty clever features—evenings from seven to one.

A refreshing place for luncheon—seven courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK. BROADWAY and FORTY-THIRD STREET. Best Location and Values in New York. Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up

PARADISE ROOF GARDEN ATOP REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town. In Which is Presented Gus Edwards' Gala Summer Revue. TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7 AND 11 P. M. Special Southern Dinner SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50. The Original Dixieland "Jazz" Band In the 400 Club Room. Playing Dance Melodies Nightly, Beginning at 9

MARINE ROOF. HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn. DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING. MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA. Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall. Protection from the Weather. MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS, BROOKLYN. Burton F. White, Manager. F. D. Ray, Jr., Associate Manager.

Artists' Concerts. COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED PLACE IN TOWN. Janssen wants to see you. QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA. BROADWAY & 30th STREET. "THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU" TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 3207

FOR WOMEN ONLY. An outside, sunny room with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.00 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city. HOTEL RUTLEDGE. Lexington Ave. and 30th St. Modern, Accessible, Fireproof. Excellent service.

The Garden Spot of Long Island. Blossom Heath Inn. Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I. Enlarged and newly decorated. Always the favorite of motorists, the famous Inn is more popular than ever, due to its recent enlargement and redecoration. In addition, its atmosphere of easy-going comfort and conviviality stimulates to the utmost enjoyment an excellent cuisine. Excellent Cuisine. Dancing. The Blossom Heath Quartette and the famous Blossom Heath Inn Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Jack Beck, formerly with the Cafe de Vingt and Hotel Knickerbocker, affords an entertainment that is unequalled. Under direction Harry & Joseph Scanlon.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY 86TH TO 88TH ST. Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates. SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR. Rates for either one or two persons: Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4, to $7.50 day.

When you visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls put up at Buffalo's most delightful hotel. Fireproof. European plan. 250 all outside rooms; from $1.50 per day up. Send for free guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls. HOTEL LENOX. Buffalo, N. Y. North St. at Delaware Ave. Motorists follow Main St. or Delaware Ave. to North St. On Empire Tours. A. Miner, Managing Director.

Vogue Restaurant. Broadway at 48th St. Dining—Dancing

Luchow's. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

VAN CORTLANDT. 142 to 146 WEST 48TH ST. SPECIAL DINNER $1. MUSIC—DANCING—CABARET. SERVICE A LA CARTE TILL 1 A. M.

Boston, Mass. HOTEL PURITAN. Commonwealth Ave. Boston. Famous for its 20th century hotel-comforts, combined with the charm of a New England homestead. The Puritan's location. Send for booklet, 30 Motor Maps and Recommends. N. Y. Correspondence Rm. 6

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalp gently with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

"Keepin' cool in summer is mostly a matter of keepin' comfortable." —Washington Pete

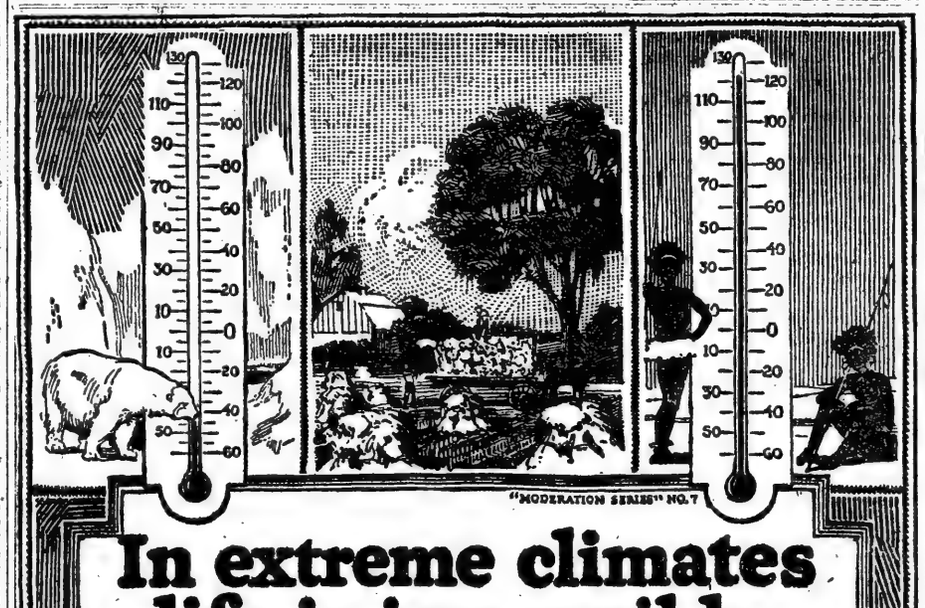
Right along with light clothes, smart dressers wear Shir-Gars. Fasten to shirt and socks. Hold shirt down snug—no bulge. Keep socks up without a wrinkle. Wear 'em this summer.

At Your Dealer Manufactured by Washington Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. AND ACCOUTREMENTS. Quick Delivery—Moderate Prices. Brooks Uniform Co., 143 West 40th St.

Chicago Limited. Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.). Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.). Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Official Plate). TICKET OFFICES: Lackawanna Railroad. Broad-way. Cor. Wall St. 23 Park Pl. 526 B'way. Opp. Waldorf. 1 Nassau St. Phone Rector 8460.

OLD CROW RYE. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. America's Finest RYE WHISKEY. HAND MADE SOUR MASH. STRAIGHT PURE RYE. MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A. H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.



In extreme climates life is impossible

BUT the ideal existence is found in moderate climes where extremes are the exception—not the rule. Thus it is with Prohibition—being an extreme, its advocates seem to find it utterly impossible to understand that a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew, such as BUDWEISER, is truly the drink of temperance.

For 60 solid years Anheuser-Busch have brewed BUDWEISER and each day they have worked to make it better. The common sense use of BUDWEISER cements the bond of friendship, inspires the flow of wit and laughter and makes old men forget for a little while that they are no longer one and twenty. Always-and-ever-the-same Good Old BUDWEISER, the friend of man. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

JUST PRICES.

Sound and clear is the President's statement of the principles that should control the fixing of prices in Government buying of commodities for use in the war:

> A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

The Government must offer prices that will bring tenders of the goods. Those prices must include, as Mr. WILSON says, not only cost, but profits and surpluses for extensions and improvements. Otherwise the Government will presently find itself in a market where no goods are offered, or no adequate supply. The price that will produce the goods with sufficient profit to make it worth while for the manufacturers to carry on business and add to capacity to meet the Government's increasing wants and needs is a just price.

The great manufacturing corporations of the country will accept the principle here laid down by the President, they will do business with the Government on those terms. This is evident from the agreement so promptly reached in the conference between the representatives of the Government and the committee of the American Steel Institute. The steel manufacturers will put their entire product at the command of the Government, they will do their utmost to stimulate increased production, to hasten delivery; they agree that the price shall be determined after the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry shall show what would be a just price, upon the basis of ascertained cost and reasonable profit.

The manufacturers have before them the splendid example of the banks. All the money institutions of the country were under Government assault when the Pujo Committee tried to show that they were greedy, conscienceless, and depraved, yet when the Government made the appeal to the country to buy Liberty bonds all the banks offered their services and facilities free of charge and commission in selling bonds. It was patriotism without thought of profit. The great manufacturing corporations producing supplies of which the Government is now in need have at one time or another been under attack. They will overlook, forget, in their resolve to meet the wishes of the Government, to give the Government all aid and support they have power to give in carrying on the war. Reasonable profits they must have, otherwise business could not be continued, but they are not going to seek extortionate gains.

The President would have been well advised, we think, had he omitted that part of his address to his fellow-countrymen in which he discourses upon profits and patriotism. "Let us never "speak, then, of profits and of pa- "triotism in the same sentence." It would have been better not to mention them in the same sentence. Individual instances of desire to take advantage of the war emergency for making unholy profits there may be. That is not the spirit that prevails among the producers of war commodities, certainly not among the great producers. Rigid inquiry, we imagine, would show that extravagant competitive bidding, and perhaps the demands of some independent producers, have had more to do with forcing up price scales than the exactions of "big business." For instance, "the "ship owners of the United States and "other ocean carriers whose example "they have followed" are mentioned by Mr. WILSON as having put "almost insuperable obstacles" in the way of the successful prosecution of the war "by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting." Shipping men point out that the owners of ships were confronted by a Babel of competitive bidding by charter seekers and all carriers were put in the same position by the wild competition of those seeking freight space. Responsibility for soaring prices is not to be placed upon producers, ship owners, and carriers alone.

Congress is about to lay a tax, a very heavy tax, upon excess profits. The estimated yield of that impost is half a billion dollars. The President feels that "we must make the prices "for the public the same as the prices "for the Government." Of course he is not overlooking the fact that this rather comprehensive policy of price-fixing will tend to destroy altogether the basis of the excess profits tax, leaving that rather important clause in the new Revenue act unproductive. There is compensation. A part at least of what the Government loses in revenue it will gain in lower prices. But new sources of taxation will have to be sought out, and there again the general public, favored by low prices, Government prices, will have more money to meet the new demands. The lion in the path of the price-fixing policy of the Government is the question of wages. They are now very high, on new demands from labor they may go higher. But producing manufacturers may as well dismiss from their minds all thought of getting respectful consideration of the plea that prices to the Government will have to go up if wages go up. The Government's ultimate resort is law, as the President points out, and law comes from Congress. In that body, as it is at present constituted, all benefit of doubt will be given to labor, none at all to employing manufacturers and corporations. It would be impossible to keep politics out of the matter, and Congress is possessed of the belief that there is political profit in showing all possible favor to labor. In that quarter the admonition against coupling patriotism with profit is, indeed, applicable, but it will not be heeded.

THE WORTH OF MONEY.

It was known that there was plenty of money about in these days of high prices, maximum bank clearings, and general prosperity, even though it be war prosperity. That is proved rather than disclosed by 136 bids for the city's 4½s. Neither is there much novelty about the fact that there was a range of two points upon these bids for a strictly standard security by experts who might be supposed to know exactly what money is worth. Last year there was a range of three points. The point to be remarked is not the width of the range, nor the prices offered by the ultimate consumers in lots of a few thousand dollars each. Their standard is the savings bank rate of interest, and they are always willing to take what they can use when they can get it on better terms than the savings bank rate. The thing to remark is the price offered by dealers in money, those who buy to sell again. They must be close bidders, willing to bid as high as they can afford for resale, but relying for their profits upon the ability to find buyers from them.

It is noteworthy that as the bids rose in total they fell in price. In million dollar lots the prevailing bid was around 101. In multiples of millions the range was lower. The bids might have been higher but for the preoccupation with international finance of bidders usually conspicuous. That is not a reproach to the city's credit in any way. It is a statement of fact necessary to remember in understanding the market for long-term credit. New York City bonds sell down to a high yield because there is such an abundance of credit of equal if not superior quality, and because there are such unusual profits in trade. In proportion that New York City 4½s approach par, it is a warning that the uses of tax money should be restricted until it is cheaper. The city has no escape from completing the great engagements which it entered upon some years ago. It is especially fortunate that it is so near the end of its expenses in connection with the aqueduct and dual subway. At the cost for money shown in yesterday's bids, those investments could not have been made, and the city would have lost a growth of ten years.

GERMANY'S "CRISIS."

Whether BETHMANN HOLLWEG has resigned or not, the wisest words that have been spoken about the German "crisis" are those of Acting Secretary of State POLK:

> It is well not to exaggerate the real meaning of Germany's internal strife on her foreign policies or on her efforts in the war. Any changes that may take place there would be much more important if they affected the military rather than the civilian—if they reached men like HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF, for instance.

The present is the most serious and heated internal conflict that has arisen in Germany since the war began, but there will have to be much graver ones than this before anything can happen there which will have any effect on the war, or even upon German liberty. It makes no difference whether ZIMMERMANN or some one else holds the post of Foreign Minister. The Foreign Minister in other and democratic countries is appointed by the people through their Parliaments or other representatives, is responsible to them, and does their will. The Foreign Minister in Germany is a mere head of department, a sublimated head clerk, carrying out the Kaiser's orders, responsible only to him. It makes no difference whether BETHMANN or some one else is Chancellor, for the Chancellor is literally what he proclaims himself to be, the servant of the Kaiser. "I do not serve the Reichstag," said BETHMANN himself on a notable occasion. It makes no difference whether the people obtain a larger representation in the Reichstag and the Junkers accept a smaller one. The Reichstag is an impotent body of public speakers and does not legislate; the legislation is done in secret by the reigning houses of Germany, meeting in the Bundesrath, and all the Reichstag can do is to talk. When it talks too much, the Kaiser ends its session.

It makes no difference, in short, what is done. It makes no difference what reforms the Kaiser grants, so long as he stops short of constitutional reform; and he will stop short of that. It makes no difference what officials he dismisses or what officials he appoints. Whatever he may do, the war will go on for the accomplishment of the Kaiser's aims, and the Kaiser's aims alone. True, there is a check upon those aims and upon the direction he compels Germany to take, but it is a check with which the people have nothing to do. The check is not in the hands of the people, but in the hands of his brother Princes of the royal German houses. That is the intent of the German Constitution, and until that Constitution is swept away there can be no change that will mean anything to the world. And that Constitution cannot even be amended if the Kaiser prefers that it should not be, for he has a practical veto over anything in that direction that the other German monarchs might attempt.

Therefore the present "crisis" is no place to look for any real reform in Germany, any advance of democracy, or any change in war aims dictated by the people. The encouraging thing about it is that there should have been even such a crisis as this. It will lead the way, perhaps, to others, and each will go a little further, until some time in the future there may be a real crisis; and then there will be hope for Germany.

A SPOILS DEMONSTRATION.

By a vote of 38 to 24, the Senate has adopted the House provision of $2,500,000 for the pay of officials to be appointed in the proposed Food Administration Bureau, and has rejected the House provision that the appointment of those officials should be subject to the civil service rules.

How this fetter on the aspirations of office seekers ever got through the House is a mystery and a marvel. In the Senate the Democratic-Republican tradition insurged and conquered. Mr. WILSON'S executive order putting the appointment of first, second, and third class Postmasters under the civil service rules still wrings the bosoms of the faithful. Two million five hundred thousand dollars in salaries! Here was a chance to assert the antique doctrine of the spoils.

Tears must have run down the Hon. BOIES PENROSE'S iron cheek as that soul of reform protested right virtuously. "Done to provide sinecures for 'deserving Democrats,'" he cried. Of course, and if the Republicans were in power, they would seek to provide for deserving Republicans. In the unforgettable words of the Hon. WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Flanagan's Mills, "What are we here for?" Was it Lord MELBOURNE who pretended to admire membership in the House of Lords because there was "no damned merit" about it? That is the traditional notion of the old-school politicians about appointments to office. But they are only half-hearted now. Civil service reform is firmly established, and these rages and demonstrations against it are mainly intended to console the numerous longing aspirants among their constituents.

The Senate will not dare to invite and promote the inefficiencies and corruptions, the brood of scandals and the pitiless public anger which appointments for political favor in the Food Administration Bureau would be sure to bring. Thirty-eight Senators have made their harmless, impotent play. They have indulged in a manifesto against civil service reform. They will not dare to imperil the fortunes of the war, the comfort, prosperity, life of Americans, by making the Bureau of Food Administration a retreat for political henchmen.

THE COMMITTEE OF NINE.

For more than ten years, the Committee on Amendment of the Law of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has been doing a great and fruitful public service. It scrutinizes patiently and severely the mountain of bills which each Legislature brings forth. Without other reward than the consciousness of service, nine lawyers of distinction add to their private business the business of the State. Four hours of one evening in each week these men take from their relaxation or amusement to work for the rest of us, for their client the public.

They don't get even thanks from this client. Their trained and expert service hardly receives even the scantiest recognition. Their weekly bulletins, always of use to the Governor, calculated to be of use, for admonition, to the Legislature, are unnoticed of the general. Matters of law are dull to most of us, and the public has usually the least interest in the public interest.

The modest statement of the committee shows that in 1917 a large number of the bills which it disapproved died in the Senate or the House, either in committee or after discussion; that as to 105 of 195 bills passed by the Legislature and reported upon by the committee, the Governor followed its counsel. He vetoed 55 bills which it reported against, including Senator BROWN'S measure empowering the Industrial Commission to suspend temporarily any provision of the labor law and the same statesman's curious bill to make the State Controller, or a deputy, judge of the validity or invalidity of municipal bond issues.

The Governor signed 50 and vetoed 18 bills approved by the committee, and he signed 12 bills which it disapproved. In view of the fact that there is no politics in the committee, and at least enough of it at Albany, the achievement of the committee is one to be proud of.

And the State should be proud of the committee. Here is a body of unpaid, unpartisan legal experts sifting and weighing the legal content and the public advantage or detriment of all important bills of general interest, for with local or minor measures it does not deal. Here is an unselfish exercise of accomplished talents for the benefit of the whole community. After more than ten years of quiet, steady, non-political, skilled volunteer labor, it should have a little praise, though its best praise is its work.

The committee consists of LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman; NELSON S. SPENCER, WILBUR LARREMORE, JOHN GODFREY SAXE, ROBERT L. LUCE, EMORY I. BUCKNER, THOMAS I. PARKINSON, and CHAUNCEY B. CARVER, Secretary. A sort of writ ne exeat, forbidding the committee to come out of the seclusion of its sessions and its labors, has run too long. The writ should be torn up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Government a Bad Paymaster.

To this day, the Government has not paid the Southern Pacific Railway for the work it did in preventing the Colorado River from drowning the Imperial Valley under the Salton Sea. President ROOSEVELT gave an implied promise of payment to Mr. HARRIMAN after the Government agencies had failed in the work, and the job was worth any price. The way of the Post Office with the railways is known. Congress likes the Post Office and does not like the railways. So laws are passed enabling the Post Office to set its own price, and there is no necessity for bargaining. The ordinary practice of the Government is to pay in from two to four months, when there are no delays. Now there are many delays, and prices for Government work are "tentative."

The Government cannot be supplied on those terms. No matter how excellent the intentions of the Government purveyors, they cannot remain solvent if the Government takes goods in haste and pays at leisure, thus preventing profits on ordinary trade and obstructing the process for the payment of wages and material bills. Government trade is also undesirable because the Government has its own standards, which oftentimes are not commercial standards, either in sizes or qualities. Government standards of quality are rightly high. That is not the trouble. The difficulty about supplying the Government is meticulous insistence upon routine which has survived the reasons for its existence. The result is that Government trade is undesirable, and is a specialty for those who have knowledge or means for meeting uncommercial requirements.

The reason for mentioning these facts is an announcement which implies perception of them by those who have power to remedy them. The Quartermaster's Department is to pay material bills daily upon approval by inspectors. Wage bills are to be paid weekly. Other bills are to be paid on the 9th of each month. This is the result of representations upon behalf of the cantonment contractors by the General Munitions Board, and shows the advantage of business advice to the Government by men of business. If this speeding of the Government machine is extended to other work, the Government will be served more quickly and cheaply, and with less friction. But the Government has need to live down its reputation for slow pay and conditions of supply which cripple traders.

Good Work of the Fire Department.

One of the excellent results of the honest and businesslike administration of the affairs of this city has been the substantial improvement of the Fire Department. Its efficiency has been increased, and although the fire record of 1916 as a whole was less encouraging than in 1915, when the loss was abnormally low, the increase was due to the vast increase in buildings because of the general prosperity, the storage of munitions, and the growth of the chemical industry. In tenement houses, in which 4,000,000 of the population of the greater city dwell, there were 744 fewer fires than in 1915, a decrease of 40 per cent. Factory fires were 159 fewer, and theatre fires were reduced one-half. The increase was in ship fires, munition plants, on piers where munitions were stored, and in chemical plants. It was a year of many fires, and the losses throughout the country increased $50,000,000. New York's proportion of this great loss was, in the circumstances, amazingly low.

To meet the emergency caused by the new dangers, Commissioner ADAMSON organized an auxiliary fleet of fireboats, 143 in number, with terminals at strategical points. The total fire loss in New York in 1916 was $8,716,404, while the average loss for the preceding three years, notwithstanding the record of 1915, which was the lowest since the present Fire Department was organized, was $9,669,461, or nearly a million more than last year's loss. There has been a gratifying development in the employment of preventive measures, and the Commissioner in his latest report gives due credit to the uniformed force for its capable co-operation with the regular fire prevention staff. More than 300 firemen have made daily building inspections since 1914. Last year firemen made 1,476,951 inspections; 18,752 orders were issued by the bureau, and 16,531 were complied with. Of the 141 lives lost, nearly all were lost in fires due to carelessness. The Commissioner says that in no single case was the loss of life due to the construction or design of the building. Because the law does not require fire escapes on private dwellings, thirty-three lives were lost. The largest single cause of fire in 1916 was the careless use of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes. The new fire-alarm system is already nearly completed, and the Commissioner expects that it will still further increase the efficiency of the department. The Fire Department uses comparatively few horses these days—it will soon be five-sixths "motorized." No fewer than 1,598 members of the force attended the courses of practical and theoretical instruction in the Fire College. The uniformed force during the year numbered 5,059. These are a few facts taken almost at random from the Commissioner's report. They strengthen the public idea of the value of our department of fire fighters.

New York Grows a Million People in a Day.

Scientific methods are sometimes a mighty poor substitute for common sense. The Census Bureau has revised the estimates of population by using the draft registration as a basis, and the result is that the population of many cities is watered to a comical extent. New York is one of them; the Census Bureau credits this city with 6,504,185 inhabitants, which, as Secretary LAIDLAW of the New York Federation of Churches says, is "impossible." "A million less," he says, "would be nearer right." Other cities have population estimates no less impossible; Detroit, for instance, is credited with 1,521,942. The nature of the Census Bureau's basic error is such as to make it certain that other cities have been ridiculously underestimated.

That foundation error was to use the draft registration as a basis. The men who registered are between 21 and 31 years of age. The Census Bureau took the proportion of men of that age to the whole population, as figured in normal times, and revised its estimate accordingly. In most times that would be the right thing to do. But it so happens that in these particular times, as everybody except the Census Bureau knows, there has been an abnormal shifting of certain classes of population. It was caused by the changes made in industry by the war and has been going on for three years with increasing speed. Young men have gone in great numbers to large centres of industry, where unusually remunerative jobs were begging for them. That explains the absurd estimate given for Detroit. That city just now is full of young men between 21 and 31, but the whole population has not increased in any such proportion.

These ridiculous estimates are to be used as the basis for making up the draft quotas. The whole thing is a triumph for unintelligent routine methods and a disastrous defeat for common sense.

RED CROSS DEMANDS.

Volunteer Workers Find an Overniceness in the Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the letter by "Deeply Interested" in your columns, and her opinion confirms the one I have held for weeks, that there is something radically wrong in the Red Cross direction of the work by volunteers.

A chapter has recently been started here, and as I have had considerable experience I volunteered my assistance at once. We started on pajamas, and one of the specific directions from headquarters was that all the shoulder seams must be turned forward.

One most zealous worker forgot, and turned the shoulder seams of three coats back instead of forward, the sleeves were set in and all stitched by machine before this mistake was discovered. The woman in charge of this division felt obliged to pick out all of this machine stitching and reverse the seams for fear the coats would not be accepted. Now, she might have made an entire coat while undoing this mistake that could not in any way have made any difference.

I can easily understand that all seams should be flat, but whether they turn one way or the other does not detract from their comfort to the poor wounded or ill soldier who wears the garments.

While working with a chapter in New Jersey I saw women undoing, time after time, the surgeons' sponges of gauze they were trying to make exactly four inches square by the rule. Orders were that not one-fourth inch over could be allowed.

One old woman in her eighty-eighth year, who knits expertly, and is most anxious to help in the only way she can, knit a pair of socks in a week, but said she could not fuss again over that awful "Kitchener heel," that she had made socks for soldiers in the civil war which were absolutely comfortable, and could not see why they would not be comfortable now. I suggested she knit down to the heel and let some one else put in the heel. "Oh, no, that would not be accepted, as the difference in the knitting might show," said the woman in charge.

It seems to me some rules about the making of garments, whether the turning of seams one way or the other is arbitrary, also about knitting, might be published by the Red Cross in the various newspapers, thus simplifying matters. Of course I understand that surgical dressings should be made under the supervision of a trained nurse, or of one who has been trained by a nurse.

E. G. W.

Waterbury Center, Vt., July 11, 1917.

A Physician's Remark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested and felt a certain glow of pride when last Winter I learned to fold compress bandages and sent them to the British Relief. Later in the Spring, on receiving a letter of most particular and intricate instructions from a local Red Cross representative, describing in most minute details the mathematical and scientific precision with which the parallelism of the cloth must be preserved and the prohibiting of the slightest overlapping of the edges, I was surprised and annoyed, and after repeated efforts to conform to this extraordinary standard, only resulting in failure, I swore in a good, plain, old-fashioned way, and said to my wife that she might try but, as for me, my time was too valuable to waste on such nonsense. My wife, with saint-like patience and deft skill, succeeded in breaking the record by folding six bandages in one hour.

In alluding to this subject in the presence of a physician of high standing, he lost his temper and said it was a ridiculous waste of time and effort. Some over-zealous representatives of the Red Cross have confounded the highest standards with the urgent need for reasonably well made work. Slovenly and careless work, of course, should not be allowed, but reasonably good work, and great quantities of it, and "speed" are needed now, at this very instant, remembering while we work that the blood is running without any material to staunch the flow.

Away with stupid obstacles and hypercritical objections, and let the Red Cross open its arms to the volunteers and the patriots whose aid is needed now at this very writing in the form of common sense bandages.

COMMON SENSE PATRIOT.

New York, July 12, 1917.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Dr. Paton Analyzes Their Peculiar State of Mind.

Princeton, N. J., July 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I take the liberty of suggesting that Mr. Roderick Seidenberg and others who sympathize with him in his defense of the conscientious "Objector," (New York Evening Post, July 5, 1917.) should read Professor Lovejoy's analysis of the temperament and character of this type of protestor, (New Republic, June 16?) The clear, trenchant presentation of the facts by a philosopher should convince Mr. Seidenberg that too much consideration has already been shown to those persons who exalt egotism above patriotism. The expression of pacifist doctrines at present should be discouraged as these ideas, when they do not represent pro-Prussianism in many instances, are personal apologies for the inadequacy of a neurotic constitution. Any person who is familiar with the most elementary laws governing human behavior recognizes that the chief test of a sound mind in a sound body is the ability to act in a crisis. The final act in the tragedy of Hamlet could only have been avoided by a long course of training in which the danger of indulging in a protracted soliloquy was recognized and the saving power of action was emphasized.

We cannot now, as a nation, afford to be lenient in our dealings with the "Conscientious Objector," for this type of personality representing a form of egotism which marks an attempt to restore the balance destroyed by a gnawing sense of personal as well as social inadequacy gives rise to the accumulation and subsequent liberation of undesirable impulses. For any person to fail to act or to take a definite stand in the present world crisis is one way of preparing a set of mental mechanisms that can be counted upon to form personal traits decidedly antagonistic to the conditions essential to the development of peace-loving qualities of mind.

In times of peace the pacifist is not as a rule beloved by his fellow-men. In spite of his protestations to the contrary he is by nature anti-social. His particular type of mind is nearly always hypercritical, and he is more anxious to gain support for a rejected and dejected personality than to add to the constructive forces operating in society. A number of pacifists undoubtedly are ready to die, if necessary, for their own convictions, but they would not make any sacrifices either in peace or war for a cause in the advocacy of which they could not hope to be prominent. If he is clever the pacifist takes much more pleasure in contemplating his own cleverness than in the success of the reforms advocated. The instability of this type of personality is not infrequently brought out by an inquiry into the character of the relations existing between him and members of his immediate family circle. These are often described as strained, and, according to the pacifist's statement, he or she is generally not understood. As a matter of fact the pleasure of being "misunderstood" is somewhat greater than the sense of satisfaction derived from advocating a principle. Pacifism is an apology in the form of dialectics for refusing the supreme test of manhood offered us today. If we wish to do what is best for these apologists, then they should be brought to their senses and made to realize the vital importance of not intrusting the advocacy of peace to persons who dodge issues and then conceal the real situation behind a veil of phrases.

I cannot conceive of any line of action more deleterious than to permit a large number of citizens to follow their own uncontrolled emotions and to form the habits of indecision recognized by alienists as marking a state of ambivalance. Every person now trying to sit quietly on the fence is in danger of repressing instincts to such a degree that as soon as the impulses begin finally to force their way to the surface not only are present motives in danger of being swept aside by explosions, but habits will be formed that make soliloquizing, sulking, or rapturous fantasying the only resource left to people who ask to be omitted from taking any active part in a struggle to prevent the overthrow of "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The German Military Staff could not have found a more effective ally in this country than the pacifists, and to encourage the activities of these rapturous sentimentalists is a sure method of increasing the number of casualties in our army and navy.

STEWART PATON.

An Ancient Type of Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Keith says "ancient type of man still exists," according to to-day's NEW YORK TIMES. He sure does! He's running the affairs of the German Empire just now. The Heidelberg skull may be 500,000 years old, but spiritually and ethically there's nothing more modern than a million years back inside the Potsdam skull.

W. ROSS MCKNIGHT.

Scranton, July 10, 1917.

GOD SAVE AMERICA.

Land of our fathers, from ocean to ocean
Proudly extending in beauty and might,
Worthy art thou of our fondest devotion;
Thou art our Mother, our service thy right.
Fear not, O Mother, thy sons will not fail thee;
Never more true than when dangers assail thee,
Living and dying, their hearts will avail thee.
God save America, land of our love!

Land of our fathers where liberty reigneth,
Fair as the morning and clear as the sun;
Land where the will of the many maintaineth
All that the blood of their ancestors won,
Health and prosperity ever attend thee!
God the Almighty forever defend thee!
Perish the foe that would mock at and rend thee!
God save America, land of our love!

Shame to the son of our country who falters,
Fears to defend her and act a man's part!
Woe to the son by adoption who palters,
Masking the serpent that coils in his heart!
Shame to the one, and thrice woe to the other!
But to the son who would die for our Mother,
Honor supreme as a man and a brother!
God save America, land of our love!

Hail to America, Motherland glorious!
Hail to her banner, for freedom unfurled!
Strong in her faith, be she ever victorious,
Striking for right and the peace of the world!
Fear not, O Mother, thy children may fail thee;
Never more true than when dangers assail thee,
Living and dying, their hearts will avail thee.
God save America, land of our love!

CHARLES F. LEE.

LUTHERANS IN WAR SERVICE.

Dr. Knubel Says Inner Mission Will Co-operate with Government.

The Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Atonement and Chairman of the United Inner Mission of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, sent to THE TIMES yesterday a copy of "Christian Service in War Times," published by the mission and circulated among the pastors of the Lutheran Church.

"As far as I know," he said in a letter, "the Lutheran Church is the only Church which up to date has put forth such a message to its people. Thousands of copies have been sent out. In justice to the great body of citizens, I ask therefore that you will give publication to the facts with sufficient prominence to correct the statements from Nebraska."

The booklet states that the Inner Mission will co-operate with the Government in acting as a clearing house for information and service. It contains "A Message to Our People," which pastors are asked to read from their pulpits, in which it is said:

"In this national crisis let us all willingly render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. Let us not shirk our responsibilities nor guiltily seek personal advantage whereby the burdens of others are increased. (In accordance with God's word, let us give loyal support to all measures adopted by our Government to cope with the present situation. Let us meet promptly all lawful demands upon our service, property, lives. Our conduct as citizens must be above suspicion and reproach. We cannot be loyal to God and disloyal to our Government, for 'the powers that be are ordained of God.'"

The booklet recommends a special communion service when men depart for the front; that each soldier should be given a Testament. Dr. Knubel called attention to the following paragraph as refuting the Nebraska charge that the Church was having nothing to do with relief work:

"The homes of the army and navy should be visited, be comforted, and receive other special care. In cases of distress where the National Government's assistance has not met the need, and where a congregation cannot itself provide sufficient financial relief, application should be made to the civilian relief department of the nearest Red Cross chapter. This department is provided for that purpose. Our assistance is ready if needed for the accomplishment of this end."

Dr. Knubel said he believed that the statements of the Nebraska Council of Defense were grossly unfair to the Lutheran Church, and again called attention to the pamphlet of war service directions as proving the loyalty of the Church as a whole.

URUGUAY HAILS OUR NAVY.

Fete in Montevideo Marks Visit of Caperton's Squadron.

MONTEVIDEO, July 12.—The American squadron arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was escorted into the harbor by Uruguayan warships. The President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies met the squadron and invited the officers and men to come ashore.

Thousands of persons gathered to witness the arrival of the Americans. All the larger commercial houses were closed, and business was virtually suspended. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the visitors.

The crowd in the streets was so great that it was difficult to reach the American Legation, where R. E. Jeffrey, the American Minister, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, were assembled. Dr. Zorrilla, the foremost orator of Uruguay, made a speech in which he said Uruguay and the United States were born of the same mother—democracy.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commander of the American squadron, responded, saying that in all his years of service he had never met enthusiasm at such warmth or spontaneity. This, he declared, demonstrated that Uruguay was animated by a democratic spirit.

The American commander then visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received him most cordially and conferred with him at length. Expressions of the friendship and solidarity existing between Uruguay and the United States were exchanged. Later the Foreign Minister, the American Minister, and the American commander held an extended conference behind closed doors.

This morning the students of the university delivered a message of greeting to the students of the United States through the American officers. Girl students at the university presented bouquets to the naval men. The visitors were entertained by the English Club and the Uruguayan Club.

President Viera received the American commander and his staff at the Government House. He was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers.

CABINET MEMBERS DRILL.

With Other Government Officials Take Up Vigorous Exercise.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Early morning strollers along one of Washington's downtown residential streets today found four members of the Cabinet, several members of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Assistant Secretaries of many departments on the lawn at the home of William Kent, member of the Tariff Commission, going through army setting-up exercises with all the vigor of recruits at an army training camp.

Secretaries McAdoo, Lane, and Wilson, Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, F. A. Delano, and Paul M. Warburg of the Reserve Board, William Denman of the Shipping Board, and about twenty more were in the group. They met at Mr. Kent's house at 7:30, went through the exercises for a half hour, took a mile walk to Potomac Park, and returned to Mr. Kent's house for a shower bath and breakfast. Similar activities four mornings each week are planned.

In view of age limitations and other things, not many of the class are expected to seek commissions in the army or navy, but they are trying to get more physically fit to perform their civilian duties.

LOSE HAND AND HASKELL.

Regulars Not to Return to the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The War Department has declined to grant a request made by Senators Wadsworth and Calder, at the instance of Governor Whitman, that a recent army rule be suspended so that Captain Haskell, U. S. A., might be retained as Acting Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry and Captain Hand, U. S. A., as Acting Colonel of the Seventy-fourth New York Heavy Artillery. The two Senators saw President Wilson yesterday.

The department informed the two Senators today that no exception would be made. Captains Hand and Haskell were transferred to the regular service when the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth were mustered out.

IOWA LEADS WITH AUTOS.

One Machine in That State for Every Eleven Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is one automobile for every twenty-nine inhabitants in the United States, according to figures for last year, made public by the Federal Public Roads Bureau today.

Iowa with one car for every eleven persons, led the country in the number of machines registered in proportion to population. California, Nebraska, and South Dakota ranked next in order. Arkansas, with one automobile for every 116, is at the foot of the list. The New England States were more uniformly supplied with motor cars than any other section, it was stated.

Rejects President's Nominee.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Rejection of President Wilson's nomination of William E. Thomas of Valdosta as Federal Judge for the Southern Georgia District, was unanimously recommended today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Thomas's name, sent in yesterday after another nomination for the vacancy had been rejected, did not appear on a list of seventeen men acceptable to him which Senator Hardwick had submitted to the President.

RED CROSS RECEIVES $89,071 IN NEW GIFTS

Allied War Relief Organizations to Send a Commission to France.

PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION

Co-operate with Red Cross to Obtain Fullest Measure of Results.

The War Finance Committee of the American Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman, announced last night that new contributions amounting to $89,071.53 were received yesterday by the committee. The largest contribution came from the Lackawanna Steel Company, which gave $50,000.

Other contributions were from Myrtle H. Macomber, $1,000; C. J. Ryan, $1,000; L. P. Hollander & Co., $1,000; Holzman Brothers, $500; George B. Hopkins, $500; "A Client" of Brown Brothers, $5,000 in Liberty Bonds; Henry L. Batterman, $1,000; "A Friend," through the Fifth Avenue Bank, $500; Fraser, Brace & Co., $500; American Academy of Dramatic Arts, $250, and Archer & Baldwin, Inc., $100.

Louis K. Liggett, the Druggist, sent a check for $5,000, representing a percentage of sales in certain departments on certain days. A check for $554.05 was received from the Immanuel Church of West Brighton, and one for $801.42 from Trinity Church, in this city, these contributions being collections taken up at these churches for the Red Cross Fund. Twelve hundred dollars, part of the proceeds of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meet, was contributed through Mrs. August Belmont.

Among the pledge payments received was one of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, which has promised the Red Cross $5,000,000; $37,500 from William B. Thompson, and $30,000 from Hallgarten & Co. The total of yesterday's pledge payments was $682,695.25.

A number of the allied war relief organiations, which have been negotiating with the Red Cross as to the measure of co-operation to be afforded by the allied war relief bodies, announced yesterday through John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the League of the Allies, that it has been determined to send a commission to France within the next few days, to be composed of prominent men and women engaged in war relief in the United States.

This commission will go for the purpose of studying the problems of distribution of the war relief supplies sent from the United States, and will confer with officials of the Red Cross now in Paris, with the object of assisting the Red Cross to devise and promulgate a satisfactory plan for distribution, by which all the agencies engaged in war relief will co-operate with the Red Cross to obtain the most effective and speedy distribution of funds raised in America, as well as the distribution of hospital supplies, food, clothing and other articles collected here.

This decision was reached after the receipt of the following cable message from Mlle. Valentine Thomson, who has been engaged in the forefront of war relief in France:

"Nothing decided about Red Cross societies. Still negotiating. My advice is that small organizations lacking funds will be strengthened by Red Cross, but that rich and permanent organizations had better remain independent."

Mlle. Thomson, in sending the message, was unaware of the negotiations being conducted by the Federal Council of Allied War Relief, which ex-Justice Robert S. Lovett representing the Red Cross, and which have for their object co-operation in this country of all the war relief organizations with the Red Cross without the loss of separate identities.

The only question in these negotiations remaining to be solved is that of distribution in Europe, and it is to assist in reaching some workable basis for this distribution that the Federal Council is to send the commission abroad.

In addition to these negotiations with the Red Cross the commission, while abroad, will seek to get war exhibits from the various battle fronts to be shown at the Allied War Relief Bazaar, to be held at the Grand Central Palace in November. It is hoped to get exhibits from all the fronts that will give to Americans some adequate idea of the war and will visualize for them the scenes at the battle fronts.

Edgar J. Marston, Chairman of the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, which is conducting a campaign to secure the contribution of one day's pay during 1917 from every worker in New York City, announced last night that the musicians' unit has so far contributed $5,289 to the day's pay fund. Ernest Schelling consented to organize the musicians' unit for this work and obtained the co-operation of Ignace Jan Paderewski as Honorary Chairman of the committee and of John McCormack as Treasurer.

DENIES RED CROSS RUMORS.

Davison Says $10,000,000 Has Not Been Awarded to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, late tonight authorized the following statement:

"Morning newspapers today publish a report that the American Red Cross is to use in Italy $10,000,000 out of the $100,000,000 and more recently subscribed. The report is without foundation, and it is important that

LIEUT. E. R. PHILBIN MARRIES IN HASTE

Supreme Court Justice's Son Weds Miss Harriet Woodward in Cathedral Rectory.

HIS BRIDE IS FROM OHIO

Officer of 69th Regiment Attended by His Brother as Best Man—Other Brothers to Enlist.

The marriage of Lieutenant Ewing Reginald Philbin, second son of Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin, and Miss Harriet Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward of Middletown, Ohio, was solemnized at noon yesterday in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Bernard F. McQuade performing the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family only.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a simply made blue taffeta traveling gown with a white collar, topped by a blue straw hat trimmed with blue ribbons.

Lieutenant Philbin was attended as best man by his younger brother, Gerald G. Philbin, who is in the Naval Reserve and came from Newport to attend the wedding.

The wedding was hurried, as Lieutenant Philbin is a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and expects soon to be in active service. Besides his brother Gerald, now in the reserves, his other two brothers, Stephen H. and Jesse H. Philbin, have applied for admission in the Government service. The engagement was announced on May 20, soon after Mr. Philbin's return from McAllen, Texas, where he had been serving. He was graduated from Yale in 1911, and from Harvard Law School in 1914, and has since practiced law in this city.

WM. CARPENDER MARRIES.

Retired Broker Weds Mrs. Alice P. Tucker de Haas, Artist's Widow.

The marriage of William Carpender of 34 West Fifty-eighth Street and Holland Lodge, Massapequa, L. I., and Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker de Haas, a daughter of the late Preble Tucker and Mrs. Katharine Waldo Tucker, took place yesterday at Magnolia, Mass., the Rev. Frank Crawley performing the ceremony.

The bride, who was the widow of Maurits F. H. de Haas, a Dutch marine painter, and who herself was graduated from Julien's Academy in Paris, and is a well-known artist, has as her Summer home Gate Lodge Studio, at East Gloucester, Mass. She is a granddaughter of Commodore Edward Preble, U. S. N., who in 1804 commanded our fleet at Tripoli.

Mr. Carpender's first wife was Miss Ella Floyd-Jones, who died in the late eighties. He has four children, Mrs. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Philip Van R. Schuyler, Noel L. Carpender, and Miss Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender. He is a retired broker and a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society.

BRIDE OF NAVAL SURGEON.

Miss Eleanor Potter Weds Ovid C. Foote at the Biltmore.

There was a naval wedding at the Biltmore last night, when Miss Eleanor Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter of Chicago, became the bride of Surgeon Ovid C. Foote, who is attached to the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va. Dr. Foote is a son of Major and Mrs. James H. Foote of North Carolina.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of Leonia, N. J. Miss Dorothy Potter attended her sister, and Percy W. Foote of the U. S. S. Nevada was best man for his brother.

The bride's father was one time President of the Illinois Steel Company. Her wedding was hastened by the war.

After the ceremony a dinner was served for the bridal party and guests in the Cascades.

MISS KATHERINE TRIPP WEDS.

The Bride of Harold S. Osgood of Signal Corps of N. G. N. Y.

Harold Simonds Osgood, a son of Professor Herbert L. Osgood of Columbia University and Mrs. Osgood, and Miss Katherine G. Tripp, a granddaughter of Mrs. M. J. Butler of this city, were married yesterday at the country home of Mrs. Butler in Hartsdale, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William R. Jelliffe of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a few relatives.

Miss Tripp was attended by Miss Cornelia Shaw of Monticair, N. J., as maid of honor. The Misses Elsie Burden of Boston and Emma Dieterlen of New York were the bridesmaids. Mr. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie, where the bride once lived, gave her in marriage.

Mr. Osgood had Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox of Columbia University was his best man, and Dean Pike and William C. Weeks acted as the ushers. The wedding was hurried owing to the enlistment of Mr. Osgood in the Signal Corps of the New York National Guard.

Cecil Chesterton Weds Novelist.

Word has been received from abroad of the marriage in London recently of Cecil Chesterton, younger brother of G. K. Chesterton, and Alice M. Jones, novelist and journalist, who writes under the name of John K. Prothero. The civil ceremony was followed by a nuptial service at Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Chesterton, who has been editing the London weekly The New Witness, founded by Hilaire Belloc, is a private in the army. He is widely known for his attacks on the party system of government in England.

INTERBORO EXPLAINS DELAY

Tells Service Board Equipment Is Not Bought Till Needed.

The Public Service Commission listened yesterday to arguments by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is seeking permission to issue $25,488,772 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds to meet the excess cost of equipment over the original estimates and for work not contemplated. E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the company, in reply to questions by Commissioner Whitney, testified that contracts for only a small amount of work had been signed, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient money was on hand to permit large contracts.

"Why has the company waited so long to buy its equipment," asked Mr. Whitney, "even buying it recently at greatly increased cost?"

Richard R. Rogers, General Counsel of the company, replied by saying that the delay was due to the fact that the company did not want to buy any equipment until the lines were nearly ready for it.

"And now," retorted Mr. Whitney, "we are receiving applications from your company to delay the operation of portions of the new lines on the ground that the equipment is not ready."

It came out that the company had received from bond issues $16,500,000 since March 20, 1913, and that much of this money had been inactive and held for considerable periods, while the interest accounts under the dual contracts were charged against the pooled earnings. The city had been charged at the rate of 6 per cent. on the idle money, which was costing the company 5½ per cent. interest, so it appeared to the commission that the company benefited by the difference at the public expense through delaying the award of equipment contracts.

Mr. Gaynor said that the difference in the two interest rates had been treated by the company as a fund out of which to meet expenditures not authorized and provided for in the dual contracts. He thought the company could do anything it pleased with this money. Mr. Rogers declared that there was no connection between the delay in awarding equipment contracts and the interest gain to the company. The hearing will be continued.

FOR NEW SOCIALIST PARTY.

Stokes Says Organization Will Be for "America First."

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who, with his wife, Rose Pastor Stokes, recently resigned from the Socialist Party because of its referendum vote condemning the policy of the United States Government in the war, announced yesterday that a new Socialist organization would be formed in this country, probably in September, in response to a nation-wide demand for a Socialist party which at the same time puts America first.

"The new party," said Mr. Stokes, "will dwell far more on what is required in the present and in the future than on people's theories as to the causes which led up to the evils of the present system. We welcome those who want what the Socialists want, regardless of what the Socialists demand."

PATRIOTISM AT CONCERT.

British and American Officers at Benefit for King's College Hospital.

A concert and dance was held at the Hotel Majestic last night for the benefit of King's College Hospital in London. Many British and American officers in dress uniform attended, and there was a burst of patriotism after the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the entire assembly, when a tableau representing Britannia and Columbia was shown.

The concert was arranged by Mrs. S. Ford Greenfield, and Dr. Francis Holt Wheeler acted as master of ceremonies. English soldiers who have seen service in the trenches served as ushers.

HONEYMOON AFTER THE WAR

Bride of G. B. Bonner, Jr., of 13th Regt. Says "Serve Country First."

Miss Edna B. Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Harris of Richmond Hill, L. I., and George B. Bonner, Jr., of Brooklyn, who were married last evening, will not go on their honeymoon trip until the bridegroom, who is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Coast Artillery, of Brooklyn, returns from the war.

The couple came to this understanding before the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. C. H. Allen at his home in Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

"Mr. Bonner's duty to his country comes first," said the bride. "We will be married, but we shall go on no wedding trip until after the war is over."

Mrs. Bonner plans to live with her parents while her husband is at the front.

Edward Ash Marries Miss Albert.

Edward Ash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ash of 316 West 103d Street, and Miss Jeannette Albert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Albert, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, Brooklyn. Miss Florence Albert was her sister's only attendant, and Edward Albert Ash acted as best man for his brother. The bride is a graduate of Adelphi College.

Robertson-Shipley Engagement.

Mrs. John H. Shipley of Portsmouth, N. H., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Shipley, to Carroll Robertson of this city. Miss Shipley's father, at the time of his death several years ago, was the United States Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Tokio. Mr. Robertson is at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg. Their marriage will take place shortly in New York

Mitchel on Auto Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 12.—Mayor Mitchel of New York, with Mrs. Mitchel and friends, who are touring New England by auto, have reserved rooms at the Mount Pleasant House for the week-end, arriving from the Wentworth at New Castle on Saturday by way of Poland Springs.

FAVOR CITY FUSION, MITCHEL TO LEAD

Republican Organizations of 3 Boroughs Recommend Renomination of Mayor to Committee.

BROOKLYN TAKES NO PART

But Fusionists Believe Chairman Livingston Will Swing Over Later—Richmond's Support Expected.

The renomination of Mayor Mitchel and most of the present Fusion city officials was recommended to the Fusion Nominating Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917 yesterday by the Republican organization of New York, Queens and the Bronx, when the committee met at its headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, to take up consideration of candidates for the fight against Tammany Hall this year. The Brooklyn organization, of which Jacob A. Livingston is leader, refused to join in the conference, while the Richmond organization sent word that its representatives would confer later, as it had not had time to take up the matter with the district leaders.

"We told the Fusion Committee that we were emphatically for the renomination of Mayor Mitchel that such a step could be the only logical outcome of fusion this year, and that we also were for the renomination of Controller Prendergast and Borough President Marcus M. Marks," said Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, after the meeting.

John R. De Bragga, Republican leader of Queens, also told the committee that Republicans in Queens were strongly for fusion this year, and that if the committee should recommend Mr. Mitchel the Republican organization there would stand by him. John J. Knewitz, Republican leader of the Bronx, informed the committee that Bronx Republicans were behind Mr. Mitchel to a man. The Fusion Committee is convinced that the Livingston faction in Kings, which hopes to bring about the nomination of Justice Cropsey for Mayor, will swing over to Mr. Mitchel at the right time, while no opposition is expected from the Richmond Republicans, despite the feeling against the Mayor in that borough due to the garbage disposal controversy.

While there was harmony regarding the selection of candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Borough of Manhattan, a split developed regarding the selection of a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. A number of the fusion leaders are in favor of the nomination of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson for the place, and a delegation from the City Democracy, the newly organized independent Democratic organization, formally placed his name before the Fusion Nominating Committee yesterday. Republican leaders, however, came forward with a proposition that the nomination go to a Republican this year.

Bronx Seeks a Place.

The Bronx delegation, which included Chairman Knewitz, H. D. Patton, L. Symonds, and William H. Ten Eyck, made a strong plea that a Bronx Republican be nominated for President of the Aldermanic Board. They put forward the names of Douglas Mathewson, President of the borough, and Richard L. Lawrence, a wealthy manufacturer of the borough. Mr. Mathewson, the delegation said, had made such a good Borough President that his friends wanted to see him promoted. Even should Mr. Mathewson not receive the nomination it is unlikely that he will be the candidate for Borough President again. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle is slated for the nomination.

The demand of the Bronx delegation was supported by County Chairman Koenig of New York. He told the committee that he believed the President of the Board of Aldermen should be a Republican and that the candidate should come from the Bronx. By the nomination of a Republican of high character for President of the board, Mr. Koenig said, the greatest possible support would be obtained. He thought an independent Democrat would not add strength to the ticket. Mr. Koenig thought that the Bronx Republicans should decide on their own candidate, but he suggested that either Mr. Mathewson or Mr. Lawrence would be acceptable.

Queens also put in a demand for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. Chairman De Bragga called attention to the fact that Republican registration in Queens County had been increased last year by more than 6,000, and that it would greatly strengthen the fusion ticket to have a Queens Republican nominated for the office. Robert W. Higbie will probably be the Queens candidate for the nomination.

The city Democracy was represented by a committee consisting of Charles Steckler, Chairman; Michael J. Lally, Thomas G. Whitlock, Joseph R. Truesdale, and Charles E. Clark. They argued at length for the nomination of Commissioner Adamson. New York they said, was a Democratic city and no political committee ought to lose sight of that fact. The committee made clear that the reason for the formation of the City Democracy was not primarily to assist Mayor Mitchel, but to remove from the Democracy of New York the odium of Tammany control. They said it was fortunate that an organization formed for this purpose could help to re-elect the "best administration the city has ever had." It was as much to the interest of Republicans, the committee argued, to see a clean Democratic organization in this city, as it was to patriotic Democrats to see a clean Republican administration.

"The nomination of Mr. Adamson," the committee concluded, "will greatly aid the fight against Tammany which enrolled Democrats of this city are waging."

The Women's Committee of 100 was represented at the conference by Mrs. W. P. Earle, Miss Sidney Colestock, Mrs. Shepard Morgan and Miss Mina Bruere. They also demanded the renomination of Mayor Mitchel.

Unanimity for Fusion.

"There was entire unanimity of opinion in all the delegations that there ought to be fusion this year and fusion with Mitchel at the head of the ticket," said George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. "There was also equal unanimity upon the renomination of Controller Prendergast. Beyond that there were a variety of opinions. The Women's Committee of 100 said they had no opinion as to candidates and wanted that point emphasized, but they laid stress on the fact that the present City Government has made good in its efforts to improve social conditions in the schools, in the Health Department, and in the inspection and improvement of tenement houses and industrial conditions generally. The Women's Committee said that the record of the present administration supplied the best kind of a city platform, and while they took no position upon candidates they recognized that the renomination of Mayor Mitchel was necessary.

"The opinion in the Bronx was that Mayor Mitchel ought to be renominated. Chairman De Bragga of the Queens County Republican Committee, saying that he expressed the unanimous opinion of his organization, declared that fusion was possible only on the basis of the record of the present Administration. Asked the specific question whether he thought it desirable to renominate Mayor Mitchel, Mr. De Bragga declared that he knew of no better nomination for the fusion movement, and that if the committee should recommend Mr. Mitchel the Republican organization of Queens County would stand by him.

"Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Committee said the only logical thing for the Fusion Committee to do was to renominate Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The New York County organization, he said, was solidly for fusion, and there was no other basis for success than the record of the present administration. Chairman Koenig said that the Republicans of Manhattan were unanimously for the renomination of Borough President Marks. Not only does Mr. Marks deserve the nomination, he said, but it would be a political blunder not to nominate him. It was the opinion in Manhattan, Mr. Koenig said, that it would be wise to bring the county offices into fusion, but the local county organizations ought to be consulted as to the nominees. He was not pleading for a straight Republican county ticket, which he admitted would be bad political tactics.

"The city democracy delegation declared that without Mayor Mitchel there would be no fusion. The issue in the campaign, they said, was the record of the Mitchel administration and it would be foolish to discuss anybody else except Mitchel for the head of the ticket."

William H. Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee of 1914, said he had received no word recently from Mayor Mitchel as to whether or not he would accept a renomination.

"Mayor Mitchel has stated, however," said Mr. Childs, "that he will run again, under certain conditions."

"What are the conditions?"

"I am not at liberty to say."

"You expect that he will be a candidate, don't you?"

"Well, we are not wasting our time."

In an effort to smooth out the Brooklyn situation Mr. Childs sent a letter yesterday to Chairman Livingston, declaring that the committee had not yet determined upon the candidates for any office, although it heartily indorsed the present City Administration and asked Mr. Livingston to reconsider his declination to appoint a committee to confer with the Fusion Committee.

"The people," he wrote, "do not desire to turn the affairs of this city over to Tammany Hall, and the people of the Borough of Brooklyn will not, I believe, easily forgive the prevention of fusion for party questions or interests which must be of minor importance, when compared to the great question of continuing honest, courageous and intelligent administration of the affairs of this great city."

The Fusion Nominating Committee will hold another conference on candidates next Tuesday afternoon.

A PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

Department of Labor's Plan for Mobilizing Men for War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of Labor today announced that it had inaugurated a plan for mobilizing adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to the effective conduct of the war. These who are willing to engage in such service, whether in a voluntary or wage-earning capacity, are asked to enroll as members of the United States Public Service Reserve. Detailed information as to the qualifications of each member will be obtained, studied and recorded.

Arrangements have been made to get prompt information of opportunities for service. Available members will be put in touch with Governmental departments and other employers who need men for work of value to the nation. A certificate of enrollment and an appropriate badge or button will be given to each member. The application form of the reserve reads:

"I hereby apply for membership in the United States Public Service Reserve, Department of Labor, and request registration in its records of the accompanying description of my training, experience, aptitudes and capacity for service. I agree that if the United States Public Service Reserve, whenever it learns of a need, in public or private employment, for service in the national interest of a man of my qualifications, to notify me, with full particulars, including duties and compensation, and to offer me opportunity to engage to assist under the auspices of the Reserve, I make this application because I desire a practical opportunity in this war emergency to contribute personal service by doing work that will aid the general welfare."

TRAIN LIKE BRITISH AIRMEN.

Aviation Schools Here Inspected by Lieut. Col. Rees, V. C.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Lieut. Col. L. F. W. Rees of the British Royal Flying Corps, who recently came to the United States to be attached to the aviation service of the United States Army, has just made a tour of inspection with Major Hiram Bingham of the American aviation ground schools. He said the difference between the British and American schools of primary aviation training was slight.

Lieut. Col. Rees is one of the two or three most distinguished fliers in the British Army. He has won both the Military Medal and the Victoria Cross.

"I looked over five of the six American colleges where 1,200 American students are enrolled for aviation training," he said, "and was impressed by their resemblance to ours in England. Experience taught the instructors in England to keep the cadets, or primary students, as closely as possible to theory, leaving the problems of actual flying to the higher aviation school. Let a man first know his engine, his Vickers or Lewis gun, his map reading, his compass, his radio—then, and not till then, is it time to initiate him in the tricks of the vehicle which is to carry him into battle.

"It may be a surprise to the average boy who entertains an ambition to become a soldier of the air to know that military drill is regarded as an important item in an aviator's training. In the flying fields behind the lines the men are called for parade every morning. Flying machines are no longer fought irresponsibly. They now travel in well organized groups, each machine acting its part with careful reference to the whole."

POLICEMAN INDICTED.

Accused of Aiding a Bogus Internal Revenue Collector.

Policeman Michael Imbriale of the West 100th Street Station, who was arrested on Wednesday afternoon by U. S. Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn, charged with aiding another man posing as an Internal Revenue Collector, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Judge Chatfield in the U. S. District Court on an indictment for conspiracy. He pleaded not guilty and was released in $1,000 bail for trial on Aug. 1.

The Federal authorities are looking for the civilian who is accused of acting with Imbriale in fraudulently collecting $20 from Louis Recene, proprietor of a fruit store at 225 Hudson Avenue. According to Recene the other man represented himself as an Internal Revenue Collector and demanded $20 to cover revenue fees due the Government. Imbriale happened into the store, greeted the bogus collector and advised Recene to pay the money.

After his arrest Imbriale was suspended from the force by Deputy Police Commissioner Godley.

Senate Adopts Army Medal Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senator Warren's bill providing for the awarding by the President in the name of Congress of medals of honor and distinguished service medals for gallantry, to officers and enlisted men of the army, was passed by the Senate today without a record vote. Recipients of such medals would receive an increase of $5 a month in pay.

To Women Who Manage Their Affairs

If you are interested to know how

(1) To invest amounts of from $100 upwards in securities to receive a return of from 5% to 7%

or

(2) To exchange your present holdings with a view to increasing your income without lessening the safety of your principal

Write for Pamphlet A.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

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Matilda Spence Mrs. Jacob Riis

Bonbright & Company

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ADVERTISING & SALES EXECUTIVE

Of a twenty-million-dollar corporation now available—

A young man, whose business associates are good enough to say has done really interesting things in advertising and sales development work.

One of his recent undertakings was a 45% increase in distribution and a 61% increase in net profits.

He knows the agency and publication fields thoroughly, as well as that of advertising and sales direction.

A progressive, responsible manufacturer, a president, or general manager, who requires a first lieutenant; a big advertising agency, or front rank periodical might capitalize on this man substantially.

J 84 Times.

JUDGE R. H. THAYER DIES OF APOPLEXY

Former Jurist of U. S. Court at Shanghai, China, Stricken Suddenly in Kingston, N. Y.

NOTABLE CAREER IN LAW

Once Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 12.—Rufus Hildreth Thayer of Albany, who was Judge of the United States Court at Shanghai, China, from 1909 to 1913, and former Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, died here today several hours after he had been stricken with apoplexy. He was serving as a member of the Schoharie - Shandaken Condemnation Commission under a recent appointment.

Judge Thayer was born at Plymouth, Mich., June 29, 1850, the son of Rufus and Hersilora Thayer, who were both of New England ancestry. Judge Thayer was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1871, some of his classmates being United States Supreme Court Justice Day, Judge Penfield, former Solicitor of the State Department; Dr. Bernard Moses of the University of California, and Alfred Noble, the engineer.

After graduation Judge Thayer was appointed assistant to the Librarian of Congress; he studied law, and graduated in 1874. He was appointed a law clerk in the Treasury Department, where he remained for ten years. He resigned in Cleveland's first Administration to practice law in the firm of Thayer & Rankin. In December, 1908, he was appointed Judge of the United States Court in China by President Roosevelt. He retired in December, 1913.

CUTS MILLION OFF NEWYORK

Federal Estimate for City Too High, Says Church Official.

Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, asserted yesterday that the Federal estimate which put the population of New York City at 6,504,185 was excessive by about 1,000,000. Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that on April 15, 1910, this city contained, according to the census, 5.18 per cent. of the population of the United States, while the present Federal estimate credits New York City with having 6.23 per cent. of the population of the country, which he asserted was an unreasonable rate of increase.

Mr. Laidlaw said that the State census showed that New York City had a population of 5,047,221 on June 15, 1915, nearly a million and a half less than the number now credited to the city by the Federal authorities. Mr. Laidlaw's own estimate, worked out on available statistics, places the population of the city on July 1 of this year at 5,368,306 as a minimum and 5,886,468 at the maximum, with 5,500,000 the best guess in round numbers.

Mr. Laidlaw said that the liberal estimates of the population of cities was correct policy, because of the necessity of drawing recruits from the cities and leaving them on farms and in rural districts, but that exaggerated figures were liable to exploitation by realty speculators.

Columbia Sessions Register 6,046.

Registration for the Columbia Summer session to date is 6,046 students, it was announced last night. This exceeds the expected number and is due largely to the new courses for war emergency. More women than men are registered and especially in the banking, farming, and secretarial courses, which equip women to take the places of men. It was announced that a new course had been added to train men for work in the Quartermaster's Department.

Albert W. Wishard.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Albert W. Wishard, former Solicitor General of the Department of Internal Revenue at Washington, died suddenly at a hospital here last night from a heart attack. He was appointed Solicitor General of the Internal Revenue Department in 1900 by President McKinley. For many years he was an active worker for the Republican Party.

Patrick O'Brien, Irish Party Whip.

DUBLIN, July 12.—Patrick O'Brien, who had represented Kilkenny in the House of Commons since 1895, died in a private hospital here today. He was a Nationalist and whip to the Irish Party. Mr. O'Brien was a mechanical and marine engineer and formerly represented North Monaghan in the House of Commons.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER MONIHAN, owner of The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, died in Long Branch, Cal., yesterday. He was 58 years of age. He retired from management of the paper a year ago because of poor health.

Mrs. MARY H. SUYDAM HENDRICKSON, Chaplain of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Bushwick Hospital, of which she was a charter member, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,165 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. She was the widow of Elias J. Hendrickson and was a lifelong member of the South Bushwick Reformed Church.

CHARLES A. CANNER, a traveling salesman for Hurst & Co., Inc., book publishers in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home in Flushing, L. I. He was 36 years old and left a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES BLUME, 77 years old, a retired business man of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday.

WILLIAM HENRY MIDDENDORF, 82 years old, a retired grocer and real estate operator of Manhattan, died at his home, 517 Second Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and was a brother of Frederick Middendorf, President of the East New York Savings Bank. He is survived by his wife, a son, and five daughters.

THEODORE A. CORDLER, a retired builder of Manhattan and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,069 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

JAMES BLAKE, head of the firm of James Blake & Son, furriers in Manhattan, died at his home, 2,214 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Blake was a native of London, England, and a thirty-second degree Freemason. He was 71 years old.

JOSEPH O. PEARSON, formerly well known as a designer of music titles and covers for sheet music, died suddenly from apoplexy on Wednesday at the home of his brother-in-law in Little Falls, N. J. Mr. Pearson, whose home was at 1,525 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment during the civil war and was President of the Relief Association of his regiment. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

FRARAY HALE, Treasurer of the International Silver Company, died at his home in Wallingford, Conn., yesterday. He was 60 years old.

FREDERICK PAIN, a code compiler for the United States Steel Corporation and son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd Pain of Liverpool, England, died yesterday at his home, Bayonne, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

Professor ERNEST E. SEVERY, head of the Modern Language Department in Simmons College, Abilene, Tex., killed himself by taking poison yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, because of ill health.

MAITLAND DAVIES, brother of the late Acton Davies of New York, and for several years past dramatic critic of The Los Angeles Tribune, died under an operation at his home in California yesterday. He was 45 years old.

CHARLES F. PUNDT, a cigar manufacturer, died on Tuesday at his home, 304 West Sixty-seventh Street, in his sixty-second year.

Colonel BENJAMIN B. HERBERT of Chicago, founder of the National Editorial Association, died at the University of Minnesota Farm School Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday night in his eighty-sixth year.

Captain CHARLES GAUVAIN, a ship Captain for more than forty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,744 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, in his eighty-sixth year.

JAMES AUGUSTUS BEATLEY, 65 years old, for many years a teacher in the Boston English High School, died on Wednesday at his Summer home at Boothbay Harbor, Me.

WILLIAM G. REE, friend of Thomas A. Edison, and the inventor's coworker in many scientific experiments, died Wednesday at his home, 477 Main Street, Orange, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. In the Spanish-American War Mr. Ree was commended for bravery for repairing under fire a gun breech on the U. S. S. Gloucester.

SAMUEL I. HYMAN DEAD.

President of Central Jewish Institute Dies Suddenly at 47 Years.

Samuel I. Hyman, President of the Central Jewish Institute of New York and head of the firm of S. I. Hyman & Brother, feather importers at 52 East Tenth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at his Summer home, 6 Jessica Avenue, Arverne, L. I. Though he had been feeling ill for several days, Mr. Hyman, who was 47 years old, did not consider his ailment serious, and continued actively in his business through the day before his death. He is thought to have died from heart disease.

Mr. Hyman, in addition to large business interests, was prominent in Jewish religious and philanthropic work. He was a member of the Distribution Committee of the Federation of Jewish Charities, of the Executive Committee of the Kehillath Jeshurun, and of the Kehillath Jeshurun Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and a Director of the synagogue at Arverne. His city home was at 981 Park Avenue.

His wife and two children, George M., 16 years old, and Norma, 9, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

TISCHLER.—July 10, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Tischler, a daughter, Ruth Hazel.

Married.

CARPENDER—DE HAAS.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, at Magnolia, Mass., Alice Preble Tucker de Haas to William Carpender of New York City.

LENINGTON—WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at Grace Church, New York City, Eleanore Wright, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Y. R. Wright, to George Drury Lenington, both of Staten Island, N. Y. C.

KROOGMAN—FRECHETTE.—July 11, Bella M. Frechette to Harry F. Kroogman.

Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catherine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AUL.—On July 11, Isaac Aul, aged 47, beloved husband of Flora, devoted father of Melvin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 68 East 88th St., on Friday, July 13, at 1 o'clock.

BEE.—At his home, 477 Main St., Orange, N. J., on July 11, 1917, William G. Bee, in his 40th year. Funeral services from Orange Lodge of Elks' Home, Main St., Orange, on Saturday, July 14, at 3 P. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

BOOTH.—At Harper's Ferry, Va., on July 11, 1917, Mrs. Emily S. Booth, wife of Rev. Eugene S. Booth of Yokohama, Japan. Funeral services at New Brunswick, N. J., in the Second Reformed Church, Friday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CANNER.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, Charles A., beloved husband of Clara E. Canner, in the 37th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 404 Amity St., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, at 8 P. M.

CLARKSON.—Suddenly, at his home, Interlaken, N. J., Frank Jackson Clarkson, husband of Fannie Egbert Clarkson and son of Colonel Floyd Clarkson and Harriet A. Van Bostwick Clarkson, in the 44th year of his age. Services at his home on Friday, July 13, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn, N. Y.

CLARKSON.—Frank J., suddenly, at his home, Interlaken, N. J., Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at 1 A. M., husband of Fanny E. Clarkson and son of Floyd and Harriet Clarkson. Autos will meet train arriving at Allenhurst, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 10:51 A. M.

CLARKSON.—The members of the Society of Exempt Members of the Second Company, 7th Regiment, announce with deep regret the death of Frank J. Clarkson. Funeral service Friday, July 13, 11 A. M., Interlaken, N. J.

Capt. J. R. STEWART, President.
J. EL. LAER, Secretary.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at Simsbury, Conn., Rev. George Louis Curtis, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral services and interment at Simsbury, Conn., Saturday, July 14, on the arrival of the train leaving Hartford at 2.10 P. M.

DAVIES.—Suddenly, July 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Maitland St. George, husband of Regina Schmitz, in his 41st year.

DE WITT.—At Castile, N. Y., on July 10, Jennie Dowling, beloved wife of the late Gasheris de Witt of Belleville, N. J. Services at the chapel, 524 Orange St., Newark, N. J., Friday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

EVANS.—On July 12, French E. Evans, father of Walter F. and Mrs. Robert Paulmier. Funeral from his late residence, 214 West 110th St., Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment Pittsburgh, Penn.

GAFFNEY.—At her residence, 454 West 58th St., Mary Gaffney, (nee Nevins,) beloved wife of the late Patrick Gaffney. Funeral service at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., Saturday, July 14, at 10 A. M.

GAVEY.—Alfred K. Gavey suddenly, at Grandview-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 11, 1917. Funeral private.

GRABOSKI.—Augusta, beloved wife of the late Max Graboski, mother of Jennie, Joseph, Gustav and Mrs. Buskwitz. Funeral Friday, July 13, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 138 West 116th St.

HILLE.—At Bogota, N. J., on July 11, 1917, Elsa R. J., beloved daughter of Mrs. Minna Hille-Taw, in her 23d year. Services at the residence of Oliver P. Taw, 22 Orchard St., Bogota, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

HYMAN.—Samuel I., on Thursday, July 12, 1917, after a brief illness, Samuel I. Hyman, beloved husband of Tillie M. Hyman (nee Eudel) and father of George M. and Norma. Funeral services will be held at the synagogue of the Congregation Derech Emunoh, Arverne, L. I., at 1 P. M. on Friday, July 13, 1917. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HYMAN.—A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Congregation Kehilath Yeshurun, called for the purpose of taking action on the death of Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, was held at the Synagogue July 12, 1917, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence to remove from us by death our beloved fellow-trustee, Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, who was a most valuable friend, serving as Vice President for a number of years and Trustee up to the time of his death; and

Whereas, He was taken from us at a time when he was about to realize the fruit of his self-sacrificing labor and efforts he gave to Judaism and the cause of humanity; who devoted his time, money, and his counsel in promoting the welfare of our Synagogue, and who, in the many years of our mutual contact, has become endeared to us by reason of his sterling qualities as a man, his devotion to the Jewish cause, and his contribution to the progress of mankind; therefore be it

Resolved, That we give expressions to the feelings of heartfelt sorrow that overwhelm us on the occasion of his untimely death. We feel that by his departure in the prime of life, Judaism and the cause of humanity have lost an ardent advocate, the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun an earnest, able, and zealous worker; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our most sincere condolence to the sorrowing family in this, their sad affliction. His spirit lives after him, and the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, the progress of which was in a great measure due to his wisdom and energy, stands as a perpetual monument to his beloved memory. May he live in the memory of his near ones for his love and goodness, and in our memory for his deeds and accomplishments; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this board, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy forwarded to the press for publication. MOSES H. PHILLIPS, President.
ISAAC COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

HYMAN.—Samuel I. The officers and Directors of the Central Jewish Institute bow to the judgment of the Almighty in taking our leader from his earthly labors. We cannot with all human endeavor say enough of the tireless work which our beloved President, Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, did in the uplift and welfare of his fellow-human kin. He was in one sponsor, founder, President, and leader of the institute, and up to the very last emulated in almost superhuman fashion the ideal combination of thorough man, loyal American, and pious Jew. We recognize and mourn his loss, for we feel that his influence cannot be replaced. Our prayers go forth that the good he did during his life may give him deserved eternal rest.

M. ASINOF, Vice President.
VICTOR FRIEDMAN, Hon. Secretary.

HYMAN.—Samuel I. The Directresses of the Young Women's Hebrew Association join in the expression of their bereavement in the untimely demise of their friend and adviser, Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, husband of our beloved Honorary Secretary. We know that we can say nothing in mitigation of the loss which we and the community have sustained, and acknowledge now, as we had the privilege to acknowledge during his valuable and useful life, that he was our friend and guide. His counsel on our Advisory Board, whereon he served for many years, we always sought, and we proclaim in full accord that much of our success is due to his good, noble, and wholes

OUIMET, ANDERSON, AND EDWARDS BOYS SURVIVE IN GOLF TOURNEY

OUIMET IS WINNER BY FOURTEEN HOLES

Woodland Golfer Has Record Margin in Third Round of Western Tournament.

GUILFORD IS DISPOSED OF

Anderson Remains to Help Bostonian Keep Title from Edwards Brothers at Midlothian.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Three closely contested matches and one "walkover" marked the third round of the Western amateur championship at the Midlothian Country Club today, leaving an evenly divided sectional field, in which Donald Edwards of Chicago will meet Francis Ouimet of Boston and Kenneth Edwards of Chicago will oppose John G. Anderson of New York in the penultimate round tomorrow.

The outstanding feat of the round was the defeat of Paul Burnett of Maywood by Francis Ouimet by 14 up and 13 to play. This was the biggest winning margin ever obtained in a Western championship. It equals the national amateur mark made by Travers when he defeated George Crump, the portly Philadelphian, at Detroit two years ago.

Two brilliantly fought matches were played in the lower half of the draw. Kenneth Edwards of Midlothian defeated Jesse Guilford, the Massachusetts champion, 1 up, and John G. Anderson of Siwanoy eliminated Ned Sawyer of the Bob o' Link Club by a similar margine. In the upper half Donald Edwards of Midlothian disposed of Jack May of Buenos Aires, the Argentine champion, 3 and 2, to gain his bracket along with Ouimet.

Favored by an ideal day, the contestants produced golf of championship brand. The two matches which reached the thirty-sixth hole were nerve-trying affairs.

Kenneth Edwards, who for the second time in his golf career attained semi-finalist brackets, was 4 down to Jesse Guilford in the morning, despite the fact he turned in a card of 75. The Massachusetts champion came home with a brilliantly played 71, which would have been a record for the remodeled course had he holed out two short putts.

Conditions were reversed in the afternoon when the little Midlothian representative, keeping straight down the fairways, outplayed his long-driving opponent and squared the match at the thirty-seventh green. The Boston player was not able to win a hole of the first nine in the afternoon. Turning for home Guilford again took the lead, but Edwards squared at the twelfth and, taking the lead at the fifteenth, stuck tenaciously to this slim advantage until the final putt was made.

Shooting a 75 in the morning, Sawyer was 2 up at the noon rest, a lead he increased to 3 at the second hole in the afternoon. Two long-distance putts by Anderson on the fifth and sixth holes, netting him birdies of 3 and 2 respectively, put the Westmanite Eastern player back in the running. However, it was not until the seventeenth green was reached that Anderson regained the lead he lost at the fourth hole in the morning.

After his yesterday forty-two-hole match of the previous day Sawyer gave a great exhibition and it was not surprising that he was a little off form in the closing stages. Anderson played with few mistakes, making the afternoon round in 73.

The Edwards-Guilford match in the morning was marked by the fine approaches of Guilford, whose mashie was responding accurately. Guilford turned the ninth hole 1 up and gave a clocklike display coming home. He had par figures at every hole except at the twelfth, where he had a bogie 5. He was 4 up at the interval. The morning cards:

Edwards—										
Out	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	—37
In	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—38—75
Guilford—										
Out	5	4	4	6	3	3	4	4	5	—38
In	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	—37—75

Edwards's accurate tee shots and his splendid putting carried him safely through in the afternoon. Guilford lost the third hole by pulling his tee shot into a trap, the ball lodging in heavy grass. Guilford had 70 in the afternoon for a total of 150 to 75, 73—148 for Edwards.

The summaries for the championship flight:

Third Round.—Donald Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Jack May, Buenos Aires, 3 and 2; Francis Ouimet, Boston, defeated Paul Burnett, Maywood, 14 and 13; Kenneth P. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, 1 up; J. G. Anderson, New York, defeated D. F. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, 1 up.

The summary of play for the President's Cup, third round:

C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., New York, defeated J. L. Ledoc, Westmoreland, 7 up and 6. A. Haines, Rockford, defeated H. S. Jackson-Hinsdale, 9 and 8; J. N. McDonald, Calumet, defeated P. M. McCann, Wheaton, 4 and 3; Guy A. Miller, Detroit, defeated W. D. Mahoney, Beverly, 7 and 6.

RIOT STOPS LEONARD BOUT.

Police Order Arverne Club Vacated Before Fight.

Men and women endured a panic, a riot, a thorough wetting, and bruises unnumbered in hopes of seeing Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, box ten rounds with Frankie Burns of California at the Arverne Sporting Club of Arverne, L. I., last night, and then were denied the opportunity of seeing fistic action. Just previous to the time set for Leonard's appearance in the ring police officials announced that the building, in which the crowd was collected, was inadequate and unsafe and ordered it cleared immediately.

Before police action came there were two panics, in which women fainted and several boys were injured, but none seriously.

Peter Prunty, a veteran announcer, calmed the crowd and got most of the patrons to their seats in time to be in a position where a sudden downpour drenched every one. Another stampede followed, and again Prunty managed to calm the crowd. The management put on a semi-final boxing bout, but in the fourth round the police ordered the building vacated and closed up shop for the night.

RED SOX FEEL THE BRUSH.

Tigers Apply Whitewash to World's Champions, Winning 5 to 0.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Ehmke held Boston to four hits today, and Detroit won, 5 to 0. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	2	1	2	2	0	1	Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	3	4	1	Janvrin,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Cobb,cf	4	1	3	0	0	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	1
Heilman,1b	4	0	1	10	2	1	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Harper,rf	4	0	1	4	0	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	2
K. Jones,2b	4	1	1	1	2	0	Scott,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Stanage,c	3	0	1	7	1	0	Agnew,c	3	0	0	5	3
Ehmke,p	3	0	1	1	1	0	Shore,p	1	0	0	1	1
							Pennock,p	0	0	0	0	2
							S. Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
							aShorten	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	5	12	27	12		Total	30	0	4	24	15

a Batted for Pennock in eighth.

Errors—Hellman, R. Jones, Hoblitzel.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Lewis, Shorten. Three-base hits—Cobb, (3.) Jones, Vitt. Stolen bases—Cobb, Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Janvrin. Double plays—Stanage, Heilman, Vitt, and Stanage; Walker, Hoblitzel, and Agnew. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Ehmke, 3; Shore, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 9 hits, 5 runs in 4 innings; Pennock, 3 and 2 in 3; S. Jones, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Ehmke, 5; Shore, 1. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Eastern League Results.

Hartford, 7; Springfield, 3.
Lawrence, 7; New Haven, 4.
Bridgeport, 4; Portland, 3.
Worcester, 5; New London, 3.
(First game.)
Worcester, 2; New London, 1.
(Second game.)

GETAWAY DAY AT AQUEDUCT.

J. J. Lillis Shows Liking for Mud and Wins Feature Race.

The Aqueduct race meeting closed yesterday under the same moist conditions that have marked its progress for sixteen days. Though no rain fell during the races, the storms of the morning had left their mark on the track and the contestants had to flounder through heavy going.

There was little of a distinctive character to signalize getaway day, the Myrtle Selling Stakes at one mile, which was the advertised feature, bringing only three starters to the post. James Butler's Paddy Whack, the top weight, was made the odds on choice over J. J. Lillis and Kilmer, but the gelding with the Irish name lacked the punch when the finish came and had to bow before the mud-running qualities of J. J. Lillis.

Hal Parr's Shannon River continued his winning streak in the steeplechase in which he was coupled with Mausolus. The slippery going suited the son of Black Duck, and after allowing his stable mate to make the pace for the first turn of the course he moved to the front at the same time that Thompson's Slipshod, the favorite, elected to make his run.

There was a pretty race for a couple of jumps on the backstretch with Shannon River, Slipshod, and Mausolus taking the jumps abreast. Then the smooth jumping of Shannon River told its inevitable tale and he moved away from the contenders. H. W. Sage's The Brook came with a rush around the last turn and reached Shannon River at the last jump, but the old campaigner came away on the flat to win by three lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse, $1,141.25; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Connors, G. H. Thierot's br. f., 112 pounds, by The Commoner-Hawksora; 9 to 2, 9 to 5, and even. (A. Shuttinger).....1

George W. Avery, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 115, by Contestor-Fannie W. Fonse; 2 to 1 and even. (R. Troxler).....2

All Bright, F. Schwarz's ch. c., 115, by Peep o' Day-Lena Goodrich; even money third. (M. Buxton).....3

Rapid Firer, Portia, Poor Joe, Billet Doux, Tumble In, Peace and Plenty, Frank Keogh, and Vince also ran. Starry Banner, Balasarien, Paddy, Cavan Boy, Dianthea, Oriskany, and Josie C. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; about two miles. Time—4:24 2-5.

*Shannon River, Hal Parr's blk. g., aged by Black Dick-Tentera, 17 to 10, 8 to 5, and out. (W. Allen).....1

The Brook, H. W. Sage's b. g., 4, 140, by Troutbeck-Hattie, 5 to 2 and even. (E. Kleinck).....2

Slipshod, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 4, 145, by Burgomaster-Slippers, out for third. (V. Powers).....3

*Mausolus, Marchena, Torero, and Elect also ran. Orme's Head and Ben Wyvis scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Myrtle Selling Stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; by subscription of $15, starters to pay $25 additional; guaranteed value $1,500; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's blk. g., 6, 5 years, 111 pounds, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack; 2 to 1, 1 to 4, and out. (B. Kiesger).....1

Paddy Whack, Thomas Butler's br. g., 4, 116, by Celt-Network, out for place. (L. Lyke).....2

Kilmer, Ralph D. Earle's ch. c., 4, 106, by Plaudit-Expressing, out for third. (M. Buxton).....3

Only three starters. Viewpoint, Brooklyn, Wooden Shoes, Polroma, and Dorcas scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Ed. Cudihee, Mrs. G. H. Browne's br. g., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Golf Ball-Pure Rose, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (W. Knapp).....1

Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. m., 5, 114, by Watercress-Gald, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, (J. McTaggart).....2

Brooks, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4, 105, by Leonid-Insolence, 5 to 2, third. (M. Rowan).....3

Cocktail, Maria Muller, Trial by Jury, and Yankee Witch also ran. Fermrock and Defense scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since June 1, 1917; selling; purse $1,241.25; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Roly, S. C. Hildreth's b. h., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Golden Maxim—Lotawanna; 4 to 5, 2 to 5, and 1 to 4. (T. Burwell).....1

Armament, J. A. Coburn's b. g., 6, 113, by Armeath II—Hot Bird; 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (R. Troxler).....2

Spectre, J. L. Price's ch. f., 3, 100, by Rialto—Star Dreamer; 4 to 1 third. (H. Griffith).....3

Surprising, Zouave, Intriguer, Andes, Pollyanna, Hickory Nut, Humiliation, Preston Lynn, Rockport, Brickley, Soler Star, and Muckross also ran. G. M. Miller, Balgee, Melodrame, Robin Goodfellow, Dan, and Onwa scratched.

SIXTH RACE. — For two-year-olds; non-winners of two races; purse $1,241.25; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

Bully Boy, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. c., 110, by Ogden-Yankee Sister, 3 to 5 and out. (J. Burwell).....1

Cousin O'Mine, Frederick Johnson's b. c., by Uncle-Ballymend, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5. (M. Buxton).....2

Decisive, A. H. Morris's ch. g., 115, by Marathon-Lottie Darr, out for third. (J. P. Ryan).....3

Cave Man and Albert A. also ran. Happy Go Lucky, Nominee, Prunes, Winsomvera, Trophy, Yusqu'ou Bout, and Lady Rockie scratched.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

RACES AT YONKERS TODAY.

Roamer at Top Weight in Empire City Handicap.

EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP FIELD.	
Horse, Age, and Jocker.	**Weight.**
Roamer, 6, A. Schuttinger	**126**
Borrow, aged, F. Robinson	**124**
Spur, 4, F. Lyke	**112**
Dick Williams, 4, S. Connelly	**100**
Daddy's Choice, 4, A. Collins	**102**

Residents of Manhattan will have racing brought nearer home by the opening of the Empire City Racing Association meeting at the Yonkers track today. Excellent programs have been arranged for the meeting, which will last until July 31, when the thoroughbreds will be shipped to Saratoga to fill engagements through the month of August.

Racing in the handicap division has been so severe in the last few weeks that many of the eligibles for the Empire City Handicap, the feature of today's card, have declined the issue. Only five have been named in the overnight entries, but these are headed by the ever willing performer, Roamer, which showed at the top of his form in his last effort at Aqueduct.

Roamer has a liking for the mile track at Empire City, and it was on this course that he scored his only victory of last season. He will meet a formidable opponent in Borrow, which, though owned by Harry Payne Whitney, will race in the colors of L. S. Thompson. Roamer is asked to concede two pounds to Borrow.

There are many good two-year-old stakes to be decided at the meeting, and in the Frivolity Stakes for horses of this age to be run today George W. Loft's Prapp will pick up top weight. The overnight events have filled well, assuring excellent racing.

The entries for today follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. *Xylon, (Imp.,) 121 pounds; *J. J. Lillis, 118; Electron, 109; Ballad, 109; Blue Thistle, 109; Phaejon, 109; Starfinch, 108; *Ed Roche, 104; Courtship, (Imp.,) 103; *Onwa, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; about six furlongs. King Ragtot, 120 pounds; Counsel, 115; *Polly J., 113; Broom Sweep, 109; Mother Machree, 107; Basil, 107; Dan, 107; Sorcerer II., (Imp.,) 107; Scarpia II., (Imp.,) 107; *Nemesuch, 104; *Miss Murray, 103; *Spring Song, 103; *Owaga, 102; *Right, 102; *Margaret L., 99; *The Baroness, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Frivolity; for two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Papp, 117 pounds; *Tippity Witchet, 107; Poacher, 104; Star Spangled, 102; Land Lobber, (Imp.,) 102; *Stella Mia, 99; Edith F., 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Empire City Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Entries above.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 115 pounds; The Grader, 115; Sostus, 115; *Ed Bond, 114; *Doyedale, 114; *Checks, 110; Past Master, 106; *Carlton G., 107; Plaudito, 107; *Tobacco Box, 106; *Stalwart Helen, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; five furlongs. Currency, 115 pounds; Runecraft, 115, Top Cast, 115; Malwolle, 115; Trophy, 115; Dr. Johnson, 115; Belle Mare, 112; Perplexing, 112; Bon Lire, (Imp.,) 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

REDS BEAT GIANTS IN PAIR OF GAMES

Jaunty Polo Grounders Suffer First Double Defeat of Season, 2 to 1 and 5 to 1.

The pennant bees in the bonnets of Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds buzzed overtime yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and the Giants limped off the field at the end of a double-header stunned, shocked, and bewildered. For the first time this year the Giants lost both ends of a bargain day bill, the Reds tumbling them over in the first game with a ninth inning rally by a score of 2 to 1 and running away with the second encounter, 5 to 1. Mathewson has at last impressed folks around here that he has a troupe which has all the architectural beauty of a well-built ball club.

The Giants were sailing along serenely into the ninth inning of the first game with that confident arrogant air of having the game all salted away by a score of 1 to 0, when the Reds landed on Ferdie Schupp with both feet and jingled out some hits while Fletcher and Holke mixed in a couple of lifesized errors and—the Reds had won, 2 to 1. Prince Hal Chase broke out into a violent imitation of Ty Cobb in the second game and ran wild. Chase has done some neat work hereabouts in the past, but he never shone with the brilliancy which lighted up the gray twilight of yesterday. All that Hal did in the second game was to jam out a triple, a double, a single, score two runs and steal a base right under Pol Perritt's long nose.

The lodging which the Reds have in the first division has fired them with baseball possibilities which a Cincinnati club never dared to dream of before. For many years it has been generally known that the Reds had a life lease on the second division, but now along comes Killefer, grabs off the lease and takes a fine apartment in the first division. It may be due to Matty's soft, soothing words, or it may be due to some kind of Hindu magic that he is exercising, but, whatever it is, the Giants' former boxman has the Cincinnati team playing the best ball that any National League crowd has shown here this year. They have the pitching and they have the hitting, and they have an infield which performs just like a troupe of Jap acrobats. And not only have they these praiseworthy qualifications, but they also know how to obey the umpires, an important feature of the game which is rapidly becoming a lost art.

A ball club never had more provocation to howl to the upper height of the cloudy sky than the Reds had yesterday in the second game. In the fourth inning with Hal Chase on second base, the Reds' left fielder, perpetrated a gorgeous home run to right centre, and dashed home amid a storm of applause. No sooner had he counted than he was ordered to bat again because it seems Umpire Harrison had called time temporarily to remove a ball from the infield.

The ball was thrown from the stands and Umpire Hank O'Day didn't see it, so Harrison raised his hands to call time. Perritt, the Giant pitcher, had no eyes in the back of his head, so he didn't see Harrison before he threw the ball. Mathewson ran out and asked for an explanation, and when he got it he turned around and walked into the bench as a gentleman should.

Burns poled a double to left in the first inning of the second game and Herzog filed to Roush. Kauff's single to centre sent Burns home. Zim and Fletcher were both passed out at first by Schneider. In the second frame Griffith doubled to left centre and went to third when Fletcher muffed the relay to third. Neale rolled to Fletcher, who threw Griffith out at the plate. The Reds tied the count in the third. Ivy Wingo smashed a triple over Kauff's head, and he scored on Groh's sacrifice fly.

With one out in the fourth, Chase singled to centre, and Griffith was thrown out at first by Perritt. Neale then cracked out as fine a home run as was ever seen on the Polo Grounds, the runner making the circuit behind Chase as the ball rolled to the fence in right centre. The hit didn't count, as has been explained.

Manager Mathewson accepted the ruling with good grace, and Neale, all tired out from his long run, again went to the bat. This time he hit a single to left and scored Chase, but was out trying to stretch his way to second.

Eddie Roush smashed a double to left in the sixth, with two out. Hal Chase poled a three-bagger to left centre, pushing Roush home. Griffith put an end to Perritt's uncomfortable feeling when he filed to Kauff.

Groh was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth, and Kopf sacrificed. Roush's out at first sent Heinie to third. Hal Chase banged a hit to right centre, scoring Groh, and while the Giants were asleep Hal reached second. Chase then stole third. Griffith's infield hit scored Chase, and when Neale singled to left Griffith was out on his way to third.

Schupp was going merrily on his way to get his twelfth victory, in the first tilt, when a sudden upheaval of hits and errors won the game for Matty's lads. Up to the ninth Schupp had permitted only two hits, they coming in the third inning. Mike Regan, a newly-plucked husky from Kansas City, did some fancy pitching for the Reds and was embarrassingly effective with Giants aboard the bases.

It wasn't until the sixth that the Giants were able to push over a run. Herzog opened the sixth with a smart two-base crack to left. Kauff's sacrifice sent Herzog to third, and he scored on Zimmerman's sacrifice fly to Griffith.

No one surmised that any danger lurked in the ninth, for Heinie Groh, the first batsman up, hoisted to Robertson. Kopf got a single to left and stole second. Eddie Roush, the Cincinnati slugger, hit the ball with the handle of his bat and the ball just sputtered over Schupp's head and just out of Herzog's reach. Herzog overran the elusive sphere and Fletcher scooped it up, but the wet and muddy pill slipped out of his hand and rolled past Holke. When Holke finally got it he made a poor throw to the plate and Kopf scored with the tying run. Roush went along to third. Chase was walked intentionally. After Griffith skied to Holke, Jim Thorpe cracked a hit through Fletcher and Roush skipped home with the victory. Shean hoisted to Robertson and the trouble was over.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	2	1	0	1	2	Burns,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	5	4	Herzog,2b	4	1	1	0	1
Roush,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Zim'man,3b	3	0	2	0	2
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Thorpe,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Robertson,rf	4	0	1	4	1
Shean,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Holke,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Clarke,c	3	0	0	0	1	Gibson,c	4	0	0	6	2
Regan,p	3	0	1	0	3	Schupp,p	3	0	2	0	2
Total	32	3	5	27	12	Total	33	1	8	27	11

Errors—Kopf, Zimmerman, Fletcher, (2.) Holke.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Herzog. Stolen bases—Kopf, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Thorpe, Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2. Earned runs—Off Schupp, 1; Regan, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 5. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	2	1	0	1	3	Burns,lf	4	1	2	1	1
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	3	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Roush,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Chase,1b	4	2	3	15	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Thorpe,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Robertson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Holke,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Clarke,c	3	0	0	6	1	Gibson,c	3	0	0	5	0
Schneider,p	4	0	0	0	3	Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
						Middleton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	27	12	Total	36	1	6	27	17

a Batted for Perritt in eighth.

Error—Fletcher.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Griffith, Roush, Chase. Three-base hits—Wingo, Chase. Stolen base—Chase. Sacrifice hit—Kopf. Double play—Kopf, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 10 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Middleton, 0 and 0 in 1; Schneider, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Groh.) Struck out—By Perritt, 2; Schneider, 4. Time—1 hour 27 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

PIRATES SUBDUE SUPERBAS.

Bezdek's Clan Takes Game, 2 to 1, After Wagner Gets Loving Cup.

It was to have been Wagner Day at Ebbets Field yesterday, but it turned out to be outfielders' day instead. Pittsburgh won, 2 to 1, in a ninth inning rally. Both the Pittsburgh and Brooklyn teams, which were contenders at the national pastime, had their batting clothes on and walloped the horsehide hither and yon all through the game, keeping the outfielders busy and giving the infielders a chance to appear in unwonted roles of "among those present," and watch their confreres perform.

It was an unusual game in that seventeen of the Pittsburgh players were put out on fly catches and eleven of the Brooklyn players were disposed of in the same fashion. As three players struck out on each team that left but fifteen players to be disposed of by the infielders, an unusual occurrence at a major league game.

The Wagner end of the day consisted mainly in giving to the veteran player, now in the twenty-first year of his professional ball playing, when he came to bat at the beginning of the second inning, a huge silver loving cup, with Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Dodgers, at the presentation end. Johannes Wagner at the receiving end of the affair.

Brooklyn got its single run through in the third inning. With Chief Meyers disposed of on a fly to deep left field, Pfeffer drove one of Cooper's offerings to the same spot, but so low that it could not be caught. He reached second on Olson's drive to the same field, and as Hy Myers and Hickman hit safely in succession to the same field, Pfeffer was able to bring home a run. Hickman got too gay at first and led off so far that Cooper caught him napping and so ended the run getting for the Superbas then and there.

In the ninth Pittsburgh, with two out, saved an extra inning game, and once more a pass did the business. Fischer got to first without even making an attempt to slug the pellet, stole second, and on the throw, which went through Cutshaw and then on out into centre field and between Hickman's legs, raced home with the winning run of bacon, putting the score 2 to 1 for Wagner Day.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	6	0	E. Myers,1b	4	0	2	8	0
King,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Hickman,cf	3	0	1	7	0
J. Wagner,1b	4	0	0	7	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fischer,c	3	1	0	4	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Ward,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Pitler,2b	2	1	1	2	5	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	2	0
McCarthy,3b	2	0	0	1	1	Meyers,c	3	0	1	4	0
Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	1	O. Miller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Carison,p	0	0	0	0	1	Pfeffer,p	2	1	1	0	4
aWilhelt	1	0	0	0	0	bSmyth	0	0	0	0	0
						cJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	3	27	7	Total	33	1	6	27	7

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

a Batted for Cooper in eighth.
b Ran for Meyers in eighth.
c Batted for Hickman in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Hickman.
Stolen base—Fischer. Sacrifice hit—Carey, McCarthy, Pfeffer. Double play—Pitler, Ward, and Wagner. Left on base—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carison, 1; Pfeffer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper, 8 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Carison, 0 and 0 in 2; Pfeffer, 3, and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Cooper, 3; Carison, 1; Pfeffer, 3. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Brassfield.

American Association.

Louisville, 9; Minneapolis, 8.
Indianapolis, 8; St. Paul, 5.
Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 2.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 8; Memphis, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 2.
Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 0.

RACING AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK

LOCATED BETWEEN YONKERS AND MT. VERNON

BEGINS TO-DAY

Empire City Handicap VALUE $5,000 **$1,500 Frivolity Stakes**

AND FOUR OTHER BRILLIANT EVENTS. FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS

leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:15, 1:51 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:32 A. M. to 2:05 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 207th St., thence by trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" trains to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.

GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $2; LADIES, $1.50.

YANKS BOW TWICE BEFORE WHITE SOX

Donovan's Lads Lose First Game in Tenth, 2 to 1, and Second by 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Yankees carried one game against the White Sox into extra innings this afternoon and carried a lead from the first inning to the eighth in the other half of the double-header, but did not get as much as one victory for their afternoon's work. The Sox won the opener after two had been retired in the last half of the tenth by the score of 2 to 1. A blow-up by Bob Shawkey in the eighth inning of the second game gave the verdict to the Sox, 5 to 3.

Helpnessness with the stick marked the work of the Yankees throughout the double bill, with the exception of the first inning of the second game. In this frame they collected three doubles and a single, first driving Jim Scott out of the pastime and then welcoming Dave Danforth, his successor, with a brace of doubles. After this one outburst the Donovan boys subsided and were even more tame than they had been in the first game. They got only two hits after that big first inning.

The Sox began the scoring in the third inning of the opener. Schalk beat out a bunt along the third base line and Cicotte sacrificed. Peck fumbled Leibold's grounder and the latter was safe, Schalk taking third. Weaver's sacrifice fly to Hendryx allowed Schalk to register.

The Yankees tied up the game in the sixth. Bauman opened with a single to left and Nunamaker hit to deep left for two bases, sending Bauman to third. After Mogridge had fouled to Weaver Hendryx hit a long fly to Felsch and Bauman scored.

Hendryx doubled with one out in the ninth; Peck filed out; Caldwell drew a pass, and Pipp fouled to Gandil. In the tenth Miller and Bauman got singles with one out. Nunamaker fouled to Schalk and Collins followed with a circus catch of Mogridge's line drive, ending the inning.

The Sox turned the trick in their half of the tenth. With one out Weaver singled to left and E. Collins sacrificed. Felsch's grounder hopped high and carromed off Pipp's glove for a single, Weaver coming over with the winning run.

The second game had all the marks of a Yankee victory up to the eighth, as Donovan's men grabbed an early lead, and Shawkey followed by pitching great ball. Hendryx opened the first inning of the second game gave the verdict to the Sox, 5 to 3. Scott with a single to left and scored on Peck's double to left centre. After Aragon lined to J. Collins, Scott was taken out and Danforth sent to the hill. Pipp's double to right centre sent Peck home. Baker's infield out put Pipp on third, where he counted when Miller doubled to centre.

The Yanks had a chance to put the game out of the Sox's reach in the fourth, when Bauman walked with one out and Alexander doubled. Neither Shawkey nor Hendryx could furnish any help. In the last five innings the Yanks failed to get a hit off Danforth or Russell, the latter coming into the game after Murphy had batted for Danforth in the sixth.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Hendryx,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	2	2	P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	5	3
E. Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	1	Aragon,lf	3	0	0	3	0
J. Collins,rf	4	0	1	6	0	aCaldwell	0	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	9	1	Pipp,1b	4	0	2

MORGAN SYNDICATE GETS CITY BOND ISSUE

The Entire Offering of $55,000,000 Sold at 100.6507—Price Satisfies Controller.

TOTAL BIDS $193,865,830

Syndicate Includes First National Bank, National City Company, and Guaranty and Bankers Trust Cos.

A syndicate consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., took the entire offering of $55,000,000 worth of city bonds yesterday at the sale in the Controller's office in the Municipal Building. The price was 100.6507, which Controller Prendergast said was satisfactory in view of war conditions and the unusual demands being made upon the financial and material resources of the country.

The sale consisted of two lots, one being $47,500,000 of 4½ per cent. corporate stock and the other $7,500,000 4½ per cent. corporate stock, fifteen-year serial. The former are fifty-year bonds and the latter will mature in from one to fifteen years. The syndicate put in two bids, one for the entire $55,000,000 at 100.6507 on an "all or none" basis and another for any part of both lots at 100.0207. Another banking group headed by William A. Read & Co., put in a bid offering to take all or any part of the $47,500,000 lot at 100.277. There were 131 bidders altogether. The income basis for the fifty-year bonds will be 4.44 and the serial bonds, 4.32. The total amount of the bids received was $193,865,830. The Controller issued this statement:

"The syndicate's total bid price was $55,357,885. The highest bids for $55,000,000 of bonds outside of the syndicate's bid would have brought $55,304,-152.70. Thus the syndicate's bid was better for the city by $53,751.30. The average of the highest non-syndicate bids was 100.5329, as against 100.6507 for the syndicate.

"In my judgment, the sale today has been a successful one for the city, considering that the country is at war and that unusual demands are being made upon the financial and material resources of the country.

"In May, 1913, when the great European countries were at peace, the best price we were able to secure at a sale of $45,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds was 100.127. Although the figure realized today is below that of the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds in June, 1915, the difference is slight."

Some Unsuccessful Bidders.

Among the unsuccessful bidders for yesterday's fifty-year bonds were:

Speyer & Co., $10,000,000, at 101.29&100.42.
Fidelity Trust Co., $114,000, at 101.035.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $500,000, at 100.956.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $500,000, at 101.001.
Lehman Bros., $1,100,000, at 100.66@101.66.
Kings County Trust Co., $500,000, at 101.75@102.89.
William Salomon & Co., $5,000,000, at 100.813.
C. A. Stern & Co., $100,000, at 100.33@101.50.
Barr & Schmeltzer, $110,000, at 100.53@101.38.
W. J. Wellman & Co., $400,000, at 101.636@100.361.
Sutro Bros. & Co., $250,000, at 100.51@100.11.
The Coal and Iron National Bank, $101,500, at 100.01@102.50.
Herrick & Bennett, $150,000, at 101.50@100.50.
Gillespie, Livingston & Co., $200,000, at 100.125@100.50.
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000, at 100.38.
Adel & Co., $1,000,000, at 101.64@100.39.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, $275,000, at 101.256@101.75.
Homans & Co., $100,000, at 100.875.
Guaranty Trust Co., $67,000, at 101.20@100.
J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., $47,500,000, at 100.0607.
Hersey & Glazier, $102,000, at 100.06@101.626.
Zimmermann & Forshay, $1,561,000, at 100.256@101.68.
N. R. Fiero &o., $150,000, at 100.8134@101.7512.
White, Weld & Co., $225,000, at 101.55@102.21.
The State Bank, $50,000, at 100.25@100.50.
Guaranty Trust Co., $50,000, at 101.125.
Brooklyn Trust Co., $100,000, at 100.75@101.
Strdthers & Hiscoe, $50,000, at 101.0625.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., William A. Read & Co., $47,500,000, at 100.277.
Bank of United States, $100,000, at 100.125@101.0625.

Following are some of the unsuccessful bidders for the fifteen-year serials:

Jerome J. Dansig & Co., $250,000 at 100.32 to 100.51.
Dry Dock Savings Institution, $450,000 at 100.55.
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, $7,500,000 at 100.0711.
Blake Brothers & Co., $300,000 at 100.68.
Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., $300,000 at 100.8191 to 101.4807.
Coal and Iron National Bank, $150,000 at 100.01 to 100.20.
J. S. Bache & Co., $1,050,000 at 100.1975.
J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers' Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., $7,500,000 at 100.0207.
Sutro Brothers & Co., $250,000 at 100.06 to 100.26.

Results of Other Sales.

The following table shows the results of previous bond sales:

Date of Sale and Amt.	Rate.	P.C. Yrs.	Average Price.	Income Basis.	Total Amt. Bid for.
Sept. 12, 1907:					
$35,000,000	4½	50	102.063	4.39	
5,000,000		10	100.30	4.46	$160,632,080
Feb. 14, 1908:					
$47,000,000	4½	50	104.22	4.29	
3,000,000	4½	10	100.90	4.38	271,575,130
Nov. 23, 1908:					
$12,000,000	4	50	102.385	3.89	
1,500,000		10	101.53	3.82	148,266,630
March 2, 1909:					
$10,000,000	4	50	101.57	3.93	45,068,130
June 8, 1909:					
$35,000,000	4	50	100.71	3.96	
2,000,000	4	10	100.14	3.93	68,777,830
Dec. 10, 1909:					
$12,500,000	4	50	100.84	3.96	45,747,780
March 21, 1910:					
$50,000,000	4½ 20-50		101.28	4.155	194,563,650
Jan. 24, 1911:					
$60,000,000	4½	50	100.904	4.307	236,323,130
May 7, 1912:					
$65,000,000	4½	50	100.747	4.214	266,333,870
May 20, 1913:					
$45,000,000	4½	50	100.127	4.49+	76,033,010
April 15, 1914:					
$35,000,000	4½	50	101.45	4.13	193,197,350
June 29, 1915:					
$45,000,000	4½	50	101.2537	4.437	
10,000,000	4½	1-15	101.3064	4.2978	224,619,000
April 19, 1916:					
$40,000,000	4½	50	102.618	4.12	
15,000,000	4½	1-15	101.433	4.05	162,945,090

NEW HAVEN ISSUES EMBARGO

Order Does Not Apply to Freight for Government Use.

A new embargo on many classes of freight was announced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company yesterday to become effective at midnight tonight. J. O. Halliday, Superintendent of Transportation, who sent out the notice to all connecting lines and agents, made it clear that the embargo was not applicable in any instance upon freight consigned to or for use of the United States Government, its allies, or the Red Cross.

Item No. 1 of the embargo covers carload freight coming from connecting rail carriers at Harlem River and Maybrook, N. Y., and also from coastwise steamship lines via the Harlem River. It also included Piers 21 to 70, East River, Brooklyn terminals or lighter service. The exceptions had to do with perishable goods and livestock, feed for livestock, foodstuffs for human consumption, coal, copper, spelter, zinc, lead, tin cans, and a variety of other articles or commodities, including farming implements.

Item No. 8 places an embargo upon all carload freight regardless of point of origin, whether consigned direct, reconsigned or reshipped for specifically mentioned firms located in New England. The commodities affected by this order are coal, scrap iron, lumber, grain, cotton linters, cotton, machinery, and pulp.

The New Haven road's embargo affects carload freight for export at the Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, except freight for the Belgian Relief Commission. Many other local freight terminals or docks are affected by the New Haven's embargo.

CAHILL LEFT $500,000.

Establishes Fund for Support of French Soldiers' Widows.

The will of John H. Cahill, Vice President, General Counsel and Director of the New York Telephone Company, who lived at the Hotel Buckingham, and died on July 5, disposed of an estate estimated at more than $500,000. Mr. Cahill, who had been aiding the widows of French soldiers through George Rousset, a French merchant, by sending four of them $5 a month, left a trust fund of $50,000 to carry on the work. He directed that the income of the fund be divided equally between Mmes. Louise and Juliette Marchal, Jeanne Durand and A. Gaummeaux. The fund reverts to the residuary estate on the death of the women.

Mr. Cahill left to M. Rousset $300 and to Professor Raphael d'Amour of 729 Kelly Street, the Bronx, his French teacher, through whom he became interested in aiding soldiers' widows, he gave $5,000. Lincoln Jones of 719 Avenue J, Brooklyn, received $5,000, and $1,000 went to Peter Straugh, N. J.

The will set aside a trust fund of $100,000 and a cash bequest of $1,000 for Miss Anna Lorillard Collins of 1 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mary J. Cahill, a sister, and Thomas W. Cahill, brother, each received $25,000 and will divide the testator's estate at Delanco, N. J.

Walter L. Cahill, son of the testator, received $10,000 outright, to be paid immediately, and the residuary estate in trust, including the trust fund for Miss Collins on her death. The son has power to dispose of the principal in his will.

Mr. Cahill executed a codicil to his will on June 29, in which he directed that the body of his wife, Ernestine Cahill, be removed from Greenwood Cemetery, Long Branch, N. J., to his plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, and interred beside his body. He directs that a suitable monument be erected for himself and wife.

HATTERS MAY SAVE HOMES.

Danbury Case, It Is Reported, Will Be Settled by Lump Payment.

DANBURY, Conn., July 12.—It developed today that there is a possibility that the case of D. E. Loewe & Co. against the union hatters, known as the "Danbury hatters' case," will be settled by payment of a lump sum before the date set for foreclosure on attached property of the defendants.

This would prevent the sale of the homes of about 140 hatters in Danbury, Bethel, and Norwalk, which the Federal Court recently ordered sold to satisfy the judgment of about $250,000 awarded to Loewe & Co. A conference of counsel in the case is understood to be in progress in New York.

So far as the unions are concerned, it is said here the matter rests with the American Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Stiefel Gets More Alimony.

Mrs. Natalie Stiefel, who obtained a divorce with $25 a week alimony in 1912 from Samuel J. Stiefel, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, got an order yesterday from Justice Tierney increasing her alimony to $40 a week. She said her former husband inherited a third interest in the Japanese Fan Company from his mother, and is now well to do. Stiefel opposed the increase and said that while he didn't desire to shirk his responsibility to his former wife and his children, he is unable to pay more and will have to go to jail if ordered to do so.

PUT WALDENEN TO DEATH.

Participant in Nichols Murder Unconcerned at the Last.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 12.—At the height of the thunder storm tonight Arthur Waldenen was executed for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols in her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, on Sept. 8, 1915. Waldenen, who was Mrs. Nichols's butler, went to his death apparently unconcerned. He entered the death chamber at 11:08 o'clock, and was pronounced dead by Dr. Amos Squire at 11:12 o'clock. When he was being strapped in the electric chair he said to the keeper:

"Not so fast, boys." Again when the headpiece was being fastened he cried out: "Go easy! You're choking me."

Waldenen was accompanied to the chair by the Rev. Anthony Petersen and the Rev. J. E. Lillback of the Finnish Calvary Church of New York.

Waldenen is the first to be put to death for the murder of Mrs. Nichols. Thomas Mulholland, who has confessed his part in the crime, is now in the death house. Onnie Talas has gone to prison for life. Another man, Edward Lehto, who is accused of having participated in the murder, is still at large.

Mrs. Nichols was the widow of James Nichols, once a partner in the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. A plot had been made to rob her of her jewels and she was killed while it was being carried out.

CAUGHT IN DRUG RAID.

Woman Detective Sets Trap for Alleged Seller of Narcotics.

Charged with attempted felonious assault, also with having narcotics in his possession in violation of law, and with violation of the Sullivan law, I. N. Finkel, a chiropodist, of 536 West 145th Street, was locked up in the West 152d Street police station last night, following a visit to his office of Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan, a detective attached to the office of Inspector Ryan.

Mrs. Sullivan went to the chiropodist's office with Lieutenant McAuliffe and Deetctives McGovern and Quialin. They remained outside until they received a signal from Mrs. Sullivan. Then they rushed in and placed Finkel under arrest. They said they found a revolver and a quantity of narcotics in his office.

Mrs. Sullivan said she went to Finkel's office last night by appointment. While having her feet treated Finkel attempted to kiss her, she charged. Later she asked him for heroin and, she said, he gave her a powder and then tried to push a hypodermic needle into her arm. She fought him for a time, and then gave the signal to the waiting detectives.

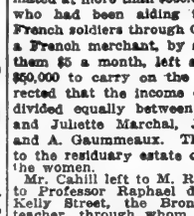
FOOTE UNCONSCIOUS IN CELL

Political Leader's Malady Puzzled Atlantic City Doctors.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Harry F. Foote, a well-known political leader in this city, who was arrested three days ago on the charge of personating an officer of the United States Government in order to get the use of an automobile, was found unconscious today in his cell in the City Jail.

He was hurried to the City Hospital, where he appeared to be dying. Physicians who examined him were unable to account for his condition. No symptoms of poisoning were found. Foote, who came here three years ago from New York, was one of the managers for Senator Austin Colgate in the last Gubernatorial campaign.



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Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 23d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M.; Sundays, 4:45 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 23d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P.M., Pier 70, E.R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P.M.

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Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c

To New Haven
Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
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Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A.M.
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Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M.; Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M.; Rockaway, 5:15 P. M. Tel. Rector 872.

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GALEN HALL
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LANE DEFENDS ADVISORY BOARD

Members Patriotic and Would Not Exploit Government if They Could, Secretary Says.

TELLS OF GREAT PROBLEMS

Prices for Commodities Must Be Reasonable, and Nobody Permitted to Get Rich Out of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The relationship of business men to the Government was described today by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and one of the six Cabinet members who compose the Council of National Defense. Answering talk in Congress and elsewhere suggesting that members of the council were in position to make contracts with themselves and thus derive personal profit from the war, Mr. Lane said the business men composing the Advisory Commission had no control over contracts, and, in fact, gave to the Government infinitely more than they received. Analyzing the organization further, Mr. Lane gave high praise to the business men, experts in their several fields of industry, who comprise the many committees on supplies, including raw materials of all kinds and manufactures.

The statement was given to The Associated Press as the result of inquiries concerning recent criticism of the commission and a persistent report that reorganization of the council was imminent. The response was characteristically frank from the opening question, which bore on the possibility of Cabinet members constituting the council making any personal profit out of contracts.

"We have nothing to sell," he said. "When it is considered that the Council of National Defense consists of Secretary Baker, a lawyer; Secretary Daniels, an editor; Secretary Lane, a lawyer; Secretary Houston, a college President; Secretary Redfield, a retired business man, and Secretary Wilson, a labor union official, you will realize that there is not much chance for that charge being true.

The Council Buys Nothing.

"No, nobody thinks that we are dealing with ourselves. The confusion has come about because of the peculiar organization of the council. Get into your head one of two facts, and you will see how this confusion has arisen. The Council of National Defense buys nothing. That body was created by Congress as a measure of preparedness to mobilize resources—a sort of stock-taking body.

"If we came to war what did we have in the way of resources to make war with? That was the idea. It is not a war council, in the English sense, which can direct policies. The President is our war council. It is not a purchasing board, because there is not a man on it who can buy anything, excepting the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the council cannot direct them what to buy.

"But it is a very important board, nevertheless; it is supposed to know just what the Government needs for the carrying on of the war, and just where that can be had. Regard its makeup and you will see that. The Secretaries of War and the Navy know what the army and navy need. The Secretary of the Interior, who has the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines under him, is supposed to know what minerals this country produces, and how they can be had. The Secretary of Agriculture knows what the food supply is, and how it may be stimulated. The Secretary of Commerce knows what we can get abroad, and what we manufacture here. And the Secretary of Labor is in touch with the great primary force, essential to all production.

"But when Congress provided for this council it created a supplemental body, which is sometimes confused with the council itself, which is called the Advisory Commission, and these are real business men. They are nominated to the President by the council, and appointed by him. These gentlemen donate their services, and were chosen because they were specialists, successful specialists. I doubt if any country in Europe could produce a finer body."

Mr. Lane reviewed briefly the achievements in the business world of those who comprised the Advisory Commission.

"The function of these gentlemen," he said, "is to advise the Council of National Defense. They make no contracts. They have no executive or administrative power.

"That is the full legal machinery—a council of cabinet officers, supplemented by an advisory commission of business men. Congress created both bodies."

Quick Action Necessary.

The Secretary's attention was directed to the fact that much of the criticism had been aimed at the committee of business men who advised the council respecting copper, lumber, and other subjects requiring technical knowledge.

"What part do these men play?" he was asked.

"That is a simple story. When the war came we had card indexes and reports by the carload. But these could not be converted into guns and airplanes. We had to move quickly. So the council sent for men who had been in Europe and knew what had been done in France and England, and gained the benefit of their experience. We listened for days to the purchasing agents and the reports of all the allied countries. They talked of commandeering all the primary resources of the country, the ores and the foods and the industrial plants. They told of the contracts they had made and the methods they had taken for paying for what they got.

"It was a thrilling tale of man's organizing skill, his quickness to adjust himself to conditions. We heard labor union men from the other side, and manufacturers. And then we called in the representatives of the army and the navy and asked them what they had on hand and what they needed. We saw at once the size of the task. There never was one like it.

"Undismayed, we determined on a start and a quick start. Now, if you wanted to know what lumber you could secure at once for building houses for a million men, what would you do? Or if you wanted copper for a billion shells, or steel for 10,000 cannon? You would of course, call together the men who knew how much lumber, or copper, or steel the country had or could produce. And if you wanted coal for the industries, or oil for submarines, would you ignore the men who produce these things, and deal with them at long range as if they were alien enemies? Of course not. You would call them to your side. Well, that is what the Advisory Commission told us we should do—get the business men of the country around the table to help out. And we did.

Have More Than Made Good.

"We roughly classified our needs and told the members of the Advisory Commission to recommend to us the men they thought were foremost in those lines of industry. And these men we turned into committees. It gave them standing to be organized. It made them properly feel that they were in the business of fighting Germany. Their boys were going to the trenches, and they were anxious to do their bit. These men who made up these committees came down here for the dollar and they came down to help us. And they have helped us. They have worked day and night and paid their own way, crowded a half dozen in a room, and annoyed all the time because they couldn't satisfy their good strong Yankee executive instinct by doing things, instead of advising how they could be done. They made no decisions. The contracts; they made no contracts and the decisions were made by the only people who had the legal power, the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

"But these committees sat with the Captains and Colonels and Admirals and told them how they, the industrial managers, would go about this unprecedented task if it was up to them—how they would build cities, with water works, and sewers, and electric lights, and all complete for a million men in three months—how they would induce our great manufacturing plants to give up their trades and go into the business of making airships in a country that invented the airplane, and yet hasn't a capacity of 500 a year—how they would get lumber without bidding the market up.

"I have heard that some of these men were not as disinterested as they might be, and that they wanted to make money. That wouldn't be unnatural if it was true. However, I have looked up all the rumors that have come to my attention and found them to be baseless—mere flings by the unsuccessful. Of course, all can't be satisfied, and where things are done quickly there must be some mistakes. I honor those men, and I hope that Congress or some other authority will authorize for them an emblem similar to that given in Canada and elsewhere showing that these men are in national service.

Must Have Fervor and Enthusiasm.

"We can't make war without fervor and enthusiasm any more than we can run a revival meeting without them. There is no such thing as a cold-blooded democracy, and a democracy can't make war cold-bloodedly. There is no passion that is manly that we should not use—pride, rivalry, the gang spirit, love of humanity, love of country. And the more proud or vain men are, of working for the country, the better work we will get. These committees have been, are, and will continue to be, invaluable to the conduct of this war. In England they have twenty times as many as we have."

Mr. Lane did not contend that the organization as created was wholly satisfactory.

"No, it is not," he replied when asked the direct question. "It is an emergency organization. But it is along the right line. The council is planning a reorganization, which is now, I believe, up to the President, under which there will be great consolidation and more direct control. Under our Constitution the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. He is the real head of our council. We recommend to him. He is the ultimate deciding and directing force."

When asked what was to prevent them from recommending favors to themselves in the form of high prices, Mr. Lane said:

"Three things—perhaps more. First, patriotism. There is a small percentage of American business men who would rob a church on a Sunday, but the percentage is negligible. Our business men come from the same stock as the rest of us and have got as high standards as any other class. And they have a bit more vision than most of us, because they have broader experience. The theory of work upon which the business man is the thing to use with the boy, that he is a patriot.

"So long as he was making money out of foreigners this theory was not tenable. For business is war. That was the theory we have all been raised on. We learned it from Adam Smith and Ricardo and Mill, and Spencer. Only recently have we come to see that this theory must have its modifications. The abused Socialists have been largely responsible for teaching us where we went to if we logically carried out the theory of unlimited competition.

"So the business men took all the traffic could bear from the Allies, as they did from the public. But when this country is threatened, when our national life is at stake, the making of money becomes secondary. This is not mere idealism or theory. It is fact, and the business man knows it.

Sentiment Not a Dead Thing.

"So I say the first call upon the business man is the patriotic call. I took a man from a $30,000 place and put him to work at $2,500 by telling him that he had a call to the colors. Sentiment is not a dead thing. The railroad men at the time of the threatened national strike yielded to it, so did the coal men when they volunteered to cut their prices over 30 per cent.

"Then there is the gang spirit. Men are like boys in this, too, they like to work together, whether for good or otherwise. The whole theory of the law of supply and demand is set aside at such a time. Just a little co-operation—that's the effect of the gang spirit—and a little direction, and you have nine-tenths of the business men doing exactly what you wish them to do."

"But the other tenth?"

"Yes, that wicked twelfth juror must be reckoned with. And for him there are two medicines: First, the gang spirit applied by his fellows, and then, if that does not effect a cure, there must be the strong hand; for we need his output, and he must be made to play the game, even if he is not willing.

"This problem of getting reasonable prices, which is the one England and France have had to meet, and which should not be permitted to hold back our work, may be met, then, in three ways: By the appeal to patriotism; if this fails, by the fixing of prices; then, if no practicable way is found to do this, by commandeering the resource, industry, or plant. Co-operation first, coercion by price fixing, second; commandeering of plant, third. This is the practical program.

"For this war must e won, and the last ton of ore, the last pound of steel, the last bale of cotton, the last sheaf of wheat will be needed. We must not hesitate to do the drastic thing if it is to be the effective thing. It is the supremely effective thing that we want. But the second and the third steps will rarely be needed if we say just what we want our people to do. I have yet to see the man who will say, 'I earn for money out of this war at the expense of the Government or of the people!' There must be some one to say what should be done. Congress can do it, if it will take 80 or 90 per cent. of all war profits.

Not to Make Any Man Rich.

"This war is not to make any man rich. There will be revolution in the country if business works to that end, and Socialism will surely come. The best protection to industry now is to see that industry is not allowed to take what it can get. To indulge selfishness, the selfishness which underlies trade in normal times, is to bring about the Governmental ownership and operation of industries which have never been thought of as public utilities. So that this is a time when, by following the 'business-as-usual' standard, you will put yourself out of business. We must be more business than ever before and less of other kinds, and profits must not climb, or the people will pull down the ladder.

"I am persuaded that these reasons of expediency and far-sighted policy are realized by our industrial leaders. The most of them need no such danger as a threat. They will do what they are told to do in the name of the nation. And I favor telling them just what we want and letting them unite in every honorable way to bring about the end we seek. Direction—that is the word. And the Government must have a board that will say who comes first and what comes first, a real priority commission. Otherwise all will be confusion and the law of competition, instead of working to lower prices, will work to raise them, for, instead of industries competing against each other for orders, the purchasers will be bidding against each other as at an auction sale, as they are today.

"Suppose that some one were to come forward today with an invention that would effectively sweep the ocean of submarines, a machine invaluable to us and to our allies? Would we allow him to fix his own price? No one would think of pursuing such a policy. We would ask what he wished, and if his price was exorbitant we would take his invention and talk price later. But we would negotiate first and fair with him. The policeman's billy would not fall on his head unless he resisted.

"One of the great difficulties in price-fixing either by groups of industries or by the Government is that some industries are so much better run than others or have superior natural advantages. Here are five railroads running between two points. One can live and make a profit on a dollar a ton; perhaps four can run on that same figure. But the fifth needs a dollar and a quarter. We need all the roads. We, therefore, cannot make the rate of a dollar without bankrupting the fifth road. Why not make the rate $1.25 and take from the four roads as war profit the extra 25 cents, or a large part of it? Or why not make the rate $1 and pay the difference to the fifth road out of the Government's treasury? Or why not pool the earnings of all and give to each only a fair profit? This is a simple illustration of a perplexing problem which runs all through the economics of our situation.

Inequalities of Production Cost.

"We need all the steel we can get, every furnace must be kept hot. One plant can make it cheaper than others. Shall we pay that plant only its costs plus a profit and pay the others on the same basis? Who will be forced to take the product of the plants where the cost is highest? Shall we strike an average that will give some a rich profit and others none at all? Or shall we allow prices to be fixed by competition and, after allowing to each a good profit, take for the war in taxes all the surplus? That can be done.

"Whatever method is followed, the supreme end to be sought is the stimulation of output. Every railroad car must be made to carry its full load just as often as possible. And every mine must yield as much of its deposit as can be biasted out. That means efficient, pushing, enthusiastic administration and labor. Those men must be made to feel that they are doing Uncle Sam's work, soldiers in Woodrow Wilson's army, and every make the world safe for democracy. They must have countenance, appreciation, honor, and reward—and none of them skimped. The man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg thought he was a genius, but the world holds him to be a fool.

"So far as the war news of the Government is concerned, the answer to any criticism is that, whenever tested, the Administration has met the situation. For instance, Secretary McAdoo floated the unprecedented Liberty Loan with speed and a 50 per cent. over subscription; Secretary Baker has sent to Europe our first division in such a way as meet the FULL expectation of both our own people and the Allies; Secretary Daniels has his fleet of destroyers operating in foreign waters; Secretary Houston's campaign for great food production has succeeded even beyond expectation—and so with Secretary Redfield's dealings with foreign commerce as Export Executive, and Secretary Wilson's handling of the difficulties arising out of the labor situation. The trial so far made has proved that the Cabinet and the Council have been a disappointment only to those who did not wish them well."

New Discount Successful.

According to the coat and suit manufacturers, who have reduced their discount terms to 2 per cent. in ten days, the plan is working out successfully and they are having little trouble in selling the usual amount of merchandise. In the buying office in which the story is heard according to store representatives, there is plenty of goods being offered under the old discount of 10-10. The action of several of the leading firms who represent prominent out-of-town department stores, in meeting the change without complaint, is regarded as something that will inspire the manufacturers with confidence.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate, shifting winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. and e.

Miss.—Fair in n., thunder showers in s., Fri. Sat., showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair Fri. Sat., probably showers.

Ky.—Fair Fri.; showers at night or Sat.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair in extreme s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Cloudy, Fri.; probably showers at night. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri., except showers in n. e. Saturday fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair in w., showers in e. Fri. Sat. fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri., showers at night or Sat; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably scattered thunder showers n n e.

Ark., W. Tex., Okla.—Fair fri. and Sat.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except scattered showers on coast.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably thunder showers in n. and cent. Fri.; not much change in temperature.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

Wis.—Probably showers Fri. Sat., fair; not much change in temperature.

Minn.—Unsettled Fri., probably showers in e.; cooler in n. e. Sat., fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri., showers in e. Sat., fair; not much change in temperature.

N. Dak., S. Kak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

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Physics, American History.
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for Raritan 1272 gray; also Worumbo or similar make, gray, navy, brown. Greenberg, 114 E. 23d.

CLOTHS.—Bellvias, velours, worsted jerseys, all shades; broadtail, baby lamb astrachan, worsted voiles. Tel. 4862 Madison Square.

CLOTHS.—American 11070, brown, navy; reindeer, sol satin. Call Madison Square 8375.

CLOTHS.—Serges and poplins; U. S. 235 and American 90610. Farragut 2616.

CLOTH.—Open for Pom Pom, in all shades. Lee Sturm, 48 West 38th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; spot cash. Room 2011, 15 East 26th Street.

COTTON PLAIDS, 36-inch or wider; large quantity. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CORDUROY.—Jullliards 9000, all colors; submit samples and price. Y 331 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Open to buy crepe de chine, three-thread, large quantity, for spot cash; also washable satin. Globe Waist Co., 110 West 32d.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Big jobber open for silk and serge dresses; good orders placed on right merchandise; only up-to-date styles considered. 8 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Out-of-town jobber open to buy 500 any quantity, for cash. Call or write 43 West 27th, Room 401. Phone Farragut 5154.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' serge and satin dresses; big orders placed. 22 West 26th, fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants satin and crepe de meteor dresses for Fall. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

FURS.—Open for all kind fur trimmings. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

GEORGETTES.—Will buy several hundred pieces for spot cash; immediate and later delivery. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Jack Goldston is open for a quantity at $1.05. Call with sample piece, 32 East 31st St.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

PETTICOATS.—Contractors on petticoats wanted; call between 9 and 1. Loretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity lightweight wool poplins. J 69 Times.

RED WOOL FLANNEL, 27-inch, quantity; mail samples. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, Gilbert's 8200, American 0936; also all shades broadcloth; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGES, PIECE GOODS.—Will look all day; all colors. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity A. W. Co. 09050, blacks and blues. Chelsea 9865.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for 519 Garfield and 235 U. S. Madison Square 1025.

SERGE.—Can use a quantity of good tan serge. Vandebilt 3702.

SILK JERSEY.—Open for all colors; must be cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—Placing orders for stock on suits of the better grade only; bring newest styles. Mornings, 11th floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large order on smart suits; all prices. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Open for big quantity of black, navy, and stripe taffetas; also stripe satins, at a price for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Brother, 14 West 24th St.

WHITE GOODS.—Will buy for cash fancy white voiles; will take manufacturers' surplus stock. B. M., 224 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS for cash, light weight, plain or fancy; suitable for coats, suits, or skirts. R. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 50 West 17th.

WOOL POPLIN.—Open for quantity of P. P. L.; all shades. Call Farragut 4963.

Offerings to Buyers

BEARSKIN.—For immediate delivery, big quantity high-pile bearskin. See Mr. Ringel, 7th floor, 126 5th Av.

BUNTING.—34-inch, all wool, red, white, and blue; solid color. Farley, Harvey & Co., Franklin 1390.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Wolf & Skal, 89 West 27th St.

CLOTH.—American Burella cloth No. 11070. Chelsea 9017.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 6-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out, cheap. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—To close: wide wale, 10,000 yards; white and colors. M. & L. Silk Co., 130 West 25th St. Farragut 9668.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

COTTON YARN for ducks 12-4, 35,000 pounds, spot. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on initial lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 wash and taffeta dresses to close; good values. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Good-looking silk Summer dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, high-class taffeta and Georgette; close out. Adele-Weinberg, 3 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses to sell cheap. Paragon, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES, gingham, 300 at a price. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out, $2 each. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

FLAG HOLDERS.—Automobile flag holders; best in market, $14.40 gross. Mason Bros., 253 Church.

FLANNEL.—Amoskeag 2701, 20,000 yards; khaki, olive, blue; submit offer. V 78 Times.

HOUSE DRESSES.—200 dozen to close out. 115 West 24th, fourth floor.

JERSEYS, wool, to close out at $1.05 a yard. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Telephone Farragut 8990.

MATELAM.—Sydney Blumenthal, $1.50 net. Orchard 6548.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

MOP YARNS, good quality; skeins, 10,000 pounds weekly. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NET.—140 pieces white net at 27½c. I. B. Skudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal 1410 F; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

POM-POMS.—Also ¾ cheviots; any quantity; must be reasonable. Merit, 22 West 27th.

SERGES.—Navy, Gera 787, and Waterhouse 731 for sale. Chelsea 8186.

SHANTUNG.—Fifty pieces 36-ounce, cheap. Telephone Farragut 8901.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits, to close out, $3.75; also Spring and automobile coats. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th.

VELOURS.—Mountain Breeze; ten navy, five brown, two taupe, one Copen; $2.15 net cash. Phone Farragut 9361.

VELOURS.—We have all colors Raritan 1273 to deliver. Chel. 9864.

VELVETEENS, fine quality, cheap; also wool plushes, astrachans, fancy velvet. Farragut 9812.

WAISTS.—100 dozen of cotton waists to close out at a price. Deutschman Bros., 18 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Telephone Madison Square 6062.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dos. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Five pieces American wool velour, K544, at $2.30 net cash; brown, green, and navy. Mad. Sq. 8497. Room 910, 303 Fifth Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, to represent manufacturers, to sell jobbing and retail trade in Texas; only standard and representative lines considered; will sell on commission and pay my own expenses. Address J 67 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..4½@5
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Underwear Sales Are Heavy.

While buying had tapered off quite a little yesterday on the Spring, 1918, lines of underwear there were still enough jobbers on hand to give the agents a fairly busy day. A very large part of the merchandise that the mills want to sell has already been disposed of, particularly in the case of balbriggans and ribbed union suits, and it is expected that by tomorrow noon there will not be much of these goods to be had unless the mills have a change of heart. The chances are now that not many salesmen will take to the road this season, for the simple reason that there will be little, if anything, to take out. Buyers and sellers do not exactly agree on the subject of who is responsible for the "censored" orders that are heard of, though most of the credit seems to belong to the agents. It is understood that where buyers tell of ordering less goods than in previous years they are taking just as much from a dollars and cents point of view as they ever did.

***

To Lessen Wrong Addresses.

In an endeavor to lessen the number of delivery errors due to wrong addresses one of the local stores has put up a bulletin board, on which will appear weekly postings of the ten departments which are the worst offenders and the departments which have a clean slate. For the week ended last Saturday fifteen departments were on the honor side of the board. The store in question has a weekly average of about 450 to 500 wrong address errors in the case of C. O. D. deliveries and about 125 address errors on "paid" parcels. Many of the C. O. D. errors are chargeable to women who deliberately give fake addresses in order to avoid the trouble of sending goods back after a day's shopping for amusement only. In quite a few of the "paid" errors it is found that customers are responsible, in that they give incomplete, incorrect or old addresses inadvertently.

***

Raw Silk Prices Firmly Held.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market say that prices have again advanced sharply in the last week, but that cable communications are in such a state that business is being interfered with seriously. Arrivals from the interior are being absorbed rapidly, which gives stocks no chance to pile up. Shipping difficulties are also adding to the hardships of doing business. At Canton still higher prices are looked for as a result of the reduced output of the first four crops. The same condition is true in Shanghai, where the steam filatures offered for shipment from November forward are quoted at high figures. It is announced that freight rates for August will be advanced another 20 per cent. Japanese tram stock and extras are scarce here and are among the varieties that are bringing premiums for spot and nearby shipments.

***

Military Effects for Fall.

Military effects are looming up on the style horizon for Fall, says a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The high Russian turban effect gives promise of popularity, it says, and there is a possibility that Spanish turban effects may come into the style arena, especially so if Spain should enter the war. For the current season the manufacturers tell of good business in velvet and silk combinations, in black velvet with white silk, brown with sand, black with sand, and black with Copenhagen. Georgette hats with touches of velvet are also in the running, the velvet being used as facings or side crowns. They are best in the medium and large sizes, with white and pink the favored shades.

***

Silks Find Good Demand.

Word that the Government was considering the use of silk along with other commodities seems to have exerted its influence on buying in the silk trade. Buyers have the experience of their fellows in other lines to draw upon, and consequently they show no desire to be left without their usual supplies of merchandise. The strong tone to the raw silk market is also regarded as a bullish factor that is helping out the sale of manufactured goods. At present the Fall business that is being done is confined to what properly come in the staple class, crepes and satins. The latter temporarily have the upper hand. Colors have returned to the sombre shades that were popular last year.

***

Hosiery Openings Will Be Late.

In spite of the fact that the opening of Spring, 1918, lines of underwear came considerably ahead of the time that certain factors in the trade were predicting two or three months ago, the hosiery manufacturers appear firm enough in their intentions to hold off to the very last minute. From present indications it appears that little is to be expected in the line of hosiery openings until some time next month, and the impression is that not a few of the producers would be pleased to hold off until after Labor Day, if possible. It is said that they are strengthened in this desire by the fact that quite a few goods from the last Spring season have not yet been shipped to the jobbers, who are in turn waiting to get them for shipment to their retail accounts. The retailers are hard after the jobbers for the goods, and the jobbers are said to be hounding the agents for them. The agents are after the mills, and the mills are after more labor.

***

Dress Goods Yardage Not Less.

The dress goods yardage that is selling does not compare unfavorably with that of normal times. Sellers regard this as an important phase of the present situation, owing to the various adverse conditions that would seem to controvert the fact. For one thing, it is pointed out, the propaganda in favor of silk over dress goods because of the Government's need of woolens has not influenced the sale of dress goods adversely. The reason given by one factor was that it is only necessary to tell either a woman or a buyer that something is not to be had to make it more popular than ever. In other words to place a premium on dress goods or woolens is only to make them more desirable in the women's wear trade.

***

Changes in Boys' Clothing.

Although the clothing retailers are quite strongly opposed to any radical style changes in men's wear for next Spring, it may be that the boys' clothing manufacturers will see fit to adopt a general policy of economy in the use of material. Such action, it was pointed out, would be dictated not only by patriotic motives, but by good business judgment. The manufacturers of boys' clothing, it was said, have been harder put to meet the advancing cost of woolens than producers in other branches of the industry. Styles such as the Norfolk models take up an appreciable amount of material that is not considered necessary, but owing to the popularity of these garments no way has yet been devised to make the designs plainer.

***

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Feature was lacking in the business done in the local gray goods market yesterday. August-September deliveries of 3.95-yard drills were sold at 13 cents, while in the printcloths business was reported on July lots of 38½-inch 64-60s at 10¾ cents. August-September deliveries of 39-inch 72-76s were sold from second hands at 13 cents. Aside from this there was little that was worthy of comment. Mill prices for printcloths were firm at these nominal bases:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½c, 38½-inch, 64-60s...10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...13½c, 38½-inch, 64-56s...10½c
39-inch, 68-72s...13c, 38½-inch, 60-52s...9¾c
39-inch, 64-44s...11¾c, 38½-inch, 60-48s...9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...11c, 27-inch, 64-60s...7¾c

From Home To Office

Direct communication between points on Long Island and the Times Building is completed by the spur running from the Times Square Subway Station to the Pennsylvania depot. Professional and business men will find accommodations in the Times Building which will enable them to conduct their affairs with convenience and dispatch.

Offices vacant at 2nd and 22nd floors at moderate rents.

Rental Agent in Building—Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

BUSINESS RECORDS

DUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Lane's Sons, Inc., printers and stationers, 119 Pearl Street, a business established sixty-three years ago, by these creditors: A. L. Solomon & Co., $409; Henry Bainbridge & Co., $45, and Boorum & Pease Company, $92. Liabilities are $12,500 and assets $4,500.

PERFECT SAFETY WINDOW GUARD COMPANY, manufacturer of safety devices for window cleaners, 15 East Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,292 and assets of $6500, consisting of office furniture, $95, and a claim, $515. Among the creditors are John K. Green, the President, $15,213, for unpaid salary for six years, and Frank E. Hume, $1,476. It was incorporated in 1908.

DALCO & FRUCHTMAN, INC., manufacturers of shades, curtains, and floor covering, 4,225 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Guido J. Guidici. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: Louis Castagnetta, $5,000; Frank Dalco, $500, and Abraham Weiser, $316. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets, $6,000.

HARRY WEINGHT, 523 East Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,759 and no assets. The largest creditor is Charles Kaltenbach, $7,042.

GEORGE E. PLANCON, clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $537 and no assets.

ALFRED C. DE SALVA, tailor, 102 Fulton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,572 and assets of $2,500 in stock.

HENRY C. ANDRESEN, grocer, 213 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,894 and assets of $500 in stock.

EMPIRE PAPER COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on May 26 against Max Trachtenberg, Harry Greenberg, and Max Masher, who did business as the Empire Paper Company, 154 Grand Street, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

F. CHRISTIANO & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of F. Christiano & Co., wines and liquors, 268 Broome Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS D. GREENBERG & CO.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver for Louis D. Greenberg & Co., Inc., clothing manufacturers, 14 Bleecker Street, on bond of $1,000.

SAMUEL L. SAHN, family wine and liquor store, 2,268 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry Schapiro.

ANN TUCHMAN, in petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Anna Tuchman, 608 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Eastern New York Marble Company, Inc., $850; Charles Marcera, $130, and the Klein Material Company, Inc., $130.

MARTIN RATHJEN, grocer, 981 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,673.91; assets, $749.46.

VICTOR MORITZ, salesman, 2,302 Carnaga Avenue, Far Rockaway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,107.61.

MORRIS SILVER, 230 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,593.08; assets, $1,495.50.

WOOLF PEIREZ, 86 Shapola Avenue, Corona, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,036.45; assets, $1,685.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—B. F. Cox, drugs and confectionery, East Moline, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $6,083; assets, $9,101.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 12.—L. B. Van Wagenen Company, dry goods dealer, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $123,064, and assets of $64,820, consisting of stock, $48,000; fixtures, $5,000; accounts, $13,500; equity in real estate, $1,500; cash in bank, $870; autos, $350, and insurance, $1,800, and the creditors are the State of New York Bank, $15,000; Kingston National Bank, $5,000, secured, and Folwell Bros. Co., Philadelphia, $2,740.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Abraham Richter, a tailor, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $70,389; assets, $20,763.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amalgamated Photo Play Service, Inc., and Mail and Express Co., Inc.....$233.38
Bradley Auto Supply Co., Inc., John L. Bradley and Thomas W. O'Connell—H. Meyers.....551.08
Brady, Thomas J., Jr.—R. B. Eason, Jr.....1,362.69
Blech, Caroline—Blue Valley Butter Co.....165.72
Buckley, James—M. Oeeslander.....151.

Exempt from Federal Income and New Jersey State Taxes

Passaic County

New Jersey

4½% Gold Bonds

Maturing 1918 to 1922

Yielding 4.30%

Maturing 1923 to 1932

Yielding 4.35%

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey.

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-139

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

"Ordered Overseas"

Fiscal and Investment Service

to Americans going abroad.

Booklet on request

Bonbright & Company

Incorporated

Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York

London — William P. Bonbright & Co.
Paris — Bonbright & Co.

To Residents of New York State

We have prepared a booklet giving both a digest and the full text of the New York State Investment Tax Law, which went into effect June first. This booklet should be in the hands of every investor in New York State. We shall be glad to furnish a copy on application.

Write for Booklet No. 1599
"Investment Tax Law".

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Neglecting Your Investments

may result in loss if conditions affecting their value undergo a change.

The wise man undertakes periodically to determine their status.

Address Service Department

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Members: New York Stock Exchange; New York Cotton Exchange; N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.; New York Produce Exch.; Chicago Board of Trade

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight.

Interest paid on daily balances.

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MUNICIPAL BONDS

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Open Down on President's Statement of Position, but Rally Easily.

President Wilson's outline of the Administration's views as to the proper theory to be followed in fixing prices and profits during the war took the stock market very much by surprise yesterday. It opened with rather wide overnight losses, particularly in the steel and shipping issues, which were mostly concerned in the discussions turning upon the President's utterances. The weakness, however, disappeared almost as suddenly as it had developed, and at the end of the first half hour prices were moving along easily toward higher levels than those seen in the previous session. Before the close many issues, some of them of companies seemingly in line for drastic price reductions if their managers meet the Administration's suggestions, carried substantial gains over the previous levels, although final prices were in some instances below the best figures of the afternoon. International Mercantile Marine preferred closed unchanged, at 88¼, after fluctuating between 85½ and 90¼, while Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies ended the day at 107¼, off 3⅝, after swinging from 105 at the opening to 110⅜. The issues which profited by the day's dealings were mostly specialties, prominent among them being American Malting, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Kelly Springfield preferred, National Enameling and Stamping preferred, and Stutz Motor. The shares of United States Industrial Alcohol performed their commonplace feat of fluctuating nearly 9 points, closing with a net gain of 2⅝.

Why the stock market first took an unfavorable view of the President's declaration on patriotism in business and then swung over to the belief that it could not be translated into anything affecting the profits of industrials, it is difficult to explain. It may be that the announcement yesterday that it had been agreed by members of the American Iron and Steel Institute Committee to supply all of the steel which will be needed by the Government on faith, leaving prices to be fixed on the basis of cost, the latter item to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, offset the earlier unfavorable interpretation of the President's statement. His views were not well received in banking circles, where it was pointed out, that a fair price for plates produced by one plant might not be a living price with another. The essential thing is, of course, to secure the production of all the steel and copper that is needed. The price is a seconday consideration, and too much stress can easily be laid upon it if it is to mean a contraction in activity.

The city bond sale proved fairly successful in view of the unfavorable conditions surrounding any large municipal offering at this time. The number of bids, two of them covering the entire issue, indicated a widespread interest in the offering, which was due in part to the expectation that the issue would sell close to par.

Call money enjoyed a little flurry yesterday, selling up to 4 per cent. In the afternoon, though most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent. The advance followed heavy withdrawals of Government funds from the banks.

LONDON MARKET RECOVERS.

Russian News in Particular Has a Cheerful Effect.

LONDON, July 12.—The stock market today recovered from yesterday's late depression and a fair business was transacted in allied stocks and gilt-edged securities at generally steady prices.

The Russian news had a cheerful effect, and industrial shares were active, but speculative stocks were dull, and Argentine rails easy. American securities were firmer on a small amount of business.

Money and discount rates were quiet, and Treasury bills were well absorbed.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 50 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London 27 francs 13 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 45 centimes.

LIBERTY BONDS AT PAR.

Quoted as Low as 99 44-50 for Small Lots, but Recovery Follows.

Liberty Loan bonds, which sold below par on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday for the first time since trading in the securities began on June 15, were quoted as low as 99 44-50 (or $99.88 for $100 bond) for small lots, and 99 45-50 for round amounts. The previous low price was 99 46-50 for small lots and 99 48-50 for round amounts. The closing price, however, was par, the last sale amounting to $95,000, the largest single transaction of the session. With the single exception of this sale all the other dealings were made at prices below par. The total sales were $551,750, compared with $369,000 on Wednesday and $1,500,000 on Tuesday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4¾ Last 3½
Low ....2¼ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....3¾@4 | Sixty days....4 @4¼
Ninety days....4 @4¼ | Ninety days....4¼@4¼
Four months....4¼@4¼ | Four months....4¼@4¼
Five months....4¼@4½ | Five months....4¼@4½
Six months....4½ | Six months....4½@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....3¼@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days....4½
4 to 6 months....4¼@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand..	$4.5570	$4.5562½	$4.5562½	+.00¼
Cables	4.7665	4.76¼	4.76¼	+.00¼
France—				
Demand..	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	—.00⅛
Cables....	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.70	23.70	23.70	..
Cables	23.80	23.80	23.80	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜		4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.75¼		5.74⅛
China—			
Hongkong	62.75		62.85
Peking	96.25		94.35
Shanghai	92.25		92.35
19.295 Greece	19.80		19.90
40.10 Holland	41.25		41.37½
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.75		33.00
Calcutta	32.75		33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.21¾		7.20¾
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.25		51.87½
Yokohama	51.25		51.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½		50.23
51.85 Russia	23.70		23.80
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	29.10		29.25
Stockholm	31.25		31.50
Christiania	29.70		30.00
19.205 Spain	23.00		23.15
South America—			
42.41 Rio	36.87½		37.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.875		44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.73		4.69

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $78,527,959; balance, $684,568,534; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $410,453; Federal Reserve credit balance, $53,567,593.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.15⅞@2.80 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40½d, up ½d; in New York, 80½c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 62c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	822,895	678,603	528,491
Year to date	106,450,981	89,351,812	66,853,853

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	30½	13,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	31⅛	29	30⅛	+1⅛
83¼	84	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	85½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅜
92	98½	300	Amer. Ag. Chem.	93	93	93	93	—1
92½	93¼	2,000	Amer. Beet Sugar.	92¼	93¾	91½	93	+ ⅜
49⅝	50	6,400	American Can.	49⅝	51½	49⅝	50	..
76⅝	77⅜	4,200	Amer. Car & Fdry.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	77¼	—⅛
127½	40	100	Amer. Cotton Oil.	38	38	38	38	+2
13½	14	100	Amer. Hide & L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
10½	11	200	American Ice.	10½	11	10½	11	+ ½
54½	54¾	200	Amer. Ice pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
55½	56	500	Amer. International.	54¾	56	54½	56½	..
25⅞	25⅞	9,500	Amer. Linseed.	25	26⅝	24¾	25⅞	+ ⅞
62	62⅝	1,500	Amer. Linseed pf.	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
72⅛	72⅝	5,600	Amer. Locomotive.	71⅞	73½	71⅜	72½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	8,200	Amer. Malt w. g.	12½	13½	12⅜	13	+2½
68½	69	7,400	Am. M. w. g. 1st pf.	68½	70½	68	69	+ ⅜
105¼	106	4,100	Amer. Smelt & Ref.	103¼	106½	103	105¾	— ⅝
70¾	70¾	1,900	Amer. Stl. Fdries.	70½	70⅝	69½	70¼	+ ⅛
120	121	5,300	Amer. Sugar Refin.	118¾	121½	118¼	120	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	8,600	Amer. Sum. Tob.	51¾	53	50½	52¾	+1½
120½	120⅝	300	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	120⅝	121	120⅝	120⅝	— ⅜
196	197½	100	Amer. Tobacco.	195	198	195	195	—1
100	101	100	Amer. Tob. pf new	100½	100½	100½	100⅞	+ ⅜
53⅜	54¼	500	Amer. Woolen.	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54¼	+ ⅞
31	31½	200	Amer. Zinc L. & S.	31¼	31¾	31	31	..
79⅜	80	8,400	Anaconda Copper.	79⅜	80½	79¼	79⅝	— ⅛
60	59	100	Asso. D. G. 1st pf.	53	53	53	53	+1½
100½	100¾	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100¼	..
107⅝	108	13,500	At. Gulf & W. I.	106	110⅜	106	107⅝	—2⅝
70¾	71	6,900	Baldwin Locomo.	70½	72⅜	69¾	70⅝	—1
72⅛	72⅜	1,600	Balt. & Ohio.	72	72½	71½	72⅜	+ ⅜
69½	69⅝	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	69⅜	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	— ⅛
108½	109¼	100	Barrett Co. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2½
1¼	1¾	200	Batopilas Mining.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
131¾	132	37,000	B. St. class B. t. cfs.	131	133⅜	131	131⅜	—2⅝
118	121	100	Beth. Steel pf.	120	120	120	120	..
59	60	1,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅜	60	59½	60	+2
11	11½	200	Bruns. Ter. Ry. Sec.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅝
100	101	100	Burns Brothers.	101	101	101	101	..
39¾	40	100	Butte & Superior.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
38⅞	38¼	200	California Packing.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾	..
159	160	700	Canadian Pacific.	159	160	159	159½	+ ¼
89½	90½	4,700	Central Leather Co.	89	90¾	89	89⅝	— ⅛
89¾	91	3,300	Chandler Motor.	90	92½	89¾	89⅝	—1
60¼	60½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	59⅝	60⅝	59¼	60½	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	Chicago Gt. W. pf.	33	33½	33	33¼	+ ⅛
72⅛	72⅜	6,300	Chi., M. & St. Paul.	71	72½	70⅝	72⅜	+ ⅜
109	110⅜	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
108⅜	110	200	Chicago & N. W.	108⅜	109	108¾	100	+ ½
68½	67½	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. g. dep. f. p.	67½	67½	67½	67⅛	+ ⅛
36	36¼	2,900	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	36½	37⅛	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
77	77½	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf w. i.	77½	78¼	77½	77½	..
67¼	67½	3,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf w. i.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	67¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	21¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 5 p. c. pf w. i.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	800	China Copper.	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	52½	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron.	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
26	27	100	Col. Southern.	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
40	40⅜	200	Columbia G. & E.	41	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
38	41	300	Computing T. Rec.	40	40	40	40	..
109	110	200	Consolidated Gas.	109	109	109	109	..
100¼	101	100	Continental Can.	100½	102½	100¼	100¾	+1
35⅜	35⅞	19,900	Corn prod. Refin.	36¼	36⅝	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅞
85⅜	85½	26,600	Crucible Steel.	84⅝	86⅞	84⅜	85½	— ⅝
102½	103	100	Crucible Steel pf.	..	103	103	103	..
43	43¼	4,300	Cuba Cane Sugar.	42⅝	43⅞	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅜
90¾	90⅝	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
100	105	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf.	102	102	102	102	+1½
99¼	100¼	100	Deere & Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	..
112½	114	400	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113	112	112½	— ⅞
12	12⅜	300	Denver & Rio G. pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	1,800	Distillers Securities.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	1,800	Dome Mines.	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	6	100	Dom., S. S. & At. pf.	6	6	6	6	—3
24⅝	25	4,900	Erie	25	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
37	38¼	300	Erie 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	—1
46	46¼	400	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	46	46⅜	46	46¾	+1¼
35½	36½	2,900	Gaston Wil. & Wig.	34¾	36⅜	34½	36	+ ⅛
157	160	500	General Electric.	159¾	159¾	158½	159⅝	+ ⅛
121	121¼	38,200	Gen. Mo. temp. cfs.	121⅞	124⅛	119¾	121⅝	+ ⅜
90⅝	91	400	G. Mo. pf temp. cfs.	91	91	91	91	+1
51	52	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50⅞	51¾	50⅝	51	..
104½	105	300	Gt. Northern pf.	104¼	104½	104½	104⅛	— ⅛
33¾	34	6,100	Gt. N. cfs. for O. P.	33⅝	34½	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
41	42	100	Greene Can. Cop.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
38½	38⅞	100	Haskell & Barker.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
100	101	100	Homestake Mining.	101	101	101	101	—1½
61¼	61½	900	Inspiration Copper.	61¼	61⅝	61	61⅜	..
9	9½	700	Interboro Consol.	9½	9⅝	9	9⅛	..
56	56½	100	Interboro Cons. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	100	Inter. Agricultural.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅞
56¼	56½	100	Inter. Agricul. pf.	56¼	56½	56	56¼	— ⅜
112	114	100	Inter. Harv., N. J.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
30¾	30⅝	38,300	Inter. Mer. Marine.	28¼	31½	25½	30⅝	+ ⅞
88	88¼	70,000	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf.	85½	90¾	85½	88¼	..
39¾	40	1,550	Inter. Nickel.	40	40	39¾	40	..
35¾	36	000	Inter. Paper.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅛
72½	73½	200	Inter. Paper pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
22	23	400	Kan. City Southern.	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	..
49	50	200	Kelly Springf. Tire.	50	50	50	50	+8¼
44¼	44¼	2,500	Kennecott Copper.	44	44½	44	44¼	..
109	110	30	Kings Co. E. & P.	109¾	110	109½	110	..
93	93¼	6,900	Lackawanna Steel.	93	94½	92¾	93⅛	+ ⅝
22½	22⅝	1,600	Lee Rub. & Tire.	22½	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
62⅝	63	400	Lehigh Valley.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
125	128⅞	100	Louis. & Nash.	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	+8½
80¾	82	100	Mackay Cos.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	—1
60	60½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
48	49	2,100	Maxwell Motors.	49¾	50⅝	48	48	—1½
97	97½	3,800	Mexican Petroleum.	97½	99	97½	97½	— ⅛
40⅞	41	900	Miami Copper.	41	41	40⅝	41	..
60⅜	60⅝	7,700	Midvale Steel.	61	61⅛	60⅜	60⅝	—1⅛
16	17	600	Minn. & St. L., new.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+1⅛
102	104	100	Minn., S.P. & S.S.M.	102	102	102	102	..
6¾	6⅞	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
11	13	1,100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	32	15,700	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	30⅝	32⅞	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅝
58	58½	1,200	Mo. P. pf. tr. ctfs.	57	58⅝	57	58⅛	+1½
94	95	200	Montana Power.	94	94	94	94	—1
35	35⅝	300	National Acme.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½	+1
35⅞	36	15,700	Nat. Conduit & C.	34¾	36⅞	34¾	36	+1
41⅝	41¾	1,900	Nat. Enam. & S.	41½	42¼	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
99½	100	100	Nat. Lead.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99¾	+2¼
23	23⅝	900	Nev. Con. Copper.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	..
25	25¼	700	N. O., T. & M.	25	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
89¾	89⅝	300	N. Y. Central.	89¾	90	89⅝	90	..
36⅜	37	595	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¾	36⅞	36½	36⅝	..
100½	101	1,100	Northern Pacific.	100¾	101¼	100⅜	101	+ ⅛
120⅜	121¼	3,900	Ohio Cities Gas.	118½	122½	118½	121	+1
..	..	600	Ohio C. Gas rights.	83	84¼	83	84	+1⅜
..	5¼	500	Ontario Mining.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
27	28⅝	700	Pacific Mail.	28	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
90	91	100	Pan-A. P. & T. pf.	90	90	90	90	—1
52⅜	52⅝	900	Penn. Railroad.	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52½	..
78	79	900	People's G., Chi.	78	78¾	78	78¾	+ ⅛
20¼	21	2,700	Pere Marquette.	19¾	21¼	19¾	20¾	+1
39	40	12,600	Philadelphia Co.	37⅞	40⅜	37⅞	39⅝	— ⅝
39¼	40⅝	500	Pierce Arrow.	40	40	39¾	40	—1⅛
91	98	100	Pierce Arrow pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
56½	57	11,500	Pitts. C. ctfs of dep.	57	58⅝	56½	56½	—1½
33¼	33½	5,600	Pitts. & West Va.	32¾	34	32¼	33¾	+ ⅛
63	65	200	Pitts. & W. V. pf.	64¾	64¾	64	64	..
74	75	300	Pressed Steel Car.	75	75¾	75	75¼	+ ⅛
141¼	142	500	Pullman Co.	141¼	142	141¼	142	+ ⅛
53⅜	55	200	Railway S. S.	53⅜	53¾	53¾	53⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	3,100	Ray Con. Copper.	28	28⅛	28	28	—1
95	95¼	5,400	Reading.	95½	96¾	95¼	95¼	—1
41	44	20	Reading 2d pf.	41	41	41	41	..
91⅜	91½	7,400	Repub. Iron & Steel.	91½	92¼	90¾	91⅜	—1½
64⅜	65	2,300	Royal Dutch tr. r.	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	..
31	33	100	St. Louis Southwest.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅝
92½	95¼	300	Savage Arms.	92	92	92	92	—1
18½	18⅝	350	Saxon Motor.	19	19	18¼	18½	— ⅝
12½	13½	100	Seaboard Air Line.	13	13	13	13	..
23½	23½	100	Sinclair Arizona.	23½	25⅛	23½	25½	+ ⅛
41½	42	1,800	Sinclair O. & R.	42⅝	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
95	95	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	..
93½	94	1,400	Southern Pacific.	93½	94	93¼	93½	..
27⅞	27⅝	4,300	Southern Railway.	26⅞	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
58	58½	26,900	Studebaker Co.	60⅜	62⅝	58¼	58½	—3½
93	98	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+1½
40¼	45	100	Stutz Motor.	40	40	40	40	+1½
47½	48½	800	Superior Steel.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅜	..
101	103	100	Superior S. 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	— ½
17	17⅜	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	17½	17½	17¼	17⅛	— ⅝
193½	194	1,600	Texas Co.	194½	195	193¾	194	..
..	..	400	Texas Co. rights.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	2,600	Texas & Pacific.	16	17¾	15⅞	17⅛	+1½
62¾	62¾	10,600	Tobacco Products.	62	63⅛	62	62¾	+ ⅛
101	102¼	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101	102	101	102	+1
44½	45	100	T. & W. S. F.	45	45	45	45	+1
98½	100	200	Underwood Typew.	98½	98½	98½	98½	..
135	135	1,700	Union Pacific.	135	135⅝	134⅞	135	— ⅛
80	80	100	Union Pacific pf.	80	80	80	80	..
17,800	113¼	17,800	United Cigar Stores.	109¾	113¼	109¾	111⅝	+2
135	136½	200	United Fruit.	136½	138½	135½	136½	..
9¼	9⅝	2,500	United Rys. Invest.	8¾	10¼	8¾	9¼	—1½
19½	20	1,600	United Rys. I. pf.	19	21	19	20¼	+2¼
21⅞	23	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅞
162	162¼	29,600	U. S. Indus. Alcohol.	158	165¾	157	162¼	+2⅜
61	61⅜	1,000	U. S. Rubber.	61⅜	61⅞	61	61	— ⅛
59¾	60	300	U. S. S., R. & M.	60	61	60	60	+1
126	126¼	151,300	U. S. Steel.	126¼	128⅞	125	126	—1½
117⅜	118	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¾	118	118	— ⅜
108½	108⅜	2,400	Utah Copper.	108	109½	108	108½	— ⅜
41¼	43	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41⅞	—1
12⅜	12⅝	1,300	Wabash.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	50	2,400	Wabash pf. A.	48¾	50	48¾	50	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	1,300	Wabash pf. B.	26¾	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	21	500	Western Md.	21¼	21¾	21	21	+ ⅛
16½	17	100	Western Pacific.	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
92⅞	94⅜	300	West. Union Tel.	93½	93⅞	93¼	93½	..
50½	50¾	2,900	Westing. E. & M.	50	50¾	50	50¾	..
16½	16¾	5,800	Wheeling & Lake E.	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	1,400	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	33¾	34½	33¼	34	+ ⅛
70	71	400	Willys-Overland.	72	72	70¾	70¾	—1⅛
31⅞	32	4,000	Willys-Overl'd. pf.	32⅜	33⅜	32	32	— ⅝
95½	96	100	Willys-Overl'd. pf.	96¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
48	49	700	Wisconsin Central.	48½	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	36½	1,000	Worthington Pump.	35	36¾	35	36¼	+1½
59	61	300	Worth'g'n P. pf B.	58⅜	59½	58⅜	59½	+1½

ENTERS TELEPHONE DECREE

Judge Dever Orders Independent Company Out of A. T. & T.

CHICAGO, July 12.—By a decree of the Cook County Superior Court, the Central Union Telephone Company, operating in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, has been divorced from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and all stock held in the former company by the latter has been ordered sold at public auction.

The decree, which was entered yesterday by Judge W. E. Dever, directs the Central Union Company to operate as a separate, independent company. It is said to derive an annual income in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 from 870,000 stations. The decree is similar to an opinion given in the case by Judge Dever last January.

The court holds that the Bell system is a monopoly and has been since its organization, and holds that all notes of the Central Union Company held by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, amounting to more than $40,000,000, be surrendered and canceled.

The court further orders an accounting against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in favor of the independent company for "wrongful diversions of business, for unfair treatment in payment of so-called originating commissions."

Investment Tax Payments.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Payments under the new Investment Tax law, which supplanted the old Secured Debt Tax law, may be made in the cities in which the investors reside instead of at Albany, State Comtroller Eugene M. Travis ruled today. Coincidentally, he

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THE COTTON MARKET

Nervousness and Irregularity Continue—Sharp Advance in Prices in Early Trading.

The cotton market yesterday showed continued nervousness and irregularity, but during the early trading there was a sharp advance in prices. October contracts sold up to 25.76c, making a gain of 36 points over Wednesday's closing figures. The buying on this bulge seemed to leave the market without much support, however, and October contracts broke to 25.26c, closing at 25.38c. The general list closed irregular at an advance of 18 to 29 points on the old crop months, but generally 2 to 3 points net lower.

The weather map failed to show as much rain in the Southwest as had been suggested by private reports of the previous day. The details, when they appeared during the middle of the morning, indicated nothing more than a few light showers, while the official forecast was for clear weather. This showing was doubtless a disappointment to sellers on the big break of Wednesday afternoon, and there was a good deal of covering during the morning.

The market opened steady at an advance of 19 to 25 points. The political news from Germany was considered against the idea of immediate peace overtures, and the appeal of the President to business evidently made an impression on sentiment as likely to operate against advances in commodity values. These features probably accounted for some irregularity and reactions right after the call, but the covering movement was active enough to send the market about 25 to 38 points net higher before the end of the morninig. Demand then tapered off, and the market turned easier on a private report indicating that the average condition of the crop had improved over 2 per cent. since the end of June. Later selling was encouraged by reports of an easier spot basis in the Southwest, where a few bales of new crop cotton are said to be making an appearance. There were also some further private reports of showers in the Southwest, which may have influenced sentiment, although there was nothing to indicate the good soaking rains which were believed to be needed in that section. Trade interests were moderate buyers of October on declines; otherwise business seemed to be almost entirely local. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
July	26.35	26.40	26.32	26.23@26.25	26.05
Aug.	....	....	....	26.00@26.05	25.80
Sept.	26.10	26.10	26.10	25.63 bid	25.56
Oct.	25.50	25.76	25.26	25.38@25.40	25.40
Nov.	....	....	....	25.40 bid	25.40
Dec.	25.70	25.83	25.85	25.43@25.46	25.45
Jan.	25.75	25.88	25.44	25.51@25.58	25.55
Mar.	25.96	26.04	25.86	25.70 bid	25.73
May	26.05	26.10	26.05	25.80 bid	25.84

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 26.75c for middling upland; Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 26½c; Augusta, 25.75c; Galveston, 26.10c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Port receipts	3,818	11,192	4,567
Exports	....	20,454	26,056
Port stocks	705,132	761,414	684,138
N. Y. arrivals	250	2,939	4,623
N. Y. stocks	60,069	84,536	137,034

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull at 25 points decline; middling upland, 13d. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 3,000, all American. Futures, 25 points lower; July-Aug., 17.65d.; Oct.-Nov., 16.60d; Jan.-Feb., 15.95d; March-April, 15.77d; May-June, 15.61d.

American Malt Sells Detroit Plant.

Directors of the American Malt Corporation have sold the concern's Detroit plant. This was one of the old-style factories, of which there were five when the new management took charge. Some time ago two others in New York City and one at Rondout, N. Y., were sold for $600,000 cash. There remains now only one old-style plant, in Chicago. The American Malt Corporation has eight modern pneumatic plants in operation.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-27	4 @4½	4.98	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-30	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Canadian North.	1917-26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Canadian Pacific.	1917-28	4½	5.88	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-23	4	4.85	4.70
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-27	4½	5.95	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-24	5	5.00	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-29	5	5.45	5.05
Cuba Railroad	1917-26	6	6.30	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-27	4½@5	5.38	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-24	4½	5.65	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-26	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Louis. & Nash.	1917-23	5	4.95	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-29	5	6.10	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1917-22	5	5.85	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-23	4½@5	5.10	4.85
Norf. & West.	1917-24	4½	4.85	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-28	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fright	1917-23	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-26	4½@5	5.80	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-28	5	5.85	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-26	4½	5.05	4.70
Southern Railway	1917-24	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.50	....	62.75	....
Lead	....	11.12½	....	11.25
Spelter	9.00	....	9.12½	....
Antimony	*16.00	....	*16.00	16.50
Quicksilver	105.00	....	105.00	....
Aluminium	*56.00	....	*56.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29c, third quarter; 28c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Wednesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	244	0	0	245	10	0
Tin, futures	230	0	0	240	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	34	36	Iron C pf.	16	16¾
Bay S G	5	10	Iron Blos.	1	1½
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Majestic	41	45
Bost Ely	30	45	Mex Met	28	29
Bost & M.	54	55	Mojave T	83	85
Butte & La	14	17	New Balt.	1⅜	1⅝
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Bost & Ar.	1⅝	3	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	37	40
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅝	N Cornelia	17⅛	18½
Crown R.	28	32	N Z & L.	65	67
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	Oneco	50	75
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop.	1⅞	1¼
Champ C.	5	7	Onondaga	40	50
Cal Cent.	1¼	2	Pinn Con.	1¼	1⅞
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	17	Ray Herc.	3⅝	4
Fortuna	7	8	*S W M.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	8	9	†S W M.	2	2⅜
Houghton	75	90	Tonopah	1¼	1⅝
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅝	U V Ext.	37	37⅝
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon G'd.	1⅝	2
Iron Cap	16	16¾			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John J. Broderick, Jr., has been elected Treasurer of the Hudson Trust Company.

The Irving National Bank is distributing a booklet on the Federal Reserve act, as amended, with regulations, analyses, and indices.

The resignation of John C. Emory as assistant cashier of the Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York was accepted by the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon. The board elected the following to be assistant cashiers: Joseph D. Smith, Bertram L. Dadson, and James E. Orr.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership has been sold at $5,375 net to buyers, up $875 from previous sale.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,800,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to San Francisco.

Alexander Millar, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for forty-five years, has been retired on a pension, owing to ill-health. His successor is Thomas Price, formerly Assistant Secretary. Charles T. Bowes was appointed Assistant Secretary to succeed Mr. Price.

The meeting of stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, called for yesterday, was adjourned until Tuesday, July 31, when it is expected that several new directors will be elected. These will represent the interests identified with the Royal Bank of Canada, who have recently purchased a considerable block of stock in the bank. The meeting of Directors was also adjourned until July 31.

CITY'S NATIONAL BANKS REPORT $98,341,400 GAIN

Increase Result of Seven Weeks' Business—Total June 20, $3,425,974,600.

The resources of the fifty national banks in the City of New York total $3,425,974,600, according to a statement compiled by the Clearing House from reports furnished to the Controller of the Currency in response to the call for condition on June 20 last, the day previous to the date when the new reserve requirements, as provided for in the Federal Reserve act amendments, went into effect. The last previous call was of May 1, and in the seven weeks the increase in resources was $98,341,400.

The aggregate deposits of the fifty banks totaled $2,779,593,700 on June 20, an increase of $94,252,500 for the period; and the loans and discounts amounted to $1,854,001,800, an increase of $70,984,800. The reserves held in vault and with the Federal Reserve Bank on June 20 totaled $440,529,300, a decrease of $35,450,000 compared with May 1 figures.

Following are the comparative figures for the fifty national banks:

RESOURCES.

	June 20.	May 1.	Increase.
Loans and discounts	$1,854,001,800	$1,783,016,800	$70,984,800
Overdrafts	912,900	230,600	682,300
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	32,182,700	31,080,300	1,102,400
Bonds to secure U. S. and postal deposits	124,547,900	22,098,400	102,448,500
Stocks, bonds, and securities	371,576,200	326,460,200	45,116,000
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	7,902,600	7,893,000	9,000
Real estate and furniture	30,323,000	30,392,500	*69,500
Due from banks and bankers	110,672,300	130,486,100	*19,813,800
Exchanges for the Clearing House	311,405,300	393,144,800	*81,739,000
Other checks on banks in New York City	28,336,400	31,474,700	*3,138,300
Cash items, fractional currency, notes of other national banks, Federal Reserve notes	16,863,800	21,242,600	*4,378,800
Reserve in vault and with Reserve Bank	440,529,300	475,979,300	*35,450,000
Customers' liability under letters of credit	8,851,800	6,100,600	2,751,200
Customers' liability account of acceptances	76,179,800	56,230,100	19,949,700
Other resources	11,687,000	11,802,100	*115,100

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$122,825,000	$122,800,000	$25,000
Surplus and undivided profits	214,074,200	210,112,700	3,961,500
Circulation	31,359,300	30,490,200	869,100
Gross deposits:			
Due to banks and bankers	1,032,268,800	1,167,927,500	*135,658,700
Demand deposits	1,690,121,900	1,636,741,100	53,380,800
Time deposits	57,203,000	69,177,600	*11,974,600
Aggregate	2,779,593,700	2,873,846,200	*94,252,500
Letters of credit	9,010,600	6,772,200	2,238,400
Acceptances based on imports and exports	78,047,200	57,371,200	20,676,000
Other liabilities	190,464,600	26,240,700	164,223,900
Total liabilities and resources	3,425,974,600	3,327,033,200	98,341,400

*Decrease.

MELLEN LOSES SALARY.

Former New Haven President Sued for $30,000 a Year on a Contract.

Charles S. Mellen, for years President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, has lost his action before Alton B. Parker, arbitrator, to recover $60,000 on a contract he entered into with the road after resigning as its President to serve it for five years in an advisory capacity at $30,000 a year. The $60,000 represented two years of service, but Judge Parker, in a decision made known yesterday, awarded Mr. Mellen $95,000 in repayment of expenses incurred by him in law suits growing out of his former employment as President, disallowing the salary claim. The railroad had incurred a great deal of litigation while Mr. Mellen was its head, and some of it was fought out in the courts after he had retired.

Judge Parker reviewed the incidents of the controversy that attended Mr. Mellen's resignation. There had been a great deal of acrimonious criticism due to certain financial transactions in the management of the New Haven, and it resulted in Mr. Mellen quitting the road. But on July 18, 1913, while he was still President, he entered into an agreement with the directors that after he had resigned he would be retained on the payroll as adviser at $30,000 a year, and that furthermore the company was to "indemnify and hold Mellen harmless from all loss, cost and expense incurred by him in defending himself in existing or future proceedings against him, whether civil or criminal, in any court or tribunal, on account of matters arising out of his acts as President of the New Haven Company."

When the public learned of this agreement there was a revival of criticism, it being alleged that the contract was merely a subterfuge for giving Mr. Mellen $150,000. On Sept. 20, 1913, Mr. Mellen wrote the directors of the road that he had decided not to accept the "compensation agreed to be paid," but that this waiver in no way effected the other features of the contract.

Judge Parker, after listening to the testimony, decided that Mellen would have to abide by his letter to the Directors, but that, since he had not relinquished his claim for reimbursement for legal expenses, he was entitled to recover $95,000, the money he had actually spent.

Propose New Stock Exchange Rules.

Two amendments to the constitution governing the operation of the Stock Exchange were proposed for consideration by the Governing Committee at a special meeting yesterday afternoon. They are designed to accommodate those members of the Exchange who may enter the military service of the country, or who may be called to other public duty by the exigencies of the war. One amendment permits a member to authorize one of his partners to transact business in person on the floor of the Exchange, while the other cuts in half the rate of commission charged when a member transacts business for another member absent on duty for the Government.

Family Owns Five Exchange Seats.

Hendrick Hudson, the fourth son of C. I. Hudson, has purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $55,000 from Walter H. Mickens. This will give the Hudson family five memberships, the father and three sons already holding memberships. The price paid is the same as that of the last previous sale. The following were elected yesterday as members of the Exchange: Charles A. Burbank, Charles de L. Oelrichs, and Schuyler A. Orvis. E. I. Armstrong has been proposed as a substitute for Harry I. Nicholas of the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co.

Ogden, Utah, a Reserve City.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Federal Reserve Board today designated Ogden, Utah, as a reserve city.

Australian Wool Clip Sold.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 12.—The new Australian wool clip has been sold to the British Government on the same terms as last year.

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

As long as the future of the wheat market continues in doubt as to the probable terms of the Food Control bill there is little probability of more than very limited operations. Moreover, factors which usually can be counted upon to bring about price movements one way or another have little influence. The market yesterday, however, showed a steadier undertone and at the close prices for Chicago contracts were a cent per bushel higher. A better feeling was due largely to a show of firmness in the Northwestern markets. July contracts in Minneapolis were firm and higher and cash wheat there showed gains of from 5 to 10 cents. In the local cash market No. 2 hard winter wheat was quoted at $2.34, f. o. b., to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.06	$2.03	$2.04	$2.03	$1.10½
Sept.	1.98	1.92	1.92½	1.91½	1.11⅜

RYE.—Market steady. New No. 2 Western, $1.85, c. i. f. New York, to arrive.

CORN.

There was another excited session in corn, with the new crop positions weak and lower, showing net losses of 5½c to 5¾c. The action of the Chicago Board of Trade, taken after the close on Wednesday, when a maximum price of $1.28 was fixed for the new crop months, caused heavy general selling. It seemed to be the prevailing impression that leaders in the trade are determined to co-operate with the Government in its endeavor to keep down the cost of food products, and that bull speculation will be frowned upon. The September position was relatively firm owing to the continued strength in the cash market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.02, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Sept.	1.60¼	1.58⅜	1.59⅝	1.59¾	74½
Dec.	1.19	1.15½	1.16¼	1.21⅝	63¾
May	1.17⅝	1.14¾	1.15⅝	1.21	..

OATS.

The oats market was influenced but little by the action of corn. The July position was comparatively firm, closing ⅛c net higher, while the late months were ⅜ to ⅝c lower. Interior cash markets were firm and offset favorable reports on the new crop. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 82½c; No. 2 white, 81½ to 82c; No. 3 white, 81 to 81½c; No. 4 white, 80¼ to 81c.; fancy clipped white, 82¾ to 84½c; ordinary clipped white, 80½ to 81½c.; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	68¾	66¼	66¾	68¾	40¾
Sept.	58¾	55½	55¾	56½	40¾
Dec.	55¾	57¾	57¾	58	42

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and after showing early firmness prices eased off under selling by commission houses and packers. The close, however, was comparatively steady for pork, with July shorts inclined to cover. The action of corn had a bearish influence and the trade is still concerned over the export outlook. The hog market was firmer and receipts at Chicago were 16,000, with 13,000 expected on Friday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.10	20.95	21.00	21.07	13.50
September	21.32	21.20	21.20	21.32	13.40
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.57	21.70	13.40
September	21.82	21.70	21.72	21.82	13.52
Pork—					
July	41.00	40.75	41.00	40.60	25.60
September	40.40	40.10	40.25	40.25	24.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet, total sales aggregating 21,400 barrels. Price changes were feverish and the undertone was unsettled. There was a moderate advance on scattered buying for local account and covering, but the close was easy, with quotations ranging from 2 to 15 points net lower. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
Spot	....	..	..	15.10@....	15.15
July	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.10@....	15.25
Aug.	....	..	..	15.12@15.10	15.17
Sept.	15.08	15.12	15.08	15.08@15.10	15.12
Oct.	15.06	15.10	15.01	15.08@15.04	15.05
Nov.	14.85	14.87	14.80	14.80@14.83	14.82
Dec.	14.83	14.87	14.76	14.76@14.77	14.80
Jan.	14.84	14.87	14.78	14.75@14.78	14.82
Feb.	....	..	..	14.78@14.80	14.83

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increased activity yesterday, and there was a sharp advance in prices. A growing impression that war revenue measures would not impose any retroactive tax, but merely an import duty, and reports that the Brazilian Government was planning to sustain the market seemed chiefly responsible for the buying movement, which carried September contracts up to 7.90c and March to 8.19c. The close was at practically the best point, showing a net advance of 20 to 23 points. Sales were reported of 70,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.75@7.78	7.52
August	..	..	7.82@7.84	7.61
September	7.90	7.73	7.90@7.91	7.69
October	..	..	7.94@7.95	7.73
November	..	..	7.96@7.99	7.77
December	8.03	7.85	8.02@8.03	7.81
January	..	..	8.07@8.08	7.86
February	..	..	8.12@8.13	7.91
March	8.19	8.00	8.18@8.20	7.97
April	..	..	8.23@8.24	8.02
May	8.28	8.25	8.27@8.29	8.07
June	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.12

SUGAR.

A firm and higher spot sugar market caused exchange prices to show a sharp advance on the call with prices 2 to 10 points higher. Trading continued quite active with values at one time showing net gains of 3 to 12 points, but a little Wall Street selling caused moderate declines from the best and final prices were net 3 to 7 points higher, with total sales 16,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.34@5.37	5.28
August	5.48	5.48	5.42@5.44	5.35
September	5.51	5.48	5.48@5.49	5.42
October	5.51	5.51	5.48@5.50	5.42
November	..	..	5.48@5.50	5.42
December	5.35	5.31	5.31@5.33	5.26
January	5.04	5.02	5.00@5.02	4.96
February	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.78
March	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.78
April	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.80
May	..	..	4.86@4.88	4.83

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.50c to 8c for fine granulated. There was only a moderate business reported for domestic account, although it was rumored that further sales of granulated had been made for export. Raw sugar was quite active and prices showed advances of ⅛c. During the morning the Federal bought 6,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5 7-16c, cost and freight basis, and later there was a sale of 6,000 bags Cubas, August shipment, at the same level. At the close it was reported that local refiners had bought upward of 50,000 bags Cubas, out of store, at 6.32c. It was also reported that other business in Cubas and Porto Ricos, in various positions, were under treaty, but details were lacking. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; molasses, 5.65c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,604 packages. Stock was late getting in, and the volume of business was comparatively small up to a late hour. Feeling barely steady on the top grades of creamery, and a little weaker on the secondary qualities. Renovated also favors the buyer slightly. Ladies and packing stock hold up well. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¾@40½c; extras, (92 score,) 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¼@39¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41¢@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 36½@38½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 33@36½c. Renovated, extras, 36@37c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c. Ladies, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34@35½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,599 cases. Trading is still quiet on the average offerings of Southern and Western, which are selling slowly at unimproved prices. On high grades there is a steadier tone, inclining to firmness on anything of exceptional quality. Low grades of clean eggs and No. 1 dirties and checks are selling well at steady prices. Fancy nearby eggs firm. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@31c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; undergrades, 26@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@38c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, July 7, 1917.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash action.			
Outstanding June 30	$39,108,500.00	$48,001,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Net increase	....	2,000,000.00	....
Outstanding July 7	$39,108,500.00	$50,001,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Cash balance	5,823,761.49	....	....
Net obligation	$33,284,738.51	....	....

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Amer. Navigation	$3	Q	July 20	July 10
Edison El. Ill., Brock	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Elec. Bond & Share	2	Q	July 16	July 13
Do pf	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Fall River Gas Wks.	$3	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Lowell Elec. Light	$2.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$46,546	$46,717	$45,214
Net aft. tax	11,121	10,701	13,484
Def. aft. chgs.	6,226	5,481	2,925
5 mos. gross	235,663	209,525	.....
Net aft. tax	77,188	38,512	.....
Def. aft. chgs.	6,392	48,222	.....

Public Utilities.

EASTERN POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$304,384	$262,425	$55,459

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

June gross	245,286	206,938	38,347

Miscellaneous.

The Grand Union Tea and the Globe Grocery Stores, operated by the Jones Bros. Tea Co., reports sales for the month of June of $1,021,773, compared with $810,777 for June, 1916, a gain of $210,996. For the first six months of the year sales were $5,586,044, compared with $4,686,528 for the same period of last year, a gain of $926,521.

The sales of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc., for the first eighteen weeks of the current year, ending June 30, 1917, were $38,049,712, against $21,607,773 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of $16,441,939.

S. S. Kresge Co. reports sales for the month of June, 1917, of $2,396,503, as compared with $1,991,588 for the same month of 1916, an increase of 20.33 per cent. Sales for the first six months of the current year are reported at $13,217,253, as against $11,195,456 for the same period of last year, an increase of 18.06 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.01
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.09
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.06
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.12
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.17
Con. Virginia	.25	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mex. Dollars	62¾
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Con	.52
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.84	Great Bend	.06
MacNamara	.19	Jumbo Ext	.31
Midway	.00	Jumbo Junior	.05
Mizpah	.10	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.03
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Consolidated	.32
Tono. Nevada	6.30½	Morning Glory	.17
West End	.68	White Caps	1.35
West Tonopah	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
ATLANTA.		Big Jim	.67
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.32
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.50
Florence	.17	Round Mountain	.33
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.20
		United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	5¾	Granite	50	60
Dr. J'kpot.	4¾	6	Isabella	10	10½
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	17¾	18¾
El Paso	30	40	Portland	1.43	1.50
Fanny R.	3	4½	Vindicator	77	79
Golden Cy.	214½	213	U. Gold M.	22	22½
Gold Sov.	4	5			

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS

SINKING FUND NOTICE

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so many of said bonds as the Sinking Fund of Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents ($50,457.50) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered, not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of said bonds, with accrued interest to September 1, 1917. Each offer must specify the designation number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after September 1, 1917.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

UNION GAS COMPANY OF SPOKANE

The undersigned, Trustees under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage, dated July 1, 1908, of the above Company, have received the sum of $12,752.94, to be applied under the provisions of sub-division (J) of Article IV. of said mortgage to the purchase of bonds outstanding thereunder. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purchase, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes addressed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Union Gas Company, dated July 1, 1908," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, July 31, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGA

Will Buy

25 Central Aguirre Sugar
25 Empire Steel Pfd.
50 Eastern Steel Pfd.
50 Indian Refining Com.
25 Lawyers Title & Trust

Will Sell

50 American Graphophone
50 Carbon Steel Com.
25 Federal Sugar
20 Indian Refining Pfd.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED
100 Pacific Coast com.
50 Dayton Pow. & Ltg. pfd.
25 Singer M'f'g Co.
500 American Thread pfd.
25 Columbia National Life

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Int'l Time Recording Pfd.
New York Dock Stock
Wire Wheel Corp. Pfd.
Chic. & Detroit Ext. 5s, '41
Int'l Gt. Nor. 5% Notes, '14
Wabash R. R.

Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Guaranty Trust Stock & Rights
Industrial Finance Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Penn. Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Kansas City Gas Company
1st 5s 1922
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Aetna Explosives
Preferred & Bonds
DUNHAM & Co
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Mexican Eagle Oil
Wright Martin
General Development
Becker's Aniline Dye & Chem.
By-Products Coke
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110.

United Gas & El. (Ct.) 1st Pfd.
Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
American Water Wks. & Elec. (all issues)
Washington Water Power
Tri City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

American Navigation Co.
Bought Sold Quoted
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

American Chicle	American L. & T.
American Thermos	Bucyrus
By-Products	Caddo Oil
Central Coal & C.	Crocker-Wheeler
Eastern Steel	Federal Sugar
H. B. Claflin	Liberty Nat. Bk.
Nat'l Surety	Pitts. Plate Glass
Fyrene	Remington Type.
Savannah Sugar	Springfield Body

LEONARD SNIDER & Co.
RECTOR 5810 52 BROADWAY

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Mississippi River Power
Bristol Gas & Elec. 5s
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (new stock)
Fractional scrip bought and sold at the market
R. P. DOW
15 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Han. 7115

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26 Park Row Est. 1868 New York

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98½	99⅛	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98½	99⅛	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	85	95
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	95
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100
4½s June, 1963	102½	102⅝	102⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	102¼	103⅛	102⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	102	102⅜	102⅛
4½s May, 1957	102	102⅜	102⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s April, 1963	97⅜	98¼	97⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1962	97¼	97⅞	97½
4½s Sept., 1960	97¼	97⅞	97½
4s May, 1959	94	95	94⅝
4s Nov., 1958	94	95	94
4s May, 1957	94	95	94
4s Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4s Nov., 1954	84	85½	84⅝
3½s May, 1954	84	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

3½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	†Aetna Expl.	6	4⅛	5⅛
100	†Air Reduc.	88	88	88
500	†Butter. Jud.	65	65	65
900	†Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3
360	Carwin Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	†Cent. Fdry.	35⅜	35	35⅜
6,000	Chev. Motor.	100	98	97
2,200	†Cities Serv. pr.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1,300	Curtiss Aero.	43	41⅞	41½
3,800	Do rights.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
400	Emer. Phon.	6	5⅜	5⅜
500	Ev.-Hea. Inc.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
459	Holly Sugar	53	50	51
200	†Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	†LakeTor. Bt.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30,000	†Maxim Mu.	2	1⅝	1⅝
100	N. A. P. & P.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,050	†Ohio Cr. Gas w. l.	58	56⅜	57¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	Ang.-Am. O.	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
25	So. Penn. Oil	290	290	290
10	St. O. of Cal.	260	260	260

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600	†Am. Ven. O.	16	12	14
800	†Barn. O. & L.	2	1⅞	2
500	†Bilt. O. & G. (a pros.)	½		½
1,700	†Bost.-Wyo. (a pros.)	17	15	16
300	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	51	51	51
1,600	†Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13⅛	13	13
2,110	†Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	58	56	58
4,900	Cumb. P. & R.	7⅜	7	7⅜
1,500	†Dill. Pet.	10⅛	10	10⅛
11,000	†Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	½	½
1,500	†Esmer. O. C.	1½	1½	1½
1,400	†Federal Oil	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	†Houston Oil	20	20	20
1,000	†Kenova Oil (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,900	Acme C. H.	2½	2	2
2,100	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅝	½	½
1,100	Alas. M. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500	†Alas. St. C.	34	32	34
2,000	†Atlanta	10⅝	10⅛	10½
1,900	Big Ledge	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,700	†Bls. C. (a p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Booth	8	8	8
6,000	†Bos. & M.	55	55	55
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v.t. ctfs.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
500	Butte-Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Butte-N. Y.	1½	1½	1½
2,300	†Caledonia	59	58	58
6,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Canada	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Carlisle Min.	4	4	4
5,750	†Cashboy	8½	7½	8
10,500	†Coco R. M.*	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Con.-Ref. Mm.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,000	Cres. C. G.	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,100	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,500	†Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	First Nat. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,700	†Gold. Con.	54	52	54
2,000	†Goldf. Mer.	6	6	6
2,500	†Gt. Bend.	7	6	6½
500	†Greenm. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Hecla Min.	8½	8⅛	8⅛
800	Hud. P. Z. M.	1	1	1
100	†Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†J. Ver. (a p.)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4,500	†Jim Butler	84	81	83
500	Jos. C. (a p.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32
1,000	†Jumbo M. of N. M. (a p.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,200	Louisi. Con.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	†Lucky Girl	13	13	13
700	Magma Ches.	45	43	43
400	†Magmat. C.	23	23	23
2,000	†MagnateCop.	⅛	⅞	⅞
2,500	†MarshMin.	14½	14	14½
600	Mason Val.	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	‡B. & O. 5% nts., (2yrs.)	98½	98⅝	98½
55,000	‡Beth. Stl. 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98⅝	98½
650,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. l.	102⅜	101½	101⅝
$33,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s..	80	79	80
5,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	91	90	91
5,000	‡South. Ry. 5% notes.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'day. Bid.	Wed'day. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	5¼	5½	4⅝	5¼
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	95	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord.	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T., Ord.	17½	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Can. Fdry. pf.	51½	53	50	51½
Cal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron.	8½	9	8½	9
Charc'l I. pf.	6	8	6	8
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss Aero	75	80	75	77
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elite Plan S.	¾	1	¾	1
Free. T., new	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf.	103		103	
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	4½	5½
Holly Sug. pf.	101	103	100	102
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & T.	27½		27½	
Int. Trad. pf.	1		1	1½
Interc. Rubber	11	12	11	12
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9¼	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Locomo.	54	57	55	57

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'day. Bid.	Wed'day. Ask.
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do 1st pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Man. Transit.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Marsh. Arms.	94	100	94	100
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
Nat. Transit	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	45
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	70	72	72	74
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	92	98	92	98
St. L. Sy. Mt.				
St. Pacific	32	34	32	34
St. Jos. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
U. S. Aircr.	6¾	7	8¼	7
United Sugar	36	36½	36	36½
Un. Zinc Sm.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Wright-M. Syn.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60

OIL STOCKS.				
Atlantic Pet.	6¾	7	8¼	7
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Knic. Wy. Pet.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Midw. Oil pf.	99	100	99	100
N. Y. & T. Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Okla. Oil pf.	50	55	50	55
Penn. Gaso.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Penn.-Wyo.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Ryan Con.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Simet. Gulf C.	25½	27	25½	27
Utah Pet.	38	40	38	40

BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19⅜	19
Atlantic Refining	925	950	925
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe L.	99	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial-Ind.	80	90	80
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe L.	28	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe L.	210	215	210
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	209	213	210
Indiana Pipe L.	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13⅝	13
Nat. Transit	34	36	34
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern P. L.	96	101	97
Ohio Oil	340	344	340
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Pierce Oil	11⅛	12⅛	11⅜
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	515	505
Prairie Pipe Line	273	277	274
Solar Refining	330	340	330
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	290	295	290
So. W. Penn	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	259	262	260
Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	765	765
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	475	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	845	855	845
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	580	585	582
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	232	235	233
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	93	96	93
Vacuum Oil	355	365	355
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Astna pf.	34	37	34
American Brass	324	328	326
Atlas Powder	158	162	159
Do pf.	99	101	100
Babcock & Wilcox	123	127	125
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
Colt's Arms	106	115	100
Du Pont	253	260	256
Do old com.	104	105	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	247	251	244
Do pf.	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	154	158	155
Scovill Mfg.		630	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf.	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf.	105	110	105

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
MacAndrews & F.	310	320	306
Do pf.	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	220	215
R. J. Reynolds	520	560	520
Do pf.	112	114	111

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist affords facilities for investors to become acquainted with substantial bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
126	Am. Light & Traction	321¼	320	320	321
150	Am. Water W. & Electric	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
725	Cities Service	280	277	275	279
746	Cities Service pf	86¼	85⅝	85⅞	86
2,900	Cities Service new	30	29¼	29⅜	29⅝
200	Republic Ry. & Light	32½	31⅝	32	32½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	113	115
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	48½	49
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Am. Power & Light	67	68
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	80	82
Am. W. W. & El. pf.	75	78
Carolina Power & Light	36¾	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Colorado Power	28	31
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Consumers' P.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85¼	88
Duluth Edison	79	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	100
Electric Properties	66	68
El Paso Electric	104	106
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	11	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	44	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	41	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11	12
Miss. River Power pf.	32	35
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	30	34

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99	
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69	
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	77	
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13	
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59	
Northern States Power	89½	92	
Northern States P. pf.	96	98	
Northern Texas Elec.	53	56	
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	56	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89½	90	
Pine Bluff P. & L. pf.	90	100	
Puget Sound Traction	20	24	
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	67½	
Southern Cal. Edison	95	98	
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104	
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100	
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12	
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34½	36	
Tri-City R. L. pf.	92	94	
Tampa Electric	122	127	
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	6¼	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32	
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100	
Tri-City R. L. pf.	72¼	94½	
Un. Gas & Elec. pf.	70	75	
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼	
United Light & Rys.	88	41	
Un. Light & Rys. pf.	68	70	
West. P. Tr. & W. pf.	78	78	
Western Power	65	70	
Western Power pf.	14½	15	
West. Penn. P. pf.	54	56	
Wisconsin Ed. pf.	94	96	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100	

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	
Appa. Power os, 1932	78	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	96	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	96	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	94	98	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	93	95	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	
Cum. Gas & El. 5s, 1933	100¾	101½	
Defiance & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	..	97	
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	
Light & Tr. 5s	87¾	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	..	91	
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '23	84	86	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 1st 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	..	97½	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Miss. R. Pow. 1st 5s	94	96	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¾	70¾	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	55	99	
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69	
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	77	
North. Ont. L. & P.	56	59	
Northern States Power	89½	92	
Northern States P. pf.	96	98	
Northern Texas Elec.	53	56	
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	56	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89½	90	
Pine Bluff P. & L. pf.	90	100	
Puget Sound Traction	20	24	
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	69	72	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	67½	
Southern Cal. Edison	95	98	
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104	
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100	
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12	
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34½	36	
Tri-City R. L. pf.	92	94	
Tampa Electric	122	127	
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	6¼	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32	
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100	
Tri-City R. L. pf.	72¼	94½	
Un. Gas & Elec. pf.	70	75	
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼	
Un. Light & Rys. pf.	68	70	
West. P. Tr. & W. pf.	78	78	
Western Power	65	70	
Western Power pf.	14½	15	
West. Penn. P. pf.	54	56	
Wisconsin Ed. pf.	94	96	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100	

Bonds.

$2,000	A., G. & W. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾
3,000	Am. M. & T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	98	98	98
2,000	Liberty 3½s, w. l.	100	100	100

*Ex dividend.

$2,000	M. G. 4½s, '31	86	86	86
1,000	M. G. 4½s, '29	92	92	92
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝
7,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	103¾	103⅝	103⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

At the start of the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the market was influenced by the overnight announcement from President Wilson of the Administration's price-pixing policy. There was a general setback in prices, which was especially severe in the steel and shipping shares. Later on the whole market recovered, but softened quite generally in the final trading, with net changes for the day reflecting a good deal of irregularity. Nearly 40,000 shares of United States Steel common changed hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chalm.	32	30¾	30¾
200	Am. B. Sug.	98¾	91⅛	92⅞
100	Am. Can.	50⅝	49¼	50⅜
100	Am. C. & F.	78⅝	76⅞	78⅝
400	Am. Linseed	26½	25	25⅝
400	Am. Loco.	73⅜	72½	73
200	Am. Malting	31	31	31
210	Am. S. & R.	106¼	104⅞	105⅝
300	Am. Sugar	122	119⅝	121¼
20	Am. Woolen	54	54	54
950	Anac. Cop.	80½	79⅛	80
50	A., T. & S. F.	100½	100¼	100½
10	A., G. & W. I.	105¼	105¼	106½
560	Bald. Loco.	72⅜	70¾	71
100	Balt. & Ohio	72⅝	72	72⅜
2,780	Beth. Steel B.	138¾	131½	131⅜
20	Phlyn R. T.	80	80	80
450	Cent. Leather	90⅝	89¾	89⅝
10	Chand. Mot.	92¾	92¼	92⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	60	60	60
180	C. M. & St. P.	72½	70½	72½
20	Chic. Pneu. Tool	21	21	21
200	Chino Copper	55	55

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The sequel to the sale of the eighteen-story Broadway-Maiden Lane Building, at the southeast corner of those thoroughfares, 170 Broadway, was told in the Vesey Street auction room yesterday, when at foreclosure sale the plaintiffs bought back the property for $3,023,794.99. Stewart Browne, President of the Broadway Building Company, the plaintiff in the action, made the deciding bid of $200,000 over the first mortgage of $2,700,000, with interest amounting to $123,794.99. Four bids were made.

The property was sold to the Edwin W. Martin Company of Newark, N. J., in March, 1916, the latter giving a mortgage of $310,000, which, with interest charges, made the amount of the judgment $328,988. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

$200,000 Theatre for Upper Broadway.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a two-story theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, running L-shaped to Ninety-fifth Street. It will have a frontage of 38.8 feet on Broadway, 225 feet on Ninety-fourth Street, and 100 feet on Ninety-fifth Street. There will be accommodations for 2,760 people. Eugene Higgins is the owner. George Keister, the architect, has estimated the cost at $200,000.

Investors Buy West Side Loft.

The Julab Realty Company has purchased, for investment, from Abraham Rosenstein 136 and 138 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story loft building, on a plot 50 by 99, located 425 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Deal in East Harlem.

Harry Sugarman sold for the Bowery Savings Bank 2,290 Second Avenue, near 117th Street, a five-story double flat, with two stores, on a lot 25 by 100, to a client for investment.

Bronx Sales.

Sophie Levin purchased from J. T. Harriot 1,442 Bryant Avenue, a four-story tenement, on a lot 20 by 100, near Jennings Street.

Isabella M. Weeks sold to the Harborn Realty Company for improvement a plot, 250.2 by 100.1, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 220.2 feet south of 182d Street.

Mary Armstrong Dunbar bought from Sarah E. McKay, as executor, 582 East 170th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 111.2, between Fulton and Franklin Avenues.

Eugene J. Busher sold to an investor for cash for Mrs. James J. Martin 2,920 Third Avenue, 26 feet south of East 152d Street, a three-story business building on a lot 25 by 87.6.

$259,500 in Bronx Mortgages.

Quinlan & Leland have placed for the Concourse-170th Street Company, Inc., $128,500 at 5 per cent. for five years on the two new buildings at Grand Boulevard and Concourse, northeast corner of 170th Street; for the Galveston Building Company, $48,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the new buildings at Vyse Avenue, northeast corner of Home Street, and on the adjoining building $33,500 at 5½ per cent. for five years; $25,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on 856 East 172d Street, and $25,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on 543 East 181st Street.

Brooklyn.

E. B. J. Sforza, sold for John Kaiser to Paul Zugman, the one-story cottage, 1,673 Fifty-eighth Street, on a plot 80 by 100.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased the northeast corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, a plot, 131 by 85 feet, for improvement with Colonial dwelling.

$145,000 Apartment for Queens.

Plans have been filed with the building bureau of Queens for an apartment house, estimated to cost $145,000, to be erected on the north side of Metropolitan Avenue, 175 feet west of Lefferts Avenue, Kew Gardens, by the Riviera Construction Corporation of Manhattan.

The building will be four stories, with a frontage of 126 feet and a depth of 85 feet.

Resale of Harrington Park Tract.

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to ex-Congressman A. C. Hart of New Jersey a tract of 132 lots at Harrington Park Terrace, three miles from Hackensack, N. J. It was held at $20,000, and acquired by Mr. Brown in a trade for the apartment house at 530 West 144th Street, in part payment. Mr. Hart gave a cottage at Hillsdale, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

J. W. Beecher is the buyer of the loft building, 33 Water Street, sold recently by Elbridge T. Gerry.

James M. Whitney is the buyer of the flat, 3,307 Seventh Avenue, sold last week by the Right Realty and Security Company.

The Wells Holding Company is the buyer of the dwelling 523 West 131st Street, sold last week by the estate of Patrick Redding.

Commercial Leases.

William J. Roome & Co., inc., leased for Madison Grant, as trustee, the corner store in the Murray Hill Chambers, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street, to the United Cigar Stores Company, who have bought out the lease of Wallach Brothers and secured an extension from the owner for a term of years.

The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has secured for a term for storage purposes the seven-story and basement building at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jane Streets. The lease was negotiated by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., and Goodale, Perry & Dwight.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased for George Rudd and Thomas Diamond the entire building at 1,212 Broadway, near Thirtieth Street, to the Sol Pudlin Company, for a term of ten years. After extensive alterations the Pudlin Company will occupy the premises for its own business, which is photographic materials. The rental aggregates about $100,000.

William A. White & Sons, with H. J. Schuttler, leased to Max Perle the four-story and basement building, 512 Greenwich Street, adjacent to the southwest corner of Spring and Greenwich Streets.

Realty Notes.

In the co-operative apartment house, 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc., sold a studio apartment to Miss Jessie Watson.

The Holsworthy Chambers, an apartment house at 152 to 156 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-second Street, will have the entire ground floor remodeled into stores, from plans by Sommerfeld & Steckler.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 170, s e corner Maiden Lane, 74.7x110.11x irreg; 8-story office building; Broadway Building Co. against Edward W. Martin Co. et al.; Wilder, E. & P., attorneys; due, $328,988; taxes, &c., $36,765; prior mortgage, $2,700,000; to the plaintiff for $3,023,794.99.

192d St, 11 West, n s 200 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.11, five-story flat; withdrawn.

136th St, 323 West, n s, 213.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Savings Bank against D. C. Judson et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; due, $4,782.06; taxes, &c., $351.25; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

99th St, 219 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2, seven-story Roycroft apartment house; Ormond Realty Co. against N. Y. Realty Owners et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $118,674.70; taxes, &c., $4,763.50; to the plaintiff for $180,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Pitt St, 100, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 22x100, five-story front and rear tenements; M. G. Richardson and another, trustees, against Maurice Weingarten et al.; E. J. Prest, attorney; due, $26,549.93; taxes, &c., $1,251.50; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Pitt St, 102, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story front and rear tenements; M. G. Richardson against Jacob Lunitz et al; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $26,076.83; taxes, &c., $713.40; to the plaintiff for $34,000.

By Henry Brady.

Sheriff's sale of all right, title, claim, and interest which M. M. Molenaor and Wilfred Molenaor had in and to any land whereof Wm. Molenaor died seized, situated within the following blocks: 1850, 1930 to 1934, 1949 to 1954, 1962 to 1967, 1974 to 1978, 2149, 2160, 2170-72, 2174, 2178-80, 2217, and 2220; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; to the City Real Estate Co. for $41.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Sedgwick Av, 1,703, at n w junction of Cedar Av, 123.7x15x100x74.2, five-story flat; American Savings Bank against Morris Heights Realty Co. et al; J. V. Irving, attorney; due, $47,784.47; taxes, &c., $4,951.80; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2,140, e s, 169.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x86.5, two-story dwelling; adjourned to July 18.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 671-673, w s, 150 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story store; L. B. Barry against Bronx Pythian Temple Corp. et al; W. L. Clark, attorney; due, $10,655.36; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Prospect Av, 667, w s, 125 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story theatre; W. L. Clark and another against same; B. F. Edsall, attorney; due, $15,881.86; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

174th St, s s, 153.10 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story brick garage, 47.2x100.08; Newat Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 200 Broadway, President, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

Broadway, nw corner of 94th St, for a two-story theatre, 98.8x225 to 96th St x100; E. Higgins, 1 Madison Av, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $200,000.

White St, 90 and 92, for a two-story warehouse, 46x103; Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., 80 Lafayette St, owner; W. E. Austin, 46 West 24th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

97th St, 103 to 105 West, to two four-story dwellings, restaurant, &c.; E. Hill et al., Cleveland, Ohio, owners; L. V. Spinaponi, 68 Bedford St, architect; cost, $5,000.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS WOHLWERTH, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,733.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of David W. Kahn, duly verified the 3rd day of July, 1917, that a petition was filed in this court on the 25th day of June, 1917, praying that the above-named Louis Wohlwerth be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpœna directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court on the 25th day of June, 1917, and that an alias subpœna was thereafter duly issued by the Clerk of this Court, returnable on the 4th day of July, 1917, to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, Louis Wohlwerth, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

NOW, on motion of ROSENBERG & BALL, attorneys for the petitioning creditor,

ORDERED, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 30th day of July, 1917, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, on the 25th day of June, 1917; and in case of his failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against him according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 13th day of July, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, at his last known residence, to wit, No. 247 Audubon Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, July 5th, 1917.

LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24759.—In Bankruptcy.—LESTER N. GARDNER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Lester N. Gardner are hereby given notice that on July 2, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 26, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24762.—In Bankruptcy.—HERBERT MOTZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Herbert Motz are hereby given notice that on July 3, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 30, 1917, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24680.—In Bankruptcy.—AU CAPRICE, INC., Bankrupt.

Au Caprice, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 18, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 27, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24784.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID COHEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said David Cohen are hereby given notice that on July 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 2, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,785.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS GODLIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Godlis are hereby given notice that on July 10, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 2, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,747.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM HENRY DINSPEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William Henry Dinspel are hereby given notice that on June 29, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23893.

Notice is given that PHILIP SETTEL, an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of 20 per cent. cash, and notes. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 25th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24261.

Notice is given that DANIEL H. MOREY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24607.

Notice is given that HAROLD B. ABRAMS, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED.

WANTED $10,000 @ 5½% FIRST MORTGAGE CHOICE IMPROVED BRONX PROPERTY

apportioned $5,000 on each of two three-story dwellings, 11 rooms and bath each. Value $17,000. Title and survey insured. DAVID STEWART, 208 Broadway.

Make No "DATES" For TO-MORROW

Put aside ORDINARY pleasures to enjoy the satisfaction of starting an investment that will repay you handsomely.

COME TO THE

Executor's Sale 199

Fully Developed City Lots

RIGHT AT EAST 174TH ST. SUBWAY STATION, AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD

First and only sale of high class improved property held this year.

Must Be Sold for Whatever They May Bring

TO-MORROW, Saturday, July 14,

At 2 P. M., on Premises, in Large Tent, Rain or Shine.

to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, Dec'd.

TERMS LIBERAL. 10% FOR ALL CASH.

LIBERTY BONDS WILL BE ACCEPTED IN PART PAYMENT.

5 CENTS SUBWAY FARE FROM CITY HALL WITHOUT CHANGE.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated, All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

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MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME

consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN.

Have just completed attractive dwelling and garage on plot 75x150; 4 master bedrooms, 1 servant's room, 3 baths, dressing room and sleeping porch, at Greenacres, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, which I cannot occupy and must sell quickly. Will take small cash payment and balance like rent. If you can pay $95 per month rent you can afford to own this house.

W. E. NICHOLS,
169 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. City

AT $3,750

And Really Worth Much More

A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT 216x350.

Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. B. Z., 72 Times.

Bargain in Briarcliff Hills

17-acre place, 50 minutes Grand Central on main line; modern house, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, vapor heat, electricity; stable, garage; gardens; brook, woods; splendid views.

KENNETH IVES & CO.

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Beautiful Home in Bronxville

16 miles out, at bargain price, new house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, fine location. Built for owner; moving elsewhere. Photograph on request.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

A BARGAIN—$8,000

At NEW ROCHELLE.

A very attractive 9-room house, bath, all improvements. Price means sacrifice to owner. JOHN TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3400 Little country home, for all-year occupancy, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, decorated, screens, shades; ready to move right in. At Bellmore, South Shore; less than hour out, 5 minutes station, near Bay; swimming, fishing, boating. Take small first payment, remainder same as your rent. Only 4 left out of 30 built. H. J. McCORD, World Building, N. Y.

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SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruits; mile station; $5,500. Call and see photographs and details.

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Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

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Bogota, N. J.

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT

Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24445.—In Bankruptcy.—LEWIS G. MORRIS, FRANK B. PORTER and JAMES H. POPE, Bankrupts.

Lewis G. Morris, Frank B. Porter, and James H. Pope, individually and as copartners doing business as MORRIS & POPE, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 23rd, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,773.—In Bankruptcy.—PASQUALE COLABELLA, also known as PASQUALA CALABALLA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Pasquale Colabella, also known as Pasquala Calabalia, are hereby given notice that on July 6, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,757.

Notice is given that Martin E. Halvordsen, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,893.

Notice is given that HERMAN PINKIERT, a bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24209.

Notice is given that ALFRED CANE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A.L.MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS

399-403-407-411

Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway

One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET

Doctor's Apartment

3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings

Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143

West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,500 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

—The Riviera—

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,

Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or

Manhattan Leasing Co.,

149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.

Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,

149 Church St.

Telephone 6390—Barclay.

315 W. 94th St.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath;

will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.

$30 per month for balance of season.

La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST,

Near Park Ave., 2 to 3 rooms, bath, elevator, hall and maid service; select studio and bachelor apartments, large and light, $65 to $80. Supt. on premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. 1732 Vanderbilt.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. COR. 59TH.

6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.

$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $25 to $100.

Inquire on premises, or

RING & KING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Sale—House, barn, 1 acre; main highway; 45 minutes city; $2,500. 30 acres, buildings, $12,000. Other properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots; 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

For Sale.—Yaphank, L. I., plot 40x108, near United States Army Cantonment; bargain to quick buyer. A 380 Times Downtown.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HISTORIC ESTATE.

An attractive country home, and an up-to-date, fully equipped farm combined; one hour from Liberty Street. Write for catalogue to H. C. Higgins, P. O. Box 70, N. Y. City.

FOR sale or rent at Tenafly, N. J., modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; superb view Ramapo Mountains; fine lawn and garden; will sell ½ acre up to 2½ acres; rent $80. H. S. Mott, 233 Broadway, New York City.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—12-room cottage; all improvements; 2-story garage; lot 90x320 waterfront, Shrewsbury River; 3 minutes to Penn., Cent. R. R.; ideal location; sacrifice $5,500. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself: artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y., I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

FORTY acre plot for sale at Locust, N. J., between Red Bank and Atlantic Highlands; finest views of surrounding country. A. H. Matthews, 181 Broadway, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage and green houses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Greenwich, Conn.—Modern home, water front, garage, 3 baths, will sacrifice. Phone Wolfe, 5196 Col., or Marshall Remsay, Port Chester. 310 Manuel Horne.

Real Estate Wanted.

1 or 2 family house, with garage, in or near city. Denker, 5 West 111th St. Harlem 897.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST FARM BARGAIN.

Fine 50-acre farm; rich, fertile soil, all cultivated; good house, 7 rooms; barn, outbuildings, excellent condition; fruit, shade; convenient station; main highway; crops included; $7,500; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house filled; chickens, good garage and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A very desirable 55-acre farm; bargain; fully equipped; large house and barn; spring water; includes horses, cows, implements, and crops, all under cultivation; woodland; excellent soil; price $8,000, complete; only part in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O.; Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent buildings; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Downtown offices en suite, about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 368 Times Downtown.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

Wanted—Near 42d St., offices en suite; about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 369 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Forest Hills.—Attractively furnished house. Wetmore & Atwood. 34 Pine St.

New York State.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y.

Very desirable furnished six-room cottage, river view; from date to Sept. 15, $100; will rent longer if desired. Tel. 1190 Audubon. Apt. 24.

Ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; garage; vegetable garden; $250 until Sept. 15. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24712.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN BROWN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 6, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Building, New York City, July 23, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Composition of twenty-five per cent. will be offered by the bankrupt to his creditors.

MACGRANE COXE,
July 13, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24782.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON EHRLICH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Solomon Ehrlich are hereby given notice that on July 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 26, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1917.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

FURNISHED house to rent from July 23 to Sept. 3; eight rooms, bath, electricity and gas; large porch; open fireplace; 40 minutes from Broadway, in highly desirable residential section suburban town. M. G. Breese, room 813, 56 Pine St., N. Y. C.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called to active service, will sublet ten-room furnished cottage, three baths, garage

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
"A-T," "30," 1915; latest importation.
Fiat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
Marmon 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; ALMOST NEW.
Seats 7 in 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
NATIONAL RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALLURING OPTIONS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1916 BUICK "6."
1916 CHALMERS "6."
1916 SAXON "6."
1916 HAYNES "6."
1916 LOZIER "6."
1916 OVERLAND "6."
1916 PAIGE ROADSTER.
1916 DODGE TOURING.
PHONE FOR OTHER BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STEARNS ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, 6-cylinder.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Stutz Bulldog Special.
1917 Scripps Booth 8 pass.
1916 Moon 6-cyl. 6 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1915 Saxon 5 pass. Touring.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3818.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
EXCHANGED AUTOMOBILES
TAKEN IN TRADE.

Some exceptional bargains are on exhibition on our showroom floors. Many of these cars are practically new, some have been used but a few miles; others have been refinished and have all the appearance of being new. An inspection will be most convincing.

1917 OVERLAND, "6" SEDAN.....$1,100
1917 MAXWELL 5-PAS. TOURING... 425
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING. 975
1916 ESSEX COUPE (LIKE NEW)... 650
1916 DODGE TOUR. LATE MODEL. 575
1916 BUICK, LITTLE 6 CABRIOLET. 850
1915 HUDSON 6-40 TOURING..... 650
1915 FORD RUNABOUT "SPECIAL". 260
1915 CADILLAC 7-PAS. TOURING.... 900
1914 BUICK BIG SIX TOURING..... 450
1914 MERCER, HOLBROOK LIMOUS. 1,500
1913 REGAL UNDERSLUNG SPEED. 350
1912 PACKARD "38" LIMOUSINE..... 850
1911 LOCOMOBILE TOURING..... 250
AND MANY OTHERS.

All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays till 1 P. M. Instructions free to all purchasers.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,677 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 HUDSON 4-PASS. CABRIOLET.
1916 HUPMOBILE Roadster; like new.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC 8 LIMOUSINE.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 REO TOURING.
1916 PAIGE SEDAN; 6-passenger; fine condition.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
207 W. 58th St. 2 Doors from B'way, open ev'gs.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" SEDAN.
LANCIA "30" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
DUPLEX, "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, "66-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
F. I. A. T. "55," HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
OVERLAND, 1917, ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
BURRELLE, 1,774 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1915 C 24 runabout, like new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SPECIAL 1916 "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC BROUGHAM LANDAULET. Beautiful imported body, by Von Den Plas; car cost $4,500; reduction for ready cash. Holmes, 805 West 79th.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger; overhauled, repainted in Cadillac shops; must sacrifice quick. Grossman, 410 Harrison Av., Harrison.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; many extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CHALMERS 28C, 1916, seven-passenger touring car, good condition; slip covers, extra rims, tires, and tubes, full set of tools; will take $500. M. Littmann, phone Vanderbilt 1070.

CORBIN Roadster, best condition and equipment; electric starting and lighting system. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS—ACT QUICK.
'17 Hupmobile Road. | '17 Chandler Chummy.
'16 Hupmobile Road. | '16 Hudson Cabriolet.
'15 Dodge Tour. | '12 Mercer Speedster.
Harry Brenner, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 900 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

FORD JITNEY BUS, perfect condition, late model; suitable hotel purposes. Bedford Ford Service Station, 898 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLYN 1915 three-passenger roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

HUPMOBILE 1915 5-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE G-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 53th.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

MERCER, MODEL H, TOURING.
MOST EXCEPTIONAL
CONDITION.
Has been used but a short time; paint without a scratch, a submarine gray; the shoe equipment, five new tires and tubes look as if they are going out on their first trip; mechanical condition absolutely O. K.; top, upholstering, floor boards—nothing shows any wear; car is open to any mechanical inspection and demonstration; is offered for sale and is on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn, where it can be inspected day, evenings up to 10, and Sunday till noon.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 Roadster; like new.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Racebout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM. ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,706 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Application of THE DUBOIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY for authority to change its name to DUBOIS REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, INC.
Notice is hereby given that The Dubois Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan of The City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court thereof at Special Term, Part 1, to be held in and for the County of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to Dubois Refrigerator Company, Inc.
Dated, New York, June 5th, 1917.
THE DUBOIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By Ellis J. Moneuse, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, for the County of Philadelphia, December Term, 1916.—No. 97.—LOUIS C. WEAVER vs. GENEVIEVE FLORENCE WEAVER. To Genevieve Florence Weaver, late of No. 139 W. 63rd Street, New York City, New York.
You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above proceedings for an absolute divorce brought by your husband, Louis C. Weaver, the libellant, against you on the ground of adultery, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in the said case at my office, 422 Land Title Building, S. W. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.
JOSIH J. GREEN, Master.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OWEN MAGNETIC CLOVERLEAF RUNABOUT; COMPLETELY OVERHAULED AND REPAINTED; NEW TOP AND NEW TIRES; GUARANTEED SAME AS NEW.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.,
12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J.
TEL. 1716 MARKET.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, 6-passenger touring; run 2,700 miles. Col. 9869.

PACKARD landaulet, most beautiful 30 in New York; brand new rubber. Columbus 6224.

PACKARD 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE,
1916, 88 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
965 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO two-ton truck, almost new. Empire State Liquor Co., 104 10th Av.

ROLLS ROYCE, 1915,
LONDON TO EDINBURGH MODEL,
PANCOAST PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
965 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, late model roadster, $500. Phone 2361R Bedford, 250 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder touring, practically new; beautiful appearance and condition; sell at considerable sacrifice. Address J 43 Times.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STEVENS-DURYEA 7-passenger touring, late model "CC," a beautiful car; none built better, nor more comfortable riding; good reasons for selling. H 162 Times.

STUTZ BEARCAT, 1914, wire wheels, extra; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition, including a special compound body. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

VEILER, Touring.
CASE, Roadster.
STUDEBAKER, Touring.
OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, Runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
Mrs. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

VIM, 1916, delivery; excellent condition; run 3,000 miles; reasonable. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915 seven-passenger limousine, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Seven-passenger big limousine landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful 8-cylinder; by month. Fogarty, 118 East 66th. Plaza 3894.

HUDSON touring, party taking trip to Plattsburg would like to take couple on July 20; reasonable. Columbus 6224.

MITCHELL, 1917, 7-passenger 6-cylinder; sale or rent; bargain. Van Sand, 41 Washington Square. Phone Bowling Green 8870.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4218-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8818 Riverside.

PACKARD CARS for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; 1916-1917 models. Road houses, 5 HOURS, $15.00. Brown-Buhman Co., 162 West 46th. Phone 216 Bryant.

PACKARD cars for hire; competent chauffeurs, at reasonable rates. Gifford, 6,520 Lenox.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5814.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet to hire day, week, or month. Dooley. Morningside 2405.

PIERCE-ARROW, 48, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. Williams, 231 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1123.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Classes, 225 W. 57th St. Phone 3832. "Founded on Honesty" at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet, 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A POSITION wanted in an office by a middle-aged woman who has had business experience and would expect substantial salary; adequate ability. Address P. O. Box 215, Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; exceptional ability in every office detail; very capable; highest credentials. H. B., 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate desires position with a reputable firm; salary $8. J 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Office routine; several years' experience; capable taking charge; $32. 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, full charge; double-entry set; knowledge of stenography. A 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; competent, reliable; best references; salary $20. J 312 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined Christian widow desires position as companion or mother's helper; can sew. S. M. L., 180 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon. Tel. Mt. Vernon 1652.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter, fitter, and renovator; city or country; by day, $3. Quinn, 409 West 127th. Morningside 2653.

DRESSMAKER, assistant; excellent seamstress; out days, weeks, city, country. 209 East 62d.

GOVERNESS. — Refined young lady, speaks German and French, would like position as governess in country. V 30 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION, with two years' reference; city or country. V 67 Times.

NURSE.—Swedish graduate nurse wants position, hospital or private. Morningside 4563, Apt. 21. 621 West 135th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2 years' experience; good penman, accurate; references; $8. A 377 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—By competent typist, apt at deciphering difficult manuscripts, experienced in use technical terms, copying, and part-time work, in capacity secretary. V 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; Christian; high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; able take rapid dictation; references. T. C. Teche, 452 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; references former employer; $12. J 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced in office routine; college graduate; reliable, ambitious. V 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, desires situation with official; accustomed to secretarial duties. A 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Efficient; several years' experience; assist with books; $18. 3,650 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $9. J. 322 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Business man, 35; European education; thoroughly trained; experienced executive and public accountant, organiser and systematiser; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations. J 267 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; 35 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 18 Cedar St. Telephone John 3655.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. A 67 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER ASSISTANT.—Young man of pleasing manners, tactful, connected with New York daily for past five years, desires change; salary no object. A 360 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager acquainted every detail, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; married, four years' experience; excellent, references. A 118 Times.

BOY, 17, wishes position; two years high school; salary, $5. J 320 Times Downtown.

BRAZIL.—Electrical mechanical engineer, (28,) married, varied experience, speaking English, French, Portuguese, desires progressive position in Brazil; splendid connection; references. Tosta, 341 West 86th.

CAPABLE SALESMAN wants live city account; drawing account against commission. V 34 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4062.

CHAUFFEUR, can drive any car, 10 years' experience, wishes position not less than $20 weekly or $90 monthly. Wm. Harrison, 242 East 23d.

CHAUFFEUR. — Neat Hebrew-American, shop experience, wishes Summer position, country or touring preferred. Elster, 1,361 5th Av. Harlem 5881.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, AI, wants position; twelve years' experience; best references. V 80 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 223 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR with 11 years' best references wishes position with private family. 363 West 22d. Tel. 389 Chelsea. Gunther.

CLERK.—Young man wishes position as production, time, stock clerk; 7 years' experience in steel company. D 441 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Position wanted, experienced Wall St.; familiar with stock brokerage. J 317 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE educated man seeks position teaching or clerical; salary moderate. A 116 Times.

ENGINEERING and production executive, 39; twenty years' experience in shop and office on small machinery, tools. A 81 Times.

GARDENER, (Head.)—Married; no family; aged 39; care of gentleman's estate in detail; first-class reference; state full particulars first letter. P. O. Box 229, Portchester, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER MAN, editorial experience, seeks day position; collegian. A 390 Times Downtown.

OUTDOOR, indoor, country position; switchboard, stenographic, office experience; age 19. V 65 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Steel mill experience; conversant with all details pertaining thereto; nominal salary. Address A 338 Times Downtown.

REPRESENT MANUFACTURER, to sell jobbing and retail trade in Texas; only standard and representative lines considered; will sell on commission and pay my own expenses. Address J 67 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE—ORIGINATOR, with ideas and ideals. A 119 Times.

SALESMAN.—Age 29, capable, trustworthy, desires opportunity with reputable concern; fourteen years' business experience; AI reference. A 385 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling, wishes to connect with reliable house; previously with auto specialties in Pennsylvania. J. P. F., 1,479 60th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN desires line embroideries, laces for ladies' underwear; established trade. V 64 Times.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. A 375 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Capable executive, good correspondent, energetic, resourceful, exceptional business training; desires position with growing business. J 26 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (32,) educated; capable; Christian; good correspondent. A 376 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN with 20 years' experience wishes position in some good and reliable corporation; can furnish the best of references. Address J. F., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT.—SEVERAL YEARS' MILL EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES EXCELLENT; WILL CONSIDER NOMINAL SALARY. ADDRESS A 337 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' experience, correspondent, private secretary; Columbia University graduate; knows French, elementary Spanish; excellent references. A 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take dictation rapidly and easily; young, ambitious, and like work; $8. Mr. Z., Phone Bryant 1313. 220 West 42d St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer desires position; best references. A 317 Times Downtown.

SWISS hotel man linguist, good appearance, seeks situation hotel-club. A 17 Times.

TRANSLATIONS.—All kinds of translations English into French and French into English; prices moderate; estimates furnished. H. Tillayer, 195 Fulton St.

TREASURER.—Young banker at present with large downtown institution would consider position with commercial house where executive experience, familiarity with counting, business methods and acquaintance with New York banks would be an asset; salary $4,000. A 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education, conscientious worker, at present employed with large company, desires change; mechanically inclined; evening student at technical school. V 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, at present employed, desires any position where ability will receive recognition. R. R., 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, wishes position as office assistant; experienced; salary, $10. Rubenstein, 71 East 112.

YOUNG man, four years' experience; office position; knowledge typewriting; references. A 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, three years' college education, office experience, wishes position anything. A 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, capable, efficient, desires position with advancement. V 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, references, four years' experience, desires position. A 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position. V 61 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, (DOUBLE ENTRY,) STENOGRAPHER. — STEADY POSITION; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. REPLY BY MAIL ONLY. PEERLESS SMOKING JACKET CO., 114 FIFTH AV.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Good opportunity to right party; state particulars, reference. J 318 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERK.—A girl to do clerical work; prefer one experienced. Apply office manager, Aeolian Co., Factory G, Borden and Review Avs., L. I. City.

COOK wanted; competent woman cook or cook manager for six weeks in Scarsdale, N. Y.; wages $35; permanent and raise if satisfactory. Mrs. A. M. Crane, Scarsdale, N. Y.

COOK.—White; experienced baker; roadhouse near Stevens, 456 Riverside Drive, mornings.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS—Competent and experienced only need apply; good opportunity. Write, stating age, nationality, previous places of employment, and salary expected. J 303 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; city reference. Apply 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SEVERAL MARRIED WOMEN TO SELL.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
HOURS FROM 12 TO 5.30.
Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 16; $6 per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, City.

GOVERNESS.—French governess wanted to care for girl 8 years old. Call, with references, Friday morning, between 10 and 12, 498 West End Av.

GOVERNESS.—Understanding physical care; entire charge two boys under 12. Telephone Riverside 3945, before 1 or after 6.

HOUSEWORKER, not over 30, for entire work in a Christian family of three adults; no washing; Westport, Conn., for 2 months; must be good cook, economical, clean, and have unquestionable personal references. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, 615 5th Av., Apartment 52.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young woman; one who has had experience in taking trial balances preferred; permanent position, cheerful office, pleasant surroundings; hours 8.30 to 6; salary $12. Box Y 83 Times Downtown.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 32 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—STYLISH GIRLS, SIZE 16; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. APPLY EARLY. GOLDMAN COSTUME CO., 9-10 WEST 38th ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MODELS.—Refined young women; size 34; steady position. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse, entire charge two children; country for Summer. Telephone Riverside 3986, Friday, before 1 or after 6.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day as extra on Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 266 and 270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY, neat, intelligent; must also know Russian well and operate typewriter in English and Russian; very good chance for rapid advancement; salary start $12-$20. 68 William St., Room 906.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND CAPABLE OF ASSISTING IN OTHER OFFICE ROUTINE; 8 HOURS DAY; SALARY $15, WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. WRITE STENOGRAPH, 8 GREENWICH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Rapid and accurate, at least two years' experience, large corporation, house, steady position, $12 per week; good chance for advancement; ask for Mr. King. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, experienced in difficult dictation, able to take and transcribe letters accurately; no beginners. Write, stating age, salary, &c., to Insurance, Room 141, Metropolitan Tower.

COUPLE wanted; good cook and experienced butler, take entire charge bachelor's country home; must have best personal references; apply 10 to 12 A. M. Stoller, 171 Madison Ave.

DOORMAN.—Man as doorman and to take charge of pages by N. Y. Stock Exchange house; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. A 348 Times Downtown.

DOWNTOWN bank requires in its Foreign Department a young man about 24 years of age who has had experience in handling outgoing foreign collections and bills of exchange, and who is capable of handling the entire correspondence and all details connected with such work; only those who have actually had such experience need apply; answers must state previous employment, references, age, and salary expected. A 348 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Outside of New York City, six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability and industry, 25 to 35 years of age, at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans. Also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 822 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN. — Mechanical; checker on small tool work; also designer on tools; only first-class men, experienced in tool work, desired. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., employment department, Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Morgenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER for night work; sober, reliable; must do firing six nights week; $18; large manufacturing plant in country, near city. Address J 294 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK to handle records, drawings, prints, and blue prints in architect's office; must be experienced; one with stenographic ability preferred. J 68 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, to assist mother with children; familiar with first and second grade work; for home in the country. Call at 78 West 71st St., Friday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE NOW ON FILE TWENTY-FIVE (25) UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS FOR HIGH-GRADE STENOGRAPHERS; SALARY, $15 PER WEEK.
ALSO THIRTEEN POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS AT FROM $20 TO $25 PER WEEK.
FOUR BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS, $18 AND $20 PER WEEK.
SIX TYPISTS, $12 TO $15 PER WEEK.
THE DEMAND FOR ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS IS INCREASING EACH DAY, AND WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY BOTH EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMEN.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS, REFINED American young women (18-30 years,) High School education or equivalent, of permanent openings. Our clientele includes the most prominent Banks and Corporations in the city.
10 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.....$10-$12-$15
10 JUNIOR FILING CLERKS.....$10-$12
15 STENOGRAPHERS .....$18-$20-$23
15 TYPISTS .....$10-$12-$15
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
42 Liberty Street.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Comm., $20, (4;) $18, (5;) legal, $20, (2;) $18, (3;) bookkeepers, $20, (3;) $18, (5;) file clerks, (Washington,) $1,000 yr.; young women clerks, $45 mo. and lunches. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Thirty permanencies United; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

TYPISTS, $6-$15 a week; 3 stenographers, $20 a week; downtown; permanent. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $25; Secretary, $20; clerks, $12+. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We assure positions for our graduates. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2264.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (DOUBLE ENTRY,) STEADY POSITION; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. REPLY BY MAIL ONLY. PEERLESS SMOKING JACKET CO., 114 FIFTH AV.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Wanted, as office manager, senior accountant qualified by experience to interview applicants, make assignments, follow up engagements, and assume entire responsibility for office routine; no traveling; state full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, &c.; confidential; permanent connections with commensurate salary. A 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Thoroughly competent senior on permanent staff of C. P. A. firm; manufacturing cost experience desirable; unusual opportunity for right man to make very desirable connection; give full particulars, with commencing salary expected. J. 283 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firm of certified public accountants wants three qualified seniors, with manufacturing cost experience; permanent; state full particulars. A 372 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several juniors wanted by prominent firm of certified public accountants; good chance for advancement; state experience in application. A 373 Times Downtown.

AGENTS wanted to sell stock of high-grade mining company on commission in New York City and vicinity; must have experience, references, and good appearance. Call Room 1808, 25 Broad St.

APPRAISAL SOLICITOR FOR TRANSFER TAX APPRAISALS.
Splendid opportunity for ambitious gentleman to connect with reliable concern on remunerative terms; commission basis; leads and assistant furnished. Call Room 1157, Woolworth Building.

ASSISTANT PLANNING ENGINEER to schedule construction and engineering work; capable of taking charge of division of work; knowledge of construction, cost accounting desirable, but not essential; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 807 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to department manager export and import office; age 20-30; must have initiative and know stenography and bookkeeping; knowledge of foreign languages recommendation; give full references and particulars, stating salary expected. J 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.
In the office of a department store a number of competent bookkeepers; department store experience preferred, but not absolutely essential. Address Department Store, Y 336 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, honest, conscientious; splendid opportunity to learn the business; moderate salary, with advancement; Hebrew concern. J 57 Times.

BOY, about 16 years of age, to run errands and do general office work in downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. A 339 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, wishes position; two years high school; salary, $5. J 320 Times Downtown.

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OUTDOOR, indoor, country position; switchboard, stenographic, office experience; age 19. V 65 Times.

PR

URGE WILSON TO ASK THE KING FOR COCCHI

Woods and Swann Unite in a Letter Asking the President to Intercede.

NEW GRAFT IS REVEALED

Monkey Wrenches at Exorbitant Prices Stopped Prosecution of Auto Speeding Cases.

Police Commissioner Woods and District Attorney Swann sent a letter yesterday to President Wilson asking him to make a personal request to the King of Italy for the return of Alfredo Cocchi, murderer of Ruth Cruger. The letter was as follows:

New York, July 12, 1917.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

May we take the liberty of asking your personal attention in the case of Alfredo Cocchi, who attacked a young and virtuous girl in this city on Feb. 13 last, and murdered her and mutilated her body, and afterward fled the jurisdiction, and now seeks refuge in Bologna, Italy?

He has confessed his crime, and the case has aroused indignation in the minds of people all over the country, and there is a nation-wide demand that the murderer be brought back to America to answer for his crime.

Our treaty with Italy, which provides for extradition in such cases, as heretofore construed in Italy, has been held to be subordinate to an Italian statute which reads: "Extradition of a citizen (Italian) is not permissible."

This, however, has been a matter of construction only in a case of a conflict of laws, and, in view of the enormity of the offense, and for the protection of American womanhood, we hope, Mr. President, that you may ask the King of Italy himself to give this matter his personal attention, so as to obtain construction of the laws, which will enable the Government of Italy to surrender Cocchi on extradition, or to request that Parliament, now in session, amend the local statute so as to permit extradition. We are, with great respect,

EDWARD SWANN, District Attorney.
ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

Graft in Monkey Wrenches.

Assistant District Attorney Talley began an investigation yesterday of evidence that motor cycle policemen had taken graft from speeding chauffeurs and motor cycle drivers, especially those from New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States. The method by which the money was collected was described as the "monkey-wrench game," because the victims were advised that if they wished to escape appearance in court and a fine they would have to go to a certain repair shop and buy a monkey wrench for $5, $10, or $20, according to the circumstances. Assistant District Attorney Talley said that there was evidence that this form of extortion was widespread among motor cycle policemen. Some evidence has been gathered that Cocchi was a collector of graft of this sort.

Mr. Talley yesterday subpoenaed the books of several shops which were accused of acting as brokers between lawbreaking automobile drivers and motor cycle policemen, and found entries on some of the books supporting the graft charges. Police Commissioner Woods said that he had suspected grafting of this kind for months, that he had investigated deeply without getting legal proof of it, and that he had furnished the evidence on which the District Attorney's present researches were based.

Friction between Police Headquarters and the Criminal Courts Building continued to develop yesterday. In reply to the assertion by Mr. Talley that the police appeared to devote more energy to the recovery of stolen or missing automobile, because of the rewards in such cases, than to the recovery of missing girls, Commissioner Woods gave out figures showing that more than 93 per cent. of the lost girls were found, while only 58 per cent. of the missing automobiles got back to the owners. These figures, however, did not make allowance for the fact that most of the missing girls return home of their own accord.

It was indicated yesterday that, in attacking the police, District Attorney Swann did not mean to restrict himself to the magazine of materials in the Cruger case. He gave out a statement yesterday regarding an alleged series of burglaries on the block in which the West Thirtieth Street Station is situated. When he was asked if he was interested in this matter, as pointing to police inefficiency, Mr. Swann said that he was not interested for this reason. He added:

"I am interested only in helping the owners to get their goods back."

Swann Tells of Thefts.

The following was the statement given out by Mr. Swann:

Morris Stern of M. Stern & Co., 157-165 West Twenty-ninth Street, called and said that on June 30, 1917, his place of business, which is immediately in the rear of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, was robbed and from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of silk—georgette crepe and crepe de chine—goods were taken. In the same block, during the same week, there was a burglary at 143 West Twenty-ninth Street, also in the rear of the police station, and at Jacob Lashin's, and within two weeks before that the Van Tyne Silk Company, 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, was burglarized.

Last Friday night, July 6, 148 West Twenty-third Street, several lofts were burglarized, and on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Streets burglaries have been committed within the last few weeks.

Mr. Stern called on account of his personal loss and as President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association of the City of New York, which has its office at 200 Fifth Avenue and has a membership of over two hundred members, all of them being dress and waist manufacturers.

When he was pressed further yesterday for his purpose in making this statement concerning silk burglaries in connection with the investigation of the Cruger case, Mr. Swann said:

"The statement speaks for itself."

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that none of the facts in this statement had been brought to his attention. In a speech yesterday to a body of police recruits at Police Headquarters Mr. Woods made a brief defense of the Department, saying:

"During the three years that I have been in the Department I have found the press and public ready to recognize and give credit to the police for the good work it has been doing. The work of the force has been improved. I believe it absolutely that the great majority of men on this force are just as intolerant, or a little more so, of any wrong that has been done by any member of the force as any one in the city.

"Now our house is pretty clean. The man who has a house that is pretty clean is willing and glad to have others come and help him make it still cleaner. It is the man that has the dirty house that is afraid to let others come in to help him clean it."

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who was in charge of the search which finally resulted in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, was the only witness before the Grand Jury yesterday. She told the story of the various reasons which had convinced her beyond a doubt that the body would be found buried in the cellar of Cocchi's shop, as it was found, and told of the discouragement she had encountered in her efforts to interest the police and others in a new search of Cocchi's basement.

In the afternoon the Grand Jury went to Cocchi's shop and spent an hour and a half inspecting the scene of the crime. All the cases and work-benches which cluttered the basement had been removed, but the Grand Jury had photographs taken on the day the body was discovered.

Harry Hebald, a jeweler of 264 Bowery, was indicted yesterday on testimony gathered by Mrs. Grace Humiston, on the charge of making an attack on Anna Jacobs, 18 years old, of 270 South Street, Brooklyn. Hebald was accused of enticing the girl into his store on June 8 to look at jewelry. The case was heard at the time by Magistrate Murphy and dismissed for lack of corroboration. The girl's family appealed to Mrs. Humiston, whose detectives found corroborating witnesses among business men on the Bowery near Hebald's shop. Another corroborating witness was a man who offered $200 to the girl's family to buy their silence. Hebald was arrested at his shop yesterday afternoon after the indictment was found and led away before a jeering throng. He was released on bail of $2,500.

ITALY TO HASTEN ACTION.

Officials Say They Are Anxious to Meet America's Wishes.

ROME, July 12.—Everything will be done within the limit of the law to expedite the case of Alfredo Cocchi. This was the information given yesterday by the Italian Government to Joseph W. Grigg, representing Police Commissioner Woods of New York. Mr. Grigg, with introductions from the American Embassy, went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He repeated requests to have questions submitted to Cocchi and the Ministry assured him it would hasten proceedings and that it desired to do all possible to satisfy the new ally, America, especially at the moment of the return of the Italian Mission, which had such an enthusiastic reception in the United States.

BOLOGNA, Wednesday, July 11.—Assisted by evidence from New York regarding details of the murder of Ruth Cruger, Judge Zucconi is pressing his examination of Cocchi, who still maintains he had no accomplices and received no aid from policemen. He now says he was well acquainted with many policemen, particularly members of the motor cycle squad, who frequently went to his shop for repair work. He gave the name of one of these motor cycle policemen as Billy Synon.

Cocchi showed astonishment at Judge Zucconi's complete information in regard to the case, which enabled the Judge to contradict many of his statements so effectively that Cocchi is expected soon to make an unreserved confession. In regard to the excavation which he attempted to make in his cellar but abandoned because he encountered rock, Cocchi said that last Summer he began to dig a pit under the concrete floor for the purpose of storing gasoline there. He was assisted, he said, by a boy named Ankemann, who was aware of his purpose but was turning this incident against him in revenge for having been dismissed.

Cocchi appeared to be disconcerted by evidence tending to show he had attacked other girls, and Judge Zucconi is attempting to obtain a confession of other crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The State Department believes that Italy will present obstacles in the way of the return to this country for trial of Alfredo Cocchi. The department has not received a reply from Italy regarding the Italian custom of prosecuting in that country Italians charged with crime in the United States who have taken out not only their first but their final naturalization papers here.

70 ADDED TO POLICE FORCE.

Class of Probationers Become Full-Fledged Members of Department.

Seventy probationary policemen completed their training yesterday and became full-fledged members of the department. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the training school before a large gathering of home defense league men and mothers, wives and sweethearts of the new policemen.

MOTHER SEEKS GIRL OF 13.

General Alarm Is Sent Out for Helen Lubinger.

Mrs. Yetta Lubinger of 593 East 138th Street, the Bronx, last night reported to the Alexander Avenue Police Station that her daughter Helen, 13 years old, had disappeared on Wednesday. The girl had left home, the mother said, to visit an aunt at 84 Willett Street, Manhattan. When she did not return yesterday, her parents became alarmed, and on investigation, discovered that Helen never reached her aunt's home.

After searching and inquiring in vain among friends and relatives, the mother finally appealed to the police. A general alarm was sent out for the girl last night. She is said to be large for her age and, remarkably pretty. Her mother said she knew of no reason why Helen should have left home.

BURGLAR DEFIES THREE.

Captured, in Turn He Holds Up Captors and Flees.

Guests of the hotel Van Rensselaer, East Eleventh Street, were aroused early yesterday morning when shots were fired at a man who had been found loitering in the rear courtyard of the hotel. The man after being held in the lobby drew a revolver and made his escape.

In the last two months four guests of the hotel had complained to the management that their rooms had been entered by way of the rear fire escapes and clothing, money and jewelry stolen. To catch the burglar the hotel management arranged a burglar alarm on the fire escape, connecting with a bell in the hotel lobby.

F. V. Homer, the night manager, was at the desk near the elevator early yesterday morning when the burglar alarm rang. He called James Wilson, the negro elevator operator, gave him a revolver, and told him to search the rear courtyard, while he would go to the tenth floor and climb down the fire escape.

Homer's search was unsuccessful, but when he returned to the lobby he found Wilson covering with his revolver a well-dressed young man. The negro said he had found the man in the courtyard. Homer asked the stranger what he was doing in the yard, and when he gave a flimsy excuse the manager notified G. H. McGinn, the superintendent. Mr. McGinn questioned the man, and when he failed to get a satisfactory answer notified Police Headquarters. All this time Wilson kept the man covered with the revolver, but as soon as Mr. McGinn concluded speaking to Police Headquarters Wilson put the revolver in his pocket.

A moment later the supposed burglar drew a revolver from his pocket and attempted to fire at Homer, but the cartridge did not explode. He then ordered the three to keep their hands in the air and jumped from the window to the courtyard.

As the man was scaling the fence in the rear of 43 Fifth Avenue Wilson fired three shots at him, but the man darted through the yard and ran north in Fifth Avenue. He was not captured.

The Vermin Problem
IN APARTMENT HOUSES - No. 10

James Kyle & Sons say:

"Rigid economy does not mean indiscriminate expense cutting. It's the final balance that counts. Exterminator service, by assuring both old and prospective tenants of vermin-free apartments, makes renting easier and balances bigger. Bliss Exterminator Co. does our work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies.'"

Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.

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Big Values in Small Type

600 Suits now reduced
Savings of
$3, $5, $7, $8 or $10 on each.
Best values are at
$17, $22 and $30.

Close Saturdays at 1 o'clock

George G. Benjamin
Murray Hill Clothes
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St

VERDUN.

Graphic photographic reproduction of ruins of Verdun in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 10 cents on all news stands; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pocketbook, on Broadway car between 9th and 23th Sts., Thursday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock, containing papers of value to none but owner. Please return to John Armstrong, 354 West 23d St.

LOST—Money and checks, early Sunday morning, 3d and Amsterdam Av. car. Finder keep money, return checks, no questions asked. Send by mail. E. F. A., 298 West 87reet.

LOST.—Passbook No. 189020, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST—Small black satchel, on 58th St. or 6th Av. or 59th St., containing wearing apparel; suitable reward. William E. Beattie, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 318 East 120th St.

LOST.—Blue fox scarf lost on Broadway between 78th and 65th; liberal reward for its return. M. J. Robinson, 250 West 78th.

LOST—Between 97th and Riverside Drive and 96th and West End Av., watch bracelet. Reward. Alice Fluegelman, 316 Yest 97th.

LOST—A diamond ring in Brooklyn, between Pitkin Av. and Warwick St. Reward given. Telephone Spring 8270.

LOST—Tortoise shell eyeglasses in black case, vicinity of 72d and Amsterdam. Reward, 155 West 73d.

LOST—Man's gold locket off feb, size 25-cent piece; monogrammed "R. A. K." Reward. Kurz, 28 Warren St.

LOST—Dropped in street, large envelope containing pictures of China; reward. V 73 Times.

LOST.—Small black enamel pin, with gold letters D. C. C.; initials L. S. on back. 53 Washington Square.

FOUND.—July 7 a lady's diamond ring; yours on identification. A 103 Times.

LOST.—Brown fox neckpiece about July 1st; reward. Telephone 619 Columbus.

LOST.—Handbag, with initials "T. S. J."; reward. Jevons, 52 Wall St.

LOST—Kolinsky muff and scarf, Broadway and Bleecker. Reward $50. Farr, 4284.

REWARD.—Purple silk bag, with contents, Central Park, Sunday. Foyko, Murray Hill 4460.

$5 REWARD for return of emerald and sapphire square platinum pin, surrounded by small diamonds, lost between Biltmore, Reisenweber's, and Plaza. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN AFTERNOON JULY 10TH SMALL WHITE MALTESE POODLE, FEMALE, ANSWERS TO "BABY"; REWARD OR WILL BUY FINDER ANOTHER DOG. APARTMENT 2, 464 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY.

LOST—From premises American Piece Dye Works, 613 West 47th St., Saturday afternoon, large yellow collie, white stripe on face, white fore and hind legs, and white ring around neck; reward; return office.

LOST.—White fox terrier, with black head, with white streak down nose; black collar, with brass trimmings; Pennsylvania license; liberal reward. 147 East 30th St. Telephone Lenox 3966.

Doing Our Duty

If we ran our business to make all the money possible *now*, we would not have reduced the price on a single suit this season.

For every Hart Schaffner & Marx suit we have is worth more than when we ordered it months and months ago.

Moreover, we know, as every man in the clothing trade knows, that woolen prices must rise and go on rising until the end, and on after the end, of the war.

But we have a duty to our patrons.

We'll gain in the end through making firmer friends of old customers and good friends of many new ones.

So we may truly say—"Business as usual."

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits REDUCED

Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Blue and Black Suits

Every Fancy Suit, $22.50 or less	$19.50	Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50	Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00	Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

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And Comfort! They feel so fine you'll forget you're wearing them.

PARIS GARTERS are absolutely rust-proof. Are built for long service—guaranteed to satisfy.

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Double Grip **PARIS GARTERS** also at 50c

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MAKERS
Children's Hickory Garters
CHICAGO NEW YORK

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably showers today; Sunday fair; shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

HOLLAND HAS RUMOR KAISER HAS ABDICATED; REICHSTAG ON STRIKE STOPS ALL BUSINESS; CREDIT BILL HALTED TILL SITUATION CLEARS

ALFONSO PLEDGES HIS NEUTRALITY TILL END OF WAR

Tells Interviewer Spain Will Not Fight Unless She Is Attacked.

CANNOT OFFER MEDIATION

Predicts Upheavals in All Countries After War, with Governments Leaning to Socialism.

FEARS NO REVOLUTION NOW

Explains the Country's Industrial Unrest, Catalonia's Aspirations, and Army's Movement for Reform.

By H. G. GREENWALL.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, July 12.—Although Spain is passing through an important phase of her history, when every man in Governmental power, from the King downward, is working for the welfare of the country, the King found time to receive me this morning, and for upward of an hour talked to me about Spain and the war. No one could fail to be impressed by the King's vigorous personality, his vim, and his extraordinary knowledge of men and affairs, both in Spain and abroad. He is both grave and gay in turn, but his fascinating smile never leaves his face.

At the very outset of our conversation I remembered a remark made to me by a prominent New York financier who, when he returned to Paris after having had an audience with the King, said to me: "Say, if that King ever wants to quit his job we shall be mighty pleased to have him in Wall Street."

But I am or the opinion that this King is not going to quit his job. True, his business knowledge is wonderful, as was evidenced when he spoke to me about the commercial relations between the Allies and Spain, but his Majesty is obviously capable of steering the ship of State and heading his country toward safe waters. That is evidently his preoccupation.

King Quite Ready to Talk.

When I was ushered into the King's presence I told his Majesty I had been sent to Spain to investigate the crisis, and therefore it was my duty to obtain all shades of opinion. His Majesty seemed pleased with my frankness. Leading me to a sofa, he produced cigarettes, and said:

"Sit down and let us talk." From this onward our conversation was of a most informal and friendly character.

"What do you want me to tell you first?" asked the King.

I replied that our readers would be interested to learn of the past, present, and future part of Spain in the world war.

"The part we have played in the past is so well known that I do not think it necessary to recall it," replied his Majesty, "but," he continued, "our part now and for the future must be the rôle of a neutral. We must not enter the war. We must remain neutral until the end. We shall be neutral," he exclaimed, speaking emphatically, "unless we are attacked. I cannot allow the honor of my country to be besmirched."

Passing in review Spain's commercial relations with the Allies, the King said: "My relations with England and France are excellent. We are able to supply these countries with the material they require. I am glad to say that our relations with Italy are of the friendliest character, and if England could send us coal and the United States could send us cotton everything would be perfect."

The King developed a novel thesis of the relationship of Spain with the Allies and the Central Powers.

"France and England are our earliest neighbors," he said. "It is like a man who lives in perfect harmony with neighbors on either side of him. Familiarity breeds passing friction. This does not affect the real traditional ties between Spain and those two nations. Some Spanish people, like others who have not been touched by the war, admire the pre-war reputation of the German Army. To sum up the situation, some people in this country who are pro-German are by no means anti-Ally."

Trade Relations with Allies.

The King then returned to the question of commercial relations between Spain and the Allies, and said:

"I quite understand and interpret in a friendly manner the decision of England with regard to the importation of fruit. It is quite obvious that England has not ships now with which to import oranges. Before the war we sent half our crop to Germany and Russia. Now, of course, it is quite impossible to send fruit to those countries, but I hope next year that England will see her way to allow the importation of oranges. It might be possible to send, say, a hundred tons of oranges in

Continued on Page 2.

London Air Raid Inquiry Promised by Lloyd George

LONDON, July 13.—Premier Lloyd George and General Jan Smuts will undertake a general investigation of the German air raids over London. Mr. Lloyd George today gave this assurance to a deputation that called on him in reference to the measures taken to protect the city against attacks from the air. He said the Cabinet had decided that he and General Smuts should take charge personally of the investigation now proceeding.

DEPORTED I.W.W.'S FED BY THE ARMY

Gen. Bell, at El Paso, Rushes Supplies to the 1,200 Men Driven from Arizona.

TROOPS TO TAKE CHARGE

Exiles Will Be Removed to Columbus Under Guard—Wilson Condemns Deportations.

HERMANAS, N. M., July 13.—Danger of starvation which today became very real for the 1,200 men who were deported from Bisbee, Ariz., yesterday, as members of the I. W. W., was abated with the arrival here of two cars of provisions from the United States Army base at El Paso. A truck load of supplies from Columbus also arrived tonight.

Acting under orders from Governor Lindsay, the deported men were placed under arrest tonight by Sheriff Simpson of Luna County, N. M., and District Attorney J. S. Vaughn. The officers have orders to take the 1,200 men to Columbus, where they will be held in restraint and fed at the State's expense until final arrangements have been made for their disposition.

Governor Lindsay telegraphed the State and War Departments and President Wilson that he considered the refugees a national problem, and tonight he was awaiting a reply to his request that the State be relieved of responsibility for the charges thrust upon it by Arizona.

Apparently responsibility for the deportation was fixed today when General Superintendent F. B. King of the El Paso & Southwestern, declared in Douglas that Walter Douglas, a Vice President of that road, had instructed him to transport the men to Columbus. Douglas is a leading official of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, which is heavily interested in Bisbee mines. The idea in taking them to that point was to force their care on to military authorities stationed there, King indicated.

Telegraph Office Swamped.

The situation here today was a queer one. The commander of the troops here confined his efforts to preserving order and carrying out the dictates of humanity in seeing that the deported horde did not suffer from hunger. The former Bisbee residents were left much to themselves, and those who had money besieged the little telegraph office with telegrams of protest to State officials, telegrams asking for aid, and telegrams notifying their families, some of them in Bisbee, that they were all right. The flood of messages made transmission of press dispatches difficult. Some were taken to Columbus for filing.

There was no attempt at violence and no disorder has been reported by any citizen of this town. Except a few who started afoot for Columbus or some other point within striking distance, most of them simply made the best of their lot and waited for action by county, State or Federal officials. Their attitude was one of restraint, rather than apathy.

W. B. Cleary, Bisbee attorney, and well known labor advocate, who was deported with the others, has taken unofficial charge of the party. He has counseled that the deported men make the best of the situation. Cleary issued the following statement tonight:

"There were 1,286 men deported from Bisbee yesterday. With few exceptions they were all underground miners, the others being small business men of the Warren district, which includes Bisbee, Lowell, and Warren. The men were on a strike for better conditions, particularly for two men on a machine, which is the custom in most mining districts. The men also asked discontinuance of the physical examination which every man is obliged to submit to before obtaining a job and which has been used as a basis of blacklist. Under its guise men who are physically able have been refused work because of their political affiliations and principles.

Demanded $6 a Day.

"Another demand was for a six dollar wage per day as a minimum, six dollars today not having any more purchasing power than three dollars and fifty cents had when miners received that sum, and copper was selling at 14 and 15 cents a pound.

"The strike on the part of the miners was most peaceful. In the neighborhood of ninety per cent. of the underground workers went out. There was no physical violence. The police records show far fewer arrests during the time of the strike than during ordinary times.

"About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 12th a rounding-up of the men on strike began. The strikers were members of the I. W. W. and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Men from Bisbee, Lowell, Warren, and Douglas, and the county adjacent thereto, to the number of 2,200, mostly armed with rifles and revolvers and some with clubs, assisted in the work of the round-up. Some of the miners were treated without any show

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS PRESS FOE IN GALICIA ON 50-MILE LINE

Advance Spreads from the Carpathians to North of the Dniester River.

MORE VILLAGES OCCUPIED

Korniloff's Cossacks Preparing Dash at Stryj Junction on Railroad to Lemberg.

ACTIVITY IN THE NORTH

Important Counterattacks by the Teuton Armies There Looked For by Military Experts.

PETROGRAD, July 13, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—On a front of nearly fifty miles from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians the Russians have advanced westward across the Lomnica and north across the Dniester, capturing several villages and important enemy positions. North of the Dniester, in the region of Halicz, says the War Office statement, the Russians captured important heights and drove the enemy back to northeast of Ehilus, occupying two villages. Southwest of Kalusz the Russians captured Perchinsko, west of Bohorodczany. The official statement reads:

In the region of Vladimir-Volynski (Volhynia,) southeast of Kiselin, enemy detachments under cover of artillery fire attacked our positions and entered our trenches, but were expelled by reserves which came forward immediately, restoring the situation.

The engagements on the Honika River (northwest of Halicz) continued to develop Thursday. Our troops crossed to the left bank of the river confluence and captured heights on the line of the River Dniester-Bukazowice-Bludniki. After a stubborn battle the enemy was driven back from the heights to the northeast of Ehilus. We occupied the villages of Studzianka and Podhorki

In the region of Kalusz a Bohemian regiment by means of a daring cavalry attack captured four heavy guns. Southeast of Kalucz on the Landstru-Lazianya-Krasne front our troops engaged in battle with the enemy captured the crossings of the River Lomnica on the road to Kornistov and Dolina. The crossings of the river at Perhinsko were captured by us.

On the rest of the front there were fusillades.

On the Rumanian and Caucasus fronts the situation is unchanged.

Now the eyes of General Korniloff's Cossacks are turned toward the railway centre of Stryj, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, a junction of the line from Lemberg to Lawoczne, and of a branch line to Chodorow.

Ten officers and 850 rank and file, mostly Germans, were captured in the course of the battles in Eastern Galicia on Wednesday. Five heavy guns and ten machine guns also were taken.

Military writers describing the defensive say its chief surength is on the east and northeast, but weaker on the south. There is widespread expectation of an important counterattack on the northern front.

VIENNA, July 13, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today by the Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters Staff:

In Rumania and on the army front of the Archduke Joseph there was lively enemy reconnoitring activity. Several Russian thrusts against our Lomnica position were repulsed.

In Volhynia our reconnoitring detachments dispersed several enemy skirmishing parties.

BERLIN, July 13, (Via London, British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian attacks at several places on the Lomnica line, in Galicia, between the Dniester and the Carpathians, were repulsed yesterday, according to the War Office announcement made today, which read:

Army Group of Prince Leopold: On the Dvina, near Smorgon, and on the Shara there was spirited fighting, and also west of Lutsk there was a temporary revival of activity in consequence of our reconnoitring thrusts. Russian attacks south of the Dniester at several places on the Lomnica line were rendered futile.

Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: Enemy reconnoitring detachments pressed forward toward our positions at several places after heavy artillery preparation. They were repulsed everywhere.

Macedonian Front: East of the Nidze Planina a successful Bulgarian thrust dispersed local Serbian counterattacks, which failed with heavy losses.

A supplementary bulletin made public tonight says:

In the east the firing activity between the Zlota Lipa and the Narajuwka has increased. South of the Dniester the situation is unchanged. Minor engagements have taken place

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Menocal Suspends Constitution and Calls Cuban Congress

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 13.—President Menocal has suspended the constitutional guarantees and called an extra session of Congress.

The President's decree reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, there is in possession of the Government positive information that demonstrates the continued existence in the country of a state of moral and material perturbation, fomented in part by alien elements even after the criminal uprising instituted in February last has been conquered and suppressed, in what concerns its centres of any importance,

"Therefore I decree, first, that all guarantees established by the Constitution of the Republic in its Articles Nos. 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 27 are hereby declared suspended;

"Second, that in all provinces of the national domain the law of public order of April 23, 1870, ordered published in Cuba Sept. 24, 1879, is placed in force;

"Third, that this decree will commence to take effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic."

GOETHALS TO RUSH BIG SHIP PLANTS

Will Establish Two Government Yards to Produce Steel Tonnage of 2,500,000.

TAKES THE REINS FIRMLY

Backed by President, He Announces Start on Enlarged Program Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is in supreme charge of the Government's shipbuilding program, and no one will be permitted to embarrass him or interfere with his plans, not even William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board. This became known definitely today.

Reports that General Goethals might retire were thus shattered. It can be stated on authority that he was never more determined to stick to his post and carry out the program which he believes to be for the best interests of the country than he is today. Having received full power he intends to use it, and any effort to overrule his plans will find him ready for a fight in the open. It is predicted here tonight that no such emergency will arise.

Main Dependence on Steel.

In his letter General Goethals told Mr. Denman that he would depend mainly upon ships of fabricated steel in fighting the submarine menace, and that on Monday he would offer contracts for the building of two plants, to be owned by the Government, for the construction of 400 of these ships, aggregating 2,500,000 tons. He did not ask for advice, but made the definite statement "I shall." The General also said that the wooden ship program had been enlarged from his first estimate, but he placed a wreath on the grave of the so-called Hough design, which, Mr. Denman has advocated. General Goethals, it is understood, disapproves the design as impracticable, and it is stated also that it has been rejected by Lloyd's. The increased wooden production was accepted by the Denman-Eustis faction as a crumb of comfort.

The letter came as a surprise to Chairman Denman. After reading it carefully he dictated a short statement, saying that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation would be held Monday to consider it. He did not believe, he said, that there would be any disagreement after a full discussion of the details.

Text of Goethals's Letter.

General Goethals's letter to Chairman Denman reads:

Now that the President has authorized the Emergency Fleet Corporation to exercise the powers granted by Congress to build and commandeer ships, I intend, on Monday, to start ship construction which will complete my shipbuilding program. My full program is as follows:

1. *Ships now building:*

Contracts for 348 wood ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage capacity of 1,218,000 tons, at a cost, completed, of approximately $174,000,000.

In addition, I have under negotiation contracts for about 100 wood ships.

Contracts for 77 steel ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage of 642,500 tons, at a cost of approximately $101,660,356.

There are thus provided 425 ships of all sorts, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,860,860, at a cost of approximately $275,000,000, besides 100 more wood ships under negotiation. I shall continue to let all contracts for wood ships of design approved by the naval

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN POLICIES SHAKEN

Political Crisis Taken in Washington as Evidence of Internal Strain.

DEMOCRACY LIKELY TO GAIN

And a Speedy Movement for No-Indemnity Peace Is Thought Possible.

REVOLUTION NOT LIKELY

Statement on German Crisis Issued in Washington Warns Against Hope of Break Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Important information reaching the State Department shows that the German political crisis, while centring around internal reforms, is almost certain to result in a definition of Germany's aims which will place the Imperial Government on record as willing to accept peace without the claims for annexations and indemnities for which Emperor William and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg have been contending.

The outcome of the crisis is bound to be a step forward in the direction of peace, and probably will be construed as indicating that Germany is willing to go to almost any ends to bring the war to a close.

The following statement was given out tonight by the Public Information Committee:

"The question of changes in the personnel of the Government is subordinate in importance. The dispute is over measures rather than men. And whether or not the Chancellor and several Secretaries of State lose their position it is unlikely that the political storm can be stilled until definite action has been taken in regard to internal reform and peace.

"The immediate aims of the German Liberals with respect to these questions may be defined briefly by quotation from Theodor Wolff's editorial in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 9, which has been cabled to Washington:

"It would be wrong and unwise, even if possible, to force other peoples under our yoke and to destroy their independence. However, there is no such possibility. The large majority of the Reichstag sees this and will demand of their Government a clear statement to the effect that Germany renounces all annexations and is conducting a purely defensive war; moreover, that she is ready to negotiate peace on all frontiers.

"Must it, however, be repeated that the most explicit establishing of our conciliatory attitude is not sufficient to hasten peace? If peace within any reasonable time is desired, one must see to it that the German people are not considered by all other cultured lands as a people with neither influence nor independence, and that the German Government is not looked upon as an uncontrolled power planning and doing in secret what it desires."

Revolution Not Likely.

"In spite of the bitterness of the present contest in Berlin, there is not the slightest reason to believe that it will result in anything remotely approaching revolution, or in any diminution of Germany's military power. The crisis probably will lead to internal reforms, which from the point of view of Germany will seem colossal, but will be, in truth, only the first steps toward making the German people masters of their own destiny.

"The most that can be expected to result from the crisis in the near future is: First, abolition of the Prussian three-class voting system and the establishment of equal manhood suffrage; second, a demand by the Reichstag that the Government should declare its adherence to the so-called 'war program of Aug. 4, 1914,' which stated that Germany was not driven to war by the desire of conquest, but that the German people took up arms only in defense of freedom, independence, and to guard their territorial possessions.

"Should elections to the Prussian Diet be based on equal manhood suffrage, control of the Diet would pass from the Junker parties to the Socialists, Radicals, and Clericals, and the internal affairs of Prussia would cease to be controlled by the land-holding aristocrats of Old Prussia. But splendid as this reform would be, it would not touch the two vital features in which Germany's constitution must be changed before the German people will control their Government.

"Germany will not be on the road to political freedom until the Chancellor has been made responsible to the Reichstag, and until the Chancellor has been given control over the military authorities.

A Long Way to Democracy.

"At present not only has the Reichstag no control whatever over the Chancellor, who is responsible to the Emperor alone, but the Chancellor is utterly without authority over the military

Continued on Page 2.

KAISER'S ABDICATION RUMORED

LONDON, Saturday, July 14.—(Received in New York at 3:30 A. M.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Amsterdam says that rumors current that Emperor William has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Joachim, are unconfirmed and must be taken with all reserve.

A rumor that the Kaiser had abdicated was current in Wall Street, here, just before the close of business yesterday, but no one paid any attention to it. Prince Joachim is his sixth and youngest son. He was born in Berlin on Dec. 18, 1890, and is therefore in his twenty-sixth year. He has always been a great favorite with the people, and is said to be popular with the army. The only part that he has taken in the war was during the first few months, when he was with a Hussar regiment belonging to Cassel. He was wounded on the battlefield in December, 1914, and taken to Berlin for hospital treatment. According to some reports the Prince, who is highly nervous and more or less of an invalid, took no part in the war at all.

Say Chancellor Believes War Will Be a Draw and Inspired Erzberger's Attack to Aid Peace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Catholic Bayerische Kurier publishes a sensational report concerning a letter alleged to have been written by Professor Adolf von Harnack. Professor Harnack states that shortly before the crisis he had a conversation with the Chancellor, who stated that he was prepared for the coming crisis and that his views approximated to those of Scheidemann and Heoene, but that he could not entirely free himself from the Conservative influence. The crisis was necessary to secure a free hand. The greatest danger to Germany were those who still believed in a German victory. At best the war would be a draw.

From his conversation Professor Harnack inferred that the Chancellor inspired Erzberger.

London Sees Signs of Overtures from Germany

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—In diplomatic quarters in London, where the German political crisis is being followed with close attention, it is suggested that the present developments are possibly preliminary to overtures for peace from Germany.

Premier Lloyd George estimated in a recent speech that it would be easier to negotiate with a democratized Germany than with an autocratic Government, and President Wilson on various occasions has referred to the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of obtaining a lasting peace with the Hohenzollerns.

The imperial rescript, giving equal suffrage to Prussia, is regarded here as being possibly in the direction of creating an appearance of a democratized Government, which could expect easier terms of peace. Lord Robert Cecil, in a talk with the American correspondents today, said, however, that the German people possessed suffrage, but the Reichstag, elected by the people, nevertheless had no such control over the nation's destinies as the American Congress or the British Parliament. The imperial gift of equal suffrage to Prussia may be an empty formula so far as real democratization of the Government is concerned.

Another interesting suggestion here is that the German crisis is bound up with the realization that "frightfulness" does not pay, and that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's rôle is that of a man who, having only reluctantly agreed to unrestricted submarine warfare, is seeking, now that his position as chief adviser to the Emperor is strengthened by the failure of that particular form of frightfulness, to force the extreme Pan-German school into acquiescence in a moderate policy, which might have as its basis a "no annexations and no indemnities" program, on which negotiations for peace might be opened with some chance of success.

11 GRAIN SHIPS MAKE DASH TO SEA

Ten Dutch Vessels and One Scandinavian Trying to Run the Allied Blockade.

WON'T RISK OUR EMBARGO

Prefer to Take Chance with the British Courts Rather Than Apply for License Here.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 13.—Eleven neutral steamers, loaded with grain and other cargo which could not be exported except under license after President Wilson's embargo proclamation becomes effective on Monday, cleared from this port today for European ports without British letters of assurance and will attempt to run the Allied blockade.

Ten of the vessels are Dutch and the other Scandinavian. They have been lying at their docks here for some time while vain efforts were made to secure from British authorities the usual letter of assurance which would permit their passage through to their destinations.

Besides grain, the ships carry a great quantity of mealcake and other cattle feed included under the terms of the embargo proclamation. No statement was available tonight from those directly interested in the transaction, but it was presumed that the shipping companies decided to take their chances with the British blockade and Admiralty courts if necessary rather than await the effective date of the embargo and endeavor to secure export licenses from the American Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The eleven grain ships that have made a dash

Continued on Page 2.

VANGUARD SINKS; ONLY 97 SAVED

British Battleship Destroyed by an Internal Explosion When at Anchor.

870 MEN IN COMPLEMENT

All but Two of Those Aboard Perish—Ship Sank Immediately After Explosion.

LONDON, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9, says an official statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty.

"An internal explosion when the ship was at anchor caused the disaster. Only three men of those on board survived, and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The official statement reads:

"H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the result of an internal explosion.

"The ship sank immediately, and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, twenty-four officers and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven.

"A full inquiry has been ordered."

Your family will be with you at dinner. They [illegible] Asheville, [illegible] world. Not a care, [illegible] Ahead.

BERLIN CRISIS VERY ACUTE

Emperor Refuses to Have Cabinet Responsible to the Reichstag.

PEACE RESOLUTION HALTED

Early Reports Had Said That Bethmann Had Accepted Majority Parties' Plan.

HIS STATUS STILL IN DOUBT

One Dispatch Says He Never Resigned, but Was Helped by Prussian Rescript.

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—Serious news came from Berlin late today.

The Reichstag has gone on strike and the members have decided to suspend the labors of both the full House and the main committee until the political situation is cleared up. This leaves the war credit bill in abeyance.

Emperor William has summoned Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, and General Ludendorf, the Chief Quartermaster General, for a conference.

This news should be interpreted in connection with intimations that the German Government has decided to refuse to make the Cabinet responsible to Parliament and the difficulties reported in connection with the adoption of a peace resolution.

Early Reports Told of Compromise.

LONDON, July 13.—Much doubt was thrown by advices today to Denmark and Holland on the reports that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of Germany has resigned his post, either alone or with his entire official family. At the same time evidence is strong that a definite majority of the Reichstag has lined up against his policy of silence on peace terms.

One report, coming indirectly from Berlin today, asserts that the Chancellor will now accept the resolution on peace aims favored by the majority bloc. This resolution will come up for debate in the Reichstag tomorrow, and the prospects indicate a memorable session. According to one Berlin view Bethmann Hollweg will keep his Chancellorship as a result of this and the issuing of a rescript for Prussian reform, inadequate though that seems.

The most definite report during the day concerning Bethmann Hollweg's position came from Copenhagen in the form of a résumé of statements made in the organ of the German Centrists, the Germania, of Berlin. This indicates that the Centrist leaders believe that the Chancellor may remain for the present, but should resign before the actual peace conference.

Germania asserts that Bethmann Hollweg will accept a resolution on war aims of the majority parties in the Reichstag which is based on the formula of Herr Erzberger, and will come in the Reichstag tomorrow. The resolution will restate the Chancellor's announcement at the outbreak of the war that Germany was undertaking a defensive war, and declare that the majority of the Reichstag now favors peace based on a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation of nations.

As long as the enemy Governments refuse this the German people and Reichstag, the resolution will say, are united in a determination to fight on until the rights of Germany and its allies are assured. Although the National Liberal Party had withdrawn from the majority bloc, leaders of the latter expect 300 votes for this resolution, including those of the Poles, Alsatians, and Danes.

The Executive Committee of the Centrists holds that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is unsuited to conduct peace negotiations. The attitude of this party is somewhat cleared by an announcement of Germania.

While denying the report that the party had demanded the Chancellor's retirement, for which "at present" there was no compelling ground, or that it had an interest in unseating him, Germania says that the party regards the Chancellor as

scarcely fitted to participate in peace negotiations, particularly since the declaration of war was made under his administration. It adds, however, that it is an error to regard his further continuance in office as a hindrance to bringing on peace.

A semi-official dispatch received in Amsterdam from Berlin says flatly that the report of the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg is untrue.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, according to Copenhagen, says a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Government has been received in Berlin, stating that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's continuance in office as Chancellor is of importance and that his retirement might be a fatal mistake. The telegram was obviously dispatched before decision on the Prussian franchise was taken.

The action of the Kaiser in issuing a rescript in regard to reform in Prussia is apparently being accepted in Berlin as a sign that the Chancellor will stay in office. The text of the rescript, which is addressed to the President of the State Ministry, comes from Berlin, and reads as follows:

Upon the report of my State Ministry, made to me in obedience to my decree of April 7 of the current year, I herewith decide to order a supplement to the same, that the draft of the bill dealing with the alteration of the electoral law for the House of Deputies, which is to be submitted to the Diet of the monarchy for decision, is to be drawn up on the basis of equal franchise. The bill is to be submitted in any case early enough that the next elections may take place according to the new franchise. I charge you to make all necessary arrangements for this purpose.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

(Countersigned) BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

Unofficially attention is called in Copenhagen to the fact that this announcement does not prescribe immediate adoption of the reforms, inasmuch as the next elections may not take place until after the war, and that there is not a word about the introduction of Parliamentarism in the Imperial Administration.

The semi-official Staats Zeitung of Munich, says a Basle dispatch, protests against the effort to introduce a Parliamentary regime in Germany, and styles the plan "a measure which is impossible, because it would endanger the very existence of the empire."

"It must be fought with the utmost energy," continues the newspaper. "On the other hand, measures in conformity with the federal character of the empire and capable of assuring closer collaboration between the imperial authorities and the representatives of the people cannot but be received with satisfaction as likely to promote the interests of the country."

The newspaper recalls the saying of Bismarck that the adoption of a Parliamentary regime would be the first step toward dissolution of the empire.

A wireless message from Berlin states that in its comment on the Emperor's rescript, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"The Kaiser, expressing his wishes by free decision, thus confirms his confiding trust in the nation which has accomplished such splendid deeds and carries such a heavy burden. The King gave effect to an act of decisive importance for Prussia and Germany when he signed the rescript. We are fully confident that his action, based on conclusions drawn from the war, will have lasting and good effects for the Crown and the nation."

Copenhagen says that the German censorship prohibited the circulation in pamphlet form of the Reichstag speech of Herr Scheidemann, Socialist, who urged peace, based on a mutual understanding. The Socialists interpolated the Chancellor, pointing out that the censorship permitted pamphlets of opposite tendencies.

KAISER PRESIDED AT COUNCIL.

All Those Attending Were Asked to State Their Views on Questions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday, July 11, (via London, July 13.)—According to the Berlin Tageblatt the Crown Council will remain forever a historic event. It was presided over by the Kaiser himself, who sat at the head of a large horseshoe table in the congress hall of the Reichstag and was attended by the Chancellor, the Secretaries of State, and all the Prussian Ministers. Every Minister and Secretary of State present was asked to express his opinion on the questions under discussion. The Chancellor made a forceful speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 12, (via London, July 13.)—The whole political situation will probably be cleared up in the plenary session of the Reichstag Friday, when the result of the various Crown Councils is made known. This holds good for the peace formula as well as internal reform.

The newspapers revel in conjectures regarding a coalition cabinet. The Vorwärts even discusses the question whether a Socialist should accept office in such a Government, coming to the conclusion that the members of the social democratic parties here cannot make such compromises as their French partisans have, and that they could only act as members of a democratic Government, if, on the day of taking office, they declare that they will remain only as long as they enjoy the outspoken confidence of the Reichstag.

NAUMANN FOR PEACE POLICY.

Says "Hard Logic of Facts" Dictates Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, July 14.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"Dr Friedrich Naumann, the famous German Imperialist and author of 'Central Europe,' has issued an interesting comment on the situation. He says:

"The hard logic of facts regarding the war situation has driven political parties to the position that they must declare whether they will work toward peace or let things continue on the present lines in the belief that the prolongation of the war will bring substantial advantages.

"By the majority of opinion we Germans would, for ourselves and our allies, miss a historical opportunity if we did not declare emphatically that we are ready to consider peace without a decrease of territorial possessions and without conquests; in other words, adopt the Austro-Hungarian-Russian formula.

"That is a hard blow for many Germans, for it means a destruction of many hopes. There will be opposition and anger, but there are situations in which good reason is more important than the eager, desirous heart."

Dr. Naumann admits that a Parliamentary Government is necessary, when such a policy is adopted by Socialists and the great middle parties. He goes on:

"All pettiness must now disappear. We must desire nothing but union for the preservation of the people and the Fatherland."

HOW THE PARTIES LINE UP.

Socialists, Centrists, and Radicals, with Some National Liberals en Bloc.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday, July 11 (via London, July 13).—Apparently it was the original intention of the German Socialists to carry through a domestic reform program before attempting a peace aims program as they were doubtful of the Centrists' attitude and did not know whether they could obtain a majority in the Reichstag on the latter question. So, although the Centrists' adhesion was welcome, it has somewhat confused the issues.

The National Liberals are ready to support a domestic reforms program, but are at present unwilling to aid a non-annexation programme. They represent industrial enterprise and have special interests in Belgium and the Briey and Longwy districts. At the present time the National Liberals are sitting on the fence, but according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the party will probably leave members free to vote according to their individual opinion.

It would seem that the Centrum had decided to stand firm with the Socialists and Radicals on both questions, no matter what attitude the National Liberals take. As the Frankfurter Zeitung points out, a majority is obtainable without the National Liberals, as the Centrists control 91 votes, the Radicals 45 and the majority Socialists 89. This leaves out the minority Socialists, who still refuse to take part in the campaign. The combination can get 15 National Liberal votes.

The Frankfurter Zeitung warns against half measures and makes an urgent appeal for a definite statement on peace terms. It says:

"One must insist on clearness, especially in opposing the Pan-Germans, by conciseness and frankness about Belgium, so that progress can be made.

"In domestic reforms also this frankness is necessary. Prussia must now have universal suffrage, not merely as a resolution or a Government promise, but as a reality."

Commenting on the debates in the Main Reichstag Committee, the paper says it is clear that the last few days have brought about "an unprecedented collapse of Pan German illusion politics or, rather, Pan German swindle politics."

The paper adds that Erzberger is to be congratulated on having rendered a service to the whole German people and having made possible a needed political housecleaning.

"Germany must rid herself of the pestilike chauvinists," it comments.

The Zeitung continues by saying that it is no longer a secret as to who was responsible for misleading the people by fixing the dates of England's collapse because of the submarine war, and thereby promising to avert another Winter of war, although certain persons are careful not to compromise themselves.

The paper asks if the Government did everything to avoid misleading statements, and whether at the time of deciding on the ruthless submarine war, involving a break with America, the Government did all in its power to explain the seriousness of the decision and the consequences to the Reichstag members in secret sessions, and also whether all was done to prevent this situation. It then asks why, if the Government did take precautions, Erzberger's speech regarding the submarines had such an extraordinary effect and caused such surprise.

The Zeitung, while full of praise of Bethmann-Hollweg, holds that he is hardly the man for the present crisis. It remarks that he is almost the only leading minister of a belligerent country who has kept his post since peace was broken, so the allies connect him and his name with the "guiltiness" of the outbreak of the war, although the Pan-Germans attack him bitterly as a pacifist.

ROME DOUBTS PROMISES.

But Regards the Political Crisis in Germany as Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 13.—Recent events in the Reichstag and the fact that the Socialists and others have been allowed to talk openly regarding a peace altogether different from that desired by the German leaders and the War Party, lead observers here to think that Germany's internal condition is serious, indicating that the scales are at last beginning to fall from the eyes of the German people, so long deceived regarding the aims and results of the war.

Diplomatic and parliamentary circles do not give over much weight to the promises of electoral reform and democratization of the German parliamentary system. These are generally thought to be merely concessions on paper which German absolutism will easily find means to rob of real value before they are realized.

"Such symptoms of alarm and nervousness on the part of the German rulers," said a Deputy, "are encouraging, but they must only lead the Allies to redouble their pressure against their enemies and prove to the German people by the argument of hard facts into what a terrible position their leaders have drawn the nation, oblige them fundamentally to reconsider their point of view of other nations and abandon their arrogant claims which are rapidly becoming ridiculous."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER SAYS WAR IS DEFENSIVE

Answers Peace Talk by Defending Alliance and Asserting Enemies Rejected Honorable Offer.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent Party, speaking in the House of Deputies, says a telegram from Budapest, said:

"The central point of the present German crisis is the question of peace. Every one in Germany wants peace, but it is not enough to desire it, the nation must negotiate for it. Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister) has not confined himself to mere words, but has openly declared that we are ready for peace without annexations. One of the prerequisite conditions of peace is the democratisation of every country."

In a continuation of the debate, Baron Julius Beck said:

"There is no war policy today, but only a peace policy. The peace must be honorable, guaranteeing Hungary's frontiers and her political independence."

Count Moritz Esterhazy, the Premier, replying to Baron Beck, said that the new Hungarian Government stood for the continuance of the alliance between the Dual Monarchy and Germany, as did the Government which it succeeded.

"We cling fast to the brilliantly tested alliance of the monarchy with Germany," said the Premier. "The Government identified itself in this with the standpoint of the previous Government.

"We are waging this war as a defensive war. Our peace aim is not conquest. We do not leave our enemies in doubt about this. On the contrary, we testified clearly before the whole world our readiness for peace."

This statement was greeted with loud applause.

"Our enemies know this well," continued the Premier. "We made our peace offer in full agreement with our allies. We emphasized that it was a question of an acceptable and honorable peace for all the belligerents, thereby showing clearly the readiness for peace of our entire group of powers. The responsibility for the continuance of the war rests on the army."

Regarding Hungary's relations with Austria, Premier Esterhasy said that he thought it detrimental to interfere in Austria's internal affairs. He favored this dual equality and was convinced that the Austrian Premier took the same standpoint.

GERMANS LOST 48,000 IN BRZEZANY BATTLE

Their Line Now Turned, and Austrians to the South Are in Full Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—General Korniloff's untiring cavalry continue to push their successes with irresistible dash. Kaluss was taken by assault at noon yesterday and the troops are pushing on by forced marches toward Lemberg, the remnants of the enemy forces opposed to Korniloff's section of the front fleeing panic stricken in complete disorder. The opportunity is an ideal one for the cavalry arm, in which Russia is particularly strong.

Some figures have been published here of the enemy's losses. In the section of the front immediately north of that turned and overthrown by Korniloff, namely in the so-called Zlocznow section, in which the hardest fighting was about Brzezany, the Austrian corps, which were in the forefront of the fighting, according to German practice, have been beaten to rags. They provided most of the prisoners, and the remnants have been entirely withdrawn.

The Germans have hastily brought up German divisions from other Russian fronts, and thus have temporarily succeeded in holding the Russian attack on this section, but their losses have been enormous. Between the 7th and 8th of July on the Brzezany section there were 30,000 killed and wounded, which, together with the prisoners taken in the same period in this section, brings the total enemy losses to 48,000 men. Moreover, Korniloff's sweeping successes to the northward have already turned the Brzezany defences, these losses assume much greater importance as being a sacrifice in vain.

The Germans were reduced to attacking in solid formation, which accounts for their heavy losses. They employed every device known to them, including gassing and so-called tear shells.

Of the losses sustained by the enemy opposed to Korniloff's sweeping flank attack no figures are available or expected for some time, but it is sufficient to know that the enemy is in full flight and the cavalry, hard at its heels, the most congenial task that can ever fall to the mounted arm.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK.

U-Boats Destroy Schooner and Barkentine—Crews Saved.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Official dispatches today announced the sinking by submarines of the American barkentine Hildegaard of New Orleans on July 10, and of the American schooner Mary W. Bowen of Fall River on July 8. All members of both crews were rescued and landed.

The Hildegaard was a vessel of 565 tons, and the schooner, a five-master, was of 1,907 tons.

FRENCH HOLD FIRM ON AISNE RIDGE

Times Correspondent Sees Terrible Wreckage of War on Chemin-des-Dames.

EXPLORES DRAGON'S CAVE

Underground Den Capable of Housing Several Regiments Now in French Hands.

GERMAN TRENCHES NEARBY

First Line Shell Holes Only a Few Yards Apart at Some Points.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 12.—Yesterday at dawn I stood on the Chemin des Dames. For the first time in almost three years some one other than the struggling soldiery has been able to reach that bloody ridge. It is called the Road of the Ladies because it was built by Louis XV. for his daughters. Although grim irony, now, the name must remain famous forever as the scene of the mighty conflict still raging for its final possession.

Only a few yards from me was the spot where once stood the monument of Hurtebise commemorating the battles of Napoleon. Nothing remains of it. It is just a spot pointed out by my officer in that waste of tortured earth. The whole road is the same. It is only a place no different from all that surrounds, and which my officer told me was the Chemin des Dames.

I crawled forward and down deep into the earth through a great granite cavern known as the Den of the Dragons. I passed out beyond the Chemin des Dames, and crept slowly and cautiously into the first line of shellholes of the French Army—not trenches, but shellholes vaguely connected by gulleys of mud and water. I was the first correspondent ever to reach them. The first line of German shellholes was directly down the ridge beneath me.

The last of the stars were burning out and the light of a new day was just beginning to make things clear. There had been four alarms sounded on that particular section of the line in the twenty-four hours previous, and during the evening a strong but futile German attack. But now it was intensely quiet. Soldiers lay all about me—rifles and hand grenades always ready—but no sound broke the silence. The artillery was taking an early morning sleep, which fact alone was responsible for the permission granted to me to get so close to the very hand grapple of war.

Many miles behind lay an American army. With the sun coffee it might dimly hear the artillery awake from slumber—the awakening wafted to it on the breeze of a July morning. I thought of the American army as I sat in the mud beside a French poilu carefully sighting his rifle on a ridge of wet earth before me. I thought of the day soon to come, when that army must march forward to relieve some similar portion of this line that is hell's very own. I thought of the great armies now being organized back home—armies containing my friends and relatives, my own people—which must come soon to take their place in order that the world's civilization may be saved. Then I thought that before leaving the French armies to work with our forces, to record their defeats and their triumphs, it would be well to cable another description to America of exactly the sort of place they are coming into, just what they will face, just how they must live and die and conquer. It is a harrowing picture, perhaps too harrowing. But to be forewarned is to be better armed. That is why I send it.

What a Battlefront Is.

I have been told that many folks back home do not believe a description of the French battlefront. I understand it cannot be realized by any one who hasn't experienced it. But it must be believed. It must be believed, because it is true. There are no words adequate to tell how true it is.

Last November I tried to describe the blasted slopes of Douaumont and the battlefront of Verdun. That battlefield remains and always will remain the very last word in modern war. Nothing surpasses its appearance. Nothing can ever surpass it. But now the whole battle line is getting just like that. Some of it gradually, some quickly, like the Chemin des Dames, which is almost as awful a sight as Verdun after nearly a year of the grueling artillery fire.

Along the Chemin des Dames I counted four charred and splintered stumps at great intervals. That was all that remained to mark a roadway, once macadamized and lined with great trees and hedge rows. In a day or even an hour they are likely to vanish too, so that nothing will remain but a long expanse of tortured, shell-pocked, upturned, and battered earth. It is like a wild sea suddenly made to be still a moment, drawing under the caps of its waves thousands of pieces from the wreckage of sunken ships—the debris of battle and the remnants of men. No other comparison than a sea fits the battlefield, both in its appearance and its desolation.

Importance of the High Road.

I have already mentioned a strong but futile German attack on the portion of the Chemin des Dames I visited on the evening I made my start.

The Chemin des Dames runs for miles along the very top of the crest captured by the French at the time of the last great offensive. It is something probably the most coveted by the Germans on the whole battle line. Its possession gives the French all the observatories overlooking the valley of the Ailette. Its continued possession by the French makes the Germans tremble for their future. So the battle is always going on. Every day, almost every hour, at some point or other along the Chemin des Dames the enemy strives desperately to regain some portion of the old line he held so long.

On this particular evening I was billeted in an artillery headquarters far in the rear, but was awakened by the sound of the guns. There was a continuous unending roar that sounded plainly through the night. I feared that the trip would be called off, but on the stroke of 2 o'clock—the hour set—an orderly came to my cot with a pot of hot coffee and told me an auto was waiting. Getting into my boots, I noticed the bombardment had died down, and went outside into a heavy drizzle which made me quite happy. Not that I particularly welcomed walking some hours in the rain and mud, but because the air was so heavy I felt positively there would be no German gas attack just while making the last stages of the journey. The thought of a gas attack at dawn on the unsheltered slopes of the Chemin des Dames was anything but cheerful.

We went some miles in the car with lights bright, then at a certain point everything was made dark. We plowed away over tiny twisting new roads leading in the general direction of the front. It was very slowly we could see through the dark long lines of troops plodding along the roadside going in the same direction. They were fresh troops, as we learned later, going to relieve the men in the front line who bore the brunt of the attack that night.

At 4 o'clock—it was still dark on account of the heavy weather—we left the car in the rear at a post called the Moulin Rouge. I could faintly see a cluster of wooden shacks through the trees. I was met by a French Major. His was the gay welcome habitual to French officers, no matter what their business in hand. I commented upon the somewhat ironical name of the post—Moulin Rouge. He laughed.

"Ah!" he said, "this is the hour when Americans always visit the Moulin Rouge."

He then plunged into a narrow, muddy path running uphill through a black forest and I after him. Several officers joined the party. They talked of the attack that evening, of the troops already gone ahead as reliefs. It had been a rather important affair, he said, but the French artillery reply was most effective, so the Germans could not bring up their reserves. The attack, therefore, failed. Still there would be their barrage, he believed—a "slow barrage" that ought not to impede our way very much. But at that hour on that dark path I could not help thinking that only one shell of an extremely slow barrage would be sufficient to finish the trip if it landed in the right place.

Weary Troops from the Front.

In a few minutes we began passing lines of poilus headed for the rear. We could not see clearly, but we understood they were troops just out of the front line. They paid no attention to us, and we noticed a sense of weariness in their walk as they plodded silently along. There was a faint light as we passed among a mass of broken masonry that once formed a village. I only noticed the place. I had seen so many demolished villages that another one registers no new impression. I only remember this village because there I saw a small body of these men from the front line resting among the stones. I recognized them to be men with a start of surprise. They stoned so exactly in color with the ruin in which they sat that when their figures became visible they looked more like carved high reliefs such as one sees along the broken masonry of Rheims Cathedral than as human beings, as they were as motionless as the debris about them. They were covered with dirt and mud from head to foot. Their packs and helmets were rusty with heavy clay, their faces were gray from fatigue and lined with grimy, sweaty, streaks.

Us with unseeing eyes. They had sunk into the dirt of their resting place with no more interest than a cow lying down in her pasture. Life for them contained only a few simple elements. Now all they wanted was rest.

We continued on our path beyond the village, where we met another party marching to the rear. At their heads was a small detachment of stretcher bearers. But the stretchers were rolled. There were no wounded. The sight of those rolled stretchers gave us a thrill as great as if that detachment had been a large, playing martial music. The Germans had indeed failed if these Red Cross men were going back with their stretchers empty. Several of them smiled a greeting as we passed. But the men coming behind were like those we had seen among the stones of the village. They did not smile. Stumbling along in the dim light they looked as forlorn as scarecrows and just as bedraggled and unkempt. The glory of fighting and winning had all gone. They were just a gang of dog-tired men and they did not care a hang who we were or what. They did not even see us; they stared straight ahead with eyes so fixed, yet so lifeless, that it almost seemed as if they were blind.

They had come from that hell on the Chemin des Dames, and had been there for a prescribed number of days. They had not slept; they had only fought and fought and fought. Now they were going back for several days' rest, the same prescribed number. Then they would return to the Chemin des Dames or elsewhere, where they would go through the same performance over and over again some of them. And they would do it willingly and bravely to the end. They were soldiers of France fighting for more than men ever fought for before.

We got our slow barrage as we came out from the trees into the open desolation that now exists everywhere in the immediate neighborhood of the line of fire. We hugged the lower stretches of the ridge which is the Chemin des Dames. The Germans were sending over shrapnel, but it fell into the valley at our left, and only occasionally were we forced to wait when black clouds of smoke hung in the sky directly before our path.

We gradually crept up the sides of the slope until about a third of the way from the top, we welcomed with a sigh of relief a yawning hole that is the entrance of the Dragons' Den. This vast winding cavern, one of scores along the Chemin des Dames front, is chiefly remarkable in that it extends clear across the ridge under the roadway and gives a view from the opposite side across the valley to the Ailette. It was held by the Germans long after the surrounding positions were captured, the French having only the end where we entered and a few yards of the tunnel. It is part quarry, part natural grotto, and big enough to conceal whole regiments. It resisted until a couple of weeks ago. When the French entered they merely had to count and bury the dead where they had fallen, and count the unresisting prisoners. We wandered through it lighted by candles. It still held a faint sickly odor of gas. It is now used as a shelter for troops holding the front lines. There are several holes where one can crawl directly to the summit of the ridge, others on the far side leading just above the present lines. It was by scrambling up through one of these holes on the Chemin des Dames and through a second one that we crawled to a listening post only fifteen yards from the Germans. The second exit was very difficult, and it made me wonder how it had been possible for all the German soldiers to pass through it whenever an alarm sounded calling them to their places in the shellholes.

I followed the tunnel a long way. The roof gradually descended, so I had to crawl on my hands and knees. My candle went out, which made matters worse, inasmuch as the way was very muddy and wet. Finally I was again able to stand erect in what turned out to be a perpendicular shaft containing a wooden ladder. I scrambled up in a space just wide enough to get through, then along another passage up a narrow stairs cut in the rock, and turning suddenly at the top, found myself in free air.

It was just getting really light. High clumps of mud were all about me. A whispered voice suddenly ordered me to lower my head and follow. The voice belonged to the officer who had preceded me during the climb. We went along in our previous position on all fours. We reached the listening post and slumped down into the mud. The soldier there was standing erect. We were all exactly the same color as the mud about, and the soldier told us it was quite safe to stand up and take a look over the barrier at the valley below. He explained casually, but in whispers, that the Germans were straight down the slope at our feet, so if they looked up to see what he was doing they would be sure to be killed by any one of scores of riflemen in similar positions to our own all along the line.

He was leaning over the parapet, aiming his rifle as he spoke. He was so unconcerned, so ordinary, so matter of fact, that I jumped back, startled and amazed, as the sound of the rifle fired suddenly broke the thread of conversation.

"Got an officer that time," he said, after a moment, and kept holding the same apparently casual but very careful aim over the edge.

I stepped forward and looked about. The entire valley of the Ailette stretched away to distant hills. On the left I could see moving Germans through a grove of trees through glasses. They seemed no further distant than across an ordinary street. The artillery was still sleeping, and they continued to move unchecked. Over the tiny stream I could see several white flags on what seemed to be bridges. The officer explained that they were fake Red Cross flags hung there by the Germans in a vain hope to avert fire.

Several shots rang out along the line, and once a bullet sent in return hissed spitefully overhead. I drew back cautiously. I thought of the four alarms sounded in the previous twenty-four hours followed by an attack. To be caught there during an attack at the top of that deep narrow shaft leading into the safety of the Dragons' Den would be most unhealthy. There would be too many soldiers coming up that ladder to make room for me to get down. I was no longer a neutral correspondent, but an Allied one.

I looked once more across the waste of mud. Only a few yards out lay a headless body. It was recognizable as a body then, but in a little while when the artillery duel would again be on in earnest it would quickly be torn and reburied and reburied under the torn, storm until nothing remained.

As I stepped into the shelter a cannon roared. It was broad daylight on the Road of the Ladies.

U-BOATS' MAXIMUM PAST, SAYS LACAZE

French Minister of Marine Says Germans Exaggerate Allied Losses.

PARIS, July 13.—"The Germans have abandoned hope of obtaining victory by arms," said Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of Marine, to The Associated Press today. "As a last resort they have tried submarine warfare, proclaiming that in four to six weeks we should be on our knees.

"As a matter of fact we are bringing 4,000,000 tons weekly into the country. It is true we are suffering considerable losses, but every month increases our certainty of being able to repair our losses. Furthermore, we are in a position to stand these losses, as a large part in new construction will be taken by the United States. The shipbuilding already under way, the effect of which will naturally only be felt after a certain time, is great enough to replace the highest average of destruction the submarines are likely to reach.

"Never in peace times have the entries into French ports been so numerous as now. The German authorities exaggerate the results of the submarine activity by from 50 to 60 per cent., while the French statistics are absolutely correct. The curve representing the tonnage sunk does not mount steadily, but rises and falls. We know, too, that the Germans find great difficulty in obtaining trained crews for submarines.

"What a blow to their illusions were the landing of American troops in France and the enthusiastic acclamations which greeted the battalion that marched through Paris! The manifestations of those in the more crowded quarters of the city testified to the feelings of a people which refuses to allow the Germanic spirit to gain any hold on it and affirms its will to conquer. I trust that the German spies in Paris have not failed duly to inform their employers.

"We shall conquer. We are certain of victory. We have traversed the grievous and difficult stages and now must hold out a quarter of an hour longer than the enemy. The press must undertake the task of destroying every German insinuation. The province of the press is to enlighten the nations under arms and thus keep the morale of the fighters at the highest level.

"The Germans can no longer import or export anything from overseas. At the beginning, the sea warfare having assumed an unforeseen form, we had to improvise, but now the regular organization has succeeded. As President Wilson has said, we must build boats and develop our means of action in every way, for in proportion to that increase we move from the defensive to the offensive. The allied fleets already have obtained certain results by means which cannot yet be divulged, because secrecy in naval matters is of capital importance

"The ports at which American transports arrived should not be known except to necessary the authorities, and then not until a landing is effected.

"The greatest event of the third year of the war is the entry of the United States. The allied navies had considered that they held the supremacy of the seas, and such supremacy has been strengthened marvelously since America joined us.

"The Germans have used submarines as they used other arms—heavy artillery or asphyxiating gases—but this arm will give them no more decisive success than the others. We have had to endure the maximum of their efforts and now they can only grow weaker as the collaboration of the American naval forces of all ranks becomes daily more effective."

BRITISH ON DUNES FOUGHT TO THE LAST

Heroic but Hopeless Struggle Waged by King's Rifles and the Northamptons.

SHELLS CUT OFF RETREAT

A Few Wounded Swam Back Over the Yser to Tell of the Disaster.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 13.—The Germans have claimed a victory of great gunfire. They have driven the British from their defenses in the wedge-shaped tract of sand dunes between the sea and the Yser Canal. This reverse is not a great defeat; it is only tragic suffering such as one must expect in war, but what is great—great in spiritual value, in heroic memory—is the way in which the British fought against overwhelming odds and under annihilating fire, and did not try to escape nor talk of surrender, but held their ground until there was no ground but only a zone of bloody wreckage, and still fought until most of them were dead or disabled. The men who did that were the King's Royal Rifles and the Northamptons, and this last stand of theirs beyond the Yser Canal will not be forgotten as long as human valor is remembered.

Those men who came back from the other side of the canal came back wounded and had to swim back. They were the remnant of those who have stayed, lying out there in the churned-up sand, or who have been carried back to German hospitals. They were the soldiers of the Northamptons and the Sixtieth.

It began early in the morning of July 10, when the enemy concentrated a great power of artillery on the British trenches and breastworks in the sands of the east side of the Yser Canal, north of Nieuport, with their left on the seashore. The enemy's position was in a network of trenches, tunnels, concrete emplacements, and breastworks of thick sandbag walls, built down from the coast to south of Lombaertzyde. Facing him were other trenches and breastworks which the British had recently taken over from the French. Behind them was the Yser Canal, with pontoon bridges crossing to Nieuport and Nieuport-les-Bains. Without these bridges there was no way back or around for the men holding the lines in the dunes.

The enemy began early in the morning by putting a barrage down on the British front line system of defences from a large number of batteries of heavy howitzers. His shells swept up and down the British front, smashing breastworks and emplacements and flinging up a storm of sand. After that hour the enemy altered his line of fire. There was five minutes pause, five minutes of breathing space for the men still left alive among the many dead, and then the wall of shells crossed the canal and stayed there for another hour, flinging up the sand with a tornado of steel.

The guns then drifted to the front line again, and for another hour continued their work of destruction, pausing for one of those short silences which had given the men hope that the bombardment had ceased. It had not ceased. It traveled again to the support line and stayed, smashing there for sixty minutes, then across the canal. There was one interval of a whole quarter of an hour, and officers had time to tell their men it must be fight to the death, because the ground must be held until death. At best when the shelling began it was thought by some of the officers it was retaliation for a raid on Lombaertzyde the night before, and would not be followed by an attack from the German marines, who were known to be holding the enemy's line.

Realized Attack Too Late.

But the commanding officer of the Sixtieth became convinced by 3 o'clock in the afternoon that all this destructive fire was preparatory to a big attack. He saw his bridges had gone behind him, so there was no way of escape and he saw that the enemy was trying to cut off all means of relief and communication. He tried to get messages through but without success.

Then shells came into his battalion headquarters, killing and wounding some of the officers and men crowded in the sandbag shelter and dugout in the dune. He took the survivors into a tunnel bored by miners along the seashore, and here for a time they were able to carry on, but it was almost impossible to get out to reconnoitre the situation or to give some word of comfort or courage to the men standing to arms among the wreckage. Flights of hostile airplanes were overhead and they flew low and poured machine gun fire at any living man it was shown. Away behind they were searching for British batteries

At 6:15 all the German batteries broke into a drum fire and poured shells all over the British position for three-quarters of an hour without pause. After all these previous barrages it reached greater heights of hellishness, destroying what alread had not been destroyed, sweeping all this wide tract of sand dunes right away from coast to south of Lombaertzyde with flame and smoke and steel and reaping another harvest of death.

There are many details of this action which may never be known. No man saw it from other ground, and those who were across that bank of the Yser could see very little beyond their own neighborhood of bursting shell. But a Sergeant of the Northamptons, who had an astounding escape, saw the first three waves of German marines advance with bombing parties. That was shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening. They were in heavy numbers against the few scattered groups of English soldiers still left alive after a day of agony and blood. They came forward bombing in a crescent formation, one horn of the crescent trying to work around behind the flank of rifles on the seashore as the other tried to outflank the Northamptons on the right.

A party of machine gunners crept along the edge of the sands, taking advantage of the low tide, and enfiladed the support line, now a mere mass of sand in which some wounded and unwounded men held out, and swept them with bullets. Another party of marines made straight for the tunnel which now was the battalion headquarterse of the Sixtieth, and poured liquid fire down it. Then they passed on, but as if uncertain of having completed their work came back after a time and bombed it. Even then there was at least one man not killed in that tunnel. He stayed there among the dead till night, then crept out and swam across the canal.

Many Examples of Heroism.

Two platoons of riflemen fought to the last man, refusing to surrender. One little group of five lay behind a bank of sand and fired with rifles and bombs until they were destroyed. Meanwhile the Northamptons on the right were fighting desperately against the German marines, trying to get behind them on their flank. Seeing that they had not the strength to resist this, they got a message through to some troops further down in front of Lombaertzyde to form a barrier, so that the enemy could not come through, and these fought their way grimly up, thrusting back the enemy's storm troops, and then made a defensive block through which the marines could not force.

The German marines brought up a machine gun and fixed it behind the place where the Northampton officers had established their headquarters and fired upon it. The British machine guns were out of action, filled with sand or buried in the sand. One gunner managed to get his weapon into position, but it jammed at once and with a curse on it he flung it into the waters of the Yser and then jumped in and swam back. Another gunner lay by the side of his machine gun, hit twice by shells so that he could not work it. One of his comrades wanted to drag him off to the canal bank in the hope of swimming back with him. To linger there a minute meant certain death.

"Don't mind about me," said the machine gunner of the Northamptons. "Smash my gun and get back."

There was no time for both, so the gun was smashed and the wounded man stayed on the wrong side of the bank.

The fighting lasted an hour and a half after the beginning of the infantry attack. It was over at 8:30 P. M. A wounded Sergeant of the Northamptons who swam back saw the last of the struggle. He saw a little group of his own officers, not more than six of them, surrounded by marine bombers, fighting to the end with their revolvers. The picture of these six boys out there in the sand with their dead lying around them, refusing to yield and fighting on to certain death, is one of the memories of this war that should not be allowed to die.

Over the Yser Canal men were trying to swim, men dripping with blood and too weak to swim, and men who could not swim. Some gallant fellow on the Nieuport side swam across with a rope under a heavy fire, and fixed it so that the men could drag themselves across.

So a few survivors came over, and so we know at least in its broad outline, how all this happened. It is a tragic tale, and there will be tears when it is read, but above the tragedy there is the splendor of these poor boys, young soldiers all, who fought with a courage as great as any in history, and have raised a cross of sacrifice beyond the Yser before which all men of the British race will bare their heads, where so many Belgians have died as I saw them die in the early days of the war, and after them so many French, so that these sand dunes are the tombs of heroes without individual fame.

The enemy has not reached the canal bank, but stayed some 300 yards away from it. He was beaten back from the trenches south of Lombaertzyde and has gained no ground there.

DENIES SECRET WAR WORK

Westinghouse Company Says Report to That Effect is False.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—The following notice was posted at the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Company today:

"The statement published in several newspapers that this company is to isolate certain employes for a period for the purpose of manufacturing secret war munitions is absolutely without foundation of fact.

"A. TAYLOR,
Manager of Works."

11 GRAIN SHIPS MAKE DASH TO SEA

Continued from Page 1.

from an Atlantic port to take their chances of running the British blockade are supposedly loaded with cargoes that the British Government and probably the American Government would not let go through to neutral countries of Europe.

It was said tonight that applications were pending before the Exports Council for licenses to carry meal cake and other cattle fodder to Denmark. It was pretty well established that the Exports Council would not grant the licenses, as the members of the Exports Council were opposed to letting cattle fodder get into neutral countries of Europe contiguous to Germany.

According to the big grain shippers, there are sixty steamships under the Dutch flag that are waiting in New York Harbor, loaded with grain, for permission to sail for Holland via Halifax. It was pointed out that this delay in obtaining the necessary papers, which has held some of the vessels for over two months, has nothing to do with the embargo regulations recently formulated by President Wilson.

The Holland-America Line owns ten of these steamships, whose tonnage ranges from 8,000 to 10,000, and has also four more steamships waiting in Baltimore. The other vessels are owned by other Dutch steamship companies and have been brought into the Atlantic trade from the Dutch East Indies and South American trades.

The piers and the anchorage space below Liberty Island are so crowded that many of the steamships, chiefly those of the Holland-America Line, have been moored in a line up the Hudson River north from Forty-second Street. It was stated yesterday in marine circles that the Dutch steamships have been held here because the British Admiralty demands letters of assurance from Holland that the cargoes of grain will not go to Germany before it will pass the ships through the blockade.

The Swedish steamship Stockholm has now been in Halifax five months and one Dutch vessel was held there two months.

FOOD FOR NEUTRALS IF THEY PLAY FAIR

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department has asked the European neutrals for complete data regarding their production and supplies of foodstuffs, the amounts exported, to whom, and the imports requirements. This information is desired by the Exports Council in determining the amount of exports to be permitted to go to neutral countries contiguous to the Central Powers.

The Exports Council will consider and treat separately every neutral country. If one neutral receives preferred treatment it will be won by special merit, and under the policy understood to have been agreed upon by this Government there will be opportunity for each neutral to receive special treatment. Now they are all on the same level.

The exports control measures are based upon the necessity for conservation of American commodities in the face of a world shortage, not only of crops, but of other commodities, in the instance of such articles as steel and coal the demands of the belligerents, allies of America, creating the shortage. The State Department believes no ground is left for the neutral nations to base a charge of inconsistency against the United States, and the denunciation in the neutral press of Europe is not thought to forecast the contents nor the temper of the communications expected from the Dutch, Swiss, Spanish, and Scandinavian Foreign Offices.

It was emphasized at the State Department today that the exports control was not a blockade measure, notwithstanding the fact that the effect of it might be to supplement the blockade of Germany and continue and extend the rationing of the neutral countries. Neutral protests unofficially expressed so far have taken it for granted that the United States has abandoned the principles which it championed in its correspondence with England, and have not appreciated the declared justification of the measure contained in the proclamation by President Wilson, in which certain commodities were placed under the control of the Exports Council.

It was expected that some bitterness would be created by the policy of export control, but the bitterness is regarded as being more against the skill with which the justification of it was declared, baffling any attempt to condemn it on legal grounds, than against the measure itself, as it leaves no room for argument, and puts squarely up to the neutral Governments the necessity for undergoing great economic distress or withhol

APPORTION DRAFT BY STATE QUOTAS

Plans of Government Will Put 1,152,985 Men in Arms in First Year.

NEW YORK TO RAISE 69,241

117,947 Enlisted Regulars and 348,011 Guardsmen in the Total Credits.

687,000 TO BE CONSCRIPTED

Baker Notifies Governors of President's Call and the Duty of Local Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Plans of the Government call for the creation of a military force of 1,152,985 in the first year of American participation in the war with Germany. This is in addition to the regular army total on April 2, 1917. Today Secretary Baker released through the Provost Marshal General's office a statement showing the number of men to be drafted from each State on the basis of their population after making due allowance for the men already enlisted in the regular army and the National Guard.

The armies of the United States in this war will consist of three groups of soldiers. The backbone of these forces will be the regular army. Supplementing it will be the National Guard divisions drafted into the Federal service and the new National Army to consist of men between 21 and 31 years old to be drafted. There will be, approximately, 293,000 men in the regular army, 400,000 in the National Guard, and 500,000 in the first national draft force.

The total number of men enlisted in the National Guard units on April 1 was 164,292. In the period beginning with April 2 and ending June 30, the number of men enlisted in the guard was 183,719, of which 86,081 were taken into the guard in the month of June. This makes a total of 348,011 men in the National Guard organizations for which the various States get credit in the determining of the number of men to be raised by the first draft.

Total Credits, 465,985 Men.

Between April 2 and June 30 a total of 117,974 men were taken into the regular army by enlistment. These, added to the 348,011 guardsmen for which the States receive credit, make a grand total of 465,985 men credited to the States for the purposes of the determination of the number of men to be drafted.

After allowing these credits the War Department has decided that 687,000 men should be raised by draft as soon as possible in order to raise the first draft force of 500,000 men for the National Army and to round out the regular army and National Guard to full war strength. When this has been done and the strength of the regular army as it stood on April 1 has been doubled, there will be a total of about 1,200,000 men under arms without taking any of the naval forces into consideration.

Secretary Baker has notified the Governor of each State of the decision of the President in order 687,000 men raised by draft, and has informed each Governor as to the gross quota required from each State, the credits to be allowed for men already furnished to the guard and to the regular army, and the net quota to be drafted in each State.

The gross quota for New York is 122,424 men for the regular army, the National Guard and the draft army. New York receives a credit of 92,971 for men furnished the regular army and to the National Guard up to June 30, and is asked to raise 69,241 in the first draft. The credits assigned to New York State include 23,495 men who were in the New York National Guard on April 1, 1917, and 16,588 men who have been enlisted in the New York National Guard between April 1 and June 30 and 12,588 men who enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30.

Announcement by Baker.

Secretary Baker's official announcement of the action of the President was made public today as follows:

"War Department.
Washington, July 12, 1917.

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of Congress entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917.

"The President of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States, in order to bring to full strength the organization of the regular army and the organizations embodying the units of the National Guard drafted into the military service of the United States and, to create the National Army, and has caused said aggregate number to be apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia as set forth in the schedule hereto appended.

"The Governor of each State and Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting for and by the direction of the President and in accordance with said act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto shall apportion the quota so apportioned to such State, Territory or district and shall communicate to each local board established in such State, Territory or district notice of the net quota to be furnished by such board; and such net quotas shall thereupon be furnished by the respective local boards as required by said act of Congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

Table By States of Army and Guard Enlistment, Gross Quotas and Quotas Required In the Draft

	GROSS QUOTA.	CREDITS A	B	C	D	NET QUOTA.
		Enlisted in Guard April 1.	Enlisted in Guard bet. April 2 & June 30.	Reg. Army bet. April 2 & June 30.	Aggregate Under A, B and C.	For the Draft.
Total	1,152,985	164,292	183,719	117,974	465,985	687,000
Alabama	21,300	4,181	2,238	1,232	7,651	13,613
Arizona	4,478	456	371	171	998	3,472
Arkansas	17,462	1,192	5,123	840	7,155	10,267
California	34,907	4,466	3,162	4,158	11,786	23,060
Colorado	9,797	1,290	7,722	1,015	5,027	4,753
Connecticut	18,317	3,898	2,776	1,138	7,807	10,977
Delaware	2,569	544	689	180	1,363	1,202
Dist. of Columbia	3,796	1,933	704	223	2,860	929
Florida	10,129	1,173	1,659	954	3,786	6,325
Georgia	27,209	3,585	2,100	2,840	8,825	18,337
Idaho	4,833	962	865	711	2,538	2,287
Illinois	79,094	6,672	9,635	10,997	27,304	51,653
Indiana	29,971	3,975	2,494	5,940	12,409	17,510
Iowa	25,465	2,231	6,808	3,633	12,672	12,749
Kansas	17,795	1,839	6,898	2,588	11,325	6,439
Kentucky	22,152	1,980	3,622	2,276	7,878	14,236
Louisiana	18,451	1,690	1,979	1,198	4,867	13,582
Maine	7,076	1,968	2,722	553	5,243	1,821
Maryland	14,139	3,330	3,151	537	7,018	7,096
Massachusetts	43,109	9,972	7,511	4,965	22,448	20,586
Michigan	43,936	3,720	3,943	5,906	13,569	30,291
Minnesota	26,021	2,419	3,762	1,951	8,122	17,854
Mississippi	16,429	1,292	3,457	851	5,600	10,801
Missouri	35,461	5,018	7,738	3,984	16,740	18,660
Montana	10,423	953	592	982	2,553	7,872
Nebraska	13,900	1,300	2,538	1,863	5,691	8,185
Nevada	1,435	0	0	382	382	1,051
New Hampshire	4,419	1,589	1,272	346	3,027	1,204
New Jersey	35,623	6,110	4,584	4,202	14,896	20,665
New Mexico	3,856	41	1,289	277	1,557	2,292
New York	122,424	23,495	16,888	12,588	52,971	69,241
North Carolina	23,486	3,123	3,345	1,003	7,471	15,974
North Dakota	7,737	279	1,486	353	2,118	5,606
Ohio	66,474	8,437	14,129	5,020	27,586	38,773
Oklahoma	19,943	433	2,004	1,907	4,344	15,564
Oregon	7,387	2,424	2,239	1,974	6,637	717
Pennsylvania	98,277	14,128	9,732	13,388	37,248	60,859
Rhode Island	6,277	2,178	1,916	371	4,465	1,801
South Carolina	15,147	2,462	1,796	782	5,040	10,081
South Dakota	6,854	899	2,647	579	4,125	2,717
Tennessee	22,158	2,261	3,917	1,414	7,592	14,528
Texas	48,116	4,347	8,794	4,347	17,488	30,545
Utah	4,945	803	812	1,091	2,366	2,370
Vermont	3,243	872	1,111	205	2,188	1,049
Virginia	21,354	3,692	2,992	838	7,522	13,795
Washington	12,768	2,240	1,764	1,446	5,450	7,296
West Virginia	14,848	2,099	1,482	1,240	5,721	9,101
Wisconsin	28,199	4,659	9,029	1,586	15,274	12,876
Wyoming	2,683	384	1,180	304	1,868	810
Alaska	700	0	0	13	13	686
Hawaii	2,403	4,237	142	18	4,397	0
Porto Rico	13,480	0	0	624	624	12,833

EXEMPTION BOARDS SOON TO BE READY

All Are Expected to be Organized and Prepared to Take Up Work by Noon on Monday.

FINISH REGISTRATION WORK

Desire of Some Board Members to Spend Week-ends Out of Town One Cause of Delay.

Edward F. Boyle, executive officer of the Board of Control, which supervised the registration of the men of draft age in New York on June 5, announced last night that every assembly district registration board in the city had either turned over or was ready to deliver the properly sorted registration cards to the local exemption boards. Whatever delay that may occur from now on, Mr. Boyle said, must be charged to the exemption and not to the registration organization.

When Mr. Boyle's office opened yesterday morning the only two assembly districts which had not reported their registration data complete and in shape for the exemption boards were the Twenty-third, in Manhattan, and the Thirty-fourth, in the Bronx. These boards, it was stated, would complete their work last night and would be ready to turn their completed data over this morning.

The Board of Elections, which had charge of the registration for New York, has been in touch with every one of the 189 exemption boards, and in every case where there is delay the Board of Elections has ascertained the cause. One common reason for delay, it was said, was that members of exemption boards desired to spend week-ends out of town and did not want to take over the names until Monday.

In one district in Long Island City the Chairman of the exemption board refused to take the cards because he did not want to count them. He wanted to give a general receipt for the lot and refused to sign receipts for the individual cards. The registration board is waiting until he comes to the board's way of thinking.

"The records of the Adjutant General's office," said Philip J. McCook, who, as director of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, is assisting in co-ordinating the work of the exemption boards in New York City, "so far as checked up last night by Deptuy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling and myself, showed about 80 per cent. of the 189 local exemption boards to be already organized. It would appear, therefore, that there is no foundation for the sweeping criticism which some people have been making. It must be kept in mind that New York is a big city, and that this is a big job."

In Brooklyn and the Bronx all the local boards, with a few scattered exceptions, are ready for business. These boards, it was added, are prepared to begin writing the serial numbers on the registration cards in their jurisdiction. Mr. Conkling and Mr. McCook both believe that every board in the city will be organized and ready for business by noon of Monday. "After that," said Mr. McCook, "it should be easy sailing."

Mr. McCook asks that every exemption board, as soon as it completes its organization and has established headquarters, communicate by telephone with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The telephone number is 2635 Worth.

There are still seventy-four boards to announce their headquarters. Thirty-seven additional headquarters were announced yesterday. The location of the headquarters in seventy-seven exemption districts was printed in THE TIMES yesterday. The thirty-seven headquarters, since announced, follow:

Borough of Manhattan.

District and Location.
92—229 East Broadway.
100—P. S. 3, 490 Hudson St.
101—P. S. 167, 29 Horatio St.
111—Parochial School, 43d St., near 9th Av.
115—P. S. 17, 335 West 47th St.
119—239 East 18th St.
125—P. S. 87, Amsterdam Av. and 77th St.
130—Patriotic League, B'way and 105th St.
131—P. S. 39, 228 East 57th St.
134—P. S. 165, 320 West 105th St.
151—1,589 Lexington Av.
153—12 West 111th St.
160—P. S. 83, 304 East 110th St.
162—P. S. 57, 176 East 118th St.
166—P. S. 89, 125th St., near 3d Av.
167—107 East 126th St.

Borough of Brooklyn.

31—P. S. 35, Decatur St., near Lewis Av.
37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St.
44—P. S. 111, Sterling Place, near Vanderbilt Av.
46—P. S. 45, 327 Washington Av.
54—P. S. 17, Driggs Av. and North 5th St.
56—87 Herbert St.
58—Coney Island Av. and Avenue O.
61—P. S. 120, Ocean Parkway and Fort Hamilton Av.
67—P. S. 139, Cortelyou and Rugby Roads.
70—P. S. 193, Irving and Willoughby Avs.
72—P. S. 75, Grove St. and Evergreen Av.
74—P. S. 21, McKibbin St., near Manhattan Av.
81—P. S., Ashford St. and Belmont Av.
83—P. S. 144, Howard and St. Mark's Ave.
85—P. S. 94, Stone and Glenmore Avs.
87—P. S. 125, Thatford and Rockaway Avs.

Borough of the Bronx.

5—1,025 East 163d St.
8—391 East 149th St.
16—Borough Hall, Tremont and 3d Avs.
18—P. S. 31, 1,297 Clay Av.

Borough of Richmond.

183—P. S. 14, Broad and Brook Sts., Stapleton.

Mr. Conkling and Mr. McCook were busy most of yesterday checking up the resignations of those who have refused to serve on exemption boards, as well as those men who have been found to be disqualified. The names of the men recommended for the places of these persons have been forwarded to Governor Whitman.

ARMY CALLS FOR BAKERS.

Quartermaster General Directed to Organize Forty Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Quartermaster General of the Army has been directed to organize at once forty new bakery companies in addition to the ten now within the continental limits of the United States.

These companies will be numbered from 1 to 52. Nos. 5 and 6 are in Honolulu and the Philippine Islands.

The personnel of these companies will consist of one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Sergeant, first class, $51 a month; twenty-three Sergeants, $44; fifteen Corporals, $36; forty-five privates, first class, $33; fifteen privates, $30, and two cooks, $38. In addition the Government furnishes food, lodging and clothing.

A complete field bakery with a personnel of six men is capable of supplying 1,800 men a day with bread. Fifteen of these units constitute a bakery company, which has a capacity of 4,000 pounds of bread a day.

NEW YORK SHOWS GAIN IN ARMY RECRUITING

Again Takes Lead in Daily Total, but Is Still Short of Its Quota of 18,226.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The enlisted strength of the navy today became 131,688 through a net gain of 625 in enlistments yesterday. The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 28,895 men. New York State yesterday again took the lead in daily army recruiting by turning in 133 recruits, against 127 from Pennsylvania. New York has not yet filled its quota of 18,226 men, but has raised almost as many men as Pennsylvania, which has filled its quota. New York since April 1 has furnished 16,037 men for the army and Pennsylvania has furnished 16,283 men.

The daily statement on regular army recruiting follows:

	Obt'ned July 12.	Total to July 12.		Obt'ned July 12.	Total to July 12.
Alabama	18	1,464	*Nebraska	5	2,537
Arizona	3	205	*Nevada	4	692
Arkansas	8	864	N. Hamp.	2	366
*California	34	5,086	New Jersey	43	4,895
Colorado	6	1,341	N. Mexico	1	231
Conn.	14	1,508	New York	133	16,037
Delaware	5	274	North Car.	8	1,076
Dist. of C.	4	336	North Dak.		526
Florida	5	1,168	Ohio	9	6,510
Georgia	27	3,694	Oklahoma	10	1,872
*Idaho	5	786	*Oregon	11	2,427
*Illinois	60	13,512	*Penn.	127	16,283
*Indiana	40	7,651	Rhode Isl'd	4	806
Iowa	30	3,976	South Car.	5	817
Kansas	15	3,033	South Dak.	1	772
Kentucky	17	2,563	Tenn.	10	1,310
Louisiana	5	1,604	Texas	22	5,784
Maine	3	836	*Utah	22	1,418
Maryland	33	1,021	Vermont		87
Mass.	34	6,284	Virginia	12	1,123
*Michigan	33	6,478	Washingt'n	16	1,690
Minnesota	32	2,857	West Va.	10	1,449
Mississippi	3	981	Wisconsin	14	1,581
Missouri	23	6,290	*Wyoming	1	515
*Montana	12	1,132			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total acceptances for July 12, 971.
Total acceptances since April 1, 145,088.

In June 86,061 men enlisted in the National Guard of the various States, of whom 66,232 enlisted in National Guard units not yet in Federal service and 19,849 in units already called into Federal service. The distribution of enlistments in the National Guard in June was as follows:

	In State Fed. Serv-ice.	In State Fed. Serv-ice.		In State Fed. Serv-ice.	In State Fed. Serv-ice.
Alabama	1,236		Montana	29	198
Arizona	161		Nebraska	7	181
Arkansas	303	267	N. Hamp.	389	
California		402	N. Jersey	1,818	897
Colorado	1,086	102	N. Mexico		126
Connecticut		231	New York	7,063	2,606
Delaware	411	98	No. Car.	1,475	168
Dist. of C.	217	188	No. Dak.		185
Florida		149	Ohio	4,606	1,074
Georgia		712	Oklahoma	125	281
Idaho		140	Oregon	419	94
Illinois	2,384	857	Penn.	3,065	871
Indiana	868	818	R. Isl'd	426	17
Iowa	1,504	218	So. Car.	287	217
Kansas	4,370		So. Dak.	181	138
Kentucky	55	1,518	Tennessee	1,344	255
Louisiana	12	287	Texas	6,911	400
Maine	633	555	Utah	236	
Maryland	715	370	Vermont	4	556
Mass.	4,139	1,116	Virginia	492	571
Michigan	1,605	350	Washington	124	153
Minnesota	1,841	323	West Va.	10	542
Mississippi	2,207	133	Wisconsin	5,533	291
Missouri	5,283	516	Wyoming	626	69
Total				66,232	19,849

Women Employed at Armory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The plan of employing women inspectors for certain classes of work at the United States Armory has been adopted, and several women have been put to work, releasing men whose places they take for more important work or night duty. The plan will not mean the discharge of any men.

GUARD GETS ORDERS FOR WAR SERVICE

All New York Organizations Will Mobilize on Monday, Preparatory to Camp Instruction.

DIVISION IS REARRANGED

Brooklyn's Fourteenth May Be Grouped with Troops of Other States—O'Ryan Lauds Troops.

Orders directing the mobilization on next Monday, at 9 A. M., of the entire National Guard of New York were received at Division Headquarters yesterday by Major General John F. O'Ryan. Every organization of the guard not already in Federal service will assemble at its armory with the exception of the Fifteenth Regiment, negro, and the Fourth Field Hospital. These two contingents, being without armories, will be mobilized at Camp Whitman.

General O'Ryan said yesterday that the vigorous recruiting of the past few months had brought the guard up to 39,000 men. To put it on a war footing 42,000 men are required. The shortage will undoubtedly be made up in a week.

General O'Ryan laid considerable stress yesterday on the fact that fully one-third of the guard, or practically all of the 12,000 men who have been recruited since the declaration of war against the German Government, were still without service equipment. They have neither uniforms nor arms, the War Department, according to recent reports, having decided not to furnish complete equipment until after they arrive at the division camp. In view of the fact that there was likely to be a "send-off day" for the guard, with a parade of all the New York organizations, General O'Ryan said yesterday that he hoped the War Department would take immediate steps to furnish uniforms at least, so that the parade might not lose in dignity and impressiveness by the appearance in the ranks of fully 10,000 men without uniforms.

The mobilization orders received yesterday indicated the units that will compose the tactical organization of the Sixth Division. All of the New York City regiments which served on the Mexican border remain in the division with the exception of the Fourteenth Infantry, Brooklyn, the Fourteenth, Tenth Infantry, Albany, Forty-seventh Infantry of Brooklyn, and Fifteenth Infantry (negro) of Manhattan are cited in the mobilization as parts of the Fourth Infantry Brigade. They will mobilize on Monday with the other organizations, but further plans are held in abeyance. It was the general belief at headquarters yesterday that these four regiments probably would be grouped with troops of other States to complete other tactical divisions.

The Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Coast Defense commands of the National Guard are not included in the Sixth Division. These organizations, according to the opinion of headquarter officers, probably will be sent to the coast fortifications to supplant regular troops which have been drawn away for overseas service.

The fact that yesterday's orders directed the mobilization of Division Headquarters as well as all the guard organizations indicated that Major Gen. O'Ryan will remain in command of the Sixth Division at least for the present.

The Sixth Division, according to yesterday's orders, will be made up as follows:

Division Headquarters, including Headquarters Troops.
First Brigade, composed of 7th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 69th Infantry, and Brigade Headquarters.
Second Brigade, composed of 1st Infantry, Binghamton; 23d Infantry, Brooklyn; 71st Infantry, and Brigade Headquarters.
Third Brigade, composed of 74th Regiment, Buffalo; 3d Regiment, Rochester; 2d Regiment, Troy, and Brigade Headquarters.
Field Artillery Brigade, composed of 1st, 2d, and 3d Field Artillery Regiments, 22d Engineers of New York, Signal Corps, 1st Battalion.
Division Supply Train and Cos. A and B of Supply Detachment.
Division Ammunition Train.
Field Bakery.
Sanitary Train.

The Fourth Brigade, not to be part of the division, but also to be mobilized in the entirety, will consist of the Tenth Infantry, (Buffalo,) the Fourteenth Infantry, (Brooklyn,) the Fifteenth Infantry, (negro,) the Eighth Coast Defense Command, the Ninth Coast Defense Command, and the Tenth Coast Defense Command. Orders also were issued for the mobilization of the First Regiment Cavalry, except the First Squadron, now in Federal service, and Squadron A and machine gun troops. Although not mentioned in the official units which will make up the Sixth Division, it is believed that both the First Cavalry Regiment and Squadron A will be eventually included in the division as unmounted cavalry.

General O'Ryan was of the opinion yesterday that, while the National Guard reserve was mentioned in the mobilization orders, it probably would not be called. Members of the reserve between the ages of 21 and 31, he said, would have to take their chances with the draft. Reserve officers, however, would be directed to await orders. Many reserve guardsmen above the draft age will undoubtedly be utilized to make up the State militia, which, according to the Constitution of New York State, must be maintained at a strength of at least 10,000 men.

WHERE GUARD WILL TRAIN.

New York's Division Will Go to South Carolina Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Secretary Baker announced today that the National Guard of the State of New York would be sent to the camp to be established at Spartanburg, S. C. No other guard forces will be at the Spartanburg camp except those from New York.

The camps to which the various National Guard divisions will be sent and the units to be amalgamated in forming these divisions were announced by the War Department today as follows: Charlotte, N. C.—Division 5, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Division 6, from the State of New York; to mobilize on July 25.

Augusta, Ga.—Division 7, from the State of Pennsylvania, called into Federal service on July 15.

Anniston, Ala.—Division 8, from the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

Greenville, S. C.—Division 9, from the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

Macon, Ga.—Division 10, from the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; to be called into Federal service on Aug. 5.

Waco, Texas—Division 11, from the States of Wisconsin and Michigan; to be called July 15.

Houston, Texas—Division 12, from the State of Illinois; to be called July 25.

Deming, N. M.—Division 13, from the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota; to be called July 15.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Division 14, from the States of Kansas and Missouri; to be called Aug. 5.

Fort Worth, Texas—Division 15, from the States of Texas and Oklahoma; to be called Aug. 5.

Montgomery, Ala.—Division 16, from the States of Ohio and West Virginia; to be called July 15.

Battlesburg, Miss.—Division 17, from the States of Indiana and Kentucky; to be called Aug. 5.

Alexandria, La.—Division 18, from the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; to be called Aug. 5.

Linda Vista, Cal.—Division 19, from the States of California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; to be called Aug 5.

Palo Alto, Cal.—Division 20, from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming; to be called on July 25.

BIGGEST AIR BATTLE WON BY THE BRITISH

31 German Machines Brought Down in Terrific Fighting — Raiders Bomb Many Points.

LONDON, July 13. — British airmen have been victorious in the most severe aerial fighting since the beginning of the war. On the front in France on Thursday fourteen German airplanes were brought down and sixteen driven down out of control, says the official statement from British Headquarters in France tonight. Nine British machines are reported to have been lost in the fighting. The statement reads:

Enemy detachments which endeavored to approach our lines early this morning west of Quesnt were dispersed and driven off by our fire.

Wednesday night bombing operations against enemy railway stations, shelters, and airdromes were carried out with success. All our machines returned.

Yesterday there was increasing aerial activity on both sides from dawn until late at night. The fighting, which resulted greatly in our favor, was the most severe experienced since the commencement of the war.

Continuous engagements took place between large formations, consisting in some cases of as many as thirty machines. As a result of these encounters 14 German airplanes were brought down, three of which fell within our lines. Sixteen other hostile machines were driven out of control, and in addition one enemy machine was shot down by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns.

While our scout machines were engaged in fighting, other British air planes took many photographs. Bombing of the enemy's airdromes, dumps and railway stations was continued and a large number of bombs was dropped with good results.

Nine of our machines are missing.

British airmen in the naval service last night made bombing raids on German airdromes and other military objectives in Western Belgium, and returned safely to their base, according to an official announcement of the British Admiralty today. The text follows:

The naval air service carried out bombing raids last night on the following military objectives: Aertrycke Airdrome, Houttave, Nieuw Munster Airdrome, Ghistelle Airdrome, the railway junction north of Thourout Station, the Bruges Dock and the canal bank, and the dumps at the railway junction south of Ostend Harbor. The visibility was generally very poor, consequently observation of the results was difficult.

Bombing attacks also were made on the Solwak Works at Zeebrugge and at thebase of the Zeebrugge Mole.

Altogether, several tons of bombs were dropped and all our machines returned safely.

The statement issued by the War Office early today follows:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Hulluch and southeast of Ypres. We captured a few prisoners.

Hostile raiding parties were successfully repulsed southeast of Gavrelle, in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Nieuport.

Gun Duels on French Front.

PARIS, July 13.—Heavy artillery fighting took place today near St. Quentin, on the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne and on both banks of the Meuse. The only infantry fighting that took place was the repulse of German attacks at several points northwest of Verdun.

The War Office issued the following official statement tonight:

Rather violent artillery fighting took place to the southeast of St. Quentin and to the south of Pargny-Filain, especially in the direction of La Royere Farm.

The artillery of both sides was active in the Argonne and on both banks of the Meuse.

Today the Germans violently bombarded Rheims, 1,600 shells falling into the city.

On July 9 and 10 ten German airplanes were brought down on our front and eight enemy machines fell within the German lines, seriously damaged.

The afternoon statement said:

During the night the artillery fighting was particularly active in the region of St. Quentin, Panthéon, and on both banks of the Meuse.

Enemy attacks east of the Martyres salient near the Vidalet Wood, at Hill 304, and in the Caurières Wood failed under our fire.

Retake Trenches Near Verdun.

BERLIN, July 13, (via London.)—Today's Army Headquarters announcement on the western front operations reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Good observation conditions prevailing, the artillery duel was intense in several sectors of the Flanders and Artois fronts. Enemy thrusts east of Nieuport, southeast of Ypres, near Hulluch, and south of the Scarpe, were repulsed.

Front of the German Crown Prince: The fighting activity of the artillery in Western Champagne again increased considerably, and in the evening the firing on the left bank of the Meuse reached great intensity. At Hill 304 storming troops in a dashing charge captured the trenches which the enemy had recaptured on July 8. Some of the occupants were killed and the remainder made prisoner. The positions won by us on June 28 over a width of four kilometers, including their forefield, thereby is again completely in our hands.

In spite of vigorous countermeasures a reconnoitring thrust made near Prunay brought us gains in prisoners and booty.

Front of Duke Albrecht: Conditions are unchanged.

In numerous aerial engagements the enemy lost seventeen airplanes. Two others were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening reads:

The lively artillery duel in Western Champagne continues.

NEW WAR ESTIMATES TOTAL THREE BILLIONS

Administration Officials Give Notice They Will Be Submitted to Congress Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—War appropriations of about three billion dollars, in addition to the enormous sums already appropriated or sought, will be asked of Congress in estimates which Administration officials have given notice will be submitted next week.

All the appropriations contemplated for war purposes in the near future will be grouped in a general deficiency bill, a draft of which already is under preparation by the House Appropriations Committee. Next week officials will appear before the committee to explain their estimates.

The three-billion-dollar mark would bring the total appropriations exclusively on account of the war at this session of Congress, including loans to our allies, up to about ten billions.

The new measure will cover some estimates already submitted, including $100,000,000 for emergency naval construction, $45,000,000 for naval aircraft, aviation stations, and aerial experiments; $5,000,000 for pay of clerks, rent of quarters and other extra expenses of the War Department, and $200,000 for a high-powered radio station in Porto Rico. The pending $640,000,000 general aviation measure will be handled in a separate bill.

TO ADVISE THE PRESIDENT.

Weeks Plans to Push His Bill for Committee on Conduct of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — Senator Weeks, the Republican whip of the Senate, announced today that he would ask for a vote next week upon a resolution he offered recently to create a joint committee on the conduct of the war, comprising twelve members of the Senate and House, to act in an advisory capacity to the President. Senator Weeks urges the necessity of such a committee as essential to a close cooperation between the Executive and Congress.

The joint committee as contemplated in Senator Weeks's resolution would be composed of four Democratic and two Republican Senators, and three Republican and three Democratic Representatives.

GERMAN IN JAIL WHO SAW TROOPS DEPART

Man of Evident Culture Labored on Pier When Transports Carrying Pershing Force Sailed.

GOT JOB POSING AS RUSSIAN

Karl Neumond, Who Sent Millions of Dollars' Worth of Supplies to Germany Also Interned.

A well-educated German, who for weeks has been working as a laborer on one of the army piers in Hoboken, was arrested at his home, 131 Grand Street, Hoboken, by Federal agents last night and taken to the Hoboken Police Headquarters. He is held pending the outcome of an investigation the Secret Service is making as to the man's past and his recent activities when not inside the army pier gates.

The man, who says his name is Hermann Schmidt, admits that he is a German. It is known that he witnessed the departure for France a few weeks ago of several of the fighting units of General Pershing's army, and the Secret Service is making a special effort to discover whether he might have communicated that information to German agents who might, in turn, have sent it abroad and brought about the submarine attack that was made on the transports.

Schmidt was able to get employment in the Government service by posing as a Russian, although he speaks English fluently, and it was not until within two or three days that an army officer—Major George Bamford—who noted that the "Russian" appeared to be a man of education and culture, became suspicious. Schmidt's job was a humble one, but he was a willing worker anxious to hold his place, and from the stories told in Hoboken last night he saw with keen understanding everything that went on about him. The Hoboken army piers are the busiest army terminal in the United States today, and there is much there that might interest a German spy.

Not only did Schmidt witness the departure of some of the Pershing army units, but he also, according to reports, helped load some of the supply ships that accompanied the American transports to European waters.

For several weeks now the Secret Service has been keeping a close watch on Hoboken, and when Major Bamford reported his suspicions regarding Schmidt to his superiors the proper officials of the Secret Service were communicated with and the case was put into their hands. The result was that when Schmidt quit work yesterday afternoon, Secret Service agents followed him to his home in Grand Street, and after a search of the house put him under arrest. The agents found in Schmidt's room a hospital operating gown such as army surgeons wear and other medical equipment. Whether or not he is a physician was not disclosed by the Federal authorities last night.

When he was brought to Police Headquarters and further questioned, Schmidt is said not only to have admitted that he was a German, but to have added that his wife was also German. He did not give any reason for posing as a Russian other than that he did so to get a job. The arrest, it is said, has been reported to the War Department. Schmidt will probably be transferred to Ellis Island this morning, there to remain until the Secret Service concludes its investigation.

Karl Neumond of the Frankfort, Germany, exporting firm of K. & E. Neumond, the American offices of which concern were at 25 Broad Street, before the American declaration of war against Germany, is among the prominent Germans now interned at Ellis Island. More than a month ago Neumond was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice and quietly removed to the detention camp on Ellis Island, where he is listed as "a dangerous enemy alien." Neumond has appealed to friends in all parts of the country to obtain a parole for him, but up to yesterday those pleas had been in vain, and there is every reason for believing that he will stay interned for the period of the war.

The Corporation Directory of New York gives the home office of K. & E. Neumond as Frankfort, Germany. The Federal authorities say the firm is one of the leading exporting and importing houses of Germany, and that Karl Neumond, one of the partners, arrived in New York shortly before or just after the beginning of the European war. It is also stated that before the United States entered the war against Germany K. & E. Neumond managed to ship millions of dollars' worth of needed supplies to Germany by way of European neutral countries.

The New York branch of the Neumond firm first came into public notice in July of last year, following the publication of the American firms with German connections blacklisted by Great Britain under the provisions of the enemy trading act. Karl Neumond, as did other men included in the British blacklist, denounced the action of the British as unfair, but he did not allow himself to become prominent in the efforts which were made to force President Wilson to make the matter of the blacklist a serious issue between the United States and Great Britain.

The fact that a man of the prominence in the business world of Karl Neumond could be interned on Ellis Island and weeks elapse before the fact became public, indicates that many other German subjects may have been interned since the declaration of war without the public knowing of it. Under the war regulations governing the secret service agencies of the country, any enemy alien may be apprehended and immediately transferred to an internment camp without the arrest or internment being made a court record. In nearly every instance persons who are taken into custody as "dangerous aliens" are interned immediately.

The guarding of the waterfront has never been so strict as now. The whole zone is patrolled, and any German caught within the prescribed limits is immediately arrested and interned. But strict as is the guard of the waterfront zones at this time, plans are being worked out which are expected to make it practically impossible for any enemy alien to go into any part of the waterfront region without being detected.

It was announced in some New York newspapers yesterday that the waterfront regulations do not prohibit enemy aliens from traveling to seaside resorts by boat. That, however, is not the case, for regulations specifically provide that no enemy alien shall enter upon any pier, or any ship in the Harbor of New York. To permit enemy aliens to travel to Coney Island, the Rockaways, or to any of the New Jersey resorts by boat would mean that any German spy for the price of a ticket to Long Branch, Asbury Park, or any nearby seaside resort, could make a complete and accurate inspection of the waterfront. A trip to any of these resorts would carry a spy past every fort but one guarding the Atlantic approach to New York, would take him within sight of the great proving ground at Sandy Hook, and, provided he embarked north of Twenty-third Street, past nearly every transatlantic pier in New York Harbor, except certain freight and passenger terminals in Brooklyn.

An excursion up the East River and into the Sound would take a spy past the Navy Yard and the fortifications guarding the Long Island Sound approach to New York.

It was said yesterday that the jobs of the 400 former employes of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Companies, who were discharged from employment along the Hoboken waterfront, had been filled. Some of the men discharged are said to have protested to the Hoboken city authorities against the action of the Government in discharging them, but the protest was of no avail.

GOETHALS TO RUSH BIG NEW PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

Acquaintance with Our Dainty Frocks

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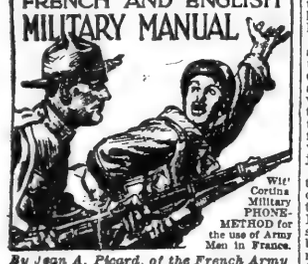
CORTINA

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILITARY MANUAL



With Cortina Military PHONE-METHOD for the use of Army Men in France.

By Jean A. Picard, of the French Army

FOREWORD BY MAJOR-GEN. LEONARD WOOD

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War-Time Prohibition

An Appeal From Britain

America has done gloriously. Will you please help the "Strength of Britain Movement" to win wartime prohibition in Great Britain? Already we have succeeded in reducing beer from 36,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels a year. See Printer's Ink, June 28, for our history.

All officials honorary. Donations urgently needed, and may be sent either to Hon. Secretary F. G. A. Smith, Bedford, N. Y., or direct to "Strength of Britain Movement," 20 Denman street, London, W., England.

ASK FAIR PLAY IN MESOPOTAMIA CASE

Lloyd George and Asquith Insist Accused Are Entitled to an Impartial Judicial Trial.

PREMIER DEPRECATES TALK

Deplores Time Wasted in Discussing Methods That Have Nothing to Do with Pushing War.

LONDON, July 13. — Although the House of Commons adjourned today without making a decision, it is virtually certain that the Government will introduce into Parliament a bill to set up a statutory tribunal to investigate the Mesopotamian charges.

At the resumption of the debate today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Government leader in the House, explained that the Government assumed that the sense of the House favored this course, and that unless the opinion was altered by the course of the debate the Government would move to adopt the proposed statutory tribunal.

Sir Archibald Williamson, a member of the commission that investigated the Mesopotamian campaign, defended its findings. Full justice could not be done to the report, he said, without considering the evidence on which the commission acted, and the details when published would deepen the sad impression created by the report.

It was unfortunate, Sir Archibald declared, that the commission should be held up to obloquy as if it had gone out of its way to do injustice to the men called before it. He defied any man to derive the same result from the Mesopotamia report as contained in the newspaper version of it. The commission had been unable to bring in a whitewashing report such as was expected by certain sections of the press.

Colonel Aubrey Herbert, who had been in Mesopotamia, where he arranged for the exchange of prisoners after the capture by the Turks of General Townshend's troops at Kut, said in speaking on the debate that all recrimination was a waste of time, and time was vital in war. He thought that the optimism of General Sir John Eccles Nixon, former commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, was justified, and that the trial by the newspapers of the military leaders was an ignoble spectacle, as they were being judged by subsequent events after having done their best for the empire.

Premier Lloyd George expressed regret at the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. He was surprised at the action of the Secretary, but it was part of the sensitive honor that animated all Mr. Chamberlain's motives.

The Premier added that every attainable remedy had been applied to meet the deficiencies in the system which called forth the Mesopotamia report. As affecting individuals, the point was whether they made the best of the system with which they had to work. If they were guilty, punishment ought to follow, but before being punished they were entitled to a fair and impartial judicial review of the facts.

The soldiers concerned were legally entitled to a full investigation, and nobody could doubt that civilians were entitled to the same protection as soldiers. Mr. Lloyd George thought that the inquiry suggested by the Government was the best method, but if the House of Commons desired a statutory inquiry the Government would acquiesce.

The Government did not desire to shield any one responsible for the terrible catastrophe in Mesopotamia, the Premier declared, but he was bound to point out that for the better part of the war Cabinet and both houses of Parliament had been engaged in discussing methods which had nothing to do with the practical prosecution of the war, and all this time events on which the whole future of civilization depended were happening. In conclusion, Lloyd George begged the House to realize its responsibilities, to urge and help the Government to get on with the war.

Former Premier Asquith, who preceded Lloyd George in the debate, branded as a vile calumny the suggestion that the military situation had been subordinated to political considerations when the advance to Bagdad had been decided upon. The position of the Government at that time was that there existed no doubt as to the political advantage of the capture of Bagdad. The Government at home and in India agreed that the advance should not be attempted unless supported as a feasible operation by the best opinion of the army authorities. Mr. Asquith asserted he could remember no case in which there was such complete agreement of strategic and political authority.

The former Premier said that, while he was not present at the Cabinet meetings which decided on the advance, he fully and whole-heartedly approved of the decision. Had the Government overruled General Nixon, vetoed the plans for the advance, they would have been accused of being afraid to take risks or assume the initiative.

After reading the Mesopotamia report, Mr. Asquith concluded, there could be no doubt that there had been mismanagement and that the guilty should be punished, but first they were entitled to a fair, judicial trial.

Then Premier Lloyd George spoke, after which the subject was dropped and the House arose without making any decision.

REFUSES TO PARDON ADLER.

Austria Sustains Sentence of Death on Premier's Slayer.

LONDON, July 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, according to Socialist newspapers of Austria, the Austrian Government has refused to pardon Dr. Friedrich Adler, under sentence of death for the assassination of Premier Stuergkh at Vienna last October.

The Austrian Court of Justice last month requested the Supreme Court to commute the death sentence of Dr. Adler. Russian Socialists also made an appeal on his behalf.

SPALDING WILL CASE ENDS.

Keith Spalding Gets Five-twelfths of Estate—Remainder to Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.—After two years and more of litigation, the contest to break the will of A. G. Spalding, sporting goods manufacturer, and wrest the greater part of his fortune, estimated at $2,000,000, from Mrs. Elizabeth Spalding, widow, has been settled out of court.

While the terms of the settlement are kept secret, it is announced that by the agreement reached today Keith Spalding of Chicago will receive about five-twelfths of the estate, the remainder going to the widow.

Keith Spalding will purchase the stock of the Spalding company owned by Mrs. Spalding.

WHISKY BUSINESS HARD HIT.

Sales Agent's Will Brings Out Serious Effects of Prohibition.

The effect of prohibition on the whisky business is the subject of a memorandum written by Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton in fixing the value of the estate of William Gordon Moore, who owned 940 of the 2,000 shares of stock of H. B. Kirk & Co., selling agents for whisky. The corporation has $200,000 capital stock, and the Moore estate conceded that the value of the decedent's stock was at least $273,088, but Appraiser Compton fixed it at $555,511. Mr. Moore left an estate of $1,190,634, the bulk of which went for life to his wife, Laura Moore, who is in a sanitarium. On her death the trust fund goes to the decedent's relatives, who also get the residuary estate. Mr. Moore gave 250 shares of Kirk stock outright and 250 more after the death of his wife to a business associate, George J. Dagner, another associate, Lancelot Stevenson, and got twenty-six shares outright and a remainder interest in thirteen shares. Louis R. Buckbee, a friend and the executor, received $5,000.

Mr. Compton said in his memorandum that H. B. Kirk & Co. held a long-term contract for the sale of a well-known brand of whisky in bottles only. The testimony shows that the whisky must be matured in barrels for six to eight years, and that at the time of Mr. Moore's death the corporation had on hand a large quantity of whisky manufactured from 1910 to 1915. For the year 1914 the corporation ordered less than a third of the usual amount from the manufacturers, and in 1915 none was made. The Moore estate contended that because of increasing prohibition legislation it would be impossible to dispose of the stock on hand in the usual course of business, and that to redistill the beverage into alcohol would cause a loss of 75 per cent. For this reason it was argued that the stock of whisky should be appraised at only half the inventory value of about $1,000,000. Appraiser Compton ruled that the stock was worth its full value, and also decided that the value of the good-will was $167,991, although the estate urged that prohibition had destroyed good-will in the whisky business.

CHANG A REFUGEE AS PEKING YIELDS

Fallen Dictator Flees to the Dutch Legation—All His Troops Surrender.

BIG FIRE IN FORBIDDEN CITY

Republicans Restore Quiet—Vain Stand by Monarchists in the Temple of Heaven.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Chinese Legation dispatches from Peking dated at noon today said that quiet had been restored in the capital after a battle in which the Monarchist troops of General Chang Hsun were overwhelmed by Republican forces.

The Republican victory was complete, the dispatches said, the last contingents of Chang Hsun's men having been forced to surrender. The Monarchist General was reported a refugee in the Dutch Legation.

SHANGHAI, July 12, (Delayed.) — A Tientsin telegram says that the Republican attack on Peking began at 4 o'clock this morning, and that artillery, machine guns, and airplanes were used. Five or six foreigners who were watching the fighting from the walls of the city were wounded.

The legations were receiving foreigners for protection and taking every precaution.

TIENTSIN, July 12, (Delayed.) — Republican headquarters reports that 3,000 troops of General Chang Hsun surrendered in the Temple of Heavan after a fight of two hours. Chang Hsun took refuge in the Dutch Legation. A large fire has been raging in the Forbidden City.

LONDON, July 13.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Peking, final efforts made Wednesday night by General Wang, Commander in Chief of the Peking troops, and other officials to persuade General Chang Hsun to surrender were unsuccessful.

3 DEAD IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Father, Daughter and Boarder Cut Off from Escape by Smoke.

Three persons were burned to death at 2 o'clock this morning in a fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, in a four-story tenement house at 26 Amsterdam Avenue, near Sixty-first Street. Flames were discovered under a stairway on the lower floor of the building about 1:30 A. M., but before firemen could reach the building the fire had cut off the escape of the thirty tenants by burning away the stairways. Most of the families made their escape to the roof and thence to an adjoining building.

When the fireman arrived the bodies of Marion Hoffman, nine years old; her father, William Hoffman, thirty-seven years old, and an unidentified man who boarded with the Hoffmans were found in a room on the fourth floor. The damage did not exceed $10,000.

Anna Fitziu Robbed of Vanity Case.

Miss Anna Fitziu, the opera singer, yesterday reported to the police that she had been robbed of a handbag and gold vanity case valued at $650 while she was shopping in a department store. Miss Fitziu said she noted the absence of the bag and case at the same time she observed that a women who had been standing near her had disappeared. She did not wish the return of the bag so much as the recovery of the vanity case, which she said was a keepsake.

PATENT MEDICINE MEN WIN VICTORY OVER CITY

Appellate Division Decides They Need Not File Ingredients with Health Board.

New York City patent medicine manufacturers won an important victory over the Department of Health before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when the court declared invalid an ordinance effective Dec. 31, 1915, requiring the manufacturers of all proprietary remedies to register all the active ingredients of such remedies with the Department of Health. The ordinance provided that such register of ingredients was to be kept confidential.

The validity of the ordinance was questioned before the Appellate Division in a proceeding brought by E. Fougera & Co., the Charles N. Crittenton Company, and H. Planten & Son, against the City of New York and the Department of Health on an agreed statement of facts, which brought the case before the Appellate Division in the first instance. The five members of the Court all concurred in an opinion written by Justice Scott, in which he pointed out first that since the ordinance had not been ratified by the State Legislature it was open to attack on the ground of unreasonableness.

Tobacco Ration Bill in House.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Word from France that tobacco is the thing of all others most prized by men in the trenches, caused Representative Gould of New York to introduce a bill today providing for a pound of either chewing or smoking tobacco monthly with the rations of every soldier, sailor, and marine.

Two Lawyers Disbarred.

Louis Mathot, who has appeared as counsel for many French persons living in New York, and Moses C. Abuza were disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

DEPORTED I. W. W.'S FED BY THE ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

of violence by the men taking them from their homes, while in other instances the men were forced at the point of a gun to leave their homes, and in many instances their wives and families.

"They were herded by gunmen with an automobile which carried a machine gun. This machine gun was trained on the miners. There was no resistance on the part of the miners, so far as I observed. After the first shock was off the men seemed to take their plight good-naturedly.

"The men were entrained on twenty-four cars waiting on a siding near the park. Cattle cars and box cars were used for this purpose. About noon the train was started toward New Mexico. On top of each car were a large number of armed guards and along the railroad track for miles the train was accompanied by automobiles with men holding guns fixed upon the railroad cars.

"Many of the cars had sufficient water during the trip, but in a number of them the water supply gave out between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the way to Columbus when the train was stopped the guards, 186 in number, would permit the men to leave the train and go to other cars to get a drink of water, but on the return trip from Columbus this permission was not accorded.

"We arrived at Columbus between 9:30 and 10 o'clock last night and left about midnight, arriving at Hermanas at out 3 o'clock this morning. During the ride back the men in the car I was in had no water from the time we left Columbus until we reached Hermanas. This was a box car which was overcrowded, making it impossible for all of the men to sit down on the floor at the same time. Many were forced to stand hours at a time, letting the weaker men sit.

"When we arrived at Hermanas we were not allowed the privilege of leaving the train and shots were fired from the roofs of the cars for the purpose of intimidating us.

"While many of the men, it is true, are members of what is known as the I. W. W., nevertheless they are law-abiding and peaceful.

"Many who have lived in Bisbee for years—some for as long as fifteen years and have their wives and families there now—are very anxious to return.

"Among the men deported are property owners, Bisbee business men, Liberty bond subscribers between the ages of 21 and 30, who have registered under the recent selective draft law, and others who are reservists under the military law passed in June, 1916."

PRESIDENT CRITICISES I. W. W. DEPORTATIONS

Telegraphs Governor of Arizona That a Serious Responsibility Is Being Assumed.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 13.—Governor Campbell this morning received the following message from President Wilson:

"Secretary of War has instructed General Parker to send officers to Arizona at once to report to him conditions there with a view to co-operating in the maintenance of order.

"Meantime, may I not respectfully urge the great danger of citizens taking the law into their own hands, as your report indicates their having done. I look upon such actions with grave apprehensions. A very serious responsibility is assumed when such precedents are set. WOODROW WILSON."

SANTA FE, N. M., July 13.—Governor W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico, declaring the Industrial Workers of the World now at Harmanas, N. M., should be treated humanely, but not allowed to cause disturbances, has directed Sheriff Simpson of Luna County to conduct the fugitives peaceably to Columbus and hold them in tents or stockade and feed them at State expense until the Federal authorities take charge.

The Governor has wired President Wilson requesting that "the Federal Government take charge and dispose of the matter according to Federal law and order," explaining that New Mexico "is now without organized military forces, but the regiments are in Federal service."

Governor Lindsey also has telegraphed to Secretary Lansing asking him to authorize the Secretary of War to take charge, and in a telegram to Secretary of War Baker asks the latter to "authorize commander of regular local army to take charge."

"Consider matter Federal business," Governor Lindsey says in all three messages.

The action was taken on receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Simpson saying that "serious trouble is threatened," and asking for instructions.

NOT AN ARMY CENSORSHIP.

Phelps-Dodge Officials Said to Have Tied Up Bisbee Wires.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 13.—The censorship imposed on Associated Press dispatches filed here and in Bisbee yesterday during the deportation of I. W. W. members was directed by two officers of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation—Robert Rea, controlling Copper Queen mines at Bisbee, and H. H. Stout, Superintendent of the Copper Queen Smelter here. These men and not an army officer, as reported to the outside world, by the Western Union office here at the time, were the ones who issued the censorship orders to the telegraph company.

Alexander T. Thomson, assistant to President James Douglas of Phelps, Dodge & Co., whose New York offices are at 99 John Street, said yesterday that in his opinion that if such things had happened, the men had acted not as officials of the Phelps-Dodge Company, but as members of the local organization—the Citizens' Protective League.

BISBEE RESIDENTS ALERT.

Rush Out in Force When They Hear I. W. W.'s Are Returning.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 13.—Bisbee was a city of rumors today. Under the apparent calm that followed the stirring events of yesterday, when the I. W. W. and their sympathizers were driven from town, there was an undercurrent of great nervousness.

Every little while a rumor would reach the town that the I. W. W.s were coming back. First the deported men were reported to be approaching Osborn Junction. Scores of automobiles, loaded with armed men, hurried to the scene, but it was only a rumor, and the men returned.

While Deputies continued to question many men, only one was arrested. He was an Austrian, alleged to have been implicated in a dynamite plot.

ARMY IN CHARGE OF I. W. W.'S.

General Bell Orders That Exiles Be Taken to Columbus.

EL PASO, Texas, July 13.—General Bell, district commander here, received orders tonight from Washington to provide rations for the men deported from Bisbee. General Bell issued orders to Colonel Sickel at Columbus to bring the deported men from Hermanas to Columbus, and provide them with rations until further notice. The men will not be prisoners, General Bell said.

MAY INTERN GERMANS WHO BELONG TO I. W. W.

Federal Attorney at Seattle Declares Gregory Sanctions Such a Course.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—The United States Government has decided to take out of the I. W. W. organization that part of it which is German or dominated by Germanic influence, according to announcement today by United States District Attorney Clay Allen. The men will be interned, Mr. Allen said.

Investigation by Government agents, said the District Attorney, showed a large percentage of the Industrial Workers to be alien Germans. Mr. Allen continued:

"Attorney General Gregory, at my request, authorized the internment of all German enemies who are affiliated with or have taken part in any movement or plan seeking to bring about industrial or agricultural disorganization.

"My conception of the rule is that this will apply and reach any alien enemy who establishes a record of unreliability, either in residence or employment. It is apparent that this is not the time for I. W. W.'s and their kind to be shifting around from place to place. They must seek employment and keep it if they are to remain out of jail or an internment camp. The very fact that they are unreliable is a circumstance sufficiently serious at this time to warrant the attention of Government officers."

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All About Aircraft—*Ralph Simmonds*	$1.34
Marvels of Aviation—*Chas. Turner*	$1.12
Flying Machines from an Engineering Standpoint—*S. W. Lanchester*	$2.69
Aeroplane Speaks—*H. Barber, A.F.Ae.S.*	$2.24
Aeroplane Design—*F. S. Barnwell*	89c
The Airman—*Capt. C. Mellor, R.E.*	89c
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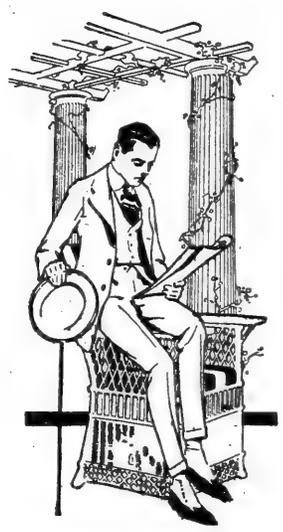

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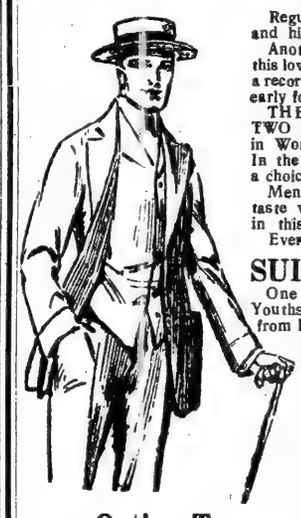

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OUIMET AND KENNETH EDWARDS FIGHT WAY TO GOLF FINAL AT MIDLOTHIAN

ONE WESTERN STAR HALTED BY OUIMET

Bostonian Defeats Donald Edwards in Golf Tourney, but Kenneth Still Is in Fight.

ANDERSON IS FORCED ASIDE

Siwanoy Leader Finds the Midlothian Expert Too Clever with His Approach Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—East and West meeting in the semi-finals of the Western amateur championship at the Midlothian Country Club today retired with laurels even. The invaders triumphed in the upper sector of the draw and met with a heavy reverse in the lower half. Tomorrow Francis Ouimet of the Woodlawn Club of Boston will meet Kenneth P. Edwards of Midlothian in the final match for the George R. Thorne Trophy, emblematic of the Western amateur championship.

Ouimet eliminated Donald Edwards of Midlothian, 4 and 2, and Kenneth P. Edwards, elder brother of the local pair, retired John G. Anderson of Siwanoy of New York, 5 and 4. Ouimet generally was picked to defeat the bachelor member of the Edwards family, and when he turned the morning round 4 up, with a card of 75, it looked as if he had easy sailing.

When Donald Edwards lost the first hole in the afternoon the impression was strengthened in the minds of the big gallery. Gloom was changed to sunshine when the nervy Midlothian player began a counterattack which for the time being had the Eastern golfing Goliath on the defense. Playing the next eight holes four strokes under par, Donald finished the out round in 33—a golfing gem which followed a good setting among numerous other fine performances which have made this Western amateur event a genuine classic.

To win six holes out of eight, lose one and halve one to the player who defeated Vardon and Ray was a feat of which Edwards can be justly proud. This made the match all square at the twenty-seventh hole.

Psychology was a factor at the next hole, which proved another turning point in the game. Ouimet was away on his tee shot and hooked his brassie second to the rough. Donald figured that another win would not have a soothing effect on Ouimet's nerve, and so elected to go for the green with a brassie. He had a hanging lie and topped his ball into the ditch.

The best laid plans are not always correct, and Ouimet won the hole 5—6. He took the eleventh with a 3 and the twelfth with a 4, giving him a comfortable lead of 3 up, halved the next three holes and won the match at the sixteenth. From the tee Ouimet generally had an advantage of from five to thirty yards.

Kenneth Edwards, by defeating John Anderson, became a finalist for the first time in twelve years, having missed the Western event twice in ten years. He was semi-finalist at Homewood in 1909, when he defeated Bob Gardner in the previous round, and once on the qualifying round. He has had almost as much campaigning as the veteran New Yorker, and, incidentally, this is his first big tournament since his enlistment in the matrimonial ranks, proving conclusively that marriage is not a failure.

HANDICAP CRAFT TO RACE.

First Contest of Class Off Echo Bay This Afternoon.

The first race of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class as an independent organization will be held this afternon, open to members only, off Echo Bay, New Rochelle. This will be in the nature of an experiment to satisfy the wishes of a number of yachtsmen who dislike to be inactive during this racing season.

In addition to the regular fleet several new boats to this class, which have not as yet found a place in the handicappers' lists are expected to appear when the starting signal is given. Among these will be some of the Q class, the Arvia, owned by George C. Molloy, and the Gherardi Davis sloop Alice, which has been renamed Skip II.

For today's race the start and finish will be on a line between the committee boat and the Hicks ledge buoy off Echo Bay. The warning signal will be sounded at 2:30 and the start for the first class will be at 2:40, the other division following at five minute intervals. For the first and second divisions the course will be northeast to the red gas buoy off Scotch Caps, thence south to the red spar buoy, No. 92, between Mott's and Prospect Point, and thence northwest to the finish line. This gives a course of nine and three-quarters miles. The third and fourth divisions will sail a course of seven and three-quarter miles, the distance being shortened to the second buoy, which will take the yachts to the black bell buoy off Prospect Point and thence to the finish.

Handicap allotments for the veteran craft of the fleet are announced as follows:

First Division—G. P. Granberry's Anita, allows; Henry Carson's Pontiac, 1 per cent.; R. B. Budd's Virginia, 5; W. L. Courser's Wasaka and T. S. Clarke's Arvia, 5½ each; Myron B. Metcalfe's Sachem, 7, and W. H. Farrell's Senora, 7½.

Second Division—A. E. Black's Sally IX, allows; George Chadwick's Veda, 1 per cent.; J. L. Mitchell's Mediator and W. F. Clarke's Nadia, 2½ each; P. C. Pfeiffer's Clare, 3½; T. Price's Ariel, 4½; F. W. Howard's Elinore, 5, and W. P. Krause's Kenmuir, 5½.

Third Division—G. E. Gartland's Robin Hood, ½ per cent.; S. C. Hunter's Twinkle, 1½, and F. E. Raymond's Acadian, 3½.

Fourth Division—A. J. Healy's Ogeemah, allows; Daniel Bacon's Solita, 2 per cent., and G. W. Lawson's Orienta, 6.

DATE FOR YACHT RACE SET.

New Rochelle Y. C. Will Hold Stratford Shoal Contest Aug. 4.

So unexpectedly successful was the annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on June 30 that the Regatta Committee of the club has decided to hold its annual Stratford Shoal race, which will be the longest race of the season for sailing yachts on Long Island Sound, on Saturday, Aug. 4, by which time it is expected that at least three yachts now on the ways will be overboard to participate in addition to those already afloat.

The club has also decided to hold its Summer regatta as originally planned on Saturday, Aug. 25, this race to be open to all yachts of all sizes, whose owners are members of any recognized yacht club on the Sound or on Gravesend Bay which care to participate.

As was the case at the annual regatta the prizes will be of merely nominal value, the balance of the appropriation set aside by the club for prizes to be given to the Red Cross or some similar organization.

Lloyd's Harbor Yacht Club has also decided to hold a series of races, the first of which will be sailed on July 28. These races will be designed especially for the smaller classes of yachts, though the club will have races for the handicap class and other yachts if sufficient interest is shown by owners to open such classes.

GIANTS Two Games, CINCINNATI, 1:45, Polo Grounds, Today. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Second game; 10 innings.)
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
(Second game; 10 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
Detroit, 1; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1
Washington at Cleveland.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	46	25	.648
Philadelphia	39	31	.557
St. Louis	43	35	.551
Cincinnati	45	40	.529
Chicago	42	40	.512
Brooklyn	34	38	.472
Boston	28	43	.394
Pittsburgh	24	49	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	50	30	.626
Boston	47	30	.610
Cleveland	44	37	.543
New York	39	36	.520
Detroit	40	38	.513
Washington	31	44	.413
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St Louis	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

PHILLIES SHARE CIPHERS.

Shut Out Cubs, 7 to 0, and Then Are Blanked by 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Philadelphia and Chicago split even in two shutouts here today, the home team winning the first game, 7 to 0, and the visitors the second, which went ten innings, 1 to 0. Hancock was put out of the first game for kicking when called out on strikes and was not permitted to take part in the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Byrne,3b	0	1	0	1	1
Stock,3b,ss	4	1	2	5	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	7	2
Niehoff,2b	3	0	1	5	4
Killifer,c	4	0	1	7	2
Alexander,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	34	7	11	27	12

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Williams,cf	4	0	0	4	2
Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	7
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Merritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMcCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Douglas,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	36	0	3	27	20

Errors—Flack, Doyle, Wortman.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	.	.	7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0

Two-base hits—Williams, Cravath, Whitted, Luderus, Niehoff. Home run — Cravath. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice hits—Deal, (2.) Byrne. Double play—Douglas, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Douglas, 7. Struck out—By Douglas, 5; Alexander, 5. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	0	1	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Williams,cf	2	0	0	7	1
Wolters,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Wortman,ss	3	1	1	0	3
Dilhoefer,c	4	0	1	9	0
Demaree,p	4	0	0	1	4
aZeider	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	7	30	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Byrne,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Stock,ss	4	0	2	4	3
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	2	1
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Killifer,c	3	0	0	6	1
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	5
bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	4	30	12

a Batted for Williams in ninth.
b Batted for Killifer in tenth.
Errors—Stock, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Mann, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Byrne. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Rixey, 5. Earned run—Off Rixey, 1. Struck out—By Demaree, 6; Rixey, 4. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

CARDS COME FROM BEHIND.

Nose Out Boston Braves in Last Three Innings and Win, 7 to 6.

BOSTON, July 13.—St. Louis came from behind today with four runs in the seventh, tied Boston in the eighth, and won in the ninth. The score being 7 to 6. Each club used four pitchers.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
J.Smith,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Baird,3b	4	1	2	0	3
Long,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	5	0	2	1	5
Cruise,cf	5	0	0	3	0
Miller,2b	3	2	1	1	2
Paulette,1b	5	1	2	13	0
Gonzales,c	4	1	1	5	4
Horstman,p	2	0	0	0	1
May,p	0	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1
aSnyder	1	0	1	0	0
bDetzel	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	15

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Powell,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Rehg,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Kelly,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Konetc'y,1b	5	0	1	14	0
JCSmith,3b	5	1	2	1	1
Tragesser,c	4	0	1	4	3
Reulbach,p	1	1	0	0	3
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0
Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	0
cMagee	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	10	27	13

a Batted for May in seventh.
b Batted for Watson in eighth.
c Batted for Barnes in eighth.
Errors—Miller, Paulette, Maranville.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	—7
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Paulette, Gonzales, Hornsby, Maranville, Rehg, Tragesser. Three-base hit—Paulette. Stolen base—J. Smith. Sacrifice hit—Powell. Double plays—Baird and Paulette, Konetchy (unassisted;) Tragesser and J. C. Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Horstman, 4; Watson, 1; Packard, 1; Reulbach, 1; Allen, 2; Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs —Off Horstman, 6 hits, 2 runs in 4 2-3 innings; May, 2 and 0 in 1 1-3; Watson, 1 and 0 in 1; Packard, 1 and 0 in 2; Reulbach, 7 and 2 in 6 2-3; Allen, 2 and 1 in 1; Barnes, 0 and 0 in 1-3; Ragan, 2 and 1 in 1. Balk —Horstman. Struck out—By Horstman, 1; May, 1; Packard, 1; Reulbach, 3; Ragan, 1. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time—2 hours 35 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

Matty Gets Binghamton Pitcher.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 13.—John Miljus, star Binghamton pitcher, left here tonight to join the Cincinnati club in New York. Miljus refused to accept a salary cut several days ago and was automatically released, as were other State League players.

Two Umpires Added.

CHICAGO, July 13.—President Hickey of the American Association said today that six umpires will be used in the association instead of four. Chill and Brennan will umpire alone, while the others will work in pairs. The staff was reduced from eight to four six weeks ago to cut down expenses.

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ZIM BANGS HOMER WITH TWO ON BASE

Heinie Starts Game with Rush, but Giants Have Hard Work to Save It from Reds, 4 to 3.

Matty's Reds lost a game to the Giants for a change yesterday, but before the New York team got the 4 to 3 victory, the Cincinnati menace had them worried and annoyed to the point of exasperation. The Reds grew stronger as the game progressed, and they had just about reached the point of their full health when the wrangle ended. They promoted a young rally on Jeff Tesreau in the ninth, which made the Giants as comfortable as a man sitting on a keg of dynamite.

Heinie Zimmerman did the biggest part of the winning for New York when he planked a home run among the steerage passengers in the left field bleachers in the first inning with two runners aboard the hassocks. These three runs, which were personally conducted by Heinie, came in mighty handy later in the game when the Redlegs began to get dangerous. The visitors considered that they had the game won when they got so bold as to pound Clarence Mitchell out of the box in the sixth inning. The Reds wafted all these ideas away in the next inning when they drove Rube Benton to cover.

Jimmy Ring, the Brooklyn boy who wears a Cincinnati uniform, succeeded Mitchell, and it was while pitching to Kariden, the first man who faced him when he came into the game, that the Giant catcher jarred a hit to short centre which gave the Giants that extra run which looked as big as a mountain when the ninth inning came around. Walter Holke had a busy day with his bat, and had a perfect average with a double and three singles in four times at the bat. None of Holke's raps, however, figured in the run-getting except one bang in the sixth, which shoved Robertson from first to third, posing him in a position to score.

Davey Robertson made the most delicious fielding play of the matinée in the third, when he staggered back to the right field wall and plucked Tommy Clarke's ferocious drive off the cement with his bare hand. There was a whoop and a hurrah from the 7,000 people present when Robbie made this catch, but it was a mere murmur compared with the cyclone of exaltation which came from the residents of the Bronx over back of third base when Heinie Zimmerman laced his excursion welt into the bleachers.

Hank O'Day umpired behind the bat and went through the ordeal with remarkable success. In the first inning, when Davey Robertson was called out on a close play at the plate, O'Day received a number of sharp looks from the Giant players. All the conversation was in a subdued tone, however, so the world will never know just what the New York players thought of that decision.

While O'Day is strong on decisions, he is weak on announcing. When there is a change in the line up Hank whispers it to the catcher, and if the breeze happens to be blowing toward the grand stand, a few fans in the front row can tell what he says. On the other hand the voice of Manager Matty is getting stronger as the season progresses.

Last season Matty hardly said a word on the coaching lines. For that matter there was nothing for him to say. If he did say what he thought, he probably wouldn't be manager of the Reds today. But now that his club is winning, Matty has developed a voice like an auctioneer.

Burns walked in the first inning and Herzog was safe when King Kopf foozled his grounder. Kauff forced Burns at third, Mitchell to Groh, and then Zimmerman unraveled his bonnet into the bleachers gladly taking full responsibility for three ripe runs. Mitchell tossed Fletcher out at first, while Robertson got an infield hit to first base. Holke rapped a two-bagger to right and Robertson started on a through trip from first to home. Griffith relayed the ball back to Hal Chase, who got it in to Clarke in time to tag the galloping Robbie at the platter.

For four innings Benton pitched unhitable ball and was turning the Reds back to the bench with promptness and dispatch. Chase was the first Cincinnati person up in the fifth, and he stripped Benton's pitching of much of its natural beauty by poling a home run to right centre. The ball struck a fly paper sign in the fence, on the hop, but it didn't stick, but base galloping by Prince Hal beat the ball home by the tick of a watch.

Robertson was safe in the sixth, when Groh juggled his infield hopper. Holke slammed his third hit of the day to right and sent Robertson around to third. Mitchell was herewith invited to the club house, while Jimmy Ring was inserted in his place. Rariden nicked Ring for a Texas Leaguer back of second, which had just about enough gumption to it to permit Robertson to score with what later proved to be the winning run. Benton forced Holke at third, the Reds barely missing a smart double play when Shean muffed a throw at first.

Kopf opened the seventh with a single to left, and Groh was sicked to Robertson. Chase hammered a single to left and sent Kopf to third. Griffith came through with a single to centre and Kopf scored. Chase going to second. When Tesreau succeeded Benton, Chase was caught napping off second base, and Griffith died trying to steal second. Thus did Jeff save the game, as he was ordered to do.

In the first of the ninth Bill McKechnie, batting for Ring, singled to left and was forced by Groh. Heinie went to second on Kopf's out at first, and Eddie Roush bounded a hit off Tesreau's glove, which rolled out of Herzog's reach long enough to let Groh score. Chase was up and looked dangerous, but Kauff saved the day by grabbing his long drive to deep centre.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Kauff,cf	3	1	0	6	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	7
Rob'tson,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Holke,1b	4	0	4	14	0
Rariden,c	3	0	2	0	1
Benton,p	3	0	1	0	3
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	33	4	11	27	18

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	1	0	2	2
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	1	1
Chase,1b	4	1	2	12	1
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Cueto,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Clarke,c	3	0	0	3	1
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	2
aMcKechnie	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	3	6	24	13

a Batted for Ring in ninth.
Errors—Groh, Kopf.

New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Holke, Fletcher. Home runs —Zimmerman, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Double play—Groh, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls —Off Mitchell, 1; Ring, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 9 hits, 2 runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) Ring, 2 and 0 in 3; Benton, 4 and 2 in 6 1-3; Tesreau, 2 and 0 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Eastern League Results.

Portland, 6; Bridgeport, 1.
Hartford, 5; Springfield, 4.
Hartford, 4; Springfield, 0.
New Haven, 4; Lawrence, 3.
New Haven, 8; Lawrence, 0.
New London, 2; Worcester, 1.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 18; Binghamton, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Reading, 3.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 4.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 7; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 8; Mobile, 2.
Memphis, 9; New Orleans, 7.
Atlanta, 6; Nashville, 5.

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ROBINS TWICE VICTORIOUS.

Beat Pirates, 4 to 0, in First Game and Win Second in Tenth, 2 to 1.

For a very long time at Ebbets Field yesterday it appeared as if the champion Robins would have to be content to share the honors in their double attraction with the piratical crew of Otto Bezdek. But then, these athletes of Charles H. Ebbets and Wilbert Robinson have a peculiar habit of doing things to their own liking, and yesterday was no exception.

After taking the honors of the initial conflict by 4 to 0, they came back in the second skirmish and after trailing the Pirates up to the ninth session concentrated their attack and squeezed through with a ten-inning victory by 2 to 1.

The Brooklyn athletes showed absolutely no regard for the superstitions hinging around Friday the 13th. Neither had they any for the feelings of Otto Bezdek or any of his twirlers.

The second engagement developed into a nerve-racking affair which was finally terminated by effective hitting by Cutshaw, Mowrey, Olson, and Hy Myers. The last named negotiated the blow in the tenth frame, with dusk threatening, which tallied the run that brought the honors of the pastime to the side of the Robins. Incidentally, it was Hy's only safe smack of the game, and it could not have come at a more opportune time.

In the tenth the Pittsburghers were retired on flies to the outfield, and when Smith was retired on an infield grounder there were misgivings. Ivy Olson, however, came through with a single to left and there was hope. He advanced as Grimes threw out Johnston, and then Hy Myers scored Olson with a single to right and busted up the pastime.

Even Manager Robinson got excited about that winning run and joined his Brooklyn cronies about the plate to await the arrival of Olson.

Larry Cheney, who has a habit for working decidedly well on particularly hot days, had a good chance yesterday, and he came through with colors flying. In the opening 4-to-0 set there was little consolation for the Pirates, for Larry, with his deceptive moist heaves, let them down with six hits scattered so that no two of them could be worked effectively.

Meanwhile Brooklyn bats were busy and Pirate fielders were busy chasing the ball which rained on various parts of the field. The majority of them came just when they could be of advantage.

In the third frame Cheney, Johnston, and Hy Myers singled, filling the bags, and Casey Stengel scored the first-named two with a single to right. This blow by Casey put Myers on third, and he scored from there when Wheat forced Stengel at second.

Another tally was added in the seventh when Johnston singled to left centre and was scored on a double over first to right by Hy Myers. After that the 5,000 fans in attendance just sat back and watched Cheney dispose of the Pirates as they journeyed to the plate.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Johnston,1b	4	2	2	11	0
Myers,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	1	0	1	4	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Miller,c	4	0	0	6	0
Cheney,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	32	4	9	27	9

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Carey,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	1	0
King,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Wagner,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Fischer,c	3	0	1	5	0
McCarthy,3b	4	0	0	3	2
Jacobs,p	3	0	2	0	3
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
bWolfe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	4	24	5

a Batted for Ward in ninth.
b Batted for Pitler in ninth.
Error—Ward.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Jacobs, Myers. Stolen bases —Fischer, Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double plays—Olson and Cutshaw; Ward, Pitler, and Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 2; Cheney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 4 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Jacobs, 5; Cheney, 4. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Branafield.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	5	1	3	2	7
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	16	3
H. Myers,cf	5	0	1	5	0
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Hickman,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	3	3
J. Meyers,c	4	0	0	1	1
Smith,p	4	0	0	1	6
Total	37	2	9	30	23

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Carey,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
King,rf	4	0	1	3	0
J.Wagner,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Fischer,c	4	0	0	2	0
W.Wagner,c	3	0	0	5	0
Ward,ss	3	1	1	0	3
Pitler,2b	3	0	0	3	2
McCarthy,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Steele,p	1	0	0	1	0
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	1	7	29	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Johnston, King, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Olson, Cutshaw, Mowrey. Three-base hit—Steele. Sacrifice hits—Ward, Pitler, Johnston. Double plays—Pitler and J. Wagner; Olson, Cutshaw and Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Steele, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 2-3 innings; Grimes, 2 and 1 in 1 1-3; Smith, 1 run in 10. Struck out—By Steele, 6; Smith, 1. Balk—Steele. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Branafield.

SISLER'S CUDGEL IS ACTIVE.

Drives In Both Runs with Which Browns Beat Macks, 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Sisler's hitting enabled St. Louis today to win from Philadelphia, 2 to 1. In the fourth, after Austin and Sloan had singled, Sisler drove in Austin with a double. In the sixth Sloan was safe when Grover fumbled his grounder and scored on Sisler's second double.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Miller,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Austin,3b	3	1	1	3	2
Sloan,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	7	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Davenport,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	2	7	27	12

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Jamieson,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Rodle,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Bates,3b	3	0	2	1	4
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Meyer,c	2	0	0	4	1
Schang,c	2	0	0	2	2
Dugan,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Grover,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	2
aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	24	16

a Batted for Bush in ninth.
Errors—Lavan, Dugan, Grover, Bush, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Strunk, Bates, Sisler, (2.) Stol

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

FUSION OR TAMMANY.

Cant and false pretense have been more than ordinarily futile in the preliminary Mayoralty campaign this year. Those who still advocate the nomination of a "straight" Republican candidate, whatever their purpose or intent, are really advocating the election of a Tammany Mayor. It is either Fusion or Tammany—there is no alternative. Many times the Republican organization in this city has put forward a party candidate with actual intent to turn the city over to Tammany. The general membership of the party has not always been in the secret, but the organization managers who brought the thing about knew perfectly well what they wanted. They were acting in the Tammany interest. Almost invariably the device has been successful. It would be successful this year, if adopted.

This is the one foundation fact that all well-meaning Republicans in this city must get into their heads—that a party nomination means victory for Tammany. They have got the idea into their heads very generally. The conference of the men of the Republican organizations on Thursday evening makes it plain that the very great majority of the members of that party desire and intend Fusion, the renomination and re-election of Mayor MITCHEL and Controller PRENDERGAST certainly, with such other candidates in the city and in the various boroughs as may be agreed upon. Manhattan, Bronx, and Queens are unanimous for Fusion. Richmond is holding off for a time because of local irritation over the garbage plant matter, or for other reasons, but the Republicans of that borough will join the majority. Mr. LIVINGSTON in Brooklyn, who has been advocating the nomination of Justice CROPSEY, is quite unable to show that he represents the views of the Republicans of the borough.

Brooklyn, too, must support Fusion, it must help in the nomination and election of the Fusion candidates. Mr. CROPSEY is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. His term of office does not expire until 1930. It is incredible that Mr. LIVINGSTON has been able to persuade him to give up practically an entire term on the Supreme Bench for the poor reward of being a beaten candidate and making certain the election of a Tammany Mayor.

The people of New York know perfectly well what would happen to the city under four years of Tammany rule. It would be a fearful backsliding. They are not going to be so inconsiderate of their own interests, of the city's welfare and good name, as to turn out the best administration New York has had within the memory of any of them and bring into power the organization that has always given them bad administration, corrupt, wasteful, unclean.

NO FOOD FOR GERMANY.

Our dispatches from Washington say it has been decided that neutrals are not to receive foodstuffs or other products from this country unless they convince our Government that Germany will gain nothing, even indirectly, on account of them. There must be no room for doubt. It will not be enough to get promises that the products in their original form shall not be transferred or reshipped to Germany. They must not take the place of similar domestic products exported to our enemy, nor must they be used in making meat or any kind of food which Germany receives.

If the neutral countries did not prepare and publish official trade reports, recent assertions of some who speak for them might have been made with safety. It was said, for example, that the greater part of Holland's food surplus was going to England. But official figures show that Holland has been sending four times as much to Germany as the quantity shipped to the British islands. Newspapers in Denmark say that we are not well informed about her foreign trade. But Danish official reports are ample warrant for the criticism that has been published. Both Denmark and Holland have been importing fodder from the United States and selling to Germany the products of it in the forms of meat, butter, milk, and cheese. There is an abundance of proof that Germany has received a very large part of her food supply from these countries, and from Norway and Sweden, and they have been enabled by American grain to aid her in this way. It is an old story. We have repeatedly pointed to the evidence. Denials cannot take away its force.

How can we assure ourselves that exports of agricultural products to the neutrals now will not in some way give aid to the foe? How can we know, for example, that our fodder grain will not make meat and dairy products for Germany? We must guard against such use of exports, not only because we ought not to feed the enemy, but also for the reason that we have only enough for ourselves and our allies. There must be absolute certainty that those who are fighting against us are not supported by our food. Certainty can be secured only by requiring that exports of food from the neutrals to Germany shall cease, or by permitting no shipments of foodstuffs to their ports.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Commissioner Woods may rest assured that his view of the present police situation in New York, which he expressed to a body of recruits at Headquarters Thursday, is shared by the best citizens. The revelation of the carelessness and dishonesty of a few policemen concerned in the Cruger case has not blinded the people, who are aware of the vast improvements made in the department in the last few years, to the debt of gratitude they owe to the Commissioner and his associates, or to the honesty and efficiency of the force as a whole. Recent incidents have shown that some of the old evil influences are still potent. The bad that persists must be eliminated. The Commissioner put the matter fairly before the recruits, and in so doing he spoke as well to the whole force, to the citizens, and to the press:

> Now our house is pretty clean. The man who has a house that is pretty clean is willing and glad to have others come and help him make it still cleaner. It is the man that has the dirty house that is afraid to let others come in to help him clean it.

Only good can result from an honest and thorough investigation of the Police Department. What Mr. Woods has accomplished in his term toward the reformation of the defenders of the city is not less creditable because bad practices have persisted here and there in spite of his vigilance and determination. He was appointed to an arduous task and one that had always been considered thankless. He has proved that the head of the department can earn and receive the thanks of the people it protects. Under his administration the police have been better trained than ever before and they have assuredly not lost courage. The defects of the department can all be corrected, and they should be corrected from within.

CO-OPERATION, COERCION, OR COMMANDEERING.

Secretary LANE says that the alternatives in the matter of price regulation are co-operation, coercion, or commandeering. The President's alternatives are patriotism, profits, and production. Naturally, there is no antagonism in the statements. They are merely different points of view, and there may be others. The Secretary's statement is in answer to Congressmen who have not hesitated to express their opinion that instruments of government created by them were potential, if not actual, cheats. As Mr. LANE reminds Congress, it created both the Council of National Defense, consisting entirely of Cabinet Secretaries, and an advisory commission of business men. These bodies are commissioned for consultation, not for action. They can at most recommend, and have no power to buy or to sell. But Congressmen have hinted that they were on both sides of contracts which they considered, and bought what they sold, or might do so. The Secretary humiliated himself to say that he had investigated all reports of that sort which had come to his attention, and found none of them true. On the contrary, all contracts which have come to public notice have been below the market price and at a sacrifice of profits. The Commissioners "have given to the Government more than they received," their jobs being unpaid, even as to expenses.

At the moment, it seems doubtful whether Congress will tie the hands of its appointees by enactments inconsistent with their self-respect if they retain their positions, or whether it will enlarge the confidence which they have deserved by giving them some authority where they have none. Business is doing more to earn the confidence of the country than Congress. There can be no doubt that business is co-operating better than Congress. What has business refused to do that it has been asked to do? Business has sacrificed profits, it has submitted to taxation, it is undergoing investigation of its costs to prove its good faith. Business is yielding everything. It is even surrendering its plants to Government control. Men under indictment and men freed from indictment by juries are daily taking instructions from their prosecutors, and they are told that they are under suspicion of being capable of "robbing a church or an orphanage," as Secretary LANE put it. The Congressional formula is "buying with the left hand and selling with the right." Is it not about time for Congress to begin co-operating, and even for the Attorney General to call off his prosecutors, at least until the end of the war shall make continuance with discredited policies less inopportune?

The coercion which the Secretary speaks of is coercion as to price. Government can exercise it either by preventing profits or by taking them by taxation. If the taxation is for revenue, there is no objection, if the taxes are undiscriminatory and wisely laid. But taxation ought not to be for the sake of the prevention of profits. The President has stated the reason for allowing profits, not for the sake of the profiters, but for the sake of enabling and increasing production. Any scheme of taxation inconsistent with production is contrary to the views of both the Secretary and the President, however it may promote the pre-war programs of social and economic reform. Even those who then thought those programs of first importance must concede that the winning of the war is now the first "business," as the President says. The President and the Secretary alike subordinate coercion to co-operation, but Congress reverses the precedence. Commandeering, the Secretary's third C, is simply confiscation. Perhaps what would be impossible in peace may find some sanction in war. But the practical objection is greater than the legal. When Government commandeers plants Government's troubles begin, and business is released from co-operation.

The Secretary puts his three C's in the right order. It may be hoped that he will persuade Congress not to begin with coercion until business is found lacking in co-operation. It is useless to belabor a balky mule, and it is worse to club a spirited nag which is pulling with all its power. Business has needed Government in the past. Government needs business now.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

The sansculottes of the Faubourg St. Antoine stormed and wrecked the ancient Castle of Paris because it was the memorial and the sign of centuries of misrule, of class rule, the domination and exploitation of the mass of the French people for the privileged few. The historic symbolism of the taking of the Bastille, of the celebration of the anniversary as the national holiday of France, was never so clear, so movingly significant as today.

For nearly three years, united France has fought against the last and mightiest citadel of caste, privilege, oppressive power, the stronghold of a tyranny beyond faith, a robber and a murderer among the nations. Inhumanities, devastations, the defilement and ruin of monuments of art and history, the dedication of her young men to death, abate no whit the solemn and steady heroic spirit of France. A nobler hope sustains her noble sorrow. The Bastille of autocratic militarism, of pitiless power, has yet to fall; nor can its fall be very far off.

Americans greet with even new admiration and even stronger good-will their brethren of France on this holiday, which is ours, too. The Key of the Bastille is at Mount Vernon. Our best help is given, and will be given, to throwing down the German Eastille.

THE KAISER'S DECREE.

The German mountain is laboring terrifically, and may yet bring forth an elephant, but what it has brought forth so far is an unusually tiny mouse. If these were ordinary times, it would not be permissible to speak in those terms of an imperial decree which gives the franchise to thousands of hitherto disfranchised Germans. But the colossal drama now on the world's stage so monopolizes attention that the importance of every event is measured by the degree in which that drama is affected by it; and, however important in itself it may be that the Kaiser is going to let the Prussian people have a larger representation in the Diet, if it does not affect the main issue of the war it is bound to be lost in the greater things that are happening daily. If the United States, for instance, should give the franchise to women tomorrow, that would be an event which in ordinary times would excite great attention through the world; but the interest with which other nations would read of it just now would be very languid.

Yet that event, if it came about in the United States, would be of much greater positive importance than the increase of popular representation in the Diet or in the Reichstag; for the women would actually vote for legislators, they would have a share in the American Government. If the Reichstag is wholly given over to the people, what difference will it make in the one matter in which the heart of the world is wrapped? The Reichstag is a debating society, it does not rule, or influence the course of events; it is a fly on the wheel. Let the people have the Reichstag, abandon it to them in toto, and still the fate of Germany will be determined by the Kaiser; still forever the mandate by which German millions are to be hurled into war or beckoned back to peace will be his to issue when he likes; they and their talkative Reichstag will have no voice in it, no hand in it. Fill the Reichstag to the brim with people's representatives chosen by an untrammeled suffrage, and the Reichstag and the people together will have exactly as much to say about when they shall go to war or return to peace as the Light Brigade at Balaklava had to say about whether it should ride "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell." For the German people, as for the Light Brigade, the watchword will be, in the future as in the past, "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die."

Some day, perhaps, the German people will retrace its own steps, and by painful upward toil reach the height on which it stood in 1848. After that date it let its hands be tied, submitted to having a hook put in its jaws, made over a lease of its reason and its freedom to its rulers, and devoted itself whole-heartedly to schooling itself to blind obedience. The path it took is leading it to the abyss, and it is struggling and floundering to keep back; but it has not made any move to retrace its fatal steps. If it is willing to be satisfied with a mere increase of representation in the powerless Reichstag, leaving still in the Kaiser's hands all the powers of which it divested itself, then it is pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw; and it can resume its downward journey to that kind of accompaniment.

DIVERSIONS OF THE I. W. W.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W. vehemently denies that "German influence and German money were behind the copper mine strikes" in Arizona, Montana, and elsewhere in the West. The "movement" of those gentle souls is "simply an effort to get living wages and just working conditions for our miners." Does the Secretary of the Duluth Local of the I. W. W. express its economic tenets when he calls $3 a day "bum pay," but satisfactory to the I. W. W. because its members do "bum work"? It is strange that they condescend to work at all.

Further West, in half a dozen States, they are truer to the I. W. W. gospel. They are roaming about in bands, making trouble. They are committing sabotage in the mines, the sawmills, the wheat fields. If their passion for mischief is not fomented and paid for by German agents, at any rate its fruits are for German benefit. It is intolerable that these itinerants of anarchy should infest great regions of the West, stir up internal disorder in time of war, reduce the production of copper, shut up lumber camps, stir up strikes, threaten the destruction of crops. The whole performance is for the advantage of Germany and the detriment of the United States, whatever the motives of this motley collection of disreputables, who seem to be following a definite plan.

The presence of a mobile State police in any of the States invaded would have checked these disorders in their beginnings. The transfer of the National Guard to the service of the United States was the opportunity of the I. W. W. Tramps and all sorts of yahoos, Summer roamers, and perhaps, under unusual stress, even occasional workers, add themselves to the pilgrims of disturbance, and so the trouble spreads or concentrates, in one locality and another, and the Governor of Arizona has to ask for Federal troops.

The heroes of the I. W. W. have distinguished themselves by intimidation by numbers, by particularly mean sabotage, such as driving copper nails into fruit trees, throwing scraps of iron into harvesting machinery, threats of arson, brutal assaults and batteries. Probably the mere presence of a sufficient armed force would quiet and disperse them. They are great blusterers, the I. W. W. people.

The Sheriff of Bisbee, who swore in 1,200 deputies, at the point of the gun loaded 1,100 Industrial Workers into cattle cars, and had them escorted by armed guards to a New Mexican solitary station, is a vigorous personage, who would look well in a Bret Harte story or a history of Vigilance Committees, but a Sheriff who makes his own law is on dangerous and indefensible ground, and inhumanity is worse than the I. W. W. In his telegram to Governor CAMPBELL, Mr. WILSON points out "the great danger of citizens taking the law into their own hands." The constituted civil authorities in their due order, and, if these fail, the military must be relied on. Bisbee had the right to defend itself against violence, not to do violence.

According to latest reports, the I. W. W. band will not be left to starve, but will be held under restraint at the border town of Columbus. Labor, and nothing but bread and water if the allotted labor is not done, is the punishment that would hurt the I. W. W. most. The Sheriff of Bisbee was on the right track when he instructed his deputies to arrest the I. W. W. men on "charges of vagrancy."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Perplexities of the Selective Draft.

It was a foregone conclusion that the operation of the selective draft would be slow and attended by many difficulties. In view of the vast machinery which must be constructed in forty-eight States before the drawing of names can begin, it is not surprising that the date of the beginning has been postponed until the last week in July. If nearly 10,000,000 numbers are to be drawn, the work of the exemption boards will be enormous. But, of course, the men who hold numbers in the first 687,000, men who will be required to fill the vacancies in the regular army and the National Guard and to form the first increment of the national army, will get the first services of the exemption officers.

In this State there will be more than 60,000 of these, in Pennsylvania more than 60,000, in Illinois nearly 52,000. When men are proved exempt, others with numbers drawn later will take their places, and this operation of drafting and exempting will continue until the first contingent is obtained. That sort of work can scarcely be finished in a month. There need be no fear that the cantonments will not be finished when the first increment of the national army is ready for training. For quite apart from the possible efforts of many men to escape service on more or less flimsy pretexts, which must all be investigated, there will be many exemptions for just cause.

Physical defects can be easily detected, if the examinations are thorough and systematic. It can hardly be hoped that the best results will be obtained in this regard at all the exemption bureaus. It will take time to decide in some cases whether or not the acceptance of a man for military service would be consistent with the public welfare. He may be too expert a mechanic to be sent soldiering, although not employed in any work of national importance. As a matter of fact, each case must be decided on its merits; the new soldiers will be selected as individuals. They will doubtless be confused by the brand-new system, and so will the examiners, but by the time the second draft is called for the machinery will be in good working order and the selection will be quicker. The country views the operation calmly and with confidence that an army so assembled will be a really democratic army, made up of the best material, and an army such as this country must always have hereafter.

A Symbolic Bomb Falls in an Illustrative Way.

For those who have a relish for symbols there is a dainty morsel in the news that one of the bombs dropped in the last air raid on London smashed statues of WILLIAM II. and BISMARCK in wrecking the German Club. The things the Bismarck statue stood for were wrecked long ago. WILLIAM II. began wrecking them in the Iron Chancellor's own lifetime, and the war has completed the demolition. The great thing he stood for, the German Empire itself, still stands; but the policies by which he hoped to make that empire perfect and indestructible have found little consideration at the hands of his successor in empire building.

So for the air raiders to smash BISMARCK was supererogatory. But for the air raiders to smash the Kaiser, that is a different thing. The things that statue stood for still stand, but they are wabbling. It is not only the air raiders that are smashing the Kaiser, though they are playing a prominent part. Every slaughter of children, every destruction of a schoolhouse or a church, helps. But the submarines are helping. The Captain who turns his guns on a crowded lifeboat helps mightily. The soldiers are helping. The soldier who puts up on a ruined French town this sign as he leaves it, "We present the city of Roye to the French people, and we hope they will like it," does his part. The statesmen are helping. The Minister who stirs up Mexico to attack a neutral country, who stirs up a Chinese soldier to overturn the Government of his land, who stirs up rebels in a Central American republic, who uses a diplomat's luggage to smuggle explosives on Norwegian ships, who spreads through every country in the world a fear and loathing of Germany as something uncanny in its diabolism, he is a powerful aid. The professors are helping. They were taken lightly by the world until it turned out that their supposed ravings were merely the promulgation of the wicked aims and incredible egotisms of men of action. When the Kaiser is smashed, it will not be the air raiders alone who did it; it will have been done by the unspeakable thing of which they are a part, and the name of which, ironically enough, is "Kultur."

THE CIVIC CONCERTS.

If a Small Deficit Is Met, They May Be Continued.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the editorials and news columns of many of the daily papers, the hope has been expressed that the season for the Civic Orchestral Concerts may be extended beyond the ten which were originally planned and provided for. I am pleased to note in your excellent review this morning of last evening's concert:

> M. Monteux has brought his band to a degree of perfection in execution rarely surpassed, and it would be a pity if it were not kept together for the remainder of the Summer after the next three concerts, when the series as originally announced will end.

It is almost impossible to give concerts of such excellence and at nominal prices without a deficit. This deficit has this year been borne by a few individuals who have more than done their share. With each succeeding concert the receipts increase and the expense decreases. It would, indeed, be a pity not to have the fact realized by several of our wealthy citizens that the discontinuance of the concerts would be almost a calamity. I think I am quite right in saying that every one who has attended one has been deeply impressed both by the music and the audience.

I take the liberty of sending this letter as an appeal to your readers in the hope that the few thousand dollars necessary to sustain the concerts will be offered for that purpose.

MARTHA MARQUARD,
Secretary Civic Orchestral Society, 129 East Seventy-sixth Street.
New York, July 12, 1917.

The Soldiers' Farewell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a word from a private in the National Guard. Would you suggest through your paper that the wives, mothers, sweethearts et al. should look upon our leaving within the next few weeks with a little more consideration than they showed when we left for the border last year?

They meant well, but were continually coming to the armories bothering the officers and men, weeping, and by so doing put us all under a rather severe strain.

Of course they are dear to us and it is just as hard to leave them as it is for them to part from the men they love.

We will be well taken care of and with an "even break" will come back when we finish our work of "helping to make the world safe for democracy."

PRIVATE X, INFANTRY.
New York, July 12, 1917.

THE BRIDGE GUARD.

A tender moon above the mountain crest,
Soft, vagrant airs of slowly dying June,
The sparkle of the fireflies' aimless quest,
A call of frogs—the river's liquid croon.

A sharper note in rail and clanking wheel,
The onward rush of lifted girders dim,
A crashing call of steel to speeding steel—
Then on once more—all safe—because of him.

A solitary figure—glimpsed by light
That follows after dark our pulsing way;
A blot of drab, a soldier of the night
Holding his far-flung outpost of the fray.

DYSART McMULLEN.

THE DANISH REPLY.

Commercial Adviser to the Legation on War Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of your valued paper you have given prominent space to an article entitled "Denmark's Share in Feeding Germany." As this article contains various serious mistakes, and as mistakes of a similar nature seem to find their way to the American press from time to time, I trust that in fairness to a country which has, during three years of war, with sacrifices of millions of dollars, kept up the exports to its old customers among the allied nations, you will publish the following lines:

It has been the endeavor of Denmark to supply each side of the belligerent nations with the kind of goods which Denmark used to send them before the war. For this reason Denmark is still supplying Germany with the amount of live cattle which that country used to get before the war, after England had closed its ports for the import of live cattle. On the other hand, Danish farmers have voluntarily, and most faithfully, continued to supply England with butter, bacon, and eggs. It has won the admiration of British statesmen that Danish farmers, although immense profits were to be gained by shipping foodstuffs to Germany, have continued to supply—even at prices far below cost—the foodstuffs which England desired.

A cablegram from London, published in The Washington Post on the 8th instant, states, for instance, that bacon has been boycotted and that large quantities of bacon are left on the hands of dealers to spoil. This trouble, the paper states, is due to thousands of bales of bacon being sent from Denmark.

The English statesmen who have followed Denmark's exports during the war are, I think, in the best possible position to judge whether the Allies are satisfied with the way in which Denmark has traded with the belligerents during the war, and I beg to call attention to the statement rendered by the British Blockade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, in the British House of Commons on March 27 last. Lord Robert said on that occasion:

> I desire to say, with the utmost emphasis, that in my judgment the Danes, whenever they have given us any assurances, have endeavored honestly and honorably to fulfill them. For these reasons, so far as Denmark is concerned, I am authorized by his Majesty's Government to say, after full consideration of all the aspects, that they do not see any reason to modify their present blockade policy with respect to that country.

In the House of Lords on the 4th instant Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet, stated as follows:

> Undoubtedly there was still considerable export from the neutrals into Germany, but it was entirely the neutrals' own home products.
>
> While the Allies were exerting all possible pressure to prevent this export, it was impossible to prevent it altogether. But even if it could be stopped altogether tomorrow, it would make less difference to Germany than was commonly supposed, and would have far less effect in tightening the straits of Germany than could be exercised in preventing overseas commodities from reaching Germany through neutral countries.

On the 6th instant Lord Robert Cecil expressed the following opinion respecting European neutral trade with Germany:

> Speaking generally, and aside from the petty smuggling which will always exist, the neutrals have not sold any appreciable quantity of imported goods to Germany. Their trade consists almost entirely of their own products. Moreover, they have not even replaced such exports with imported goods, except indirectly. Certainly they have imported fodder and sold pigs, but it is difficult to stretch the doctrine of enemy destination to cover this point.

In these circumstances I deem it unnecessary to contradict in detail the figures given in the article in your paper today, but only desire to state that the imports to Denmark of oils, nitrates, cocoa, and coffee during the war show no increase which in the slightest degree comes near the increase indicated in the said article, and it is unquestionable that, since the agreement of November, 1915, between the British Government on the one side, the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen, representing the Danish merchants, and the Chamber of Manufacturers of Copenhagen, representing Danish manufacturers, on the other side, practically speaking not an ounce of goods which have been imported to Denmark covered by guarantees by the said organizations has been exported to the Central Powers. Nobody expected that attempts at circumventing the guarantees would not be made, and such attempts have in fact been made, but, due to the vigilance of the Danish police and customs authorities, the attempts have been stopped before the goods were exported.

I may mention that by a special law Denmark has made the breach or attempt at breach of trade guarantees a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment as well as by fines.

Further, I desire to point out that as far as the oil cakes, for which Denmark for many years has been the United States' best customer, are concerned, these are mainly used for feeding the milk cows, whereas the cattle which Denmark sends to Germany are young cattle which are fed on the green pastures.

I may finally add that the free port of Copenhagen in no way is outside Danish jurisdiction, but that the export regulations of the country in every respect apply to goods entering and leaving the Copenhagen free port, which is under the control of both the police and the customs of Denmark.

J. E. BOGGILD,
Commercial Adviser to the Danish Legation.
Washington, July 12, 1917.

July 14 of the Alsatians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On this 14th day of July the thoughts and the hearts of the oppressed small peoples go out to the Allies who are undermining now the Prussian Bastille, the fall of which looms up hopefully on the horizon.

Among these small people none have suffered, none are suffering more, than Alsace-Lorraine.

Collecting our thoughts on this anniversary of freedom, reading from smuggled letters the horrid description of unprintable and almost unbelievable crimes committed against our brethren in Alsace by the Prussian beast, remembering also the sufferings endured during forty-five years of the Prussian yoke in peace time, we, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, cannot find words to express our gratitude to France and our profound admiration for her heroism.

Not we alone, but our American-born children, must be taught to admire the France of the Revolution and the France of the Third Republic. On the day of approaching victory there is not one of us Alsatians who will not shed tears of joy and of gratitude for the two great sister republics of America and of France, whose soldiers will one day parade side by side on the Place Kleber at Strasbourg.

JONAS LIPPMANN.
New York, July 13, 1917.

FUSION TO FIGHT FOOD COST

One of Platform's Principal Planks Will Deal with Taxpayers' Problem.

The Republican organizations of the city, having gone on record as favoring the renomination of the present Fusion City Administration, the Fusion Committee of 1917 will take up next the consideration of a platform on which its candidates will run this year. It is practically established that the work of the present City Administration will be indorsed and that generally the platform will follow closely the one of four years ago. The necessity of keeping Tammany's clutches off the Board of Estimate will form the groundwork on which the 1917 Fusionists will build.

It was learned yesterday that one of the principal planks will deal with the high cost of living. Specific recommendations will be made regarding the control and distribution of foodstuffs, looking to the protection of the taxpayer. A larger handling of the terminal markets situation will be advocated, with the municipal control of such articles of food that the city can handle without interfering with the functions of the National Administration. How the city can enforce indiscriminately the local laws governing the handling of foodstuffs will be dealt with at length and it will be pointed out that the groundwork along this line has already been established by Mayor Mitchel's Committee on National Defense.

The Platform Committee, of which Edward M. Bassett is Chairman, will hold its first meeting next Tuesday night at the Fusion Committee headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue. There will be a free discussion regarding planks, and suggestions will be received from associations and groups of citizens interested in municipal questions. The committee suggested that, in order to expedite its work, all suggestions be submitted in writing. Fusion leaders expressed themselves as well satisfied at the outcome of the meeting of the Nominating Committee on Thursday afternoon, when the Republican organizations of New York, the Bronx, and Queens came out unreservedly for the renomination of Mayor Mitchel. This statement was given out by the committee:

"The Nominating Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917, with the unanimous support of the Republican leaders of Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx and Independent Democratic leaders who reported to it on Thursday that Mayor Mitchel should again head the ticket, will have another meeting on next Tuesday afternoon at Fusion headquarters, to continue the discussion of candidates with other anti-Tammany organizations. The committee is desirous of getting a full expression of opinion from all anti-Tammany organizations in the city that are in favor of Fusion. The first meeting of the committee established clearly the fact that every one of the Republican and Independent Democratic leaders who appeared before it was certain that there was only one successful program for the coming election, and that was Fusion. Each of them also advocated strongly the renomination of Mitchel for Mayor.

"The conclusion was that New York must either support Fusion and a continuation of the present efficient type of good, non-partisan government or go back to Tammany. There was no suggestion of any alternative. With this excellent start, the Fusion leaders are going to work patiently to bring to their support all anti-Tammany organizations. The Nominating Committee will hold as many meetings as necessary to obtain a full expression of opinion as to the candidates to be nominated. No program is to be hurried through, and no effort will be spared to make sure that the candidates and the platform shall both be thoroughly representative of genuine Fusion good government of the City of New York.

"The First Assembly District Republican Club of Long Island City led off last night with a ratification meeting enthusiastically supporting the action of the Queens Borough Republican Committee, headed by Chairman De Bragga, which strongly indorsed Fusion before the Nominating Committee on the basis of the record of the present administration. All anti-Tammany organizations in favor of Fusion are requested to appoint committees to confer with the Nominating Committee next Tuesday. It is the intention of the committee to canvass thoroughly, and sufficient meetings will be held for this purpose."

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League, in a meeting last night at its headquarters, 1,868 Broadway, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the members of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York denounce the administrative actions of Mayor Mitchel and his so-called fusion administration, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to work for the defeat of any continuance of this administration or any other so-called fusion administration which has and is working against the wishes and interests of the people and contrary to all principles of Democratic government; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic League of New York, with a membership of 10,000, will continue to work untiringly among the young men of our great city for Democratic principles, Democratic government, and for the greatest Democratic city in the world."

DENY PLAN TO FIX PRICES.

New Wholesalers' Coal Association to Consider Trade Problems.

C. C. Harris of George D. Harris & Co., 1 Broadway, denied yesterday that the formation of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association, Inc., of New York, which is to complete its organization next week by the election of officers, was in any way connected with an attempt to interfere with any possible action by the Government in fixing the prices of coal. On the contrary, Mr. Harris, who is a member of the Board of Directors, said the new association would devote itself to trade problems exclusively.

Mr. Harris denied that there was anything "mysterious" about the formation of the wholesalers' body, and maintained that in view of the fact that New York was the largest distributing market in the country for coal, it was proper that an organization be formed to look after trade interests.

Besides Mr. Harris the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, includes Thomas H. Watkins, James A. Hill, Robert H. Burrowes, Wilbur A. Marshall, and George M. Dexter, all active coal operators. A meeting will be held at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, early next week to elect officers.

JAPAN LIMITS NAVAL PLAN.

No Need to Offset American Expansion, Says Marine Minister.

TOKIO, July 11, (Delayed.)—Responding to an interpellation in the House of Peers as to whether Japan intended to keep pace with American naval expansion, Vice Admiral Kato, Minister of Marine, said there was no need of greater expansion with a view to offset America's increase. Moreover, he said, an enlarged program was quite impossible for Japan in the present financial situation of the country.

Sakae Tabashi, the interpellator, said he raised the question because he thought Japan's occupation of South Sea islands influenced the relations between Japan and the United States.

Rector Serves One Church 50 Years

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—The Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe, one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in this State, marked his fiftieth anniversary as rector yesterday by conducting services in Trinity Church at Rocky Hill, where he was ordained. A year ago he celebrated the fiftieth year of his ordination as deacon at St. Mark's Church, West Orange. The Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Baker of Trinity Church, Princeton, who was present at the ordination fifty years ago, was at the celebration of the anniversary.

Pope Honors Brooklyn Priest.

A cable message received in Brooklyn from Rome yesterday announced that Pope Benedict XV. had appointed the Rev. William T. McGuirl, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, as Private Chamberlain, with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor. Monsignor McGuirl has been a priest for thirty-two years. He is a police chaplain in Brooklyn.

MISPLACED ISLAND UPSET SENATE LINES

Reapportionment for New York County Must Be Made by Legislature.

PUT IN BRONX BY MISTAKE

South Brother, with Population of Three, Gives Republicans Chance to Get Back at Aldermen.

An entirely new apportionment of the Senate district lines of New York County will have to be made by the Legislature when it meets in special session on July 31, because of an error made in the Apportionment bill passed by the Legislature last May, and signed by Governor Whitman in June. The present apportionment is unconstitutional, because South Brother Island, in the East River, was included within a Bronx Senate district, when in reality it belongs to Queens County.

Local Republican leaders discovered the apportionment mistake several weeks ago, and hoped that it could be straightened out without recourse to legislative action. The action of Democratic Aldermen, however, in discriminating against Republicans in reapportioning the Assembly district lines of the city stirred the Republicans to retaliation, and they decided to insist upon an entire new Senate apportionment. The Democrats will suffer heavily if the new apportionment is carried out on the lines suggested by the Republican leaders.

In creating the new Senate district lines, the legislators followed those laid down in the geographical survey and the atlas regarding the location of both North and South Brother Islands. Both the survey and the map give the location of South Brother Island as belonging to the Bronx. The city's tax books show, however, that it belongs to Queens. Recourse to court records established the fact that the Supreme Court itself, in an opinion in a tax suit case, put South Brother Island within the County of Queens. The fact that South Brother Island has a population of only three persons, is not material to the point at issue, Republican leaders said.

These leaders pointed out that there is a provision in the State Constitution to the effect that county lines cannot be crossed in making up a Senate district apportionment. Annexing South Brother Island to the Bronx when it actually belonged to Queens, they said, clearly violated the State Constitution. In digging into past records it was discovered that at one time both North and South Brother Islands belong to Queens. Many years later, through legislative enactment, North Brother Island was annexed to the Bronx, but South Brother Island was left undisturbed.

One feature of the situation that is bothering politicians of both parties is the effect the discovery of the error will have upon the election this Fall. Under the law, designations for candidates for office must be filed not later than Aug. 1. If the new apportionment is not made by that time, candidates will not know in what districts they will run, as the Assembly and Aldermanic district lines must be laid out according to Senate districts. After the new Senate district lines are established, the Aldermen will have a chance to retaliate on the Republicans, as they will have to lay out entirely new Assembly districts, but Republican leaders said yesterday that they had no fears as to what might happen, as they would see to it that the new Senate districts were laid out in such a way that the Democrats could cause little trouble.

As an instance of what the Republican Legislators might do to the Democrats in making up new Senate lines, the case of Lower Manhattan was cited. The first five Assembly districts in the lower part of the city are strongly Democratic, and it will be easy for the Republicans to cut these districts up so that there will be only two Assembly districts in the entire Senate district comprising this part of the city. If this is done six Democratic leaders will have only two districts to divide among them, one of the districts, the Fourth Assembly, already having a dual leadership. If the new Senate apportionment takes place, it was said that only New York County would be involved, as the Bronx and Queens would not be disturbed. The only alternative to having a new apportionment made, it was said yesterday, was to have South Brother Island made a part of the Bronx, but the Republican leaders are strongly opposed to this.

MORE RED CROSS GIFTS.

Several Organizations Donate Fully Equipped Ambulances.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announced yesterday the gifts of several large sums for the purchase of ambulances to operate with the American forces in France, among the gifts being one of $7,000 from the Fruit and Produce Exchange, specifically donated for the purchase of three fully equipped ambulances and three kitchen trailers and equipment. Another gift of $7,000 was received from the Columbia Ambulance Corps for purchase of ambulances, $1,771 from the Putnam County Women's Auxiliary, $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000 from Hunter College, and $4,400 from the Patriotic Service League.

Fully equipped ambulances were donated by the New England Hotel Association, the Putnam County Women's Auxiliary, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Daughters of Pennsylvania in New York, Mozart Society, D. & P. Fonseca, and two by the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

From among the patriotic posters made by pupils of the high schools in New York City, in a competition for which Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim offered three prizes for each school, the New York Chapter has selected a poster done by George McAndrews of the Commercial High School. The subject is "Every Wounded Soldier's Hope."

All of these several hundred posters are on exhibition at the Knoedler

AMERICAN ESCAPES FROM GERMAN CAMP

Dr. Mars of San Francisco Tells Thrilling Tale of His Many Adventures.

STOLE CAPTOR'S UNIFORM

Nearly Starved in Walk to Flushing, Then Traveled as a Sailor to Spain.

After an absence of three years in Europe, of which two and a half years were spent in a German prison camp at Diekirch, near Luxemburg, Dr. A. M. A. Mars, editor of L'Avenir, a periodical published in San Francisco, has returned to America with an interesting story of his adventures. He escaped from the camp at night by giving a German officer an overdose of veronal and then putting on his uniform and walking to the railroad station. He rode in a first-class compartment as far as Aix-la-Chapelle.

From the German border city Dr. Mars walked to Flushing in Holland. This trip occupied thirty-two days, during which he had many narrow escapes from capture and also from death by hunger. In one instance he had nothing to eat for forty-eight hours except leaves and stagnant water from the canals to drink. If it had not been for the kindness of a Bavarian priest to whom he confessed and from whom he received a few marks the doctor said he would never have escaped from Germany.

From Holland Dr. Mars worked his way as a sailor before the mast to Vigo, Spain. There the police arrested him as a spy and he was kept in jail until the American Ambassador, Mr. Willard, obtained his release. At the Spanish capital the police arrested him again as he had no passport, and the Ambassador again came to his rescue. Dr. Mars had to wait there two months while the State Department, through Ambassador Willard, investigated his claim to American citizenship. His board was then paid and he received $250 for the trip home.

The doctor is a ruddy-faced man of fifty-five, with fair hair turning gray, and clean shaven. He weighs 235 pounds and speaks English with the accent of a Hollander brought up in France. He was born in Paris of American parents from New Orleans, and at the age of two he was brought back to America and remained until he was twelve. Then he went to Luxemburg. He came back some years later and settled in California, where his wife is now living.

Here is part of the story told yesterday by Dr. Mars at the Hotel Lafayette:

"I left New York early in the Summer of 1914 to go to Luxemburg and claim the estate, valued at $400,000, left me by my mother. The Duchy was calm and tranquil until the beginning of August, when the Germans invaded Luxemburg.

About Aug. 14 I was arrested as a spy and detained for two months at the police barracks. I sent word to the American Ambassador at Berlin for help, but received no reply. Then I was released and allowed my freedom upon condition that I report at 7:30 each evening to the police. After nine weeks I was arrested again and sent to the big camp at Diekirch, fifteen miles from Luxemburg where 3,000 prisoners, English, French, and Belgians were concentrated. The military guards, who were changed every two months, were all soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg in the war.

"The chief feature of the camp life was the hatred shown by the attendants toward the British prisoners, who had far worse treatment than the French or Belgians. A few weeks later 50 per cent. of the prisoners were down with dysentery, and General von Gotch, who had an iron leg, came to me and asked if I could do anything to stop the sickness. I suggested that the bread was bad and should be baked twice to make it at all eatable. When that was done, I gave the prisoners some medicine, and in eight days they had all recovered their health. This pleased the General so much that he made me the doctor of the camp and I shared a small house with a garden attached. I also instructed the General in the art of making French bread and cream cheese and butter. The ordinary food in the camp after the supply of beans, cabbages, and potatoes gave out was something too awful for words. The chief dish was called homlen, and was composed of grass, potato skins, the flour, rice, and stiffened with sawdust.

"At first the people of Luxemburg were in favor of the Germans, but afterward, when they heard what had been done in Belgium and saw the Grand Duchess and her sisters shut up practically prisoners in their chateau, their sympathy turned in favor of the Allies. Many times I saw papers from Paris which had blank white spaces in their pages on their arrival at Luxemburg and were afterward filled up with false news, such as, 'Poincaré Killed,' 'Paris Captured,' 'London in Flames,' &c, to deceive the local people.

"I made two unsuccessful attempts to escape, one as a cook and the other as a baker.

"On March 31 of this year, I saw a good chance, and took advantage of it. Two of my three military guardians went away to attend a celebration in Luxemburg, and the third officer had to stay at home on account of a severe attack of neuralgia. He asked me to fix him up with a dose of veronal, which I had prescribed before to send him to sleep. This time I administered 100 centigrammes, which insured his sleeping for twelve to eighteen hours like a log. When the drug had taken effect I undressed the officer and put on his uniform, wearing in addition a pair of white duck trousers and a white flannel shirt with a collar underneath for future use. Finding that the officer had considerately left the sum of 50 marks in his pocket, I walked to the station at Diekirch, about three miles away, and bought a first-class ticket for Aix la Chapelle. As I walked from the camp in the dark the sentries saluted me, and the police dogs wagged their tails in military fashion."

Dr. Mars said that when he left America he weighed 260 pounds. He lost fifty pounds during his stay in camp and his trip to Flushing. Since then he had regained 25 pounds, he said.

Don't lose sleep because of an irritated skin

Resinol

will help make it well

How can you expect to sleep *tonight* unless you do something to relieve the trouble? Irritating skin troubles don't often heal themselves. But it is surprising how quickly Resinol *helps* heal them.

Almost daily we hear from a skin-sufferer who says "Resinol Ointment stopped my trouble at once and I got the first good night's sleep I had had in weeks. Now my skin is well."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists.

ANNA RATHBONE IS AMONG BRIDES-TO-BE

Last Winter's Debutante, a Member of Junior League, to Wed Robert L. Johnson.

Several engagements of interest to society were announced yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rathbone of 45 East Seventy-eighth Street told of the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Anna Talcott Rathbone, to Robert Livingston Johnson, son of Mrs. William Bond Birge of Norwich, Conn., and the late Frank R. Johnson.

Miss Rathbone made her début Winter before last, and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Johnson is now at the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Plattsburg.

Only a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone announced the engagement of their other daughter, Miss Grace Olcott Rathbone, to Charles Farriday Neave of this city. Miss Grace Rathbone is at present in Paris, where she has been identified with the work of the American Ambulance Hospital for the last year.

Mr. Rathbone, the Misses Rathbone's father, is a member of the law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

Mrs. Beverley Ward of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street, has announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, to Howard Osgood Day, son of Belden Seymour Day of New York. Miss Ward was presented to society last Winter by her mother and was prominently identified with the younger set in the charitable affairs of the season. She is a niece of Mrs. H. Ward Ford, Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, and Mrs. Luther Kountze.

Mr. Day is a member of the United States Naval Reserve at Newport, where his fiancée is now visiting. A sister of Miss Ward, Miss Caroline De Lancey Ward, was married this Spring to Edgar M. Ward New Windsor.

The engagement is announced of Miss Virginia Dabney Wright, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Joseph Wright of 420 West End Avenue, to Lieutenant Thomas Edward Snook, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Snook of New York and New Windsor.

Miss Wright, who made her début several Winters ago, is a granddaughter of General Dabney Howard Wright of Louisville, Ky., and is a sister of Mrs. J. Renwick Dimond. Her father is the President of the Lockwood Company.

Lieutenant Snook was graduated from Columbia University in 1910 with the degree of civil engineer and is a member of the firm of Snook & Sons, architects. After serving in the Plattsburg camp in 1916 he was last March commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps and is now stationed at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Columbia University Club, the American Institute of Civil Engineers, and the American Institute of Architects.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Provost of Caldwell, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Whitehead Provost, to C. Thomas Underwood of Summit, N. J. Mr. Underwood is a son of Elmer Underwood of the firm of Underwood & Underwood, this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

WOMEN TO PUSH NEXT LOAN.

Select District Chairman to Promote Liberty Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The organization of a country-wide campaign for selling the next issue of the Liberty Loan bonds was begun at a meeting today of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Among those present were Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Chairman; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Vice Chairman; Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. Kellogg Fribank, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

These were selected by the committee to act as Federal Reserve district Chairmen for the twelve districts:

No. 1—Mrs. F. L. HIGGINSON, Boston.
No. 2—Miss VIRGINIA FURMAN, New York.
No. 3—Miss CLARA MIDDLETON, Philadelphia.
No. 4—Mrs. ROGER G. PERKINS, Cleveland.
No. 5—Mrs. JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Richmond.
No. 6—Mrs. P. J. McGOVERN, Atlanta.
No. 7—Miss GRACE DIXON, Chicago.
No. 8—Mrs. F. EUSTUS J. WADE, St. Louis.
No. 9—Mrs. EDMUND PENNINGTON, Minneapolis.
No. 10—Mrs. GEORGE W. FULLER, Kansas City.
No. 11—Mrs. E. B. REPPERT, Dallas, Texas.
No. 12—Mrs. FRANK SANBORN, San Francisco.

Each Chairman will co-operate with the Liberty Loan Committee of her Federal Reserve district as the representative of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. In addition there will be a Chairman in each of the forty-eight States and for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Miss Adams to Wed Lieut. Borden.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Adams of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Adams, to Lieutenant William Ayres Borden, Coast Artillery Corps. Lieutenant Borden is the son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Cline Borden of Washington, and is now detailed with the Ordnance Department in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. The wedding will take place in October.

Fleischman-Kerr Wedding July 21.

The marriage of Miss Jeanne Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Kerr of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Udo Fleischman will take place on Saturday, July 21, in the Church of Christ, at Norfolk, Conn. Miss Kerr is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and a member of the New York Bar. Their engagement was recently announced.

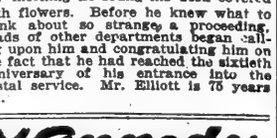
Sixty Years in N. Y. Post Office.

When Joseph Elliott, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office, arrived at his office yesterday morning he found his desk covered with flowers. Before he knew what to think about so strange a proceeding, heads of other departments began calling upon him and congratulating him on the fact that he had reached the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the postal service. Mr. Elliott is 75 years old.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Men's "Greatest" Shoe Store. No Such Values Elsewhere.

July Reductions



A chance to pick up Fine Shoes at great savings.

Incomplete range of sizes, But your size in some lot.

Cordovan Low Shoes now $3.85 Were $6.00 and $7

Chas. Cort's $10 and $9 Oxfords at $7.00 pair

$7 Cordovan Oxfords at $5.85

Seven hundred pairs of $3, $4, $5 Low Shoes at $2.25 pair

White Canvas Heavy Rubber Sole $2.25

White Sneakers, 79c & $1.00

BALFOUR IS HONORED FOR MISSION'S WORK

Tells Officials That Result of Our Entry Into the War Is Incalculable.

BERLIN AIMS LESS GREEDY

Program Note Asks Gathering to Go Into Guildhall Crypt in Case of a Raid by Aircraft.

LONDON, July 13.—In recognition of his services as head of the British Mission to the United Staes, an address was presented today to Foreign Secretary Balfour by the Lord Mayor, Sir William Dunn, at a notable Guildhall gathering.

Mr. Balfour was thus honored in token of "the universal admiration felt by your fellow countrymen for the successful efforts you made to arrange grounds for common action and efficient co-operation between the American people and this country in the strenuous and determined efforts to put an end to the menace of German militarism and so preserve the freedom of the world and secure a just and abiding peace."

The Foreign Secretary characterized the entry of the United States into the war as absolutely unselfish and the greatest step ever taken in the direction of accomplishment of the aims with which the city of London had always sympathized. He said the United States and England were the two countries most fitted for mutual comprehension, adding:

"The result of the entry of the United State into the war is incalculable. It cannot be exaggerated, and will extend far beyond the possible duration of the war and reach to generations to come."

Change in German Aims.

Dealing with the change in German aims with the changing fortunes of war, Mr. Balfour asked his hearers to look at what German newspapers had said before the war and during the first successful weeks of the war, not at what the German papers say now.

Just before the war, he said, Germany tried to enter into a transaction with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward (Viscount) Grey, to see on what terms England could be bought off. The Germans had the impudence to make the suggestion that if Germany was allowed a free hand in the war she would guarantee that French territory in Europe could not be diminished. When asked whether she would guarantee French Colonial territory, she replied:

"No, we do not propose to guarantee French Colonies."

Even a child could see what this meant. It meant that Germany, victorious, could impose what indemnity she liked and what terms of commercial treaties she liked.

"I give you this half-forgotten episode in diplomatic history," said Mr. Balfour, "not for the purpose of discussing the line of action Great Britain took, but in order to show by documentary evidence, such as should be fired and before a German soldier crossed the frontier Germany had actually every motive to hide her actions, and was anxious and prepared to give everything to keep us out, deliberately intending not merely to make France subservient in Europe, but to add to her empire."

Now, Mr. Balfour added, Germany's demands were more modest and now nothing was talked of openly but German self-defense.

Cordial Greeting in America.

"We did our best and received the best," said Mr. Balfour in referring to the visit of the British mission. "Never was a mission so kindly treated by those to whom it was sent, never was hospitality offered more graciously or with a freer hand, never was a mission from one country to another more cordial.

"The results of the mission were good, because the great people of the United States realized that the mission was symbolic of a great new departure in the history of the world. They knew it instinctively. They were able to grasp what it all meant, not only for the present but for the future of the world. They saw what German militarism meant with clear vision and entered the war with an unselfish motive. I rejoice that we have with us such a country as the United States, such men as President Wilson. They are as far removed from pinning their faith in unmeaning formulae as from the idea of putting one nation under the domination of another. They cherish the same great ideals as we, which are our very own."

Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to the memory of the late Joseph H. Choate of New York who, he said, was "taken away at a moment when a new and happy spirit brooded over our common destinies."

In the audience were Ambassador Page, the Japanese, Italian, and Portuguese Ambassadors, the Rumanian and Serbian Ministers, the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War; Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade; Baron Rhondda, Food Controller, and members of the Balfour mission. Attached to the official program was a printed slip saying: "Should the proceedings be interrupted by the approach of hostile aircraft, whereof ample notice will be given, it is suggested that the guests adjourn to the crypt beneath the Guildhall."

BARS 'BIRTH CONTROL' FILM.

Court Also Rules Against "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court expressed its disapproval of birth control films yesterday by reversing the order of Justice Bijur restraining License Commissioner Bell from interfering with the photo drama "Birth Control," picturing incidents in the crusade of Mrs. Margaret Sanger and affirming the ruling of Justice Greenbaum denying an injunction for a similar play, "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle." The court says:

"It is not the judgment and discretion of those who are interested in exploiting a film commercially, as is plaintiff, or of citizens generally, or even the courts, but that of the Commissioner only, that is called into action. The Commissioner contends that the film would have a tendency to arouse class hatred, as it tends to show that the rich have small families and favor the poor having large families."

Appeal for a Widow.

Broken in health, a widow has asked the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for help. She has seven young children to support and the minimum amount necessary to provide for this large family is $14.50 a week. The youngest child is but two years of age and the eldest boy will not be of legal working age for another five months. In order to help this mother the Bureau wishes to allow her $10 a week, and for this purpose a fund of $200 is needed for the balance of the year.

Gifts toward this amount may be mailed to the Bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0235T."

Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

Horlick's

The Original

Malted Milk

Upbuilds and sustains the body

No Cooking or Milk required

Used for ⅓ of a Century

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

STREET PERILS INCREASE.

Teamsters Reject Proposal That Trucking Be Done Before 8 A. M.

The number of accidents occurring in the streets show a decided increase, according to a report made public yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods, who supplemented the report with a request to merchants and business houses that they carry on their transfer of cases and goods between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M., when pedestrian traffic is lightest. Boss truckmen yesterday objected to the proposal, and M. J. Cashel, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said his organization was unalterably opposed to working in such hours.

The report disclosed that the greatest number of accidents happen between noon and 8 o'clock at night, the statistics indicating that sixty-three per cent. take place during that period, with only twenty-four per cent. happening within the safety hours recommended by Commissioner Woods. During the last six months 12,284 persons figured in street accidents as against 10,593 for the same period last year. In the last month there have been 565 more accidents than in June, 1916; automobile accidents jumped from 650 to 1,037 and motocycle mishaps registered 60, as against 40 for June last year.

The only decrease was in horse-drawn traffic, which was tabulated as of June, 1916, 230; this year, 194, and in the number of persons who were injured when alighting from surface cars, this month's figures showing a decrease of three. The Health Department's campaign against unmuzzled dogs was indicated as successful, there having been but one person bitten during June this year, as against ten in the same month in 1916.

BRYCE URGES CO-OPERATION

Writes to W. H. Taft on After-War Peace Plans.

The League to Enforce Peace announced last night that William H. Taft has received a letter from Viscount James Bryce of England urging co-operation by the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is President, and the League of Nations, the British organization headed by Mr. Bryce.

"I feel, with you," writes Mr. Bryce, "that this awful struggle will have failed in its object if some effective plan is not framed for preventing the recurrence of like calamities. And this view seems to be gaining ground."

In a letter received yesterday at the national headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace Mr. Taft says:

"I expect to spend the entire month of August speaking in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana. I hope I can do some good in explaining to a good many people how we got into this war, why we are in it, its vital importance both to us and to the world, and the opportunity it will afford for an international arrangement after the war of the general character of our League to Enforce Peace which shall make peace permanent."

ROOSEVELT REFORMS A BOAT

Teaches Oyster Bay Ferryman How to Run on Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was held up for one hour last Sunday in Greenwich by the ferry to Oyster Bay. As a result the schedule of the new ferry across Long Island Sound has been changed in order that the steamer Oyster Bay may be always on time in the future.

The Colonel, Mrs. Roosevelt and a friend arrived at the Greenwich landing ten minutes before the 4 o'clock boat was due to leave. As it was 5 o'clock before the Oyster Bay finally pulled out, the Colonel sought out the manager to find out about the delay. It was explained that running the boat at top speed for twelve hours a day was a big strain on the fire and engine room crew.

"Then why don't you take out a trip and give them a chance to get their breaths?" the Colonel asked.

"That's a good idea, and we'll do it," said the manager, and now the noon trip, which was the slackest of the day, has been omitted, with the result that the boat has since been running on time.

Thomas F. Keating.

Thomas F. Keating, President of the J. M. Mossman Company, and a pioneer hardware merchant, died yesterday at his home, 495 West End Avenue. Mr. Keating was born in Pittsburgh in 1845, and was for many years Treasurer and New York manager of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company. As a leader in the Ninth Assembly District, Mr. Keating was actively engaged in politics, and in 1894 was the anti-Tammany candidate for Register, but was defeated by William Sohmer.

Obituary Notes.

D. BRUCE SALLEY, 44 years old, formerly a member of the staff of The New York Herald, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 3,409 Broadway.

ADDISON C. WHITE, 69 years old, sportsman and formerly an expert rifle shot, died yesterday at Worcester, Mass., from blood-poisoning.

BERNARD HAGAN, a retired doorman of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and who had been many years a member of the Police Department, died yesterday at his home, 456 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. MAUD A. WEISS, who before her retirement five years ago was known on the stage as Maude Genovese, died in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday after an operation. Mrs. Weiss was 41 years of age and was born in London, England. She had played with Wilson Barrett in "The Silver King" and with Edwin Booth in Shakespearian repertoire. She is survived by her husband, Louis Weiss, and a son.

ALANSON E. HALLECK of Smithtown, L. I., a retired blacksmith and wheelwright, died on Wednesday at his home in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Halleck had lived in Smithtown practically all his life.

JOHN KROMINGA, a retired meat dealer, for twenty-five years in business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 706 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

MILLARD F. CLARK, 61 years old, foreman for the International Cork Company, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 50 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

LORENZO MENDEZ, for many years an undertaker in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 983 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year.

The Rev. BARNABAS F. REEVE, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, died at his home in Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Reeve had been a member of the New York East Conference for fifty-one years, and all his ministry was spent in Brooklyn and on Long Island. He retired in 1892.

Mrs. CATHERINE J. AMEND, sister of the late Herman Ridder and widow of Supreme Court Justice Edward B. Amend, who died in 1914, died on Thursday at her home, 878 West End Avenue. Mrs. Amend was a prominent member of German societies, notably the Liederkranz and the Arion Ladies' Societies.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAIG, wife of James Craig, actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who is President of the Actuarial Society of America, died yesterday at Long Branch, N. J.

Mrs. ELNA WOOLEY, wife of John Wooley, a merchant, died yesterday at Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. VASHTI B. FOOTE, widow of Frederick W. Foote, who many years ago owned and edited the Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal, died yesterday at her home in Elizabeth, in her one-hundredth year.

HENRY MARTIN BRAINARD, of the publishing firm of Foster & Reynolds, who lived in South Orange, N. J., is dead at Battle Creek, Mich.

JAMES T. McDERMOTT of Brooklyn, an inspector for the Department of Health, died on Thursday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

GEORGE P. LORD, formerly a member of the Assembly and once a Republican leader in Central New York, died at his home at Dundee, on Thursday, in his eighty-sixth year.

Judge NICHOLAS CORNET of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a member of the Joint Land Commission of the Panama Canal Zone, died on Thursday in Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES BLAKE, head of the firm of James Blake & Co., furriers, at 1 West Third Street, died on Tuesday at his home in Brooklyn.

Miss IDA E. ENGLAND, daughter of Isaac W. England, for many years with The New York Sun, died suddenly at her home in Saddle River, N. J. Miss England was in her fifty-eighth year.

HENRY MARKUS, organizer of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, died on Thursday at his home, 29 East 97th St. He is survived by his wife and three children.

MORRIS NEWBURGER, father of Alfred H. Newburger, who is a member of the banking firm of Newburger, Henderson & Loeb, at 100 Broadway, died yesterday at Atlantic City in his eighty-third year. Mr. Newburger had been retired from business many years and made his home at 305 Central Park West.

MALONE AIDS FIGHT OF ANTI-DRAFT PRESS

Collector Advises Papers Barred from the Mails to Appeal to Wilson.

F. C. HOWE HELPS ALSO

Authority of a Postmaster to Decide on Suppression Is Questioned.

The voices of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and, by proxy, George Creel, the Government's unofficial censor, were added yesterday to a protest of Socialists, internationalists, pacifists, and others against the methods by which a dozen or more periodicals have been excluded recently from the United States mails. The occasion was a luncheon in Haan's Park Row Restaurant under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Union Against Militarism.

Various announcements were made of steps to be taken in behalf of the barred periodicals, and motions were passed contemplating action.

A motion was passed authorizing the appointmept of a committee to go to Washington to take the matter up with the Postmaster General and the President, and Amos Pinchot, who presided, invited every one present to become a member of the committee. He said the date of the committee's departure would depend upon the time when it could obtain audiences with the officials in Washington. Another motion was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the Civil Liberties Committee in arranging a mass meeting of protest against the suppression of periodicals by the Post Office Department.

Dr. Howe said that the policy by which the Post Office Department had excluded some fifteen periodicals from the mails was not in harmony with the country's motives in the war, and Ann Herendeen, one of the editors of the issue of Four Lights, which was barred from the mails, said that the Woman's Peace Party, which publishes the magazine, had been in correspondence with Mr. Creel, who had said that he deplored the action of the Post Office Department After the meeting Mrs. Margaret Lane, managing editor of the magazine, said that she had seen Mr. Creel in Washington and enlisted his support in attempting to persuade the Post Office Department to let Four Lights go through the mails. Mr. Creel had taken the matter up, she said, and had admitted later that he could do nothing.

Collector Malone was not scheduled to speak, but when called upon for a speech said that he had come merely to see "what it was all about," and that he would not criticise a Government department. He condemned, however, a policy which permitted Postmasters to pass upon the merits of magazines submitted to the mails.

"I don't think there is a Postmaster in the country," said Mr. Malone, "competent to decide what magazine shall go through the mails, and I do not think that the suppression without sufficient reason of any periodical is a contribution to the country's welfare."

Mr. Malone advised those dissatisfied to meet and form their protest, and then to take it to the Postmaster General, and, if they did not obtain satisfaction, to the President himself. He predicted that such procedure would result in justice.

Max Eastman said that he had been surprised at "the imperial talent" shown by officials at Washington, and predicted that, as men had been put in jail for quoting the Declaration of Independence and the Bible, some one would be given a life sentence for quoting President Wilson in the Wrong connection.

"You can't even collect your thoughts without being arrested for unlawful assemblage," he said.

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, said that on the east side the people were looking to citizens of Petrograd to form societies for the furtherance of freedom in America as persons in New York had organized for freedom in Russia before the revolution there.

Mr. Pinchot said that he had been informed that socialist papers printed in Russia had been kept out of this country by the authorities here.

Charles Erbin of The New York Call said that he had printed in his newspapers several of the articles for the publication of which other periodicals had been kept out of the mails, and he could not understand why he had not been suppressed. He announced that he would print this morning a cartoon ridiculing the Post Office Department.

Several of the speakers made it clear that they did not hold radical views and thought there ought to be regulation of the mails, but they agreed that the present policy of the Post Office Department was wrong.

CREEL WILL NOT HELP.

Says He Found Four Lights Was Clearly Obnoxious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, denied tonight having been enlisted in the fight against the Post Office Department to prevent the suppression of treasonable publications.

"It is true that Mrs. Lane wrote me," said Mr. Creel, "asking my assistance in behalf of Four Lights, which is an outgrowth of The Survey. I did go to see Mr. Lamar, Attorney General for the Post Office Department, in regard to the publication, and found that it was clearly obnoxious to the espionage law. I am as firmly the friend of a free press as any man, and would fight for a free press. But publications which are trying to break down the Government are clearly treasonable, and I believe in enforcing the law against them. I replied to Mrs. Lane, saying I could not for one moment undertake to defend a publication that was violating the law, and that she must not expect to receive any help from me in contesting the action of the Post Office Department."

COURT CITES POSTMASTER.

The Masses Seeks to Enjoin Him from Barring the Paper.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, on the motion of Lawyer Gilbert E. Roe of 55 Liberty Street, yesterday granted an order directing Postmaster Thomas G. Patten to show cause before him on Monday at 2 o'clock why he should not be enjoined from barring from the mails the August issue of The Masses, a monthly magazine published by The Masses Publishing Company of 34 Union Square East.

The complaint states that on July 5 the company was by letter informed by Postmaster Patten that according to advice from the Solicitor of the Post Office Department the August issue of "The Masses is non-mailable under the act of June 15, 1917." The Masses Publishing Company, in the complaint, alleges it was not and never has been afforded an opportunity by Postmaster Patten or any other postal official in the matter of determining the magazine to be non-mailable.

Mrs. S. C. von Berlan Dead.

Delayed cable messages arriving simultaneously with letters announced to her relatives yesterday the death on April 26 of Mrs. Seward Coe von Berlan at Athens, Greece, where she had lived with members of her family for several years. Mrs. von Berlan was a prominent member of the American colony there and had nursed the wounded soldiers of the Balkan wars. She took an active part in the recent struggle for Greek independence.

Mrs. von Berlan was the daughter of the late Count Mathieu and Anna Vasa von Berlanbach Berlendis et Berlebourg, widow of Julius Seward Coe, kinsman of the late William H. Seward. She was the mother of Mrs. Lawrence Seward, Julius Seward Coe of Texas, Elizabeth Grace Seward Coe von Berlan, and Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough of the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Born.

MILLER.—July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Miller of 11 West 82d St., a son.

Married.

FULLER—HEWLETT.—At Lawrence, L. I., on Thursday, July 12, 1917, Anne Hewlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Monroe Hewlett of Brooklyn, to Richard Buckminster Fuller.

PHILBIN—WOODWARD.—On July 12, 1917, Harriet Mary Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward, to Ewing Reginald Philbin of New York.

Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catharine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Henry Ridder, 128 West 71st St., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BEAGLEY.—On Thursday, July 12, at Westbury, Long Island, Herbert William, infant son of Caroline and the late Herbert Beagley, aged three months.

COE VON BERLAN.—At Athens, Greece, (announcement delayed by blockade,) on April 28, 1917, Mary Anna, daughter of the late Count Mathieu and Anna Vasa (Szerdahely) von Berlanbach Berlendis et Berlebourg, widow of Julius Seward Coe of New York and Ohio, and mother of Mrs. Lawrence Seward, Julius Mathieu Seward Coe of Texas, Countess Vesprem von Szerdahely, Elizabeth Grace Seward Coe von Berlan, and Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York City. London, Calcutta, and Rome papers please copy.

CRAIG.—At Long Branch, Friday, July 13, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of James M. Craig, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 24 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, July 16, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CRANE.—July 13, Eleanor F., widow of William S. Crane. Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at Simsbury, Conn., Rev. George Louis Curtis, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral services and interment at Simsbury, Conn., Saturday, July 14, on the arrival of the train leaving Hartford at 2.10 P. M.

DAVIES.—Suddenly, July 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Maitland St. George, husband of Regina Schmitz, in his 41st year.

DENMARK.—On July 13, after a lingering illness, William Samuel, only son of the late Alexander and Eleanor Frances Denmark, in the 57th year of his age. Services at and funeral from Edward Cuddihy's Parlors, 348 East 55th St., Sunday, July 15, at 1:30 o'clock; thence to Greenwood for interment.

FIELD.—At her late residence, Upper Kings St., Port Chester, N. Y., Seventh month, 12th, 1917, Hanna B. Field, daughter of the late William C. and Mary B. Field. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on First day, Seventh month, 15th, at 3:15 P. M. Automobiles in waiting at White Plains on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

FINN.—Herman. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday, 12 M.

FLANAGAN.—On July 13, John F. Flanagan, beloved husband of Annie Flanagan, (nee Egan,) native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 326 East 52d St., on Monday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

FOOTE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, July 13, 1917, Mrs. Vashti Butler Foote, widow of Frederick W. Foote, in her 100th year. Funeral from her residence, 433 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, Monday, July 16, at 3:30 P. M.

GAGIN.—John, 22 Convent Av., second husband of Margaret Gagin, died July 13, 1917. Funeral services Monday morning, July 16, 1917, at St. Joseph Church, 10 A. M.

GAVEY.—Alfred K. Gavey suddenly, at Grandview-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 11, 1917. Funeral private.

GROB.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Katherine E., beloved daughter of Ernst and the late Margaret Grob, in her 28th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 18 Commerce St., Sunday afternoon, July 15, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

HAGEMAN.—After a brief illness, on Friday, July 13, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rachel Swain, beloved wife of Rev. Andrew Hageman. Funeral services Monday, July 16, 2 P. M., at the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Hopkinson Av. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEATING.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, at his residence, 495 West End Av., Thomas F., beloved husband of Anna E. Keating, in his 72d year. Requiem mass will be celebrated at Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, on Monday, July 16, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

LANG.—Suddenly, on July 13, Margaret Anna, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of John Lang, Jr., and the late Barbara Boh Lang. Funeral from her late residence, 784 East 9th St., Flatbush, on Monday, July 16, thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment in Most Holy Trinity Cemetery.

MARKUS.—July 12, 1917, Henry Markus, organizer and first President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, husband of Marcella and father of Falcon, Jeanette and Harry A. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 West 97th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Members of Noah Lodge, Constellation Lodge, F. S. of L., Washington Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai and B'rith, respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

MAYERS.—On July 12, 1917, Joseph H. Mayers, beloved husband of Hertha, father of Carrie, Rosa, and Frances Alexander. Funeral from his late residence, 471 East 140th St., Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

MEYER.—At Whitehall, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, 1917, Oscar R. Meyer, beloved husband of Clementine Meyer, (nee Mayer.) Notice of funeral hereafter.

MIDDENDORF.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, William H. Middendorf, husband of Charlotte Hollings. Funeral services at his home, 517 2d St., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late Hugh Morris. Funeral from her late residence, 221 West 105th St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

NEWBURGER.—Morris, at Atlantic City, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral notice later.

PAPE.—On July 11, 1917, after a lingering illness, John H. Pape. Funeral from his late residence, 21 West 108th St., on Saturday, July 14, 1917, at 2 P. M.

RAPPAPORT.—July 13, 508 East 140th St., corner of Brook Av., Naftalie Rappaport, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning, July 15, 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. Interment at Union Field Cemetery.

REILEY.—At Lake George, N. Y., on July 11,

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

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The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

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Our current magazine, "Bond Topics," gives a list of selected Public Utility Bonds which should reflect this prosperity in their earnings. (*It is free on request for Circular T-200.*)

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Yield Easily to Fears of Drastic Price Regulation by the Government.

Wall Street came rather suddenly to a realization of the real meaning of the decision to let the Federal Trade Commission fix prices to be paid for steel only yesterday afternoon, if oge were to judge by the behavior of the market. Weakness, which had developed in some of the industrials earlier in the session, became pronounced near the close, with steel shares leading in a sharp decline. The break was widened by heavy selling for a large professional operator who has recently gone over to the bear side.

The ease with which prices receded yesterday shows how far from settled are many important factors in the industrial situation. When the steel manufacturers went to Washington this week it was supposed that they would arrive at an understanding with the Administration which would call for much lower prices for steel products, but which would still leave room for substantial profits. With a return of the executives to New York yesterday came a report that they had been given no choice in the matter of supplying both Government and private needs at prices to be passed upon by the Federal Trade Commission. If the commission could carry the investigation process from top to bottom, readjusting the thousand and one items that enter, most of them indirectly, into the cost of finished steel, there would be more reason to hope for an equitable arrangement with the manufacturers. Since it is not possible for regulation to go that far, traders took a gloomy view of the prospect of steel, which is subject to rising cost from the ore and coal in the ground through to the delivery of the finished products on the cars, being priced so as to permit the continuation of profits now being realized.

The decline was not retarded any by an advance in call money to 5 per cent. most of the day's loans being made at that figure, nor by fresh rumors of peace overtures, expected to emanate from the disturbed situation in Germany. Yet the market would likely have considered these factors of little importance had it not been laboring under the belief that Washington is trying to make an end of war prosperity. At the close United States Steel was off 3½; Gulf States, 4; Lackawanna, 1¾; Republic, 1⅞; Superior, 2¼, Bethlehem B., 4½, and Crucible, 2½. The list was irregular, with Southern Railway preferred, United States Rubber, American Tobacco, and National Conduit and Cable showing substantial advances. Liberty bonds on the Stock Exchange broke to a new low record of 99.33 for the thousand-dollar denomination, though activity in the issue was not great enough to attach much importance to the price made. Signs of improvement in the bond market were seen in the quick re-sale yesterday of a substantial part of the New York City serials, and in the good demand for a small issue of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis consolidated 5s.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Steady Undertone Shown—Russian Securities Retain Strength.

LONDON, July 13.—Quietly easy conditions prevailed today in the money and discount markets.

The stock market displayed a steady undertone. Attention was transferred to Central American bonds, British rails, industrials, and breweries, all of which hardened under fair support. Russians maintained their strength. Gilt-edged securities were quietly firm.

American stocks, after adjustment to parity, were idle.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 55 centimes for cash; 5 francs 55 centimes for account. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

LIBERTY BONDS DROP AGAIN.

Sales Small and Price Not Taken as Showing Real Market Value.

Liberty Loan bonds made a new low record yesterday on the Stock Exchange, sales of round amounts being made at 99 38.50, that is, $997.60 per $1,000, while one $100 bond sold as low as 99 30.50, or $99.60. The latter was the last sale of the day. The closing price for full lots was 99 40.50. One $50 bond changed hands at par. The total sales of Liberty Loan bonds amounted to $888,650, compared with $551,750 on Thursday, $369,000 on Wednesday, and $1,500,000 on Tuesday.

Liberty bonds have been selling below par since Wednesday on an exceedingly light volume of business. Bond houses reported that in large amounts the bonds were not available at prices below par, and pointed out that the quotations for small lots could not be regarded as indicating the "real market value."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....5 Last 3
Low .....3 Renewals 5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....3¾@4	Sixty days.....4¼@4½
Ninety days....4 @4¼	Ninety days...4½@4¾
Four months...4¼@4½	Four months...4¾@5
Five months...4½@4¾	Five months...4¾@5
Six months...4½@4¾	Six months...4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4¼
4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.7560	$4.7560	—.0021¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.0006¼
Francs—				
Demand	5.75½	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	.....
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	+ .00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	23.65	23.45	23.45	— .25
Cables	23.75	23.65	23.55	— .25

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7560	4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.75⅛	5.74⅜
China—		
Hongkong	68.25	68.35
Peking	98.25	98.35
Shanghai	92.875	93.00
19.296 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.31¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.23½	7.22½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12¾	50.25
51.85 Russia	23.45	23.55
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.60	29.15
Stockholm	31.15	31.40
Christiania	29.40	29.65
19.295 Spain	22.95	23.10
South America—		
32.41 Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.87½	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.63	4.62

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $658,184,446; balance, $80,020,610; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,661,180; Federal Reserve credit balance, $86,378,044.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6875@$5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41d, up ⅛d; in New York, 80⅛, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 63¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	886,689	641,898	679,468
Year to date	107,337,670	89,998,710	67,533,321

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13⅝	15	200	Advance Rumely	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—2
5¼	5½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
29¼	29¾	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	30⅜	29¼	29½	—1¼
83½	84	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
90¾	91	600	Am. Beet Sugar x d.	91	91½	90¾	90¾	— ¼
.....	102	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	101	101	101	101	+1
48½	49	3,300	Am. Can	50	50	48½	48¾	—1½
103½	106¾	100	Am. Can pf.	106½	106¼	106½	106¼	+ ½
76⅝	77⅜	3,000	Am. Car & Fdry.	77⅞	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
114¼	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
37	38⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
13	13⅛	300	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
60	61	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
57⅛	58	4,400	Am. International	56¼	56⅞	56	57¼	+1¾
24½	24⅞	3,400	Am. Linseed	25⅝	25⅞	24½	24½	—1
71	71½	2,900	Am. Locomotive	73	73½	70	70½	—2⅜
102	103½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	103¼	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
13½	14¼	2,300	Am. Malting	15	15½	13½	14¼	— ⅜
68	68¼	1,600	Am. Malting 1st pf.	69¾	70¼	68¾	68¾	— ¾
103½	103¾	7,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	105¼	106¼	103½	103¾	—2⅛
68¾	69	2,700	Am. Steel F'dries	70¾	70¾	68¾	69⅝	—1⅝
120¼	120½	6,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	120¾	122	119½	120½	+ ¼
53½	53⅝	12,200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	52⅞	54½	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
120¼	120½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120⅞	121	120⅛	120¾	+ ⅜
196	197½	400	Am. Tobacco	197½	197½	197½	197½	+2½
—100	101	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	.....
52⅝	53½	700	Am. Woolen	53¼	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅞
29¼	29⅝	1,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	30	30	29¼	29½	—1½
61	62	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62	62	62	62	— ½
78⅞	79	11,800	Anaconda Copper	79⅜	80⅛	78⅝	79⅛	—1⅜
.....	58½	400	Associated Oil	58⅝	59	58½	58¾	—1¼
100¼	100½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	.....
97	98	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97	97½	+1½
107¼	108	6,800	At., Gulf & West I.	108½	109¼	106¼	107¾	+ ½
61½	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅜
69	69¼	8,500	Baldwin Loco.	70¾	71⅞	68¾	69	—1¾
71⅛	71⅞	700	Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅞
69¾	70¼	12	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	69⅝	69¾	69¾	69¾	.....
1	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
130	135	200	Bethlehem Steel	133	133	130	130	—2⅝
127	127½	74,500	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	131⅝	133	125	127½	—4½
50½	60	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	50½	50½	50½	50⅝	— ⅞
10⅝	11¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	.....
97½	98	400	Burns Brothers	.....	.....	.....	98	—3
37⅝	38¼	2,200	Butte & Sup. x d.	39¼	39¼	38	38	— ⅝
12¾	13	500	Butterick Co.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
19	20	100	California Petrol.	20	20	20	20	.....
50	51½	200	California Pet. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50½	50½	— ⅛
160⅝	161	2,300	Canadian Pacific	150½	161½	159⅜	161	+1½
86¼	87½	8,200	Central Leather Co.	89⅝	90	86¼	87⅜	—3
116	117	12	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	117	117	117	117	.....
88	90	3,400	Chandler Motor	90	90¼	87½	87½	—2½
59½	59⅝	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
12	16	50	Chicago & Alton	16	16	16	16	.....
32½	33	200	Chi. Great West. pf.	33	33	33	33	— ¼
72	72½	5,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	73	74½	71½	72	— ⅝
109¼	110	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	— ⅛
108½	100	300	Chi. & Northwest	100½	100½	109	109	.....
36½	36¾	1,100	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	36½	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ¼
67¼	67¾	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i.	78	78	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
.....	.....	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	67⅝	67⅝	67½	67½	.....
20¾	21	300	Chile Copper	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
53¼	53¾	2,700	Chino Copper x d.	53¾	54	53⅛	53½	— ⅜
50¼	51	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	50¼	50½	50	50⅜	— ⅛
40	40¾	500	Columbia Gas & El.	40¾	40¾	40	40¼	— ½
108⅜	110	100	Consolidated Gas	108¾	108¾	105¾	108⅝	— ¼
100½	101	3,125	Continental Can	101	102½	100½	101	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	21,100	Corn Products Ref.	36	36⅜	34¼	34⅝	—1¼
82⅞	83	41,900	Crucible Steel	85⅝	86	82	83	—2½
42¼	42½	5,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
112	114	400	Delaware & Hud.	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	12	12	12	12	.....
2¾	2⅞	5,700	Distillers' Secur.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
11½	11⅞	100	Dome Mines	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
44	45⅜	100	Elk Horn Coal pf.	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ½
24⅝	24⅞	2,400	Erie	25	25½	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
45	46½	400	Federal M. & S. pf.	47	47½	46½	46½	+ ½
34⅜	36	1,300	Gaston, W. & W.	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
156	159	400	General Electric	160	160	158	158	—1½
117	117½	22,000	Gen. Mot. cfs. x d.	117½	119½	116	117	—1½
88¼	89	400	Gen. M. pf.t.cfs.x d.	89½	89½	89	89	— ½
48	51	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51	51	50	51	.....
82⅝	86	1,100	Granby Consol.	83½	83½	83	83	—1
104⅝	105	450	Great Northern pf.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅝	+ ½
32½	33	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33½	33½	32	32⅛	—1⅜
41	41⅜	100	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	.....
119	125	1,100	Gulf States Steel	123	124	120	120	— ¼
88¼	89	400	Haskell & Barker	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ½
102	104	200	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	+ ½
57⅝	58	8,000	Inspiration Cop. x d.	59	59⅛	57⅞	57⅝	—1⅞
8⅞	9¼	900	Interboro Consol.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
55	56	100	Interboro Con. pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼	— ½
55	55½	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
67⅛	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅞
30¼	30⅝	24,400	Int. Mer. Marine	30¼	31¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
88⅜	88⅞	49,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	89	89⅝	87½	88⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	3,300	Int. Nickel	39¼	39⅞	38⅞	39¼	— ⅛
35	36	100	Int. Paper	35	35	35	35	—1
73	73¼	440	Int. Paper pf. sta.	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	+ ⅝
21¾	23	900	Kansas City South.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	.....
48	49	100	Kelly Spring Tire	49	49	49	49	.....
43¼	43½	3,100	Kennecott Cop. x d.	44	44¼	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
91	92	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	93¼	93⅝	91	91⅛	—1⅝
21⅝	22	2,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	22⅞	23½	21⅞	22¼	— ⅝
62	62½	700	Lehigh Valley	62⅜	62⅜	62	62¼	— ⅝
1	3	100	Manhattan Beach	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼	.....
46	47	1,600	Maxwell Motors	47⅝	47⅞	46½	46½	—1½
64	66	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	66	66	65	65	—3
30	31	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	— ¼
90	95¼	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	98	98	95½	96	—1½
40¾	40¾	2,300	Miami Copper	41	41	40¼	40¼	— ¾
59	59¼	12,100	Midvale Steel	60¼	61	59	59	—1⅝
15½	16½	200	Minn. & St. L. new	16	16	16	16	—1
31½	31⅝	7,500	Mo. Pacific t. ctfs.	31½	32⅜	31½	31½	+ ⅛
55	58⅝	100	Mo. Pacific pf.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅞
94	95	100	Montana Power	94	94	94	94	—1
34¼	35¼	200	National Acme	35⅜	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
114	118½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	.....
38⅝	38½	40,300	Nat. Conduit & C.	36¼	38⅝	36⅜	38⅝	+2½
40¾	41	3,800	Nat. Enam. & St.	41¼	41¼	40	40⅝	— ⅞
53⅛	56	200	National Lead	55¼	55½	53⅝	55⅝	—1½
5	7	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6	+ ¼
22⅜	22⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
25	25¼	100	N. Y. Air Brake	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
134	135	200	N. Y. Central	135	135	135	135	—2½
89	89¼	1,100	N. Y. Central	89¼	89½	89	89	—1
36¼	37	700	N. Y. N. H. & H.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ½
122	123	300	Norfolk & Western	122	122⅝	122	122	— ⅝
58⅜	84	100	North American	100	100	100	100	.....
100	101	900	Northern Pacific	101¼	101¾	101	101	.....
118⅜	119¼	3,100	Ohio Cities Gas	120	120	118¾	119½	—1½
5⅜	5⅝	500	Ontario Mining	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27	27½	100	Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
52⅜	52⅝	1,200	Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
76½	77½	500	People's Gas, Chi.	78	78	77½	77½	— ⅝
20	21	500	Père Marquette	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
37¼	38½	700	Philadelphia Co.	39¾	39¾	37¼	37¼	—1½
97	98	300	Pierce Arrow pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	—1½
54⅝	55	6,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	57	57¼	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅞
119	122	200	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d.	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	—1½
32½	38	1,300	Pitts. & West Va.	33⅜	33⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ½
63	63½	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	63	63	63	63	—1
73	74	200	Pressed Steel Car	74¾	74¾	74	74	—1¼
100	103	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
52¼	53½	500	Railway Steel Sp.	53¾	53¾	52¼	52½	— ⅛
27¼	28	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
95¼	95¾	9,000	Reading	95⅝	96⅛	95	95¼	— ⅛
89½	89⅝	12,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅝	91⅝	89	89⅛	—1⅝
64⅝	65¼	300	Royal Dutch t r.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	.....
86	90	600	Savage Arms	92	92	86	88	—6
18	18½	700	Saxon Motor	18	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	42¾	1,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
58	58	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	58	58	58	58	+1
93	93½	2,200	Southern Pacific	93¼	93¼	93	93¼	.....
26⅞	27	3,500	Southern Railway	27⅜	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
56	57	200	Southern Ry. pf.	57	57	57	57	+2
57⅛	57¾	24,400	Studebaker Co.	57	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
45½	46½	500	Superior Steel	47	47	47	45½	—2¼
102	102¼	300	Sup. Steel 1st pf.	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
17	17¼	1,100	Tenn. C. & C.	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
193	194	1,400	Texas Co.	193	194	191¾	191⅝	—2⅜
22¼	22½	300	Texas Co. rights	22¼	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
17	17	300	Texas' & Pacific	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
62½	62¾	7,000	Tobacco Products	62½	62¾	61¼	61⅜	—1¼
101	101	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101	101	101	101	—1
44	44	100	Transue & Wms.	44	44	44	44	—1
134⅜	135¼	2,200	Union Pacific	134⅜	135¼	134⅜	135¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	400	United Alloy Steel	44¼	44¾	44	44¼	— ⅛
111⅞	112	11,900	United Cigar Stores	113	113⅜	110⅜	112	+ ⅛
51	53	200	United Drug 1st pf.	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
135	136	400	United Fruit	136½	136½	135	135	—1½
28	30	300	United Paper Board	29	29½	29	29	.....
9½	9¾	1,000	United Rys. Invest.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21	22	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf.	20¾	22	20½	21	+ ⅜
160¾	160¾	16,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	164¼	165	160¼	161¼	—1⅝
62⅜	63	5,300	U. S. Rubber	61	63⅝	60½	63	+3
107	108¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
59	59½	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	61	61	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
122¾	122¾	257,100	U. S. Steel	125¼	126⅝	122¾	122¾	—8½
117⅝	118	700	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¼	117⅝	118	.....
106¾	107	3,000	Utah Copper x d.	107¾	107¾	106¼	106½	—1½
111¼	112¼	400	Wabash	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅛
49¼	49¾	1,900	Wabash pf.	50	50	49	49¼	— ⅛
26½	27	800	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
16⅝	17	100	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
93	94⅜	100	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
49⅝	49⅞	3,300	Westingh. E. & M.	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
16	16½	900	Wheeling & L. E.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33¼	34	800	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	34¼	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
46¼	47	200	White Motors	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
69	71	2,100	Wilson & Co.	70⅜	71⅛	69½	69½	— ¼
31⅝	31⅝	3,900	Willys-Overland	32¼	32¼	31¾	31½	— ¼
95	96	200	Willys-Overland pf.	95¼	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
47⅜	48	700	Wisconsin Central.	48¼	48¼	48	48	— ¼
125	130	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	125	125	125	125	+ ¼
35¼	36	300	Worthington Pump	36¼	36½	35¼	35¼	—1¼

OFFER CITY BONDS AT 101¾

Terms to Public Announced by Syndicate—Investors Will Get 4.42%.

The syndicate, composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., and Brown Bros. & Co., to which were awarded the $55,000,000 City of New York 4½ per cent. bonds at 100.8507, will offer the same to the public next week at 101¾ less ⅛ to dealers. In lots of $250,000 dealers will get the bonds at 101⅝.

The $55,000,000 of securities consists of $47,500,000 of 4½ per cent. fifty-year bonds and $7,500,000 of 4½ per cent. serial bonds, maturing from one to fifteen years. It was announced last night that practically all of the serial bonds had been sold. At 101¾ the fifty-year bonds will yield investors about 4.42 per cent.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per- riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Brill (J. G.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Shannon Copper	.25	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
Shattuck Copper	.25c	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31

British Financier Returns.

Basil P. Blackett, K. C., who acted as Secretary to the Anglo-French Financial Commission, headed by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, which made arrangements for the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan about two years ago, has returned to this country. It is understood that he will assist Sir Hardman Lever, Financial Secretary of the British Treasury, who is looking after Great Britain's financial affairs in the United States. Mr. Blackett is well known by New York and Chicago bankers.

Willys Heads Curtiss Concern.

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, has been elected President of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Corporation, succeeding Glenn H. Curtiss, who has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT TO COST $20,000,000

Companies of United States Have Signed Big Contracts Since First of Month.

MANUFACTURERS SEE DELAY

Santa Fee Seeks 100 Locomotives and 3,800 Freight Cars, and Pennsylvania 2,225 Cars.

Orders for about $20,000,000 worth of equipment have been placed by the railway companies of the United States since the first of the month, and there seems every prospect now that the Administration's plan for the building of 80,000 cars and 2,000 locomotives will be put through either by the Government or by the private concerns without delay, according to railway car manufacturers yesterday. But, at the same time, the manufacturers emphasized the fact that, owing to certain conditions in the country and in their particular industry, something more than the mere placing of orders would have to be done if the freight congestion on the railroads was to be lightened.

"We are held up by several things," said an official of one of the larger companies engaged in making railway cars. "First, we haven't been able to get steel. Then, we can't get material hauled to be used in our work. The Government needs ships, and shipplates take up the space which would be occupied by the oak beams, steel plates, &c., that we are calling for. It is a fact that right now in the United States the car manufacturing companies have orders on their books for about forty-five or fifty thousand cars which they cannot complete because they are not able to get the material."

This official also pointed out that the railway companies had not yet placed orders enough to fill their needs, estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 cars, and a quarter as many engines. They would not do so, he said, until it became certain what action the Government was going to take in the matter. Just now it is a point of discussion as to whether the Government should build the cars and rent them to the railroads, or whether the railroads should build them and the Government, on the plea of its being a war measure, fix the price of materials. Until this question is settled, the companies are not placing unlimited orders.

An official of a locomotive building concern said yesterday that his firm had all the orders it could handle for a year to come.

"There is a tremendous amount of pressure on our plant," he added, "from railroads in this country, and also from railroads abroad. France and Russia are both in need of engines. What we need is more steel. Also, it may be mentioned that, with the scarcity of labor and the draft to make that scarcity more pronounced, we need men."

There are at present approximately 3,000,000 freight cars in the United States, and shippers and railroad men agree in saying that there are not enough. Shippers are urged to utilize every bit of space in each car, and also not to take advantage of the liberal allowance of time granted for unloading. In these ways more material can be carried at a trip and the mileage of each car will be increased.

The largest contracts for car building have been let by the Pennsylvania and the Santa Fé Railroads, neither of which let any contracts last month. The Santa Fé has ordered 100 locomotives to be delivered in 1918, and has also placed orders for 3,800 freight cars, the largest number of which will be constructed by the American Car and Foundry Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 2,225 freight cars from its own shops in Altoona. The El Paso & Southwestern will have 250 steel gondola cars, and Swift & Co. 250 tank cars built. The Grand Trunk has ordered from the American Car and Foundry Company 1,000 box cars.

The construction of these cars calls for about 75,000 tons of steel, and the estimated contract prices for the completed cars range from $13,800,000. The 80,000 cars which the Administration has decided must be built will take about 800,000 tons of steel, while the 2,000 locomotives proposed will call for 400,000 more tons of rolled, forged, and cast steel, a total in all of 1,200,000 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ogden, Utah, has been designated as a reserve city by the Federal Reserve Board.

Charles A. Buruank has been admitted to the firm of John Muir & Co.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Guaranty Trust Company Edward de Lima was appointed an Assistant Manager of that company's foreign department.

Gold coin to the amount of $450,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Spain.

Elisha Walker of William Salomon & Co. has been elected a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, to succeed George G. Henry, deceased.

Edward de Lima, formerly of the firm of D. A. de Lima & Sons, has been appointed an assistant manager in that company's foreign department.

John MacGregor Grant of 120 Broadway has been appointed representative in this country for the Banque Russo-Asiatic of Petrograd, Russia.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$178,494	$174,517	$3,977
Net after tax.	43,989	54,225	*10,236
Surp. aft. chgs	1,731	13,268	*11,537
5 mos. gross..	811,757	768,988	42,769
Net after tax.	207,681	241,150	*33,469
Surp. aft. chgs	13,623	35,092	*88,715

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN—

May gross	48,746	39,206	4,450
Net after tax.	14,735	16,845	*2,109
Surp. aft. int.	2,559	4,770	*2,211
5 mos. gross..	105,889	167,088	28,801
Net after tax.	74,961	68,045	6,915
Surp. aft. int.	16,008	11,350	4,658

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY—

May gross	141,530	130,172	11,357
Net after tax.	43,533	44,398	*365
Surp. aft. int.	9,280	8,201	1,079
5 mos. gross..	659,925	583,317	76,608
Net after tax.	194,373	185,719	9,152
Surp. aft. int.	23,035	4,143	18,892

Miscellaneous.

UTAH SECURITIES SUBSIDIARIES for June—

Gross	523,077	449,180	78,897
Net	284,138	244,236	19,902
12 mos. gross..	6,072,369	5,193,065	879,304
Net	3,329,842	2,832,808	497,084

*Decrease. †Deficit.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday and to-day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.50	62.50	62.50	.....
Lead	.....	11.12½	.....	11.12½
Spelter	9.00	.....	9.00	.....
Antimony	*15.00	15.75	*16.00	16.50
Quicksilver	105.00	.....	105.00	.....
Aluminium	*56.00	.....	*56.00	.....
Iron, No.2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29c, third quarter; 28c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Friday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	130 0 0	130 0 0
Copper, futures	129 10 0	129 10 0
Tin, spot	237 0 0	244 0 0
Tin, futures	234 15 0	230 0 0
Spelter	58 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil.....	34	35	Iron Cl pf..	15⅝	17
Bay S G...	8	10	Iron Blos...	1	1⅛
Binghams..	12⅝	13	Jerome Y..	1⅛	1⅜
Bagola	55	75	La Rose..	45	50
Bohemia...	1⅝	1⅞	Majestic ..	43	47
Best Ely...	40	45	Mex Met..	27	29
Bost & M..	54	55	Mojave P..	75	76
Butte & L..	14	17	New Balt..	1⅜	1⅝
Butte & D..	45	55	New Dong..	1¼	1½
Bost & Ar..	1⅝	3	N U Bing..		50
Calaveras..	3¼	4	Nixon	37	40
Chief Cons	2½	2⅝	N Cornelia.	17⅛	18
Crown Res.	28	32	N Z & L..	65	67
Cen Ariz...	2	2¼	Oneco	50	75
Cortes	20	25	Ohio Cop...	1⅛	1¼
Champ C...	7	8	Onondaga..	40	50
Cal Corbo..	1½	2	Pion Con...	1⅜	1⅝
E & B B..	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle.	15	17	Ray Herc..	3⅜	4
Fortuna ...	7	8	*S W M....	2½	2⅝
Gold Lake..	5	6	S W M....	2	3
Houghton...	75	95	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Hecla Oil..	1¼	1⅝	U V Ext..	37½	38
Humboldt..	90	95	Yukon Gd.	1⅜	2
Iron Cap...	16	17			

*Part paid. †Part paid.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Because of the uncertainties due to the war, and, perhaps, owing a little to the influence of President Wilson's suggestions regarding price control, business shows evidences of a seasonal lull more marked than were displayed last Summer. At the same time, money is easy. There are plenty of orders for the manufacturers, more than enough, considering the difficulties of securing materials and labor. Dun's Review says:

The economic problems occasioned by the war are becoming more sharply defined, and doubts about the readjustments still to be experienced impose restraint on business in not a few directions. With price uncertainties continuing, and with the effects of the export embargo yet to be determined, there is hesitancy and waiting in many quarters, and in some instances rather more evidence of the seasonal lull than appeared last year. To a not inconsiderable extent the lessening of regular demands in certain leading branches is attributable to the disinclination or inability of producers to engage themselves further; but buyers are also disposed to proceed with greater caution pending a clearer insight into the future, and purchasing by consumers is more conservative.

Bradstreet's says:

While seasonal conditions hold distribution in the larger lines under a checkrein, there seems to be a little more snap to trade; certainly there is more doing in retail lines, industry is as active as ever, most crop reports are favorable, collections range from fair to good, money, which is easier, is in better demand, and, instead of believing that the wire edge worked off general business a few weeks ago, the tendency is to be more optimistic and to bank on a relative heavy trade this Fall. Governmental requirements, present and prospective, overshadow trends in ordinary lines, but the President's suggestions regarding control of prices tend to temporarily inject unsettling influences, the matter of price dictatorship being a hitherto unheard-of proposition in this country, and one which, if worked out on a wide plane, might run counter to well-settled economic principles.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered 1930.....	97	98
2s, coupon, 1930.....	97	98
2s, registered, 1918.....	98⅜	98½
3s, coupon, 1918.....	98⅝	99⅜
3s, registered, 1940.....	85	90
3s, coupon, 1940.....	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947.....	85	90
4s, registered, 1925.....	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925.....	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg....	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg....	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
6s Sept., 1917....	100¼	100¼	100	....
4½s June, 1965....	102	103	102½	....
4½s Mar., 1963....	102	103	102⅜	....
4½s Nov., 1957....	101⅜	102¼	102	....
4½s May, 1957....	101⅜	102¼	102	....
4½s Nov., 1917....	99⅞	....	99⅞	....
4½s April, 1966....	97⅛	98¼	97⅛	....
4½s Mar., 1960-30.	97½	98	97	....
4½s Mar., 1964....	97½	98	97½	....
4½s Mar., 1962....	97¼	97⅞	97¼	....
4½s Sept., 1960....	97¼	97⅞	97½	....
4s May, 1959....	94	95	94⅝	....
4s Nov., 1958....	94	95	94	....
4s May, 1957....	94	95	94	....
4s Nov., 1933....	93	94½	94	....
4s Nov., 1936....	95	96	95	....

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s April, 1920....	4.50	....	4.50
4s 1918-1919	4.50	....	4.50
3½s 1950-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1940-1853	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.30

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
140	Am. Light & Traction.....	310½	310	310	311
550	Cities Service	276	275½	276	277
2,000	Cities Service pf	96	85	85	85½
1,900	Cities Service new.....	29¾	29⅛	29¾	29⅞

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	New Eng. Co. 1st pf....	95	99
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	71	75	New Eng. Co. 2d pf....	63	66
Am. Gas & Electric...	112	115	Northern Ohio Electric.	30	35
Am. Gas & Elec. pf....	49½	50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	77
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light...	65	67	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾	Northern States Power.	90	92
Am. Public Utilities....	30	35	Northern States P. pf..	96	98
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	86	88	Northern Texas Elec....	53	56
A. W. W. & Pr. Co....	5	9	Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Am. W. W. & E.1st pf.	80	82	Ozark Power & Water..	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	24	Pacific Gas & Electric.	54½	55
Carolina Power & Light	36¾	37¾	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	90½	91
Carolina P. & L. pf....	101	102	Philad'lphia Co. pf....	97	100
Colorado Power pf....	20	24	Puget Sound Traction..	20	24
Colorado Power pf....	98	101	Puget Sound Trac. pf..	69	72
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51	Republic Ry. & Light..	32	33
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	77	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf..	65	67
Consumers' P. Co....	94	97	Southern Cal. Edison...	86	88
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85¾	88	South. Cal. Edison pf..	103	104
Duluth Edison	75	80	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Eastern Texas Electric.	57	60	Stand. Gas & Electric..	12	14
Eastern Texas El. pf..	83	86	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	34½	36
Fonda, J. & G. pf....	89½	100	Tri-City R. L. pf....	92	94
Electric Properties	62	65	Tampa Electric	122	127
El Paso Electric.....	104	108	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	6	6½
El Paso Electric pf....	95	98	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
Empire Dist. Elec. pf..	86	91	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Empire Gas & Elec....	79	100	Tri-City R. & Pf....	92¼	94½
Federal Light & Trac..	12	13	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	46	48	United Gas Improve...	89	89¼
Gas & Elec. Securities.	290	310	United Light & Ry....	40	41
Gas & Elec. Secs. pf....	94	100	United Light & Rys. pf.	68	70
Interstate Elec. Corp....	35	42	West. P. Tr. & W. P....	14	18
Interstate Elec. pf....	91	95	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf....	65	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	37	49	Western Power	14½	15
Miss. River Power....	12	15	Western Power pf....	54	56
Miss. River Power pf..	32	35	West. Penn. P. pf....	98	105
New Eng. Power pf....	100	105	Wisconsin Ed	46	50
New England Co.....	30	33	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s
Appa. Power 5s, 1932...	73	82	Nat. Secur. deb.....
Central P. & L. 1st 6s..	95	98	Nat. Secur. incomes...
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.	96½	98	New Orleans Pr. 5s, '51.
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.....		99	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.		85	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s,'29		80	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944...		97	Nor. Tex. El. col. 5s, '48
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63.		93	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936...
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937.		95	Omaha & C. B. 5s.....
Cum. Co. Pr. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942....		94	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 6s..		101¾	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.
Defiance G. & E. 5s,'42		89	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.		94	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939..
Eastern Texas El. 1st 5s.		97	So. States Gas & El. 5s, 1953 .....
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....		87½	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s,'26.
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s....		90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 6s, 1932 .....
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s.		85	Un. Light & Rys. deb.
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.		82	6s, 1926 .....
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.		94	Un. Gas Imp. Co. 5s....
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41		93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..		88	Utah Sec. 6s.....
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 6s,'41		90	W. W. Light 8s, 1925..
Mont. Light 5s, 1936...		97½	Western Power 1st 5s..
Middle West U. 6s, '25.		95	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..		99½	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s		69¾	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924..
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22		85	Yadkin River Pow. cfts.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
425	Atlantic Pet.	7¼	7	7¼	5	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125
21	Con. Power.	112¾	112	112½	225	Mt. Ver. pf.	71	71	71
808	C. & Co. cfs	13	12⅞	12⅞	10	Hous. O. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼
840	Cos. O. & G.	13	13	13	4	Penn. W. P.	72½	72½	72½
					10	United Rys.	29	29	29
235	Do pf. cfs.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	5	U. S. Fid'y.	104½	104½	104½
25	Davison Ch...	37¾	37½	37¾					

Bonds.

$2,000	B. C. 4s, '61.	96¾	96¾	96¾	$7,000
1,000	C. C'l ref. 5s.	92	92	92	
1,000	Cos. O. & G. notes cfs.	99½	99½	99½	5,000
2,000	G. & C. N. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3,000
2,000	Kirby L. 6s..	99	99	99	2,000
1,000	M. & M. T. 6s	99	99	99	

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Ahmeek	99	99	99	115	May.-Old C.	2½	2½	2½
50	Alaska Gold..	5¼	5¼	5¼	75	Mohawk	81¼	81	81
50	Allouez.....	62	61½	61½	135	NewArcadian	3¾	3¾	3¾
570	Am. Zinc....	31	29½	29½	80	Nipissing....	7⅝	7½	7⅝
15	Do pf.....	62	62	62	85	North Butte.	17½	15½	15½
150	Anaconda....	79¼	78⅝	79⅛	65	Old Dominion	58	58	58
200	Bonanza....	½	½	½	60	Osceola.....	85	85	85
85	Cal. & Ariz..	78½	78½	78½	15	St. Mary's L.	78	78	78
8	Cal. & Hecla.	537	535	535	185	Sup. & Bos.	4½	4¾	4½
35	Centennial..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	53	Superior.....	8¾	8¾	8¾
382	Copper Range	61½	60½	61	2,400	Trinity	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
100	Davis-Daly..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	460	U. S. Smelt.	61	59	59
100	Daly-West....	2¼	2¼	2¼	10	Do pf.....	50	50	50
100	East Butte..	12½	12½	12½	200	Utah Apex..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Franklin.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	85	Utah Con....	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
75	Island Creek	71½	71½	71½	265	Utah Metal..	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
50	Isle Royale.	31	31	31	200	Winona.....	3⅜	3	3⅜
150	Kerr Lake...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	100	Wolverine...	44¾	44¼	44⅝
200	Lake	12	12	12	300	Wyandot....	60c.	60c.	60c.
200	Mason Val..	7	6¾	6¾					

Railroads.

1	Bost. Elev...	61	61	61	50
8	Bos. & Low.	107	107	107	50
6	Fitchb'g pf..	60¼	60¼	60¼	52
105	Mass. Elec.	27	26¾	27	

Miscellaneous.

12	Ag. Ch. pf....	101¾	101¼	101½	10
90	A. Pn. Ser. pf..	11	11	11	16
10	Am. Sug. pf.	119½	119	119½	805
315	Am. T. & T.	121¾	121	121	26
36	Am. Wool. pf..	98½	98¾	98½	50
595	Art Metal....	11	10	11	711
1,785	A. G. & W. I..	106¾	106¼	107½	20
5	Cuban Cem..	17½	17½	17½	81
62	Edison	180	180	180	1,305
100	Int. Por. Cem.	16	16	16	50
15	McElw'n pf..	100	100	100	2,875
163	Mass. Gas...	96¼	95	95	220
20	Do pf.....	76½	76	76½	10
2	N. E. Tel....	114	114	114	

Bonds.

$3,000	A. G. & W. I..	79	78¾	78¾	$5,000
1,000	A. T. & T. 4s..	88¼	88¼	88¼	
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s.	98	98	98	1,000
5,000	Liberty Loan	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	1,000
					3,000

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
265	Am. Ship's....	84	83¼	83½	656	Swift	155¾	154	154
310	Deere pf.....	100	99½	99⅝	550	Up. C. ex rts.	186⅛	185⅜	186
44	Prest-o-lite .	140	139⅞	139⅞	770	Do rights..	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝
103	People's Gas	78¼	77¾	77½	5	Un. Paper'd.	29	29	29
5	Shaw	73	73	73	215	Wilson	71½	70	70
10	Do pf.....	94	94	94	2	Do pf.....	104	104	104
885	S. Warner....	66¼	65¼	66	437	Oats rights..	⅛	1-64	1-64

Bonds.

$1,000	Com. E. 1st 5s.	100	100	100	$18,000
3,000	M. E. R. 1st 4s.	64	64	64	5,000

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Anaconda	79	79	79	225	L. V. T. pf..	46	46	46
100	Am. Gas.....	106	104	106	315	Penn'a	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
110	Baldwin Loc.	70¼	69¼	69¼	499	Phil. Elec...	29¾	29½	29½
20	Can. Pacific.	160½	160½	160½	270	Phil. Co....	39½	39	39
800	Dist. Sec....	23	22⅜	23	704	P. R. T. t. c.	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Int. Mer. M..	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	480	Tonopah Bel.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Keys'e Tel..	12	12	12	100	Union Trac..	43½	43½	43½
210	Lake S. Cp..	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	116	U. G. Imp....	78½	78	78¼
54	Lehigh Nav..	77¼	77	77	14,055	U. S. Steel..	126⅝	122⅜	123
100	L. V. R. R..	62	62	62					

Bonds.

$3,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s	80	80	80	$3,000
2,000	Pa. con. 4½s.	102	102	102	1,000
					1,000

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.	Ask.
Astna pf.....	36	38	34	....
American Brass....	324	328	326	....
Atlas Powder.....	159	162	156	....
Do pf.....	99	101	99	....
Babcock & Wilcox.	134½	135½	135	....
Bliss	540	550	500	....
Do pf.....	73	75	75	....
Can. Explosives....	480	490	480	....
Do pf.....	104	110	104	....
Colt's Arms.....	106	115	100	....
Du Pont.....	257	260	255	....
Do old com.....	104	106	104	....
Do deb. pf.....	99	101	100	....
Hercules Powder..	247	251	246	....
Do pf.....	116	120	116	....
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	154	158	155	....
Sprvil Mfg.....	220	230	220	....
Winchester Arms..	1080	1200	1060	....

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Peace rumors again played a part in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices were under pressure during most of the day, with the recessions in some instances very substantial. More than 72,000 shares of United States Steel common changed hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Am. Can....	50¼	48⅞	49
270	Am. B. Sug.	90⅞	90	90⅛
150	Allis-Chalm..	30⅛	29	29
100	Am. C. & F.	77⅝	76	76
40	Am. H. & L.	13½	13⅛	13½
100	Am. Linseed	25½	25	25
180	Am. Loco...	73⅞	69⅞	70⅛
810	Am. S. & R.	106¼	103⅜	106⅝
200	Am. Sugar..	122	119¼	119¾
50	Am. Su. Pob.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
980	Anac. Cop...	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝
50	A., T. & S.F.	100¼	100	100
40	A., G. & W. I.	108¼	108⅜	108⅛
1,210	Bald. Loco..	71⅞	69¾	69¾
40	Balt. & Ohio.	72½	72	72
5,070	Beth. Steel B.	132⅜	125¼	126⅜
150	Butte & Sup.	39½	39¼	39½
50	Cal. Petrol...	19¾	19½	19½
800	Cent. Leather	90⅞	86⅜	87⅛
10	Chand. Mot.	89½	89½	89½
100	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	60	60
400	C., M. & St. P.	73½	72	72
20	Chino Cop...	54	53⅜	53⅜
40	Col. F. & I.	50⅜	50	50¼
1,230	Corn Prod...	36	34⅝	34⅝
8,500	Crucible St'l	85⅝	82⅝	83
450	Cuba Cane Su.	43⅞	42¾	42⅝
750	Dist. Secur..	23⅛	22¾	22⅞
150	Erie	25¼	24¾	24¾
250	Gen. Motors.	119	116⅜	117⅝
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	33	31⅞	31⅞
300	Inspir. Cop..	59¼	58	58
980	Int. Mer. M.	30½	29½	30¼
3,760	Do pf.....	89¼	87⅞	88⅝
40	Int. Nickel..	39½	39⅛	39⅛
150	Kenne. Cop.	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝
120	Lack. Steel.	92¾	91	91
970	Mex. Petrol..	98¼	96⅝	96
90	Miami Cop...	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
500	Midvale Steel	60⅜	59¼	59½

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Exp..	6⅝	5½	5½
450	‡Air Red'n..	87	84½	84½
800	Am. W. P'r.	3¼	3¼	3⅛
575	‡Put. Judson.	65	63	63
200	‡Am. E. & S.	3	2⅞	3
1,200	Carwen St'l.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
600	‡Cent. Fdy..	36	35	35½
2,200	Chev. Motor.	96	91	92
2,500	‡Sve., wi.	29¾	29¼	29¼
1,500	Curtiss Aero.	42	40¾	40¾
2,000	Do rights..	2	1⅝	1⅝

MILLINERY MEN TO COMBINE.

Effort to Form a National Organization of the Industry.

More than fifty prominent millinery representatives from all sections of the country gathered yesterday at the Hotel Savoy to discuss plans for the formation of a national Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. Julius Lyons, of Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City, Mo., presided, the attendance being made up of the Presidents and special committees of five of the leading millinery associations of the country. The general plan discussed contemplated the welding of these organizations into constituent members of a central association nation-wide in scope, and able to deal with the problems of the millinery trade in the broadest manner.

The associations represented at the meeting by their executives and special committees included the Millinery Jobbers' Association, National Millinery Association, Eastern Millinery Association, Hat Manufacturers' Protective Association, Associated Flower Manufacturers' Association, Ladies' Hat Manufacturing Protective Association, Braid Manufacturers' Association, and the Retail Millinery Association of America.

It was stated that all of those attending the conference favored the idea of a central organization, although it was recognized that there were difficulties in the way of realization of the plan. The suggestion was made that the proposed Millinery Chamber of Commerce could be developed into a "Temple of Fashion," the primary object of which would be to promote the artistic sense of the trade in the production of styles and to further the interests of the millinery business as a whole.

M. W. Amberg, of the New York Millinery and Supply Company, and President of the National Millinery Association, in outlining the objects hoped to be attained if the central body is finally organized, said:

"The aim of the proposed association would be to create a proper demand for suitable merchandise, initiate the millinery fashions of America, eliminate over-production, and create better conditions generally in the trades. The Millinery Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or whatever designation it may ultimately bear, should aim to make the millinery business a more artistic proposition. The object of the proposed association should be to deal with the industry in the broadest and most dignified sense. Today's meeting was devoted exclusively to a discussion of the desirability of forming a central body, and such trade subjects as discounts, returned goods or credit did not figure in the conferences."

A committee of fifteen was named to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the new organization. When this is done, another meeting will be held to consider final details before submitting the entire matter to the various millinery organizations back of the movement.

Among those attending yesterday's meeting were Frederick Bode of Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago; J. A. Stein, Jacob de Young, Alfred Simon, Arthur Ronald, A. Kanrich, William Rosenblum and Joseph Mayer of R. H. Macy & Co., New York; R. Lightner, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry Nathan, San Francisco, and Nathan Spirsberght, Omaha, Neb.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car. and Ga.—Showers Sat. and prob. Sun.; moderate s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and prob. Sun., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers in s. e.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ky.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. probably fair.

Ind.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. probably fair; moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except showers in extreme s. ✓

Ark., Okla., and Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Iowa—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers.

N. and S. Dak. and Minn.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; possibly showers.

LONG ISLAND RATE HEARING.

Company Asks for Increase Within City Limits.

In the hearing on the application of the Long Island Railroad Company before the Public Service Commission yesterday for permission to increase its mileage rates within the city limits, H. A. Howarth, land agent of the company, was called as a witness. William L. Ransom, counsel for the commission, asked him how much land the company owned.

"The minimum value," replied Mr. Howarth, "is more than $24,000,000."

Asked as to the assessment rate Mr. Howarth replied that there was no fixed rate. It depended upon the owner.

In some places, he said, where local men owned property the assessed value was as low as 1 per cent. of the real value, while other land owned by persons living in New York City was assessed at 70 per cent. of its value and upward."

There was a laugh at this reply.

The principal witness was President Ralph Peters of the railroad company. In reply to questions asked by Mr. Ransom, Mr. Peters said that the company was willing to eliminate, as far as possible, the traffic on Atlantic Avenue. It came out that when the company had procured from the Public Service Commission of the Second District permission to increase mileage rates, no request was made for permission to increase other passenger rates on the ground that the company did not want to do anything to hold up or interfere with the development of the territory served by the company's trains.

Mr. Peters was sure that the increase in mileage rates within the city limits would not have any deterimental effect on the development of Long Island. The increases asked for by the commission interfere with the development of the territory served by the company's trains.

Mr. Peters was sure that the increase in mileage rates within the city limits would not have any deterimental effect on the development of Long Island. The increases asked for by the commission affect almost entirely the ten, twenty, and fifty-trip tickets on the main line, the Montauk Division, the Rockaway Beach Division, the North Side Division, and the Far Rockaway branch. The hearing will be continued.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

In spite of the bearish reports concerning the current year's crop of wheat, Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week again showed a rise in flour. All of the listed grades went up 25 cents a barrel. These rises, and the fact that the week's changes in the general list were confined to more narrow limits than for some time, were its leading features. Thirty-seven of the seventy-three changes were advances, while last week sixty-two fluctuations in a total of ninety were upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs	$16.00	$16.00	$10.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10	.10	.10½
St. br. sheetings, yd	.16	.16	.08¾
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10⅝	.10⅝	.05⅜
Butter, cream, ex., lb	.39½	.38½	.28¼
Cheese, f. c. fresh, sp., lb	.24	.24	.13½
Eggs, West. ists, doz	.33¾	.34½	.23¾
Apples, evap., ch., lb	.11	.11	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.13½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb	.08½	.08¼	.04½
Raisins, lb	.08½	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl	12.00	11.75	5.85
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl	10.75	10.50	5.15
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu	*	*	1.10
Corn, No. 2 yellow	2.02	1.91	.90½
Oats, No. 2 white, bu	.81¼	.78	.46
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs	1.20	1.20	1.45
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb	.33	.33	.27
Leather, ch. belt, nat., lb	.32½	.32½	.25¼
Leather, hem. sole, lb	.57	.57	.37
Leather, un. backs, lb	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Ph., ton	53.00	52.00	19.75
Steel bil., Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	40.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb	.30¼	.30¼	.26½
Copper, elec., N. Y., lb	.30	.32½	.26½
Lead, N. Y., lb	.11	.11¼	.064
Tin, N. Y., lb	.63	.62½	.38½
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl	.12	.12	.07
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.40	8.30	7.10
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	14.65	14.85	9.70
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	7.75	7.75	6.75
Lard, pr. ch., Chi., 100 lbs	21.05	21.25	13.32½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	21.32	21.50	13.10
Mess pork, Chi., bbl	40.00	40.00	24.50
Rice, fancy head, lb	.08¼	.08¼	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb	.69	.68	.68
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.23	.23	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl	4.50	4.00	2.50
Wool, avg. 100, Phila., lb	.728	.728	.388

* No quotation.

Only twelve of the twenty-eight changes shown in the foodstuffs were upward, including the gains in flour. Other strength was shown in the dairy products, where there was only a drop in the price of the best Western eggs to offset higher quotations on butter and on some grades of cheese. In the Chicago provisions market live beef contributed the only rise, while live hogs, prime lard, and short ribs all went down. Live sheep and mess pork did not change. At this city there was a break in the price of bacon.

A slight gain in potato prices marked the vegetable list, in which all of the other changes were declines. They included several varieties of beans, as well as turnips and cabbage. In the fruits there was a dropping off in some of the cheaper qualities of fresh apples, but no change took place in the dried ones. The raw sugars went down, while in the spices there were few changes of interest. Rye was lower, but corn and oats advanced.

The metals market produced further advances in No. 2 foundry and basic valley furnace pig iron, but none of the other crude or finished materials showed change. Tin went up, as did foundry coke, whereas furnace coke, antimony, spelter, lead, and electrolytic copper fell off in price. A rise in No. 1 calfskins, contrasting with a drop in branded low stock, supplied the only changes in the market for hides. In the leathers there was again no quotable change.

Twelve advances and eight declines made up the week's returns in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, most of the declines being in the last named. The substantial rise of caustic soda and of the continued drop in bleaching powder were among the features. The latter has dropped to $1.75 a hundred pounds now, as compared with $5.25 at this time in 1916. In the naval stores turpentine and resin were lower, and linseed oil advanced.

The building materials contributed declines in Eastern spruce lath and No. 1 cypress shingles. In the paper list strawboards went down, while chip and news boards went up. Chinese raw silk advanced.

In woolens and worsteds there was not much change for the week, and the same was true of cottons, where, especially in the more staple cloths, buying was none too active. Adverse reports concerning the jute crop in India, coupled with further bullish advices of commandeering by the British Government, brought higher prices of burlaps. Both spot stocks and arrivals are now hard to get, the former at any price.

Buyers in New York.

The Business Page of The New York Times is read by buyers arriving in New York, because it gives them all the business news. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BUSINESS RECORDS

DUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JAMES J. FERO, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against James J. Fero, Inc., dealer in automobile tires, 792 Seventh Avenue, by these creditors: Miller Rubber Company of New York, $12,900; Lee Tire Sales Company, Inc., $9,210, and Lee Tire and Rubber Company of Conshohocken, Penn., $19,950. It was alleged that the company transferred and paid over to James J. Fero $1000.00 between March 1 and May 9 last. The information was given by an accountant, who made an examination of the books of the company. It was also alleged that Mr. Fero admitted he had taken $500.00 from the assets of the company and applied the money to his personal use. The company was incorporated on Aug. 11, 1915, with capital stock $20,000. Ingram, Clark, Taylor & Schenck are the attorneys who filed the petition for the creditors.

S. BETMAN & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Betman and Herman Betman, who compose the firm of S. Betman & Son, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 188 Duane Street, by Joseph Strupack, a creditor for $8,500. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver in bond of $1,500. Liabilities are $9,500 and assets $8,500. The business was started a year ago.

WILLIAM G. FELDBERG, a contractor, 276 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $33,830 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted mostly in Brooklyn in the last month. The creditors are the estate of Alexander Bryant, $7,807; Kurlanziek & Alpert, $3,000, and East N. Y. Lumber Co., $2,000.

NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC.—George Gray Zabriskie has been appointed receiver of Nathan Lane's Sons, Inc., printers and stationers, in bond of $2,000.

DANIEL J. BRYAN.—James C. Dettweiler has been appointed receiver by Judge Hand of Daniel J. Bryan, grocer, at Ellenville and Napanoch, in bond of $2,000.

ITALIAN NATIONAL CLUB. — Morris Flores has been appointed receiver by Judge Hendrick of the Supreme Court of the Italian National Club of New York, at 117-119 West Forty-eighth Street, a membership corporation, on application of Saturnin Comillo, a creditor for $2,000.

MILES BROTHERS, INC.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on April 25, 1910, against Miles Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of motion picture films, 259 Sixth Avenue, has been dismissed by Judge Mayer and the adjudication vacated. All the claims against the company, twenty-six in number, have been assigned to Martha L. Miles, who has consented to the dismissal. Referee Townsend rejected the claim of Bertha Meyers for $33,541 included in the list of creditors, was inadvertent, that she had filed the claim in another case. Claims proved were about $35,000.

FRANCES LEVITAN SPINGOLD. — The petition in bankruptcy filed by Frances Levitan Spingold, dressmaker, 895 West End Avenue, has been dismissed and the proceedings vacated.

JOHN J. DOLAN, Freeport, Nassau County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $4,477.42; assets $2,007.33.

HARRY A. DANIELS, Patchogue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $2,221.82; assets $1,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 268 business failures during the week, against 179 for the previous week and 307, 341, 304, and 231 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 61, New England 28, Southern 71, Western 61, Pacific States 21, and Far Western 36. Canada had 19, against 14 for the previous week. About 92 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 13.—Richard Pollatschek, a retail dry goods merchant of 839 Elizabeth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $6,712; assets $3,656.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Franklin D. Peterson, a general merchant of Elpaso, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $4,787; assets $4,584.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—Albert G. Stephens, a farmer of Southbay filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $38,573; assets $26,965.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—James E. Hethcote, a Howard County farmer, has filed an voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court. Liabilities $20,188.38; assets $9,800.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Charles T. Gribben, a druggist at Rochester, Ind., by three alleged creditors who charge that Gribben is insolvent.

Another involuntary petition was filed against the Marion Bench and Cabinet Company of Marion, Ind., by five lumber concerns of the Southern States, each charging they are creditors and that the company has preferred creditors recently.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—The Railway Securities Corporation of Harvel, Ill., incorporated to build an electric railroad between Springfield and Hillsboro, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. L. J. Magill of Rock Island was appointed receiver. Liabilities $16,841, assets $4,112.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Joseph Pakhorn of Pakhorn Portable House Company. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $9,009; assets $5,584.

Barnet J. Senelick, a cloak and suit manufacturer at 1,315 Milwaukee Avenue. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Sheldon B. Broadhead and others. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, July 13, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Agoust, Emil—M. Rosenthal $391.41
Allwin Realty Co., Inc.—J. Lebrer et al. 106.85
Bellak, Charles M.—W. R. Fletcher ... 940.46
Beebe, Silas P.—M. O. Merrison 410.80
Baum, Jerome G.—Metropolitan Improvement Co. 141.91
Berger, Emil—F. Semken 114.80
Bertoles, Alexander—People, &c. 200.00
Bothamley Chemical Color and Extract Co., Inc.—Emil Gremer Co. 207.02
Cohen, Joseph—Larkin Lumber Co ... 160.86
Creiger, John—Ajax Rubber Co., Inc. .. 853.32
Comerma, John, and Tilo Arch Construction Co.—Comerma Co. 738.84
Carver, David—M. Christison 181.79
Carew, F. J., & Co., Inc.—B. Rosengarten et al. 221.84
Cleverdon, Robert N.—John B. Roberts & Co. 1,066.43
Church, John B.—Degen Stable Co., Inc. 210.38
Chapman, Isaac E., et al.—L. E. Waterman Co. costs 1,002.62
Coyne, Margaret—E. Murphy 145.62
Essenwanger, Charles, & Son, Inc.—C. O. Fehr 523.41
Friedman, Louis—L. Korostoff & Sons, Inc. 128.88
Gray, Lizzie E.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank 2,371.72
Finley, Henry A.—M. Goodwin & Co., Inc. 115.12
Humphreys, Frederic P.—J. R. Barrie. 823.71
Hirsh & Schofield, Inc.—A. Gusmer ... 407.46
Hagerman, Roy, and Wm. B. Langhorst —A. H. Christ 223.91
Jeuch, George—Traveirs Ins. Co. 286.53
Importers & Traders Building Co., Inc. —A. I. Drayton 170.88
Irgang, David—G. S. F. Kleeberg et al. 286.51
Kaufman Realty Co. and Barnett Levy —A. Dworsky 8,697.82
Jermon, Rush, and W. W. Reading—E. Coleman 164.00
Keating, James—N. Y. Telephone Co.... 137.39
King, Hiter—C. P. Oakley 124.28
Kurzrok, Max—W. Nungasser 1,306.58
Lewis, George E., Jr.—J. Lawson 113.31
Mahmer, Bernard—Grandell Petite Co. 256.91
Murphy, George E.—J. W. Block, Jr.... 300.40
Mitchell, Alexander McP.—Govic Electric Co. 439.84
Moskowits, Israel—Second National Bank of Hoboken 5,229.64
Mather, James H.—V. Kenner 138.88
McDonald, James—L. James 547.50
N. Y. and Boston Transportation Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 100.19
New England Furniture and Machinery Co.—Same 113.89
Newman, Charles—I. Saches 100.40
Nichols, John—Elektra Toy and Novelty Co., Inc. 105.26
Patti, George—Aaron J. Friedman, Inc. 361.30
Pelham Golf Catering Co., Inc.—L. L. Beef Co. 495.66
Qual, Louis—C. Wanninger et al. 146.91
Peggs, Macdonald—McClave & Co. 142.26
Peters, Dixie L., and Karl Brahme—P. Kleeman 188.00
Reiss, William—H. A. Meyer 585.89
Rebarer, Lillian R., and Samuel Oberlander—G. Schwinn 165.15
Rubin, Adeling—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 150.61
Rindgr, Sarah—Same, costs 107.70
Rossheim, Isidor, Lena Manson, and Broadway Electrical Novelty Co., Inc.—P. Rosenberg 105.20
Silberberg, Isaac—Lawyers' Mortgage Co. 494.74
Rapp Construction Co.—Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. 1,174.33
Rapp Construction Co.—Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. 189.93
Rocke, Charles—M. Haradon 145.62
Robinson, Frank B.—E. H. Robbins ... 563.01
Sabatano, Salvatore—People, &c. 200.00
Spooner, Edward H.—J. Lawson 234.41
Shlanger, Solomon H.—E. Kallman 429.40
Sommerfeld, Wolf, and Morris Rosenbaum—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.. 2,164.83
Schmeidekamp, Annie—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City 3,213.14
Schlesinger, Ludwig—F. Benjamin et al.. 376.66
Sullivan, Patrick H.—R. A. McKee et al 547.40
Schlitt, Bekie—M. Berger 113.10
Scott, Earle—J. Rhodes 131.64
Seeley, John A.—John A. Roebling's Sons Co., New York 686.26
Strassburger, Lionel—A. Cooper 980.88
Taylor, Roy E.—Charmion Construction Co. 483.83
Terwilen, Elizabeth—A. R. Frank 151.91
Terry, George C.—I. L. Weaver 433.50
Ultra Picture Corp, Andrew J. Cobe, and Charles W. Allen—M. M. Wolf... 292.28
United Carpet Cleaners, or Mitted Arnheim Cleaners Co.—H. E.—Block Advertising Service, Inc. 514.91
Vickers, George—G. Keiser 2,410.43
Walsh, Patrick—R. Foley 521.41
Waynor Construction Co., Inc., and Charles A. Wayland—J. Cardillo.... 676.66
Weintraub, Frank, Joseph, and Esther—Glaze & Fine 275.41
Weingarten, Maurice—M. G. Richardson et al. 4,207.56
Same—M. G. Richards 3,137.27
Zelinsky, Celia—G. M. Moscowits 460.00

In Bronx County.

Bellotti, Michael—T. Freedman $148.68
Bleck, Caroline—Blue Valley Butter Co. 165.72
Cosgrove, Joseph M.—Reddan Specialty Co., Inc. 178.13
Cardinale, Arturo—A. Zaffrano et al.... 96.27
Cohen, Samuel—People's Bank and Trust Co 1,989.56
Cannazzaro, Domenico—A. Rogazzo, administrator 10,000.00
Finkenauer, Ferdinand—M. H. Tillebaum 37.69
Fratto, Bestiano—A. Zaffrano et al..... 46.72
Giniger, Jacob—J. C. Kremer 69.30
Hesse, Albert—Fifth National Bank.... 493.36
Harrison, Charles—Freeman Street Co., Inc 448.87
Same—Same 724.87
Katz, Saul—Gerberoux Co. 134.62
Kunz, Albert H., Jr., and Ida Kunz—J. A. Wahrenberger 997.72
Knauf, George—S. Hambert 279.09
Musgrave, Louis P.—M. S. Croxson.... 221.45
Sheperd, Louis J.—J. W. Fiske Iron Works 133.48
Schulze, August and Marie—G. T. Kaestner et al. 2,555.16
Voorhees, William O.—Oestreicher Bros. 40.11

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Corn, Joseph—E. Bernhard, June 8, 1917 ..... $500.00
Clark, James F., et al.—D. L. Page, July 3, 1917 ..... 898.35
Browning, Edw. W.—M. A. Levinson, Jan. 8, 1917, reversed 426.62
Falk, Myron S.—H. Kauner, June 4, 1917 ..... 810.61
Irvine, Frank W.—F. Walsh, Nov. 28, 1916 ..... 191.76
Mickey, Robert K., and General Aeronautic Co.—A. C. Hottenroth, Nov. 28, 1916, reversed 36,312.43
Norris, James N.; William H. Norris and Elizabeth P. Norris—H. Hanauer, June 22, 1917 ..... 4,256.53
Prentice, Harry—N. Y. Cab Co., Ltd., July 3, 1900 ..... 364.92
Schreyer, John F.—J. A. Deering, Jan. 8, 1914 ..... 183.35
Same—Same, Oct. 18, 1911 ..... 743.45
Same—Same, March 9, 1916 ..... 178.96
Kenny, Frank H.—H. R. Stewart et al., May 17, 1915 ..... 107.88
Walker, Isaac P. and Chas. M. Perrett —W. D. Peddick, Feb. 10, 1913 ..... 2,045.45
Hershfield, Henry G., et al.—Barkin Construction Co., May 5, 1914, reversed 2,466.71
Cohen, Otto—J. R. Walsh, June 16, 1917 ..... 111.41
Latimer, Frank I.—A. K. Gemunder, Dec. 13, 1916 ..... 217.81
Hilands, Rufus V.—J. Mather, May 29, 1917 ..... 132.16
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Joseph McCloskey, and Frank R. Leland—J. S. Herrman, June 21, 1917 ..... 208.75
Leland, Francis L.—J. S. Herrman, July 30, 1914 ..... 16,188.24
Marino, James—Simon Strauss, Inc., April 8, 1917 ..... 125.77
Vollkommer, Andrew—Julius Kessler & Co., May 17, 1917 ..... 101.92

In Bronx County.

Friedman, Joseph B.—J. Solomon, June 9, 1916 ..... 145.72
Irving, Louise A., and Francis A. Shepherd—City Real Estate Co., July 10, 1917 ..... 818.04
Same—Same, July 10, 1917 ..... 2,752.40

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAFAYETTE BATHS & HOTEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 405 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of beds, dressers, chiffoniers, tables, mattresses, linens, paintings, pictures, rugs, cash registers, liquors, bar fixtures, accessories to Turkish bath establishment, safe deposit boxes, hotel cooking utensils and dishes, silverware, brassware, motors, office furniture and fixtures, also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the 1917 liquor license.

JOHN L. LITTLE, Receiver.

ROBERT P. LEWIS, Attorney for Receiver, 43 Broadway, New York.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Tiffany Studios, plff., v. John Siobert, Jr., et al.—Judgment directed as stated in opinion; costs to all parties who have submitted briefs herein payable out of the fund. Opinion by Dowling, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Everett L. Crawford et al., as trustees, &c., respts., v. Clarissa T. Dexter et al., applts.—Impld. with the Salvation Army et al., respts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs and disbursements of this appeal payable out of the estate. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Theodeus Bayer & Co., applt., v. the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, respt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and judgment of Municipal Court reinstated and affirmed. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Mary Sweeney, decd.—Decree and order reversed, with costs and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court for further action in accordance with opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Cyril V. Nichols, respt., v. Wharton, Inc., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Smith and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Samuel E. Gunnison, assignee, &c., applt., v. American Exchange National Bank, respt. —Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Sol Bloom, &c., et al., v. Newbold L. R. Edgar et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Order filed. Settle order on notice.

Siegbert Lewin, respt., v. Aaron Hecht, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend assignment of costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

William F. Behrmann, as substituted trustee, &c., applt., v. Frederick W. Seybel et al., as exrs., &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Davis, Shearn, and Scott, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Pennington Whittemore, as substituted trustee, &c., respt., v. Marion D. Polk et al., respts. impld., with Elizabeth S. Crafts et al., applts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to all parties appearing and filing briefs herein, and to the respondent Dorothy Hoyt, payable out of the estate. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Morris J. Frank et al., applts.-respts., v. Walter J. Vogt, respt.-applt.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed with costs to plaintiffs in this court and in the Appellate Term. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank Bailey, respt., v. S. S. Stafford, Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, demurrer sustained and complaint dismissed with costs. Order granting preliminary injunction reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Re Francis J. Conway, respt., v. Alfred P. Roth, applt.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Samuel Levine, an infant, &c., applt., v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event on the authority of Meyers v. American Locomotive Co., 201 N. Y. 263. (Page and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Jonas Weil et al., applts., v. The City of New York, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page, J. (Scott, J., concurring as to the rates for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908.) Settle order on notice.

Clarence W. Giesen, applt., v. Maurice W. Metzler, respt.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and judgment directed in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $450, with interest and costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

J. B. Kepner Co., applt., v. William E. Hotten et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Central Trust Co. of New York as Trustee, &c., respt., v. Selina L. Dewey, individually and as executrix, &c., applt., impld., with Provident Life and Trust Co. et al., respts.—Judgment so far as appealed from reversed and judgment as entered modified in accordance with opinion, with costs to appellant and to plaintiff-respondent against the defendants-respondents. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Mary S. Bierstadt, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott. Order filed.

Hyde Park Flint Bottle Co., respt., v. Julia Miller et al., as Exrs., &c., applts.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

John Weinstaken, respt., v. Charles B. Toole, applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Re Louis L. Schwartz, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Lord Electric Co., applt., v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Charles E. Orvis, decd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court for further action in accordance with opinion. Opinions by Scott, Shearn, and Page, JJ. (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Margaret Burke, applt., v. Mary J. Higgins, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Smith and Page, JJ. Order filed.

Sigmund Weitzenblum, respt., v. Richmond Light & R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, respt., v. Louise C. Butler et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Cora V. R. Catlin, decd.—Decree affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Jacobs, applt., v. Fidelma Del Genovese, as admx., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Russell Guipe, applt. —Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Kent Mfg. Co., respt., v. William H. Wellington et al., apolts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Harry Schlossman, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. George L. Gilborn, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

James K. Delano, Jr., respt., v. Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Co., applt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J., dissenting. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Samuel Milch, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinions per curiam and by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Wilhelmina McKeon, applt., v. David Sherman, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs and printing of appellant's brief stricken from the files of the court. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

James J. E. Burke, plff., v. Union Pacific Railroad Co., deft.—Judgment for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs to the defendant. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Wallace Avenue, &c.— Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Shearn and Scott, JJ. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

James L. Clare, as exr., &c., respt., v. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. et al., defts., impld., with Wilhelmina M. Bonhag et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

James H. Brand, applt., v. Frances H. Brand, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew application upon other papers. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Annie Cullen et al., applts., v. Wm. E. Walsh et al., as admrs. de bonis non, &c., et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc, respt., v. The New York Theatre Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve a further amended complaint as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Bessie Cawley, respt., v. Valley Stream House and Home Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Samuel Siegel, &c.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

E. Fougera & Co., Inc., plff., v. City of New York et al., defts.; Charles N. Crittenton Co., plff., v. same, defts.; Herman R. Planten, plff., v. same, defts.—Judgment directed in each case in favor of plaintiffs as prayed for in the submissions, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle orders on notice.

Hanlon Gregory Galvanizing Co., respt., v. Ludwig Vogelstein et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Patrick McSherry, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. No opinion. Settle order on notice. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Rhoda E. Hoyt, decd.—Decree affirmed with separate costs to appellants appearing by separate counsel and filing briefs herein, and to the respondent Dorothy Hoyt, payable out of the estate. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Morris J. Frank et al., applts.-respts., v. Walter J. Vogt, respt.-applt.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court affirmed with costs to plaintiffs in this court and in the Appellate Term. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frank Bailey, respt., v. S. S. Stafford, Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, demurrer sustained and complaint dismissed with costs. Order granting preliminary injunction reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Re Francis J. Conway, respt., v. Alfred P. Roth, applt.—Jud

PRESIDENT ADVISES BIG CUT IN FOOD BILL

Writes to Martin Suggesting That Cotton, Metals, and Many Other Articles Be Eliminated.

TEXT OF LETTER IS SECRET

Pomerene Offers Drastic Amendment to Bar Advisory Board from Profit in Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson wrote a letter today to Senator Martin, Democratic leader of the Senate, in which he urged that the Food Administration bill be altered to limit control to foodstuffs, feed, and fuel, so it might pass in modified form when it comes up for final vote on July 21.

While Senator Martin declined to make the letter public, it is understood that the President deprecated the inclusion of cotton, metals, and other articles which have been loaded onto the list of control, and expressed the hope that the Senate would simplify the measure.

The President is also understood to have indicated that he favored the Senate coming to a vote on the bill now before it, as against the Gore substitute, which provides for a Board of Food Administration and eliminates the office of Food Administrator. The urgency of having the bill passed on the day fixed by general agreement is impressed by the President.

Senator Gore again attempted today to get the Senate to take up his substitute bill, but he got it no further than being placed on the Clerk's desk. The Senate prefers to go through with the original bill and eliminate whatever is necessary to perfect it rather than thrash out the substitute evolved by Senator Gore, with its modifications.

Debate on the amendments to the bill was finished today after Senator Pomerene of Ohio offered a substitute to Section 3, which, in the original measure, prohibits members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, or any other Government agents or advisers, participating in the award of contracts in which they are pecuniarily interested. Senator Pomerene's amendment goes even further than the original in providing that no such agent or adviser shall "solicit or attempt to induce" any one to make a contract from which he would profit and further prevents him from voting on any such contract. The amendment meets objections expressed on the floor of the Senate against allowing Government officials to vote profits to themselves. It has the support of the Senate Agriculture Committee and the floor leaders, and is expected to be adopted tomorrow.

The Pomerene Amendment.

The amendment follows:

Section 3—No person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employe of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce or attempt to induce any person or officer, authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States, to make any contract or to give any order for the furnishing to the United States of work, labor or services, or of materials, supplies or other property of any kind or character including construction if such agent or employe has any pecuniary interest in such contract or order or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint stock company or association, of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be a party thereto. Nor shall any agent or employe make, or be a member of any committee or other body which shall make or participate in making, any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board or commission of the United States or any member or subordinate thereof without making to the best of his knowledge and belief a full and complete disclosure in writing to such person or group of persons of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and in any party thereto, nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contracts or giving said order. Any willful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Senator Penrose objected to Section 3 as aimed at legislating the Advisory Commission out of office. He believed it to be an essential part of the war machinery.

"This is an aggregation that, in my opinion, represents the brains of America," said Senator Penrose. "I would like to recite the circumstances under which Samuel Vauclain, one of the most important business men of Philadelphia, came here. He received an unexpected letter from the Secretary of War urging him to come and serve. He replied that he was President of companies handling Government contracts worth many hundred of millions of dollars, and that he was also participant in similar contracts for the Allies. Therefore, he said, he did not think he should be called for service, but Mr. Baker said these were the very reasons which should induce him to come here.

"He has entirely neglected some of his business interests and has probably rendered more effective work here than any one connected with the administration of the army and navy."

No Power to Close Contracts.

"These gentlemen have no other power than to make investigations," interjected Senator Chamberlain. "They have no power to close contracts; if any one has that power it is the members of the Cabinet."

"In many cases those empowered to deal with contracts have displayed an intelligence that will appal the people of the United States," replied Senator Penrose. "Under this section the Advisory Commission is checked just as it reaches completion of the contract, yet men are dying by the thousands on the European battlefields."

Senator Penrose maintained that Section 3 barred the business and financial experts from even acting in an advisory capacity, much less completing a contract.

"It goes further than the proponents designed," said Senator Knox. "It is almost ridiculous. If a man acts in an advisory capacity he can sell absolutely nothing to the Government whether he is adviser upon this particular product or something else."

"The chief difficulty with the section and also in a measure with the amendment," said Senator Wadsworth, "is that it prohibits John Smith or anyone else who happens to hold office in the Advisory Commission or under the Council of National Defense, however unimportant or indirectly connected with the proposed purchase for Government account, from participation even in an advisory capacity in any contract or consideration of a contract which is to be made with a firm or corporation in which he is in any wise interested even to the smallest amount.

"Now this is wholly unnecessary. It is the function of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy only to pass finally upon the award of a contract. They are the men who actually make the contracts. It is time the nation knew about this and understood it. No member of the board, the Advisory Council, should be prohibited from offering counsel and advice on contracts simply because he has financial interest in the corporation which is about to receive an award. He shouldn't be debarred from advising and counseling the Cabinet officers who have the final power.

"It is an unfortunate thing that there is not a better understanding of these things in Congress. It is unfortunate that there is so little information furnished to the Congress with regard to contracts and to the movements of the Council and the Advisory Commission. Legislators are too much in the dark on these points and therein is the reason for their suspicion. Lack of information is what makes them suspicious.

"It would be an altogether healthy thing if on appropriate occasions the members of the Council of National Defense and of the Advisory Commission would advise with Senators either individually or collectively with regard to what is undertaken and what is being accomplished. We would not make mistakes or tremble on the verge of making mistakes, but a confidence induced in members of the Congress would extend throughout the whole people of the United States."

FOOD GOUGING AT CAPITAL.

Washington Hotel Prices Far Above London's, Congressman Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A protest against the high prices charged for food by Washington hotels, as compared to prices at the Hotel Savoy, in London, was made in the House today by Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois. Mr. Madden is one of the wealthy men of the House.

"You can get a table d'hote dinner at the Savoy in London for $1.62," said Mr. Madden, "and you could not buy that dinner in a Washington hotel of the same class for $5. It is only fair to state the difference between the cost of living here and abroad since we are sending food abroad. Now, for instance, in Washington cauliflower, which is a sort of educated cabbage, is charged for at fifty cents a service. I suppose it actually costs about a cent or two cents. In London the price is about half the charge here.

"We send most of the stuff served at the Savoy over there, and the London hotels are paying war taxes. Our hotels have not begun to pay war taxes. They must be getting their money in advance so as to be able to pay.

"Over there they charge 12 cents for celery; it is 60 cents here. A small steak that costs you $1.50 in a big Washington hotel costs 36 cents in London; soup is 35 cents here and 24 cents in London; fish that is 50 cents here is 36 cents in London, and salads that you pay $1 for in Washington are served at 24 cents in London."

England Takes Over Grain Crops.

LONDON, July 13.—Baron Rhoadda, Food Controller, by an order issued today has taken over the control of the 1917 crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and potatoes.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted adress party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 93, n s, 25x100, partition sale, June 12, 1917; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Thomas F. Shea, 164 East 81st St, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,100

HOUSTON ST, n s, 210 ft e of Goerck St, and at w s of Mangin St, runs n 70.7x e 70.7 to e s of Mangin St x s — to Houston St x w 70 to beginning; Ardolas Co. to Joseph Goldstein, 1,859 48th St, Brooklyn, mtg $80,000, July 10; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway $1

HOWARD ST, 25, s s, 248.8 ft e of Broadway, 25.10x100.7; Edward and Sarah Greenebaum to Alma Greenebaum, 33 West 55th st, mtg $21,000, June 14; attorney, Alexander Greenberg, 233 Broadway $100

ORCHARD ST, 19, w s, 17.5x79, with land adjoining on rear and n s, in rear of 21 Orchard St, and 50 ft from Orchard St, 17.5x29; Louis H. Schulte et al to Louis Levinson, 108 West 141st St, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

PITT ST, 100, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, foreclosure July 12, 1917; Theodore H. Friend, referee, to Mary G. Richardson, 17 West 74th St, and William C. Orr, 16 East 92d St, trustees of the will of Johanne A. Stevens, July 12; attorney, Edward J. Frest, 51 Chambers St. $24,000

PITT ST, 102, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, foreclosure July 12, 1917; Joseph J. Corn, referee, to Mary G. Richardson, 17 West 74th St, July 12; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $24,000

PITT ST, 4b and 5b, e s, 54 ft n of Delancey St, 46x50x irregular; Meyer Greenberg to Abraham Greenberg, 436 East 156th St, July 10 ..... $1

RIDGE ST, 95, s w corner of Rivington St, (193,) 72.11x25.7; Dorothy Ackerman (Salwen) to Annie Levine, 26 Catherine St, Rochester, N. Y., all liens, June 11; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 84x100; Helena L. G. Asinari to Olds Building Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $135,000, all liens, June 12; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 165th St, 113x84.1x105.10x123.7; Charles G. Weir, executor, &c., to Joseph F. Arnold, 1,867 Plimpton Av, Bronx, mtg $159,500, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... Above mtg., $10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Arnold to Helene Ahrens, 901 West 190th St, mtg $159,500, July 12; attorney, same. $100

2D AV, 2,291, w s, 75.8 ft n of 117th St, 25.3x110; John J. Brady, Jr., referee, to City of New York, subject to all taxes, &c., July 12; attorney, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, City of New York $500

8TH AV, 2,905 and 2,907, w s, 37.6 ft s of 154th St, 37.6x100; Louis Haack to Morland Mtg. Co., 120 Broadway, mtg $33,500, h. and s., July 10; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $1

43D ST, 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Richard Brenner and another to Martha E. Brenner, 840 West End Av, quitclaim, Feb. 14; attorneys, Dunlop & Smith, 68 Wall St. $1

318T ST, 168 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 16x89.11; Mary Schwab to Julius H. Sayour, 318 West 130rd, 50th St and Broadway, mtg 30,000, all liens, Oct. 16, 1916; address, 233 Broadway $100

58TH ST, 355 West, n s, 95 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Caroline S. Zeiner to Mary E. Kuhnke, 118 St. Andrew's Place, Yonkers, N. Y., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 9; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St. $100

72D ST, 44 East, s s, 157 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; John Moller to Oscar L. Richard, 46 East 72d St, mtg $20,000, July 12; attorney, Jos. E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St. ..$1

75TH ST, 4 and 6 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50.3x102.2x irregular; Nathaniel L. McCready to Papago Realty Co., 62 Broad St, b. and s. and c. a. g., July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

77TH ST, 301 West, n s, 25 ft w of West End Av, runs n 30x w 12x n 85x w 18x s 65 to street x e 60 to beginning; Joseph A. Whitney to Bernstein Bernstein, 37½ St. Mark's Place, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 29; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Bernstein to A. Richard Stern, 44 West 87th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

124TH ST, 227 East, n s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Richard B. Schoedler to Elise A. Schoeler, 227 East 124th St, mtg $10,000, May 31, 1916; attorneys, Herman & Ernst, 170 Broadway $100

124TH ST, 605 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure July 10, 1917; George W. Simpson, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. ..$50,000

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x ——; Mary E. Smith to Julia C. S. Grant, Tarrytown, N. Y., mtg $16,000, c. a. g., July 10; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 300 Broadway .. $350

144TH ST, 450, n s, 177.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11, foreclosure July 6; Warren Leslie, referee, to Edward P. Sheehy, 1,374 Lexington Av, July 13; attorneys, Sheehy, C. & McC., 256 Broadway $5,000

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, 482, s e corner of 147th St, 37.5x100; Louis Fabricant, referee, to Bronx Development Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $20,000, June 21; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 200.1 ft n of 174th St, 20.8x114.5; Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Improvement Co., Inc., to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, July 9; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av $1

BERGEN AV, n e corner of Grove St, runs e 22.5 to centre line of Mill Brook x n 69.10x s w 91; A. Hupfels Sons to Adolfo Realty Co., Inc., 842 St. Ann's Av, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway $100

BERGEN AV, s w corner of Grove St, 48.9x 91.11x86.11x99.6; same to same, mtg $10,000, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway $100

BOSTON ROAD, n e s, adjoining land of Andrew Naudain, 56x127, except land in 148 cp. 428; William H. Frame to 230 5th Avenue Corporation, 230 5th Av, 1-3 part, April 25; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway $100

BRIGGS AV, s e corner of 194th St, 45.5x 80.4x18.11x81; also Bainbridge Av, s w corner of 194th St, 81.8x81x67.1x84.2; also Briggs Av, e s, 85.7 ft s of 194th St, 40.2x 83.2x40x81.6; also Briggs Av, e s, 125.9 ft s of 194th St, 40.8x84.9x40x85.2; also Briggs Av, e s, 165.11 ft s of 194th St, runs e 84.9x 40.2x w 74.7x w 11.5x n 39.7; Helene Ahrens to Joseph H. Arnolds, 1,867 Plimpton Av, mtg $159,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Arnold to Charles T. Wolf, Katonah, N. Y., executor, mtg $138,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$10,000

HUGHES AV, 2,146, e s, 36x irregular; Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Improvement Co., Inc., to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, July 9; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av $50

INTERVALE AV, e s, 84.3 ft n of 165th St, 23.1x97.10; Pauline Bender, individually and as executrix, et al. to Anna Keese, New Springville, S. I., mtg $1,000, June 14; attorney, William Brewer, 220 Broadway ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosie Koehm to same, June 23; same attorney $1

LOTS 225 and 226, Block 6, map of Tremont Terrace; Ravos Realty Co., Inc., to Charles W. Kirchof, 546 East 80th St; mtg $8,750, June 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 1,341 and 1,342, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and another, trustees, et al., to Joseph Swanson, 436 East 155th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $800

All following same map, date, and attorney:

LOTS 969 and 970, same to John Mollett and another, 709 10th Av. $750

LOTS 1,388 to 1,391; same to Jessie I. Martin, 555 West 173d St. $1,500

LOTS 395 and 789; same to Teresa Lopresti, 346 East 20th St. $625

LOTS 161 to 165; same to C. M. Bernstein, 311 West 97th St. $1,325

LOTS 290 and 291; same to Carmine Pagnozzi, 254 East 35th St. $350

LOTS 53 and 54; same to Charles F. Pratt, 200 East 166th St. $400

LOT 961; same to Frank R. Daum, 2,023 Washington Av $400

LOT 785; same to Joseph Megnor, 309 East 28th St $300

LOTS 551, 552, 974, and 975; same to Alfred J. Offner, 6th St and 8th Av, Whitestone, L. I. $1,500

LOTS 185 and 186; same to Giuseppe Sanzo, 663 East 188th St. $650

LOTS 62 to 66; same to Emily Good, 148 Amsterdam Av. $2,500

LOTS 1,190 and 1,191; same to William Terbeck, 19 East 124th St. $1,425

LOTS 980 and 981; same to Marion Hays, 982 Academy St. $700

LOTS 258 and 259; same to John Ketz, 255 West 18th St. $1,775

LOT 183; same to Gerard Serafino, 582 East 187th St. $825

LOT 542; same to Morris Klein, 137 Goerck St. $825

LOTS 517 and 518; same to John Apostolakos, 1,416 5th Av. $800

LOTS 374 and 375; same to Arakel Holopigian, 117 East 130th St. $700

LOT 153; same to Eleanor S. F. Macomber, 70 Post Av. $550

LOTS 1,103 and 1,104; same to Michael Klein, 836 Hewitt Place. $1,500

LOTS 122 and 123, map of Desh estate; Sabella Muroro to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, L. I. mtg $910, April 28; attorney, Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, L. I. $100

LOT 233, subdivided map of Section 8, Vyse estate; Rebecca C. Edwards to Joseph Kerr, 2,249 Quincy Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Stephen Kerr, 2,240 Quincy Av. $1

PARK AV, 3,140, s s, 56.6x100x50x126.6; Leopard Bldg. Corp. to Ida Camino, 416 East 154th St, mtg $6,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PART LOTS 19 and 20, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 50x54; A. Hupfel's Sons to Adolfo Realty Co., Inc., 842 St. Ann's Av, mtg $2,000, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway. $100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 287.1 ft n of 169th St, 30x 116.2; Levi M. Coggville to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, July 9; mtg $4,000; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av. $1

TENTON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Home St, 25x 86; also Tinton Av, e s, 40 ft n of dividing line of Lots 87 and 89, map of Eltona, runs e 136x n 20x w 133x s 20; Beckerman Construction Co. to Elsie Schofler, 480 East 171st St, mtg $12,200, Nov. 2, 1910; attorney, E. Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Isaiah Schofler et al. to Schofler & Brodsky, Inc., 91 Greene St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 5, 1914; same attorney. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Schofler & Brodsky, Inc., to Elsie Schofler, 1,140 Tinton Av, Dec. 15, 1915; same attorney. $1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 49 ft n of 169th St, 47.4x102; William Hodgson to Henry Brenckman, 1,017 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $36,500, June 29; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 East Tremont Av. $1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 75x77.9x87.4x122.5; City Real Estate Co. to Adolfo Realty Co., Inc., 842 St. Ann's Av, June 11; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 380.6 ft n of 170th St, runs s e 138.6 to w s of Mill Brook x w 95.1x n w 136.7x s 25.4 to James Ferguson to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, mtg $5,000, July 9; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lenox Av. $100

3D AV, 2,970, s e corner of Grove St, runs e 83x s 56.11 to Bergen Av x w 91.9x n 26.3; City Real Estate Co. to Adolfo Realty Co., 842 St. Ann's Av, June 11; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway. $100

3D AV, s w corner of 188th St, 48.11x74.2x 38.4x87.2; A. Hupfel's Sons to Adolfo Realty Co., 842 St. Ann's Av, mtg $48,000, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway $100

135TH ST, 520 East, 25x100; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Gustav T. Kaestner, 2,216 Starling Av, et al. executors, June 29; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 238 Broadway. $12,000

A Day's Pleasure

EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central

Hard Coal. No Smoke. No Cinders. and Line. Sunday and Holiday

To-morrow Lake Hopatcong

$1.50 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A.M.

Sunday, July 15, Wed., July 18 Atlantic City

$2.50 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.25

Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:17 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A.M. Wed. leave Newark 8:15 A.M.

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Lvs. West 129th St. Recreation Pier, 9:00; Battery, 10:00 A. M. On return stopping at East 168th St. and Battery.

ROUND TRIP FARE, $1.00.

Popular Dixie "Jass" Band. Dancing, Lunch Counter, Refreshments.

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Up the Hudson

Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston

Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00; W. 129 St., 1:30 P. M., affording a delightful afternoon sail. Connects with "Beal, R. Odell" for return to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Lunchroom.

Str. "Poughkeepsie," Franklin St., 3:30; W. 129 St., 3:00 P. M. Connects with return boat to New York same day. Restaurant. Lunchroom.

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To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.

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Thru Service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 7 P. M. weekdays, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9:30 A. M. for Albany.

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The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $8.50. Send for special folder.

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& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

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To Bridgeport

Steamer City of Lowell

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c

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Steamer Richard Peck

Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.
Fare: Adults, $1.50. Children 75c

Tickets limited. On sale at Piers on day of Excursions only

Ideal Sunday Outings on Long Island Sound
Good Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter

The New England Steamship Company

A PERFECT SUNDAY

Floating along on the cool river to the tune of mountain breezes. Every moment full of interest as you sail the Hudson to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return aboard the spacious

STR. BENJ. B. ODELL

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Sufficient stopover to ride up historic Mt. Beacon or picnic at Orange Lake.

Leaves Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

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Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service.	A. M. Po'keepsie Service.	P. M. King'n Service.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:40	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.

Special Trips every Saturday to Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30, West 42d St. 12:50, West 129th St. 1:10 P. M.

For Information telephone Canal 9360.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves Saturday, July 14 ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 8 P. M. for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Music on each Steamer.

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Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Passenger and freight service.

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WEEKDAYS Two Boat Service. NO CROWDING.

Strs. "Highlander" and "Grand Republic." Lve. Battery 9:15, 10:15; W.132 St.10 & 11AM. (10:15 & 11 A. M. trip omitted Mons. & Sats.)

Saturday Afternoon Trip

Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lvs. Battery 2:00, West 132d St. 2:30 P. M.

Sunday Schedule Strs. "HIGHLANDER" "GRAND REPUBLIC"

Leave Battery 8:45 and 9:15 A. M.

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Lv. N. J., foot Brown Pl., week days, 9.15, 10.30 a.m.; 1.00, 3.40, 4.40 p.m. Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.40, 7.35 p.m.

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Special Schedule SATURDAY, JULY 14TH. Lvs. W. 129th St., 9:30; 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20. Coney Isl., 12:35, 1:35, 2:25, 3:35, 4:35, 5:45, 6:55, 8:35, 9:25, 10:30.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M. Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M., 3:15 P.M.; Ely'w'y, 12:15, 5:15 P.M. Tel. Rector 872

RED BANK LINE For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 84, 8:30 am, 2:30 pm; Battery, 8:55 am, 2:55 pm; SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 am. Trolley connections.

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Steamer "MONTAUK"

Lve. ft. East 34th St., 10.00 A. M.
Lve. ft. East 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
Excellent Restaurant at Park

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music.

NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N.R., July 16th, and daily except Sun. 6 P.M.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

SUNDAY SAIL

NEWBURGH, BEACON and RETURN

Str. "NEWBURGH"

Good Music. Restaurant. Lunchroom. Franklin St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M.

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To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 25c. Each Way.

Lv. N. Y. Battery Pier, *9.45 A. M., 1:45, 8 P. M.

Dancing. *Monday Morning, 9:45 A. M. Trip Omitted. Telephone 179-3283 Broad.

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Str. Chester W. Chapin to New London.

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Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
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Connecting train service for Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Scenic Panoramas. Folder on request. City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 B'way.

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PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY
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Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. week days; 9:30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

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Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M. Trips to NAVY YARD, every day and Sun., 25c.

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$8 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast. ROOM AND MEALS Booklet. Write for

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All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Wine cuisine. Inglehart & Sayles.

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On an unusually well-kept and sporty course, adjoining the Inn. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath. Booklet and road map on application. Telephone 8 Millbrook.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.

12th season. Capacity 200; 180

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An investment deal involving five modern apartment houses in the Bronx valued at $225,000 was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday, as indicating the demand for good residential property in that borough. The buildings sold included the three five-story houses at 2,608, 2,612, and 2,616 Briggs Avenue, covering a plot 120 feet front by irregular, also a similar house at 260 East 194th Street, southeast corner of Briggs Avenue, fronting 45 feet by irregular, and the five-story apartment at 274 East 194th Street, southwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue, 57 by irregular.

The properties were purchased in a cash transaction by Joseph H. Arnold, through Nahring Brothers as brokers, and they will continue as agents of the property.

Woman Buys in Thirty-fourth Street.

An important investment deal was closed on Thirty-fourth Street, in the Pennsylvania zone, in the purchase by Miss Tempe Kennedy, a former resident of Pittsburgh, of the remodeled five-story building at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The property covers a plot 25 by 98.9 opposite the Macy store. It is assessed at $136,000. The seller was the Lawyers Mortgage Company, which bought it in at foreclosure sale on July 5 for $110,000, the encumbrances aggregating over $119,000. Seven years ago, during the land speculation following the Pennsylvania Railroad improvements, the property was purchased by Jacob Hirsch for $150,000.

Spear & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Reported to Have Purchased East Side Dwelling.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., is reported to have purchased the five-story and basement private dwelling at 69 and 71 East Ninety-third Street. The structure occupies a plot 39 by 108.8, adjoining the vacant 100-foot plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue.

Mr. Burden recently sold to E. L. Winthrop, Jr., the dwelling he built at 109 and 111 East Ninety-first Street. Title to the property just reported sold stands in the name of William Hauser of Bloomfield, N. J., and is assessed at $50,000.

Buyers for Tenements.

Louis Levanson purchased for investment from L. H. Schultz 10 Orchard Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 17.5 by 79 feet, located near Canal Street.

The Philton Holding Company, Philip A. Payton, President, sold 36 to 40 West Sixty-seventh Street, three five-story flats, on a plot 75 by 100, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

The City Real Estate Company sold to the recently formed Adotto Realty Company, composed of G. V. Hart, Simon Gross, and David Davies, a plot 75 by 122.5 by irregular, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 75 feet north of Mosholu Parkway.

A client of Elkan & Lederman purchased from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 1,586 Washington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a plot 50 by 109.6.

In part payment for the Northdale apartment at 179th Street and Northern Avenue, Washington Heights, Morris Kashowitz gave the Nason Realty Company fourteen lots forming a plot, 326.2 by 120.9 by irregular, on the south side of Timpson Place, 219 feet east of St. Joseph Street, and a plot 153.4 by 104.8, at the southwest corner of Castle Hill and Starling Avenue. Both parcels are located in the East Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Charles Partridge sold 604 Franklin Avenue, between Dean and Pacific Streets, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, for the estate of Mary Ross Manning to a client for investment. Also 651 Prospect Place, between Franklin and Bedford Avenues, a two-story and basement, stone, two-family dwelling, for John H. Flahive to a client for occupancy.

Farmingdale Factory Sold.

Joseph P. Day has sold to the Farmingdale Chemical Company, Inc., the plant of the E. C. Nelson Manufacturing Company at Farmingdale, L. I. The property includes about three acres, along the Long Island Railroad, the building covering approximately 25,000 square feet, with a railroad siding installed. It was held at $70,000.

The purchasers will manufacture certain chemicals which, previous to the war, were imported from Europe.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Tock Pressed Machine Screw Company purchased through George J. Kyan a plot 75 by 100 feet on the north side of Eighth Street, 375 feet east of East Avenue, Long Island City, on which will be erected a two-story brick factory building. The purchase price on the land was $10,500.

P. E. Callahan sold to A. K. White a plot 142 by 149 feet on the northeast side of Mott Avenue, 149 feet northwest of Edgewater Road, Bayswater.

J. Church sold to H. W. Brinyer a plot 100 by 100 feet on the east side of Madison Street, 450 feet north of King Street, Jamaica.

Long Island City Lease.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the Fireproof Contractors' Corporation for Minnie Donovan the two-story stable on the north side of Harris Avenue, between Hamilton and Hancock Streets, Long Island City.

Staten Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased 233 lots at Port Richmond, S. I., facing Richmond Turnpike and Walden Avenue.

Important Sale of Bronx Lots in Built-up Section Today.

One of the most important sales of the year will occur today, when Bryan L. Kennelly will dispose of 190 fully developed city lots at public auction.

The property, which is to be disposed of by the executors of the estate of S. Sturges, is located in the East Bronx, adjacent to the 174th Street subway station on Boston Post Road, Southern Boulevard, East 173d Street, Hoe, Vyse, and Longfellow Avenues. Surrounding it are numerous large apartment house developments.

Another Manufacturer to Move from Restricted Zone.

That the garment makers are sincere in co-operating with the Save New York Movement is shown by a lease just made by John Traina, one of the leading manufacturers of dresses, now located at 63 and 65 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Traina has taken a lease at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street from Feb. 1, 1918. The lease is for five years, and was negotiated through Heil & Stern and Pease & Elliman.

Madison Avenue Apartment Foreclosure.

Justice Hendrick, appointed Franklin Pettit receiver of the rents of the seven-story Lauriston apartment house, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8 by 85.11, pending a suit brought by the Realsph Company of America to foreclose a second mortgage on which there is due $65,000. There is a prior mortgage of $200,000.

Realty Notes.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday. The only alteration plan of $5,000 or over was for the four-story building at 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, owned by J. S. Browning. Francis H. Kimball & Roose, Inc., the architects, placed the cost at $5,000.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed two mortgages aggregating $34,000 for the heirs of the McCarthy estate on the two buildings at 1,807 to 1,813 Park Avenue, located south of 125th Street.

Henry Hof has rented for Camman, Vorhees & Floyd the store at 556 Third Avenue to Louis Engel and to the C. H. Brown Carpet Cleaning Company the store at 563 Third Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hudson St, 541, w s, 81.11 ft s of Perry St, 18.10x78.6x irregular. Four-story tenement and store; W. H. Hage, trustee, against Lillie Lowenstein and another; H. S. Schoonmaker, attorney; due, $9,713.65; taxes, &c., $1,033.59; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

185th St, 515 West, n s, 199.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8, three-story dwelling; H. B. Weiryche-Whitmore, trustee, against A. C. Brew et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $5,146.12; taxes, &c., $907.26; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Elizabeth St, 153, w s, 8.10 ft s of Kenmore St, 25x94, three-story front and rear tenements; John Molinari against J. L. Molinari et al.; K. C. & M. V. McDonald, attorneys; partion; to the defendant for $15,200.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 1,822, w s, 80.11 ft s of 119th St, 20x75, three-story dwelling; I. M. Otz against A. M. Brody et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; due, $13,060.12; taxes, &c., $264.80; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, 2,368, e s, 289.3 ft s of 187th, 50.2x100.10, five-story flat; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2,140, e s, 160.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x86.5, two-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Wolf Burland et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due on judgment, $3,907.51; taxes, &c., $183; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 27.2 ft s of 84th St, 25x90.10, July 12; Maria Warden to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, trustee, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

DELANCEY ST, s e corner of Orchard St, x6L10, June 19; Elterman Realty Co. to Isidor Hahn, 1,292 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Cohen Brothers, 64 Wall St.....$2,350

HENRY ST, 93, n s, 25x100, July 12; Thomas F. Shea—and James Shea in bond—to Samuel A. Goldschmidt, 37 West 73d St, and another, trustees, 3 years; attorney, Edw. Goldschmidt, 26 Liberty St.....$12,000

ORCHARD ST, 19, w s, 17.5x79, with land adjoining on rear and n with rear of No. 21 Orchard St and 50 ft from Orchard St, 17.5x29, June 27; Louis Levinson to Albert H. Atterbury, Plainfield, N. J., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,000

SAME PROPERTY, June 26; same to Frederic C. Thomas, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $14,000; attorney, same $3,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, e s, 225 ft n of 116th St, 84x100, July 12; Olds Holding Corporation to Fernciiffe Realty Co., 74 Broadway, due as per bond, prior mtg $250,000; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway .$18,000

57TH AV, 657 and 659, n s, corner of 158th St, 50x115, July 12; Investors' Estates Corporation to Samuel D. Collins, Plainfield, N. J., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $830,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

72D ST, 44 East, s s, 157 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2, July 12; Oscar L. Richard to John Moller, 250 West 88th St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, C. L. Gilpin, 98 John St $20,000

77TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of West End Av, 30x30x irregular, June 29; Herman Bernstein to Josepha Whitney, 188 Bishop St, New Haven, Conn., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St. $20,000

112TH ST, 125 East, n s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 24.10x100.10, July 12; Isaac Reubenstone to Abraham and Louis Reubenstone, 7 East 124th St, due Sept. 28, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway $500

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, n w s, 166.7 ft n e of 205th St, 100x100; Anna M. Clark and another to Rosa Rosenfeld, 1,025 East 167th St, July 12, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St $1,250

INTERVALE AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 163th St, 35.1x97.10; Anna Kesse to Fredericka Kull, New Springville, S. I., prior mtg $1,000, June 14, due July 1, 1918; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway $2,000

LOTS 9 TO 11, map of part of Hunt estate; Arthur W. Saunders to Title Insurance Co. of New York, July 15, 1908, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,000

LOT 15, Block 3,349, map heirs Maria L. Travers; Mary Gamble to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, July 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

LOTS 374 and 375, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Arakel Holopigian to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $420

All following same date, map, and attorney and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 1,190 and 1,191; William Tarbeck to same $855

LOTS 161 to 163; Charles M. Bernstein to same $795

LOT 152, Eleanor S. Fogg to same $330

LOTS 669 and 670; John Mellett and another to same $450

LOTS 1,388 and 1,389; Jessie I. Martin to same $450

LOTS 1,390 and 1,391; same to same $450

LOT 758; Joseph Megna to same.....$180

LOT 595; Teresa Lopresti to same.....$195

LOT 789; same to same.....$180

LOTS 1,103 and 1,104; Michael Klein to same $900

LOT 542; Morris Klein to same.....$210

LOTS 258 and 259; John Ketz to same.$1,000

All following same map, date, and attorney and 5 years, 5 p. c.:

LOTS 185 and 186; Giuseppe Sanzo to same.. .....$487

LOT 183; Geraci Serafino to same.....$243

LOTS 517 and 518; John Apostolakos to same $800

LOTS 62 to 66; Emily Good to same.....$1,875

LOTS 290 and 291; Carmine Pagnozzi to same $631

LOTS 1,341 and 1,342; Joseph Swanson to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c.....$360

LOT 961; Frank R. Daum to same, 3 years, 3½ p. c $240

POWELL AV, s s, 205 ft w of Olmstead Av, 50x108; Martha Young to Richard Lahm, 20 5th Av, Weehawken, N. J., July 12, due as per bond; attorney, A. & C. E. Hally, 2,089 Westchester Av.....$5,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 180th St, 26.1x irregular; Tommasso Giordano to Julius R. Fabricus, 2,235 University Av, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

TINTON AV, 939, w s, 24.4x125; Curt Otto to Julius Muller, 811 East 170th St, July 12, due as notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Kaufman, 368 East 149th St $500

168TH ST, 612 East, s s, 30x194; William Voigt to John E. Robinson, Teaneck, N. J., July 12, due as per bond; attorney, John C. Robinson, 31 Nassau St.....$13,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 347, all; Joseph L. Ryan, trustee, to Joseph Wittman, 209 Eldridge St, and another, 4 10-12 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St $2,330

BROADWAY, 3,476, all; Fred Rabbe to Saul Mandelbaum, 3,472 Broadway, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917 .....$1,500

DOYERS ST, 10-14, all; Joseph Schoener to Chu Fong, 10 Doyers St, July 1, 1917, to May 1, 1922; attorney, W. H. Byrne, 25 Broad St $900

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 101st St, corner store and basement; Henry Greenstein to Abraham Horwitz and Louis Brown, 119 East 101st St, 3 5-12 years from July 1, 1917; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St..$140

23D ST, 161 East, w ½ of store; Edward R. Flynn & Co. to Philip Lacovara, 329 East 22d St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Michael A. Verdi, 401 East 123d St.....$780

85TH ST, 200 West, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, store and basement; Amsterdam Av, 514-16, basements; D. Costa to Melanie Villemin, 122 West 83d St, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 518 Amsterdam Av $2,620

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, whole front between 188th and 189th Sts, 179x100; Hogan & Di Genno against Wadsworth Avenue Association and W. Stemler, Jr., Inc., owners and contractors $751.75

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 2,220 to 2,244; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Dulcet Holding Corporation, owner and contractor $692

180TH ST, s e corner of Valentine Av, 67.4x97.1; Moskalek & Schabb against Parcof Construction Co., Inc., owners and contractors $196

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 85; Weiss & Grossgold against Max Froomkin et al., March 19, 1917..$285

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

5TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; New York Savings Bank against Edmund Bittiner et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

20TH ST, 327 West; Anna S. Jewett against Susan H. Cudner et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dann.

105TH ST, 76 East; East River Savings Institution against Alexander Felman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

Bronx.

CARTER AV, w s, 105.9 ft s of 174th St, 37.5x102.1; Jennie Rudinsky against John J. Tully Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. C. LeVine.

LOTS 45 to 57, map of 567 lots, being part of Trask estate, 24th Ward; Adele S. Dood, as executrix, against Aaron Weinberger et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

PARK AV, s e s, 103.1 ft n e of 156th St, 62.8x81.6; Sheldon Hopkins et al, as trustees, against Thomas D. Malcolm et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. Cook, Jr.

TELLER AV, 1,051; Arpad G. Gerster against David Robinson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard.

UNION AV, s e corner of Home St, 24.4x 110.1; Peter Bissell, Jr., against Home Union Building Corporation et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. F. Condon.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

She has to take care of the home
And bring up the family.
She should select the place to live.

She considers—
1st, Health; 2d, Neighborhood; 3d, Cost.
RIVER VIEW MANOR, Hastings-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry
1st, Is absolutely healthful.
2d, Has 200 beautiful, refined homes.
3rd, The cost is whatever she chooses to pay.
At an unprotected auction sale.

Should the above statements seem exaggerated
Run up by train, auto or trolley to River View Manor.
You will say when you see it, as every one has,
"Isn't this perfectly beautiful!
This is the place to live."
An auction sale in these war times puts it within anyone's means.

We are going to sell at AUCTION

RIVER VIEW MANOR

at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

the most beautiful residential suburb of N. Y.

with every city improvement

394 plots and 4 residences

for whatever they will bring

Saturday, July 21st---on the premises.

Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.

Send for booklet to
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.,
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

75% can remain on mortgage
Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station
9:50 10:45 2:10 3:13 3:47 4:20

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET
Remodeled Private Residence.
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated, All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN.
Have just completed attractive dwelling and garage on plot 75x150; 4 master bedrooms, 2 servant's rooms, 3 baths, dressing room and sleeping porch, at Greenacres, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, which I cannot occupy and must sell quickly. Will take small cash payment and balance like rent. If you can pay $95 per month rent you can afford to own this house.
"WEST POINT"
575 Riverside Drive at 135th Street.

Before deciding on your new apartment home, see these exclusive suburban Convenient locations, healthful, airy apartments. Rents moderate. Select tenants and surroundings.
An early inspection will save looking further.
Apply Resident Manager on premises.

6 ROOMS
563 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

PELHAM—CHESTER PARK.
Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower; parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace; dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on high ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, water, gas and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit.
BROOK COMPANY, Builders & Owners, Fourth Ave., North Pelham. Tel. 4755.

SCARSDALE
Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.
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Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1510 White Plains, N. Y.

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COOL ON HOTTEST DAYS
River view—large plot—6-room semi-bungalow—new—modern—expensively finished—a beautiful home—25 minutes from New York. Will sell to quick buyer $5,550.00 —$700.00 cash —$50.00 per month. F. W. H., 310 Central Ave., Leonia, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT
Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

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The ordeal of solving the apartment problem is lessened by The New York Times.

Its announcements of apartments to let—greater in number than those in any other morning newspaper—give accurate information about localities suited to one's convenience.

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SELECT APARTMENT GUIDE

3-4-5-6-7 LARGE, AIRY ROOMS.
Ideal 10-story buildings; light, airy, delightful suites; outlook superb; outside rooms. Service, appointments, conveniences best.
"NORTHOLD—SOUTHOLD"
B'way, 150th to 151st St.
B'WAY SUBWAY OR BUS SERVICE

5-6-7-8-9 ROOM SUITES.
Exclusive 9-story apartment home. Hudson River views; charming suites, sunny, airy, delightful; select surroundings. Appointments, service equal to N. Y. hotels.
"SUTHERLAND"
611 West 158th St., Corner Riverside Drive.
B'WAY SUBWAY AT 157TH ST.—ONE BLOCK.

5-6-7-8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
High-class, 6-story; delightfully situated, overlooking Hudson River and Manhattan; a healthful, beautiful, convenient home for you.
"WEST POINT"
575 Riverside Drive at 135th Street.

Before deciding on your new apartment home, see these exclusive suburban Convenient locations, healthful, airy apartments. Rents moderate. Select tenants and surroundings.
An early inspection will save looking further.
Apply Resident Manager on premises.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST,
Near Park Ave., 2 to 3 rooms, bath, elevator, hall and maid service; select studio and bachelor apartments, large and light, $65 to $80. Supt. on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
642 Fifth Ave. 1732 Vanderbilt.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette, Furnished, $35 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
KING & KING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens.—Plot 120x100, unexcelled site, for refined home; bargain. A 41 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME SUBURBAN HOME, newly decorated, half hour from New York, 8 fine rooms, spacious centre hall, 3 fireplaces, large attic, parquet first and second floors; hot water heat; corner plot, 120x125, overlooking river; fruit trees, garage, near station; could not be duplicated for $12,000, but for quick sale will take $8,000, only $800 cash; rest can remain on mortgage. Write or telephone Owner, Suite 1933, No. 19 Cedar St., N. Y. Tel. John 1598.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

KEANSBURG. — Sacrifice beautiful modern Summer cottage in restricted bungalow colony; 7 large, light rooms; water, gas, &c.; large double lot; shade and shrubbery; near the beach and R. R.; price $2,300 on easy terms. Morrisey & Walker, Keansburg, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $2,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

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Attractive all-year home to rent or for sale, Morris Plains, N. J.; hour out; every improvement. Margaret M. Burnett, 2 Rector St., Room 309.

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Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1938,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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Wanted.

Wanted—House by well-known non-sectarian society for religious war relief work; rent free or nominal consideration; excellent care. Address D 440 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Suitable for manufacture of mechanical devices or wood specialties. Located main line N. Y. C. R. R., two hours out of New York City. Private railway siding, connecting lines north and south, east and west. Water transportation. Property has frontage 317½ feet on street car line. Depot 250 ft. Main building 110x88 ft., two stories, heavy mill construction. Two smaller buildings 64x 32 ft. 75 H. P. boiler. 50 H. P. engine. All in fine condition. All line shafting first and second floors. Main drive pulleys and belting. Barns and heated garage. Address C. H. W., Box E 472 Times Annex.

Office Space.—Wish to let light, airy offices, Hudson Terminal Building, for unexpired terms of leases; about 1,000 feet in one office and 200 feet in adjoining office; will sublet separately; rent reasonable.

Factory, 22x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office; suitable for any purpose; well kept, fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 148TH ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

926 Madison Av., (73d,) large light store. Phone Bryant 480.

5TH AV., 127—STORE, 25 by 100, or part; excellent location; reasonable rent. Price.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease in Manhattan, 75,000 square feet of space suitable for automobile warehouse and offices. Mail full particulars to FACTORY BRANCH, J 77 Times.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

56TH ST., 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; room with alcove and bath, attractively furnished. Superintendent.

56TH ST., 5th Av.—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath. Call at hotel or telephone 6260 Madison Square.

ATTENTION! Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath; telephone. Plaza 2200.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2 and 3 rooms, all modern. $45-$65.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

61ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
83 WEST 61ST ST. CIRCLE 250

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS. SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 5665.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt, Schuyler 7775.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $15 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $20 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

Desirable 1 to 5-room HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS at special Summer rates.
33 West 61st Street. Circle 250.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for rent, August or longer; six rooms and porch; good view of Hudson; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Ragan, phone John 2954.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangment. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6800.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214. — Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet 6-room corner apartment; attractively furnished.

SPECIALIST.
Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Will sell lease until October; also complete, elegant, new furnishings of 6 rooms in modern elevator apartment, Bogert, 167 6th Av.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one room, bath, apartment; excellent service; telephone, screens, awnings; Summer, $25 monthly.

New Jersey.

ELEGANTLY furnished apartment, refined couple; front bedroom, dining, kitchenette; modern conveniences; use of bath, parlor; screened porch; $7 weekly; telephone. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

180TH, 825 WEST.—3-room modern apartment, outside, cool and light; second floor; 5 minutes' walk from subway; $29. Phone St. Nicholas 9372, or Pinehurst Holding Co.

An excellent opportunity for DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

BEAUTIFUL 6-7 ROOM APARTMENTS. HIGH-CLASS BUILDINGS.
Electricity, telephone, steam heat; near Central Park West; $35 monthly, upward.
OFFICE 14 WEST 101ST ST.
Telephone 5025 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park; rent $53; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

WEST END AV., 411, (corner 80th.)—Exceptionally choice; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; one year sublet. Lowenstein.

Westchester County.

Mount Vernon, 315 Gramatan Av., opposite high school, to let unfurnished, three-room apartment, nice grounds surrounding house, electric light, bath and conveniences; $20 monthly.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

14TH ST., 3 EAST.—Large furnished studio; very reasonable. Apply to janitor.

31ST, Corner Lexington.—Large, also smaller room in private apartment; elevator; gentleman; reasonable; references; excellent neighborhood. Vreeland, Lexingtonia.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath if desired; refined surroundings; reference.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single, suites; near park; board optional; concessions. Lenox 6613.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163 (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elev

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (29th St.) — Select residence, $9 to $12; limited number; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

46TH, 300 WEST.—Large parlor, 2 beds; single rooms; good board; telephone.

42TH ST., 18 WEST.
Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths, carefully planned meals.

54TH, 57 WEST.—Newly decorated, single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; terms to refined, permanent guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. — Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny room in house with owner; private bath, electric light; suit people desiring refined home; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

73D, 122 WEST. — Desirable cool rooms, double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9697.

73D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms, suite, private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, front, airy rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

86TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; all conveniences; table excels; references.

87TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms and board, private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

92D, 235 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private bath; single, suite; constant hot water, electricity.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Two connecting, also other room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

97TH, 236 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; congenial surroundings; gentleman or couple; moderate. Hirschberg.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large front room, private bath; four southern windows; owner's private residence; reference.

107TH, 222 WEST—SPACIOUS, AIRY, DESIRABLE DOUBLE ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

118TH, 606 WEST.—Large double room, for two, with exclusive lavatory; refined Jewish home. Morningside 1928, Apt. 6 Third.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av., (Columbia.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8 up. 4021 Morningside.

123RD, 174 WEST. (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST. (Near B'way, Audubon.) —Bright rooms; good board. Tel. 2757 Aud.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (North Corner 104th St)—Beautiful mansion, remodeled; very room; southern exposure; telephone and bath; service and table the highest standard. Mrs. Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, Corner 87th.—Pleasant single rooms, running water, suitable for gentlemen; attractive rates. Mrs. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family; exclusive accommodations for American; reasonable. Telephone Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, splendid rooms, bath, shower; superior board; $12. Payne.

Finely furnished cool room, with running water; refined neighborhood. Phone Riverside 4923.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 603, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms; also suite, newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24743. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL KLEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPT:

Notice is hereby given that on July 13, 1917, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12-A of the Bankruptcy Act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 28th day of July, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24744.

Notice is given that MARY ANDERSON WARNER, INC., bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 13, 1917, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24745.

Notice is given that HARRY McNALLY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are required to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24541.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN H. COHEN, a bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between THOMAS J. LEAVENS, AUSTIN M. LEAVENS, and WALTER CHANDLER, JR., all of New York City, under the firm name of LEAVENS BROS., was dissolved by mutual consent on July 10th, 1917, and that the business will be continued at 27 Pine Street, New York City, under the same name by a new firm composed of THOMAS J. LEAVENS and AUSTIN M. LEAVENS.

Mr. Thomas J. Leavens, 27 Pine Street, New York City, is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the old firm.

Dated: July 12th, 1917.

THOS. J. LEAVENS.
WALTER CHANDLER, JR.,
A. M. LEAVENS.

BUY THROUGH THE TIMES.

When an out-of-town storekeeper finds that it is inconvenient for him to come to New York to buy goods, let him send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars of his needs. These details will be embodied in a small advertisement which will appear the following morning on the Business Page of The Times. The cost for this service is 50c for each line of 6 words.—Advt.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 603, (94th.)—Cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 39.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure; excellent table; near Borough Hall subway; telephone.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 355, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON ORTMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 189 Tompkinsville.

The Willows, on the beach, Huguenot Park, (near Wall St.)—Bathing, fishing, outdoor sports; excellent cuisine. 607 Tottenville.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Long Island.

Board in a private home; large grounds; fine surroundings. Apply Box 85, Bayport, L. I.

Excellent opportunity for refined people desiring accommodations with private family. Mrs. C. Weiss, 1,152 Nelson Av., Far Rockaway.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis, dancing; reasonable.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near; Third Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 BEACH 115TH. Comfortable, cool rooms, balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE.—Private family offer superior accommodations, private bath, one or two couples; easy commuting; near station; high ground, shade, cool; exceptional. Address A. B., Box 382. Telephone 1217 Bronxville.

ELMSFORD, N. Y.—Boarders wanted, within commuting distance; beautiful place, nicely furnished; all products from our own farm; first-class table; Jewish cooking. For particulars, F. Shats.

EDGEWATER-LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

JANE BURR'S DROWSY SAINT INN, $10 UP. PHONE CROTON-ON-HUDSON 164 OR WRITE.

Larchmont.—Furnished room and board for couple; commuting 40 minutes Grand Central; near station; lake, tennis court; fresh eggs, vegetables from garden; no children. Winhold, Harmon Drive, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting; garage; garden, tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers, best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Wanted.

Young Spanish gentleman desires to live with private American family in the country, one hour from New York; rates no object; boarding houses need not apply. Address Albert Suares, 112 Wall St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 STUTZ SPECIAL BULLDOG.
1917 FRANKLIN TOURING.
1917 CHALMERS TOURING.
1917 STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STEARNS ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, 6-cylinder.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

BARGAIN LIST.

F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest improvization. Fiat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; ALMOST NEW.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
NATIONAL RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.
Near 50th Street. Open Sundays and evenings.

ALLURING OPTIONS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1916 BUICK "6."
1916 CHALMERS "6."
1916 SAXON "6."
1916 HAYNES "6."
1916 LOZIER "6."
1916 OVERLAND "6."
1916 PAIGE ROADSTER.
1916 DODGE TOURING.
PHONE FOR OTHER BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Chandler Cleveleaf.
1917 Stutz Bulldog Special.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Moon, 6-cyl., 7-pass. Bianchi 4 pass. sport roadster.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 6 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1916 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
EXCHANGED AUTOMOBILES
TAKEN IN TRADE.

Some exceptional bargains are on exhibition on our showroom floors. Many of these cars are practically new, some have been used but a few miles; others have been refinished and have all the appearance of being new. An inspection will be most convincing.

1917 OVERLAND, "6" SEDAN	$1,100
1917 MAXWELL 5-PAS. TOURING	425
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING	975
1916 CROW, CLOVER LEAF ROAD	650
1916 DODGE TOUR., LATE MODEL	575
1916 BUICK, LITTLE 6 CABRIOLET	850
1915 HUDSON 6-40 TOURING	650
1915 FORD, ROADSTER—SPECIAL	280
1915 CADILLAC 7-PAS. TOURING	900
1914 BUICK BIG SIX TOURING	450
1914 MERCER HOLBROOK LIMOUS.	1,500
1913 REGAL UNDERSLUNG SPEED.	350
1913 PACKARD "38" LIMOUSINE	850
1911 LOCOMOBILE TOURING	250
AND MANY OTHERS.	

All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sunday till 2 P. M. Instructions free to all purchasers.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE Roadster; like new.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1916 PAIGE SEDAN; 6-passenger; fine condition.
1916 MERCER MODEL M "6."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
CHALMERS ROADSTER.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" SEDAN.
LANCIA, 1917, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1914, SEARCAT.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX, "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "66" ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. L. A. T., "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
OVERLAND, 1917, CLUBSTER.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
BURREES, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1915 C 24, roadster like new. Sterling Exchange, 1,702 The Bronx. Bear.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1916 "41" SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; many extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3400.

CHALMERS 1916, seven passenger, six cylinder; run about 9,000 miles; just thoroughly overhauled; will sell at $700 to quick purchaser. Telephone Borough Park 1245.

CHEVROLET, 1917 model, Baby Grand; has been driven only 2,000 miles; looks and runs as good as when new. $650.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

CORBIN Roadster, best condition and equipment; electric starting and lighting system. The Winston Co., Broadway at 70th St.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS—ACT QUICK.
'17 Humpobile Road. '17 Chandler Chummy.
'16 Humpobile Road. '16 Hudson Cabriolet.
'15 Dodge Tour. '12 Mercer Speedster.
Harry Brenner, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 580 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

FRANKLIN touring, late 1916, perfect condition. H. Berlinghoff, 64 Shelfbank Place, Rockville Center, L. I.

FORD JITNEY BUS, perfect condition, late model; suitable hotel purposes. Bedford Ford Service Station, 898 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE
LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1916 "48" six pass. torpedo,
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.

1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.

Exchange Car Booklet on Request.

E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept., The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA, West 61st Street, next to Broadway. Phone Columbus 7750.

HUPMOBILE 1915 5-passenger touring, Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE,—6-38, 1914, 5 passenger; perfect mechanical condition; seen and demonstrated any time; $750; rare bargain. J. W. Neary, 2,246 Creston Av., Fordham.

LOZIER.—A chance to buy good, used, high-grade Lozier, latest model; touring and runabout; electric lighting and self-starting; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 9537.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

MAXWELL 1917 Sedan; has been driven 1,200 miles; equipped with shock absorbers, mirrorscope, and new extra shoe mounted on rim.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4004.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER 1913 racebout, first-class condition; wire wheels. Mr. Meyer, Ardsley Garage Co., 159-165 East 77th St.

MITCHELL, 1917, 7-passenger 6-cylinder; sale or rent; bargain. Van Sand, 41 Washington Square. Phone Bowling Green 8870.

PACKARD Late model; wire wheels, 1 extra. beautiful finish white.
TWIN SIX GILBERT, 2,887 Market, 588
RUNABOUT Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 3½-ton chassis. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

REO two-ton truck, almost new. Empire State Liquor Co., 214 10th Av.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, late model roadster, $500. Phone 2861R Bedford, 250 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. V. 1915, 5 passenger, perfect condition; sell cheap. Florence Co., 250, West 54th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood panel body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916, 8 CYLINDER, 7 PASSENGER, BROUGHAM, SLEETWOOD BODY; BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE; FINE CONDITION; COST $3,500; WILL SELL SACRIFICE. PHONE GREELEY 6216.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

USED CARS.
1917 PACKARD 3-25 touring.
1917 PACKARD 2-25 touring.
1916 PACKARD limousine.
1916 PACKARD 5-pass. Phaeton.
1916 PACKARD touring.
1916 MARMON Clover Leaf.
14-48 PACKARD limousine.
1915 CADILLAC limousine.
14-38 PACKARD Phaeton.
14-38 PACKARD Berlin.
1915 COUPE.
DE DION DOUTON, Sedan Body.
1910 PACKARD 18-48.
APPERSON 7-passenger.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

VELIE Touring.
CASE, Roadster.
STUDEBAKER, Touring.
OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, Runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
HUPMOBILE, great bargain.
Mrs. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

VIM, 1916, delivery; excellent condition; run 3,000 miles; reasonable. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

VIM 1917, with panel delivery body; almost new; bargain; terms if desired. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

WINTON light six 1915 model, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915 seven-passenger limousine, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

1913 seven passenger limousine; fine job for undertaker; make offer. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

Motor Trucks.

Two and three and a half ton used trucks; overhauled; no reasonable offer refused; easy terms if required. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

WILLYS utility one-ton truck; large express body; overhauled; in good order; easy terms. Eclipse Motors Corp., 815 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Seven-passenger big limousine landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD CARS for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; 1916-1917 models. Road houses, 5 HOURS, $16.00. Brown-Bushman Co., 163 West 46th. Phone 216 Bryant.

PACKARD cars for hire; competent chauffeurs, at reasonable rates. Gifford, 6,530 Lenox.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7885.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5914.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet to hire day, week, or month. Dooley. Morningside 2486.

PIERCE-ARROW, 48, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. Williams, 231 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1123.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE BODY for Packard 125; must be in first-class order and reasonable in price. State full particulars to Y 341 Times Anex.

Wanted immediately, a 5-ton auto truck, in first-class condition only, with covered box top; state price, make, and year built. H. E., 104 East 14th.

WANTED—AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 3478.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 235 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1908. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn all cars and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 808 W. 57th St. 7820. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect AUTO SCHOOL. equipment or write for booklet. 225 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of automobiles. Telephone Bryant for rates, 1,825-35 W. 56th St., Cor. 9th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate desires position with a reputable firm; salary $8. J 318 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 573 6th Av. Circle 1158.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady, well educated, speaks German, French perfect, singer, piano player, expert in any housework, wants convenient position as useful housekeeper or lady's companion. Write W. W., 824 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, billing, switchboard operator; 2½ years' experience; $10-$13. Rapid Millstein, Intervale 4810.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge bookkeeping; $8. Sylvia Singer, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1460.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 19; refined, high school graduate; 2½ years' experience; salary, $14; advancement. Y 338 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, 19, with college education and business experience, wishes clerical position; knowledge French; salary to start, $9. Address New York Specialties Co., 467 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematised, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

BOOKKEEPER, (19;) experienced; high school graduate; stenographer, typist. Rothstein, 902 East 3d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Colored man desires position growing concern; $25. Competent, 494 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4053.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private references; married; American. Buckley, 613 Amsterdam Av. Telephone Riverside 8453.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, wishes position, private or commercial; careful driver; reference. H. S., J 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th.

DRAFTSMAN, 29, neat, accurate, college graduate, four years' experience, wishes position with shipbuilding concern; best references. J 315 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING and production executive, 39; twenty years' experience in shop and office on small machinery, tools. A 81 Times.

EXPERT in building trades, 20 years' experience as architect, superintendent, estimator and builder, seeks responsible position in said capacity. Y 887 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
A LAWYER, 34 YEARS OLD, SEEKS A PERMANENT PERSONAL OR CORPORATE CONNECTION IN ANY LEGAL, CONFIDENTIAL, OR EXECUTIVE CAPACITY. J 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PAINTER wants position landlord or real estate corporation; experienced renting, collecting, and managing property. H. K., 2,960 3d Av.

PAYMASTER.—Competent and experienced paymaster, capable of taking entire charge of pay roll, petty cash; hiring, bookkeeping, receiving, shipping, and purchasing. F. H. Terrio, 230 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; good education, conscientious, willing; salary no object; American. A 399 Times Downtown.

SWISS hotel man linguist, good appearance, seeks situation hotel-club. A 17 Times.

TREASURER.—Young banker at present with large downtown institution would consider position with commercial house where executive experience, familiarity with counting, business methods and acquaintance with New York banks would be an asset; salary $4,000. A 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, four years' commercial experience; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography; able assistant to busy executive. B 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 19, high school graduate, wishes position with advancement. A 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 23, seeks employment, gentleman's estate or resort hotel. A 127 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSORTER.—First-class assorter on ladies' dresses. 4th floor, 134 West 29th.

BILL CLERK with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, quick and accurate at figures; state full particulars and salary expected. Address by letter, United Sponging Co., 142 West 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; experience necessary; good references required. H. Ullman & Co., 111 5th Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The Kingsbridge Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $60 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
Competent and experienced only need apply; good opportunity; write, stating age, nationality, previous places of employment, and salary expected. E 387 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; city reference. Apply 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

GIRL to do housework. 645 West 160th St., Apt. 1A.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—Refined young women; size 34; steady position. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

NURSE.—Young woman, educated, wanted by business woman take charge of two children; good home; no housework. Call to 1 P. M., Burada, 35 West 39th.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 a day as extra on Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 286 and 270 West 125th St.

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GIMBEL BROTHERS,
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Apply Superintendent's
office, fifth floor.

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Competent and experienced only need apply; good opportunity. Write, stating age, nationality, experience, previous places of employment, and salary expected, E 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must furnish satisfactory references; position permanent. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 1322d St. and 12th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office work; good hours; rapid advancement for energetic young lady. Write full particulars Box 508, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, brokerage house; answer, stating qualifications and salary expected. B 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office work; beginner acceptable; good appearance. 334 5th Av., Room 302.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (telephone,) in large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, J 319 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4685. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Ezirz, Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

TYPIST; good salary. Apply early Saturday morning, Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1885,) Broadway at 72d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I HAVE this day withdrawn from the firm of Marine Express Company and will not be liable for any obligations of said firm after date. CAPT. MILLER.

New York City, July 13th.

ANNIE KEYS.—Please communicate at once with Jones, Lazansky & Newburger, attorneys, at 115 Broadway, New York, on a matter of great importance to you.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

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HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACETYLENE OPERATOR, licensed, $3 day. Call 402 West St.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, as office manager, senior accountant qualified by experience to interview applicants, make assignments, follow up engagements, and assume entire responsibility for office routine; no traveling; state full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, &c.; confidential; permanent connection; commensurate salary. A 363 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—An unusual opportunity is open for a high-class advertising man to represent a strong New York monthly magazine; to the right man the position of advertising manager is open; give full particulars; all correspondence strictly confidential. J 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.
In the office of a department store a number of competent bookkeepers; department store experience preferred, but not absolutely essential. Address Department Store, Y 330 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted; American young man preferred; must be good English scholar and all around office man; unemployed man preferred; best references essential. Telephone this Saturday morning, Bryant 5125.

BRUSH HANDS and STRIPPERS on high-grade Japanese castings; steady. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR

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MURDERS EX-MAYOR AND KILLS HIMSELF

Commissioner Clay of Lyndhurst Shot Down in Street by Health Inspector.

QUARREL OF LONG STANDING

Slayer Flees to His Home and Ends His Life with a Razor.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNDHURST, N. J., July 13.—As the outcome of a quarrel of two years' standing, Health Inspector Michael A. Healy this afternoon shot and killed Commissioner Arthur A. Clay, ex-Mayor of Union Township, and then killed himself. Mr. Clay was one of the most prominent citizens of Lyndhurst and one of the wealthiest. He was 39 years old. Engaged in the business of a plumbing contractor, he had for years employed Healy as a foreman. Healy was named Health Inspector when the new Township Commissioners took office in May, at the same time when Mr. Clay voluntarily gave up the office of Mayor to George Garland, who received the highest number of votes of those on the slate of commissioners.

Friends of the two men said tonight that for twelve years Healy had been foreman for Clay in his contracting business and had had hopes that his employer would take him in as a partner. About two years ago Healy pressed his desire to become a partner and when Clay refused there was a quarrel which resulted in Healy's no longer being Clay's foreman. Since then the men had been alternately friends and enemies, quarreling and then making up.

Clay met Healy on the street today about noon. Healy told Clay, according to friends, that his wife was on a shopping trip, and Clay invited him to his home for lunch. After luncheon, about 1:30 o'clock, Healy left and walked downtown. When he reached Fern and Werth Avenues he saw a depression in the street, where the pavement had sunk and considerable water had gathered. Clay, as Township Commissioner, had charge of streets and parks. Healy went to a telephone and, calling Clay, told him of the depression and, as Health Inspector, suggested that he come to the spot and talk it over.

John Landells, an employe of the Health Department, said tonight that he saw Clay meet Healy on the corner about 2 o'clock; that both stood near the depression for a few moments, and then sat down on the curbing. There they remained talking for two hours. He said it was just 4 o'clock when, looking at the men, he saw Clay raise his fist to strike Healy, when Healy drew a revolver. Clay started to run, when Healy fired a shot which struck his antagonist in the back, bringing him to the street. The wounded man got to his feet and started running again, when Healy, who was now close upon him, fired another shot into his back. The second shot brought Clay to the ground again; Healy ran up to him and threw Clay down a five-foot embankment and fired two shots into his neck. Healy ran back to the corner and, placing the revolver to his head, pulled the trigger, but there was no explosion. Then he ran down the street.

Police Sergeant Landells went to the Healy home at 31 Willow Avenue and at the steps met Mrs. Healy. He asked her where her husband was, and Mrs. Healy told him that she was just returning from a shopping trip. Together they went into the house and searched for Healy without success until they came to the bathroom door, which was locked. Landells burst it in and found Healy's body on the floor. His wrists and throat had been slashed with a razor.

Clay is survived by his widow and three children. Healy left a wife and a son.

POKER COST HER $2,000

But Magistrate Says Game Was Private and Dismisses Hostess.

Mrs. Clara Hall, wife of James L. Hall, Patrol Judge of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, was arraigned in the Coney Island Court yesterday upon complaint of Mrs. Mary Prendergast of 2,671 East Nineteenth Street, who said that the Hall home at 3,100 Ocean Avenue, had been the scene of poker games where women in the neighborhood had lost large sums. Mrs. Prendergast said that games had been played in her house, as well, and Mrs. Selma Schieman of 615 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, testified that she had lost $2,000 in two years. They said they had reported the practice because some of the losers had threatened to commit suicide.

The witnesses said that the "Kitty" money paid to Mrs. Hall was used to purchase refreshments. The Magistrate then said it could not be ruled that Mrs. Hall was conducting a gambling house, and he discharged her.

"We cannot send people to jail for private card games in their own homes," said the Magistrate. "If we did we would have the jails full of prominent citizens."

DENIES POLITICS IN POLICE ATTACK

Prosecutor Resents the Imputation That Hostility to Fusion Actuated Him.

JURY PUSHES ITS INQUIRY

Questions More Policemen in Effort to Place Blame for Blunders in the Cruger Case.

District Attorney Swann denied yesterday that political motives had actuated him in giving out statements in connection with the Cruger case showing the alleged failure of the police to deal with silk burglaries. When his attention was called to allegations that, in making the statement regarding silk burglaries, he had begun a general attack on the Police Department for the purpose of injuring the chances of fusion at the coming election, Mr. Swann said: "I have no information or knowledge of any such fact."

James W. Osborne, who is in charge of the Grand Jury investigation, said yesterday that he had seen no evidence of politics in the inquiry so far.

"I have no political axes to grind," he said. "I believe that my appointment shows that no effort is being made to use this case for political purposes. I certainly would not be a party to any such a thing, and I think that any one who knows me knows that I would not lend myself to any such work."

In reply to District Attorney Swann's statement, which appeared to show inefficient police work in dealing with silk burglaries, it was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that the reflections on the police issued by the District Attorney were all based on witnesses and evidence which had been turned over by the police to the District Attorney's office. It was said at Police Headquarters that silk worth $10,000, which an Assistant District Attorney had recovered, according to Mr. Swann, had been in reality recovered by police detectives before the matter was called to the attention of the District Attorney's office. When informed that the police challenged the statement that a member of the District Attorney's office had obtained the return of the silk, Mr. Swann said:

"Well, let them have it any way they choose."

Policeman Patrick Flynn, was the first witness before the Grand Jury yesterday. He was on duty at Police Headquarters on the night of Feb. 13. Friends of the Crugers, who telephoned to Police Headquarters on that night to tell of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, say that Flynn asserted that he was the man in charge at headquarters and that it would be impossible to reach any man of higher rank than himself. Lieutenants Steinkamp and Flannelly, and Detectives Lagarenna and McGee also appeared before the Grand Jury. All witnesses had signed waivers of immunity.

In a new statement yesterday, Mrs. Alfredo Cocchi, wife of the murderer of Ruth Cruger, said that two detectives from the Fourth Branch Bureau had informed her, after her husband's escape, that the Cruger family knew the whereabouts of the missing girl and that Cocchi was not suspected. She said that she had offered Edward Fish, a private detective, who was a close friend of Cocchi, the sum of $50 if he would watch the Crugers and thus trace the missing girl. Fish refused the offer, she said.

Stuart M. Kohn, lawyer for the four motor cycle policemen who were friendly to Cocchi, and are under suspension for alleged irregularities in their records of arrests, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and asked for the reinstatement of his clients on the ground that they could not be suspended legally until charges were filed against them. His request was denied. Later in the day Mr. Kohn called at the Criminal Courts Building and urged that the accused motor cycle policemen should be permitted to explain their connection with the case. Mr. Kohn said that, instead of shielding Cocchi, they had tried, while off duty, to trace him after his disappearance. The Grand Jury will not begin its investigation of alleged motor cycle police grafting for a week or more. The Grand Jurors will then decide whether they will permit the motor cycle policemen to appear as voluntary witnesses.

PUCK IS SOLD TO HEARST.

Now Controlled by His International Magazine Company.

Puck, the humorous periodical, has been sold to the International Magazine Company, owned by William Randolph Hearst. About three years ago, when Nathan Straus, Jr., bought the magazine, its style and makeup were considerably changed. The publication was sold, early in May, by Mr. Straus to George von Utassy, publisher of the Horseless Age, and a former official of the Hearst magazine interests.

The new offices of Puck are at 119 West Fortieth Street. Joseph Arthur Moore, of the Hearst interests, will have supervision of the magazine, with Foster Gilroy continuing as general manager.

McGrath a Sergeant Now.

Matthew J. McGrath, the athletic patrolman attached to the Oak Street station, was yesterday promoted to the grade of Sergeant by Commissioner Woods who, by a special act of the Legislature, was empowered to make the appointment.

SENTENCE OF HANGING FOR MRS. GILLIGAN

Keeper of Aged People's Home Convicted of Poisoning Inmate.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Superior Court here late today, and was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 6 next. She was convicted of killing Franklin R. Andrews by poison May 30, 1914. Andrews was a contract inmate of a home for elderly people at Windsor conducted by Mrs. Archer-Gilligan, and it was charged that she killed him in order that she might be relieved of caring for him after receiving the money for his support.

Judge Gardner Greene, in charging the jury, said he did not understand the implication of the defense, unsupported by direct statement, regarding poison crystals found in Andrews's stomach, which Dr. Wolff, toxicologist for the State, had in charge. The jury was to determine if the poison was planted in the stomach after death, if Dr. Wolff had manufactured the evidence, and whether the doctor had perjured himself. The court said that all experts agreed there was poison in the stomach, but those for the defense disagred with the State's experts as to the manner in which it got there. The defense held that the poison was in the embalming fluid, but gave no evidence as to the fluid, while the State showed that no such poison was in the fluid.

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Broadway, cor. 29th.
246-248 West 125th. 3d Ave., cor. 123d. Open Evenings.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope.) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Influence of the Bible Upon World's Literature." 8, "Why Does God Permit the Terrible War?"

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. R. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M., "WHY MEN GO HUNGRY." Strangers in the city cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. David Lee Johnson of Albany will preach morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9. July 16, Chas. W. Harvey, Nat. Y. M. C. A. Secretary for China, speaks on "China's Hope."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Mr. J. B. Phillips of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Rev. Charles Winter, Musical Evangelist, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. and conduct Evangelistic Services every night except Monday.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 30 EAST 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday. 11 A. M.—"The Prayer of Prayers." 8 P. M.—"The Call of Zaccheus."

THE CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH, 235 East 83d St.—GORDON HIGHAM at 11 and 8. Special Services.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, PASTOR. 11 & 8, Rev. A. J. Ramsay, Dean of Union Missionary Training Institute.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M., Rev. FRANK W. PATTISON.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A Spoiled Name." 8 P. M.—"And It Was Night."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.

During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third, Fourth, and Sixth Churches.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "The World That Divine Science Reveals."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS, SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. July 18, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Ideals of Friendship, from Aristotle to Our Own Time."

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Regular services at 10:30 A. M. Special prayers will be offered in behalf of Free Russia.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Clarence Paul McClelland. 8 P. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary. 7 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian. "The Power of the Infinite."

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—W. Goodyear and Chas. Charters. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. F. P. Howard. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mr. Charles Charters. Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Clara Barstow.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 32d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M., subject, "Lesson in Divine Metaphysics." Higher thought teaching. Collection.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "A New Courage and a New Strength."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. CHRISTIAN HEALING. Mrs. VAN MARTER, Speaker. 11—"If You Would Hit the Mark Have a Target." 8—Solomon's Prayer, and Its Results.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by Rev. HENRY M. DYCKMAN. 11 A. M.—"THE ADVENTURE OF FAITH." 4:30 P. M.—"LAYING FOUNDATIONS."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER with preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11.—Rev. Benjamin Franklin Butts. 8.—Union Meeting in Tent, Fort Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. John C. Faries, Ph. D., preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "A Patriot's Curse."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av, 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 158th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, FIFTEENTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D. REV. G. P. DEWEY, Assistant Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers. 7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam at 105th. Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. 11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A. Topic: "To What Is the World Coming?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams. Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Harold A. Lynch. 8 P. M.—War Problems—Mr. Sinclair Kennedy of Boston, "The National Energy."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services 7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Mr. Burgess) ... 11:00 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, VERY REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, REV. FLOYD S. LEACH.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"Jesus, the Complete Man." 8 P. M.—"Following Afar Off."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister. Rev. C. F. Carter, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

THEOSOPHY.

NEW YORK LODGE, Theosophical Society, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—Tuesday, July 17th, 8:15 P. M., "The Value of Theosophy in the World," by Miss Mabel Schmidt. Lending Library.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN, "IS JESUS MAN'S IDEAL?"

Y. M. C. A.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN, (LADIES' DAY.) West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "A Government Bond—a Bonus and a Guarantee." 8:00 P. M., Rev. E. B. FITCH.

TENT EVANGEL, TENT EVANGEL, 110th St. and Amsterdam Av. DR. CHAS. INGLIS OF LONDON. NOTED NORTHFIELD SPEAKER Sunday, 4 and 8; week days, 3 and 8, including Monday. NEW YORK'S SUMMER REVIVAL CENTRE.

TENT FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 176th Street. 8 P. M.—Dr. Arthur J. Smith of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City. Dr. Smith will speak every night during week except Sunday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 59 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda.—"Secret of Concentration." 3 P. M. "WILL RUSSIA FAIL THE UNITED States and the Allies in the War?" A remarkable lecture founded on a great Bible prophecy. Sunday, 8 P. M., Everson's Big Tent, 38th St. and Broadway. Professor C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Pres. Professor Everson speaks every night, except Saturday.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 290 8th Av., at 9:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—11 A. M., Sermon by the Associate Pastor, Rev. William F. Kettle. "The Great Disclosure." No evening service.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian) Clermont Av. and Myrtle Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. F. E. GRIFFIN of Montreal.

This Man Deserted From the German Army!

HE was sick at heart—appalled by the accumulating horror of it all!

DO soldiers shoot their own officers in the back? This book is the only book that tells.

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is the cold-blooded recital of a soldier who crossed Belgium with the first columns. He was in the Marne retreat. He was at Verdun.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY PRETTY BEADED BAG containing money and my gold vanity set marked with my crest from counter at Stern Bros. keep the money? I'll pay you a liberal reward and ask you no questions if you'll please return the rest. ANNA FITZIU, HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72D ST.

LOST—Gold cigarette case with script initials "H. R. W." July 10, between 8:30 and 9 P. M., in taxicab between Biltmore Hotel, Pennsylvania 34th St. Station and Hotel Belmont; $75 reward. Return to H. R. Wheeler, 17 Battery Place, New York City

LOST—Certificate No. 247 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 3,000 shares, in name of Bernard Bernheim, and Certificate No. 258 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 28 shares, in name of Frank D. Bernheim. 120 Broadway, Room 5240.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 316 East 120th St.

LOST—On Thursday evening, July 12, at St. Regis Hotel, one earring, composed of onyx ball, surmounted by stick diamond; reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—A diamond ring in Brooklyn, between Pitkin Av. and Warwick St. Reward given. Telephone Spring 8270.

LOST.—Handbag, with initials "T. S. J."; reward. Jevons, 52 Wall St.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward. Return F. B. McCoy, Seville Hotel.

LOST—Four-stone amethyst barpin; reward. Return to E. Foy, 20 West 47th St.

LOST—Black fob ribbon, two Yale charms; gold; reward. Y 343 Times Annex.

REWARD.—Medical diploma, State license, certificate of service from hospital. Y 345 Times Annex.

Found.

FOUND—A Firestone tire together with License No. 83877. George Peer, care the Castle Edward Hotel, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN AFTERNOON JULY 10TH SMALL WHITE MALTESE POODLE, FEMALE, ANSWERS TO "BABY"; REWARD OR WILL BUY FINDER ANOTHER DOG. APARTMENT 2, 464 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY.

LOST.—Dog, large brindle Great Dane, female; long ears; without collar; last seen night of July 8 on King St., near State Road, at head of Kensico Reservoir; reward for return. C. R. Agnew, Armonk, New York.

LOST.—White fox terrier, with black head, with white streak down nose; black collar, with brass trimmings; Pennsylvania license; liberal reward. 103 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 9075.

LOST—Police dog, (wolf color,) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH IN GREENWICH VILLAGE AT FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET. Outdoor Dining Room. Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte. Club Dinners a Specialty.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS

THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 26 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET E. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

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OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

MARY LOUISE 176 Madison Av., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 20th St. Summer Garden. Lunch, 60c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's. LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 49th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave. Luncheon, 35-60c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 75c.

THE MARYLAND, 113 West 72d St. Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, 75c. Chicken Dinner, Maryland style. Every Sunday and Friday.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Sunday and Monday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report—see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,722. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.—80 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Telegravure and Magazine Section and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

CROWN PRINCE PUTS BETHMANN OUT; GEORG MICHAELIS MADE CHANCELLOR; UPSET HAS NOT ENDED THE CRISIS

$640,000,000 FOR AIR FLEET QUICKLY VOTED IN HOUSE

Members Forego Debate on Big Aviation Program in Interest of Secrecy.

CREEL BUREAU ATTACKED

Public Information Bureau Criticised for Revealing Plans for Great Air Force.

COMMITTEE HEADS CLASH

Fitzgerald Declares Slipshod Methods of Appropriation Show Need of Budget System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Without a dissenting vote and with only four hours' debate the House today passed the Administration's Aviation bill, carrying an appropriation of $640,000,000 for the air fleet that is to carry the war to Germany. No roll call was had on the bill, and the debate, by pre-arrangement of members of the Military Affairs Committee, revealed none of the details of the plans of the War Department as to the number of airplanes to be sent to Europe or the number of aviators to be trained.

Representative Dent, Chairman of the Committee, and Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, said the Department intended to preserve secrecy regarding its aviation program. This was in answer to criticism that the Council of National Defense, through the Committee on Public Information, had already revealed certain details of the aviation program.

Members of the House contended that it was futile for the House to avoid discussion of such matters only to have them become public through other channels.

During the debate members of the Appropriations Committee challenged the jurisdiction of the Military Affairs Committee over the $640,000,000 appropriation, and criticised Secretary Baker for not submitting estimates in the regular way for the appropriation. The Appropriations Committee insisted that both Secretary Baker and the House violated the law in permitting the Military Affairs Committee to assume control of the appropriation, although it was conceded the Military Committee should handle the legislation incident to the creation of a greater aviation service. Only the Appropriations Committee, it was contended, had authority to provide the money needed.

The House, however, proceeded with the consideration of the bill as reported by the Military Committee.

Need of Budget System.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee said the mixup clearly showed the need of the establishment of a budget system of appropriations. Mr. Fitzgerald added that he was so anxious for the establishment of a budget system that he would agree to not seek the Chairmanship of it and would forego membership thereon.

"There are tremendous changes in government going on everywhere," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "In order to perfect harmony and efficiency and to accomplish what is being accomplished great changes have resulted. These changes have come about everywhere except in the House. Here we are proceeding in our old slipshod, illogical, indefensible method of handling the public funds. We should return to the system of a central appropriating committee, and I am so impressed with the importance of this reform that I would resign from the Chairmanship of Appropriations and agree that I shall be ineligible for the Chairmanship of the new committee if the House will adopt my suggestion."

When the Aviation bill was brought into the House there was a suggestion that it be passed immediately and without discussion. Representative Mann, the minority floor leader, himself suggested this, and there were cries of "Vote! vote!" Other members, however, desired brief discussion, and there arose mild criticism of the Military Affairs Committee for not furnishing more details regarding the aviation program and the expenditure of so large a sum of money.

Representative Kahn dramatically exclaimed:

"Let me call your attention to one fact. England has been at war with Germany for three years. England does not know today how many submarines Germany is turning out each week. It is kept a profound secret, and it has had a deterrent effect on England.

"Why cannot this country keep its aviation program secret? If you tell the enemy what you are going to do he will prepare to meet you. If he knows that so many airplanes are going to Europe he will meet those airplanes. This House should trust its Committee on Military Affairs and the War Department."

Point to Previous Publicity.

Representative Fitzgerald and Representative Campbell interjected that in the Official Bulletin, published by the Committee on Public Information, there had been from time to time voluminous statements regarding the big aviation program.

"If the Secretary of War wants secrecy," suggested Mr. Campbell, "why cannot he control the Council of National Defense, of which he is Chairman, and see that no more statements are issued about this?"

"Yes, why should discussion be had everywhere but in the House of Representatives?" asked Mr. Fitzgerald.

"Because it has been done this does not make it right," said Mr. Kahn. "The attention of the Secretary of War has been called to this and he has promised secrecy in the future. It is time."

Continued on Page 2.

Armed American Schooner Sinks Attacking U-Boat

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 14.—A submarine was sunk by an American schooner which sailed from this port for a European port, according to advices received here today by the owners of the vessel from its Captain.

The naval gun crew aboard the schooner was composed of six gunners and a petty officer.

It was believed by the owners of the vessel that the attack was made in the Mediterranean, though no details were said to have been contained in the dispatch from the Captain announcing his arrival at a European port.

The vessel, carrying a cargo of 4,000 barrels of resin, sailed from this port about six weeks ago.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO HALT RUSSIANS

Gen. Korniloff's Troops Beat Off Two Attacks on Kalusz, in East Galicia.

CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

Novica, on the Lomnica River, Falls Into Hands of the Advancing Army.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—Following the capture of Kalusz on Wednesday, the Russians holding the town were twice strongly attacked yesterday. On both occasions the enemy was repulsed.

There has been little change in the situation in the last twenty-four hours, according to the War Office announcement today, with the exception of the capture of the village of Novica, on a tributary of the Lomnica River, southwest of Kalusz.

The text of the statement reads:

Western (Russian) Front—On the lower Lomnica, between the confluence with the Dniester River and Kalusz, there was rifle firing.

In the neighborhood of the town of Kalusz the enemy made two attacks from the direction of Moeciska and near Gartsenel, (Ugartshail?) and attempted to dislodge our troops occupying Kalusz, but was repulsed. In the battle of Kalusz our valiant commander, Colonel Timofeëv of the Rosatyn Regiment, was killed.

We occupied, after fighting, the village of Novica, southwest of Kalusz. Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

Aviation—A squadron of our airplanes, in a flight over the railway station at Purmont, south of Dvinsk, dropped bombs.

The fighting resulting in the capture of Kalusz subjected the revolutionary army to the severest test, according to the Russky Slovo, which says that the Russian cavalary entered the town at noon Wednesday and found it abandoned by the garrison. The Russians were soon attacked, however, by fresh enemy forces, which were rushed from the fortress. After a stiff fight the Russians were compelled to fall back. Reinforced, they returned and drove the Germans out. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans, supported by an armored train, counterattacked and again occupied Kalusz. But they were once more expelled with heavy losses. Sanguinary house-to-house fighting, mostly with the bayonet, ensued until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Germans, says this paper, used explosive bullets with their machine guns. The Russians took few prisoners. In some houses the German gunners were found chained to the guns.

BERLIN, July 14, (via London.)—Fighting on the northern end of the Russian front, near Dvinsk and Smorgon, continues to be lively, says the official statement given out today by the German War Office. In Eastern Galicia the fighting activity has been restricted by heavy rainstorms. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—Near Dvinsk and Smorgon lively fighting activity continues.

In Eastern Galicia the gunfire was lively only in the Brzezany sector. Heavy rain has restricted the fighting south of the Dniester River, in which quarter there were local collisions only south of Kalusz. Elsewhere the situation was unchanged.

Tonight's official statement follows:

Rain prevailing, there has been little fighting activity. South of the Dniester there were only local Russian attacks, which were repulsed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RUSSIA.

Lloyd George Felicitates Lvoff on Success of Offensive.

LONDON, July 14.—David Lloyd George, the British Premier, today sent a telegram to Prince Lvoff, the Russian Prime Minister, congratulating the Russian Government and people on the success of the Russian offensive. The text of the telegram reads:

"Heartiest congratulations of the British Government on the success of the Russian offensive. It is a splendid tribute to the practical wisdom and determination of the Russian Government and people that only a few months after the revolution, whereby they won freedom for themselves, they should have struck so great a blow for the freedom of the world.

"This news, coming as it does in the last hours of the great battle against autocratic rule, has been of immense encouragement to us all, for it shows that free Russia clearly sees there can be no lasting peace and no reconstruction of the world upon better lines until Serbia, Belgium, and the other despoiled nations have been rescued from the blasting tyranny of military despotism, and until responsibility of Governments to their peoples has been clearly established from one end of Europe to the other.

"Please convey my congratulations to the Minister for War (Kerensky) for the brilliant part he played in this glorious triumph of Russian arms."

Let Canadian Bureau, (Alaska Dept.) help plan reasonable trip. Murray Hill 1124. Rising parties through Rockies. Hunting.—Adv.

GOETHALS TO TAKE CONTROL OF 15 BIG SHIP PLANTS

Announces That He Will Commandeer Building Yards on Both Coasts.

209 VESSELS ARE INVOLVED

Total Tonnage of 1,551,172 Now Under Construction in the Plants to be Seized.

AFFECTS FOREIGN ORDERS

All Now Subject to Government Needs—Shipbuilding Row Seems Near a Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When General Goethals reaches his office Monday morning he will send a message to the big shipyards on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts informing them that he has started to exercise in full the power granted to him by President Wilson in his executive order issued Friday giving him authority to speed up ship construction.

This will affect materially the shipbuilding programs here of neutral countries and the allies of America, especially Great Britain, which is said to have 1,024,000 tons of uncompleted shipping on the stocks.

General Goethals decided to do this without awaiting a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which he is a member. He has simply taken the bit in his teeth.

There are fifteen or more shipyards affected, among them the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries, which have plants on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. General Goethals's plan at present does not contemplate taking ownership of all the ships on the stocks. By promising the Government guarantee he protects the interests involved against the additional expense of putting on double or triple shifts of labor and by making it known to them that the United States Government will see to it that they get the men needed to do the work he hopes to put an end to the interbidding among the yards for labor.

Has Support of Gompers.

General Goethals does not believe that serious complications will arise in this connection, but if they do he will step in and do everything in his power to see that the trouble is shut off. In this he has the support of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, it is said.

On Monday, under this plan, General Goethals will take over in the name of the United States Government the plants of fifteen of the biggest shipbuilding companies in America, which have on their stocks at present a total of 209 vessels for private ownership, which represents a total of 1,551,172 tons. Of these, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiary shipbuilding corporations are building sixty-three vessels which will aggregate 568,304 tons.

A report in the hands of General Goethals is that these fifteen yards—final statements as to the capacity of some are missing—show that at least 297 ships can be built before Jan. 1, 1919.

The ships thus set loose for transatlantic trade have nothing to do with the 400-ship plan that General Goethals presented in connection with the proposals which he will make on Monday morning, also, for the construction of two great shipyards. Of these yards, one will build ships of 5,000 tons capacity and the other of 7,500 tons capacity.

As to the wooden-ship building program, there is still a fight in contemplation for the manufacture of ships on the Hough design or a "modified Hough design." It has been stated that fifty ships may be built by General Goethals on the latter premise, and the backers of this idea have said they could be on the sea within five months from the day the contract was let.

Shipping Row Near Settlement.

The row over shipping, which has been a vital issue in the United States, seems now in a fair way to settlement. The last objection on the part of the Shipping Board, of which William Denman is Chairman, seems to be in Mr. Denman's advocacy of the Hough design or some other ship construction which would hasten production, as it is admitted by both sides of the wood versus steel controversy that the construction of the Ferris design, which General Goethals advocates, would require three months' more time—or eight months for completion—than the steel ship on the principle of fabricated vessels.

There is no doubt Mr. Denman will push this issue to the limit. There is no doubt, either, that the advocates of a big wooden ship program are elated over the fact that General Goethals increased its production before the Congressional Committee from 200 to 838 wooden ships. He stated in his bellicose letter to Chairman Denman that the construction of another hundred was under negotiation and that he would let contracts for wooden ships in the future to all responsible bidders.

This Mr. Denman and the wooden ship advocates consider a victory that has not been properly emphasized. It was pointed out today that contracts for ships at the western coast yards called almost entirely for steel ships and that the wooden shipbuilding interests there had been neglected. Try simply thought the wooden ship program would be increased and were willing to fight for it unless their suggestions again brought on a situation that displeased the President.

Here is the statement General Goethals will wire Monday to the shipbuilders:

Plans for Hastening Building.

"It has been decided, after consultation with representatives of the shipyards, that the construction of steel merchant ships in all the shipyards of the United States must be hastened.

"1. By the addition of overtime where necessary.

"2. By proceeding to additional labor shifts as soon as may be.

"3. By the elimination of nonessential

Continued on Page 3.

Warns Against German Agents in Russia to Kill Kerensky

PETROGRAD, July 14.—The Minister of Ways and Communications, N. V. Nekrasoff, has notified all militia chiefs at the various railway stations that information has been received from the staff that the Germans have sent agents to assassinate Government officials, with particular intentions against A. F. Kerensky, the War Minister, and urging every precaution.

Vice Admiral Boubnoff, former Assistant Naval Minister, who disappeared just before the revolution, has been discovered living a peasant's life in the Government of Novgorod. He has been arrested and brought to Petrograd, charged with irregularities in office.

CUTS GERMANS OUT OF SEA INSURANCE

President Bars Them from War-Risk Business to Prevent Them Gaining Military Information.

ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Says It Is of Great Importance That Ship Movements Should Not Be Known to Enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Wilson issued a proclamation today, the object of which is to prevent military information regarding the movement and armament of American vessels reaching German agents through inspection of these vessels by representatives of insurance companies organized in Germany and which have been transacting business in this country since the outbreak of the war.

The President's proclamation places a ban on the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance by these companies during the war, either as insurers or re-insurers. The text of the proclamation follows:

A PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, Certain insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire have been admitted to transact the business of marine and war risk insurance in various States of the United States by means of separate State branches established pursuant to the laws of such States, and are now engaged in such business under the supervision of the Insurance Departments thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with Insurance Departments or in the hands of resident trustees citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policy holders in the United States; and

Whereas, The nature of marine and war risk insurance is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movements of ships and cargoes, and it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby decree and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States, pursuant to the laws of the several States, are hereby prohibited from continuing the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance either as direct insurers or reinsurers; and all individuals, firms, and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States, or of any foreign country, and established pursuant to the laws of such States and now engaged in the United States in the business of marine and war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers, are hereby prohibited from reinsuring with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located; and all persons in the United States are prohibited from insuring against marine or war risks with insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire or with individuals, firms, and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States or of any foreign country and now engaged in the business of marine or war risk insurance in the United States, which reinsure business originating in the United States with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located.

The foregoing prohibitions shall extend and operate as to all existing contracts for insurance and reinsurance which are hereby suspended for the period of the war, except that they shall not operate to vitiate or prevent the insurance or reinsurance of and the payment or receipt of premiums on insurance or reinsurance under existing contracts on vessels or interest at risk on the date of this proclamation, and such insurance or reinsurance, if for a voyage, shall continue in force until arrival at destination, and if for time, until thirty days from the date of this proclamation, but if for a voyage at that time, until the arrival at destination.

Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to prevent the payment or receipt of any premium or claim now due or which may become due on or in respect to insurances or reinsurances not prohibited by this proclamation.

That all funds of such German companies now in the possession of their managers or agents, or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the State in which the principal office of such establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States, nor be used as the basis for the establishment, directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy or any of his allies without the permission of this Government.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the District of Columbia this 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred

Continued on Page 5.

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JUNKERS TO ACCEPT REFORM

Do Not Want at This Time to Put Themselves in Opposition to Kaiser.

SEE GAIN IN SUBMISSION

Hope by Joining the Movement to Save a Remnant of Their Old Privileges.

DIET LEADERS FOR DELAY

Do Not Expect Submission of the Ballot Reform Bill Until Autumn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Friday, July 13, (via London, July 14.)—Yesterday's message of the Emperor in regard to Prussian franchise reform was not unexpected. Many persons had looked to him for such action as with one stroke should end the intense party strife. It has served to clear the atmosphere and pave the way to further reforms.

Nearly all the newspapers, with the exception of the organs of the Extreme Right, recognize this fact, though some of them insist that at this moment the parliamentarization of the Government is the greater issue.

The effect of the Emperor's action may be noted even today. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked this morning with men of the conservative class, who up to a few days ago were determined opponents of franchise reform in Prussia, or at least did not believe in any radical change in the election laws. Today these same men told me that now there was no alternative, and that the Conservatives who had a Diet majority would in all probability swallow the bitter pill and vote for election reform when the Government bill reached them.

There are several reasons for this change of attitude of the Prussian junker class. First, they will not, in the present circumstances, place themselves in opposition to the whole of Germany; second, by taking an active interest in the movement they hope to preserve at least a meagre remnant of their former privileges; third, they know that if they should continue in opposition the Emperor, as King of Prussia, has means to carry the reform into effect in the face of the Diet's opposition.

Neither King nor people nor junker class, however, can have any desire that the ultima ratio shall be employed, which, in this case, would mean that the King would simply decree the abolition of the present election laws in Prussia, which his predecessor imposed on the kingdom in place of much more liberal laws. With the old laws restored it would be easy to elect a Diet that would at once pass the new franchise bill, for which the Emperor has declared. While thus the introduction of Prussian franchise reforms is rather a simple affair, the parliamentarization of the Imperial Government presents incomparably graver obstacles. In the empire the rights and privileges of the individual States are guaranteed by the Constitution, and must be considered.

Legislative power is vested in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, the latter being composed of representatives appointed by the Governments of the various States. These representatives do not always see eye to eye with elected representatives of the same States in the Reichstag.

The Bundesrat's position with reference to the Reichstag cannot be compared with that of the Senate to the House of Representatives at Washington, because no law can ever pass the Reichstag without being approved by the Bundesrat. In fact, most of the legislation is prepared for the Reichstag in the Bundesrat.

While in Prussia the King may under certain circumstances decree certain laws, he has no such rights as head of the empire. As such he can merely approve laws by affixing his signature after they have been prepared by the Bundesrat and passed by the Reichstag.

There has never been a case in which the Kaiser has refused to sign any measure passed by these two bodies, and the Constitution is not quite clear as to what would happen in such a case.

No decree of the Kaiser, similar to that of yesterday in regard to Prussia, can be expected to introduce a parliamentary system in Germany. It is left to the Reichstag and Bundesrat and the Imperial Government to find constitutional ways and means to that end. For this reason too much cannot be hoped from the proceedings of the Reichstag in the next few days. The Chancellor can only declare himself ready to introduce the desired reforms as speedily as the machinery of the State permit. The Bundesrat supplies a large part of that machinery. The Reichstag will have to co-operate with the Bundesrat in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The Bundesrat will, therefore, be called together as soon as possible.

The party leaders of the lower house of the Diet have decided not to call an immediate session, since the Government will hardly be in position to submit the bill until Autumn, especially as a thor-

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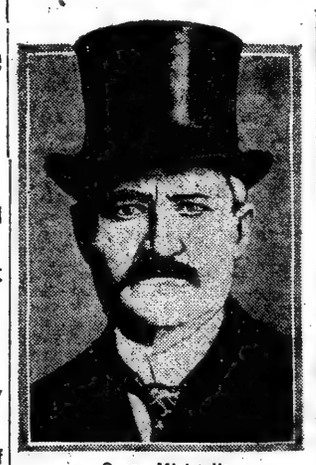
THE NEW AND THE DEPOSED GERMAN CHANCELLOR



Georg Michaelis.

Theobold von Bethmann Hollweg.

KAISER'S REFORMS CALLED A SHAM

Washington's View Is That Move Is to Delude People in Entente Countries.

A FIGHT TO SAVE DYNASTY

Austrian Emperor Forcing Germany's Hand, According to One Allied Diplomat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The intense interest manifested in official circles here over the German political situation was intensified tonight when the news came through press sources that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had retired from the office of Imperial Chancellor and had been succeeded by Dr. George Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Commissioner of the empire. The rumor that Emperor William had abdicated did not reach Washington through any official channel. It was not credited.

Information received here from Europe through official channels represents the German Government as offering sham reforms in order to save the Hohenzollern dynasty. Although officials do not pretend to understand the situation accurately, they feel that there is merit in the belief that the political crisis in Germany, while apparently of internal importance mainly, may develop conditions that will have a marked effect on the progress of the war.

One Entente view of the situation, which is said to represent the opinion very generally of allied Europe, has been communicated to Washington, and the source of the communication entitles it to receive careful consideration. According to this review of the stirring events in Germany, the reform movement is intended not only for its effect on the German people but to impress western democracies. Austrian influence has been brought to bear on Germany, it is declared. The Austrian Emperor sees the necessity for an early peace to enable him to make his empire secure by preventing its disintegration through internal dissensions.

Entente View of Situation.

The Entente view of the German political situation is outlined as follows:

"The electoral reform promised Prussia is dictated by a desire to diminish the distance which separates the Central Empires from the Entente nations and America. The causes underlying this concession are several, chiefly the failure of the German submarine warfare and the new Russian offensive. The different political parties in Germany have begun to distrust the Government, but are still far from that transformation which might make Germany appear to be a democratic country. Even the Hohenzollerns have been forced to start on a path from which it will be impossible for them to turn back.

"Premier Lloyd George is gratified that his admonition to Prussia and the German people that it was necessary for them to democratize Germany if they wanted her to be accepted again among the civilized nations has been so soon followed. The reform which the Kaiser offers to Prussia is only the beginning, and with which all the parties are not satisfied. Germany cannot become a democratic country until the Parliament and the Government are real representatives of the country's will.

"The German people have been for a long time in a deluded state, and now begin to realize that the course of their Government was not the right one. The German Government itself is now trying to save the monarchy.

"The reforms promised are intended not only for home effect but also to impress the Western democracies and to arouse in them a feeling of sympathy when, in the not far distant future, Germany will make a new offer of peace. Such an offer will not be honored by the Entente Powers unless it is such as to repudiate entirely the utterances of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and unless it is in thorough accord with the rights of nationality and with the spirit of the declarations of President Wilson. The news from Berlin is symptomatic, as it reveals a profound transformation of the war policies of Germany.

Austria Forced German Action.

"It is a fact the Emperor of Austria-Hungary sees the necessity of conclud-

Continued on Page 4.

PRINCE LONG A FOE OF CHANCELLOR

Berlin Recalls Many Incidents of the Crown Prince's Open Hostility to Bethmann.

AGADIR AFFAIR TYPICAL

Applauded Openly in Reichstag Gallery When Bethmann's Policies Were Assailed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, July 12, via London, July 14.—Speaking of the German Crown Prince's visit to Berlin and his attitude toward democracy in general and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in particular, the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin says:

"It will be remembered that the Crown Prince's attitude toward the Chancellor and his policies is well known and that, apart from many other instances, at the time the Chancellor at the request of the Kaiser went to inform the Crown Prince at his headquarters of the coming Easter message, the Crown Prince had no scruples in expressing his vigorous opposition to the Chancellor's policies. To avoid further discussion the Chancellor withdrew, stating that he had fulfilled the Kaiser's mission inasmuch as he had informed the Crown Prince of the coming action."

It is recalled here also how during the angry debate in the Reichstag on the Agadir affair in November, 1911, when Herr von Heydebrand, the so-called "uncrowned King of Prussia," attacked the Government's policy as being pro-English the Crown Prince sat in the gallery shaking his head at Bethmann Hollweg and openly applauding Heydebrand, even clapping his hands.

It was after this that the Crown Prince was banished by his angry father to Danzig, much to his disgust.

Also at the time of the Zabern incident the Crown Prince telegraphed to Captain Forstner, "Fester d'rauf!" ("Hit him again!") According to the view of many persons the question, whether the military or the civil power should dominate in Germany was settled at that time in favor of the former.

Crown Prince Did It, Tageblatt Hints.

LONDON, July 14.—By means of a skillful play on words, says a Copenhagen dispatch, Theodor Wolff intimated in the Berlin Tageblatt yesterday that the German Crown Prince was supporting the movement to unseat Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. In case of the Chancellor's retirement, he wrote, the activity of the Crown Prince would be interpreted in a manner not calculated to increase the chances of peace.

Foreign opinion, Herr Wolff believes, would be certain to hold the party of the Crown Prince responsible for the fall of the Chancellor.

The Crown Prince's demonstrative display of feeling against Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg at the time of the latter's controversy before the war with Herr Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, in regard to Anglo-German relations is recalled.

According to Berlin newspapers, the Crown Prince in his interviews Thursday with Reichstag party leaders, including Herr David, a Socialist, interested himself chiefly in obtaining from the Deputies their views on the person and policy of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor. He quizzed each Deputy privately, encouraging all of them to express freely their views on the Chancellor. Individual audiences lasted more than half an hour each. The Crown Prince is reported to have said that he was acting this in accordance with the wish of Emperor William, who had suggested that he should form his own opinion of the Chancellor's policy through interviews with party leaders.

Pointed Insult from Gallery.

The Agadir episode was only one of several occasions when the Crown Prince acted in a way to call for the rebuke of his father, but in its manifestation of the opinion of the heir to the throne about the Chancellor it was conspicuous.

On Nov. 9, 1911, the Prince appeared in the royal box at the Reichstag, and

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OUTCOME NO HELP TO PEACE

London Regards Prince's Growing Influence as Serious Factor.

STRONGLY AGAINST REFORMS

Sudden Exit of Bethmann Came While He Was Framing a Peace Formula.

ALSO DISCUSSING REFORMS

Party Leaders Were Seeking to Devise Some Method of Parliamentary Control.

LONDON, July 14.—The political turmoil which has been convulsing Germany ever since Russia's first startling success on the resumption of her offensive has culminated for the present in the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and the installation in his place of Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Controller, but all indications serve to show that this change, far from being the last act in the drama, is but the beginning of far-reaching developments which are bound to affect the fabric of the German Empire and have momentous consequences on the progress of the European struggle.

The resignation of the Chancellor came in the end quite unexpectedly, for Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in the prolonged party discussions and heated debates of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, which have been proceeding all through the week, seemed to have triumphed over his opponents, who had been clamoring for his head, by making concessions which were tantamount to the formation of a kind of imperial coalition Ministry.

At the same time the Chancellor, by a declaration that Germany was fighting defensively for the freedom of her territorial possessions, evolved a formula that seemed satisfactory to both those who clamored for peace by agreement and those who demanded repudiation of the formula "no annexations and no indemnities."

Changed by Crown Prince's Advent.

In all this, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was strongly backed by the Emperor. The advent of the Crown Prince at the summons of his father to share the deliberations affecting the future of the dynasty seems to have changed entirely the situation with regard to the Imperial Chancellor. The Crown Prince at once took a leading part in the discussions with the party leaders, and his ancient hostility toward Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, coupled with his notorious dislike for political reform, undoubtedly precipitated the Chancellor's resignation.

The fact that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff, and General von Ludendorff, Chief Quartermaster General, have been most prominent throughout these discussions, and that part of the press has been clamoring for a joint dictatorship by them, hardly augurs well for the realization of the Prussian franchise reform, which the Emperor has just decreed, or for the movement toward a diminution of Germany's war aims, and therefore toward peace, upon which the Austrian Emperor has been doing his utmost to persuade the German Emperor to embark.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's successor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, is a bureaucrat of the old type, whose appointment can scarcely be regarded as promising much in the direction of the parliamentarization of Germany. Entering the Prussian civil service in 1879 at the age of 22, he followed the customary placid career of Prussian officials, holding minor posts at provincial places until he was appointed Under Secretary in the Finance Ministry in 1909.

The Bavarian Ministers have been among the most active in these Berlin conferences, and the fact that the Centre Catholic Party has rallied to the peace gospel preached by Mathias Erzberger directly on his return from Vienna, where he saw Emperor Charles, shows that the Austrian Emperor is backed in his determination to secure peace by at least one, and that the most powerful of the States in the German Empire. Whether other southern German States will join in what appears to be a movement toward the renunciation of Prussian hegemony only events in the no distant future will show.

Resignation Told by Wireless.

The first definite word concerning the resignation of the Chancellor was circulated through the wireless stations by the German Government and was received by the British Admiralty. It said that the Emperor had accepted the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and named Dr. Michaelis to succeed him.

Meanwhile no more light has been thrown on the many sensational reports current on the Continent last night concerning the acuteness of the Berlin crisis. The Morning Post was the only paper in London to print the rumor from Amsterdam that Emperor William had abdicated in favor of his son Joachim. The telegram contained no confirmation of the rumor. The London evening newspapers did not reprint the

rumor published in The Post, and official circles here have nothing that in any way confirms the report.

There is no further news concerning the reported strike of the Reichstag, and refusal to do any more business until the political crisis was settled.

An Amsterdam dispatch says, however, that, according to a Berlin telegram received there, during the meeting of the main committee of the Reichstag yesterday a Socialist speaker moved that adjournment be taken because the political situation was not yet sufficiently clear for the Government to take a position on the questions that had been raised.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior and Vice Chancellor, replied that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, had been prevented from appearing before the committee because of other urgent business. Dr. Helfferich said that he himself and other State Secretaries were prepared to follow the debate and answer any questions.

The Socialist who proposed the adjournment motion declared that he was not satisfied with this reply because a definite question had been put to the Chancellor and the committee expected a definite reply, otherwise the discussion would be purposeless. It was then decided to adjourn.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that it is officially reported from Berlin that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff arrived in the capital yesterday morning. The Tageblatt says that they had a long conference with the Crown Prince and later were received by the Emperor.

According to a dispatch from Berlin to the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen, the new peace formula put forward by the Liberals is being supported by a great part of the Centrist Party, and all parties have summoned their members to Berlin as soon as possible.

Discussing Parliament Control.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated yesterday, and just received here, says of the general reform prospects:

"A prominent political leader to-day informed The Associated Press that the discussions and conferences now going on between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, representatives of the Federal States, and the Reichstag party leaders were for the purpose of devising ways and means to achieve a closer intercommunion between the Government and Parliament.

"Whether such a plan of co-operation shall take the form of rigid parliamentarism, cannot be stated at this time. The sudden transition to such a system is acknowledged to be impossible under the present Federal Constitution, which gave to the component States of the Empire clearly defined and individual rights, and further takes cognizance of the prerogatives and functions of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council.

"The informant of the Associated Press explained that the question was not unlike the problem of State rights in the United States. The present negotiations, which are following hard on the heels of the royal decree granting electoral reforms in Prussia, are calculated to yield the Reichstag an active voice in approving the men who are to conduct the Government as well as the right of council in questions of foreign and domestic policies.

"This approach to a slightly diluted parliamentarization of the Government now is looked on as the only feasible solution of this feature in the present crisis. It is understood that the proposed adjustment in this phase of the new orientation will be the basis for important political debates set to begin at tomorrow's plenary session of the Reichstag.

"Further delay in the vote on the war credits is not looked for, although the four-party coalition had not yet agreed on a peace resolution. This agreement, however, is expected to occur at today's session of the main committee."

A previous Berlin dispatch said:

"The four-party coalition in the Reichstag, which appeared to be a firm unit early in the week, now seems to be disintegrating. No definite program or concerted line of action has been evolved thus far, either in respect of the pronounced demand for parliamentary reform or of direct action on an interpellation regarding Germany's war aims.

"The problem of introducing a parliamentary system is complicated on account of the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the Federal States. The point is made that the jurisdiction of the Reichstag does not extend in this direction. The creation of an Imperial parliamentary council is being agitated as a transitory makeshift to bridge over the difficulties presented in regard to the authority of the Federal Council and the Imperial Constitution."

Prussian War Minister Out.

An official telegram from Berlin to Berne says that General von Stein, the Prussian Minister of War, has resigned.

According to Copenhagen, no reason is given for the suppression of the Lokal-Anzeiger, but presumably it is on account of the attack on Austro-Hungary in connection with a statement by Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who came out for peace without annexation.

The Berlin papers of yesterday devoted their columns to a discussion of Prussian franchise reforms and the paradox that a crisis originating in a demand for liberal reforms and the proclamation of a moderate peace program should have made possible the supplanting of Bethmann Hollweg by a man like Prince von Bülow, who in comparison is almost a radical and an avowed believer in annexationist peace.

The Tageblatt opposed Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's retirement vigorously, but other papers were lukewarm or openly hostile to the present Chancellor.

The Vorwärts assumed that the royal instructions would insure the passage of the Prussian reform bill in the shape prescribed by the King. Other papers were optimistic. They believed the Conservatives quite capable of disobeying the Sovereign and again frustrating reform.

Baron von Zedlitz, the Free Conservative leader, said in the Morgen Post that unless outside circumstances, notably the outcome of the war, affected the decision it might be assumed that the majorities in both houses of the Prussian Parliament would oppose equal suffrage and pass a half-way measure. He suggested that the Government and the reformers would find it advisable to accept a half loaf rather than risk grave internal conflicts with the outcome doubtful.

The Bourse Gazette, National Liberal, said that not even a majority of that party could be counted upon to support equal suffrage in Prussia. The Tageblatt and other papers assumed that a thorough reorganization of the House, perhaps by packing it with new Peers, was necessary before the equal franchise bill would pass the Upper House.

The Conservatives and members of the Clerical Centre Party in the Diet, Copenhagen says, have started playing for delay and have abandoned their previous demand for a session of the Diet before Autumn. They profess to believe that it is impossible for the Government to submit the bill before October.

Amsterdam gets advices from Berlin that the Conservative Party has published a statement to the effect that it cannot admit that the proposed franchise measures have been rendered necessary by the experiences of the war or that they can ever be regarded as calculated to help in surmounting the difficulties of the present situation or in strengthening the will of the people for victory.

MICHAELIS A SUCCESS AS FOOD CONTROLLER

Copenhagen Says He Is Not 'Handicapped' by Known Views on Annexation or Reform.

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—The new German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, won popular recognition and approval in the difficult post of Prussian Food Controller and speedily established a good footing with Parliament and the press. Later he was invested with corresponding duties for the empire.

Dr. Michaelis was selected for the post of Prussian Food Commissioner after all efforts of Adolph von Batocki's organization, the Food Regulation Board, had failed to lay hands on large supplies of grain, potatoes and other provisions which the producing districts were holding for the fattening of cattle and swine instead of making them available for general consumption.

The orders of Herr Batocki and the Central Government for the surrender of these supplies were disregarded or evaded by the landowners with the sympathy if not, as charged in Germany, the actual assistance, of the reactionary Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Schoriemer. Dr. Michaelis was eventually selected as Food Controller as the result of an agreement between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the military authorities as a fearless, determined official, who would execute his mission without fear or favor and produce results if such were possible. The selection was justified.

The statewide requisitions in the agriculture districts to establish definitely, under military co-operation, the amount of foodstuffs on hand on every farm and to seize and remove all surplusage for common use, was Dr. Michaelis's measure. His energy and success, while earning him the approval of the consuming classes, brought chiefly grumbling from the farmers, but comparatively little enmity.

The fact that Dr. Michaelis was popularly supposed to have defeated the machinations and intrigues of the reactionary Baron von Schoriemer and to have lowered the prestige of the anti-Bethmann Hollweg clique in the Prussian Ministry may have been the main reasons for his selection as Imperial Chancellor.

According to the opinion here, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, whose greatest enemies were to be found among the Conservatives, Super-Annexationists and the von Tirpitz group, was forced out as the result of the crisis which started in the demand for internal reforms and moderate peace proposals. This called for a successor with a strong hand and something to qualify him as a non-reactionary.

This stamp was given Michaelis by his conflict with Baron von Schorimer, but the stamp is only external. Little is known publicly regarding the attitude of Dr. Michaelis on internal reforms or peace terms. He has come into the public eye only in the rôle of an energetic Joseph taking steps to control food supplies, and is not handicapped by any known views regarding annexation or reform.

Dr. Michaelis had, many years ago, some contact with foreign life, but has been occupied for many years with domestic and administrative problems, and is probably no more the possessor of a foreign policy than Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was when he succeeded von Bülow eight years ago.

Until last February, when he was appointed Prussian Food Controller, there had been little in the life of Dr. Georg Michaelis to distinguish him from hundreds of his bureaucratic colleagues, who had been fitted by their parents for the public service, and had faithfully filled a series of gradually ascending posts, from that of Collector or Magistrate to the presidency of a municipal council, and at the advanced age had received an Under Secretaryship as a reward for a life of bureaucratic labor.

Dr. Michaelis was born in 1857, and entered the Department of Education. He taught in the German Government School at Tokio from 1885 until 1889. In the latter year he returned to Germany to complete his law studies and was admitted to the Prussian bar at Schneidemühl, Posen, in 1891. He served in several small judicial offices and then, in 1902, became First President of the Municipal Council of Breslau.

Seven years later he was appointed Under Secretary of Finance, serving under President von Rheinbaben. As Rheinbaben was then an old man, it may be presumed that the administration of the department fell chiefly upon Dr. Michaelis. Rheinbaben was succeeded by the present encumbent, Dr. Lentze, in 1910, with Dr. Michaelis still Under Secretary.

To this office he added that of Food Controller in February. His first appearance before the Prussian Diet was on March 7. Government organs like the Cologne Gazette had prepared the way for a serious declaration as to the food question in Prussia. Dr. Michaelis said, in part, according to the Westphalia Gazette:

"We have discovered in the third year of the war that among all sections of the people the general feeling evidenced is not one of that endurance for which we had hoped. This is human nature, but it is highly deplorable, and may have most serious results.

"We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stock. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted. So, when potatoes failed and bread was ordered as a substitute, there was none available. Flour has been similarly reduced, owing to similar irregularities in the mills."

Dr. Michaelis concluded by urging the utmost severity to remedy the shortcoming while there was yet time. Some of the mills would have to be closed and the municipalities deprived of their autonomous powers. Rationing and requisitioning must be strictly applied with respect to eggs, milk, butter, fruit, and vegetables. He went on:

"We are confronted with the thought of what would happen if this measure also should fail, and what grim starvation there would be if suddenly during the closing months of the economic year we should find there was insufficiency and we could not hold out. The ensuing misery would be indescribable."

This speech caused a sensation, and the Socialist Hufer, who followed, asserted that the Junkers were to blame if a famine resulted.

"The selfishness of the Agrarians," Hufer shouted, "is the cause of high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer equally. The strikes of munition workers in Essen and Berlin, owing to underfeeding, have only too well justified Professor Abbes for retiring from the Council of War Food Department."

The Minister of Agriculture defended himself and the Agrarians.

MICHAELIS UNKNOWN, DECLARES MR. GERARD

A Minor Prussian Official, He Says—Thinks Crown Prince Played No Big Role.

James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, when asked last night what in his opinion was the significance of the selection of Dr. Georg Michaelis as successor to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg as German Imperial Chancellor, said that it would be impossible to say until Dr. Michaelis himself had announced his policy. Dr. Michaelis, he said, had not been prominent in politics, and so far as the recent controversies in Germany were concerned was practically a new man.

"He was simply a subordinate official in the Prussian Finance Department," said Mr. Gerard. "Of course, he was a Geheimrat, or Privy Councilor, but almost everybody in Germany who is anybody is a Geheimrat of some sort, and that does not mean much. He was so little prominent even in officialdom that I do not believe I met him more than once or twice in all the time I was in Germany, and he certainly made no distinct impression on me.

"That is why it is impossible for me to say what his appointment at this time means. He was no more active or influential in politics, so far as I knew, than any other Prussian official, and I should think he must come to the great bulk of his people, even in Germany itself, as a new man about whose sympathies little is known."

"Perhaps that was why he was chosen?" it was suggested to Mr. Gerard, but he only smiled and shook his head.

"As to the things back of the ousting of Bethmann Hollweg," the former Ambassador went on, "the only thing I could say would be a caution against overestimating its importance. I do not mean that the fact that he is out at last is immensely significant—I mean that there are any number of political parties and factions which have been after him, trying to undermine him with the Kaiser, tried every possible means to get rid of his personality, and finally succeeded in getting him out of power, during

BETHMANN ADROIT AS A BALANCER

His Ability in That Respect Kept Him in Office Longer Than Any Other War Chief.

HELD ALOOF FROM PARTIES

An Aristocrat by Birth, He Became a Moderate and Long Opposed Ruthless Warfare.

The fall of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg removes the last of the statesmen who were in charge of the great powers of Europe at the beginning of the war, and brings to an end, for the present at least, a career which in the successful playing of both ends against the middle was almost without parallel in recent history. Bethmann Hollweg, an aristocrat and personal friend of the Emperor, stood out strongly against democratic agitation before the war, and at times was sharply outspoken in his defiance of socialism and his rejection of any move toward making the Chancellor and his subordinates responsible to the Reichstag. Yet in the early stages of the war he became known as a moderate, and it has been generally accepted that his influence was usually thrown against the breaking off of relations with America and against ruthless submarine warfare.

When the opposition of parties favoring desperate measures became too strong for him he conceded a little ground, taking up a middle position in which he balanced himself for a long time against the Conservative Junkers and National Liberal trust magnates on the one side, and the Socialists on the other. Neither side could claim him, neither could interpret his ambiguous utterances as support of its policies, and between the antagonisms of the two he maintained his position until at last he has been overthrown, largely as the result of the attack of Erzberger, leader of the Catholic party, who are the traditional holders of the middle ground.

The most recent of Bethmann Hollweg's notable utterances and one of the most characteristic was his reference to war aims in the Reichstag on May 15. America had entered the war; Russia was in revolution; the British and French had won considerable successes in their Spring offensive. All Germany was demanding a statement of war aims—a statement for the Kaiser, to whom alone the Chancellor, the sole real Minister of the Empire is responsible, and also a statement which would in effect speak for Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the rest of the dominant oligarchy. The Conservatives and National Liberals demanded that the Chancellor subscribe to their program of annexations and ruthlessness—a "German peace." The Socialists, though not certain on details, wanted a general declaration for no annexations.

Held Up Both Sides.

When, after many postponements, the Chancellor finally came to a discussion of war aims, he said:

"You [turning to the Right] want me to say that Germany will not make peace without territorial and other material compensations. You [turning to the Left] want me to renounce any such demands. I absolutely refuse to commit the German Government to either attitude.

"Shall I nail down the German Empire in all directions by a one-sided formula which comprises only one part of the total peace conditions, and which renounces the successes won by the blood of our brothers and leaves all other matters in suspense? No, I will not pursue such a policy. It would be equivalent to surrendering the future of the Fatherland. Or ought I, conversely, to set forth a program of conquest? I decline to do that."

This declaration comports with the theory held by Bethmann Hollweg before the war, that the Chancellor, as the instrument of the Emperor in his executive functions, should be without party and set aside from civil strife. The theory always met with much difficulty when the Chancellor was compelled to fulfill the other part of his functions, that of defending the actions of the Executive in a popular assembly which, while it had no restraining power, could act as an organ of public opinion.

The attacks upon the Chancellor, based upon what they called weakness, which meant his unwillingness to bring any more neutrals into the war than was necessary, began in the Summer of 1915, when Conservatives, National Liberals, and Militarists generally began to criticise him in newspapers and magazines, and later in public speeches. The threatening American situation became one of the leading points of attack on him, for at that time and indeed up to Jan. 31 of this year Bethmann Hollweg was supposed to be one of those who favored conciliation for America, and was credited with the support of the Kaiser and Hindenburg.

The American situation did not become really menacing until the torpedoing of the Sussex in February, 1916. Germany's eventual concessions in April averted an immediate crisis. These concessions, which are now conceded to have been due to the decision of military headquarters that the situation at the time made it unwise to provoke another powerful enemy, increased the attacks of the reactionaries on the Chancellor. Anonymous pamphlets, some of which went so far as to insinuate that he had been bribed by England, were widely circulated. It was asserted that he had stated that it was impossible to starve England by the submarines—a statement held up as a sign of contemptible weakness.

Early Instances of Frankness.

In a speech delivered in the Reichstag in April, 1916, he talked ambiguously of war aims, and said: "After the war there must be a new Belgium." This dark saying was construed by the Liberals to be a pronouncement in favor of annexation, and a formal denial of this, when quoted by the Socialist leader, Scheidemann, in a public speech, stirred up as much feeling as it allayed.

Moreover, many Germans had never forgiven his frank admission of Germany's promise to Belgium in his speech in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914, when he said:

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps have also found it necessary to enter Belgian territory. This is contrary to international law. We know, however, that France was ready to invade Belgium. France could wait; we could not. As France could invade our lower Rhine flank, which would prove fatal.

"So we were forced to disregard the protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. We shall try to make good the injustice we have committed as soon as our military goal has been reached."

This and the reference in his concluding interview with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, to the treaty guaranteeing Belgian neutrality as "a scrap of paper"—a reference which the Chancellor afterward asserted had been misinterpreted by the Allies—have been features of discussions of the outbreak of war, and stumbling blocks for all German apologists.

There were also those who remembered a letter which he wrote to Professor Lamprecht of Leipsic late in 1915, in which he compared the Germans unfavorably, in some respects, with the French and British, saying:

"The Germans are a young people with perhaps too innocent a belief in force and too little appreciation of the finer methods. They do not yet know that force was never yet able to maintain what force has won."

All this has led the Conservatives to continued endeavors to get rid of the Chancellor. Throughout most of the war this opposition has been as strong as almost to give the impression that Bethmann Hollweg was a Liberal, despite his previous record. So great impression was caused in Germany by his speech in the Prussian Diet on March 16, when the Conservatives in that body had taken a particularly stiff-necked stand at a time when the overthrow of the Russian monarchy had just become known to the German Government and was not yet communicated to the people.

"Woe to that statesman," said the Chancellor, "who does not recognize the signs of the times, and who, after this catastrophe, the like of which the world has never seen, believes that he can take up his work at the point where it was interrupted."

Left Without Party Support.

By this time the demands for internal reforms in Germany, and particularly in Prussia, were becoming vociferous, and the Chancellor proceeded to make vague promises which for the time again lulled the radicals into believing that a great concession was about to be made by the ruling classes. The Kaiser's Easter promise of something of this sort, which had been expected to allay popular discontent, caused dissatisfaction by its vagueness and the definite statement (almost the only definite thing in it) that any alteration in the political system must be postponed until after the war. So Bethmann became an object of attack by both Radicals and Conservatives on internal matters.

His yielding in January to the program of unrestricted submarine warfare, after the peace moves of December had failed, had not abated the hostility of the extremists to his stand in external politics, and all hope of gaining the confidence of the Liberals in this field was lost by the ambiguous speech of May 15, which, while it refrained from definite commitment and immediate entanglement, left the Chancellor ultimately without the support of either faction. The defection of the Moderates, the alliance between the Centre and the Socialists, left him without any party support.

The fall of Bethmann Hollweg may be called a part of victory for democracy. It will mean that a German Chancellor has been thrown overboard because he had lost the confidence of the popular assembly. In December, 1913, dissatisfaction with the Government's support of militarist excesses at Zabern brought the Reichstag to vote a vote of confidence by 293 to 54, with only the ultra-Conservatives supporting the army. But this resulted only in flat defiance of the Assembly by Bethmann Hollweg, who declared in the sharpest terms against any ministerial responsibility other than to the Kaiser. In personality the Chancellor was ponderous, scholarly, and pleasant, lacking the brilliance of his predecessor, von Bülow, but generally regarded as one who was, if anything, too mild rather than too severe. He was born in 1856, a grandson of Matthias A. von Bethmann Hollweg, professor of civil law at Bonn, and a liberal politician of Prussia in the '40s and '50s, and great-great-grandson of a member of the Jewish banking family of von Bethmann of Frankfort, whose daughter married a Prussian Squire named Hollweg.

Educated at the Pforta Gynasium and the Universities of Strassburg, Leipsic, and Berlin, the future Chancellor entered the Prussian administrative service in 1882, and rose to the position of President of the Province of Brandenburg in 1899. In 1905 he became Prussian Minister of the Interior. Two years later he was appointed Imperial Secretary of the Interior and Vice President of the Prussian Ministry of State, (of which the Chancellor is President,) and on July 14, 1909, he succeeded Prince von Bülow as Imperial Chancellor.

REFUSE TO EXEMPT HARDEN

Appeal of Editor from Service Act Meets Rebuff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, July 12, (via London,) July 14.—Maximilian Harden has appealed for exemption from the Auxiliary Service Act, but his request was definitely refused.

Harden was recently made a military clerk and his weekly newspaper, Die Zukunft, was suppressed because of offensive utterances.

WARN LONDON OF AIR RAID.

Police Appear with Notices, but No Raiders Turn Up.

LONDON, Sunday, July 15.—A new police air raid warning was given in London shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, says The Weekly Dispatch, when police on bicycles appeared in the streets carrying placards inscribed: "Police notice. Take cover."

The people acted immediately, diving for the nearest shelter, chiefly the tube stations, but in a few minutes the message "All clear" came through, and the streets were promptly refilled. There have been no reports of any panic.

GERMANS HERE COLD TO A LOYALTY TEST

None Has Replied Yet to the Proposal of the Security League.

AWAIT FORMAL REQUEST

Dr. G. G. Berkemeier Says to Hold Loyal Mass Meetings Would Be Nonsense.

The plan of the National Security League, announced on last Wednesday, to urge German societies and persons of German ancestry in this city to hold mass meetings at which they would come out in open declaration against the German Government and let their relatives in Germany and Austria know that the war must end with the defeat of the Central Powers, had not borne fruit up to last night. While the heads of several German organizations said they had heard of the move, they declared that inasmuch as they had received no formal communication from the league no serious consideration had been given the proposal. Others indicated that it would not receive favorable consideration.

However, the league intends to do everything it can to get those in charge of German organizations to answer the proposal one way or another. Henry T. West, executive secretary of the league, said last night that the resolution had not been sent to the German societies because S. Stanwood Menken, head of the league, planned to send to them a letter along with the resolution making it plain that the German-Americans should take the suggested action to show the German Government and the German people that there was no German problem in this country. He said that the letter and the resolutions would be sent to the Germans tomorrow, and that the replies would be made public. The league attaches great importance to its effort to sound out German-Americans.

William Forster, President of the Liederkranz Society, said last night that he had received no request from the league, and that, therefore, the matter had been given no consideration. When the resolution was read to him over the telephone he said that the Liederkranz Society had already publicly declared its loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and intimated that he regarded that covered the request of the Security League.

Waits for League's Letter.

"However," he said, "when we receive any formal communication from the National Security League we shall certainly give it proper consideration, and then and then only will I express my full views on the subject presented to us."

Adolph Muller, President of the Germania Society of Brooklyn, said also that until he had received a formal communication from the Security League he couldn't discuss the subject.

"But remember," he said, "the Germania Club is a social organization, and we never publicly discuss or take action on any political question. Ours is a purely social organization."

Dr. G. Berkemeier, superintendent of the Wartburg Orphan Farm School at Mount Vernon and a leader in German-American circles, did not approve of the league's proposal.

"It is all nonsense," he said. "Our people are holding their peace and thereby showing that they are good Americans. It is very trying time for them, with so many of their brothers and cousins on the other side. It is a difficult situation, and they are showing their patriotism to this country by forbearance under hard circumstances. It is enough to ask."

Dr. F. H. Bosch, President of the New York Synod of the Lutheran Church and pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church in West 123d Street, disapproved of the league's idea. He said it would serve merely to emphasize a division which should not be emphasized at this time.

"What good will it do for the German-Americans to condemn the German Government?" he asked. "There are a lot of us who have never condemned any Government from the pulpit, not even the English Government. I think the idea is not a good one."

It has been suggested that at such meeting as is proposed by the Security League there might be opportunity for the correction of a number of false impressions that have gained circulation among the German population of this city, one of which is an opposition to the activities of the Red Cross. Whether the work of skilled propagandists or whether a psychological thing, there is a belief among many German-Americans that the American Red Cross would not aid a wounded German soldier coming under its care. This idea has gone so far that some Germans are of the opinion that their sons, if in the American Army, would not be aided, if wounded, by the Red Cross. It appears that this mistaken idea has grown from statements accredited to officials of the Red Cross to the effect that the Red Cross "is for America and her allies alone." Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council, made such a statement in explaining that the funds raised for the Red Cross in this country would not be shared with the German Red Cross. The ruling of the Red Cross that persons of Teuton parentage might not serve in its ranks has tended to spread this idea.

False Impression Grows.

Dr. Berkemeier explained last night that the statement accredited to Mr. Davison and other circumstances had tended to such a belief.

"I know that such a belief exists," he said. "It has been thought by some German-Americans that it was meant that the American Red Cross was a part of the American military machine, to be used therefore in aiding the success of this country, leading to the belief that it would not aid a wounded German soldier."

A prominent member of Dr. Bosch's church said that a large number of the women of the congregation had been told that if their sons joined the American Army and were wounded that the Red Cross would not succor them. This person said that two Columbia University professors had agreed that this was the case.

Ex-President Taft, head of the American Red Cross, in a letter to Arthur von Brisen, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Wednesday morning, answered a query as to whether the American Red Cross would serve a wounded German soldier. Mr. Taft wrote: "While we intended to furnish neither money nor supplies to the Germans, we differed from the Germans in thinking that treaties were but scraps of paper, and that we proposed to regard the Geneva convention of the Red Cross as completely and perfectly binding on us, and that therefore on the battlefield or elsewhere when the German wounded come within the operation of our Red Cross units, they would be treated with the same consideration as our own wounded and the wounded of our allies."

SCOFFS AT OUR WAR MIGHT.

Kuhlwetter Writes Another Chapter About America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 14.—Captain Kuhlwetter has written another long article in the Cologne Gazette depreciating America's strength with the object of cheering up the German people and assuring them that American aid on the European battlefields comes too late. He is especially sarcastic about the appointment of Admiral Sims, "who often fought yonder with his mouth," and Colonel Roosevelt's sons, whose appointment, he says, are purely for advertising purposes.

"The American battle fleet," he says, "cannot come across to Europe because America does not possess enough light cruisers and destroyers or supply ships. The fleet cannot be brought to war strength because America cannot find the crews. The fleet was shorthanded in peace times, and it is worse off now, when so much money is to be made in war industries."

Captain Kuhlwetter refers to the arrival of the American destroyer squadron as a rumor, and says America possesses very few good, up-to-date destroyers. Stories about America building submarine chasers, he says, are exaggerations. With regard to the mercantile fleet, he puts the amount of tonnage available from the seized German vessels at a minimum, chiefly on account of repairing the damage to them and obtaining crews.

"America will hardly build a million tons of new shipping this year," he writes, "though a year hence her fresh tonnage would have to be taken seriously. As for the American Army, it would require 3,000,000 tons to supply an army of 500,000 men in Europe, and the total available tonnage in the world for such supply is only about 5,000,000 tons."

Finally, the writer agrees that the moral effect of American intervention is great, and that it is being advertised for all it is worth by appointments like those of Sims and the Roosevelts.

PRINCE LONG A FOE OF CHANCELLOR

Continued from Page 1.

heard the Chancellor defend his policy, which, he asserted, had prevented war. The attitude of the Crown Prince was much remarked. He openly applauded the succeeding speeches, made by Baron von Hertling and Herr von Heydebrand, for every point they scored against the Chancellor's policy. He especially indorsed Hertling's phrase, "Our peaceful professors are regarded abroad as a sign of weakness," and Heydebrand's, "The German sword, which alone can guarantee German prestige."

On account of the resulting gossip the Crown Prince the next day signed, or was forced to sign, a press statement issued from the Court Marshal's office to the effect that the report that he was planning action with his brother "against the Chancellor" was incorrect. His quasi banishment to Dantsic on "military duty" followed closely.

Early in 1914, when the Chancellor was trying to direct investigation of the Zabern affair in which the assault of a Prussian officer on a cripple had produced a riot and more assaults on citizens, the Prince is said to have sent two telegrams to the commander at Zabern. One version had it that he said: "Good for them!" and "Bravo!" In praise of the action of the soldiers. Various other versions were current.

The Prince later offered this explanation in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The tunic of honor which an officer wears must be unconditionally preserved from insult. I cannot doubt that this is also the spirit of the present overwhelming majority of the German people. It is the duty of a Colonel to protect his officers and men from insult. He owes this duty not only to himself, his regiment, and the army, but also to the nation."

The Chancellor finally obtained a civil trial for the officers responsible for the Zabern affair, but their sentences were set aside by the highest military court.

$640,000,000 VOTED FOR GREAT AIR FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

now for us to begin to clamp down the lid."

"If we are going to spend $640,000,000 on aviation hasn't Germany a pretty good idea of how many machines we will send over?" asked Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

"No," said Mr. Kahn, "because airplanes are of different kinds and prices cost all the way from $10,000 to $75,000.

Representative Kahn gave the Secretary of War as authority for the statement that there would be no such publications on the aviation subject in the future. He said:

"I have protested against giving out such information. I pointed out the necessity of keeping it secret. War is not ping pong. Thousands of men are giving their lives in this war and you must protect them. You have to protect the interests of the country, and when you give out this information officials as it would be through a full discussion in the House of Representatives you would supply the enemy with information."

Jab at Creel Committee.

Representative Temple of Pennsylvania advanced the idea that perhaps the Council of National Defense was engaged in giving out trick information to deceive the enemy.

Representative Kahn agreed this might be possible, but Representative Fitzgerald leaped on this suggestion, saying:

"The gentleman does not mean the Council of National Defense, whose official bulletins are published for the information of the public and the members of Congress, has been publishing erroneous information in order to fool somebody while instructing us?"

Representative Kahn started to reply, but Representative Fitzgerald continued:

"However, one report from the Bureau of Information bears out the statement of the gentleman."

Representative Kahn said also he believed in the utmost secrecy concerning the contracts for naval vessels.

JUNKERS TO ACCEPT PRUSSIAN REFORM

Continued from Page 1.

ough reform of the upper house must go hand in hand with ballot reform. Both houses will meet again anyway on Oct. 9, by which time the preliminary work for reform will have been done.

Count Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, who is President of the Foreign Committee of the Bundesrat, is due in Berlin today. He will, it is thought, aid the Chancellor by preparing the Bundesrat for the great task awaiting it. The hir is full of plans connected with the parliamentarization of the Government. Chief among these is an alleged scheme to form a Reichsrat or imperial council which will take the place of the Senate in other countries.

Under the headline, "The End of Old Prussia," the Deutsche Tageszeitung mourns for the old reactionary institutions, the abolition of which it regards as only a question of time. "Since there cannot be any doubt that with the introduction of ballot reform the old basis of authority is forever undermined."

The paper seeks to show that the old Prussian system is not such a complicated affair as to render poor service in conjunction with the empire's system, even if it differed from the latter. It says that Prussia had been more to Germany than merely the largest territorial State, and that its value is its internal strength, which means that Prussia has drawn the lines of duty toward the State closer and harder than any other modern State. It goes on:

"Here we behold the categorical imperative transformed into flesh and blood, which perhaps is the greatest gift made by Prussia to Germany. We admit that old Prussia had need of some changes and we were quite ready to create ballot laws that would meet any reasonable expectations of the masses.

"The Conservatives, too, have seen that the people were not merely masses and numbers, but organisms and organizations, and that ballot laws must be suited to the conditions of the State, not to the wishes of individuals. Thus the Conservatives were ready to put old Prussia on the new and modern basis, but they declined to see Prussia robbed of what has made her great.

"If the present measures are often explained by saying that the people have displayed such maturity in this war that they must have suitable election laws, we insist that it does not show good judgment to base the existence of the State merely on numbers. That State is the ripest political understanding which conducts itself in accordance with its destiny and not to suit the masses. Prussia will not make any headway with equal ballot laws, but will sink back into the immaturity of democratic ideas."

The article goes on to trace the history of the present reform movement, and raps the present Government for not having warded off all attempts at innovations from the start, but instead having promised various reforms under the collective name of "new orientation." It concludes:

"Now it is upon us, and for what do they ask us to make these sacrifices? If they could insure us the victory, there would be some excuse, but instead we are being switched onto the track of peace or compromise that would destroy Germany's future. These sacrifices are too much to pay for the peace formula of Erzberger and Scheidemann. They are not even concessions to the German people, but they lead us to the point where our enemies would like to see us. That is why we call the 11th of July the blackest day in Prussia's history."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, July 12.—Commenting on the Kaiser's message on suffrage, the Tageblatt says: "We who have striven for years toward this goal need not say how much we rejoice, even if the fulfillment of the promise is somewhat dampened by the form in which it is presented. If we understand aright, the reforms are to be made this Fall."

The Vorwärts says: "An idea which for years the German people have striven for is nearing fulfillment. The introduction of universal suffrage means a decided step forward toward democracy for the whole of Germany. The Government of a free Prussia will no longer act as an obstacle to progress."

SAY GERMANS FEEL THE WAR IS LOST

Polish Refugees Predict Upheaval When Kaiser's Soldiers Go Hungry.

U-BOAT CAMPAIGN BLAMED

Germany Lost More Than She Could Gain, People Believe, When America Was Forced to Fight.

Refugees from Poland who reached this city yesterday declared that underneath the surface in Germany there is a deep political unrest and a growing belief that the country lost more than she could gain by the unrestricted use of the submarine when she forced America into the war on the side of the Allies. Unlike those who preceded them, these refugees passed through Germany less than three weeks ago and seemed to agree that Germany believes the war is going against her, while some predict the real political upheaval will come when the soldiers are released from the rigid discipline of military duty and come to a gradual realization of what has been going on in internal affairs.

The refugees, 500 in number, were released from Ellis Island in groups as they passed the necessary inspection and from there were taken to the headquarters of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway. The society is forwarding some to relatives in other parts of the country and will provide homes for those whose relatives cannot be found. Mendel Serottsky was a successful merchant until the Germans entered Wilna.

"From what I have seen of the Germans," he said through an interpreter, "they agree that the war is lost and their only hope is to save something out of the wreck. They fight on because the soldiers are held under strict discipline and because they are urged on by their patriotism. The food situation is troubling Germany more than anything else. German hopes were centred on Russia, believing they could conclude a separate peace with the Russians, obtain from them a food supply and then turn on the remaining enemies.

"The German soldiers are sorry that America is in the war, not because they fear the military power of America, but because America is in a position to shut off their supplies. The Germans do not hate America, and they did not want to fight her. There can't be a revolution when only the women and children and the men necessary for civil positions are at home. The soldiers have plenty to occupy them and besides the soldiers are well fed. There may be trouble when the soldiers go hungry."

Chaim Berman, merchant and teacher of Grodno, Poland, has come to America in hope of finding his wife and children, from whom he became separated when the Germans entered his native place.

"The Germans left us only our clothes," he said. "They drove off the livestock and took possession of all the goods in the place. It is impossible to describe conditions in Grodno, where the people are starving and every bit of food is under Government control. For trivial violations of the military order Jews are beaten daily. Food prices are very high, and those who have money can eat; the rest must starve. For six months we could get no meat. Sugar, for example, is 70 cents a pound, and other things correspondingly as high."

Some refugees brought their food cards, and in some cases their allotment was an egg a month and a lump of sugar a day. Berman said that for a long time he went through Bialostok and saw children on the streets crying and begging for food. When he returned those children were dead of hunger, and he saw some of their bodies. Mrs. Esther Eisenberg, who left Warsaw three weeks ago to join her husband in Chicago, said:

"The people in Warsaw are dying of hunger. The death rate is 500 a day there, and those who do not actually die of starvation are so weakened by lack of food that they fall victims to disease. Six months ago bread was 17 cents a pound. Now it is 35 cents. The fortunate get about four and a half pounds of bread every two weeks.

"The Germans are sick of war. It was bad news to the soldiers when they learned that America had gone to war. They did not think she would. Though there was strict censorship, the people learned that American troops had arrived in France. They do not know how many are there, and believe the number is insignificant. The soldiers are willing to lose if only they can have peace again."

Those who have just passed through Germany had no chance to see anything of that country. They were in closed cars for three days, with little to eat. When the train passed through Berlin the guards were doubled and an inspection made to make sure that communication with the outside was impossible. Soldiers were stationed inside the trains and there was a guard posted on the outside.

COLLEGES TURN OUT AIRMEN.

Ground Schools Graduate 142, Who Will Go Into Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—With the graduation today of 142 candidates for appointment as aviation officers it became evident that the plans of Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, are working out successfully with respect to personnel. Eleven days before any of these candidates entered the schools of military aeronautics assurances were given that 120 students would be graduated at the ground schools at Cornell and other colleges on July 14. This number was exceeded today by 22.

There were graduated today from the aviation schools at the University of Illinois 25, the University of Texas 19, Cornell 28, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 23, the University of California 22, and the University of Ohio 22 students. There are now more than 1,200 candidates undergoing training at these schools, and 100 are being trained at the ground schools which were opened at Princeton and the Georgia Institute of Technology on July 2. The six ground schools first named are expected to graduate an average of 150 a week from now on, and beginning five weeks hence, when Princeton and the Georgia Institute also will

STONE SAYS WE ARE IN WAR UNWISELY

But He Insists That Now We Must 'Smash Kaiser' and 'Crush Germany.'

ONLY WAY, SAYS WILLIAMS

Declares President 'Grazed the Very Edge of Cowardice' to Keep Nation at Peace.

SAYS SOME ARE DISLOYAL

Wants "Ifs" and "Buts" Swept Away and Food and Other War Bills Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—In the debate on the Food Administration bill today Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the "little group of willful men," as President Wilson characterized them, who stood out against the arming of American merchant ships, asserted that the Government could have avoided taking the country into war if it had wanted to. He maintained that even now the country could find the way to peace if it were so disposed.

"Now that we are in it, the only way to do is to smash the Kaiser and his Government," said Senator Stone. "We've got to beat Germany, but we wouldn't have been in this position if our own Government had acted wisely."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi insisted that no way was left by Germany for America to avoid going to war unless America sacrificed her ideals.

Senator Stone warned the Senate that, with the powers contemplated in the war legislation now before Congress, there was grave danger of building up an autocracy as powerful as that of the Kaiser.

"The only line of differentiation," said Senator Stone, "between such an autocracy and that of Kaiser Wilhelm is that the extraordinary powers Congress is assuming and conferring upon the Executive are merely intended to serve a present purpose and will be temporary only.

Hates Royalty and Nobility.

"I hate autocratic rule, and I abominate Kings, Kaisers, Czars, and Emperors—royalty in any guise—and, beyond these, looking downward, I cannot avoid an inborn feeling—I hesitate to say feeling of contempt, but of unspeakable dislike for all such human things as Princes, Dukes, Lords, and others like them of minor degree, who hold hereditary titles under royal patent to bestride the world, as it were, that the working, really creative forces of men should pass between their outstretched legs as between the outstretched legs of some bestriding colossus, and lay tribute at their feet.

"All these lordly gentlemen, of whatever land or caste, look alike to me. I am blind to any essential differences between them. I would strip every man of them of his toggery, his haughty pretensions, and ill-gotten privileges and send him out about his business to make an honest living by his own hand and brain and to exist like other men.

"Mr. President, when shall we reach a point in world development when the body politic can be freed from political and even social fungi? May the plain people not hope to reach that end at the conclusion of this war? At all events, I declare most positively that our part in the war—whether in the waging or at the ending of it—should be no mere conflict with the great principles of human democracy.

"Now, we had as well understand that there will be no peace until the Imperial German Government lifts its hands in token of surrender. Germany must be crushed before we shall again call the rising sun to light the dawn of peace.

"Peace Only With Victory."

"Our Government is no longer a Government of peace, but a Government of war. The preachment of 'Peace without victory,' has been changed to the preachment, 'Peace only with victory.' That is our present governmental attitude. I recognize that we are confronting a condition, not a theory.

"Do you doubt that I am expressing the exact situation as it now is? It may be that something may later occur to change the President's attitude, but otherwise, to my vision, the prospect of peace on any basis from that I have indicated appears only as a faint glimmer on the horizon of hope. The Germanic powers must yield.

"The sooner this is accomplished the sooner the world can begin to adjust itself to the new conditions which are to arise out of this conflict, and the sooner our own people can begin the work of restoring their own governmental autonomy on lines consistent with their constitution and their national ideals.

"I rest under the compelling conviction that the best present service I can render by country and mankind is to aid the Government of the United States in every way possible to add to the full contribution of its mighty power to force peace by the arbitrament of the sword. After that I believe the people of the world will begin to take their own bearings and to essentially take their own Governments in hand."

Senator Williams did not want to quarrel with Senator Stone, he said, in his insistence that this country must push the war through to a decisive end.

"In so far as what the Senator from Missouri has said is a clarion call to duty, to stiffen our sinews and summon up our courage to see this thing through to a successful issue," said Senator Williams, "I agree with him most emphatically, but part of what he said is an iridescent dream and I cannot permit it to pass without entering my protest.

Never a Peace With the Kaiser.

"There never was a month, or a week, or an hour, or a minute when this country could have suggested terms for a just and lasting peace which would not have been scorned at the Court of Berlin by the Kaiser and his military bureaucratic entourage. That sort of thing is a mere dream of what might have been, a picture of what cannot be, even now much less at the time that this nation entered the war.

"We not only could not have laid down any terms for a just and lasting peace which would have been accepted, but we could not lay dawn any terms to prevent the sinking of our own ships upon the high seas. We could not lay down anything that would not have been kicked out of the Court of Berlin. Why? Because that crowd has a perfect contempt for the American Government and the American people—the contempt that the skilled and prepared boxer has for a heavy, beefy fellow who cannot assert himself. That was their view of us. That is their view of us yet, and that will remain their view of us until upon the plains of France or upon the high seas we indicate that there is something else to us.

"It was the contempt that a prepared athlete has for a callow, even stalwart youth or long-limbed muscular sky clerk, whose preparation has been nothing, and whose antagonism can, in the opinion of the athlete, be ignored. I say that because otherwise a part of what the Senator from Missouri just said might be a reflection upon the President and the Administration—not intended, but in effect.

Went the Limit for Peace.

"The President and the Administration did do everything that human intellect could conceive for the purpose, if possible, of bringing an end to the war. We did everything we had a right to do. The President came to this Chamber and made that speech which was criticised, not only abroad but here in this Chamber, as being a 'peace-at-any-price' speech—the celebrated speech in which he said we must have peace without victory.

"The President traveled the whole gamut, up and down. He allowed this nation to suffer humiliation after humiliation, shame piled upon shame—grazed the very edge of cowardice because his heart beat in unison with the cause of a just and lasting peace.

"Now we are in it, we have got to see it through—not only to a successful issue of this war, but, while we are about it, to a just and permanent treaty which shall so far as possible make war cease to be a game of national athletes.

"We have got to see it through to a point where the world can hope that there will be peace for some generations—at any rate to a point where the civilized world shall say to any nation which goes to war without having previously submitted the cause in controversy, or proposed to submit it, to fair and impartial arbitration:

"'You are an outlaw nation. You are no longer within the pale of international law. You are everybody's enemy, and we shall treat you as such until you come back to your senses.'

"We do not propose in time of peace to prepare for war always. We propose now in time of war to prepare for peace, and for a just and lasting peace, and we are going through with it with men and money and ships, on land and on sea, and in the air, and above the land and sea and under the sea, until we have seen it through not only to peace but to a just and lasting peace, a righteous peace.

Not a Time for "Ifs" and "Buts."

"It seems to me that there has been indulgence in endless verbalities, endless criticism, endless attention to minute matters. The House Committee has just reported to the House a bill to spend some $600,000,000 for airplanes, and see what we can do to end this war in the quickest possible way. I hope—and I have reason to hope from what I have heard—that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill. If it is not perfectly right it can be made right; the main thing is to make a start.

"The country is not unaware of what we have been doing, and what we have not been doing, when we might have been doing something. This 'Armageddon' is the war of all the nations of all the world, and everybody at everybody's throat. We have spent three months in merely initiating the legislation necessary to mobilize men, money, and resources.

"Men may cry 'Peace,' but there is no peace. For six months before we went into this struggle there was no peace, and every man with a long vision knew it. The only mistake that we made was that we did not get into it in time. Liberty and democracy all over the world may be deprived of a place in the sun as the ultimate result of this struggle because we did not have a vision long enough and did not get into it in time.

"There are hundreds of things that are thoroughly constitutional in time of war, in carrying out the behest of the Constitution to support the army and navy and to carry on war, which would be not only absurd, but really unconstitutional in time of peace, for the simple reason that in time of war the exercise of the power is proper and necessary in order to accomplish a constitutional end, which is to support armies and navies and carry on war.

"There are just as many classes of people in America, and the sooner we find it out the better. One is loyal to the American Republic and wants to win this war. Whatever is to be suffered he is willing to suffer; whatever it shall cost he is willing to pay; whatever must be endured he is willing to endure.

And Then There Are Traitors.

"The other side is consciously or unconsciously disloyal, untrue not only to the American Republic, but to the cause of liberty throughout the world which is involved in this war. The President is right. We must see it through, and see it through to where democracy shall have a safe place in this world. That cannot be done so long as there exists anywhere, enthroned or vested with authority, any man controlling any nation's destiny who is insane enough—for it is a form of insanity and nothing else—to believe, first, that government is an independent entity—not a mere creature of men for men's use, but a separate thing, with separate rights and separate duties outside of the pale of morals and the moral law; and, second, that it, that entrenched, rules by divine right, that God is his intimate partner while the balance of us have no partnership with God at all.

"Summon up your courage, stiffen your sinews, realize that this war is the most gigantic struggle that this country ever engaged in, not even excepting the Revolution, because if we had failed in that we would still have been colonies of that country which, whatever the objections to it might have been or may be, was and is the freest country in the world. We would have been in no worse condition today than Canada is.

"This struggle is even more serious than was the civil war, because, even had the South been victorious, there would have been two free countries upon this hemisphere, with comparatively harmless bonds between us, and the keeping up of armies out of suspicion of one another; but still there would have been two free countries.

"You lose this fight and the road is made clear from Berlin to Bagdad; from Belgrade upon the Danube down to Salonika, and across to Asia and across to Asia Minor, and under the Government of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and Junkerdom.

Must Fight or Perish.

"One of two things is going to happen: You can either bid eternal farewell to democracy on this earth, or else you can make out of America, as Europe has made out of herself, an armed camp, sitting and watching all the time—a panther in his lair, ready to spring whenever you are off guard.

"What is the use of fooling with any of these 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'notwithstandings' and 'moreovers' and 'whereases'? Get the substance of what you want in the grand outline and put it through. Meet the enemy as the enemy meets us, with every man and every resource and every form of national virility and fidelity.

"War is war, and the man who attempts to carry on war upon the same principles that would guide him in peace times in ordinary legislation is either lacking in acuteness of vision or in loyalty to the country in behalf of which he wants the war carried on. Hew to the line, and let the chips fall as they may. See this thing through first; see it through, not to peace only, which might merely be an armistice and a continuation of this eternal curse of national armed camps all over the world, of which Great Britain and we, the two branches of the English-speaking race, must after this war become a party. Hitherto we have avoided it.

"We must see this war through not to a mere peace which may be a sound, and a word, and a name, but to a just and lasting peace, bottomed upon the rights of nationalities, bottomed upon the rights of those who speak the same language, not to be repressed and oppressed by others, and bottomed, above all, upon justice and righteousness and the obligations of international pacts."

A Day of Conferences.

The Senate went slowly with its debate on the Food bill, while Democratic leaders conferred over changes to be made before the measure is finally voted upon next Saturday. The conferees discussed modifications to meet the desires of the President, by which the bill would be altered to simplify its control feature. Control will be limited, it is understood, to foodstuffs, feeds, and fertilizers.

Senator Gore's substitute bill will not be voted upon, according to the present program, the Steering Committee indorsing the President's suggestion that the final vote be taken on the original bill, with whatever modifications may be made.

"The differences that now exist as between supporters of the measure and its opponents," said Senator Chamberlain, sponsor for the bill, tonight, "do not seem so wide as to prevent a compromise. The conference of leaders, which will continue Monday, undoubtedly will evolve changes in the bill that will make it acceptable to the majority. The chief trouble seems to be over having piled up amendments putting in articles to go on the list of control. Once that is compromised the Senate will have a bill that will pass."

In debate Senator France of Maryland said the bill was "wholly destructive in nature." He declared legislation should be "stimulative, and not restrictive," and that if the present bill were passed it would retard the strength of the nation at a time when it is most needed.

"I believe it would be a blessing to the people in the American cities for wheat to go to $3 or $4 a bushel between now and next October," Senator France said. He declared this would stimulate the planting of an increased acreage by the farmers and declared there should be a 2,000,000,000 bushel crop next year, which ultimately would reduce the price.

"I shudder to think of what would be the condition of the people in the cities a year from this fall should we pass legislation which will discourage production," he said.

WOULD DRAFT FARM LABOR.

National Security League Official Submits Plan to Hoover.

Lloyd Taylor of W. A. Taylor & Co., who is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Security League, and has large farming interests in Orange County, presented to Herbert C. Hoover, yesterday, a plan for relieving the agricultural labor situation by the application of the principle of the selective draft. Mr. Taylor aims to utilize the existing Farm Bureaus of the States for the intensive training of men drafted for labor in the production of foodstuffs.

"The labor situation on the farms will probably be more acute this Fall and next Spring than at present," Mr. Taylor wrote, "and I would suggest that the Bureaus give farming instruction to fifty or seventy-five men at each bureau for a month, making them efficient in plowing, milking, seeding, and the care of animals. These men could be secured either by volunteering or by draft."

He pointed out that the men who now leave the city to help farmers require a long period of training before they are of much use. He made the point that if the men went to the farm already trained a great saving of time could be made.

HOW AMERICA FEEDS WORLD

Figures Show Immense Increase in Wheat and Beef Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—America's burden of feeding the world is emphasized by a Food Administration report today that during April wheat exports increased from 11,392,788 bushels, as a month's average for the preceding nine months, to 14,233,013 bushels. Even the smaller nine months' figure represents a 52 per cent. increase as compared with the three-year pre-war period, 1912-14.

Beef exports, which had shown a comparative gain of 330 per cent. in the nine-month average over the pre-war period, increased from 22,295,972 pounds to 48,211,592 pounds.

Sugar, which had shown a 1,500 per cent. increase in the nine months' period, decreased in April from the average of 108,486,176 pounds to 92,283,788 pounds.

A notable decrease was in fish exports. The average of 15,122,474 pounds exported in the nine months' period dropped to 7,544,877 pounds for April.

CANADIAN ACREAGE LARGER.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Cereals Increased—Figures for Alberta.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 14.—A Manitoba crop report issued today shows an estimated total acreage of 6,417,696, an increase of 151,488 over last year. The acreage figures are: Wheat, 2,853,362; oats, 2,230,005; barley, 1,270,724; flax, 63,605.

Figures issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture show a Spring wheat acreage of 1,420,000; Winter wheat, 10,000; oats, 1,500,000; barley, 250,000, and flax, 50,000.

The Saskatchewan wheat acreage is estimated at 7,862,507, as compared with 7,457,700 last year.

Cabinet Members' Food Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Cabinet members are leading the campaign in their departments to obtain signatures to the Food Administration pledge cards. Among those actively assisting in the work of signing up the 40,000 Government workers are Secretaries Baker, Daniels, McAdoo, Redfield, and Attorney General Gregory. Secretary Baker signed the first blank in his department and Secretary McAdoo is making a personal canvass of the Treasury.

Food Posters in Railway Depots.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Railroads of the country have promised to co-operate in the campaign of the Food Administration and, as the first step, have agreed to place conservation posters in every station waiting room on their lines.

WAR-TORN FLAGS CHEERED IN PARIS

Great Enthusiasm Shown as Troops March By on Bastille Day.

OVER 8,000 ARE IN LINE

Capt. Guynemer, Victor Over 45 German Airplanes, Receives Many Kisses and Flowers.

GEN. PERSHING AT REVIEW

American Commander Granted Place of Honor Beside President Poincare.

PARIS, July 14.—France celebrated today its national fête with fervor and quiet joy unknown in many years. The Russian revolution has made Frenchmen realize more vividly the meaning of the great epoch which, dawning in America in 1776, and culminated in France in 1789 in a great revolution whose spirit after over a century is about to have its full fruition in the destruction of the last Bastille of absolutism by the forces of allied democracy.

Paris wept and cheered at the sight of the battle-torn flags brought from the front and carried through the streets. There were 134 of them, each the standard of some regiment or battalion remarkable for valor and suffering. With each flag marched thirty men picked from the regiment—men who had been through infernos of endurance and assaults, most of them recovered from wounds, each of them exceptional among so many brave men for the deeds done. The Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal, or the War Cross swung from ribbons above each flag—for they were flags from regiments and battalions which had been decimated in entirety.

There were extraordinary scenes along every part of the route. The crowds cheered frantically, but thousands of men and women, too deeply moved to raise their voices, gave way to tears.

Women and children all along the way from the Arc de Nation, in the populous St. Antoine quarter, to Place Denfert-Rochereau, in the Latin quarter, pelted the soldiers with flowers, alternately cheering and weeping, while the men shouted as the famous military units were recognized.

The honor of leading the line was given to the Foreign Legion, with about twenty Americans in the ranks, as well as Dutch, Spanish, Greek, and South American fighters. The Foreign Legion was the first body of troops to which was awarded aiguillettes in colors and the military medal for five citations for gallantry in battle—at the Marne, Verdun, the Somme, in Champagne, and on the Aisne.

"Those are the men who did fine work!" "Well done!" or similar exclamations came from the crowd as the Foreign Legion marched past. Most of these men and the soldiers in the chosen detachments from other corps in line wore the records of their services in the form of War Cross, Military Medals, and Crosses of the Legion of Honor.

The flag of the Aviation group was carried by the 21-year-old Captain George Guynemer, who has brought down forty-five German machines. He wore the War Cross, with twenty-two palms for as many citations. The young Captain was greeted with especial outbursts of cheering. Women blew kisses and tossed flowers to him. The boy blushed and seemed to be embarrassed, looking as though he would much prefer to be somewhere else.

In the detachment guarding the colors of the 106th Infantry was a white-bearded Sergeant wearing a medal of 1870 and the War Cross, with several stars and palms. His name is Le Mehaute, he was in the United States in 1870, but returned to fight for his country. Returning to America after the war, he went to Los Angeles, where he made his fortune. He heard the call of duty again in 1914 and left for France with his wife and four daughters. Notwithstanding his 64 years, he enlisted, has fought for three years, and has been wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and is understood to be the oldest man in the ranks of the French Army.

The side streets were as picturesque as those on the line of march. Crowds were banked up from the gutters to the housetops, standing on ladders, clustered in trees, thronging balconies, porches, and roofs, and hanging to the slightest object that gave a footing as vantage points.

Pershing Present at Review.

President Poincaré reviewed the troops on the Vincennes field before they began their march. In an open carriage drawn by four horses the President passed down the line of soldiers, and then watched them from the reviewing stand as they passed. With M. Poincaré were Maj. Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Sharp and other members of the diplomatic corps; Marshal Joffre, the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, Premier Ribot and the members of his Cabinet and other persons distinguished in the public life of France. Back of the President's party were hundreds of armless or legless soldiers, who were invited in from the crowds to the best places on the stand.

Parisians are accustomed to foreign uniforms, but some of them which they saw today were puzzling. One could see from the reviewing stand American, Japanese Portuguese, Serbian, Rumanian, French and British soldiers, French colonials from East India and Central Africa, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, British soldiers from South Africa, Belgians, Russians, and Italians.

While the troops were filing past the President a dozen airplanes were performing evolutions above the field, giving an exhibition of new aerial tactics in large formations. The plan to have 150 machines in the air at the same time was not executed because the weather was unfavorable, with lowlying clouds and intermittent rain. It was regarded as unsafe to have so many machines flying at low levels without sufficient space to glide beyond the crowds and buildings in case any of their motors stopped.

Nearly all the 8,000 bayonets in line had bouquets on them. The muzzles of the rifles carried miniature flags, many of them the Stars and Stripes.

After the review President Poincaré addressed a letter to War Minister Painlevé, congratulating him on the fine showing made by the troops sent to represent the army, which formed "a magnificent synthesis of all military virtues and patriotic forces." After saying that the euthusiastic acclamations of the people of Paris showed that they, like the soldiers, understood the necessity of pursuing to definite victory the sublime effort which had caused them for three years to be regarded with respectful admiration by the entire world, M. Poincaré added:

"Others can only bow with deep emotion before this people, this army, which forms one being, one heart, one soul—France, France radiant and immortal."

M. Painlevé granted half a pint of wine to all the men who took part in the review.

In an impressive scene at the Opéra Comique tonight during a free performance celebrating the national fête, Abby Richardson sang the American national anthem. The great audience stood in intense silence during the singing, and then broke into such enthusiastic cheering for the United States, President Wilson and Major Gen. Pershing that it was some time before Mlle. Marthe Chenal, the soprano, could sing "The Marseillaise."

Medallions in America's Honor.

July 14 is City of Paris Day as well as the national holiday, and funds were collected for the city's work on behalf of its prisoners of war by sale in the streets of small flags, medals, and other souvenirs. Subscribers of a franc received a medallion of bronze-like metal with the profiles of Washington and Lafayette on one side and the inscription "July 4, 1776; July 14, 1789," on the other.

"It is a pity," says Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, in a message to the Journal, "that the Germans cannot see our national fete, they would be tempted to accept it and starving and at the end of our resources.

"In the month of April, notwithstanding magnificent results, we did not realize our hopes. Since then a noble leader, who has had nothing but success in this war—a great infantryman, a wise, upright and clear mind—has been put at the head of our armies. Already the Russians are fulfilling their pledges, and here are the Americans bringing us their powerful support, not only in money, airplanes and ships, but in men and guns.

"America's intervention, while a decisive verdict on the justice of our cause, is a sure guarantee of victory. It makes it more than ever our duty to hold on."

President Poincaré has received among other telegrams of felicitation one from King Alexander of Greece, congratulating "your noble and beloved country" on the occasion of the national fete.

King Alexander further expressed his best wishes for "the greatness and prosperity of France and triumph in the cause of right, justice, and liberty, for which she has been heroically struggling for three years—a struggle in which Greece is happy to be able henceforth to participate."

In replying to King Alexander and wishing prosperity for Greece, President Poincaré said:

"It is a great joy to France to see trusted friendship re-established between two countries bound together by tradition, and which will be still more drawn together by cordial co-operation in the great struggle in which the world's future is involved."

FRENCH SOLDIERS BENEFIT.

Ambassador Sharp and General Pershing Present at Paris Performance

PARIS, July 14.—William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, was among those present this afternoon at a brilliant performance given at the Trocadero for the benefit of invalided and wounded soldiers who have been exempted from service.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the American Ambassador, Major Gen. Pershing, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and Mme. Viviani, wife of René Viviani, Minister of Justice.

Prominent artistes from the Paris theatres performed a program which included Saint-Saëns's "Hymn to Glory."

SENATE FELICITATES FRANCE.

Adopts Resolution of Congratulations on Occasion of July 14 Fete.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Senate today adopted a resolution offered by Senator New of Indiana, extending congratulations to France upon her national fête day. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States felicitates the Republic of France upon the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, that noted memorial and symbol of centuries of misrule, oppression, and exploitation of the mass of French people for the benefit of the aristocracy.

"Resolved, That as the Stars and Stripes of America mingle with the Tricolor of France, and the troops of the sister republic march to the same martial music in celebrating the triumph of popular government, our hearts are united with those of the French people in the hope that the present assault against the mightiest citadel of caste, privilege, oppression, power, and tyranny the world has ever known—against the Bastille of autocratic militarism—may soon be as triumphantly and finally ended."

DANES TO GIVE SUBSIDIES.

Bill Introduced for Buying Food and Assisting Farmers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 14, (via London.)—In the Folkething meeting today Home Minister Rodes brought in a bill about the Government's taking possession of the Danish harvest of 1917, buying up of potatoes and granting of subsidies to farmers. Measures which will cost about 50,000,000 kroner are aiming to secure to the population its chief supplies and to keep prices of bread, pork, and lard on the present level.

The Minister made a speech, in which he said the bill should help Danes to live upon their own supplies in the coming harvest year. The prospect for import was very dark. Of course, he continued, Danes were allowed to hope that a complete blockade would not be practiced, but it was possible that it was intended that neutral States should undergo that privation to force them into the war. But if this really was the intention it only proved that people who wanted this did not know anything about neutral conditions—at all events, not the situation of Denmark.

All Danish efforts would, of course, continually turn upon keeping peace and upon an earnest attempt to keep the European famine outside the door, however strongly it knocked, Minister Rodes declared. He appealed to the social spirit which made it necessary to impose new burdens upon the shoulders of the population. We lived in peace, he said, and yet we were a people in distress. Our boat was temptest tossed, but fortunately we were agreed, all of us, about our course.

Owing to continuous drought pasture lands are completely scorched, and as supplies of fodder from abroad are not forthcoming owing to the war farmers cannot support cattle. As a result cattle markets in Copenhagen and elsewhere in Denmark are overstocked. Under these circumstances prices have fallen heavily, causing great losses to farmers. Stocks of fodder are very limited, and if no fresh supplies are forthcoming dairy industry will be without cattle.

GOETHALS TO TAKE 15 BIG SHIPYARDS

Continued from Page 1.

refinements of construction and equipment.

"It is necessary, also, that each yard increase its production to the maximum and, after the building berths are cleared of ships now under construction, be devoted to producing that particular type of ship to which it is best suited.

"Because of their varied contracts for shipbuilding, the yards cannot carry out this program without the help of the Government; it has therefore been decided that the shipbuilding industry of the nation shall be Federalized. All steel merchant ships now on the building berths will be forthwith requisitioned by the United States, and each yard will proceed to complete such ships under the direction of the general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and will take on new work (other than repair work) only with his consent.

"No ships under construction for the Navy Department or for any other Government department, or for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and no ship repair work will be requisitioned at this time.

"It is the policy of the Government to make fair payments for the work done under this program, so that investment of private funds in the shipbuilding industry may be secured, and to encourage the training of men to work in that industry.

"It is essential to the success of this program that the shipyards and the men employed in them co-operate with the Government.

"The program contemplates that the yards under their present management will hire and pay labor and continue in charge of ship construction as heretofore.

Basis of Compensation.

"For work done in carrying out this program the yards will be compensated on the following general basis:

"(a) For work on ships now under construction the yard will continue to furnish, at its own expense, the labor and all materials, (so far as not now on hand), necessary to complete the ships, and will be entitled to hold for its own account all payments heretofore made under the construction contracts, and to receive from the Government the balance of the contract price on the dates and conditions provided in the contracts (with the following modifications):

"1. The prices paid will be minus amount saved by elimination of non-essential refinements and plus additional expense of changes in specifications determined upon by the general manager.

"2. In the event of any increase in the scale of wages in the yard after the date of Federalization, such increase will be paid by the Government if it is found to be justifiable and is approved by the general manager.

"3. The Government will pay the overtime allowance (over yard basis) on the cost of direct labor on any ship (or will adopt some other equitable basis as to the overtime expense).

"4. In case the yard adds an extra shift it will receive a suitable allowance to cover the extra cost due to lower efficiency of night work under these conditions.

"(b.) For construction of new ships the Government will pay:

"1. Approved material costs, (the Government reserving the right to furnish materials.)

"2. Direct labor cost.

"3. An additional sum to include other costs and after profit.

"All moneys due the yards, except as herein otherwise provided, will be paid in installments hereafter fixed.

"Direct labor costs will be exactly defined.

"Arrangements for adjusting the payments already made to the yards by ship purchasers will be made by the Government.

"Federalization of yards will end within six weeks after peace, (subject to completion of ships under way.)

"If necessity arises, the Government, from time to time, may furnish sums, to be hereafter fixed, for plant and equipment, including the erection of laborers' houses and accommodations (to remain the property of and the income thereof to be received by the Government) on such terms and at such times as may be arranged.

"Orders will be issued as soon as may be to each yard separately defining the application of this program to the particular yard. This statement is intended to show the general basis of Federalization of the yards.

"This statement of program is made under authority delegated by executive order of the President July 11, 1917, to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"GEORGE W. GOETHALS,
"General Manager United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Washington, July 14, 1917."

FALL OF BASTILLE CELEBRATED HERE

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine Dominating Note of Two Great Gatherings in City.

FRENCH SOCIETIES MEET

Myron T. Herrick, Bishop Darlington, Father Clifford, and Rabbi Wise Welcome Mayor Blumenthal.

The idea of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France seized the minds of the French people in this city yesterday and dominated their celebration of the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789. The welcome by Les Amis de L'Alsace-Lorraine to Daniel Blumenthal, formerly Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, sent to this country by the French Government to deliver the message of the two provinces, gave the opportunity for the chief gatherings of the day, a luncheon at the Biltmore and a reception in Aeolian Hall.

Myron T. Herrick, Bishop James Henry Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn.; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Father Clifford, and others joined French officials and citizens in declaring that one of the objects of the war could not be accomplished until Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France. Both gatherings were unusual, even in these times, for their enthusiasm.

Other features of Bastille Day were a picnic of the French Societies of New Jersey at North Bergen and a Fête Nationale du Juillet of the Association Démocratique des Canadiens et Francais de New York at the Harlem Casino last night.

Clement Reuff, President of Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine, introduced Mr. Herrick as the chairman of the luncheon.

The ex-Ambassador began by asserting that it was unnecessary for any one to employ arguments in support of the statement that Alsace-Lorraine should be restored to France. He said that he would like to help remove the funeral wreaths on the statue to the lost provinces in Paris at the end of the war when they should have become French again in name as well as in fact.

Mr. Blumenthal made an address in French in which he said that Alsace-Lorraine had always been French in heart. M. de Billy of the French Mission in Washington, and Gaston Liebert, French Consul General in New York, welcomed the visitor officially, and Edmond Weil of this city expressed the welcome of the Alsatians in this country.

Those at the luncheon adjourned to Aeolian Hall, where they joined many others in filling the auditorium to its capacity. The colors of France, and young women dressed in Alsatian costume distributing bowls of red, white and blue, gave atmosphere to the meeting. Mr. Herrick was again the chairman, and in his address likened the Bastille, as the place where thought was imprisoned, to German propaganda as a prison of thought today. He repeated that no settlement of the war should be made until Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France.

Bishop Darlington stirred the audience to frequent applause by his eulogy of France and Alsace-Lorraine, and concluded by saying that America should help return to their home "the lost children of France."

The entire audience rose during the address of Dr. Wise. The speaker greeted Mr. Blumenthal as "a son of France" and said that the welcome accorded the visitor was "a token of the will of the American people to be included among Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine."

"We shall be satisfied," he said, "with nothing less than the liberation of the enslaved but unconquered people of Alsace-Lorraine. The American people acquiesce in the program of 'No annexations.' We say, 'No annexations—but the liberation of the stolen provinces and their return to the mother France of their unperishable love and loyalty.'"

Dr. Wise said that Alsace-Lorraine had taught the world that a people cannot be "denationalized and renationalized against its own will," and that the faith of the provinces in France, when others were saying that the country was decadent, had given France faith in herself.

"The Marne, the Somme, Verdun are the vindication of Alsace-Lorraine's faith and love," he added.

Father Clifford gave tribute to Alsace-Lorraine for helping the world destroy "the Prussian tyranny," and he warned his audience and all Americans to "beware of Prussian lies" in the future.

Mr. Blumenthal was greeted with a thunder of applause when he was introduced. Speaking in French, he first remarked upon the presence of a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew, and said that all three religions agreed in the one idea, that the God of the Germans did not do his work to the satisfaction of the world. The oratory and wit of the speaker were frequently manifest, his audience alternately applauding and laughing. He told how he had attempted to oppose German influence before the outbreak of the war, and how, on July 25, 1914, when the Prussian government had ordered his arrest, he escaped in disguise to Switzerland and thence to France. He said that now that Germany had torn into shreds the treaty of Frankfort the situation was what it had been before 1870, and that France would "purely and simply take back that which was wrested from her by brute force."

"France, Germans," said the speaker, "have never been able to assimilate our land because there has always been absolute incompatibility between them and the sons of Alsace-Lorraine. And in this respect there is no distinction whatever to be made between the different parts of Alsace and Lorraine; both those who speak the Alsatian dialect and those who speak pure French have always been impervious to German Kultur. And Germany is so well aware of this fact that during all these years Alsace-Lorraine has never ceased to be the object of laws of exception, and the noble-minded Germans told their troops when they marched through our land, 'You are now on the enemy's territory.'

"In accordance with all the rules of right and equity, Alsace-Lorraine should return to France, without the necessity of consulting the population; for why ask men who have persistently and loudly proclaimed their unalterable wish to become once more Frenchmen whether they wish to remain German subjects? This would almost amount to an insult."

The luncheon and reception were arranged by a committee of which Samuel Baumann was the Chairman.

MORE PERSHING MEN REACH CAMP AT FRONT

Begin Training at Once Notwithstanding French Holiday—Take Over Ambulance Corps.

PARIS, July 14.—The vanguard of the American troops, who left on Thursday the seaport town where they have been encamped, arrived at their permanent camp today. The men went into training immediately, notwithstanding the holiday order that had been issued by General Pershing.

Major Gen. Sibert, who will be in command at the camp, had luncheon with General Pershing after watching the military spectacles of the day here, the two officers holding their final conferences before General Sibert's departure for the front. General Pershing will follow him after a time.

The American Ambulance at Neuilly, just outside of Paris, will be formally turned over to the American Army and the Red Cross next week in the presence of General Pershing and Justin Godart, Under Secretary of the Hospital Service. The Ambulance Committee will be dissolved and replaced by an officer of the American Army, but the staff of surgeons and nurses will remain if they choose to offer their services to their Government. The Ambulance, under a new name and management, will continue the work of caring for the French wounded, just as it has since the outbreak of the war.

AMERICANS ESTABLISH PARIS CLEARING HOUSE

New Organization Will Greatly Facilitate Our Banking Affairs Abroad—Membership Now 30.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 14.—One of the first, and not of the least important, achievements of American initiative in Paris has been the formation by really representative bankers of a Clearing House on modern lines, which will begin business July 23 at 2 Rue des Italiens. For some years there existed here a Chambre de Compensation, comprising about a dozen French banks, which exercised more or less adequately the function of a clearing house. This organization has always been a very close corporation, steadily refusing to extend its membership to other French banks, still less to admit American or other foreign banks. Hence a great majority of French banks and all foreigners were hitherto obliged to clear by individual special messenger every check on another bank paid in by customers, which rendered all handling of check business exceedingly cumbersome.

On the joint initiative of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Lloyd's Bank it was decided some months ago to form a second clearing house, entitled Caisse de Compensation, to which both French and foreign banks would be admitted. Thereupon the older organization, not wishing to be overshadowed by the new and probably more vigorous undertaking, made overtures to the latter with a view to fusion. For a time the matter was at a deadlock, owing to the old body insisting on control of the Governing Committee, but in the face of the refusal of the newcomers to entertain anything but equal representation this was eventually agreed to. At a meeting held yesterday it was decided that the two bodies henceforth would work jointly, under the title of Chambre de Compensation, with a Governing Committee of five members of the old organization and five of the new. The total membership at present is about thirty, including practically all American and British banks in Paris. Several applications have been received from French and other banks.

Apart from greatly facilitating the handling of the large volume of American financial affairs naturally to be anticipated, the departure will likely do valuable service to France in promoting the use of checks—a form of financial dealing always neglected hitherto. Barely 1 per cent. of French traders use checks, with the result that the paper currency has become largely overinflated, the Bank of France note issue standing at the huge figure of $4,000,000,000. The Government fully realizes the points of importance, and having recently taken steps for the popular use of checks, cannot fail to appreciate the American action tending to the same goal.

BACK FROM FRANCE, KING PRAISES TROOPS

Was Accompanied by the Queen and Prince of Wales on Visit to the Front.

LONDON, July 14.—The King returned today from his fourth visit to the front. On this occasion he was accompanied for the first time by the Queen. He issued a special order to the armies in the field, saying:

"I leave you with feelings of admiration and gratitude for past achievements and with confidence in your future efforts. On all sides I have witnessed scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of the Somme, the Ancre, Arras, Vimy, and Messines have shown me what great results can be attained by the courage and devotion of all arms and services under efficient commanders and staffs.

"It was a great pleasure for the Queen to accompany me and become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of sick and wounded, whose welfare is ever close to her heart. For the last three years the armies of the empire and the workers in the homelands behind them have risen superior to every difficulty and every trial. The splendid successes already gained in concert with our gallant allies have advanced us well on the way toward the completion of the task we undertook.

"There are doubtless fierce struggles still to come and heavy strains of our endurance to be borne. But be the road before us long or short the spirit and pluck which have brought you so far will never fail, and under God's guidance final and complete victory in our just cause is assured."

The Court circular announces that the King and Queen were accompanied by the Prince of Wales in France and Belgium for a fortnight. The King and the Prince of Wales visited all the army and the lines of communication, the Queen a number of hospitals and institutions in the lines of communication areas.

King George and Queen Mary also visited the King and Queen of the Belgians. They were entertained at luncheon by the President of France.

TO BLOCK GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Menocal's Suspension of Cuban Constitution Directed Against Aliens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 14.—President Menocal's action in suspending the constitutional guar

WANT NO LAGGARD EXEMPTION BOARDS

Every Effort Must Be Made to Avoid Delay in Draft, Says the Bureau Chief.

TWO MEMBERS A QUORUM

New York Officials Hope to Keep Up Good Record Already Made by Volunteers.

An appeal issued to the local exemption boards of New York State, particularly the 190 in the city of New York, was issued last night by Captain Franklin S. Hutchinson of the Federal Bureau in Albany, urging the boards to speed up their work.

"The State of New York," he said, "has taken the lead in nearly every phase of military preparation. It would be intolerable that it should gain unenviable distinction by holding back the draft, yet in spite of the splendid work of the vast majority of the districts where the combined efforts of the exemption board members and their volunteered and paid assistants have produced remarkable results a few other less active ones may be the direct cause of delaying the organization of the first great army.

"All boards must proceed with greatest haste. Two members constitute a quorum and may without hindrance perform all the functions of a complete board. It has happened in some instances that resignations have left one man to perform the work, and that one man has gone ahead with the entire clerical work of the board. The judgment of that man and his efforts are most commendable. The Provost Marshal General this morning has issued a special ruling for the City of New York that where there is only one member actually sworn in, that particular member is authorized to proceed to number the cards pending appointment of substitutes. This cuts the way for New York City and it becomes a most important patriotic duty for every board member whether he has two colleagues or not to see to it that the cards are numbered, the duplicate copies sent to Albany, and the serial lists simultaneously dispatched to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Who Is to be Called a Laggard.

"The question is asked of each member of each exemption board, 'How would you like to be a member of the last group to perform its functions and go down in history as the last man in the United States to finish? It is perfectly apparent that within the next few days one individual somewhere will have a terrific responsibility on his shoulders.'"

Mr. Conkling, representing the Adjutant General's office, in charge in New York City, notified Captain Hutchinson that the delay from now on in most cases could be divided between a very few persons in charge of the Assembly district cards, and the unwillingness of clerks and assistants to lend a hand today in certain of the exemption board districts.

It is the hope of Mr. Conkling and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that all the local boards will be ready and waiting to begin their work by 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The organization of the boards throughout the city, it was said last night, is practically complete, and all, with the exception of a few, mostly in Manhattan, have established permanent headquarters. Practically every school building in the city is the headquarters of one or more boards.

Edward F. Boyle, executive officer of the Central Board of Control, which directed the registration in New York on June 5, notified Mr. Conkling yesterday that all of the assembly registration boards were ready to deliver their cards to the exemption boards. Mr. Boyle announced that he would have representatives at the headquarters of all assembly district organizations today with instructions to hand the cards to the exemption boards on demand.

The location of the headquarters of thirty additional boards was given out yesterday by the Mayor's Committee. This brings the total number of headquarters reported to date to 144. The locations of 114 were printed in THE TIMES of Friday and yesterday. The new headquarters announced yesterday are as follows:

Manhattan.

Board and Location.
96—P. S. 21, 260 Mott St.
102—P. S. 20, 230 East 88th St.
104—P. S. 105, 269 East 4th St.
113—P. S. 25, 326 East 5th St.
114—52 St. Mark's Place.
122—P. S. 14, 225 East 27th St.
138—P. S. 83, 3d Av. and 79th St.
140—P. S. 119, 225 West 133d St.
145—Prof. Palmer's office, College City N. Y.
156—P. S. 72, Lexington Av. and 103th St.
170—Harlem Chamb. of Com., 290 Lenox Av.

Bronx.

4—P. S. 39, Longwood Av. and Beck St.
6—P. S. 12, Overing St.
7—P. S. 21, White Plains Av. and 226th St.
9—Hupfel Bldg., 161st St. and 3d Av.
13—P. S. 13, Willett Av. and 216th St.
14—1,738 Crotona Park East.
15—P. S. 4, Fulton Av. and 173d St.
17—P. S. 33, Boston Road.
18—Park Comm'rs office, Claremont Park.
19—Gould Hall, New York University.

Brooklyn.

37—Public Library, Clinton and Union Sts.
38—P. S. 82, Hoyt and President Sts.
43—P. S. 127, 7th Av. and 78th St.
47—P. S. 3, Hancock St., near Bedford Av.
58—861 Manhattan Av.
59—New Utrecht H. S., 18th Av. and 60th St.
77—2,393 Fulton St.
84—P. S. 63, Hinsdale St., near Glenmore Av.
88—P. S. 114, Remsen Av., near Avenue F.

The complete list of headquarters, corrected to date, will be made public by the Mayor's Committee tomorrow or Tuesday.

FIRST DRAFT THIS WEEK.

Four-fifths of Lists In—Drawing Wednesday or Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first army draft probably will come about Wednesday or Thursday of next week, according to present indications. Four-fifths of the local exemption boards have been heard from. The following official statement regarding the situation was authorized tonight:

"Before noon today 3,607 local exemption boards had filed their lists at the Provost Marshal General's office. As there are 4,554 boards in all, this will leave 947 to be heard from. Figures are coming in rapidly from Governors of the various States, and at the present rate all reports should be in early next week. No absolute predictions can be made as to the date of the drawing, however, as the Provost Marshal General has positively decided to take no action until he has been assured by the Governors of all the States that the report of every board is in.

"The Provost Marshal General's office will not wait for the lists themselves to be sent in in every case, but will accept notification by telegraph from State headquarters giving the assurance that the central board has received complete lists from all its local boards. The Government only wishes to know that the serial numbers are in responsible hands where they cannot in any way be tampered with.

"The exact place where the drawing will take place, and the person who will do the drawing have not yet been determined."

Last Day for Reserve Officers.

Applications for admission to the second group of officers' training camps will not be closed until tomorrow at midnight. Captain Crosby of the Military Training Camps Association, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, in announcing that time of filing applications has been extended a day, also declared that the offices of the association would be open all day today for the distribution of application blanks. The applications must be filed tomorrow, at Governors Island.

ARMY GAINS 851 MEN; TOTAL NEARING 150,000

New York State Leads in Day's Recruiting with 117 Acceptances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Since April 1 a total of 145,939 men have enlisted in the regular army, including 851 taken into the service yesterday. New York again led in the day's total, obtaining 117 recruits. The daily statement on recruiting follows:

	Obt'ned July 13.	Total to July 14.		Obt'ned July 13.	Total to July 13.
Alabama	6	1,409	*Nebraska	22	2,859
Arizona	..	216	*Nevada	4	366
Arkansas	1	955	N. Hamp.	14	863
*California	36	6,125	New Jersey	45	4,940
Colorado	6	1,246	New Mex.	9	257
Connecticut	16	1,824	New York	117	16,164
Delaware	2	276	North Car.	5	1,051
Dist. of C.	..	336	North Dak.	..	526
Florida	3	1,117	Ohio	34	6,544
Georgia	12	3,907	Oklahoma	13	1,555
*Idaho	1	737	*Oregon	10	2,437
*Illinois	42	13,554	*Penn.	101	16,384
*Indiana	19	7,670	Rhode Isl'd	..	568
Iowa	21	3,037	South Car.	3	822
Kansas	17	3,060	South Dak.	1	778
Kentucky	15	2,586	Tenn.	15	1,925
Louisiana	16	1,530	Texas	24	5,208
Maine	16	669	*Utah	11	1,429
Maryland	13	1,034	Vermont	..	87
Mass.	59	8,322	Virginia	5	1,128
*Michigan	34	6,512	Washing'n	22	1,702
Minnesota	17	2,074	West Va.	..	1,449
Mississippi	3	864	Wisconsin	14	1,595
Missouri	35	6,326	*Wyoming	1	516
*Montana	6	1,138			

*Quota completed.
Total quota, 133,896.
Total acceptances for July 13, 851.
Total acceptances since April 1, 145,939.

MILITIAMEN AT PLATTSBURG.

First Field Artillery, Under Colonel M. H. Smith, Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—The First Field Artillery Regiment, New York National Guard, under command of Colonel Merritt H. Smith, arrived in Plattsburg this morning and is now encamped in a field on the main road south of the military reservation. The rows of brown tents, the corralled horses, and the smoking cook shacks of the guardsmen present a picturesque contrast to the long wooden barracks of the student officers. Colonel Smith said that his regiment was within forty-eight men of war strength.

It was late in the day before most of the students could leave camp for their week-end holiday, for inoculation against paratyphoid consumed much of the afternoon. One more inoculation will be necessary next Saturday. Infantry candidates took an examination in visual signalling, and spent the rest of the morning practicing setting up their pup tents on the parade ground in preparation for next week's over night hikes.

New England candidates were paid off today for the month of June. Monday will be payday for the New York candidates.

A bit of improvised bombing practice was held on the parade ground today. Dummy bombs fashioned out of wood and filled with lead were used. It was found that baseball players caught the knack of bombing easier than the rest of the men. Regular instruction in the use of trench bombs will be taken up later.

Medical officers at the post hospital have been putting the New York candidates through their final physical examination. An average of two men to a company failed to pass. The following candidates were discharged today on account of physical disability: J. S. Curtis, Fourth New York Company; J. F. Schneider, Third New York Company; W. E. Dalton, Ninth New York Company; George T. O'Callahan, First New York Battery; D. C. Adeleman, Ninth New England Company.

Three New York and seven New England candidates were released from camp at their own request.

GET AMERICAN WAR MEDAL.

Joffre, Viviani, and Poincare Are First to be Honored.

The entry of the United States into the world war has been commemorated by a medal designed by Theodore Spicer Simson, and the first three, struck off in gold, have been taken to France by Miss Anne Morgan, where she presented them to Marshal Joffre, former Premier Viviani, and President Poincaré. Another gold medal was given this week to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and additional gold ones are to be presented to the leaders of other allied nations.

Meanwhile, replicas are being struck off for the public. The medal was conceived by the American Fund for French Wounded and the profits from its sale are to be used to carry on its relief work abroad among American soldiers and in war-stricken districts of France. Distribution of the medal is under the direction of Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the fund, and the Executive Committee, which includes Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman; Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Secretary; Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer; Mrs. A. M. Dike, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

MEXICAN EMBARGO STANDS.

Export Board Hereafter to Grant Any Licenses That Are Issued.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Permission for the shipment of arms and explosives into Mexico must be obtained in the future from the Division of Export Licenses instead of from the State Department. The change was announced today with the explanation that it did not indicate any intention of the Government to raise the embargo now in effect.

Any articles for the shipment of which permits were required in the past and which are not covered by proclamation putting them under the control of the exports division will require State Department permits as heretofore.

"It is the desire of this department, as well as of the Division of Export Licenses," said the announcement, "to assist in every way legitimate shipments into Mexico. With this end in view, shippers are informed that, while in any case of shipments which have not yet left the United States, and which are covered by permits already issued, licenses are required; the granting of these licenses will be facilitated if the applicants will forward to the Division of Export Licenses the letters from the Department of State relating to the shipments in question. In case application is made by telegraph, it would be well to refer by date to such letters."

LIND RADIO DISMANTLED.

Navy Officer Pays Unwelcome Visit to Ex-Governor's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—A wireless apparatus at the home of John Lind, former Governor and member of the Public Safety Commission, was dismantled last night by Lieutenant Mark Frazier, Navy Radio Inspector for this district, and F. B. Jacobson, a radio electrician attached to the Minneapolis navy recruiting station.

Lieutenant Frazier was refused admission to the Lind home when he first went there last night, he said today. Later he returned with a policeman, who explained that the navy officer had authority to enter the house and take down the apparatus. The radio outfit at the Lind home was disconnected, but Lieutenant Frazier says that it could have been put in operation in a few minutes.

Instructions sent out from Washington some time ago ordered that all wireless apparatus, except that operated by the Government, not only be disconnected but dismantled. Mr. Lind said today that the apparatus belonged to his son, who had been a member of a boys' wireless club. The boy was not in the city to answer any charge, Mr. Lind said.

PICKED FOR AVIATION CORPS.

Eighteen More Fort Myer Students Going to Canadian School.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Eighteen more men from the officers' training camp at Fort Myer have been detailed to attend the Canadian school at Toronto of the Royal Flying Corps. They will report there on Monday. This makes thirty-three men sent to the Toronto aviation school within a week. Fifteen have been ordered to the aviation school at Princeton. Sixty-eight American aviation students are already enrolled at the Toronto school, to take the full course and fit themselves as fliers in the United States Army. They are to be commissioned as Lieutenants, and will be sent to France with the first detail of men for America's great aerial fleet.

The men selected at Fort Myer are Edward S. Pou, son of Representative Pou of North Carolina; Francis J. Conneally, Regimental Supply Sergeant of the Third District of Columbia Infantry; James G. Bennett, Edward T. Comegys, Herbert H. Balkan, and Norman C. Rogers, all of Washington; Edmund J. Leigh, Baltimore; John H. Gore, Bristol, Va.; George P. Glenn, Lynchburg, Va.; Eugene R. Wheatley, University of Virginia; William H. Spindle, Christiansburg, Va.; H. G. Starkey, Wilmington, Del.; Frank B. Bainbridge, Paterson, N. J.; William R. Dolphin, Harrison, N. J.; Gordon V. Moy, Plainfield, N. J.; Malcolm B. Gunn, Arlington, N. J.; Walter M. Schirra, Leonia, N. J., and George Squires, Northampton, Mass.

There will be regular weekly assignments of men to both the aviation school at Toronto and the ground school at Princeton from now on.

The entire camp is taking a week-end rest except the Fourth Company of Infantry, which is hiking back from the Edsall rifle range, and the Fifth Company of Infantry, which is to march to the range tomorrow.

Each man in the camp is being called into personal conference with the regular officer instructor in order that a report can be made to the camp headquarters on the progress, adaptability, qualification, and general fitness of each candidate, with recommendation as to where he should be assigned in the service of the United States.

WILL GUARD ALL PLANTS.

Government Not to Leave Them Unwatched When Troops Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The National Guard forces now on duty at munition plants, factories, bridges, and other public works throughout the country are to be withdrawn in connection with the drafting on Aug. 5 of all National Guard men into the Federal service. But it is not the intention of the Government to leave these public works without military police protection. If it cannot be provided otherwise, contingents of the guard will be left on duty.

Secretary Baker said today that the Federal Government was as anxious as any State or local community to see that these works were fully protected, and would work in close harmony with local authorities. It is hoped that home guard organizations which are being formed in the different States will take care of most of these works.

INSPECTS MADISON CAMP.

Major Jornstadt of General Staff Examines Student Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 14.—With clear weather prevailing the reserve candidates at the Madison Barracks training camp rushed through the regular weekly inspection this morning, and at noon were allowed to call it a day. Many took an excursion to the Thousand Islands, but most of the candidates remained at the camp and spent the afternoon in study.

Major D. Jornstadt of the Army General Staff made a flying visit to the camp this morning, and, accompanied by Colonel William B. Sample, the camp commander, made an inspection of the corps' quarters, supposedly to determine just what use could be made of the camp after the present training period.

In the last two days several things have happened at Sacket Harbor, the village a few hundred yards distant from the camp, that may cause Colonel Sample to exercise his authority to close up the four or five saloons there.

General Roop, the Russian officer, will visit Madison Barracks on July 18, accompanied by Captain Schuft and Captain Marynoff of the Russian Army, Colonel Nicholieff, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy, and Major N. K. Averill, U. S. A.

WOMEN ARTISTS HERE TO DO THEIR WAR BIT

Will Design Posters for the Woman's Committee of Council of National Defense.

A HINT AS TO NEW CLOTHES

Buy Present Styles, Made Up, and Conserve Labor, Says Mrs. Damar —Wants Khaki Eschewed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14. — Women artists of New York City have asked the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to permit them to participate in war work. At a recent meeting of the Pen and Brush Club the members of that organization offered their services to the committee through a letter to Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

The artists suggested that their bit should be the making of posters visualizing the work of the Woman's Committee. They have planned a campaign to portray women in agricultural work, cooking, and social science. The Woman's Committee has determined to encourage competition among the artists in a contest for the best poster showing the constructive war work being carried on by women. According to the committee, the movement bids fair to become national in scope.

Mrs. Joseph Damar of Georgia, who is identified with the work of the Woman's Committee, today pointed out another way in which women could do their bit in the war.

"Do not put yourselves into khaki to the exclusion of more usual feminine things," said Mrs. Damar, "under the mistaken impression that you are thereby serving the nation. So many women write to the Woman's Committee asking 'what to do.' Here is one definite thing they ought to do: Buy present styles already made up. Do not refuse to buy a gown on the ground that there is too much material in it. That may sound well in theory, but practically it is wrong.

"Do not demand a 'simpler style' because you are ashamed to look 'dressy' during war time. Let the unenlightened find fault with you. They will join the enlightened themselves, sometime, perhaps, when they learn that the Commercial Economy Board recommended this practice. They recommended it on the ground that not only styles of garments now being sold have already been made up, but also those to be sold this Fall. To refuse to wear these garments would therefore not only turn back the too-full or too-intricate frock before you, but would also necessitate making others to take its place.

"Think what that means: Men designing, cutting, selling, men in the textile mills, men in the dye works, men in the transportation lines. Men released from fripperies mean men released for ammunition, for shipbuilding, for steelmaking, men released for war.

"Again, do not rush away from fripperies to khaki. You will be competing with the Government in khaki dye and other necessary materials. Moreover, do not rush to any uniform.

"Uniform wearing is not necessarily good economy. This does not mean such a uniform as Mr. Hoover's for housework, but general street wear. It is inadvisable to concentrate on any one color or material, because various factories are equipped in varying ways. It is wiser to keep them running evenly than to suddenly expand in one line.

"On the other hand, do not discard perfectly good clothing on the ground that it is out of style. Here again, use your good sense. Make use of what you have. That releases men for other work. Do not draw on the labor market to create useless things. It is poor political economy and poor patriotism. In this women will have the co-operation of the producers, the Woman's Committee is advised.

"The spirit of the women of the country is one of whole-hearted devotion and a desire to serve in every possible way. All they ask is to be shown how. In the first place every woman should have a clear understanding of the fact that every time she buys a ready-to-wear dress or a pair of shoes, or a set of furs, or any other sort of clothing, she is taking a hand in the machinery of war to a greater or less extent, as much as if she were purchasing ammunition. For the success of the war means the successful prosecution of industry, and that in turn means the utilization of man-power and resource-power of the whole nation at 100 per cent."

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Handkerchief Linen Waists

For Women and Misses

New sport model of white handkerchief linen with tucked bosom; rolled shawl collar and turn-back cuffs of white pique.

6.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Shetland Wool Sweaters

With White Collar and Cuffs

Coat model, for Women and Misses, in purple, reseda or Copen, sash with tassel ends. Patch pockets.

5.95

The Fashions Now in Vogue

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Silk Afternoon Dresses
Of crepe de chine, Georgette, taffeta or crepe meteor in white, flesh, navy, taupe, French blue or black. 18.50

Foulard Silk Dresses
In navy or black with dots or figures; plain tailored surplice model; also dressy model combined with Georgette 29.50

White or Ecru Net Dresses
Embroidered or combined with fine laces, over net, wide ribbon girdles. 39.50

Women's Colored Dresses
Of Fashionable Wash Fabrics
Of striped or novelty voile, striped handkerchief linen or fine imported gingham, in exclusive styles and colors.
9.75 12.75 14.50

Women's Silk Jersey Suits
Of Finest Quality Silk Jersey
In white, beige, Copen, purple or Chinese blue; belted coat with sash tie; shirred top skirt. *Special* 29.50

The Fashions Now in Vogue

MISSES' and GIRLS' DRESSES

Misses' Voile Dresses
Of pink or blue figured or flowered voile; surplice waist trimmed with plain color pleated organdie ruffles. 14 to 20 years. 9.75

Misses' Voile Dresses
Of pink or blue blocked voile with white organdie collar and cuffs edged with lace; wide taffeta silk girdle. 14 to 20 years. 13.75

Misses' Voile Dresses
In pink, blue, yellow or white, trimmed with self folds or with pin tucks and pleated voile ruffles. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Girls' Voile Dresses
Of flowered voile in pink or green colorings; surplice waist and skirt trimmed with self ruffles and white net. 12 to 16 years. 5.95

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits
Of Superior Quality Wool Jersey
In desirable sport colors, also white; belted coats with shawl or convertible collar, patch pockets; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

MONDAY

Women's and Misses' Pumps
4.50
Heretofore $6.50 to $9.50
These pumps, taken from our regular stock, are this season's most approved styles, of gray suede, white, tan, brown, patent or dull black kidskin.

Clearance Sale Monday

Women's Imported Parasols
Of finest quality plain or Dresden Silks
In light or dark shades, also fancy silk parasols.
Heretofore $6.00 to $22.00 3.75

Clearance Sale Monday

Washable White Skirts
For Women and Misses
Of white washable cotton gabardine, Belgian linen, pique or novelty pique cord. *Heretofore $5.75 to $7.95* 3.50

Clearance Sale Monday

Boys' Washable Suits
Sizes 2 to 10 Years
Belted middy, Dutch, junior or beach models, of galatea, chambray or poplin in white or colors.
Heretofore $2.95 to $3.75 1.50

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits
Including Extra Pair of Knickerbockers
Norfolk suits of all wool tweed in gray, brown or heather colorings. 7 to 18 years. *Heretofore $8.75 and $10.50* 7.50

On Sale Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

Clearance Sale Monday

Silk Bathing Dresses
Highest grade, exclusive models
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
10.00
Heretofore $14.50 to $25.00

Important Sale Monday

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Pure Thread Silk Hose
Black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes.
3 pair for $2.75 .95

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black, white, tan, bronze, taupe, navy, emerald, purple, ivory, silver or pink; double heel, toe and garter top.
Heretofore $1.25 and $1.35 1.15

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
Black or white, with self or contrasting color, plain or novelty clox; also in shoe shades.
Heretofore $1.45 to $2.00 1.35

MEN'S SILK or LISLE SOX

Men's Silk Lisle Sox
Of extra quality silk lisle, in black, white, champagne, tan, gray or navy.
6 pair for $1.20 .21

Men's Pure Silk Sox
In black, white, champagne or gray; double lisle heel and toe.
3 pair for $1.00 .35

On Sale Hosiery Shop—Store Floor

Just Arrived from France

French Hand Made Waists
For Women and Misses
Of white handkerchief linen, batiste or voile; tailored waists with hand drawn work or dressy models hand embroidered and trimmed with Val. or real filet lace.
9.75 and 13.75

White Faille Silk Skirts
For Women and Misses—at Special Price
New sport model with panel pockets buttoned to skirt, detachable belt over shirred top. 12.75

White Washable Petticoats
Shadow Proof, for Women and Misses

White Pique Petticoats
Tailored models, deep flounce with embroidered scallops. .95

White Sateen Petticoats
Elastic at waist, flounce with embroidered scallops. 1.95

Habutai Silk Petticoats
Of habutai silk, tailored flounce with scalloped ruffle. 2.95

EXPECT GRAIN SHIPS TO CALL AT HALIFAX

Washington Officials Believe They Will Not Try to Run Allied Blockade.

BLACKLIST TO BE AVOIDED

American Agents Will Examine Purchasers Abroad—Swedish Mission Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The grain laden neutral ships which slipped away from American ports for neutral harbors in Europe are expected by officials here to have an after-thought which will take them to Halifax for examination by the British blockade authorities before attempting to run through the allied naval lines in the North Sea.

Officials said today that the action of these ships is proof of the effectiveness expected of the export control by the United States, which will be in effect tomorrow. It was declared that the control measures adopted by this Government would close the avenues of neutral trade with Germany more effectually than had the allied blockade.

State Department officials were inclined to believe that Great Britain would consult this Government before taking any action respecting the runaway grain ships, provided they put in at Halifax for examination. It is not known whether the vessels sailed under orders from their respective Governments or their companies.

In a diplomatic quarter today it was said that Norway and Switzerland expected preferred treatment by the United States because these countries, so it was contended, already had reduced their commerce with the Central Powers to a minimum, and there would not be the same reasons for the close inspection and caution in dealing with them as with Holland, Sweden, and Denmark.

Holland, it was said, was expected to discover that the good faith of her purchases in America was questioned. There is understood to be proof of trafficking between Holland and Germany that will warrant the assumption. The measures put into operation by the Dutch Government to prevent the reexportation of commodities imported from the United States were said not to have been satisfactorily observed.

The United States does not contemplate the establishment of a blacklist, but the export license division, through the auxiliary intelligence bureau, will examine the purchasers in Europe of American goods, and whenever it is discovered that such persons have enemy affiliations, or engage in trade with the enemy, they will not be permitted to make new purchases in this country.

Cotton which went to Germany through Sweden went there not only with the perfect knowledge of the United States, but to a very great extent, upon her specific request, in the early stages of the war, according to a statement authorized today by the special Swedish Mission to America. The statement discloses some of the arguments the neutral European countries will advance to further their claim of right to import from the United States, on the ground that America demanded for its products in a previous phase of the war free transit through Sweden to the Central Powers, as well as to Russia.

The statement was dictated by Axel Robert Nordvall, delegate of the Royal Swedish Government, in the presence of H. De Lagercrantz, Envoy of the King of Sweden on a special mission, who endorsed it.

Mr. Nordvall reviewed the situation at length and concluded:

"As you will see from what I have said, there is no question of any cotton or cotton fabrics going out from Sweden. I know that if I should take up and analyze all other accusations made against my country as to export to the Central Powers, I would certainly be able to point out many other fundamental errors. It may be that I will do so later on."

Mr. Nordvall spoke in reply to many published accusations that Sweden and other neutral countries are sending out large quantities of American cotton and other imported articles to Germany. He answered frankly every question put to him, but emphasized throughout the interview the friendly sentiment in Sweden for America, which has been questioned in some criticisms of Sweden. It was the first authorized statement by the Swedish Mission.

3,710 LICENSES GRANTED.

Board Will Pass Upon 1,500 More Before Tomorrow Morning.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The division of export licenses which will guard the export of war essentials from the United States had granted up to midnight tonight 3,710 licenses for shipments. This does not mean the same standard will be maintained in the future. The proclamation went into effect at midnight.

Concerning its policy the Export Council issued today a guarded statement. It made no mention of eleven ships which crept away from New York ports in defiance of the attitude of the British blockade. The statement read:

"The Division of Export Licenses had registered tonight a total of 3,710 licenses provided for under President Wilson's proclamation on export control which becomes effective at midnight tonight. In addition there are on file 1,500 applications for licenses which had not been passed upon. C. A. Richards, chief of the division, announced today that this number will have been disposed of before Monday morning. The offices of the division have been kept open each night until midnight, and Mr. Richards and his assistants have endeavored each day to clear their desks of applications.

"So far the division has simply marked applications 'approved,' or the reverse. Next week a regular license form will be issued to each exporter whose application is approved.

"The division is now compiling a list of commodities embraced in the proclamation, together with others which its administrative board has determined, fall under its provisions.

"Applications for licenses may be obtained at the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, and New Orleans."

Firms in neutral countries sending supplies to Germany regularly probably would not be looked on with favor by the Export Council, it was said today at the State Department. Applications for licenses for shipments to such firms, which might be classified as regular German agents probably will not be granted, in line with the policy not to allow American goods to reach Germany.

This policy would be decidedly different, it was said, from the British blacklist policy, as it would interfere only with regular German agents in countries immediately contiguous to Germany, which are in a position to do immediate harm, and would not affect the same general indiscriminate injury. The names will not be made public and as a result the firms will not be submitted to public injury.

Similarly, firms in the United States known to be seeking to deal with Germany will find difficulty in gaining export licenses. It is not expected, however, that there will be many of these, as the officials believe the possibility of escaping the double British and American blockade of Germany to be negligible.

ITALIANS SEIZE A POST.

Alpini Surprise Enemy on Height 2,238 Feet in Upper Cia Valley.

ROME, July 14.—The Italian War Office issued the following statement today:

Last night in the upper Cia Valley a detachment of Alpini surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post on Height 2,238, bringing in prisoners and material.

Yesterday the artillery was active between the Adige and the Astico. On the remainder of this front our guns disturbed enemy movements. The enemy shelled our positions on the middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

There was considerable aerial activity throughout the day. All our machines returned safely. An enemy machine brought down in an air fight fell between the Meramare and Trieste.

CUTS GERMANS OUT OF SEA INSURANCE

Continued from Page 1.

and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

FOUR COMPANIES AFFECTED.

German Concerns Here Got Much Data Regarding Ships.

The four German companies doing large reinsurance business in New York are the Mannheim Insurance Company of Mannheim, Germany; the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, the Alliance Insurance Company of Berlin, and the Münich Re-Insurance Company of Münich, the latter with offices in Hartford, Conn. The local agents of the Mannheim Company are T. Herrman & Co. of 41 Wall Street, the members of which are Franze Herrman, Paul Wolf and Charles A. Orr. J. Raymond Smith is the agent of the Alliance Company. Karl Schreiner is agent of th Münich Company, with his headquarters in Hartford. He makes frequent trips to New York.

An important attaché of one of these four companies has been a subject of study by the United States authorities for some months. It is alleged that when the war began in 1914 he was living in England. On his estate was found a wireless outfit, it is said, by British detectives who arrived after the man was gone. According to Secret Service agents, he went to an acquaintance, a German-American then in England, and borrowed his passport on which he came to this country. He established himself here in the insurance business. The work took him to steamship piers, where he went until the President's proclamation closed the barred zones to him. He lives in New York at a well-known hotel in a barred zone. His application for a permit to enter the barred zone was signed by three well-known bankers. A report covering the activities of this man both in England and the United States has been filed in Washington. He was not in New York last night.

Whenever one of the German companies insured a ship or cargo, or took a part of the insurance from another company as reinsurance, it got the name and general description of the ship, her port of departure, her cargo, her speed, her destination. The time of departure was not given.

The New York State Department of Insurance recently made an investigation of the finances of the German companies, which showed that the patrons were amply protected. A high official of the department said he had found that while one of the companies was under a man who was strongly pro-ally, another company had as an American agent a violent pro-German.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Final Clearance Sale

SUITS—COATS—DRESSES

Best values ever offered

We do not carry over any merchandise from one season to another.

Sport Jersey Suits
Silk Faille and Velour Suits
Georgette Afternoon Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Taffeta Afternoon Dresses
Lace and Lingerie Gowns
Beaded Georgette Gowns
Evening Gowns
Faille Silk Coats
Satin Street Coats
Motor and Sport Coats

Former Prices Were $85. to $125

29.75

Jersey Street Dresses
Taffeta Dresses
Imported Voile Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Georgette Dresses
Motor and Sport Coats

Former Prices Were up to $35.00

15.75

Exclusively Hagedorn Sport C. O. D., Allowed or Exchanged

FIND TONS OF COPPER IN OIL SHIP'S TANKS

Destroyer Halts a Norwegian Steamer in the Narrows and Brings Her Back to Pier.

MAY BE FOR TEUTON USE

Government Officials Believe They Have Discovered Method of Sending Contraband to Germany.

The Norwegian oil tank steamer Conrad Mohr, Captain Peter Einerson in command, was in the Narrows, and heading three-quarters full speed for Sandy Hook and the open sea late Friday afternoon, when a destroyer of the United States Atlantic Fleet, which had been ordered to overhaul the steamer, speeded down the bay and into the Narrows, and signaled the Norwegian to halt. The tanker slowly came to a stop and several Customs Inspectors were transferred from the destroyer to the ship. An inspection followed and, nothing except oil being discovered, the commander of the destroyer ordered the Conrad Mohr back to Bayonne for a more rigid inspection. The second inspection, in which grappling hooks played a part, resulted in the discovery of more than 10,000 feet of copper cable wire, weighing many tons, submerged in the oil tanks, and with this discovery the Federal authorities now believe they have at last solved a problem which has long perplexed the Secret Service, namely, the way in which Germany has been able to replenish her depleted stock of metals useful for war.

Captain Einerson and Chief Engineer John Larson of the Conrad Mohr were arrested immediately after the copper was discovered and yesterday afternoon were brought to the Federal Building and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the United States by filing false manifests with the Custom House authorities. Bail was fixed at $2,500 in each case, and, because of the small security asked by the Government, it was rumored about the Federal Building, and not denied, that the two Norwegian officers had agreed to aid the Government in its work to make impossible the delivery of war materials to Germany.

Neutrality Squad Makes Discovery.

The credit for the discovery of the possible underground route for copper to Germany must go to the Customs Neutrality Squad, of which Deputy Collector of Customs George Lamb is the head. From now on the rigid investigation, which has already started, will be conducted under the direction of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and this investigation is expected to go to the very bottom of an alleged enemy allen conspiracy which the Federal officials believe has been able in the last few months to smuggle great quantities of copper and other needed war materials through neutral European countries into Germany. Within less than ten hours after the discovery of the copper coils in the oil tanks of the Conrad Mohr, it was established by the Federal agents that on at least two previous eastbound voyages since Jan. 1 last this vessel had carried large quantities of copper in her tanks, and on one occasion at least also in her bunkers.

For months the agents of the Government have been at work to find out the secret of Germany's copper supply. That the Kaiser was getting copper in large amounts, and that most of the metal came from the United States was known, but from whom the supply was bought and the secret way in which it was smuggled overseas and into Germany remained a mystery until Friday night. As it was, it required three inspections of the Conrad Mohr before the customs agents found the copper.

Several days ago information was received at the Custom House that the Conrad Mohr, then taking on a cargo of oil at the Standard Oil terminal in Bayonne, would bear watching. The Customs Inspectors on duty in Bayonne were instructed to keep an eye on the ship and to report immediately if they discovered any efforts to load the ship with a cargo other than oil either from the pier or from barges. The Bayonne men saw nothing suspicious, but the authorities were taking no chances and ordered an inspection of the ship. Nothing except oil and the personal belongings of officers and crew was discovered as a result of that inspection.

Clearance Papers Issued.

On Thursday Captain Einerson and Larson appeared at the Custom House for clearance papers. They made affidavit that the only cargo on board was oil, and that the Conrad Mohr was bound for Bergen and Christiania, Norway. The ship's cargo was consigned to the Eastern and Western Petroleum Company of Norway. Some time Friday the Conrad Mohr backed out into the Kill van Kull, and it is supposed that it was then that barges or some small craft came alongside and delivered the huge coils of copper wire which were dropped into the oil-filled tanks.

Friday afternoon just before the ship got under way Deputy Collector Lamb decided to make another inspection. He could not bring himself to believe that the Conrad Mohr carried nothing except oil. Mr. Lamb sent for Deputy Collector John Gass of his staff and told him to find the Mohr and make another search. A telephone message to find the ship brought the information that the vessel was on the way to Sandy Hook. The customs authorities had no time to lose then, and the navy was appealed to, and within less than half an hour one of the crack destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet was speeding through the bay at a speed of more than 25 knots.

The Conrad Mohr was well beyond the Quarantine Station when the destroyer came up astern. The Norwegian immediately stopped and was back at her pier at 7 o'clock, and then began the real inspection.

Inspection of Tanks Begun.

"Let's go to the bottom of these tanks," Gass suggested, and the Norwegian skipper is said to have looked rather crestfallen.

Gass ordered a member of the crew to bring out the grappling hooks.

Before ten minutes elapsed the copper had been discovered. Coil after coil was fished up, and the work never lagged until the last of the tanks had been cleaned out, so far as the copper was concerned.

Captain Einerson and Engineer Larson were then arrested and informed that they could not sail with the ship. They were brought back to New York yesterday morning and turned over to the Department of Justice. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who was communicated with, assigned Assistant United States District Attorneys J. E. Walsh and E. M. Stanton of the criminal branch of the District Attorney's office to take charge of the case for the Government.

The proceedings before Commissioner Hitchcock were brief, and neither of the prisoners made any statement. They were held for examination some day this week. Captain Einerson and Engineer Larson were closeted with agents of the Government for several hours both before and after the arraignment. Although the impression was created that the seamen had given valuable information to the Government, no statement to that effect was forthcoming from the Federal authorities.

The Federal authorities believe that there are several other ships, perhaps a fleet of them, which have been supplying Germany with war metals by concealing copper and other materials in tanks and other parts of the ship, and the Secret Service is now making every effort to find out what ships have been engaged in this trade with the enemy.

BROOKLYN MAN INTERNED.

Witnesses Say Weiler Photographed Waterfront and Lighthouses.

Carl Weiler, the German subject who was arrested by United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn on Monday, after he was accused of taking pictures of a submarine chaser manufacturing plant, has been interned at Ellis Island. He will remain there for the rest of the war. His case came up yesterday for final action before Federal Judge Chatfield.

Five companions of Weiler also appeared before Judge Chatfield. They were with Weiler in a yacht owned by one of them, Frank Horn of 23 Foxhall Street, Queens, on a short cruise, and told Marshal Power that Weiler had taken pictures of factories, promontories and lighthouses. They said that they never met Weiler before the trip. Judge Chatfield was satisfied that they had nothing to do with Weiler's activities, and released them.

Weiler lives at 169 Fingerboard Road, Rosebank, S. I. Assistant District Attorney Beer and Marshal Power made an investigation of his home and found letters which he had written to the German Consul before war was declared. In these letters Weiler was anxious to return to Germany and offer his services there. Marshal Power also learned of some other unnaturalized Germans living in the same house, who had filed applications for permits to live in the barred zone districts. The Marshal is investigating them.

RADIO STATION HID IN WOODS.

Government Dismantles Plant Said to Have Aided Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 14.—Reports reached here today of the discovery of a secret wireless station in the Watchung Mountains, which, it is said, has been giving Government officials considerable trouble.

The station was located in an isolated spot, surrounded by thick woods, the top of the aerial being exposed to view. The operators, learning of their discovery, disappeared. It is believed that they were employed by the German Government. The station, it was said, had been put out of commission.

Est. 1879

Children's Colored Couch Hammocks, 21.00 & 25.25

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Monday's Very Interesting News

A Very Important Sale

300 Midsummer Wash Sports Skirts

Sizes for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

2.90

Three charming new models of Gabardine, with patch pockets, fancy belt, pearl button trimmed.

Imported Shetland Sweaters for Less

Sizes for Women and Misses—Main Floor

Hand made, V neck, button front model, with patch pockets. In Hague Blue, Rose, Light Blue, Corn, Pink and White.

Reduced to **5.85**

Women Will Be Interested in These

New Model Navy Taffeta Dresses

Sizes 34 to 40—2nd Floor

18.50

Two smart advance fall models, especially made for this sale, of superior quality Navy Taffeta, featuring a new tunic, trimmed with Georgette and bead trimming.

2nd Floor

2.00 & 2.50 Are the Usual Prices of

These 200 Women's Summer Kimonos

1.50

Purchased for Less and Marked for Less

Style No. 1.—Of Cotton Crepe, Empire style, embroidered yoke, back and front, Organdie sailor collar and cuffs. In Pink, Light Blue, Lavender and Copen.

Style No. 2.—Of Cotton Crepe, Empire style, large sailor collar and sleeves shirred ribbon trimmed. In Pink, Light Blue, Copen and Lavender.

Style No. 3.—Of Dotted Lawn, Empire fitted model, with pocket, border of material down front, sleeves and surplice collar.

Women's Summer Stockings

At Special Prices—Main Floor

At **.35**

Our Regular .45 Grade

Of fine Cotton, elastic, in fast Black or pure White, double garter top and extra spliced soles.

At **.50**

Our Regular .65 & .75 Grade

Of light weight fine gage Mercerized Cotton, fast Black, narrow Richelieu ribbed, also boot thread pure dye silk in pure white with cotton tops.

Girls' and Misses' Midsummer Fashions

New Merchandise of Best & Co.'s superior standards in materials, needlework, patterns and styles. *3rd Floor*

Misses' Sports Skirts—New

Summer models of White Rippeline or Gabardine.

3.95

Misses' Cravenette Coats

Full cut models, suitable for motor, tramping or rain.

15.00

Girls' Hand-Smocked Pocket Dress

Of fancy colored Dimity or White Dotted Swiss. Sizes 4 to 7 years.

5.95 *Special*

Misses' Summer Frocks—New

Of Imported Anderson Check Gingham. A smart model.

13.50

Misses' Sports Coats—Special

A smart new model of Wool Jersey.

15.00

Girls' Military Capes

Stunning models of Navy Serge, braid bound. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

12.95

"Correct and Original Fashions"

Misses' Advance Fall Models Advertised in Rotogravure Section

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE at 38th St., NEW YORK

Monday—Exceptional Sale of

WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

Most Unusual Values

23.50

One or two frocks of a kind in the latest Summer fashions of gingham, handkerchief linen, crepe de chine and net. Also a limited number of afternoon and evening gowns.

French Handmade

BLOUSES

Formerly 9.75 to 21.50

4.90

BROKEN SIZES in Summer fabrics, plain and hand embroidered.
NO C. O. D.'S, EXCHANGES, CREDITS

Women's White Canvas

BOOTS AND PUMPS

Specially Priced

6.00

Strictly handmade Regent pumps designed on latest lines. Also high boots.
ALL SIZES AA TO D

Clearance Sale of Women's Coats

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

14.50 *Formerly 21.50 to 35.00*

Two or three of a kind in wool jersey, black and white and novelty checks.

25.00 *Formerly 35.00 to 65.00*

Coats of tricotine, burella, plaids, checks, wool jersey, tussore silk.

Entire Remaining Stock

WOMEN'S SUITS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Regardless of Cost

Entire Remaining Stock

MISSES' SUITS and COATS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Regardless of Cost

TO CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Beach Costumes
Fine quality taffeta with bloomers and cap to match. Trimmed with contrasting color. ***Formerly 29.50 to 49.00*** **19.75**

Bathing Frocks BROKEN SIZES.
Of taffeta, satin and fibre trimmed in contrasting colors. ***Formerly 10.75 to 16.50*** **7.95**

Swimming Suits
Of wool jersey with bloomers attached. ***Formerly 5.95*** **3.95**

Evening Petticoats
Of crepe de chine and wash satin, deep flounces of chiffon and lace, under flounce of chiffon. ***Formerly 6.95 to 8.95*** **4.95**

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Nightgowns of crepe de chine, Empire model, hemstitching, fine tucks, ribbon bows. ***Formerly 5.95*** **3.95**

Crepe de Chine Chemises
Envelope style, with wide ecru Val. lace, ribbon shoulder straps. ***Formerly 2.00*** **1.55**

Glove Silk Bloomers
White, pink and black, re-enforced. ***Special at*** **2.00**

Embr'd Glove Silk Vests
Tailor finished regulation shoulder or bodice style, with satin ribbon straps. ***Special at*** **1.75**

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Novelty Silk Hose
Lace inserts, openwork insteps and fancy clox in black, white, colors. ***Formerly up to 7.50*** **2.75**

Superfine Silk Hose
Plain and embroidered clox styles in black, white, colors. ***Formerly 1.45 and 1.75*** **1.25**

Lustrous Silk Hose
Re-enforced garter tops, black, white and colors. **.95**

White Milanese Silk Gloves
Long and short, double tipped fingers. ***Special at*** **.75**

French Kid Gloves
Two-clasp pique or overseam sewn, in white and with black stitching. ***Special at*** **2.25**

Imported Hand Knit Sweaters
Light weight sweaters, coat styles, all the new shades. **12.00**

Slip-over & Sleeveless Sweaters
Hand and machine Shetland sweaters in novelty styles. **5.50 to 25.00**

New Silk Sweaters
In solid color, novelty effects and exclusive weaves. **42.50 to 55.00**

Glove Silk Union Suits
Tailor finish regulation shoulder or bodice style, satin ribbon straps, white and pink. ***Special at*** **2.95**

GERMAN PAPER HERE SLURS OUR AIRCRAFT

Morgen-Herold Prints False Statements of Teutonic Superiority in Flying.

LIBEL ON AMERICAN ENGINES

Best Motors Declared to be 8 1-2 Pounds Per Horse Power, When, in Fact, Some Are Only 2 1-2.

Indignation has been aroused in aviation circles in New York by the recent publication in the Morgen-Herold of this city of a statement purporting to be made by "a gentleman well-known in the world of technical knowledge," asserting that Great Britain had announced herself "too civilized" to raid and bomb German cities in reprisal for German air raids, when, in truth, British aviators were not capable of such exploits. This conclusion was based on the assertion that "the allied motor of the best type weighs approximately four and a half pounds per horse power; many weigh as much as eight pounds per horse power, while the best American motors have not been brought below eight and a half pounds per horse power."

With this as a premise the statement continued by demanding: "What does this mean? It means that a machine of 150 horse power requires a motor of 725 pounds weight in the very best allied type, and about 1,200 pounds in other machines on the Allies' side. The Mercedes motor of 150 horse power weighs only 260 pounds, leaving about 460 pounds for extra fuel and bomb supply," and concluded with the boast:

"It is an uncontrovertible fact that, all other things equal, a German machine with a 150-horse power Mercedes motor can take along 800 pounds in large bombs, 300 pounds in small bombs, 650 pounds of gasoline, and two aviators, in addition to carrying its own weight, while the best French plane of 150 horse power can only carry 600 pounds in large bombs, 300 in small bombs, and 200 pounds in gasoline. If the gasoline is increased, the number and size of the bombs is decreased; the French machine will reach a top speed of 110 miles an hour under these circumstances—the German machine 125-130 miles an hour. That's why the Allies have not raided the German 'hinterland' to any extent so far! And no other reason—take it from one who knows!"

Members of the Aero Club of America refuted every statement of the anonymous author and denounced him as a traitor to the country. His statement, they said, was of the kind that has been prepared for Germans ever since the war began to keep their courage up and to delude them as to true conditions.

It was pointed out that many German machines had been brought down behind the French and British lines, and a corps of experts devoted its talents to nothing except the examination of these captured German craft that the Allies might take advantage of any single step in advance made by their adversaries in airplane construction. This fact alone, it was pointed out, was sufficient refutation of the assertion that the best allied motors had a weight of four and a half pounds per horse power, for had the Allies been able to develop nothing of their own they had only to copy or repair and use the German motors that fell into their hands. It is a fact, however, that many allied motors weigh only between two and three pounds per horse power, while experts here question the accuracy of the assertion that a Mercedes motor weighs only 260 pounds for 150 horse power. Even were this true, however, it was pointed out that the Allies now hold control of the air on all their fronts, and have established by such few inland raids as they have made their ability to reach any part of Germany.

As for the statement that the best American motors have not been brought below eight and a half pounds per horse power, the records show that as long ago as 1909 the motor employed by the Wright brothers weighed only seven pounds per horse power. Since then American motors have been refined until a ratio of more than four to one is unusual, and tested motors have been produced weighing little more than two and a half to one.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Armadale Torpedoed on June 27—Eleven Men Missing.

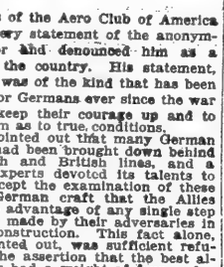
LONDON, July 14.—The British transport Armadale has been sunk by a submarine, it is officially announced. The statement reads:

"The British transport Armadale, with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic on June 27. Six soldiers, one passenger, and four of the crew are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned."

The Armadale was a merchant steamer of 6,153 tons gross, built in 1909 at Glasgow and owned by the Australind Steamship Company of London. She was 395 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 27 feet depth.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from "M. E. Simops" toward assisting the "Fresh Air Fund." The money has been turned over to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.



Our Younger Patrons

must not think that our store was always centrally located. Your mothers and fathers can tell you when they used to go "way up to 59th street to Bloomingdale's."

But as empires take their course westward, cities take their course northward. And so by degrees Bloomingdales' has become more centrally located for *all* New Yorkers, until to-day it is the one store that is near to their homes and also near to their hearts.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
Lexington to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

SPEED UP INDUSTRY, EDISON'S WARNING

Nation Must Make Good Its Pledge to the World, Inventor Tells Dealers' Convention.

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—"Speed up industry that this nation may fulfill its assumed obligations as protector of democracy in the world." This is the burden of an article by Thomas A. Edison that appears this month in his own publication, The Amberol Record. It was distributed this morning to the 800 phonograph dealers who closed their convention with a visit to his laboratory.

"This nation has agreed to save democracy from despotism, and at no matter what cost it must carry out its contract," say the inventor. "The nation is not a third person—it is ourselves. The nation's obligation is our obligation, and each of us should work harder than he ever worked before, and produce more than he ever produced before, in order to better discharge his share of the obligation which the nation has assumed."

The object of the convention was to bring Edison dealers in close touch with the product, and forty papers were read during the week, while the first few days were spent in regular classes of instruction at the plant.

Mr. Edison's appearance before the men was his first in public in several months. Members of the party were curious to see his time card, which is number 1 at the plant, and they found that on the night he was to meet them at the Waldorf-Astoria he did not leave his labors at the plant until 12:18 o'clock.

Speaking today to the men Mr. Edison said: "We now have all the rebellious elements under control," referring to the difficulties encountered soon after imports of certain chemicals needed in the trade ceased to come from Germany. Mr. Edison now has succeeded in making every element needed in his own industries, or else has found a satisfactory substitute, so that at last he has established his own business on an "all-American" basis.

ARRESTED IN $15,000 THEFT.

Elevator Operator in Apartment House Accused of Aiding Burglars.

Charles Loeber, who has served two terms in prison for burglary and robbery, was arrested last night in connection with the robbery of Mrs. Carrie Rubenstein in her apartment at 185 West Seventy-ninth Street on Thursday night, when jewels valued at $15,000 were stolen. Loeber was employed as an elevator operator in the apartment house, and it is alleged that he took the robbers to the Rubenstein apartment on the twelfth floor and also gave them the use of the telephone switchboard and aided them when they telephoned that two Inspectors of the electric company wished to repair the meter.

After the men had bound and gagged Mrs. Rubenstein Loeber aided the robbers in their escape, it is alleged, by failing to run the elevator to the twelfth floor when a call was sent for it and by impeding telephone calls for the police. The police have found that Loeber served six months in prison for burglary in 1908 and a year for robbery in 1913. The jewels have not been recovered.

WANTS OUR INVENTORS TO HAVE FEDERAL AID

Congressman Lunn Proposes a Board to Encourage Development of Military Devices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Creation in the War Department of a board of military inventions is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative George R. Lunn of New York, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The bill provides that the duty of the board shall be "to seek, receive, inquire into, and assist in the development of, inventions, inventive proposals, and inventive ideas of possible military value to the United States."

The fact that other nations have outstripped the United States in the use of such American inventions as the submarine, the airplane, and the light machine gun, Mr. Lunn says, justifies creation of such a board. It is proposed that the board shall consist of five civilian members appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall serve without compensation, but receive actual expenses.

A statement issued by Representative Lunn says: "The fact that the airplane, submarine, and light machine gun are being used in the present war as weapons of first importance, and that these great inventions are American inventions, which this Government, in the years past, refused to develop, but which were developed by foreign Governments, is decidedly humiliating. No one today favors the policy of negation which, in the past, has forced American inventors of war machinery to turn to other Governments for the development of their ideas.

"The inventive genius of America is one of the traditions. Such a board should have the power to encourage American inventors of small means, who could not possibly develop their own ideas."

BUREAU TO CARE FOR CAPTURED AMERICANS

General Bliss Announces Establishment of a Relief Committee at Berne.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff of the army, tonight issued through the Adjutant General's department formal announcement of the establishment at Berne, Switzerland, of a central committee which will extend relief to American soldiers who may be captured in the war and sent to Germany as prisoners. General Bliss's formal announcement follows:

"The American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, has formed an organization at that place by direction of the Department of State to co-operate under instructions from that department with the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, representing American interests in Germany, for the relief of Americans who are now or may be in the future detained as prisoners of war in Germany. This organization has been designated the 'American Prisoners' Central Committee.' Address Berne, Switzerland.

"All members of the army of the United States and all persons accompanying or serving therewith and subject to military jurisdiction should, in case of capture by German forces, communicate with that committee."

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street **394 Fifth Avenue** at 36th Street

For Monday Only

Extraordinary Sales

Unequaled money-saving opportunity to complete your summer wardrobe.

A Special Clearance

Fashionable Silk Dresses Silk and Cloth Suits

Taffeta, Satin, Georgette, Serge, Silk Jersey, Crepe de Chine.

Formerly to 59.50 — **15.00** — Formerly to 59.50

None C. O. D. None Credited. None Exchanged.

Special Showing To-morrow

Newest Dresses

eloquently delineating the last word of foremost Parisian modistes

Taffeta—Satin—Georgette Foulard—Linen—Voile

6.95 to 35.00

exquisitely elaborated in silk soutache and beaded effects.

For Immediate Disposal

50 Sport Suits

Highet class models, jersey, khaki kool, Burella.

15.00 & 25.00

Formerly to 57.50

Sale—Skirts

Fine White Gabardine—Exceptional Tailoring.

2.95

Trimmed with Best Pearl Buttons. New Model Patch Pockets—Separate Belt.

For To-morrow Only

55 Tailored Suits

Formerly to 27.50 — **10.00** — Formerly to 27.50

Serge—Check—Poplin—Gabardine

Lee-Morris Co.—394 Fifth Ave.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Quick and accurate service saves your time. Our 56 Nat'l Cash Registers serve you quickly

BUSINESS HOURS 9 TO 6. Closed Saturdays (Clerks' Holiday) During July and August, as Originated by Us 17 Years Ago.

COMING SALES: Voiles—Tub Skirts Men's Shirts—Pumps—Boys' Tub Suits & Trousers

Ready for Every Mid-Summer Need
Smart Wearables! Advance Hats! Bathing Togs!
The Following for Both Monday and Tuesday

It's Here—If It's SILK

Every Silken Fabric in Any Color Desired

Attractively Cool and Smart

WHITE WASH SILKS

Light and heavy weight fabrics—all soft finish.

White Silk Broadcloth— 1.37, 1.50, 1.69 | White Pongee— .97, 1.25, 1.50 | White Habutai— .77, .97, 1.25

FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS

Plain fabrics in all colors and many novelties.

35-inch Taffetas—Chiffon finish, high lustre—all colors with exceptional line of blues 1.47

40-inch Crepe de Chine—Fine crepe weave—all colors—special 1.19

35-inch Taffetas—chiffon finish—plain and satin stripes—special our reg. $1.50 and $1.65 ..... 1.27

40-inch Crepe de Chines—Full crepe effect—all colors—special 1.47

40-inch Crepe Meteor—New dull finish—all colors—special 1.95

35-inch Satins—Summer weights—special .....1.21....1.37....1.57

Yard Wide Silk Mixed Shantung Pongee—Natural, tan and popular colors—special ..... .67

40-inch Georgette Crepe—fine sheer crepe effect—special— 1.29 and 1.54

Yard Wide Chiffon Poplin—Silk mixed—fine lustre—special... .79

35-inch Taffetas—Chiffon finish—high lustre—very special..... 1.24

All Silk Shantungs—Fine and rough weave—natural and tan. .97..1.25..1.48..1.74..1.97

BLACK SILKS

Rich, deep black, in desirable qualities.

40-inch Black Charmeuse and Crepe Meteor— 1.95..2.25..2.45

35-inch Black Satin— Light, medium and heavy weights, .97..1.21..1.47..1.75..1.95

35-inch Black Faille Francaise, Peau de Soie and Peau de Cygne—Special..1.95

40-inch Black Poplins— Silk Mixed, 1.47..1.75..2.67

35-inch Black Taffeta— Chiffon finish— 1.24..1.47..1.75 1.95

40-inch Black Crepe de Chine— 1.25..1.47..1.74 1.95

35-inch Black Jap Silk— .69..79..98..1.25

Timely Coats of Chic Taffeta

Charming Models in Black and Navy

Suited to Both Average and Stout Figures

High or normal waistline styles—belted or sash designs. Half lined or throughout.

17.75 Our reg. $21.74 to $23.74

Smart overlaid silk collars of self or contrasting color — deep turnback cuffs, button trimmed.

Some Silk Sport Coats

Distinctively different—included at this price.

APRONS for Everybody In Dainty or Practical Styles

Bungalow, Princess and Cinderella Aprons

Plain chambray with V-neck, pockets and cuffs trimmed with contrasting materials—striped percales—elastic belt—sailor collar, with novelty tie and elastic—shirred sleeves—Cinderella sleeveless aprons—gingham and seersucker with Bulgarian band trimmings. Sizes 36 to 42. Our reg. .84; Special ..... .68

Embroidered Lawn Aprons Short aprons with scalloped ruffle and pocket—long aprons with bib and shoulder straps—our reg. .31—special ..... .24

Nurses' Cambric Aprons Gathered or gored skirt—our reg. .58—special ..... .50

Plain and Fancy Aprons Dotted Swiss, crossbar and plain lawn aprons—embroidery or lace-trimmed—also plain lawn with embroidery bibs—our reg. .58—special ..... .45

Gingham Band Aprons Strings and pockets—blue and white—our reg. .38—special ..... .24

Gingham and Percale Aprons Without or with round-neck bib—rick-rack or white piping trim'd—plain or novelty pockets—our reg. .55—special ..... .45

Bungalow, Princess or Bib Aprons Percale, Seersucker and Chambray—middy styles and buttoned front or back—also elastic belt model—our reg. .74—special ..... .58

Extra Size Bungalow and Princess Aprons Gingham and Seersucker with white pipings—buttoned back and pockets—with or without sleeves—our reg. .94—special ..... .78

Various Specials for Monday & Tuesday From Curtain and Upholstery Depts.

36-Inch Cretonnes Usually .50 and .60. Special .37

A heavy repp weave—Cubist—Japanese—Chinese—Floral—Verdure designs—as you will.

Unusual Cretonnes .77 Elsewhere $1.25.

Great styles of Japanese print designs—bizarre floral effects—vividly colored bud patterns. Others also.

Of Crash

PORTIERES with stencil designs—flower or bird designs. Special, per pair 3.94

COUCH COVERS—stencil designs to match portieres 3.27

Curtains and Curtainings

Novelty Net Curtains

Just a special lot of these coolest-of-curtains—made with the centre valance and loop top—ready to hang—Patterns charmingly simple—square meshes—Brussels or Filet designs. Cream or white.

Those regularly

.98 values.....Special .77 | $2.19 values.....Special 1.44

$1.25 values.....Special .88 | $2.49 values.....Special 1.77

Reg. $1.75....Special 1.27

Snowflake Curtains Tassel fringe—cross stripes are blue, gold, rose or tan on cream or tinted grounds. Special— 1.94

Ready-to-Hang Curtains Lace and net patterns—loops on these sash curtains. Special— .37

Many others .21 to .48

45-Inch Imported Madras Delightfully sheer and cool—Neat floral designs in rose, blue or gold on cream or white grounds—Our reg. .67 ..... .48

Scrim Curtainings Plain, striped or with double borders. White, cream or Arab. Special, per yd..... .10¾

Novelty Scrims In colors—allover designs and double borders of floral patterns. Our reg. .19..... .15

Drapery Poplins Solid tones, rose, old blue, wood brown, and shades of green, our reg. .39—special— .29

Remnants of Velours Brocade designs—exquisite stripe effects—various colorings—val. $3.98 to $5.98—special— 1.94

Swimming Suits For Women Specially Priced

SIMPLE SLIP-ON STYLES IN BLACK OR NAVY MOHAIR

Some have pockets, others have white pipings, cords and buttons. Various collars. Many different styles, but all sizes up to 44 in lot.

Special, **3.67**

BLACK TAFFETA SUITS

One surplice style ties in back and has a pleated skirt. Deep collar—sleeveless. Another suit has trimmings of Persian silk. One fetching style in surf satin is gathered from yoke—has collar and belt of fine pin check silk. Puffy little sleeves—other suits in this group.

Special, **6.00**

SPECIAL PRICE IN CAPS

Various colors—some with brims—others diving cap style—others with gathered tops—very attractive in their gay colors—green, blue and red—

Special, **.48**

About Three Very Special Hat Events

THE PRICE STORY—Perhaps you have discovered this rule of ours, for it is inflexible: NEW GOODS ARE SOLD WHILE NEW. Quick turnover in all stocks is our habit. Of course, that means tremendous bargains in HATS—because while a HAT IS STILL IN HEIGHT OF DEMAND we cut our prices—clear them out—for the next and newest things. Here are some new mid-Summer hats at cut prices.

Satin Hats Special, 2.85 Our reg. $3.95.

All black—all white or all navy—just as you prefer.

Any number of tams—some braided—some with soft silk tassels. Some velvet with pleated silk fluting.

Military toques—broad sailors of folds of satin—with just a narrow grosgrain ribbon about the crown. A very wide variety of these simple and smart hats.

Very Different Hats Special, 8.50

They sell regularly at $10.00. A saucy sailor—of navy and white satin, with haeckel breast about the brim's edge. A rolling sailor in blue, with a huge bow of velvet—sheer maline brims and velvet ornaments and crowns.

Smart sailors of crepe and contrasting silk—black and white or blue and sand. Many smart hats in sand color—one a soft sailor of Georgette crepe has banding on edge of brim.

All smart and distinctive models.

Untrimmed Satin Hats A great variety of large and small shapes in black, white and color. Our reg. $1.87. 1.47

A Special in Trimming Wings, aigrettes, breast bands—and Imitation Paradise Feathers—in black or white. Our reg. .95 and $1.17. Special, .75

Free Trimming Service If Materials Are Purchased Here.

Summer Savings —IN— Seasonable Hosiery

Women's Silk Hose Novelty stripes—double sole, heel and toe—our reg. $1.07— .95

Women's Lisle Hose Black and white—double sole, heel and toe—our reg. .45— .37

Children's Sample Socks Plain colors or white, with fancy striped tops—our reg. .21 and .24— .16

Children's Mercerized Hose Black only—double heel and toe—our reg. .28— .21

Sample Lot of Men's Silk Hose Novelty plaids—double sole, heel and toe—sizes 9½, 10 and 10½ .54

There Are Frocks and Frocks
These Are Unusually Smart

(Illustrated.)

The embroidery on sleeves and belt (in back) and designs on buckle are of vivid color—the inserted panel is of georgette crepe—the pleating on the side is of soft satin—the blouse collar is of white satin.

At **15.00**

One taffeta model of this group has a deep patent leather belt—a tunic skirt which has great pockets, button-trimmed, on it. A simple pleated frock of crepe de chine with a deep smock-like blouse caught in by wide belt—has two large pockets for its only trimming. This is made in black, navy, flesh and white. There are new foulard frocks in polka dot or coin dot, combined with crepe georgette. The collars are of white georgette.

At **21.50**

A soft satin—with a little gay embroidery—a taffeta combined with georgette crepe—one has a surplice blouse which forms a sash to tie in back—a quaint style in taffeta with a peasant bodice—deep distended pockets—a simple surplice style with filet pattern collar has an effectively draped skirt.

All these frocks in the always useful navy blue.

Special.....27.75

ALTERATIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

Men's Swimming Suits

Navy Blue Worsted

Sleeveless Shirts and Trunks to Match in All Sizes.

Our Reg. $2.95.....2.00

Our Reg. $4.98.....3.85

Three Other Specials in Men's Furnishing Dept.

Men's Terry Bath Robes Heavy Jacquard figures in blue, tan, helio and pink—cord and girdle. 2.95 Our reg. $3.85

Men's Silk Striped Shirts Heavy silk or satin stripes—woven grounds—effective color combinations—soft cuffs. 1.45 Our reg. $1.69 and $1.97

Men's Alpaca Coats Tailor-Made Coats of Lustrous Fabric in Black Only. Our Reg. $2.35—$1.95

REMEMBER—Everything for the Vacation

Toilet Accessories

Stationery

A New Bag

Varieties Here

A Fitting Remembrance For War Times

To be sent to the sailor or soldier who has gone to the front.

TWO STERLING SILVER RINGS

Both identical (in designs appropriate for army or navy men)—one of which She keeps, while the box containing the other is sent to Him.

Special .87

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.89 and $1.49 Women's and Misses' Tub Skirt ..... 1.54 Gabardine and pique—various models—all lengths. SKIRTS—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.19 Extra Size Blouses..... .82 Striped voile or rice cloth—neatly tailored—organdie collars—sizes 46 to 54. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.95 Stripe Tub Silk Blouses.... 1.57 Tailored styles—assorted colored stripes. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.87 Japanese Panama Hats..... 1.27 Untrimmed — fine weave — newest large and small shapes. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.95 Ready-to-wear Hats..... 1.87 Black, white and navy—smart trimmings—new styles. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

94 ct. Percale and Gingham Housedresses ..... .84 Stripes and checks—variety of styles—contrast trimmings—all sizes to 44. HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

Women's Cotton Union Suits..... .27 Seconds of 44 ct. quality—low neck—sleeveless—lace or shell knee. KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.55 Men's Percale Pajamas..... 1.17 Stripes or plain colors—well made. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

47 ct. Boys' Percale Blouses..... .35 Light and dark stripes—collars attached—some sport and neckband styles—2 to 16 yrs. BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

97 ct. Little Tots' White Dresses.... .77 Yoke, Empire and waist models—lace and emb'y trimmed—sizes to 5 yrs. INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.96 Boys' Washable Suits..... 3.18 Semi-Norfolk models—pleated or pinch back—khaki drill, striped, tan and gray cravettes—some have extra trousers—7 to 17 yrs. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.74 Boys' Washable Suits..... 1.27 3 to 8 yrs.—beach or junior Norfolk styles—white, colors and stripes. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

35 ct. Box of Initial Stationery.... .22 Gilt initial on paper and envelopes—combination pen and pencil. STATIONERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.27 Men's and Women's Umbrellas 1.00 Black, American taffeta—plain handles. UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

$7.50 New Couch Hammocks..... 5.66 Khaki color—rust proof springs—tufted mattress, complete with windshield and chains. HAMMOCKS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.98 Crochet Spreads..... 1.42 Full size—large assortment of good designs. SPREADS—BASEMENT.

$1.39 Hemstitched Sheets..... .97 90x99-inch—dependable quality. MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

18 ct. Bleached Turkish Towels... 12½ Hemmed—white terry stripe borders. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

32 ct. Bleached Damask..... .24 58-inch—floral patterns—mercerized. LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Curtain Madras..... .16 36-inch—detached figured, with double border designs—cream and white. UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

$1.19 Cottage Scrim Curtains..... .87 Cretonne valance with lace edge—assorted styles. LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

$3.97 Jacquard Comfortable Blankets ..... 3.24 Elderdown finish—handsome designs for bungalows, auto or travelling. BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

25 ct. Wide Ribbons..... .20 Satins, moires and taffetas—white, black and colors—also Dresdens. RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

97 ct. Black Satins—36-inch..... .81 Specially soft, serviceable quality good black. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.87 Longcloth—10-yd. pc..... 1.65 36-inch—excellent quality for undergarments, babies' wear, etc. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

15 ct. Fancy Voiles..... .11 Assortment of dainty patterns. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

22 ct. Romper Suitings..... .16 Good colors—fine for knockabout clothes. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

66 ct. 50-inch Mohair Sicilienne... .55 Silk finished—heavy, round weave—cream, gray, brown, navy and black—less than m'f'r's cost. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

54 ct. Scarfs and Squares..... .40 Lace trimmed—various patterns. DECORATIVE LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

ASTOR WHO MARRIED POOR GIRL NO PAUPER

Gave Up $30,000,000 for Love of Gardener's Daughter, but Still Has Princely Income.

IN RETIREMENT 50 YEARS

Holds Trust Right in 125 Rich Parcels of Manhattan Realty Now Worth Millions.

Henry Astor, the only surviving son of the late William B. Astor, and grand-uncle of Vincent Astor, who is now more than 85 years old and has lived in retirement at West Copake, Columbia County, since his marriage more than fifty years ago to the daughter of his father's gardener, is not in poor circumstances, as has been generally supposed, but receives the income from more than 125 parcels of improved property in Manhattan. He was believed to have been cut off with only enough income for his maintenance because of his father's opposition to his marriage, which has been said to have cost him $30,000,000. His father disinherited him and left his share of the estate to the Astor Library.

Henry Astor receives a princely income under a trust deed executed in 1869 affecting the Astor property, which had been partitioned in 1834 by John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor. His brothers, John Jacob and William Astor, and the late Charles F. Southmayd, a noted New York lawyer, were originally named as trustees under the trust established for Henry Astor, but when he married the daughter of his father's gardener, now Mrs. Malvina W. Astor, who still lives, they resigned, and other trustees were named.

Details as to the property composing the trust were made known yesterday when the present Trustees, Henry Lewis Morris, Charles A. Peabody, and Lewis Spencer Morris, filed an accounting and asked approval of their acts. They obtained an order from Justice Hendrick serving by publication all parties having an interest in the original Astor property living outside of the State.

The trust deed, attached to the petition of the Trustees, shows that the issue of all Henry Astor's brothers and sisters, except those of John Jacob Astor, father of William Waldorf Astor, now Baron Astor, will share in the property on the death of the life beneficiary. These include Vincent Astor and his sister, Ava Alice Muriel, and his infant half-brother, John Jacob Astor, son of Mrs. William B. Dick. Others interested in the property, who are joined as defendants, are Helen Roosevelt Robinson, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Charlotte Augusta Haig, Caroline Schermerhorn Wilson, James L. Van Alen, Louis Chorowski, the Countess Margaret de Steura Oberndorff, Arthur Astor Carey, and the members of the Chanler family.

The schedule of realty composing the trust shows that in the block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, Henry Astor owns a frontage of 753 feet on Forty-fifth Street, 80 feet on Broadway, 200 feet on Eighth Avenue, and 200 feet on Forty-sixth Street. He also owns the southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, extending 200 feet on Forty-sixth Street and 100 feet on Ninth Avenue. At the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue he has 525 feet on Forty-sixth Street and 100 feet on Eighth Avenue. On the north side of Forty-sixth Street he has a frontage of 150 feet, beginning 50 feet east of Tenth Avenue. In the Tenth Avenue block front, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Mr. Astor owns 200 feet, with 276 feet on Fiftieth Street and 183 feet on Forty-ninth Street.

Other parcels include 200 feet on Tenth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, with 300 feet on Forty-eighth Street and 325 feet on Forty-seventh Street; northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, extending 300 feet on Fiftieth Street and 100 feet on Twelfth Avenue, together with lands under water in front of Lots 31 to 34, and the southwest corner of Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, 225 feet on Fifty-first Street and 100 feet on Eleventh Avenue.

The deed included originally a third interest in the old Astor House property, but this was conveyed later to other members of the family with Henry Astor's approval. The same is true of certain lots in West Forty-fifth Street, but since it was set aside the trust property has been increased by purchases made by the trustees of property on West Forty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

The trust deed provides that Henry Astor is to receive all the income during his lifetime, and he reserved the right, in case he died with issue, to divide his share of the property among his children as he saw fit. He has no children.

DANBURY HATTERS SETTLE JUDGMENT

$165,000 Payment Makes About $235,000 Collected by Plaintiff in Famous Labor Case.

DANBURY, Conn., July 14.—An agreement for a settlement of the judgment of $252,000 and costs in the case of D. E. Loewe & Co. against members of the United Hatters of North America was announced today after a short conference between the lawyers and union officers representing the litigants.

It was learned later that the amount paid in final settlement of the judgment was about $165,000, which with the $70,000 previously collected by Loewe & Co. from savings banks deposits under attachment, makes about $235,000. A check for the final payment was given at the conclusion of the conference, it is understood, and formal steps to have the attachments vacated will be taken next Monday.

The famous Danbury hatters' case had its inception in a boycott of the product of the Loewe factory after the firm refused to make its shop a closed one, at the time in 1902 when organized labor was trying to unionize all factories in Danbury. Union men in the Loewe plant were called out on July 25, 1903. A strike actually began on Aug. 20. The boycott followed, and action under the Sherman anti-trust law was begun that Fall.

Litigation was almost continuous until recently, when final judgment was obtained by the firm, and it moved in the United States courts to recover judgment. The case twice went to the United States Supreme Court. The firm's judgment embraced triple damages under the law, which brought the total to approximately $240,000.

It has been asserted that throughout the many years of litigation there has been no personal enmity between Mr. Loewe and his former employes.

PLANS FOR BAR MEETING.

American Association Will Hold Convention in Saratoga Sept. 4.

The program for the meeting of the American Bar Association to be held in Saratoga Springs on Sept. 4, 5, and 6 was published yesterday. The formal opening of the meeting on Sept. 4 will be preceded on Monday by a conference of delegates from bar associations. Notable lawyers from all over this country and legal representatives of other nations will attend the meeting.

The address of welcome will be delivered on Tuesday morning by Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs; Charles E. Hughes, whose subject has not been announced, will deliver an address on the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 5, and Maitre Gaston de Leval of the Bar of Brussels will speak on "Prussian Law As Applied in Belgium" on Thursday afternoon. Others scheduled to make addresses are George Sutherland of Utah on "Private Rights and Government Control," United States Senator Thomas W. Hard[illegible] of Georgia on "The Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States," and William H. Burges of Illinois on a subject not announced.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws will meet in Saratoga in the week preceding the opening of the Bar Association's meeting, its sessions beginning on Aug. 29 and closing on Sept. 8. The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology will meet on Sept. 3 and 4, and various bodies allied with and subsidiary to the Bar Association will meet in conjunction with it.

CLEANUP NEAR NAVY YARD.

Secret Service Agents Investigate Resorts in Brooklyn.

Following the recent action by the Federal authorities in cleaning up reputed vice resorts near the Government naval station at Newport, R. I., it was learned yesterday that Secretary of the Navy Daniels will take similar steps to rid the neighborhood of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn of disreputable persons and places. It is understood that Secret Service Investigators have been at work gathering information about resorts near the naval stations all over the country.

The navy enlistments at the yard in Brooklyn have brought hundreds of young men to the service there since war was declared, and the presence of a number of naval vessels at this station has afforded shore liberty for a larger number of the crews than in peace time. According to the police records, there has been a noticeable increase of complaints growing out of the activities of vice resorts and their followers in the last few months, and this situation is regarded by the naval authorities as a menace to the many new recruits of the navy.

An increased force of plain clothes men under Inspector Frank A. Tierney, whose district includes the vicinity of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, has been busy for several weeks past. In their operations they learned that many young sailors have been lured to places where they have been robbed. It was while in a vice hunt to rid the section of Brooklyn frequented by men and women, who appear to be working in organized gangs, that Policeman Michael Morgan of Inspector Tierney's staff, disguised in a sailor's uniform, was shot on June 26.

WILD ENGINE BUTTS TRAIN FROM TRACK

Big B. & O. Freight Locomotive, Running Away, Upsets Staten Island Passenger Cars.

CATCHES TRAIN IN TUNNEL

Only One of Thirty-five Passengers Hurt—Railway Puts Blame on a Workman.

A big freight engine, lying in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad repair yards at Clifton, S. I., started on a driverless joy trip yesterday which ended when it tried to push a passenger train, with engine reversed, through a tunnel under the United States Lighthouse reservation.

No one seemed to know why the engine, No. 1638, decided upon its Saturday half holiday jaunt. Some said it probably got up too much steam and forced the throttle open, others that a small boy might have started it, while the Baltimore & Ohio announced officially that the man in charge let it get away. Anyhow, at 1:10 o'clock it started. Outside the yard there is a derailing switch to prevent just such things as an engine running amuck, but this engine igored the derailing switch and went its way unmolested, its speed momentarily increasing. The automatic crossing gate arrangement closed the approaches as the giant engine speeded along.

Through Clifton at thirty-five miles an hour it went; by the time it passed through Stapleton it was going forty-five miles an hour. On toward Tompkinsville it sped, having things its own way until in front of it loomed up the rear of a three-car passenger train of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad on its peaceful and deliberate way from South Beach to St. George. This train was not going as fast as the lone engine, which was then moving merrily along at fifty miles an hour. At the rear of the train was a combination smoker and baggage car; in the front coaches were thirty-five passengers and two brakemen; in the cab of the locomotive was Engineer Edward Cockshutte and his fireman—all going leisurely to St. George, when the runaway engine hit the rear car, lifting it from the tracks, breaking it loose from the rest of the train and depositing it on the parallel line.

When the engineer of the passenger train felt something pushing him faster than he was used to going and observed that the signal lights at the entrance to the tunnel, 1,000 feet ahead, were set against him, he reversed his engine, but his speed didn't decrease. On toward the tunnel he sped, the thirty-five shaken passengers wondering what had happened. The hand brakes on the cars were set, but without avail.

At the entrance to the tunnel the derailing switch was set against the approaching cavalcade. The little passenger locomotive and the cars obeyed the switch and left the tracks, but the big engine didn't. It pushed the passenger locomotive and the cars along over the wooden ties and roadbed, jolting the passengers up and down at a rapid rate, until the car wheels dug so deep into the roadbed that the big engine gave up. Then two brakemen leaped from the passenger train and closed the throttle of the freight engine.

In the meanwhile ambulances from every hospital on Staten Island had been summoned by persons who had seen the unwilling flight of the little passenger train. In the smoker and baggage car that had been left by the roadside was found Antonio Gabriel, a machinist's helper, suffering from internal injuries and a crushed hand. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. All of the thirty-five passengers were more or less shaken and were attended for shock, but none was badly enough hurt to go to a hospital. It took about an hour to clear the tracks and take the unruly engine back home.

WAGE AVERAGE SHOWS GAIN.

May Per Capita Rate $16.15 Per Week, Against $15.50 in April.

The average per capita weekly earnings of employes in factories in the State during May were $16.15, against $15.50 in April. The per capita earnings for one week in May, 1916, were $14.24, and in 1915 they were $12.74. A report by the State Department of Labor says:

"Manufacturing activity in New York State in May, 1917, showed a gain. The amount of wages paid was greater than in any other month since these returns have been received, with the exception of March, 1917, when the pay rolls were higher by a negligible amount. Contributing factors to the result were increased scale of operations, overtime employment and increase in wage rates."

The reports of the department are based on figures submitted by 1,600 representative firms employing more than 600,000 persons and having a weekly payroll of more than $9,000,000. Concerning some of the groups the report says:

"The paper industry had in May one per cent. fewer workers, but paid out five per cent. more wages than in April. This established a new record in wages for this industry. There were general increases in wage rates and mills operated to capacity. The number of employes was nine per cent. and the wage aggregate 24 per cent. greater than in May of last year.

"The food, liquors and tobacco group reported in May a gain over April of 3 per cent in the amount of wages, which established a new record. The number of employes remained about the same. Miscellaneous groceries reported a gain of 4 per cent. in employes and 6 per cent. in wages. Bakeries reported a loss of 5 per cent. in employes and more than 3 per cent. in wages."

WINS INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

H. W. Leonard Upheld in Action Against Maxwell Sales Co.

Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court filed an opinion yesterday in favor of H. Ward Leonard, Inc., in the suit against the Maxwell Motor Sales Company for infringement of a patent covering an electric apparatus for igniting, starting, and lighting electric-driven vehicles. In his opinion Judge Hough said:

"I have an assured feeling that Mr. Leonard quite literally stumbled on an idea the size of which did not occur to him until he changed his style of output in 1911, which was before the 1912 exhibition of Turbaynes apparatus. Yet a man is entitled to all the advantage of stubbing his own toe, if he describes just how he did it."

Operation of the injunction granted was stayed in order to give the defendant an opportunity to appeal.

Woman Playwright Sues.

Mrs. Beulah Poynter Bowers, an authoress under the name of Beulah Poynter, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Lee Kugel and the Kulee Features Company, movie producers, over the use of the name "The Unborn," a play written by the plaintiff for which she said she had Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Elbert H. Gary, Princess Troubetzkoy, James Speyer, and others as sponsors. She asks an accounting against the defendants on the ground that after her play had been written they took a film play called "Sins That Ye Sin" and renamed it "The Unborn." She also asks an injunction against the use of the name.

CALLS UPON VOTERS TO DRAFT CROPSEY

Chairman Livingston Prepares Petition to Make Justice a Candidate.

SAYS LATTER WILL RESPOND

But Manhattan's Republican Leaders Insist Movement Will Not Head Off Mitchel Renomination.

The movement headed by Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Kings, to run Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey as the Fusion candidate for Mayor against Tammany Hall this year took definite form yesterday, when Mr. Livingston prepared a petition to be sent to voters all over the city asking Justice Cropsey to take the field. Mr. Livingston said that he had positive information that if the Cropsey sentiment asserted itself in the shape of signatures to the petition the Justice would respond to the call. This is the petition:

We, the undersigned voters of the city, believe that in the approaching Mayoralty election the only hope of obtaining an honest and efficient administration and of preventing the control of the City Government falling into Tammany's hands is to nominate for Mayor one who can not only bring to his candidacy the support of the independent voters, but command the undivided allegiance of the entire Republican Party of Greater New York.

We believe that the Hon. James C. Cropsey of the Borough of Brooklyn, more than any one else, by his well-known fearlessness and integrity, his splendid record as Police Commissioner, his administration of the office of District Attorney, his services as a jurist, and his absolute independence in matters political, would bring every Republican and independent voter in Greater New York to his support, and thus insure the success of a non-partisan, anti-Tammany administration of the affairs of our city.

We therefore request that he consent to become a candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, and pledge to him our earnest support.

Republican leaders in Manhattan said last night that there was no occasion to be alarmed over Mr. Livingston's latest attempt to line up the Republican organization against Mayor Mitchel. The regular Republican organizations of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and probably Richmond, have already informed the Fusion Committee of 1917 that they are ready to fuse again this year on Mr. Mitchel and that they see no hope of defeating Tammany unless he is renominated.

"It is true that Mr. Livingston is the leader of the Republican organization in Kings," said a Manhattan Republican, "but even the Republicans of Brooklyn are divided in their allegiance to Mr. Livingston, and it will be impossible for him to deliver the organization intact. Such prominent Republicans as United States Senator William M. Calder and Commissioner F. J. H. Krake are opposed to fusion with any other candidate but Mayor Mitchel, and they have a big following in the Brooklyn organization.

"As a matter of fact, sentiment in Brooklyn is just as strong for the renomination of Mayor Mitchel as it is in the other boroughs. When Mr. Livingston realizes that the Republican organizations of all the other boroughs want Mitchel it is unlikely that he will continue to hold out against him."

Lane Bryant 21-23 W. 38 St. 21-23 W. 38th St.

America's Largest Manufacturing Retailer of Smart Clothes

TO FIT WOMEN OF ALL SIZES

The Young Miss—The Woman of Regular Size and THE STOUT FIGURE

34 to 56 Bust—26 to 45 Waist

Further Reductions Have Been Made for the Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

of All Summer Apparel

Dresses	Coats	Suits
2.45 to 29.75	5.95 to 29.75	5.95 to 29.75
Waists	**Skirts**	**Negligees**
1.25 to 4.95	1.95 to 6.95	1.25 to 4.95

Bathing Suits, up to 56 bust. 2.95 to 7.50

Very Special

HABUTAI SILK DRESSES—7.75 & 8.50

Black, Navy and White, up to 56 bust.

Maternity Apparel at Bargain Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the expectant mother an unusual opportunity to purchase summer apparel at extremely low prices.

Attention Is Directed to Our New Economy

"LOWER STORE"

"Where We Can Fit All Figures as Well as Suit All Pocketbooks."

Everything that women wear, carried out with all the Lane Bryant style features, in less expensive materials, so as to enable every woman, the SLENDER, as well as the STOUT, and the expectant mother, even of the most moderate means, to avail herself of the Lane Bryant specialized service.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th Street.

CHIC SUMMER DRESSES

Special for Monday and Tuesday

Flowered Voile

Specially Priced at $4.95

Look cool, keep cool, and still be attractively attired.

Take advantage of this special offering for next week of simple Summer Frocks. We shall have hundreds of charming little morning gowns in light, cool materials beautifully designed. A very advantageous purchase allows us to price these at..... $4.95

$5.95, $6.95 and $7.50.

ARMI-KHAKI

TRENCH COAT

The most useful coat made for automobile use. Very stunning. Wind cuffs; high collar and broad belt. A part of every auto equipment. The best dirt repeller in existence. As we had thousands of yards of Armi-Khaki on hand before the war, this coat is not affected by the enormous rise of prices in piece goods. It could not be reproduced today for less than $7.00 or $8.00. We will sell it while the supply lasts at... $4.95

Hat $2.00

Full guarantee under every circumstance. Send check or money order.

Illustrated Booklet "F" on request.

Freneau Sweeny

392 Fifth Avenue,

Over Henry Bendel's—2nd Floor.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

On Sale Monday (Only)

Japanese Kimonos

Hand Embroidered

(Model as Illustrated)

An Additional

1,500 Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos in Copenhagen, Rose, Light Blue, Pink and Lavender, with sash and full Jap sleeves.

Exceptional Value

1.25

Japanese Silk Kimonos

Silk Lined Throughout.

Hand Embroidered Silk Kimonos with sash; in Light Blue, Copenhagen, Rose, Navy, Red, Lavender and Black. 8.90 *and* 10.75 *Values* 6.90

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Monday

Women's Hand Knitted Imported Shetland Sweaters

Two smart sport models with large sailor collars, sport pockets and belts, in a wide range of attractive colors. *13.50 Values.*

8.90

Slip-on Sweaters
Slip-on model of Shetland wool with large sailor collar in prevailing sport shades. *Special* 3.95

Sweaters of Fibre Silk and Shetland
Smart sport models with large sailor collars, sash and pockets in attractive colors. *Special* 5.90

Store Closed All Day Saturday During July and August.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Monday

275 Women's

Georgette Crepe Dresses

Suitable for Afternoon and Evening Wear

Distinctive and exclusive braided, beaded, embroidered, lace trimmed and tailored models, of superior Georgette Crepe, in white, flesh and colors.

Specially Priced 28.00

Attractive Silk Dresses

Women's and Misses' new tailored, sport and afternoon models, of superior Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and novelty Summer Silks 15.00

New Summer Dresses

Women's and Misses' Sizes for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General wear, in the cotton materials, colors and combination now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses	5.90	9.75	10.75	12.75
More Elaborate Dresses	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Sale of 500 Smart Sport Suits

Women's and Misses' Sizes

Superior wool jersey sport suits, custom tailor model in attractive colors. *Special Value* 16.50

Superior "Kayser's" Milanese Silk Sport Suits, smart model, in white and colors. *Special Value* 22.50

Women's Separate Skirts

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords
In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* 2.95

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cord
New tailored model, full shirred back with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* 4.95

Skirts of White Washable Silk Broadcloth
Full shirred sport model with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* 10.75

Skirts of White Serge.....9.75	Skirts of Tonquin Silk...13.75
Skirts of Khaki-Kool....15.00	Skirts of Georgette Satin 18.00

Will Close Out Monday

500 Women's and Misses' Coats

Suitable for Sport, Afternoon, Street, Travel, Motor and general wear, in cloth and silk fabrics.

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Exceptional Values Monday

Crepe de Chine and Satin Underwear

Trimmed with ribbons and laces, and designed with a distinctiveness characteristic of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.*

Envelope Chemises	2.00	2.95	3.95	4.95
Nightgowns	3.95	4.95	5.90	7.90
Petticoats	2.95	3.95	4.95	6.90
Underbodices	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.95
Combinations			2.95	3.95

Sale of Philippine Underwear

Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises — *Extraordinary Value* 1.85 — *Hand Sewn and Hand Embroidered*

PRESIDENT ISSUES WARRANT FOR COCCHI

Police Will Go to Rome Armed with Document Signed Personally by Mr. Wilson.

EXTRADITION IS REFUSED

Ministry Says to Grant It Would Violate Fundamental Law of the Country.

The personal warrant of President Wilson authorizing Detectives Casasso and Cunniff to take Alfredo Cocchi into custody at Bologna, Italy, and to bring him to this country by the most direct route was received by District Attorney Swann from Washington yesterday. At the same time dispatches were received from representatives of the police and District Attorney in Italy announcing that Italy would not surrender Cocchi.

First Document of Its Kind Here.

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley said that the warrant was the first one signed by the President which had ever been received by the District Attorney here within his knowledge. He said that such warrants were usually signed by the Secretary of State, and that the signature of the President had not been asked by the District Attorney's office. The signature of the President to the document was taken as meaning that President Wilson had interested himself personally in the Cruger case and meant to use his influence, as far as diplomatic procedure would permit, for the recovery of the murderer of Ruth Cruger. The text of the warrant was as follows:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, to Frank D. Casasso and John Cunniff:

Whereas, it appears, by information in due form by me received, that Alfredo Cocchi, charged with the crime of murder, is a fugitive from the justice of the United States, supposed to have taken refuge in Italy; and

Whereas, Application has been made to the Italian authorities for the extradition of said fugitive, in compliance with existing treaty stipulations between the United States of America and Italy; and

Whereas, It is understood that, in compliance with such application, the necessary warrant is ready to be issued by the authorities aforesaid for the delivery of the above-named fugitive into the custody of such person or persons as may be duly authorized to receive the said fugitive and bring him back to the United States for trial.

Now, therefore, you are hereby authorized and empowered, in virtue of the stipulations aforesaid, and in execution thereof, to receive the said Alfredo Cocchi as aforesaid, and to take and hold him in your custody, and conduct him from such place of delivery in Italy by the most direct and convenient means of transportation to and into the United States, there to surrender the said Alfredo Cocchi to the proper authorities of the State of New York.

For all of which these presents shall be your sufficient warrant.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Given unto my hand at the City of Washington, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1917, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-second.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
By the President, Frank S. Polk, Acting Secretary of State.

Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling and Alfred J. Talley are making a thorough investigation into the story told by four different persons, shortly after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, that they had seen a young man enter a taxicab with a girl near Cocchi's shop at about the hour when it was known that Ruth Cruger had entered the shop to get her skates. It was this story which caused Detective Lagarenne to report a few days after the girl's disappearance that it was undoubtedly Ruth Cruger who entered this automobile and which helped to divert suspicion from Cocchi in time for him to bury the body and make his escape.

The Grand Jury had paid a visit to the photographic shop of Lee & Beach, at 127th and Manhattan Streets, across the street from Cocchi's store, in order to check up the story of the two photographers that they saw Ruth Cruger get into the machine. Frank W. Lee, one of the photographers, told the police the day after Ruth Cruger disappeared that he had seen a girl, after a show of reluctance, enter a taxicab with a youth near Cocchi's shop. After Ruth Cruger's pictures had been published, Lee said positively that Ruth Cruger was the girl who had entered the taxicab. He gave a description of her which tallied perfectly with the description which had previously been printed in the newspapers, and said that she carried a package under her arm.

Repeat Tale to Prosecutor.

Henry S. Rubien, a chauffeur at 127th Street and Broadway, said that he had driven off the couple in his taxicab from in front of Cocchi's shop between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 13. Rubien told Assistant District Attorney Dooling that he knew it was Ruth Cruger, because he had seen her frequently walking past his taxicab stand, and that he knew her by sight so well that he was able to identify her picture immediately. Thomas McCarthy, a starter at this corner, said that the young man had asked that the car drive slowly east along 127th Street until his companion should join him. The stories of Rubien, Lee and Beach all dovetailed perfectly with this, although they differed in some other details. The three men said that the taxi had moved slowly eastward along 127th Street near the curb, while the young man walked beside it; that the young man had met the girl almost in front of Cocchi's shop, and that they rode away eastward together. Rubien said that they alighted near the subway station at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue.

This story did almost as much, according to investigators for the District Attorney, to throw the police off the trail, as did the character testimony given by motor cycle policemen in favor of Cocchi. All witnesses who can throw any light on this story will be placed before the Grand Jury. The efforts of police detectives and investigators for the District Attorney's office have failed so far to discover anything regarding the man and girl who are alleged to have driven off from in front of Cocchi's shop at this time.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said yesterday that witnesses who were positive several weeks ago that the girl was Ruth Cruger, have since gone back entirely on their original identification of the girl.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who caused the search which resulted in the discovery of the girl's body, held a conference yesterday with Police Inspector Faurot at Police Headquarters. She said that she had a long list of missing girls whom she was seeking to find, and that she hoped to receive an appointment from Governor Whitman which would enable her to subpoena witnesses and use detectives in her work.

DECLINES TO GIVE UP COCCHI.

Ministry Says It Regrets Law Will Not Permit Surrender.

ROME, July 14.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday notified the American Embassy that it was impossible to extradite Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger, without violating the fundamental law of the country. Peter A. Jay, Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Ambassador Page, called at the Foreign Office and was told that the Ministry regretted it was unable to satisfy the desire of the United States to have Cocchi sent back, especially now, in view of the relations of Italy and America.

Although the original questions asked by Joseph H. Grigg, representing Police Commissioner Woods of New York, have as yet been unanswered, new questions have been submitted to the Italian Government through the American Embassy. These deal chiefly with Cocchi's reported connivance with the New York police.

TWO DROWNED IN STORM.

Standard Oil Launch Sunk in East River by a Lighter.

During a thunderstorm which swept over this city and vicinity early last evening, two men were drowned and three others had a narrow escape from death when the Standard Oil launch Delivery was rammed and sunk in the East River, off Newtown Creek, by the steam lighter Valvovian, owned by the Hudson Lighterage Company of 17 Hudson Street.

The dead are Henry A. Grace, 50 years, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company at Long Island City, who lived at 144 First Street, near his office, and George Weston, 55 years, foreman, of 183 First Street, Long Island City. The Captain of the launch was Bernard Hermanson of 150 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and the other two on board were John McKee of 669 Eighth Avenue, Long Island City, and Edward Walsh.

The rescued men, who were picked up by the lighter, said that Grace and Weston were passengers on their way home to Long Island City. It was said that the accident was due to the thick bank of rain and fog which settled on the water, and caused the Delivery to pass directly across the bow of the Valvovian.

The storm was one of the most severe ever seen in Staten Island. A heavy downfall of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder, lasted for nearly two hours. The torrents of water overtaxed sewers, and in many places all over the island the sidewalks were flooded. The trolley cars were stalled.

TWO DROWNED AT CONEY.

Warm Half-Holiday Sends 100,000 Into the Surf.

A warm holiday afternoon attracted 100,000 surf bathers to the beaches at Coney Island yesterday, and a strong undertow kept the lifeguards along the shore so busy that all of them were exhausted last night. The police estimated that the guards had to assist 100 persons from the water, while it was necessary for them to go out to warn thousands of inexpert swimmers to remain within the lifelines. Two drownings were reported.

Isaac Auster of 905 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was caught by the undertow and taken so far out that the guards were unable to reach him immediately. A pulmotor from the Coney Island Hospital failed to restore Auster to consciousness. Jacob Finklestein of 163 Lenox Avenue was drowned at the foot of East Thirtieth Street, despite the efforts of lifeguards and other swimmers to get him to shore. He had been warned of the undertow and instructed to remain within the lifelines.

FENG KUO-CHANG NOW PRESIDENT OF CHINA

Assumes Duties Provisionally, Thus Officially Ending the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Chinese Minister transmitted to the State Department today the following proclamation, issued by Feng Kuo-chang, the new Provisional President:

"Whereas, President Li Yuan HRung is unable, for cause, to perform the duties of his office:

"Now, therefore, I, Feng Kuo-chang, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that in pursuance of Article V., Section 2, of the Presidential election law, I have, on this day of the seventh month, July 6, 1917, respectfully taken up the duties of the office of the President of the Republic."

The occupation of Peking by the Republican forces, following the surrender at Fung Tai Thursday of the Monarchist army of 10,000 men, indicates the complete restoration of the republic, the Chinese Legation here declared today.

Order in the capital was restored with few casualties. Premier Tuan Chi-jui will establish Republican headquarters in Peking immediately, it was said.

TIENTSIN, July 14.—A dispatch from Peking, dated Thursday, (before Chang Hsun fled,) says that at daybreak the Republican troops began bombarding the Temple of Heaven, which is the headquarters of General Chang Hsun, the commander of the Monarchial forces. The attackers then were within a quarter of a mile of the Legation quarter of the city.

There was machine gun and rifle fire from all directions, and shrapnel was being dropped onto General Chang Hsun's retreat. The Monarchists were fighting desperately, with no sign of surrendering.

Stray bullets flying over the Legation section wounded the following Americans while they were on the city wall: A. R. Zumbrum, of Cheyenne, Wyoming; R. A. White, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Private Gault, of the Marine Corps. In addition, one Japanese and one Italian were wounded. All the Legation guards were stationed at strategic positions, and civilians residing outside of the city were being brought into the foreign quarter.

Airplanes were flying over General Chang Hsun's positions, and the Republicans were rapidly surrounding the Monarchists, who were making a determined stand. It was believed that the besieged troops would have to be annihilated before they ceased fighting.

SHANGHAI, July 14.—A telegram received here today from Mien-yang, dated July 11, says:

"Fighting broke out on July 6 at Cheng-tu (capital of the Province of Sze-chuen with a population of 800,000) between Sze-chuen and Kwei-chow troops. Fires were started in some parts of the city. The situation is critical. Most of the foreign residents of Cheng-tu have taken to the hill resorts."

INFANT PARALYSIS CHECKED

Dr. Emerson Reports Only 77 Cases, Against 1,900 Last Year.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, said yesterday that, judging from figures gathered by the Health Department, New York is apparently safe from poliomyelitis this year. Last year at this time there had been 1,900 true cases of infantile paralysis reported since the beginning of 1916. So far this year only 77 cases have been reported. The Commissioner said that vigilance had not been relaxed and that cases even remotely suspected of being poliomyelitis were promptly investigated by the Department. In 1916, according to the Commissioner, it was seldom that a case of the disease was sent to a hospital, or brought under effective home isolation, earlier than two days after the report of the case. At the present time an average of two and a half hours elapse between the time of reporting and effective home isolation. Where the patient is removed to a hospital an average of three hours additional is consumed.

The death rate recorded last week was the lowest ever recorded in the history of the Health Department, being 10.36 for each 1,000 population. The death rate among babies under one year of age was 85 deaths for each 1,000 births for the period since Jan. 1. During the corresponding time last year the rate was 93. This, the Commissioner said, was a remarkable showing, for only ten years ago the death rate among babies was twice as great.

FINDS WAY TO MAKE GLYCERINE FROM SUGAR

Government Laboratory Discovery Will Cut the Cost More Than One-Fourth and Save Fats.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Discovery in the internal revenue division laboratory of a process for manufacturing glycerine from sugar was announced today by the Treasury Department.

Under the secret process evolved the cost of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacture of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerine is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats at a cost of 90 cents a pound, which is six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of the product from sugar will insure production, officials estimate, at 25 cents a pound or less.

The immense importance of the discovery in conserving the fat supply of the nation is pointed out by officials, who declare that Germany's fat shortage is largely due to the use of fats for production of explosives. Germany has long since been forced to discontinue the manufacture of soap in order to conserve the fats for munitions making.

The discovery is the first to be announced by chemists working in co-operation with the Council of National Defense.

New Cabinet for Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 14.—A new Chilean Ministry has been organized to replace the Cabinet which resigned on July 11. The new Ministers are: Interior, Ismael Tocornal; Foreign Affairs, Arturo Besa; Finance, Armando Quesasa; Justice, Angel Guarello; War, Pedro Nolasco Montenegro; Industry, Alberto Gonzales Errazuris.

Indian Government Takes Silver.

SIMLA, July 14.—Supplementing the recent Order in Council empowering the Government to take possession of gold imported into India, an ordinance has been issued under which the Government will acquire all private imports of silver coin and bullion. Further importations, except on Government account, are prohibited.

RULES ON LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

Gregory Holds That Reed Amendment Applies to All Forms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Attorney General Gregory tonight issued this statement in interpretation of the Reed amendment prohibiting interstate liquor shipments:

"The Reed amendment makes it a Federal offense to 'cause intoxicating liquor, to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the law of which State or Territory prohibits the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes,' although the law may not prohibit such importation or may specifically permit the importation of intoxicating liquors in designated quantities.

"Every form of transportation is forbidden, whether by common carrier, by private conveyance, in baggage, or on the person. In connection with the prohibition against the carriage of liquor on the person, your attention is called to the case of United States vs. Chaves.

"The carrier or shipper may be prosecuted in any district from, through, or into which the liquor is transported. You are directed to report to this department instances of interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors into a dry locality in a local option State, if the State law prohibits in such dry locality their manufacture or sale for beverage purposes. A test case will be selected from those reported, for the purpose of determining the applicability of the law to such transportation."

FUNDS FOR ALASKAN LINE.

Secretary Lane Asks for $4,000,000 to Build Final Link.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—An additional appropriation of $4,000,000 for the Alaskan Railroad construction to close a thirty-mile gap on the main line from tidewater at Anchorage to Seward and open up the Matanuska coal fields was asked of Congress today by Secretary Lane, with President Wilson's approval.

Secretary Lane said the new link would cover most of the agricultural district and bring the rails to within a reasonable distance of Willow Creek and Cache Creek mining districts. The railroad is now being operated seventy-miles northward from Seward.

REPLY FROM DR. MAXWELL.

New Letter Added to Correspondence with Willcox on Gary Plan.

Another letter was added to the correspondence between President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education and School Supt. William H. Maxwell, relative to the extension of the Gary plan in the New York schools, yesterday, by a reply from Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Willcox.

In his letter Mr. Maxwell says he "entered upon the correspondence in the hope of dispelling from your mind the delusions under which I believed you to be suffering," but that "this last letter of yours, however, proves how vain has been my hope. Nevertheless, in the belief that your innate intelligence and love of truth will one day burst the bonds in which you are now enmeshed, I shall continue to point out your errors and set forth the truth."

Mr. Maxwell then goes on to argue that the advantages of the Gary plan are still debatable, and that in any case it will not serve to divert attention from the urgent need of money being spent to replace many of the old and unfit school buildings with modern structures. He also accuses Mr. Willcox of misquoting him on some points.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

Remarkable Reductions
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

To Close Out
The entire remaining stock
645 STRAW HATS
Including Split and Sennit Straws
95c
formerly 1.65 and 2.85

To Close Out
750 PAIRS TENNIS TROUSERS
Made of Striped Flannel or Serge
2.95
formerly 3.75

SHIRTS

400 Dozen Silk Shirts — **2.95**
Made of extra heavy Tub Silk in an extraordinary range of colorings and stripes.

"McCreery Madras Shirts" — **1.00**
Various models; striped effects.

375 DOZEN NEGLIGEE & OUTING SHIRTS
1.55
Made of Woven Madras and Mercerized Materials; soft cuffs and neckbands; also in White Oxford with collars attached.

FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS
45c
In a large variety of patterns in Silks and Washable Materials, also Silk Bow Ties.

Shirts and Drawers,—Athletic shirts and knee length drawers made of Madras. each **65c**

Shirts and Drawers,—Athletic shirts and knee length drawers in White Silk and Cotton Mixture. Odd sizes. each **95c**

Half Hose,—Good serviceable Hose in Black and Colors; reinforced. pair **25c**

Silk Half Hose,—reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue or Gray. pair **45c**

Pajamas,—made of Madras and Mercerized Materials..... **1.10**

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
MEN'S LOW SHOES

5.85 and 7.50
formerly 7.00 to 10.00
In Tan or Black Russia Calf; made on new smart lasts.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

NEW SUMMER MODELS

Flowered Chiffon Dresses
Simple Evening Gowns
Cool Looking Georgette Frocks
Smart Coats and Wraps
Suits of Special Summer Fabrics
New Sweaters

Leonard's

The House that Specializes in Distinctive Apparel for the Stout and Hard-to-Fit Figure

24 West 39th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE
For the STOUT and Hard-to-Fit

35 1-2 to 56 Bust Measure

Dresses—Of novelty voile, in beautiful dark colorings and White; a varied assortment for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear. Made in our own workroom. *Special* **10.50** an **14.75**

More Elaborate Dresses—Of Net, Voile, Poplin, Shantung, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Meteor. *Special* **18.50, 27.50, 35.00**

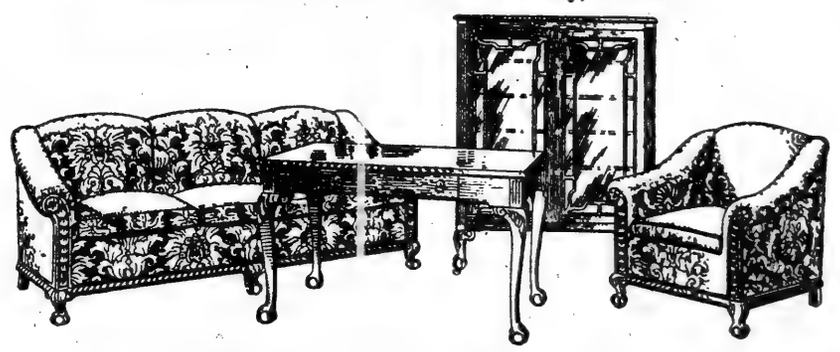
Our stock of Shirts, Waists and higher priced Dresses have also been greatly reduced

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

Annual July Sale
McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE
At ⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices
Purchases will be held for future delivery, if desired.



Chippendale Model Library Suite,—as illustrated; upholstered in hair and moss with loose down cushions; covered with Velour; frames are of hand carved solid mahogany. Priced separately as follows:

Sofa .....regularly 175.00, **87.50** | Library Table..reg'l'ly 58.00, **35.00**
Arm Chair.regularly 85.00, **42.50** | Book Case...reg'l'ly 67.50, **45.00**

Library Furniture

Chippendale Model Sofas,—upholstered in Velour. regularly 150.00 **75.00**

Two-piece William and Mary Model Library Suites upholstered in Damask and Velour combination. regularly 248.00 **158.00**

Fireside Wing Chairs..... regularly 45.00 **27.50**

Two-piece Colonial Model Library Suites upholstered in fine Tapestry. regularly 390.00 **250.00**

Chamber Furniture

Five-piece Ivory Enameled Chamber Suites including twin beds. regularly 435.00 **290.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites in Brown Mahogany. regularly 296.00 **198.00**

Dressers and Chiffoniers finished in Ivory Enamel. Pair regularly 250.00 **150.00**

Four-piece Decorated Ivory Enameled Chamber Suites. regularly 304.50 **175.00**

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Dining Room Suites. regularly 426.00 **295.00**

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites. regularly 450.00 **298.00**

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suites. regularly 295.00 **195.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suites. regularly 875.00 **563.00**

Special Offerings
BEDS & BEDDING

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch continuous posts, five 1-inch filler rods; White or Ivory finish. regularly 12.00, **9.75**

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses with French roll edges; all sizes. regularly 14.00 **10.50**

Heavy Steel Braided Springs with elevated blocks; all sizes. regularly 8.00 **6.00**

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts; square top rods; 7-inch filler rods; in satin or bright finish; all sizes. regularly 27.50 **22.50**

Upholstered Box Springs; Rabet edge; felt top; to fit wood or metal beds. Special **16.50**

Special Black Hair Mattresses; one or two parts—45-pound weight; selected ticking. regularly 38.00 **28.50**

Best Upholstered Box Springs with French roll edge; hair top; 80 spiral springs. regularly 35.00 **25.00**

No. 1 Pure Black Drawings Hair Mattresses with roll edge; 45-pound weight; one or two parts as desired. regularly 50.00 **40.00**

Box Springs, Mattresses and Pillows made to order in sanitary work-rooms. Delivered on short notice.

Remarkable Values
"McCREERY LINENS"
Famous for Quality

Heavy Scotch Linen Damask Tablecloths.....Special, each **3.50, 4.75** and **5.75**
Napkins to match.....Special, dozen **4.75**
400 Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths—excellent quality; size 2x2½ yds; formerly 5.00, each **3.75**
500 dozen Heavy Irish Linen Damask Napkins; size 22x22 inches...formerly 5.00, dozen **3.75**
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets.....pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50**
formerly 9.50, 12.50 and 15.00
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases.....pair **1.75, 2.50** and **3.25**
formerly 2.50, 3.25 and 4.00

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets, 18 pieces.....set **3.25** | Tray Covers.....each **25c** and **30c**
Tea Napkins—emb'd corners.....doz. **5.25** | Pillow Covers.....each **1.90, 2.25, 2.50**

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets: Size—54x90 each **70c** | 63x99 **85c** | 72x99 **95c** | 81x99 **1.05** | 90x99 **1.15** | 90x108 **1.25**
Cases: Size—42x36 each **20c** | 45x36 **22c** | 50x36 **25c** | 54x36 **30c**

LADY LISTER-KAYE APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Tells of Needs of Work in London in Behalf of Soldiers Home on Furlough.

ASK AID OF BRIDGE PLAYERS

It Is Hoped to Raise $200,000 for Red Cross by Chain Started by Mrs. Pulitzer.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 280 Madison Avenue, issued an appeal yesterday for funds for the support of the work of the London Motor Volunteer Corps, which is represented in America by Lady Lister-Kaye, who since the outbreak of the war has been closely associated with Queen Mary in relief work in London. Lady Lister-Kaye is an American, having been Miss Natica Yznaga of this city. Her husband, Sir John Lister-Kaye, is the President of the London Motor Volunteer Corps, the purpose of which is to give protection to soldiers who arrive in London at night on brief furloughs, of whom there are thousands arriving daily. The corps is now extending its aid to American as well as to British soldiers.

"I am appealing for both of my own," the appeal issued in Lady Lister-Kaye's name reads, "for the American soldier of my native land and the British soldier of the land of my adoption. The need for the protecting influence of the corps is very great. Young and lonely, dazed with fatigue after long hours in the trenches, the soldier arrives in London late at night, and it was to help him that the London Motor Volunteer Corps was organized. The streets of London are in total darkness at night and all buses and street cars stop running at 1 A. M. The soldier or sailor coming in between the hours of 1 and 7 is adrift, bewildered, and a prey to the first person, man or woman, who speaks to him.

"The work of the London Motor Volunteer Corps is to meet all night trains and welcome the tired soldiers. The boys are taken to their destinations in motor transports or they are driven to the shelters provided by the Y. M. C. A., the Church of England, and the Catholic Church, where they can spend the night in comfort and be sent on their way in the morning.

"No more important work for the health, happiness, and morals of the army can well be imagined. Only voluntary work of kindness and friendliness can save the men from the perils which beset them. The men in active charge of the work are volunteers, men of high standing and ability, who are giving their entire time, involving all-night work of the most arduous kind.

Money Urgently Needed.

"Money for the purchase of cars is urgently requested. Each car, which costs $1,700, bears the name of the city or organization which has given it, as, for instance, 'Presented by the City of Glasgow,' or 'Presented by the City of New York.' As American boys begin their steady march into France and England—and they are already going through London—it will be of the greatest encouragement to them to see the name of their own country upon the transport which meets them at the station as they arrive in a strange land. The committee is most anxious to raise sufficient funds for as many buses as possible, to be grouped in units of six, each unit to be marked 'The American Squadron.'

"England has had enormous drains upon her resources, supplying money in huge quantities, for both her own army and her allies. She looks now to America for help in many of these important philanthropic works. The London Motor Volunteer Corps' work cannot fail to appeal to the generosity of all Americans who appreciate the importance of decent care and friendliness in maintaining the health and morals of the British soldiers who have preceded our own brave boys into the field of battle.

"The London Motor Volunteer Corps has received the strongest indorsement of Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Colonel in Chief of the Volunteer Forces, and also Field Marshal French, and it had the sympathy of the late Lord Kitchener."

New Gifts Total $45,000.

The American Red Cross War Finance Committee announced yesterday the receipt of payments of pledges, previously given, of more than $500,000, and of new gifts totaling about $45,000. Among the pledges paid yesterday was one of $225,000 by the Union Carbide Company, $125,000 by the Carnegie Corporation, $25,000 each by the Clinchfield Navigation Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and Charles Hayden, $45,000 by C. K. G. Billings, and $35,000 by the Linde Air Products Company.

It was announced yesterday that a group of prominent women had contributed $20,000 raised through auction bridge to the Red Cross funds, and that a chain of auction bridge games, covering a large section of the country, was now in operation which was expected to raise the contributions to a total of $200,000. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer originated last March the auction bridge plan, which is now known as the Associated Cities of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund. The idea as conceived was that the players at the first auction bridge party, which was given by Mrs. Pulitzer, should each contribute $2 for her place at the table and subsequently give a three-table party, and this was to continue until the chain was completed and which if played to the last link would net $200,000. The time limit originally set for the completion of the chain was Sept. 1. This has been extended to Oct. 1. Mrs. Pulitzer has received a letter from George R. Taylor, Assistant Treasurer of the American Red Cross, acknowledging the receipt of the first $20,000.

"When the chain was begun," a statement issued yesterday read, "the United States was not involved in the world war, nor was its involvement an alarming prospect. Now, with our own soldiers pouring into France and soon to need the ministration of the Red Cross, and with that organization finding immediate uses for every dollar it can possibly raise, the early hostesses of the chain are urging upon those who should form links further out in the great structure to hasten its completion.

"Auction bridge players, wherever they may be during the Summer months, certainly will devote some of their spare hours toward playing the game. Why, then, should they not add to their pleasure the patriotic feeling that they are aiding toward the kindly care that will be given to American boys who are fighting on the other side of the world to keep America free and bring liberty to other nations?

"All auction bridge players, whether or not they may have been connected with this particular chain, are urged to make, through it, contributions to the American Red Cross, no matter how small. Any gifts from auction players will be gladly received and added to the fund which lovers of the game are raising. They may be addressed to Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, President and Treasurer of the Associated Cities of the United States of America Auction Chain Fund at Chatwold, Bar Harbor, Me., or to William S. Webb, Jr., Assistant Treasurer, 74 Broadway, New York City."

McCALL ASKS THIRD TERM.

Massachusetts Governor's Candidacy Announced to Republicans.

BOSTON, July 14.—Formal announcement that Governor McCall would be a candidate for re-election was made today by George A. Bacon, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Bacon told members of the committee that he was authorized by the Governor to say that he would make an active campaign for a third term.

Frederick W. Mansfield, a lawyer, and William F. Fitzgerald, a banker, are candidates for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Mansfield was defeated by Governor McCall last year.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, HIGHBALL or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!

Guaranteed
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
With Radium Dials
Fitted with "Kitchener" Wristlets; 10- or 15-jeweled lever movement.
7.50, 8.50, 9.75 and 10.75

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

REPAIRING AND REMODELING OF FURS
At Special Summer Rates
STORAGE OF FURS
At Nominal Cost

WOMEN'S SWEATERS—Greatly Underpriced

4.95

Shetland Weave
Worsted Sweater

No. 1, as illustrated, with sailor collar and sash; Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple and Corn.

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton
Sweater

No. 2, as illustrated, superior quality; roll collar and tie sash; Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Corn, Green, Purple, Black and White.

Extraordinary Values

A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock

LINGERIE BLOUSES

1.75

—Seven Distinctive Models
—Fashioned of Fine Voile
—Beautifully Trimmed

An exceptional purchase and sale of choice new Summer Blouses of an excellent quality Voile, simply or elaborately trimmed with effective laces and embroideries.

250 WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

3.50 and 5.95

Very attractive models; many trimmed styles; made of Wool Jersey, Silk and Surf Cloth. Wonderful values.

No. 1—as illustrated; Wool Jersey Bathing Suit with striped Wool Jersey collar and belt; slip-on model.
5.95

No. 2—as illustrated; Surf Cloth Bathing Suit,—slip-on model with pockets and belt.
3.50

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year.

Exhibition and Sale of advance styles in new
Military, Sport and Beach Suit Silk
Featuring the Present Fashions

The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments on sale in America in

Military and Sport Stripe Silks	yd. 98c
Washable Striped Shirting Silks	yd. 98c
Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satins	yd. 98c
Georgette Crepe	yd. 1.28
Crepe de Chine	yd. 1.28
Imperial Dress Satin	yd. 1.25
Natural Ecru Pongee Silks	yd. 75c to 1.75
Washable White Japanese Habutai	yd. 48c to 1.75
Washable White Satins	yd. 98c to 2.50
White Pongee Silks	yd. 75c to 2.50

SPECIAL

5,000 yards of double width (40 inches)
Black Dress Satin

Superior quality; brilliant finish; specially adapted for Summer Frocks. yard **1.28**

McCreery's July
WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Thousands of yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors on sale.

yard **18c to 65c**

New Dress Ginghams
Novelty Striped Voile
Printed Floral Voile
Sport Suitings
Madras Skirting
Kimono Crepe
Romper Suiting
Sport Stripe Skirting

IN ADDITION
10,000 Yards of Double Width

NEW PRINTED NOVELTY VOILES

On White and Colored grounds with dainty Pompadour, floral designs and stripe effects. special, yd. **18c**

5,000 yards of White Cotton Voile; superior quality; crisp finish; double width. special, yd. **23c**

Unusual Reductions
REAL FILET LACES

Real Hand-made Filet Laces embracing a variety of new designs — widths from one to ten inches.

These laces are especially adaptable for collars and trimming summer dresses.

Real Filet Laces and Insertions priced for immediate clearance.

yard **50c, 75c, 95c, 1.25 to 6.95**
regularly 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.75 to 8.50

July Sale
CORSETS & BRASSIERES

At Summer Saving Prices

C/B Corsets for medium and fuller figures; Flesh Color; sizes 19 to 30. regularly 1.00, **75c**

C/B Corsets for slender or medium figures; handsome Pink or White Brocade; daintly lace trimmed; elastic insert at back; full line of sizes. regularly 3.50, **1.85**

Glove Silk Brassieres in Bandeaux model; elastic at back; ribbon shoulder straps; Flesh Color. regularly 2.00 **95c**

Brassieres—discontinued models; open front and bandeaux styles; made of fine Cambric; various trimmings. regularly 75c, 1.00, 1.50, **39c, 69c, 79c**

WOMEN'S NEW TUB SKIRTS

2.75

The season's newest models are included in a special purchase of Women's Summer Tub Skirts. Two smart styles with detachable belts and sport pockets.

Also other Skirts taken from our regular stock and priced for immediate clearance. The lot includes Skirts fashioned of fine Linen, fancy stripe and plaid Poplin, fine Gabardine, Linen Crepe and colored striped Pique; waist bands 24 to 36 inches.

ATTRACTIVE TUB SKIRTS

3.75 to 9.75

Made of Russian Cords, Honey Comb Materials, fine Gabardine and Novelty Striped and Checked Materials.

Mid-Summer Sale
WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS

Specially Priced

A specially arranged sale of Women's Undermuslins of sheer materials; attractively trimmed with laces, embroideries and ribbons

Gowns

Gowns of fine Nainsook; lace trimmed, also scalloped models. Special **1.00**

Gowns of sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed models. Special **1.50**

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook with Valenciennes Insertions and Edges. Special **1.95**

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook with trimmings of fine embroidery. Special **1.95**

Corset Covers

Corset Covers,—lace and embroidery trimmed, also scalloped model. Special **50c**

Corset Covers with fine lace and embroidery trimmings. Special **75c**

Corset Covers of fine sheer Nainsook; lace and embroidery trimmed, also scalloped and embroidered styles. Special **1.00**

Combinations

Combination Drawer and Corset Cover trimmed with lace and embroidery. Special **1.00**

Combinations of fine Nainsook with combination lace and embroidery trimmings. Special **1.50**

Combinations of fine sheer Nainsook with lace and ribbon trimmings. Special **1.95**

Envelope Chemises

Envelope Chemises of sheer Nainsook; lace and ribbon trimmed. Special **1.00**

Envelope Chemises of Nainsook; embroidered and scalloped; Empire model. Special **1.50**

Envelope Chemises of fine Nainsook; with embroidery and lace combination trimmings. Special **1.95**

TUB PETTICOATS

Petticoats of Pique or Sateen with deep ruffle. Special **1.00**

Petticoats of Pique; straight model; scalloped. Special **1.00**

Petticoats of Cambric with lace or embroidery trimmings. Special **1.50**

Petticoats of Cambric with deep embroidery flounces. Special **1.95**

Sateen Petticoats with deep flounce of Tub Silk. Special **1.95**

Sateen Petticoats with deep sateen flounce; superior quality. Special **1.95**

Tub Silk Petticoats with panel back and front with deep Van Dyke flounce. Special **2.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats in Flesh Color or White; tailored model with deep flounce; hemstitched. Special **3.95**

Washable Satin Petticoats in Flesh Color or White, shadow proof; fancy hemstitched flounce. Special **4.95**

Big Price Concessions
AFTERNOON DRESSES

Final clearance of all women's high class Afternoon Dresses; one or two of a style; the materials include Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Net; some are copies of Imported models; in all the most wanted styles.

39.50, 45.00 to 59.50
formerly 49.50 to 88.00

Priced for Absolute Clearance
50 Afternoon & Street Dresses

Fashioned of the following fashionable materials—Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Net.

27.50
formerly 35.00 to 45.00

Reduction Sale
100 SUMMER COATS

12.75
formerly 29.50 to 45.00

Smart new models; the assortment includes women's beautiful Silk Coats, Wool Coats and Sport Coats; all desirable styles.

Absolute Clearance
85 WOMEN'S SUITS

12.75
formerly 35.00 to 48.00

The remainder of our fine high class Suits; the season's choicest styles; the materials include Silk, Wool and attractive Sport Jersey Silk; incomplete sizes.

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

Clearance Prices
MISSES' APPAREL

125 Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 35.00 to 55.00	19.75
165 Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 29.50 to 37.50	18.50
98 Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years formerly 26.50 to 35.00	16.75

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
SOROSIS SHOES

An extensive variety of the season's models that are to be discontinued in Boots, Pumps, Colonials and Sport Shoes. ***All sizes, but not in every model.***

4.95 5.85 6.75
regularly 6.00 to 10.00

High cut White Linen Lace Boots; welted soles; Louis XV heels White Linen Colonial Pumps; enameled buckles; turned soles; Louis XV heels White Duck Sport Lace Boots with rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxfords	4.95
Black Glace Kidskin or Patent Leather One-eyelet Colonial Pumps; welted soles Tan Kidskin Four-eyelet Oxfords; welted soles; Cuban or common-sense heels White Linen One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with White soles and heels Patent Leather or Dull Calf Walking Pumps with Military heels	5.85
White Buckskin Sport Lace Boot with wing tips; rubber soles and heels. Same model in Oxford White Buckskin One-eyelet Colonial Pumps with White soles and heels White Buckskin Walking Pump with welted soles and low heels Patent Leather Pumps with Champagne Suede quarters and Louis XV heels Same model with Dull Calf vamps and Gray Suede quarters White Calf Opera Pumps with turned soles and Louis XV heels	6.75

Note—Other reductions not listed here in [illegible]

LACK OF PETROLEUM MAY BEAT GERMANY

Latest Russian Drive Expected to Cut Off Valuable Galician Product.

HALF OF TEUTONS' SUPPLY

Sinclair's Magazine Says Oil Is as Essential to Success of Modern Army as Ammunition.

The reawakening of Russia as a fighting force, and her thrust at Galicia, which apparently has not yet been stopped, may contribute to the final defeat of the Central Powers as surely as though the drive were made straight across the Rhine, according to oil men here. They base their views on the fact that in Galicia is located practically half of the Teutons' available supply of petroleum, and without petroleum the German army would be as surely whipped as though it were deprived of ammunition.

In the August issue of Sinclair's Magazine is an article discussing the supply of petroleum which Germany and her allies possess, and showing the extreme importance of any military operation which could put any of that supply in jeopardy. After making the assertion that without petroleum the Kaiser's fighting machine would break down in its strongest part, the article continues:

"One could scarcely find a clearer illustration of the wartime importance of petroleum than the reported destruction by allied forces of the Rumanian oil fields. For posterity's sake, it is hoped they were not actually destroyed, but it is certain that the Central Powers will not be able to profit from their capture without long and tedious drilling. Much as we may deplore the loss to the world of such vast wealth as was burned or otherwise dissipated in those fields, no one should be permitted to imagine it was destruction of the wanton type. Stern necessity commanded. Give oil to Germany and you prolong the war; take it away and you hasten the end. This was the determining argument with the Allies.

Hundreds of Uses for Petroleum.

"In hundreds of ways petroleum products are used to hasten victory. On dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, submarine chasers and patrol boats, on ships of the air and on submarines it provides power for driving propellers and grease for complicated machinery. Similarly on battle fronts they are used on thousands of ambulances, trucks, and 'tanks.' And of equal importance is their use in industries and commerce, without which armies could not live. In fact, so numerous are the ways in which petroleum products are furthering the aims of civilized nations in crushing the materialistic power which plunged the world into war, that it would be idle to attempt to catalogue them.

"It may be of interest, therefore, to outline in a general way the petroleum resources which may be available for use by the Central Powers. But first it is well to have some idea of the extent of German and Austrian needs. By way of illustration reference may be made to Great Britain. Extraordinary efforts have been made by British authorities to restrict the use of petroleum products to war or near-war purposes. That German efficiency in this respect has been much greater than British efficiency may be doubted. Using as a basis for reckoning the petroleum imports into the United Kingdom in 1915, it may be stated that about 15,000,000 barrels of crude oil are required to meet British needs. This, necessarily, is an estimate, but it will serve for comparison.

"It is impossible to state accurately the production of petroleum in Germany proper. Statistics of this sort are not being given out by German officials, but the most recent estimate made in Washington placed it at less than 1,000,000 barrels a year. The production in Galicia has been substantially larger. In the year 1915 the total was placed at 4,158,899 barrels. In this connection, however, it should be remembered that operators were greatly retarded because of the war. When the Russian line in Southeast Galicia was broken in May, 1915, the retreating armies set fire to numerous wells in the Tustanowice district and burned much of the petroleum stored in the East Galician fields.

Report Destruction of 229 Wells.

"The Frankfort Gazette at the time said that 229 wells out of a total of 310 were destroyed, and about 2,300,000 barrels of crude petroleum were burned. After occupying these fields the Austro-German authorities started active work with a view to restoring the rate of production, and it is possible, though not probable, that they are obtaining crude oil at the rate of about 8,000,000 barrels per year from this source. This is based upon the fact that the Galician fields produced 15,000,000 barrels in 1909, and that as late as 1913 the production was 7,818,130 barrels.

"About the only other source of supply is Rumania. Production in that country prior to the occupancy by Austro-German forces was at the rate of about 12,000,000 barrels a year. It will be a long time before the production can be revived appreciably, and possibly Rumania should be eliminated from calculation during the progress of the war.

"A complete statement as to what damage was done in the Rumanian fields by the allied forces probably will not be available until after the war, but it is pretty generally understood that most of the important wells were dynamited. Unless the dynamite charges were sufficiently powerful to flood the oil-bearing strata with salt water, production could be restored by the simple method of drilling new wells near the old locations, assuming, of course, that the Germans could obtain an ample supply of drilling equipment. It is reasonable to suppose that there was more or less flooding, and there is more basis for belief that it was serious than the contrary.

"Apart from Rumania, however, the Central Powers have at their command production of from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 barrels a year. This amount is small in comparison to their obvious needs, but probably it could be made to suffice. It should be apparent, however, that without Rumania and Galicia, Germany would soon be in dire straits, because, great as her storage supplies may have been prior to the outbreak of hostilities, there can be no doubt that these have been drawn against seriously if they have not been entirely depleted. Hence the importance of any military operation involving Galician and Rumanian territory."

$2,500,000 Bond Issue Approved.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. announced yesterday that the Georgia Railroad Commission had approved the proposed issue of $2,500,000 6 per cent. convertible first and consolidated mortgage bonds of the Savannah & Atlanta Railway, dated July 16, 1917, and due May 1, 1935. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $5,000,000. The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of New York bankers and they will shortly be offered to the public.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

Of Special Interest to

MEN AND YOUNG MEN

Now in Progress

The Season's Greatest Value in Clothing of All Wool Fabrics

Unrestricted choice of the Entire stock of Suits and Top Coats, except our regular lines of Full Dress, Tuxedo, Silk, Gabardine and Priestley Mohair Suits

$17.50

Enormous Price Reductions

A remarkable opportunity to purchase a suit to wear through the Summer and early Fall at a price lower than present wholesale cost

Specially Priced

500 TOP COATS

For Men and Young Men

"Cravenette" Proofed

$17.50

regularly $22.75, 26.00, 28.50, 33.00, 35.00

Fashioned of popular Imported and Domestic Woolens in a large variety of desirable patterns in Slip-on or Trench models. Many medium weights included, suitable for early Fall. Size 34 to 42.

Men's Clothing Department—5th Floor

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

The Army Needs Recruits

One man who offers himself to his country is worth ten men who await the draft.

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste—to spend wisely and with intent to retain that which is bought.

Merchandise purchased thoughtlessly, and later returned, involves waste, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

Patriotic Medals

(some mounted on leather fobs) are on sale in the Novelty Jewelry Department.

These medals are being sold in the interests of the American Fund for French Wounded, for the purpose of raising funds for the base hospitals in France.

The medals are of artistic design, and the purchase of one will be a patriotic and benevolent act. In bronze metal they are sold at 50c. each; in oxidized sterling silver, at $2.50.

(First Floor)

A Specially-prepared Selection of Fashionable Trimmed Hats

appropriate either for present or early Autumn wear, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) exceptionally priced at

$16.50

The materials featured in these smart Hats are maline, brocade, satin and velvet, all of which are indicated in Fashion's forecast of the coming months.

(Third Floor)

A Special Monday Offering

will consist of

Women's White Calfskin Pumps

for Summer walking

at . $5.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

A Large Number of Morning and Bungalow Dresses

made of desirable Summer cottons, will be specially priced for to-morrow and Tuesday

at $1.85, $2.90 & $3.75

(Department on the Second Floor)

A Clearance Sale of Women's Lingerie Blouses

will comprise a number of varied styles, in white and colored fabrics, marked at the closing-out prices of

$1.75, $2.25 & $3.50

(Blouse Department, Second Floor)

A Monday and Tuesday Sale of Household Linens

will offer interesting values at the low prices quoted:

Double Satin Damask Table Cloths (circular design)
each . . . $5.00, 6.25 & 9.00

Table Napkins to match
per dozen . . . $6.75 & 10.75

Heavy Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . . . $3.25 & 4.00

Table Napkins to match
per dozen . . . . $4.50 & 4.75

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen . . . . $3.50 & 5.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . $3.75, 4.50 & 5.40

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Final Price Reductions in Women's Bathing Costumes

have now been made, as a result of which exceptional values are obtainable in

Satin or Taffeta Costumes (with combination) . . . . . at $9.75 & 12.00
Mohair Costumes (with combination) . . . . . at $4.85
The remaining styles in Novelty and Higher-cost Bathing Costumes have been uniformly marked at $28.00

representing a price reduction of more than one-half.

(Department on the Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street **Thirty-fifth Street**

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Women's Voile Dresses—$5.95 to $6.95

Smart models in colored novelty Voiles; also white Dresses.

Linen Dresses, Reduced to.....$10.00
Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses.....$19.50
Foulard Silk Dresses.....$29.50

Misses' Voile Dresses—$5.95

Novelty colored effects; and smart combination models. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Voile and Gingham Dresses.....$5.00, $7.50 & $10.00
Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses.....$16.50
$35.00 to $65.00 Serge Suits.....$14.50 & $24.50
$15.00 to $25.00 Coats.....Now $10.00

Third Floor.

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

Fancy pink or white Broche, medium bust and length. Sizes 20 to 30 complete. A $3.00 model

$1.95

$2.50 Lord & Taylor Special Corset.....$1.45
$3.00 Bien Jolie Corset.....$1.85
$3.00 C. B. Corset.....$1.50

Second Floor.

Annual Midsummer Clearance of Seasonable Merchandise

Odds and Ends from Every Department in the Store Will Be Closed Out at Greatly Reduced Prices

Offering the Best Values of the Season

In many cases quantities are limited and assortments and sizes more or less incomplete, so that we cannot send any of the advertised items C. O. D. or on approval.

Women's Wool Jersey Suits

All the Smart Colors **$10.50** Remarkable Value

Another 300 of these much wanted Suits just received.

Come early. They won't last long.

Women's Silk Jersey Suits—$15.95

Sport Suits, on the smartest lines, and in the best colorings. Pure Silk Jersey of fine quality. Worth double this special price. In all sizes.

Women's Tweed Coats—$13.50

A special purchase, 150 high class touring and travelling Coats of fine Waterproof tweeds and mixtures. Extremely smart flaring models. Made to sell for $25.00.

Third Floor.

500 Semi-Made Skirts

Navy Blue and Black Serges

Extraordinary Values at

$3.95

$3.00 White Eponge Semi-made Skirts..$1.85
$1.00 Dress Serge, Navy and Black..yard 78c
$1.50 French Serge, Navy and Black..yard 98c

Second Floor.

18,000 Yds. Cotton Dress Fabrics

Novelty Voiles, Crepes and Dimities

35c and 45c qualities

16c

$2.25 Imported Cotton Novelties...yard $1.50
White Figured Madras Waistings. Special, yard 28c

Ground Floor.

Clocked Silk Hosiery

Women's smart White and Black Silk Stockings with self colored clocks, also black with white and white with black clocks.

Very Special

$1.39

Black Lisle Hose, fine gauge.....48c

Ground Floor.

Satin Sport Hats

Smart White Satin Hats, so fashionable, in stitched and plain brim effects.

Very Special

$3.50

Milan-Hemp, cushion brim Sailors.....$3.95
White, Pink and Purple Ribbon Hats...$3.95
Untrimmed Wenchow and Hinoki Hats...95c

Fourth Floor.

Lengths of Chiffon

In all the fashionable shades, 1 to 4 yard lengths of Chiffon and Chiffon cloth.

Formerly $1.25 to $1.50 a yard

78c

Navy Blue Taffeta Silk.....Now $1.25
Fancy Tub Silks—Reduced to.....95c
Natural Shantung Silk—Special.....73c

Ground Floor.

Palm Olive Soap

3 Cakes for

25c

50c size D. & R. Cold Cream.....29c
$1.00 size Fragrant Toilet Water.....65c
35c size Compact Face Powder.....25c

Ground Floor.

Bathing Caps

Fancy Frilled with Bows and Rosettes

Usually 75c

48c

Real Human Hair Nets

Medium size.....each 12c, dozen $1.25
Large size.....each 15c, dozen $1.65
Self adjusting.....each 12c, dozen $1.25

Ground Floor.

Boys' Wash Suits

Norfolk models in Palm Beach cloth, crash and khaki; sizes 7 to 17 years.

Formerly up to $6.50

$3.85

Tub Suits—Sizes 3 to 8 years.....Now 95c
Tub Suits—Sizes 3 to 8 years.....Now $1.85
Tub Suits—Sizes 3 to 8 years.....Now $2.85

Boys' Straw Hats at Half Price

Fourth Floor.

Women's Union Suits

Gauze lisle, band top Suits in regular and extra sizes.

Formerly 75c to $1.00

65c

$1.50 Silk top Lisle Union Suits.....$1.25
$1.75 Glove Silk Vests.....$1.45
$2.50 Glove Silk Bloomers.....$1.95

Second Floor.

Children's Rompers

Gingham, chambray, poplin and ripplette; sizes to 6 years.

Formerly 65c to $1.25

45c & 85c

$1.95 and $2.45 Bloomer Dresses, $1.45 & $1.95
$2.45 Infants' Hand-made Dresses.....$1.85
$2.45 French Hand-embroidered Petticoats.....$1.95

Hats and Coats at Half Price.

Fourth Floor.

Hand-embroidered Blouses

Fine white French Voile, in model, hemstitched and exquisitely hand-embroidered.

Usually $3.00

$1.95

Flesh Color Washable Satin Blouses.....$5.95
Filet Lace Trimmed Georgette Crepe Blouses.....$5.95
Soutache Braided Georgette Crepe Blouses.....$7.95

Third Floor.

Tub Silk Petticoats

White washable Silk in panel front and back model, with deep flounces.

Very Special

$2.65

Washable Satin Petticoats. Now.....$3.95
Washable Satin Petticoats. Now.....$4.95
Check Gingham Petticoats. Now.....$1.25

Second Floor.

Dainty Negligees

Rose-patterned rice cloth in Empire and straight models, ribbon trimmed.

Very Special

$1.50

Hand-embroidered Crepe Kimonos. Now.....$1.95
Box-loom Crepe Negligees. Now.....$2.95
Dotted Voile Negligees—Very Special.....$3.95

Second Floor.

Linen Porch Dresses

in Blue, Lavender, Green and Tan.

Formerly $4.95

$2.95

Breakfast Suits of White or Colored Trouville Cloth..$2.95 and $3.95
Breakfast Suits of White Cotton Gabardine. Now.....$3.95
$4.95 to $10.75 Porch Dresses.....$2.95 to $6.95

Second Floor.

Silk Night Gowns

Flesh Crepe de Chine, in sleeveless models, daintily trimmed with Armenian lace and ribbon.

Very Special

$3.95

White Batiste Gowns. Now.....$1.35 & $1.85
Flesh Batiste Gowns. Now.....$1.45 & $1.95
Odd Gowns, Reduced to.....$1.45, $2.45, $2.95

Second Floor.

Collar and Cuff Sets

Organdy in white, blue, flesh, rose, lavender, tan

Usually $1.65

95c

50c and $1.00 Fancy Neckwear.....25c, 50c
$7.95 Silk Lined Marabout Capes.....$4.95
$4.95 Silk Lined Marabout Collars.....$3.75

Ground Floor.

Square Shetland Veils

White, black, brown, taupe, navy, tan, purple

Usually $1.75

$1.15

35c White Shetland Veiling.....yard 18c
$1.25 Chiffon Sport Veils.....each 75c

Ground Floor.

Filet Laces

4½ inches wide, in cream and white,

Formerly 38c a yard

28c

$5.00 Real hand-made Filet Laces..yard $3.95
50c Imitation Cluny Laces, 5 in. wide..yard 25c

Ground Floor.

Faille Silk Bags

Navy blue and black. Usual price $3.95

$2.85

$3.95 Cameo Brooches.....$2.95
$10.00 Beaded Bags.....$7.95
$2.50 Pearl Necklaces, gold clasp.....$1.50

Ground Floor.

Lingerie Cabinets

Cretonne covered. Formerly $21.00

$10.00

Also cretonne covered Hat Boxes, Shirt Waist Boxes, Veiling Cases and Baby Clothes Cabinets, at ⅓ price.

25c to 60c Cretonnes.....yard 15c, 22c, 29c

Fifth Floor.

Upholstery Velvets

Short Lengths Reduced from $2.50 yd. to

$1.25

Also Short Lengths of Tapestries, Brocades and Damasks Reduced to ½ price.

$3.65 Porch Screens, 6 feet wide.....$2.50
$1.35 Scrim Curtains, 2½ yards long.....85c

Fifth Floor.

Silk Parasols

All this year's styles

Formerly $3.95 to $5.95

$1.95

$3.95 Colored Silk Umbrellas.....$2.95
$2.95 Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.....$1.95

Ground Floor.

Plain and Fancy Ribbons

5½ to 6 in. wide; usually 39c to 65c a yd.

25c

75c Novelty Hat Band Ribbons....yard 55c
Plaid and colored Sashes. Special each $2.50

Ground Floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs

in a variety of fabrics and styles.

15c and 25c grades

10c

25c Men's Linen Handkerchiefs..6 for $1.25
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs..Now 6 for 75c

Ground Floor.

Women's White Fabric Gloves

Two clasp; suede finished cotton; washable in cold water.

Formerly $1.00 a pair

69c

Black Silk 2-clasp Gloves—Very Special..55c
White Milanese Silk Long Gloves.....85c

Ground Floor.

Shetland Sweaters

Coat models on newest lines; in all Sport colors

$5.95 & $7.95

Shetland Slip-on Sweaters.....Now $4.85
$6.75 to $12.50 Fibre Sweaters.....$5.95 to $9.75
$27.50 to $50.00 Silk Sweaters.....$19.50 to $37.50

Third Floor.

Satin Bathing Suits

Heavy black Satin, in smart semi-princess and waist line models; trimmed in contrasting colors.

Very Special

$5.75

Silk Poplin Suits—Reduced to.....$6.50
Black Satin Bathing Suits.....Now $9.75
Knit Suits, Roman stripe trimmed.....$6.95

Third Floor.

Juniors' Suits

Serges and Gabardines

Formerly up to $25.00

$10.00

$15.00 to $19.50 Juniors' Coats.....$5.00
$26.50 Serge and Jersey Dresses.....$19.50
$19.50 Taffeta Dresses.....$15.00
(All in 15 and 17 year sizes)

Third Floor.

Clearance Women's Low Shoes

2800 Pairs Lord & Taylor Standard Qualities.

1400 Pairs *Low Shoes*
Were $6, $7 and $8
$4.85
Tan Calfskin, Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Ivory, Champagne and Grey Kidskin.

400 Pairs *White Low Shoes*
Were $5 and $6
$3.45
A number of different kinds. Sizes incomplete.

700 Pairs *Low Shoes*
Were $5 and $6
$2.95
Patent Leather, Grey and Champagne. Sizes incomplete.

300 Pairs White Buckskin *Sport Shoes*
Were $9.00
$7.50
High Cut. Rubber Soles and Heels.

Second Floor.

FOR MEN

840 Pairs Men's Low Shoes
Were $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00
$5.85

425 Pairs Men's Oxford Ties
Were $5.00
$3.65
Sizes incomplete.

600 Men's Silk Shirts
Heavy Tub Silks—Formerly $3.95
$2.95

Men's Pajamas
Formerly $1.50
$1.10

Men's 60c Silk Lisle Half Hose.....45c

Ground Floor.

Fine White Blankets

Reduced from $6.00 a pair to

$4.95

$3.50 Cotton Filled Comfortables.....$2.95
$1.95 Dimity Bed Spreads.....$1.75
$2.25 Printed Bed Spreads.....$1.95

650 Wamsutta Sheets

Size 81x99 inches—Usual Price $1.98 a Pair

$1.58

$1.08 Muslin Sheets, 63x99.....92c
$1.18 Muslin Sheets, 72x99.....98c
$1.38 Muslin Sheets, 90x108.....$1.18

Second Floor.

Rug Clearance

Japanese Oval Rush Tea Room Rugs
At About Half Price

27 x 42 inches.....Formerly $1.75.....90c
36 x 72 inches.....Formerly $4.75.....$2.40
9 x 12 feet.....Formerly $24.75.....$12.40

Extra Quality Seamless Axminster Rugs

27 x 54 inches.....Formerly $3.75.....$2.75
6 x 9 feet.....Formerly $23.50.....$18.50
9 x 12 feet.....Formerly $42.50.....$32.50

Crex Grass Rugs

36 x 72 inches.....Formerly $2.50.....$1.65
4½ x 7½ feet.....Formerly $4.50, $5.50.....$3.95
8 x 10 feet.....Formerly $7.95, $9.75.....$6.98

Fifth Floor.

1,140 I. W. W. EXILES LEAVE DESERT CAMP

Army Takes Charge of Men Deported from Arizona and Removes Them to Columbus.

HELD UNDER GUARD THERE

Department Commander Orders That They Be Sheltered and Fed—Robbed, Many Say.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 14.—The United States is host tonight to Arizona's deported I. W. W. members, who are encamped half way between Columbus and the Mexican border. A small city of canvas has sprung up on the site of the Mexican refuge camps established by General Pershing, and 1,140 men are sleeping on beds tonight for the first time since Wednesday, when they were deported from Bisbee. They came here early today under escort of United States cavalry.

All afternoon the men have been working in a blistering sun setting up tents, digging pits for field kitchens and hauling firewood. Government rations were issued to the men for supper, consisting of canned beef, canned tomatoes, and bread. Tomorrow at breakfast they will receive a ration of coffee, the first they have had since leaving Bisbee.

Lieutenant Shekerjian, Provost Marshal, was in charge of the work of establishing the camp and organizing the refugees into a regiment composed of battalions and companies.

The men are beginning to consider when they will be returned to Bisbee, where many of them have families and homes. They are almost universally agreed that they will be ready to return to Bisbee when accompanied by United States soldiers and not before.

Army officers are ignorant as to what the next move will be, and say they have orders only to feed and care for the men. The exiles are not being treated as prisoners but are being guarded by soldiers with side arms, and no one is permitted to enter the camp without a pass.

Look to the President.

The men believe the President will order them sent back to their homes, but there is no information in camp upon which to base this supposition. The men complain of having money and valuables taken from them at Bisbee, but are unable to give names of any one who robbed them. Some of them also allege that their wives were not being permitted to draw money from the Bisbee banks, but this report was not confirmed.

After the exiles had completed establishing camp they went to the big water tank in the camp and bathed their blistered feet, washed their clothes, and then slept in the shade of the wedge tents. They obey orders without comment, and seem to have accepted their lot for the present.

When the unshaved and unwashed crowd marched up to the refuge camp this afternoon they presented the strangest sight Columbus has seen since Villa's Mexican bandits dashed into the town on March 9, 1916. Many were without hats and wore soiled handkerchiefs on their heads to keep off the hot sun. Others limped from blistered feet, while old men and the physically unfit had difficulty in marching the mile to the camp from the railroad. One man fainted after reaching the camp and the hospital tent was crowded with minor cases during the afternoon, though no serious illness has been discovered.

HERMANAS, N. M., July 14.—The removal of the 1,140 deported I. W. W. men and their sympathizers from their cattle car and box car habitations at this desert hamlet to Columbus, where they will be cared for by the military authorities pending decision as to their final disposition, took place today upon arrival of Col. James J. Holbrook, U. S. A., ordered here from Douglas by Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., commanding the El Paso military district.

General Bell said the men would not be prisoners, but would be sheltered in the stockade built for Mexican refugees during the border raids and would be supplied with rations by the military authorities. The removal of the men to Columbus is a temporary expedient to prevent suffering.

The men, who were left on a sidetrack here at midnight Thursday, passed last night in the cars. Their lot was better, though, than it had been early in the day, for a carload of provisions arrived from El Paso and many of the men received their first meal in more than twenty-four hours.

Sheriff Simpson of Luna County, who came here with fifty Deputies from Deming, remained with five of his men after a meeting at which he and District Attorney J. S. Vaught addressed the men and assured them that they would be protected, and would not be molested so long as they were orderly.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 14.—Sheriff Harry Wheeler of Cochise County, who sanctioned the deportation of the striking miners from Bisbee on Thursday, has replied to Governor Thomas Campbell's request for an explanation. The Sheriff's message said:

"I can protect law abiding and peaceful citizens, but I cannot guarantee the technical rights of lawbreakers and criminals. I would not endanger the lives of loyal American citizens in attempting to protect the I. W. Ws."

LEAD MINERS DEPORT 700 FOREIGN WORKERS

Italians, Russians, and Poles Forced to Leave Flat River, Mo.—Militia Called Out.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 14.—About 700 foreign-born laborers were forced out of the St. Francois County lead belt today by American-born miners, who insisted that all the foreigners must leave. The Americans, armed with shotguns and carrying American flags, rushed foreigners to the railway station every time a train came in. The Americans fired into the air as they herded the foreigners to the trains. No one has been seriously hurt.

News that Missouri National Guardsmen were on the way to Flat River from St. Louis did not become public until a train bringing St. Louis newspapers arrived a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight. Members of the mob then discussed whether the guardsmen would attack the American-born miners, who insisted that they were justified in expelling the foreigners. The refugees are puzzled and apparently do not comprehend what it is all about.

The Americans endeavored to get miners of Bonne Terre, Mo., to organize similarly and make the movement against foreigners general. Tonight, however, there was nothing to indicate that workmen at Bonne Terre were in sympathy with the Flat River malcontents.

Representative foreigners said that they had no intimation of any ill feeling against them, and that they would not have worked if they had considered their presence in the mines undesirable. The trouble is attributed generally to the influx of foreigners attracted here by higher wages.

Officials of the Western Federation of Miners said the demonstration had been controlled by strangers sent into the district by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Italians, Russians, and Poles in groups of from three to seventy, men, women, and children, with all their possessions, are departing for Bonne Terre by any conveyance they can obtain. Many have walked out of the trouble zone and have found refuge in the country districts.

NEVADA, Mo., July 14.—Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commanding the Missouri National Guard, today ordered a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery from St. Louis to proceed at once to Flat River to take charge of the situation arising from labor disorder there.

SHIPS FOR THE ALLIES ORDERED HERE, HE SAYS

More Than 100 Contracted For Is Announcement Made by President of Foundation Company.

Franklin Remington, President of the Foundation Company, the first concern to announce a contract for the construction of wooden ships for the new United States mercantile marine, said yesterday that a construction company in this country had received contracts to build from 100 to 150 ships for a foreign Government. It was assumed that Mr. Remington referred to his own company. He also intimated that the ships were to be built for one of our allies, but refused to say whether the ships would be of steel or wood. Mr. Remington said he could not give any details of the contract, except that the order would run well over a hundred ships, each capable of carrying 3,000 tons.

"I do not believe there is any great probability," Mr. Remington said, "of the Government's taking over ships built for one of our allies. They will all be built for the same purpose as those built for this country, namely, to beat the German U-boat."

He said he believed the first ships built under the contract would be ready seven months from Aug. 1 and that the contract would run from $18,000,000 to $50,000,000. Mr. Remington said that the Foundation Company had contracts to construct ten ships for the fleet to be built under the direction of General George W. Goethals.

ARMY AND NAVY FLIERS AT RED CROSS BENEFIT

More Than $5,000 Raised by Air Stunts and Baseball at H. P. Davison's Summer Home.

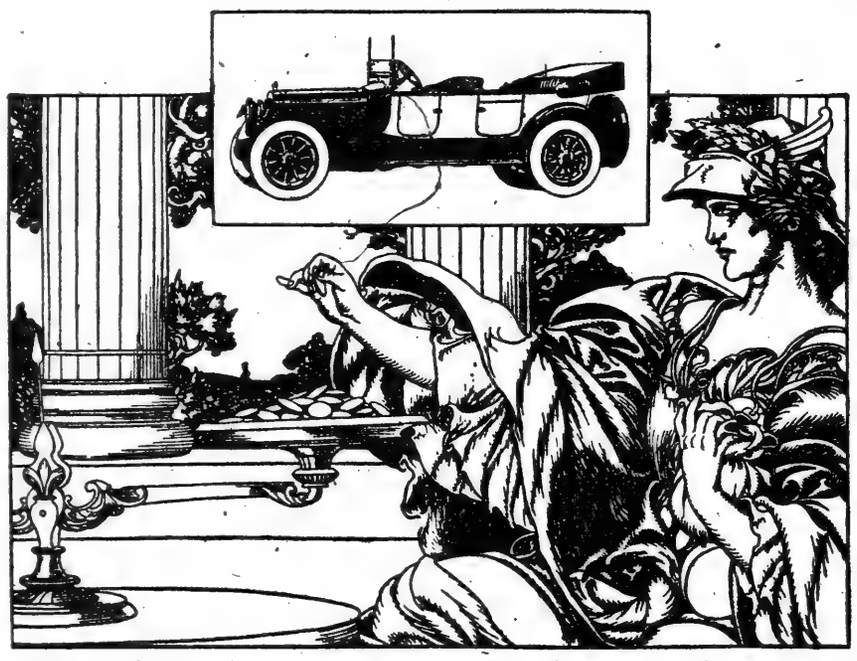
Special to The New York Times.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., July 14.—More than $5,000 was raised for the Red Cross at an open-air benefit held this afternoon at the Summer home of Henry P. Davison at Peacock Point, in which students and instructors from the First Aerial Coast Patrol, the naval flying unit, with headquarters at Huntington, L. I., and from the Second School Squadron, Aviation Section, U. S. A., took part. The occasion brought out a large representative gathering from the Piping Rock, Meadow Brook and other nearby social sets. The program consisted of exhibition flying contests and a baseball game between aviators from the two army and navy flying units.

The airmen flew from their headquarters and arrived about the same time, encircling the Davison home in a long single file. Thrills aplenty were given to the onlookers by the aviators, who performed every kind of a spiral dive, loop the loop, and spurt. The best exhibition flying was done by Lieutenant McDonnell of the navy and Lieutenants Willets and Acosta of the army school. Those piloting the navy machines were Lieutenant E. O. McDonnell, Ensign R. A. Lovett, O. B. James, C. F. Beach, Ensign A. D. Sturtevant, D. S. Ingalls, R. G. Coombs, and R. L. Ireland. In the army group were Captain Howard Weahrle, Lieutenant W. P. Willets, Captains S. W. Fitzgerald, Captain I. A. Rader, Lieutenant Montariot of the French Army, Bert Acosta, Sergeant George N. Church, P. D. Smith, Private Bryan, and Flying Instructor Holderman. The baseball match was won by the army team with a score of 3 to 2.

Among those present were Judge and Mrs. R. S. Lovett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Harvey Murdock, Miss Flora Whitney, Clarence Mackay, Harry V. Harkness, Mrs. August Harriman, Mrs. James Sheffield, Alan Hawley, and Henry Woodhouse. The following French officers were also among the guests: Colonel Davaux, Captain Callier, and Lieutenants Detristan, Depachmann, Legastelois, Valeregne, and David.

A class of forty student officers, among them Quentin Roosevelt, son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was graduated yesterday from the army aviation training camp at Mineola, L. I., and commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the aviation section of the Signal Corps Reserve Force. Quentin Roosevelt was among those who joined the First Reserve Air Squadron, which, it is expected, will be dispatched overseas to France in the near future. It was announced yesterday that the War Department has purchased 400 acres of land adjoining the present tract of 600 acres forming the Mineola training field, giving sufficient space for sixty airplanes to take the air simultaneously. More than $1,000,000 will be spent in equipping the field with hangars, repair shops, training planes and other apparatus, making it one of the most modern and best-equipped training camps in the world.



Weigh values—now! Judicious buying looks beyond the price

Because a thing is low in price is no reason why it is economical.

It's not the *price*, but the *worth* of a thing, that should first be determined in every purchase.

What will it do? How well will it serve? Will it fulfill the purpose for which it is intended—*and that at the lowest practical cost?*

If it will not do well what it is designed to do, it is extravagantly dear, no matter how little it costs.

Packard cars are bought by people—successful people—who are in the habit of weighing values. It is not what they *pay*, but what they *get* for what they pay, that stamps their selection as wise.

And just now, when values need to be weighed with extraordinary care, Packard cars are *greater values* than ever before.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

For Monday—Second Floor

Women's Porch and Beach dresses

priced remarkably low, at

$2.95, 3.95 and 4.95

Large assortments of simple models, of novelty fabrics, voiles, dimities, chambrays, etc., made with long or short sleeves and full skirts.

An attractive group of petticoats

On the Main Floor

at $2.95

Including messaline, taffeta and tub silk models, double panels; desirable new colorings.

Women's high cost Evening Wraps

Of two-toned radium silk in pastel shades, embroidered in tinsel, lined throughout with changeable silk to match; very full sweep, flowing from yoke,

Very desirable value

at $32.50

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense

we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public

¶ It is everyone's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Very exceptional values will be offered Monday, in

Women's Summer Dresses and Skirts

Featuring the newest styles from regular stock

Women's Dresses

Of striped, plain and figured voiles, linens, ratine and crepe, prettily braided,

at $5.00 and 9.75

Washable Skirts

Of Bedford cord, pique, gabardine, khaki and ratine,

at $1.50, 2.25 and 2.95

July Sale of Towels

Provides emphatic reductions

Huck Towels, with hemmed ends, 17 by 36 inches, doz. $1.35

Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, 24x32 inches; name Kitchen woven in, doz. $3.95

Irish Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, doz. $5.50

Irish Typed Glass Towels, name Glass woven in border, 22x29 in., doz. $3.25

Huck Towels, Guests' size, 60c, 95c, 1.50 dz.

Bath Towels, absorbent; hemmed ends, $1.95 & 3.95 dz.

Check Glass Towels, $2.75 a doz.

Hemmed ends, striped side borders; 22x28 inches.

Oriental Rugs

At mid-summer price concessions

Small and Medium Size Rugs, Including Chinese, Hamadan, Kurdistan, Mossoul, etc. sizes 2 to 3½ ft. wide by 4 to 6 ft. long; reg. up to $49.50,

at $19.75 to 36.50

Persians, Mahals and Ghoerevans, Room sizes, from 9½ to 10½ ft. wide by 10½ to 13½ ft. long; regularly from $138.00 to 325.00,

at $85.00 to 245.00

Persians, Sarouks and Kirmanshahs, Room sizes, from 7½ to 12 ft. wide by 9 to 17½ ft. long; regularly from $250.00 to 1085.00,

at $185.00 to 850.00

Genuine Chinese Rugs, In blue, gold, tan, rose, etc.; 5½ to 13 ft. wide by 8½ to 15½ ft. long; regularly from $78.00 to 685.00,

at $55.00 to 485.00

Other Special Items for Monday:

Two-Clasp Silk Gloves

With three row embroidered backs or with Paris point embroidery; white or black, also white and black combination,

Special at **58c pr.**

Women's Silk Stockings

Medium weight, made with lisle soles and tops; in champagne, Russia calf, cocoa, chestnut, medium grey and silver,

Regularly sold for $1.10,

at 95c a pair

Taffeta Silk Parasols

In a splendid choice of new models, in plain and novelty effects,

at $1.95 and 2.95

Women's Summer Underwear

Comprising Washable Satin Underbodices, Pink Batiste Night Gowns and Cambric Top Petticoats,

Unusual values at **95c each**

Women's Smart Blouses

This season's most favored lingerie, crepe de Chine and Georgette models,

Were $5.50 to 11.50,

at $2.95, 3.95 and 5.50

Glove Silk Undergarments

VESTS, with plain, also embroidered, fronts; BLOOMERS, full size, well reinforced; in pink and white,

Special at **$1.85**

TREASURY DEPOSITS IN BANKS INCREASE

Gain for Week $157,200,000, Well Distributed, Federal Reserve Report Shows.

GOLD RESERVES LARGER

Increase Is $35,700,000, While the Gain in Total Cash Reserves Is $834,900,000—District Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Increases in Government deposits, as the result of transfers of Treasury funds from depository banks to the Federal Reserve Banks, and reductions of members' reserve deposits, are shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement. Additions to Government deposits apparently were effected partly through transfers on the books of the Federal Reserve Banks from member banks to Government credit.

A decrease of $133,400,000 in member banks' reserve deposits, reported by the New York bank, was caused in part also by the withdrawals from the Federal Reserve Bank of excess balances for the purpose of assisting correspondent banks in the interior to make the required reserve transfers to the Federal Reserve Banks of their districts.

Aggregate gold reserves show an increase for the week of $35,700,000, and total cash reserves an increase of $344,900,000. Notwithstanding the large decrease in member banks' deposits, the New York bank reports a decrease of only $4,700,000 in reserve. It will be noted, however, that the bank's favorable balance of $21,200,000 in account with other Federal Reserve Banks, as shown the week before, has been changed to an adverse balance of $52,300,000. Decreases in reserves reported by St. Louis and Dallas are largely offset by the building up of favorable balances or the reduction of adverse balances in account with other Federal Reserve Banks.

Discounts on hand gained over $10,000,000 during the week, the increase representing largely member banks' collateral notes, which increased from $50,400,000 to $59,600,000. Holdings of collateral notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim receipts for Liberty bonds show a slight decrease, from $13,400,000 to $13,200,000. Acceptances on hand show a decrease of about $6,700,000, the New York bank reporting net liquidation under this head of $4,900,000.

Other classes of earning assets show but little change. Total earning assets increased about $6,300,000, and constitute at present 7¼ per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, as against 7.03 per cent. shown the week before. Of the total, acceptances constitute 47.3 per cent., discounts 24 per cent., United States securities 13.1 per cent., and municipal warrants 0.6 per cent.

Government deposits show an increase of $157,200,000, all the banks showing substantial increases in the amount of public money, largely Liberty Loan funds on hand. All the banks except New York and Atlanta report substantial gains in member banks' reserve deposits.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks total at present about $580,000,000, or $9,200,000 more than the week before. These notes are secured by $428,300,000 of gold and $158,500,000 of paper deposited with the Federal Reserve agents. The banks report an actual circulation of $532,500,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business July 13 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$54,370,000
Total gold reserves	77,279,000
Total reserves	80,953,000
Bills discounted and bought	31,654,000
Due to members, reserve account	70,521,000
Total reserves	40,293,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,293,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,852,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$377,759,000
Total gold reserves	544,776,000
Total reserves	579,023,000
Bills discounted and bought	128,862,000
Due to members, reserve account	388,813,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$64,664,000
Total gold reserves	93,557,000
Total reserves	96,542,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,582,000
Due to members, reserve account	63,758,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$93,846,000
Total gold reserves	127,827,000
Total reserves	128,101,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,440,000
Due to members, reserve account	86,218,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,995,000
Total gold reserves	39,369,000
Total reserves	39,555,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,296,000
Due to members, reserve account	30,797,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$12,430,000
Total gold reserves	36,299,000
Total reserves	36,939,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,521,000
Due to members, reserve account	23,062,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$115,744,000
Total gold reserves	177,869,000
Total reserves	179,971,000
Bills discounted and bought	45,303,000
Due to members, reserve account	140,172,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,775,000
Total gold reserves	42,755,000
Total reserves	46,127,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,646,000
Due to members, reserve account	42,568,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,780,000
Total gold reserves	49,479,000
Total reserves	49,578,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,534,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,784,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$41,018,000
Total gold reserves	$7,082,000
Total reserves	$7,504,000
Bills discounted and bought	20,474,000
Due to members, reserve account	$6,884,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$23,124,000
Total gold reserves	39,158,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$42,972,000
Total gold reserves	89,122,000
Total reserves	99,235,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,504,000
Due to members, reserve account	48,932,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$471,492,000	$470,369,000	$299,602,000
Gold settlement fund	888,853,000	871,880,000	134,631,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,501,000	52,501,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$912,846,000	$894,249,000	$434,233,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	428,338,000	413,715,000	188,241,000
Gold redemption fund	12,857,000	9,745,000	1,970,000
Total gold reserve	$1,353,971,000	$1,318,709,000	$1,556,444,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	47,545,000	38,514,000	10,279,000
Total reserve	$1,400,916,000	$1,356,912,000	$566,725,000
Bills discounted—members	140,148,000	129,853,000	29,945,000
Bills bought in open market	104,987,000	101,684,000	81,180,000
Total bills on hand	$335,180,000	$331,517,000	105,096,000
U. S. long-term securities	43,961,000	42,935,000	52,589,000
U. S. short-term securities	30,959,000	25,959,000	4,346,000
Municipal warrants	2,441,000	.....	27,424,000
Total earning assets	$411,861,000	$405,553,000	$189,657,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	7,005,000	19,405,000	20,056,000
Uncollected items	254,172,000	251,874,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$261,177,000	$270,839,000	$20,056,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	599,000	599,000	459,000
All other resources	736,000	952,000	8,344,000
Total resources	$2,075,240,000	$2,052,780,000	$787,180,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,681,000	$57,657,000	$55,176,000
Government deposits	300,372,000	148,626,000	97,476,000
Member bank deposits, net	1,019,672,000	1,112,647,000	.....
Due to non-member banks, clearing account	6,847,000	6,699,000	474,942,000
Collection items	153,813,000	184,588,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,481,204,000	$1,452,561,000	$572,418,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	532,508,000	527,959,000	157,979,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	1,960,000	1,175,000	1,720,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	1,587,000	21,908,000	337,000
Total liabilities	$2,075,240,000	$2,052,780,000	$787,180,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	76.7%	76.1%	70.0%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	78.6%	79.8%	72.1%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	82.9%	80.5%	108.9%

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days	$116,780,000	$1,117,000
Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days	59,380,000	330,000
Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days	80,995,000	1,079,000
Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days	78,597,000	30,950
Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days	4,628,000	3,000
Total	$335,100,000	$2,441,000

PORTO RICANS STILL UNDER CONSTITUTION

Island Supreme Court Decision Upholds the Sovereignty of the United States.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 14.—The Supreme Court of Porto Rico today handed down a unanimous decision that the Constitution of the United States exists in full force in the island, that Porto Rico is fully incorporated into the United States, that the Fifth Amendment applies "historically and legally to the whole citizenship of the United States which forms the people of the United States," that to be a citizen is to be part of the sovereign power, and that the sovereignty of the United States in its obective sense was extended to Porto Rico by the Paris Treaty. The decision concludes:

"We hold that, in its subjective sense or as a fundamental ruling power, the sovereignty of the United States has been extended to Porto Rico by the Jones act. There are distinctions of adults and minors, men and women, sane and insane, but there are in the United States no grades of citizenship."

A similar decision by the Federal District Court is now on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Porto Rican Federal District Court on May 21 Judge Peter J. Hamilton ruled in a habeas corpus case that the United States Constitution applied to Porto Rico, and that indictment by the Grand Jury was necessary in felony cases. His decision was opposed by the Attorney General of Porto Rico on the ground that the Jones act granting citizenship omitted the Grand Jury indictment provisio.

APOLOGIZES FOR BOMB PLOT

Military Authorities Alone Responsible, Says German Government.

LONDON, July 14. — A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported officially at Christiania that Germany has expressed regret to Norway for the acts of Germans in connection with the bomb plot recently discovered. The German reply to the Norwegian note gives a long explanation of the case, and says the German Minister at Christiania has been directed to tender an apology and that Aron Rautenfels, a German courier in whose possession explosives were found, has been dismissed.

The German Government, the note says, has made a thorough investigation and finds that the trunks containing the explosives, which were sent from Germany to Christiania, were forwarded some months ago from a central military depot to the Chief Officer of the German Foreign Office, with the request that they be shipped to Christiania in the care of a courier. The Foreign Office, as was customary, did not examine the trunks, being under the impression that they did not contain anything the forwarding of which was not permitted by international law.

The military authorities at the depot, the note continues, state that in order to carry on warlike operations on enemy territory they did not hesitate to permit the passage of explosives through Norwegian territory. As far as the military officers were concerned, such passage was not prohibited by the Norwegian authorities, but they did not wish to say whether or not a courier's passport should have been used for the purpose.

The German Government strongly disapproved the proceeding of the military authorities, whose action, it says, can be justified in no way, and the German Government instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the persons responsible. In future all trunks of couriers will be examined by the Foreign Office.

Herr Rautenfels has been discharged in connection with the action brought against him. The German Government emphasizes that neither has nor any other German functionary had authority to use bombs on Norwegian territory or against Norwegian interests. The note ends with relevant explanations and an expression of the hope that the bomb plot will not affect the good relations between the two countries.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. SMITH.

Miss Katharine Hollister Weds in Garden of Country Home.

The wedding of Lieutenant Truman Smith, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Edmund D. Smith of Stamford, Conn., and of Colonel Edmund D. Smith, killed in action in the Philippines 17 years ago, and Miss Katharine Alling Hollister, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge Hollister of New York City, and a debutante of last Winter, was celebrated yesterday at the country home of the bride's parents, Kalmia, at Greenport, L. I.

The ceremony took place in the garden, under tall trees and in a setting of flowering plants and shrubs, and was followed by a reception and breakfast.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy T. Hollister, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Anne Hollister Fish, Madge Lesher, Beatrice Beck, Elizabeth Clarke, and Charlotte Smith. Lieutenant Smith's best man was Bradley L. Coley, and the ushers included Captain Thomas H. Barnes, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Steele Wotkyns, and Lieutenant Murray Taylor, U. S. A.; also R. U. Pierson, Charles H. Mallory, and W. M. Shedden.

MISS RUTH JACKSON WEDS.

Bride of Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., a Member of Plattsburg Camp.

The wedding of Theodore E. Schulte, Jr., and Miss Ruth Jackson, daughter of Mrs. J. Root Johnson, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the Intercession at 155th Street and Broadway. The Rev. W. M. Riker performing the ceremony in the presence of relatives and a few friends.

The bride wore a white Georgette crêpe afternoon gown and a white hat faced with mauve and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Her only attendant was Miss Eugenia M. Wilson of Mossmere, N. J. Phillips Carlin of New York was the best man.

The bridegroom was graduated from the New York University and is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He is connected with the Guaranty Trust Company in publicity work, but is now attending the Reserve Officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wolston of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Mary Shannon Wolston, to Clements John Southcote Hallett, son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Hallett of this city and Devonshire, England. Mr. Hallett is a broker, and is to go to the front with the British Army.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. José of Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ursula José, to the Rev. J. Frederick Hamblin. Mr. Hamblin is a graduate of St. Stephen's and is rector of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Weequahic Park, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Mildred Sylvester Thomas, to Ray Hodgman Harrington of Naugatuck, Conn. Miss Thomas is a direct descendant of the Duke de Berri of France, and was graduated from the Music School of Yale University last month. Mr. Harrington, who is a member of last year's class at Yale, is organist at Christ Church, Greenwich.

Mr. and Mrs. James Allen Hart of Ossining, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Philena Hart, to Theodore Stookley Parker of Jersey City, son of the late Dr. Parker. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benedict Tweedy of Goshen, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lorna Tweedy, to O. Hayward Niedringhaus of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy are staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Edward Abbott Todd of Springfield, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Genevra Todd, to Dr. Henry Edmund Meleney of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Meleney has been connected with the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, as house physician. He has been commissioned a First Lieutenant and is awaiting orders to go to France. Miss Todd studied nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital and was graduated this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Brostrom of Great Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Brostrom, to John Rogers, Jr., of Valparaiso, Chile. Mr. Rogers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rogers of 1347 Madison Avenue, this city. Miss Brostrom is soon to go to Chile, where the wedding will be celebrated. Mr. Rogers is in with the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. in Chile.

SUFFRAGE ARRESTS DISAPPOINT CROWD

Policemen at White House Are So Polite That Demonstration Is a Failure.

TAKE SIXTEEN "PRISONERS"

Women Deny That Rats in House of Detention Caused Decision to Furnish Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Extreme courtesy marked every phase of a suffrage demonstration made before the White House today by sixteen members of the Woman's Party as a feature for the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. In fact, there was so much politeness and so little disorder that the crowd gathered for the widely advertised show dwindled away before it was over and as a spectacle the affair was a failure.

The suffragists, carrying banners, the most conspicuous of which bore the French Revolution motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," marched quietly to the two gates of the White House grounds, stopped, politely refused to move on, were arrested by the police with every show of consideration, and later calmly deposited bail of $25 each to guarantee their appearance in police court Monday to answer charges of unlawful assemblage.

Even the thousand or more spectators, unlike former crowds that have menaced the pickets, seemed imbued with the spirit of order. They applauded or jeered good-naturedly, made no attempt to seize the banners, and quietly moved away after the arrests had been made.

Those arrested were Miss Julia Hurlbut and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.; Miss Minnie Abbott, Atlantic City; Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkead, Mount View, Cal.; Mrs. Betsey Graves Reyneau, Detroit; Miss Ann Martin, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore; Miss Janet Frothingham, Boston; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Washington; Miss Doris Stevens, Omaha; Miss Mary H. Ingham, Philadelphia; Mrs. John Rogers, New York; Miss Eleanor Calman, Methuen, Mass.; Mrs. Louise P. Mayo, Framingham, Mass., and Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York.

President Wilson returned to the White House from a wedding shortly before the demonstration started, but so far as is known he did not witness any of the show.

The courtesy of the police, particularly Captain Flather, who directed the round-up left nothing to be desired. Approaching each woman separately, the Captain would remove his cap, bow, and quietly advise her of the law against such assemblages. When the women insisted that they were within their rights the Captain, again doffing his cap and bowing, would inform them they were under arrest. Private automobiles were quickly commandeered and the women were placed in them and removed to Police Headquarters.

Announcement was made at the Woman's Party headquarters after the arrests that similar demonstrations would be held henceforth on all holidays and once a week regularly. Cash bonds would be given, it was said, as long as the police agreed to return the money after court proceedings, and there would be no hunger strikes.

It was indignantly denied that the report of rats in the House of Detention interfering with the sleep of the last pickets sent there had anything to do with the decision to furnish bonds.

ARRESTED WOMEN PROTEST.

Two Insist Guilt Lies with "Those Who Deny Justice."

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—We were arrested today for carrying an appeal to the White House. The guilt lies with those who deny justice, not with those who demand justice. In all this question the country should blame the President for failing to secure the passage of the Federal woman suffrage amendment and should uphold women who are fighting for American ideals of government.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN.
ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS.

OPPOSES ANNUAL PENSIONS.

August Belmont Favors Paying Sums Outright for War Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—August Belmont of New York, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation, which has been co-operating with the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense over legislation to provide for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, today said that he was in favor of paying a fixed amount to all men of good character instead of an ordinary periodical pension or compensation payment.

"After a man has gone to war and risked his life, given up his business and the opportunity to profit by his years of education, he ought to have every chance when he comes back," said Mr. Belmont. "If he desires to accept some sum, say half of the total that would be paid him eventually as a pension, to set himself up in business, I think he ought to have it."

Mr. Belmont said that there should be an opportunity for soldiers and sailors or their dependents to capitalize the payments that are to be made to them, as is done under some of the European systems of pensioning. He added that a man's character should be taken into consideration, and emphasized that all pension and compensation provisions should be taken entirely out of politics and not be a matter for yearly appropriation.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, is known to favor Mr. Belmont's suggestion. John Mitchell expressed the opinion that it would prove particularly applicable to the soldiers and sailors suffering from disability.

D. L. Cease, Secretary of the section on compensation of soldiers and sailors of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, said that if the suggestion were put into effect probably some adjustment of compensation payments by States and by the Federal Government would be made.

Judge Mack, Chairman of the section on compensation of soldiers and sailors of the committee of the Council of National Defense, announced today that the bill providing for soldiers and sailors and their dependents would be ready for the approval of the council on Monday.

Zionists Honor Theodore Herzl.

The Zionist Council of Greater New York paid honor last night in Cooper Union to the memory of Theodore Herzel. About 500 Jews gathered to observe the thirteenth anniversary of the death of the Zionist leader. Among the speakers were Louis Lipsky, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Morris Rothenberg, and Dr. Joseph Seff.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.

"Gimbels First"—"As Usual"

American Service Flags

A flag recently adopted for those who have sons, husbands or close relatives at the front.

The flag measures about 3x5 feet. The border is red, the panel in the centre is white. On the panel, a blue star—representing the soldier in Uncle Sam's service. Extra stars are to be inserted if more than one member of your family is called. The flag with one star, as illustrated, is

$2.00

Extra Stars, 25c apiece

The flag is a very reliable grade of cotton bunting. All parts sewed. Brass grommets for suspending from window sill.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Military Equipment

Greatest Stock in New York City

Regulation U. S. Army Equipment

If appearance counts for anything with you and it certainly does with every soldier, then we would advise you to personally select your uniform and other military equipment *now*. Gimbels are prepared, perhaps better than any other store in America, to furnish you with Field Supplies and Clothing.

Officers'—

Olive Drab Serge Suits
Olive Drab Wool Overcoats
Raincoats
Caps and Service Hats
Insignia and Bars
Hat Cords
Puttees
Field Trunks
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Regulation—

Olive Drab Wool Suits
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Metal Pocket Mirrors
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Enlisted Men's Caps
Fox's Special Puttees

Our Made-to-Order Department

Suits and Overcoats
On 10 Days' Notice.

Your order will be handled with military exactness. Cut and tailored by experts, of fabrics that have been O. K.'d by the Government—and which you see before you order.

Boy Scout Uniforms

The largest Boy Scout equipment division in the United States. This is official headquarters, and we have *everything*.

Wooden Drill Rifles

Designed especially for practice purposes. Made of wood, brown stained, shaped exactly like an army rifle.

GIMBELS' MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Knit Combinations

Women—Sizes 34 to 40

Of fine ribbed Lisle, perfect fitting, seamless at side and tight knee, very soft, cool and comfortable for Summer wear.

Regular Retail Value 95c

Monday .58 Only

Monday and Tuesday

Our

July Clearance Sale of

300

Sports Silk Hose

Less than ½ Price

Women's Handsome Pure Thread Silk of the first quality in smart vertical stripe two-tone effects to match Hats and Sweaters.

Regular Price $2.25 Pair

Monday .95 Special

Women's, Misses' and Children's Summer Dresses

Consisting of Trotteur and Afternoon Frocks for Town and Country Wear, Sports Dresses, Dainty Apparel for Summer Resort, Beach and Garden—also a choice Assortment of Wash Dresses for little children and girls.

At Reductions Averaging ¼ to ½ Former Prices

NO C. O. D.'s. NO APPROVALS. NO EXCHANGES.

Dresses for Women	Formerly	Sale Price
A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES from the regular stock, consisting of Linene, Tissues, Voiles, Ginghams, and Linens.	$7.50 to $17.50	4.50 to 13.50
DRESSES OF CREPE DE CHINE, SATIN AND TAFFETA—All the smart models in the most wanted colors.	32.50 to 39.50	24.50
Dresses for Misses and Small Women		
A COLLECTION OF SUMMER DRESSES, all from the regular stock, consisting of white or fancy Voiles in charming color combinations. Also Linen Coat Dresses.	$18.50 to $24.50	10.50 to 14.50
HANDSOME AFTERNOON DRESSES of Chiffon, Georgette and Satin in the fashionable light colorings.	22.50 to 165.00	17.25 to 135.00
WHITE CHINA SILK DRESSES, consisting of Middy Blouse and Skirt; very cool and smart.	15.00	12.50
WHITE NET AND LACE DRESSES in Combination effects.	27.50	12.00
WASH DRESSES of cotton; white and colored striped effects.	8.00	6.25
A COLLECTION OF SERGE DRESSES—In a variety of models, including those combined with satin or Georgette.	25.00 to 37.50	19.50
Children's and Girls' Dresses—*Sizes 6 to 14 years*		
A COLLECTION OF WASHABLE DRESSES in Gingham, Lawn, Dimity, Poplin and Chambray, all extremely attractive models, suitable for all-year-round wear.	$3.50 to $9.75	2.50 to 6.95
Little Children's Dresses—*Sizes 2 to 6 years*		
CHILDREN'S COLORED DRESSES of Gingham, Chambray and Linen, some hand embroidered. Not all sizes in each style.	$1.50 to $7.50	.75 to 4.95
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES made of Madras, Dimity and Lawn, smocked or trimmed with embroidery.	2.95 to 6.50	1.35 to 4.50
Clearance of Children's Hats		
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW AND LINGERIE HATS, trimmed with ribbon and dainty flowers.	$3.95 to $16.50	1.50 to 10.00

3 Blouse Groups

Organdies, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Voiles

In the daintiest of Summer Models at these attractive prices

ORGANDIE BLOUSES in all white, embroidered and lace trimmed;
VOILE BLOUSES, in semi-tailored, embroidered and hemstitched models. 2.00
Value $3.00

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, in flesh and white with jabots and deep collars;
CREPE DE CHINE, in Tailleur Model; also light and dark silk blouses in odd sizes and colorings. 5.00
Value $6.50

EMBROIDERED VOILES, with tucked collar and front;
GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES, with contrasting trimmings and hemstitching. 6.50
Value $8.75

Crepe de Chine

All silk—40 inches wide

White, Ivory, Turquoise, Ciel, Orchid, Cerise, Gold, Old Rose, Tan, Emerald, Reseda, Navy, Plum, Taupe, Black

In Regular Stock $1.50 yard

Monday 1.25 Special

Imported Taffeta

40-inch; of superior grade

Navy, Gray, Taupe, Black, Belgian, Copenhagen, Rose, Ciel, Green, Ivory, Wistaria, Tan, Brown, Helio, Mais

Actual Value $2.50 yard

Monday 1.58 Special

Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters

A Rare Opportunity

Very smart sports sweaters of fibre silk in self colors, with deep sailor collar and sash; may be had in the fashionable gold, a pretty shade of green, soft rose, and Copen.

Regular Value $6.50

Monday 4.95 Only

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Exclusive "*Arnold*" Weather Coats

For Women and Misses

Actual value $22.50

Monday 13.85 Only

As illustrated. Of Covert (Cravenette), featuring a smart belted model ideal for Summer travelling and motor wear; may be had in tan, Navy, Oxford and black

Sale of Women's

Light-weight Storm Coats

Sizes 34 to 42

At the Remarkable Price

6.85

As illustrated. An exceptionally useful coat of Silk Finish Grenada (Rubberized); packs in very small compass and is equally suitable for motor and storm protection.

ADDED NEWS OF WORLD OF SPORTS

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Graves Defeats Battelle for the Governor's Cup in Final Match at Apawamis.

SWEETSER HAS FINE ROUND

Plays North Jersey Links in 74, One Stroke Above Par for the Difficult Course.

H. S. Graves had a successful day on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday when he defeated S. Battelle in the final competition for the Governor's Cup, 5 up and 4 to play. In addition, Graves finished runner-up to E. C. M. Kemp in the golf ball sweepstakes, with a card of 86, 5—81. Kemp, in gaining the premier honors of this play, turned in a card of 80, 12—77.

In an eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition S. S. Wheeler turned in the best card with an 80, 5—75, with R. C. Hunt one stroke on the net behind him. Hunt's card was 92, 16—76.

Lester Russell and A. M. Morris tied for premier honors in the Class A division of the sweepstakes competition over the links of the Dunwoodie Country Club, each golfer turning in a net score of 74 strokes. Russell's card showed 86, 15—71, and Morris's was 80, 9—71. The Class B section of the play was led home by C. H. McLoughlin, who returned a card of 94, 27—67. In the regular monthly tournament the following results were registered:

First sixteen—Ralph P. Foote defeated R. H. Davies, 1 up; L. Haskell defeated Lester Russell, 4 up and 3 to play; J. Peters won from H. H. Treadwell, by default; J. Daubel defeated O. W. Burke, 2 up. Second sixteen—W. J. MacFarlane defeated C. H. Roberts, 1 up; Mr. Wund defeated Mr. Deatz, 3 up and 2 to play; Mr. Aiken defeated Mr. Chalfont, 1 up, (23 holes;) Mr. Russell defeated Mr. Drew, 3 up and 2 to play.

J. M. Sweetser gave the lovers of golf at the North Jersey Country Club food for discussion yesterday, when, on pleasure bent, he went around the difficult course of eighteen holes in 74 strokes, just one shy of tying the par mark for the course. The par is 73, and in two years nothing near this figure has been accomplished. Several of the country's leading golfers have played over the links. The course measures 6,533 yards, and the performance of Sweetser was the best made in many months. The bogie mark for the eighteen holes is 83.

The chief honors of the ball sweepstakes competition, Class A division, on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club were garnered by R. Dunstine, who made the journey in 81, 12—69. The Class B leader was W. S. Burrows, with a 97, 22—75. Dunstine's card for the sweepstakes brought him the flag competition also. In a mixed foursome Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brown turned in the best card, with 101, 15½—85½.

Sam Armstrong, who last week won the Governor's Cup at the Westfield Golf Club, started on his way to the Handicap Committee's Cup, when the first round of this latter competition was held. Armstrong was among the victors of the day, having scored over B. D. McAusland, by 2 up and 1 to play. Other results were:

S. G. Urner won from H. Yoshito, by default; F. W. Smith won from W. H. Orr, by default; A. D. Tuttle defeated R. S. Gales, 2 up and 1 to play; C. E. Cummings defeated O. R. Graham, 1 up; C. R. Buckert defeated M. Yamawaki, 6 up and 5 to play; W. R. Davies defeated A. E. Keller, 1 up; D. S. Lawrence defeated J. A. Worth, 1 up.

C. Calonis turned in the best card in the Class A play of the ball sweepstakes event at the Montclair Golf Club. Calonis's card at the end of the day's play showed 85, 15—70, which was two better in the net than that returned by R. H. Gregory, who had a card of 83, 11—72. R. T. Barber was third, with 84, 11—73, and R. C. Kerr, with 85, 11—74, was fourth. The Class B section of the play was led home by C. G. Bartlett, whose card showed 100, 21—69. In this class E. L. Allen was runner-up, with 97, 18—79.

Mrs. C. H. MacMahon accounted for the women's putting competition, with Mrs. R. B. Neff the runner-up.

The final for the Secretary's Cup was decided on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, with W. A. Phillips and T. W. Satterthwaite as the principals in the play to decide the cup. Phillips eventually registered a victory by 2 up.

The two-day handicap golf tournament over eighteen holes as a benefit for the Flushing Day Nursery on the links of the Flushing Country Club was started yesterday, when several net scores of under 80 were returned by some of the principals. The leading scores for the day were as follows:

A. Weymouth, 87, 11—76; H. L. Bennett, 96, 20—76; C. H. Stevick, 91, 14—77; A. S. Chatfield, 89, 11—78; William E. Barker, 97, 18—79.

Under the conditions of the tournament a contestant is privileged to turn in as many cards as he desires as long as he contributes an additional entrance fee with every card turned in. The tournament will be concluded today.

At the Upper Montclair Country Club a sweepstakes competition was the attraction in Classes A and B. The A field was led home by Charles Fetterolf, who had 84, 6—78. C. Farley, 87, 8—79, tied with R. Sanderson, 84, 5—70, for second honors, and C. P. Shipman was fourth with 95, 7—88. In the Class B field N. Noll, with 103, 27—76, led for the lead, followed with 108, 28—78, tied for the lead.

Walter Brown showed the way to the field of golfers who participated in the sweepstakes play over the Essex Fells links, when he returned a card of 85—13, 70. C. E. Bacon was second with a card of 83—8, 75.

H. E. Blazier was the individual star performer at the Hydewood Golf Club, winning in the President's Cup competition with a net score of 74, and annexing also the principal laurels of the sweepstakes competition. In this latter event H. H. Woodland was second. The point winners for the President's Cup were H. E. Blazier, 85—11, 74; H. H. Woodland, 96—21, 75, and William P. Taylor, 89—11, 78.

HARDY GETS NET TITLE.

Californian Beats Garland for Clay Court Championship.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 14.—Samuel Hardy's aggressive style of play won for him the national clay court tennis championship here today in the final round of the patriotic tournament, the Californian defeating Charles Garland of Pittsburgh, three out of five sets. He lost the first set 3—6, settled down in the second set, which he took, 6—1, only to become erratic again in his placements and Garland took the third set, 6 to 1. The next two sets, however, proved rather easy for Hardy, who played a fast and carefully judged game and won the sets, 6—3, 6—3.

KEWPIE JUDGED BEST DOG.

Mrs. Riddell's French Bulldog Wins First Outdoor Show.

At the first outdoor match of the French Bulldog Club of America yesterday Haworth Kewpie, owned by Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell, took the prize for best of either sex. Held on the grounds of the Anjou Kennels at Mamaroneck, N. Y., there were about fifty dogs in the competition. Dr. George Anderson's Dundee Gamin, just lacking a point of his championship honors, and which was the winner at the recent Westchester Kennel Club show; Gamin's Rival, Son, and Faux Pas were among those beaten by Kewpie.

The match was held on the ground of Hugh Jackson, who is the owner of Faux Pas, and it was attended by most of the big breeders and owners of the breed. It was the final show of the association and carried with it the Goldenburg trophy, emblematic of the best of the many shows held during the season. The trophy went to Fred Poffet, whose dogs had won two legs previous to the show of yesterday. Frank Minard judged the show.

Monte Carlo La Beaute was the winner among the bitches after a close struggle with General Hunk's Dream. The winner is the mother of Valois Princess, first at the specialty show.

The summaries:

Puppies, Dogs Under 6 Months.—First, Mrs. D. T. Pitkethley's Notle Marvel; second, H. Barneman's Champee Boy; third, Mrs. Corgal's June Jouffiu.
Novice, Dogs.—First, Mrs. D. T. Pitkethley's Notle Marvel; second, Mrs. Harris's Jalou of Anjou.
Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Haworth Kewpie; second, G. G. Anderson's Dundee's Gamin; third, Mrs. S. Reynolds's Duke Pourquois Pas.
Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Haworth Kewpie; second, Fred Poffet's Gamin's Rival Son; third, G. G. Anderson's Dundee Gamin.
Open, Dogs, (Bred by Exhibitor.)—First, Notle Marvel; second, Champee Boy.
Open, Dogs and Bitches, (Piebald.)—First, Dr. Nafis's Eclat; second, same owner's L'Ambassadeur.
Puppies, Bitches, Under 6 Months.—First, Dr. Nafis's Eclat; second, same owner's Sachet; third, Charles Storck's Daisy.
Puppies, Bitches, Over 6 Months.—First, George Loder's Faux Pas Soubrette.
Novice, Bitches.—First, Thomas Brother's Grenza; second, George Loder's Faux Pas Soubrette; third, H. Larneman's Hugonette.
Limit, Bitches.—First, Jules Fangman's Monte Carlo la Beaute; second, George Cannon's General Hunk's Dream; third, Thomas Brother's Grenza.
Open, Bitches.—First, Jules Fangman's Monte Carlo la Beaute; second, George Cannon's General Hunk's Dream; third, Thomas Brother's Grenza.

'METS' CREW WINS EIGHT-OARED RACE

Defeats New Rochelle Boat by Nearly a Length at New York A. C. Regatta.

The New York Athletic Club held its first outdoor swimming meet and rowing races of the season at Travers Island yesterday, and the competitions in both sports were marked with success. Ideal weather attended the events, and close finishes ruled in each sport. The rowing events were held over the club's half-mile course, and furnished the feature competition of the day.

The principal race in this branch of the day's entertainment was the eight-oared shell race, open to all local clubs. This resulted in a victory for the crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club after an extremely close and hard-fought race. Getting away at the start, the three shells, the Metropolitan Club's oarsmen, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, and the Atlanta Boat Club, were on even terms. In this formation they raced until about half of the distance was covered, when the Metropolitans started to gradually creep to the front.

The New Rochelle oarsmen tried to keep the rival boat on even terms, and succeeded until shortly before the finishing mark was reached, when the stroke slumped badly enough to allow the Metropolitan boat to cross the finish line with about three-quarters of a length to spare. The New Rochelle boat, finishing second, was followed by about one-quarter of a length by the Atlanta oarsmen.

Bud Goodwin, the veteran swimming champion and Rideholder, went down in defeat in the 110-yard handicap swimming race, in which Leo Giebel, New York A. C., with ten seconds, won by a touch in 1:14 2-5. Goodwin had a handicap allowance of eight seconds.

The summaries:

Pair-Oared Gig Race, Open, Scratch.—Won by German-American Boat Club, (bow—Minthe, stroke—Grossman, coxswain—Becker;) Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow—W. Shea, stroke—J. Shea, coxswain—J. McLaughlin,) second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow—Bertram, stroke—Machenback, coxswain—Cloonan,) third. Time—3:46.
Eight-Oared Shell Race, Open, Scratch.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow—C. Froelich, No. 2—Callahan, No. 3—Schultz, No. 4—Farnam, No. 5—Putnam, No. 6—G. Froelich, No. 7—Wells, stroke—Jauss, coxswain—J. C. Cloonan;) New Rochelle Rowing Club, (bow—Carroll, No. 1—Opsamm, No. 3—Archibald, No. 4—Rood, No. 5—Wild, No. 6—Noel, No. 7—Curtis, stroke—Carter, coxswain—Dodge,) second; Atlanta Boat Club, (bow—Kinsley, No. 2—Doherty, No. 3—Fitzpatrick, No. 4—Ryan, No. 5—Hewitt, No. 6—Whitbeck, No. 7—Sullivan, stroke—Mulcahey, coxswain—Tyler,) third. Time—2:39.
Single Shell Race, Closed to New York A. C., Handicap.—Won by Waldo Smith, (10 seconds;) Charles Chattus, (14 seconds,) second; Charles Kusche, (scratch,) third. Time—3:12.
Four-oared Centipede Race, Closed to New York A. C.—Won by Crew No. 3, (stroke—Quinn, No. 2—P. Smith, No. 3—Wild, bow—Chattus;) Crew No. 1, (stroke—Kusche, No. 2—Mullen, No. 3—Lennon, bow—Hannigan,) second; Crew No. 2, (stroke—W. Smith, No. 2—Van Twink, No. 3—Hickey, bow—Curren,) third. Time—2:47 2-5.
110-Yard Handicap Swim.—Won by Leo Glebel, New York A. C., (10 seconds;) Bud Goodwin, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) second; J. J. Curren, New York A. C., (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:14 2-5.
110-Yard Novice Swim.—Won by William C. Munson, Jr., Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; F. Campbell Burrows, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; Richard Britt, New York, third. Time—1:17.

POMPANO BEATS BARRACUDA

Only Four of the Seawanhaka One-Design Craft Compete in Race.

A very moderate wind from the south kept all but four of the one-design yachts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club at their anchorages yesterday afternoon, just half the number which had taken part in the first race of the series a week ago. Ensign Junius Spencer Morgan, who was on patrol duty on the Sound, was one of the absentees. The race was over the number two course of 6¾ miles, and Pompano, which won a week ago; Barracuda, which had been winner in the first series, and Skate having had the fun among themselves.

The race finally narrowed to a duel between Pompano and Barracuda, the former getting the decision by only five seconds after a brush over the last leg, in which it was apparent that the victory was to rest with the cleverest skipper. W. H. Appleton made no mistakes and got there.

The summaries:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN ONE-DESIGN CLASS RACE.
(Second race of second series for the Fish class of sixteen-footers.)
Start, 3:10. Course, 6¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	4:47:50	1:37:50
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	4:47:55	1:37:55
Skate, John Good	4:48:49	1:38:49
Manatee, Albert Strause	4:50:10	1:40:10

F. H. PRINCE, AVIATOR, WEDS MISS HARDING

Daughter of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board a Bride in Washington.

PRESIDENT AT CEREMONY

Bridegroom, an Officer in French Army, First Met His Bride Only Four Weeks Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—When Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Henry Prince, Jr., of Boston, the latter formerly Miss Elizabeth Harding, started away on their honeymoon this afternoon, their acquaintance lacked several hours of being four weeks long. Their marriage at St. John's Church at noon was the culmination of a romance begun Saturday evening, June 16, when they met for the first time at a dinner at the Country Club, where Chandler Hale was host. The bride is the eldest of the three young daughters of William P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and a favorite in society. She made her début two years ago.

The bridegroom, who holds a commission in the French Army, came to Washington for a week-end, and, according to some of his friends, went back to the aviation field at Mineola an accepted suitor.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Elsie Hasbrouck of Kingston, L. I., who wore a mediate gown of orchid chiffon built of the same horizon blue that dominated the decorations.

The bride's gown was white satin and tulle, with satin train that lay more than three yards on the ground with overdrapery and sleeves of tulle embroidered in pearls. Her veil was of tulle held by a band of orange blossoms, and her ornaments a string of pearls from the bridegroom's parents.

A breakfast at the Harding home on R Street followed the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, the parents of the bridegroom, assisting the host in receiving.

MORTIMER P. ARNOLD WEDS.

Mortimer P. Arnold of 415 Madison Avenue, a son of the late John Harvey Vincent Arnold, a one-time Surrogate of New York, and Miss Margharita Deen, a daughter of Mrs. William Harris Deen of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street, were married quietly yesterday in the Old First Presbyterian Church in the presence of a few relatives. The bride was unattended, but her brother, F. Graham Deen, gave her in marriage.

This is Mr. Arnold's second marriage. His first wife was Miss Mary Constance Berry, a sister of Oliver F. Berry and a cousin of E. Berry Wall, whom he married in 1903. Mrs. Arnold left him in the Autumn of 1915 and took up her residence in Philadelphia, and last March she received a decree of divorce in the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Arnold is a brother of Reginald Arnold, who married Miss Violet di Zerega, and of Mrs. Robert J. Campbell.

Benefit for Jewish War Sufferers.

A prgoram of music will be given at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York for the benefit of the Jewish war sufferers next Saturday night. The soloists, recruited from the grand opera companies, will be Giovanni Zenatello, George Baklanoff, Sophie Braslau, and Adamo Didur. Nahan Franko will conduct the orchestra and will play several violin solos. The prices will range from 50 cents to $1.50, and seats can be obtained at the office of the Jewish People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway.

Wedding Notes.

Miss Helen Caldwell Park, daughter of Mrs. Charles Frances Park of Englewood, and Henry C. Stockman, also of Englewood, were married yesterday afternoon in that place. Mr. Stockman is to go to France shortly for ambulance service.

The marriage of Miss Florence Rowland Bomeisler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paltiek R. Bomeisler of East Orange, and Thomas H. Wood of Newark took place last evening at the bride's home.

The wedding of Miss Jane Davin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John P. Davin of 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Philip A. Weyforth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weyforth of Baltimore, Md., will take place on Wednesday, July 25, instead of in the early Fall, as originally planned. As Mr. Weyforth expects to go to the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Myers, Va., in August, the wedding date was advanced.

DR. ANTHONY BASSLER WEDS

Takes Miss Harriette Seeley as His Bride in Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. Anthony Bassler of 21 West Seventy-fourth Street, this city, and Miss Harriette M. Seeley, youngest daughter of Alexander Seeley of Renfrew, Conn., were married yesterday morning in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario, the Rev. Dr. Martin Macdonald officiating.

The bride is a great-granddaughter of "Fighting Bob" Seeley, and one of her brothers, a corporal in the Winnipeg Light Rifles, was gassed at the battle of Langemark. This was the battle in which the Germans employed chlorine gas for the first time, and in which the Canadian contingent by holding a salient saved the day for the British.

Mrs. Bassler is a graduate of the Renfrew Collegiate Institute, where she was champion athlete.

Dr. Bassler is visiting physician to several New York hospitals, Professor in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and a member of the New York Athletic and Siwanoy Country Clubs. He will bring his bride to this city after a short honeymoon trip.

Obituary Notes.

JACQUES BALLIN, a retired linen importer, died yesterday at his home, 26 West Seventy-fifth Street, of acute bronchitis, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Ballin was a veteran of the Twenty-second Engineers Regiment of the New York National Guard.

CHARLES M. BOUTON, who had been in the grocery business in Bayonne for more than thirty years, died yesterday at his home, 73 West Thirty-second Street, Bayonne, in his sixty-third year. He was a member of the Bayonne Club.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, head of the firm of L. Schlesinger & Co., knit goods importer, 119 East Thirty-fourth Street, died yesterday at his home, Sea Gate, L. I., in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Schlesinger was born in Hungary and came to this country forty-four years ago. He was a member of many societies.

HERMAN R. FINN, a real estate broker, died yesterday at his home, 602 Madison Avenue, aged 53 years.

W. J. B. MILLS, member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday after a brief illness at his home, 936 West End Av. Mr. Mills started life as a clerk in the office of H. G. Campbell & Co.

ENOCH CARRIER, 78 years old, a retired tea merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 385 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Carrier was a native of Ilkeston, Nottinghamshire, England, and left two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. ELSIE VAN PRAAG ABRAHAMS, wife of Morris Abrahams, a diamond cutter, died on Friday at her home, 619 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes. She was 56 years old and was born in Amsterdam, Holland.

Mrs. RACHEL SWAIN HAGEMAN, wife of the Rev. Andrew Hageman, pastor of the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Brooklyn, died at her residence, 1,239 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, on Friday in her sixty-third year. She was born in that borough and was actively interested in the work of the various churches with which her husband was connected. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sons, Drew W., a lawyer; James W., Donald, and the Rev. George Russell Hageman, pastor of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian Church in Zanesville, Ohio.

Mrs. MARGARET PINKERTON, 96 years old, widow of Alexander Pinkerton, a ship joiner in old Williamsburg, died on Friday at her home, 771 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than seventy years and left three sons, Robert H., Alexander, a retired Police Captain, and James Pinkerton; also two daughters, Miss Annie E. Pinkerton and Mrs. Margaret D. Bunce.

EDMOND HYDE, one of the best-known residents of Port Washington, L. I., died in his eightieth year on Friday. Mr. Hyde was born in Glen Cove, but had lived in Port Washington nearly all his life. He is survived by four sons, William M., editor of The Port Washington News; George C., Deputy Commissioner of Jurors of Nassau County; Daniel E., and Charles E. Hyde.

THOMAS J. REGAN, contractor and wholesale coal dealer, died on Thursday at his home in Newark, in his sixty-fifth year.

THOMAS J. FLOOD, an Inspector of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, died on Thursday at his home in Brooklyn. He was 46 years old.

JOHN PHILIP FIRENG, a retired Lieutenant Pay Clerk in the United States Navy, died on Friday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

ELBRIDGE K. WHITE, for many years associated with the firm of Johnson & Falkner of this city, died on Thursday at his home in Larchmont, N. Y. He was 69 years old.

JAMES COLY, 84 years old, who served throughout the civil war, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.

WILLIAM J. BRINKMAN, 53 years old, cashier for the Public Service Railway at Hoboken, died there yesterday from a heart attack.

Dr. J. F. CARLETTE of Monticello, N. Y., died there yesterday of blood poisoning contracted while he was treating a patient. He was 35 years old.

STEPHEN H. KNIGHTS, said to have been the last survivor of the crew which accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to Japan in 1853, died yesterday at his home in Lynn, Mass., in his eighty-third year.

WILLIAM RYAN, 45 years old, an architect of Brooklyn and Queens, died on Friday in Flushing.

NATHAN HALLSTEN, 51 years old, owner of a newspaper at Maspeth, L. I., died in Maspeth on Friday.

WALLACE D. YAPLE, member of the Ohio State Industrial Commission, an expert on workmen's compensation insurance, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

Education Notes.

The premises at 544 East 147th Street, the Bronx, occupied as an annex to P. S. 27, have been leased for two more years.

The annex to the High School of Commerce, conducted in P. S. 156, Manhattan, and the annexes to the Bryant High School, conducted in P. S. 4 and 7, Queens, will be discontinued beginning with the September term.

P. S. 53, Queens, will be discontinued as an annex to P. S. 57 and made an annex to P. S. 62. P. S. 64, Queens, will be made an independent school.

P. S. 28, boys', and P. S. 39, primary, have been consolidated.

A dental clinic will be established in P. S. 95, Manhattan.

Two continuation classes will be established at 36 Morrell Street, Brooklyn, for bakers and other night workers who are unable to attend evening school.

The Board of Education has approved the granting of a contract for $174,980 for completing and finishing the general construction of the Evander Childs High School, the Bronx.

A substitute teacher will be assigned to the office of the acting Superintendent of Schools for two months.

The Director of Attendance has been authorized to issue farm garden permits in this city to children within the compulsory school age to be employed in the cultivation, production and care of food products on farms and gardens.

Police Department News.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., July 16: Patrol, J. J. Mealy, 31 to 36 as station house attdt.; C. E. Johnson, 174 to 147 as station house attdt.; (mutual.) A. P. Albrecht, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, to Sub-div. D; J. J. Lanavotte, Traf. Div., Sub-div. D, to Sub-div. A; W. F. Schneider, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C, to Sub-div. E; W. J. Seeger, Traf. Div., Sub-div. E, to Sub-div. C.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon H. G. Webster, 16 Sur. D., in charge 12 Sur. D., in addition to his own, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 16; Inspector J. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., as Act. Borough Inspector Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his other duties, 5 days, 8 A. M., July 16; Patrol. G. Lauterbach, 13 to 61 Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, as messenger, 10 days, 9 A. M., July 16; F. X. Werner, 278, to B. B. H. Squad, duty as messenger, 6 days, 6 A. M., July 16.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 12 Sur. D., 10 days, 12:01 A. M., July 16, to be deducted from vacation; Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 5 days, 8 A. M., July 16, to be deducted from vacation; Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., 1 day, 2 A. M., July 14, to be deducted from vacation; (without pay,) Sergt. J. M. Hammill, 36, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., July 18; Patrol. E. H. Pimpel, Jr., 29, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 16; J. Schaaf, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 15; A. Blass, 65, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 15; P. Kennedy, Bridge, 5 days, 4 P. M., July 29.

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THOSE big, sturdy tires you see doing the heavy trucking work everywhere are Firestone Giant Tires. Big business has been depending on these giant single tread tires for nearly three years for the hardest service on heavy trucks.

Made in widths of 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inches. Two grooves or three grooves, according to width.

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More than thirty thousand Chandler owners have found the extreme of satisfactory performance in the flexible and powerful Chandler motor, "The Marvelous Motor." And thousands more who *know* how the Chandler excels are choosing this great car every month.

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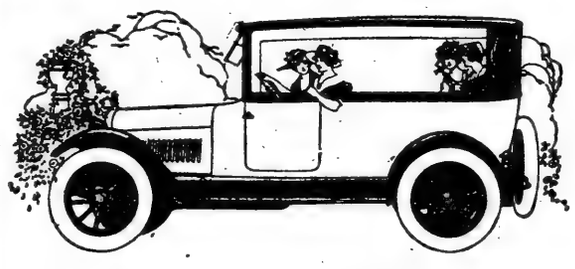

Summer Comfort Winter Luxury

THE new Chandler convertible sedan offers the most attractive seven-passenger convertible type of body yet produced. This body, Fisher-built, is exceptionally roomy and comfortable. It is deeply upholstered and mounted on springs which absorb all the stress and shock of the roadway. The left side door is immediately opposite the driver's seat so that the driver to get in or out of the car does not have to disturb its other occupants. The auxiliary seats face forward, folding down into the backs of the front seats as in the Chandler touring car, and offer the same comfortable riding qualities. The forward side windows and the door windows lower away entirely by adjustable strap. The rear side windows lower half way by adjustable strap, and are entirely removable as are the window posts. The workmanship throughout is of pleasing refinement.

Chandler Features

include solid cast aluminum crankcase extending from frame to frame and giving perfect rigidity to the engine mounting; silent chains for driving the motor shafts; Bosch high tension magneto; light-running and durable annular ball bearings in transmission, differential and rear wheels; pleasing body designs, deep cushions and finest long-grain hand-buffed leather upholstery.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BODY TYPES

7-Passenger Touring Car, $1595
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The United Service.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following-named officers of the Q. M. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to stations to which assigned: Capt. J. G. Worth, report to Depot Q. M., Front Royal, Va., for duty as his assistant; Capt. C. W. Hulbert, report to Com. Gen., Southeastern Dept., for duty as assistant to Dept. Q. M.; Capt. H. Hennecke, report to Com. Gen., Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as assistant to Quartermaster and report by letter to Com. Gen., Western Dept.; Capt. C. Stewart, report to General Supt., Army Transport Service, New York, for duty as his assistant.

Maj. T. C. Lyster, Med. Corps, detailed member board for examination of applicants for commission in the Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, vice Capt. R. H. Goldthwaite, Medical Corps, relieved.

1st Lt. S. C. Latta, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, report to Chief of Ordnance for duty.

1st Lt. N. M. Marsilius, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to duty Rock Island, Ill., and report to Com. Off. for duty.

1st Lt. H. D. Parker, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and report to Com. Off. for duty.

1st Lts. F. N. Cordier and A. P. Bourquardez, Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Essington, Penn., and report to commanding officer, Sig. Corps Aviation Station, for duty.

The following-named 1st Lts. of the Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty and will report to Col. Chas. Gerhardt, Dept., for duty: S. B. Eckert, M. L. Newhall, J. A. Hambleton, P. V. Burwell, and L. L. Harvey.

The following-named 1st Lts. of the Aviation Section, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, are authorized as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights: S. B. Eckert, M. L. Newhall, J. A. Hambleton, P. V. Burwell, and L. L. Harvey.

The following-named officers of the Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty, and will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, and report to commanding officer, Sig. Corps Training Camp, for duty with 10th Telegraph Battalion, Sig. Corps: Maj. F. A. Montrose, Capt. D. C. Roesr, Lts. H. Sullivan, E. H. Painter, W. H. Spencer, H. G. Eppler, Jr., and F. C. Walden.

Col. L. L. Milne, 2d Inf., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, and report to Col. D. L. Howell, 34th Inf., President Army Retiring Board, for examination.

Orders June 5 relating to 1st Lts. C. E. B. Flagg and E. B. Rhea, Med. Reserve Corps, amended to certify that travel is necessary to the military service.

1st Lt. E. W. Garges, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from active duty Res. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to home and stand relieved from active duty, report on arrival by letter to the Adjt. General of the Army.

1st Lt. H. Wilcox, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved from duty in connection with examination of applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps, to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. General of the Army, standing relieved from further active duty.

Capt. F. D. Cleary, Jr., Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from active duty; take station at San Francisco, reporting in person to the Com. Gen., Western Dept., for duty as assistant to the Dept. Engineer.

Capt. J. H. Adams, Q. M. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from further duty as assistant to the Quartermaster, Washington Barracks, D. C.; report in person to the Quartermaster Gen. of the Army for duty.

1st Lts. C. C. Hubbard and R. R. Crockett, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to 1st Engineers and report in person to Reg. Commander.

1st Lt. J. R. Scott, Med. Reserve Corps, detailed member of board to meet at Ft. Riley, Kan., vice Major J. M. Coffin, Med. Res. Corps, relieved.

1st Lt. P. W. Ripper, Med. Res. Corps, upon completion present duties, report to Com. Gen., Northeastern Dept., for duty.

Capt. M. M. Cloud, U. S. A., retired, relieved further operation orders June 26.

Capt. M. M. Cloed, U. S. A., retired, placed on active duty; report by telegraph to Com. Gen. Western Dept.

The following-named officers of the Eng. Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their obligations in connection with their enlistments in places indicated and assigned to active duty at same place: At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—1st Lt. J. O. Jensen. In vicinity of Washington, D. C.—Capts. J. V. Birch, D. Q. McComb, and C. R. Humphreys; 1st Lts. G. H. Morgan, W. H. Smith, S. A. Graham, H. W. Hill, M. J. Hoff, F. H. Kingsbury, L. C. Smith, R. Lloyd; 2d Lts. B. E. Merrell, W. F. Flynn. At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Capts. E. N. Sanctuary, C. R. Forbes, H. P. Wilson, Jr., E. S. McCandless, D. S. Adams, A. J. Rife; 1st Lts. G. A. Anderson, H. B. Kircher, A. R. Montague, W. G. Grubber, R. C. Lilly, I. L. Taylor, F. S. Lehmann, C. N. Bott, H. C. Bryan, A. Gonsior, W. B. Etheridge, R. D. Salisbury, E. M. Sircere; 2d Lts. W. H. Dial, L. Heulings, J. A. Noble, R. E. Dickie, L. J. Dillon, P. K. Lutken, G. R. Mitten, A. E. Scott, D. P. Woleben, F. S. Meston, A. H. Besse, L. G. Lewis, C. F. Motts, L. Crey, E. A. Kaufehner, L. J. Welch.

Capt. L. Sanford, Qmr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, New York, and report in person to the Gen. Supt., Army Transport Service, for duty as his assistant.

1st Lt. J. A. Rollings, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved from duty, Norfolk, Va., in connection with examination of applicants for Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps, and proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Of., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for instruction.

Capt. B. G. Ruttencutter, 18th Inf., relieved treatment Walter Reed General Hospital; to Ft. Jay, N. Y., and report to C. O. 22d Inf. for duty.

Capt. C. W. Chadbourne, Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty and report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Capt. H. Beaninston, Sig Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty; report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

1st Lt. R. Malcolm, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duty Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.; to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

1st Lt. F. X. Mulherin, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duties Savannah, Ga., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to C. O., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

1st Lt J. R. V. Wolfe, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; to Richmond, Va., and report to Maj. A. L. Gray, Med. Reserve Corps, for course of instruction in military roentgenology.

Capt. J. R. Hollowbush, Med. Res. Corps, relieved duty Rock Island, Ill., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps; to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Capt. L. W. Squires, Med. Res. Corps, relieved from duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to New York and report to Maj. L. T. Lawald, Med. Reserve Corps, Cornell Medical College, New York, for course of instruction in military roentgenology.

Capt. W. J. Condon, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved active duty and from further duty at Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

1st Lt. F. L. Keough, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duties Newport, R. I., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and report to Com. Off., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

Capt. F. T. Brown, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved present duties New Orleans, La., in connection with examination of applicants for the Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Off., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

The following-named officers of the Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capts. D. Beasley, J. H. Wetherhold, C. A. Culver, W. H. Sloan, L. E. Hull, M. E. McGrath, J. T. Graff, L. W. Abbot, L. W. Ainsworth, E. W. Sloan, L. E. Mason, G. Babcock, C. F. Everitt, F. M. Roark, D. B. Small, F. L. Shuman, R. D. Prescott, F. P. Rogers, W. D. Hood, E. W. Gibbens, L. R. Elkins, A. W. Young, A. A. Gieriet, J. G. McCollom, H. H. Lawson, R. R. Moore, W. S. Owensby, J. M. Mellinger, A. A. Greely, Jr., R. L. Radcliff, C. E. Wiley, F. B. Brooks, H. E. Strabel, A. Clokey.

Capts. Beatty, Wetherhelt, McGrath, Graff, Abbot, Roark, Small, Rogers, Prescott, Lawson, Mellinger, Greely, Radcliff, Brooks, Brabant, and Clokey will proceed to Monmouth Park, N. J., and report July 20 to the C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, for duty; Capts. Culver, Mann, Ainsworth, Sloan, Mason, Babcock, Shuman, Gieriet, Moore, and Wiley to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report July 20 to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, for duty; Capts. Hull, Young, McCollom, and Owensby to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report July 20 to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, for duty; Capts. Everitt, Hoed, Gibbens, and Elkins to Leon Springs, Texas, and report July 20 to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Comp, for duty.

The following named officers of the Sig. Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty: 1st Lt. O. E. Buckley, C. L. Howk, E. H. Brown, C. Arthur, H. N. Pember. 1st Lts. Howk and Buckley report by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept., for duty as assistants to the signal officer of that dept.; 1st Lts. Brown, Arthur, and Pember to Monmouth Park, N. J., and report to C. O., Sig. Officers' Training Camp, July 20 for duty.

1st Lt. G. H. Buck, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved duties, Portland, Ore., in connection with examination of applicants for Engr. Enlisted Reserve Corps and proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan., and report to C. O., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

The following named officers of the Q. M. Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and proceed to stations indicated: Capts. J. W. Appleton, A. Deveraux, A. J. White, W. S. Cameron, R. A. Baxter, H. I. Nickolas, Q. A. Shaw, F. S. von Stade, W. P. Stewart, E. B. Allen, A. Kalb. Capts. Appleton, Devereux, and White will report to Depot Q. M., Front Royal, Va., for duty as assistants; Capts. Cameron and Baxter, report to officer in charge of purchase of public animals for the Q. M. Corps, Kansas City, Mo., for duty as assistants; Capts. Nicholas, Shaw, and von Stade, report to Depot Q. M., Ft. Keogh, Mon., for duty as assistants; Capts. Stewart, Allen, and Kalb, report to Depot Q. M., Ft. Reno, Okla., for duty as assistants.

The following named officers of the Q. M. Officers' Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed on or within five days from date of receipt of order to stations to which assigned: Capts. J. B. Chaffey, D. Van Gelder, G. L. Tripp, P. G. Mumford, and C. S. Brobeck. Capts. Chaffey, Van Gelder, and Tripp will report to C. O. 20th Nat. Guard Div. Camp, Palo Alto, Cal., for duty as assistants to the Camp Q. M. and by letter to the Com. Gen. Western Dept.; Capt. Mumford will report to Depot Q. M., Washington, D. C., for duty as his assistant; Capt. Brobeck will report to the Depot Q. M., San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

The assignment to active duty of 1st Lt. F. W. Patten, Med. Res. Corps, from May 10 at attending Surgeon's office, this city, is confirmed and approved.

1st Lt. W. B. Estes, Dental Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Ft. Totten, N. Y., and report to Com. Of. for duty and by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. E. L. Grisell, Cav., detached officers' list, retirement announced.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ord. for duty in his office: 1st Lt. R. L. Gaugler, Cav., detached officers' list; 1st Lt. R. E. Lindh, 23d Inf.

Orders June 5 relating to Capt. R. Dishman, Q. M., Officers' Reserve Corps, revoked.

1st Lt. C. T. Carrie, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Watervliet Arsenal, New York, and report to Com. O. for duty.

1st Lt. S. P. Houghton, Ord. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., and report to Com. O. for duty.

Capt. E. F. Padgett, Q. M., Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Annapolis, Md., and report to Constructing Q. M. for duty as his assistant.

The appointment of the following-named 2d Lts. from officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from June 15, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations, is announced.

A. J. Walsh, from Capt., Q. M. Sec., assigned to 18th Field Artillery; E. S. Pegram, Jr., appointed from 2d Lt., Q. M. Sec. to 20th Inf.; Ralph Young, from 2d Lieut., Inf. Sect., to 42d Inf.; S. G. Saulnier, from 2d Lt., Inf. Sect., to 49th Inf.; M. R. M. Gwilliam, from 1st Lt. Inf. Sect., to 21st Inf.; W. B. Gordon, from 2d Lt., Inf. Sect., 9th Inf.; W. Tracey, from 2d Lt., Inf. Sect., to 12th Inf. Each of the officers named within the continental limits of the United States, except those now at a cithens training camp, assigned to field artillery and infantry will report July 15 to Commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. Each of the officers named assigned to the Field Artillery and Infantry and now at a training camp will proceed to join organization to which assigned upon close of the training camp.

1st Lt. F. R. Shute, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Allentown, Penn., and report to Major E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, for duty.

1st Lt. C. H. MacDonald, Jr., Dental Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Washington, D. C., and report to Maj. T. C. Lyster, Attending Surgeon, for duty.

Capts. O. H. Clark and H. J. Rapman, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duties, proceed to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Indiana, and report to C. O., Med. Officers' training camp, for course of instruction.

Major J. F. Corbett, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty at Minneapolis, Minn., to examine applicants for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army.

Capts. C. H. Birdseye and C. B. Kendall, and 1st Lts. J. R. Eakin, A. J. Ogle, and T. H. Monroe, Dental Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from duty and station in this city, to Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

2d Lt. K. Mudd, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

Capt. B. A. Jenkins and 2d Lt. C. R. Fisher, Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps, relieved from further duty and station in this city, to Ft. Terry, N. Y., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

2d Lt. J. H. Wilson, Engr. Officers' Corps, relieved from further duty and station in this city, to Ft. Adams, R. I., and report to Com. Of. for duty.

The following named officers of the Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps assigned to active duty, report by letter to the director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with military mapping for War Dept.: Majors W. M. Beaman, A. C. Roberts; Capts. D. Hannegan, R. W. Berry; 1st Lts. R. T. Evans, J. A. Pratt, F. C. Cope; 2d Lts. R. M. Randle, R. S. Hargrove, O. G. Taylor, L. B. Roberts, R. M. Harrington, W. S. Gehres, C. R. Fisher, W. F. Hicks.

M. Maj. F. H. Garrison, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty and report to Lt. Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Med. Corps, Army Medical Museum, this city, for duty.

1st Lt. R. Richardson, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, New York, and report to Maj. S. Flexner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, July 21 for course of regular instruction in laboratory work.

1st Lt. T. M. Armstrong, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Allentown, Penn., and report to Maj. E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, for duty.

1st Lt. T. R. Barry, Med. Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Off., Med. Officers' Training Camp, for course of instruction.

1st Lt. H. J. Keyser, Dental Reserve Corps, assigned to active duty, Gettysburg, Penn., and report to Com. Off. and by letter to Com. Gen., Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. S. Stern, Med. Res. Corps, relieved from duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Richmond, Va., and report to Maj. A. L. Gray, Med. Reserve Corps, for course of instruction in military roentgenology.

1st Lts. A. O'Brien, Med. Reserve Corps, relieved from duty Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Riley, Kan., to Ft. Myer, Va., and report to Com. Off., Citizens' Training Camp, for duty.

Provisional 2d Lt. D. L. Neuman, Corps of Engrs., relieved from assignment to 6th Engrs. and from duty this city, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to Commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. Malcolm, Med. Res. Corps, 7 days; 2d Lt. T. J. Bloomer, C. A. C., three days.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following lists are announced:

Machine woodworker, all boroughs—John Ekberg, John Finelli, Cornelius Collins, John Kleman, Samuel Sutherland, Patsy Sbano, A. Geller, Alfred Esposito, George Scheurer, David Bestin, Joseph Bodian, Thomas Johnston, V. Brennan.

Mason's helper, all boroughs—Michael Dellan, James Peter, William McLaughlin.

Ship caulker, all boroughs—Maurice Martin, Joseph Donegan, Robert Paxton, James Quigley.

Stone-cutter, all boroughs—Thomas Rohan, Anthony Dalbore, C. Pertio, S. Pasqualone, Alfonso De Maio, John Schumann.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for schedule clerk, for men only. Vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, at $1,400 to $1,600 a year, will be filled from this examination. The duties consist of making graphical charts of production and other records. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience. Applicants must have graduated from a high school of recognized standing or have had four full years of study in a school offering a course equivalent to that of a high school, and have been employed for at least three months in manufacturing plants in keeping graphical schedules of work to be done. They must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Until further notice, on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

Will Filed.

FRY, GEORGE BLANCHARD, (July 3.) Value of estate more than $50,000. Pauline Johnson Fry, widow, gets $10,000 outright and the residuary estate in trust. On her death the principal goes to her children.

Adolph G. Hupfel, Brewer, Dies at 72

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., July 14.—Adolph G. Hupfel, the New York brewer, died suddenly at Echodale, his Summer home here, early today at the age of 72 years. Mr. Hupfel was about his estate yesterday in the early morning. He suffered a heart attack and died at 8 o'clock. Funeral services will be held on Monday at Echodale. Mr. Hupfel's home in New York is at 9 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Dr. Charles Young.

Dr. Charles Young, one of the oldest physicians of Newark, died there yesterday in his sixty-fifth year. Dr. Young was graduated at Princeton in 1861 and four years later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for several years a resident surgeon at Bellevue Hospital before going to Newark to practice.

Dr. James Dwight.

Dr. James Dwight of Boston, formerly President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, died on Friday at his Summer home at Mattapoisett, Mass., in his sixty-sixth year. In his earlier days Dr. Dwight took an active part in a number of tennis tournaments and later wrote extensively on this sport.

Ensign Philip T. Glennon.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The death of Ensign Philip T. Glennon, son of Rear Admiral Glennon, now in Russia with the American Mission, was reported today to the Navy Department. He died yesterday on board the hospital ship Solace.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

AINDT.—Born, Sunday, July 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Aindt, 535 West 151st, a daughter.

COHEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron M. Cohen, (nee Lillie Brody,) of Elizabeth, N. J., a son, on Monday, July 9.

HUEBSHMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Huebshman, 104 West 70th St., a daughter, July 14, at Polyclinic Hospital.

LONDON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Monte London, July 9, 1917, a daughter, at Lying-In Hospital.

SMOLEN.—July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Smolen, Malverne, L. I., a son, at New York Medical College and Woman's Hospital.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Stern, 25 Irving Place, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of their daughter, Kathryn Suzanne, July 13, 1917.

Engaged.

ALCOTT—BULLARD, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henry Bullard of 547 West 157th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Bullard, to Mr. Charles Wesley Alcott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Alcott, 440 Riverside Drive.

EVANS—SKLOWER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sklower of 2,067 Vyse Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Cornelia, to William L. Evans.

GOLDSCHMIDT — KING.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deutsch, 634 East 87th St., announce the engagement of their niece, Melitta King, to Mr. William Goldschmidt of Brooklyn.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Mr. Max Kleeblatt, 1,155 Boston Road, announces the betrothal of his daughter Frida to Mr. Ernest Jacoby. Notice of reception later.

ORTH—SCOTT.—Mr. and Mrs. Temple Scott announce the engagement of their daughter Doris to Frederick R. C. Orth of this city.

ROBERTS—HOGGSON.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hoggson of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter Harriet to Mr. T. Yeadon Roberts, Jr., of Decatur, Ill. Mr. Roberts is at present at Newport, R. I., with the Naval Reserve. No date has been set for the wedding.

SAMUELS—ROBERTS.—Engaged, Annette L. Roberts to Harry B. Samuels.

WEINSTEIN—KALTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Kalter of 3,657 Broadway wish to announce the betrothal of their daughter Rose to Mr. Louis Weinstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Weinstein of 547 West 147th St.

FERRIDAY—JOHNSON.—Ellan Johnson to A. Clifford Ferriday.

Married.

ARNOLD—DEEN.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at the Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., Margherite Deen, daughter of Mrs. William Morris Deen, to Mortimer P. Arnold, both of New York City.

CROSBY—VOLZ.—Mr. and Mrs. John Volz announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude, to Second Lieutenant Percy L. Crosby, Richmond Hill, at Plattsburg July 7.

DEKHEIMER—WILLIAMS.—Mrs. Horace D. Williams of 504 West 148d St. announces the marriage of her daughter, E. Mildred, to Mr. Peter Dekheimer, on Monday, July 9, at Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Dekheimer will reside in Norwood, Mass.

GALLAGHER—McCALLA.—At the residence of Dr. Frederick Peterson, 525 Park Av., Miss Dorothy McCall to Mr. Felix J. Gallagher of New York City.

LEAVIN—LASKL.—Miss Josephine Laski of 700 West 178th St. to Mr. Benjamin Leavin, married on July 13 by Rev. Dr. E. Lissman.

PARDEE—HYDE.—In New York City, July 13, 1917, by the Rev. Edward B. Irish, Alice M. Hyde to Howard J. Pardee.

ROBERTS—GARRISON.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Florence O. Garrison, daughter of William H. Garrison, to John Spotswood Roberts, both of Brooklyn.

STOCKMAN—PARK.—On Saturday, July 14, 1917, at St. Cecelia's Church, Englewood, N. J., Helen Caldwell Park, daughter of Mrs. Charles Frances Park, to Henry C. Stockman of Englewood, N. J.

THOMPSON—BONNICHSEN.—Engaged, Miss Carrie A. Bonnichsen, daughter of Mrs. Anna Bonnichsen, to William Mc. Thompson, both of Brooklyn.

Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catharine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Henry Ridder, 128 West 71st St., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BALLIN.—On July 14, 1917, Jacques Ballin, husband of Emilia A. Ballin. Funeral services at his late residence, 28 West 75th St., on Monday, July 16, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COPPERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 14, 1917, William S., beloved husband of Catharine Coppers, in his 59th year. Funeral from his late residence, 922 Quion Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 17, at 9 A. M., thence to the Gates of Heaven Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

CRAIG.—At Long Branch, Friday, July 13, Elizabeth H., beloved wife of James M. Craig, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 24 Passaic St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, July 16, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CRANE.—July 13, Eleanor F., widow of William S. Crane. Services, "FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway. (Campbell Building.) Sunday, 4 P. M.

DART.—Carrie Lemira, beloved and only sister of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Millard, at their home, the Hotel San Remo, July 12. Services and burial at Ashtabula, Ohio.

DAVIES.—Suddenly, July 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Maitland St. George, husband of Regan Scharffs, and son of the late [illegible].

FIELD.—At her late residence, Upper Kings St., Port Chester, N. Y., Seventh month, 12th, 1917, Hannah B. Field, daughter of the late William C. and Mary B. Field. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on First day, Seventh month, 15th, at 3:15 P. M. Automobiles in waiting at White Plains on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

FINN.—Herman. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday, 3 P. M.

FLANAGAN.—On July 13, John F. Flanagan, beloved husband of Annie Flanagan, (nee Egan,) native of County Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 325 East 52d St., on Monday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

GROB.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Katherine E., beloved daughter of Ernst and the late Margaret Grob, in her 24th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 18 Commerce St., Sunday afternoon, July 15, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

HAGAN.—Bernard, beloved husband of the late Mary Hagan, July 12. Funeral from 456 5th St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass Monday at 9:30 A. M. St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, corner Summit and Hicks Sts. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HAGEMAN.—After a brief illness, on Friday, July 13, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Rachel Swain, beloved wife of Rev. Andrew Hageman. Funeral services Monday, July 16, at 2 P. M., at the Ocean Hill Reformed Church, Hopkinson Av. and Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUGUES.—At Patchogue, L. I., July 14, 1917, Marguerite, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hughes of Brooklyn. Interment private.

HUPFEL.—On July 14, 1917, at Brinckerhoff, Dutchess County, N. Y., in his 73d year, Adolph Glaser Hupfel, beloved husband of Magdalena G. Hupfel and beloved father of Katherine G. McMann, (nee Hupfel;) A. G. Hupfel, Jr., Antonette G. Peppler, (nee Hupfel,) and Otto G. Hupfel. Funeral announcement later.

KEATING.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, at his residence, 495 West End Av., Thomas F., beloved husband of Anna E. Keating, in his 73d year. Requiem mass will be celebrated at Church of the Holy Trinity, 822 St., near Broadway, on Monday, July 16, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

LANG.—Suddenly, on July 13, Margaret Anna, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of John Lang, Jr., and the late Barbara Boh Lang. Funeral from her late residence, 724 East 9th St., Flatbush, on Monday, July 16, thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment in Most Holy Trinity Cemetery.

LOEWY.—On Friday, July 13, at his residence, 345 East 146th St., Joseph, beloved husband of Adele Loewy, in his 72d year. Services will be held at Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, 163d St. and Stebbins Av., on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

MARKUS.—July 12, 1917, Henry Markus, organizer and first President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, husband of Marcella and father of Falcon, Jeanetta and Harry A. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 West 97th St., Sunday, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Members of Noah Lodge, Constellation Lodge, F. & A. M. of L., Washington Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai and B'rith, respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

MARKUS.—Washington Lodge No. 19, I. O. B. B.—Brethren: You are requested to pay your last respects to our departed brother, Henry Markus, whose funeral will take place Sunday, July 15, at 10 A. M., from 29 West 97th St.

PHILIP DAVIDSON, President.
GEORGE M. SACHS, Secretary.

MERRILL.—At her residence, 1,307 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14, 1917, Lizzie Campbell Merrill, widow of the late John F. Merrill. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Oscar R. Meyer, beloved husband of Clementine Meyer, (nee Mayer.) Funeral services at 38 West 87th St., Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MORRIS.—On Friday, July 13, 1917, Elisabeth, beloved wife of the late Hugh Morris. Funeral from her residence, 221 West 106th St., on Monday, July 16, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of the Ascension, 107th St. and Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MILLS.—W. Judson B., husband of Lottie Lee Buxton and son of the late Isaac and Eliza Freeborn Mills, on Saturday, July 14, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 936 West End Av., on Monday, July 16, at 3:30 o'clock.

NEWBURGER.—Morris, in Atlantic City, on Friday night, in the 83d year of his age, father of Mrs. Louis K. Gutman, Mrs. Jacob F. Loeb, Messrs. Samuel M., Alfred H., Frank L., and Lester M. Newburger. Funeral services from Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad St. and Columbia Av., Philadelphia, Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M. Baltimore papers please copy.

OLSON.—On July 14, 1917, Edward Olson, at his residence, 433 4th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 5th Av. and 2d St., Brooklyn. Member of F. and A. M., Bridablick 880, 10th District.

RAPPAPORT.—July 13, 508 East 140th St., corner of Brook Av., Naftalie Rappaport, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Funeral services will be held Sunday morning, July 15, 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. Interment at Union Field Cemetery.

READ.—On July 14, 1917, at her residence, 304 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Mary Webb Read, in her 87th year, widow of the late Edward Read and daughter of the late James Canny of Salem, Mass. Notice of service later. Salem and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

SMIT.—Mollie, on July 13, 1917, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Jacob M. Smit. Funeral services at her late residence, 96 West 163d St., New York City, on Monday, July 16, at 10 A. M.

STEVENS.—At the home of her sister, Mrs. E. E. Sisson, in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on July 14, Annie Graham Stevens, wife of Grant Stevens. Funeral services at Episcopal Church, Dundaff, Penn., 3 P. M., Tuesday, July 17.

WEISS.—Gustave A., husband of Edna Clark Weiss, on Friday, July 13. Funeral services from his late residence, 888 East 165th St., Borough of the Bronx, on Monday, July 16, at 1:30 P. M.

WUSTLICH.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 12, Minnie A., beloved wife of Charles A. Wustlich and mother of Mrs. Hazel Byard and Charles A. Jr. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. B. Tabler, Rosedale Av. and Saxon Wood Road, White Plains, Sunday afternoon, the 15th, at 3:30 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:13.

YOUNG.—On July 14, at his home, 1,096 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Charles Young, M. D., son of the late Charles E. and Charlotte D. Wilbur Young, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services private.

BERGIN.—Joseph A., 1,498 3d Av., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BERNDT.—Lizzie, 631 East 234th St., July 13, aged 61. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

BRIDELL.—Margaret, 424 East 66th St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COCHRAN.—Walter S., 2,097 Marion Av., Bronx, July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Patrick J., 345 West 21st St., July 13. Funeral notice later.

HAMPEL.—Hedwig, 453 East 144th St., July 13, aged 63. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOST.—Joseph, 510 West 144th St., July 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HENNINGSEN.—Barbara, 687 9th Av., July 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KENNEDY.—James, 249 Hudson St., July 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCANN.—James T., 546 West 43th St., July 13. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Lefferts Place Chapel Fairchild Sons, 66 Lefferts Pl. Better facilities here than in your home.

Est. FRANK E. CAMPBELL Successor to Mrs. 241 W. 23d St. CHELSEA 1000

CIRCLE J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY 399 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

FOR SALE—Two cemetery lots, one in Woodlawn, one in Kensico; low prices to quick buyers. [illegible] Seller, P. O. Box 66, Grand Central Station, N. Y. City.

Died.

McCARTHY.—Ellen, 291 Greenwich St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McFALL.—Ellen, 442 West 47th St., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RAA.—Minna, 159 East 76th St., July 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RENEHEN.—Patrick, 256 Avenue A, July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHEFFLIN.—Daniel, 939 West 163d St., July 12. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

WIEGAND.—Jacob, 1,192 Franklin Av., Bronx, July 13, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ABRAHAMS.—Elsie, 619 14th St., July 13, aged 37. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BROHEL.—Mary J., 797 De Kalb Av., July 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Kenneth M., 1,194

Save Fruits and Vegetables for Winter Use by Dehydration—
Mrs. Brown Lewers.
A domestic science expert known to the coast,—will demonstrate the simplicity, the economy of this new method of food preservation,—Mrs. Lewers will dehydrate fruits and vegetables for your seeing,—will teach you how to do it. Samples of Dehydrated products will be passed around. Daily, 9 to 12—2 to 4:30 P. M., in Gimbel House Furnishings Store —Fifth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST. Madison Square 8200.

Fur Storage—Fur Repairing—Moderate Rates
Furs are well and safely cared for in the great big modern GIMBEL vaults, and at moderate prices.
Fur Repairing done at special low Summer rates—and the advance Autumn styles are ready. Phone or call.
GIMBELS FUR STORAGE BUREAU—Third Floor

JULY CLEARANCE & OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Made-in-France Blouses

100 of Georgette Crepe, $6.95; usual prices $10.75 to $18.75
Frill models; some are hand drawn, some with scalloped edges, bound with taffeta; some with surplice effect, hand drawn collar and revers.

Batiste and Voile Blouses, $5.95, $6.95 and $10.75; usual prices $6.95 to $18.75
Batiste and voile Blouses; hand drawn, hand embroidered with filet and Val. lace trimming.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Petticoats and Negligees

$3.50 Messaline and Taffeta Silk Petticoats, fitted elastic waist bands; smart flounces. The most desirable plain colors and two-tone effects, at $2.95.

Serpentine and French Crepe Negligees, several models; white with large or small floral designs, in all wanted colors, $1
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Specials in the July Clearance

Towels, Table and Dress Linens

This is an occasion so brimful of saving that householders should look over their linen supplies, replenish, and buy for future need.

Pure Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, $7.50 a dozen; usual price $9. Extra heavy; soft natural bleach; size 20x37.
Large Spongy Bath Towels, 29c. Heavy and very absorbent.
Hemmed Huck Guest Towels, $1 a dozen; usual price $1.20 a dozen. Firm and closely woven; neat key border effect; correct towel for office, clubs, hotels, etc. Size 14x21 inches.
Huck Towels, $3 a dozen; usual price $3.50 a dozen. Hemmed heavy union linen; neat key borders; size 18x36 inches.
Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.80 a dozen; usual price $2 a dozen. Heavy cotton huck; in plain white or neat red striped borders; size 17x36 inches.
Extra Heavy Turkish Bath Towels, $7.20 a dozen. Made from very absorbent double twisted yarns; size 26x46 inches.
Lace Trimmed Scarfs, 50c. Some with lace panels and embroidered centers; size 17x52 inches.
English Filet Lace Trimmed Scarfs, $1.95. Fine, wide 18 point filet; size 18x54 inches.
GIMBELS—Second Floor.

Hand Bags, Belts and Fancy Leather Goods

in the July Clearance

Go through the list that follows carefully. It carries news of most unusual saving on many items that you have immediate need for. Save substantially:—

$1.75, usual price, $2.50—Another lot of fancy silk and beaded bags.
$2.75, usual price $3.95—Assorted Silk Hand Bags; beaded and fancy silk draw string or frame styles.
$8.75, usual price $11.50—All Beaded Drawstring Bags in various colors, floral designs. Other lots—not all beaded—at $3.75, $4.75, $6.75 and $9.75.
Belts—Assorted Silk Belts, 35c, 85c, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.75; usual prices 50c to $3.95.
Travelers' Requisites and Fancy Leather Goods at Reduced Prices — Frames, Flasks, Brushes, Sewing Cases, Bottle Sets, Books, Memo Pads, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Jewel Boxes, Clocks, Motor Cases at different prices, all reduced. Variously 65c, 85c, $1.35, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $6.75, $8.75 and $9.75; usual prices 85c to $12.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

July Sale of Utica Sheets and Pillow Cases

Our usual July Sale of this famous brand of Bleached Sheets and Cases. The great Three-Store buying power is responsible for these remarkable values.

Pillow Cases

	Regularly.	Sale Price.
42x36	26c	21c
42x38½	30c	24c
50x38½	35c	28c

Sheets

	Regularly.	Sale Price.
54x 90	$1	75c
63x 90	$1.10	80c
63x 99	$1.20	90c
72x 90	$1.15	90c
72x 99	$1.25	$1
72x108	$1.35	$1.10
81x 90	$1.25	95c
81x 99	$1.35	$1.05
90x 99	$1.45	$1.15
90x108	$1.55	$1.25

Scalloped and Hemstitched Pillow Cases
Fine grade of Bleached Muslin with Initial centered Wreath of embroidery. All the most-asked-for letters; at, each 28c

White, Summer-weight Bed Spreads
Plain, Corded or Crinkled weave. In 3 special sizes.
62x90 at $1.15
72x90 at $1.35
82x90 at $1.50

White Crochet Bed Spreads
Full size, plain. Hemmed at $1.85
Same Spread, scalloped edges, cut corners, $2.10

Colored Summer Bed Spreads
A large showing of Imported and American-made Bed Spreads in colored prints; also fine Embroidered Initial Bed Spreads,—all at Special July Clearance Prices.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Closguard Bags

Safeguard Clothing from Moths and Dust

They are really a portable closet that folds small enough to carry in your trunk. Made of cretonne or khaki,—they open up into an ample closet with places for hangers. Two rods seal them proof against dust or moths.

Fine for army officers, Red Cross nurses. May be sealed and made absolutely antiseptic. Will hang on tent pole easily, can be hung in your room or in closet.

Fine for movie studios, theatrical dressing rooms and for road companies. Size 12x24x60, will hold twelve hangers of garments. $5.
GIMBELS—Main & Fifth Floors

Colored Cottons, 50c Yd.

Sports Materials, Regular 75c and $1

Newest designs and colorings. Various weaves of Gabardines, Tussah Silks, Oxfords, Bedford Cords, Crepe de Chines, Basketweaves and Diagonals. White and colored grounds with woven and printed designs, stripes, checks, geometrical designs and other figures. 36 inches wide.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Lovely—These Separate Skirts

They have possibility for very smart effect, worn with soft blouse and sweater.

White Serge Skirts, $8.75
This is a full box pleated, tailored, belt model.

White Tub Skirts, $1.95 to $5.75
Many styles of smart cut are included between these two prices.

Washable Satin Skirts, $10.75
A shirred model, made with belt and two shirred pockets.

White Silk Broadcloth Skirts, $10.75
Shirred model; novel flap pocket
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Featuring Dining Room Suites

in the July Sale of Quality Furniture

$225.00 Louis XVI. Mahogany Dining Room Suite, 4 pieces, $155.00
Buffet has 60 in. top, lined silver drawer with separate tray.
Table has 54 in. top.

Other Dining Room Suites

$255.00 Mahogany 10-piece Suite, $200.00
Adam model, 54 in. buffet 48 in. dining table.

$180.00 Brown Oak Buffet and China, $90.00
Jacobean model, handsomely carved.

$450.00 Mahogany 10-piece Suite, $350.00
Adam model, floral decorations, blue haircloth seats.

$179.00 Mahogany William and Mary Model 4-piece Suite. $139.00

Sold, separately, as follows:
Sideboard, $50 | China, $35
SideTable, $18 | Ex. Table, $36
GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Summer Silks

A Sale—Items and Prices Worthy of Note

For Lingerie:
Crepe de Chine, flesh, ivory white or pink, $1.45
White Web Silk, $1.75
Flesh Jersey Silk, $1.75

For Summer Blouses:
Japanese Striped Silks, $1.50
Japanese White Habutai, 75c
Japanese White Habutai, 95c
Chinese Shantung Pongee, 95c

For Sports Apparel:
Printed Chinese Pongee, 95c
White Sports Satin, $1.75 and $2
Japanese Sports Stripes, $1.65
Genuine Chinese Pongees, $2.25
GIMBELS—Second Floor

White Gauze Fans

Charming fans for Dances, Dinners, etc. Some are spangled and some are prettily trimmed with lace; all pretty. Formerly $2.50. Clearance Price, $1.50
GIMBELS JEWELRY SECTION Main Floor

RIBBONS

An assortment of Plain and Fancy Ribbons, suitable for Children's Hair Bows, Bags, Millinery, etc. 5¾ to 6 inches wide. Regularly would be 40c; Clearance price, 30c yard
Black Velvet Ribbon, satin-back. Suitable for Sashes, Millinery, Summer Dresses, etc. 1¼ to 3 inches.
20c to 42c yard
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Smart and Very Dainty

Georgette Crepe Hats, $5

Charming for mid-summer wear with white Frocks. These are milliner-made hats,—and are appropriate to wear just as they are,—without trimming, or with some pretty motif. We'll trim free of charge if trimming is purchased here. They come in sailor, mushroom and flare effects in white, pink, and navy blue. $5 is little for them.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Information From Art Needlework Section

To Knitters About Knitting

Do you know how to knit, or do you want to learn how to knit?

We have a competent teacher in this Section who can show you how to master the new things as well as teaching beginners.

An interesting point is:—We have the yarn put up in balls, thus saving you the time of winding it.

All colors and all kinds of yarn obtainable here, and many models on display that you may copy.

Also a delightful assortment of knitting bags fashioned of Cretonnes or Silks.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Lingerie Clearance—

Manufacturers' Samples of Envelope Chemises and Drawers

One of the events of the semi-annual Lingerie Sales—these Samples are made up as the original models and are exceptionally well made.

Envelope Chemises, in size 38 only. Attractive designs, trimmed with laces, embroideries, or the combination of both. 55c to $2

Drawers, of fine Nainsook, effectively trimmed with lace or embroidery; in size 25 only. 23c to $1.50
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Bathing Suits

Special at $3.95 and $6.95

Depends on preference—for either lot is unusual at the price.

Black Satin Suits, $3.95
These come in chic slip-on and waistline models.

The New Sailor Bathing Hat, $1.95
Of rubber with sash bow and ruffle rim.

Worsted Suits, $6.95
These come complete with tights and sash; in black with purple, orange or white.

Rubber Jockey Hats, 50c
GIMBELS—Third Floor

World-Famous Shoes in a Wonderful Subway Sale

Beginning at 8:30 Tomorrow Morning in the Bargain Subway

The famous names here mentioned and the prices quoted should sell this immense collection of shoes in a day. They represent the season's accumulation of discontinued styles, salesmen's samples, surplus stocks, etc., of these renowned shoemakers, sold to the GIMBEL New York and Philadelphia stores as the logical outlet for such a tremendous movement. Every shoe is new and perfect; every pair is extraordinary value; every size and width included, hundreds of different desirable styles. It should be unnecessary to remind common sense people that shoe prices are going sky high on all sides and what it means to buy Walk-Over, Rice & Hutchins, W. L. Douglas and GIMBEL Shoes at such prices as these.

2000 Pairs Women's

RICE & HUTCHINS

Shoes and Oxfords

Discontinued lines from the makers of the famous EDUCATOR Shoes. All sizes included.

At $2.65
Women's pumps, oxfords and colonials. Patent opera pumps, black kid opera pumps, dull kids, patents, grays and browns; patent and dull calf pumps, blucher oxfords, etc. All sizes.

At $3.25
Beautiful white kid pumps with button vamp ornament, perforated stitchings. Hand-turned or welted soles, covered Louis heels. For women. All sizes. Extraordinary value.

At $1.95
Women's white canvas pumps and colonials; covered Cuban heels; white metal buckles. All sizes.
GIMBELS—Bargain Subway—Balcony

6000 Pairs Women's

Walk-Over Shoes

Low Shoes **$2.65** **All Perfect**

Formerly rejects were included. But in This Sale All Are Perfect.

Every size included at this price from 2½ to 8, AA to D Widths.

A Pair

About thirty styles of beautiful Summer footwear for dress, sport and street wear—all bearing the famous Walk-Over stamp. Patent and dull pumps with small metal buckles, Cuban heels.

Then there are tan Russia calf pumps with welted soles and leather Cuban heels; gunmetal calf and patent Colonials with welted soles. Mahogany calf pumps with low heels.

White buck pumps and colonials; white kid pumps; white canvas pumps; patent and dull oxfords with plain vamps; black and tan Russia Calf Sport Oxfords with rubber soles and heels. All sizes.

Included in the lot are 1,000 pairs of Walk-Over samples, consisting of many styles of high-class pumps and oxfords, the sizes being mostly No. 4s in A and B widths.

(The numbers illustrated are all Walk-Overs and W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes—all priced $2.65 Pair)
GIMBELS—Bargain Subway—Balcony

3000 Pairs Women's

Gimbel Brothers

Shoes and Oxfords

As part of the GIMBEL Clearance we have added a collection of our own good shoes at great reductions.

At $1.00
900 pairs of women's seasonable low shoes; many styles of pumps and oxfords. Welted and flexible soles, leather Cuban heels. Patents and colored qualities. Sizes 2½ to 4 only.

At $1.95
800 pairs of women's fine white canvas lace boots. Flexible soles, plain vamps, leather Cuban and covered wood heels. Sizes 3 to 7. Also 700 pairs white canvas Oxfords; turned soles.

At $2.65
600 pairs high-grade pumps; many styles of low shoes from our Second Floor Section. Incomplete sizes. Hundreds of others at reduced prices.
GIMBELS—Bargain Subway—Balcony

2300 Pairs of Men's Fine Shoes—Main Floor and Subway Store

For great convenience to busy men, we have placed Most of the Men's Shoes on the Main Floor—rear, either 32nd or 33rd St. Entrances. Balance of them in the Subway.

800 Pairs Men's **Walk-Over Oxfords** *Perfect Oxfords*

Patent Blucher Oxfords, Patent Button Oxfords. All New. All stamped Walk-Over.

$2.65 pr.

Tan Russia Calf Button Oxfords; Goodyear Welted Soles. Medium Toes. All sizes.

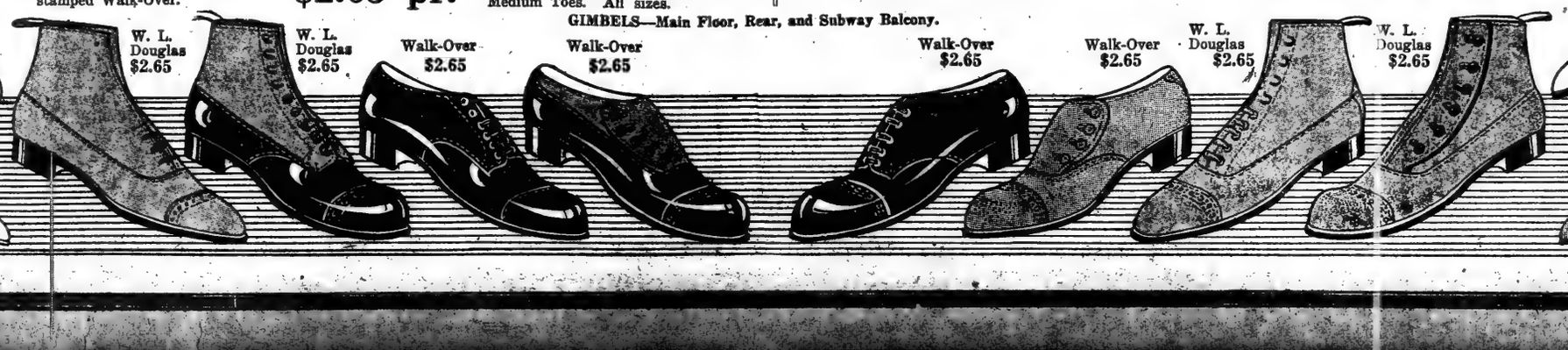
Slightly Imperfect **W. L. DOUGLAS** *Famous Shoes*

1500 pairs. All popular leathers. All sizes, 5½ to 11. Lace and Button. All high shoes.

$2.65 pr.

Patent and dull leathers; vici kids, broad and medium toes. Every pair marked "W. L. Douglas."

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Rear, and Subway Balcony.



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The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

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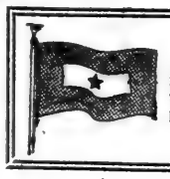

Flags That Stand For Service

Families that have sent their sons to the front should fly Service Flags before their homes. Size 5 ft.x3 ft. Red body with white centre and blue star—a starbeing added for each additional person in the service.

All Wool Bunting $4.49 & $5.89
Cotton Bunting $2.97

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

R.H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE HOURS

During the months of July and August this store will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M., excepting on Saturdays, when it will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 12 noon.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

This Sale of MEN'S

Athletic Underwear

Is a Profit Sharing Event
With Dividends Up to 50%

For we share with you the savings we made by purchasing the end-of-the-season stock of a well-known manufacturer—all made up according to the same specifications as our regular stock. Good, serviceable, easily laundered, light-weight materials cut along roomy, comfortable lines.

Here's the Chance to Buy Your Underwear Supply for the Year

44c Per Garment — **6,000 Athletic Shirts and Drawers**

Macy's *regular prices would be up to 94c*

A large variety of comfortable and roomy undergarments, well made from Crepes, Pin Checks, Nainsook, Basket Weave Mesh, Figured, Satin Striped and Checked Madras.

2,400 Athletic Union Suits — **84c** Per Garment

Macy's *regular prices would be up to $1.69*

For men who prefer one-piece underwear there is a good assortment, tailored from Crepes, Figured Madras, Plaid Nainsook, Plain Nainsook, Fancy Weave and Striped Madras.

All Sizes—But Not Every Size in Every Weave

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Centre and Main Floor Tables.

IMPORTED

GLOVES

of Washable Doeskin

Sold regularly for $1.79—
For Two Days Only,

$1.39

Women's white gloves that will give the final touch of smartness to a tailored costume.

Full pique sewn, gusseted fingers; two buttons and buttonholes. Buttons are put on with a tape.

Macy's—Main Floor, Front.

TWO SPECIALS IN

Bathing Suits

For Women

$4.69

Two sensible styles, fashioned with an eye to comfort and freedom as well as smartness. Both are slip-on models.

Black Satin Sleeveless Bathing Suit. Loose, slip-on style, with long satin sash. White satin piping on neck, armholes, scalloped shoulders and big pocket. Two white satin buttons trim each shoulder.

Slip-on Poplin Model, in black or navy. Neck, sash, and armholes trimmed with poplin, in blue, gold or white. Finished at neck and hem with cordings.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

SILK REMNANTS

A PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Of All Cut Lengths of SILK For

Dresses-Blouses-Skirts-Trimmings

From **39c** to **$1.98** Per Yard

In Some Instances the Cost Is Less Than Half our Usual "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

All the Desirable Materials in the Colors that Are Most in Demand—and Also in Black.

Taffetas — Satins — Crepes — Foulards
Georgette Crepes — Pongees — Silk Shirtings — Novelty Silks

We have increased our Sales Force and enlarged our Floor Space in preparation for This Sale. We feel confident that it will be hailed as one of the Most Extraordinary Silk Events of the Year.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

PRICES REVISED DOWNWARD ON

Imported Blouses

Here's Your Chance!

Because the sizes are incomplete and, in some cases, the freshness is slightly dulled by handling, you can **save from five to fourteen dollars** on these exquisite blouses.

There are 165 in the collection, and they are a treat for the woman who appreciates the finest in blouses.

Made of sheer materials—Voile (plain, colored or flowered) handkerchief linen, batiste, (white or flesh,) checked cotton crepe. Hand sewed, some hand embroidered, some with hand drawn work, some with real filet. Sport models with colored bosoms. All manner of blouses—and all of them worth twice the price we are asking.

Macy's *former prices—$10.49 to $18.74*

Now—$5.49 to $7.49

62 Imported and Domestic Blouses

of remarkable beauty and originality. The kind that every woman longs to have, but few can afford to purchase under ordinary conditions. But here! Look at these prices. They speak for themselves—and so do the blouses!

Macy's *former prices—$14.74 to $24.74*

Now—$6.49 to $10.49

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

PRE-INVENTORY

Handkerchief Event

Taken from regular stock for this pre-inventory occasion,—quantities of fine handkerchiefs for men and women. Therefore low-priced.

For WOMEN

Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, letter in white or color. Block, script, wreath effects. **6 for 24c.**

Linen Glove Handkerchiefs, one corner embroidered in white or color. **17c each.**

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, white-embroidered letter. Assorted styles, in boxes. **6 for 79c.**

Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, sheer and heavy qualities, ⅛ and ¼ inch hems. **12c each.**

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with corded borders. **6 for 79c.**

For MEN

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, quarter-inch hem. **15c each.**

Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, with white or colored letter. **6 for 49c.**

Mercerized Handkerchiefs, in an assortment of attractive colors and designs. **15c each.**

White Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fine quality, quarter-inch hem. **6 for $1.38.**

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, with white block letter. **6 for 98c.**

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

$2.79 for Parasols

Distinctive—No Two Alike

ALL SILK—The colorings range from demure blacks and blues to dashing greens and purples. Here are some of the "different" ones—

Navy blue with beading in a flag pattern,
Persian with white tipped ribs,
Black with green bands,
Blue with tan stripes,
Shirred effects,
Black and white effects,
Dresden effects,
Sport patterns with printed medallions.

The handles are plain or carved, and most of them have cord loops.

FOR SUN AND RAIN

Also at the same low price—**$2.79**

A decidedly smart parasol and umbrella combined, in navy, green, purple, black.

200 Sample Parasols, $1.69

In a range of colorings and designs that resemble the $2.79 parasols; all silk.

Children's Parasols, 24c

Reduced from 39c

You strutted when you had your first parasol, why don't you treat your little one?

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Front.

WOMEN'S DARK-COLORED

Georgette Dresses

Appropriate for Now.

They are serviceable also for early Autumn wear.

A timely suggestion! Generously cut—with patterned soutache braiding.

One illustrated has a large square sailor collar, braided in a pretty design. The novelty sleeve and panel-front waist are braided also. A sash of self material ties in front, and is finished with silk tassels. Large medallions of braiding trim the wide skirt. Made on a China silk drop. **$32.75**

In navy, braided with navy.
In taupe, braided with taupe.

A striped model has a tailored blouse with square neck, and white collar, braid-trimmed. White vestee. Skirt has wide fold of self material. Black and white or navy and white. **$24.74**

Another blue Georgette, over China drop has a V-neck. Collar and blouse are braided, and three bands of soutache braiding trim the skirt. In gray, navy and flesh. **$27.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Suits of Silk Jersey

$14.74

New style features in the belts, pockets and cuffs of these low-priced silk jersey sport suits.—Two smart models for wear at beach or mountain resort.

One has large sailor collar, lapels, tie belt, and patch pockets. The shirred skirt has patch pockets also. Trimmed with large pearl buttons.

The other has unusual cuffs, round and deep, and large patch pockets. Skirt is shirred and has patch pockets. Coat is shirred at waistline and finished with a wide belt, double in front.

Colors: Rose, purple, green, navy, Copenhagen, gold and white.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

GREAT PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF

Dress Goods Remnants

Lay the ghost of "Advanced Prices" by buying your Fall and Winter materials here and now. Striking reductions on the season's most popular materials in desirable colorings and designs.

Suit Lengths Skirt Lengths

Formerly 98c & $1.19	*Formerly $1.19 to $1.49*	*Formerly $1.49 to $1.98*	*Formerly $2.89 to $3.39*
79c yd.	**98c** yd.	**$1.29** yd.	**$1.98** yd.

Waist Lengths Lengths for Children

Printed Wool Challis and Fancy Materials Formerly up to 69c yd.	*Materials for Children's Dresses Formerly up to 98c yd.*
39c yd.	**59c** yd.

REMNANTS OF WHITE WASHABLE CORDUROY

Formerly up to 79c yd. **59c** yd. | *Formerly up to 56c yd.* **39c** yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

You Can Exercise a Sane Economy and Still Be Daintily Clad

Hand Made Lingerie

French combinations (corset cover and drawers) that are low in price because we have not every size in every style. All are charmingly embroidered.

At $2.24
Of medium and heavy weight materials; some with simple scalloped edges, some embroidered with dots and sprays.

At $2.49
Of sheer and medium weight materials; some with simple scal—elaborately embroidered. Five designs at this price.

At $3.49
Of fine batiste, beautifully embroidered in eyelet designs and trimmed with insertions of linen and Irish lace.

At $3.89 and $4.89
In Princess and waist line styles, with exquisite embroidery on covers and drawers. Some trimmed with Val. lace.

Philippine Combinations at striking reductions.

In a variety of styles—some simply, some elaborately hand embroidered.

Prices ranged from $2.89 to $7.89

Now reduced to $2.49—$2.79—$3.49—$3.79 and $4.79

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

A VACATION HAT OF UNCOMMON CHARM

Tailored Jap Panamas

Trimmed in Seven Smart Styles

$2.84

THE HAT—White Japanese Panamas blocked into sailors or soft negligee shapes. The crowns vary as much as the brims; and some have the new telescope effects.

THE TRIMMINGS are all right up-to-the-minute. Notice in the illustration the pretty gros grain ribbon effect around the crown and edge. Smart, is it not? Other hats have bow trimmings, cocardes, cord-and-button trimmings, etc.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

FOR **$2.96** YOU MAY BUY

Girlish Dresses of White

That Should Sell For $3.96 and $4.49

A special purchase, consisting of the manufacturer's surplus stock, in five charming empire styles. Made of white lawn and organdie. Two are *illustrated.* The Boleros and peplums are trimmed with Val. lace and medallions. The skirts are pleated full with rows of fine tucks and lace. Ribbon sashes with rosebuds.

Frocks That Embody the Spirit of Youth and Summer

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

R.H. Macy & Co's

R.H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

A SALE OF "RED STAR" COFFEE & AMARYLLIS TEAS.

"Red Star" Coffee—Our most popular brand. It is always the same, and the enormous sale that it enjoys proves our contention. If you enjoy a full-bodied, aromatic coffee, try our "Red Star" brand. Our usual price for a pound carton, 32c; this sale, 25-pound bags, bean only, $6.34; 5-pound carton, bean only, $1.28; 1-pound carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 27c.

Amaryllis Teas — Macy's Teas are from choicest pickings only, and are handled in our plant by special machinery, which removes completely any dust or foreign matter. Amaryllis Teas include Mixed, Oolong, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Japan, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder and Young Hyson. Our usual price for pound carton, 59c; this sale, 10-pound caddy, $5.24; 5-pound caddy, $2.64.

pound carton, 54c

A Special Sale of Wheatsworth Biscuits—Real Whole Wheat Biscuits made from 100% Whole Wheat, containing all the Bran. Our regular price 13c each; this sale, doz., $1.04; each, 9c

Genuine Gluten Egg Biscuits—Made of pure gluten flour and eggs. Carton containing 12-13 large biscuits, regularly sold at 25c; our price, 22c each

Saxon Wheat Food—A delicious wheat food cereal; granulated, sterilized; 1-lb. 10-oz. carton, doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Quaker Oats—Regularly 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c

Samp—Choicest Maryland; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bags, 33c

Genuine Whole Wheat Flour—10-lb. bags, 84c; 5-lb. bags, 44c

Genuine Virginia Southern Flat Ground Yellow or White Cornmeal—5-lb. bag, this sale, 27c

Best Quality White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 54c; 5-lb. bags, each, 28c

Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal — Granulated; 2-lb. cans, 42c; 5-lb. cans, 89c

Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand—Large, crisp, perfect fruit, in large jars, containing 1 pint 2 oz.; doz., $2.84; each, 24c

Stuffed Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand — Large Spanish Olives stuffed with red peppers; 1 pint 2 oz. jars; doz., $3.74; each 32c

Sweet Spiced Cantaloupes—Packed by Mrs. R. N. Hardcastle, 15-oz. jars; doz., $2.64; each, 23c

Pure Red Currant Jelly—"Imperial" brand; made of fruit and sugar only; 10-oz. jars; doz., $2.04; each, 18c

Albo's Wheat Flakes — Large white flakes; 1-lb. and 14 oz. cartons; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti—Made of the finest semoline; each, 97c

"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—A quality that generally retails at 8c per package; this sale, each, 7c

Seeded Raisins—Best California; full weight cartons, 12c

Wheatlet—A delicious breakfast food; 1 lb. 10 oz. cartons; doz., $1.74; each, 15c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 79c

"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans; each, 10c

Gelatine—"Lily White" brand; unflavored; granulated; each, 13c

California Pimientos — "Lily White" Brand, Sweet Red Peppers—7¾-oz. cans; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

"Lily White" Brand Sliced Smoked Beef—Large jars, 34c; med. jars, 21c

Santa Clara Prune—10-lb. boxes of large size, perfect fruit; about 40 to 50 to the pound; sale, $1.69

Pure Lard—"Lily White" brand, full weight pails; 10-lb. pail, $3.59; 5-lb. pail, $1.78; 3-lb. pail, $1.09

"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Absolutely pure; pint bottle, 23c

FLOUR WAY DOWN, Do Your Own Baking and Cut Down the High Cost of Living.

"Bridal Veil," Hecker's, "Gold Medal," "Lily White"—24½-lb. bags; this sale, bag, $1.37

Robertson's Orange Marmalade—Made of the finest Seville oranges and granulated sugar; 15-oz. crocks; doz., $3.74; each, 32c

Robertson's "Golden Shred" Brand Raspberry and Strawberry Jams—Made from fresh fruit and sugar; 15-oz. crocks; doz., $3.89; each, 34c

Robertson's Wild Bramble Jelly—Prepared from wild bramble berries, with the addition of apples and sugar; 15-oz. crocks, doz., $3.74; each, 32c

"Lily White" Brand Fancy Jersey Tomatoes—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.54; each, 22c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10-oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

"American Beauty" Brand Maine Corn—Doz., $1.98; can, 17c

Shoe Peg Corn, "Blue Bell" Brand—No. 3 cans, doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Fancy Sweet Wrinkled Peas—"Cazenovia" brand; dozen, $1.69; each, 15c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.04; can, 18c

Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, 17c

Extra Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, 19c

"Lily White" Brand Asparagus Tips—White, No. 1 square cans; each, 22c

California Artichoke—Can contains 2 club size artichokes; can, 23c

VAN CAMP'S PORK AND BEANS—Prepared with tomato sauce; No. 2 cans, 19c; dozen, $2.24; No. 1 cans, dozen, $1.39; each, 12c

Red Beans, "Boone County" Brand—Whole tender beans; 1-lb. 4-oz. cans; doz., $1.39; each, 12c

Cranberry Cut String Beans—"Green Mountain" Brand; large, tender beans; No. 2 cans, doz., $2.09; each, 18c

Long's California Cherries—In Maraschino flavor; small bottle, 23c

Concentrated Soups — "Lily White" brand, including Tomato Rice with Curry, Beef, Tomato Bouillon, Beef Stew, Cream of Spinach, Consommé, Green Pea, Split Pea, Black Bean, Navy Bean, also Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Cream of Corn, Celery, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder and Mulligatawny. 10½ oz. cans, doz. cans, $1.14; each, 10c

Norwegian Fat Herring in Tomato Sauce—"Kipper Club" brand; 9 oz. cans; doz., $2.17; can, 19c

Italian Style Spaghetti—"Lily White" brand; 1-lb. 2-oz. can, each 13c; 10 oz., each, 10c

"Teal" Brand Yellow Cling California Peaches—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.79; each, 24c

"Teal" Brand California Apricots—Heavy syrup; No. 2½ can; doz., $2.54; each, 22c

California Whole Bartlett Pears—"Griffon" brand, No. 2 can; doz., $2.31; each, 20c

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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B. C. FRANEL, Secretary.

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Denver.....434 Gas Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
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THE CENT, New York City, Two Cents, N. J., Conn., New York State, except Greater New York, Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

Terms, postage paid: 1 Yr. 6 Mos. 1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY....$10.00 $5.50 $1.00
(One week, 20c.)
DAILY, without Sunday.. 8.00 4.25 .75
(One week, 15c.)
SUNDAY..... 2.00 1.75 .50
Canada, Sunday only... 2.00 1.25 .25
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday..... 20.00 10.50 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.. 17.40 9.25 1.65
Sunday only..... 5.00 2.75 .55
Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) per yr., $2; Canada, $3; other countries, $3.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Published Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $5.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.

UNTIL THE PEOPLE RULE.

For all the rest of the world cared, the Germans might have slept in their Procrustes bed to all eternity. It was a hard and cruel bed. At the appeal and command of their imperial master they were stretched to fit it, with a dreadful racking of bones and rending of sinews, as in the present war. If they have insolently sought greater freedom of movement, they have been lopped off to fit the strict limits of their couch. They could have had more comfortable lying years ago if they had had the spirit and courage of free men. But they have consented to their restraint, they have become a part of the thing that oppressed them, and the world has left them to their slavery and their suffering.

But when the German Emperor summoned his hosts and fell upon the other nations, resolved that all the peoples of earth should lie in his iron bed, the world rose in arms against him. It has been the most terrible and destructive war in history, for it is carried on to destroy a mighty tradition that has outlived its time. The world is too big to bring forth so momentous a change without pain and travail. But after three years of this incomparably bloody strife there can be no peace until the change has been fully wrought, the world made forever secure against the perils of Prussian imperial sway and the Prussian imperial idea. Peace, wherever the terms are drawn up and agreed to, will rid the world of this menace; only as an incident will it set the German people free.

They can determine the time themselves, or it will be determined for them. It is no longer a mere extravagant dream of sentimentalists that the peace treaty may be signed in Berlin. Months ago the great commanders of the Allies may have felt, if they did not say, that a military conquest of Germany was out of the question. That is no longer true. It may be a long and terribly costly struggle, but it is no longer impossible, it comes every day further within the range of military achievement. An army abundantly equipped and well fed at the front, supported by a people whose spirit is sustained by the high confidence of victory, is one thing—that was the German position up to about a year ago. An army ill supplied, not well fed, maintaining its material equipment only by innumerable artifices and substitutions, whose morale has been broken by repeated defeats, confronted by superior forces that altogether forbid its advance, and, moreover, having behind it a people who can no longer be successfully lied to, a people who are finding out the fearful truth, whose spirit is breaking under the torture of hunger and destitution insomuch that it is plaguing its rulers with unwonted hardihood of complaints, protests, and demands—that is a very different army, and that is the present condition of Germany.

"They shall not pass," said the French at Verdun. "We will pass "because we must, and there shall "be no peace until we have passed," say the Allies on every front. The Russians have passed, in pursuit of the fleeing and disordered Austrians. For a time yet the British and French cannot hope to pass through HINDENBURG'S lines. But they are not the old lines, through those the Allies did pass. They are hammering at new and weakened lines, and time is not their only reinforcement. The Germans can make themselves no stronger, they must grow weaker. But the United States is putting into the field a million men, to be followed by other millions if need be. Our resources are pledged, every dollar, all our strength. Incredulous Germany laughed at the promise, she is appalled by the fulfillment. The political confusion in Berlin is but the reflection of the terror that is beginning to possess the German mind from Potsdam to all the corners of the Empire. Another Winter of war will bring about the complete exhaustion of all resources, physical, material, moral. But before exhaustion comes there are months of well-nigh unbearable misery to be faced. The German people now see what is before them, and it fills their hearts with a dread they have not felt before.

They can have peace with freedom when they will and must. Do they know the way? The end is the same whether it come through their resolve or be forced upon them by the might of their enemies. To make the world safe for democracy, said the President, we must destroy autocracy. "This awful struggle will have failed "in its object if some effective plan "is not framed for preventing the re- "currence of like calamities," said Viscount BRYCE in his letter to Mr. TAFT of the League to Enforce Peace. There is but one "effective plan," but one possible guarantee. Peace and democracy will be secure only when Prussian autocracy has been destroyed. Said LLOYD GEORGE in his telegram to the Russian Prime Minister yesterday: "There can be no "lasting peace until the responsibil- "ity of Governments to their people is "clearly established from one end of "Europe to the other." Government by consent of the governed is a venerable and valid maxim, but when a numerous and powerful people consent to be governed in a way that always imperils the peace and security of other peoples, then the other peoples will have something to say about it. Germany might have had her Kaiser to the end of time were he always to be a man of peace and a good neighbor, but a braggart Kaiser forever plotting against the peace of the world, against the freedom of his neighbors, and possessed of the terrible power to invade their territory and ravage and destroy, that the world will not have. So the war that began by the taking up of arms against a malefactor and disturber of the peace has become a war to crush imperialism in its highest seat, to make the people the controllers of their destinies. There can be no peace until the people rule.

CITY AND NATIONAL BONDS.

Controller PRENDERGAST says that there was a difference of $53,751 between the successful syndicate's bid for $55,000,000 of New York City bonds and the highest combination of non-syndicate bids. The bidding was so close that the winners won only on the combination of their bids for the fifty-year and the serial bonds. The yield on the fifty-year bonds will be 4.46, practically flat 4½ per cent., or par for all but professional calculators. Associated events are the selling of Liberty bonds down to a new minimum, with a range below par for round amounts, and a rise in call money in connection with the calling in of payments of an installment. Other installments are due on July 30 and Aug. 15 and 30, and a little later there must be another issue of Liberty bonds. The money market hurries have bearing on the manner in which the new Liberty bonds shall be floated, and the New York sale throws the strongest light upon the price at which they should be offered to meet the money market.

If the Liberty bonds shall rule consistently at or below yesterday's prices, it may seem doubtful whether 3½ per cent. will attract the wanted billions. Yet the question may be considered an open one, for it is not entirely a question of the worth of money. There are millions of Americans, at least four millions on the record, who are willing to lose something on their investments for the sake of beating Kaiserism, but who would not lend the city money without getting all they fairly could. The next Liberty Loan is likely to be offered when the farmers are disposing of produce worth perhaps fifteen billions, an addition to the ordinary agricultural yield of a large part of the cost to us of the first year of war. It is necessary to remember that within a month we took the Liberty Loan, threw in $100,000,000 and more for the Red Cross, and registered ten millions of men for military duty. That is an unprecedented, perhaps an unsurpassable, record. It is evidence of moral awakening rather than of wealth. It is a matter of psychology rather than of credit. It is hard to say how far a people with such wealth and such elevation of thought might go.

Yet it would be prudent not to press them too far. Possibly the result of the city loan and the softness of the market for the Liberty bonds may suggest the wisdom of reconsidering the law authorizing the Liberty Loan in the light of later events. The tax-exemption privilege was wasted in connection with the first installment. That is without reproach to anybody, for nobody foresaw it. The fact remains that it would be useful if the exemption which was wasted could be used now as an added attraction. Yet in England, also, tax exemption proved of slight attraction to investors. They preferred to take a chance on the reduction of taxation after the war rather than to capitalize it when they took the bonds. The conversion privilege has also proved increasingly embarrassing to other countries as their borrowings grew. Canada dropped the conversion privilege in connection with its later loans. In other countries it has been found wiser to intrust much to banking discretion rather than to Treasury officials. In that manner there is less danger of money market troubles through gathering funds into the Treasury and releasing them. Also better bargains can be made, and there is less danger that the law may obstruct the obtaining of necessary funds. Congress is in session, and if there should be necessity of reconsidering the situation it could be done easily.

THE CHANCELLOR'S FALL.

Foretold by many portents and all the tongues of rumor, the fall of the German Chancellor is at length announced. Definite knowledge of the cause of his resignation is lacking. More or less enlightened guesswork is our only guide. We are morally certain that he was not forced out by a peace party because of his too insistent clamor for unrestricted war. Probability points quite the other way.

Twice in the last week the Emperor has summoned HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF to Berlin for conferences at which the Crown Prince was present. If BETHMANN had been advising his imperial master that peace now was the only way of escape from utter ruin for Germany, the Kaiser would naturally turn to his Generals for counsel. As to what HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF and that son of Mars, the Crown Prince, would say to him, we need have no doubt. His temperament and all his training would incline WILLIAM II. to accept their assurances, their advice. And then the Chancellor would have no choice but to give up office.

With this theory the reports of urgent appeals from Vienna in BETHMANN'S behalf are in entire harmony, for it is plain that peace cannot come too soon for Austria's need, and the Vatican has evidently seconded her efforts to that end, as the attitude of the Catholic Centre Party in the Reichstag makes clear. But whatever the reason for the Chancellor's resignation, it tells us unmistakably that the Empire has come upon evil days within and without.

SINN FEIN.

The election to the seat in the British Parliament made vacant by the death in battle of Major WILLIAM REDMOND of a Sinn Feiner, who is reported to be an implacable enemy of Great Britain and a German sympathizer, is a bad omen for the contemplated Irish Convention. There may be shades of feeling among the Sinn Feiners. They may not all be extremists. But they hold generally to a theory of the troubles of Ireland which the Nationalists reject and the Ulsterites ignore, and which cannot carry them far in an attempted peaceful settlement of the situation. They insist that the Ulster opposition to home rule was largely of English manufacture, that it was a bugaboo put forward to defeat the operation of the home rule measure, which English politicians had passed deceitfully. They insist that the proposed convention is only another English trick, and they demand complete separation or Ireland. They class REDMOND, the stanchest and bravest advocate of Irish liberty since PARNELL, with LLOYD GEORGE and ASQUITH among their enemies. And the indications are that the Sinn Feiners have organized the strongest Irish party, that they will wipe the Nationalists out of existence in the next general election.

Most of the London newspapers view the situation mournfully. LLOYD GEORGE'S efforts as a peacemaker and the wholesale amnesty have gone for naught. Nobody can guess at the moment what will come out of the muddle. Separation seems out of the question. But that is what the troublesome Irish want. While the war is at its worst and many thousands of loyal Irishmen are fighting for the cause of liberty and justice, the well-intentioned efforts of the British Government to conciliate the discontented people across the Irish Channel have developed the most dangerous phase of the historic Irish situation.

KEEP TO THE ONE PURPOSE.

It seems that the way out of the Food bill muddle which the Senate has now decided to take is to cast aside all that has been done toward making a separate Senate bill and work upon the original House bill, simplifying the measure as far as possible and modifying the prohibition section. That is just what should have been done the first day the House bill reached the Senate. In spite of its too drastic provisions for wartime prohibition, which would inevitably have aroused opposition strong enough to delay its acceptance, it was a much better bill than the conglomeration of absurdities developed in the three weeks of debate and amendment in the Senate. Restriction of the use of foodstuffs during the war for the distillation of spirituous liquors is desirable, but any other provision relating to liquor control should be left to the discretion of the Executive. The seizure of liquors in bond and the prevention of the importation of intoxicants are not matters germane to this measure, which is intended solely to conserve the food supply, to prevent reckless exports, and to put a check on food speculation. The delay in the passage of the bill has created a perilous situation. Such heedless procrastination in the acceptance of essential war measures gives much satisfaction to our enemies, and there is ground for belief that the delay of the Food bill in the interest of our enemies abroad has been aided and abetted by crafty enemies within our gates.

The attempt to convert the bill for the conservation of food into an out-and-out prohibition measure was a monstrous error which has already cost the country too much. It was supported, naturally, by the avowed prohibitionists to whom the suppression of the liquor traffic is more important than the safety of democracy, but without the aid of obstructionists who had no other sincere purpose than to delay or, if possible, prevent the passage of the bill, they could not have caused the long delay. Even in these last days, for the passage of the bill next Saturday is now assured, the Senate is wasting more time in the consideration of destructive amendments. The Pomerene substitute as it now stands aims not at the conservation of food supplies, but at crippling the services of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. This council was duly authorized by Congress. The advisory body, composed of leading business men with expert knowledge of transportation, manufactures, finance, and production, was legally authorized. To object now to the Government's acceptance of the advice of this commission in its war purchases is not only unreasonable, but positively antagonistic, to the best interests of the country. The purpose can only be the disruption of the Defense Council, the undoing of all that has been done for the mobilization of industries, the substitution of confusion and graft for system and honesty. No suspicion rests on a single member of the Advisory Council; they are pledged to buy at the lowest possible prices; they know what should be bought and where to get it. But they are actively interested in great enterprises. The Senate's proposed ban on any purchases for the Government on the advice of any persons acting as voluntary or paid agents of the United States in any capacity would compel the Government to dispense with their advisory services and bring back all the bad practices and shocking scandals of 1898.

We shall have more than a million, perhaps more than two million, soldiers to clothe and feed. Arrangements have been made to feed them well with wholesome food. Can the country find any justification for the attempt to bring back the embalmed beef of the Alger epoch? Certainly not in the fact that the chosen advisers of the Government are experienced manufacturers who are pledged to see that the supplies are what they should be. Discussion of this shameful proposal should go no further. The provisions relating to cotton and steel should be stricken from the bill. They were introduced merely to excite opposition. They are out of place. If they are essential, they should be embodied in another bill. It will be encouraging to this country and discouraging to all its enemies, if the Senate will strive to act according to the dictates of common sense in its final deliberations over the Food bill. The wrong that has been done cannot be undone, but the ill effects may be partly overcome if Congress can agree on a sane war measure for the conservation of foods.

CHILE'S NOTE TO URUGUAY.

Uruguay has emphatically expressed her approval of Brazil's course in regard to the war. Having opened her ports to our warships, she set forth in a note to Chile her reasons for deciding that naval vessels of the United States should not be subjected in Uruguayan waters to the restrictions usually imposed upon belligerents. Chile has promptly responded. Her Foreign Minister says his Government takes pleasure in assuring Uruguay "that it appreciates highly "the reasons of Americanism which "inspired" the decree in favor of our ships. Virtually this is official approval not only of the friendly invitation to our navy, but also of Brazil's attitude. Uruguay's sympathy with us was very plainly shown by the enthusiastic reception of the officers and men of our squadron on the 12th at Montevideo. A gayly decorated city, suspension of business, and official welcoming orations indicated the attitude of Uruguay's Government and people. The note from Chile shows where she stands. And only by indemnity for the sinking of two ships and by guarantees that are demanded can Germany prevent Argentina from severing relations with her.

South American countries are moving slowly toward that "continental solidarity" which is so earnestly desired by Uruguay and Brazil. Chile's note points in that direction. Public sentiment in all the Southern republics is clearly in favor of the United States and our allies. An agreement for concerted action could be reached if a conference of all the nations of the continent should be held. There ought to be such a conference. It would shorten the war.

GERMAN-MADE.

The United States District Attorney of Seattle says that "investigation by "Government agents showed a large "percentage of the Industrial Work- "ers to be alien Germans." United States District Attorney REAMS of Portland, Ore., said several days before the I. W. W. disturbances were known in the East to be so widespread that "Germany is paying the I. W. W.," that an organized power with a definite purpose is back of the I. W. W.; and that "there can be "absolutely no doubt that that power "is Germany."

These officials may be presumed to know what they are talking about. In the very heat and passion of sedulously staged internal reform, Germany is treating the United States to German-made internal trouble.

GERMANS BORN TOO LATE.

Some of Them Beginning Now to Realize What That Means.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Numerous book, newspaper and magazine articles written during the last quarter of a century and dedicated to German world dominion would make a large library if gathered together. It seems as if Germans wanted to hypnotize each other and the rest of mankind in the belief that the time has come for the world to become German, as centuries ago it had been Greek or Roman. And it took three long years of the most terrible war for some German writers, at least, to sober down and to see things as they really are. Thus in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung we now find this interesting admission.

To Germans it is obvious that outside the vast African-Indian-Australian empire there is no land or future for our race. America is claimed, the rest of Asia is ruled by Chinese and Russians. England will give us no rights, as we were born too late.

Yes, indeed, the Germans were born too late for many things they now do and claim. They perpetrate unspeakable cruelties, terribly maltreat their defenseless victims, old men, women and children, yet they expect to find an approval of their deeds in heaven, forgetting that the time of their Odin has been over many centuries ago. They boast of their utter disregard of right and justice, as if they lived thirty centuries ago and not among Christian nations bound by certain international laws. They believe themselves to be the only God chosen people, ignoring the fact that the world is ripe already for the establishment of a society of nations, great and small, endowed with equal rights and duties. Yes, Germans were born too late to be tolerated with their unseemly Kultur, but it is not too late for them to learn that they may win the respect of other nations only by fulfilling their duties regarding those nations.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., July 11, 1917.

C. E. Russell and the Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called to a statement by Morris Hillquit, who is quoted as saying that Charles Edward Russell had due notice of the charges upon which he was expelled from the Socialist Party. Mr. Hillquit is in error. No notice was served upon Mr. Russell, as required by the by-laws of the organization. And I appeared specially to object to the proceedings as in violation of the rules of the Socialist Party. And that there be no misunderstanding, I filed my objections in writing as follows:

It appears that no notice was given to Comrade Charles Edward Russell of the charges against him of having violated Section 13 of the State Constitution, and Section 2, Article 2 of the National Constitution, which are now being examined by the Grievance Committee of the local New York Socialist Party.

The undersigned, as the authorized representative of Comrade Russell, who is now in Russia, objects, in his behalf, against the examination of said charges by the Grievance Committee or any other committee or any action thereon until notice of the charges is given to Comrade Russell as in violation of the party constitution and by-laws.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

Dated New York, June 8, 1917.

The committee overruled my objections, holding that notice to me was sufficient. In my appearance for Mr. Russell I explicitly stated: "You will therefore kindly take notice that Comrade Russell is out of the country. However, any notice that you may desire to send to him you may transmit to me and I will forward it to him." No such notice for Mr. Russell was received by me. I appeared at the request of Mr. Russell, who wrote to me as follows: "I learned as I was leaving that I am to be expelled from the party. I appoint you to represent me in the matter and to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect my rights."

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.
New York, July 13, 1917.

Czechs and Slovaks Aid the Entente.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Petrograd dispatch of Mr. Williams, dated July 11, contains the statement that the large number of Czechs and Slovaks among the prisoners taken by the Russians in their recent offensive seems to show that the inner crisis in Austria is having its effect on the front. No doubt the number of Czecho-Slovak prisoners is large, but the impression should not be permitted to go forth that the wholesale surrender of Czecho-Slovaks to the Russians is a recent occurrence.

As is well known to all observers, the Czecho-Slovaks were bitterly opposed to the war from its very start, and it was indeed the fear of Czech opposition that prevented the convocation of the Austrian Parliament for the first three years of the struggle. The Czechs, even during the mobilization, showed their opposition to the Government by public demonstrations. This hostility against all things Austrian found expression as soon as Czech troops reached the front, for they surrendered at every opportunity and thereby very materially contributed to the original Austrian defeats in Galicia and Serbia. The fact is that the whole Czecho-Slovak nation for the past three years has been an unknown but not unimportant member of the allied group of powers. The recent exploits of the Czecho-Slovak Brigade with the Russian Army have brought this silent allied partner into public notice.

The fact that Czecho-Slovaks are now taken prisoners in large numbers indicates that they are surrendering voluntarily, as is evidenced by the fact that large numbers of these prisoners immediately apply for admission into the Czecho-Slovak army fighting with the Russians. These acts of the Czech soldiers are merely a continuation of the traditional Czecho-Slovak anti-Austrian policy.

CHARLES PERGLER.
New York, July 13, 1917.

Against a Red Cross Frank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Representative French's bill (H. R. 3369) introduced April 18, 1917, and referred to the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, is being advocated by certain people to allow the American Red Cross to exercise the franking privilege on all mail matter relating to its business. This proposal, to my way of thinking, is deserving of opposition and ought never to be tolerated. The franking privilege is already too much worked by those who are entitled to use it. The Red Cross is not a public agency in the sense of being under control of the electors. And if you give the Red Cross the franking privilege the next thing you know every medical organization will be making the same specious plea. Some ten years ago a group of physicians attempted this, but soon abandoned it.

J. F. C.
New York, July 10, 1917.

A Saving for the Bakers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's issue of THE TIMES the statement that the wholesale bakers no longer take back their unsold bread, thereby saving $20,000,000 annually. The only ones benefited by this move are the bakers themselves. Formerly the poor could go to the factories or offices and buy these returned loaves at half price. Under this new rule not only the poor have to pay full price for their bread, but those of us who are a little better off have to pay full price for a stale loaf. Therefore, instead of its being a saving to the country at large, they are actually making the very poor pay double for their bread.

J. C. THOMPSON, M. D.
New York, July 10, 1917.

HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Tribute to the Petrograd Correspondent of The London Chronicle and New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Few of your readers, I imagine, know anything about your special Petrograd correspondent, Harold Williams. And yet there is no one in Russia who writes with greater knowledge and, hence, with greater authority. He is a correspondent whose word can be absolutely trusted. Let me tell you something about him.

He was born in New Zealand about forty years ago. His father is a Wesleyan minister, and he himself, after a distinguished college career, was ordained to the same ministry. He was unable, however, to take any charge, owing to a sudden failure of his voice, and he turned about to prepare himself for the work of a teacher. With his natural disposition to thoroughness, he went to Germany and entered the University of Munich as a student for a doctor's degree in the science of philology. He remained there two years, and received the highest degree the university could confer.

It was during his student life in Munich that I came to know him. As the rector of the American Church in Munich I had provided a reading room for all English-speaking people, but especially for American and English students. Munich is not only the seat of a great university, but is also the chief centre of German art, and hardly less of German music. This reading room was therefore a general rendezvous for all these students. I visited this place at least once every day, and Harold Williams was one of the many interesting young people I met under these circumstances. The fact that he had been ordained to the Christian ministry established at once sympathetic relations between us, and he became a frequent visitor at my house. Never have I come in close personal contact with a finer mind or a nobler spirit.

Just before his graduation he was offered a post in a great American university. He came to me with the letter containing the offer, and we talked it over. The post would give him an assured income and enable him to study and write at his leisure. "Just the thing you want," I suggested. "Yes, it is just the thing I thought I wanted, but I think I want something else now." And then he told me he believed that journalism, intelligent, honest, fearless, offered the greatest opportunity for service.

And so this young man, without money or influence, turned his back upon a dignified academic profession, for which he was especially fitted, to take his chances in an unknown field; for he was, so far as I remember, without any journalistic experience, and his doctor's degree would be of little or no avail in such a venture. But venture he would, and venture he did. I may say in passing that young Williams, while a student in Munich, had written a Filipino grammar, co-ordinating all the various dialects. He had also mastered the German, Russian, and about a dozen other languages, and this marvelous linguistic knowledge gave him his chance.

In 1902 the correspondent of The London Times in Russia was expelled for reporting too truthfully one of the many organized persecutions of the Jews. He came to Munich on his way to London. I saw him, and he asked me if I knew of any educated Englishman or American who knew Russian. I told him of Williams, and their meeting resulted in Williams becoming the Russian correspondent of The London Times. That is how he started in journalism. But he was not permitted to enter Russian territory, and his resourcefulness was brought to the test at once. In a short time he found that there was a Russian colony composed of the most intelligent exiles at Stuttgart. He soon established relations with this community, and finally took up his residence there. This put him in direct and quick touch with things Russian. Six months after the ban was removed, and he went to Petrograd, where he has since resided, but not always as the correspondent of The Times. He prefers a free pen, and has become an authority on life and character. His letters are published all over the world, in all languages, and no name carries greater weight or inspires greater confidence than Harold Williams.

G. MONROE ROYCE,
Rector, St. Thomas's Church.
New Windsor-on-Hudson, July 13, 1917.

Red Cross Reasonableness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me indorse the communication in your paper today on Red Cross work. No work can be increased a thousand fold quickly and brought up to detail standards at once. The necessity is great and hands are willing, but more tact and reasonableness must be exercised by all receiving officers or the ultimate results will be seriously affected. Work not quite up to standard can be segregated and used somewhere and appreciated until the workers are better experienced.

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON,
Chairman New Hampshire State Chapter.
Boston, July 13, 1917.

DEMOCRACY.

O'er Europe's storm-racked shores of woe,
Where rush war's roaring tides aflood,
Echoes above their battling flow
The centuries' paean of greed and blood.

Cry of the prehistoric fen,
Assyria, Persia owned its spell;
By it Goth, Tartar, Saracen
Marched to earth's pinnacles—and fell.

It breached the foam-flecked walls of Tyre,
It razed the proud red walls of Rome;
Breathing of lust and loot and fire,
It shook Sophia's sacred dome.

Paestum, Segesta, Syracuse!
Who can compute its awful toll
And find therein aught to excuse
What soul has heaped on suffering soul?

Chant of Cadmean dragon spawn,
Caught up by thug and buccaneer,
It filled the berserk sails at dawn,
Taught Kidd and Morgan where to steer.

Fair hills that knew great Pan of late,
Clear streams that loved the Muses' dance,
Again that ancient song of hate
Defiles, where Teuton helmets glance.

And those, whose forebears' fearless death
All-conquering Caesar's praises won,
Have fallen 'neath its poisonous breath
To save man from the ruthless Hun.

O Belgium! by thy steadfast soul
That faced the monster unafraid,
A crueler Caesar missed his goal!
Man yet will see the debt is paid.

For the same Power that nerved of old
True men against all tyrant might,
That made thy battling fathers bold,
Nerves us as one for freedom's fight.

So England sank Spain's argosy,
So France overwhelmed the Saracen,
So Marathon, Thermopylae,
Kindle anew the souls of men.

Kings, Emperors fall, while crimsoned skies
See legions clash on land and sea;
Yet Freedom's Brotherhood shall rise,
Victor in Thy Democracy!

WILLIAM WINTHROP KENT.

DREAMS OF THE I. W. W.

To Take Advantage of the Country's War Necessities an Old Scheme of Theirs.

BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago—I think it was in 1910—suspecting that our most menacing enemy was not across the Pacific, but within our own borders, I sent for one of the I. W. W. leaders and induced him to talk to me for three hours. He was flattered, of course, and talked very freely, laying many of his cards boastfully on the table. What he thought he was concealing, however, was even more significant. He left me with no doubt in my mind that he and his tribe were merely waiting for the United States to become involved in war (Japan at that time was their main hope) to organize themselves from one end of the country to the other and endeavor to seize the reins of Government. I wrote nothing about it then, as nobody, in this country, at least, ever listens to warnings, and you are a fool for your pains.

German agents have been watched for three years by our admirable Secret Service and police, and since we entered the war have lain low, biding their time, and a good deal more frightened than the Government. On the other hand the I. W. W.s, the most pestiferous growth that ever menaced the stable and cultivated products of any country—all that represents progress—were allowed to shoot forth their sticky, mimic tendrils from one end of the country to the other. Their purpose is civil war, with all the soldiers in Europe. They are merely organizing and recruiting now, spreading discontent, making sure of an "army" when the moment comes to strike. It is possible that their pockets may be full of German money, for such a spirit in an enemy's country would assist the German machinations incalculably, but the spirit was ready made; the Germans are not responsible for its creation—unless, to be sure, they began with uncanny foresight years ago; but as they are third-rate diplomatists and always give themselves away, this possibility may be dismissed.

This man's boast was that the I. W. W. would induce strike after strike, year in and out, until the employer, who could afford no longer to raise wages, would throw up the sponge and hand the business over. Then from an eight-hour day there would be a six, then a four, then a two. "quite enough for any man to work." I mildly asked—watching this large, gross individual whose colossal vanity and egoism seemed to me the natural complement of the heavy "magnetism" which nature has bestowed so impartially upon the wise and the foolish leaders of men—if two hours' work a day would not so demoralize strong men that they would not work at all. In that case we should all starve. Would not all the great businesses and industries fall to pieces and the population be forced to turn itself out to grass? But he fatuously insisted that, with the Government in the hands of the "idealists," as he called them, and money abolished, there would be no necessity for any business but what was actually needed to sustain life. There would be no rich and no poor, and everybody would be forced to be happy, whatever his private inclinations—or so I inferred. It was plain to be seen that in the active but painfully limited intelligence of the I. W. W., (well knicknamed the I Won't Works,) the goal of mortal ambition was idleness. An earthly Paradise, with the world stock still.

I had my own unuttered opinions as I listened to these fine-spun dreams, worked out in every detail, (for these windy details I have no space,) and although I was inclined to believe at times that the man really did think he had high ideals, which had been dreamed for the benefit of the human race, he was a laughable object; for he was, quite saliently, a bully and a tyrant. These men may fool themselves; and, knowing that there is no limit to human credulity, even when introspective, let us concede they do. Nevertheless what they really want is power—unlimited power. I ascertained shortly after that during strikes induced by the I. W. W.s, when the men and their families were almost starving, these "leaders" would be consuming large red beefsteaks, (their favorite form of nourishment, as I took the trouble to discover,) and the money for their three big square meals a day came from the fees of the deluded men who were covering their ears that they might not hear their children's cries for bread.

Power—power—to seize the wealth of the world, to administer this wealth as they see fit, to force the great experts in business to work for them at whatever salary they choose to pay. Also their weaker brethren. They may abolish poverty, but on their own terms. I asked timidly if I might be allowed to write under the new régime, and he answered amiably: "Oh, dear me, yes. We would see that you had ample leisure; no other duties, in fact. But you would have to write books that please the majority. You disdain the masses and write for the few——" I told him that I should like nothing better than to be a widely popular author, but that my books seemed to appeal only to a limited public. "That," said he, with surprising acumen, "is because only a limited public travels and enjoys the advantages of this world—understands them. Under our form of government all will travel and all will demand your best."

It certainly had its attractive points, this astounding system of the I. W. W.s, and there were moments when I liked this chief exponent, although my prevailing sensation was a mental and physical repulsion and a resentment that I was forced to sit in the same room with him. It seemed to me that I looked through a shadowed glass at the most hideous future toward which any country in the course of history could be swept. Even the Germans have not given me since that evening a profounder sense of foreboding and abhorrence.

Now nothing is more positive than that there are hundreds like this man, (who, for the most part, skulks like a spider in his web and sends out filaments invisible to the unsuspecting American eye,) and that from the moment they believed the time was ripe they have been systematically working upon the ignorant minds of the proletariat with the object of bringing about, in our weakest moment, a general strike. A few vigilant local authorities have taken them in hand, but, for the most part, they merely figure honorably as "news."

A French officer told me last year when I was in Paris that during the first week of the war 300 men from the Midi were stood up against the wall and shot for trying to persuade their comrades not to fight. These men were syndicalists, of course, (same breed as I. W. W.s,) but in every instance a postcard was sent to their parents or wives covered with these words in large letters, that more than the family might read: "Your —— was shot this morning for cowardice." That ended it. The remaining syndicalists promptly turned a somersault and became patriots.

We are a week-kneed race where punishment is concerned, and no doubt will content ourselves with putting the I. W. W. ringleaders in jail, and then go to sleep until new ringleaders, after lying low for a while, squirm through the country again. When a farmer finds a nest of rattlesnakes on his place does he wait for them to bite his family or does he exterminate them at once? The worst of the I. W. W.s against whom a clear case of conspiracy can be proved should be shot, and the rest deported en masse to a desert island—where there would be an aristocracy in less than a month, the weaker working for the stronger and plotting rebellion.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, July 13, 1917.

COMPOSITE SHIPS.

Their Worth Shown in the Days of the Clippers.

Canaan, Conn., July 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the article in the Sunday Magazine anent the building of composite ships.

It may interest your readers to know that in 1857 (when Mr. Campbell was one year old) I served as A. B. on a composite ship on a voyage from London to Sydney, New South Wales. She was what was known in those days as a tea clipper. Her name was the Cutty Sark, commanded by Captain Taft. She was built in Dumbarton, and when I sailed in her she was about five years old, so she was built some time before Mr. Campbell was born, and, from your account of the specifications of the new ships, I should say that she was built in exactly the same manner.

She was as tight as a bottle; in fact, twice on the voyage we had to pump water into her to sweeten the bilges.

That she could sail may be seen from the fact that she logged as high as seventeen and a half knots.

I do not remember how many days it took us to get to Sydney, but I do remember that the day after we got into Sydney another ship, I think it was the Earl Dutherie, came in. She had left London thirty days before we did. In those days, among deep-water sailors, the composite ship was reckoned the "ne plus ultra" of ships.

I left her in Sydney, and went around to Newcastle and shipped in the brig Frances Lowey of New York, and sailed for Shanghai, and as we sailed up the harbor we passed the Cutty Sark lying at anchor in the stream.

We stayed on the China coast for some months, and finally lost the brig in the Formosa Channel by a collision with the English steamer Leonore, which ran into us and sank the brig off Tamsui, Formosa. We had a full crew of thirteen men, six of whom were drowned. We were taken to Amoy and thence to Hongkong for the naval inquiry. While we were in Hongkong the Hartford frigate and the Kearsarge were there, and one day, as I and two other men were walking down the Queen's Road, we came into a fight. Some sailors from a German man-of-war had attacked some of the Kearsarge's men, and our boys were getting the worst of it, as they were outnumbered two to one. One of my mates ran across to a hotel in which were a lot of English man-of-war's men, and shouted: "The Kaisers are whaling the Yanks!"

The Englishmen ran out in a body, and in a few minutes the Kaisers had got all that was coming to them.

Incidentally, when we were in Shanghai there was a gunboat named the Monocacy lying there. The other day I saw a note in your paper of the internment of some United States gunboats in China, the Monocacy among them. Can this be the same old Monocacy?

SAM TAYLOR.

Colonel Kean to Mr. Arnstein.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On July 4 there appeared on the first page of your paper an article in the course of which an interview by Colonel Kean reflecting upon me was quoted at length. Colonel Kean was quoted in the original interview as having stated that some of my utterances had been indiscreet, and had given information about the movement of troops.

I am in receipt of a communication from Colonel Kean on this subject under date of July 12, which reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Arnstein: It is very unfortunate that there has been the publicity there has been about the article which appeared in The New York World in regard to the movement of troops.

What really happened was that I was called out of my bed in the middle of the night on the day that the article appeared in The New York World, and was told a story about information revealing the movement of troops having been given out by an official of the New York County Chapter. I was then asked if I thought that this was proper, to which I, of course, replied that no Red Cross agent should give out information regarding the movement of troops.

The result of my investigation makes it apparent that no information was given out by you. I have investigated this matter thoroughly, and am convinced that, under the circumstances, no blame can be placed upon your shoulders. As stated above, it is most unfortunate that the matter should become so distorted in public print. Very truly yours, J. R. KEAN.

Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General, Military Relief.

From the above, it appears that an entirely erroneous impression was conveyed by this article. LEO ARNSTEIN,
Vice Chairman, Military Relief Committee.
New York, July 13, 1917.

A Just Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchist leaders, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 each, the Federal District Court has demonstrated that it can cope with those forces which are detrimental to our Government, not only in time of war, but as well in time of peace. When the liberty of a nation, or of nations, is at stake, a civilized Government is bound to punish severely those who obstruct the operation of its laws. A jury of twelve American citizens, after hearing and impartially weighing the evidence of both sides in a case of this kind, has brought in a verdict against the defendants.

Whatever view an individual may take on a national question, if he believes in organized government by the people he knows it is his fundamental, traditional and sublime duty to obey the laws of the land. Thus it follows that whoever disobeys the law, as in the recent case of the anarchist leaders who deliberately and openly denounced a statute passed by Congress, is unjustifiably opposed

GIVES COMMISSIONS TO MANY AVIATORS

Large Percentage of Airmen in List of Recent Army Appointments by the President.

90 NEW RESERVISTS NAMED

Of These, 250 Report to Governors Island—132 Lieutenants for the Regular Army.

Army orders, made public yesterday, give the names of about 500 new officers of the Reserve Corps, whose commissions have been signed by President Wilson. The lists of new officers show a largely increased percentage of aviation officers as compared to previous lists made public.

Of the newly commissioned officers, about 250 report to the headquarters of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island. Those officers, with the day from which their commissions date, are as follows:

JULY 5.—J. J. Hennessy, Capt., Inf., N. Y.; H. Vickerson, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburg; M. G. Thompson, 2d Lt., Inf., Washington; B. W. Frazier, Capt., Cav., Philadelphia; T. S. Paul, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; W. Adams, Jr., 2d Lt., F. A., Ithaca; C. P. Barnett, Major, A. G., Washington; W. A. Starnett, Major, Engrs., Washington; W. I. Pillans, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; C. E. Whipple, Capt., Engrs., Hagerstown; M. M. Sheedy, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; H. B. P. Wyeth, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; E. M. Winkler, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; E. B. Whitman, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; G. A. Lewis, Capt., Engrs., Auburn; R. Brooke, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; G. A. M. Schaefer, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; W. H. Stevens, 1st Lt., Engrs., Portland, Penn.; W. B. Rudd, 1st Lt., Engrs., Media, Penn.; C. K. Steins, 1st Lt., Engrs., Altoona; H. C. Seubert, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica; H. H. Shaver, 2d Lt., Engrs., Shavertown, Penn.; W. J. H. Manning, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany A. C. Lieber, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Sewickley, Penn.; W. W. Wenholz, 2d Lt., Engrs., Rochester; J. E. Prettyman, 2d Lt., Engrs., Seaford, Del.; S. M. Felton, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; W. G. Sheehan, Capt., Inf., M. S., Rochester; C. P. Spence, Capt., Q. M., Washington; M. W. Rose, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; B. A. Reinold, Capt., Q. M., Tenafly; H. B. Shonk, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; H. Hunt, Capt., Q. M., Orange, N. J.; H. P. Bingham, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; W. M. Ruby, 1st Lt., Ord., Syracuse; C. B. Malone, Jr., 1st Lt., Ord., Montclair; G. C. Ruby, 1st Lt., Ord., York; R. H. Lansburgh, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; H. D. Bassett, 1st Lt., Ord., N. Y.; John Johnson, 1st Lt., Ord., Fort Totten; F. C. Hubley, 1st Lt., Ord., Pencoyd, Penn.; C. L. Drake, 1st Lt., Ord., Elizabeth; W. C. Greany, 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia; T. S. Martin, 3d, 1st Lt., Ord., Philadelphia; A. W. Greely, Jr., Capt., Sig., Baltimore; F. M. Roark, Capt., Sig., Warrenton, Va.; J. M. Mellinger, Capt., Sig., Maplewood, N. J.; P. Welles, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; G. W. Taylor, 1st Lt., Sig., Fort Monroe; R. P. Hallahan, 1st Lt., Sig., Corning; W. A. Schmid, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; Albert L. Schoff, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia; T. R. Parrish, 1st Lt., Sig., Philadelphia; F. E. Parker, 1st Lt., Sig., Falls Church, Va.; E. S. Ferrand, 1st Lt., Sig., Brooklyn; F. Lohmann, 1st Lt., Sig., Briarcliff Manor; R. A. Miller, 1st Lt., Sig., Brooklyn; J. A. Hart, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; Cecil York, 1st Lt., Sig., Pittsburgh; J. W. Dorsey, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; W. K. Wallace, Capt., Avia., Washington; C. S. Jackson, Capt., Avia., Baltimore; J. C. Mars, 1st Lt., Avia., N. Y.; Norbert Carolin, 1st Lt., Avia., N. Y.; C. J. Glidden, 1st Lt., Avia., N. Y.; W. R. Lewis, 1st Lt., Avia., Newport, News.

JULY 9.—E. J. Robbins, Major, Inf., Brooklyn; B. Bulger, Major, Inf., N. Y.; H. L. Deming, 1st Lt., Inf., Albany; C. D. Osborne, 2d Lt., Inf., Auburn; J. H. Hoffnagle, 2d Lt., Inf., Albany; M. E. Shapes, 2d Lt., Inf., Geneva, N. Y.; S. W. Kenyon, 2d Lt., Inf., Plattsburg; S. K. Mitchell, Capt., Cav., N. Y.; W. B. Watkins, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; R. M. Philler, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; J. N. Ewing, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. P. Davis, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. H. Bannard, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; W. Cochran, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; F. B. Fisher, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. C. Madeira, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; C. S. Cheston, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; E. Law, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; F. Boyer, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; R. H. R. Toland, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; G. F. Plimpton, 2d Lt., Cav., Buffalo; B. W. Madeira, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; T. E. Hambleton, Major, A. G., Baltimore; E. T. D. Myers, Jr., Major, Engrs., Richmond; C. C. Easley, Major, Engrs., Washington; S. Sheets, Major, Engrs., Washington; L. C. Morganroth, Capt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; L. M. Schoonmaker, Capt., Engrs., L. I. City; M. F. Quinn, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; Russell Suter, Capt., Engrs., Albany; R. E. Cameron, Capt., Engrs., Buffalo; R. C. Georger, Capt., Engrs, Buffalo; H. H. Stickney, Jr., Capt., Engrs., Watertown; E. Vandevanter, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; R. A. Greenfield, Capt., Engrs., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; C. A. Crownshield, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; T. L. H. Huston, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; C. R. Rogers, Capt., Engrs, Corry, Penn.; G. W. Butts, Capt., Engrs., Short Hills; G. H. Crofton, Capt., Engrs., N. Y.; B. W. Kline, Capt., Engrs., Williamsport; C. L. Joly, Capt., Engrs., Metuchen; A. C. Ringland, Capt., Engrs., Washington; R. C. Levis, 1st Lt., Engrs., Elkton, Md.; A. J. Ogle, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; T. G. Mason, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; A. G. Bouton, 1st Lt., Enkrs., N. Y.; L. C. Hardesty, 1st Lt., Engrs., Echenectady; E. T. Asplundh, 1st Lt., Engrs., Bryn Athyn; J. B. Norris, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; N. N. Barber, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; E. S. Beall, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; H. J. Dean, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; F. R. Fitzpatrick, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; A. W. Sherwood, 1st Lt., Engrs., Hoosick Falls; A. H. Ellison, 1st Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; J. W. Kern, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Lexington, Va.; E. A. MacMillan, 2d Lt., Engrs., Princeton; R. Foulkrod, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; I. M. Simmons, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; J. Edwards Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Myersdale, Penn.; R. S. Farr, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; R. F. Wood, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; J. A. Miller, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Newark; W. W. McKee, 2d Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; W. A. Wood, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Roland Park; S. R. Hursh, 2d Lt., Engrs., Tyrone; D. N. Turner, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; I. Kinnicutt, 2d Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; H. M. Lewis, 2d Lt., Engrs., Brooklyn; A. L. Hooper, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; P. E. Bermel, 2d Lt., Engrs., Albany; C. S. Allen, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica; H. H. Burns, 2d Lt., Engrs., Watertown; H. E. Bailey, 2d Lt., Engrs., Utica; W. G. Conklin, 2d Lt., Engrs., Harrisburg; E. C. Balch, 2d Lt., Engrs., N. Y.; E. A. Hill, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia.; E. Smith, 2d Lt., Engrs., Herkimer; R. L. Smith, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; J. G. Norton, 2d Lt., Engrs., Binghamton; J. E. Hoffman, 2d Lt., Engrs., Philadelphia; D. C. Minick, 2d Lt., Engrs., Ridgway, Penn.; T. H. Barrett, 2d Lt., Engrs., Forest Hills; R. F. Proctor, Major, Q. M., Baltimore; H. Pearson, Capt., Q. M., Balboa Heights, C. Z.; G. A. Hauck, Capt., Q. M., Brooklyn; E. Berg, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; Blinn Deming, Capt., Q. M., Brune, Capt., Q. M., N. Y.; D. E. Clarke, Capt., Q. M., Washington; N. S. Farquhar, Capt., Q. M., Pottsville; R. W. Charlton, Capt., Q. M., Washington; S. C. Leake, Capt., Q. M., Richmond.

J. Wilkie, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; T. A. Rogers, Capt., Med., Plattsburg; T. M. Shorkley, Capt., Med., Kensington; J. W. Hart, 1st Lt. Med., Washington; I. Krauss, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; M. McDaniels, 1st Lt., Med., Ithaca; C. W. Sale, 1st Lt., Med., Corbin, Va.; M. F. Sewall, 1st Lt., Med., Bridgeton, N. J.; H. J. Wiedefeld, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; J. Herring, 1st Lt., 1st Lt., Med., N. Y.; A. Herring, 1st Lt., Sig., Lancaster; A. A. Wallace, 1st Lt., Sig., N. Y.; H. H. Sands, Capt., Avia., N. Y.; T. B. Lyster, Capt., Avia., Niagara Falls; H. D. Moore, Capt., Avia., Washington; J. B. McCulley, Capt., Avia., Pittsburgh; C. W. Connell, 1st Lt., Avia., Washington; H. H. Simons, 1st Lt., Avia., Buffalo; A. P. Bourquardez, Jr., 1st Lt., Avia., Sec., Tenafly; A. R. Stevenson, Jr., Avia., Sec., Schenectady; G. A. Stewart, Major, Med., Baltimore; W. J. Elser, Capt., Med., N. Y.; H. L. Harris, Capt., Med., Governors Island; C. C. Wolferth, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; E. F. Butler, Capt., Med., Yonkers; J. B. Cooke, Capt., Med., Cooperstown; G. W. Crissey, Capt., Med., Mechanicville; W. H. Haskin, Capt., Med., N. Y.; L. C. Spaeth, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; F. Keator, Capt., Med., Kingston; C. H. Schlichter, Capt., Med., Elizabeth; Albert Butler, Capt., Med., Philadelphia; E. A. Spitzka, Capt., Med., N. Y.; M. J. Synnott, Capt., Med., Montclair; V. B. Rench, Capt., Med., Washington; J. I. Robison, Capt., Med., Scranton.

New army orders also give the names of 132 new Second Lieutenants of the regular army, all of them commissioned from the ranks of the regular army, the National Guard, and the Philippine Scouts. These officers, with the arm of the regular army to which they are assigned, are as follows:

Assigned to Engineers.—M. D. H. Kolyn, Ill. N. G.

Assigned to Cavalry.—G. H. Dosher, Ill. N. G.; Cecil R. Neal, Ga. N. G.; M. S. Silver, 2d Cav.; William H. Symington, N. G. N. Y.; Philip B. Fryer, 2d Cav.; Donald C. Hawley, 2d Cav.; Vernon L. Padgett, S. C. N. G.; J. W. MacKelvie, Army Reserve, to 20th; F. T. Bonsteel, 11th Cav.; W. E. Barott, 4th Cav.; W. F. Hamilton, 1st Cav., P. Nelson, 7th Cav.; W. E. McMinn, 2d Cav.; E. M. Crump, Va. N. G.; H. F. Rathjen, 7th Cav.; D. J. Keane, Conn. N. G.; M. J. Warner, Ohio N. G.; Le R. Davis, 11th Cav.; A. J. Tittinger, 8th Cav.; R. L. Price, Holmes, Mass. N. G.; C. A. Ellis, 11th Cav.; D. L. Sears, Ohio N. G.; B. E. Mattox, Jr., 15th Cav.; F. H. Barnhart, 14th Cav.; J. A. Moschner, 14th Cav.; G. E. Harrison, 2d Cav.; W. J. White, 17th Cav.; R. W. Howard, 7th Cav.; N. Ferguson, 7th Cav.

Assigned to Field Artillery.—W. F. Maher, Phil. Scouts; W. F. Wright, Ky. N. G.; S. F. Dunn, Ga. N. G.; L. W. Haslock, Wyo. N. G.; R. B. Lee, N. N. G.; F. C. Harper, Ill. N. G.; J. Kennedy, 1st F. A.; G. D. Shea, 1st Engr.; J. Van D. Hume, 2d Engr.; W. W. Woodbridge, Col. N. G.; G. B. Taylor, Va. N. G.; J. Pannpacker, Va. N. G.; R. H. Schubert, Q. M. C.; E. J. F. Marx, N. Y. N. G.; J. W. Weeks, N. C. N. G.; W. C. Carlan, 3d Ft. A.; G. R. Reede, Md. N. G.; G. P. Kearns, Ill. N. G.; Van R. Vandal, Cal. N. G.; H. Carriker, C. A. C.; P. P. Michalek, Sig. Corps; W. G. Gough, 5d Engrs., to 15th; Joseph Aloysius Mulherrin, C. A. C., to 13th; Azel Wingert McNeal, 7th F. A., to 14th.

Assigned to Coast Artillery.—J. L. Keane, Conn. N. G.; J. A. Messerschmidt, C. A. C.

Assigned to Infantry.—J. M. Boon, Phil. Scouts; R. Hilsman, Texas N. G.; H. E. Dager, 1st Cav.; A. Nelson, 1st Cav. Major General O'Ryan's selection for command of the Field Artillery Brigade. The appointment of both these officers, however, is entirely in the hands of the War Department.

Colonel Willard Fiske of the Seventh, as senior Colonel, will be temporarily in command of the First Infantry Brigade when it is mobilized tomorrow, and Colonel George O. Wingate, for the same reason, will be temporarily in command of the Field Artillery Brigade. Brig. Gen. John H. Foote commands the Second Infantry Brigade, and Brig Gen. James Lester the Third.

Promotion of Colonel Bandholtz will leave General O'Ryan with a vacancy in his personal staff, already short one aide de camp and an Assistant Chief of Staff. One of the immediate duties to be attended to is arranging for the inspection of the signal battalion, the headquarters troop, and the military police squadrons by regular army officers before they can be mustered into the Federal service. These units were organized since the inspection of the rest of the guard units.

All recruiting agencies in New York yesterday were chiefly occupied in looking forward to the arrival of the Canadian Highlanders tomorrow morning. Their reception in the city is counted on, not only to boom enlistment in the British forces, but also to stir up volunteers for the United States Army.

A slight change in plan for the Highlanders' visit was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 250 Broadway. Instead of two platoons of Highlanders and one band of pipers, there will be one platoon of soldiers and two bands of pipers in the party. The platoon will be from the Forty-eighth Canadian Battalion, who are Gordon Highlanders, with the Gordons' pipers, twenty strong, and the Gordons' brass band of fifty pieces. Besides them there will be the thirty pipers and nine drummers of the McLean Highlanders.

Preparations have been made for the entertainment of the Highlanders, both in the Bronx, which they will visit Monday evening, and in Brooklyn, which they will visit next Thursday. In the Bronx they will be escorted by the Second Field Artillery and the Eighth Coast Defense Command, New York National Guard, with three bands of music as background for their fifty bagpipes. Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn yesterday appointed a special reception committee for the Highlanders in Brooklyn, headed by Colonel William N. Dykman and ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline. The Canadians will be formally welcomed at Borough Hall at 3 in the afternoon, being met on Brooklyn Bridge and escorted by a battalion of the Fourteenth New York Infantry.

The New York Hotel Men's Association, which volunteered for the honor of providing the Highlanders with food during their stay, has succeeded after a careful search of the city, in collecting a staff of genuine native Scotch cooks, who will be able to prepare haggises and bannocks, and other delicacies Scotchmen love.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of recruiting for the United States Navy in New York, announced yesterday that there are a number of vacancies for women in the yeomen's branch in the hospital corps, of the coast defense section of the Naval Reserve Force. This section, officially known as Class 4, also needs a commissary steward, two carpenter's mates, two electricians, two plumbers, six cooks, and ten mess attendants.

One prizefighter and six street-car conductors appeared in the navy recruiting station yesterday. Two of the conductors were enlisted, and the prizefighter, Joe Cox, a heavyweight of some local fame, said that he would return to enlist after fulfilling an engagement for a bout in the near future. The surgeon who examined Cox said he was in perfect physical conditions.

GUARD READY FOR FEDERAL MUSTER

O'Ryan Hopes to Have Two Regular Army Officers as Brigade Commanders.

MOBILIZATION TOMORROW

Brooklyn and the Bronx to Entertain the Canadian Highlanders on Their Arrival.

Officers of the headquarters staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the Sixth Division, New York National Guard, were busy yesterday going over the final details of preparation for the mobilization of the division, already ordered for tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, preparatory to muster into the Federal service. One of the most important of the final details is the marking of the examination papers of officers, who must qualify under War Department standards before they exchange their commissions from the State of New York for Federal commissions.

There is considerable speculation among officers as to the identity of the new brigade commanders under General O'Ryan. General O'Ryan, it is known, hopes to have Lieut. Col. H. H. Bandholts of the regular army, now serving as his Chief of Staff, promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the First Infantry Brigade, made up of the Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, while Colonel William D. Snow, also of the regular army, is General O'Ryan's selection for command of the Field Artillery Brigade. The appointment of both these officers, however, is entirely in the hands of the War Department.

Colonel Willard Fiske of the Seventh, as senior Colonel, will be temporarily in command of the First Infantry Brigade when it is mobilized tomorrow, and Colonel George O. Wingate, for the same reason, will be temporarily in command of the Field Artillery Brigade. Brig. Gen. John H. Foote commands the Second Infantry Brigade, and Brig Gen. James Lester the Third.

Promotion of Colonel Bandholtz will leave General O'Ryan with a vacancy in his personal staff, already short one aide de camp and an Assistant Chief of Staff. One of the immediate duties to be attended to is arranging for the inspection of the signal battalion, the headquarters troop, and the military police squadrons by regular army officers before they can be mustered into the Federal service. These units were organized since the inspection of the rest of the guard units.

All recruiting agencies in New York yesterday were chiefly occupied in looking forward to the arrival of the Canadian Highlanders tomorrow morning. Their reception in the city is counted on, not only to boom enlistment in the British forces, but also to stir up volunteers for the United States Army.

A slight change in plan for the Highlanders' visit was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 250 Broadway. Instead of two platoons of Highlanders and one band of pipers, there will be one platoon of soldiers and two bands of pipers in the party. The platoon will be from the Forty-eighth Canadian Battalion, who are Gordon Highlanders, with the Gordons' pipers, twenty strong, and the Gordons' brass band of fifty pieces. Besides them there will be the thirty pipers and nine drummers of the McLean Highlanders.

Preparations have been made for the entertainment of the Highlanders, both in the Bronx, which they will visit Monday evening, and in Brooklyn, which they will visit next Thursday. In the Bronx they will be escorted by the Second Field Artillery and the Eighth Coast Defense Command, New York National Guard, with three bands of music as background for their fifty bagpipes. Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn yesterday appointed a special reception committee for the Highlanders in Brooklyn, headed by Colonel William N. Dykman and ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline. The Canadians will be formally welcomed at Borough Hall at 3 in the afternoon, being met on Brooklyn Bridge and escorted by a battalion of the Fourteenth New York Infantry.

The New York Hotel Men's Association, which volunteered for the honor of providing the Highlanders with food during their stay, has succeeded after a careful search of the city, in collecting a staff of genuine native Scotch cooks, who will be able to prepare haggises and bannocks, and other delicacies Scotchmen love.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of recruiting for the United States Navy in New York, announced yesterday that there are a number of vacancies for women in the yeomen's branch in the hospital corps, of the coast defense section of the Naval Reserve Force. This section, officially known as Class 4, also needs a commissary steward, two carpenter's mates, two electricians, two plumbers, six cooks, and ten mess attendants.

One prizefighter and six street-car conductors appeared in the navy recruiting station yesterday. Two of the conductors were enlisted, and the prizefighter, Joe Cox, a heavyweight of some local fame, said that he would return to enlist after fulfilling an engagement for a bout in the near future. The surgeon who examined Cox said he was in perfect physical conditions.

NEW ANDERSON GALLERIES.

Remodeled Arion Club to be Country's Largest Art Sales Centre.

The Anderson Galleries, Inc., has disposed of its real estate holdings at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street and has leased for a long term of years from George Ehret, through Harris & Vaughan, Inc., the Arion Club property on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Extensive alterations will be made during the Summer, including new elevators, new stairways, and other decorations and improvements. The sale of collections of art and literary property by the Anderson Galleries will begin in November.

The property has a frontage of 125 feet on Park Avenue and 90 feet on Fifty-ninth Street. The clubhouse was built by John D. Crimmins about thirty years ago. On the ground floor on the Park Avenue side is a large entrance hall. To the right of which a room 50 by 70 feet in which the public sales will be conducted. To the left on the Fifty-ninth Street side are two large exhibition rooms in which collections of books and autographs will be displayed. The business offices will be on this floor also. On the second floor is an exhibition gallery 80 by 100 feet, and there is ample additional space for offices and smaller galleries. On the third floor is another gallery, 50 by 100 feet, which will be used for exhibitions. The catalogue department will occupy the entire basement. The sub-cellar will be equipped with vaults for safe storage. The fourth and fifth floors will be equipped with studios. The new property will be the largest in the United States devoted to the public sale of art and literary collections.

Aid Asked for Needy Widow.

A young widow who lost her husband six years ago has appealed for aid to the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery. She has two children—9 and 8 years old—who are very delicate. She herself suffers with a weak heart, and is able to do only a little hand sewing at home. Her parents were aged, and were being maintained by three children, but they took her into their home. The principal wage earner, a brother, died of pneumonia a few months ago, and the burden of the whole family is too heavy for the two working sisters. Thanks are offered to Eine Deutsche for the gift of $2, to Anon for $1, and to Blank for $2.

BERKMAN INDICTED AGAIN.

Charged with Murder in Connection with San Francisco Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Alexander Berkman, anarchist, was indicted by the county Grand Jury last night for murder in connection with a bomb explosion here last July which claimed ten lives.

Berkman is alleged to have taken part in the conspiracy, which the State charges culminated in the explosion. Mrs. Rena Mooney is on trial here for one of the bomb murders, and her husband, Thomas J. Mooney, and Warren K. Billings are under sentence of death and life imprisonment, respectively, for murder growing out of the blast.

Berkman is now serving a term of two years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., for conspiracy to defeat the draft law with the aid of Emma Goldman, also sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He published an anarchist paper called The Blast in San Francisco about the time of the explosion.

District Attorney Fickert said efforts would be made to bring Berkman here for trial before the expiration of his sentence.

ALLIED WAR CHARITIES FIGHT FOR AUTONOMY

Absorption by the Red Cross Opposed as Tending to Decrease Efficiency.

The Allied War Charities, which have been negotiating with the Co-operation Committee of the American Red Cross, with the object of assisting that organization in its efforts to provide war relief in the allied countries, are still firm in the conviction that, to secure a maximum of efficiency as well as a maximum of effort upon the part of individuals in America, it will be necessary to keep separate not only the collecting of funds here, but the distribution of supplies abroad. This is indicated by the following statement issued yesterday by Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, which organization has raised more than $1,000,000.

"We appreciate to the utmost the broadminded helpfulness and the desire to co-operate with all effective allied war relief organizations evinced by Judge Lovett and other members of the Committee of Co-operation of the Red Cross; but it would be misleading to permit the impression on the part of the public that we believe it sufficient to unite in the appeals for funds in the collection of funds and lose our individuality in the work of distributing relief on the other side. Our organizations, which have been at work since the early days of the war, never were neutral in spirit. They were frankly designed to aid the sufferers in the allied countries and thus brought to the causes they represent thousands of Americans whose sympathies were proAlly. The individuals who have worked, who have contributed, and who have raised funds to carry on the splendid charities represented in the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities do not wish the experience they have gained and the machinery they have built for affording prompt and effective assistance to go for naught; nor do they believe that the Red Cross can duplicate the machinery which they have so carefully constructed. The French Government has repeatedly given recognition to the promptitude and effectiveness of the aid rendered by these societies, both in the shipment and distribution of supplies. Many of the organizations have their own distributing centres in Paris. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and hundreds of thousands of cases of material have been collected and shipped, due to the enthusiasm and devotion of the people of this country who are working for these charities.

"Sympathetic affiliation of the allied war relief organizations with our National Red Cross can be made of infinite benefit both here and abroad, due to the sources of supply in this country will be largely cut off unless those independent organizations which are now sending the output of their committees in America to the hospitals of France, through channels which have demonstrated their efficiency and which have the confidence of our committees, are permitted, as formerly, to handle their own distribution. This should be done, of course, in co-operation with the Red Cross.

"Neither the English Red Cross or the French Red Cross has endeavored to distribute the supplies collected by voluntary relief groups in the countries abroad. Why, then, should our American Red Cross seek to establish a precedent which neither England nor France has seen a reason for adopting, with their more intimate realization of the situation since the beginning of the war?"

WIFE SUES W. R. SHEEHAN.

Waldo's Former Secretary Accused of Beating Her.

The fact that Kay Laurell, former show girl, who married Winfield R. Sheehan, now general manager of the Fox Film Company, and secretary to Rhinelander Waldo when he was Police Commissioner, left her husband on July 3 because he beat and abused her, was set forth in a complaint for a separation filed by Mrs. Sheehan in the Supreme Court yesterday. She alleges that she has had no support since she was compelled to leave her home at 210 West Ninetieth Street for her own safety, and says she has been maintaining herself by her own efforts and with the aid of friends.

Miss Laurell married the defendant in London on May 10, 1916, thereby causing a breach in the [illegible] Sheehan by Julie Beaubien, a show girl, which Sheehan settled. She alleges that her husband has been guilty of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct with slight intermissions since she married him. She says that on the morning of June 30 he struck her, compelled her to leave her home, then husband chased her around the house and knocked her down with great violence, cutting her lips and making her unconscious. She says he returned home intoxicated frequently and abused and berated her without cause. She also clouted her left and said he would gouge out her eyes and disfigure her for life, she says, and on a number of occasions has beaten her. She alleges he told her he had an income of $25,000 a year.

Noted Speakers at Y. M. C. A.

Women will be admitted to the men's meeting at the West Side Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4 o'clock when Lady Aberdeen will speak on "Social Welfare Work in Ireland." Lord Aberdeen will also speak on "Prominent Preachers I Have Met." Dr. Thomas Hayes Curtin will speak at the branch at 5 o'clock on "Prevention of Blindness," and the week's program of meetings includes: Tuesday evening, H. P. Chaffee, "The Larger Patriotism"; Thursday evening, William S. Kieley, "Stonewall Jackson."

Contractors Sued for City Hall Fire.

On the ground that the fire which recently destroyed the cupola of the City Hall was caused through negligence, the City of New York filed suit yesterday against Charles Schlesinger, William Harne, and William J. Hodne to recover $25,000. The complaint alleges that the fire on May 1 last took place because workmen employed by the defendants in repairing the roof of the City Hall negligently left a charcoal furnace and inflammable material on the building with no one to watch it.

To Lay Church Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new Church of Mary Help of Christians, at 436 East Twelfth Street, will be laid at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will officiate at the ceremonies, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Barni, rector of the church.

MILITARY CLASS AT C. C. N. Y.

Successful Course in Mapmaking Will Be Continued.

As the result of a great demand, the College of the City of New York will repeat its free course in military map making, reading and surveying, with emphasis on airplane reconnaissance, beginning July 16, to continue for six weeks, as a part of the regular Summer session of the college, which started July 2.

The first class in military topography yesterday completed a successful term begun early in June to train men who would be mustered into Federal service on July 15. Only twenty-four were admitted into the group, so as to insure thorough individual instruction. Sixteen of these men have already entered some arm of service in which their training at City College will be their most valuable asset. Two will be sent into the Field Artillery, two are now on duty with the 22d Engineers, one has been assigned to special work in Washington with the Council of National Defense, seven are candidates for the next Officers' Training Camp, and four are in the infantry acting as instructors.

The course will be given again under military discipline by F. O. K. McLoughlin, C. E., instructor in engineering, and a man who has held every post in the plotting room in the Coast Defense of the Hudson will be given a session which will be even more interesting and instructive than that just completed, because the department has acquired some rare military maps, which have been added to the equipment already owned.

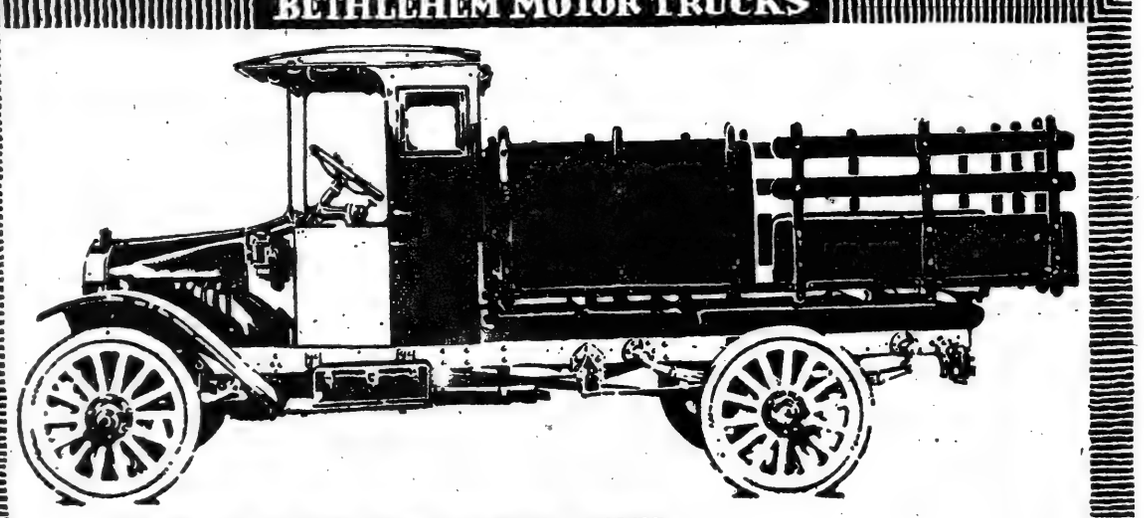
Some of the problems which have been worked out on European maps are the military features of Paris and environs, Metz, and of sections of Turkey and the Dardanelles that saw action in the present war.

The Summer session of Hunter College also offers, in addition to its regular academic courses, several courses in preparation for war relief. On Thursday Miss Kutz of the department of physiology and hygiene will deliver the first of a series of ten lectures on food conservation. The series will follow in general the plan sent out from Washington by the Food Information Bureau of Mr. Hoover's campaign. The intensive course in wireless telegraphy and the course in land-line telegraphy in the Hunter curriculum are new contributions to patriotic service. The wireless class meets from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 daily except on Saturday and Sunday, with optional code practice on four evenings in the week. At the end of ten weeks the students will be fitted to take the examination for a Government license.

Sues Recruit for Failure to Wed.

On the ground that William A. McCloskey of 531 West 148th Street had decided to go to war rather than marry her, Miss Rose Greeley filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000 damages for breach of contract and had McCloskey arrested. She said he promised to wed her in 1907, and renewed the promise in 1915, when he gave her an engagement ring. Recently he refused to keep his agreement and gave up his job with a cremation company to join the First Field Hospital, N. G. N. Y. McCloskey was taken to the Sheriff's office and released in $250 bail.

BETHLEHEM MOTOR TRUCKS



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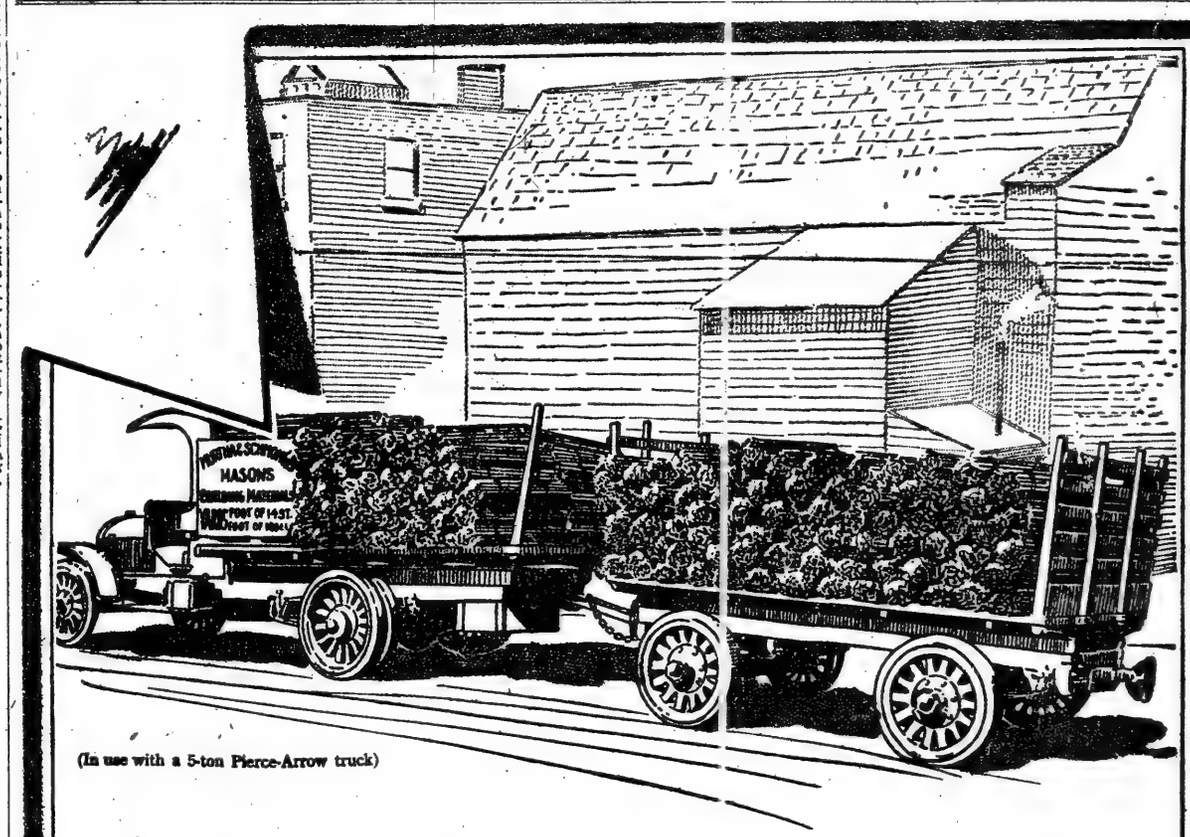

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"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

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TODAY, where a concern has loads averaging around two tons, they buy a 2-ton truck. This means that their cost of delivering a 2-ton load is only the cost of operating a 2-ton truck. They are also keeping their operating expenses DOWN by always keeping their loads UP.

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Troy Trailers range in capacities from 1 to 5 tons. We also make a complete line of Trailers of smaller capacities to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars.

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Dear Sirs:
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MOTORIST MUST SELECT AUTO ANTI-GLARE DEVICE

Secretary of State Announces That New Law Does Not Give Authority to Approve Acceptable Designs.

There have been numerous inquiries by motorists during the past week as to the manner of compliance with the new State anti-headlight glare law which goes into effect Aug. 1. In some States where anti-headlight glare legislation is in force State authorities make an examination of all devices submitted for use in the State and approve those which are deemed to comply with the regulations. This has been the question uppermost in the minds of New York motorists, whether this State was to designate acceptable devices, or whether it devolved on the automobile owner to make the choice.

In order to clear up this point and expedite preparations among motorists for compliance with the law Secretary of State Hugo announces that no particular anti-glare devices are to be officially approved by the State.

"The law," says the Secretary in the announcement, "confers no such authority on either department or person. To comply with the new statute, however, automobile lights must meet the following requirements:

"First—The beam of the reflected light shall not rise above 42 inches from the roadbed at 75 feet ahead of the car.

"Second—The light of the front lamps must be visible not less than 200 feet in the direction from which the motor vehicle is proceeding, and shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal objects straight ahead for not less than 250 feet.

"Third—The front lights must give sufficient side illumination to reveal objects 10 feet to both sides of the car at a point 10 feet ahead of the lamp.

"Fourth—Any auxiliary light or projecting device (spotlight) is subject to the restrictions in regard to the beam. The 'beam of light' is construed as meaning the approximately parallel, focalized rays gathered and projected by a reflector, lens or other device.

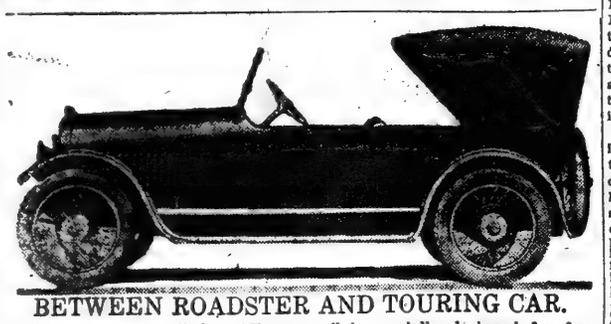
"It is plainly up to the motorist and to the automobile dealer to determine whether or not this or that light is acceptable in the full meaning of the new law. Particular attention should be paid in ascertaining if the beam of light rises above the prescribed 42 inches. On this depends largely the elimination of that dangerous glare that has forced many a driver into some roadside ditch or plunged cars in a head-on collision. Automobile clubs in many instances are suggesting to their members that a guarantee be asked of the dealer with the purchase of new lights.

"From letters and telephone inquiries it is evident that motorists in general stand ready to comply with the new law, fully realizing that one of the greatest dangers and annoyances to night driving has come through indiscriminate use of spotlight and headlight. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of the police authorities.

"In some respects New York State's anti-glare headlight law will differ from that of New Jersey. In that State the beam of light is allowed fifty-four inches from the roadbed. New Jersey requires 'white lights' on its cars and has declined to approve certain kinds of lens in colors on the ground that it is impossible to distinguish between a light pointing out a dangerous street intersection or a grade crossing from those of an automobile.

"New Jersey does not sanction the use of any device in the way of lighting that is dependent upon the will of the operator. The car equipped with a device operated from the driver's seat, privileging the operator to employ the use of small bulbs in the city and large, blinding bulbs in the country, is not allowable unless the lamps are equipped with some approved type of device such as will reduce the intensity of the large bulb to the same degree as is shown by the rays of light from the small bulb.

"Motorists should have no trouble in ascertaining whether or not their present lights will come within the law after Aug. 1. The law itself is not a complicated one and is one that should be lived up to by every self-respecting motorist. Automobile dealers should be of assistance in affording information in regard to the lights. There are four distinct features to the new law. See that your lights comply with each and thus do your share toward reducing the number of accidents which have been caused in the past by a flagrant misuse of headlight and spotlight."



BETWEEN ROADSTER AND TOURING CAR.

This new car, called a "Foursome," is specially designed for four passengers and represents a development of a type between the roadster and the large touring car. Noteworthy are the low sides, which add a racy appearance to the model. The maker is the King Motor Car Company, and the chassis is the standard "eight" of that company.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

The Willys-Overland Company will celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of the New York branch of the company by an outing of the employes at College Point, L. I., July 17.

The Nordyke & Marmon Company is planning to manufacture 1,000 airplane engines for the United States Government within the next three months.

The Buick Motor Company will have nine models for 1918, including passenger and light commercial types. The larger six-cylinder engine has been adopted for both the five and the seven passenger Buick "sixes."

The Ford Motor Company is building a plant at the River Rouge for the manufacture of tires exclusively for Ford cars.

Joseph E. Fields, formerly sales manager of the Hupp Motor Car Company, has been appointed director of sales of the Liberty Motor Car Company.

Bryan H. Reiss, son of Charles E. Reiss, Hupmobile distributer in the metropolitan district, and an expert in handling cars, has enlisted in the ambulance service of the American Red Cross, and expects to leave for France in a few days.

With the election to membership of the Service Motor Truck Company of Wabash, Ind., at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, the membership of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce now includes 168 complete vehicle manufacturing companies. Forty-three of the members manufacture commercial cars, some of these also making passenger cars. Other members admitted recently are: Atterbury Motor Car Company, Buffalo; Dorris Motor Car Company, St. Louis; Hal Motor Car Company, Cleveland; Jordan Motor Car Company, Cleveland; Kielber & Co., San Francisco; Liberty Motor Car Company, Detroit; Moline Plow Company, (Stephens Six.) Moline, Ill., and Simplex Automobile Company, New York.

HOW TO CARE FOR TUBES.

Advice on Important Feature of Automobile Operation Economy.

The care of tire tubes is an important subject for the consideration of the motorist who wants to keep his expenses down. In speaking upon this point, the service manager of a large rubber company said: "Never run a car on a flat tire; keep a spare tube on hand ready for immediate use. A short run of no more than half a mile, no matter how slowly driven, causes a breaking down of the casing fabrics which cannot be repaired. Hundreds of miles are taken out of the life of a tire by such practice. The only remedy—and a simple one—is to carry a spare tube, so that a change may be made instantly.

"The practice of throwing away a tube which has been punctured or blown out is dead wrong. This old-fashioned idea still prevails among some autoists, but it is only because they fail to understand the advancement which has been made in the science of repairing tubes.

"A good repair man of today can make good as new an injured tube. Improved repair equipment and greater skill on the part of the average repair man account for this improved grade of workmanship. Motorists will do well to send their tubes for repairs just as long as a reliable repair man will accept them."

Money for Town Highways.

Approximately $2,000,000 was divided among the several counties of the State last week by State Controller Travis as the State aid for the repair of town highways.

NEED 18-FOOT WIDTH.

Steadily Increasing Traffic in New York Calls for Wider Highways.

(From American Highway Association.)

Most of the roads built in New York by the State are sixteen feet wide. When money was voted for the highway system it was on the basis of approximately $13,000 per mile. This was in 1912, and $13,000 was a low figure even for that date. Under present conditions it is obviously impossible to complete the system as planned then, and extra width is a serious expense. H. Eltinge Breed, First Deputy Highway Commissioner of New York, recently stated that only by the strictest economy, by substituting different classes of pavement within certain limits of cost, and by using Federal aid, will it be practicable to have all the important roads brought together into a good highway system.

It would be far better, Mr. Breed says, if there were sufficient funds to build them eighteen feet wide for two lines of traffic and twenty-four feet for three lines. The use of motor vehicles is steadily increasing and they are being constructed wider. Hence they require pavements where vehicles at least ninety inches wide can pass one another comfortably and frequently. Eighteen feet is probably the narrowest width that permits this, according to Mr. Breed. Especially is this true, he says, in the case of concrete roads, because the transition from the hard concrete surface to the earth shoulder and back again becomes really dangerous in some soils on account of the rut that traffic usually wears along the joining line.

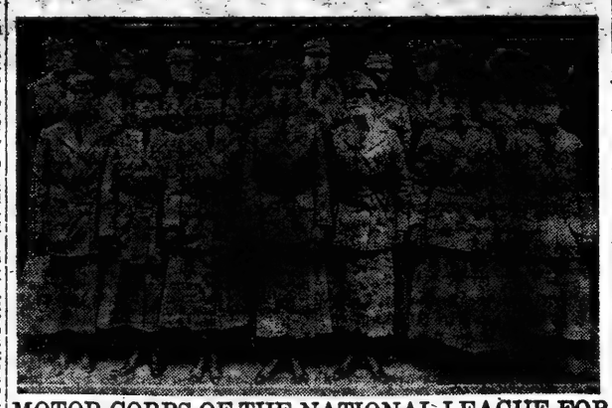
Roads for War Work

By National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Highway construction and improvement should not be suspended during the period of the war, in the opinion of highway commissioners and others who have given the subject thought. While it may be necessary to curtail the programs for new construction, owing to lack of necessary funds and labor, it is essential that roads of military importance and those needed for moving agricultural and industrial products should be completed and maintained in efficient condition.

Production of foodstuffs and other necessaries and of all articles required for prosecution of the war will be much larger in the aggregate than ever before, and it is of vital necessity that the roads already built should be kept in good condition.

In a letter to Howard E. Coffin of the Council of National Defense Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, asks the council to investigate the situation and see if it is not possible to secure a modification of the order to railroads directing that gondola cars should not be used for hauling road building materials. Unless so modified, the completion of road improvements of imperative necessity and all road maintenance will be prevented, resulting in tremendous losses in road investment due to rapid deterioration and increases in food prices during the Fall and Winter when roads will become impassable through lack of maintenance.



MOTOR CORPS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

First group of women who have completed training to drive cars to relieve men for more active duty in the war. In the centre of the first row is Captain Helen Bastedo, a rank she holds in this service.

WOMEN'S MOTOR CORPS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Members of National League for Women's Service Now Assisting in Taking of State Census.

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Section, National Electric Light Association.

The National League for Women's Service has for its object, to use its own words, "to co-ordinate and standardize the work of the women of America along lines of constructive patriotism; to develop the resources and to promote the efficiency of women in meeting their everyday responsibilities to home, to State, to nation, and to humanity; to provide organized, trained groups in every community prepared to co-operate with the Red Cross and other agencies in dealing with any calamity—fire, flood, famine, economic disorder, &c., and in time of war to supplement the work of the Red Cross, the army and navy, and to deal with the questions of woman's work and woman's welfare."

The Motor Corps is one of the most interesting and efficient divisions of the League. A member of this division must meet a number of requirements for active service. She must have a health certificate, a State chauffeur's license, at least two years' experience in driving, and a certificate from a motor school. Infantry drill is compulsory and is held twice a week in one of the city armories. Members are also required to take an emergency course covering first aid, given once a week at a hospital, and an additional hour each week to bandaging and dressing. All members of the Motor Corps wear a khaki uniform consisting of a short skirt, norfolk coat, and visored cap.

The services performed by the members of this division with their automobiles are very numerous. They aided in the taking of the military State census, and are meeting various demands for war service which come through the war department or local military organizations. As many women own electric automobiles, a large number of these silent, dependable, easily operated cars will doubtless be driven by khaki clad members of the National League for Women's Service.

MILITARY MARGINAL ROAD.

New National Highway Bill Introduced by Senator Chamberlain.

What will be known as the Military Marginal Highway bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Chairman George E. Chamberlain of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Military Highway bill authorizes the Secretary of War to direct the Chief of Engineers of the War Department to prepare a "comprehensive plan of improved highways throughout the United States designed, primarily with a view to facilitating the movement of military troops, equipment, munitions, and supplies in time of peace and in time of war, but so far as reasonably compatible with said primary purposes, with a further view to accommodating the Postal Service, facilitating agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and promoting the general welfare of the people of the United States."

SHOW SKIPS NEW YEAR'S.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces Jan. 5 to 12 as the dates for the 1918 New York National Automobile Show. Work has already been started on plans and preparations for the exhibition, which, as usual, will be held in the Grand Central Palace.

These dates correspond with those of the last show and indicate that the automobile manufacturers prefer for show time in New York the period following the holidays, rather than to open on New Year's Day, as was the practice.

AUTO SELF-STARTING SYSTEMS EXPLAINED

Expert Uses Two-Unit Method of Starting and Lighting to Illustrate Principle Employed.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

The subject of electric starters is extensive and cannot be discussed in detail. It may be said that there are many very efficient methods employed at present on different makes of cars. It is not the purpose of this article to discriminate against or elaborate upon any particular system or any particular method of starting and lighting, but rather to give a simple explanation of a two-unit system. This method employs two units, the electric motor and the generator. In the complete starting and lighting system there are other important factors, such as the storage battery, regulator, ammeter, starting switch, fuse box, starting motor drive, &c.

When the starting switch is pressed down by a pedal or some other device the electric circuit is closed between the battery and the six-volt starting motor located on the flywheel case. The current from the battery causes the starting motor armature shaft to rotate very rapidly. On the extension of the armature shaft is a hollow sleeve having a coarse screw thread cut on the outside. A small gear is screwed onto the sleeve and is free to move forward and backward when the sleeve is turned. The armature shaft drives the sleeve through a heavy coil spring, so the sudden starting of the armature shaft causes the gear to move backward along the threads until it meshes with teeth cut in the rim of the engine flywheel.

When the gear is fully meshed it comes up against a stop and then turns with the sleeve, thus allowing the starting motor to turn the flywheel, which cranks the engine. It may be noted that the coil spring furnishes a very flexible drive, which prevents the load being thrown on the starting motor too suddenly when the gear comes up against the stop and starts to rotate with the sleeve. As soon as the motor is started the flywheel gear then begins driving the smaller gear much faster than the starting motor could possibly drive it. This causes the gear to unscrew and move forward out of mesh, with the teeth on the flywheel, permitting the engine to run free. As soon as the foot is taken from the switch, which should be immediately after the engine takes up its cycle, the starting motor comes to rest.

Only two wires are used in the system, one from the starting switch to the battery, and the other from the switch to the starting motor. The circuit is completed by grounding the starting motor and the battery.

The starting motor needs very little attention except to keep the collector brushes and commutator clean; also the bearings lubricated occasionally. If the commutator becomes corroded or the brushes badly worn poor results will be obtained. Usually this instrument is so arranged that mud or dirt will not penetrate the vital parts. Proper lubrication is very essential, and an occasional inspection should be made for this, likewise for loose terminals, which may be loosened by vibration.

The electric current for the lamps, horn, starting motor and ignition is drawn from the storage battery, which is kept charged by a simple six-volt generator. The duty of this is to generate current for storage battery and maintain it at the maximum point of efficiency at all times. If it were not for the generator, the storage battery supply would soon be exhausted, due to the amount of current constantly consumed by using the ignition system, the starting motor and the lights.

The generator is so designed that when the engine is running an ample supply of current is generated for the purpose needed, without drawing from the battery. However, since the motor is subjected to great speed variation, some regulating device is necessary to control the current output. For this purpose a regulator is attached, which automatically cuts in or cuts out the circuit as needed. This is a simple device which, when once adjusted, seldom needs attention, and is usually located behind the dash. Likewise, a current indicator is also provided, which serves to silently inform the operator as to how much, if any, current is being generated while the motor is running, or consumed when the motor is idle. This instrument is usually located on the dash, in plain view of the operator.

Then again, the fuse box and lighting switch constitutes another important factor. Switches, of course, control the current to the various lights similar to any ordinary electric lighting switch. At the fuse box will be found several fuses controlling the various electric circuits, such as for the headlights, the side lights, the rear light, the horn, &c. These are installed as a means of safety in the various lines to prevent injury to the battery or instruments should short circuits occur. With a fuse installed a short circuit may take place, but the overload will cause the fuse to "blow out," thereby opening the circuit automatically.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the proper care of the storage battery. The efficiency of the electrical system depends upon it. The cells of the battery must be kept filled, or rather the plates of each cell must be kept covered at all times with electrolyte. Likewise the battery should be maintained in a fully charged condition at all times.

Associated Tours Guide Ready.

The 1917 edition of "The Associated Tours Guide," published by The Automobile Club of America, is now ready for distribution to motorists. The tours represented in this edition include The Post Road, Green Mountain, Scenic, Granite State, Adirondack, Maine, Cape Cod, New York-to-Florida, New York-Chicago, Real, New Jersey, Ideal, and Capitol tours, providing in all 15,000 miles of routes in the Eastern States, together with the main connections to the Middle West.

Must Post Bridge Capacity.

William L. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey, has notified all county authorities in New Jersey to post a carrying capacity of every bridge in a conspicuous manner on the structure as a warning to truck drivers. Drivers venturing on bridges that are not supposed to be able to take the load they are driving will hereafter do so at their own risk. Increase in market hauling and other freight business by motor truck is responsible for the new ruling.

Stupendous Clearance Sale of Good Used Cars

At Time You Want One.

Largest Price Reductions Ever Made

You Can Save the Cost of Your Summer Tour

This sale represents the greatest value ever offered in used automobiles. The space they now occupy must be made available for other purposes by August 1st.

WEIGH THESE PRICES CAREFULLY. YOU CAN'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

1914 Buick Touring	$425	1917 Dodge	$550
1913 Cadillac Touring	$235	1916 Mitchell	$495
1917 Chalmers Sedan	$985	1912 S. G. V. Town Car	$595
1914 Stutz Runabout	$695	1915 National Touring	$450

HERE IS ANOTHER GROUP ONE OF THESE SHOULD SUIT YOU

1915 Chalmers Limousine	$450	1912 Rambler	$175
1916 King Roadster	$695	1916 Studebaker Touring	$445
1916 Kissel	$495	1915 Chalmers Sedan	$450
1915 Chalmers Roadster	$435	1915 Oldsmobile Landau	$495
Benz Limousine	$265	1916 Cole '8' Touring	$695

THE ABOVE CARS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION. ALMOST ALL HAVE BEEN REPAINTED.

Sale starts Monday. If you cannot call we will send a representative with details of the various offerings. Many other types and models not listed above are included in the sale.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y., Inc.

USED CAR DEPAPTMENT

1890 Broadway Tel. 7460 Col.

Special Sale

Used Cars

Our shops have just completed the mechanical work, repainting and refinishing the following Cole used cars:

1 8-cyl. 60-h.p. 7-pas. Dem's't'r
2 8-cyl. 60-h.p. 7-pas. Touring
2 8-cyl. 50-h.p. 7-pas. Touring
2 6-cyl. 50-h.p. 7-pas. Touring
2 4-cyl. 40-h.p. Touring
1 4-cyl. 40-h.p. Runabout

We are offering them for immediate sale at exceptionally attractive prices. We guarantee the value and condition of each car.

Used Car Department
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc
1243 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Tel. Decatur 4004

Nothing is Hidden

from you in these Coles. They are exactly as represented.

Cole 1917, 8 cylinder Toursedan. Springfield type; driven 5,000 miles and in excellent condition.

Cole 1916, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; Westinghouse shock absorbers; newly painted.

Cole 1916, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; newly painted.

Cole 8-50, 1915, 7 passenger touring car.

Cole 8-50, roadster, 2 passenger; excellent operating condition; good tires.

Cole 1915, 4 cylinder, 5 passenger touring car.

All equipped with modern improvements; all in good running condition and at attractive prices. The cars are worthy of examination. We will accept your present car in trade.

COLT-STRATTON CO
Used Car Department
1714 Broadway, at 57th St. Tel. Circle 1800

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

For the Protection of Paige Purchasers

A Prophecy of Particular Interest to Prospective Motor Car Buyers

The Paige is practically the last to raise prices. We have stood the material raises patiently. At last we confront the inevitable.

However, you will observe in reading Paige prices below that in no instance has the increase been more than $100—although some cars in the same relative price class as the Paige now cost $200 more than heretofore.

We are able to give Paige purchasers this discrimination because they are getting the benefit of the prices at which we bought large quantities of materials on contract months ago.

This advance in the prices now asked for Paige cars by no means covers the actual increase in the cost of materials. The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company is still making a substantial sacrifice in offering Paige cars at these prices.

These Paige cars are therefore more remarkable values than ever before—and the Paige, you know, has always led the field in values.

There has been no compromise in Paige quality, no juggling of the factors, little or big, that have won Paige leadership. Not one iota has the Paige standard been lowered.

In view of these facts, Paige cars remain at the present prices the greatest dollar for dollar value the market affords.

However, the market for materials is rising steadily. The cost of producing a car of Paige quality continues to soar. We estimate that we have enough materials contracted for and on hand to permit us to maintain present prices for approximately 60 to 90 days. When this supply of materials is exhausted, it will then, obviously, be necessary for us to raise prices, and even then Paige prices will be raised only in proportion to the increased prices of materials on new contracts.

Our one anxiety, as has always been our policy, is to give Paige purchasers every protection and consideration. We desire to be frank and give fair warning.

The price problem, however, is never a determining factor in the progress of the Paige in winning the preference and confidence of the public. The Paige has always won its way independent of price tags and the artificial labels of price class.

We have always refused and will always refuse to raise Paige prices beyond the actual increased cost of materials.

Therefore, now, as before, you will select the Paige because of its mechanical excellence, its beauty and its supreme quality.

Paige Prices In Effect Today:

Stratford "Six-51" seven-passenger	$1595 f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield "Six-46" seven-passenger	$1450 f. o. b. Detroit
Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger	$1260 f. o. b. Detroit
Brooklands "Six-51" four-passenger	$1795 f. o. b. Detroit
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger	$1260 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-39" five-passenger	$1875 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2400 f. o. b. Detroit
Town Car "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2850 f. o. b. Detroit
Limousine "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2850 f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan
PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6720

The L. A. D. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bronx Motor Car Co., 550 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Liberty Bonds will be accepted at their face value

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

THE COTTON MARKET

July Contracts Sell Up to 27.45, or Within 5 Points of the Season's High Record.

The cotton market yesterday showed renewed strength, being influenced by a bullish view of both political and crop news. Notwithstanding the cautioning note sounded in Washington advices, the reports from Germany evidently strengthened the hopeful view of peace prospects. Moreover, reports of the President's opposition to the inclusion of cotton in the Food Control bill, served to eliminate one of the causes for hesitation and uncertainty which have recently had a restraining influence on business, and buying was also encouraged by the continued dry weather in the Southwest.

July contracts were relatively firm on reports of a good demand for spots out of the local stock, and sold up to 27.45, or within 5 points of the season's high record, and 34 points net higher. Other months showed net gains of 45 to 49 points at the best level of the morning, with the market closing irregular at a net advance of 69 points on July and of 9 to 21 points on later deliveries.

The market opened steady at an advance of 5 to 29 points. Private predictions of showers in the Southwest over Sunday caused some hesitation and promoted a disposition to take profits for over the week-end, but there were no reactions of any moment until October sold at 26.13, or 47 points net higher and 88 points from the low level of Friday morning. Demand then tapered off and closing prices showed reactions of 35 or 30 points from the best.

The official forecast was rather more encouraging for showers in the Southwest as it indicated unsettled conditions. There was no definite prediction of showers for Texas, but showers were looked for in parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma. There was probably a feeling around the ring that Monday's weather map might show better prospects for relief from droughty conditions, but the feature was the scarcity of offerings except in the way of profittaking.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Fri.
July	26.90	27.45	26.90	27.30@27.38	26.81
August				26.30@26.32	26.10
Sept.	25.96	25.95	25.95	26.09@	25.90
Oct.	25.72	26.13	25.72	25.87@25.90	25.66
Nov.				25.82@	25.68
Dec.	25.88	26.15	25.81	25.81@25.82	25.67
Jan.	26.00	26.27	25.88	25.88@25.89	25.74
March	26.17	26.40	26.15	26.04@26.06	25.93
May				26.14@	26.05

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 70 points higher, at 27.55. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.55c; New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 25.85c; Augusta, 25.88c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26c.

The following figures from The Financial Chronicle give the statistical position of cotton in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	42,332	72,269	48,941
Since Aug. 1	6,802,362	6,760,030	7,050,217
Port stocks	602,430	739,430	1,019,485
Interior receipts	33,151	43,761	27,050
Since Aug. 1	7,990,387	7,927,285	6,901,455
Int. shipments	93,672	97,220	53,832
Interior stocks	463,629	424,150	411,375
Amount brought into sight	81,471	120,855	120,491
Since Aug. 1	12,699,382	12,517,891	12,827,561
Northern spinning takings	45,997	42,510	10,598
Since Aug. 1	2,950,277	2,910,280	3,120,525
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	80,000
Since Aug. 1	4,145,000	4,054,000	3,837,000
Exports to Great Britain	28,711	34,915	38,728
Since Aug. 1	2,582,581	2,553,876	2,719,901
Exp. to France	13,329	24,000	25,657
Since Aug. 1	966,657	962,328	869,714
Exports to Continent	17,111	17,750	42,716
Total wk.'s exports	59,151	76,665	107,101
Total exp. since Aug. 1	5,329,237	5,269,586	5,786,921
World's visible supply	3,026,904	3,174,657	3,651,272
Of which	1,748,904	1,892,657	2,407,272
Liverpool stks.	399,000	353,000	665,000
Cont. stocks	302,000	302,000	501,000
N. Y. stocks	68,000	60,000	155,788
U. S. ports & int.	388,452	203,333	182,806
On ship awaiting clearance	59,651	63,443	107,101

Manchester advices stated that the scarcity of raw material was expected to result in Government action compelling mills to close down two days a week. The census report on supply and distribution showed small consumption in this country of 575,122 bales, compared with 570,597 last year. Some attention was attracted by the decrease in the stocks at mills and public warehouses, but the report appeared to create no immediate sentiment of consequence.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,017,300, were chartered today. They include:

Denby Eastern Distributors, Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing motors, trucks, engines, autos, and accessories, $5,000; S. Schwartzman, M. H. Callanan, F. W. Lutz, 111 Broadway.

Penn York Gas and Oil Co., Inc., Leroy, deal in natural gas, coal, oil, salt, &c., $1,000,000; J. A. Beck, W. H. Lobaugh, La S. L. Purdy, Leroy.

Elmira Motor Car Accessories Corp., Elmira, deal in goods and wares for operation and equipment of autos, $50,000; L. Watkins, H. W. Carey, L. Henry, Elmira.

Bigiow Theatre Corp., Amsterdam, manage theatres, opera houses, &c., $5,000; J. M. and A. W. Schine, H. I. King, Gloversville.

Potash Extraction Corp., Manhattan, crush, quarry felspathic rock, $100,000; C. F. McKay, D. Lillis, A. A. Alexander, 2 Rector St.

New Street Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; E. Bernays, E. A. Levy, L. S. Hirsch, 505 Fifth Av.

Amatucci Embroidery Co., Inc., Manhattan, general business of band and machine embroidery $5,000; J. and I. Amatucci, H. Stern, 540 East 5th St.

Foreign Import Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, deal in food products, 300 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 300 shares no par value, active capital $31,000; W. Lewis, H. Danseiger, A. B. Stupel, 1,476 Broadway.

Lagune & Redly, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' dresses and wearing apparel, $10,000; E. Redly, L. Flicher, A. Lagune, 12 East 33d St.

Graylock Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contractors, $10,000; A. S. Lyon, J. E. Bristol, B. F. Barford, Valalie.

Eighty-three Maiden Lane Corpn., Manhattan, real estate and construction, $32,500; E. G. Partridge, J. S. Higham, H. C. Lakin, 49 Wall St.

Max Schling, Inc., Manhattan, florists and landscape gardeners, 250 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 250 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $50,000; H. Lowry, C. H. Wheelock, H. M. Peets, 530 5th Av.

Leroy Silk Co., Manhattan, manufacture silk, cotton, and woolen material, $30,000; C. Kurian, M. Margulies, E. Tucker, 307 East 32d St.

Palisades Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture silk and merchandise, $10,000; M. H. Levine, J. R. Roth, M. C. Klein, 1,384 5th Av.

Wason Operating Corp'n, Manhattan, hotel and restaurants, $5,000; F. W. Eagleton, M. H. and J. P. Flannery, 949 West End Av.

The Trestle Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, storage, and forwarding, $500,000; A. M. Smith, M. Dice, I. A. Pince, Grand Central Terminal.

Smith Elevator Co., Inc., Buffalo, elevators and hoisting machinery, $75,000; G. M. Burford, C. W. and M. E. Smith, Buffalo.

York Vending Machine Co., Angelica, dispensing gum and slot machines, $25,000; J. H. Rock, W. N. and F. S. Mason, Angelica.

Capital increases: Cumbrae Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $125,000; Dunkirk Glass Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $150,000; Wireless Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Jaburg Miller Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; Sterling Garment Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; The Hudson Oliver Motor Co., Inc., Buffalo, $15,000 to $50,000.

Dissolution: Maple-Crest Fruit Co., Inc., Olean.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 14.—Charters filed:

Northwestern Co-operative Grain Co., own and operate farms and lands, $1,000,000; Edward Kronewetter, South Bend; James Fraser Garham, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Kennedy, Waterman, Ill.

The Apex Oil Co., deal in goods, wares and merchandise, $32,500; Porter Fearey, Ardsley, N. Y.; Rogers Lewis, New York; Robert N. Howard, West Orange, N. J.

Lake Shipbuilding and Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., build and operate boats, ships and vessels of all kinds, $25,000; Edward Gaskins, Frank P. Ramahan, Jacob Cobershelmen, all of Buffalo.

MONTANA MINE EARNINGS.

Copper Companies Turn in Annual Reports for Taxation Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—Reports made in Montana for the year ended July 1, for taxation purposes, are as follows: Balaklava, net earnings, $35,264; Elm Orlu, net earnings, $967,333; Butte and Superior, net earnings, $3,941,756, as against $10,497,079 for the previous year; East Butte, net earnings, $1,257,213, or $200,000 more than for the previous year; Butte Copper and Zinc, net earnings, $119,529.

The property and assets of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have been sold to the Greene-Cananea Copper Company for $21,000,000. Hancock's June production was 386,000 pounds of copper, the largest amount for any month this year. East Butte in June turned out 1,519,240 pounds of copper, comparing with 2,003,060 pounds in May, and with 1,639,580 pounds in June, 1916. June production of Shattuck-Arizona was 956,396 pounds of copper, 190,393 pounds of lead, 11,213 ounces of silver, and 146 ounces of gold.

Braden produced 5,002,000 pounds of copper in June, compared with 6,750,000 pounds in May, and with 2,258,000 pounds in June last year.

Kennecott's copper production for June was 5,848,000 pounds, against 7,208,000 pounds in May, and 10,500,000 pounds in June a year ago. The shaft on the 600-foot level of Calumet and Jerome is ready for a crosscut.

In May the Iron Cap Copper Company shipped fifty-nine cars of ore to El Paso smelter, the ore assaying from .7 to 17.6 ounces of silver and from 5.72 per cent. to 16.90 per cent. copper. Thirty-three cars of concentrating ore were shipped to the Old Dominion Mill, which assayed a small amount of gold, from .85 to 1.1 ounces of silver and from 4.01 per cent. to 4.67 per cent. copper. Net profits for May were $118,706. A balance not yet determined is due from shipments to the mill.

A 30 per cent. increase in the tonnage of concentrates from flotation operations in June, the figures showing 1,834 tons against 1,409 tons in May, resulted in an increase in the values of this product turned out by the Miami Copper Company from $287,720 to $377,968. In the six months to June 30 flotation concentrates at the Miami had a total value of $1,985,122.

The Victoria Copper Mining Company's product for June was 101 tons of mineral, which should yield about 131,300 pounds refined copper. This product could have been increased at least 50 per cent. if it had been possible to procure a full force of miners and trammers.

PUBLIC SERVICE HEARINGS.

Fifteen important hearings are to be held by the Public Service Commission in the current week. Tomorrow the commission will listen to arguments on applications by the New York & North Shore Traction Company, the Staten Island Midland Railway Company, and the Richmond Light & Railroad Company for permission to advance the rate of fare; argument will be continued on the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for authority to issue $25,483,772 of first and refunding 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, and the commission will also consider questions involving alterations of grade on the Whitestone branch of the Long Island Railroad, and the general service conditions of the Union Railway Company.

On Tuesday, and the remaining days of the week, exclusive of Saturday, the commission will have hearings on the following matters:

Rate for electricity supplied by the Flatbush Gas Company in Brooklyn; an application of the New York and Richmond Gas Company for approval of an issue of $2,214,400 bonds; service and rates of fare on the Long Island Railroad between Jamaica and Long Island City; reduction of fare between Flatbush and Railroad Avenue, and the rate of fare on the Atlantic Avenue Division, and concerning the power, purity and pressure of gas served by the gas corporations in the Bronx.

At 11:30 A. M. on Tuesday the commission will open bids for construction of station finish at the Times Square and the Thirty-fourth Street stations of the new subway.

He Will Be Careful Now.

A certain minor executive in a retail store that takes great pride in its telephone manners answered a call the other day with a curt "Well?" A click of a hung-up receiver was his answer. A moment later his phone rang again. This time he asked in no uncertain tones, "What is it?" Then the fun began. "Mr. ——," he heard over the wire, "that is no way to answer a telephone in this store, and you know it. I called you a moment ago; you said 'Well?' and hung up. This time you reply with 'What is it?' It is simply this: You have got to follow the rules of this store in the future when answering telephone queries." The speaker was a man not far from the "front office," and apologies on the part of the offender were immediate and profuse.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WIENER & SHORE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wiener & Shore, Inc., dealer in feathers, flowers, and novelties, 21 West Third Street, by the following creditors: Regenbogen & Gross, $135; M. Bergel, $186; Birnbaum Brothers, $159; Kivowitz & Pedover, $61 and Simon Wasserman, $28.

ABRAHAM J. GOLDSTEIN, a builder, 632 West 162d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,248, and no assets. Among the largest creditors, whose claims are all for guarantee of indebtedness of the Gingold Realty Company, of which the petitioner owned 70 shares, are V. Feldermesser, $1,000; Gracious Hair Iron Works Company, $5,000; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, $5,555, and William H. Dewey, $4,410.

MAY BLANCHE REINOLD, in business under the style of "Reinhe," gowns and millinery, 20 East Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,843 and assets of $20,850, the principal item of which is stock, $18,000.

ISAAC ARONSON, a certified public broker, 200 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,628 and no assets.

SARAH GANS, housewife, residing at 284 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,352 and no assets.

NATHAN THUMAN, a fire insurance broker, 320 Dawson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,261 and assets of $12,928, consisting of accounts receivable.

JAMES J. FERO, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Arthur B. Mitchell receiver for James J. Fero, Inc., dealer in automobile tires, &c., 792 Seventh Avenue, in $20,000 bond.

ABE LEVIN, doing business as the Imperial Silk Company, 254 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $173,963 and assets of $90,707. Among the largest creditors are Samuel Eiseman & Co., $5,004; Rusch & Co., $9,000, and Fry & Friedman, $2,000.

JOHN E. SWENSON, 98 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $6,943.36; assets, $2,594.79.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Allen, Charles W.—P. C. Anderson...$1,055.41
Bostwick, Catherine M.—R. Bernstein et al. 1,014.51
Benedetto, Clark & Nugent, Inc.—V. Lanza et al. 217.41
Cottone, Carlo—Weber McLaughlin Co. 176.93
Craigie & Co., Ltd.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, Inc.. 563.77
Coyle, Peter J., and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c..... 500.00
Cohen, Samuel—Peoples' Bank and Trust Co. 1,989.56
Dempsey, James H.—Naylor & Newton 207.35
Ewing, John K. M.—R. T. Martinez, Emerson, Casper, Jr.—M. Brayer..... 184.86
Ferguson, George—New York Sample Furniture Co. 261.23
Glenmore Milford Co.—I. Gressmeis.. 5,296.91
Gibbons, James F. and Matthew—Antes Life Insurance Co. 232.46
Gere, Harry G.—H. A. Demarest..... 232.62
Gans, Sarah—A. A. Alexander..... 1,743.27
Greulich, L. John—M. J. Kraus & Co. 1,580.72
Hopewell Building Co., Inc.—Sargent & Co. 112.59
Isman, Celia—F. Davin et al. 8,951.70
Janney, Samuel—W. Sturdevaut..... 190.81
Kaiser, Victor S.—M. Reis..... 181.71
Korn, Paul—Indian Refining Co..... 104.06
Lowenstein, Lillie, or Lillie Loewenstein, and Louis Lowenstein, or Loewenstein—J. P. Smith et al. 912.09
Optigraph Film Corp.—M. F. McGuinness 208.40
Porkowski, Julius—C. P. Leggett..... 287.92
Reed, Charles M.—Blue Valley Butter Co. 100.83
Rosenstein, Arthur R.—M. Baer et al.. 209.34
Rosenblum, Anna, and Lee Brode—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 112.41
Richardson, A. Frank—F. J. Fleck..... 176.26
Rochester, Richmond—J. Milton Hagy Waste Works 1,091.15
Schultz, George—Northern Grain Co...174.06
Saltzman, Isaak—W. T. Harding..... 758.24
Schlossman, Sam—M. Lindenbaum..... 169.10
Schoolfield, Chas. B.—Major Taylor & Co. 108.91
Sommers, Edw. H.—Butler Bros..... 699.53
Schliesel, Saml.—Feldrick-Masur-Brooks Co., Inc. 146.62
Taguflim Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc.—Johnston Export Pub. Co. 200.10
Unity Sales Corp.—P. C. Anderson..... 534.06
Willis, Chas. G.—M. Stabinsky..... 156.68
Ward, Chas. M.—Park & Tilford..... 127.56
Weiner, Samuel—J. Hanauer..... 235.81

In Bronx County.

Cleverdon, Robert N.—J. B. Roberts & Co. $1,000.43
Dubrin, Alexander H.—G. C. Hillman, Jr. 18.92
Freeman, Samuel—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co. 310.68
Gerken, Bernet C.—S. Altman..... 272.46
Heller, Morris—Ayer Bldg. Corp..... 67.72
Kelly, Timothy J.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 16.00
Lacoff, Sophie—Same..... 88.26
Lynch, Mary E.—E. Lifshitz..... 52.62
Morris, Celia—Art Waist Co., Inc..... 423.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Balabanoglon, Theodore P., and Julius Nahoum—S. C. Christides, June 12, 1917 ..... $373.13
Bement, William P., Arthur B. Well and Penn Co. for Ins. on Lives and Granting Annuities—S. Comins, June 29, 1916 ..... 102.42
Dunn, Joseph A.—C. S. Hunter, Nov. 14, 1916 ..... 348.73
Finan, Alfred P., Jr.—L. C. Phipps, Nov. 20, 1916 ..... 442.16
Kessler, David—J. Adelman, Oct. 4, 1916 ..... 534.67
Martyn, Thomas—Bamburger-Stern Co., May 11, 1917 ..... 2,918.13
Nahoum, Julius—E. Setar, April 5, 1916. 162.31
O'Connell, Nellie—J. M. Scobie, May 11, 1916 ..... 130.60
Strassburger, Lionel—A. Cooper, July 13, 1917 ..... 960.86
Weil Bond and Mortgage Co.—A. Socolof, Aug. 14, 1915 ..... 182.96

In Bronx County.

Schaefer, Frieda and Rose—A. J. Schaefer, Jan. 12, 1917 ..... 178.12

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered 1930	97	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg.	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1963	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99¾	..	99¾
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98¾	97½
4½s	Mar., 1960-50	97½	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1936	97½	98	97½
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98	97¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¾	98	97¾
4s	May, 1959	94	95	94¾
4s	Nov., 1958	94	95	94
4s	May, 1957	94	95	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94	94
4s	Nov., 1936	93	98	95

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1954	83½	85½	84
4s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1930-1933	4.50	4.25 4.55
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25 4.55
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20 4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
125	Cities Service	277	275½	275	277
885	Cities Service pf	85½	84¾	85	85¼
600	Cities Service new	29¾	29½	29½	29⅝
20	Interstate Electric	41	41	35	42

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	22	28
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	71	75
Am. Gas & Electric	112	115
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	48½	50
Am. Light & Traction	310	314
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111
Am. Power & Light	85	87
Am. Power & Light pf.	93	93½
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	60	68
Am. W. W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	50	52
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	22	25
Carolina Power & Light	34½	37½
Carolina Pr. & Lt. pf.	99	101
Colorado Power	23	29
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	74	78
Consumer P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	89
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	90½	100
Electric Properties	62	65
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Gas & Fuel	97	100
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	12	18
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	40	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11	12
Miss. River Power pf.	98	105
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	30	33

Bonds.

		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	73	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	83	
Central P. & L. 1st 5s	93	98	
Cent. Penn. Light 5s, '51	94½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	95	99	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '37	80	85	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	91	94	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '42	90	95	
Mich. Light 1st 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	89	10½	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	83	90	
Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	92	
Nat. Secur. deb		45	
Nat. Secur. incomes		10	
New Eng. Power 5s, '61	94	98	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	88	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	86	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. 6s	88	92	
Ohio Cities Gas 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	93	97	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	100	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94	
Stand. G. of N. J.5s,'46	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	92½	95	
U. S. L. R. & M.6s,'26	111	118	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	98	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½	
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	Atlantic Fet.	7¼	7¼	7¼
24	Con. Power	112	111¾	112
85	Con. Co. ctf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
24	Con. G. & G. ctf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
6	Do pf. ctf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Davis. Ch.	37¼	37¼	37¼

Bonds.

$5,000	At. Char. 5s	96¾	98
3,000	Cen. C.-r.f. 5s	99	99
2,000	Elk. Cor. 6s	100	100

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Allouez	61½	61	61½
80	Am. Zinc	29½	29	29
105	Ariz. Com'l	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
50	Cal. & Ariz.	78	77¼	77½
11	Cal. & H.	535	535	528
197	Cop. Range	60	59¾	59¾
100	Davis-Daly	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	East Butte	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Island C'k	70¾	70	70¾
25	Isle Royale	31	31	31
10	May.	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	Mohawk	81	80½	81
25	Niplssing	7¾	7¾	7¾

Railroads.

34	Boston & A.	153	153
12	Boston & L.	107	106

Miscellaneous.

5	A. A. Ch. pf.	101¾	101¾
400	Am. P. Svc.	1¾	1¾
40	Am. Sugar	122½	122
11	Am. Woolen pf	98	98
440	A. G. & W. I.	109	108
10	Edison	181	181
170	Mass. Gas	95	95
25	Do pf.	76	76

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	99¼	99¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	98	98

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Ship	83½	83½	83½
10	Do pf	93½	93½	93½
20	Booth F. new	24	24	24
50	Do pf	87	87	87
5	Do old	115	115	115
137	Canal & Dk.	55	55	55
80	Cudahy Pc.	120	120	120
99	Com. Edison	125	124	124
3	Deere pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Linde Air	258	258	258
70	Lindsay Lt.	80¾	80¾	80¾

Bonds.

$5,000	Wilson 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Gas	107	106	107
40	Lehigh Nav.	77¼	77¼	77¼
12	Lehigh Val.	63¾	63¾	63¾
25	L. N. Tr. pf.	46	46	46
81	Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾	52¾
20	Phila. Elec.	29¾	29¾	29¾
60	Phil. Co. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼

Bonds.

$2,000	E. & Pee. 4s	77¼	77¼
3,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	96	96
5,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	95¾	95¾
2,000	Liberty Loan w. i.	99	99

MUNITIONS STOCKS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Aetna pf		38	38	34
American Brass		324	328	326
Atlas Powder		130	162	158
Do pf		99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox		124	127	134½
Bliss		550	600	600
Do pf		73	78	73
Can. Explosives		350	480	350
Do pf		104	110	104
Colt's Arms		106	116	106
Du Pont		257	260	255
Do old com		104	105	104
Du Pont pf		99	101	100
Hercules Powder		247	251	246
Lake Torpedo		116	130	116
Remington Arms		154	158	155
Do pf		1000	1100	1000

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19
Atlantic Refining	930	950	940
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe L.	99	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	380	410	390
Colonial Oil	60	70	60
Continental Oil	480	500	490
Crescent Pipe L.	33	40	33
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.	130	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	209	213	209
Indiana Pipe L.	96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13
Nat. Transit	14	15	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe L.	96	101	96
Ohio Oil	342	347	340

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
American Cigar	103

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rails Advance—Bank Statement in New Form Shows Big Decrease in Reserves.

The outstanding movement on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was the strength in the rails, which advanced strongly on rather moderate buying induced by the uncertainties which confront practically all of the industrial companies. Traders took a more favorable view of the rails than they have held in recent months on the theory that rates cannot be lowered any by executive acts, while the return of peace would undoubtedly mean a continuance of present heavy traffic with a possible decrease in many important items of operating expense. On the rise yesterday Atchison profited ⅝, Baltimore & Ohio 1⅛, Canadian Pacific 3, Chesapeake & Ohio 1¼, Rock Island 1⅛, Lehigh Valley 1¼, New York Central and New Haven 1½, Norfolk & Western 1⅜ and Reading 1⅝. The industrials were irregular, with most issues showing some recovery from the lower levels established on Friday. Steel common opened at 122, with an overnight loss of ⅞, and closed at 123. Crucible sold off 1¼ and Maxwell 2¼, but most of the other stocks which were weak in the previous session made up part of their losses under the more favorable influences at work yesterday.

There are so many puzzling factors confronting a trader who tries to forecast probable developments that he has to be prepared to shift sides frequently to avoid being ruined by his own calculations, upset as they are by kaleidoscopic changes both at home and abroad. Peace talk had not been much of a factor in the market since the entrance of this country into the war until the vague reports at the close of the week indicated a growing sentiment against the von Bethmann Hollweg policy in Berlin. The report that the Kaiser had dictated received more attention on the Cotton Exchange than on the Stock Exchange. There was a movement discernible yesterday toward the stocks of companies which would be benefited by the ending of the war. If the coming of peace were to mean the instant abandonment of the excess profits tax and governmental price fixing it might mean larger earnings for many companies which have benefited largely from war business. The steel and copper industries, for example, have enough business in sight with the world at peace to offset advantages that would pass with the cessation of war needs.

The bank statement was again a victim of bookkeeping changes which distorted its showing. The excess reserves reported in the actual statement declined $242,308,000, bringing the item down to $36,000,000 as against $278,000,000 last week, and the previous low for the year of $41,827,000. Under the new ruling the banks' reserves in their own vaults are not included. These amounted on Saturday to $110,000,000, which, added to the excess reported, would have made the reduction from the previous week $132,000,000. The Federal Government withdrew approximately $100,000,000 last week from the member banks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....3 Last 3
Low .....3 Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....3¾@4 Sixty days....4¼@4½
Ninety days....4 @4¼ Ninety days....4½@4¾
Four months....4¼@4⅝ Four months....4¾@5
Five months....4½@4⅝ Five months....4¾@5
Six months....4½@4¾ Six months....4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .....3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .....3¼@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¼
4 to 6 months .....4¼@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months .....5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7560	$4.7560	$4.7560	...
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74%	5.74%	5.74%	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.40	23.40	23.40	—.05
Cables	23.50	23.50	23.50	—.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7560	4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.75%	5.74%
China—		
Hongkong	68.25	68.35
Peking	98.25	98.35
Shanghai	92.875	93.00
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10 Holland	41.18⅝	41.31½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.33	7.21⅝
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.12½
Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.23
51.85 Russia	23.45	23.55
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.00	29.20
Stockholm	31.00	31.35
Christiania	29.00	29.30
19.305 Spain	22.95	23.10
South America—		
32.41 Rio	28.87½	27.90
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.87⅝	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.67	4.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $802,206,092; balance, $58,166,003; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,278,713; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,147,054.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6875@$5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40¾d, off ⅝d; in New York, 79¾c, off 1⅝c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1917.		
July 14	$3,726,627,649	$5,978,914,173
July 7	3,515,023,685	5,336,919,492
June 30	3,507,556,008	5,356,589,970
June 23	3,566,840,950	5,961,158,221
1916.		
July 15	$2,962,474,164	$4,886,963,810
July 8	2,655,368,692	4,404,014,691
July 1	2,963,869,228	4,772,891,776
June 24	2,626,507,254	4,444,150,981

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. reports for the six months ended June 30: Surplus after charges, amounting to $19,596,905, an increase of $424,822 over the corresponding period of 1916; dividends paid during this period amounted to $15,172,800, against $13,425,008 in 1916.

THE BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM, comprising the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and associated companies in the United States, not including connected independent or sub-license companies, reports for the five months ended May 31: Surplus, after charges, amounting to $22,973,594, an increase of $440,065 over the corresponding period of 1916.

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for March—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total tr. rev.	$2,419,696	$1,924,328	$495,368
Total op. revs.	2,598,909	2,021,461	$315,145
Net op. revs.	257,695	236,521	$20,855
Jan. 1 to March:			
Total tr. rev.	$7,341,229	$4,954,696	$2,386,531
Total op. revs.	6,999,747	5,154,629	1,844,518
Net op. revs.	807,881	512,445	$295,436

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	379,910	145,507	424,952
Year to date	107,716,980	90,139,217	67,958,273

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29¼	29½	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
90¼	91⅜	400	Am. Beet Sugar	90	90⅝	90	90⅜	...
48½	48⅝	800	Am. Can	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝	...
106	107	100	Am. Can pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	...
75⅞	76⅜	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	75	76	75	76	+ ⅞
13¼	13⅜	700	Am. H. & Leather	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
60	60½	6,000	Am. International	58⅝	61	58⅝	60	+2¼
24½	24⅝	100	Am. Linseed	25	25	25	25	+ ½
71	72	1,100	Am. Locomotive	71	72	71	71	+ ⅛
102	103	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	900	Am. Malting	14¼	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
69⅝	70	1,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	68¾	70	68¾	70	+1½
104⅛	104½	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103¾	104⅜	103½	104½	+ ⅜
68	68½	700	Am. Steel Fdries	68⅛	68¾	68	68¼	— ⅜
121	122	9,400	Am. Sugar Ref	120½	122½	120	122	+1½
		2,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	52	53½	52¾	52¾	— ¾
120⅞	121¼	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	120½	120½	120½	120⅝	— ⅛
100	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100⅞	...
52	52¾	500	Am. Woolen	52½	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝	— ¼
	28	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	29	29	28	28	—1¼
78½	78⅝	4,500	Anaconda Copper	78	79	78	78⅝	— ⅛
101⅛	101⅜	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	101	100½	100⅞	+ ⅜
97⅝	98	100	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
107	108	1,600	At., Gulf & West I	107¾	109	107	107	— ¾
60	60¼	5,000	Baldwin Loco	60⅝	70¾	60½	69⅝	+ ⅜
72⅝	72⅞	800	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72⅞	72	72⅝	+1⅛
⅞	1	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
126¼	126½	18,700	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	126½	128	126⅛	126½	— ⅛
60	62	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	60	60¼	60	60¼	+1½
10⅝	12	100	Brms. Ter. & Ry. S	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
98	100	100	Burns Brothers	98⅜	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅜
37½	37¾	200	Butte & Superior	37½	37¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
12	13	100	Butterick Co	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
37⅝	38½	100	California Packing	38	38	38	38	— ¼
19¼	20	300	California Petrol	19	19¼	19	19¼	— ¾
163½	164	8,400	Canadian Pacific	161	165⅞	161	164	+3
86½	87	2,500	Central Leather Co	87	87⅞	86½	87	+1¼
88½	89½	600	Chandler Motor	80	80	85¾	89	+1½
60⅜	61¼	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	61⅛	59½	61	+1¼
34	34½	600	Chi. Great West. pf	33	34	33	34	+1
72½	72¾	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	72⅝	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅝
100¾	110¼	200	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	109½	110¼	109½	110½	+ ⅝
100¼	100¾	300	Chi. & Northwest	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ¼
63	63¾	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	66¾	67⅛	66¾	67¾	+ ¼
37⅝	37⅞	4,700	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	36½	37¾	36	37⅝	+1⅛
78	78½	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i.	78	78¼	78	78	+ ¼
67⅞	68	1,600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	67½	68	67½	67⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	20⅜	400	Chile Copper	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
53	53¼	1,000	Chino Copper	53½	53¾	53	53⅛	— ⅞
49½	49⅝	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	50⅛	50½	49½	49¾	— ⅞
40¾	41	500	Columbia Gas & El	40½	41	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
38	41	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40	40	40	40	...
108¾	108¾	300	Consolidated Gas	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	— ¼
34¼	34¾	3,900	Corn Products Ref	34¼	35	34¼	34⅝	...
81⅜	82¼	13,100	Crucible Steel	83¼	83⅞	81⅜	82¼	—1½
42¾	42⅝	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42¼	+ ¼
190	195	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	190	190	190	+1
112⅝	114	100	Delaware & Hud	112½	112½	112½	112¾	— ⅛
12¼	12½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
22⅝	22½	600	Distillers' Secur	22⅝	23	22½	22½	...
25	25⅜	2,200	Erie	25	25⅜	25	25	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	700	Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
29½	30	300	Erie 2d pf	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+1⅛
117½	118	4,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	117	118⅝	117	117⅞	+ ⅛
50½	51	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
103¾	103⅞	1,300	Great Northern pf	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105½	+ ⅛
33	33¼	3,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32⅜	33¼	32½	33	+ ⅛
121	124	600	Gulf States Steel	121½	123	119	122	+3
38½	39	200	Hackell & Barber	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
56⅝	57	3,000	Inspiration Copper	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
56	56½	500	Interboro Con. pf	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
55	56	200	Int. Agricultural pf	55½	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
29⅝	29¾	3,800	Int. Mer. Marine	30	30¼	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
88¾	88⅞	13,350	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89	89¼	88	88¾	— ⅛
38⅝	39	800	Int. Nickel	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅛
33	33¼	300	Int. Paper	34¼	35	34¼	35	—1
43	43¼	2,900	Kennecott Copper	43	43¼	42⅞	43	— ⅜
90¼	91	2,500	Lackawanna Steel	90¼	91¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅞
21⅞	22⅛	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
63	63½	100	Lehigh Valley	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1¼
80¼	81½	100	Mackey Cos	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅝
44¼	45	3,300	Maxwell Motors	46	46	44¼	44¾	—2½
62	63	200	Max. Mot. 1st pf	64	64	63	63	—2
28	29	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	30	30	30	30	...
97	97¼	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	96½	97¼	96¾	97	+1
40¼	40⅝	700	Miami Copper	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	— ⅛
58⅞	59	2,800	Midvale Steel	58⅞	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	17	300	Minn. & St. L. new	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	+1
103½	105	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	103	104	103	104	+2
115	119	100	M., S.P. & S.S.M.pf	119	119	119	119	—1
	67¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
9,000	32¼	9,000	Mo. Pac. ctfs	31⅝	33¼	31⅝	32¼	+1
58	59	10	Mo. Pac. pf tr. ctfs	58	58	58	58	...
110	112	100	Mont. Power pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1⅞
200			National Acme	34	34	34	34	— ½
5,500	87⅜	37½	Nat. Cond. & Cable	38¼	38⅜	37⅜	37½	—1
100	40¼	41	Nat. Enam. & S	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
800	22¼	22¾	Nevada Con Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
3,200	90¼	90¾	New York Central	89¾	90⅜	89	90½	+1½
1,200	37⅞	37⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H	36⅝	37⅞	36⅝	37⅞	+1½
700	123½	124	Norfolk & Western	123½	124	123½	123¾	+ ⅞
1,700	101	101⅝	Northern Pacific	101	101⅝	101	101½	+ ⅛
1,300	119¼	120	Ohio Cities Gas	119¼	120	118⅝	119⅞	+ ⅞
100			Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
300			Pacific Mail	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	— ¼
200			Penn. Railroad	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
200			Peo. Gas, Chicago	78	78	78	78	+ ½
100			Pere Marquette	20	21⅝	20	21⅜	+1½
600			Philadelphia Co	38	38⅝	38	38¾	+1
1,900			P. Coal cfs of dep	55½	55⅝	55	55⅛	+1
100			P. C. pf cfs of dep	122	122	122	122	+1½
600			Pitts. & West Va	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+1
100			Pressed Steel Car	73	73	73	73	—1
200			Pullman Company	142	142	142	142¼	+ ¼
100			Quicksilver	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
200			Ry. St. Spring	52½	52½	52½	52¾	— ⅛
2,300			Ray Con. Copper	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
15,300			Reading	96½	97⅜	96½	96⅞	+1⅝
6,200			Repub. Iron & Steel	89½	90½	89½	89⅞	+ ⅛
1,800			Royal Dutch cfs	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+ ½
300			St. L. San Fran	18	18	18	18	...
200			Sears, Roe. & Co	170	170	170	170	+4
600			Shattuck-Arizona	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
2,400			Sinclair Oil & Ref	42½	43⅜	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
200			Sloss.-Shef. S. & I	56	56	56	56	—2
3,000			Southern Pacific	93	94½	93	94½	+ ⅝
8,500			Southern Railway	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
400			Southern Ry. pf	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
4,900			Studebaker Co	58	59	57⅝	58½	+ ½
200			Superior Steel	46	46	46	46	+ ½
200			Tenn. Cop. & Che	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
600			Texas Co	191½	192¾	191¼	192⅝	+1½
700			Texas Co. rights	22	22	22	22	...
600			Texas & Pacific	17	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
100			Third Avenue	21	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
1,000			Tobacco Products	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61½	+ ⅛
500			Tob. Products pf	102½	103	102⅝	103	—2
500			Under. Typewriter	100	101	100	101	—2½
100			Union B. & P. new	83	88	83	88	—2
8,400			Union Pacific	134½	136½	134½	135⅝	+ ⅛
600			United Alloy Steel	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	—1½
2,250			United Cigar Stores	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ⅛
100			United Dyewood	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
100			United Rys. Invest	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
100			Uni. Rys. Invest. pf	21	21	21	21	...
100			U. S. C. I. P. & F	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1½
4,900			U. S. Indus. Alcohol	160¾	162¼	159¼	160	— ½
1,200			U. S. Rubber	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅝
122,300			United States Steel	122	123¾	122	123	+ ⅛
100			U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
5,400			Utah. Copper	106½	107	106½	106⅝	— ⅛
600			Va.-Caro. Chem	40¾	42	40¾	41	+ ¼
100			Va. Iron, C. & C	66	66	66	66	—2
100			Wabash	12	12	12	12	— ⅝
700			Wabash pf A	50	50	50	50	+ ½
800			Wabash pf B	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ½
900			Western Maryland	20¾	21⅛	20	21	...
200			West Union Tel	94	95½	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
400			Westing. E. & M	50	50	50	49⅝	+ ⅛
1,800			Wheeling & L. E	16	17	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
300			Wheel. & L. E. pf	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
200			Wilson & Co	70	70	70	70	+ ½
1,100			Willys-Overland	31½	32	31½	31½	...
400			Willys-Overland pf	95	95	95	95	— ½
100			Wisconsin Central	49	50¼	48½	50¼	+2⅝

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROAD.

Company.	Rate.	Per- iod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
N. C. & St L.	3½	S	Aug. 1	*July 21

STREET RAILWAYS.

Bangor R. & E.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
Caro. P. & L.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
E. St.L. & S. pf.	¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Mil. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	July 31	July 20
New. Hamp. El. Ry. pf.	1	—	July 31	July 21
Pub. S. Inv. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 14

BANK STOCK.

N. Y. Prod. Ex.	3	Q	July 16	July 10

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. B. Sugar	2	Q	July 31	July 14
Am. Graph. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Am. Navig.	90c	Q	July 20	July 10
Atlas Powd. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	July 20
Burns Bros.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Burns Bros.	1	Stk.	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Canadian Conv.	2	Q	Aug. 15	Oct. 31
Can. Expl. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Com. Gas & E. pf.	$1.50	Q	July 16	*July 2
Cosden O. & G.	10c	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Cosden O. & G.	15c	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 16
Cudahy Pack'g.	¾	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Do pf.	2½	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Dom. Coal pf.	2	S	Aug. 1	July 14
Dom. Steel pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brockton	2	Q	Aug. 1	*July 16
El. Bd. & Sh.	2	Q	July 16	July 16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	July 18
Fall R. Gas W.	3	Q	Aug. 1	*July 17
First Nat. Cop.	40c	—	Aug. 15	July 21
Fisher Body pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
Ft. Worth Pwr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
General Cigar	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Homestake M.	65c	M	July 25	*July 20
Ill. N. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Kerr Lake Min.	25c	Q	Sep. 15	*Sep. 1
Keyst. T. pf.	$1.25	—	Aug. 1	July 20
Loft, Inc.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Lowell Bl.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Mich. Limestone & C. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	.....

Midvale Steel.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	*July 20
Midwest Refin.	$1	—	Aug. 1	*July 14
Nash Mot. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
N. Nig. Sugar com. & pf.	10	Ex.	July 31	July 25
Pacific Coast.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 1st pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Do 2d pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Pacific Devel.	1¾	—	Aug. 15	July 31
Penn. Traffic.	7½	—	Aug. 1	*July 14
People's G. L. & C.	1	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 1
Plant (T.G.) Co.	1¾	Q	July 31	July 17
Prest-o-Lite	$2	Q	July 31	July 20
Royal Dutch.	$3.15	—	July 20	.....
Sapulpa Refin.	30c	—	July 1	.....
Shannon Cop.	25c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Shannon Cop.	25c	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	*July 16
Sinc. O. & R.	$1.25	Q	Aug. 23	July 31
U. S. Bob. & S.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
U. S. Bob. & S.	1	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 11
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	2	Q	July 31	*July 20

*Holders of record; books do not close.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	38	39	Iron C pf.	15⅝	17
Bay S G.	8	10	Iron Blos.	1	1⅛
Bingham.	12⅜	12¾	Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅝
Begole	50	75	La Rose	48	48
Bohemia	1¾	1⅞	Majestic	48	48
Bost Ely	40	50	Mex Met	27	29
Bost & M.	54	56	Mojave T.	75	78
Butte & L.	13	16	New Balt.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & D.	45	55	New Doug.	1¼	1⅝
Calaveras	1¾	2	N U Bng.	50	60
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nixon	3	4
Chief Con.	2¾	2

RESERVES OF BANKS DROP TO $538,000,000

Total at Lowest Point Since Establishment of Federal Reserve System.

SURPLUS LOSES $242,000,000

Heavy Decline Partly Due to Adoption of New Form of Accounting by Clearing House.

The weekly bank statement issued by the Clearing House yesterday showed excess reserves of $86,000,000 and total reserves of $538,000,000, the lowest since the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. The decrease in "excess" or "surplus" reserves for the week was $242,000,000, the unusually heavy falling off being due in part to the fact that the Clearing House adopted a new form of accounting in compiling the statement, the change consisting of the elimination of reserve money held by members of the Federal Reserve Bank in their own vaults. This difference amounted to about $110,000,000, and if the statement had been compiled in form used the previous week, the decrease in surplus reserves would have been only $132,000,000. The other reason for the decline in surplus reserves was the withdrawal of about $108,000,000 in Government deposits, against which, however, the banks are not required to maintain a reserve.

The decrease in aggregate reserves for the week was $289,000,000, and Saturday's total of $538,000,000 is smaller by $274,500,000 than the figures for the week ending April 7, the day after war was declared against Germany. The expansion in loans since that date amounts to $234,800,000.

The Clearing House made the change in the calculation of legal reserves because under the provisions of the amendments to the Federal Reserve act the only "legal" reserve of member banks is the reserve held with the Federal Reserve Bank, and cash in vault is no longer counted as "legal" reserve. The previous Saturday the Clearing House, for the first time since the amendments went into effect, on June 21, figured the reserve requirments of Federal Reserve members as 13 per cent. against demand deposits and 3 per cent. against time deposits, instead of 18 and 5 per cent. respectively, the percentages heretofore prevailing. In taking into consideration this change, but omitting to eliminate the vault cash figures, the final Clearing House totals of Saturday a week ago made it appear that surplus reserves had increased $173,600,000, while as a matter of fact, if the computation had been made along the old lines, the statement would have shown an increase of only about $2,000,000 for the week.

Even if yesterday's bank statement had been computed in accordance with the method followed a fortnight ago, that is, before any changes were introduced, the "excess" reserves would not have been substantially different from the figure, $86,000,000, given in the report yesterday. The reason for this is that if the vault cash of approximately $110,000,000 were added to the legal reserves held with the Federal Reserve Bank, the total would have been about $146,000,000, but inasmuch as the reduction in the reserve requirements (from 18 and 5 to 13 and 3 per cent., respectively, in case of member banks) accounts for about $120,000,000, the "required" reserves would have been larger by that amount and consequently the "excess" would have been correspondingly lower, making the total excess reserves about $26,000,000 instead of $86,000,000. In other words, it appears that the cash in the individual vaults of Federal Reserve members, which is now not counted as legal reserves, practically offsets the decrease in required reserves.

Yesterday's report showed an increase of $41,000,000 in loans, and an increase of $16,400,000 in deposits for the week.

LETTERS MUST BE EXPLICIT.

Australian Commercial Attache Shows Danger of Vagueness.

Circular letters, or letters phrased in general terms, sent out broadcast to business firms or Government representatives abroad, may produce serious misunderstanding. Such correspondence, the American Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy at Melbourne points out, will never bring satisfactory results unless the writer knows what he wants to say and says it clearly. The type of circular letter that requires criticism is one that expresses an interest in securing trade, but leaves the receiver to draw any conclusion he chooses. These vague letters are breeders of trouble.

Among the objectionable types of letters that the Commercial Attaché draws attention to are those that do not clearly state they were sent out to secure preliminary information, those that infer an agency arrangement is sought when the firm is only ready to receive orders, those that solicit orders in general from both retailers and wholesalers when it would be much better to prefer one class or the other, letters asking for assistance in obtaining business with no note of the fact that a representative is on hand for that purpose, and letters signed by a subordinate official wherein it is not clear that he speaks for the firm with authority.

An American firm that desires assistance in starting or improving its business in Australia should address a letter to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., giving full information about what is wanted. If the bureau is asked to instruct the commercial attaché to interview leading firms and recommend a policy it should be clear that all the facts are submitted as well as the assurance that the company is definitely interested. Letters should, however, bear the stamp of individual attention and should be explicit.

Parcel Post Imports into Italy.

The Director of the Customs, cables the American Consul General at Genoa, has confirmed the latest ruling of the Italian Minister permitting parcel post importation of all articles save those of prohibited consumption into Italy from England, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Switzerland, Tunis, and Algeria without license, provided these articles were posted before July 20 from European and Mediterranean countries and before Aug. 15 from the United States.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 14.—Following are today's quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	87½	93½	..
Artwright Mills	105	..	105
Bourne Mills	..	117½	..
Chace Mills	120	128	..
Charlton Mills	..	180	..
Cleveland Mills	80	..	..
Davol Mills	105	..	105
Flint Mills	..	150	..
Granite Mills	..	100	100
Hargraves Mills	70	..	75
King Philip Mills	170	175	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	97½	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	100	..	100
Mechanics Mills	98	100	..
Narragansett Mills	..	107½	..
Osborn Mills	118	126	..
Parker Mills	70	75	..
Pilgrim Mills	100	101	101
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	101	..
Seaconnet Mfg. Co.	252½	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	85	..	85
Stafford Mills	108	109	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	142½	..
Wampanoag Mills	88	..	90
Westamoo Mills	100	102	..

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
6	American Felt Co. pf.	100
2	American Glue Co. pf.	189½
1	Border City Mfg. Co.	19¾
1	Draper Corp	125
1	Dwight Mfg. Co.	1150
10	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	198½
4	Kilburn Mill	150
20	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	135¾
25	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	83½
41	Plymouth Cordage Co., $2 div.	118½
1	Seaconnet Machinery Co.	147½
20	York Mfg. Co.	130

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 14, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm't's, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,320,000	$47,135,000	$575,000	$732,000	$138,000	$42,000	$6,840,000	.....	$41,978,000	$3,456,000	$765,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,868,500	21,478,000	115,000	118,000	566,000	25,000	2,299,000	.....	16,398,000	63,000	1,354,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,979,400	133,054,900	5,496,000	1,550,000	4,063,000	274,000	29,793,000	.....	189,735,000	5,589,000	1,772,000
National City	25,000,000	†45,955,600	450,983,300	7,458,000	5,243,000	1,986,000	1,244,000	94,884,000	.....	504,684,000	7,606,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,676,100	56,292,000	518,000	190,000	335,000	38,000	1,527,000	.....	13,779,000	1,048,000	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,900	14,867,000	36,000	41,000	33,000	11,000	297,000	.....	1,987,000	.....	49,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	84,300	2,352,000	36,000	41,000	33,000	11,000	297,000	.....	1,987,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,315,100	93,347,000	2,789,000	1,085,000	738,000	254,000	14,027,000	.....	86,695,000	9,062,000	4,841,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,238,000	299,608,000	3,347,000	1,223,000	574,000	250,000	48,339,000	.....	254,492,000	9,045,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	2,500,000	2,294,200	57,469,000	1,869,000	788,000	972,000	65,000	9,949,000	.....	56,834,000	6,334,000	1,775,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	10,601,300	141,272,000	10,390,000	1,446,000	1,358,000	371,000	29,580,000	.....	186,783,000	.....	190,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,594,800	30,242,000	207,000	60,000	985,000	57,000	3,740,000	.....	26,006,000	810,000	1,017,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,107,800	19,915,000	458,000	23,000	338,000	272,000	2,360,000	.....	11,047,000	.....	129,000
Corn Exchange	8,500,000	9,875,900	108,283,000	2,925,000	484,000	2,371,000	2,365,000	12,440,000	.....	104,771,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,598,000	33,853,000	980,000	1,257,000	168,000	.....	4,991,000	.....	30,161,000	100,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	10,807,900	168,039,000	1,516,000	656,000	1,021,000	418,000	20,312,000	.....	159,993,000	3,246,000	3,539,000
East River National	250,000	85,100	2,850,000	47,000	31,000	125,000	9,000	441,000	.....	2,741,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,627,000	19,754,000	302,000	91,000	401,000	138,000	2,249,000	.....	15,618,000	.....	754,000
First National	10,000,000	26,399,900	197,850,000	2,233,000	577,000	1,525,000	17,000	21,580,000	.....	162,944,000	1,089,000	4,101,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,558,900	85,373,000	2,257,000	770,000	2,723,000	61,000	14,061,000	.....	91,510,000	136,000	840,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,299,800	9,620,000	379,000	79,000	196,000	159,000	1,576,000	.....	10,140,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,603,100	266,211,000	4,845,000	4,524,000	2,193,000	380,000	35,696,000	.....	147,248,000	19,050,000	650,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,990,500	18,486,000	681,000	241,000	138,000	486,000	3,015,000	.....	18,823,000	54,000	888,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,882,700	10,110,000	311,000	194,000	384,000	139,000	1,586,000	.....	9,706,000	209,000	898,000
Fifth National	250,000	422,000	6,711,000	84,000	113,000	258,000	32,000	842,000	.....	6,815,000	372,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,168,800	48,572,000	1,197,000	607,000	968,000	118,000	8,416,000	.....	48,524,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,001,900	72,453,000	1,068,000	208,000	186,000	154,000	10,757,000	.....	72,803,000	2,419,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	848,300	11,211,000	281,000	158,000	193,000	10,000	1,848,000	.....	10,180,000	.....	414,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,600	11,818,000	145,000	127,000	241,000	78,000	1,464,000	.....	10,786,000	80,000	490,000
Nassau Nat., Brklyn	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,187,000	98,000	137,000	291,000	60,000	1,274,000	.....	10,069,000	60,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,123,000	24,298,000	497,000	266,000	725,000	208,000	3,156,000	.....	22,843,000	494,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,288,800	46,755,000	3,510,000	677,000	808,000	315,000	8,978,000	$695,000	48,953,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,854,500	35,520,000	5,406,000	1,405,000	498,000	42,000	.....	.....	54,674,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,337,600	12,021,000	1,008,000	273,000	451,000	305,000	788,000	15,000	13,131,000	26,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	994,200	9,412,000	448,000	333,000	310,000	186,000	753,000	216,000	9,220,000	160,000	.....
People's	200,000	438,700	3,388,000	150,000	100,000	143,000	34,000	125,000	126,000	3,152,000	17,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,109,400	17,413,000	1,809,000	954,000	777,000	190,000	.....	.....	16,836,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	806,800	4,284,000	387,000	36,000	76,000	43,000	231,000	3,000	3,846,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	848,000	6,464,000	656,000	150,000	22,000	5,000	214,000	.....	6,007,000	180,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,481,000	17,531,000	1,374,000	1,082,000	1,196,000	27,000	.....	.....	16,573,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	831,900	5,454,000	372,000	59,000	123,000	112,000	240,000	.....	4,664,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	778,100	6,519,000	702,000	68,000	226,000	100,000	409,000	60,000	6,810,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,244,800	15,998,000	895,000	852,000	389,000	371,000	884,000	$90,000	14,739,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	110,000	4,090,000	283,000	142,000	97,000	37,000	311,000	.....	4,069,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	977,600	15,910,000	1,105,000	311,000	451,000	140,000	1,996,000	2,307,000	15,877,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	587,100	22,297,000	2,328,000	581,000	580,000	347,000	852,000	.....	23,070,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,800,000	$2,194,900	35,693,000	1,909,000	413,000	251,000	316,000	1,409,000	4,435,000	28,179,000	4,621,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	16,288,100	208,981,000	21,786,000	960,000	827,000	491,000	11,825,000	8,540,000	236,505,000	29,060,000	.....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Trust	2,000,000	4,618,300	69,153,000	4,338,000	148,000	166,000	184,000	2,659,000	3,225,000	53,163,000	18,736,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,464,900	44,606,000	2,216,000	178,000	170,000	243,000	1,851,000	1,072,000	27,610,000	1,030,000	.....
Guaran Trust	20,000,000	30,944,000	407,584,000	37,886,000	714,000	887,000	738,000	18,350,000	5,008,000	367,001,000	37,058,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,224,100	10,876,000	654,000	75,000	86,000	35,000	416,000	1,102,000	7,500,000	734,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,378,900	26,765,000	1,410,000	263,000	53,000	83,000	875,000	440,000	17,500,000	962,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,547,700	68,578,000	5,278,000	230,000	536,000	315,000	3,863,000	3,671,000	47,256,000	19,389,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,587,900	24,471,000	1,202,000	88,000	327,000	206,000	1,106,000	1,116,000	22,130,000	1,112,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,664,500	75,811,000	5,294,000	388,000	71,000	120,000	2,864,000	234,000	56,858,000	7,787,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,282,100	19,637,000	1,235,000	361,000	174,000	135,000	1,023,000	1,421,000	17,199,000	1,421,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	528,000	14,553,000	894,000	154,000	260,000	41,000	656,000	500,000	15,118,000	2,054,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,067,500	59,478,000	4,554,000	1,707,000	37,000	491,000	2,724,000	1,764,000	54,477,000	4,326,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$123,850,000	$217,811,900	$2,502,142,000	a$53,627,000	b$22,258,000	c$26,678,000	d$3,444,000	$410,841,000	.....	$2,439,218,000	$70,344,000	$29,725,000
State banks, net mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,150,000	26,681,700	223,002,000	20,898,000	9,588,000	5,868,000	2,124,000	14,928,000	$4,316,000	225,921,000	415,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	57,750,000	100,709,600	1,143,250,000	89,196,000	4,770,000	3,759,000	3,421,000	48,488,000	29,987,000	969,355,000	124,489,000	.....
Aggs., 59 members	$193,750,000	$345,202,200	$3,868,394,000	$162,361,000	$33,566,000	$36,305,000	$18,989,000	$474,255,000	$34,258,000	k$3,624,494,000	$195,251,000	$30,725,000
Change	.....	.....	+15,370,000	—4,301,000	—6,791,000	—1,625,000	+1,426,000	—2,107,000	—325,000	+189,849,000	+8,569,000	+81,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,511,941,000	e$52,262,000	f$22,270,000	g$26,408,000	h$3,680,000	$389,018,000	.....	$3,379,612,000	$70,859,000	$29,734,000
State banks not membs. of Fed. Res. Bank.	223,961,000	21,275,000	6,043,000	5,936,000	2,044,000	10,890,000	$2,162,000	230,816,000	418,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,150,918,000	92,502,000	4,224,000	3,861,000	3,292,000	49,650,000	26,067,000	992,319,000	123,311,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,886,820,000	$166,039,000	$32,537,000	$35,705,000	$14,025,000	$899,538,000	$31,099,000	n$3,602,747,000	$194,588,000	$29,754,000
Change	+41,612,000	+431,000	+156,000	—383,000	+840,000	—133,109,000	—2,694,000	+14,419,000	+1,940,000	+85,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital in part set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
a, b, c, d—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $110,207,000.
e, f, g, h—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $110,629,000.
k—United States deposits deducted, $190,131,000.
n—United States deposits deducted, $156,609,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$410,841,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	$34,928,000	14,928,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	101,086,000	48,488,000
Total	$136,014,000	$474,255,000

Reserve required on:

		Excess.	Changed.
Net demand deposits	$315,798,840		
Net time deposits	2,110,230		
Net demand and time dep.	$317,908,680	$92,932,840	—$125,560,100
Net demand deposits	40,665,780	9,196,220	— 5,091,560
Net demand deposits	145,406,250	4,170,750	— 7,835,600
Total net deposits	$503,977,690	$106,291,810	—$135,019,960

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits	$300,549,560		
Net time deposits	2,125,770		
Net demand and time dep.	$311,675,330	$27,542,670	—$130,815,060
Net demand deposits	41,549,680	4,641,120	— 3,630,530
Net demand deposits	149,847,850	3,961,150	— 9,881,950
Total net deposits	$501,970,060	$36,144,940	—$243,503,060

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$389,018,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	$35,298,000	10,890,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	103,179,000	49,630,000
Total	$138,477,000	$399,538,000

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 14, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	Dollars. 5,221,500	Dollars. 158,400	Dollars. 100,800	Dollars. 936,300	Dollars. 1,068,900	Dollars. 8,312,100
Colonial	3,519,800	676,800	578,500	1,050,600	77,800	10,308,800
Columbia	9,459,000	758,000	412,000	799,000	4,000	10,069,000
Inter. Bank.	4,331,600	366,700	72,700	331,800	284,300	4,741,300
Mutual	7,313,000	886,000	811,000	766,000	.....	9,112,000
New Neth.	4,570,000	264,000	283,000	306,000	102,000	5,621,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,155,000	180,000	84,000	203,000	.....	3,111,000
Yorkville	6,341,900	671,800	356,700	1,007,200	89,100	8,111,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,811,000	108,000	169,000	1,414,000	78,000	6,783,000
Mechanics'	16,226,000	1,347,100	1,325,800	4,172,800	135,400	20,466,200
Nat. City	6,946,000	107,000	172,000	848,000	541,000	7,846,000
North Side	4,067,617	424,689	160,221	645,400	8,336	5,817,458
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,891,000	385,000	497,000	4,015,000	891,000	10,797,000
Hudson Co.	5,367,344	178,110	231,980	1,175,788	36,980	5,334,737
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	3,377,500	105,000	133,500	1,202,000	23,000	5,361,000
Second Nat.	5,396,960	45,339	158,549	671,029	55,681	6,049,898

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	10,082,000	738,000	1,482,000	.....	10,690,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,169,746	843,705	811,264	415,885	8,565,016

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	714,782	85,000	19,838	46,346	.....	904,463
Bk. of Euro.	2,423,500	261,400	87,100	170,500	.....	2,000,800
B'way Cent.	1,209,500	110,000	58,500	119,800	58,800	1,496,600
Bronx Boro	1,919,195	51,827	116,541	146,139	29,093	2,343,511
Bryant Park	1,575,300	62,600	108,500	274,900	.....	1,812,800
Chel. Exch.	3,316,000	160,000	389,000	372,000	178,000	3,916,000
Gotham Nat.	4,392,900	308,000	389,000	661,700	387,500	6,197,100
Harriman N.	12,898,800	1,821,300	147,200	.....	1,574,000	27,820,700
Public Nat.	12,579,500	1,087,100	743,400	1,468,800	281,900	15,040,000
Sherman	2,454,234	163,744	178,586	.....	297,287	4,551,800
23d Ward	2,631,200	188,800	196,800	514,600	51,900	3,382,800
W'chester Av	1,294,600	45,000	46,800	61,300	7,400	1,314,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,086,900	80,000	138,800	180,100	.....	1,379,800
Bk. Flatbush.	1,426,000	80,000	96,000	112,000	.....	1,698,000
Hamstead	967,500	75,000	80,700	113,800	.....	1,255,500
Montauk	521,100	60,000	60,100	60,000	.....	950,400
Peoples Nat.	2,855,000	44,000	183,800	242,500	15,400	3,787,700

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	149,074,044	18,015,111	40,884,016	9,949,861	201,190,510
Empire	35,602,000	1,879,200	7,935,100	3,698,700	45,461,700
Equitable	141,155,000	10,088,000	10,871,000	31,820,000	185,875,000
Farm. Loan.	149,639,800	13,882,600	15,640,800	12,884,700	194,046,400
Fulton	8,627,300	775,500	1,100,400	.....	9,221,200
Mer. T. & S.	6,115,600	406,400	323,800	.....	6,250,500
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,111,800	2,540,000	960,000	.....	50,052,700
Transatlantic	4,884,245	312,588	320,110	2,000,913	6,875,878
Union	77,960,466	7,211,000	8,465,200	323,463	83,290,852
United States	80,537,800	5,000,000	5,007,200	.....	97,157,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	26,816,588	1,880,330	2,415,478	.....	26,879,688
M'facturers'	11,418,700	1,256,600	1,900,000	.....	14,048,700
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,080,000	185,000	187,000	48,400	1,796,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$206,770,000
Broadway	20,614,200
Brooklyn	23,846,000
Columbia	100,405,872
Fidelity	13,048,000
Franklin	22,995,000
Guaranty	401,507,000
Lawyers Title Insurance	20,246,000
Lincoln	16,426,900
Metropolitan	206,056,000
New York	71,112,500
Peoples	27,084,700
Title Guarantee	35,262,900
United States Mortgage	33,461,000
Total	$1,354,625,272
Change	—36,047,180

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business July 13, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$196,890,000.00	
Gold	35,256,181,615.92	
Gold with foreign agencies	16,187,606.00	
Gold with F. R. agent and in redemption fund		
Federal Reserve Notes	197,615,068.00	
Total gold reserve		$544,774,690.92
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin		84,248,778.15
Total reserves		$579,023,454.07
Bills discounted and bought:		
Com'cial paper	$32,219,741.61	
Acceptances	96,668,008.20	
Total		128,881,744.81
Investments:		
U. S. bonds	$7,365,550.00	
Municipal warrants	365,862.50	
Total		7,731,412.50
Total resources		$715,636,611.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$12,068,300.00
Member bank deposits (net)	369,226,970.79
Non-member bank deposits (net)	6,847,990.25
Government deposits	90,018,011.63
Due to other Federal Reserve banks (net)	53,785,824.88
Federal Reserve notes (net)	214,867,605.00
All other liabilities	328,508.83
Total liabilities	$715,636,611.38
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$238,365,565.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Gold and lawful money	161,765,965.00
Commercial paper	77,068,429.91

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	$943,567,400	—$22,276,400
Specie	41,818,400	— 717,800
Legal tenders	10,181,800	— 514,700
Total deposits	1,022,036,700	— 26,614,300

Total deposits, eliminating amts. due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City and U. S. deposits: $46,219,500 — 16,467,000

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.

		P.C.
Cash in vault	$12,274,100	10.95
Deposits in banks and trust companies	16,818,500	14.82
Total	$29,092,600	25.78

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Cash in vault	$59,206,100	09.60
Deposits in banks and trust companies	128,758,000	19.57
Total	$187,964,100	28.57

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $216,856,700; increase, $3,532,600; per cent. of legal reserve, 29.30.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & Investments	$423,881,200	—$17,738,500
Gold	35,347,100	— 7,544,800
Currency and bank notes	19,733,800	— 1,073,100
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y.	18,891,200	+ 2,561,200
Deposits	380,995,800	— 43,738,600
Reserve on deposits	106,185,200	— 5,557,400
Percentage of reserve, 26.1.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans & Investm'ts	$1,685,811,900	—$18,618,300
Gold	148,061,700	+ 670,600
Currency & bk. bills	15,838,400	— 4,712,500
Due from Federal Res. Bk. of N. Y.	4,182,400	— 1,995,000

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Perhaps the topic which nowadays commands most attention from the business interests of the country is that of the maintenance of prices. These are admittedly very high, in many instances beyond what has been the case for half a century or more. Quite a number of these prices, furthermore, do not seem to be warranted by the increase in production costs, nor are they based on such a scarcity as would seem to call for the rise. Being in one way or another speculative, or at least so regarded, the opinion is growing among business men that lower levels are inevitable in all cases where basic conditions do not call for the higher ones. Toward the readjustment two matters which came to public notice during the last week may have an important bearing. The first of these was the Government estimate of the growing crops. This showed the promise of large yields of the cereals and vegetables. If nothing unforeseen occurs during the next few weeks, there will be an abundance of foodstuffs for domestic use and a pretty good complement for shipment abroad. Already the effect of this condition has been made apparent in the reductions of price in many articles of food. Then, too, it is an axiom that good crops make good business. The money yield of this year's crops, which will be extremely large even though prices rule comparatively low, will go far toward providing a big volume of trade for many months to come. Those directly interested in farm products form a large army. By the census of 1910 there were shown to be 6,361,502 farms in the country. The number now is much increased. The handling, distribution, and sale of farm products give occupation to another army. Prosperity to the two means a large increase in the purchasing power of the country.

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Appealing to the Producers.

The second of the influences was called to notice in the appeal by the President as to the principles which should govern in price fixing while the war lasts, and which was so speedily followed by the acquiescence of the steel men in agreeing upon a method for determining what should be charged for their particular products. Under normal conditions the rule of supply and demand regulates prices. But this rule does not apply where there is anything in the nature of a monopoly. Now, such a monopoly may be of the kind created by a patent, or of some other form of control of the supply of an article. In such event, and particularly if the article is urgently needed, the increase in price is only regulated by the amount which a purchaser is able to pay. A canteen of water is ordinarily worth very little, but a man dying of thirst in a desert would be apt to give all his earthly possessions for it. But no very favorable opinion would be had of a man owning the canteen who would exact such a price simply because he was in a position to do so. It has been apparent that those who have had the ownership or control of basic materials, foodstuffs or other, have been driving rather a hard bargain and have shown a disposition to get the last cent of profit possible. To such as these the President's statement is in the nature of an appeal to their patriotism to desist, with the alternative that the Government will itself do the price fixing on what may be regarded as a just and equitable basis.

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A Matter of Altruism.

It is worthy of notice that, in this as in certain other matters, there is a decided difference of method from that resorted to in certain foreign countries to secure compliance with measures believed to be for the public welfare. In them the first thing usually done has been the issuance of orders directing the doing or the not doing of certain things, under penalties for noncompliance. A striking illustration was the set of diet regulations, such as those of Germany. Everything was put on an official basis, with portions of meat and bread and potatoes carefully prescribed. The result has been that many of those affected have resorted to all manner of trickery to evade rules which, if honestly carried out, would have been for the general good. Here, in advance of any suggestion of compulsion, an appeal has been made for conserving food supplies and preventing waste. At once, and voluntarily, people all over the country set in to do their best, either individually or by organized effort, to act in accordance with the suggestions made. Such conduct is ever so much more effective than would be the results of compulsion. Whether, however, the altruistic spirit can be invoked when it means the sacrifice of profit is a thing yet to be determined. Should official price fixing come, however, it will mean a quick readjustment to new and lower levels that will have an immediate effect in all business channels. This is one of the contingencies prudent merchants have to guard against.

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Changes of Business Methods.

In the stress of war conditions it is being found necessary to make a number of changes in business methods. These changes will inure to the general public benefit, and in many instances are not unwelcome to traders. Among them will be reforms in the distribution of food and other essentials, leading to more direct dealings and resulting in there being fewer middlemen to exact a portion of profit. If, in consequence, the public is better served and at less cost, the changes so made as a temporary expedient are likely to be permanent. So, also, are apt to be the changes in the relations between manufacturers or producers and dealers. These involve such matters as credits, discounts, and cancellation of orders. A typical instance is the effort by the cloak, suit, and skirt and the dress and waist makers to enforce new rules with the department store owners and other retailers of their wares. Discounts and cancellations have been the two evils most complained of by the manufacturers. They are now trying to enforce a rule of a 2 per cent. discount for ten days, 1 per cent. for thirty days, and net at sixty days, instead of the varying rates that have hitherto prevailed. They also insist there shall be no cancellations without sufficient notice, so that they shall not be obliged to make up and deliver goods only to have them thrown back on their hands. If they remain united in this matter, they cannot help but succeed. It will not pay the stores to try and do their own independent manufacturing, though some have threatened to do this. But it is still a question whether the manufacturers will stick together. Perhaps this will appear better after a conference, already arranged for, has been had between representatives of the two sides to the controversy.

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Problems of the Retailers.

But the retailers themselves have a problem of their own which they are trying to meet. Goods have advanced in price and are still advancing. The cost of doing business has also increased. As a result the consumer will, this Fall and later on, be compelled to pay very much more than he or she has hitherto done. There is always the danger that excessively high prices may tend to restrict buying and curtail largely the expected volume of business. Whatever tends to lessen the cost of doing business ought to help in keeping down prices. Excessive deliveries and the abuse of the return privilege are two of the recognized factors in adding to this cost of doing business. With a view to reform in this matter, a meeting was held in Washington the other day at the instance of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. Over a hundred of the leading retail merchants of the country were present. They admitted the value of the suggestions of the board, some of them stating they had already put them in effect. These suggestions include co-operation in delivery, the cutting out of special deliveries, requiring customers to carry away small parcels, and restricting, if not altogether stopping, return of goods purchased. Here, again, is the problem as to whether the retailers in any given city will act in unison. If they do, the public will be apt to adapt itself to the new order of things, especially if it be shown to be in the interest of patriotism.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

It would seem as though the high price for cotton is in a state of what physicists call unstable equilibrium. At any rate, it does not appear to take much to cause a drop of a hundred points or so. An impression, for instance, that the Government will stabilize the price brought about this result one day during the last week. So a bit of rain here or there in the growing districts causes a quick lowering of the quotations. It is thought that Great Britain and the other allies are urging a control of cotton prices as an aid to winning the war. The exports control measure is expected to have some effect in restricting the shipments of cotton to neutrals. If so, this will leave more for the needs of the spinners of this country and Great Britain. In the goods market there was a little softening of prices of printcloths on the part of second hands, but the week's transactions were not large. Mill prices remain high. There has been more inquiry for fine convertibles. Colored and printed goods are more than holding their own. Ginghams have been in great demand. There will be a kind of formal opening of wash goods this week for the benefit of the wholesalers who are to meet in this city. Knit goods agents express themselves as well pleased with the result of their openings, although buyers have been rather restive at the high prices asked. The hosiery people are in no hurry to have any opening. Some will simply take orders gradually.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

Inactivity in the wool market for the last few days has been ascribed to the apprehension that the Government intended controlling the price or sales of the raw material. At one place or another, and Australia in particular, there is a large quantity of wool. It has been suggested that a census be taken of the stocks on hand in this country as well as abroad. In Australia the British Government has purchased this year's clip. The 45,000 bales released for this country are said to be on their way here. By compression similar to that used for cotton it has been found possible to save about 30 per cent. of the cargo space in shipping wool. This will greatly aid the shipments hither, which are to come. The domestic clip is coming to market with prices ruling high. A note of caution was recently sounded by an Oregon warehousing company, which suggested to growers it would be well to make some sales instead of shipping the wool to the warehouse to hold against the present high level of prices. The market for woolens is awaiting the openings for both men's and women's wear for next Spring. Buying of serges in advance is said to have been fairly large. Certain cotton warp fabrics have also been taken freely. The wholesale buyers who are to meet this week will have a chance to examine some of the offerings at least. Prices will be on a higher level, and it looks as though goods will be soon withdrawn after the openings. The best indications point to a scaling down of orders. In the garment trade the early Fall coats and suits have been offered.

THINGS PICKED UP IN THE BIG SHOPS

Great Variety of Articles That Show Up in Their Lost and Found Bureau.

The Old Curiosity Shop of Dickens fame could not have held a much greater variety of things than can be found in the lost and found bureau of the modern department store. The number of things picked up daily in stores of this kind leads to the belief that the old saw about the man who "would lose his head if it wasn't fastened on" applies very much to women.

Another thing that is brought to mind by a survey of the things found is doubt of the statement recently made, and presumably on good medical authority, that about one woman in three who needs glasses actually wears them. In place of this comes a belief that many women who should wear glasses all the time evidently do not do so in public for fear of spoiling their "looks." The consequence is that they use them only when their need is imperative, such as when closely examining merchandise. The immediate need being over, they lay the glasses on the counters and walk away.

To this action is attributed the fact that glasses make up a large part of the things that are found in department stores, and the further fact that most of them are of the "pince nez" variety is taken to prove that they are worn only when really necessary. The woman who needs glasses for steady wear, and is sensible enough to make use of them, generally goes in for spectacles. The result is that the number of pairs of spectacles found in a big store is small in comparison with the number of pairs of eyeglasses.

While it can definitely be said that glasses do not head the list of lost and found articles, it is not easy to say just what does. There is a well-founded belief, however, that religious medals of one kind or another come pretty close to being the leaders, particularly in the so-called popular price stores. A great many handbags are also found, as are pocketbooks and purses, many of the latter of the kind that can be carried in handbags. In these articles are found all kinds of things, including money, some of which give definite clues as to the owners, but most of which do not. Money, which is often found in the form of loose change and bills—which rarely run higher than a "ten spot"—has been discovered in bags and purses in amounts ranging up to several hundred dollars. For the most part, however, these sums are under $50, and frequently they are as small as 6 or 7 cents. Sometimes gold pieces are picked up.

In addition to the coin of the realm, the recovered handbags, which are of all sizes, shapes, and materials, have been found to contain a wide range of things. Handkerchiefs and gloves are found in quantities. Records and letters are numerous, too, many of the latter, however, being without envelopes and containing nothing to give a clue to the bag owner. Keys, powder puffs, mirrors, snapshots, newspaper clippings, shopping lists, and fabric samples are among the other articles discovered in bags. The bags are found on the floors, on the counters, either lying in the open or partly covered by merchandise that has been shifted around in the course of making a sale, and in lounge or waiting rooms. Strangely enough, however, fewer of them are found in the retiring rooms than might be supposed, and this is attributed to the fact that women have less to distract their attention from their belongings in those places than at the counters.

A great many bar and brooch pins are found in the stores in the course of a year, and the same is true of rings. In whitely surprisingly large number of wedding rings is included. Wedding rings are very often found unmarked, which makes their redemption difficult. Often they are not even inquired about. In general with pins, most of the rings found have no great cash value, though many of them are set with diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones are turned over to the lost and found bureau. More often, however, the ring findings are on the order of "Woolworth specials." Jewelry of apparent value is usually appraised at once. Rings, needs, wooden and children's, are frequently picked up, as are earrings. Card cases are also included in the findings. Checks and checkbooks are picked up every once in a while, the last named usually being returned to the issuing bank. Bankbooks and insurance books and papers are found as well.

Watches that fasten on with a pin arrangement are among the other exhibits, as are watches that swing from chains about women's necks. Sometimes a wrist watch is turned in by an employe or a customer, but this is infrequent in comparison with recoveries of the other kinds of watches named. Watch charms are also on the lost and found shelves. Lavallieres and lorgnettes come in now and then. Necklaces of various kinds of stones and beads are also make their appearance, and quite a tidy number of gold and silver pencils are found. Fountain pens are very often recovered.

Rosary beads, baby pins, children's rings and purses, mesh bags, vanity cases, coins and tabs lost by charge account customers—these often being property of other stores—watch crystals, and eyeglass and spectacle cases are among the miscellaneous things turned in. In one case a copper plate for engraved cards was recovered, with some of the cards, but the owner did not respond to the attempts of the store to return the plate.

Theatre tickets are often lost in the stores, and in more than one instance pawn tickets have been found, either single or in small collections. In a handbag found in one well-known local store no less than six of these proofs of former prosperity were discovered. Mileage books and commutation tickets are by no means missing from the exhibits of lost things, nor is the niche for ferry tickets left empty. Automobile goggles are found, too.

In a great many cases the lost property is returned to the losers either through efforts on the part of the stores when definite clues are available, or through the efforts of the losers to find their property themselves. Ownership to many of the lost articles can be proved without a great deal of effort on either side, but when it comes to recovering things like glasses and money, especially when the latter has been found loose, there is a different story to tell.

Glasses found without cases give the owners some anxious moments in the process of recovery, and it is said to be surprising how few women are able to describe the clips, shapes or sizes of lenses, or other distinguishing points of glasses they have lost. In most cases they insist on being allowed to try them on by way of identification, but for obvious reasons this is not many chances given to prove ownership in that way. Even when glasses are found in cases, many of the women who own them cannot give the name or addresses of the optician who made them up. A favorite catch question is the color of the lining of the case. Despite the fact that purple is the staple shade for that purpose, women have been known to name a dozen different hues in an effort to hit the right one. The need of being able to answer that question in order to recover glasses, however, is not vital.

All kinds of things enter into the determination of ownership of a bill lost by itself. The time and place of the loss must fit in with the record of recovery, as must the manner in which the bill was folded, if at all. The claimant must tell whether it was crumpled up, whether it is a silver or gold certificate in case it is $10 or over, whether it is an old or new bill, or whether it is a bank, Treasury, or Federal reserve note, and a hundred and one other things have to be determined before ownership is considered proved. Not one woman in a thousand, apparently, has even the slightest idea of the numbers on the bills she carries, and yet this is the easiest of all means of identification in case of loss. The dates of coins is another aid in recovery that is overlooked, though this is by no means so certain a proof of ownership as naming the numbers on bills.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Heavy Buying One of Causes of Advances in All of Them.

The Japanese raw silk market is advancing again under heavy buying. It is said that prices may go considerably higher, as everything points to one of the strongest markets in the history of the trade. Stocks are small, the estimates giving only 6,500 bales at Yokohama, and the new arrivals are taken up at once.

The bullish situation is accentuated by the smallness of the Italian crop, which is said to be some 20,000 bales below the total of a normal year. Other factors are the steady rise in the the silver exchange, the doubling of freight rates, and the extreme scarcity of silks in the local market.

The Canton and Shanghai markets are also advancing steadily, partly due to the good demand for all grades of silk, the rapid advance in exchange, the internal troubles in China, smaller crops, &c. Local stocks of these silks are exceedingly small, and arrivals are so slow that still higher prices are to be looked for. A. P. Villa & Brothers report the Italian market very active for European consumption. The prices for extras are now quoted at 126 to 128 lire at Milan, which would make the laid-down cost in New York about $9 a pound. This price cannot be procured in this market, except for special sizes and silks wanted for particular purposes.

The local market is quite active, with numerous inquiries for spot silk, which in most cases command premiums. Manufacturers, however, are reluctant to place orders for deliveries ahead, owing to the high prices prevailing. Such silks as double extras, extras, and all tram stocks are very scarce here.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

A Reduction in Demand for Goods, but Prices Staying Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 14.—Trading in the print cloth division of the cloth markets has been of a quiet character all week. Buyers seemed little interested in what was being offered, but this condition may be attributed to the fact that most of them have their requirements taken care of for some time to come and they therefore can afford to assume a passive attitude. Advices from the cloth centres during the week were to the effect that there was more or less purchasing between secondhands, and this naturally brought about quiet conditions in the primary markets.

There still exists a keen demand for certain wide goods, and mills making these styles have practically no accumulations on hand. Converters and printers have bought very liberally of these goods in the past. Aside from Government business, mills have orders on their books which will keep their machinery busy for some time to come. Some of the big mills in Fall River are running during the noon hour, others are running till 10 o'clock at night, and a few run all night. Some cloth concerns are doing a very good yarn business, their output going in some cases to manufacturers of automobile tires. Manufacturers of specialties, sateens and twills report that business during the week has been quiet.

The total sales for the week are conservatively estimated at 110,000 pieces, of which about 35,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand for practically all styles somewhat reduced, but prices being generally well maintained.

HATS PARIS WILL FAVOR.

Features of French Headwear for Women for Early Fall.

Most of the hats that Paris will favor for early Fall wear will be of small or medium size, according to information contained in a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America and based on reports received directly from the French style centre. Few large hats will be seen. The bulletin goes on:

"Toques and canotiers are in favor. Crowns are large and high, and are derived from the Rebroux. Many soft crowns are seen, while practically all brims are thick or rolled. The Canadian or Boy Scout shape of hat is used. Some have been seen with soft crowns, with rolls dividing the crown like a ball.

"In the materials, velvet seems to be most in favor for colors, with panne velvet seen in black only. Felt is also much in favor, combined with velvet or panne velvet. Combinations of velvet and panne velvet are also to be good. Shades of gray, terra cotta, royal blue, grenat, corbeau, geranium, and crush strawberry will be much in vogue.

"The trimmings will run largely to feathers, especially ostrich and coque. A good many ostrich bands or pompons are seen. Some very good pompons are shown in the form of glycerined ostrich. Use also is made of quills and aigrettes. Few ornaments are noted, though some galalith or jet front pieces are seen on toques. No flowers have been shown as yet."

Muskrat Coats the Thing.

With the road business for Fall completed and making an excellent showing as compared with last year, both in the quantity of merchandise booked and in the amount of money involved, and with the Summer fur business over, the local fur trade is now waiting the appearance of the out-of-town buyers in the market with every prospect of continued good business. Judging from the road orders taken, an excellent season in coats is at hand, especially of natural muskrat in the dark shades. Black natural muskrat will be particularly good, it appears, in spite of its high cost. These coats are not only to be worn for motoring this season, but for street as well. Hudson seal, mole, and nutria are among the other furs touted for a good season. Voluminous collars and cuffs are to be a contrasting fur; a mark most of the coats and, while there is not so much banding of fur seen at the bottoms of the coats this season, many of them do incorporate this feature.

Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

The upturn in cotton that has marked the last couple of days apparently came just in time to prevent a softening of prices in certain first hands for gray goods to be delivered late in the year. As it is now, however, the courage of these sellers has been bolstered up and much of the easier undertone to the market that has been visible in the last week has disappeared. Even second hands are reported to be tightening up, with the consequence that bargains in gray cloths are now in the class with hens' teeth. Yesterday there was a fair demand for goods, considering the day and the time of the year. Most of the sales reported were under 2,000 pieces and largely of goods from secondhands.

The Buyer Was "Wise," Too.

There is a certain store which is said to make a practice of buying goods from the smaller manufacturers and wholesalers at the usual cash discounts, plus a liberal discount "for trade." A fur salesman working for a small house was put wise to this fact and fixed his selling prices accordingly. He made his call and sold a pretty fair bill to the buyer, who announced that the order would be subject to the usual discounts, plus 15 per cent. "for trade." To this the salesman inadvertently replied, "I know that." "Oh, you did, eh," came back the buyer, "well, then, you can cancel that order."

ARABIA A SOURCE OF GLOVE LEATHER

Distinctive American Industry Based on Pelts from the Red Sea District.

By HERMAN W. HELLER.

In the making of gloves only certain kinds of leather are used. The skins out of which the leather is made come from animals such as the sheep, goat, lamb, deer, &c. Few, if any, goatskins are used for glove leather. The smooth, firm, and heavy grain can be used to better advantage in the manufacture of shoes to satisfy the great demand of the women of the United States for fancy colored shoe tops.

Thus we can, for the sake of brevity, eliminate from this discussion the goatskin, narrowing our subject down to skins coming from the sheep, lamb, and the deer. Of these the sheep is by far the most important. Not only is the wool of the sheep valuable for numerous purposes, but its pelt can be used to even better advantage. And in connection with the manufacture of glove leather, it can be dressed in three ways. When its grain is intended to be utilized it produces the well-known Napa or Cape leather, but when its grain is poor, the under or flesh side of the skin is made use of by finishing on an emery wheel for suede leather. The third, or most important method, is that of the degrained or undressed leather, where the grain has been removed to produce a soft, velvet finish so popular with the American people. The most commonly known of these undressed leathers is that of the so-called Mocha. Being the most important of the leathers dressed from sheepskins, it is my intention to give this most consideration.

Germany and Austria have for years produced the finest grain leather from lamb and sheepskins for Napa Cape leather, but France has specialized in the best genuine "real kid" leather, for it was up to America to discover a process of degraining leather to give it that velvet-like finish so widely known to the American public.

And in this connection, let me add that the American manufacturer can justly boast of obtained Mocha, the leather made from Arabian Mocha sheepskins as being strictly an American product, "Made in the U. S. A.," for it is in the dressing of these Mochas that the United States excels.

This degrained leather has many advantages over the ordinary grain leather. In the first place, properly dressed, it possesses more strength, and it retains its fine appearance much longer than most grain leathers, which often crack or scar.

For more than a quarter of a century the antelope of the Rocky Mountains and the chamois or gazelle of the Alps, furnished leather dressers, provided with a skin, which, when degrained, possessed these qualities. However, with the disappearance of the antelope, and chamois, some thirty years ago, the eyes of the world were turned toward the discovery of a kind of skin that would take their place. In the far off deserts and hot burning suns of Arabia, near the district made famous in biblical times, a sheep was found to graze which possessed a skin resembling in texture that of the extinct antelope and chamois.

This sheep, which has proved to be most adapted to the manufacture of this so-called Mocha leather, is found in Somali, in northeast Africa, along the west coast of the Red Sea; in the district known as Somaliland, and in the region known as Yemen, on the east side of the Red Sea, under which name the whole of the southwest quarter of the Arabian peninsula is included.

In giving the following information it is my privilege to refer to a friend of mine who has spent eight years in the boiling suns and deserts of Arabia collecting these Arabian Mocha skins. According to his own remarks, three species of these sheep are found to exist, viz.: Blackhead, Whitehead, and Redhead, each getting its name from the color of head it possesses. The Blackhead is probably best known to the public. The Redhead is very scarce, and very few, if any, are ever seen in the manufacture of leather.

Being termed sheep, one gets the impression that these Mocha goats possess wool, but such is not the case; they are haired sheep. The varieties having black heads are especially beautiful; the animal stands about two feet in height, its body is covered with short, pure white hair, and it possesses a glossy skin. The head, neck, and breast, of thick, bushy tail, which terminates in a string, like a pig's tail, wabbles as the animal moves about. The native Arab prizes these sheep in very much the same manner as he values his horse, and consequently we find some very fine bred sheep.

In connection with the above it is well to mention that there is also found a Mocha goat, which flocks with the Mocha sheep. These are two distinct animals and not a cross breed, as is often the impression. The Mocha goat's skins are used for glove purposes, due to the fact that its grain is very firm and heavy, and cannot be removed to produce the velvet-like appearance. These Mocha goatskins, however, are excellent for shoe leather, due to the strength and firmness of grain.

The world's supply of Mocha sheepskins is obtained by about a dozen buyers, who have their native collectors in caravans collect the skins at various centres, of which Mocha, Berbera, Zeylah and Hodeidah are the main points, from which they are sent to Aden, a British coaling station, which, on account of its excellent location, is the shipping point for skins sent to London, the Continent of Europe and the United States.

The best Blackhead sheep come from Somaliland on the west shore of the Red Sea, whereas the best Whiteheads are found in Turkish Arabia, and collected in Hodeidah.

The skins having been collected at the various points are brought into Aden, where the Arab chief notifies the various representatives that on a certain day a sale of these skins will take place. At the appointed time the half dozen buyers, representing the principal handlers of Mochas of the world, assemble in the chief's quarters, located on the main street of Aden, and each is given about 200 skins, which represent the stock on sale. These samples are mixed and contain skins of all kinds and weights. After carefully examining these skins, each buyer assorts them with reference to quality and weights, grading the select skins into primes, and the poorer grades into seconds, submitting his bid or offer to the Arab chief, based on what in his judgment the skins will bring on the open market.

This bid or offer is transmitted to the chief by a light pressure of the hand in a native code to indicate figures. If other bids have been made, the chief indicates in a similar manner by pressure of the hand whether his offer seems favorable. In this way the skins are sold to the highest bidder.

The buyer, having been successful in obtaining the skins on sale, next has them assorted according to quality and weight, bearing in mind that in normal times Germany takes a large per cent. of the lightest weight skins, France the heaviest weight skins and America the average run of skins in medium weights. The best selection of skins have in the past been sent to France by virtue of the fact that they have offered the highest prices. In these war times, however, America has been taking the better quality of skins and consequently the grade of finished leather is much improved. Germany and France dress many Mochas for suede leather purposes, whereas the tanners of the United States prefer to remove the grain, which produces stronger and better leather.

The Blackhead is the species of Mocha sheepskin most suitable for fine gloves, although the Whitehead is used by a number of manufacturers. The Blackhead possesses a number of advantages. In the first place, the skins of the same weight and quality run larger, or as the manufacturers would say, "spreadier," thus giving a larger yield. The animal possesses shorter hair, which makes the fibre of the skins much firmer and stronger and consequently it takes a better and finer grain finish than is the case with the Whitehead sheep. They are less apt to be flesh-cut, and this aids materially to the fine finish of the leather.

The best quality of Mocha sheepskins are obtained from the killing shortly after the so-called Winter grazing or during the period of the year corresponding to our Spring months of March, April, and May. These skins arrive in America during normal times in July, August, and September. This assertion can be understood best when one is aware of the fact that these skins come from one of the hottest regions inhabited by white men. The lowest temperature during the so-called Winter period is in the neighborhood of 80 degrees Fahrenheit, whereas during the Summer months it is common to find the thermometer as high as 125 degrees in the shade, and, as one buyer states, "very little shade at that." The skins from the Winter grazing are, therefore, best, because it is during this Winter period that the sheep have the best food. The grass that they graze upon is longer and the leaves which they also feed upon are green and, therefore, more nourishing due to the cooler temperature. Whereas during the Summer months the animals have little to feed upon and the skins receive little nourishment and suffer in quality as a result.

It might be said for the information of those interested that one of the most important requisites of good Mocha leather is in the selection of raw skins. Mocha skins may easily become sunburned by the hot suns of Arabia while being treated by the natives, resulting in the skins being destroyed after soaking in the limes. A poor "take off" by the Arab, who uses the meat of the sheep for food, results in the flesh or underhide of the skins, being cut or scarred, which prevents an even finish or color in the finished leather. The animal, if diseased, is left with scars or "pit marks," which become so noticeable after the skins are dressed and colored for the glove factory. Unless proper precaution is taken in storing the stock in warehouses worms will be found in the skins, which eat large holes in them, thereby causing great loss to the leather dresser.

It is due to the above condition that all Mochas are graded into primes or firsts, and rejects or seconds. These seconds are so assorted if they are damaged by being sunburged, flesh-cut, pitted, scarred, or worm eaten.

The average yield of Mocha sheepskins is two pairs of gloves per skin, although occasionally they will yield more than that amount.

Aden is located in the southwest corner of Arabia, and, being a British coaling station, all ships in the vicinity call there for coal and supplies. In normal times Mocha skins, as well as gums and coffee, the only other products of Arabia of any consequence, are brought to American and European ports in British, French, and Italian steamships. These ships generally ply between Bombay and Calcutta, the two starting points, and Genoa, Marseilles, and Liverpool as their destination. Most skins intended for America are shipped to Liverpool and reloaded there for New York. In times of peace space desired on boats plying between Bombay and Calcutta and the Continent of Europe is reserved by cabling to these points before the vessel starts. However, with the lack of boats, due to present shipping conditions on the seas, in most instances all available space for freight is taken long before the ships reach Aden, and, owing to the fact that few if any ships have Aden as their starting point on their journey westward, freight at present in Aden is in a very much congested condition. If one were to visit today the wharves at Aden he would see thousands of bales of skins piled there unable to be shipped, waiting patiently for some unknown power to end that awful conflict which has today paralyzed the shipping interests and progress of the entire civilized world.

TEXTILE MEN TO MEET.

Topics to be Discussed by Dress Fabric Jobbing Buyers.

Several well-known textile men will be among the speakers at the midsummer meeting of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday. According to a statement of Colby Davies, Chairman of the Committee on Attendance, an unusually large number of members will be present.

The program calls for the dispatch of a good deal of business, and, in order that all the features of the program be included in the single day's convention, the opening session will begin at 9:30 A.M., this being devoted to an open forum for the discussion of trade problems. H. Clay Miller, Vice President of the association, will call the meeting to order formally at 10:30 and make an address. After this there will be the presentation of reports and the consideration of other business.

Luncheon will be served at one o'clock, after which the following addresses will be made: "The General Situation," by Edwin Farnham Greene, Treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Boston; "The Wool and Cotton Situation," by William Whitman, President of the William Whitman Co., New York, and "The Soil Situation," by George N. Berley, of Jno. Dunlop's Sons, New York. A statement also scheduled to be read at the meeting deals with the progress in dyestuffs and the present status of the color industry in this country.

The status of civilian requirements in the present situation will receive the attention of the members, adjournment being reached late in the afternoon after members have given their views on the business outlook.

SWISS LABORER'S EXPENSES

Minimum Cost of Living as Basis for Pension and Relief.

One of the largest ribbon manufacturers in Basle, employing about 1,000 men, women, and children, has worked out a table of minimum cost of living of laborers' families. This table, reports Consul Philip Holland, was made up for the purpose of knowing what pensions would have to be given the laborers if, in case of a shortage of raw materials, the factories were compelled to close.

The basis of cost arrived at has been accepted by the municipal authorities for use in the case of laborers compelled to seek governmental aid under a long suspension of work. It is generally understood that the funds to meet the actual needs of the laborers will be furnished by the employers and the Swiss Government. The total yearly outlay for a female worker is put down at $179.87, for a married couple $320.57, a couple with one child $357.63, a couple with two children of 6 and 8 years, $427.09, with three children 6, 8, and 10 years $469.37, and four children 8, 12, 14, and 16 years $532.10. The largest item is that of food, with five meatless days weekly, $92.25 in the case of a woman, and $301.47 in the case of the family of six.

NEW CONDITIONING CHARGES

House at Lyons, France, has Modified Its Tariff Schedule.

In conformity with the decision of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, France, the Silk Conditioning House of that city has modified its tariff. These modifications relate to two classes of operations—first, the accessory operations, and, second, the main operations, conditioning and ungumming. The new tariffs of the accessory operations have been applied since Oct. 1, 1916, Consul J. E. Jones explains, while those for the main operations have been withheld, awaiting the approval of the Minister.

No change has taken place in the cost of conditioning, which, as formerly, remains at 0.10 francs per kilo net. However, the minimum charges have been raised from 2.60 to 5 francs. The price of conditioning empty spools, which was the same as for silk, has been reduced from 0.10 to 0.05 franc per kilo net. Concerning the ungumming operations the tariff has been augmented 1 franc per operation, exception being made for the tussah silks, (raw or thrown,) which continue to enjoy the old rate.

GARMENT MAKERS' UNIFORM DISCOUNT

The Suddenness of the Action Recently Taken Is Causing Much Controversy.

The action of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association in adopting a uniform discount rate proved rather sudden to those who have been accustomed to see this and other organizations in the women's wear field merely discuss trade abuses without taking a positive course one way or the other. Chiefly because the decision came suddenly out of a clear sky, many of those affected by the new ruling refuse to believe that the manufacturers will abide by their agreement. When it is considered, however, as an observer pointed out, that the association in question has been tried by the fire of bitter labor disputes and its members not found wanting when it came to sticking by their decisions, little hope should be held out to those who believe their action in the case of a uniform discount is merely a flash in the pan.

The former discount in general usage was 10 per cent. off in ten days. The new term give the buyer 2 per cent. off in ten days, 1 per cent. off in thirty days or sixty days net. The protests lodged against the association for its action are taken on various grounds. The more representative retailers base their contention against the new discount on the argument that the action taken was arbitrary and without due regard to the confusion that will be caused by the systems now in use. Other houses contend that if the larger discount is not continued they will be forced out of business, because the discount represents their profit.

As matters stand now all kinds of threats have been made in the hope of inducing the manufacturers to rescind their action. Some of the retailers have stated very positively that if the old discount is not restored they will not give a dollar's business to the manufacturers belonging to the association. Meanwhile many stories have been put in circulation to disturb the members of the organization. Reports are made that plenty of merchandise is to be obtained at prices that will be have been given of dividends at the end of the season to cover the difference between the old and the new discounts, that the stores will take to manufacturing their own merchandise, and numerous other stories calculated to cause weakening in the ranks of the ready-to-wear association.

That the opposition to the discount is of a powerful sort is evident in the character of the retail organizations that are conducting the fight against it. Both the National and local Retail Dry Goods associations have combined has the decision of the manufacturers has put into effect in an arbitrary manner, and have asked without success for a postponement of the new rates. A new organization of resident buyers, specialty shops and stores has also been formed for the express purpose of combating the new discount.

But while the opposition has been growing day by day, the coat and suit manufacturers have obtained comfort in the support of other ready-to-wear organizations. The jobbers' association in the same trade has adopted a similar rate, and the dress and waist manufacturers, fearful of failure in line, although they will hold a conference before carrying it into effect. Word comes from Philadelphia that the garment manufacturers there have also put in the new discount plan.

The manufacturers pledged to the discount reform are not bitter toward their critics. What they have undertaken, it was explained, was the result of a long and careful consideration of the problem of eliminating certain abuses. What the manufacturers hope to accomplish, they say, will be of equal benefit to the retailers and themselves.

The opposition for them went over the situation thoroughly, and what amounts to a practical summary of his conclusions is given here: The retailers in most cases under the old order were roughly divided into two classes. Those who demanded a certain fixed discount for the office and those who were willing to let the manufacturers mark up his goods so that the price would yield a stipulated discount "to the office." In the first case it was up to the buyer to purchase merchandise upon which he would get a discount sufficient to cover the percentage asked by the office. For instance, one of the best known stores in the country took 7 per cent. from the department on all purchases, whether that discount was received or not. If only 5 per cent. was received the department was charged with the 2 per cent. additional. If, on the other hand, 10 per cent. was given, then the office took 7 per cent. and gave the department credit for the remaining 3 per cent. The tendency under such circumstances, as the manufacturers pointed out, was for the buyer to be out after discounts first and merchandise secondly. Unless this was remark by efficient buyer he could not afford to purchase much merchandise yielding less than a 7 per cent. discount.

In the case where the buyers were willing to have a price advanced in order to cover a larger discount there was always a chance that the manufacturer would prove the loser. The fear of losing business that was already proffered was often an important factor in determining the manufacturer to take less than he really was entitled to.

In general, however, the one evil that the manufacturers believed should be removed was that, with all sorts of discounts in the market, one line of goods was not having an equal chance with another. One house would have a $16.50 value at a low discount rate, and another would tack on a dollar or two and offer the same value at a larger discount. This led to undesirable and, to the manufacturers' way of thinking, unfair competition, bringing with it price-gouging tactics on the part of many buyers.

What the association, then, has accomplished is to place merchandise on an equal footing as far as the discount is concerned, that a fair comparison of values may be made. This, they feel, will be as beneficial to the buyers as to themselves, because it will enable all the retailers to buy at rock bottom prices.

Just how the innovation will affect the prices the manufacturers have no means of determining. That many of the city houses or resident buyers who have made it a practice in the past of giving their services free to customers and getting their income from discounts will be forced out of business unless they change their methods is almost a foregone conclusion. The new plan may, it was pointed out, mean the elimination of profit-taking through the "office." This system, the manufacturers assert, has been far from ideal in many respects, since it seems to be merely a makeshift for a proper departmental mark-up device.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce announces that during the next few days a representative of a Russian company will have on exhibit of peasants' koustar work on view in the Chamber's office, Room 836 in the Woolworth Building. It will be available for inspection by buyers for large wholesale and retail distributors of lacquered ware, linens, embroideries, laces, &c. Appointments may be made by telephone if desired.

The clipping firm of H. L. Lamb & Co., 66 Broad Street, has been dissolved. George C. McLaughlin, a partner of the dissolved firm, has taken over the business and will continue at the same address under the name of George C. McLaughlin & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Tel. 1767 Mad. Sq.
Leo. L. Doblin Co.

Buyers' Wants

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 6th Av.

FRENCH SERGE.—Juilliard's No. 54321-82, in all popular shades. E 388 Times Downtown.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGES.—Navy, Gera 787, and Waterhouse 781 for sale. Chelsea 3136.

Help and Situations Wanted.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent buyer and department manager for silks, dress goods, and linings by one of the leading Eastern department stores. Box No. Y 852 Times Annex.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent buyer and department manager for rugs, draperies, and upholsteries. The Palais Royal, Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; F. A. Beals, men's furnishing goods; 46 Leonard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liederman Bros. & Soberoff Co.; William J. Liederman, cloth hats, caps; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; F. Busse, wholesale white goods, linens; 460 Broadway.

DALLAS

The New York Times.

FINAL PUTT BRINGS OUIMET GOLF TITLE

Kenneth Edwards Carries Boston Leader to Last Green to Win Western Laurels.

UPHILL BATTLE IS WAGED

Chicagoan, 2 Down After Morning Round, Squares Match in Afternoon, but Loses by 1 Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Club of Boston, former open and amateur national champion, today added to these and numerous other laurels by winning the nineteenth annual championship of the Western Golf Association, defeating Kenneth P. Edwards of Midlothian, 1 up, in the thirty-six hole final at the Midlothian Country Club.

Figuring in past performances Ouimet was the logical winner. His defeat of the mighty Britishers, Vardon and Ray, in the playoff of their triple tie in the national open at Brookline in 1913, his triumph of the amateur title at Ekwanok the following year, and three victories in the Massachusetts amateur championship attest to his class, and it also may be noted he still is the amateur champion of France.

Although Edwards knows the Midlothian course like a book, there is an added strain when playing before a home crowd. Possibly in the early part of the morning round the Midlothian star showed a trace of nervousness, but his sturdy Scotch ancestry asserted itself, and after being 4 down at the end of the first nine holes, he finally got on even terms at the thirteenth hole in the afternoon, and then, after again squaring at the sixteenth, lost the seventeenth by missing a five-foot putt.

Even then he battled on the last green until Ouimet ran a long approach putt dead for a half in 4. Although Edwards received a bronze medal, some of the Midlothian men were willing to give him the clubhouse and grounds.

Tournament Equals Predecessors.

The close finish was a fitting end to a wonderfully fine tournament. The presence of the three eastern stars—Ouimet, John Anderson, and Jesse Guilford—made it fully equal in class to any of its predecessors. Ouimet's victory is the second scored in nineteen years by a player outside the Chicago district. Heinrich Schmidt won last year at Del Monte, Cal., when the eastern section of the Western Golf Association was poorly represented.

Although close and hard fought, the title match had few spectacular adornments. In the 36 holes of play Ouimet had only one hole under par, a remarkable feature in itself. He had twenty-two holes in par figures and thirteen over par. Edwards accounted for three birdies, eighteen pars, and fifteen over par. Scores ran on the high side, Ouimet getting 78 and 79, Edwards scoring 79 and 78.

Edwards's defeat can be traced largely to his poor work on the greens. Usually deadly in this department, his cunning deserted him. On the second, fourth, sixth and seventh greens he missed putts varying from four to seven feet, and each mistake cost a hole.

It began to look like a tragedy to the gallery. Ouimet was going along steadily, although he again developed a penchant for finding the rough on his tee shots. His power of recovery, which recalled the palmy days of H. Chanler Egan, for whom the rough had no terrer, balanced his mistakes from the tee. Ouimet reached the ninth hole 4 up. From this point on Edwards regained his balance, and it began to look more like a real final.

The first break came at the twelfth hole, where Edwards sank an eight-foot putt after Ouimet had missed from twelve feet. This reduced Ouimet's lead to 3 up and after the next three holes had been halved in four, Edwards won the long sixteenth with a par 4, a nine-foot putt being the deciding factor.

The seventeenth hole left both men with hard mashie pitches, the flag being near a trap on the left of the green. This proved a lodging place for Edwards's ball and his overapproach cost him the hole. He was 3 down and appeared to be destined to carry the burden to junch with him, but Ouimet obligingly missed a short putt on the home green, and was only 2 up at the recess.

Big Crowd in Afternoon.

The fine afternoon brought out a gallery of approximately 1,000 and a dozen marshals armed with American flags coupled with the bright costumes of the women gave the last half of the final a picturesque setting.

Ouimet was wild with his wooden clubs, putting to the rough frequently. Once the Bostonian went into a creek in trying to hook around a clump of trees from a drive. He halved that hole, however, as Edwards refused to take it, preferring three putts. This inclination to a multiplicity of putts caused Edwards to take 22 on the first nine holes, although his long game called for not more than 15. With proper putting the Chicagoan could have served a 84 and been 2 or 3 up instead of 4 down at the end of the first quarter.

Ouimet had more distance than the runner-up, but his wildness caused him to be on the defensive at many holes. Edwards was straight down the course nearly all the time, but he faltered fatally once, hooking his approach so close to a hedge on the thirty-third hole that he had to shoot back toward the gallery to get out, losing the 6 to 5, after Ouimet had tasted the rough himself.

The cards for the championship rounds:

FORENOON.

Par out	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	—36
Ouimet out	4	4	5	6	3	5	5	5	—37
Edwards out	5	5	2	6	4	4	6	5	—41
Par in	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	—36
Ouimet in	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	6	—41—78
Edwards in	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	—38—79

AFTERNOON.

Ouimet out	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	6	—36
Edwards out	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	—39
Ouimet in	4	4	5	4	5	5	6	4	—40—76—157
Edwards in	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	—39—78—157

STYMIE RULE IS CHANGED.

Further Ball Played First in Western Golf.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Owing to objections by several players to the new rule abolishing stymies in that it required the playing of the nearer ball first when both balls were on the green, the Board of Directors today changed the rule to allow the playing of the further ball first except when a stymie existed. In that case the nearer ball must be played or lifted.

The amended rule was put into effect for the finals, as both Kenneth Edwards and Francis Ouimet were agreeable.

President C. F. Thompson of the Western Golf Association announced when the rule against stymies was promulgated that it would be changed if not satisfactory, and today he said that the change had been made at the request of the players.

Manhasset G. C. to Hold Shoot.

The Manhasset (L. I.) Gun Club will hold a 100 clay bird scratch and handicap shoot for the benefit of the American Red Cross on Thursday. The Manhasset Club was organized during the last trap shooting season, and this will be the first big tournament held under its auspices. It has held a number of club events, and included in the membership are a number of well-known trap shooters.

Francis Ouimet, Western Amateur Golf Champion.

BOYS SAIL RACING YACHTS.

Youthful Skippers Win Two Events at Bayside Regatta.

Just before a heavy shower descended upon Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon, the yachts in the three classes in the weekly regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club that were in finishing shape, completed the two laps of the triangular course. J. Dailey in his yacht, Bewon, in the "bee" class was so far behind that when the threatening clouds made an appearance, he shot straight for shore, taking the shortest distance and did not finish.

Young skippers, sons of the older veterans of the club, handled the yachts in the Bayside "bird" class. With a flood tide, and a fresh wind from the southwest, conditions were ideal when the boats got off to a good start. Curlew, skilfully managed by an old experienced sailor, Charles L. Willard, her owner, managed to get an advantage at the very start.

Winding the first turn off Great Neck, the yacht had gained a comfortable advantage, and Mr. Willard stepped aside from the helm and thenceforth the yacht was sailed by his fourteen-year-old son, Clifton. William R. Teller's Woof, sailed by his fifteen-year-old son, and John Johns in the Teaser followed, but were not close enough at any stage of the journey to threaten the Willard entry.

Mrs. Herbert F. L. Funke was at the helm in her husband's yacht, Southern Cross, in the "star" class. John Nesbett, a skipper still in his teens, won by a margin of 2 minutes and 15 seconds over W. L. Inslee in the Shadow. The latter had been winning consistently since he took to racing in Little Neck Bay this season, having transferred his operations from the Lower Bay. But in order to assure victory young Nesbett had to handle his craft like a past master. Mrs. Funke kept right up with the others for a while, and at the end beat Jack Robinson to the finish by twelve minutes.

James Gillies won another victory with his Vesta in the "bee" class. He secured an early advantage which he managed to keep until the end, where he led George T. Hopewell's Maybe by 3 minutes and 10 seconds.

The summary follows:

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:46. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vesta, J. Gillies	5:58:20	2:07:20
Maybe, George T. Hopewell	5:56:30	2:10:30
Belfast, J. Clarke	5:58:20	2:12:30
Bewon, J. Dailey, did not finish.		

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:51. Course, 9 Miles.

Starlight, J. Nesbett	5:55:15	1:44:15
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:57:30	1:46:30
Aria, George Abbott	5:59:30	1:48:30
Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke	6:00:45	1:48:45
Big Dipper, J. Robinson	5:51:30	2:00:20

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:56. Course, 9 Miles.

Curlew, C. L. Willard	5:39:40	1:43:40
Teaser, J. Johns	5:49:23	1:53:25
Woof, W. R. Teller	5:43:10	1:47:10

TRIUMPH GOES UP RIVER.

Power Boat Will Hereafter Race on the Hudson.

Harry A. Jackson of the New York Athletic Club and an active member of the Long Island Sound Power Boat Association, as well as the American Power Boat Association, has sold his bridge deck cruiser Triumph, forty feet over all, to A. R. Osborn of Monroe, N. Y., who will transfer the activities of this boat to the upper Hudson, where she will figure in the races of the river power boat men. Triumph has been one of the most consistent entrants in power-boat races on the Sound, and was certain to be in the fleet of any of the races promoted by any one of the associations in which its enthusiastic owner was interested. She was generally known as the "old reliable" of the Sound power fleet for that reason.

A Hudson River craft which will be missed this Summer is the Yo-ho of the Columbia Yacht Club fleet, which has been sold by her owner, A. E. Brion, to Dr. George W. Van Benschoten of Providence, R. I. She is a forty-five-foot bridge deck cruiser, and has been taken to the waters of Providence Bay, where she is to be used both for racing and cruising.

Freda H., another well-known Hudson River craft, has been sold by Frederick W. Haberman of this city to A. A. Schwartz. Freda is a sixty-foot cruiser of the raised deck type, and will continue to make the Hudson River her anchorage.

Two-Day Golf Tourney at Flushing.

The Flushing Country Club will hold a tournament for the benefit of the Flushing Day Nursery today and tomorrow, and the entire receipts will be devoted to that charity. To accentuate interest R. Malcolm Littlejohn has given a trophy for which members will be permitted to play as many times as they desire during the two days, paying an entrance fee each time and turning in their best score for the eighteen holes. The regular handicaps of the members will apply.

ORIOLE SAILS HOME FIRST.

R. W. Rummell's Craft Wins Handicap Class at Atlantic Regatta.

It was the turn of the Atlantic Yacht Club to hold the patriotic regatta on Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon. The same two classes that have filled since the no-prize races started again were at the starting line.

The wind was exceptionally light when the course signal was set by S. L. Finlay, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Sea Gate Club. It came from the South, giving the yachts a reach on the port tack from the starting line to the Sea Gate mark, a run up the channel to Fort Hamilton, a beat to Bensonhurst, and another reach home. So light was the breeze that the committee decided to stop the craft at the end of the first round.

On both actual and corrected time the winner in the handicap division was Oriole, the property of R. W. Rummell. The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:05; course, 3.65 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Oriole, R. W. Rummell	4:24:00	1:19:00
Katharine, J. Miles	4:26:55	1:23:55
Sea Bird, J.W. Christiansen	4:32:50	1:27:50

Corrected time on Oriole, 1:12:17; Sea Bird, 1:16:14; Katharine, 1:18:23.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15; course, 3.65 miles.

Am-X, R. Fitz Gibbon	4:31:00	1:16:00
Mouse, R. F. Supper	4:32:00	1:17:00
X-tra, S. R. Church	4:34:50	1:19:30
Pete Along, F. Fimm	4:35:01	1:20:01
Chico, J. F. Godfrey	4:32:00	1:27:00

LITTLE BEAR IS VICTOR.

First in Triangular Yacht Race at Port Washington.

Owing to the death of Edmond Hyde, father of Charles E. Hyde and William M. Hyde, two well known active members of the Port Washington Yacht Club, the championship race of the star class scheduled to be held yesterday, was not sailed. There was instead, an informal triangular race, with Allan Walker's Little Bear a victor by fifteen seconds.

The interclub races in the star class will not be held tomorrow on account of the death of Mr. Hyde, who incidentally, was the very oldest yachtsman on Manhasset Bay.

The annual long distance race of the star class yachts will be sailed on Sunday, July 22. The course will be up the Sound to Captain's Island, a distance of forty-seven miles. Nearly every yacht of this class in the waters on this section of the Sound is expected to compete.

The summary:

STAR CLASS—SPECIAL RACE.

Start, 3 P. M.; course, 6 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:15:00	1:15:00
Vete, G. W. Elder	4:15:30	1:15:30
Banshee II., M. Edgerton	4:16:00	1:16:00

YACHTING CONTESTS KEEN.

Members of Indian Harbor Y. C. Hold Informal Races.

Even though the Indian Harbor Yacht Club abandoned its scheduled races, just as have all the other members of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, its members are having quite a lot of sport among themselves sailing their one-design Arrow class yachts over the club course. There are only eight of these 22-footers owned in the club, but as they are raced twice a week, mostly days and Sundays, with occasional races in midweek, they furnish a lot of exciting contests.

Such crackajack sailors as Addison G. Hanan, Abbott Brush, Clifford D. Mallory, Walter H. Rowes, and Commodore W. H. Childs all get out in suitable rig to handle the tillers in all sorts of weather, and they are among the very first flight of amateur sailors on the waters of the Sound. Their handling of the yachts in jockeying for the start or in gaining a few seconds advantage in a sudden shift of wind or when meeting changes in the tides, is a revelation to the average sailor. It is also a bit of instruction in seamanship which attracts great interest among the sailors of other craft who get out for the mere sport of watching these master hands at the tiller manipulate their craft for either an instant or prospective advantage. Naturally the good-natured sporting rivalry among these amateurs, any one of whom is capable of sailing a big yacht in a cup race, is intense, as they must have their sport and can only get it this season in handling the small craft of their club fleet.

Camerons' Margin is 100 Runs.

The Camerons scored a victory by a margin of 100 runs, with two wickets to spare, over the Adulst School Team at Central Park, the winners notching 127 for eight wickets against 27 for the school team. C. Lewis, with 54, made top score of the match.

ANITA FIRST HOME LOSES YACHT RACE

Time Allowance Enables Wasaka to Triumph in Opening Handicap Brush.

MILD BREEZE IS OFFERED

Skippers Forced to Coast Over Finish Line on Tide When Wind Dies Down on Sound.

Fourteen yachts answered the starting signal for the first of a series of races instituted by the Handicap Yacht Racing Class, and sailed on the Sound yesterday. As there are only twenty-one yachts in the class, the appearance of two-thirds of the number, even with the prospect of light winds and rather tame racing, was a most gratifying response to the determination of the club not to let yachting disappear entirely from the face of the waters of Long Island Sound.

George P. Granbery, President of the association, was one of the first at the line with his yacht Anita, which covered herself with glory last Fall by winning the last race of the Manhasset Bay Cup series in unexpected manner. Mr. Granbery has been one of the most persistent advocates of Sound racing, and it would have been gratifying to the yachtsmen to have seen him win this first race of the series.

Anita was the first of those which sailed the longer course to cross the line, but as she allowed a time handicap to everything else on the water, her allowance just beat her out of the honors by a trifle less than three minutes. Wasaka, also a 31-rater, captured the prize, though she was 5 minutes and 21 seconds behind Anita in actual time made over the course of nine and three-quarter miles.

Slow Breeze Blowing.

There was but a mild breeze blowing from the southwest when the yachts came to the line, and it held mild all the afternoon except for a short time when the yachts were bunched over in mid-sound and headed for the Long Island shore where the mark designating the end of the second leg of the course was located.

Moving up the Sound on the first leg the yachts got away at fairly good speed with their sheets to port, the fourteen making a broad reach of it to the mark off Scotch Caps, which the whole fleet followed. The larger ones then took up the windward work to the mark between Motts and Prospect Points, while the third and fourth division, racing as one class, took the shorter leg to the black bell buoy off Prospect Point.

It was on this run that the yachts had the best wind of the entire trip and they lay over pretty well to it as they manoeuvred for the shortest and best way to the buoy. They leg gave them three or four tacks each before it died down, just about the time they were making the marks, and shifted to the westward, diminishing in force with the change in direction.

Instead of a run home, the yachts had a bit of a run, a close reach, and at the end of absolute drifting, each, with Nadia, Elinore, and Orienta, all of which had run into some soft spots off Prospect Point, having all the worst of it, and literally staggering across the line at the end of the run, when the wind had died out entirely, and there was only the swift running tide to bring them to their anchorage.

Two of the Larchmont Interclub yachts, the Barbara and Sirene, made their first appearances in a handicap class race yesterday and led the yachts of their division, the fourth, in a very pretty run. Barbara won the prize for her division and defeated her club rival by close to five minutes, thanks to the skill of Corny Shields in picking out all the good puffs of wind that helped him mightily on that windward leg.

Sloops Have Private Race.

The two Q Class sloops which sailed with the first division boats, Arvia and Virginia, had a little private race between themselves as well as participating in the general fun. They went away together abeam, and had less than a half minute's interval as they rounded the first mark, with Virginia in the van. When it came to the windward leg, Arvia cut the corners a little closer perhaps, and so gained, though they were about even up as they got around the second mark and straightened away for home. Arvia seemed to make the best of the softening winds on this leg, and slid through the water beautifully under the influence of the light puffs that filled her sails at all too infrequent intervals. The run to the finish, with both yachts sailing as if following a chalked line, straight for the finishing buoy, was one that delighted the hearts of all the sailors who witnessed it. Arvia was successful in the pretty brush, getting to the mark just fifty-one seconds ahead of Virginia.

As has been stated, Wasaka won the race for the first division, the other winners in the classes on handicap allowances being Clare in the second and Barbara in the third and fourth divisions, which sailed as one class. Sally IX., the scratch boat in the second division, finished 1 minute and 12 seconds ahead of Clare after the liveliest kind of a brush, in which Clare tried every available trick to get the actual time as well as the corrected time record for her division.

The summaries:

HANDICAP CLASS RACES.

First division. Start 2:40. Course, 9¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'd Time. H.M.S.
Wasaka, W. L. Coursen	2:32:50	2:24:40
Anita, G. P. Granberg	2:27:55	2:27:55
Aryia, T. S. Clarke	2:30:20	2:30:02
Virginia, R. B. Budd	2:30:50	2:32:27

Second division. Start 2:45. Course, 9¾ Miles.

Clare, F. C. Pfeiffer	2:37:44	2:32:15
Ariel, T. Price	2:42:00	2:33:56
Sally IX., A. B. Black	2:36:52	2:36:52
Nadie, W. F. Clarke	2:30:28	2:46:28
Elinore, F. W. Howard	2:54:37	2:46:47

Third and Fourth divisions. Start 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Barbara, Cornelius Shields	2:13:19	1:57:19
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	2:18:42	2:02:42
Ogeesiah, A. J. Dealy	2:28:08	2:08:08
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	2:19:08	2:14:25
Orienta, G. W. Lawson	2:56:48	2:28:48

KITTY KAT FINISHES FIRST.

Detroit Yacht Club Craft Captures Taft Cup for Catboats.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 14.—Kitty Kat, a Detroit Yacht Club catboat, sailed by Dr. Aldrich of Detroit, today won the Taft Cup in the annual Great Lakes catboat race here. The Taft Cup is one of the most famous yachting trophies on the Great Lakes and was offered in competition by William Howard Taft when he was President.

This is the first time since the cup was offered that it has been won by a boat other than one flying the Toledo Yacht Club flag. Detroit Yacht Club boat No. 3 won second place and the Cadillac, another Detroit Yacht Club boat, was third.

West Indians and Gleaners Tie.

A draw was the result of the cricket match between the West Indians, who scored 165 for seven wickets, and the Gleaners, who scored 86 for five, at Prospect Park yesterday. H. Critchlow, 46, and R. Cook, 40, excelled with the bat for the West Indians, while F. Hasel, 19, had the only double on the team of the Gleaners.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

These Big Sales for Monday and Tuesday

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

We Advised You Rightly a Year Ago

Ever since our "Preparedness Sale," held in May, 1916, prices on merchandise have advanced from 25 to 100 per cent.

As a matter of fact, certain lines of merchandise have gone entirely out of the market.

Our thousands of friends, who have taken our advice heretofore, and to date—those who have concentrated their buying at Greenhut's—have profited handsomely.

The Greenhut Store advertising for the last year has been more than merely store news—it has been a public service in the highest degree.

Let us, for sake of comparison, instance some quotations of twelve months ago with those which rule today:

WOMEN'S PUMPS AND OXFORDS, PRICED A YEAR AGO $3 A PAIR, ARE TODAY $4 TO $5.

FULL SIZE BED SHEETS, A YEAR AGO 79c, ARE TODAY $1.49.

100-PIECE AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, PRICED A YEAR AGO AT $12.95, MARKED TODAY AT RETAIL $25.

A PIGSKIN TRAVELLING BAG, PRICED A YEAR AGO AT $6.50, RETAILS TODAY AT $10.

A SILKOLENE BED COMFORTER, A YEAR AGO $1.75 TODAY $2.95.

AN ALL-COTTON MATTRESS, PRICED A YEAR AGO $7.50, TODAY $10.

ALL-WOOL SERGE, A YEAR AGO, YARD, $1.25, TODAY, YARD, $2.

Now, it is a fact that, with the knowledge of commercial conditions and the trained judgment of mercantile affairs which we possess, we have been enabled to protect thousands of our customers in their daily expenditures.

AGAIN WE OFFER YOU TREMENDOUS MONEY-SAVINGS ON MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS.

Staples such as are needed by everybody—things for the home, apparel, food supplies—things for recreation—outdoor needs of all kinds—at the lowest prices in all New York.

We have just finished taking inventory, and enormous quantities of merchandise (especially where assortments are depleted) are offered now at price quotations way below those quoted by any other store.

Remember—we gave the shopping public sound advice a year ago, and we advise them again to buy liberally now.

All goods of woollens, leather and metal, in which skilled labor is necessary, will go even higher. Take the hint and buy now.

No store can, and does, save its customers more money than Greenhut's.

"Odd" Undermuslins

Regularly to $1.95, Choice at **$1.**

PETTICOATS, NIGHTGOWNS, COMBINATIONS and ENVELOPE CHEMISES. Made of excellent quality Nainsook or Cambric. A variety of pretty styles for choice. Some slightly soiled, otherwise perfect.

Georgette Crepe

Usually $1.50 Yd.; In This Sale a Yd., **$1.15**

An excellent quality of Georgette Crepe and an extraordinary value at the price. Black, white, cream and all the wanted shades. (Sold in the Lace Department.)

Women's 75c Silk Gloves Sale 39c

5,000 pairs of 16 button length silk gloves in good heavy quality, with Paris point embroidery on back. Black and white. Gloves of this quality have never before been sold at this very low price 39c

Women's $5 and $5.50 Leather Hand Bags at $3.65

Bags of genuine Pinseal, Real Morocco and several new grains, mounted on plain or engraved metal frames. Also leather covered frames to match. Fancy silk lining; some with leather lining; fitted with purse and mirror—others with center compartment and mirror.

High-Grade Rugs

WHITTALL'S ANGLO-PERSIAN RUGS—and other leading makes; discontinued patterns that have been dropped from the regular lines to make room for new designs.

Size 9x12—regularly $82.50; sale $56.50

Size 8.3x10.6—regularly $74.75; sale $55.50

AXMINSTER RUGS—clean-up of size 9x12; regularly $36.50; sale $26.50

Velvet and Axminster Carpets

A clean-up of short ends and discontinued patterns. Regular prices $1.95, $2.10 and $2.25. Sale Price $1.39

A White Enamel Bedstead Outfit Complete for $15.50

The outfit consists of:

2-Inch Post Bedstead with five ⅞ inch filling rods. (All regular sizes.)

Soft Top Mattress—covered in a good grade of fancy crestonne. Romalink Spring with high riser.

N. B.—The bedstead will be sold separately for $8.75.

Upholsteries—Special

$1.98 NOVELTY NET CURTAINS—2¼ yds. long; white and ecru; pair $1.39

JAPANESE PORCH SEATS—regularly 29c; at 19c.

"ODD" LOT OF WINDOW SHADES—"odd" sizes; all colors; sale ..... 25c and 35c

Sale of Women's and Misses'

SUMMER DRESSES at $5.95

Dainty Styles in White and Colors

Here are dresses that are stylish, serviceable and nice enough for town, country or seashore wear.

TWO OF THE PRETTY STYLES PICTURED.

But there are many other styles that you may prefer, therefore, come and see the entire collection of dresses, from which you may choose in this sale at $5.95. The materials include:

Plain and Embroidered White Voile,

Colored Voile, Novelty Figured,

Flowered and Awning Striped Voile,

Pin and Large Checked and Plaid Ginghams,

Also Combination Effects

Styles so beautiful as to make adequate description impossible. Straight line, coatee and tunic effect, tastefully trimmed with laces, embroideries, fancy pleatings, novelty collars and pockets, silk and velvet girdles, hemstitching, &c.

Sizes for misses and women up to 44-inch bust.

Also Dresses for Stout Women

Sizes 43 to 51 Inch Bust Measure, **at $5.95**

"Gossard" Front Lace Corsets

Regularly $3.50 to $8.50 **at $1**

A big clearance of discontinued models of this famous make. Made of fancy Broche, Batiste and Coutil. Sizes 19 to 28.

$5 Fitted Top Petticoats at $3.95

A well-known make of fitted top Petticoat in plain or changeable taffeta; also some in white Tub Silk; at $3.95

White Tub Silk Petticoats, panel front, fitted top; deep flounce, with two 2-inch ruffles; at $2.95

$14.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 pieces; 8 medallions and gold hairline decoration; complete for 12 persons; set includes 8 platters, bread and butter plates, sugar and creamer $10.50

Groceries

You can effect notable economies if you will come to our Mammoth Grocery tomorrow and stock up liberally for weeks to come.

If it is inconvenient for you to come to the store, send your order by maid or telephone Chelsea 6000.

Note—Free wagon delivery service to all points in Greater New York and to more than 700 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles.

Summer Grocery Catalogue now ready. Call or write for free copy.

Armour's Bacon

The celebrated Shield brand; half or whole strips; usually 42c a lb. Special, this sale, lb 37c

Flour

Made from the finest old crop hard wheat.

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR, HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, GOLD MEDAL Flour ..... ½-bbl. bag, 1.65

Sold with Grocery Orders.

Laundry Soap

Hazel Borax Soap, Hazel Best Family Soap ..... Box, $3.85; 10 bars 68c

P. & G. Gold Soap, Rabbitt's Best Soap ..... Box, 100 bars, $5.90; 10 bars, 60c

Our Own Roasting

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $5.25; 5 lbs., $1.10

SANTOS COFFEE—roasted fresh daily; 5 lbs $1

Teas for Icing

And for serving hot. Green, black or mixed to order; 5 lbs., $1.10; 3 lbs., $1.50; reg. 75c; special, lb 65c

Rice

NATURAL Brown RICE—Comet brand; 6 pkgs., 70c; reg. 14c pkg 12c

WHOLE HEAD RICE—the grade usually sold at 12c lb.; 5 lbs 49c

Long Island Ducks

Fancy fresh-killed; lb 28c

None sent C. O. D.

Fresh Fruits

CANTALOUPES—ripe and sweet; doz., $1.10; each 10c

PEACHES—ripe Georgia bells; large till 45c; small till 25c

SWEET ORANGES—3 doz., $1; doz. 35c

JUICY LEMONS—3 doz., 70c; doz 25c

Smoked Tongues

Mild-cured, fresh smoked Tongues; Special, lb 23c

Sugar

THE BEST REFINED Granulated—25-lb. cotton bag $2.05

Limit—25 lbs. Sold with grocery orders amounting to $2 and upward; sugar and flour excepted.

Crisco

For frying, cooking and for shortening, pail, $2.84; $1.56, 75c & 39c

$3.50 and $5 SILK PARASOLS, $1.95

Plain and fancy designs, in a beautiful assortment of colors. These are suitable for sun and rain.

Trunks and Bags

$8 Genuine Cowhide Leather Traveling Bags—Oxford style; neatly lined; sewed corners; solid brass lock and catches; 16, 17 and 18 inches; at $6.75

$13.50 Riveted Trunks—Canvas covered; basswood; bound with fibre; two straps; choice of sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40; at $10

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $6.25

This is the best Palm Beach Suit Special of the season, for in Monday's sale we include natural color fabrics and smart tan striped suits. Plain or pinch backs. The special price is less than wholesale. Sale Monday only.

Refrigerators

All high-class, sanitary, durable and economical in the use of ice. The well-known Alaska make.

Description.	Ice Capacity.	Height.	Lining.	Price.
"LEADER" LIFT COVER	30 lb.	37 in.	Enamel	$7.40
"LEADER" LIFT COVER	45 lb.	41 in.	Enamel	$11.60
"LEADER" LIFT COVER	55 lb.	43½ in.	Galvanized	$12.80
"LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE	55 lb.	50 in.	Galvanized	$14.10
"LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE	65 lb.	50 in.	Enamel	$15.60
"LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE	90 lb.	54 in.	Galvanized	$16.60
"LEADER" APARTMENT HOUSE	90 lb.	54 in.	Enamel	$18.45
"UNIVERSAL" SIDE ICER	75 lb.	44 in.	Enamel	$21.25

Ice Cream Freezers

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer—best material and workmanship; quick freezing and economical.

2 gal.	3 gal.	4 gal.	6 gal.
$2.80	$2.70	$3.20	$4.20

Window Screens and Screen Doors

Please bring exact measurements. None exchanged or sent C. O. D.

Screen Doors—walnut finished frames; assorted sizes $1.25

Screen Doors—natural finished frames; assorted sizes $1.98

Sherwood Metal Frame Extension Window Screens—

Height.	Extends	Price.
18 in.	18 to 33 in.	45c
24 in.	20 to 37 in.	55c
30 in.	21 to 37 in.	70c
32 in.	19 to 33 in.	75c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 Cash at the S. & H. Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S. & H. Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

KAUFF KEEPS FANS ON JUMP IN FIRST

Benny Provides Homer and Helps Giants to Make Five Runs in 8 to 0 Victory.

36,000 FAITHFUL ON HAND

Second Game Gives Huge Crowd Less Chance to Cheer, as Reds Rebuke Polo Grounders.

Benny Kauff was a kind of master of ceremonies at the festival of noise and heat and baseball at the sweltering Polo Grounds yesterday. When Benny decides to do something which will ring from one end of the town to the other, he always picks out a day when there is some one around to see him. Scattered here and there and everywhere, in, over and about the Brush Stadium yesterday, were some 36,000 folks, every one of whom was filled right up to the neck with noise.

Benny Kauff, the centre fielder of the Giants, kept them yelling throughout the first game with Cincinnati, which was won by the Giants by the ridiculous score of 8 to 0. Kauff sot the match to the noise mine in the first inning when he jolted a home run into the furthest corner of the right field stand, thereby inducing Herzog, who was on first, to score also. In the third Benny's two-bagger sent two more runs across and then he scored himself on an error, so five of the home lads' eight runs were entirely and unquestionably due to Benjamin Michael personally.

There was another section of the double bill later in the afternoon, but the noise was more subdued, the principal cause of which was that Matt's Reds trimmed the Giants by a score of 7 to 4. In doing this little thing, the Reds inflicted the second thumping of the week on Ferdie Schupp, the boy wonder of the Gotham pitching staff.

Stands a Lively Scene.

This animated mob of folks at the Polo Grounds yesterday was a glowing picture. The great stand was jammed and spectators were standing up along the lower promenade half a dozen deep. The attic of the stand was jammed to the rafters and there was a bigger crowd in the outfield bleachers than at any time in the last few seasons. All the girls wore their filmiest and gayest frocks and displayed parasols of all the colors of the rainbow. All the men folks you see along Broadway were there, too, with their violent silk shirts and East Side Panamas. It was the first time in many a day that every box in the park was filled.

Incidentally it was so hot that you could fry eggs on the home plate. Yes, that's how hot it was, and it was also so hot that the ice cream cones melted into soft drinks on the way from the hand to the lips.

In the second game the heat melted the New York pitching staff into defeat. Big Fred Toney, the Cincinnati giant, is so accustomed to the heat of Cincinnati that he didn't mind being roasted alive and kept right on pitching. Passing in review were the following Giant pitchers: First, Anderson; next, Schupp, then Middleton and Pol Perritt. When Cincinnati got through pounding them there was nothing left of this large section of the New York pitching staff except a series of shadows.

Slim Sallee dipped the Reds into the whitewash vat in the first game. He wound himself up into all kinds of knots on the hillock, while every few seconds from the mass of motions he propelled a twister at the Red batsmen, which had them swinging like a piece of rope in a breeze.

Kauff Hits His Homer.

In the first inning, with one out, Herzog pried a pass from young Eller, who was pitching for the Reds. Then Kauff jammed his homer into the stand and, as he trotted around the bases, the 36,000 people jumped up on their toes and accompanied his procession with a roar which was like Niagara. Benny doffed his cap and gazed over the vast assemblage with a haughty look, which seemed to say, "What's the easiest thing I do?"

In the third the Giants knocked Eller out of the box, and Jimmy Ring unsuccessfully tried to stave off the Giants' rush. Burns opened the session with a single and went to third on Herzog's single to right. Eller, remembering Kauff's home run, tried to give Benny a pass, but Benjamin reached out and caught the fourth ball at the end of his club, knocking it to left centre for a double, Burns and Herzog scoring. Zimmerman rolled one to Hal Chase, but as there was no one around to cover first Zim got a life. Eller, after Ring, Fletcher fanned, and when Chase muffed the ball on Clarke's toss Robertson was safe and Kauff scored.

There was an outburst of base stealing on the part of the Giants in the fourth which worked the crowd up to a pitch of hysterical joy. With one gone, Sallee singled and then Burns also singled. After Herzog had hoisted to Griffith, Kauff singled to center, Sallee scoring and Burns going to second. On a double steal Burns took third and Kauff second. In a jiffy these two ripped off another double steal, Burns sneaking home and Kauff to third. Cincinnati was dismayed and shocked at this wholesale burglary.

Fletcher was hit in the floating rib in the fifth, and Robertson filed to Griffith. Fletcher was caught napping off first and was run down before he got to second. Holke singled to center and went to third on Gibson's jolt to right. On another double steal, Holke scored.

Second Game Different.

It was quite a different story in the second game. In the second inning while Anderson was pitching, Chase singled and so did Griffith. Neale got an infield hit and crowded the bases. Shean's sacrifice fly scored Chase and then Schupp relieved Anderson. Schupp was far from himself and, although he pulled out of the second inning without permitting any more runs, he was plastered far and wide in the third inning.

Groh opened with a single and Kopf filed to Rariden. Roush singled to left and Herzog got Chase's fly. Griffith hammered a single to left scoring Groh, and Neale got a pass. Shean then banged a double to left center which stripped the bases of Roush, Griffith and Neale.

Middleton went to the mound in the fourth, and in the next frame, with one out, Chase doubled and scored on Neale's single. The last Cincinnati run came in the ninth, when Pol Perritt was pitching. With one gone, Chase singled to left, his third hit of the day, and he scored when Neale pounded a triple to the fence in left centre. While Zimmerman and Fletcher were arguing with Umpire Harrison Neale tried to sneak home, but he wasn't quite quick enough and was out for his pains.

The Giants loaded up the bases on Toney in the second, but a double play halted him out of the difficulty. Another double snuffed out the Giants' chances in the fifth, but in the sixth they managed to reach the Cincinnati pitcher. Kauff opened with a single and Zim filed to Neale. Fletcher singled to centre and Robertson died at first, Holke shot a three-bagger to right centre, scoring Kauff and Fletcher, and Holke counted on Rariden's double to right. Kreuger, batting for Middleton, fanned for the third out.

The Giants made a suggestion of a rally in the ninth, but nothing much came of it. Rariden was safe on Shean's error, and he went around to third when Lobert delivered a pinch hit to right. Scheidt popped to Burns who was being exterminated at first.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	2	1	3	1
Kelly,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	2	3	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	2	4	5
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Holke,1b	4	1	2	14	0
Gibson,c	3	0	1	1	1
Sallee,p	4	1	1	0	2
Total	34	8	13	27	12

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	3	9	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Neale,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Shean,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Wingo,c	3	0	0	7	1
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	1	7	25	14

a Batted for Ring in eighth.
Error—Chase.

New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Kauff. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Kauff 2, Burns (2), Gibson, Holke, Double plays—Kopf, Shean, and Chase; Groh, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; Eller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Eller, 6 hits, 4 runs in 2 innings, (none out in third); Ring, 4 and 3 in 5; Mitchell, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ring, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Ring, 2. Passed ball—Clarke. Time—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Kopf,ss	5	0	1	2	3
Roush,cf	5	1	2	0	0
Chase,1b	5	3	3	10	2
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Neale,lf	5	1	3	3	0
Shean,2b	3	0	1	2	6
Wingo,c	4	0	0	5	1
Toney,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	38	7	15	27	15

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Herzog,2b	5	0	1	2	6
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Fletcher,ss	4	1	4	2	3
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Holke,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Rariden,c	3	1	1	5	1
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	0
Middleton,p	1	0	0	0	0
aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
bLobert	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	4	10	27	14

a Batted for Middleton in sixth.
b Batted for Perritt in ninth.
Error—Shean.

Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Shean, Fletcher, Chase, Rariden. Three-base hits—Holke, Neale. Stolen bases—Neale, (2,) Kauff. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Sacrifice fly—Shean. Double plays—Herzog, Ilpike, Herzog, and Holke; Kopf, Shean, and Chase; Wingo and Groh. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; Schupp, 1; Toney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 1-3 innings; Schupp, 4 and 4 in 1 2-3; Middleton, 6 and 1 in 3; Perritt, 2 and 1 in 3; Toney, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Burns.) Perritt, (Groh.) Struck out—By Toney, 4; Anderson, 1; Schupp, 1; Perritt, 1; Toney, 3. Passed ball—Rariden. Wild pitch—Middleton. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—O'day and Harrison.

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 0. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 7; New York, 4. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 3. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. (Second game.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2 (First game.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. (Second game, 9 innings; darkness.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5. (First game.)
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 0. (Second game.)
Philadelphia at St. Louis. (Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	47	26	.644
Philadelphia	39	32	.549
St. Louis	43	37	.538
Cincinnati	46	41	.529
Chicago	43	40	.518
Brooklyn	36	38	.486
Boston	30	43	.411
Pittsburgh	24	51	.320

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	51	30	.630
Boston	48	30	.615
Cleveland	45	38	.542
New York	39	37	.513
Detroit	40	39	.506
Washington	33	45	.416
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York. (Game starts at 3.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit
Washington at Chicago.

CUBS ALMOST WIN A PAIR.

Beat Phillies, 3 to 2, While Second Game Ends in 3 to 3 Tie.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. — Chicago won the first game here today by 3 to 2, and the second was called at the end of the ninth inning, owing to darkness, with the score tied at three runs for each team.

The visitors won the first game by hitting Oeschger's delivery hard in the early innings, while Hendrix pitched well and was given excellent support.

The home team tied the score in the eighth inning of the second game, when Bancroft tripled and Cravath singled. Splendid fielding by Chicago's infield saved Carter in two innings.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	5	3
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Dillhoefer,c	3	1	1	8	1
Hendrix,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	32	3	12	27	9

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	2	0	0	4	1
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Luderus,1b	3	1	0	10	0
Niehoff,2b	2	1	2	3	3
Killifer,c	3	0	2	5	2
Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	1
Mayer,p	1	0	0	0	3
Bender,p	0	0	0	0	1
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	14

a Batted for Mayer in seventh.
Error—Williams.

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Stolen bases—Flack, Mann, Wortman, Killifer. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Hendrix, Dillhoefer. Double plays—Wortman, Doyle, and Merkle; Doyle and Merkle; Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 4; Oeschger, 3; Bender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Oeschger, 7 and 8 in 8 1-3; Mayer, 3 and 0 in 2 2-3; Bender, 2 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; Oeschger, 3; Mayer, 1. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	3	0	2	1	1
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Williams,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Wortman,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Wilson,c	4	0	0	3	1
Carter,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	32	3	8	27	11

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Bancroft,ss	4	2	2	1	5
Stock,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Whitted,lf,1b	3	0	1	4	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	8	1
Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	1
Killifer,c	4	0	2	9	0
Lavender,p	2	0	0	0	1
Schulte,lf	1	0	0	0	0
aFittery	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	10	27	8

a Ran for Luderus in seventh.
Error—Lavender.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3

Three-base hit—Bancroft. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Deal. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Deal, Doyle, and Merkle, 2; Niehoff and Luderus; Luderus and Bancroft. Left on base—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 2; Lavender, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Carter, 10 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Lavender, 7 and 2 in 7; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Carter, 3; Lavender, 1; Oeschger, 2. Hit by pitch—Lavender (Deal). Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Emslie and Rigler.

YANKS FALL BEFORE WHITE SOX ATTACK

Donovan's Lads Lax in Fielding and Lose Final Game of Series by Score of 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14. — Clarence Rowland's pale-hosed pennant chasers made it three out of four against the Yankees when they took the final game of the series at Comiskey Park this afternoon by the score of 4 to 1. As the Red Sox toppled over the Tigers while the Yanks were taking this latest reverse, Donovan's men retain their hold on a first division berth, which they would have surrendered in the event of a Detroit victory today.

Loose fielding by the Yankees played a prominent part in the run-getting of the home team and spectacular defensive work by the Sox was as big a factor in keeping down the New York total. The Yanks had little trouble in connecting with the offerings of Reb Russell and hit many a ball on the nose, only to have some member of Russell's supporting cast bob up with a sensational stop or catch.

Twice Buck Weaver cut in on Yankee rallies and started double plays which turned back the Donovan boys. Gandil made two circus plays far behind first base and each time ferried the ball to Russell at first for a putout. John Collins broke up a prospective rally with a great catch of Miller's drive in the ninth.

Donovan used three pitchers, but the changes were not due to any ineffective work in the box. Love kept the Sox hits well scattered, but two errors, one by Slim himself and the other by Pipp, enabled the home team to run up four runs before Love gave way to a pinch hitter in the Yankees' sixth inning. Then Nick Cullop came on, allowed one hit in two innings and retired via the pinch-hitter route. Ed. Monroe finished the game.

Yanks Hit Russell Hard.

The Yankees equaled the Sox in hits and bunched their blows to better effect that did the minions of Comiskey, but the two double plays started by Weaver saved Russell from being taken from the box. Rowland had his reserve pitchers warming up for the emergency, but Weaver kept Russell in the game.

Neither team threatened in the opening inning, but in the second frame the Yanks made a bid for a run. With one out Baker lashed a single into right field, and Miller beat out a bunt along the third base line. With Baumann and Nunamaker due to hit, the outlook appeared promising, but it was quickly dissipated. Weaver raced toward short, made a fine pickup of Baumann's hard drive and hurried the ball along for a double play, Eddie Collins acting as middle man.

The Sox began their scoring in the third. After Russell had fanned, Leibold drew his second pass and went to second on Weaver's looping single to left. Eddie Collins grounded to Peck and Leibold went to third. Felsch followed with a fly, which dropped about a foot inside the right field line, just out of Miller's reach, for two bases.

The hit scored Leibold and E. Collins stopped at third. Love got in front of Miller's throw-in, fumbled the ball and it rolled away from the plate, allowing Collins to score and Felsch to reach third. Love then threw out J. Collins.

Pipp's Throw Is Wild.

In the fifth the White Sox added two more runs, a throw by Pipp being mainly responsible for the scoring. Russell beat out a slow roller to Baumann, and Leibold also got an infield hit. Weaver attempted to sacrifice, but rolled directly into Pipp's hands, the latter being set for a play at third base. With an easy play in front of him Pipp hurled the ball far out of Baker's reach, and as it bounded off the stand Russell scored, Leibold went to third and Weaver to second. E. Collins followed with a sacrifice fly to Magee and Leibold counted.

Cullop and Monroe kept the Sox well tamed over the remainder of the route, but the damage had been done. The home team got one single off Nick and one off Monroe.

The Yanks bunched two singles in the sixth, but could not score, and they fell down again in the seventh, when Pipp opened with a single. In the eighth the combination of two hits by New Yanks and three errors by the home team resulted in only one run.

Nunamaker opened the eighth with a fly to John Collins, and the latter muffed the ball. Maisel, batting for Cullop, made an infield hit, and Nunamaker moved along to third when Buck Weaver made a poor throw trying to get Maisel at first. Hendryx lined a single to left, which sent Nunamaker home and Maisel to second. Leibold's quick return turning Fritz back after he started for third.

Peck then connected solidly, but Weaver made a great stop, touched third for a force play on Maisel and then threw Peck out at first. On the next play Weaver fumbled Magee's roller, but the error did no damage, as J. Collins ran into deep right centre and pulled down Pipp's long drive, ending the inning.

Baker opened the ninth with a single to right and Miller followed with a drive to right. J. Collins made a great catch, robbing Miller of a double and checking a possible rally The next two batsmen went out in order.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,lf	2	2	2	3	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	2	4
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	9	2
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	0
Russell,p	3	1	1	2	2
Total	28	4	8	27	11

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Magee,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Pipp,2b	4	0	2	0	4
Miller,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Baum'n,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Nu'maker,c	4	1	1	4	0
Love,p	1	0	0	0	2
aAragon	1	0	0	0	0
Cullop,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMaisel	1	0	1	0	0
Monroe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	8	24	16

a Batted for Love in sixth.
b Batted for Cullop in eighth.
Errors—Weaver, (2,) J. Collins, Pipp, Love.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Felsch. Stolen base—Leibold. Sacrifice hit—Gandil. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Bauman, and Pipp; Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil; Weaver and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Love, 3; Cullop, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Russell, 8 and 0 in 9; Cullop, 1 and 0 in 2; Monroe, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Russell, 3; Love, 2; Monroe, 1. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	0

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	7	0
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	10	4

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	11	4

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	9	15	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	1

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	48	29	.623
Toronto	47	33	.588
Providence	43	33	.577
Baltimore	45	34	.570
Rochester	40	41	.494
Buffalo	33	49	.402
Richmond	31	47	.397
Montreal	30	49	.347

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Montreal.

SENATORS HALT INDIANS.

Take Second Game, 3 to 0, Breaking Cleveland's Straight String.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—By winning the second game today, 3 to 0, Washington broke Cleveland's winning streak, the locals having won seven in succession. Washington won by bunching hits off Coumbe in the fourth inning. In no other inning could they score. Cleveland found Harper a mystery, seven striking out. Only two real hits were made off his delivery.

Cleveland won the first game, 7 to 5, by batting Gallia freely in the first two innings. Morton was not very effective, but he managed to last until there were two out in the ninth and two runners on the bases. Coumbe took his place and pitched to one batter, retiring him. Speaker's batting featured, as he made three successive doubles.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'gam,2b	4	1	0	2	6
Chapman,ss	3	1	2	2	4
Speaker,cf	4	2	3	1	0
Roth,rf	3	2	1	3	0
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Graney,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	4	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	3	2
Morton,p	3	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	7	9	27	17

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	2	2	6	2
Shanks,ss	5	1	1	2	3
Milan,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Rice,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Foster,2b	5	1	2	1	2
Morgan,lf	1	0	0	1	0
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	11	24	15

a Batted for Gallia in seventh.
Left—Ayers in ninth.
Errors—Wambsganss, Speaker, Shanks.

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—7
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Milan, Foster, Shanks, Rice, Speaker, (3.) Three-base hit—Roth. Home run—Judge. Stolen base—Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double play—O'Neill and Wambsganss. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 3. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; Morton, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 7 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Morton, 11 and 4 in 8 2-3; Ayers, 2 and 1 in 2; Coumbe, 0 and 0 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Graney.) Struck out—By Gallia, 2; Morton, 3. Wild pitches—Gallia, 2. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires Dineen and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	0	1	9	2
Shanks,ss	4	0	0	3	2
C.Milan,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Foster,2b	3	1	2	1	2
Leonard,3b	1	0	0	0	0
McBride,3b	3	1	1	0	0
H.Milan,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	5	0
Harper,p	4	0	2	1	2
Total	31	3	9	27	9

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wambs'g,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Roth,rf	2	0	0	2	1
Guisto,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Graney,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Billings,c	2	0	0	3	1
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	0	0
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	3
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
sHarris	1	0	0	0	0
bDeberry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	27	16

a Batted for Klepfer in sixth.
b Batted for Gould in ninth.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—H. Milan. Three-base hit—Judge. Stolen bases—H. Milan, Harper, Foster, Evans, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Henry. Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman, and Guisto; Roth and Chapman; Judge, Shanks, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 1; Coumbe, 1; Klepfer, 1; Gould, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 3 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Coumbe, 6 and 3 in 3 1-3; Klepfer, 3 and 1 in 2 2-3; Gould, 0 and 0 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coumbe, (Judge.) Struck out—By Harper, 7; Coumbe, 1; Klepfer, 1. Wild pitch—Coumbe. Time—2 hours. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

MAYS TAMES THE TIGERS.

Detroit Gets Only Four Hits and Loses to Boston, 1 to 4.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Boston got an even break in the series with Detroit by winning today's game 4 to 1. Mays held Detroit to four hits.

Boston won the game in the fifth inning, when a triple and two singles, a hit batsman, and a wild pitch scored three runs.

Gardner had a perfect day at bat. He drove in three of Boston's runs and scored the other one.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Barry,2b	4	1	2	0	6
Hoblitzel,1b	3	1	0	16	1
Gardner,3b	3	1	3	0	2
Shorten,lf	3	0	1	0	0

TOP O' TH' MORNING WINS IN FLEETWING

Powers Entry Scores an Upset In Handicap at Empire City Track.

PAPP SPRINGS SURPRISE

Extreme Outsider Captures Whirl Stakes, Sun Briar, the Favorite, Finishing Third.

Paul Powers's Top o' th' Morning earned a place at the head of the sprinting thoroughbreds when he won the Fleetwing Handicap at Empire City yesterday carrying 135 pounds and running the distance of about six furlongs in 1:10 4-5, the fastest time ever recorded in this event.

Top o' th' Morning bowled over a hot favorite in James Butler's High Noon, an old rival which was in receipt of seven pounds from the winner, and which, because of the sweeping success of the Butler horses on the preceding day, was supported as though the race already had been run. Even Jockey Knapp could not arouse speed in High Noon that would allow him to keep pace with Top o' th' Morning, and it was Billy Oliver's aged gelding Kewessa that was pushing Top o' th' Morning at the finish and forcing him to his best effort to win by a head.

The defeat of High Noon was only one of the untoward events from a speculative viewpoint that marked the second day of the meeting of the Empire City Jockey Club. The trend was generally against the favorites, and in a spirited day's racing only two of the public choices succeeded, and one of these squeesed home with little to spare.

Huge Crowd Attends.

One had to go far back into racing history to match the crowd that took advantage of the half-holiday to see sport that was thrilling in the extreme. Mr. Butler said that only once, and that in the palmy days of the sport, when public wagering was permitted, had more people passed the turnstiles of the converted trotting track. During the running of the races there was not a vacant seat in the grand stand. Spectators were wedged in tight on the lawn, and there was scarcely breathing room in the club house, where the élite of the racing world congregated. It was a sweltering, sultry day, and only those who picked out the long shots that came home in front had real enjoyment of the fine racing.

The greatest surprise of the day was furnished in the Whirl Stakes, the two-year-old feature, which carried more money for the winner than did the handicap won by Top o' th' Morning. There were half a dozen starters for the guaranteed purse of $5,000, and the largest portion went to George W. Loft through the medium of Papp, a son of Peter Quince. Papp was the extreme outsider and started with the liberal odds of 10 to 1 against him. Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, which had the credit of a victory over Lucullite, was the favorite, but the best he could do was to land in third place.

Top o' th' Morning, a consistent performer at short distances this season, was entirely overlooked in the mad rush to follow the "Butler luck" and get aboard of High Noon when the speculation opened for the Fleetwing Handicap. The son of Peep o' Day receded a point in the odds, as did practically all of the starters except G. W. Loft's Julialeon, which retained prestige owing to the victory of Papp in the race before the handicap. Kewessa, though coming to the track fresh from a victory in Canada, went back from 5 to 1 to 8 to 1, and Top o' th' Morning closed at 4 to 1.

High Noon in a Pocket.

Buxton broke quickly with Top o' th' Morning and he showed the way along the back stretch to Kewessa and High Noon. The last named was on the rail, but Knapp could not keep him up with the others, and before the end of the back stretch he was in a pocket caused by the speedy rush of Julialeon. Hugging the rail close, High Noon held on to third place in the run around the turn, but was two lengths behind Kewessa, which had been outrun a good length by Top o' th' Morning.

Julialeon began to move up as the leaders approached the stretch, and it was seen that High Noon was done with, as the Loft filly passed him in her chase after Top o' th' Morning. The top weight still had a length's advantage as he entered the short stretch, but Butwell on Kewessa had not given up the stern chase. The veteran rode one of his best finishes, and as he urged the old gelding with whip and hand Kewessa began to gain.

It was a furious drive to the line where Top o' th' Morning landed with his head just in front of Kewessa. Julialeon was three lengths back and she was two lengths in front of High Noon. In winning with 135 pounds on his back Top o' th' Morning set a new mark for weight successfully carried in this handicap. The biggest weight carried by a winner previously was when Jack Atkin won in 1909 with 130 pounds up.

Papp Behaves Badly.

The bad behavior at the post of Papp and James Butler's Bantry caused a delay in the start of the Whirl Stakes. After breaking the barrier in one of his mad rushes Papp was moved to the outside of the field. Bantry on the rail simmered down then, and in a few moments they were sent away to a good break, with Troixer shooting Papp into the lead in the first few strides.

Ultima Thule came out of the bunch to take second place before the end of the first furlong, and then for a brief spell it looked as though Sun Briar would be dangerous as he rushed up to third place. The pace was too swift, however, for the top weight, and at the turn Papp led by a length with Ultima Thule three lengths in front of Sun Briar. Troxler took no chances with Papp, and it was well that he did not, for Ultima Thule came so fast in the final 100 yards that he finished a scant head behind Papp. Sun Briar finished gamely, but was three lengths behind Ultima Thule.

The first of the four Butler upsets came in the first race, when his Star Shoot filly Dawn Star was made favorite in a field of seven shifty two-year-old selling platers. Dawn Star ran next to last and never was able to keep up with the pace set by Fragonard, a recent castoff from the Belmont Stable. The gray horse Xylon was a trustworthy favorite in the second race. He carried 124 pounds in the mile handicap and won by half a length from Pullux.

After Bond had cut out a fast pace in the fifth race at a mile and seventy yards E. T. Colton's Miss Kruter ranged alongside and raced him into submission. Miss Kruter won with a little to spare by a length and Andrew Miller's Battle Abbey came along in the last sixteenth to take the place by half a length from the odds-on favorite, Kilmer.

Though eleven started in the last race at about six furlongs the finish was fought out by the three well-played horses. Knapp's clever handling aided Riverdale in scoring his first victory in the colors of Schuyler L. Parsons. He was the favorite and just beat James Butler's Bally, an equal second choice with Philippic, which, coming fast at the finish, was half a length back.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.

Fragonard, W. A. Brown's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Hastings-Ferment, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2. (J. Butwell).....1²

Starry Banner, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 107, by Ballot-Blush Rose, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (S. McGraw).....2²

Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 110, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, 3 to 5 third, (L. McAtee).....3²

Corydon, June Bug, Dawn Star, and Irish Kiss also ran. African Arrow and Josie A. scratched.

SECOND RACE. — The Gramatan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

Xylon, Theodore Smith's gr. h., 5 years, 124 pounds, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 17 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (M. Rowan).1½

Pullux, E. G. Soule's b. g., 8, 108, even and 2 to 5, (A. Schuttinger).....2²

Bob Hensley, H. Perkins's ch. g., 6, 107, by Rapid Water-Mae Erwin, 8 to 5, third, (L. Lyke).....3¹

Byrian, Trial by Jury, and Celandria also ran. St. Isidore, Ed Cudihee, and Whimsy scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Whirl Stakes; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50; starters to pay $50 additional; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5.

Papp, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 114 pounds, by Peter Quince-Phebe G., 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (R. Troxler).....1¹

Ultima Thule, Wickliffe Stable's b. c., 114, by Ultimus-Rubia Granda, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10. (A. Shuttinger).....2²

Sun Briar, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 123, by Sundridge-Sweet Briar, 1 to 3, third. (W. Krupp.).....3³

Bantry, The Spinner and Bughouse also ran. Winsomvers and Happy Go Lucky scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Fleetwing Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.

Top o' th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch g., 5 years, 135 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 3 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, (M. Buxton).....1¹

Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., aged, 113, by McGee-Sanfara, 2 to 1 and even, (J. Butwell).....2²

Julialeon, G. W. Loft's br. f., 3, 111, by Helmet-Frances, 6 to 5 third. (L. Lyke)..3³

High Noon, Fairy Wand, J. J. Lillis and Federal Girl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47.

Miss Kruter, E. T. Colton's b. m., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, 4 to 1, even, and out, (B. Kleeger).....1¹

Battle Abbey, Andrew Miller's b. c., 3, 110, by Hastings-Busy Lass, 8 to 2 and out, (A. Shuttinger).....2½

Kilmer, Ralph D. Earle's ch. c., 4, 115, by Plaudit-Expressing, out for third, (M. Buxton).....3⁹

Bond also ran. Master McGrath scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:11.

Riverdale, Schuyler L. Parsons's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Von Tromp-Ruth H., 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2. (W. Knapp).1²

Bally, James Butler's br. c., 3, 106, by Ballot-Sally K., even and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke)..2½

Philippic, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 3, 108, by Cicero-Quair, (L. McAtee).....3⁴

Brooklyn, Nonesuch, Swan Song, Gunrock, Cheer, James F. Cummings, Moratorium, and Chillum also ran. Milkman, Courtship, Diamond, and Diversion scratched.

Weather clear; track good.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Empress, 111 pounds; Comsora, 111; Miss Boneo, 111; Wawbeek, 111; Star Class, 111; Arrowwood, 107; Brocatelle, (imp.) 107.

SECOND RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Favour, 114 pounds; *Dorcas, 109; *Lady Rotha, 106; Ginger Snap II., (imp.) 97; Margaret L., 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Williamsbridge Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Fan Zareta, 135 pounds; St. Isidore, 122; Ed Cudihee, 118; Kewessa, 116; Tom McTaggart, 114; Milkman, 113; Thornhill, 112; Kildee, 109; Bally, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tarrytown Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile. Straight Forward, 111 pounds; Ballad, 111; *Ed Roche, 106; King Baggot, 106; *Mae Murray, 104; *Kildee, 101; *Brooklyn, 101; *Hanchala, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Intone 122 pounds; Star Gaze, 118; Sosina, 118; Manganese, 118; Carlton G., 116; *Cliff Haven, 113; Armament, 113; *Plaudits, 110; Fastmaster, 110; *Princess Janice, 108; Charmeuse, 106; Dan, 105; Muckross, (imp.) 103; *Lottery, 98; *Right, 98; *Spectre, 98; *Spring Song, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; conditions; five furlongs. Dr. Johnson, 114 pounds; Aurum, (imp.) 114; Runecraft, 114; Currency, 114; Caddy, 114; Caran Boy, 114; Nepperham, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

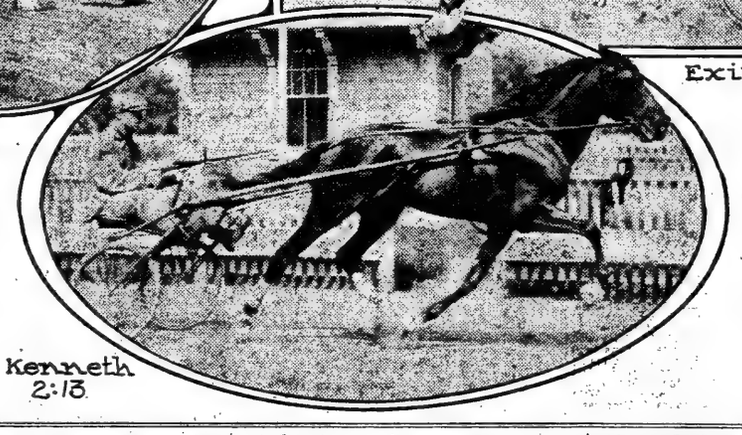
ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Fast Trotters and Pacers in First Eastern Meet at Parkway

Rounding the Lower Turn at Parkway.

Mintmark, 2:17½

Exito, 2:17¼



Kenneth 2:13

OLD ROSEBUD WINS AGAIN.

Captures Frontier Handicap at Windsor from Boots.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 14.—H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud stamped himself the best handicap performer of the season when he won the Frontier Handicap here this afternoon, defeating A. K. Macombers Suburban Handicap winner, Boots, which carried 129 pounds, the same weight assumed by Old Rosebud.

The event, which carried a net value to the winner of $10,000, attracted the best of the handicap division, including Harry Payne Whitney's Bromo, which was ridden by Jockey Robinson. The distance was a mile and a furlong, and Old Rosebud ran it in 1:54 1-5 over a track that was rendered slow by a shower before the race.

Boots was the favorite and Old Rosebud, on which Molesworth had the mount, was second choice in the field of eight. Molesworth kept Old Rosebud well up with the pace, while Boots was rated along in sixth position by Loftus. Boots made his usual good stretch run, but never could get to terms with Old Rosebud, which won by a length and a half. Hodge, 117 pounds, with Hunt in the saddle, finished third.

Cricket Benefit Nets $2,329.

George Shaw, Treasurer of the Red Cross benefit cricket match played at Livingston yesterday, remitted to C. S. La Poer Trench, Chairman of the American Committee of the British Red Cross, the sum of $2,329, representing the total receipts of the undertaking. Treasurer Shaw expressed gratification over the fact that it was not necessary to deduct a single penny for expenses, inasmuch as the cost of printing, grounds, and music was all donated.

ENGLAND REVIVES RACING.

Government Sanctions Meeting for Newmarket and Other Courses.

LONDON, July 14.—Flat racing will be resumed Tuesday at Newmarket and other race courses sanctioned by the Government, and will continue with meetings of three days' racing every week until the end of November. The sanction to arrange about forty days' racing is appreciated by all lovers of the turf. There will be races corresponding to the New Derby and the New Oaks and two-year-old racing of high class.

This decision is expected to check the wholesale gelding of colts and provide a sufficient number of stallions for carrying on the breeding of stock of good quality. Last Autumn the military authorities were obliged to draw attention to the fact that the supply of home-bred horses was exhausted.

FLIERS OF FANCY GAITS AT PARKWAY

Three-Day Light Harness Meeting This Week Will Open Season in the East.

A three-day meeting at the Brooklyn Parkway track will begin on Tuesday and will open the light harness racing season in the East. The meeting will continue on Wednesday and Thursday, and will be the only light harness purse meeting near New York this year.

Local horsemen are looking forward to the event and planning to make it a success, which, if attained, is expected to mark the rejuvenation of the sport locally. The meet will bring the Parkway track back into active use after several years of idleness. As is the case with virtually all trotting meetings in the East, no betting will be permitted.

With the Eastern end of the Grand Circuit considerably strengthened by the addition of Philadelphia and by a repetition of last year's successful Grand Circuit meet at Pougkeepsie, in addition to the recently planned purse meetings at Red Bank and Freehold, N. J., the Parkway meeting will furnish the connecting link in Eastern light harness activities that is expected to establish the sport on the same firm footing and popularity it has in the Middle West. In addition to the new meetings mentioned above, there will be the usual events at Monroe, Goshen, Middletown, Riverhead, Mineola, and many other towns in New York State and New Jersey.

In preparation for the Parkway meeting, the building operations at the local track have been extensive, and the plant is in as fine condition as when it was built. A new blacksmith shop and several rows of new stables have been erected, while all the old stables and other buildings on the grounds have been rebuilt. The track itself never was in finer shape than at present. It was practically remade last Spring, and has been kept in first-class shape ever since.

Upward of $12,000 in purses are to be raced for at the Parkway meeting, and practically all of the best two-lap horses in the East will be seen there. Among the many prominent horsemen who have entered horses for the meeting are C. W. Lasell, H. S. Crossman, Richard Delafield, Harry J. Stoecle, T. H. Hinds, Pierre Lorillard, Roland Harriman, T. W. Bassett, the Hon. J. S. Parker and a host of others, while of the prominent stock farms and racing stables represented in the list are: Brook Farm, Comsewogue Farm, Oakhurst Farm, Woody Hill Stock Farm, Elm City Stables, Carteret Stables, Longacre Stables, Empire Farms, Wee-Qua-Hic Stables, Ardsley Farms, and others.

Most of the prominent drivers in the East will be seen at Parkway, including C. E. Pitman, Frank Phillips, Tom Berry, James Short, Peter Good, Herman Tyson, Rube Smith, Budd Murray, W. K. Dickerson, Adam Carr, Billy Lease, Frank Small, Charles Mabrey, John O'Connor, Florry Davis, Ike Hully, R. H. Clark, and as many more all-star two-lap pilots, to say nothing of an unrivalled brigade of amateur teamsters, including C. W. Lasell, Thomas G. Hinds, Pierre Lorillard, Ross F. Stout, H. B. Clark, J. F. Gibbons, John Lawrence, Herman Crossman, and others.

Among the prominent contenders will be Exito, 2:13¼, by Solon Grattan, 2:09½; Kenneth, 2:13, by Crystallion, 2:09¾, and Mintmark, 2:17½, by Bingen, 2:06¾. These horses are owned respectively by William Lane, Brooklyn; Herman S. Crossman, Monroe, N. Y., and Charles Welland, New York City, and each has a goodly record of performances.

ARRANGE FOR RACE MEET.

Five Events of Overnight Variety on Dongan Hills Card.

Luke A. Cassidy, racing secretary of the meeting for thoroughbreds to be held on the Dongan Hills track the first week in August, has issued the book for the meeting. The races will be held under the auspices of the Staten Island Agricultural Society, and in addition to Henry J. Morris, there will be in the stewards' stand Charles W. Bowring, a sportsman who resides at Dongan Hills.

An attractive program has been arranged for the five days, and the conditions are framed to suit horses that are not likely to make the trip to Saratoga. There are five races each day, two at five furlongs, two at six and a half furlongs, and one at one mile and a sixteenth. For the long races the purses will amount to $400, while for the sprints the purses will be $350. There will be an event for two-year-olds on each day. All are overnight events, with entries closing at 11 o'clock on the morning before the races.

FAMOUS STALLION DEAD.

LONDON, July 14.—Bayardo, one of the most famous English stallions in recent years, owned by A. W. Cox, who races under the name of Mr. Fairie, is dead from paralysis. As a two-year-old he had a brilliant record, winning all seven races he competed in.

In 1909 Bayardo ran fourth in the Derby, which was won by King Edward's Minoru. In eleven other races during that season he did not suffer a single defeat. As a four-year-old Bayardo was beaten only once, this being in the Goodwood Cup, when Magic upset the long odds laid on the son of Bay Ronald.

PIMLICO TO OFFER INCREASED STAKES

Plans for Autumn Meeting Call for Expenditures on a Liberal Scale.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The Maryland Jockey Club, which conducts its racing at the picturesque Pimlico track, which is just on the edge of Baltimore City, will make the strongest bid this coming Autumn for the support of horsemen and of patrons of racing ever made by a Maryland racing association. Indeed, the program for the meeting of the first fortnight of November autherised by the Pimlico directors and announced here for the first time by William P. Riggs, the club's secretary, compares favorably with any ever offered by the most enterprising and liberal of New York racing concerns in the flush days of the turf.

The Walden, a popular mile race for two-year-olds, will have a value of $5,000 in added money next Fall and in the succeeding seasons. The Bowie Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and over at one mile and a half, instituted in 1909 and won by Fitz Herbert on the occasion of its first running, will hereafter cost the Maryland Jockey Club $10,000, as will also the Manley Memorial, a steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, inaugurated last season and named for the late William M. Manley, who was President of the Maryland Jockey Club during the last fifteen years of his life. The Manley Memorial was a $5,000 race last Fall. The Elkridge, Pimlico's comparatively new race at two miles for three-year-old fencers, will pay $3,000 to the winner, and a new race for flat running three-year-olds at one mile and a quarter, that will be known as the Pimlico Autumn Handicap, has been provided for. The Pimlico Autumn Handicap will have a value of $5,000 in added money.

Stakes that will be renewed at increased values are the Arlington and Monumental, the distances of which will be one mile and a sixteenth and one mile and three-sixteenths, respectively, and the Pimlico Serial Handicaps, numbers 1, 2, and 3, the distances of which will be six furlongs, one mile and one mile and a furlong, respectively. The Maryland Jockey Club will add $2,000 each in the Arlington and Monumental, and $1,500 each in the serial handicaps.

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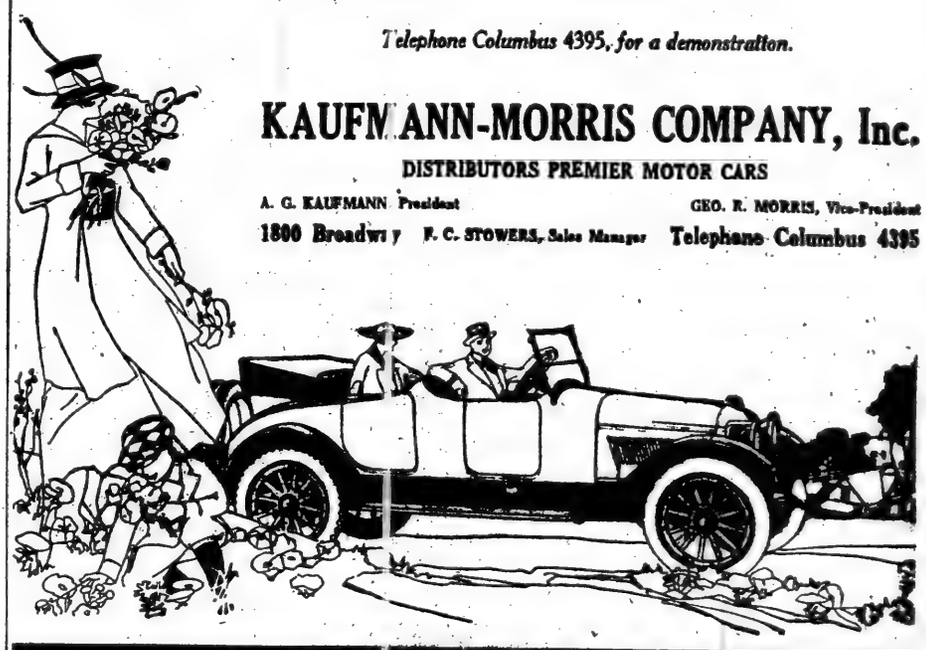

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ATHLETICS FAVORED TO TRAIN NEW MEN

Coach Metzger Finds Tendency in Smaller Colleges to Continue Sports.

"BAD TASTE" NOT INVOLVED

Attitude of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale Toward War Situation Is Not General.

This is the third of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect of the war upon the athletic situation in this country.

By SOL METZGER.

The attitude of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale toward intercollegiate sport during the war is both fine and patriotic. But what of those colleges which plan going ahead with intercollegiate athletics? Are there enough of them to justify consideration? If so, are they less patriotic? Is their position sound?

Perhaps, after all, the reason for the attitude of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale is due to their being situated in that section of America which is both nearest the scene of war and through which most of our troops and supplies are passing on their way to the front. Perhaps universities in this section realize the seriousness of our national situation more than those elsewhere, just as some people and some cities and some sections realize the seriousness of our situation more than others. If this is so, how about the other colleges in the East? I have the views of Amherst, Brown, Colgate, Cornell, Dartmouth, Haverford, Lafayette, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Penn State, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Washington and Jefferson, West Virginia, and Williams, among others of our Eastern institutions in this matter. They are the so-called leaders in intensive intercollegiate sport. With one accord they plan continuing intercollegiate athletics, they have felt this war as acutely as other Eastern universities. On the whole they have sent as many students and as many athletes as any others. If their decision regarding sport is unpatriotic and is "bad taste," there is something vitally wrong with America. It may be they are marking time, like Amherst, that they see no "bad taste" in going ahead until they learn what is the best method of service. It is well, therefore, to weigh their views.

These colleges realize that their 'Varsity teams will be away below par, that rigid economies, due to less gate receipts, are necessary, and that teams must be developed from those students under draft age or who have been barred from service. Walter Camp, who will be known as the father of the Senior Service Corps long after his splendid football work has been forgotten, summed up the college attitude toward patriotism and sport for me in these words: "There is no question but that every university wishes to do the right thing by the country. 'Service First!' stands out prominently not only with the authorities but with the students themselves, as has been shown by the very general rush of these young men to give themselves to their country in any way in which they may be needed."

Regarded as Preparedness.

Those colleges favoring intercollegiate sport during war think they have best trained students for war. They back this up with the not-to-be-denied proof that more college atheletes have enlisted than any other class of undergraduate. They feel that the winning or losing of games is not to be the factor it was, and that public opinion will back them when it is known they have the primary object in view of fitting men for war. They are, in some cases, doubtful about their eligibility rules. There is a tendency to strike out the freshman and the one-year residence rules for the period of the war.

Pennsylvania has been the first to adopt a new eligibility clause barring from its teams those students not taking such military drill as is prescribed by the United States Army officer assigned to that university. Williams approved this past Spring that this same intensive military work, college courses, and intercollegiate sport could be carried on without conflict.

All of these colleges hold that intercollegiate sport is a part of normal college life. Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, President of the Pennsylvania State College, best covered that point for me in the following interview:

"Education must go on and athletics are part of modern education. Whether we can get a winning team is a secondary matter; the building of strong men for military service is the chief concern. I would be very much distressed to see Penn State put in the position of giving up any part of her educational system simply because she could not attract enough players to launch a winning team. That spirit smacks of professionalism, and professionalism is not legitimate in modern athletics."

"'Bad taste,' is a matter for each man's conscience," said Frank L. Quimby, the old Yale baseball player and coach, now a member of the Andover Faculty. Let us see if those advocating intercollegiate sport during war are less conscientious than those opposing it. Judge from the following: Take Colgate. Its football teams have not only beaten but have overwhelmed leading Eastern and Western elevens. Its spirit is a thing to conjure with. Often Yale's famous bulldog has become a fleeing hound before it. Now, if any one man personifies its spirit he is Ellery C. Huntington, Professor of Physical Education, father of the magnetic leader of its first great eleven, who was to coach its football team this Fall. When the call came this boy quietly set aside his law studies and his salary for country, and with his brother and the Colgate football squad, excepting three, (two were too young and one had poor eyesight,) enlisted. One hundred and fifty of its five hundred and fifty undergraduates entered the service; many more went to farms. The roll in service includes every 'Varsity captain and five others of the nine, seven of the track team, four of the hockey team, two of the tennis team, and two of the basketball five. Here's what "Doctor" Huntington said about it:

Huntington States Case.

"When the crash came about all of our athletes left. I would not have it otherwise, for these boys have red blood. They had been trained for this—and it has come. Now let us get another lot ready. Other colleges have done just as we have been doing and I do not believe they will quit because those best prepared have gone to a higher service. We are going ahead with athletics as hard as we can. We are going ahead with military drill."

"Will you give part of your profits to the Red Cross?" I asked.

"We favor it, but, unfortunately, we have never made a profit. There are those who have. I believe they should give to a good cause. I don't hesitate to say this because I feel as I know you and others feel that some of this profit, which we have never seen, we have been helpful in gaining for others because of the attractiveness of the game we play.

"There is a long road ahead in this war game," he continued. "There will be other calls for men. Taps will sound over many. God bless all these fine boys! But are we to remain quiet? Are we to say, 'they have taken all our good athletes, what can we do?' If we have the fight we have put into our athletes we will train new men to be ready when the call comes."

Or take Williams. No other college has been more intensely patriotic in the proportion of students who have entered the service and in the way it has subordinated all college affairs to military training. It is conducting a military training camp this Summer. A member of its Faculty who will not permit me to use his name told me the following about "bad taste":

"I think I represent the Athletic Council when I say emphatically there is no 'bad taste' in going ahead. We are endeavoring as far as it lies in our power to carry out the urgent advice of the War Department as expressed by Secretary Baker and by our own military director (a regular army officer) and to 'go ahead' just as normally as our circumstances allow. It seems to me that casualty lists, sad as they would be, would be but added evidence that our college athletes are among the very best of the young generation, ready, if need be, to give their lives for the nation and for the cause of democratic government throughout the civilized world. The publication of similar lists in England must, I believe, serve but as an inspiration to all Oxford and Cambridge men. Their contribution to the cause of human liberty certainly must be uplifting, not depressing."

As Frank L. Quimby says, "'bad taste' is a matter for each man's conscience." Thus we find that those who plan going ahead have reckoned not without the casualty lists, not without placing—what Walter Camp terms—"Service First!" And thus we find that the view of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, which is a splendid view, reflects not the majority opinion of Eastern institutions. Splendid, also, is the patriotism of these institutions of the same section which differ from Harvard, Princeton, and Yale in their attitude toward sport during war. Like them, they have sent their best and in as great proportion.

But what of the West? Within a generation great universities have arisen in this section typical of the initiative and courage of their founders, reflecting the progress and individuality of their communities. In the next article the views of these institutions will be given. That a Missourian must be shown is but proof that all Westerners want facts. One of the most interesting views of this whole question was given me by a Middle Westerner, a Director of Physical Education, who farms in the Summer. He has noted that of the thirty-odd men subject to draft in his neighborhood, thirty-odd claim exemption. Then he recalls the campus when war was declared, the voluntary rush to arms.

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GREAT PROS GOLF TO BOOM OF GUNS

Braid, Vardon, Ray, and Taylor Play for War Fund in Sound of Artillery in Flanders.

For the fund in aid of the Kentish prisoners of war on a recent June Sunday, James Braid, Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, and J. H. Taylor, four of the greatest professional golfers of Great Britain, played a match on the links of the Nevill Golf Club, at Tunbridge Wells. It was perhaps the gallery which was more interesting in these days of hostilities than even the wonderful shots of the players, as among the hundreds who followed and watched the game were many nurses, wounded soldiers in their blue clothes, set off with bright red neckties, officers, and soldiers from the trenches, and a goodly number of Canadians, deeply interested in this sport, who took this opportunity to see such a foursome on one day of their brief respite from France. In fact, there were more men on leave from the front than there were from the various localities of the United Kingdom.

Vardon, now the open champion of Great Britain; Ray, Braid, and Taylor gave their services for the excellent charity, the work of which principally includes the sending of garments and food to the men of Kent in German hands. And for a brief time, except for the preponderance of khaki in the throng, war was almost forgotten in cheers and admiration of the golf of the four. Quite a number of Scotch officers and soldiers in kilts, who in prewar days had sought recreation by daily playing with the royal and ancient game, showed that even months and months in Flanders and France had not killed their desire to get hold of a driver or an iron. The comparatively few men who were in civilian attire were all well over military age, and most of them were buttons of special service which they were carrying on for the Government. A white-haired man was Chairman of the Kentish Prisoners of War Fund, a man of 55 wore a special Constable's uniform, the caddies were in khaki, the lads who took the money and tickets belonged to the Boy Scouts, and most of the women were either members of the Volunteer Aid Detachment or war workers, shown by their buttons and medals—medals which are given only for hours of hard work for many months. The players themselves are well over military age, and they have been ever willing to volunteer or accept to play for charity.

Through lack of labor the greens were anything but perfect, and these rare exponents of the game missed a short putt now and again because of the irregularities. Wounded soldiers well enough to take exercise had trimmed up the course as best they could for the match. Nevertheless it was an excellent game, in which the best ball for the morning round was 66 for Braid and Taylor to Ray and Vardon's 67. In the afternoon it ended with Braid and Taylor winning by 2 up.

"Quite easy if yer knows 'ow," exclaimed a soldier, when Ray lifted his ball out of the rough and it trickled into the cup for a 2. Incidentally, in the afternoon round three deuces were made.

It was while all was silence around one green, and the spectators were holding their breath as the players putted, that a distant boom and thud were heard.

"Guns at practice," said an old civilian.

Braid then drove one of his wonderful low balls from the next tee, and Ray sent forth a mighty drive. Vardon and Taylor were fifteen yards behind these first two on the fair green. The latter player, however, belted his ball with a brassie, and, calculating to a nicety the roll of the hill, landed the ball on the green 260 yards away. Then the three others got to the green, Vardon taking 3 to arrive there. Again there was that silence only heard in a golf game when the players are putting—a silence which would have been broken distressfully by a sneeze or even the plucking of a few blades of grass.

"Boom—boom-boom—thud—thud," was distinctly heard. Some of the spectators looked up. Taylor won the hole. But what interested me was a comment of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders.

"They're at it hard today," said he. "Yes," remarked a Major. "Putting some stuff over."

It was then that it occurred to a few of the persons watching the game that as the four professionals putted balls and the gathering circled the green, the guns of the front were heard—guns which perhaps were sixty miles off. Soon the old man who thought that it was only practice realised that on those green hillocks we were easily in sound of the action taking place in Flanders.

"Yes," declared this old man, "and I have two sons in the Royal Artillery."

On a short hole the players delivered an exhibition worth while, not one of the four balls being more than ten feet from the pin. Yet this performance was doomed to be looked upon possibly with far less interest than it would have been in peace days, as 2,000 feet above the links was a British plane renting the air with its bee-like buzz, and, again, as the golf giants went down for its and its, the rumble back of the trenches was heard.

I noticed an officer take his cane, after he had seen Vardon smack his ball for 250 yards, and swing it after the Vardon style with the overlapping grip.

"And when this war's over, this is the thing I'm going to spend a month at, if God's good to me," exclaimed that officer. "Fancy life in the open without thought of being shelled or bombed!"

"Sounds good to me, too," asserted a Canadian officer. "Now, in Hamilton we have a cricket-jack course which I have done in 81."

Then Ray swung at his ball, and it struck a tree and landed on the opposite side of the fair-green in the rough, behind another line of trees. He picked up, leaving Vardon to play for the hole, and Vardon was beaten by both Braid and Taylor.

Here is the result of the morning round:

Out	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	—35
In	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	—33

Sixty-six was the best ball score for the afternoon round. And when that was over the spectators hastened to the tent which had been erected for tea. The usual things were loaned and the women who served were V. A. D.'s, and so forth. Tickets for tea were sold by the Boy Scouts. Then the players were presented with inexpensive cups, reminders of the occasion presented by one of the members of the club. And following that ceremony, at which officiated Lady Henry Nevill and Lady Hardinge, these same English women presided over an auction of gifts. There was a wee pig which was auctioned off, sold, put up again, sold, put up again, and then finally kept by one man who was tired of seeing the pig up so many times. That suckling brought in the price of a good horse. There were cushions, laces, silver trinkets, all of which were disposed of for ten and twenty times their value. There such men as Vardon, Ray, Braid, and Taylor would have been the centre of much fuss-making in peace days they were actually cold-shouldered by the war. The spectators felt it their boundant duty to attend the auction, and the officers, soldiers, and the four great golfers were generous in their bidding for their captive brothers in khaki.

And when we walked down the pretty curling English road to the town we could hear that "thud-thud—thud—thud-thud-thud" of sixty miles away, and we were nearer to the front than Paris.

Passing the third tee we saw a Scot in kilts playing a few holes before returning to his dugout, as he shouted to us.

MORDAUNT HALL.

REVIVAL OF SPORTS ASKED BY COLLEGES

Various Graduate Boards Eager for Resumption of Usual Activities.

Agitation for a revival of intercollegiate athletics continues without abatement among the governing boards of the various universities and colleges in all parts of the country, even though vacation days are here. Graduate boards and Trustees are constantly in conference anticipatory of the meeting at Washington next month, at which the whole matter will be thrashed out.

The feeling that athletics should not be abandoned even though all the stars from about all the colleges have entered some branch of the army or naval service seems to grow, the chief argument being that now is the time when patriotism most requires the thorough training of students to fit them for possible emergencies of army service that may arise. The training of the students rather than the winning of games is urged as the prime reason for a continuance of activities, even though the graduate Athletic Boards of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton hesitate for fear of a loss of athletic prestige should any regular football schedule be attempted.

In the city institutions, even though athletic prowess has never reached to great heights, the resident graduates generally favor some sort of competitive activities. Columbia, New York University, Fordham, Manhattan, and the College of the City of New York will probably favor a plan for a continuance of intercollegiate contests with a restricted field but weekly activities in football, hockey, basket ball, and gymnastics generally.

Graduates are ready from all these institutions to furnish the necessary financial backing if the students will furnish the sporting spirit. All will have representatives at the Washington conference and are expected to vote for a continuance of sports, probably with the suspension of any rule which prevents the use of freshmen to build up teams.

Cornell is sounding its graduates as to the advisability of coming out flat-footedly in favor of a complete revival of all athletic activities which will not interfere with military training and opening the door to all students of whatever school or class for places on university teams under a wide-open suspension of all restrictive rules for the coming college year at least. This already has been done at Syracuse and Rochester and a number of the smaller colleges in the State, following the lead of Williams, Brown, Amherst, and the University of Pennsylvania. The new Athletic Council of the latter is said to be favorable to the widest latitude as to eligibility of men to make the teams for a year at least. Syracuse has positively done this, barring only men who have attained collegiate standing in some other college before entering Syracuse.

The University of Pittsburgh favors the most liberal sort of rule as to eligibility consonant with keeping out semi-professionalism and the group of colleges in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, which are her near neighbors, have followed her lead so that regular schedules of games are announced to be played as planned before the war.

In the South preparations are going ahead for Fall sports as usual, though there is strong opposition to letting down the bars as to the one-year and freshmen rules which many of them have but recently adopted.

Wisconsin, although every member of its Faculty Committee, Dr. Withington, are in army service, has come out strongly in favor of a renewal of Fall athletics on its customary scale, and so have the faculties of the group commonly known as the Big Nine, even though coaches and graduate committees, so tender about athletic prestige for their schools, are not overenthusiastic and hesitant about committing themselves to a policy which may not mean victory for the teams.

The general undercurrent is in favor of a resumption of competitive sports even though on a limited scale, which may be satisfactorily outlined at the Washington conference, where the influence of President Wilson and Secretaries Baker and Daniels, all favoring a resumption of intercollegiate activities, may be felt.

USING GASOLINE YACHT.

Commodore Baker's Flag on Little Viking This Summer.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, is flying his flag this Summer from the gasoline yacht Little Viking, a craft which he added to his fleet when he decided not to put either the Viking or his sailing yacht Ventura into commission this Summer.

Little Viking was purchased from John McCormack, the tenor singer, who bought her from the builders a couple of years ago, when she was turned out at the Morris Heights yards. She is 57 feet in length and has a speed of about 22 miles, and was known as Gwen when owned by the singer.

BRITISH SPORTSMEN ON CASUALTY LISTS

Many Prominent Athletes Numbered Among Those Killed in Action.

LONDON, July 7.—The names of prominent British sportsmen continue to appear in great numbers in the casualty lists. The latest list issued contains the name of one of the finest athletes ever turned out—Lieutenant A. P. Mitchell of St. Paul's School, who is reported missing. He broke the school quarter-mile record when only 17, and in his final year won the 100 yards, quarter mile, half mile, and mile. In 1914 he won the 100 yards, 220 yards, and 400 yards at the University of London sports. In the A. A. A. championships, just before the war, Lieutenant Mitchell beat Nicol, the holder, in the 440-yard heat, also Patching, the South African, and ran second to Seedhouse in the final from the outside position. He was an English international against Scotland and Ireland.

Lieutenant H. W. Arden, who died of wounds, was educated at Radley College, where he was Prefect, and stroked the first eight twice at Henley. He rowed twice in the Cambridge University trial eights and stroked the college boat to victory in the Wyfold Cup at Henley in 1912. Lieutenant C. C. Watson, who died of wounds, was the famous Rugby School footballer and also represented them at racquets in the schools competition in 1907 and 1908. Lieutenant Enrico Rossi, the Italian champion swimmer, well known in France and England, has been killed in action in the recent fighting in the Carso.

Ernest Harford Dalzell, the famous Cumberland and Westmoreland racer, has been killed. Among other records to his credit was the winning for seven successive years of the Great Lakeland Marathon at Grasmere sports, the famous fell race up Butter Crag. At Keswick, Eskdale, Ambleside, Ullswater, Bowness, and Burnsdale he was also a noted winner. He established a new record for the great Grasmere race and then beat his own record in the following year.

Major C. H. L. Beatty, D. S. O., brother of the famous Admiral Sir David Beatty, has died of wounds received at St. Eloi. He was well known as a steeplechase rider and trainer of race horses. In 1897 and 1898 he had the mount on Filbert in the Liverpool Grand National, getting second place in the former year, and fourth in 1898. In 1903 he started training on his own account and met with much success.

Captain W. H. Hall, killed, was Treasurer of the well known Old Merchants Taylor Rugby Club from 1904 to 1914. Lieutenant A. F. Goldthorpe, killed, obtained his colors for Rugby football at Clare College, Cambridge. Lieutenant S. H. Welsby, killed, was a useful all-round cricketer and was in the eleven at both Malvern and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He rowed in the Trinity Hall eight at Henley and was a capable hockey player. Captain A. V. D. Wise, killed, was an excellent cricketer and was Captain of the Cheltenham College eleven in 1911.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW PLANS.

Fourteenth Annual Exhibition Will Have a Warlike Flavor.

The dates fixed for the annual motor boat show were announced yesterday by Henry R. Sutphen, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, as from Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, to and including Saturday, Jan. 26.

This will be the fourteenth annual show of the association, and will be held at the Grand Central Palace, where all the room required for the proper display of the boats, engines and accessories can be had. War-time conditions will operate to make the display rather more of a naval affair than heretofore and this will be evident in the craft shown, as they will generally be of heavier build, with extreme speed made subsidiary to stanchness and serviceability in open waters. This increased sturdiness will be the result of the general desire of owners of craft to have their cruisers readily convertible into coast patrol boats or for other Government service for which they may be needed.

The truly sporting yacht will have a large place in the show, however, for there is no let-up in the desire among lovers of water sports to own a craft which can slide through the water at a rate of speed sufficient to give her a chance to beat any competing boat to a common anchorage.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

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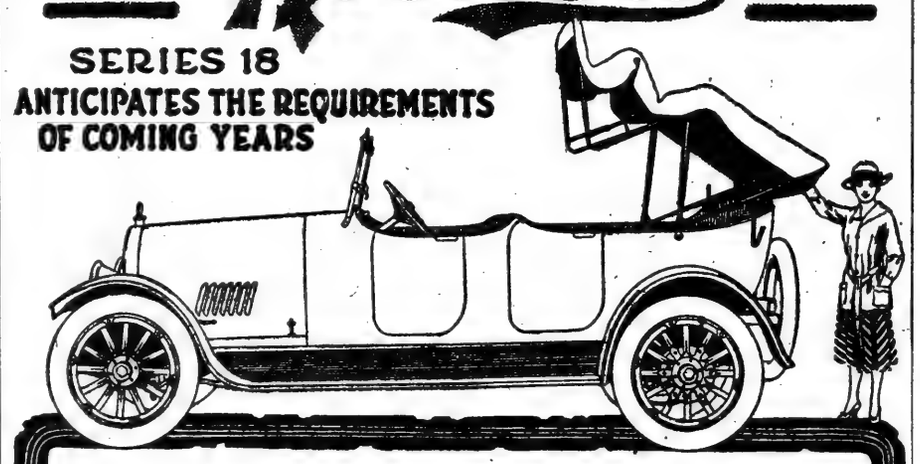

ONE by one the builders of high-grade motor cars are substituting oil cups for grease cups in chassis lubrication. The Westcott Six is the first car with chassis perfectly lubricated by oil cups exclusively.

The "self-acting" top is bound to supersede the one-man top on touring cars and roadsters. Westcott is the first to use it as standard equipment on all open models.

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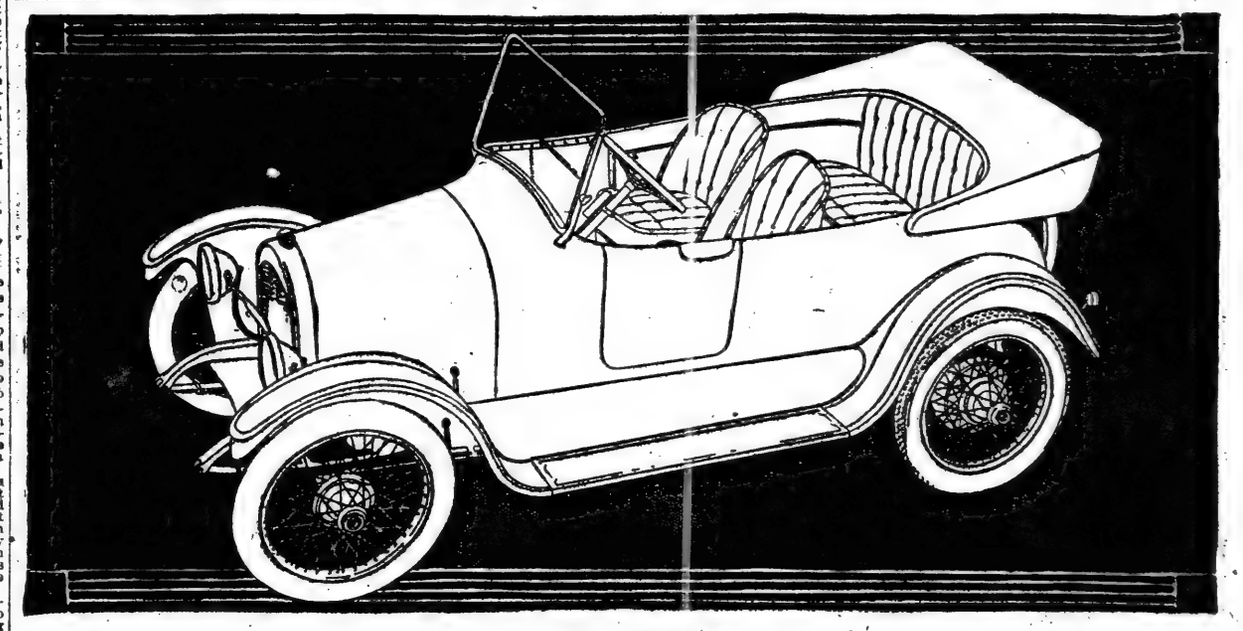
Pearl Auto Co. 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.
Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
Westcott Motor Co. of N. J. 285 Central Ave., Newark. Phone Market 234.

THE WESTCOTT MOTOR CAR CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO U.S.A.



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The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly during July and certainly not later than August first.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.

RUSSIANS UNCHECKED

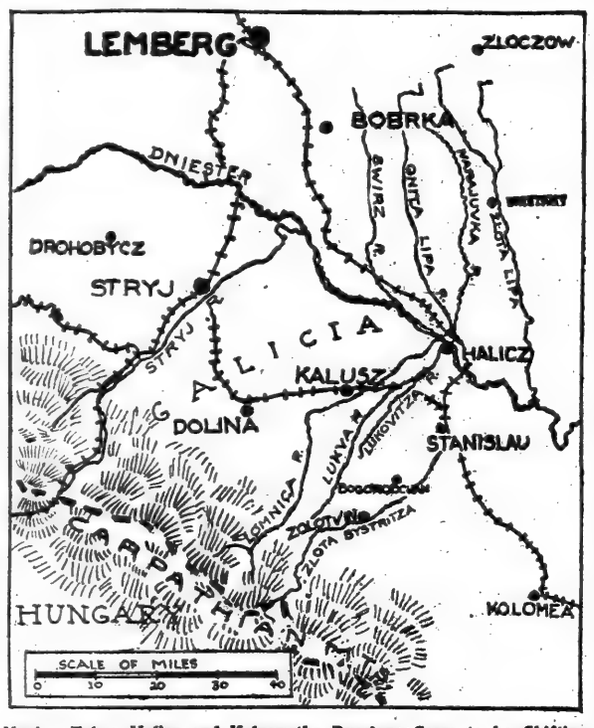
Advance West of Halicz and Southward Toward Carpathians May Drive Enemy Out of Lemberg, and Force Complete Rearrangement of His Lines.

By a Military Expert.

RUSSIA continues to be the most amazing thing in the war. The week past has shown beyond question that the Russian offensive, begun on the 1st of July with such a tremendous expenditure of ammunition, was not to be a mere flash in the pan. It still may not last long, it is true. But it has already accomplished much in ground gained and prisoners taken, even were it halted today.

There is much about the situation that we do not know, and, consequently, the conclusions which may be drawn are limited in scope.

The Russian attack, which, the week before, had been directed against the Austrian lines north of the Dniester between Brzezany and Brody, suddenly shifted during the past week south of the Dniester, the junction point of the German and the Austrian troops. The success was almost immediate, and the Austrians began to give way. Halicz was the first objective aimed at. When Brusiloff's offensive was forced to halt last year the Russians occupied the heights east of this town and looked directly down upon it. But both in the north and in the south they were checked, and in front of the city they were held by the strength of the line above and below it.



Having Taken Halicz and Kalusz, the Russians Seem to be Shifting Their Main Attack Southward in an Endeavor to Pin Their Foes Against the Carpathians.

Halicz is, as stated last week, the key to Lemberg. This does not mean that as soon as Halicz is occupied Lemberg must fall. This is the popular conception of the phrase, perhaps, but it is not the meaning which any military man would ascribe to it. A study of the triangle, the vertices of which are Lemberg, Brody, and Halicz, will make the situation plain. There are two main railroads entering Lemberg from the east. One of these comes in from the northeast by way of Brody, and the other from the southeast by way of Halicz. The latter does not pass through the town direct. Halicz is on the south bank of the Dniester, while the railroad is on the north bank, running up the river valley and close to the water's edge. But there is another railroad which, coming down from the north, runs into the latter main line opposite Halicz. Halicz is a bridgehead, the most important bridgehead on the Dniester west of the Bessarabian border. The Dniester is crossed at Halicz by an excellent bridge, which is the extension of a main road. If Halicz were not taken, any one who knows the Dniester river—deep, wide, and with its great belts of marsh—would see immediately that it could effectually prevent any co-operation between the forces north and those south of the river. The negative side of the relation between Halicz and Lemberg is thus apparent.

In a positive way this relation is seen largely from the railroad situation. The Russian line of advance from Halicz would naturally follow the railroad line toward Lemberg, which, for most of its length, is the same thing as following the river valley. As the Russians advance from Halicz the triangle mentioned naturally becomes smaller and smaller. There are no great rivers to impede the advance—no natural obstacles of importance behind which the Austrians can screen themselves from an attack from the east. The last of such barriers is passed when the Zlota Lipa is crossed. But when Halicz is taken, the Zlota Lipa line must be abandoned. With the taking of the bridgehead, the railroad junction on the other side becomes useless for defensive purposes, the railroad running north is practically destroyed, and it is this road upon which troops occupying the line of the lower Zlota Lipa depend for their supplies. It is one of those lateral supply lines so necessary for a continued defense of any position which is being stormed by strong forces.

The taking of Halicz was the first marked success of the Russians in their present offensive. It was here that last year's offensive was halted, as has been stated, and it was naturally expected that the present move would meet with similar difficulties. But there was no delay. Halicz was taken, and immediately the Russians threw forces across the Dniester and seized the northern approaches to the bridge. This insured the active co-operation of the forces on both banks of the river. No offensive from their positions at Kalusz could now than the eastern, and is generally wooded, while the eastern bank is open. The advantage is obvious. But the Lomnica is an important stream, too, for the Russians to have behind them. For a day it seemed as if they would be halted. But it was only for a day. Then a crossing was made toward the south, where the river is narrow, and the old Austrian headquarters at Kalusz were occupied. This opened the way for a crossing further north, which was immediately effected, the Russians obtaining a secure foothold on the western bank.

The fighting on this front quickly spread south, and soon the entire Russian line, as far as the crests of the Carpathians, was in action. The Austrians are slowly being beaten back against the mountain wall, the Russians driving southwest toward Beskid Pass and northwest toward Stryj. There is no indication that the Russian bolt has been shot and that the offensive is over. Apparently, the Austrian line has been completely broken. In the first place, the line has been penetrated for a depth of twenty miles within ten days' fighting. The last line of intrenchments must have been passed long since. In the second place, all reports of the fighting indicate that the Russians have used cavalry freely and in large bodies. This is not possible where there are intrenchments to be encountered. Cavalry could not stand up against machine-gun fire or even against concentrated infantry fire. Nothing, therefore, could speak more eloquently of the general state of demoralisation of the Austrian forces.

The net result of the entire fighting is that the Russians have driven between the German and the Austrian armies a wedge nearly twenty miles deep, the point of which is at Kalusz. They are far to the west of Brzezany—almost on the meridian of Lemberg. This is a vast threat against the entire German line in Galicia north of the Dniester, between the two sides of the triangle. The Teutonic forces might hold on to the present line, but it is a question whether the advantage of trying to do so would justify the risks taken. The Russians sooner or later will drive north from their positions at Kalusz until they have widened the point of this wedge from Kalusz to the river. This will throw a huge force well in rear of the Brzezany position, but on the other side of the Dniester. In other words, the Austrian position will be an acute angle, the vertex of which will be at Halicz, one side the line from Halicz to Brzezany, and the other side the Dniester River. If the Russians are successful in forcing a crossing of the latter at some point west of Halicz, the Austrians will be taken in rear and will be able to escape only with great difficulty and great loss in material. They have no particular object in holding on where they are now, consequently such a measure will be unjustified, and, it is safe to say, will not be followed after the Russians reach the river.

The general trend of the Russian effort seems to be turning more and more southward toward the Carpathians, as if they were content for the time being to permit the situation in the north to remain as it now is. There seems to be good reason for this, as far as the Russian plan may be foreseen. The breaks in the Carpathian wall are here few and far between. Moving westward from Dorna Watra near the Rumanian border the passes in order are first Kirlibaba, then Jablonitza and, finally, the Beskid Pass. All of these have important roads running through them, the latter two being railroad passes. Last year the Russians made great efforts to break their way through the pass at Jablonitza, and, indeed, did succeed in the preliminary steps, so that they were almost through, when the offensive was brought to a halt. The large force which participated in this movement remained, so far as we know, in the mouth of the pass, waiting only for a favorable moment at which to begin activities.

The object, then, of the Russians seems to be to flatten out the Austrians against the mountains and then to flank their line by breaking through one of the passes. This will have a far-reaching effect if it can be accomplished, for not only will it force the Austrians in the Carpathians east of the point of passage to fall back, but it will affect the entire front in Rumania, part of which is strung out along the Carpathian front, where it separates Moldavia from Transylvania. If the rear of the Austrian lines can be threatened here by a break in the Galician passes, the entire gains made in Rumania last year can be nullified and a retreat will have to come, which will liberate practically all of Rumania and restore the latter State to the same position she held when she first declared war. This will open the way to a drive against Constantinople, as was originally intended, and will give the Saloniki forces an opportunity to perform their function.

This is not merely speculation about the far distant future. The whole thing depends on the ability of the Russians to follow up their present successes speedily. Last year they broke through the Austrian lines just as completely as they have done this year, but the halt in the forward movement gave the Teutons time to dig in and prepare new lines to replace those from which they had been driven. Then it was a question of adequate artillery. This year the same thing will prove the controlling factor. If the Russian shell supply will hold out it is possible that several weeks' fighting may produce the result that I have mentioned. It is worthy of note, too, while comparing the status this year with that of last, that Russia fought last year from the first of June to late in the Fall before the shortage of shell became plainly marked. This year the offensive has been going but two weeks, and already the Austrian lines have been completely broken and the Russians are in position to begin the operation of rolling up the two wings.

In strong contrast to the successes on this front has been the Russian failure in the Near East. The news that Khanikin had been reoccupied by the Turks means not less than the failure of the entire campaign in Western Asia. The success of this campaign depended entirely on the linking up of the Russian and the British forces and then the sweep westward of this joined line. Khanikin is the only point by which military forces in Persia can descend in force into the plain of Mesopotamia. It is that point on the road from Kermanshah to Bagdad where the road leaves the mountains and breaks down into the plain. That Turkey has occupied it again means that the Russians are in Persia, with their means of egress blocked through being in hostile hands.

The Russians in the Near East, by Abandoning Khanikin, Have Jeopardized the British Position About Bagdad and the Whole Mesopotamian Campaign.

The feature of the week's fighting on the western front was the German attack in the region of Lombartsyde. The battle line here curves around the city of Nieuport and runs to the coast. Before the attack it was on the east bank of the Yser. By a sudden bombardment of great intensity the Germans destroyed the British trenches, as well as the bridges over the river, and penned the British up between their own lines and the river, without any means of crossing. The result was that, when the German infantry followed up the artillery fire, the British were caught in a trap and many were taken prisoner.

The impression has been erroneously created that the Germans succeeded in forcing their way across the Yser. This is not the case. The Germans were held on the east bank of the river while the British re-established their lines on the west bank. Inasmuch as the Germans, by their bombardment, destroyed the bridges, it is impossible for them to cross, just as it was for the British to fall back. The thrust, while spectacular, was but a small, isolated affair, without any significance. It merely illustrates the folly of any force trying to fight an aggressive enemy with their backs to a stream. Even the slightest yielding may be turned into disaster. After this one thrust, the Germans settled into their new trenches and remained quiet. Indeed, there was nothing left for them to do, as they could not cross the river in the face of the British fire. Except for this, the western front has been without any special incident.

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AS you sit in quiet, dim-lit library or living-room, and listen to this exquisite phonograph, you marvel anew at the wonderful depth and purity of its tones. The Aeolian Vocalion has achieved not merely musical imitation but *vital musical realism.* When it plays for you, every instrument, every voice seems to take on added charms, every composition has a greater power to fire your imagination.

A Dream of a Night in Venice

Your guest has chosen from your albums the Venetian Love Song, from Nevin's "A Day in Venice". Calm, deep, yet impassioned, the rich 'cello notes float from the Vocalion. You dream of the glories of a summer night under Venetian skies—the air is soft and languorous. In the light of the tranquil moon, a gondola glides across the glassy surface of the lagoon. As the picture grows and takes shape you hear the pure plaintive notes of the violin.—The occupants?—your fancy weaves on as the limpid clarinet and mellow wood winds paint their own distinctive colors into the charming tone picture.

What wonders of sound are these to come from a phonograph!

Be it the dainty pastel shading of a Nevin, or the virile strokes of a Puccini, the Vocalion reproduces musical tone with a perfection unknown to phonographs heretofore.

WHEN you play the Aeolian Vocalion, you come to the second great feature of this advanced phonograph—the GRADUOLA. This is a simply constructed yet revolutionary tone control device—the inspiration of an Australian musician. This exclusive feature lifts the Vocalion above all other instruments of the phonograph type and assures its permanence and standing among music lovers the world over.

The Fascination of the Graduola

You take in your hand the GRADUOLA expression control, which is so sensitive, so responsive, yet so artistic in its effects that you experience at once the fascination of participating in the music yourself. And we all have moods when to listen is not enough—when we must express ourselves in the music if we are to enjoy it to the utmost.

This delight of self expression the GRADUOLA affords you.

This one little Nevin record you may vary in a score of subtle ways. Still more tender you may make the smooth legato of the opening bars. Then when you reach the little phrase of the wood-winds which seems the gondolier's slow spoken "Adios", you may soften the answer of the violins to the daintiest feminine whisper as the gondola seems to slip softly away.

Music is a language—the language of emotion; and the Aeolian-Vocalion is the one phonograph which permits you to express your own musical thought. In all the history of musical instruments none that did not possess the element of personal interpretation has ever established a permanent place in the world of music.

Vocalion Prices are $35 to $350 Graduola Styles from $90
Catalogue and Complete Information Sent Upon Request

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

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AEOLIAN HALL *In* MANHATTAN 29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* THE BRONX 367 East 149th Street

BIG STORES MOVE FOR WAR ECONOMY

Put Seven-Day Limit on Return Privilege to Meet Government's Demands.

GREAT SAVING IN DELIVERY

Planned to Teach Shoppers to Carry Small Packages—Routes to be Consolidated.

Following a series of conferences in Washington with the National Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, it was announced yesterday by the New York Retail Dry Goods Association that practically every department store in New York had agreed upon a program for joint action to cut down delivery service and thus economize in labor needed in other lines. The first step in this direction is the imposition, by agreement, of restrictions upon the exchange privilege.

All the big stores announce this morning, in advertisements in the newspapers, that beginning with Aug. 1 they will refuse to exchange any goods which have been retained by the purchaser more than seven days. This step is counted upon to make a great reduction in what an official of the Retail Dry Goods Association characterized as the "returned goods evil," but it is only the first step in the program of economy, and is freely admitted by the merchants to be far from satisfying the demands of the Government.

An official of the association explained that the "returned goods evil" was far more responsible than any other single factor for the enormous proportions to which the delivery systems of the big stores had grown. He cited instances of abuses which had arisen out of the competition among the stores to extend the utmost possible courtesy, and provide the greatest facilities for their customers in this respect.

The saving in labor under the new program is not only in lessened deliveries, but is also considerable in the clerical departments of the stores, owing to the large amount of bookkeeping, checking and accounting necessary under the returned-goods system. It was stated on authority that one of the largest department stores in New York estimated that a reduction in its staff of forty men and women would be possible by the adoption of the seven-day limit on returned goods alone, and that, in the present demand for clerks, stenographers and other help by the new Government departments, the employes thus released would be snapped up at once.

The Government authorities also wanted stores arbitrarily to cut down their deliveries in certain zones to one a day, but the merchants decided that it would be better to accomplish the diminution by a gradual process of consolidating routes and zones, because if they merely diminished the number of trips made, the wagons needed for the single trip would be idle the rest of the day.

The Retail Dry Goods Association is also planning a campaign to bring home to shoppers the fact that, by carrying their bundles themselves, in these days, they are actually doing a patriotic service. However, this may presently be supplemented by regulations under which the stores will refuse to deliver packages below a certain size and weight.

The suggestion of making charges for delivery to discourage the practice of having small packages sent when they might as well be carried was debated, but it was decided that it would not be worth the trouble, because of the increased bookkeeping it would involve.

PRAYER FOR FREE RUSSIA.

Special Services in Synagogues—In Christian Churches Today.

In response to an appeal issued several days ago by representatives of all religious denominations, the services at almost all of the synagogues and temples yesterday were marked by the offering up of a special prayer for the welfare and future of free Russia. In some of them the prayer was preceded by the reading of the appeal which invited "the religious people of America of all sects, denominations and faiths in their houses of worship on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th of July, to there invoke the blessings of Heaven upon the Russian people in their great endeavor."

Among the signers of the call were Cardinal Gibbons, representing the Catholic Church; Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, Dr. Henry van Dyke of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Jewish Free Synagogue, and Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein of the Orthodox Hebrew Synagogue.

The text of the prayer as offered in Temple Emanu-El and other temples of the city included a thanksgiving to God "for the new freedom that has come to Russia," and an appeal for divine assistance in the task of "perpetuating and preserving the glorious fruits of liberty born out of the revolution."

Similar prayers will also be offered at the services of the various churches in the city today.

BROADWAY SUBWAY TO BE OPEN BY AUG. 1

Service Board Promises to Have Line Running to Times Square Early in November.

The Broadway subway will be in operation between Canal Street and Fourteenth Street before Aug. 1, and it will be open and in use as far north as Times Square early in November, and no later. This is the last promise made by the Public Service Commission, and the promise was strengthened by the assurance that the dates set would not be changed to the disadvantage of the public unless something intervened which all the ingenuity and foresight of man could not prevent. Other statements previously made concerning the opening of this line were provisional and depended upon things not happening that did happen.

An official of the commission said yesterday that the obstacles which had to be overcome by the engineers and the contractors were many and great, among them being the scarcity and high price of labor, and the high prices of materials combined with the difficulty of transporting them.

The new line, starting at Canal Street at the beginning of operation, will consist of two tracks coming from the Manhattan Bridge. These two tracks will join the Broadway line. Trains coming from the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, operated under the dual system contracts by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, will enter this borough over the Manhattan Bridge, pass thence into the Canal Street subway and thence into Broadway.

The other two tracks of the Broadway subway connect by an extension down Church Street, Trinity Place, and Whitehall Street with the Whitehall-Montague Street tunnel under the East River. On the Brooklyn side the tracks will connect with the Fourth Avenue subway just west of the DeKalb Avenue station. The tunnel under the river is still in course of construction. It will not be finished for a year or more. Pending its completion it is possible that the two tracks south of Canal Street will be operated late in the Fall.

The beginning of operation by trains from the Fourth Avenue subway over the Manhattan Bridge, through Canal Street and up Broadway, will extend to the central part of this borough the five-cent fare of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, which now extends to East New York and to points in Queens Borough. Because of the fact that certain lines required by the dual system contracts are not yet completed the fare from Manhattan to Coney Island will still be 10 cents, but from other points in Brooklyn, and from any point within the five-cent zone on the Coney Island lines a single fare will carry passengers through the Broadway subway in Manhattan.

Eventually operation of the Broadway subway will continue from Times Square through Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and Sixtieth Street and by tunnel under the East River to a connection with the new rapid transit lines to Astoria and Corona in Queens. These two lines are now in operation by trains of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but the dual system contracts give trackage rights to the Brooklyn company. As soon as the Broadway subway is completed the Brooklyn company's trains will operate over the lines in Queens.

MERCY TO OLD FIRE HORSES.

None Physically Unfit for Hard Work to be Sold Hereafter.

Fire horses withdrawn from service in the Fire Department are not to be sold at auction hereafter to private purchasers until their fitness for further service has been passed upon by veterinary surgeons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The society, with Fire Commissioner Adamson, agreed upon this arrangement in order to prevent horses disabled, sick, or too old to work from being sold into hands that would only maltreat the animals by forcing them to work.

The Commissioner decided with the officials of the society that it would be far more merciful to remove these horses from the auction sale entirely and have them killed at once, even though such procedure entails a loss to the city of the money that might have been made by the sale of the animals. More than 700 fire horses are to be auctioned during the next ten or twelve months. Of the first batch of twenty-five which were to be auctioned off in Brooklyn on Friday, eighteen were eliminated from the sale by the veterinary surgeons of the S. P. C. A. as physically unfit, and taken off and killed.

While the slaying of these horses appears to be ruthless on the face of it, the S. P. C. A. and other organizations concerned with the prevention of cruelty to animals are praising the Fire Department very highly in having all horses physically unfit for further service disposed of in this fashion, rather than subject them to long periods of suffering and misery in the hands of owners, who would not give them the care they were accustomed to in the Fire Department, but, on the contrary, would make them work harder than ever.

NEW YORK.

The wonderful variety of scenery in the high altitudes of

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

with numerous attractive hotels, boarding houses and farm houses, make it the ideal region as a summer resort.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.

operates through trains from and to New York in connection with West Shore R. R.

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The many attractions of this wonderful mountain section are fully described in an illustrated book containing list of hotels and boarding houses, which will be mailed free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

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Excellent Bathing Establishment
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Fishers Island
Off New London. Very Accessible. Sound & Ocean. Seashore & Country. A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort. Always Cool.
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We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
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ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL,
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Booklets sent free.
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Modern. Convenient. Moderate prices. Outdoor sports, Casino, boating, bathing. Headquarters for motorists. Meals served. Send for booklet.
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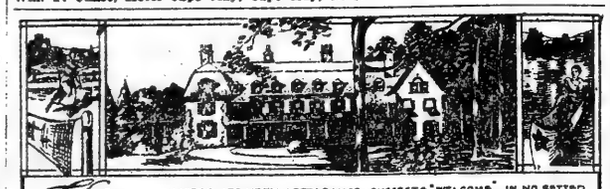

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One hour from New York.
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Rates, $4, $5; with bath, $6, $7. Weekly, $25 up. Special attention to early July trade. C. C. BALL.

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East Lake Head waters of the famous BELGRADE LAKES
Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Automobiling, Log Cabins in Pines and Birches. Meals served in main dining room. Ideal place for adults, families, parties. Booklets. Greater New York references
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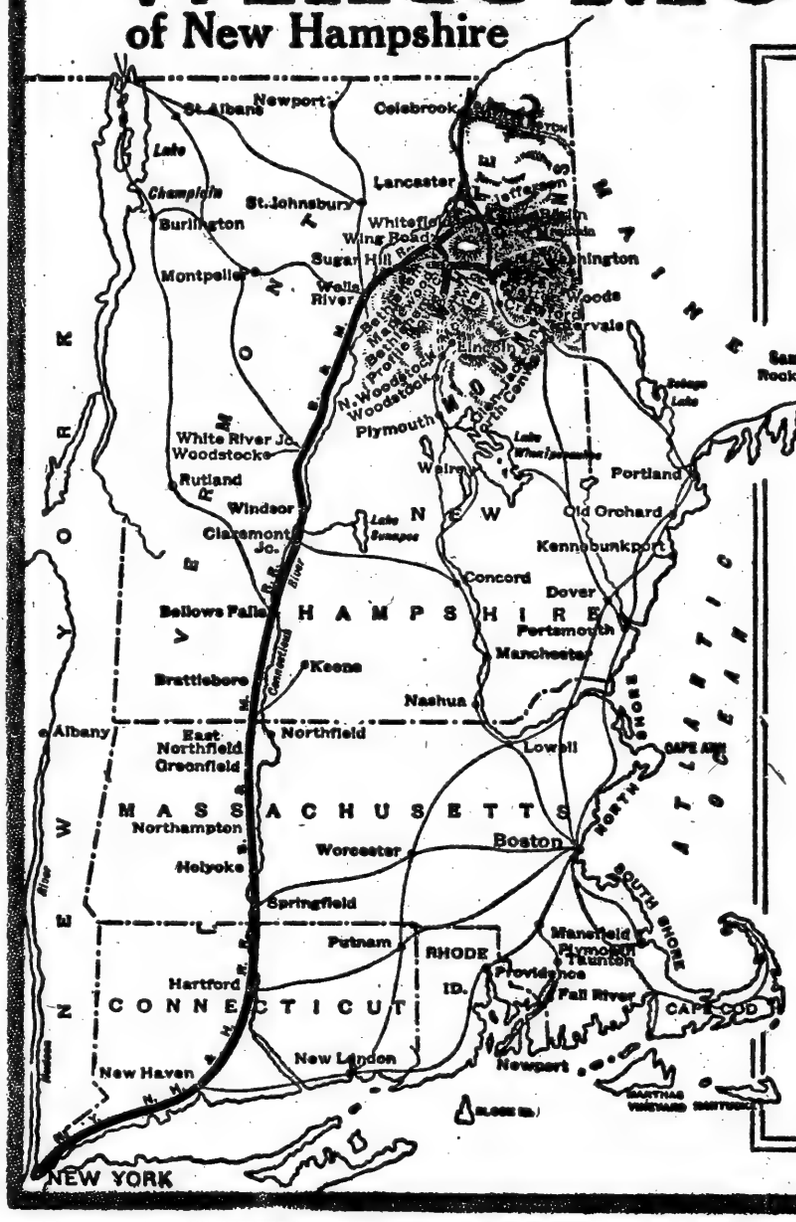
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Omnibus Service to 193d Street Will Lead to Substantial Home Building.

CHEAP RESORTS HAVE GONE

New Transit Facilities a Great Benefit to the Entire Washington Heights Section.

A clear-cut illustration of the influence of good transit upon the building and general improvement activity of the locality benefited was shown last week within twenty-four hours of the opening of the bus line from Washington Square to St. Nicholas Avenue and 193d Street, in the announcement that plans were prepared for early construction of a high-class apartment house on Fort George, in addition to other negotiations for desirable improvements. The omnibus service for which the residents and property owners of the entire Washington Heights section have been fighting for over four years will continue in service all Summer under the temporary permit granted to Oct. 15 by the Board of Estimate last week and approved by the Corporation Council on the ground of an emergency. In the meantime it is expected that the application for a permanent franchise made some time ago by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company will be favorably acted upon.

The adverse action last week, two days after the opening of the route to Fort George by the Public Service Commission, on the permit for the company to operate buses to 168th Street for one month beyond the time that the daily Sunday meetings closed, left the idea with some persons that it meant the cancellation of the permit to run to Fort George. It had no reference to this longer and more serviceable route, the question acted on by the commission being its final decision on approving an extension of a temporary permit previously granted by the Board of Estimate as an emergency necessity for the Billy Sunday meetings.

Until Oct. 15, therefore, the omnibuses of the Fifth Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Riverside Drive routes will run on short headways to the crest of Fort George.

Harry Goodstein, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association, who has been one of the most energetic workers for this long-needed transit addition for the Washington Heights region, was toasted with enthusiasm to the success at a dinner of 100 upper Manhattan residents last Tuesday night after their ride on the first buses from Washington Square to the end of the new terminus. Reginald Pelham Bolton of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, and who has worked early and late for years to obtain a proper extension of the omnibus service, was another honored guest, and he gave a cheerful picture of the benefits that a comfortable omnibus route would confer on the residents, especially the women, in view of the congested condition of the subway trains during the early and late hours of the day.

It is interesting to note that the route from Washington Square to the Fort George terminus is somewhat over nine miles and the fare is the same as for shorter trips—10 cents. It is the longest continuous omnibus service ever operated on Manhattan Island.

A few years ago some apartment houses were built on the westerly edge of Fort George. Owing to the unsavory character of the neighborhood, which for years was notorious as a little Coney Island, residents naturally were averse to making their homes there, and building languished. Within the last year the large estate ownerships of the desirable sites on the end of Fort George Hill came to the conclusion that it was time to have out the disagreeable resorts by declining to make additional leases. The method of clearing out the cheap dance halls and amusement places was left to Harold Stewart, who has been active in the realty improvement of the section for years. He has succeeded so well that practically everything of a disagreeable character has gone, the old shacks have been torn down, and persons who have not visited that picturesque spot for two or three years would now be surprised at the atmosphere of calm and usefulness which now prevails.

The only remnant remaining is the big Ferris wheel owned by James Thom on a lot 100 by 255, which he owns on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue. His amusement license does not expire until next March, but through Mr. Stewart's efforts the Commission of Licenses canceled the permit last March, allowing it, however, to continue up to Oct. 1 this year. The Commissioner said very truly: "The development of the section known as Fort George as a place of residence would be materially retarded, if not entirely prevented, by the continuation after the Summer of 1917 of common show amusements in that locality. The overwhelming testimony to this effect by property owners, public officials, and others in the section makes necessary the announcement by the department to the effect that the common show licenses will not be granted for the vicinity known as Fort George."

Plans have already been prepared for the improvement of a large plot fronting 200 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by over 800 feet deep at the upper extremity near Fort George Terrace, owned by the Chelsea Realty Company and represented by Mr. Stewart, with a high-class five-story apartment house of unusual depth. A plot of over 100 feet deep in the rear will be attractively laid out in gardens overlooking the Broadway park. Several apartment houses of a taller and even more ambitious character are being planned for the main Fort George Hill, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. Mr. Stewart says that the owners of the Chelsea Realty Company's lot intend to begin operations in the Fall. With the granting of the permanent franchise for the bus routes to St. Nicholas Avenue and 193d Street, which the Washington Heights advocates fully expect will be done before the expiration of the temporary permit on Oct. 15, building operations of a substantial character may be looked for on the heights of Fort George, by far one of the sightliest and most picturesque residential sites on Manhattan Island.

Comparative Building Figures.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in the States north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri Rivers, viz., New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Jan. 1 to July 1, 1917	$331,402,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916	606,553,536
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1915	413,582,600
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1914	382,532,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1913	472,312,500
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1912	406,011,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1911	416,227,813
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1910	454,145,786

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey:

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Jan. 1 to July 1, 1917	$155,281,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916	74,922,500
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1915	72,558,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1914	65,926,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1913	158,017,500
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1912	122,328,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1911	129,734,000
Jan. 1 to July 1, 1910	144,918,000

Westchester County.

Mrs. Alexander Rosenthal of New Rochelle has purchased the Charles D. Feerhis house on Farragut Circle, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle. The property was held at $12,500.

OLD DRY GOODS CENTRE SHOWS BIG BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT; DOWNTOWN OFFICES PREFERRED BY MANY WHOLESALE TRADES

New Association Formed by Over One Hundred Hosiery and Underwear Merchants in Broadway Section From Worth to Franklin Street—Store and Loft Space Well Leased—Many Ancient Structures Need Modern Equipment.

ONE of the most encouraging features as indicative of continued business stability in the old Broadway wholesale section was the formation a short time ago of the Down Town Dry Goods Association by only 100 of the leading hosiery and underwear commercial houses within the Broadway centre from Worth to Franklin Street. The members have joined as a body the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, organized early in 1912, and whose inception signified the desire of the wholesale dry goods houses to remain downtown. More than 200 of the principal wholesale merchants are now members of the association, which has for its purpose the conservation of the downtown district. The addition of so many of the large hosiery and underwear merchants carries added significance with relation to the continuance of that section of the city as a wholesale dry goods district.

The hosiery and underwear trades for the most part do business in offices and are practically in possession of three of the larger buildings in the district. The New York Life Building devotes four entire floors exclusively to hosiery and underwear, and many other concerns in similar trades are scattered through other parts of the building. The ten and twelve story buildings at the northeast corners of Broadway and Leonard Street and Broadway and Franklin Street, respectively, are occupied almost exclusively by these trades.

The knit goods jobbers prefer to occupy ground floors as far as obtainable, and many of the large stores are tenanted by hosiery and underwear concerns. The ground floor at 350 Broadway, the building at the northeast corner of Leonard Street, opposite the New York Life Building, was recently leased by the Campe Corporation, which has fitted up one of the largest and most attractive underwear showrooms in the city, catering strictly to the jobbing trade. The knit goods merchants have shown a tendency to remain in their present neighborhood and have stated that they would not consider attractive proposals to move uptown unless the entire trade moved in a body.

In discussing the brighter conditions in the middle Broadway business centre Charles G. Edwards, representing Daniel Birdsall & Co. and Secretary of the wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, said yesterday:

"Considerable has been said regarding the housing conditions in the downtown district and criticism has often been made, and justly, of the old and time-worn loft buildings offered to tenants at rentals almost as large as are asked in newer buildings uptown. There is no doubt that the buildings are in many cases very old and many do not contain modern facilities for handling merchandise, nor are they properly provided with arrangements for heating and lighting. The majority, however, are in good condition and are regularly overhauled so that they vie in comfort and convenience with many newer buildings, while having the advantage of good light obtained only in streets where low buildings prevail.

"Notwithstanding the publicly expressed desire on the part of the cotton goods merchants to remain in their present location, and the announcement of the hosiery and underwear trades to maintain their offices and salesrooms in the neighborhood with which they have been so long identified, there is and has been for some time a feeling on the part of some property owners, whose policy of economy in improving, or rather non-improving, their holdings has accelerated the migration of merchants uptown, that these statements and the formation of associations such as the Downtown Dry Goods Association are all that are necessary to maintain the district in perpetuity.

"More modern conditions are desired by these tenants in the downtown buildings than are now supplied. Conditions have greatly changed since the buildings were built, and the merchants are quick to realize the necessity for better conveniences. The downtown merchant, because of his sentiment in connection with the neighborhood, has overlooked many disadvantages in the old buildings. It is unfortunate but true nevertheless that the property owner has failed to realize that more than sentiment must be attached to his buildings to keep the tenants, and that unless the buildings are improved and modern facilities installed the patience of the merchants will be soon exhausted and his sentiment for the old neighborhood dissolved.

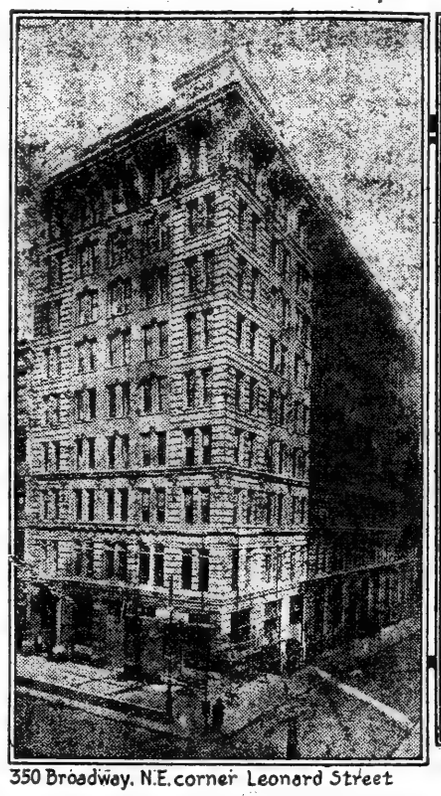
"There is no good reason why first-class elevators and modern heating arrangements cannot be installed, for with the addition of these absolutely essential necessities and an annual painting and cleaning up of the premises the five-story building in narrow side streets with good sidewalk facilities is surely as attractive to the wholesaler as the new and larger buildings where so many firms depend on the same elevators and sidewalk for the handling of their merchandise.

"A careful canvass of the downtown merchants results in an almost unanimous expression of opinion that preference is given to the downtown neighborhood because of the relative nearness to storage and shipping facilities, and that if new buildings were to be erected they would favor the five or six story type with such present-day conveniences as are required for the handling of goods on a wholesale scale.

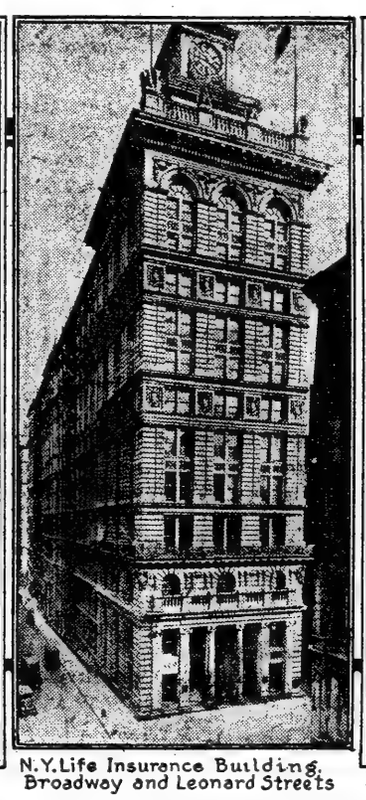
"The present cost of building in the city has prevented many contemplated improvements, but the cost of improving the buildings downtown would not be excessive, for the cost of the improvements required by the tenant is not prohibitive and would go far toward satisfying their desires.

"The city must and always will be divided into districts where houses of similar trades can locate. The advantages to the merchant in being near his competitors, where the buyer can see as many lines as he cares to, without spending all day doing it, are too numerous to mention, and geographically the location of the downtown district appeals strongly to the wholesale dry goods trade. The recent action of the hosiery and underwear trades strengthens these convictions and makes for a continuance of these trades downtown."

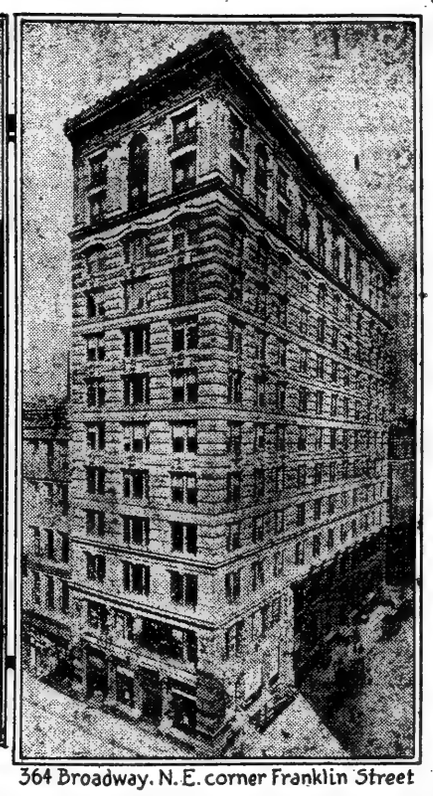
The Down Town Dry Goods Association has made little effort to obtain members, most of its memberships having been voluntary. In the near future an active campaign is planned to enlist the owners of properties from Thomas to Canal Street, with the idea of cooperation with their tenants, and the guarantee of a willingness to replace that which is worn out and add the modern conveniences necessary to the economical handling of wholesale merchandise.



350 Broadway, N.E. corner Leonard Street



N.Y. Life Insurance Building, Broadway and Leonard Streets



364 Broadway, N.E. corner Franklin Street

TRAFFIC CENSUS OF FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES

The City of New York has started the preliminary work on the widening of Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets.

Numerous encroachments will be removed taking four and a half feet on both the east and west sidewalks, making the roadway nine feet wider.

The Fifth Avenue Association, which has long advocated the widening of the avenue, contends that Fifth Avenue will gain no material traffic relief unless the improvement is carried out between Twenty-seventh and Sixty-second Streets.

In order to uphold its contention and to confront the Board of Estimate with actual proof, a traffic census was made by the association for Madison and Fifth Avenues.

These figures will be compared with a census taken after the authorized widening is completed, and the Board of Directors confidently expects the comparison to vindicate its present stand.

The results of the traffic census follow:

"The observation points on Madison Avenue were Fifty-sixth, Fifty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-second, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-fourth Streets. The roadway of Madison Avenue is forty-two feet from curb to curb, with the exception of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Streets on the western side, where the roadway has been widened by B. Altman & Co. Below Forty-second Street Madison Avenue is free of car tracks. Above Forty-second Street the centre of the avenue is taken by two car tracks.

"A traffic count was also taken at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street to furnish a comparison as to the amount of traffic accommodated.

"It was found that at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street 8,513 vehicles passed northbound between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., while 8,447 were southbound during the same hours. At Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue a total of 3,623 was counted northbound, while 4,283 passed southbound at Forty-second Street. At Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue 3,841 vehicles passed north and 4,835 were southbound.

Only Half Fifth Avenue Traffic.

"The roadway on Fifth Avenue is fifty-five feet wide—only thirteen feet more than that on Madison Avenue. Because of the car tracks on Forty-second Street, the congestion is more dense on Madison Avenue than on Fifth Avenue; but not even half of the vehicles which found room on Fifth Avenue was accommodated there.

"It is interesting to note that at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue about 200 northbound vehicles and 600 southbound vehicles were accommodated in excess of those which used Madison Avenue at Forty-second Street.

Car Tracks Banish Vehicles.

"This increase in number is plainly due to the fact that no car tracks lie between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets along Madison Avenue. Even this increase does not bear a proper ratio to the vastly larger traffic accommodated on Fifth Avenue—comparing the widths of these avenues. The fact is that while a fifty-five foot roadway will accommodate six lines of vehicles, a forty-two foot road cannot safely accommodate more than four lines.

"Car tracks occupy about fifteen feet of roadway which they go through; they leave on each side more than enough for one line of vehicles but not enough for two. Forty-second Street itself accommodated 3,176 westbound vehicles and 3,645 eastbound vehicles at Madison Avenue, while at Fifth Avenue 3,039 westbound and 3,553 eastbound vehicles were counted during the same hours.

Study of Figures.

"In order to ascertain the movement of vehicular traffic on Madison Avenue, the traffic figures secured at the various observation points must be studied as one. It is found that the lowest traffic was at Fifty-sixth Street—2,728 northbound and 2,728 southbound. At Fifty-second Street the northbound traffic had increased to 3,026 and the southbound to 3,045. At Forty-eighth Street we find a further increase to 3,534 in northbound, and to 3,784 in the southbound traffic. Forty-second Street shows 3,623 northbound and 4,283 southbound vehicles. Thirty-eighth Street marked the climax with 4,733 northbound and 4,933 southbound. At Thirty-fourth Street the figures dropped to 3,841 and 4,835.

"In all this it must be considered that, between Forty-second Street and Fifty-sixth Street, an average of 535 street cars in each direction has been counted into the vehicular traffic; while no street cars are encountered below Forty-second Street.

Badly Placed Car Tracks.

"It is also very necessary to note that above Fifty-eighth Street the northbound and southbound traffic does not show any great discrepancy in numbers, and that at Forty-second Street 600 more vehicles passed southbound; at Thirty-eighth Street 1,200 more passed southbound; and at Thirty-fourth Street 1,000 more of them passed southbound. This is due to the fact that the car tracks on Forty-second Street swinging into Madison Avenue are so dangerously near the curb that a large number of northbound vehicles swing in from Madison Avenue through Fortieth Street to Fifth Avenue, returning to Madison Avenue again at Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Streets.

"The ratio between the passenger and the commercial vehicle is about as two to one. The densest traffic at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue southbound was between 3 and 4 P. M. So it was on Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. On Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street the highest number southbound comes between 4 and 5 P. M. Northbound the hour between 9 and 10 A. M. was the busiest.

Bus Traffic.

"It should be pointed out that on Fifth Avenue, in ten hours, 1,296 omnibuses went in both directions. In other words, almost 130 buses were averaged during the hour—sixty-five each way. That number will be increased, and, unless some other road is given to the omnibuses, the time is bound to come when they will be a great factor in traffic congestion on Fifth Avenue.

"Until the results of the widening of Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets have been observed nothing should be done except to agitate in a general way the necessity of widening Madison Avenue to Sixtieth Street. But it is reasonable to assume that the present improvement will bring no material relief in itself."

The committee consists of O. H. Cheney, Chairman; Lawrence B. Elliman, Douglas L. Elliman, John McE. Bowman, R. W. Meade, Paul B. Boden, Albert T. Keller, Maylin Hamburger, Charles A. Yards, C. L. Law, William C. Lester, Howard W. Charles, Frank H. Travis, Charles Delmonico, William Ziegler, Jr., Ten Broeck Terhune, Ezra H. Fitch, John R. Pollock, August Heckscher, Michael Friedman, Louis C. Raegener, and William J. Boller, Secretary.

ACTIVITY IN CHELSEA.

Demand for Apartments and Business Space Greater Than Supply.

Never before, or at least within a reasonable limit of years, has the Chelsea section been so well rented both as to apartment houses and business space as is the case this year. Builders and owners have been improving parts of Chelsea slowly in the last half dozen years with modern structures, the great need of that old-time centre, and not one of these buildings has been a failure. All the heavy loft space west of Ninth Avenue is filled and where vacancies occur higher rentals are paid. For instance, an increase of $2,000 a floor is being paid by new tenants at 521 and 523 West Twenty-third Street, which was especially constructed for heavy business uses.

"The demand for space in modern loft structures in this locality is really greater than the supply," said Collin M. Eadie of the James N. Wells Sons realty firm. "The same is true of the new apartment buildings. The Moore estate is finishing a six-story apartment at 311 West Twenty-fourth Street, just west of Eighth Avenue, and two families have moved in, although the interior work is not completed. A few months ago a similar house was erected on the adjoining plot at 315 and 317 West Twenty-fourth Street and it was fully rented from the opening day.

"The six-story house recently finished at 261 to 265 West Twenty-second Street has been full since its opening in the Spring, and so has the new six-story house at 357 and 359 West Twenty-third Street, near the Ninth Avenue elevated station. Several houses have been remodeled into studio apartments, and these have been very successful. The old-time homes that still do good service as boarding and rooming houses are filled and very few signs offering anything to rent are to be seen."

All of these new Chelsea houses are non-elevator, from five to six stories in height, and they are readily rented from $10 to $12 a room. The most ambitious operation is the row of attractive colonial type apartments on the south side of Sixteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, on the lower edge of the traditional confines of old Chelsea Village. These are equipped with elevators, and William Lustgarten, the builder and owner of the property, says there will be no room for the late comers in October.

Elevated Trains to Astoria, L. I.

Elevated road service on the Second Avenue line over Queensboro Bridge from City Hall to Corona and Astoria, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced, will be inaugurated some time this week. When the trains are in operation passengers will have the privilege of transferring at the Plaza station in Long Island City to subway trains, this being the only transfer point.

TO APPEAL $764,000 AWARD

City Claims Award Too Large and Sellers Say It's Too Small.

The City of New York and the Woodward-Brown Real Estate Company will both appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court, who confirmed the condemnation award of $764,000 for fifty-two acres of land taken for the East River Park at Astoria.

The appeals are to be taken separately by the city and the company. The city will contend that the sum was too large, while the representatives of the company will contend that it is too small.

The corporation counsel will contend that the entire award to the company should be reduced to a nominal amount because the land taken was burdened with easements for park purposes by the action of the former holders of the property, who are declared to have made a map of their property showing the land laid out as a park and then selling lots to individuals from that map.

This contention was presented to the commissioners in condemnation, was rejected by them, and was also presented to Justice Garretson, who upheld the action of the commissioners.

In preparing for the appeal the Corporation Counsel intends to present to the court some new and as he considers very valuable information. The engineers of the Queens Topographical Bureau have been preparing maps and diagrams in connection with the papers in the case.

One of the most interesting of the exhibits will be a copy of a map now on file in the British Museum and which is believed to have been the first map ever made of the Long Island district. It is supposed to be a military map prepared by engineers in the service of General Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British forces that invaded Long Island. It bears the date 1781 and on it are shown the outlines of some of the still existing highways in Queens.

Barge Terminals in Queens.

Acting upon the request of the Department of Commerce, in Washington, that every effort be made to secure the development of waterways, thereby to overcome the shortage in rolling stock of railroads, for the movement of food and fuel, the Chamber of Commerce of Queens communicated with Frank M. Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, regarding the barge canal terminals, Mr. Williams has replied that he would prepare plans at once for the work at Hallett's Cove, and these to be followed by plans for the Flushing Bay terminal. The chamber hopes to see the terminals ready for use next Summer, when the barge canal is scheduled to be placed in complete operation.

RIVER VIEW MANOR SALE.

Big Offering of Suburban Property Near Hastings Next Saturday.

Next Saturday one of the most interesting auction sales of suburban property ever held overlooking the Hudson River will be conducted by Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies when they will offer the remaining unsold parcels of the River View Manor development, near Hastings. The sale will be held on the premises beginning at 10:30 o'clock next Saturday morning. The property to be sold includes 394 plots, about 1,000 lots, and four houses.

The plots are variously situated between Broadway on the west, the Villard estate and Chauncey Lane on the east, Villard Avenue and Chauncey Lane on the south, and Colonial Avenue, within six minutes' walk of Dobbs Ferry station, on the north. There are small and large plots fronting on Villard Avenue, the Croton Aqueduct Reservation, just east of Broadway; Euclid Avenue, Calumet Avenue, Summit Driveway, Scenic Driveway, Floral Driveway, Hollywood Driveway, Ferndell Driveway, Circle, Chestnut, and South Lawn Driveway, Terrace Avenue, Chauncey Avenue, Pleasant Avenue, Flower Avenue, Bellers Avenue, Division Driveway, Magnolia Drive, Colonial and Southlawn Avenues.

In some of these blocks all but a very few lots have been sold and improved with residences ranging in cost from $5,000 to $50,000. In other blocks, especially those situated at the crest of the hill and accessible by way of Villard Avenue from the Hastings station, the plots have unusual depth and vary greatly in topographical description. Three of the houses are in the high section on Floral and Hollywood Driveways, and the other house is on Euclid Avenue between Villard and Flower Avenues.

Because of its high altitude, natural drainage and freedom from objectionable features, River View Manor is well known as a satisfactory place of residence for children, who have the advantage of excellent public and private schools at Hastings and Dobbs Ferry.

In addition to the New York Central train service, the New York, Yonkers & Hudson River trolley service has its terminus at Hastings.

The sale is expected to last all day Saturday, and probably late in the evening. It will be continued until every lot has been sold to the highest bidder.

Important Spuyten Duyvil Sale.

Joseph P. Day has just completed the sale of the estate of the late Harriet N. Kellogg, comprising all that property on Johnson or Palisade Avenue, with a return frontage of some 354 feet on Independence Avenue, covering some thirty-five lots.

The property has been held by the estate for many years, and stands directly in line with the proposed Hudson Memorial Bridge. It was sold to a client of John Jay McKelvey. Cardoza & Nathan represented the sellers.

DISCUSS WEST SIDE PLANS.

Central Park West Civic League Wants More Electric Lights.

The final Summer meeting of the Central Park West Civic League, Copeland Townsend, President, was held at the Hotel Majestic last week, when arrangements were made and plans discussed for the big improvement propaganda which the organization will attempt to put into effect on the west side after the Summer vacation period.

The members were much interested in a paper prepared by William J. Barker, General Manager of the Denver Gas and Electric Light Company, on "Business Follows the Lighted Lamp."

Denver, next to New York, is the best-lighted city in America, and has blended beauty and business by a system of ornamental lighting standards which the Central Park Civic League hopes to pattern after for their thoroughfare.

Edwin Forrest, Secretary of the league, in a brief address said: "The live merchant quickly perceives that to retain his patronage he cannot afford to allow his block to remain in the obscurity of darkness when his competitor is doing business on a beautifully illuminated street. Central Park West is becoming one of our most important thoroughfares. It should be as well lighted as Broadway."

Night Sale of Queens Lots.

An unreserved liquidation auction sale of ninety-four Ridgewood lots will be held by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company on Monday evening, July 23, at Goetz's Hall, 835 Fresh Pond Road, Borough of Queens. The sale will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

Ordinator Company

Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.

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LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The Athens Hotel Corporation Buys Site for New East Side Hotel.

PLOT HELD AT $275,000

Morton F. Plant Transfers Fifth Avenue Corner to Cartier Brothers, Jewelers.

The Athens Hotel Corporation purchased from Charles L. Shea 305 Madison Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, a five-story business building on lot 23.9 by 100, valued at $275,000. The property at 30 East Forty-second Street, running through to 43 East Forty-first Street, with 305 Madison Avenue, gives the owners frontages on three thoroughfares. The combined properties will be improved with a twenty-story hotel. It will have frontages of 23.9 feet on Madison Avenue, 29.9 feet on Forty-first Street, and 31.6 feet on Forty-second Street. John J. Kavanagh, who negotiated the transaction, recently sold the Madison Avenue property to Mr. Shea for Virgil I. Hixson of Manistique, Mich., who was represented by the Albert B. Ashforth Company.

Morton F. Plant Transfers Fifth Avenue Corner.

Morton F. Plant transferred yesterday to Louis J. Cartier and Pierce C. Cartier, jewelers of 701 Fifth Avenue, 651 Fifth Avenue.

The property consists of a plot 50.5 by 100, on which stood Mr. Plant's former home. With the five-story building upon it it was assessed in 1916 for $925,000.

The assessment on the land alone was $800,000. In July, 1916, Mr. Plant bought the property on the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue as a site for a new $300,000 residence. The plot, which is 50 by 100, is said to have been held at $700,000.

Resale of Bronx Apartments.

Nehring Brothers resold to Joseph H. Arnolds the five five-story apartments, 2,608 to 2,616 Briggs Avenue, corner of 194th Street, and the southwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue and 194th Street. The houses were recently sold by the same brokers for Helene Ahrens to Mr. Arnolds, for whom they traded them to the estate of Susan M. Weir for the Stockton Apartments at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 165th Street.

Bronx Sale.

Nicholas Lopard sold for the Lopard Building Corporation, Inc., the three-story brick house, on a plot 57 by 100 located at 3,140 Park Avenue to D. Camino for investment.

Brooklyn.

The three-story dwelling at 1,255 Pacific Street, between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Co. for the Whitney Estate.

R. A. Schlesing sold for George Schonherr the six-family brick tenement house at 411 Himrod Street to John Faradey for investment.

Realty Note.

James A. Dowd has placed a first mortgage of $24,000 at 5 per cent. on the four-story building at 824 Sixth Avenue.

Why Did 50,000 People Choose Leader Home Water Systems?

They chose Leader Systems because they wanted the best that money could buy in a home water system. And they made this choice only after having become thoroughly familiar with all other makes, many of them selling for less money.

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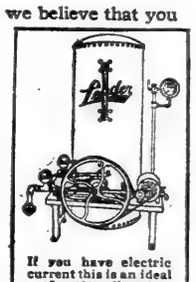

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FOR A FEW DOLLARS
in cash, you may be able to buy a lot
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RIVER VIEW MANOR, Hastings-on-Hudson
and enjoy the same advantages
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We are going to sell at AUCTION

RIVER VIEW MANOR
at Hastings—*on Hudson*—Dobbs Ferry

the most beautiful residential suburb of N. Y.
with every city improvement

394 plots and 4 residences
for whatever they will bring

Saturday, July 21st---on the premises.

Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.

Send for booklet to
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.,
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & Third Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

75% can remain on mortgage
Convenient Sunday trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station
10:45 12:20 1:14 2:10 3:13 3:47 4:44

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE LIQUIDATION
AUCTION SALE
By order of
RIDGEWOOD PARK REALTY CO.,
MONDAY NIGHT
JULY 23d at 7.30 P.M.
At GOETZ'S HALL
ADJOINING THE FRESH POND ROAD ELEVATED STATION
94 Ridgewood Lots
LOCATED ON
Fresh Pond Road and Eliot Av.
Lilac, Magnolia, Azalea, Summit and Pacific Sts. and Mount Olivet Ave.,
Borough of Queens, City of New York.
Also at same time and place, the 2-family brick house No. 71 Eliot Ave.
A NUMBER OF ROWS OF HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT ON THE PROPERTY.
For Cash. May Remain on Mortgage.
Titles insured free of charge to purchasers by the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
Property is directly reached by trolley on Fresh Pond Road connecting with the Myrtle Ave. "L," and is close to the Metropolitan Ave., Flushing Ave. and Grand St. trolley lines.
Maps and particulars from Jere Johnson Jr., Co., 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET

ATTENTION!
To loan first mtg. only in sums of $100,000, $15,000, $10,000, $9,000 at 5½% improved Bronx property only, also $5,000 at 5½% for second mtg. Bronx improved only.
EUGENE J. BUSHER,
149TH ST & COURTLANDT AVE.

MORTGAGE MONEY
Ample funds for first mortgage loans on Long Island and New Jersey. Reasonable charges; quick action.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Building. Phone 7294 Barclay

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SUBURBAN HOME
WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR
12 ACRES, NEAR SUMMIT, N. J.
4 LOTS EDGEMERE.

ACREAGE OR PLOTTAGE
IN EXCHANGE FOR LARGE LOFT BUILDING.

FIFTH AV. RETAIL ZONE.
HAVE CASH BUYER
For Property Suitable for Improvement.

For Cash,
Investment Property of Highest Class.
Only Property at Sacrifice Prices.
GEORGE NEIMAN,
437 Fifth Ave.,
At 39th Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

—OWNERS—
Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange?
We have several good clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange; we are also in close touch with some big cinches that a little cash can procure; get in touch with us right away. We mean business.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway and 59th St. Tel. 3580 River.

Want Free and Clear Country Place
within commuting distance; will give my Apartment House, rents $2,600, mortgage $14,500, and furnished Cottage, near Allenhurst, in payment for same; my equities $19,000; will sacrifice for the right place; brokers protected. Address SACRIFICE, 287 Times Downtown.

WANT APARTMENT HOUSE
Will give in trade best located vacant Corner, 100x100, below grade; ripe for improvement; two blocks from 207th St. subway station; brokers fully protected. Address UNUSUAL, Box 294 Times Downtown.

Private house for occupancy by owner of a downtown warehouse which is leased to a first-class tenant until 1926. Average yearly rental $12,000. Splendid paying investment and care free.
CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY,
32 William Street New York

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITE AT A SACRIFICE
R. R. Siding on Property. Opp. Sub. Sta. Plot contains nearly 70,000 sq. ft., with 385 feet frontage on two streets. Property is located in the Bronx. Apply for full particulars.
THE NORCROSS BROTHERS CO.
1123 Park Ave., New York City

JUST COMPLETED
1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $40 a month. D. Moulthan, Bainbridge Av. and 198th St. Fordham 1381.

ADJOURNED
For Convenience of Buyers
EXECUTOR'S SALE
BALANCE OF 130 LOTS OF THE
199
Fully Developed City Lots
RIGHT AT E. 174TH ST. SUBWAY STATION
AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
Within five blocks and overlooking the Bronx International Exposition Grounds, which open early in 1918.

In section fully built up with magnificent apartment houses. One apartment house, 100x175 feet, now being built. Streets regulated, sewered, paved, graded, curbed, &c.

Thursday, July 19, 1917
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, Dec'd.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Bookmaps may be obtained from
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY AUCTIONEER Tel. 1547 Cortlandt.

Real Estate Auctioneer. **BRYAN L. KENNELLY,** Real Estate Auctioneer.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, July 31, 1917,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Estate of Thomas Stokes, Dec'd.
43½ ACRES,
on Grassy Sprain Road between Tuckahoe Road and Greenburg town line.
LOCATED IN THE 10TH WARD OF THE
City of Yonkers,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.
This property is situated in perhaps the highest point in this section of Westchester County, overlooking the waters of the new aqueduct. It is subject to sub-division into several beautiful estates and must be seen to be appreciated.
70% may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.
MIDDLEBROOK & BORLAND, Esqs., Attorneys, 46 Cedar St., N. Y.

SAME DAY.
Absolute Executor's Sale
Estate of Maria R. Perris, Dec'd.
121 East 128th St.,
141 Ft. West of Lexington Av.
The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing nine rooms and bath. Open for inspection. Seen by permit. Size of lot, 16x99.11.
CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, Attorney, 2 Rector St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway, New York. Tel. Cort.—1547.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HANDSOME DWELLING.
WEST SEVENTIES,
offered for sale
AT A FIGURE FAR BELOW
EITHER
Assessed or Appraised Valuation
Size 25x102.2.
Immediate possession.
Liberal Terms.
DERSCHUCH & CO.,
156 Broadway.
Full investigation solicited.

Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.
Water Front Site, New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.
Losei Realty Corporation,
Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

FIFTH AVE CORNER
Below 57th Street; fireproof building, large plot; price under $160 a foot; biggest bargain known. Principals only apply.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

5th Avenue Corner.
20-story new business building, having 400 feet street light; pays 10% net on $750,000. Equity leaves 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

Garages for Lease
140x100, 50x100, and 22x100.
Good Locations.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 45th St. Bryant 961.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON
642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling, ten rooms, two baths, parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 25 Liberty St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION
12th St., near 6th Av.—Fine block; three-story dwelling; price very low. J. IRVING WALSH, 78 West 11th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR LET.

Near the Beaches
New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes
Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$8500
Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy. 7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets, Brooklyn. Take Sea Beach Subway from City Hall, N. Y., to 23d Ave. Station. Office opposite station.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Money Back If Drafted

BENSONHURST.
Will Sacrifice for Immediate Sale, beautiful one-family home, just completed; cost $10,500 to build; 8 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; price $9,000. Small amount cash necessary. Balance easy terms. Isaac Wolf, 1,816 52d St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bath Beach 2187.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN
and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; terms, cheap, can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; protect title. Long Island Development Co., 1 Madison Av., New York City.

Factory Properties
FOR SALE

NOTE.—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. Plant
LOWELL, MASS.
A series of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 story brick buildings, containing 1,176,888 SQ. FT. All in excellent condition. 10 ACRE PLOT. VALUABLE WATER RIGHTS—3 new water wheels installed. 4,600 H. H. boilers, Sprinkler System. B. & M. R. R. SIDING. FRONTAGE ON 2 CANALS.

Railroad and Waterfront Factory
ON NEW YORK BAY—B. & O. R. R. SIDING.
A modern manufacturing plant, located on Staten Island, consisting of 1 & 2 story buildings, containing about 42,000 SQ. FT. MAIN BUILDING, 1-STORY BRICK, 162.2x189. CEILING CLEARANCE 23.6. 10-TON CRANE. Railroad Siding—spot 2 cars in bldg. Dry Kilns & Power Plant. RIPARIAN GRANT OF 1661 FEET FROM SHORE LINE. WATER DEPTH OF OVER 30 FEET. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.

American Locomotive Works
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
A series of buildings located on a plot of 10¼ ACRES, containing 345,848 SQ. FT., and consisting of a 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING 405x65, a 1 story brick building 243x85, and various other buildings ranging in size from 183x82, 171x100, down to 70x23. R. R. SIDING, COMPLETE POWER PLANT, HUMIDIFYING PLANT, SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Frank H. Lee Co. Plant
DANBURY, CONN.
112,600 SQ. FT FLOOR SPACE; 16¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. siding; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,100 HANDS; city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition; six years old. FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 250-300 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANT; LOW INSURANCE RATE.

East River Water Frontage
WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.
900 FT. FRONTAGE ON BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, EAST RIVER. A plot of 8.24 acres of improved bulkheaded water frontage, located on the Buttermilk Channel, (which is the channel running between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore,) in the vicinity of the Atlantic Basin. WATER DEPTH OF 30 FEET. Improved with metal building 340x100 ft.

Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HARDY, VOORHEES & CO.
Excellent manufacturing plant situated on plot of 21 ACRES. Buildings contain 75,000 sq. ft. floor space. R. R. SIDING. EXCELLENT WATER-FRONT HAVING LARGE PRIVATE SLIP OF 500' OPENING ON NEWTOWN CREEK. Very good labor supply. 500 h. p. power plant. Good trucking to all parts of New York City. BUILDINGS AND DOCKS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Newtown Creek Water Frontage at East River
ADJACENT TO N. Y. STATE BARGE CANAL TERMINAL.
A large plot of improved bulkheaded water frontage, with a 900 FT. FRONTAGE ON NEWTOWN CREEK. Size of entire plot 900x470. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS. Suitable for any Industrial Development requiring deep water frontage.

United Piece Dye Works Plant
NYACK, N. Y.—29 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY.
93,045 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Modern brick buildings, affording excellent light. Sprinkler system, steam heat, electric light and elevators. Located about 300 feet from Erie R. R. tracks and a short distance from Hudson River. 1.7 ACRES.

New Haven, Conn.
E. H. BROWN PLANT.
Six 1-story brick buildings and one 2-story brick building, containing about 58,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE, not including basement floor space. Four buildings directly connected. FULLY SPRINKLED. Steam heat; power plant. Three fuel oil tanks with capacity of 13,000 gallons with a discharge line from N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks. R. R. SIDING AVAILABLE.

American Malleables Co. Plant
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Congress Brewery and Ice Plant
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Entire block front on W. S. of Humboldt St., bet. Meserole & Scholes Sts., containing 75,000 SQUARE FEET of floor space. Building of brick, iron and concrete construction. Ceiling clearance of ABOUT 20 FT., part of floors 500 LBS. PER SQ. FT. CAPACITY, 3 boilers 200 H. P. each. Ice plant capacity of 50 tons daily, which may be largely increased on a small outlay.

Cold Springs, N. Y.
WEST POINT FOUNDRY ASSOCIATION.
300 acre plot with large frontage on Hudson River. ACCESS TO 35' OF WATER. N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. SIDING. Improved with several one-story buildings containing approximately 150,000 sq. ft. OVER ONE MILE OF DEVELOPED TRACKAGE IN PROPERTY EXTENDING TO THE END OF 500' DOCK.

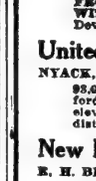
American Snuff Company Plant
LOCATED NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Main building, five story brick structure, 90x180; brick warehouse 150x300, ceiling clearance about 20 ft.; engine and boiler house, 45x56; dry kiln, 36x50; 85 ft. brick stack. TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 195,000 SQ. FT., 12 ACRES. Power plant consisting of 3 boilers, 80 H. P. each, and 2 85 H. P. engines; 50,000 gallon steel water tank. RAILROAD SIDINGS; SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware
FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN.
Large tract of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles from Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIDING. FRESH WATER, DELAWARE RIVER AND CANAL FACILITIES; CHEAP COAL, GOOD LABOR, excellent railroad facilities. With the above is offered one of the finest home site properties along the Delaware River. LESS THAN 4,000 FT. FROM BRISTOL STATION.

Hygienic Chemical Co. Plant
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
53,482 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE. Series of 1, 2, 3 & 4-story buildings. C. R. R. of N. J. SIDING OBTAINABLE. 308 FT. ON ELIZABETH RIVER. Engines, boilers, electric motors, etc. ABOUT THREE ACRES. LARGE QUANTITY OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR. Equipment consisting of vacuum dryers & filter presses, mills, lead lined tanks, wooden & iron tanks, calcining plant & drying rooms.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Sole Agent.
Phone 744 Cort.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Kew Gardens
LONG ISLAND
16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan
The former lower cost of building makes the price of houses now for sale very attractive to keen buyers. Our building policy makes for a saving in present or near future construction. The character and charm of Kew completes the story.
Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
Only New York Office
1 West 34th Street
Phone Greeley 3280
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

BAYSIDE
7 House Bargains July 1
2 SOLD..... July 8
5 LEFT
Prices $6,000 to $7,750 on 40x100 and 60x100 plots.
MAY CONSIDER RENTAL
280 Broadway, N. Y. City
Phone 3262 Cort.

NEW HOUSE AND GARAGE
OF AN ATTRACTIVE DESIGN
AT ELMHURST,
NEAR SUBWAY STATION
Unique in every way, house out of the ordinary, has 7 large rooms, storeroom and foyer hall, tiled bath, electricity and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, open brick fireplace and outside chimney, private porch. $8,500; easy terms if desired. Call Sunday and all week. Owner and Builder, George C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME
consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 37 minutes from city; privilege of restricted building tract; short distance to station and trolley; $500 cash, balance easy terms. R. Hopkinson, 256 West 55th St., New York City.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

SMALL FARMS $550 up, $10 monthly; level and rich soil; gas, city water, &c.; near trolleys. Houses built to suit you. Ideal for raising chickens, fruit and vegetables. Write, phone or call. BEACH VIEW LAND CO., 320 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Sacrifice
Riverdale-on-Hudson
30 Minutes from Grand Central. Subway and Trolley Nearby.
2½ Acres, Beautiful Ground. Modern House, 16 rooms, 4 baths; garage; stable with quarters; chicken and green houses. For sale or rent.
For further particulars apply R-601,
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

NOT GINGERBREAD
but a substantial, oak finished, nine-room House, now ten years old; in first-class condition and repair. Steam heat, electric light and gas. Reception hall with mission fireplace, living room, dining room, kitchen and pantries on first floor. Five chambers and bath on second floor, with maid's room and large open attic on third. Laundry and toilet in high, dry cellar. Vacant lots on both sides, but in a populated neighborhood, close by stores, cars, trolleys, etc. Price $6,500 cash. I cannot shade the price or rent the house. E 478 Times Annex.

COUNTRY ESTATE
located in the hills, less than 20 miles from New York; charming stucco residence, seven masters' sleeping rooms, five baths, sleeping porches, ample servants' quarters; electric light and all modern appurtenances, 7 open fireplaces; garage, stable, gardener's cottage; 10 acres attractive ground.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
193 MAIN STREET, New Rochelle, N. Y.

GOOD ALL-AROUND
New stucco house, garage, large plot; rolling wooded country, delightful section Westchester; 9 rooms, every improvement; large verandas, balconies, sleeping porch; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $10,500 sacrifice; want offer. Personal suits 606, 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT
Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added, only 30 minutes from Grand Central or Harlem Division; every city improvement. Included, sewer and gas, highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiper, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR
NEW Frame and Stucco house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch; hot water heat; garage. Plot 75x160. Price $15,000. Terms to suit.
CONNOLLY & PENNY, 135 Wall St., Long Island City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL SELL FOR AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE $13,500.
It's a bank mortgage and banks loan a little over 50% of the value of a property. A large house, modern, in excellent condition, ready for occupancy Oct. 1st. 9 rooms, 2 baths and 2 servants' rooms and billiard room. Near water, on plot 100x150. Completed street; in excellent community. $1,000 cash will take it. Photo and plans can be sent to you if you are interested in purchasing such a home. Box E 477 Times Annex.

HOWELL PARK.
LARCHMONT.
Large building plots in high-class, restricted neighborhood; near station; exceptionally large plots. Prices and terms very reasonable.
HOWELL C. PERRIN, Agent,
7 East 42d St. Phone 2422 Murray Hill.
Or on premises, phone 299 Larchmont.

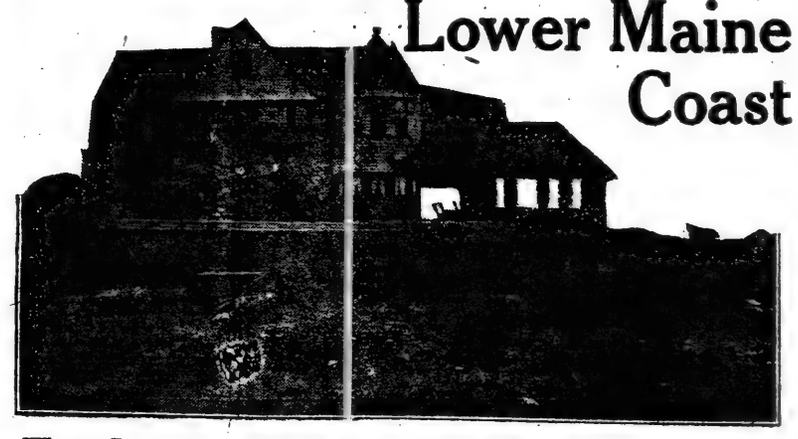
Rent 10 Rooms, $45.
In excellent section of Yonkers; near river, depot and trolleys; ready for occupancy; rent starts September 1st. Photos will be sent. E 478 Times Annex.

INEXPENSIVE HOME AT SCARSDALE.
Price $10,000, with small initial cash payment, will sell Dutch Colonial home of 9 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, including large living room with open fireplace, situated in Greenacres; short walk to Railway Station and Scarsdale Golf Club. This place could not be duplicated for less than $12,500.
E 476 TIMES ANNEX.

SCARSDALE.
Two residential properties in the immediate vicinity of Scarsdale Station for sale, or possibly rent—
12 rooms, 3 baths, corner plot.
9 " 3 " garage.
One of above is new house, ready for occupancy.
Opportunity offered to acquire country home at reasonable price, and on most attractive terms.
JOSEPH ELSENER, Owner, Scarsdale, N.Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, of white clapboard, 9 rooms and bath; hot water heat, electricity, open fireplace, two sleeping porches; plot 55x149, $6,250.
F. T. BOWERS, 233 Huguenot St.

A Charming Estate on the Lower Maine Coast



To close an estate--quick sale desired

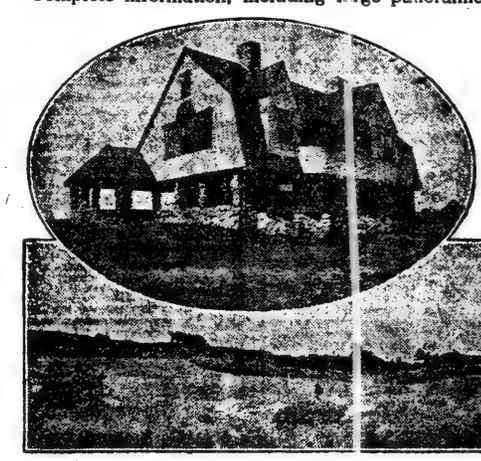
THIS handsome, delightfully situated estate, known as the Conarroe property, is two miles south of Ogunquit and five miles north of York Beach. It is 45 miles from Portland and but 3 hours from Boston, with good train service to Ocean Beach.

Property consists of a durably built, 16-room house, with large garage or stable, about fifty acres of land extending along the ocean front for half a mile, and 115 acres of wood, pasture and field land.

The appointments are modern and complete. Heater and open fireplaces makes winter occupancy as comfortable as in summer.

This is a rare opportunity, whether one is seeking a home or a profitable investment. In the latter case the property could be conveniently subdivided into generous building sites having ample ground and beach fronts.

Complete information, including large panoramic photographs will be supplied upon request. Arrangements can be made to examine the property at any time.



For particulars, write, phone or wire
ROBERT N. SIMPERS, Executor,
44 No. 4th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pelham Manor.
A DECIDED BARGAIN
40 *Minutes' Motoring Distance from 42d St.*
A Beautiful Italian Hollow Tile Stucco Residence with living room enclosed in glass, dining room, den, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. 4 large master's bedrooms, library, 3 baths, sleeping porch, servants' quarters in separate wing on second floor. Good sized plot with an abundance of shrubbery and trees. Garage for two cars,
For further particulars apply S-448,
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Larchmont Gardens
BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES
Excellent Building Sites
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT
33 minutes from Grand Central Station
Larchmont Gardens is one of the most desirable all-year-round residence parks near New York.
VISIT THERE TODAY
GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent.
527 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Office on property open every day.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE
SIX ACRE ESTATE
Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths, two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.
LEWIS & BRESTON INC
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

LARCHMONT on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony
Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R. with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-size plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 EAST 42D STREET.

For Sale or Rent at
SCARSDALE
10 minutes from station and country club.
Colonial Dwelling, 10 large rooms, including billiard room; parquet floors, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen; every modern improvement. Corner plot, 75x150. Ready for immediate occupancy. Full details on request. C-566.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM—CHESTER PARK.
Corner of Willow and Maple Avenues. New house, 7 large rooms and tiled bathroom, with shower, parquet floors; large living room with open fireplace; dining room panelled and beam ceiling; large porch; open plumbing. This is a very pretty Colonial house on big ground, a corner; property is restricted; has sewer, water, gas and electricity. Price $6,000; mortgage $3,800 at 5½%. Terms to suit.
BROOK COMPANY, Builders & Owners,
Fourth Ave. North Pelham. Tel. 4755.

A BARGAIN ALONG THE SHORE
Twenty miles out, high-class residential section, one mile from station, we offer House built of fieldstone and shingles, with five master bedrooms, two baths, three servants' rooms and bath; also combination garage and stable, with two acres of land in lawn, vegetable and flower gardens, many fine trees; price reduced to $35,000; easy terms; photographs on request.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

Big Sacrifice
AT PELHAM, 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.
Plot 75x 20; House, eight rooms, two baths; all improvements; garage. For further particulars apply S-1569.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., OR PELHAM, N. Y.

"ALONG THE SOUND"
Chas. Field GRIFFEN AND Co.
Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

Small Briarcliff Farm
22 Acres of high rolling land.
Old Farm House and Barn with Orchard; on State road; one mile from Briarcliff Lodge and 2½ miles from Scarborough-on-Hudson station. Exceptionally attractive building site. Can be purchased at bargain to settle estate.
J. F. McKEAN, Real Estate Broker,
542 Fifth Avenue

MUST BE SOLD.
A quaint old stone mansion, setting back amidst the trees; lake vistas; atmosphere, refinement; abundance of water; cost $125,000; to settle estate can be purchased for $40,000.
Mount Kisco Estates, Inc.
TELEPHONE 500 MOUNT KISCO.
Joseph E. Merriam, Pres.
Charles L. Risley, Mgr.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRESTWOOD, N. Y.
PARK VIEW HEIGHTS.
33 minutes from Grand Central.

This Beautiful Home, $4,800 Easy Terms.
On a plot 60x102 feet; three minutes from station, overlooking Bronx River Parkway; stucco exterior; improvements; fireplace, &c.; six rooms and bath; bargain. Particulars
30 EAST 42D ST., ROOM 1,482.
Phone Murray Hill—7231.

A Rare Home Chance
Owner to Reside in Western State Offers Her New Rochelle Home for $14,000
Beautiful house, every appointment. Part stone, garage, on plot 102x200, in very best residential centre, near water; fine lawns, magnificent trees, shrubs and plants, vegetable and flower gardens. House alone could not be produced for near selling price, and plot very valuable. If you want a fine home cheap this is an opportunity.
BARGAIN-BUYER CO., INC.,
Only Bargains Listed.
505 Fifth Ave., Phone 3743 Vanderbilt

For Sale
AT PELHAM
NEW DUTCH COLONIAL
SEMI-BUNGALOW.
7 rooms, bath, all improvements. Plot 50x108. 5 minutes' walk from station. Terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply S-1569.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.
OR PELHAM, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE
For Sale—A gentleman's house and five acres of beautiful lawn and trees; flower garden; 300 feet elevation; magnificent, long-distance views; fine stone mansion, with 23 rooms, 8 baths; stone garages; large barn with stall; chicken run; stall for cow; at Bronxville; convenient to golf links; 23 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily.
CLARK T. CHAMBERS,
353 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 7230.

ESTATE TO BE SETTLED
Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 6 baths, garage, poultry houses; 6 acres, beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits, and shrubs; Grand Central, 40 minutes.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

FOR RENT OR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL
Up to date 12 room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 46 minutes from Wall St.; rent, $3,500; brokers protected.
S. L. PAKAS,
31 Park Row, or on premises.

HOME OR CLUB
Site 87 acres; magnificently located; Mount Kisco section; fine, smooth land; ideal for residence or club; stream, spring water, fruit; grand views; exclusive section; sacrifice, $40,000; worth $1,000 an acre.
George B. Cranston, 505 5th Av., N. Y.

Beautiful Home in Bronxville
16 miles out, at bargain price, new house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; fine location. Built for owner; moving elsewhere. Photograph on request.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

A BARGAIN—$8,000
At NEW ROCHELLE.
A very attractive 8-room house, bath, all improvements. Price means sacrifice to owner. JOHN TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1310 White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Larchmont, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $8,500; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows value.
H. M. Olcott

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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for any of the above, and if we have not what you want, will obtain same for you.

The Brooks & Brooks Corporation
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Write for Booklet "F." — Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION.
A place of Artistic Surroundings.
28 new Houses for sale on attractive terms.
Prices from $10,500 to $25,000.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GERTH'S REALTY EXPERTS, and ALFRED H. WAGG, associated, announce that they will sell 400 restricted residential and choice business lots in

LYNBROOK, L. I., at unreserved auction, to satisfy mortgage foreclosure, on

Tuesday, July 17th, to Saturday, July 21st.

Sales on the property, 2:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. each day.

SACRIFICE
To Sell Now
Unusually desirable for development or

FACTORY SITE
32⅓ Acres Long Island
Just Outside City Line
Very Low Taxes

I must sell at once this ideally situated property—only 1,500 ft. from L. I. R. R. Station; 30 min. to Penn. Sta. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Trolley to Jamaica and Mineola; very convenient for labor. Water, gas and electricity; ground 100 ft. above sea level; good gravel formation; splendid drainage, ideal construction. Will sell at bargain price on liberal terms to effect quick sale. Address or phone

H. M. MARSH, 347 5th Ave.
2105 Murray Hill.

Long Island City

2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 800 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

Just completed in one of the best improved sections on the North Shore. Use of private beach on Long Island Sound. Large living room with study and centre hall opening to tiled porch and gardens. Dining room, spacious kitchen, 5 large bedrooms and sleeping porch; 3 baths, ample servants' accommodations; open fireplaces, artistic fixtures and decorations; grounds carefully planted; garage; 26 minutes from Manhattan. Price $35,000. W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St., N. Y.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME

Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity, modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 187 Times Downtown.

Waterfront Farm Bargain

The 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage Long Island Sound, beach, bluff, views; mostly cultivated; fertile soil, orchard, double highway frontage. $175 acre; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

Shore Front Estate

SELL OR RENT—GREAT SACRIFICE.
At Huntington, very busy section; handy to Country and Yacht Club. Actual waterfront; beautiful grounds, trees, lawn. Large dwelling, stable, garage. Photos, particulars mailed.
Daniel Gerard, 1,370 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

AT DOUGLASTON, L. I.

Circumstances oblige me to sell my home at once. Nine rooms, two baths, all improvements. Choice location, good neighbors; tennis, golf, bathing handy. Cost me over $12,500. Must sell; will take $9,700. Owner, J 378 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY.

A modern 12-room house, within hour of New York, will sell at sacrifice; near station, water, and golf; electricity; all improvements; would rent furnished.
H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
32 William St., N. Y. Tel. John 1630.

FOR SALE.

New house, Garden City, L. I.; 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity, water and sewer. Very low price for value of property. Apply to M. B. Fawcett, 160 Fulton St., Hempstead, L. I.

3-ROOM BUNGALOW

Just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full lots; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,650; must have $350 cash at once, balance very easy terms. B. Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

DOUGLAS MANOR

The ideal north shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes electric train from Pennsylvania Station; houses for sale and lease; some real bargains in plots overlooking bay and Sound. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

overlooking the ocean; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; gas, electricity, &c.; large plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes out; easy cash, balance easy terms. Bungalow, [illegible]

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A New Departure in Rural Development May Be Found at

O-CO'NEE

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY — LONG ISLAND BAY SHORE

GOLF, SAILING, BATHING, MOTOR BOATING ON THE PROPERTY.
Country Club and Motor Boat Club near at hand.

Train service the best on Long Island, with several trains making Bay Shore the first stop. Club car.

Property comprises 186 acres, through which runs a picturesque, winding creek, connecting with two lakes and flowing into Great South Bay.

Plots from 1½ to 5 acres, fronting on creek or bay, are offered for sale at attractive terms under reasonable restrictions.

Several Houses of unusual architectural excellence are offered for sale or would be rented with option of purchase.

For particulars ask your own broker or apply

C. L. Lawrance, or Jeremiah Robbins, Corp., Owner, Babylon,
118 W. 39 St., New York. L. I.

Booklet on request.

PRIVATE
WATER FRONT ESTATE
2½ acres right on the water in the Exclusive Hill Country of L. I.
Less than 3 hours by train or auto

SACRIFICE $18,500.

To Sell Now—Terms to Suit.
Rent $1,800. Elegantly Furnished.

House occupies a site on a high wooded cliff directly above best bathing beach on Long Island. Rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two-machine garage containing chauffeur's rooms and bath. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library. House is beautifully and tastefully furnished and decorated. Has electric light, tel., running water; all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. An inspection of this property will convince you of its value and uniqueness. Write or phone "Attorney" for information and auto route, Suite 41, No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone 4135—Rector.

GREENPORT, L. I.
Opposite
SHELTER ISLAND.

TEN ACRES: Water front; 400 feet private bathing beach, private pier for landing, private boat-house and marine railway; mile from town and station.

Planted garden, woodland, open fields; exceptional shrubbery and trees; hedge 1,000 feet long.

Modern dwelling, completely furnished, 11 rooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage, garage, poultry and tool houses, tools and equipment.

Two 21-ft. dory type sailboats, one 40-ft. hunting cabin launch (outside cruising), engine one year old; one 16-ft. sailing canoe, two rowboats.

Price $25,000. Worth $50,000.
PHOTOS AND FULL PARTICULARS

JAMES D. McCANN
McCANN BUILDING,
11 & 13 North Av. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT SHORE FRONT ESTATE
Less than half cost

825 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach. House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $19,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.

LEWIS, BRESTON (INC)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

GREAT NECK.

The most attractive Colonial house on Long Island can be purchased for $35,000. House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, tile vestibule, wainscoted dining room, breakfast room, entrance porch settees, shrubbery and trees well planted, over 1 1-3 acres, privet hedge, sun dial, window boxes, a general finish that is in keeping with the wonderful environment.

Baker Crowell, Inc. 47 W. 34th St. N. Y. City.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350

On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.

ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.

$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY

Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets

B. SMALL FARMS,
106 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

SMALL POULTRY FARM

6-room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PAY RENT TO YOURSELF

Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful section of the "Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 7-room house, tiled bath; every convenience; spacious plot. Pay taxes, int., ins. You pay only $40 mfa. W. Macintosh, Elizabeth Manor St., West Orange, N. J.

$1,000 CASH PAYMENT BUYS THIS HOME AT

Addisleigh

30 Minutes from Penn. Sta., Man. 37 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., Bklyn.
At St. Albans R. R. Station, Boro. of Queens, New York City.
Adjoining the St. Albans Golf and Country Club.
Contains 9 rooms, tiled bath; all modern improvements; enclosed porch. Located on plot 60x100.

Price, $8,500

1st mortgage, $5,000 at 5½%	$275.00	$73.75 total carrying charges per month, which includes taxes, water rent, insurance, interest payments, and every other conceivable expense. In addition to paying $360.00 a year to reduce principal.
2nd mortgage, $2,500 at 6%	150.00	
Cash payment, $1,000		
Taxes, water and insurance	100.00	
Payments reducing principal	360.00	
	$885.00	

Why pay rent for an expensive apartment in a crowded city block when you can secure a home like this in an exclusive, beautiful neighborhood, right in New York City? Very accessible. Trees, shrubs, flowers, golf, tennis, &c. Other houses ready for immediate occupancy.

JOHN J. BRITTON 'Phone 686—Greeley.
1146-8 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York.

This Beautiful All Year Home just completed.

At "Plandome Estates," Plandome Sta., L. I. 20 minutes from Penn. R. R. Sta., N. Y. 52 electric trains daily. Amid the Hills of the North Shore; near Yacht, Golf and Tennis Clubs; Solarium; sleeping porches; verandas, servants' quarters with bath. Beautifully laid out grounds. Highest restrictions. Caretaker on grounds. Sunday trains 9:20 and hourly. Best conditions for good family. Can be bought at the most liberal terms imaginable with small amount of cash, as owner is desirous of getting high-class families on property. A. Janssen, 34 W. 30th St., N. Y. Phone 3207 Mad. Sq.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Magnificent 650 Acre Estate
For Sale at Great Bargain, in Whole or Will Subdivide.
One Hour from New York.

Situated in the beautiful, gently rolling hills near Morristown, N. J., in a neighborhood famous for its beauty, healthfulness, the fertility of its soil for farming and its many fine estates of wealthy families. The main house on this property is one of the best known and most attractive Craftsman houses in America. It contains a large sun parlor, 15x50, exceptionally large living room, dining room and splendid kitchen, 6 master's bedrooms and 5 master's baths, and every modern convenience and comfort. Additional buildings include three beautiful new Craftsman cottages, two farmers' houses, beautiful new concrete garage to hold 10 cars, with servants' quarters, fine new horse stable and workshop, one of the finest modern cow stables in the country to house 50 cows, with concrete silo. Property is well watered, two fine springs on hill, with large reservoir, which supply water to buildings by gravity. Beautiful fields, woods, hilltop commands wonderful views of country, several brooks, one a splendid trout stream. Lake of 35 acres could be easily made if desired. Peach orchard of 2,000 trees, grape vineyards, sunken gardens; in fact, it is complete and beautiful property. Must be sold at once at a great sacrifice. Inquire

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

About 8 acres of beautiful building sites, adjoining South Mountain Reservation. This property is located nearly at the top of the Eastern Slope of the mountains, about 10 minutes' walk from the Lackawanna Station at Maplewood. There is a good house, 8 rooms and bath, good stable, garage, etc. An unusually fine spring furnishes a never-failing supply of running water. A great many magnificent trees on the property, and several are very rare. The view from this property is the finest in the section. The downtown section of New York is plainly seen in fair weather. This property is suited for subdivision, but would make a wonderful home site for a person of sufficient means to retain the entire plot and erect a suitable house. Price and further particulars upon application to Oakes, at Station, Maplewood, N. J.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500; cash required, $500; house has seven large, airy rooms, cosy inglenook, with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation, 35 minutes out; large plot, all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this home was built by days' work by owner for his own occupance, and no expense was spared. Full particulars G. A. ROFF, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

COOL ON HOTTEST DAYS

River view—large plot—6-room semi-bungalow—new—modern—expensively finished—a beautiful home—25 minutes from New York. Will sell to quick buyer $5,550.00 —$700.00 cash — $50.00 per month. F. W. H., 310 Central Ave., Leonia, N. J.

No Matter What Happens

your home is safe, when the title is insured. We insure titles to Real Estate in Bergen and Rockland Counties. Write for our latest Booklet A.

NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

MONTCLAIR
FALL RENTALS

$90—8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large lot.
$85—12 rooms, 2 baths, near Lackawanna.
$75—Modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, garage, near Athletic Club.
$100—14 rooms and bath; 2-car garage.
$125—10 rooms, baths, garage, sleeping porch; overlooking park and lake.

For all Desirable Montclair and Glen Ridge Properties,
For Sale and Rent, See
H. S. Connolly & Co., 89 Lackawanna Pl., Montclair, N. J.

A GEM IN THE COUNTRY

High and dry; plot 50x150; seven rooms and pantry; garage, sewer, city water, gas, and electric light, parquet floors, tiled bath, open fireplace; porches and windows completely screened; glass sash for Winter; trees, shrubs, and flowers; vegetable garden now growing; 35 minutes to New York; two railroads; commutation $4.85; trolley to New York passes corner; beautiful view; must be seen to be appreciated; photos on request; price $6,000; terms. Box J 316 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

One of the best built houses in Northern New Jersey; complete every way; steam heat, electric light; nine rooms, three baths; abundant closets; located on high ground, with fine view of Ramapo Hills; living and dining rooms beam ceilings, open fireplaces; two acres, laid out like park; vegetable garden; large verranda two sides house. Box 82, Mahwah, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J.

One of the best factories for sale. Available now. Comprising 40,000 Square Feet of floor space. Opposite South St. Passenger and Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal terms.

Full commissions to brokers.

BAKER & GROVER,
756 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MUST BE SOLD AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
COMMUTER'S FARM

Bernardsville section on Lackawanna R. R.; 2 minutes to station; hour out; 75 acres; modern Colonial house; barn, outbuildings, fruit orchard, stately old shade trees; may also consider exchange for other property. Address Owner, Box 22, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Close Estate 100-acre Farm. Good 10-room house, 2 baths; room house. Porch; shade. 7 good barns. 10 minutes' walk store, school; 8 miles Station, Hunterdon Co., N. J.; 2 hours out. High ground, very healthy; nice brook; plenty fruit. Had 700 bushels apples last Fall. Full price, $6,000; ½ cash. 60 acres grain included.
GEIST, 700 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR New White Colonial Residence **$7250**

Large living room, (fire place,) dining room, kitchen, all gas, 5 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch. Attractively finished. Immediate occupancy. Plot 50x125; excellent location.
H. S. Connolly & Co., 89 Lackawanna Pl., Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE PALISADES
Opposite 40th Street
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON

FOR SALE
SPANISH MISSION HOME

At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy. Light brick; 72x50; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.

Dining hall (18x25), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 3 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.

Garage, with all improvements.

Thirty minutes from Times Square by West Shore ferry; boats day and night.

Address Box 32, Times Downtown.

This Splendid Old Homestead

in the beautiful Park Section of Boonton, N. J., with an acre of well-kept grounds, or an elevation commanding miles of magnificent views, is offered at a fraction of its real value to close an estate.

The house needs painting and a new roof, else the price—And a Big Bargain at That—would be $15,000, instead of the $12,000 at which it is being sacrificed.

First Floor—Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Smoking Room, Butler's Pantry and Kitchen, Large Halls, Piazzas facing East and South, Open Fireplaces.

Second Floor—Six Bedrooms, Sewing Room, Bathroom, Two Balconies, and Hall.

Third Floor—One large open Balcony, used for outdoor Sleeping Room, Bedroom, and Servants' Room.

Basement—Complete Laundry, Servants' toilet and bath; large, airy Cement Cellar.

Half mile to station; steam heat, gas, coal and gas ranges, gas hot-water heater, six open fireplaces. MRS. H. C. JENKINS, The Park, Boonton, N. J.

Sheriff's Sale

July 23, 1917.

THE Claremont Hotel
Bernardsville, N. J.

Hotel opposite D., L. & W. Station. Main Corner, 22 rooms, furnished. Fine bar trade. First class condition. $5,000 cash, and mortgage. Call on premises, or

Mulligan & Koenig, Attys., Union Building, Newark, N. J.

BARGAIN
AT MONTCLAIR.

Charming, modern stucco Residence containing living room with fireplace, dining room in ivory; gas, kitchen in white enamel, four bedrooms, large bath, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screens, &c.; beautifully decorated; perfect condition; immediate possession; excellent neighborhood; price $5,500; mortgage $3,000, which may remain; balance very easy terms; quick action advised.

Frank Hughes Taylor Company.
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

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241 ACRE SOUTHERN N. J. STATE **$6250**
WITH PRIVATE LAKE.

On good road, 2 miles from fine gravel road to coast; 10 miles from Vineland, 3 miles from village, one block from Penna. R. R. Station; 50 acres level, tillable soil, now cultivated; balance young oak, pine, cedar; 9 varieties fruit; pretty 20-acre lake with good fishing, boating, bathing; well and springs; 8-room main house, 10-room and 3-room tenant houses; hen house, wagon shed for 8 wagons; 3 corn cribs, water-power mill and other buildings. Game on estate includes deer, foxes, rabbits, quail, pheasants. Elderly owner, unable to work because of operation, anxious to sell. COLONIAL FARM CORP., 2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 4828.

3-ACRE ESTATE
ESSEX CO., N. J. 40 minutes

Laid out on D., L. & W. Modern brownstone house, living rooms in solid mahogany, centre hall, library and dining room in paneled oak, 7 bedrooms and baths, sleeping porch, barn, garage, grounds beautifully laid out, trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens, fruits, berries, and flowers of all kinds. For sale at a great sacrifice. Adjoining Essex County golf course. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, 3,323 Broadway, New York.

LEONIA : A House Beautiful

Nine rooms, large sun parlor, open fireplace; hot water heat; oak finish; convenient to everything; one of the handsomest homes in Leonia. A bargain at $9,500.
BOWLES & CO. Broad & Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

WEST ORANGE.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, Mountainside, near Country Club; 8 acres, garden, lawns; 13 rooms, 2 baths, electricity.

E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 B'way.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, **ORANGES** every description. All Prices, sale or rent.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

CHOOSE
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Busiest Terms. Photos and Particulars Gladly Sent. RIDGEWOOD, INC.

For Sale at GREENWICH, CONN.
A Most Attractive Residence

located in the Rock Ridge Section, on a 5 1-3-Acre tract. Fine views of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound.

The House is of stone construction, and is beautifully designed; interior richly finished in carefully selected woods; dining-room in mahogany; living room, main hall, staircase and floors in quartered oak. The building has just been completed.

The grounds are artistically landscaped and the property is one of the most desirable in the section.

For further particulars apply S-1624

Fish & Marvin 527 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

On my one-acre plot, located 5 minutes from station, 35 minutes from New York, overlooking Manhasset Bay, I have built a complete home of 12 rooms with three baths, vacuum cleaning plant, electric laundry, drying room, two-car garage, stately trees, broad lawns and hedges. Conditions make it necessary that I sell for $25,000. If interested address Owner, Box J 134 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

Open for inspection, including Sundays.
$20,000—No. 22 Melrose Pl. Beautiful Colonial residence, living room, dining room, library, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sun porch, tiled veranda. All latest conveniences.
$18,500—No. 177 Midland Av. Tapestry brick residence, centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; splendid location; large lot.
$16,500—No. 173 Watchung Av. Brick residence, corner plot, fine shade and shrubbery; large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths and showers, sleeping porch, sun porch, breakfast room; every appointment.
$16,500—No. 19 Melrose Pl. Charming brick Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch.
$12,500—No. 66 Hawthorne Av. Glen Ridge, Colonial residence, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms including shower, solarium, sleeping porch.
$11,500—No. 29 Warren Pl. Charming Colonial residence, beautifully located, living room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, shower, sleeping porch, sun porch; all latest appointments.
$11,000—No. 116 Beverly Rd. White Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths and shower, sleeping porch, solarium; beautiful decorations and fixtures.
$11,000—No. 215 Montclair Av. Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.
$9,000—No. 5 Aubrey Rd. White Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; all latest appointments.

These are the latest designs of new modern houses, and are without exception the choicest properties in Montclair.
MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Country Estate For Sale

consisting of a beautiful, large Colonial 14-room house, large barn, garage, wagon house and cow stables; 16 acres of highly cultivated land; fruits of all kinds; but 70 miles from New York City and 10 miles from Goshen; State road all the way. Must be seen to be appreciated.
PRICE $16,000.

Address
Maybrook Realty Company
Maybrook, N. Y.

Lake Champlain SUMMER CAMP

Located directly on the shores of Lake Champlain, with 300 acres of lawns, gardens, woods and fields. Main house, nine master bedrooms, four baths; large remodeled farm house, garage and farm buildings. Splendid condition. For sale, including furniture, stock, &c., for half cost.

LEWIS, BRESTON (INC)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway

A Beautiful Place, Highland, N. Y.

An unsurpassed view of the Hudson and surrounding country for many miles; a delightful old Dutch Colonial dwelling, modernized; open plumbing, bathroom, and lavatories; large living room; beamed ceiling; large plate-glass observatory windows; open fireplaces of stone; five large and cheerful master's bedrooms; three servants' rooms; farmer's cottage; garage; chicken house; live stock; icehouse full of ice; abundance of fruit; about 60 acres planted for crops; suitable for a gentleman's place or farm or for private club; lake stocked with fish; 100 acres; price asked, $40,000.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
100th Street and Broadway.

MONTCLAIR
The Leading Suburb of New York.
FOR RENT (Unfurnished)

	Per Ann.
Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage	$1,000
Central Residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, Solarium, fireproof garage	1,200
New Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, garage	1,400
Handsome colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, mahogany finish living room, large garage	3,600
Hillside Residence, 13 rooms, 4 baths, servants' dining room, large grounds, tennis court, garden and fruit, garage	4,000

To Strangers—Our advice is to rent for a year before purchasing.

Some of the finest residences in Montclair are handled by our office exclusively.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Owner Will Sacrifice Model Country Estate

Beautifully located at Bound Brook, N. J., 50 minutes from New York; express service on C. R. R. of N. J., 80 trains a day; one mile from station; on River and overlooking Watchung Mountains on State macadam road; 68 acres of buildings and highly productive and cultivated farm land; house contains 12 rooms, 4 baths, wide verandas; all modern conveniences; electric lights, sewers, running water, complete heating plant and fireplaces; surrounded by five acre park of beautiful shade trees, hedges, flowers, and shrubs; large greenhouse, heated by hot water; gardens contain most every variety of rose, flower and shrub; two wells, one operated by motor, and one by windmill; farmer's cottage containing nine rooms; heated brooder house, large chicken house, cement floor; pigeon house, pheasant runpigstles; large garage, stables, carriage house, cow barns, &c.; all in first-class condition; just the thing for a gentleman wanting country home and farm; must be seen to be appreciated; to close estate will sell at about cost of improvements. C. H. THOMAS, Hotel Majestic; telephone Columbus—1900.

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Greatest Bargain EVER Offered

Country place and farm consisting of 185 acres of good land. One very large dwelling house, two smaller houses, two very large barns, small lake and numerous outbuildings. Located in New Jersey. Two hours from New York. Price $25,000 cash, no trade, no brokers. Buildings in good condition (new and modern) and farm well fenced and watered. Terms to suit. J. S., Room 12, 45 East 42d St.

MONTCLAIR

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Single and 2-family houses of every description For Sale and Rent.
Kindly state requirements.
C. H. STIGER, Opp. Brick Church Station, East Orange, N. J.

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A Beautiful Country Home, Situated Among Fine Estates at RHINEBECK

Comprises 17 acres, 1,000 feet road frontage, wonderful views of Hudson River and country. Colonial dwelling, 13 rooms, 2 baths; superintendent's house, barn and other outbuildings; may be bought at an exceptionally low price; will consider exchange. For further particulars apply R-1013.

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Adirondack Mountains,
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Ready for immediate occupancy; eight masters' cabins and tents, four bathrooms, twenty-one foot launch with Gray engine, canoe, guide boat, wood, ice, blankets, linen and silver included.
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"Farview," beautiful New England country property; modern conveniences; electric light, steam heat,; full icehouse; large garden, fruit, and fine old shade trees; 11 acres; convenient to New York; now occupied by owner's family; in perfect condition for immediate tenancy; will sell furnished or unfurnished. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

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In the Beautiful Berkshires

For sale, beautiful country home, in Gt. Barrington, situated on the finest street in village; practically new; 12 large rooms, 3 bathrooms, open fireplace, veranda, with wonderful view; quartered oak floors; all windows plate glass; 1¾ acres; price low, easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Desirable cottage, (furnished,) eleven rooms and bath. Good frontage on Lake, boathouse. Particulars and picture. Inspection, address V. W. Ferris, Sunapee, N. H.

FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT

Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, fireplace filled. EDWIN P. WRAY-TON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

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Weigh the cost of buying or renting—Decide for yourself which is the cheapest and gives you the most for your money.

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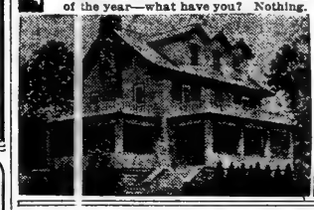
is the average cost to rent a 7-room and bath apartment in good neighborhood of New York City. You get small rooms, some on court or air-shaft, no grounds, no cool porches. Seldom an artistic outlook. At the end of the year—what have you? Nothing.



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Is the cost to buy this beautiful home, shown, of 10 spacious rooms and 2 tiled baths—large, cool verandas—fine grounds, 100 by 186 ft., in select, restricted neighborhood—near lakes, golf, country club, schools, churches. The $1,200 is entire yearly cost—includes interest, depreciation, insurance, taxes, coal for heating, and even commutation ticket.

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See This Home—Make comparisons of values with any property anywhere.

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120 Acres Equipped Farm, $3,500.
Includes 10 Cows, 2 Horses.

Send for free catalogue describing with picture this big potato, grain and dairy farm for only $3,500 on good terms; 8-room house, garage, poultry plant, barn for 15 head; profits from this farm paid for it in three years; price includes 10 cows, 2 horses and full equipment machinery and tools; same catalogue describes many other good nearby farms in N. Y., Conn., and N. J. MATHESON FARM CO., Dept. 5003, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Tel. 3764 Cortlandt.

Farms! Send for map of Rockland and Orange Counties. State your requirements.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

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22-Acre Fruit & General Farm

Send for our handsomely illustrated catalogue; also for full details of this 22-acre, money-making farm; widow makes sacrifice for quick sale; 8-room house, beautiful shade, all city conveniences, barn, garage, poultry and duck houses; 1,300 peach trees, apples, pears; several acres in grass, 2 acres asparagus; beautiful home and money-making farm; cost owner $10,000; price $7,500. $2,000 cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,007 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PENN., or VINELAND, N. J.

FARM 8 acres; good land, planted in corn and potatoes; 7-room house, barn, brooder house, modern poultry houses, other outbuildings, 2 streams, 75 fruit trees, cows, pigs, chickens, wagons, farm implements, &c.; 2 miles main line R. R. Sta. on macadam road; photos, full particulars.
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67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house, 10 rooms, bath; four-room cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY.
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Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.
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Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

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350-Acre Farm, $11,500
Crops, Horses, 26 Cows

and heifers, 3 bulls, calves, mules, poultry, tools, machinery, 2 engines, &c., thrown in by owner if taken soon, as he is called to another state. A good part of the 150 acres of rich tillage is in smooth, fertile river bottom; 60 cow, wire-fenced, and spring-watered pasture and a valuable woodland; fine 2-story, 10-room house; telephone; mail delivered; few steps to school; only 2 miles to good village, and high school; 95-foot stock barn, silo, and hay barn; icehouse and large concrete milk house; $11,500 takes all; easy terms to the right man. For traveling instructions to see this money-making property see Page 13 our Summer Catalogue, just out. Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 202G, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

Money-Making Seashore Farm
120 Acres; Equipped Sawmill

Borders salt water; good mill, with rotary gear, planer, shingle, lath, and thrashing machine; estimated machinery could not be replaced for $2,500; fine view of water; near neighbor and steamboat landing; abundance of fresh fish, clams, and lobsters; eight-room painted house, running water; basement barn; owner advanced in years, to be relieved of care of farm and mill at once will sell for only $3,850, part cash, balance easy terms. For details and traveling instructions to see this and other seashore properties along the New England Coast, see Pages 4, of our new Summer Catalogue, just out. Copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 202G, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

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FARM WANTED.

Not too far from New York City.
Suitable for Summer occupancy.
Must have modern buildings. Will give in payment a residence in Montclair containing twelve rooms and three bathrooms, solarium. Large grounds. Valuation, $50,000. Mortgage, $25,000.
Send full particulars to C. H. E., General Delivery, Montclair, N. J.

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FOR RACING SEASON AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.
FOR RENT Furnished Cottages and Several Lake Camps.
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ON EMMONS AVE., SHEEPSHEAD BAY. Four rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers; private beach; furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate. HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton "L," 5c. fare from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

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45x100.
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Opposite Delmonico's. New, attractive show windows being put in, giving wonderful display. Will divide.

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7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
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Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

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7, 8 & 10 Rooms,
Rents $2,200 to $3,000.

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817 West End Av., 100th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $900 to $2,000.

THE COURTENAY,
55 Central Park West, 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

CORINSECA,
309 West 97th St.
7-8 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

POWELLTON,
320 West 97th St., Corner Broadway.
6-8-9 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

PASADENA,
10 West 81st St., Cor. Broadway.
2-3-4-9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 West 98th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
3-4-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL,
622 West 113th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6-7 Rooms,
Rents $685 to $1,150.

HADRIAN,
225 West 80th St., Cor. Broadway.
5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

35 WEST 82D ST.,
Near Central Park West.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
6 Rooms, $1,100 & $1,200.

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196 Central Park West, 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES,
250 West 91st St. Cor. B'way.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

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S. E. Cor. 98th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

VERA,
9 West 68th St., Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600.

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9-10 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

77-79 WEST 92D ST.
6 to 8 Rooms,
Rent $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

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251 West 95th St., N. W. Cor. B'way.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

BARRINGTON,
203 West 81st St., adj. Cor. B'way.
3-4-5-6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

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S. W. Cor. 82d St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $930 to $1,200.

WELLINGTON COURT,
561 West 143d St., N. E. Cor. B'way.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $75.00.

THE SAGUENAY,
538 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $55.

THE CLIFDEN,
264 Riverside Drive.
7-8 Rooms, 2-3 Baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800.
4 Rooms & Bath, $660.

261 CENTRAL PARK W.,
Northwest cor. 86th St.
9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

THE NORMAN,
37 West 93d.
4, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $720 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 97th St.
5-7-8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

DOROTHEA,
331 West 191st St.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

GREENWICH,
446 Central Park West, near 105th St.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rents $900 to $1,000.

MALVERN,
47 Claremont Av. near 119th St.
5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $960.

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547 West 142d St.
2, 5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $75.

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Hall Service.

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5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
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Rents $45 to $55.

159 WEST 80TH ST.,
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $660 to $780.
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600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $900.

170 WEST 75TH ST.,
Near Amsterdam Av.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $840.

VIOLA,
100 West 76th St.
S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
8 Rooms,
Rent $900.

WELLSLEY COURT,
562 West 144th St.
6 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $57.50 to $70.00.

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WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 West 151st St., N. W. cor. of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms,
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5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $45 to $57.50.

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630 West 172d St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $44.

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634 West 172d St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $30 to $50.

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248 Audubon Av., S. cor. 178th St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $50.

THE ARDSLEIGH,
720 West 180th St.
5 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $38 to $41.

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4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $27 to $40.

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Suites of 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making the entertaining space equal to the entire floor of a private residence.

Suites of 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

Before deciding on your new apartment See Alwyn Court
Resident Superintendent always on premises

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MANHASSET APARTMENT

BROADWAY
108th to 109th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive, Croftown Bus Line or Subway Express Station.

NINE ROOM APARTMENT

Occupying entire southwest wing of building, conveniently arranged and having splendid view of the Hudson. Possession at once. Rooms very large. All outside. Two master baths. Rental $2,500. Extra maids' rooms, with bath, available.

8-Room Apartment $2,400.
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FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"

Sunniness

EVERY apartment runs through from the street to a view of the handsome Italian Garden, thus obtaining the advantage of an attractive outlook and abundant light. The majority of apartments, however, are on corners and so have three full sides in windows, offering sunlight facilities unequalled in apartment construction.

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DUPLEX APARTMENT of eleven rooms and four baths. Four open fireplaces. Unusually large closets. Living room 17.6x29.6. Main bedroom 14.6x23. Rent $4,500.

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ADJOINING PARK AVE.
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6 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
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Unusually large, well arranged, light Suites,
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6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,400
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8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100
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Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service.
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4 Rooms, 7th floor (1 bath) $1,400
5 Rooms, 9th " (2 baths) 1,900
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(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

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S. W. Corner of 97th St.
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Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms—Rentals $650 to $1,800
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3 & 4-ROOM SUITES.....$900-$1400
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Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
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Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
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All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
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Management of Mr. Warren E. Krechting
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Fine Cuisine — Three Elevators — Ready October First

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Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

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The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room—	$28 to $31
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One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story
Private Dwellings
Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
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Apply on premises or to above management.

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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,300 to $2,300; includes refrigeration. Larger combination if desired. Owned and managed by
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New 12-story Fireproof Apartments.
6 Rooms, $1600 to $2000
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10-story Fireproof Apartments.
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The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive
Absolutely Fireproof.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
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Apply to Superintendent on premises or
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7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

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Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
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8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.
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Apartment and Studios to rent from October 1st; south light.
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73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.
Offers a few desirable
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

Our Annual Booklet
containing a full and comprehensive list of high-class apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths on upper West Side offered for rent from Oct. 1st, is now ready for distribution and will be mailed on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 W. 72nd Street.
TEL. COLUMBUS 7240.

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

RUNOIA, 267 WEST 89TH ST.
Near West End Avenue
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
$1,900 to $2,000
Front apartment; southern exposure.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agents,
B'way & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuyler.

---

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 2,578 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY ON HAND
The Hamptons
201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Aves.
HARLEM'S MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every modern improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150

El Nido
121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116 St. & 7th Ave.
Beautiful High Class Modern Building
Corner Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200

97 Ft. Washington Ave.
Finest Apartments on Washington Heights
Beautifully located—near subway stations
River views; every modern improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms, $570 to $900
Apply Supts., or Louis Schlechter
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 3930 Morning.

7-8-9 Rooms
1 & 2 BATHS.
Elevators, Telephone Service, &c.
1 West 162d St., Cor. Central Park, Rent $80-$85
424 Central Park West, Near 102d St., Rent $60-$75
71 E. 96th St., Cor. Park Av., Rent $85-$115
213-20 West 59th St., Opposite the Park, Rent $85-$100
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
2,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
6-room apartments, $28-$32;
all improvements; apply on premises; rooms unfurnished.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
6 Rooms, Bath.....$720
8 Rooms, Bath.....$1,200

400 WEST 118TH STREET
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets **$1,200**
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2710—MURRAY HILL.

HUDSONIA
79th St. and Riverside Drive.
215-221 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. 'Phone 9171—Schuyler.

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315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$10 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

136th STREET, 611 WEST
Near Riverside Drive, block from subway, 127th St. and Broadway; 7 rooms, bath, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; references required. Supt. or
HALL & WOODCOCK,
[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS	174 West	79th Street.	$1500
	515 West	110th Street.	1450
	604 West	115th Street.	1000
	606 West	116th Street.	1500
7 ROOMS	250 Riverside Dr	(97 St)	$1200
	431 Riverside Dr	(115 St)	1400
	606 West	116th Street.	1200
	616 West	116th Street.	1100
	620 West	116th Street.	1200
6 ROOMS	250 Riverside Dr	(97 St)	$1100
	515 West	110th Street.	1150
5 ROOMS	515 West	110th Street.	$960
	616 West	116th Street.	840

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 515 West 110th St.

EARLE CALDON
REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY and 72nd STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

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10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
$2,600—$3,000
495 WEST END AVE.
S. W. Cor. 84th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
ALFRED C. BOWMAN,
5 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3462.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The
ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St
Northeast Corner
7, 8 & 9 Rooms
with 2 and 3 Baths
Service Unexcelled.
Inspection Invited.
C. E. HAMES,
Resident Manager.

70th St.-West End Av.
N. W. Corner.
Choice Elevator Apartments.
3—6 Rooms & Bath, $840 yearly
Occupancy Oct. 1st.

THE LANCASTER
605 W. 141, near Riverside Drive
Near subway. Modern elevator building. Large, light rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms, $50. 7 Rooms, $65-$70
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. DUFFY, Inc., 47 Broad St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WANTED

Management Man
Experienced in
High Class Apartment Houses
Park Avenue Section, as Asst. Mgr. of Department.

Exceptional opportunity for hustler with pleasing personality. State full qualifications. Address D 442 Times Annex.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive
Corner of 95th Street
Modern High Class Apartments
5 Rooms and Bath.....$1080
6 Rooms and Bath.....$1000
7 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1100
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management.
Broadway, cor. 109th St.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. Corner
5-9 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. DUFFY, Inc., 47 Broad St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

219 West 81st St.

Corner Broadway.

High Class Elevator Apartments,

4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms,

1 to 3 Baths.

Rental $1,200 to $2,000.

Superintendent on Premises, or

Tucker, Speyers & Co.

435 5th Av. Tel. 3750 Murray Hill.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.

3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

Westwood & Cliffwood Court

Ft. Washington Av.
and
179th to 180th St.

High-class Elevator Apts.

8 and 9 rooms
rent $1050 to $1800
all outside rooms; exceptionally large.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rent $480 to $800
Owner on premises.

Choice Apartments

4-5-6-7-8 Rooms & Baths.

Rentals from $40 to $175.

Thomas J. O'Reilly

Partnership Management
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone 1600 Academy.

2465-71 Broadway

AT 91ST STREET.

Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

Kendal Court

521 WEST 111TH STREET.

Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent on premises, or JOHN HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2068 John.

205-11 West 107th St.

Near Broadway.

7 Rooms and Bath, $55-$60

All Modern Improvements.

Apply Supt. on Premises.

VERSAILLES PALACE.

606-607 W. 113th St.

Bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, One Bath ..... $1,080.
6 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450, $1,550.
Rooms large, light, conveniently arranged.
Jos. Alt, 35 Liberty St., or Supt.

401 WEST END AVENUE

9 and 11 rooms and three baths in a most modern apartment house. Rooms large and airy, with refrigeration, filtration, and table linen. $2,600 to $3,500.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

Broadway at 92d Street.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT.

In the beautiful ST. DENIS, Riverside Drive, north corner 92d St. Delightful location, exceptionally large rooms, very light and abundant closet space. Contains 10 rooms and 3 baths, $2,800. Inspection invited.

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,

Broadway at 92d Street.

SWAMPSCOTT 660 West 180th St.
Corner Broadway.

Very high-class elevator house; spacious apartments; extra large and light doctor apartment; 4 or 5 rooms, $40 and $50; 5 rooms, $45 to $55; 6 rooms, $55 to $65; 7 rooms, $60 to $65; new apartments to be had from Aug. 1. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

661 W. 180th, Cor. Broadway.

An exclusive high-class elevator house; excellent night and day service; sleeping chamber, extra large; hardwood throughout; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40 to $45; 5 rooms, corner, $60 to $65; 5 rooms, $50 to $55; a few apartments to be had from Aug. 1. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MAPLE COURT

1229 PARK AV., CORNER 94th ST.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT

Dentist's Apartment, Ground Floor
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,300

CORNER APARTMENT,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem 1518) 133 E. 116th.

ARTHUR HALL

51 East 96th Street

Corner Madison Av.

High Class Elevator Apartments

8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rent $93.50 to $125.00

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

THE WITHINGTON

16 East 60th Street

At Madison Avenue

Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $60 and up.

FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

THE KING 56 E. 87th St.

NR. PARK AVE.

High class modern elevator apartment, day and night service. 6-7 ROOMS, BATH, MAIDS' LAVATORY $840—$1,000

Corner Apartment

Eight all outside exposed rooms; high-class service; rent, $1,150. Supt., 1,360 Madison Av., S. W. corner 96th.

A.—640 Madison Av. Madison Arms N.W. Cor. 59th

6 to 10 Large Rooms

$1,300 to $2,000.

75 EAST 81ST STREET.

S. W. corner Park Av.; high-class apartments, 8x2, seven, eight rooms, $75, $85, $95, $100 upwards; service unexcelled.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Monday, July 16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Interior lot, 21.6 ft e of Bathgate Av and 245 ft s of 175th St, 40x22.1; M. A. Lagerkain, individually and executor, against Abraham Offenheimer et al; Rudd, W. & M., attorneys; due, $2,167.45; taxes, &c., [illegible]

Tuesday, July 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Wooster St, 149-153, w s, 145.2 ft s of Houston St; 74.6x100, eight-story loft and stores; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Chisholm Realty Company et al; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $180,-838.74; taxes, &c., $6,217.50.

Madison Av, 1,844, w s, 76 ft s of 120th St, 25x100, five-story flat and store; City Real Estate Company against Creston Building Company et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $23,426.52; taxes, &c., [illegible]

2d Av, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Company against Ezra Solomon et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $17,-432.27; taxes, &c., $500.

36th St, 583 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; S. M. Warner and another, as commissioners, against Cassandra Mardelson et al; E. G. Kremer, attorney; due, $18,428.21; taxes, &c., $1,019.64.

By Henry Brady.

Cannon St, 116, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 12x80.10, five-story tenement and store; E. S. Fuerst, against Sara Minkowsky et al; Meighan & N., attorneys; due, $23,146.68; taxes, &c., $49.60.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison St, 141, n s, 38.9 ft e of Birmingham St, 25x82, four-story tenement and store; Samuel Levin against Jacob Lunitz et al; Heyn & C., attorneys; due, $16,868.86; taxes, &c., $978.14.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

14th St, 103 West, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, five-story flat and stores; rector, &c., Calvary Church against Leo Katz et al; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $22,888.31; taxes, &c., $1,262.80.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 453 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Avenue A, 39.6x92, five-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against James J. Burke et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $16,-568.51; taxes, &c., $1,004.76.

By James J. Wells Company.

2d St, 127 and 129 West, n s, 134.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 46x100, one-story frame sheds; Courtney Development Co. against Morris Jacoby et al; Geller, R. & A., attorneys; due, $18,852.28; taxes, &c., $365.40.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

3&4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.
Possession at once.
RENTS $900 TO $1500.

8&9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
CORNER APARTMENTS
425 West End Ave.
N. W. Cor. 80th St.
All Light Rooms.
RENTS, $2,200.

Wallesley Realty Corporation,
235 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill—7160

2465-71 Broadway

AT 91ST STREET.

Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

Kendal Court

521 WEST 111TH STREET.

Four, six and seven rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $50-$75. Apply Superintendent on premises, or JOHN HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2068 John.

205-11 West 107th St.

Near Broadway.

7 Rooms and Bath, $55-$60

All Modern Improvements.

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606-607 W. 113th St.

Bet. B'way and Riverside Dr.
6 Rooms, One Bath ..... $1,080.
6 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450, $1,550.
Rooms large, light, conveniently arranged.
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Broadway at 92d Street.

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Corner Broadway.

Very high-class elevator house; spacious apartments; extra large and light doctor apartment; 4 or 5 rooms, $40 and $50; 5 rooms, $45 to $55; 6 rooms, $55 to $65; 7 rooms, $60 to $65; new apartments to be had from Aug. 1. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

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An exclusive high-class elevator house; excellent night and day service; sleeping chamber, extra large; hardwood throughout; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 4 rooms, $40 to $45; 5 rooms, corner, $60 to $65; 5 rooms, $50 to $55; a few apartments to be had from Aug. 1. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT

Dentist's Apartment, Ground Floor
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,300

CORNER APARTMENT,
8 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
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ARTHUR HALL

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High Class Elevator Apartments

8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rent $93.50 to $125.00

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

THE WITHINGTON

16 East 60th Street

At Madison Avenue

Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $60 and up.

FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

THE KING 56 E. 87th St.

NR. PARK AVE.

High class modern elevator apartment, day and night service. 6-7 ROOMS, BATH, MAIDS' LAVATORY $840—$1,000

Corner Apartment

Eight all outside exposed rooms; high-class service; rent, $1,150. Supt., 1,360 Madison Av., S. W. corner 96th.

A.—640 Madison Av. Madison Arms N.W. Cor. 59th

6 to 10 Large Rooms

$1,300 to $2,000.

75 EAST 81ST STREET.

S. W. corner Park Av.; high-class apartments, 8x2, seven, eight rooms, $75, $85, $95, $100 upwards; service unexcelled.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Ann's Av, 735, e s, 20 ft s of 156th St, 20x80, four-story flat; M. A. Watson, individually and executor, against Maria Kahn et al.; McGuire, F. & S., attorneys; due, $13,642.15; taxes, &c., $452.77.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,109, w s, 100.2 ft n of 180th St, 40x100x irregular, dwelling and vacant; M. E. Allen against Gloria Cellani et al; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $3,967.53; taxes, &c., $208.24.

By James J. Donovan.

136th St, 244 East, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, five-story flat; A. C. Rogers against Abr. Greenberg et al; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $14,501.54; taxes, &c., $145.80.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 326 ft s of 167th St, 80x100, vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundsen Realty Co. et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450.

Wednesday, July 18.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

130th St, 130 (West), s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x99.11, three-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Sara Prince et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $10,891.15; taxes, &c., $154.97.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Academy St, w s, 75 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 25x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Louis Davis et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $2,414.96; taxes, &c., $175.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Boston Road, e s, block front from Bristow St to Stebbins Av, 227.4x112.7x138.1x irregular, vacant; E. S. Appleby and another against Sellwell Realty Co. et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $33,660.72; taxes, &c., $2,837.86.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Westchester Av, e s, 326.6 ft w of Olmstead Av, 66x124.1; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., trustee, against J. C. Fisher et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $7,277.40; taxes, &c., $2,990.01.

By Henry Brady.

Fowler Av, w s, 225 ft n of Rhinelander Av, 50x127.8; L. W. Kobbe against Carolina Visconti; Roosevelt & K., attorneys; due, $1,200.77; taxes, &c., $155.26.

By James J. Donovan.

183th St, 501 East, n s, 176.1 ft w of 3d Av, 26x187.6, vacant; Margaretta Jones against Joseph Kabry et al.; John Davis, attorney; due, $2,098.37; taxes, &c., $1,390.82.

Thursday, July 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Nine plots on Havemeyer, Haviland and Edwards Avs and Westchester Creek; voluntary sale.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Av A, 1,853, n w corner 724-St, 25.8x100, six-story tenement and stores; Maimonides Benevolent Society against Cityl Holding Corp. et al; Wilbers, N. & K., attorneys; due, $24,247.62; taxes, &c., $575.

By Samuel Marx.

19th St, 1-3 West, n s, 53.7 ft w of 5th Av, 27.10x50.6; irregular, two three-story dwellings; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against E. F. Fay et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $12,891.72; taxes, &c., $291.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, s w corner Croton Av, 52x 209.8x89.1x204.6; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,654.82; taxes, &c., $803.25.

By Joseph & Co.

Prospect Av, 980, n e corner 164th St, 74.5x 75, six-story apartment house; J. L. Feinberg and another against E. & V. Building Co. et al.; H. H. Straus, attorney; due, $10,984.74; prior mtg., $75,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Washington Av, 1,056, e s, 143.5 ft n of 166th St, 25x100, frame dwelling and stable; J. Klagsmayer and another against E. E. Nebel et al.; O. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $7,819.99; taxes, &c., $295.

Friday, July 20.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Broome St, 26 and 28, n s, 50 ft e of Goerck St, 50x75, six-story tenement and stores; Empire City Savings Bank against Jacob Seider et al.; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due $41,268.01; taxes, &c., $1,800.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 305 East, n s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 21x 81.9, three-story house; M. G. Crissman against C. J. Smith et al.; G. J. and S. N. Carr, attorneys; due, $9,519.42; taxes &c., $475.

By Henry Brady.

33d St, 331 to 335 West, n s, 335 ft w of 8th Av, 58.6x142, 4 and 5 story houses and 3-story rear building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title and interest which Isabella Cappel had on March 7, 1917, or since; C. A. Broder, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

2d Av, 4,442 and 4,444, n e corner of Lorillard Place, 51.3x122.6x irregular; J. M. Brady et al against Belmont Square Market, Inc., et al; J. J. Hynes, attorney; due, $18,159.53; taxes, &c., $374.49.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, July 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 87, n s, 18 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x81.4; Bleecker St. 89, n e corner of Mercer St, 18x81.2; Broadway, 523, w s, 50.4 ft s of Spring St, 24.3x100; Hester St, 79, n w corner of Orchard St, 23.4x63.6; 2d St, n s, 25x— to cemetery, Lot 3, map of William Hillyer; Bleecker St, 83, n s, 35.10 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x81.5, and Broadway, 527, s w corner of Spring St, 25.6x75; Reginald Ronalds to Mildred Combs, Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., one-third part, all title, all liens, July 13; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row.....$100

GREENE ST, 61, e s, 25x100; Grand St, 68½, e s, 13x100; Greene St., 68, e s, 15x 100; Canal St, 862, s s, begins at n w corner 860 Canal St, 97.1x19.2x irregular; Reginald Ronalds to Mildred Combs, Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., one-third part, all title, all liens, July 13; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row.....$100

HENRY ST, 83, n s, 237.5 ft s of Market St, 25x97.6; Sophia Mayer to Jennie Paley, 606 Caulfield Av, the Bronx, all liens, June 5; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$100

HOUSTON ST, 493 East, s s, 60 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75, foreclosure, July 19; Matthew J. Henkel, referee, to Frank Davin, 410 East 57th St; John W. Grant, 441 Nuber Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and John G. Donnelly, 1,912 Prospect Av, Bronx, exrs., subject, $643; Sol. attorney; Wilbers, N. & B. Hopping, 165 Broadway.....$6,500

LUDLOW ST, 172, e s, 100.7 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x90; Isidor Fuss to Esther Koppelman, 144 Livingston St, mtg. $23,000, all liens, July 12; attorney, Benj. B. Weinberg, 144 Rivington St.....$1

57TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 50x100; Morton F. Plant, Groton, Conn., to Louis J. Carlier, Paul, Frances and Pauline Pelletier, 701 5th Av, all liens, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 257-259 West, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 120x40x120.4x42.4; Leon Tuchmann to Volga Realty Corp., 302 Broadway, mtg $118,000, all liens, July 13; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, 58 West, s s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; foreclosure, June 8; Julian W. Wright, referee, to N. Y. Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, July 12; attorney, Geo. W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway.....$30,000

108D ST, 244 West, s s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Securities Co. to Morewood Realty Holding Co., 61 Broadway, b. & s., July 10; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, 108 West, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; 128th St, 111 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; 46th St, 149 West, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x 100.5; 82d St, 123 West, n s, 320.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; 82d St, 128 West, n s, 281.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; David A. and Edalyn Kerr to Celia C. & Lillie A. R. Kerr, 465 West End Av, b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, July 5; attorney, C. A. Hart, 32 Nassau St.....$100

155TH ST, 515 West, n s, 100.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8, foreclosure July 13; Horace E. Deming, referee, to Henry B. Wolrych-Whitmore, Thedden Grange, Alton, England, trustee of will of Josephine Robinson, for Harriet D. Wolrych-Whitmore, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

167TH ST, e s, 125 ft s of Adrian Av, 25x 100; Thomas M. Lepard to Harriet A. Rooney, 207 Willet Av, Portchester, N. Y., 1-3 part, b. & s., c. a. g., March 27; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$100

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s w s, at w s of Amundsen Av, runs s — to point 250 ft n of Jefferson St; n w 100x s 80x e — n w x n e to road x n w — to beginning; Land Co. A of Edenwald to Edenwald Nelson, 4,016 Seton Av, May 7; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 26 to 28, map of M. Morgenthau's John T. Martin, referee, to Frank W. Blauvelt, Catskill, N. Y., mtg $5,000, June 19; attorney, Wm. V. Simpson, 41 Park Row.....$50

LOT 212, map of Van Nest Park; Nicholas Serracino to Morris Van Buren Realty Co., mtg $4,500, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$100

MINFORD PLACE, 1,858-1,853, e, 75x 100; Nicholas Serracino to Morris Van Buren Realty Co., Inc., 1,170 Broadway; mtg. $38,000, July 10; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 225 ft e of Jennings St, 25x100; also Southern Boulevard, e s, 200 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Hopkins G. Barrett Co. to Richard Butler, 632 Union Av; mtg. $6,000, July 13; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av.....$1

TELLER AV, 1,336, e s, 16.8x82.11; Gerd Busch to Henry Busch, 1,338 Teller Av; July 12; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$100

TUNDALL AV, w s, 212.6 ft s of 231st St, 62.9x85; Abraham Schwartz, referee, to Jane G. Dawson, 630 West 115th St; July 9; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway.$2,100

WESTCHESTER AV, 718, s w corner Wales Av, 70.10x irregular; Salvesi Realty Co. to Samuel E. Jacobs, 37 West 95th St, June 2; attorney, S. E. Jacobs, 30 East 42d St.....$100

2D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 100x e 108.3 to road from Westchester Landing to Bear Swamp n s 44.8x s w 88.2x n 105.8x n 4; Eugene L. Brisach to Frederick H. Stilwell, 75 North Tranchard St, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $6,600, July 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

8D AV, 2,920, s e s, 26x87; Irene K. Martin to Henry B. Fye & Co, Inc, 3,918 8d Av, mtg $6,000, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

148TH ST, 236 East, s s, 25x100; Louis J. Buhler to Anna M. Buhler, 206 East 148th St, mtg $5,000, ½ part, Jan. 24; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 23.6x80, July 11; Cahill Realty Corp. to Philip J. Smith, 346 West 53d St—this is a deed by way of mtg to secure $500 due July 25, 1917 and if paid on that date or before this deed becomes void, prior mtg $51,500.....$1

17TH ST, 227-229 West, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 120.4x24, July 13; Volga Realty Corp. to Leon Tuchmann, 1,900 7th Av, due July 15, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg —; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$11,500

83D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, July 5; Max Schnaung and Charles Ottes (Hurst) to Rose and Meta Roll, 201 East 82d St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Herman M. Steffers, 324 East 63d St.$1,500

87TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.8, July 5; New York City Society of the M. E. Church to Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the M. E. Church, 1,701 Arch St, Philadelphia, Penn., due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

90TH ST, 124 West, s s, 320.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 26.6x100.8, July 3; Johanna M. L. Ahrens to Elise Koster, 56 Clinton Place, East Rutherford, N. J., due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$2,500.

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, s e corner of Jefferson Av, 150x100; Edenwald Nelson to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$840

FORDHAM EXTENSION, s s, 253 ft w of Main St, 24x150; Margaretha Martens and another to Robert W. Maloney, $400 Tiffin Place, terms given, collateral security for mtg of $1,000, dated Feb. 10, 1910, June 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. W. Pollack, 309 Broadway.....$1,000

OLD POST ROAD, n s, adjoining 1,000 now or late of Elias Winship, runs n w 130.7x n e 55.2x s e 149.4x s w 56.4; Lemuel H. Pierce to Ella F. Bolton, 1,777 West Farms Road, Oct. 19, 1915, due Oct. 19, 1918; attorney, Harris Pierce, 653 West 181st St.....$3,000

MORRIS AV, 2,307, w s, 50x105; Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., to David Levy, 1,884 7th Av, July 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$5,000

TINTON AV, 1,140, e s, 45x135; Elsie Schoffer to Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, July 6, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

8D AV, 2,920, s e s, 25x87; Henry B. Fye & Co., Inc., to Irene K. Martin, 324 Convent Av, July 13, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

148TH ST, s s, 1,011.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; Antonio Mangiere to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 8d Av, July 13, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$3,000

146TH ST, 226 East, s s, 25x100; Louis J. Buhler to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 8d Av, July 13, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Antonio Mangiere, 292 East 146th St, prior mtg $5,000, July 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$2,000

241ST ST, 637-639, n s, 34.1xirregular; Carolina Hermann to German-American B. and L. Association, 3 Av, July 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $3,000, July 16, due July 15, 1927, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

11TH ST, 525 and 527 East, n s, 295.8 ft e of Avenue A, 50x98, four-story stable, all; Louis J. Buhler to Moses Gross, 106 2d Av, 21 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Bernard Bogart, 61 Park Row.....

Taxes, &c., and $2,100

BROADWAY, 810, store, basement, and sub-basement; Parisian Real Estate Corporation to Mandel, Leob & Yankauer, 67 East 9th St, 3 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway.....$2,500

BROADWAY, 3,650, all; Charles D. Donohue to Max Friedlander, 68 East 118th St, et al., 4 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1918; attorneys, Gilbert & G., 45 Exchange Place.....

MULBERRY ST, 77, basement; Rosina Marino to Gennaro d'Amodis, 98 Mulberry St, 3 years from July 1, 1917.....$240

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 334, and Scammel St, 45 and 47; Anna C. Stephens against Eugenia Gordon et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorney, T. F. Keogh.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 104 and 106; Emilie Schnitz against Charles Lowe et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Wayland & Bernard.

MULBERRY ST, 227; Lincoln Trust Co. against Mary Le Vien et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

1ST AV, e s, 38.1 ft s of 25th St, 18x62; Florence Jackson against Isaac Steigerwald et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

1ST AV, 428; Wm. H. Reid et al. against Isaac Steigerwald et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

6TH AV, 814 and 818, and 46th St, 78 and 75 West; Thomas H. Kelly against Philip A. Fitzpatrick et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

WHITLOCK AV, n w corner of Barrette St, 36x100; Anna O'Toole against Tully Const. Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg.; attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach, & Johnson.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

33D ST, 12 and 14 East; National Sash & Door Co. against Ralph Wilson, owner and contractor; Edward A. Carpenter, contractor.....$245

67TH ST, 40 and 51 West; Thomas Gallagan Inc., against White Co., owner and contractor.....$4,212

123D ST, 13 East; T. P. Kane Co., Inc., against 15 West 123d St. Co., Inc., owner; Bunt & Son, Inc., contractor.....$155

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 63; Michael Torpey against American Expres Co. et al; Sept. 14, 1916.....$128

126TH ST, 57 East; Cohen Esikof Co., Inc., against Clara M. Hulbert et al.; June 16, 1917.....$93

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Ten rooms, four baths; electricity; newly decorated and furnished, or would sell lease and furniture.

Unfurnished.

140 WEST 18TH ST.

3 stories and basement suitable for 2 families; 12 rooms, 2 baths, studio, top floor altered into a 4-room housekeeping apartment.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
6 CEDAR ST. TELEPHONE JOHN 5700.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Private houses on the most beautiful block in upper Manhattan; front porches, lawns, &c.; rent $75 a month. Inquire 24 West 130th St., or Robert Lewis, 278 Lenox Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)

Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

West 12th St., (Washington Square district.) House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; elegant salon parlors. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

Out of Town—Furnished.

Furnished house to let, country home, ten rooms, parquet floors throughout, tile bath, player piano, newly decorated and furnished; rent reasonable. 716 Willow St., Cranford, N. J. Telephone 258 Cranford.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Private house; four-story; aristocratic location; fifteen magnificent rooms; six beautiful bathrooms; a real palace; leasehold, price $35,000. 62 West 51st St.

Bargain.—Six-story non-elevator apartments in Greenwich Village, (West 12th St.); excellent condition; bank mortgage until 1919. Box 186, 243 West 125th.

Bargain for investment or ripe for improvement, plot 26 feet wide with two houses, or 54 feet wide with three houses; immediate. F 221 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

156th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 5 baths, steam-heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Near 42d St.—Full lot, suitable for garage or small business building; easy terms; bargain. E 480 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

East 35th St., between Avenues K and L, Brooklyn; plot 100x100; sewer, water, gas, electric light, concrete sidewalk and curb; ideal site for Summer or all-year home; soil rich and fertile; short ride to shore; easy terms. Apply owner, 85 Warren St., Newark, N. J.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.

Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 12, east side of Dover St., near the bay. Am very anxious to dispose of same. Edward Maag, 46 West 23d.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Beach.—Three lots; reasonable offer accepted. Phillips, 1,916 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

University Heights—2-family house, in exclusive section of Loring Place, near campus, 6 and 9 rooms; every modern improvement; worth $16,000; sacrifice for $11,-000; assessed by city for $13,000; easy terms. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road.

For Sale.—A plot, whole block front, including two corners, near the Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, free and clear, on business street. Inquire T. H. KELLY, 158 EAST 188TH ST.

BUILDERS, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

To close estate, plot 50x100 on Westchester Av., near 3d Av., will be sacrificed. Herest, 503 5th Av. Phone 687 Murray Hill.

Two fine modern corner apartments; good investment; bargain quick buyer. V 135 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Will greatly sacrifice handsomest residence, Richmond Hill. City-Suburban Co., 809 Broadway.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Stately residence overlooking harbor and ocean; commands most wonderful view along Atlantic; fifteen rooms, five baths; fifteen acres beautifully landscaped; modern; high altitude; forty minutes Manhattan; price, $55,000. H. Curtis Biggs, 450 Audubon. Phone 3095 St. Nicholas.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LOOK AT THIS.

For rent, unfurnished, to small family of adults, ideal place; beautifully located; medium-size cottage; all improvements; perfect order; large piazza; forest trees and shrubbery; 30 minutes to city; one room on top floor to be reserved; rent, $75 per month. July 15, 1 year, 6

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Staten Island.

8 and 6 room furnished bungalows to let reasonably for August and September. Apply E. R. Fex, Oakwood Beach, Staten Island.

Long Island.

Attractive furnished bungalow, overlooking Long Island Sound; 5 bedrooms, bath, running water; large screened veranda; electric light; shade; large grounds; water sports; $100 per month. R. H. Hopkins, Miller Place, L. I. Phone 14-F 6 Port Jefferson, reversing charge.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

A new Colonial house, 14 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements, large grounds, near station, village and beach; reduced rent, $473. Thomas M. Otto, Sayville, Long Island. Tel. Sayville 216.

Sheepshead Bay.—New apartment, 6 rooms, bath, sleeping and open porch; all improvements; season or year. 2,665 East 26th St.

Cedarhurst.—Bargain; fine Colonial house; 6 bedrooms, garage, large grounds; season or year. Phone 274J Far Rockaway.

Westchester County.

For Rent.—Attractive 9-room modern house; all improvements; sleeping porch; high ground; convenient to trolley and railroads; very high-class neighborhood; large plot; garden, fruit; $65 monthly. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle.

At Larchmont.—Nice, cool, modern cottage; walking distance from station; five bedrooms, three baths, lavatory, garage; half acre; shady lawn; July 15 to Sept. 15, $500. Box 294, Larchmont. Phones 290 Larchmont or 2422 Murray Hill.

Cool, airy furnished house, ten rooms, 3 baths, part or rest summer; 45 minutes to New York; rent reasonable. McGill, 2 Hillcrest Av., Yonkers.

At Hastings-on-Hudson, will sublet for $250 until October, 8-room cottage regularly running at $600 a season. Phone Hastings 1048.

For Rent.—An old farmhouse, with modern conveniences, for month of August; garden, fresh eggs, fruit and flowers. Call Bronxville 292 J.

Tarrytown.—Country place, furnished, grand view, high elevation, $500 per month. J 876 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

Attractive, 5-room bungalow on beautiful estate on Twin Lakes; 2 bathrooms, hot and cold water in each bedroom; extensive porches; screens, awnings, open fireplace, garage; large separate studio, spring water; high elevation; exceptional opportunity; $350 for season. 34 East 17th St., Flatbush. Tel. 3109 Flatbush.

Milford—Sound shore front, furnished cottage, 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, gas range, all improvements; tennis; garage; long season; short season. W. H. Mille, 1 East 42d St., New York.

A furnished shore cottage, Fairfield Beach, Conn., $225, (August, $125, $150;) new 6-room bungalow, $100. Write or phone C. H. Crandall, R. D. 55, Springdale. (Stamford, Conn.,) or call Sedgehurst Cottage, Fairfield.

Connecticut.—Hour city, 10 rooms; improvements; pure water; bathing beach; acre garden; rent two months. Powers, 160 Broadway.

For Rent.—Completely furnished cottage on waterfront, Black Point, Niantic, Conn. W. H. Scoville, 729 Main St., Hartford, Conn. Telephone.

Pleasant furnished farm house, near centre; bathing; milk 5 cents; fruit free; $85 season; photo. Mayhew, Bethel, Conn.

Furnished bungalows, $200, $350 season; $25, $45 week; shore. 268 West 40th St.

New Jersey.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSE
TO LET.
WOODCLIFF-ON-HUDSON, N. J.
8 rooms, all the latest improvements; hollow tile stucco; parquet floors; hardwood trimmings; 2 years old; hot-water heat; facing park; 45 minutes to 42d St. and Broadway; opposite 36th St.; rent $60 per month; lease and best of references required; restricted town. 409 35th St., Woodcliff, N. J.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—For rent, furnished, at Palenville, N. Y., attractive 10-room Summer cottage and 7-room bungalow with modern improvements and electric lights and fireplaces; excellent location on private estate; new country club with golf course now open; booklet on request. F. Hill, Palenville, N. Y.

Handsome dwelling at Glen Ridge, N. J., for the Summer; four master's bedrooms, three baths, shower bath, two sun rooms, electricity, gas; one acre garden; five minutes' walk to station; really very desirable; $200 per month. Telephone Pierson, John 1216.

For Rent—Furnished ten-room farm house, six bedrooms, all improvements; garden, all vegetables; electric light, telephone; large, shady lawn; garage; 2 miles Monroe Station; $250 Oct. 1. Mrs. H. Weller Bull, Box 82, Monroe, N. Y.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called to active service will sublet ten-room furnished cottage, three baths; garage for two cars; apartment over garage; near beach; reduced rental. C. P. Brown, Agent, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Green Pond, N. J.—Camp, bungalow, furnished, summer house, garage, canoe, complete for delightful camping, on beautiful high, clear lake; 28 miles from city; price $1,100. Emerson Harris, Green Pond, New Jersey.

For Sale.—Commuting country place, 4 acres, beautiful all year bungalow; large veranda; plenty of fruit and berries; garage; poultry buildings; $5,800; hour Jersey City. Private, Times Downtown.

Bungalow for rent, fully furnished; all conveniences; garage; $200 for season. Marcus, Box 68, Little Silver, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Modern stone cottage; reasonable; all improvements. Address Box 68, Landing, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Budd Lake, N. J.—Squirrel Lodge, fully furnished; six large rooms, bath; open attic; shade; spring water. H. C. Beecher.

Lake George.—Attractive seven-room cottage, hardwood trim; $200. Clinehugh, Elizabeth, N. J.

New York State.

BEAUTIFUL COPAKE LAKE, Berkshires.—4-5-room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week; $125 season. C. I. Stillwell, Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y. 1689-R, Richmond Hill.

We have for sale several well-located Dutchess County farms in vicinity of Poughkeepsie, 75 to 150 acres each; price, $2,500 to $10,000. Ross Realty, 506 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt.

400-acre farm, twelve buildings, located in New York State, for sale at half its value in order to settle estate; price will include all live stock, implements, &c. F. Pier 25, N. R., New York.

Catskills—Comfortable seven-room cottage beside picturesque trout stream; large bedrooms; tennis court; $125. Laura Ackley, Pandaken, N. Y.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine. Adirondacks. 35 Nassau.

Summer house, nine rooms, completely furnished; beautiful view; high; 60 miles distant; owner's farm; bath, telephone, fruit, stable. C. Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Adirondack bungalow, Swiss architecture; elevation 2,000; open fire, wood; $100. Mrs. Parker Morrison, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Fire Island Beach cottage by week, month or season; directly on the water. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Massachusetts.

CAPE COD, Eastham.—Two nice cottages for July, August, and September, 7 and 10 rooms; beautifully located, furnished; reasonable price. F. C. Hatch, Eastham, Mass.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 20 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

High-grade hatters' printing plant, established 12 years, enjoying reputation for honesty and high-grade workmanship; owner in other lines of business; price one-quarter of stock values; CASH only. V 166 Times.

For sale.—Dogs, rabbits, pigeons; write before buying elsewhere for prices; you will find they are attractive; postal will bring prices; no stock kept at this address. C. Ridgely, 2,159 E. 40 St., Cleveland, O.

For sale.—Hand power elevator, 16 feet long, 8 feet wide, carry two or three tons, perfect condition; a bargain. Apply Metropolitan Auto & Carriage Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Chemical factory and grounds, some machinery, formerly used for the manufacture of peroxide; bargain. F 216 Times Downtown.

Sell or lease elegant glass cabin cruiser; in commission; reasonable. V 156 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 months for $5.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
356 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 5490 Franklin.
50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4783 Cortlandt.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished.

Cottage at shore, Aug. 1-Oct. 31, by refined Christian family; 4 bedrooms, 1 maid's room; Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, south shore Long Island preferred. Full particulars to D 37 Times.

Wanted to rent, for two months, furnished house with five master's bedrooms, within distance of New York in Westchester County; rent between $150 and $200 per month. Address Y 343 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Furnished, cottage within 50 miles of city; five bedrooms; family adults; give full particulars. Mrs. J. D. Palmer, 489 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished cottage or bungalow; plumbing; reasonable; shore preferred; adults. 561 East 135th.

Cottage, about six rooms, for August; near water; state particulars. Y 332 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

For rent, unfurnished, cottage; all modern improvements; waterfront. Apply 21 Tier St., City Island.

Wanted.

Wanted, October 1, modern, unfurnished; near; nine-room country house. J 361 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH ST., 135 EAST,
near Park Av.
Two rooms, bath, large and light, $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 Fifth Av. Tel. 1732 Vanderbilt.

DALY AV., 2,133-41.—New high-class apartments to rent, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; near Bronx Park; subway station; ready Aug. 15; rent $24-$50. Inquire on premises.

Elegant room in private house, 45 East 60th St.; large rooms; hardwood floors; kitchenette, &c.; one apartment on each floor.

FIVE rooms and bath, $75; 2 rooms and bath, $40. Apply to owner, Reeder, 415 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—4 rooms and bath; south, east, west exposure; at a sacrifice.

MADISON AV., 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

SAN JACINTO, 18 E. 60th St.
Apartments, any size, Oct. selections.

SHAKESPEARE AV., 1,228, (Between Jerome and 168th.)—One family, 7 rooms, bath; $35.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 34 William St.

THE PLYMOUTH, 142 EAST 83D ST.
Seven exceptionally large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; parquet flooring; $42-$50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals from $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McI. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

57TH, 429 WEST.—Eight large rooms, heated, all modern improvements; $46.

71ST, 542 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,520 to $1,600; worth investigating.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $360.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Seven light rooms, private hall, and bath; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway; ready Sept. 15; terms reasonable; careful management.

97TH, 305 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

99TH AND BROADWAY.—8-room apartment, light, airy; elevator; sublet, bargain; $87.50; immediate possession. Mrs. Perkins, 2,609 Broadway.

99TH, 216 WEST.—5 rooms, bath; $50; cancellation balance lease. Morse, 5362 Morningside.

530 WEST 113TH.
Very high-class elevator house.
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Inquire Office, 507 West 113th St.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Seven rooms, $80; white enamel; exceptional transportation; suitable doctor, dentist.

115TH ST., 315 WEST.—6-room elevator apartment to sublet until October 1st; an extended lease can be had if desired; call from 10 to 4 Sunday and Monday. Apt. 52.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Elevator apartment, beautiful 3 rooms, kitchenette. Apartment 38E.

143D, 505 WEST. (Apt. 61.)—Sublet, seven spacious rooms, southern exposure; fine location; concession.

160TH ST., 400 WEST, (11th floor.)—Unusually attractive four-room apartment, overlooking city; reduced rent; possession Aug. 1 or earlier. Call 11A, Apt. 11H.

172D ST., 642 WEST.
NEW ELEVATOR HOUSE, ALL IMPVTS.
3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS.

180TH, 825 WEST.—3-room modern apartment, outside, cool and light; second floor; 5 minutes' walk from subway; $29. Phone St. Nicholas 9372, or Pinehurst Holding Co.

Unfurnished—West Side.

AN APARTMENT of four rooms and bath in a private house for light housekeeping; suitable for two business women or men; delightful location; overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River; southern exposure; rent $45, including gas, hot water. Apply 613 West 146th St.

An excellent opportunity for
DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground-floor apartment tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Acad.

BEAUTIFUL 6-7 ROOM APARTMENTS.
HIGH-CLASS BUILDINGS.
Electricity, telephone, steam heat; near Central Park West; $33 monthly, upward.
OFFICE 14 WEST 101ST ST.
Telephone 5025 Riverside.

CARYL AV., 119, (near station.)—Five rooms and bath, $30; 6 rooms and bath, $45; 625 South Broadway, opposite park, 5 rooms and bath, $36, $40; new, latest improvements. Baker, 80 South Broadway, Yonkers.

GEORGETTE COURT, 215 West 113th St.—$35 and $42.50, elegant 5-room apartment, worth $50 and $60; decorated all in white; modern; phone in each apartment; electric domes; elevator service day and night; uniform hall service; centrally located; near parks, subway, elevated, cars, and bus. Superintendent.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.
HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 4 to 8 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park, rent $35; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 870, 2-D.—Sublet, six-room unfurnished apartment, August and September. $65 monthly. Phone Audubon 2531.

SUBLET Aug. 1, 4 rooms and bath. Apartment 27, 70 Morningside Drive.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 106th St.; now leasing 7-room, plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 3 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END AV., 411, (corner 80th.)—Exceptionally choice; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; $1,400; one private sublet. Lowenstein.

WEST SIDE.—Five or six rooms, top floor, elevator. A 160 Times.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 633, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Mount Vernon, 315 Gramatan Av., opposite high school, to let unfurnished, three-room apartment, nice grounds surrounding house, electric light, bath and conveniences; $20 monthly.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 868.—4-5 large, light, up-to-date rooms; electric light; showers; steam; hot water; reasonable.

Furnished—East Side.

18TH, 153 EAST.—Studio apartment; 3 outside rooms, kitchen and bath; will sublet month, beginning July 20. Apt. 1S.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astonishing Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Cool, large room, with bath; Summer rates; bachelor service.

56TH ST., 125 EAST,
near Park Av.
Two rooms, bath, large and light, $30.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. 1732 Vanderbilt.

56TH ST., 111 EAST.—Elevator apartment; room with alcove and bath, attractively furnished. Superintendent.

62D ST., 27 EAST.—Until October, $75 a month, beautifully furnished; sixth floor; 2 baths; linen, silver, bedding. Phone Plaza 6746.

62D, 27 EAST.—Exceptional five to six room beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, 15 months, $2,000. Phone Plaza 6746.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

83D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (424.)

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2 and 3 rooms, all modern, $45-$65.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

11TH ST., Washington Square District.—Will lease until October, well complete, elegant new furnishings six rooms, in modern elevator apartment. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

26 WEST 27TH ST.
Two rooms and bath with maid service; $50.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms; clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator house; newly furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $2.0.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST STREET APARTMENT HOTEL.
DESIRABLE 1 TO 5 ROOM
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
AT SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
33 WEST 51ST ST. CIRCLE 250

56TH, 208 WEST, THORNDYKE APTS.
SPECIAL RATES; SINGLE ROOM & BATH.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also doctor's offices.

69TH, 243-245 WEST. (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—To sublet, two rooms, bath, elegantly furnished.

70th.—Nicely furnished seven-room apartment, $75 month, to October. Vanderbilt 1453.

72D.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms; new building; housekeeping; Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

73D SUBWAY (near;) 7 rooms, 2 baths, shower, $80. Particulars, 745 West End Av., near 97th. Phone Riverside 8098.

74TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Hotel San Remo.)—Attractive and cool apartment facing beautiful Central Park; 1 room and bath up to 5 rooms and bath at unusually reasonable rentals for the Summer.

74TH, 103 WEST.—MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE SUITE; PIANO. COLUMBUS 8685.

75TH, 205 WEST.—Housekeeping suite, suitable two; linen, silver; immaculate; $46 monthly.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Attractive, cool, completely furnished 5-room apartment; sacrifice; immediate possession.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt, Schuyler 7775.

81ST ST., 263 WEST.—Sublet immediately, seven rooms, bath, suitable for doctor. Inquire hallboy.

81ST, 51 WEST.—To sublet, two large rooms, bath, apartment hotel, 9th floor; Summer rates. Apartment 903.

81ST, 158 WEST.—High-class, richly furnished five rooms, to October. Apt. 41.

82D, 35 WEST.—Cool, front, six-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; furnished or unfurnished; lease or longer. Lawton.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, hotel service; sacrifice. Apt. 10C.

86TH. — Six charmingly furnished outside rooms, 3 baths; bargain. Columbus 3974.

90S. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, southern exposure, $65. Particulars, 745 West End Av. Phone Riverside 8098.

91ST, 160 EAST.—Furnished apartment to let; four rooms and bath, suitable for couple; $40; owner must vacate Aug. 1. Apply Apt. 3B0.

92D, 259 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8051.

96TH, 145 WEST.—Five outside, breezy rooms; southern exposure; beautifully furnished, completely, $80; less than rent unfurnished. 8C.

98TH.—Part or all, 5-room furnished apartment; rooms light, airy, and well furnished; reasonable. Phone 5400 Riverside. Apt. 64, or 350 Stuyvesant.

98TH SUBWAY.—Five rooms, handsomely furnished, new building; Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

112TH, 507 WEST. (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH.—Beautifully furnished six rooms, two baths; seventh floor; $75. Vanderbilt 1450.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; all conveniences; phone; near Riverside Drive.

114TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment, near Columbia. University; reasonable rent. Apartment 3C.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 53B.

115TH, 412 WEST, (University.)—Seven rooms, outside, well furnished; pianola; reasonable. Franklin.

117TH, 428 WEST.—Attractive two-room, cool apartment; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

121ST, 301 WEST.—Cool, charming five-room front apartment; sublet, month or year; attractive outlook. Hawley, Apartment 26.

124TH, 534 WEST.—Private family will sublet, furnished, six-room apartment to Oct. 1; piano; sunny apartment; electricity, elevator, telephone; references. Call all week. Superintendent.

124TH, 429 WEST.—Would share spacious five-room apartment with business woman, student, or couple; reasonable. Call evenings. Carpenter.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Attractively furnished five large, sunny rooms; high-class apartment; beautiful view of Drive; block subway, all cars. Apartment 53.

136TH, 516 WEST.—Three housekeeping rooms, modern conveniences, phone; subway; moderate. Reid.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Two large front rooms, kitchen, newly furnished, $9. Campbell.

168TH, 601 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

169TH, 651 WEST, (Apt. 6L.)—Sublet well furnished 4-room, foyer, $55 a month.

186TH, 600 WEST.—Six outside rooms, two baths; will rent at cost until Oct. 1; near river. Apt. 2B.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED.—List on request. Elite Renting, 25 W. 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP-MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; consecutive lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

A MODERN APARTMENT: light, airy; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; elevator, electric light, telephone; two blocks from Dyckman St. subway; sublet till Oct. 1. Phone 3720 St. Nicholas, Apt. 601. Emerson.

ANY PART of lovely, cool, beautifully furnished elevator apartment, West 85th; very reasonable. Particulars Bryant 8816.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 886.

BROADWAY and 95TH ST., (Hotel Newton.)—Exceptional suites at most moderate rates for the Summer; 2 rooms and bath, $26 per week and up; 3 rooms and bath, $26 per week and up; excellent restaurant at popular prices; 2 blocks from Park and Drive, within 15 minutes of all business centres; it is service that counts.

BROADWAY, (70's.)—Have large 11-room, high-class apartment; will rent one or more suites to party of gentlemen or to refined couple. Further information address J 39 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 90, (120th St. West.)—During August, 4 rooms; two bedrooms, living room, (also used as dining room,) and kitchen. Foyer hall, and bath. Modern elevator apartment. Southern-western exposures. Cool, clean, light, attractive; $65. Phone Morningside 4102, Apt. 8G. Garber.

CLAREMONT AV., 89. Apartment 2E.—Beautifully furnished, cool, airy, six-room apartment, excellent location; fine transportation. Morningside 6480.

DANDY five-room apartment; elevator, conveniences; cheap. 809 West 124th St., for key.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT to lease; each room's windows face street. Apply Superintendent, 890 West 181st St. and Riverside Drive.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 243 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 166 West 12th. 1977 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases. $75-$300 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

LARGE, attractive room; open for inspection by arrangement. Mrs. F. Snare, Jr. Telephone Chelsea 6600.

LADY will dispose of beautifully equipped apartment, seven large rooms; furnishings of rare beauty; nothing sold separately; seen by appointment only. Tel. Plaza 7479.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (175th.) (Apt. 2A.)—Four airy outside rooms with bath; desirable location.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; select apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Nine large, light rooms, three baths; moderate rent. Apply Apt. 82.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for three months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Seven attractively furnished rooms; view; big bargain. Details Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Sublet 6-room corner apartment; attractively furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—To sublet until expiration of lease, Oct. 1, attractive seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the Hudson. See Supt.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880.—FIVE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; PIANO. AUDUBON 1554.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 280 West 72d Columbus 3974.

SUBLET attractively furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath, electricity, near Broadway subway, $35. Telephone 2163 St. Nicholas.

TO RENT for two women, two rooms with private bath in the apartment of two young business women, overlooking the Hudson and near Columbia. Phone Morningside 6850.

TOWN and country renting agency; specialize in furnished apartments. 200 West 72d St.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 20 minutes from 90th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Artistically furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view; all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of apartment and giving best references. H 157 Times.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END, 740.—Five beautifully furnished rooms; 2 master bedrooms; cool, spacious. Apt. 9A.

WEST END, (101st.)—Seven rooms, two baths, eighth floor; reasonable. Vanderbilt 1451.

Will sublet 3 rooms, 2 blocks from Dyckman St. Subway station, $37.50. Janitor, 580 Academy St., New York.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one room, bath, apartment; excellent service; telephone, screens, awnings; Summer, $25 monthly.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 56.—Seven rooms, light, breezy, convenient; telephone, hall service; $70; one to three months. Agent, Haviland & Sons, Fulton St. and Grand Av.

PACIFIC, 1,236, (Between Bedford and Nostrand.)—Small, first class, housekeeping. Stuart Arms Apartment Hotel.

Long Island.

FLOOR to let, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, and alcove, front and back porch, parquet flooring, electric light, hardwood trim; near "L" station; with garage; rent $38. Thomas Daly, Junction and Roosevelt Avs., Junction Av. Station, Corona "L," Corona.

New Jersey.

Elegantly furnished apartment; refined couple; front bedroom, dining, kitchenette; modern conveniences; use of bath, parlor, screened porch; $7 weekly; telephone. Kerdy, Palisade, N. J.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

List your furnished apartments.
KATHARINE MARTIN,
245 WEST 76TH STREET.
SCHUYLER 8522.

BUSINESS MAN, bachelor, desires to rent apartment, (furnished or unfurnished,) three rooms and bath, with maid service; location central, between 42d and 72d Sts.; rent must be reasonable. V 90 Times.

WILL RENT furnished apartment of 7 or 8 rooms, with two master baths, from September to June. G. L. Hess, 16 East 42d St.

List your apartments, furnished or unfurnished, for Fall leasing. Exclusive Realty Co., Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

Apartments Wanted — Small, especially: ELITE RENTING. 25 West 42d St., Vanderbilt No. 4416.

OWNERS, ATTENTION!! Management of apartment house for part rent; responsible. Walter Solomon, 102 West 42d St.

WANT 6, 7 rooms, well furnished; modern building; about Oct. 1, 1 year, around $200. Adults, 44 Times.

TWO BEDROOMS, kitchenette, below the sixties, for two months. V 162 Times.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN seeks a gentleman to share a two-room unfurnished apartment; have found best value near Central Depot; we can live genteely on $10 per week. Van, 255 East 44th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT wanted for Oct. 1, five or six rooms, short hall; 72d to 110th St., west side; price not exceeding $1,000. Reply, with floor plan, J 315 Times Downtown.

Wanted, spacious unfurnished high-class apartment, seven or eight rooms, for nine months, Sept. 15-May 15; preferably West End Av., 72d to 90th St. J 321 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT wanted by college professor's family, 6 or 7 rooms, sunny, quiet; elevator; one flight up; moderate. Address Y 324 Times Annex.

SIX, SEVEN unfurnished rooms; southern exposure; October; state price, particulars. B 252 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS wanted. E. K. Van Winkle, 166 West 72d St. 1077 Columbus.

Six-room unfurnished apartment, west side, between 90th-155th Sts. V 117 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

14TH ST., 3 EAST.—Large furnished studio; very reasonable. Apply to janitor.

18TH, 153 EAST.—Cool single room for business woman; breakfast privileges.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, 39 EAST—815T, 114 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

35TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Desirable room; conveniences; electricity, telephone; gentleman; $7.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large, small rooms; private bath if desired; references; refined surroundings.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

37TH, 145 EAST.—In French family; room, private bathroom; running water; also hall room; electricity, telephone.

39TH ST., (338 Lexington Av.)—Room in private house; references exchanged; gentleman.

45TH ST., 144 EAST.—Hall bedroom; bath; no other roomers; quiet family. A. J. Reeder. One flight.

53D, 36 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; near park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

66TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $2.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (143 East 21st.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms; conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (30th St.)—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 226, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

MADISON AV., 180.—Rooms, $2.50-$10; light housekeeping, large parlor; Southerners accommodated. Telephone.

West Side.

57TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, hot water; refined home; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished, large, front rooms; clean, well-conducted house; continuous hot water, electric light, telephone; reasonable.

97TH, 28 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, suitable bachelor; also small room; quiet house.

107TH ST., 59 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Single room with private family; gentleman preferred; reference required.

117TH ST., 23 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; superior house.

121ST, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room; running water; private house; references.

123D, 115 WEST.—Two cool, light rooms, water, phone; also front basement; references.

123D, 35 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

125TH, 136 WEST. — Handsomely furnished small rooms; refined surroundings; water; closets.

140TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

145TH, 305 WEST.—Room and bath to let. See Supt., Apt. 1-H. V 109 Times.

147TH, 41 WEST.—Fine, large rooms; private home; refined people. Bryant 8558.

150TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; also small rooms; refinement. Summer rates.

150TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

150TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath;

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, facing the Drive; refined, cultured, atmosphere. Apartment 6B. Phone Aud. 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, Corner 87th.—Pleasant single rooms, running water, suitable for gentlemen; attractive rates. Mrs. Stehn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 348, Apartment 2C.—Refined home, private family, $9.50 weekly.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool rooms; also suite, newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 893, (94th.)—Cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per Adult, With Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON CRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.—Attractive country home; open entire year; bathing, tennis; gardens and poultry. 40 minutes from Battery; convenient to train or cars; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL.—Attractive and accessible, open all year; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; near bathing beach. Telephone 673 Tompkinsville.

The Willows, on the beach, Huguenot Park, (hour Wall St.).—Bathing, fishing, outdoor sports; excellent cuisine. 907 Tottenville.

Halcyon Hall, (Grimes Hill.)—Large room, piazza; couple; wonderful water view; also small bungalow for gentlemen.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, 108 Beach 60th St., Arverne, (Gaston Av. Station,) New York.—On ocean, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 7th Av. and 33d St., or via subway and Brooklyn 25 minutes; communication, $7.50 month; coolest spot near city; no mosquitoes; glorious bathing; mile ocean boardwalk; fishing, boating, tennis, moving pictures, music; 50 luxurious rooms, running hot and cold water, baths; bountiful table; delicious cooking; large porch, including full board, $15; commuters, $14; bath house, $4 season. Phone 415 Hammels.

MANHATTAN LODGE,
SEA GATE,
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.
Rooms, single and en suite,
with or without private bath; refined home surroundings. Under new management. M. Goss.

232 SOUTH MANOR AV.—Private family would take a family or couple to board; good table; terms reasonable; convenient to all trains; seventeen minutes to Penn. Station. Mrs. T. Foster.

Gentlemen Only.—Two attractive bedrooms and bath; ocean waterfront; restricted bathing beach; convenient to Manhattan; reasonable rate for summer season; references. J 348 Times Downtown.

Lady with large house in Flushing, L. I., wishes semi-invalid or convalescent with nurse; attractive location. Y 307 Times Annex.

Excellent opportunity for refined people desiring accommodations with private family; Mrs. C. Weiss, 1,132 Nelson Av., Far Rockaway.

Sea Gate, New York Harbor.—Can accommodate few exclusive guests in beautifully appointed home; no children; private boat to city. A 126 Times.

LARGE pleasant rooms, baths and meals. W. McDonald, 81 Continental Av., (61st St.) Phone Forest Hills 6883, Forest Hills, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 BEACH 118TH.
Comfortable, cool rooms, balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good room; excellent table; boating, bathing, tennis; dancing reasonable.

ROOM for gentleman, very reasonable; private cottage. Inquire Kallman, 86 Washington Pl.

NEPONSIT. — Beautifully furnished room, suitable for couple or gentlemen. Y 372 Times Annex.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—Private family wants four adults to board; rate, $10-$12; garage. V., 83 Driscoll Av.

Seagate. Near Whittier Inn.—Attractive rooms, private house. Telephone 1205 Coney Island.

Board in a private home; large grounds; fine surroundings. Apply Box 85, Bayport, L. I.

Will share two rooms, Long Beach, with congenial gentleman. V 113 Times.

Westchester County.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Two very desirable, well-furnished rooms, with private bath and sleeping porch; fine table and service; a first-class place for a family or two couples; tennis court; place large, two acres of land; commutation perfect; only 20 minutes' from N. Y. Pelham, the station, is on N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.; trolley near house; open the year round. J. Arthur.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Meadowbrook Inn, 33 minutes from Grand Central; every modern convenience; unexcelled table; quiet and privacy of your own home; poultry and vegetables raised on own farm; tennis. Send for particulars and rates address Mrs. F. A. Woodley, 807 5th Av., Vanderbilt 2340.

Larchmont.—Furnished room and board for couple; commuting 40 minutes Grand Central; near station; lake, tennis court; fresh eggs, vegetables from garden; no children. Winhold, Harmon Drive, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE.—Private family offer superior accommodations, private bath, one or two couples; easy commuting; near station; high ground, shade, cool; exceptional. Address A. B., Box 832. Telephone 1212 Bronxville.

A practical nurse, having a comfortable home of her own, would desire a few invalids or convalescent patients, where no other boarders are taken. Mrs. E. S. Wave, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

ELMSFORD, N. Y.—Boarders wanted, within commuting distance; beautiful place, nicely furnished; all products from our own farm; first-class table; Jewish cooking. For particulars, F. Shatz.

CHAPPAQUA.—The Whispering Pines and Cottages. Select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather, Phone 37.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

Private Family.—Attractive house; delightful location; rooms singly or suite; home atmosphere; golf, tennis. 128 Bruce Av., near Caryl Av., South Yonkers.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Two rooms and board; beautiful location, 7 minutes from trains; excellent table, southern cooking. Telephone 46-W, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Exceptional accommodations, private house; residential park; 10 minutes New Haven station; adults only. Edgewood Park, New Rochelle 824.

CHESTER HILL.—30 minutes New Haven Railroad; American family owning attractive home; limited number guests, 190 Archer Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2377.

Colonial, 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. Large room; excellent table; select, beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

JANE BURR'S DROWSY SAINT INN, $10 UP. PHONE CROTON-ON-HUDSON 104 OR WRITE.

NURSE cares for aged convalescents at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK.
LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, Conn.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG. Ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 2 miles from New York; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

Reading, Conn. — Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; no mosquitos; improvements; no children; $12 up.

Care of invalids and elderly people in physician's country home; all conveniences and pleasing surroundings. S. W. Sherwood, M. D., Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

Tappan, N. Y.—Northern hills of Jersey; 40 minutes from Hudson Terminal; beautiful home; lawns, gardens, orchards, shade trees; every possible convenience; dairy, vegetables, fruits; a delightful place for refined people wishing to commune. For particulars inquire Wexler, Tappan, N. Y. Telephone 338W Piermont.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WHIPPLE COTTAGE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Rooms and first class board in refined family; references exchanged.

Berkshires.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms; amusements; large farm; dairy; chickens, &c.; table first class; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAR LAKE, mountain air; open fireplaces; wholesome food; boating, fishing; beautiful country; $10 up. George Brown Ackerman, Beaverkill, N. Y.

LAKESIDE HOUSE,
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Rates, $10.

Terrace Hill Farm, Florida, N. Y.—Quiet, superior farm house; mile from station; excellent table; $9-$10. H. D. Roe.

The Hill-Air, Highland, N. Y.—Large modern home; open all year; high elevation; private baths; superior accommodations. Booklet.

Caswell Hall, Beacon, N. Y.—Large, shady grounds; modern house; good table; convenient to station; tennis; $9 up.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $25 to $30 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $36.
All rooms handsomely furnished.
Special reduction to permanent guests.

DO YOU WANT to make a part of a Summer colony, with attractive club house, in beautiful wooded park, overlooking the ocean, Sandy Hook and New York Harbor, at elevation of 250 feet, with superior home cooking and service; pleasant, social life and reasonable rates; state religion. If so, address at once with references, Steward, Monmouth Hills Club, Highlands, N. J.

THE BELVIDERE,
88-91 North Muan Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porches; best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6020 Orange.

BERGEN HOUSE, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
On two railroads, thirty minutes from New York, attractive location, all improvements; especially desirable for persons wishing to commute; cool, comfortably furnished room, with superior board; for one $9; for two persons $16.

Lynwood Lodge, Englewood, N. J.—A private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern house, large ground, luxurious table; wheel chairs, automobiles; attentive nurses, experienced physician; circulars.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

BASS LAKE.
Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1¼ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Montclair—High, healthful, beautiful, convenient, desirable rooms; all conveniences; trees, piazzas, pretty grounds. Randall's Valley Road, Claremont Av.

Ideal homelike sanitarium for invalids, chronic, nervous cases, near New York; large grounds; own vegetables; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. (117 Scotland Road.)—Refined family; beautiful home and location; near station; golf, tennis; one large room; private bath; good table; references.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Front room; first-class board; private cottage; modern improvements; quiet, select neighborhood. 356 Lincoln Av.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

Baltimore Inn.—Block to ocean. Booklet. Mrs. E. L. Galloway, Asbury Park, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

The Beeches (farmhouse,) on Mount Pocono; excellent table; garage; adults, $8; children, $5; city reference. Mrs. Frank Tidd, Gouldsboro, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

Sheffield-in-the-Berkshires, Mass. — Good farm board; $12 to $15 week. Mrs. D. W. Cosgriff.

Berkshires.—First-class Summer board; rate $12 per week. J. H. Fallon, The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

Country Board Wanted.

AT QUIET beach resort, within 45 minutes of Hunter's Point, two connecting rooms with board, for American Protestant family of three for August and September; private home preferred; quiet, refined surroundings, with good bathing beach, desired; state terms. V 101 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE, child and nurse desire 2 rooms, with bath and board, within commuting distance of New York, with private family or refined, quiet boarding house; state terms and full particulars. J 104 Times.

Young Spanish gentleman desires to live with private American family in the country, one hour from New York; rates no object; boarding houses need not apply. Address Albert Suarez, 112 Wall St.

Accommodations, mother and child at small modern hotel on Sound, New York, or Connecticut shore; commuting distance; Jewish. Answer Advertiser, 131 Riverside Drive New York City.

Advertiser, retired widower, desires board strictly private family; Summer, seashore, mountains; Winter, city or near by. "Retired," 51 Times.

Two ladies desire board, separate rooms, refined surroundings, reasonable, immediately. J 129 Times.

Wanted, room, bath, with board, suburban, for young married couple. B 42 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AMERICAN woman, experienced vocal teacher, would teach or coach till October in country home, refined surroundings; no salary. Contralto, Y 378 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school graduate, 3 years' experience all branches of office work, best references, $15. B 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Secretary.—Thoroughly experienced and competent to take full charge of office and correspondence; understand controlling accounts, trial balance, profit and loss, income tax statements; highest references; salary $25. V 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; can prepare comprehensive financial statements and systematize office detail work. Capable. 216 West 71st St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, five years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. J 337 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, refined American seeks desirable position or position as companion to lady or housekeeper for adult; moderate salary. A 162 Times.

CHAPERON, &c. — Owing to the war, a titled lady is now in this country and is desirous of chaperoning young ladies or becoming companion. B 3 Times.

COLLEGE WOMAN, limited experience, desires publicity or editorial work; vivid writer, original; moderate salary; high recommendations. J 72 Times.

COMPANION.—Highly educated and refined young Parisian lady, graduate Paris University, speaking five languages, traveled, pleasant personality, would act as companion, teacher, social secretary; highest references, Mademoiselle, A 136 Times.

COMPANION—Middle-aged widow, American, refined, pleasing address, congenial temperament, capable, faithful. Practical nurse, excellent social standing, highest credentials, seeks lucrative position, feeling confident of ability to make good. Mrs. E. Justine Parsons, 120 West 127th St.

COMPANION.—Young woman, experienced, wishes position as companion to woman or girl; expenses or moderate terms; references. V 178 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, employed, would like to make herself somehow useful evenings, from 6 P. M. on. A 199 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 18, high school graduate, with a little business experience, wishes clerical position; good mathematician; salary start, $8. New York Specialties Co., 467 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, French, speaking and writing fluently also English and Spanish, good handwriting, desires position; excellent references. Answers to J 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with responsible firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address G. R., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2903.

YOUNG LADY, endeavoring to educate herself, would like few hours' employment each evening; competent stenographer and bookkeeper. 209 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 5 years' clerical experience, also assistant bookkeeper, desires position. V 121 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, American, (38,) would like position of trust, take care of business people's home, or as attendant to invalid lady; good home to high salary. V 133 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange Agency, 314 West 39th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class servants, 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (77th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SELECT COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Cooks.—References. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thorough understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales, collections, employes, &c.; if looking for competent man to fill position of trust and responsibility, grant me interview. System, A 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Business man, (35,) long and varied experience executive positions and as public accountant; organizer and systematizer; travelled extensively in Europe; working knowledge of several languages; college education; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; available on short notice; highest recommendations. J 342 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.
Young man, capable accountant and secretary, rapid typist, efficient and trustworthy, desires permanent connection, where ability and conscientious effort will be appreciated; salary $25 to start; excellent references. B 22 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, American, 48, competent to take full charge and strictly reliable, expert at cost work, best credentials, desires position with accountants or large corporation; interview desired. V 111 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—40 years old; married; 18 years' experience; modern methods; familiar with collecting accounts, law procedure and handling salesmen. V 138 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; American; married; five years' experience managing office and controlling books; best references. A 71 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER, 5 years' experience, familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. J 335 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 34, office manager, executive ability, 15 years' experience, desires position with progressive concern; can furnish A1 references. V 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.
Office manager, experienced executive; full particulars at interview. Write J 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior and junior, wanted by prominent firm of public accountants; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 388 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, at present in charge of accounting department in large packing house, desires position with public accountants. B 18 Times.

ACCOUNTING student wishes position in accounting department of reliable concern. A 194 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Up-to-date office man seeks high-grade position; salary $3,000.00 per annum. Brown, A 151 Times.

A COMPETENT MAN of wide experience, yet young enough to be molded to fit your particular need; one who can think straight and shoulder responsibilities; practical experience covers sales, credits, collections, and executive assistant; position wanted with responsible concern; American, age 27; married; unqualified references. V 171 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,
long experience, agency and managerial; engaged twice by the largest concern of its kind; capacity for analysis that finds the salesmaking talking points; attention getting typography and layouts; edited one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window displays, ideas, initiative. V 66 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, married, 38 years of age, seeks position with wider scope; now employed as head of editorial department of one of largest manufacturing concerns in the United States; extensive advertising and printing experience; good executive. A 125 Times.

AMBITIOUS young man, 18 years of age, wishes position at anything. Herman Orloff, 444 East 171st St., Bronx, N. Y.

AMERICAN, 38, Columbia graduate, ten years' executive general merchandise experience, export, import; seven years bond salesman and manager with A1 houses; desires position for war period or permanent. Address Buckeye, P. O. Box 863, New York.

A CHANCE TO DO YOUR BIT.

Fifteen years of varied training abroad have given an ardent American experience of considerable value to the Government; circumstances prevent his enlisting or receiving an appointment to one of the positions of responsibility now being filled by men able to serve without compensation; if a modest sum is guaranteed to him monthly, to be refunded after the war, he will give up his occupation at considerable loss and devote his energies unceasingly to helping Uncle Sam put it over. E 478 Times Annex.

A BUSINESS BUILDER.

THE ADVERTISER IS A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, WITH A RECORD OF EXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS; HAS RECENTLY SOLD HIS OWN BUSINESS AND WANTS AN OPENING WITH SOME LARGE OR GROWING BUSINESS IN AN EXECUTIVE OR SUPERVISORY POSITION; IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ORGANIZATION WORK, EFFICIENCY, SALES MANAGING, CREDITS, CORRESPONDENCE; CAN FURNISH UNUSUAL REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER, HABITS, ABILITY. Y 354 TIMES ANNEX.

An executive manager, capable and experienced, primarily a competent accountant; have successfully reorganized several concerns; have liquidated co-partnership of prominent firm with extensive foreign trade interests; know foreign markets and how to develop the trade; know Spanish, speak but little; would travel if necessary; am 30, married; age 53 years; can give best of references; state compensation and nature of employment. A 146 Times.

A STRICTLY high-grade business man, (40,) with administrative training will be open for engagement about Aug. 15; varied experience in accounting, finance, and office management; credit and statistical work a specialty; record and integrity will bear surety company investigation; also bank and mercantile references. T. P. B., 9 South William St., N. Y.

A MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE, engineering graduate, seven years' factory management experience, wants position with good future; experienced in modern shop methods and organization; energetic and resourceful; best references; now employed. B 242 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, Controller, (33,) eleven years public accountant, thorough and practical, knowledge factory and mining costs, desires connection with reliable firm or corporation; highest credentials. F 230 Times Downtown.

BANKER, executive ability, progressive, desires to make a change; bank or commercial house; salary $2,000. B 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, expert accountant, (34,) free from any military service, 10 years' experience, 13 in one place, American, competent to take full charge large office, conversant modern methods, college graduate. Write Integrity, 8 Gold St., N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, office manager; fifteen years' (manufacturing, commercial, banking) experience; highly recommended; willing take position outside city; moderate salary. Rapidel, 1,230 Boston Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION-NURSE for convalescent, invalid, nervous or elderly lady; can supply medical and personal reference. Y 347 Times Annex.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, (at once,) position as cook or general housework (without washing) in adult family in country; excellent references; wages $30; must be convenient to Boston & Westchester R. R. Telephone Harlem 8343.

COOK.—French cook wishes position, private family; best references. Louise, 253 West 24th St.

DRESSES made, altered, remodeled excellently, quick; out. 661 West 180th St. 550 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 573 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER wants work at home or out by day; experience and ability; references. Phone 6912 Morningside, Apartment 2E.

DRESSMAKER.—Late Lucile, Ltd.; finest work; home or out. Call or phone 8414 Audubon. Lohne, 558 West 158th.

DRESSMAKER; family sewing or helper; private dressmaker. Mrs. Yourston, 2,942 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER. — Evening, sport gowns; home, out, city, country. Ryan, 76 W. 50th.

DRESSMAKER. — Quick, experienced; by day, week; city or country. B 4 Times.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN desires position in real estate office; understands renting and repairs; capable of managing apartment house. Box Y 142 Times.

FITTER from first-class house would go out by day; city or country. E. B., 157 East 47th.

GIRL, colored, wishes half-time pay morning; references. 139 West 143d St. Carter.

GOVERNESS—Experienced, competent North German, best city references, desires entire charge of young children; English, German, French, assist music studies. L., 100 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS. — Swedish; wants position; English, French, German, music; needlewoman. Miss L., care of Johnson, 140 East 48th St., city.

GOVERNESS. — Visiting, Swiss; speaks French, German, English, desires position. B 30 Times.

GOVERNESS.—English lady seeks position as governess or companion, refined family; can drive car. Box 396, Times, 2 Rector St.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION. — Refined girl (18) wishes position; experienced; best references. Y 370 Times Annex.

HOTEL CLERK.—Young woman; 4 years' experience; capable information clerk and cashier; best city references. Y 342 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, MANAGING,
AGED 45, EXPERIENCED,
WISHES POSITION IN PRIVATE
ESTABLISHMENT; $50 A MONTH;
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT. V
107 TIMES.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Position as managing housekeeper or companion by an educated woman of refinement; can furnish good reference as to character, honesty, and capability. Mrs. B. E. Miller, 497 Neptune Av., Coney Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman seeks place as housekeeper or companion to invalid lady at home or traveling; home for children, or chaperone; best references. A 137 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow, experienced, wishes position as working housekeeper in city; city references. Call Mrs. S. Saxon, 263 West 54th.

HOUSEKEEPER'S HELPER, &c.—Wanted to go to Los Angeles as mother's helper, companion to lady, or nurse; experienced. Anderson, 67 West 37th, Bayonne, N. J.

NURSE, understanding care and feeding of children thoroughly, wants position, sea shore or country; good traveler. Z F., Times Harlem.

NURSE—Experienced trained infant's nurse, take entire charge young baby; $40 month. Communicate at once with Mrs. Chas. Bradley, 205 Hawthorne Road, Baltimore, Md.

NURSE or companion to lady; refined, cheerful, competent; would travel. Mary Davis, Towaco, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good penman; accurate; references; $8. B 238 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

2 years' experience teacher of bookkeeping and shorthand in large business college.
1 year's experience as confidential stenographer and assistant secretary to oil magnate.
4 years' experience as confidential stenographer and assistant secretary in Governor's office.
V 98 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Englishwoman of good address, can drive cars, understands mechanism, seeks position as saleswoman automobile parts. Box 897, Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman possessing executive ability, initiative, desires responsible position where thoroughly rounded business training can best be utilized. V 124 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, and accountant; young woman with over ten years' experience of wide scope desires executive position with individual or concern; references excellent; salary $1,800. J 88 Times.

SECRETARY.—Al stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability, capable assume responsibility, above average ability, seeks connection with good opportunity for advancement; $25. B 260 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Woman of superior education; experienced correspondent; accustomed to full charge of office; one who relieves employer of all details; $25-$30. V 175 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Correspondent; University graduate, English scholar; eight years' experience; knows French and elementary Spanish; has traveled in France and Switzerland. M 131 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, executive experience, master difficult details, seeks confidential position; competent assistant busy executive; $28. V 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 18, commercial school graduate, 8 months' experience; quick, accurate typist; neat, intelligent, possessing initiative, desires permanent position; excellent references; $10. V 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high-class private secretary, qualified for responsible position requiring executive ability; excellent business training; Wall Street experience; $22. Steiner, 731 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Underwood secretary, executive ability, commercial expert, exceptionally conscientious, accurate, trustworthy, refined, desires permanency; references; $18. J 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seeks connection with concern where ability will be appreciated; familiar with office routine; $20. B 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, and rapid; operate Stentotype; $12. Phone Monday, Bryant 1318, 220 West 42d St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, thoroughly competent; best references furnished; $15. J 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4½ years' experience office, bookkeeper's assistant; $16. J 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $8. B 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1, desires situation with official; accustomed to secretarial duties. L. B., 28 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 19; refined, high school graduate; 2½ years' experience; salary, $14; advancement. Y 338 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Accurate, neat, experienced; salary $12. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. A 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—One year's experience; permanent position; $10. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST.—High school graduate; beginner; bookkeeping. T. Singer, 291 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Steady position, downtown office; experienced only. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; familiar with entire office routine; $18-$20. V 137 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, initiative, 3 years' experience, wishes permanent position; salary $12. J 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, 4 years' commercial, export; will substitute; moderate salary. Stenographer, Box 895, Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced special teacher; care for child afternoons. Miss Seymour, 418 West 118th.

TRAINED NURSE.—Registered; best of reference. J 382 Times Downtown.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE desires change; unusual training; experienced correspondence, sales, advertising, publicity, house organs, magazines; files work available; tact, judgment, ability; A1 references. Y 305 Times Annex.

WOMAN, well bred, intelligent, desires a remunerative position; experienced in her own home; traveled extensively. A 146 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; $9. B 238 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, American, (37,) thorough accountant; can do correspondence and take complete charge; 16 years' experience; highest references. B 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Experienced bookkeeper and cost accountant, employed at present by large corporation, desires change, where better opportunities and advancement exist. B 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, experienced, trial balance, control account; excellent handwriting, correspondent; $20. E 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (34;) thoroughly experienced double entry, balances, general office work; quick and accurate; good references. Capable, Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, typist, (20,) good correspondent, knowledge modern office systems, cost, production, time; references. V 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant; Typist, Payroll, Production, Ledger, Invoice Clerk; 6 years' experience; rapid, accurate figurer; references; $22. George, 129 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (20,) first class; American; double entry, trial balance, financial statements; $25; full charge. A 179 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, thoroughly experienced, capable taking full charge, wants position as such; American, (35;) best references last employer. Hunt, 502 East 167th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, eight years mercantile corporation assistant to office manager, will travel anywhere; good executive. B 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Six years' experience; capable taking charge; desires change. A 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man; expert; clean-cut, industrious young man, 23 years; will go out of town. V 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, double entry; 12 years' experience; good references. A 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; good knowledge of cost work; able correspondent. A 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, (23;) exempt from military duty; best references. B 238 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) Christian, graduated from Boys' High, having highest mark in mathematics and over 90 in state examination, looking for position where he can improve himself. Norman, 158 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, energetic, 16; graduate; no work Saturday; best references. V 91 Times Downtown.

BOY, colored, 3½ years high school, desires position, anything. Baxter, 123 Fountain Av.

BUSINESS MAN,
(35;) long and varied experience in executive positions and as public accountant; organizer and systematizer; traveled extensively in Europe; working knowledge of several languages; college education; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations; available on short notice. J 339 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Man, (32,) successful merchant past ten years retail grocery and meats, open for position as buyer with large corporation; reasonable compensation accepted until value is determined. J 358 Times Downtown.

BRAZIL.—Electrical mechanical engineer, (28,) married, varied experience, speaking English, French, Portuguese, desires progressive position in Brazil; splendid connection; references. Tosta, 241 West 86th.

BY ENERGETIC, competent man, possessing personality, who for number of years has handled large propositions with the public, connection with standard railway supply house for Washington, D. C., and adjacent territory. Address R. F. B., Y 344 Times Annex.

CAPABLE business man, good appearance, over 40, educated, general mercantile experience, insurance, wishes to connect with A No. 1 concern, executive capacity. Douglas, 244 West 48th St.

CAPABLE SALESMAN wants live city account; drawing account against commission. V 84 Times.

CHEMIST, pharmaceutical, with thorough training and practical experience in the manufacture of all kinds of pharmaceuticals, for the past eight years manager of large laboratories, at present employed, would like to make a change. Y 370 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR. — American, Christian, 23, married, temperate, employed; mechanical maintenance guaranteed; highest references past 12 years; town, country. Leuffer, care Ross, 513 West 145th St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—American, high-class, or take charge of private garage; expert mechanic; strictly temperate; highest references; city or country; Narragansett preferred; $30. Berthel, 60 Manhattan Av. Phone 7450 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—8 years' experience, wishes private position; excellent driver, good mechanic; neat, sober; references; city or country; Packard, Cadillac preferred. James Cavanagh. Telephone 3858 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private references; married; American. Buckley, 613 Amsterdam Av. Telephone Riverside 8458.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (36,) wishes permanent position, city, country; understands all cars; temperate, reliable; 9 years last employer. Edward Loppin, 502 Amsterdam Av. Telephone 4930 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; Scandinavian; single; strictly sober; careful driver; permanent references; wishes position; experienced high-class cars; must be in country during Summer. A 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC desires permanent position; single; six years' experience abroad and six in New York; A1 references; exempt military draft. A 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, 29, single, wishes position with private family; good references. O. C. Cone of Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver; strictly temperate; make own repairs; good appearance; A1 reference; moderate salary; careful driver. V 154 Times.

CHAUFFEU

The New York Times

Sunday, July 15, 1917.

HELP WANTED—Female.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FROM WOMEN WHO WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS OFFERED BELOW.

FOR A TEMPORARY INVESTMENT OF GOOD PAITH AMOUNTING TO $7 THE WOMAN ACCEPTED WILL BE GIVEN:—

A THOROUGH TRAINING AS A PROFESSIONAL CORSETIERE.

AN OUTFIT OF CORSETS, &C., FOR HER USE, WITHOUT CHARGES, OF A SHOP AND FITTING BOOTHS.

Announcements will be sent out for her, advising that she has entered into business for herself, that she has taken up Corsetry as a Profession, and that her work will be guaranteed by a firm of international fame.

She will be allowed to retain the entire retail profits on all orders from her customers. No overhead expenses.

She will not be subject to regular hours, but will be allowed to regulate her own time.

Her income should average double that of a salaried position.

In addition to the regular profits on each order, she will be credited with an amount equivalent to $24 of the $27 temporarily invested, after she has satisfactorily handled a certain amount of business.

THE COMPANY MAKING THIS OFFER ARE THE LARGEST CUSTOM CORSET MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

AMPLE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO INVESTIGATE THE BONA FIDE MERITS OF THE PROPOSITION. J 91 TIMES.

ARTIST.—Young lady to make pen and ink Fashion detail drawings in outline. Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications, to E. Van Wickle, The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by large high-grade mercantile house; must be capable and intelligent. Address, stating experience if any with references and salary expected, J 124 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — Competent woman, small corporation; good light, air, and general working conditions; salary $18. Address, own handwriting, A 141 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted for office, engaged in literary work; one with college education preferred. Address B 25 Times.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY

to pose for advertising photographers; bright eyes, clear-cut features. If you photograph well experience not necessary; time can be arranged not to interfere with other duties; fee liberal; investigate. Fashion Camera Studio, 248 West 39th.

BILLING TYPIST by large, high-grade mercantile house for billing and statement work; must be capable and intelligent operator; permanent position; address stating experience, if any, references and salary expected. J 128 Times.

BILL CLERK with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, quick and accurate at figures; state full particulars and salary expected. Address by letter, United Sponging Co., 142 West 14th St.

BILL CLERK for ship chandlery and engineer supply house; must be accurate at figuring discounts and making extensions and turn bills out rapidly on typewriter; give experience, reference, and salary wanted. J 364 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, Remington, Wahl, Elliot, Fischer, or similar machines; only competent and experienced need apply; state age and salary expected. W. F., 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in export office, to make out orders, invoices, shipping papers, and take care of books; must be a typist and be quick and accurate; a young woman over 25 preferred; write, stating full particulars as to experience, education, age, and salary expected. B 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, 25 to 30 years of age, by large manufacturing company downtown; must be good penman, rapid at figures, and practical working knowledge of bookkeeping; when replying please state age, experience, and salary expected. J 345 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $25 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER in office of wholesale jobbers; intelligent young lady as assistant bookkeeper; familiar with ledger posting; state experience and salary expected. E 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to assist on books in steamship office; state age, religion, and experience; salary $15; good chance for advancement; answer by letter only. Federal Operating Co., 78 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable of taking charge of an office; good opportunity; call Monday morning. The E. R. Underwear Co., 40 East 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced young lady; must be bright and active. Call Monday morning, U. S. Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—One having thorough knowledge of theory and practice of good bookkeeping, control accounts, balance sheets; able to take full charge of books; state salary expected. J 122 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Double-entry book; state experience, salary desired. Apply by letter to Baltimore Club Co., 159 East 33d St.

BOOKKEEPER, to also act as model when necessary, 36 figure. Only those with latter requirement need apply to Room 1223, 1133 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; good references; part time. Apply 100 8th Av., Room 1211.

BUYER.—Competent woman take full charge of corset department catering to medium and high-class trade; salary to begin $25 a week. Address, with particulars, H. Jonap & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANVASSERS.—Neat appearing, experienced women to canvass for prospects for well-known electrical household specialty company; no sales work; salary or commission. H. McManee, 665 North Av., Jersey City, N. J., Monday.

CLERK.—Must be experienced, about 22 years old; good wages and permanent position. Transfer to Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Station, 6 minutes to Hunters Point Av. Station. Apply American Drug Gists Syndicate, Borden Av. and Van Alst Av., Long Island City.

CLERK for large fire insurance office; some experience necessary; salary $50 month; in reply mention age, religion, education, and experience. B 211 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Capable young woman to do plain cooking, $40 to $45 per month and permanent position guaranteed. Apply 1,629 University Avenue. (Private house; large grounds.)

DESIGNER.—WELL-KNOWN FIRM HAS OPENING FOR DESIGNER ON MISSES AND JUNIOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS C. D., 132 TIMES.

DESIGNER. — UNDERSTANDING MANUFACTURING LADIES' HIGH-CLASS NECKWEAR; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. M 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRESSMAKER wanted; a desirable, all-round position for young woman who understands dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; smart gowns; seaside or country; reasonable; reference. V 174 Times.

ELLIOT-FISHER BILL AND ORDER CLERK; GOOD MATHEMATICIAN; PERMANENT. 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FLORETTE

requires a

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN

accustomed to finest trade; good salary, yearly position. Apply Monday after 10 A. M.

FLORETTE, 537 5TH AV.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WOMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES FOR THEIR TEAROOM AND RESTAURANT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL wanted for general housework; must be good laundress and assist with cooking; six in family up to Aug. 30, after that only two adults; wages $40. Apply Monday between 9 and 5, 15 Whitehall St., Room 714.

GIRLS EXPERIENCED ON LACE EMBROIDERY SAMPLES. KROWER-TYNBERG CO., 46 WEST 28D.

GIRL, bright, office work, Commercial High School graduate preferred. 190 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, (visiting,) German, for boy of 3; experienced. Benzian, 170 West 75d.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced, white girl, good cook; no washing; references required. Mrs. G. C. Dodge, Douglaston, Long Island. Phone Bayside 2880W.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by business woman; must be good cook and laundress; good home. 43 West 110th, Apartment 4.

INSTRUCTOR — SALESLADY.—Art needlework store requires competent instructor in knitting and crocheting; also saleslady experienced in this line. Reply, stating age, experience, B. K., 460 Times.

KITCHEN MAID to go to camp in the Adirondacks until Sept. 15; fare paid both ways; must be willing and obliging and come recommended. Apply Mr. Goldman, 24 floor, 229 West 43d St.

LIBRARIAN or INDEXER.—Young woman with good education to do indexing in publication office; must be good letterer; state education, salary, and when could come. B 23 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER.

BUSINESS WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ABLE MANAGER; STATE SALARY EXPECTED, REFERENCES, AND DETAILS. ADDRESS MR. M. S. HECHT, THE HUB, BALTIMORE, MD.

MILLINERY.

IMPROVERS AND MILLINERS;

LONG SEASON; LIGHT, AIRY WORKROOM.

MAISON MAURICE, 661 5TH AV.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

LEADING UPTOWN WHOLESALE HOUSE MAKING ONLY HIGH-PRICED HATS; MUST BE OF UNUSUAL ABILITY; SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO ONE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED. APPLICATIONS WITH SALARY EXPECTED AND FULL DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITIES CONFIDENTIAL. V 195 TIMES.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require experienced millinery trimmers. Apply at Employment Bureau, seventh floor.

MILLINERY.

GAGE BROS. & COMPANY,
7 EAST 38TH ST.,
REQUIRE GOOD MILLINERY COPYISTS, MAKERS, PREPARES, AND IMPROVERS. REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY MORNINGS ALL WEEK. DEPARTMENT H.

MILLINERS.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS WANTED. APPLY JOSEPH, 639 6TH AV.

MILLINERY.—Work room manager, one who has had a broad experience with high-class 5th Av. house; unusually good position assured. Apply in strict confidence. J 37 Times.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—Stylish young ladies, 36 bust, for models in showroom of cloak and suit house; good salary, long season. Faber & Hein, 35 East 32d.

MODEL FOR LADIES' COATS, SIZE 36; GOOD POSITION OPEN. FRED HALL, 28 W. 27TH ST.

MODELS, 36, BY LARGE COAT HOUSE; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY FOR COMPETENT GIRLS. HERMAN CLOAK CO., 90 WEST 29TH ST.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE MODELS, SIZES 16 AND 36, FINE SUITS AND COATS. HARRY STOLL, 38 EAST 38D.

MODEL. — ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, SIZE 36, TO TRY ON SUITS; GOOD SALARY. POMERANZ BROS., 51 WEST 27TH.

MODELS WANTED TO TRY ON COATS; SIZES 16 TO 18; LONG SEASON. MOYSES & DREYFUS, 1,116 BROADWAY.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good woman; must know how to sew; wages, $60 per month; references; country home. Address Mrs. J. H. Sternbergh, Reading, Penn., R. F. D. 2.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
SALESLADIES
IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARIES.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Important position for bright, keen, intelligent young lady of refinement; requirements are: Knowledge of bookkeeping essential (shorthand will help) and general all-around office ability. Apply by mail only, stating experience and salary expected. Executive Office, The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK, experienced with entering and laying out jobs, making work instruction tickets for all kinds of work, with very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. J 374 Times Downtown.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR; thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work, for very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. J 373 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Young lady wanted in real estate office to do general clerical work; must be thoroughly experienced in handling real estate records and accustomed to detail work, write good hand, and be accurate. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired, to C. S., Box 14 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Liberal compensation to those capable bringing in immediate contracts for interior woodwork decoration, and furniture; salary and commission. V 123 Times.

SALESLADY.—Attractive young lady for retail dress shop; excellency; permanent position. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN, personality, aggressiveness, good appearance, good teeth, with department or drug store experience, to sell well-known, exceptionally meritorious tooth cream behind counter; steady work; good salary; advancement; some for N. Y., others out of town. Call 8th floor, 154 West 18th.

SALESWOMAN for established fine ladies' specialties, department stores, Middle West; no objection to side line; state experience; traveling advances and commission. A 107 Times.

SECRETARY.—Executive desires young woman to assist him in looking after details of a large business; must come well recommended and have some knowledge of stenography. Apply Box B 258 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL High School graduates for different departments of a large business house; interesting work, excellent business training and good opportunities for advancement are given; salary $8 to begin; state age, education, religion. D 443 Times Annex.

SOCIAL WORKER.—Wanted, young woman with training and experience as relief worker to take charge of progressive relief department of Jewish Federation; must know Yiddish; fair salary; pleasant surroundings. Apply Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, 633 St. Urbain st., Montreal, Canada, mentioning education and experience.

SPANISH LADY to translate fashion descriptions, stories, and correspondences; must know the Spanish language thoroughly, and have a fair knowledge of English; hours 8:30 to 5:30; no work on Saturday. A. Bourret, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young woman for stenography, typewriting, and general office work in office of superintendent at private railroad station on property; references required. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, or call. The Kensico Cemetery, Westchester County, New York. Valhalla Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, with some business experience, as stenographer for large book store; must be able to use dictaphone, also look after certain amount of desk detail. Apply B 124 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, efficient young lady, competent to take charge of small office; one with brokerage experience preferred; salary $18 per week, with opportunities for advancement; state full particulars and mention telephone number, where you can be reached Monday morning. E 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

A DESIRABLE POSITION WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE IS OPEN FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; INITIAL SALARY $15; PLEASE STATE REFERENCES. P. O. BOX 1,844, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED, IN MANUFACTURING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX V 168 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, experienced worker; we have an opening for such a young lady. Age, experience, and salary expected to Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by investment broker; must be neat, accurate, bright, intelligent girl, with previous business experience; have initiative and be qualified to take charge; state age, reference and salary. B 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class Christian law office; legal experience not required, but must be competent and well appearing; permanent position and unusual opportunities. Room 1,914, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Preferably familiar with insurance; state salary desired; moderate to begin with; advancement. Address Insurance, J 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, experienced, wanted; Remington operator; age about 24 years; state experience, education, nationality, age, and salary expected. Address D 438 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, American, Remington, high school graduate, bright beginner or experienced, Wall St. district; state qualifications and salary expected. J 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; several years' experience; one having executive ability; state age; right salary for right party; need not apply unless qualified to hold expert position. A 184 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST wanted for advertising office; speed secondary to accuracy; give full details regarding experience, &c.; sign full name. B 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An expert stenographer, who can take rapid dictation correctly and transcribe notes accurately; must have brains and pleasing personality; $18; state experience in detail. V 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted for advertising office; speed secondary to accuracy; give full details regarding experience, &c.; sign full name. Box B 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be rapid and accurate for correspondence and billing; state experience; salary $15. J 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Knowledge general office routine, switchboard, &c.; good references required; salary $12. V 362 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, able to take dictation accurately and transcribe notes correctly. Call Mr. H. Barton, J. Edward Ogden Co., 147 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, young lady, 18 years of age, with real estate office; apply own handwriting; state experience, salary expected. H. F. Sens, 381 West 8th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office work; good hours; rapid advancement for energetic young lady. Write full particulars Box 895, Times, 9 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, rapid and accurate, capable handling claim and complaint desk; hours 8-5:45; state age, experience. J 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wanted; neat appearance; knowledge of Spanish preferred; salary $20. Call, Mr. Carlton, Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in 5th Av. wholesale office; must be rapid, accurate, and able to type, paragraph, and punctuate correctly; salary $15. 191 Times.

STENOGRAPHER of some education for law office; opportunity for varied experience in legal work and advancement. B 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER to substitute for two weeks, commencing July 16; salary $15; apply A. M. Monday. 299 Madison Av., Room 1201.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; several years' experience; salary $10. S. H., 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced general assistant; state experience and salary. J 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, brokerage house; answer, stating qualifications and salary expected. B 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; splendid opportunity for advancement. Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway at 181st.

STENOGRAPHER and Biller on Underwood machine; must be experienced and good at figures. E 183 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by an executive for secretarial work. Apply by letter. Steno. 422 St. James Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Wrench-English, competent; write in French, stating age, nationality, salary. E 317 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (telephone,) in large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, J 319 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED ON FLASH BOARD. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, M. MARTIN & CO., 102 MADISON AV.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4635. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of mercantile switchboard having about 28 trunks and 50 extensions; traffic very heavy; wanted as relief operator and to do clerical work when not on the board; must be of even temperament and possess clear voice. Address, stating age, salary desired, and experience, Box 28 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Apply Room 1709, 141 Broadway, Monday, 9:30. Salary $7.

TYPIST with literary ability to assist in preparation of manuscript in pleasant suburban town; prefer careful, patient worker of mature age to young, rapid, but indifferent worker; knowledge of stenography desirable; moderate salary; chance for advancement; state nationality, experience, references, age, and salary wanted. V 90 Times.

TYPIST.—Girl wanted by editorial department of trade publication; penmanship not necessary; must have fair speed on machine; permanent position; state salary expected. J 92 Times.

TYPIST.—Large office near Grand Central requires the services of a young lady about 20 as typist; must be of neat appearance, rapid, accurate, and of unquestionable character; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, including religion and salary desired. B 13 Times.

TYPIST OR STENOGRAPHER for Long Island City office; permanent position for young woman capable of doing accurate, neat work; give age, references, experience, salary desired. Permanent, J 127 Times.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 490 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in billing department, touch operator, fair speed and must be accurate; good opportunity; high school girl preferred. D 444 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young lady, with knowledge of bookkeeping; shorthand not essential; state age, experience, salary expected. H. S., 102 Times.

TYPIST for responsible position requiring accuracy and judgment; capable of handling some correspondence. Apply Monday, 373 4th Av., Room 701.

TYPIST.—Girl, familiar with billing; temporary position. Call 402 West St., Monday morning, 8 o'clock.

TUTOR wanted to give lessons in English. Morningside 3151.

WAIST FITTER FOR SPECIAL ORDER GOWNS, ONE WHO HAS HAD 5TH AV. EXPERIENCE; UNUSUALLY GOOD POSITION FOR A WOMAN OF ABILITY. APPLY IN CONFIDENCE, J 100 TIMES.

WAITRESS.—Girl as dining room maid for camp in the Adirondacks until Sept. 15; excellent opportunity; fare paid both ways; must be well recommended. Apply Mr. Goldman, 24 floor, 229 West 43d St.

WOMAN WANTED TO DESIGN AND SUGGEST NARROW WAIST TRIMMINGS FOR WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES; FANCY TAPES, BRAIDS, AND NARROW SPECIALLY WOVEN GOODS FOR INDIVIDUAL PURPOSES, NOVELTIES, &c.; MUST HAVE A PRACTICAL AND DISCERNING MIND, AND BE ABLE TO SEE THE POSSIBILITIES IN THESE LINES; PART TIME ONLY NECESSARY. V 97 TIMES.

WOMAN, accurate, careful, $2-35, to keep stock records, check requisitions; $12; prompt advancement if satisfactory; factory Bush Terminal section, Brooklyn; give details position held. Address B. R., 229 Times Downtown.

WOMEN.—Three intelligent women willing to train for office work formerly done by men joining colors; salaries $30-$35. Write G. L., Post 56 Nassau, 1,000 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF MENUS AND SERVICE OF EMPLOYES' LUNCH IN LARGE CORPORATION; EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TRAINING, AND KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD VALUES ESSENTIAL; AMERICAN; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADIES, several, about 20 years of age, of neat appearance, required for clerical work in a large, modern office near 5th Av. and 42d St.; must be rapid and accurate at figures and good penmen; excellent opportunity for advancement offered those who show ability; state qualifications, religion, and salary desired. B 13 Times.

YOUNG LADY, who has had experience in accounting and statistical work; must be of neat appearance, rapid and accurate at figures; to one who is capable of developing into a head of department an excellent opportunity is offered; write, giving experience in detail, age, religion, and salary desired. B 14 Times.

YOUNG LADY to assist certified public accountant; good opportunity for one desiring to enter accounting profession. Apply by letter, Accountant, 432 St. James Bldg.

YOUNG LADY to prepare mailing list; temporary. Apply Mr. Pahlman, Room 537, 30 Church St.

YOUNG WOMAN to manage offices of big and influential civic association; must be stenographer, know how to get printing done, understand filing, have tact and general business knowledge. B 9 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, to take charge of small ready-to-wear retail specialty shop; only those having a large following need apply. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN in advertising agency; several intelligent, ambitious young women with agency experience; state what kind of work you have done, for how long, salary desired, and full particulars. V 151 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN for photographic fashion work; tall, distinguished-looking non-professionals preferred. V 158 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, to take full charge of 3 children for business people; good home; no housework. 43 West 110th, Apartment 4.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent to fill clerical position; must be familiar with figures. Apply Joseph, 662 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERICAL WORKERS, TYPISTS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS!!!

THE CALL FOR WOMEN TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN IS INCREASING WITH EACH DAY, OWING TO THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

SALARIES ARE BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE, RANGING FROM $12 TO $25 WEEKLY.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

HIGH-CLASS, REFINED American young women, (18 to 30 years,) High School education, or equivalent, for PERMANENT positions with prominent Banks and Corporations:

20 STENOGRAPHERS; $18-$20-$23.
15 STENOGRAPHERS; $12-$15.
5 BOOKKEEPERS; $15-$18.
5 ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS; $12-$14.
5 BANK CLERKS; $10-$12.
10 TYPISTS; $10-$12-$15.
10 Clerical Assistants; $8-$10-$12.
10 Junior Filing Clerks; $10-$12.
Also SUBSTITUTE openings for Stenographers and Typists.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

---

5 BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$23.
11 STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22.
5 CLERKS, $10-$12.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.
30 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, $30; Russian-English, $20; stenographer, familiar tabulating, $25; downtown, others, $18; brokerage insurance, $15; typist, automobile line, $15; bill clerks, Underwood, $12; double entry bookkeeper - stenographer, $20-$18; bookkeeper, $15-$12; bill clerks, Underwood, $12; telephone operator-typist, $13; bookkeeper, $15-$12; beginner stenographer, $10; no registration. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The better type will find it to their advantage to register (free) with the Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $20-$22; commercial, $10-18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; bookkeepers, $18-$12; assistant, $10; office assistants, $8-$10; switchboard operators, $10; typists, $10; permanent positions. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists for permanent and temporary positions; Remington and Smith-Premier operators; salary $15-$20. Apply to Manager, Employment Department, Remington Typewriter Company, 374 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer, $18 to $20. STENOGRAPHERS, (4,) $20; several, $15 to $18. TYPISTS, (4,) $15. Clerks, (10,) $10 to $15. OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Desirable permanent positions; high-grade stenographers, $12-$25; beginners, $8-$10; legal, $18; record ledger clerk, $15; typists, $10-$12. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, incredulous, but true; numbers $20, $18, $15, $10 positions daily, lacking applicants unfilled; bookkeepers, typist-switchboard; permanent; est. 1899. Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 45d.—Stenographers, (two French-English,) $25, $12-$20, (Washington;) bill clerks, $15; typists, $10-$15. Miss Budenbender, prop.

STENOGRAPHERS.—One French and Spanish dictation, $40 week; four, $30; three, $18; three $15 beginners; bookkeepers—one, $25; four, $20; typists—three, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE, BOOKKEEPERS, SWITCHBOARD, TYPISTS, CLERICAL; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 99 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 164 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones; Extra, Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, office assistant; permanent position. Alpha Agency, 182 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $80; bookkeepers, $18; bookkeeper - stenographer, $25; typists. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$10; typists, $10-$7; immediately. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; permanent positions at excellent salaries. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

TYPISTS.—Experienced; good salary. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Large expert firm wants five; exceptional future. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; superior office positions.

Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom; learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement; evening course begins July 26; register now; we secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2981.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOORE'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 527 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Lafayette St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH WILL PAY.

Enormous business expansion throughout America demands hundreds of trained workers in good class use of the essentials in GOOD ENGLISH. Can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine and suggest the remedy for defects. Ask for Booklet 70. Page & Page, 95 Church St., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 18.
PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person. Superintendent of Nurses.

TYPISTS.—A few openings for rapid, experienced typists, ages 17-23, to learn the Underwood bookkeeping machine; for exceptional positions; complete course in three weeks; tuition and stenotypy free. Underwood Typewriter Co. Ask for Mr. Brown, third floor, 33 Vesey St.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEATLEY,
35 West 42d Street.

Banks fail; invest in your brain; learn linotype operating; pays $30 weekly; practical conditions; unlimited day course, $150; "double" time to those who enroll immediately. Empire School, 183 East 16th.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A SECOND CALL.

A FEW WEEKS AGO I published an advertisement for salesmen to take agencies for the American Asbestos Company of Norristown, Pa., to sell a wonderfully fine Brake Lining. I secured many replies and have closed several territories. The proposition was so inviting that some men left excellent positions to take these agencies.

I NOW WISH TO SECURE agents for Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, the South, and the States of the Middle West.

Salesmen must be able to finance themselves until they start things going. Commission basis, no salary or drawing account, but a wonderful opportunity to build up a highly lucrative business.

If interested apply by letter,

E. D. GIBBS, Sales Counsel,
461 8th Av., New York City.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS,

(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc....., (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. A. Carf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 185 Broadway, New York.

A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER PLANT FOR USE IN COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, STORES AND BOATS WHICH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY MARKETED DURING THE PAST YEAR HAS THREE VACANT DISTRICTS.

It is necessary to have an automobile sales method of organization and management is similar to that used in the automobile field; the compensation is on a commission basis; applicants should have complete details concerning previous sales and business experience. B 265 Times Downtown.

A BOSTON CORPORATION desires for New York a man to install, repair, and collect from their high-grade machines; also capable of getting orders; highest references and bond required; moderate salary, with chance of advancement. V 164 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by company doing manufacturing and merchandising business in steel and iron; capable of making up special reports, figuring cost, taking executive charge of bookkeeping department; to receive attention, state age, experience, and salary expected. A 378 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

WANTED; FIRST-CLASS JUNIORS; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE ONLY. TRAINING, ADDRESS, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AGE, REFERENCES, AND PAST EMPLOYMENT, B 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firm of certified public accountants wants three qualified seniors, with manufacturing cost experience; permanent; state full particulars. A 372 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several juniors wanted by prominent firm of certified public accountants; good chance for advancement; state experience in application. A 373 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent junior for work out of town. B 48 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, in office of C. P. A.; state age, experience, salary. B 35 Times.

ADJUSTER.

LORD & TAYLOR

require the services of an experienced furniture adjuster with department store experience.

Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.,

Superintendent's office, 7th floor.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES.—The livest paper in the marine field needs representatives in New York and American shipbuilding centres to secure and care for business attending the greatest boom the industry has ever known; preference to experienced men

The New York Times

HELP WANTED—Male.

OPTOMETRIST wanted: one experienced in mechanical work. M. Singer, 114 Fulton St., New York.

OUTSIDE MAN who understands business brokerage thoroughly; give references as to integrity and ability. A 169 Times.

PORTER.—Young man to assist porter; references required. Joseph Berlinger Co., 404 4th Av.

RAW OR STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Young man of executive abilities, well recommended, acquainted with general trade, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of raw and staple products, wanted on commission basis; rare opportunity for experienced party; state full particulars, otherwise not considered. J 381 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Splendid opportunity for young or middle-aged man, general insurance business, devote entire or part time, unlimited possibilities; experience unnecessary; commission basis. A 80 Times.

SALESMEN,

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

SALESMEN. — A LARGE CORPORATION STARTING A SELLING CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST DESIRES A FEW FORCEFUL, ENERGETIC SALESMEN WHO CAN EARN $150 A WEEK ON COMMISSION MAKING SMALL TOWNS IN PROTECTED TERRITORY; PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO EXPERIENCED ROAD MEN FROM 25 TO 45; SAME WILL BE SCHOOLED FOR A WEEK IN OUR LINE AND FINANCED WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT. CALL MONDAY, 15TH FLOOR WEST, 212 5TH AV. ASK FOR MR. WEBER.

SALESMAN. — Active, aggressive, and clean-cut salesman for real estate work, with offices in the Country Life Exposition; a trial period several weeks on commission basis without drawing account will be necessary to prove worth; single man, at least 23, sober, reliable, and neat appearing, required. Mr. Mullaly 10:30, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMEN.—The largest manufacturers in their line in the world have perfected a mechanical device in which there are unlimited possibilities; live wire salesmen on commission basis can earn $50.00 to $100.00 weekly; liberal and new sales plan makes it possible for any except an utter incompetent to get business; exclusive territory to live ones; men with typewriter, adding machine or check protector experience will find a great opportunity, although such experience is not essential. Address J 332 Time Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New York City; new time and labor saving device; unlimited field; can be used by all merchants; repeat business; commission only; no drawing account; to one who can qualify we can offer a protected territory and a very remunerative and permanent connection. For interview address B 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 188 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman to sell well-known cars, ranging in price from $650 up to $3,000 in a large and well-selected territory in Queens Borough; a splendid opportunity is offered to one of energy and ability; commission. Apply, stating age, married or single, occupation for past five years, and references. Box E 393 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for New York City and vicinity, by large wash suit and clothing juvenile house; must have acquaintance with department store buyers; to a desirable party good following and drawing account against commission is offered; give all particulars cash, sales, and where last employed. R. H., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to represent good manufacturer's ladies', children's garments all over United States who can handle non-conflicting lines in conjunction with apparel lines they are selling now; new plan, classy and compact; big commissions; send references, territory, &c. Sinu Mareus, 27 East 22d St., New York.

SALESMEN, between the ages of 25 and 40, married preferred, who are willing to work can have life income with a $12,000,000 corporation; only the highest type of salesmen wanted, but to such we will give special training and assistance; commission. Address F 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Earn $40 weekly commissions selling our side line Harvest Hats; general and clothing stores; retails 15c to 50c; samples 15 pounds; New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania. Caradine Harvest Hat Co., 1,424 Washington, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN wanted, every part of the United States, commission basis; large shirtwaist concern; cotton waists, $6 to $18 per dozen; excellent line; only those with established trade and first-class references need answer; state full particulars and section desired. V 149 Times.

SALESMEN for attractive staple, novelty item, in and about New York City; preferably those acquainted with jobbers, retailers, department stores, or advertisers; commission only. Apply 9 to 12 A. M., Monday, Room 1411, 402 8th Av.

SALESMEN to represent a leading high-grade silk glove manufacturer in Western and Southern States; can also handle line in conjunction with other lines of gloves they might be carrying; commission. A 96 Times.

SALESMEN.—Prominent silk manufacturer wants silk and lace salesmen, with established trade, to sell Georgette crepes, &c., to retailers on commission in various territories; state full particulars. Georgettes, Y 349 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class men with selling ability for high-class specialty, one that yields large commissions for your work; unusual merits over competition make sales comparatively easy; New Jersey territory. E. L. Ridge, 207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN—CITY OR TRAVELING.
Write or call for full details. It means money for you; ten years of results; thousands of successful members. Nat'l Salesmen's T.. Ass'n., 1,803C Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMAN to handle well-known line skirts and dresses on the Coast; only one knowing this trade well and can deliver the goods need apply; will give as side line; commission basis; will treat replies absolutely confidential if desired. J 63 Times.

SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH CLOAK AND SUIT TRADE, TO CARRY LINE OF BUTTONS FOR A LARGE BUTTON HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION, 10%. J 106 TIMES.

SALESMAN. — Forceful, clear-cut, well-groomed; must be man of integrity and ability; prefer man accustomed earning $35-$100 weekly; commission, salary, production basis; you must qualify. Telephone Chelsea 7393.

SALESMEN.—Wanted three salesmen for city and out of town, with acquaintance among automobile owners preferred, for easy selling accessories in great demand; big money to right men; commission basis. J 128 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; bright, young, energetic, successful; must be hustler; one with experience in canned fish business preferred; excellent chance to make right man; salary and commission; full particulars. B 38 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on restaurants and hotels to handle as a side line an exceptionally high-grade specialty; only man now employed and with the best of references will be considered; commission. J 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling man, qualified to interview high-class men for a patriotic campaign; substantial necessary first-class references; moderate salary and expenses. J 78 Times.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—New York and East and also Southern, with an established trade, to sell ladies' high-class suits and coats; will also consider parties carrying another line; commission. 62 Times.

SALES ENGINEER.—Opportunity for young mechanical engineer to get into sales work; experience not essential, but sales instinct required; state age, experience, full particulars. F 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced in selling gasoline and lubricating oil; drawing account and commission. P 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in silk hosiery, to call on export trade and resident buyers; commission basis only. Y 349 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

See Page 5, Section Two.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Owing to promotions we offer the greatest opportunity to be had in America today to a few high-grade salesmen who are desirous of making permanent connections with a live house putting on the market the most widely advertised article in the world; we give you every possible assistance; proven ability rewarded; drawing account against commissions. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
High-class man to sell article of great value to everyone, which has been popularized by constant advertising; man of character and education, with references as to selling ability, will be given opportunity to qualify for highly remunerative executive position; drawing account against commissions. Address Permanent, Box A 188 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Familiar with drug, dairy, hardware or implement trade; liberal commission proposition; article well-known and constantly increasing demand being created by large advertising campaign; can be handled as a side line or straight sales proposition; write or call for product, territorial and representative details. The Kil-Tone Company, 189 Malvern Street, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN FOR LARGE NEW YORK FIRM CARRYING LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, GEORGETTES, &c., IN OKLAHOMA AND NORTHERN TEXAS; MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE AND FAMILIAR WITH LINE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS S. H., 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, to sell our Myers Quality Line of exclusive art calendars, together with our high grade line of leather goods, memorandum books, and diaries, the most complete line of outdoor and indoor metal signs, and a very fine line of novelties; everything manufactured in our own big factory; terms: salary, commission, and drawing account. The Elwood Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio.

SALESMEN.
Three men of good ability, willing to be trained in our method of selling; must be clean cut and of good reputation; can earn $5,000 to $10,000 per year on commission only; a good square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established house; good book, insurance or advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence telling what you have done. Address for interview J 344 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Permanent position; men capable of earning $40 per week commission; must be of good address and convincing talker; experience not necessary; check protector adding machine, typewriter, cash register, safe, and scale men preferred. Call O. E. Weig, 510 Tribune Bldg.

SALESMEN, TWO SPECIALTY, TO SELL HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY ON COMMISSION BASIS; LIBERAL COMMISSION; ONLY MEN OF ABILITY NEED APPLY; YOU CAN EARN $3,000 TO $5,000 PER YEAR IF YOU HAVE THE RIGHT PUNCH. CALL MONDAY, 9:30 TO 12 NOON, MONEY-WEIGHT SCALE CO., 1,261 BROADWAY, ROOM 1006.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by large New York City printing concern; man who is successful in securing orders for high-grade catalogues and booklets and who can talk intelligently to customers from an advertising standpoint and assist them in getting up their printing; also who is competent to get business by creating new printing for customers; unusual opportunity for competent man; write experience, references, salary. J 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for LARGE NEW YORK FIRM CARRYING LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, GEORGETTES, &c., IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI; MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH TRADE AND FAMILIAR WITH LINE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS K. W., 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN to call on military organizations, training camps, &c., to sell officers' uniforms, field equipment, &c.; one with military experience preferred; state salary or commission wanted; give experience, references, &c. Marx Clothing Co., 463 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted in every city and county, handle best paying business known; legitimate and new; exclusive territory to first-comers; no insurance or book canvassing; commission, $10 today, or call between 1 and 4, except Saturday, The Sirrus Co., 529 Broadway.

SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH RETAIL TRADE AND RESIDENT BUYERS TO CARRY LINE OF BUTTONS FOR A LARGE BUTTON HOUSE FOR NEW YORK CITY AND NEARBY TOWNS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION 10 PER CENT. J 107 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A high-class store requires the services of several experienced salesmen for the boys' clothing department; accustomed to serving the best trade; steady positions and good salary. Write, giving full details as to age, experience, and reference. Box B 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with experience in woodwork and interior decoration; must know architects and owners; one who can swing contracts immediately will receive very liberal compensation; salary and commission. V 122 Times.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR LINE OF LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR; WELL PAYING TRUST HAVE FOLLOWING; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY IN NEW, GROWING FIRM; COMMISSION. R R UNDERWEAR, 1,780 LEXINGTON AV.

SALESMEN.—We are adding several salesmen to our city force; salesmen and lady solicitors are making from $50 to $75 a week. We have no competition in our line, and conscientious workers can make a remarkable connection; commission. Christian & Smith Corp., 25 East 26th St.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by very large printing plant, with complete equipment, in New York City; experienced, successful man on large work only one who will be considered; write, giving experience, references, present and previous connections; salary or commission. J 372 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on large premium houses with a line extensively used and continuously in demand; mention full details; attractive commission basis. F 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, register large and exclusive line of dolls; Southern and Western territory open; commission basis; state full particulars. J 183 Times.

SALESMAN experienced calling on the specialty trade. Summer resorts, specialty and novelty, with an attractive, entirely new line; mention full particulars; sales range from $100 to $500; attractive commission. J 132 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell high-grade office appliance equipment; real opportunity for live, capable man; commission. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54-56 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMAN, experienced calling on department stores and notion jobbers, with a new and attractive line, different from those ordinarily known; state previous lines and territory covered; commission basis. J 181 Times.

SALESMAN, ladies' neckwear, for good line Marabou capes, jobbing and department store trade; must have experience and references; salary or commission. Y 373 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Have place for A1 specialty salesman, one who can do things; rapid advancement to sales manager if efficient; $50 to $300 weekly commission basis. Address C. C., 903 Terminal Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Store fixtures and showcases for New York City; must have experience; salary or commission. Apply by letter only for appointment. Manhattan Show Case Co., 545 Canal St., city.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, calling on wholesale grocery and drug jobbers; exceptionally attractive line in large demand; liberal commission arrangement. F 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Southern man to travel with a fine line of cloth hats and caps; must have experience; commission basis only. Y 361 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity to live wires; foreign speaking preferred; commission basis. Sperling, 152 Nassau St. Room 305.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with hotels, cafes, and clubs, to introduce pure lemon juice in bottles, on 5 p. c. commission basis. A 178 Times.

SALESMAN.—Furniture salesman, experienced in installment business; good position for live, capable man. Apply Donald Company, 89-91 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Do you know the out-of-town drug and department store trade? Side line on French face powders and beautifiers; commission only. J 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—Shirt salesman wanted, with established trade, specialty soft collar and work shirt; commission. Brier's Marcus Sons, 481 Broadway.

SALESMEN. — College students wanted for lucrative, pleasant, dignified occupation; some traveling; drawing account against commissions. Y 385 Times Annex.

SALESMAN who is acquainted with consumers' paper boxes; salary or commission. Y 213 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.
VEILING AND NETTING HOUSE HAS OPENING OVER OHIO TERRITORY FOR SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THESE OR SIMILAR LINES AND WITH THE TRADE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS BOX J 93 TIMES.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Stock, high-grade man, proven ability, can find opportunity; big money commission. Room 701, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN for machine in big demand by the printing trade; excellent opportunity; large commission. A 159 Times.

SALESMAN.—Resident man to handle first-class line ladies' handbags in Canada; commission. R. H., 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to carry khaki shirts as side line; only two samples needed; ready sellers; commission. J 111 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced doll salesman; side line man preferred; commission. Iwanta Doll Co., 136 Greene St.

SHIPPING EXECUTIVE.—Large commercial house requires services man thoroughly familiar handling ocean cargoes and understanding details shipping and forwarding business; must have good commercial training and understand export commission business; exceptional opening for right man; good salary, and permanent position; give age, references, and telephone number. Address S. V., Box 279 Times Downtown.

SHIPYARD EXECUTIVE.
WANTED.
Opportunity in a large shipyard doing Government work for four men as assistants to general superintendent; must have executive ability and be accustomed to handling men; salary according to a man's worth; only men thoroughly familiar with all branches of ship repair work need apply. Answer in own handwriting, stating past experience. Will be considered confidential interview later. Address G. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced on children's dresses, to take charge of shipping room; state age, references, salary. N. T., 243 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man with experience in decorating establishment or furniture manufactory; write particulars. J 101 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN FOR ITALY.
Splendid opportunity for high-grade business man to sell boots and shoes, traveling four months a year; commission and drawing account; state full particulars, age, experience. Answers treated confidentially. J 135 Times.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.—High-grade specialty man, between 30 and 45 years, to travel; if you can give evidence of ability and are seeking a permanent connection, you may be invited to join the most efficient and successful organization in the country; members of our sales organization earn commissions of from $12,000 to $15,000 a year; you must have the individuality of a producer. Address Exceptional, Y 377 Times Annex.

STATISTICIAN wanted by large life and casualty company, preferably one familiar with the punch card system; give age, experience, and any special qualifications you may have for a position of this character. V 99 Times Downtown.

STEEL MERCHANTS have vacancy in their purchasing department for assistant who knows general steel and iron industry and is familiar with sources of supply. B 55 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT WANTED BY A LARGE NATIONAL CORPORATION IN NEW YORK CITY, AN A1 MALE STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT; MUST POSSESS EXECUTIVE ABILITY ABOVE THE AVERAGE; ONLY THOSE HAVING HIGHEST REFERENCES NEED APPLY. STATE AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 161 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER
Between the ages of 22 and 28; must be experienced in general office work, including billing, stenography, &c. Write, stating age,, nationality, experience, previous places of employment and salary expected, F 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by firm of exporters; good opportunity for well-educated bright young man; preference given to one with knowledge of Spanish; state previous experience and salary required. F 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; young man who can write a good hand, rapid and accurate at figures; long hours but good salary; apply Monday between 8 and 12. 180 Chambers Street.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish-English) in large export house; splendid opportunity offered to hard-working and earnest young man; moderate salary. Address, with full particulars, B 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—In large export house; splendid opportunity offered to hard working and earnest young man. Address, stating salary, and full particulars, B 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN
to call on leading notion jobbers; unusual opportunity for an energetic worker; drawing account. Address K. O., 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; able to take testimony; state references and salary desired. E 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bankers want ambitious young stenographer for their foreign department; state reference, salary expected. B 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, $75.00; ambitious young man with railroad freight experience; immediate employment. Phone Barclay 5307.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK.—EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX V 169 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; splendid opportunity for advancement. Knap & Wasson, 4,249 Broadway, at 181st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, or one with some experience preferred. Acme Burlap Bag, 89 Waterbury St., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
Reliable and finished stock salesman needed to help place an issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of a financial institution on commission basis; possibility of earning large returns; money and permanent and lucrative position; submit references with first reply; same will be treated confidentially. A 281 Times Downtown.

STOCK OR BOND SALESMEN
in New York or elsewhere, capable of securing results on seasoned 6% bonds and additional profit sharing, issued by an established financial corporation operating twelve branches in large cities, now enlarging safe, profitable business; supervised by several State Banking Departments; paid 7% for 1914, 8% for 1915, and 11% for 1916; prominent investors; liberal commission and assistance; very salable; $570,000 sold. Clagenc Hodson & Co., Brokers, Established 1868, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

STOCK CLERKS
IN WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOCK WHERE WORK AND ABILITY WILL PROVE ESSENTIAL TO YOUR EARNING CAPACITY; IF YOU ARE THE MAN, WE OFFER EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; STATE WHERE EMPLOYED, REFERENCE, SALARY, AND AGE IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS "WHOLESALE." J 88 TIMES.

STOCK SALESMAN.
Investment house wants to secure the services of a live wire stock and bond salesman who has faith enough in his ability to work on an exceptionally liberal commission basis; the position is permanent and ought to mean a minimum of $150 a week to the right man. Address E 394 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK by manufacturer of small electrical goods; permanent; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. C, K., 140 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Experienced assistant stock clerk wanted for large cloak and suit house; good opportunity. J 98 Times.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men in hosiery and underwear jobbing concern; must be experienced. F 219 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN, with clientele; not mining; commission basis. A 148 Times.

STRIPPERS and BRUSH HANDS on high-grade Japanese castings; steady. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I., N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Unusual opportunity for young man as representative of a New York print shop producing quality work; experience is not essential, but intelligence, accuracy, persistence, and industry are. Address, giving age, full details of education and previous business experience and salary expected. V 112 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
—Wanted first-class superintendent for important building operation within one hundred miles of New York City; must be familiar with work of all the different trades and have experience with New York requirements as to the highest quality of workmanship. Address, stating experience, references and salary expected. Y 187 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction; one who has had large experience and can take charge of a large job and show results. Call for interview with references, W. A. Campbell, 315 4th Av.

TAILOR wanted; give reference, experience, &c. McDonnell, the Tailor, Littlestown, Penn.

TEACHER of touch typewriting; experience in business school; good salary. F 256 Times Downtown.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably M. E., aged 24 to 28, with machine shop or mechanical experience to enter sales department of Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.; salary $100 per month to start.
Big opportunity for man with the right experience who is aggressive and has ability to grow, send photograph, training, and experience. Address Sales Department, P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

THIS MAY BE IT.

REPRESENTATIVE. — CLEAN-CUT AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, 24-30, WANTED FOR OUT OF TOWN, PLACING HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES. WORK DIFFICULT BUT FASCINATING. REMUNERATION HIGH. POSITION PERMANENT TO RIGHT MAN WITH UNUSUAL FUTURE. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, PRESENT POSITION AND EARNINGS. CONFIDENTIAL. Y 386 TIMES ANNEX.

TRAVELING SALESMEN,
WONDERFUL SIDE LINE!
$50 a week and upward easily made in commissions by salesmen covering towns and small cities in Eastern States; $5 to $20 on each sale by selling as a side line an automobile accessory for which there is already an automatic and steadily increasing demand; no samples to carry and no interference with your regular work. Give full particulars regarding territory you cover, how long you have traveled it, and the line you sell. All replies treated strictly confidential. Address Box 49 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted, experienced in Central American countries; dry goods, notions, &c.; must give first-class references; state particulars; salary and commission. F 220 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MEN.
A large well-known corporation has the following positions to offer the right men:

Chief Clerk, $20 to $30 per week.

Rate Clerk, $20 to $22 per week.

Claim Correspondent, $18 to $20 per week.

Tell full experience, age, and pay expected. Y 337 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS,
FIRST-CLASS; GOOD WAGES
AND BONUS FOR FULL TIME;
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
WORK. ADDRESS P. O. BOX
277, ALTON, ILL.

WANTED!!!—500 BAKERS and 100 COOKS to do their DUTY in the U. S. Army. Bake bread for the country that gives you yours! You can serve your country best by doing the work you are best able to do—if you bake, you can bake for your country and freedom—if you don't bake, Uncle Sam will show you HOW—baking or cooking relieves you of all purely military duties, except in cases of emergency—you can enlist in the same unit as your pals!—ages 18 to 45 years. ENLIST FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR AND DO IT NOW! BAKERS' PAY, $38 to $44—COOKS, $36, with clothing, food, quarters and medical attention. Recruiting Office: Cor. 39th St. and 6th Ave., Southeast Corner, N. Y.

WATCHMAKER wanted; competent watchmaker and engraver; good salary, permanent position in fast growing northern New York town, 30,000 population. Apply the United Jewelers, Inc., 54 Malden Lane, city.

YOUNG RETAIL EXECUTIVES
WITH VISION.
A large retail store, known for its modern methods and progressive ideas, has room in its organization for two young men (not subject to draft) as executives in the merchandise division. Essentials: Previous retail training, sufficient vision to grasp the importance of the business of retail distribution, an appreciation of the value of co-operation, a willingness to learn and to teach, and, of course—a boundless ambition. Such men can start at once in good positions with rapid advancement almost a certainty. Write full particulars to J 71 Times.

YOUNG MAN required by export house, who has had experience in export shipping and insurance; only applications giving full particulars will be considered. A 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to manage office details and handle follow-up sales correspondence of automobile and aeroplane parts manufacturing company; must have ability to put office on an efficient basis; prefer man with some mechanical knowledge and sales experience, with aptitude for details; excellent opportunity with rapidly growing concern; state initial salary expected and full particulars to receive consideration. J 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN to do light shipping afternoons and call on department store trade mornings; small salary to start; rapid advancement if worth is proven; replies will be held in strictest confidence, and to receive attention must contain full particulars as to past employment, experience, age, references. Y 385 Times Annex.

YOUNG, AMBITIOUS MAN for statistical work; must have done similar work before; accurate at figures; good typist, and know how to operate calculating and adding machine; apply in writing, state in full experience, reference, and salary. Apply Office Manager National Aniline and Chemical Works, 80-3d and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; take Church Av. car to Ralph Av.

YOUNG MAN by a large, high-grade mercantile house, to assist in collection and credit department as correspondent; must be capable, intelligent, and adaptable; permanent position, with splendid prospects. Address, stating experience if any, references, and salary expected, J 125 Times.

YOUNG MEN, between 19 and 26, with mechanical experience, to learn the Burroughs adding machine business; must have high school education or equivalent and references; chance for advancement. Apply in writing only, Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 217 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN.—Several high school graduates for different departments of a large business house; interesting work, excellent business training and good opportunities for advancement are given; salary $8 to begin; state age, education, religion. F 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, by manufacturer of children's hats, as assistant salesman and make himself generally useful in stock; good opportunity for bright, alert young man of pleasing personality; state particulars and salary. Address P. C., 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 24 years old, with good education and appearance, to assist in chief office work with large pharmaceutical house; knowledge of side line preferred; good chance for advancement. Apply P. O. Box 2162.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 24, as correspondent, general office and stock room assistant; high school graduate preferred. Apply H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St., between 10 and 12 A. M. Monday.

YOUNG MAN, American parentage, for stock in dry goods commission firm; salary $8 to $8 and advancement. Write or call Thornton, 416 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted to keep stock book in handkerchief importing house. Reply, giving particulars as to age, experience, and references, E 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18 to 20, assistant in large hardware and tool house, clerical work; state salary and experience. Sterling, 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Assistant to bookkeeper; references; excellent opportunity. B Y 268 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

First Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. High-class Jr. and Sr. accountants; Spanish-speaking accountant, $2,000; accountant, cotton exp., $1,500-$3,000; cost acct., $25; stenographer, technical French dictation, $50; others, $25-$15; motor stock salesmen; insurance policy checker, $15-$20; bay, quotation board, brokerage, $10; American office boys, $6-$8; adding mach. op., month.

SALESMAN, hardware, Far East, speaking Holland Dutch, $300 and expenses. Buyer, sheetings, khakis, prints for exp., $2,000. Salesman, electrical experience, $125. Stenographers, four, $22-$20; four $15, beginners. Bookkeepers, four, $90 month. Typists, $15. Alliance Exchange, 23 Liberty.

First Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. Bookkeepers, $35-$15; stenographers; high-class permanent openings; register now your open dates for substituting; two stenographers, Spanish dictation, $25; typists, clerks, $15 month.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTANTS.—$2,000 to $3,000 PER ANNUM; high grade men with Public Accounting experience for permanent and temporary positions.
JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—$1,800 PER ANNUM; man capable of reading French and German business writing, and with Public Accounting experience.
ACCOUNTANT.—$1,800 PER ANNUM; experienced in Banking and Trust Company work.
BOOKKEEPER.—$2,400 PER ANNUM, experienced man to handle commissary in Tropics; must be able to speak and write Spanish.
ASSISTANT BUYER.—$1,200 to $1,500 PER ANNUM, knowledge of cotton, piece goods, khaki, and prints necessary.
SALESMAN.—$1,300 and COMMISSION; experienced man on automobile tires for New Jersey.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

WORKS MANAGER, marine ship yard experience, wooden ship construction, $10,000; WORKS MANAGER, aeroplanes, $5,000; FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, stamped metal novelties, $5,000; FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT, who has been consecutively mechanic, foreman, and Superintendent, machinery line, $4,500; FACTORY MANAGER, rubber compounds, $4,000; SUPERINTENDENT, plant making felt for paper manufacturing, $3,600; FOREMAN, structural steel and ornamental iron, $2,000; FOREMAN, blast furnace, Mexico, $2,500.

ENGINEERS.

PRODUCTION, investigations, $2,500; MASTER MECHANIC, food products, factory, $2,400; PRODUCTION, $1,820; CIVIL, Indiana, $1,820; MASTER MECHANIC, $1,800; EFFICIENCY, $1,800; MECHANICAL VALUATION ENGINEER, $1,800; ELECTRICAL laboratory tests, $1,800; SALES, electrical apparatus, $1,800 and bonus; EXPERIENCED ROD MEN, (2,) $950.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

M. E. BUYER, sugar mill machinery, $2,500; steam and electric power plant layouts, $1,800 to $2,400; elevating and conveying, $1,620-$2,400; heat and ventilating automatic machinery, $1,300-$2,000; miscellaneous heavy machinery details, tools, jigs, and fixtures, $1,300.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Even beginners have a good chance to secure splendid positions at exceptionally good salaries, owing to the heavy demand for STENOGRAPHERS; ALL LINES OF BUSINESS; AMERICANS PREFERRED.
BOOKKEEPERS.—(2,) BANK EXPERIENCE, $900 to $1,000 PER ANNUM; manufacturing, wholesale and export houses, $75 to $85 PER MONTH; SEVERAL ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS at $14 to $16 PER WEEK.
BANK CLERK.—In Loan Department large Trust Company, experienced, $1,000 PER ANNUM. A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER CLERICAL OPENINGS. Stock, Shipping, Export, Payroll, &c., $14 to $18 PER WEEK.
STOCK CLERKS.—(2,) $12 to $13 PER WEEK; GOOD POSITIONS.
TYPIST AND CLERK.—$12 PER WEEK.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—(3,) EXPERIENCED; FAMILIARITY WITH BROOKLYN STREETS ESSENTIAL.
THE CALL FOR CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS AND ALL KINDS OF CLERICAL WORKERS STILL CONTINUES TO GROW; SALARIES ARE UNUSUALLY GOOD OWING TO THE GREAT DEMAND.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
CHAS. P. HASSON, Manager.
Accountant, public experience, $2,500; efficiency man, cost accounting statistics, $1,800; cost accountant, field work, $1,800; junior accountant, $1,500; bookkeeper, experienced in export, $1,500; bookkeeper, experienced wholesale grocery, $1,000; bookkeeper, mercantile experience, $1,150; ledger clerk, mercantile experience, $1,150; bank bookkeepers, (3,) $1,200; assistant bookkeepers, (3,) Jersey City, $1,000; stenographer-secretary, $1,800; stenographers, (2,) $20; stenographer, technical experience, $20; stenographer and dictaphone operator, $20; stenographer, $18; stenographers, (6,) $14-$16; credit man, $1,500; auditor and efficiency man, $1,300; collection correspondent, $30; income tax man, $1,800; salesmen, (4,) $20 and 5% commission; solicitors, 18-20 years, $15; order clerk, $15; payroll clerk, $15; foreign exchange clerk, $16; shipping clerk, $18; typist, $15; telephone operator, $12; stock clerks, (3,) $9; blueprint boy, $10.

CASHIER AND CAGE MAN, blotter work brokerage experience; salary commensurate, CORRESPONDENT, (Spanish,) $1,200 to $1,500.
CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK, (Portuguese,) $1,000.
BOOKKEEPERS, (bank,) several, $600 to $1,000.
BOOKKEEPERS, (commercial,) (3,) $1,000.
STENOGRAPHER, (automobiles,) uptown, $1,000.
STENOGRAPHER, under draft age, $18.
ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS, several, $600 to $1,000.
OPERATOR, multicolor press, $14 to $18.
JUNIOR CLERKS, high school graduates, $10 and lunches.

OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York.

CREDIT MANAGER, must have extensive and commercial credit experience and thorough knowledge of accounting; age 30-45; $2,500-$3,600.
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT for position as manager in office of prominent New York public accountants; no traveling; age 30-35 $3,000.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, many opportunities for seniors, semi-seniors and juniors at resident and commencers with training.
BOOKKEEPERS, general bookkeeper for corporation, $30; other openings, $18-$25.
CLERKS, production experience, $16-$18; 6 general clerks, $10-$20.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.
30 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person 9 to 2.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN-CUT, well-groomed men (Americans) for the following permanent openings: 15 STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20-$25.
10 STENOGRAPHERS, (18-19 yrs.;) $12-$15.
2 STENOGRAPHERS, (for Government in camp;) $100-$125 month.
5 BOOKKEEPERS, (ineligible for draft;) $20-$25.
8 TYPISTS; $12, $15, $18.
5 SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS; $25 upward.
1 SPANISH Consular Invoice Clerk; $25.
3 SPANISH ACCOUNTANTS, (Cuba;) $50.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

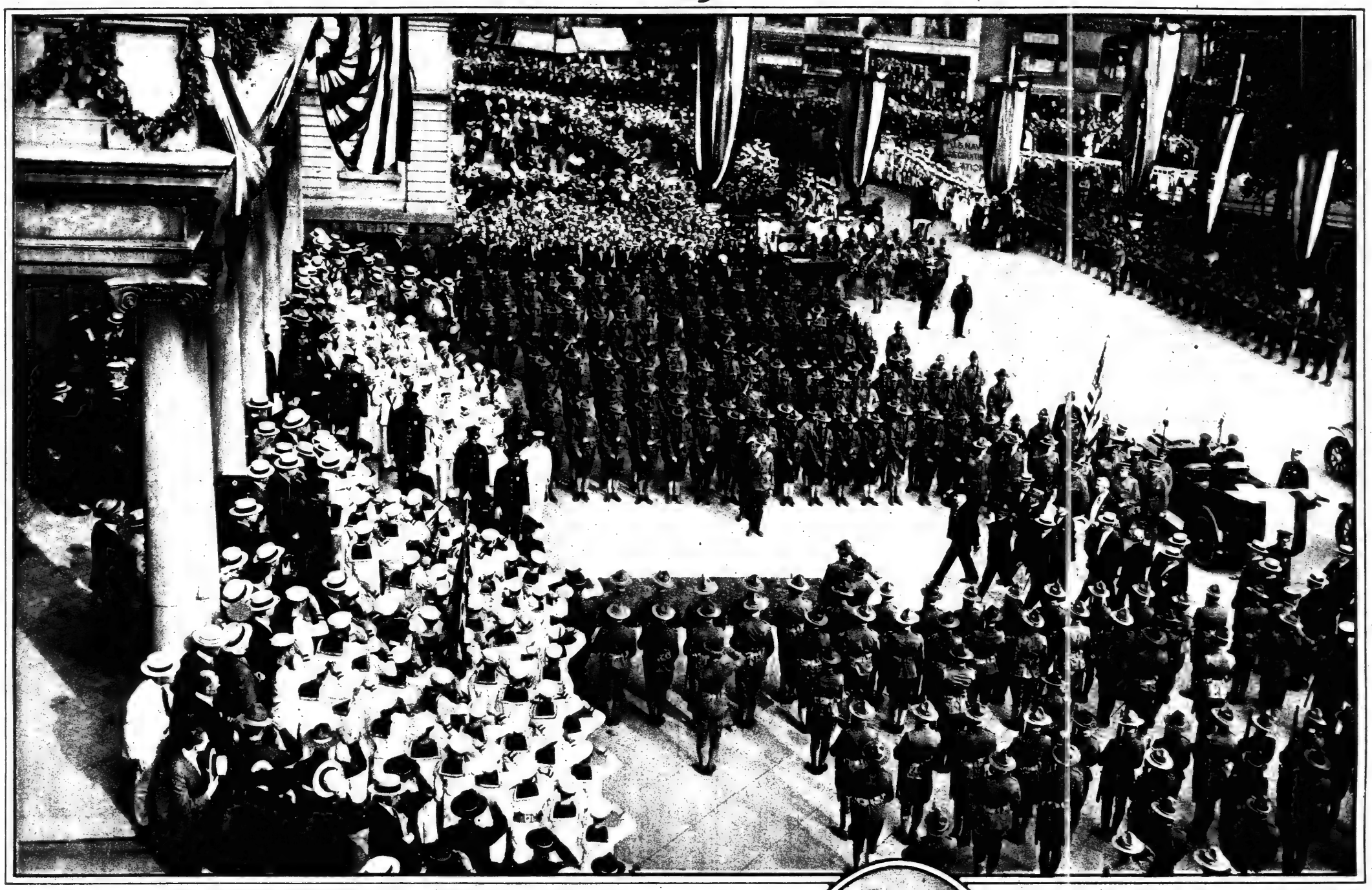
ACCOUNTANT, $50; 3 stenographers, $20; several export, $15-$35; bookkeeper, $75; correspondent, fertilizers, $25; correspondent, (bookkeeper,) $25; clerks, (wholesale drugs,) Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN; accustomed to small work; draftsmen-designers, small jigs, fixtures. Interstate Service Co., Box 1,181, Providence

Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 5

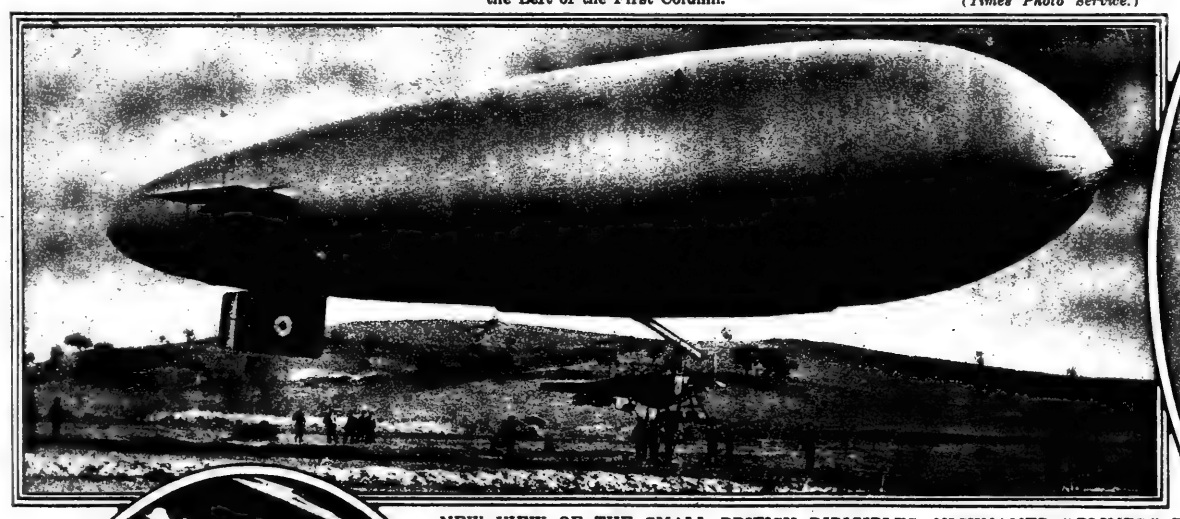
The New York Times

Sunday.
July 15, 1917



THE RUSSIAN COMMISSION, HEADED BY AMBASSADOR BORIS A. BAKHMETEFF, ARRIVING AT THE CITY HALL, WHERE THE MAYOR AND COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AWAIT THEM.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff, at the Head of the Little Group, Is Approaching the City Hall Steps, While the Mayor Can Be Seen a Little to the Left of the First Column. *(Times Photo Service.)*



NEW VIEW OF THE SMALL BRITISH DIRIGIBLES, NICKNAMED "BLIMPS" BY TOMMY ATKINS, WHICH ARE NOW BEING EXTENSIVELY USED BY THE BRITISH FOR HUNTING SUBMARINES.

The "Blimp" Here Shown Has Just Returned After a Period of Submarine Baiting Off the English Coast. *(Central News Photo Service.)*

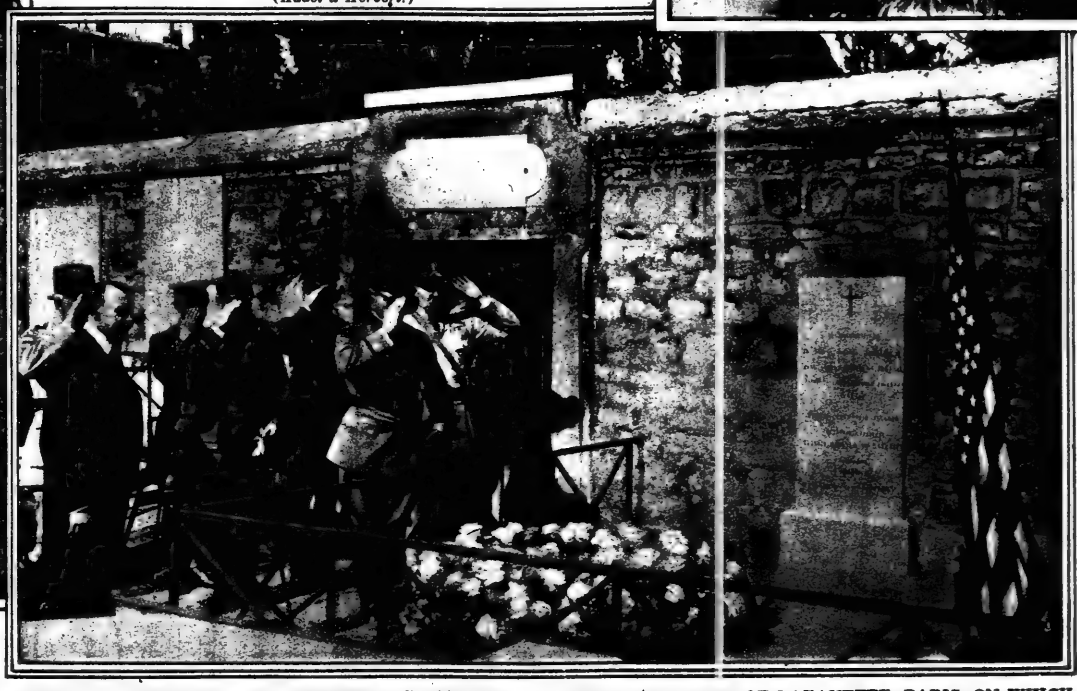
AMBASSADOR BAHKMETEFF

Responding to the Cheers of New Yorkers Which Greeted Him and the Russian Mission Wherever They Went While Here. Additional Photographs in Connection with the Russian Mission's Visit Appear on Page Six. *(Kadel & Herbert.)*

FRENCH GIRLS WHO HAVE BECOME CAPABLE MECHANICS AT A FRENCH AVIATION CAMP, RELEASING MEN FOR THE FLYING AND FIGHTING. *(© International Film Service.)*

MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP,

Wife of the President of the National City Bank, Pushing a Cultivator in Her War Garden at the Vanderlip Country Home, "Beechwood," Scarborough, N. Y., Having Undertaken Personally to Cultivate This Garden as a Part of Her Suffrage War Service. *(Gertrude A. Brugman.)*

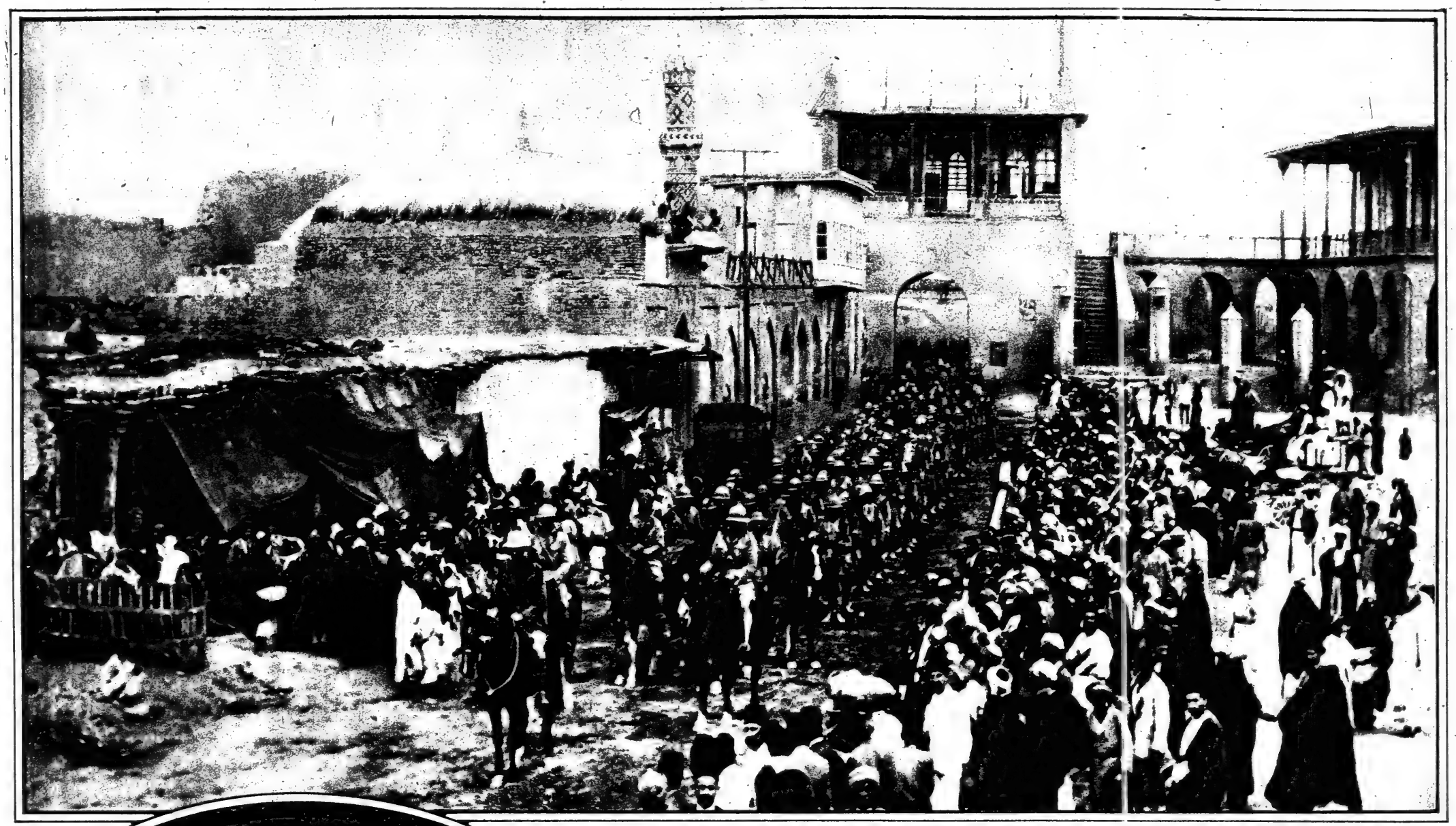


GENERAL PERSHING AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF SALUTING THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE, PARIS, ON WHICH GENERAL PERSHING HAS JUST PLACED A WREATH.

Beside General Pershing Is General Pelletier of the French Army, Assigned to Pershing's Staff, Who Is Saluting with the Left Hand, Having Lost His Right in Battle. *(© Kadel & Herbert.)*

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR,

Who Has Sailed for France to Establish Near Paris a Home for Convalescent American Soldiers. From a Photograph Taken Just Before Mrs. Astor Left New York. *(© 1917, Ira L. Hill.)*



BRITISH TROOPS MAKING THEIR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE ANCIENT CITY OF BAGDAD.
From a British Official Photograph, the First of This Event to Reach This Country.
(Central News Photo Service.)

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE CITY COUNCIL OF RHEIMS IN SESSION IN A WINE CELLAR FAR BENEATH THE CITY'S STREETS. M. Sanglet, the Mayor of Rheims, Is Seated on the Right.

A NEW FIGURE ON THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS.
American Soldier Consulting His Map of the City Before Venturing Far from Headquarters.
(© International Film Service.)

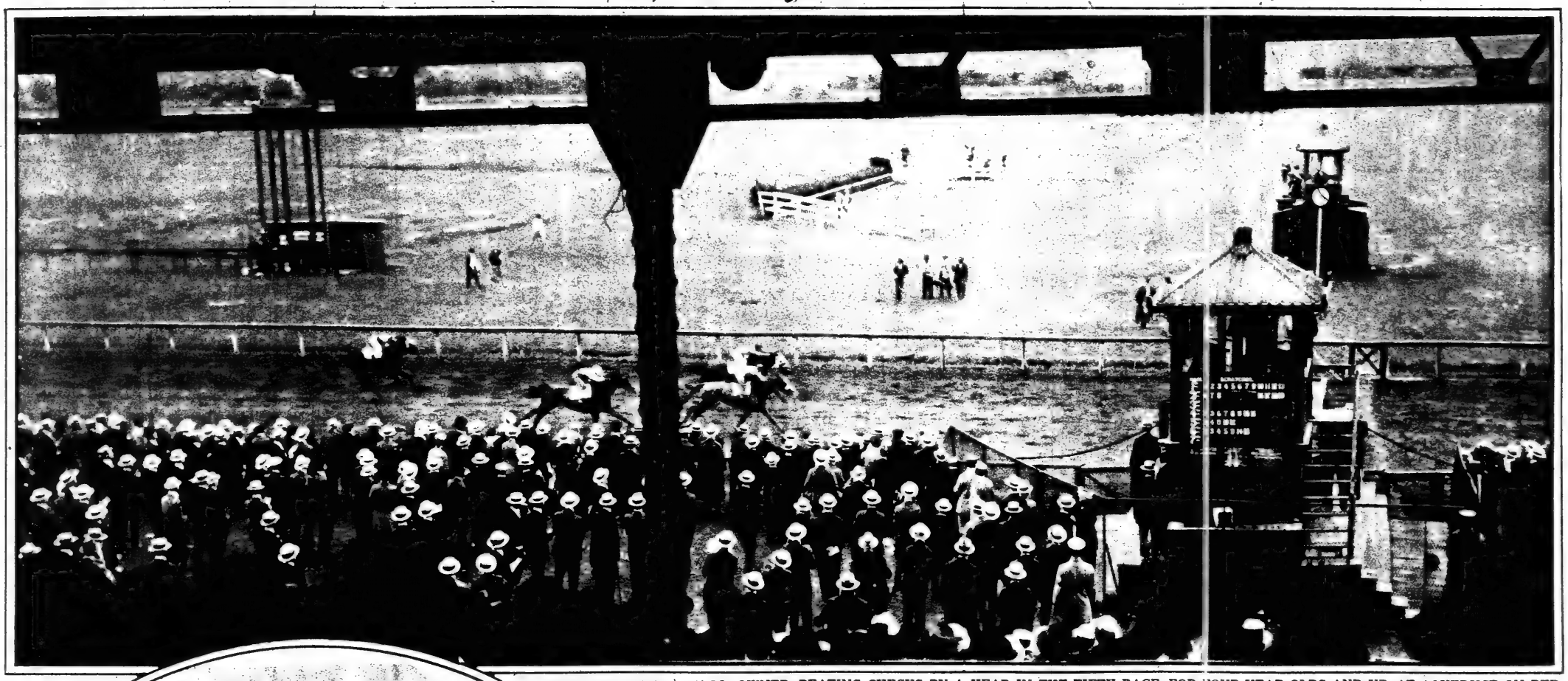
MISS ELIZABETH HARDING,
Daughter of W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Whose Engagement to Frederick Henry Prince, Jr., of Boston, a Brother of the Late Norman Prince, Member of the French Aviation Corps, Recently Killed in France, Has Been Announced.
(Clinedinst, from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE COUNTESS ZIA TORBY AND HER SISTER, PRINCESS GEORGE OF BATTENBERG,
FORMERLY COUNTESS NADA, DAUGHTERS OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.
The Engagement of the Countess Zia to Major Harold A. Wernher, Reputed to be One of the Richest Young Men in England, Has Just Been Announced.
(© by E. O. Hoppe.)

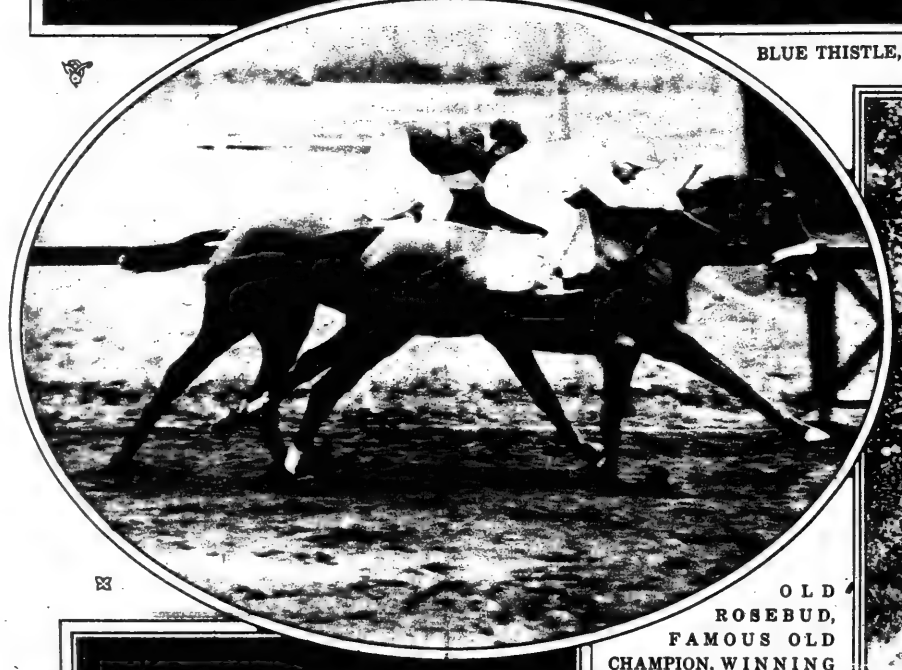
MRS. JOHN LAVERY,
AMERICAN WIFE OF THE NOTED IRISH PORTRAIT PAINTER.
Mrs. Lavery, at the Time of Her Present Marriage, Was the Widow of Edward Livingston Trudeau, Jr., a Son of the Late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, N. Y.
(© E. O. Hoppe.)

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTING FOR RED CROSS SERVICE A UNIT OF ONE THOUSAND TRAINED MEN RECRUITED FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, OF THE INTERIOR, AND OF COMMERCE.
Mrs. Wilson Is Standing at the President's Left.
(© International Film Service.)

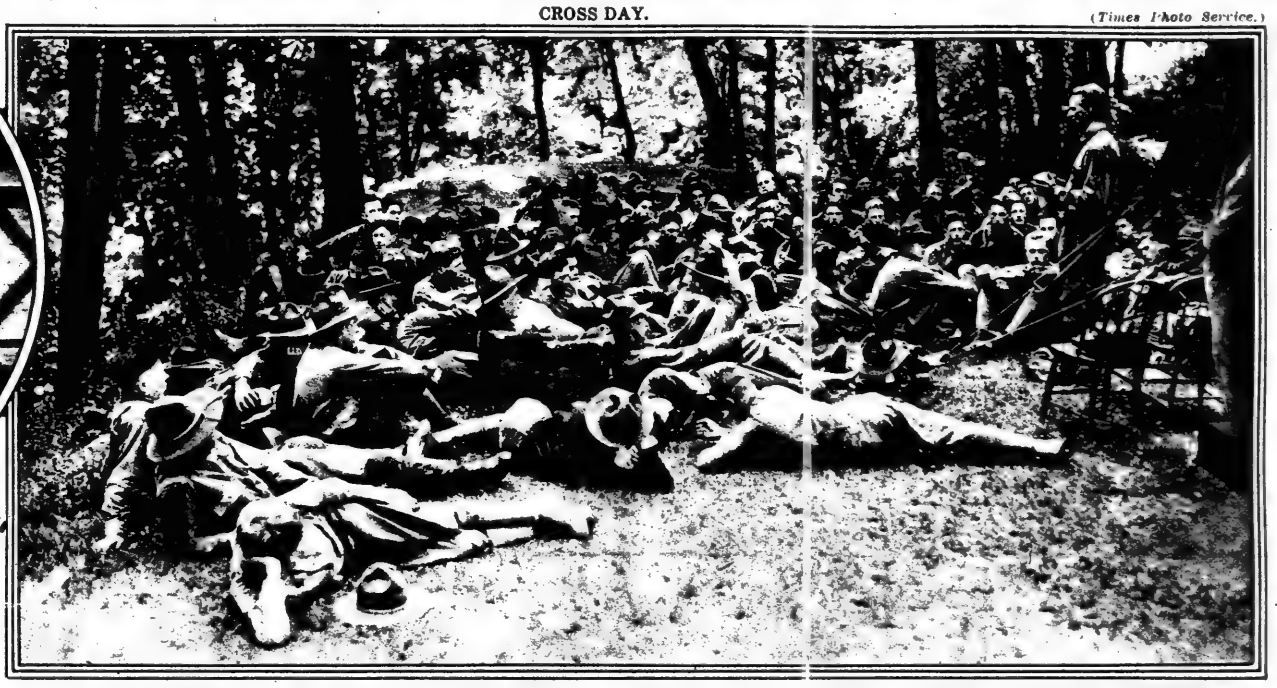
QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCESS VICTORIA LEAVING MARLBOROUGH HOUSE FOR A TOUR OF THE WAR HOSPITALS OF LONDON.
(American Press Assn.)



BLUE THISTLE, W. CAHILL, OWNER, BEATING CHECKS BY A HEAD IN THE FIFTH RACE, FOR FOUR YEAR OLDS AND UP, AT AQUEDUCT ON RED CROSS DAY. (Times Photo Service.)

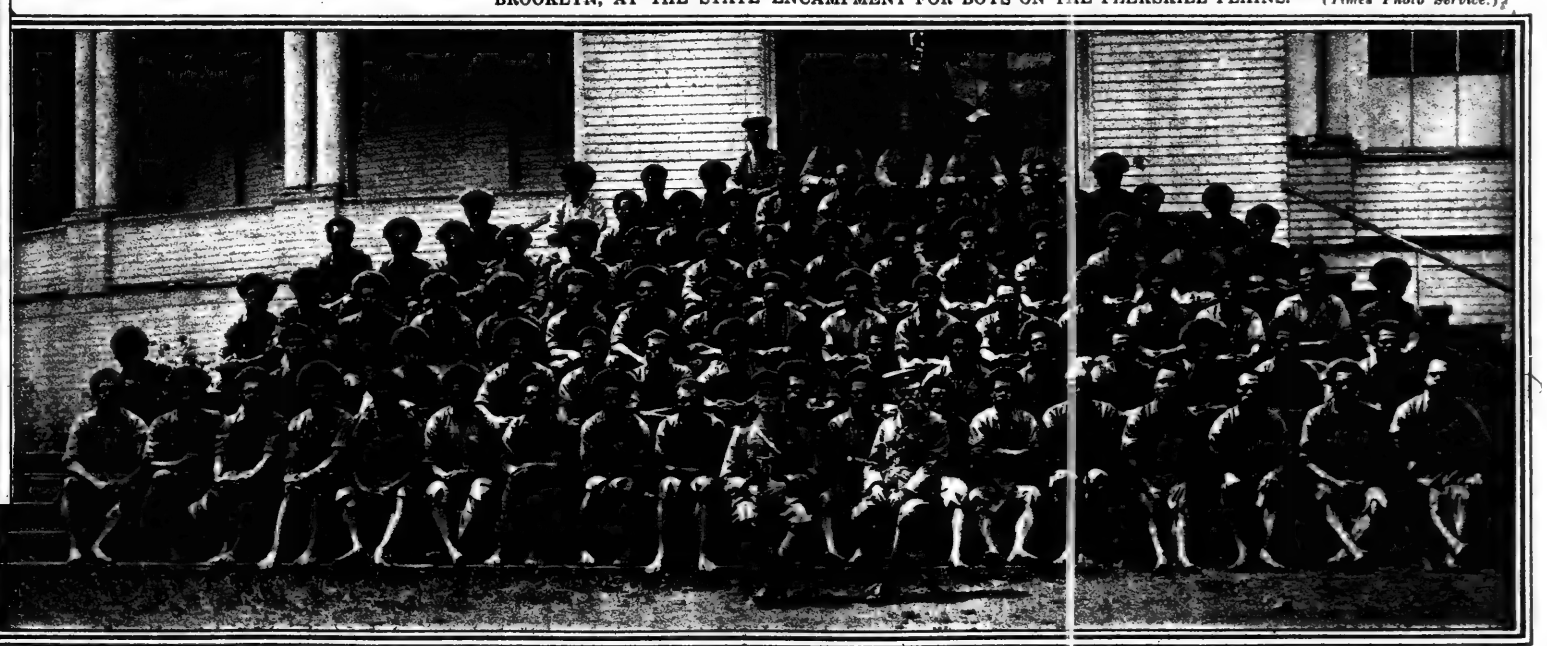


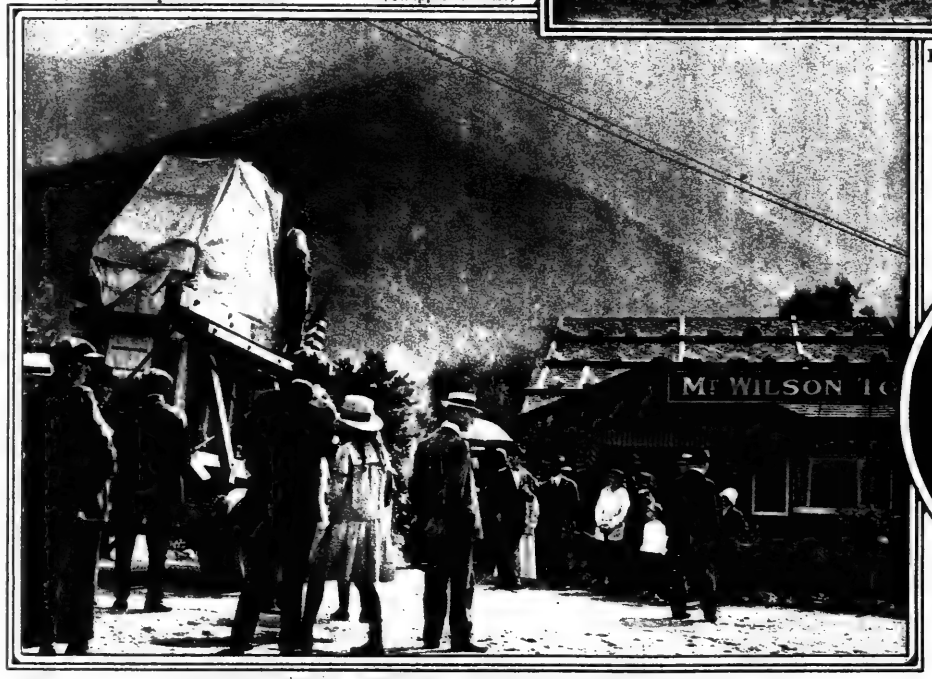
OLD ROSEBUD, FAMOUS OLD CHAMPION, WINNING THE RED CROSS HANDICAP AT AQUEDUCT FROM HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S BROMO. (Times Photo Service.)



MAJOR ELLIOT BIGELOW, JR., DELIVERING A LECTURE ON SIGNALING BEFORE COMPANY D, NEW YORK CITY, COMPOSED OF STUDENTS FROM THE ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL, THE "POLY PREP," AND BROOKLYN COLLEGE, ALL OF BROOKLYN, AT THE STATE ENCAMPMENT FOR BOYS ON THE PEEKSKILL PLAINS. (Times Photo Service.)

THE REV. JOHN WESLEY,
FOUNDER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
From a Portrait by George Romney in the John H. McFadden Collection of English Masters Now on Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum. (Chappel Studio.)





THE ALMOST PRICELESS MIRROR REFLECTOR FOR MT. WILSON OBSERVATORY ARRIVING AT ITS DESTINATION AFTER A LONG TRIP UNDER GUARD UP THE MOUNTAIN FROM PASADENA, CAL.
The Mirror Is 100 Inches in Diameter, 13 Inches Thick, and Weighs Nearly Five Tons. The Rough Cast Was Made in France in 1905 and Reached Pasadena in 1909. The Grinding, Under Professor G. W. Ritchey's Directions, Begun in 1911, Was Completed But a Few Weeks Ago.
(International Film Service.)

PAPUANS, AMONG THE STRANGEST OF ALL THE WORLD'S RACES, TO FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES ON THE FIELDS OF FRANCE.
These Brown, Little, Barefooted Men from the Fiji Islands Reached Vancouver, B. C., Where This Photograph Was Taken, Ten Days Ago, on Their Way Across the Continent and Then the Atlantic, to the Battle Front "Somewhere in France."

From a British Official Photograph.

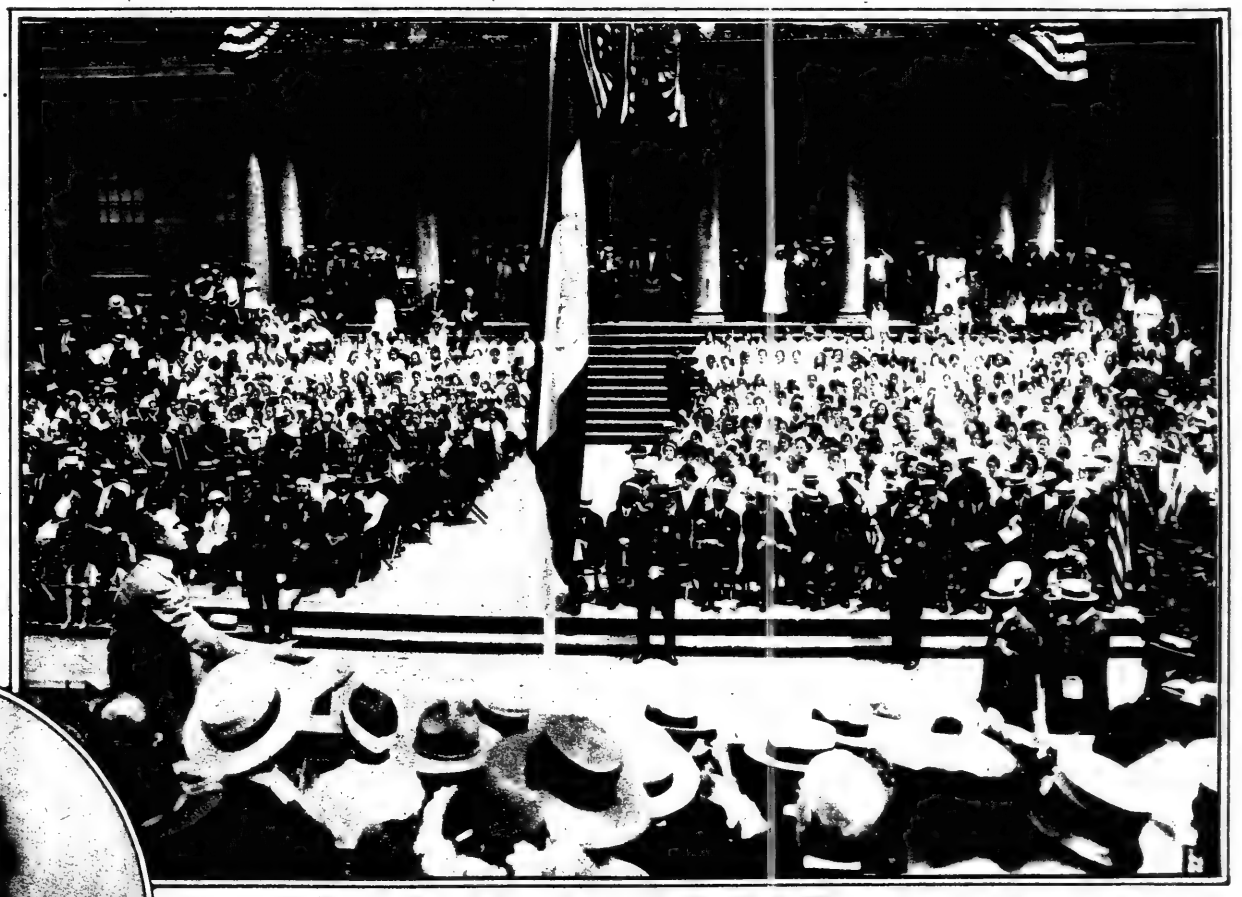
THE GRAVE OF MAJOR WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P., BROTHER OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST LEADER, JOHN REDMOND, IN THE PRIVATE GARDEN OF A CONVENT AT LOECRE, FRANCE, WHERE HE DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED ON JUNE 7 DURING THE BATTLE OF MESSINES

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT SPEAKING FROM HER AUTOMOBILE AT THE BROOKLYN CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PROSPECT PARK. (Times Photo Service.)

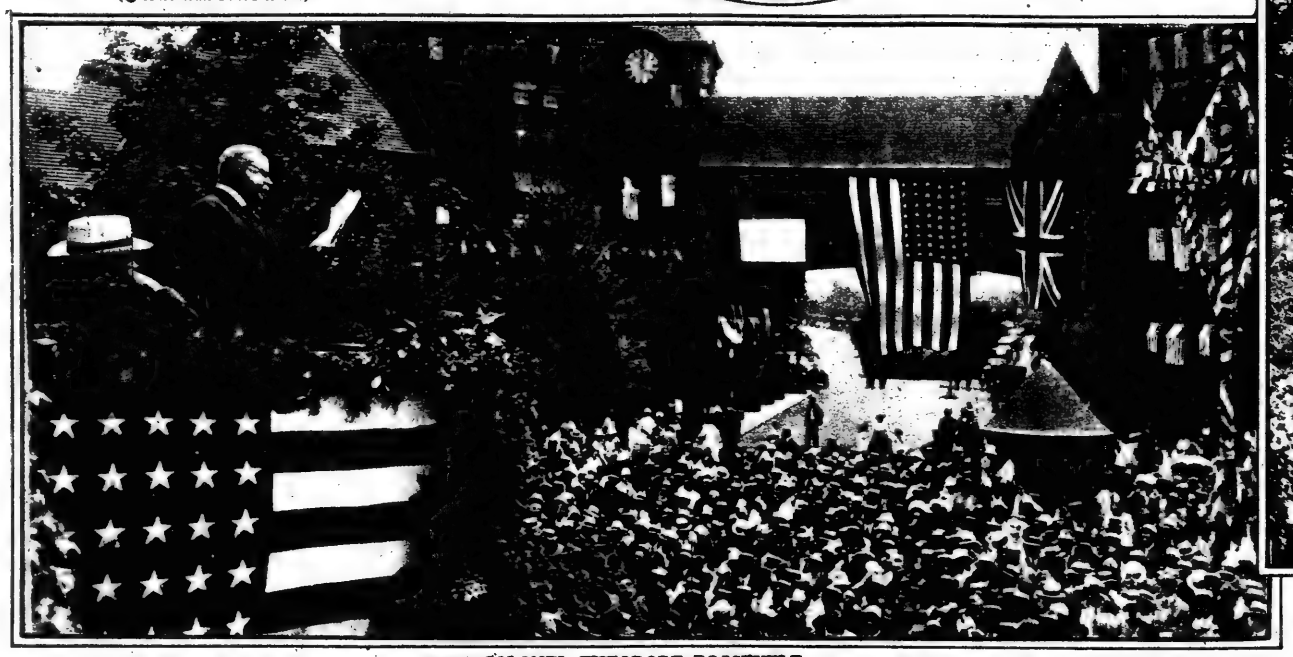
"VIVE L'AMERIQUE, VIVE LES ALLIES, VIVE LA FRANCE!"
Cried Mme. Bernhardt in Closing Her Address in French at Prospect Park.
(© American Press Assn.)

MME. BERNHARDT, at the Independence Day Celebration in Prospect Park, Receiving and Congratulating Representatives of the Several Junior Patriotic Organizations on Their Achievements. (Times Photo Service.)

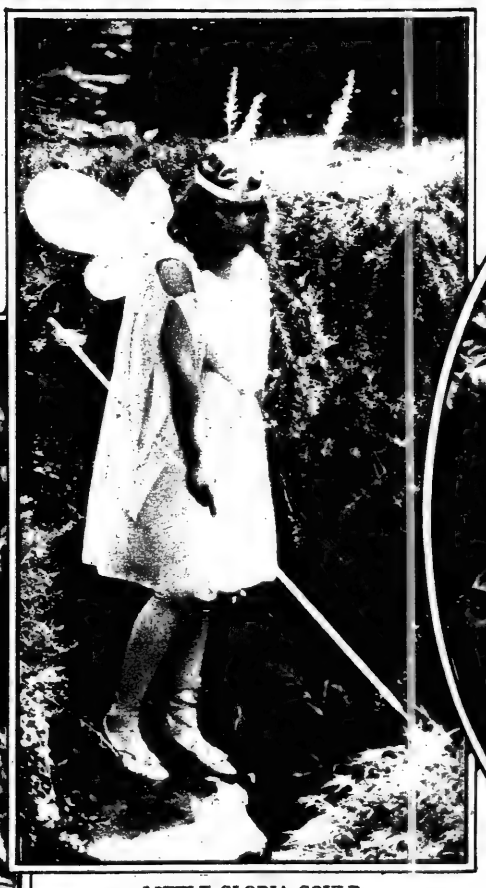
MISS LORAINE ALLEN,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen, Whose Engagement to Allen McDougall Has Been Announced.
(Aime Dupont.)



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL SPEAKING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATON AT THE CITY HALL.
(Times Photo Service.)



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
PRINCIPAL ORATOR AT THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION AT FOREST HILLS, L. I.
(© American Press Assn.)



LITTLE GLORIA GOULD,
Youngest Daughter of George J. Gould, as the Fairy Queen in the Japanese Garden of Georgian Court, the Gould Country Home at Lakewood, N. J.
(Photo by Herbert Keller.)

CAPTAIN CARY EVANS AND HIS BRIDE,
Formerly Miss Olwen Lloyd George, Eldest Daughter of David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister.
(International Film Service, Inc.)

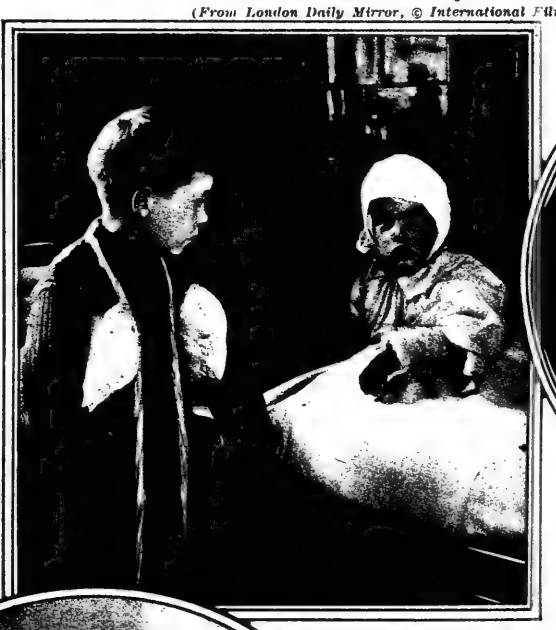
BRITISH TROOP TRANSPORT, TORPEDOED IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, IS SHOWN BREAKING UP AND SINKING ON A ROCKY SHORE ON WHICH HER COMMANDER HAD RUN HER.

Scores of Soldiers and Members of the Ship's Crew Can Be Seen Struggling in the Water or Else Clambering Down on Lines to the Rocks. An Overturned Lifeboat Is Suspended Between Ship and Water.

(From London Daily Mirror, © International Film Service.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS PLAYING A RUBBER A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND THE FRONT, HAVING FIRST DONNED GAS MASKS AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM L. SIBERT,
A Native of Alabama, Who Is in Command of the First American Army Camp Behind the French Front.

(© Chinedinst, from Underwood & Underwood.)

AMERICAN AND FRENCH FLIERS ON THE FRENCH FRONT ASSEMBLED TO RECEIVE GOLD MEDALS.

In the Group, First Row, Left to Right, Are: Lieutenant Albert Deullin, Alfred Heurtaux, Captain Georges Guynemer, Sub. Lieut. Carascon, Captain Andre Wateau, Lieutenant William Thaw; Second Row, Sergeant Walter Lovelle, Adjutant Lufberry, Sergeant Johnson, Sergeant Willis Hadelow, Captain Georges Chenault, Sergeant Harold Willis, Lieutenant Henri Languedoe, Lieutenant M. Courtay, and Lieutenant Hector Varein.

CORNER IN A LONDON HOSPITAL SHOWING TWO LITTLE VICTIMS OF A RECENT GERMAN AIR RAID ON THE ENGLISH METROPOLIS.

(American Press Assn.)

REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES, U. S. N., Who Commanded the Naval Convoys Which Successfully Guarded on the High Seas the First American Army Sent to France.

From a Recent Photograph, Regarded by His Family as Excellent.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY,
RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR, WHO LED THE RECENT VICTORIOUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

From a New Photograph, Just Received in This Country, Which Shows M. Kerensky's Right Arm in a Sling. As Far as Known, No Dispatches Announcing That He Had Been Wounded Have Reached This Country. (© U. & U.)

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, AND STAFF, AS GUESTS OF MARSHAL AND MME. JOFFRE IN PARIS.
Behind Mme. Joffre Is General Pelletier, Representing the French Army on General Pershing's Staff, and on Marshal Joffre's Left Are General Dubail and Little Son.

(Kadel & Herbert.)

THE RUSSIAN MISSION, HEADED BY BORIS A. BAKHMETIEFF, AND CITY OFFICIALS PROCEEDING TO THE MALL IN CENTRAL PARK FOR THE POPULAR RECEPTION TO THE RUSSIAN VISITORS, ATTENDED BY 20,000 PERSONS.

In the First Row, Centre, Left to Right, Are: Oscar S. Straus, Mr. Bakhmetieff, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

(© International Film Service.)

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In the Ziegfeld Follies, at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEORGE J. GOULD, JR., AND HIS BRIDE, Formerly Miss Laura M. Carter, of Ardena, N. J., Mr. Gould Following Within a Week the Example of His Eldest Brother, Kingdon Gould, in Wedding Without a Previous Announcement of the Engagement.

(Kadel & Herbert.)

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MARY PICKFORD DELIVERING TO LIEUTENANT HENRY WOODWARD, U. S. A., A FULLY EQUIPPED AMBULANCE PRESENTED BY HER TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, AND BY HER TO BE MAINTAINED IN FRANCE.

(© International Film Service.)

(Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

MAYOR MITCHEL PINNING THE HENRY P. WERTHEIM MEDAL ON FIREMAN JOHN DEVINE, H. AND L. COMPANY 3.

On the Mayor's Left Is Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, While Immediately Behind the Mayor Are General Roop and Ambassador Bahkmetieff of the Russian Mission, Guests of Honor at the Annual Exhibition of the Fire Department.

(Times Photo Service.)

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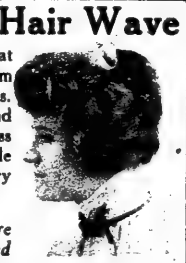

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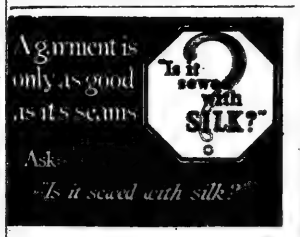

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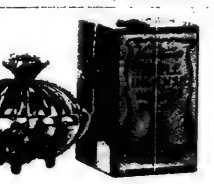

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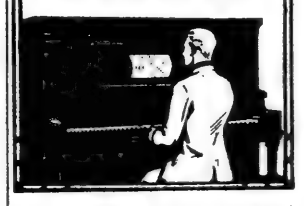

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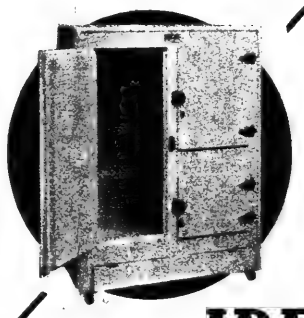

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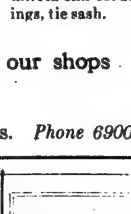

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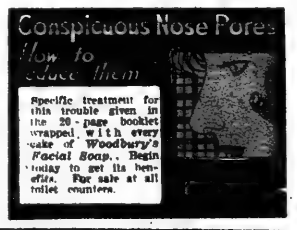

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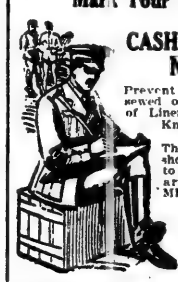

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SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

Germany Unable to Stand War Strain Without Supplies Through Neutrals

Arthur Pollen, British Expert, Discusses American Exports Control, Effective Today—Hopeful of Anti-Submarine Invention

THE two great assets brought to the cause of the Allies by the entrance of the United States into the war, says Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert now in Washington, are, first, the power of America to remedy the early blunder of England in not making the blockade against the enemy effective; and, second, the potential power of America to devise, by its naval inventive genius, the method or the weapon, or both, to destroy the submarine.

His expectation is that our exports control, which becomes effective today through President Wilson's proclamation, will prevent Germany from obtaining via the neutral countries a vast amount of supplies that have enabled her to prosecute the war. Cut off those supplies, he says, and Germany will "crack under the strain."

"One of the great things America can do she has already begun to do through the Exports Council, which, operating under your Embargo act, is to make the blockade of Germany absolute," said Mr. Pollen in Washington the other day. "If England had done that at the outset of the war, as she should and could have done, the situation today would be very different; but we were unprepared in Great Britain in the matter of blockading, as in everything else. It was something that was left to the Foreign Office, which was concerned in attempts to keep peace after everybody else knew that peace was impossible. The Foreign Office didn't believe that war was coming; didn't know what it meant after it had come. It was to such a group that England handed over her strongest weapon, the power of blockade, and its effectiveness as a war measure was lost for months.

"It was seven months after the war had started before any real attempt to blockade was begun, and even then the operations were childish. Glycerine and many of the metals vital to the making of munitions were allowed to go into Germany, and it was something like fourteen months before any real effort was made to cut off the enemy's supply of cotton. In the meantime, as a result of this short-sighted policy of the British Government, a tremendous vested interest had grown up in the trade with Germany, so that, when the blockade did begin, there were protests from various neutral countries, including the United States, which made things very difficult and embarrassing for the Government of England. If England had taken advantage of the world's indignation over the invasion of Belgium and the atrocities to declare an absolute blockade at the outset of the war, the world would have taken it as a matter of course, and this vested interest in a trade that should not have been allowed would never have existed.

"That was one of the biggest blunders of the war, and one of the many that America seems inclined not to repeat as one of her own war preliminaries. If, on the contrary, the coming in of the United States means an absolute blockade, as it should, I am convinced that the war will be over within twelve months. Germany will not be able to go into the fifth Winter if the supplies which she is now allowed to get through neutral countries are entirely cut off. If all the Scandinavian countries are rationed down to their own absolute necessities, with nothing left over to ship to the enemy, either across the border from Holland and Denmark or through the Sound from Sweden and Norway, Germany cannot possibly go on.

"It is not a case of starving Germany so that people will actually die from want of food. Nothing of the sort is necessary or desired. But all the processes of living, in the civil population, and of fighting, in the armies, can be made insupportable. By taking away just the little balance of the absolute essentials of life that marks the difference between that which is barely endurable and that which is intolerable we shall bring about a state of affairs that will cause the desired reaction against the war even in militaristic Germany.

"That does not mean, necessarily, that there will be an uprising and a revolution. It simply means that Germany will crack first under the strain. She is going on now without the slightest hope of winning, but hoping that England or France will crack first and that she will, thereby, be enabled to get a more favorable settlement. So, important as American military aid will be, the greatest service that this country can render is the putting on of the economic pressure which will give the deciding pinch to the whole business next year.

"There is nothing that the United States may not do in this respect, so far as the rights of neutrals are concerned, for this country is now a belligerent, and can determine where every ton and bushel of her products may or may not go. There surely is nothing in international law to prevent America from taking every precaution against her exports getting to the enemy.

"But, in respect to Spain and the Scandinavian countries and their present behavior, there are some very vital international matters involved. There is no doubt that German submarines in the Mediterranean are using Spanish islands for bases, and that Spain knows it. The pro-German part of the Spanish press boasts of it. If the countries which have had shipping destroyed by submarines so aided by Spain want to press the matter they have a perfect case for damages, with the Alabama claims case as their historical precedent.

"It is an open secret that Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway are violating neutrality by allowing illegal use of their territorial waters by the Germans. The enemy submarines are making such illegal use in passing to and from the North Sea and the surface ships are doing it in going back and forth between the Baltic and the Rhine. It is a question whether the Allies should not tell these neutral countries to put a stop to this or take the consequences. The doctrine of territorial waters never contemplated that they should be used as a lane for habitual passage by belligerent ships.

"The analogy to neutral trading rights is complete. Trading is allowed unless it extends to contraband which may be seized. A belligerent may go into territorial waters of a neutral under certain well-defined conditions. If allowed to do it without such restrictions the country that connives at it is guilty of violating neutrality."

Mr. Pollen by no means underestimates the value of the work to be done by American troops and aircraft, which he also rates among the prime essentials of the situation. But it is neither to armies nor aviators that he looks for the decisive factor to end the war.

And he makes a sharp distinction, as to the submarine question, between building enough cargo ships to feed England and France, in spite of the U-boats, and an aggressive policy for destroying the submarines or making it impossible for them to get to sea. The building of new tonnage, he says, must, of course, go on; but at best it is only a stopgap to keep the world going until the real solution is found.

When asked what he had in the back of his mind when he expressed the hope that America would devise the new method or weapon that was needed, he said that he had in mind some sort of craft that would be to this war what the Monitor proved to be in the naval operations of the civil war in the

Arthur Pollen, Who Says Germany Would Have Cracked Under the Strain of a Real Blockade.

United States, when she defeated the Merrimac—some such craft, plus a big operating plan for its effective use.

"This puzzle of the submarine," he said, "is the master question of the war. To a great extent the navies of England and France have been defeated, so far as the U-boat is concerned; but we have acquired a vast experience, which is at the disposal of the American Navy Department, and we are anxiously waiting to get from you not only patrol boats and sailors, but some constructive suggestions for an aggressive policy, of which we are desperately in need.

"None of the instruments and none of the methods now in use can enable us to win. They are all useful and all must be increased in number, but it is not merely a case of more of this and more of that. It is a case of more destroyers, more chasers, more nets and hydroplanes and convoys, more of everything we now have, plus the one big thing which we have not.

"That big thing, the winning thing, may be a new system of naval operations or a new type of craft—probably a combination of both—and we look to the American Navy for it. Your Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, said the other day, in reply to a question as to the possibility of getting into Kiel, that there was more than one way to kill a cat. The hope of the Allies is in the past record of the American Navy to find the new way—for example, the successor to the Monitor.

"We want this new sort of ship, as yet unplanned, and with it we want an entirely new system of operation that will enable us to do effective work close in shore, at fortified places and submarine bases, that will make the egress or return of U-boats impossible."

Mr. Pollen was asked if he did not think that the great fleet of war airplanes that the United States is to build and man would be able to destroy the fortifications of the submarine bases as well as the interior lines of enemy communication and transportation, and also do their proposed work of blinding the German artillery by overwhelming enemy planes through sheer force of numbers. He seemed very skeptical on that point.

"Aviation is a tremendous aid," he replied, "but it is only an aid to other agencies. So far there has been nothing to show that aviation is a complete thing in itself for war purposes.

"We want all the airplanes that you can send, of course. They are most effective for scouting and bombarding, but they are not the thing that I have in mind when I speak of some new device for ending the war by making the submarine campaign useless."

U. S. Embargo That Goes Into Effect Today

Doubt as to What Course Germany May Force Upon the Contiguous Neutrals—A Contrast to Jefferson's Move in 1807

ON this day, for the second time in the history of the United States, an embargo act goes into effect, giving the Administration at Washington absolute control over practically all exports from America to all other countries of the world; our allies, our enemies, and the good and bad neutrals. And, very shortly, this tremendous power of the Government is to be still further increased by the enactment of what may be called a complementary law, a law to define trading with the enemy and to provide for the punishment of such trading.

One use of the power already acquired will be, as the President said a week ago, after making his proclamation of the embargo, to ameliorate the food conditions that may arise in this country before the harvesting of the new crops by keeping at home all that we need of the present supplies. But it is as a weapon against Germany that the American embargo of 1917 will become one of the historic acts of the war of the world, the thing that made the blockade against the enemy effective.

Woodrow Wilson, who as President has so ordered, said in his capacity as historian of that first embargo which President Jefferson ordered that it was a fatuous thing. But the embargo of 1807 and that of 1917 have little in common except the name. There is, however, a striking similarity between the manner in which Wilson the historian says Jefferson got the embargo power and the manner in which Wilson the President got it—at least the manner in which he got it as described by his critics in Congress.

It is, of course, only an incidental thing, but an interesting thing, to have a President in times like the present who, years before he ever dreamed of going to the White House, sat down and wrote what he really thought of the acts of all the men who had been President in the course of a century or more.

One of the paragraphs concerning the embargo of 1807 in Wilson's "History of the American People" is this:

> "My principle," said President Jefferson, "is that the conveniences of our citizens shall yield reasonably, and their taste greatly, to the importance of giving the present experiment (the embargo) so fair a trial that on future occasions our legislators may know with certainty how far they may count on it as an engine for national purposes"—as a substitute for war in bringing foreign nations to terms of reason; and he had his way to the utmost. His personal influence prevailed in everything. Members of Congress knew very well how sorely the bill would pinch, but they never dreamed of disobeying. "All our surplus produce will rot on our hands," cried a member of the House. "God knows what all this means. I cannot understand it. I see effects, but I can trace them to no cause. Darkness and mystery overshadow this House and the whole nation. We know nothing. We are permitted to know nothing. We sit here as mere automata; we legislate without knowing; nay, Sir, without wishing to know why or wherefore." The embargo was to be tried because Mr. Jefferson believed in its efficacy.

That first embargo did have a fair trial, as Jefferson insisted that it should. It was in effect fourteen months and caused such general disaster (civil war and secession of New England being narrowly averted) that the word embargo became almost obsolete thereafter in the practical work vocabulary of American statesmanship and so remained until the present war revived it.

But the conditions are reversed. In 1807 the United States, as a neutral, impoverished herself by her absolute embargo as a measure counter to the depredations of France and England, belligerents, against American shipping. Now the United States, in 1917, as a belligerent, puts the embargo into effect against neutrals in order to hit the enemy. But it has this in common with the measure of 1807. The embargo that goes into effect today is, as Mr. Wilson described, the Jefferson embargo, "a substitute for war in bringing foreign nations to terms of reason."

In this case the foreign nations that are to be brought to reason are the neutrals, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, here named in the order of their probable degree of offending by their shipments of food and other supplies to Germany, the enemy nation. Norway, partly because of her own wishes in the matter and partly because of being further from the German boundary, has not strayed so far, in this matter of shipments, from the terms of reason to which all are now to be brought by the embargo. As to Spain, if it is found that that country does allow the Germans to use her islands in the Mediterranean for submarine bases, as the pro-German press of Spain openly boasts, the embargo will be used very effectively against that country to put an end to such unneutral practices.

While the acts charged against Spain are absolutely in violation of neutrality and all international law, there is no such violation on the part of the other countries mentioned in selling foodstuffs to Germany. They are entirely within their rights in so doing. They are doing no more than we did in selling to the Allies before we entered the war, than we would have done in selling to Germany if trade between that nation and the United States had been physically possible.

So, obviously, when this country was neutral it had no right to do this thing that it now does as a belligerent. And, of course even now, the "terms of reason" are such terms from the American point of view rather than from that of the countries which, hereafter, are to receive just as much as we consider it safe for us to send them and no more. But, when the time comes to have a wheatless and meatless day each week in the United States, as it is expected to come, the American people must not be obliged to go to their partial fasting with the thought that the Germans are eating wheat and meat raised in this country. Or, as a member of the Cabinet put it the other day, we must not send soldiers to France and at the same time export food to put in the bellies of the men who are going to shoot our soldiers, or suffocate them with gas.

Throughout the year 1916, when we were pro-Ally only in sympathy and could do nothing but regret the fact, 5,000,000 people of Germany lived on the food which they were able to get from the adjoining neutral countries because of our shipments to those countries. Sometimes they got the food actually grown in America, sometimes the supplies grown in Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland and the metals from Sweden, which those countries were able to dispense with because of their equivalent imports from us. It worked out the same way in either case.

It is to prevent a repetition of that in 1917 and throughout the war that the Government intends to exercise its power of regulation and control over exports by requiring that every exporter shall obtain from the Department of Commerce a license for every consignment that he ships to any country on either hemisphere. There is no exception to the rule that a license must be had for each consignment regardless of destination. The routine for a keg of nails for a consignee in Brazil is the same as that for a shipload of wheat for France or a cargo for one of the neutrals under suspicion.

A natural question is: "Why is every nation on the globe put in the list, why should the act apply to allies as well as to neutrals and enemies, to South American as well as to Scandinavian countries?" There are two answers. In the first place the United States will thus be able to keep track of everything it produces and know where it goes, and whether more of it goes in the aggregate or to any one country than is consistent with the double policy of keeping enough of everything at home to feed and equip ourselves, and of keeping supplies away from Germany. Secondly, by making the act uniform for all countries it works automatically in accord with the "most favored nation" clause, which appears in practically all the commercial treaties between this and other countries.

The real power in the matter is, of course, one of discrimination. The Government, acting through the Department of Commerce and under regulations to be developed and modified as required, may or may not issue the export license, without which the goods cannot leave America. And the Government does not have to give its reasons for a ruling one way or the other on any application. Each case will be decided separately on its merits and solely with reference to our needs at home so far as the majority of foreign countries are concerned; but with reference to our own need and the actual need of the importing country in the case of any neutral which is in a position to supply the enemy.

To use the new power in this way and for these reasons is the entire purpose of the United States. The Government does not look upon the embargo as a possible goad for forcing countries, now neutral, into the war as additional allies of America. On the contrary, it recognizes that the problem is to use the power up to just the point required to keep goods from the enemy but not to go beyond that point and thus run the risk of forcing countries now neutral to become the fighting allies of Germany. It is worth while to put emphasis on the fact that this embargo, as was that of 1807, is intended as a substitute for war to bring nations to terms of reason, because some of the critics of the Administration in Congress committees have denounced the measure as coercive and intended to spread the war to other nations and as altogether inconsistent with America's championship of the rights of small countries.

That it is not to be used as a coercive force is apparent from the policy of the Government to give the neutrals such leeway in dealing with the enemy as they must have to take care of their own people. For example, Switzerland is absolutely dependent upon Germany for her coal, and she cannot get that coal without giving something in return. The United States will do nothing to prevent such a necessary transaction as that, for it is not the desire of this country to cause the people of any other country to freeze or starve to death.

But in spite of the unanimity in this Government as to what it is intended to accomplish by the control of exports, there is a difference of opinion as to what action the neutrals actually bordering on the enemy may be driven to, not by America but by Germany, if their exports to the enemy are cut off by order of their own Governments. Of course the matter cannot be left to the individual dealers of these countries to decide for themselves, because the prices offered by Germany are too much for them to resist. But if Holland or Denmark acts in the matter officially and in a way to conform with the demands of America and her Allies, what assurance is there that they will not meet the fate of Belgium? And to stave off such a calamity as that, what assurance is there that they would not become allies of Germany, regardless of their dread and hatred of that country?

Norway is not so desperately placed between the devil and the deep sea. An interesting bit of speculation as to her future course was offered the other day by Representative H. W. Temple of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"If Norway should decide that it were better to come into the war as one of our allies," he said, "such action might prove a very tangible help in the solution of the submarine matter. As it is now the German U-boats use the territorial waters of Norway as a passage to sea and Norway cannot prevent it. But if Norway were in the war England would have the right to net those waters and thus cut off one of the principle avenues of egress and return now used by the enemy craft."

The bill to regulate, define, and punish trading with the enemy, already referred to, has just been reported to the House by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is a substitute for a bill prepared in the Department of Commerce, but does not differ in essentials from the original, and its early passage is earnestly desired by the Administration.

From Farmer Boy to Chief of Staff in France

Lieut. Col. Harbord, Right Hand Man of General Pershing, Rose from the Ranks and Has Had Varied Career in the Army

FINAL responsibility for our infantry and other forces, their fitness for battle in organization and training, or their lack of it, rests on those charged with the affairs of the Government. The problem should not be held in abeyance till the emergency arises. The strongest nation of giants suddenly aroused from slumber, unarmed and lethargic, could not withstand the smallest army of Davids."

This quotation is part of the concluding paragraph in a prize essay of the Military Service Institution of the United States. It was written twenty years ago by a young Lieutenant of cavalry named Harbord.

James G. Harbord, then a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, is today Lieut. Col. Harbord, Chief of Staff, the "right hand" of Major Gen. John J. Pershing in France.

Harbord is not a West Pointer. He was born a poor boy in Illinois fifty-one years ago and enlisted in the army as a private in the Fourth Infantry on Jan. 10, 1891. As a boy he had gone with his parents to Kansas, and in due course of time was sent to the Kansas State Agricultural College to master the scientific points of farming. He was an apt student and was graduated with honors in 1886.

In the Kansas district in which Harbord lived there was a vacancy for West Point in 1887. Harbord started out to win it. One of the youngsters who beat him on the competitive examination was Claude B. Sweezey, now Lieut. Col. Sweezey and Harbord's junior by twelve files. Sweezey went to West Point and Harbord went back to his farm. But Harbord had made up his mind to be a soldier and an officer, and so it was that in January, 1889, he appeared at a recruiting station. He announced at the time that he expected to win an officer's commission sooner or later.

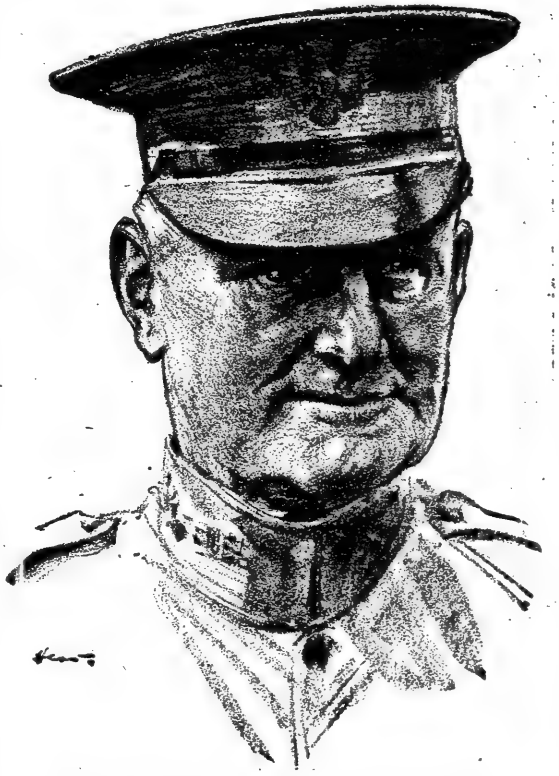
The young soldier passed through every noncommissioned grade. Within three months he had won his corporal's stripe, in six months he was a sergeant, and the beginning of his second year's service as an enlisted man found him Quartermaster Sergeant of his regiment—in other words, the second ranking man of the noncommissioned staff. In July, 1891, he appeared before an Army Board to be examined for a commission and got it with flying colors. On Aug. 2 President McKinley made him a Second Lieutenant of cavalry and assigned him to the famous Fifth. When Sweezey, who had won the West Point appointment which Harbord had so desired, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1892 Harbord had been an officer nearly a year.

Harbord's first duties as an officer took him to Cuba, where during the reconstruction period he served under Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was one of the first high-ranking officers to realize that in Harbord the army possessed a soldier of great possibilities. Later, in the Philippine Constabulary, under Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen and under Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, now Chief of Staff of the National Guard Division of New York, he made a record for efficiency. When he arrived in the Philippines he was a Captain in the Eleventh Cavalry, and his transfer to the constabulary carried with it the temporary rank of Colonel. As Colonel Harbord he was assigned to organize the Moro units of the Philippine native forces, in the Island of Mindanao. General Wood was then, as he had been in Cuba, the executive head under whom he worked.

Harbord often tells a little story of how his actual rank in the army and his temporary rank in the constabulary resulted in an amusing mistake. It was the custom in those days to write in parentheses after the name of a constabulary officer the rank he held in the regular establishment. Harbord's title should have read "Colonel J. G. Harbord, Philippine Constabulary, (Captain, U. S. A.)" Instead, a sleepy army clerk one day wrote it and had it printed as follows: "Captain James G. Harbord, U.S.A., (Colored Philippine Constabulary.)"

In 1905, after two years in Mindanao with the Moro contingents, Harbord was ordered to assume command of the constabulary in Central Luzon, succeeding Colonel Bandholtz, who had been promoted to Chief of Constabulary. It was not until June, 1914, that he was relieved from duty with the constabulary and ordered to return to the United States. The "Manchu" law was responsible for his failure to succeed Colonel Bandholtz in the command of the native organization. Under that law only field officers could succeed to the command, and Harbord was still only a Captain.

Returning to this country, Harbord was stationed on the Pacific coast. Then he was ordered to the Mexican border to serve under his friend Pershing. In 1916 he was ordered to the War College Division of the General Staff. A few weeks ago came the order to proceed to France as Chief of Staff to General Pershing. The friendship between Pershing and Harbord began when the two officers were on duty in Mindanao; Harbord's selection as Chief of Staff in France was made at the personal solicitation of Pershing.



General Pershing's Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. James G. Harbord.

"You ask me," said an officer of regulars a few days ago, "to tell you what kind of an officer Harbord is. I can only answer that he is one of the ablest in the army, a man of splendid appearance, magnetic personality, and, to top it all, a brilliant writer, a fact which is indicated when one recalls that he is a Gold Medalist of the Military Service Institution."

Taken in the light of present-day happenings, certain parts of Harbord's prize essay read like a prophecy. He said:

"It is as fallacious and dangerous to rely wholly upon courage, devotion, and resources of the people, without practical preparation, as it is futile to depend upon isolated position or arbitration to forever protect us from war. * * *"

Are Reprisals Justified by Law of Nations?

Only If They Prevent a Repetition of the Enemy's Barbarities, Not If They Will Merely Lead to Perpetration of New Horrors

By Lindsay Rodgers, Ph. D.,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science, University of Virginia.

RECENT air raids on London have been followed by a demand for reprisals stronger and more widespread than has been the case in previous instances when German fliers have made war against undefended towns and the noncombatant population of England. Coincident with this, the United States is urged to retaliate for Germany's disregard of international law with respect to the internment of Belgians.

The particular incident complained of is the arrest of twenty prominent Belgian civilians because of the alleged "inhuman" treatment accorded the same number of German civilians who had been taken from devastated districts in Africa and interned in France. Through the Vatican the exchange of these civilians was offered for certain Belgians already interned in Germany, and when the insolent demand that the Germans brought from Africa be immediately released was not complied with, the arrest of twenty prominent Belgians followed. Measures of reprisal on the part of the Entente Allies are urged, and the suggestion is made that the United States intern an equal number of German citizens.

Now, retaliation has been resorted to in rare instances by the Entente Allies; but a more extensive program is deprecated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and many leaders of public opinion in England.

With the exception of public opinion—and its inadequacy has been conclusively demonstrated by the present struggle—reprisals, or retaliation in kind, constitute practically the only sanction for the rules of international law governing warfare, the only method of forcing a belligerent to comply with his international obligations. They are an exception to the rule that international law must be observed without reciprocity and that violations by one belligerent do not excuse the others, and, however anomalous it may seem, raids by English fliers on open towns of Germany in retaliation for the German raids on English towns would be legal, because the initial German operations were not.

The chief danger is, of course, that when wrongs are balanced, counterreprisals will succeed reprisals, and the belligerents will get further and further from the established rules, lapsing finally into barbarism. So great is this danger that practically every writer on international law advises against the employment of retaliatory measures, or, if they are found necessary, counsels their restricted use.

The Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of Warfare on Land failed to consider the subject. One reason was that regulation would have implied approval, but there is, nevertheless, substantial agreement among the authorities. Thus Professor Holland, perhaps the most eminent writer on the subject, asserts that reprisals may be used solely to prevent a repetition of the offense and never by way of vengeance for a wrong already committed. More than that, he lays down four stringent rules which must be complied with:

> The offense in question must have been carefully inquired into; redress for the wrong or punishment of the real offender must be unattainable; the reprisals must be authorized, unless under very special circumstances, by the Commander in Chief, and they must not be disproportionate to the offense and must in no case be of a barbarous character.

Substantially the same limitations are imposed by the instructions issued for the armies of the United States:

> Retaliation will never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably;

that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution. Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of a regular war and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.

These quotations suffice to show that a policy of reprisals should never be entered upon rashly, and the events of the present war furnish much evidence of the dangerous nature of retaliation. The instances range from revolting massacres of groups of civilians in Belgium because of organized resistance, or sniping, to England's "blockade," and Germany's submarine warfare—the latter reprisal being primarily responsible for the decision of the United States to enter the war.

It was claimed by England that Germany resorted first to mine laying in the North Sea, and in the Fall of 1914 England inaugurated countermeasures of the same character, justifying them as a valid means of retaliation. Germany's war zone decree of Feb. 4, 1915, which asserted the right to sink all merchant vessels in the barred area, was justified as a legitimate reprisal for England's extensions of lists of contraband, prevention of foodstuffs from reaching Germany, and disregard of the Declaration of London. Then England's very stringent measures to intercept all sea-borne commerce of Germany were described as reprisals. Exports from Germany through neutral countries and thence by sea under neutral flags were assuredly immune unless the Declaration of Paris was to be torn to shreds. Mr. Asquith, therefore, told the House of Commons on March 1, 1915, that in announcing the retaliatory measures he had not used the words "blockade" and "contraband."

"In dealing with an opponent who has openly violated all the principles both of law and of humanity," he said, "we are not going to allow our efforts to be strangled in a network of juridical niceties."

But both nations were confronted by the difficulty that, while their reprisals might be legal as applied to each other, neutrals, principally the United States, were protesting that the rights of third parties could not be thus infringed. England later admitted the correctness of this claim and, abandoning this phase of the argument, justified her measures as legitimate extensions of the belligerent right of blockade.

Germany, however, while claiming from time to time that it was not illegal for submarines to be used against commerce with the consequent loss of noncombatant lives, justified her method until the end as a valid retaliation for England's illegal attempt to use starvation as a method of warfare. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that the German Chancellor repeatedly said that there was no danger of starvation, and even if there were it would be a legal method approved by Bismarck and other German statesmen and sanctioned by practice.

Hospital ships had not been immune since the beginning of the submarine campaign, but in each case cited against her Germany alleged mistaken identity or misuse of the Red Cross markings. Not until the decree of Jan. 31, 1917, did she announce that hospital ships would not be spared even if their identity was established, and, following the destruction of two such vessels, the British and French Governments replied with a raid on Freiburg. Concerning its effectiveness, The London Times was rather optimistic:

> The British and French Governments have judged that German towns must be made to suffer for German sea crimes against the Red Cross. They have considered other forms of reprisal, no doubt, and have determined that these raids are the best. There has been a good deal of evidence that they cause real dismay among the Germans, who hate being subjected to attacks which they flout over when they are made by German aircraft against the English countryside. The German Government may have to listen to the panic clamor of their people. They have shown clearly enough that they have no ear for anything else.

Germany herself has been free with threats of retaliation against England. She charged in one case that, while a submarine was giving the crew of the British steamer Nicosian time to leave in boats, the auxiliary cruiser Baralong approached under the American flag, attacked the submarine, and when the crew began to clamber on board the Nicosian from the sinking submarine, shot them down in cold blood. The charge was further made that four sailors who had taken refuge in the engine room of the Nicosian were sought out and murdered. Germany demanded that the Captain of the Baralong be punished for murder, and, when England denied the facts, declared herself "obliged to take in hand the punishment of the unexpiated crime, and to apply the retaliatory measures which the circumstances of the case demand." One reprisal which she actually carried out seems to have been wholly successful.

In the Spring of 1915 notices appeared in the British press that the captured commanders and crews of submarines were not treated as generously as other prisoners of war. Particular objection was made that officers did not receive the privileges to which their rank entitled them, and the request was made by Germany to the United States that "sharpest protest be lodged with the British Government" and warning be given "that for each member of the crew of a submarine made prisoner a British army officer held prisoner of war in Germany will receive corresponding harsher treatment."

Sir Edward Grey replied that the officers and crews of two German submarines had been segregated, but were humanely treated, subjected to no forced labor, and better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank in Germany. The crews had been engaged, however, in killing noncombatants, and "they cannot be regarded as honorable opponents but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, have committed acts which are offenses against law of nations and contrary to common humanity." And it was worthy of mention, Sir Edward went on to say, that more than a thousand German sailors had been rescued, sometimes to the prejudice of British naval operations, but no case had occurred of any officer or man of the Royal Navy being rescued by the Germans.

Naturally enough this reply was unsatisfactory to Germany, who retaliated by putting thirty-nine British officers in military detention barracks. Those belonging to the most distinguished families and regiments were chosen, and England was forced, in June, 1915, to announce that prisoners from submarines would thereafter receive the same treatment as other prisoners of war and to request the release of the British officers.

Suppose that airplanes of the Entente Allies were able to reach Berlin and bomb it in retaliation for the German raids on London. What assurance is there that Germany would not plead the fortified character of London and the "unfortified" character of Berlin, and take violent measures against a number of British prisoners equal to the number of Germans injured by the raid on Berlin? With such an enemy reprisals indubitably lead to more horrible crimes; warfare is extended far beyond the combatant forces, and punishment is visited upon persons who are innocent of participation in the original offense or in the reprisal.

Coudert Says Law and Morals Dictate Reprisals

IN the opinion of Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, if England should resort to reprisals in the form of air raids on German cities the act would not be a move backward to the old deep-rooted law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." On the contrary, Mr. Coudert said, if such reprisals were undertaken with the idea of ultimately preserving the lives of noncombatants he would consider it a duty dictated by law and morals.

"The recent raids on London, with their consequent killing of noncombatants, women, and children, naturally raises the question as to the justification, moral and legal, for reprisals," he observed. "We must necessarily begin with the now more than demonstrated fact that these series of raids, continued more or less intermittently during the last two years, have been shown to be utterly futile. They have merely succeeded in killing a few hundred innocent civilians and in destroying a small amount of property. I will admit at the outset a bias regarding them, for I happened to witness a Zeppelin raid on London which made the impression both of cruelty and utter futility. Even were the object to inspire terrorism and fear of German might, this object has singularly failed. The only effect of the wanton slaughter of the innocent was to increase the determination of the British to end the Prussian régime whose methods were those of such sheer brutality.

"The question as to what acts constitute legitimate warfare is always one of some difficulty, but it has been admitted on all sides that the direct killing of civilians, other than as an incident of battle or real military operation, is wholly outside the pale of those laws and usages which heretofore were supposed to govern civilized mankind. While some excuse may be made for the savagery of submarine warfare on the ground that cruelty is a necessary incident to destruction of enemy commerce and the cutting of the sinews of war, no such excuse may be made for such acts as the aviation raids upon London and other English towns.

"The question arises, whether the British Government should resort to reprisals. The law of reprisal is deep-rooted in human nature, and 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth' is not only Biblical, but is still the law in portions of the world today. Confusion, however, arises. An ordinary word has acquired a technical significance. The word 'reprisal' in the law of nations is usually applicable to acts done before war and which may not necessarily lead to war. It is in this sense that lawyers usually use the term. For instance, where a nation wrongs the citizens of another nation, usage has not infrequently sanctioned some act of reprisal.

"'Reprisals,' as one of the authorities says, 'under proper control and attention, come regularly within the scope of the law of nations as observed at present.'

The German code, both actual and written, is based upon the assumption that war must be made as terrible as possible to the opposing nation and that no methods calculated to reach this result should be neglected. This, at least, has the advantage of being a clean-cut and definite philosophy of action, and if the German Government should prevail in this war, it might be taken to be the definite code of war for the future.

"In other words, we might revert to the time before the Christian era when hostile tribes designedly exterminated each other. When this situation was finally realized by the civilized world, the question whether the allied Governments should not in some degree resort to reprisals naturally arose. It is evident that if reprisals were undertaken merely to gratify a spirit of revenge and hatred, they would stand unjustified in morals and indefensible in law. Reprisals, I should think, would be justified in morals when they force the offending party to cease his illegitimate and abhorrent acts and thus in the end protect right and human welfare. I think this is the criterion underlying the rules of international law of the subject.

"In addition to the general limitation that a reprisal should be an act not exceeding the necessities of the case, it is very clear that reprisals cannot affect the rights of neutrals, and this position has been properly insisted upon by the United States. How far this would be the case were neutrals to acquiesce unduly in the violation of law of the one party calculated to aid them in obtaining victory over the other is a very serious question. Reprisals may of course be based upon mere pretext, as was largely the case in Belgium. The practice of taking hostages from the various districts and ruthlessly shooting them in the event of any possible disorder in the district was something that had been supposed to have disappeared from modern warfare.

"In September, 1914, certain portions of railway lines and some telegraph wires were destroyed in Vertryck. In consequence, these localities had to give hostages to the German military authority. 'In future, the localities nearest to the place where similar acts take place will be punished without pity,' Germany announced. 'It matters little if they be accomplices or not. For this purpose hostages have been taken from all localities near the railway line thus menaced and at the first attempt to destroy the railway line or the telephone or telegraph wires, they will be immediately shot.'

"The question now, however, must be seriously considered as to whether any other means should be found to protect the civilian population of England against these recurring raids. If serious damages were inflicted upon German cities, it is quite probable that the German Government would realize the danger as well as the inutility of these raids and desist from the barbarous practices to which they are addicted.

"Aviation power in England has been developed, as shown by recent events, to permit the English to conduct air raids on German cities of a more destructive character, probably, than those made upon London. I see nothing in the rules of international law as heretofore formulated which would prevent the undertaking of such raids. They are in their nature similar to the acts reprised against and they are naturally calculated to deter the enemy from recommencing such raids. We would, all of us, naturally regret that our Allies and ourselves should be forced to employ methods so abhorrent to humanity; but if in the end innocent life may be preserved thereby and the German Government, whose practices know no ruth, may be restrained by fear, I should consider that law and morals dictated such reprisals.

Mr. Coudert recalled instances where the United States had practiced reprisals —among them several that occurred during the civil war. Upon the indictment and trial of some Confederate privateersmen by the Federal Government on the charge of robbery and piracy, the Confederate Government retaliated by selecting a corresponding number of Federal officers whose treatment and fate it was intended should correspond with that of the Confederate privateers. In Philadelphia four of the Confederates were convicted, but were not sentenced. In New York City, due doubtless to Justice Nelson, who questioned whether the offense constituted piracy and robbery, the jury could not agree. The men were finally transferred to military prisons and held as prisoners of war.

On Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in some of the Confederate States and his intention was to enroll them in the armed forces. The President of the Confederacy replied that he would deliver to several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that might thereafter be captured, to be punished as criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection.

In a letter to O. H. Browning, written by Abraham Lincoln on Sept. 22, 1861, Mr. Lincoln said:

> General Frémont's proclamation as to confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves is purely political and not within the range of military law or necessity. If a commanding General finds it a necessity to seize the farm of a private owner for a pasture, an encampment or a fortification he has the right to do so, and to hold it as long as necessity lasts; and this is within military law.

He wrote further:

> You think I am inconsistent because I did not forbid General Frémont to shoot men under the proclamation. I understand that part to be within military law, but I also think, and so privately wrote General Frémont, that it is impolitic in this, that our adversaries have the power, and will certainly use it, to shoot as many of our men as we shoot of theirs. I did not say this in the public letter because it is a subject I prefer not to discuss in the hearing of our enemies.

Mr. Coudert said that during the war of 1812 Britain threatened to execute all naturalized American citizens of British birth, because she held to the theory of indelible allegiance and considered them traitors. America selected as hostages an equal number of British soldiers. Britain doubled hers and America did the same. Then Britain released her captives. "There is a great deal to be said for Great Britain and her attitude at that time, however," he added.

Mayoralty Campaign as Seen Three Months Off

An Outline of Issues For and Against Mitchel, Against Whose Re-election Tammany Will Fight With All Its Fading Strength

IN the New York Mayoralty campaign this year nonpartisanship in municipal affairs will be made the dominant issue by the supporters of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel. It will have its most interesting test—some say its first real test—at the polls next November.

Unlike the anti-Tammany candidates of Fusion movements prior to 1913, Mayor Mitchel is a Democrat, and New York still remains a Democratic city. Even though the principal strength behind his candidacy should be supplied by the rank and file of the various Republican county organizations, a Democrat cannot successfully be charged with being the ringleader in a Republican raid on city patronage. On the contrary, the extent of support he receives from a party not his own should in logic be accepted as the true gauge of his adherence to the principle of nonpartisanship during the four years he has already spent as head of the city administration.

But this is not all that emphasizes the nonpartisan character of the Mayor's candidacy. The campaign will witness the first application of the direct primary method of nomination in a city election. Owing to circumstances easily understood by New Yorkers familiar with the possibilities for manipulation of Democratic nominating machinery, it will be necessary for Mr. Mitchel, though a Democrat, to win his way to a place on the ballot through Republican primaries. The direct primary law is not conducive to ease in launching fusion movements. It erects numerous hurdles for a fusion candidate to negotiate, whereas under the old method of nominating there was, generally speaking, only one. But the law is lenient in that it does not bar the candidate of one party from entering the primaries of the opposition party in quest of indorsement from enrolled voters.

There is reason to believe that Mitchel's supporters will take advantage of this leniency. If they do, the nonpartisanship thought behind the Mitchel candidacy will be carried quite a stretch further. The Mayor has been urged by close political advisers to make his appeal as broad as the avenue opened by the direct primary law will permit. This would be achieved if the Mayor should become a candidate for the nomination in the Democratic as well as the Republican primaries, thus "putting it up" to his own party, furnishing an outlet for the independent voters within Democratic lines, and picking up the gauntlet that Tammany has tossed at him.

To these suggestions the Mayor has listened, but he has not yet given his consent. His friends are confident that in the end he will. They know he is a fighter. Consequently a pre-primary enrollment of Mitchel Democrats—unofficial of course—will be in progress in every Assembly district before many days. The recently formed City Democracy, composed largely of Wilson Democrats, will serve as the agency in launching the Mayor's Democratic primary fight. The result should furnish an interesting index of Tammany's strength. The friends of Mayor Mitchel profess to have no illusions regarding the outcome. But even Tammany has changed and become a little more attuned to the new order in politics. Tammany voters can no longer be herded and driven to the polls blindly. The extent of the Mayor's strength inside the Democratic machine might prove a pleasant surprise, even if he were not the victor. If he should poll no more than 50,000 to 75,000 votes in the primaries of his own party it would be a blow at Tammany's prestige at the beginning of the campaign.

The Fusion idea has triumphed, in any event. If there were any doubt on the subject, Tammany itself has supplied the testimony. In the coming Mayoralty fight Tammany will pit Fusion against Fusion. It will be "Democratic Fusion," with Tammany dominant though submerged, against Fusion into which enter, broadly speaking, the same elements that combined to bring Tammany to its knees in the Strong campaign, the Low campaign, and again, more recently, in the Mitchel campaign of 1913. The same elements, mainly, and yet, when you come to look for the line of cleavage, this appears to have shifted considerably. Tammany, of course, in annexing "Fusion" for its own uses, was prompted principally by a desire for saintly disguise to cover an unsavory name. In the second place, the term exactly fitted Tammany's purpose of using little hatreds which the Mitchel administration or Mayor Mitchel personally had aroused for one reason or another, and molding these into one powerful opposition.

In organizing its odd merger, Tammany has succeeded in attracting to its own "Fusion" camp many elements which it will need this year to create an illusion, but which in other years it has scorned to cultivate as of too mean political strength. Some of the organizations that will be adjuncts in the Tammany campaign have been arrayed against Tammany in other years and have been among the most vociferous in proclaiming their virtuous indignation against Tammany and Tammany's methods.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel.

For instance, there is in the Tammany Fusion camp a Democracy named for Cleveland, who abhorred Tammany. There will be "Progressives," if a name means anything, fighting under the Tammany Fusion banners. And there is the Independence League, or the part of it that remains visible and above ground since William R. Hearst ceased to finance its anti-Tammany campaigns. Also there are the elements calling themselves the "Wilson Democrats," the "United Democracy," and even a lot of Republicans who will be giving Tammany a lift in its endeavor to get rid of Mitchel and substitute in the Mayor's chair a man more "reasonable" in dispensing patronage and more apt to save Tammany from disruption.

Mayor Mitchel, in making his campaign must stand or fall on the achievements of his administration. His opponents, with no recent record in the administration of city affairs, may exercise the greatest freedom in mapping out the lines on which their campaign is to be fought. And they are preparing to take the fullest advantage of this latitude of choice. Their platform is now in the making. If present indications hold good, it will emerge from committee a blend of the Beatitudes and the Ten Commandments in its broad promulgation of intent and abstract principles. In its more specific declarations it will embody a pledge for municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, including lighting plants and markets, which the financial condition of the city would render impossible of fulfillment, but which proved so attractive to voters in the Hearst Mayoralty campaign of 1905. The Hearst platform of that year and the Bull Moose platform of 1912, with its social and industrial justice plank, are serving as textbooks to Tammany.

"It was only twenty years ago," said one of the Fusion managers last week, "that Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, took Robert A. Van Wyck—just elected Mayor—down to Lakewood, N. J., and handed him a list of Tammany district leaders and workers who were to be rewarded by appointment to office in the city service or awarded city contracts. Today there is no boss, no machine, and no political party running this city. On the contrary, it is being run by its elected officials, directly responsible to the electorate.

"Nonpartisan rule in the City Hall meant that good men, regardless of party affiliation, were kept in office and that new appointments were made for fitness only. This has resulted in a departmental administration, animated by a new civil spirit. The objects of public service are seen, not only more clearly but more vividly. Methods are under constant test in the light of what they contribute toward the true objects of public service.

"The record of achievement that has grown out of this new concept is open to public scrutiny and will be kept constantly before the voters while the campaign is in progress. We have had during the Mitchel administration the unusual spectacle of greatly and constantly expanding activities, going hand in hand with greater efficiency and substantial economy. There may be some things that are proper subjects for criticism, but we contend that in all essentials the Mitchel administration deserves commendation. We believe that the people of New York will agree with us, as the truth becomes more fully known."

What will be the line of attack on the Mitchel Administration by its opponents in the Tammany-Fusion camp is not fully known. It is assumed, however, that the conduct of the Board of Estimate in the negotiations with the New York Central in connection with the proposed west side improvement, the various real estate deals in connection with the New York County Court House project and the proposed marginal railroad along the Brooklyn water front, the proposition to establish a garbage disposal plant on Staten Island, and last, but not least, the bungling by the police of the Cruger case will be singled out as vulnerable spots in the Mitchel record.

Should the west side, or "Death Avenue," issue be taken up and pressed during the campaign, it would cut both ways. The inadequate legislation under which the negotiations with the New York Central were carried on was enacted during a State Administration when Tammany controlled both branches of the lawmaking body at Albany. The bill, introduced by one of Tammany's select, was approved by Mayor Gaynor against the advice of Mr. Mitchel and some of his associates in the Gaynor Board of Estimate. But there is every likelihood that "Death Avenue" will be eliminated as an issue, for the negotiations with the railroad company are approaching a stage of adjustment satisfactory even to the erstwhile critics of Mr. Mitchel's attitude in the matter.

The Cruger case will remain to plague—the only blot on a police administration which admittedly has lifted the moral tone of the department to a higher level than at any previous time in the history the city. The supporters of Mayor Mitchel's candidacy deplore the blunder of certain police officials in connection with that case, but call attention to the lack of any effort on the part of the Mayor or his Police Commissioner to palliate the offense as contrasted with the conduct of officials in identical positions when Tammany was in control.

"However marked the effect of the Cruger case might be for the moment," said one of the leading men in the Fusion camp, "it does not destroy the value of the good accomplished by the Police Department under its present head. Even the occurrence of other similar cases would not do so. The one significant fact is that no attempt was made to protect the police by either the Mayor or the Police Commissioner. This constitutes in itself the surest proof of substantial progress. If any one doubts that in the old days every obstacle would have been put in the way of finding out the facts in the case, let him turn back to the record of the Lexow investigation."

It will be a novel thing for New York to elect a Mayor with the country at war. It has not been done since the days of the civil war. Some observers believe that it will not be without its dangers, especially with the sort of campaign the opponents of the present administration expect to conduct. Party feeling, fanned into flame, is not a good thing at a time when party lines should be forgotten for the one big thing that matters—the winning of the war.

One thing Tammany men fear—even

those who profess the utmost confidence regarding the outcome of the election—is that Mr. Mitchel's record as "War Mayor" may overshadow all other issues in the campaign and prove a decisive factor for his re-election. Even when the war cloud loomed far off on the distant horizon Mr. Mitchel became a pioneer in the movement for universal military training. To make the deed fit the word he spent his vacation in 1915 taking an intensive course at the military training camp at Plattsburg. Since then the city, largely through the zeal and alertness of the Mayor, has been transformed into a city prepared to meet any emergency that war may bring. The police force has been trained to act efficiently in greater units, not, to be sure, to repel invasion, but to cope with disturbances on an unprecedented scale that were anticipated—but have not materialized, perhaps because the police had practiced preparedness. The Home Defense League, 25,000 strong, was organized as a volunteer body to police the streets when the regular force should be called upon for sterner duties. An elaborate plan for the protection of the vital spots and nerve centres of the city, water plants, rapid transit lines, telephone and telegraph plants and railroad terminals, has been perfected in conjunction with the military authorities and can be put in operation at a minute's notice. A local Committee on National Defense and a Food Supply Committee are among other war agencies created by Mr. Mitchel in connection with New York City's municipal preparedness program.

The opponents of the Mayor, led by Tammany, will have their platform ready in a comparatively short time, but no one to stand on it. Of course, men have been talked of. First it was Sheriff "Al" Smith, who, with his ability, wide and deserved popularity, and splendid record at Albany as a member of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, would have given even Mitchel a good fight but for the fact that he had always been a Tammany man. Tammany, after its experience with Edward E. McCall four years ago, is looking for a candidate who does not bear the Tammany brand. County Judge John J. Hylan of Brooklyn and Bainbridge Colby, former Progressive and counsel for William R. Hearst, are being talked of, too. Mr. Colby at this moment is probably within easier reach of a nomination for Mayor by the anti-Mitchel forces than any other man. The question is, Will he take it?

At this early stage of the campaign, with the candidates not yet definitely in the running, platforms not promulgated nor issues joined, the consensus of opinion among political leaders who will be actively identified with the management of the Mayoralty fight on both sides distinctly favors Mayor Mitchel. The leading men in the Mitchel camp profess great optimism. In the anti-Mitchel camp, generally speaking, optimism is expressed only by those who glean their advance information from the rank and file of the Tammany organizations in the districts.

An analysis of the situation, however, readily reveals an element that was not present in the 1913 campaign and which may militate against the movemept to elect Mayor Mitchel for a second term.

Men who are loyal supporters of the Mayor and expect to take an active part in the campaign profess to have found in their daily rounds that for one reason or another the Mayor is personally unpopular with many voters, even among those who admit he deserves re-election on the strength of his record. There are classes of voters, also, who are resentful against the Mayor and whose resentment, unless allayed, will make itself felt to some extent. Among such are the voters of German origin and Roman Catholics.

Mayor Mitchel first aroused resentment among the "German voters" when he organized his Home Defense League and frankly stated that it was with a view of leaving the police free for riot duty in time of war emergency. They assumed that this was directed in particular against them, that they were being looked upon as probable disturbers of the peace. No one can tell whether it has dawned upon them that the move possibly may result in providing protection for themselves in times of excitement. But the Mayor's supporters say there has been a change in their attitude and a decrease in their criticisms.

A contributory factor in creating anti-Mitchel feeling among the men who supply the "German vote" was the Mayor's charge of disloyalty against the State Senate minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, in connection with the enabling legislation for the Rockaway Fort project. The Mayor later entered a disavowal to the extent of saying he had no intention of taxing Wagner with lack of patriotism. From all accounts it was not so much the attack itself as the Mayor's use of the term "the gentleman from Prussia" that aroused the Germanic ire.

That the bulk of the "German vote" will be cast against Mayor Mitchel is still prophesied, but the defection is likely to benefit the Socialist candidate more than the Tammany standard bearer.

Tapping the telephone wires of Catholic priests and dignitaries of the Church by the Police Department in connection with the recent charities investigation and the firm insistence by the Mitchel administration on the right to examine the books of Catholic institutions subsidized by the city, will have the effect of alienating a considerable portion of the Catholic vote from Mayor Mitchel. That is admitted. What proportion of this vote will be lost to Fusion is a problem about which it would be futile to guess. A prominent spokesman for this class of voters—and a man of importance in Tammany Hall at that—said the other day that he thought the Mayor's conduct in this respect had been entirely correct.

There is, of course, no prospect that the church opposition will be brought out into the open by the political foes of Mayor Mitchel. In this instance, as where the German opposition is concerned, the propaganda must depend on secrecy for success. The Mitchel men would welcome it as an issue. It would have the instant effect of solidifying the Protestant vote in their favor. The anti-Catholic so-called "units," which did such havoc in the Glynn campaign three years ago, for a year or more have been organizing secretly in this city—especially in Brooklyn and Queens—with a view to giving Tammany and the saloon a tussle.

All, even the backers of Mayor Mitchel, agree that he will face his real fight in the primaries rather than in the campaign to follow. Should Justice James C. Cropsey fall in with the scheme of Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican boss of the Old Guard forces in Brooklyn, to make him a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries, then the Mayor will have a big primary fight on his hands.

With the defeat of Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries, it is generally conceded, Fusion would go glimmering and the return of Tammany be assured. Justice Cropsey has maintained discreet silence as to his attitude with relation to the activities of Mr. Livingston. Some of his friends believe that he is anxious to become a candidate. What the Fusion leaders in these days before the primaries are pondering is the question, Will Justice Cropsey or any other Republican of his calibre lend himself to the scheme of Livingston and his allies and, for a victory in the primaries that probably would prove barren in the end, barter a sure prospect of keeping Tammany out of the City Hall for four years more and probably permanently?

Thousands of City Lawyers Become Special War Aids to U. S. Prosecutor

Federal District Attorney Tells How He Will Be Able to Investigate All Cases of Draft Slackers

SUPPORT of the lawyers of the city has been pledged to the Federal Government in handling any emergency that may arise as a result of the forthcoming draft for the National Army, according to an announcement just made by Francis G. Caffey, the recently appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The War Committee of the Bar has named a sub-committee to co-operate with the District Attorney, and together they have considered other contingencies that may have to be met in the course of the war. So the prosecutor will have at his disposal the services of thousands of attorneys to augment his regular force if he needs them.

The corps of legal experts thus placed at the call of District Attorney Caffey is so large that he will be able to assign separate investigators to thousands of cases at once. In this way he can check up quickly every man in this community who may try to escape the draft, and bring to justice all who may attempt otherwise to evade service.

That there will be need for all possible organization of the forces at the command of the Government has been indicated in many ways. Public officials at Washington have become suspicious of the growing number of persons from all parts of the country who have been flocking to the National Capitol with various proposals which, however seemingly innocent at first, show how ways and means are being sought to enable relatives and friends to avoid conscription. The devices employed to escape the draft must be cunning, because the regulations covering exemptions are so explicit that they cannot be easily evaded. It appears certain that there will be need of help from the legal profession, and the lawyers have promised their services without cost to the Government.

"The War Committee of the Bar of New York City is generously and patriotically assisting this office in matters growing out of the war," said Mr. Caffey. "The Chairman of the Committee, Henry W. Taft, has appointed a subcommittee consisting of Lewis L. Delafield, H. Snowden Marshall, and Ernest E. Baldwin, to co-operate with the United States Attorney. The members of the sub-committee and a corps of other lawyers have been appointed Special Assistants to the United States Attorney, so that this office is equipped to handle emergencies whenever our regular force is insufficient.

"The Special Assistants have already helped the office in the disposition of the legal phases of applications by alien enemies for permits to pass through prohibited zones. If there should be any extraordinary difficulties in connection with the draft under the Selective Draft act of May 18, 1917, requiring legal proceedings, they stand ready to answer the call of the United States Attorney; so as to any other contingency that may arise during the course of the war. The fine spirit displayed by the members of the bar cannot be too highly commended."

The effectiveness of the sub-committee to co-operate with the United States Attorney is further assured by the experience of H. Snowden Marshall, former United States Attorney. Other war preparations by the bar include a comprehensive plan for the relief of the families of lawyers who go to the front.

The new United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish war. It is of interest now because it is a symbol of the duties which Mr. Caffey performed nearly twenty years ago—duties which caused him to preside at military courts-martial and which accustomed him to the judicial consideration of offenses against military laws and the welfare of his country much like those with which he has already begun to deal in directing the vigorous prosecution of un-American slackers, alien radicals, and German spies.

It is the duty of William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, and of William M. Offley, Division Superintendent of the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation, to hunt down these offenders and to bring them to the Federal bar of justice. It then becomes Mr. Caffey's task to conduct the prosecution.

"It is true that the existence of war imposes new obligations on all of us, but on the United States Attorney it imposes no obligation to alter his so-called policy; only the necessity to extend it into broader fields," said Mr. Caffey. "The task of conducting this office is difficult in time of peace. It is made infinitely more so by our entrance into the war.

"Alien enemies, slackers, anti-draft agitators, conspirators of all sorts who seek to prevent the successful prosecution of the war must be ferreted out and put where they can do no harm. The process of extermination must be swift. The United States Attorney's office is bound to contribute every ounce of its strength to carry the war to a successful conclusion. It is incumbent on us, in so far as may be possible, to enforce observance of, and to procure convictions for, violations of all Federal laws, and first among all, at this time, must be measures relating to the country's welfare in the tremendous struggle in which it is engaged."

Mr. Caffey came here a few weeks ago and has had an auspicious beginning by convicting the two most notorious anarchists in the country. His appointment was in part due to his services as Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, to which place he was appointed in April, 1913. He had a staff of fifty men, and the experience obtained in the conduct of the affairs of that office is now of value.

Francis G. Caffey, the New Federal Prosecutor of the New York District.

He acted in a legal advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture in the administration of vast areas of lands controlled by that Department. He also drew up regulations for the acquirement of additional lands which passed under the control of the Government during his incumbency. Some of the laws which he drew up were cited by the President in his address of acceptance as among the achievements of the Democratic Administration. Before relinquishing his post as Solicitor he drafted the Food Bill now pending before Congress.

Mr. Caffey was born in Gordonsville, Lowndes County, Alabama, Oct. 28, 1868. After finishing his studies at Howard College, he went to Harvard, where he got an A. B. in 1891, receiving his A. M. degree the following year. He studied in the Harvard Law School from 1892 to 1894, was admitted to the bar of Alabama in 1894 and began to practice in Montgomery, where he remained until 1902, except for a short period during the Spanish war. In 1902 he came to New York City

Prospect of Dr. Sun's Return to Power in China

American Merchant Returns from Orient Bringing with Him the Positive Impression That Progressives Must Rule the Country

CAN Sun Yat-sen come back? An American business man, A. Masters MacDonell, just back from a four months' visit to China, during which he had several conversations with the first Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, is of the opinion that, although Sun Yat-sen is making no attempt to become President, events may easily shape themselves in such a way as to make his selection necessary, because he is the strongest available man. Mr. MacDonell, who is a New York importer and exporter, has been in close touch with the intellectual Chinese in America for the last ten years. There are about 2,000 Chinese students in this country, many of whom are his personal friends. When he went to China in the early Spring he was the bearer of letters of introduction to many influential people. He was on intimate terms with the members of the Progressive group, among whom were Sun Yat-sen, revolutionist in the most conservative land under heaven, and fugitive for fifteen years from the keenest and most relentless trailers of men; Tang Shao-yi, a Yale graduate and one of the most important men now in China, and B. C. Wise, who has held important offices under the Chinese Government.

Mr. MacDonell regards Sun Yat-sen as perhaps the master mind of China. In the interview below he gives the substance of what that romantic figure, upon whose head a price totaling $500,000 has been offered by provisional Governments and the central authorities in Peking during the last twenty years, thinks of the present political upheaval, and the part that he believes the United States will play in the Orient. China is broadly divided into three political parties, according to Mr. MacDonell's analysis. The military, official, and reactionaries compose one, which he referred to as the Tories. The others are the Kuomintang, or Progressive group, and the Chinputang, a subdivision of the Kuomintang.

"At the time I left China, on June 10, half of the Chinputang, disgusted with their own party, had joined the Kuomintang," said Mr. MacDonell at his home in East Eighty-third Street. "It was generally felt that the existing Government was about to fall, and there was a struggle between the Tories on the one hand and the Progressives on the other as to which should succeed to power. At that time Chang Hsun was an important factor in the Tory group. The Progressives, though, looked for advice and leadership to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was felt that the time had now come when the Progressives, representing modern ideas, were bound to come into power, as they alone would be able to preserve the republic and to develop it along up-to-date lines.

"This naturally met with the opposition of the Tories, who were well satisfied to let things run as they had been doing. A serious clash was imminent, and as the bulk of the people of China were in sympathy with the Progressive element, that party had every reason to believe in their ultimate success.

"Since I have left China, however, Chang Hsun, an old-fashioned chieftain, with his own army of some 40,000 pigtailed retainers and fired with the ambition to marry his daughter of tender years to the little, deposed Emperor, has endeavored to re-establish the empire, thereby hoping to found a new dynasty, of which he would be the power behind the throne. This move was bound to fail, and no one but a freebooter like Chang Hsun would imagine for a moment that it could be successful.

"The well-censored cables from China have recently announced two significant things—that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been named Commander-in-Chief of the Republican Army and Navy, with headquarters in Shanghai, and that Tuan Chi-jui has established a capital in Nanking. This clearly indicates that the two parties—Progressive and Tory—are as far apart as ever, and that the future of the republic hangs in the balance. The strength of the Tories lies in a few provinces in the north; the Progressives control the remainder of the country and have the support of the majority of the population.

"In the case of a struggle between the two parties for supremacy, there is no doubt that the Progressives will win, which will mean a modern, enlightened, and constructive republican government that will command the respect of the world at large.

"Early in May rumors were current among all classes of Chinese that a revolution of some sort was pending. In Peking many of the coolies had begun to grow their pigtails again, giving as a reason that the Manchu Dynasty might again be established. They wished to be

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and His Wife.

on the safe side. Certain stories were circulating, some of them sufficiently fantastic, but that quality in them did not interfere with their ready acceptance by the populace.

"In Shanghai, which is generally well informed, there was great uneasiness among the natives, who predicted the downfall of the Cabinet and feared civil war. Early in June the impotency of the existing Government became apparent even to the casual visitor to China; but there were no surface indications of the storm that was to break on the republic. Native business men hurriedly put their affairs in order, and the professional politicians got busy preparing for early trouble. Tuan Chi-jui assumed the leadership of the Reactionary Party, while the Liberals and Progressives found an advisor and leader in Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who had withdrawn from political life to devote his attention to the industrial development of China.

"I had the pleasure of seeing a great deal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at this critical period. Being a modest and unassuming man, he lives in a small house in a pleasant part of the French Concession in Shanghai. The only outward sign of the importance of its occupant is the sentry box by the front door, in which an Annamite armed policeman is always seated. From sunrise until long after dark there was a line of motors, carriages, and rickshaws standing before the house in which, as it seems to me, the master mind of China studies the tremendous problems of the country's future.

"After ringing the bell the door was quickly opened, and a noiseless secretary asked my business. I was ushered into a reception room furnished in European fashion and having a few good prints on the walls. The windows overlooked a small garden, largely lawn, on which croquet wickets were laid out. Croquet is Dr. Sun's favorite form of exercise, both he and Mrs. Sun being really good players.

"I had barely seated myself when the door opened and Dr. Sun entered. He is of medium height, and was dressed on this occasion in a semi-military suit of light-brown material. I have talked with him several times, and it was not until after I had had a number of interviews with him that I realized how, at first, one sees only his face, which, unlike that of most Orientals, is sensitive and mobile, full of expression and responsive to his thoughts. He speaks in a low and well-modulated voice, and his English is that of a cultivated American. I think it is justifiable to compare him to Napoleon in that he is both a practical man and an idealist—practical in so far as the immediate demands of his country are concerned, an idealist concerning the limitless possibilities in the future of its 400,000,000 people.

"In a few moments the door opened again, and Mrs. Sun appeared. Instead of meeting the Chinese lady of fable and fiction, I saw a dainty, slender brunette, dressed in soft voile of recent Paris origin, who smilingly greeted me in my mother tongue and asked for the latest news of the operas and plays in New York. She is genuinely interested in current topics. You do not feel so surprised when you learn that she was educated at Wesleyan College, and had spent much time traveling in the United States. But at first the impression created by her appearance and conversation in such surroundings is extremely piquant.

"Dr. Sun has the capacity to make a visitor feel at ease quickly, and awaits the inevitable question with calm. I had called on him to ascertain what I could of his opinion as to the causes of the present political unrest and widespread dissatisfaction in China, and when I had made this fact known Dr. Sun talked freely, though carefully weighing his observations, in view of the circumstance that I had told him I should like permission to present his ideas to the people of my country upon my return.

"Dr. Sun's summing up of the situation was about like this: The revolution of 1911 did away with the empire and paved the way for a modern system of republican government. It overthrew the power of the Manchus and made of the Chinese a united people and freed them of many of the abuses of the past. Owing, however, to the ingrained conservatism of the Chinese people, which retards all active measures, actual reform is necessarily slow.

"As in the past, the public has taken no part in the government of China, the old official class of the empire has been able to retain a certain amount of its former power, and it was expedient to give members of it high offices of state. Yuan Shi-kai, for example, belonged to the old order. He floated many loans, the proceeds of which he, in many cases, according to Dr. Sun, diverted to his own pocket, and finally, carried away by his own egotism, he tried to restore the empire by founding his own dynasty. Li Yuan-hung, his successor, a man with more modern views, has been trying to have a coalition Government, composed of old-school officials and up-to-date men. Dr. Sun said to me: 'This is like trying to mix oil and water. The result is the chaos of today. China is surrounded by her enemies, and unless something is done, and done speedily, she will succumb.'

"Dr. Sun added that China was at present undergoing a housecleaning. The old official classes had proved their incompetence—they must go, he said. The Tuchuns, relics of the past, must disband their men and retire to civil life. Both classes, he believes, realize that they are doomed; hence their last desperate fight. When China has disposed of them and established law and order, her Government must be reconstructed on civil lines. China must break down prejudices, abolish extra-territoriality—that was Dr. Sun's phrase—and assert her rights as a modern power. She must, he believes, outline a program of internal development that will command the respect of the other great powers by reason of its logic and intelligence."

Mr. MacDonell put this question to Dr. Sun: "Would you mind giving your opinion on Chinese foreign relations?" The Chinese leader replied in the following words:

"For many years past, owing to a weak Government and an absence of a definite program for conducting China's external policies, we have been forced to part not only with territory, but with priceless public property as well—for example, railroad franchises and mining rights. Very few mining rights have been given away. We don't object to foreigners developing mines and railways, but we do object to their control of them. Our very integrity has been threatened, and, owing to our impotence, we have been unable to resist many arbitrary demands.

"As you know, I have been consistently opposed to China's entering the war. I have given my reasons to the Peking Government, and to the world at large. I am confirmed in my position by the official statements of practically all of the belligerents, who solemnly declare that this war is not one of conquest, but is being waged to preserve the integrity of weaker nations. If it is a political necessity to rehabilitate Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, and to protect their independence, it is of greater importance to do the same for China.

Delicate Situation in Relations with Japan

American Diplomacy Now Faces a Severe Test, Says ex-Judge L. R. Wilfley—Our Oriental Ally's Dominant Influence in China

THE problems to be raised by the Japanese Commission which has just left Tokio for Washington will be among the most serious and far-reaching that American diplomacy has ever been called upon to meet, and will probably place a severe test upon the strength of our statecraft and diplomacy, in the opinion of L. R. Wilfley, former Attorney General of the Philippines and later Judge of the United States Court in China.

"According to forecasts made by Japanese officials in Japan and by Japan's official publicity men in this country, she will at this meeting ask for the permanent adjustment of questions relating to her immigration to this country, and will undertake to secure formal recognition of her pre-eminent position in the Orient, giving her a free hand in China," said Mr. Wilfley, when he was asked for his views on the question.

"The importance of this meeting cannot be overstated. It is significant that the Japanese Government proposes the adjustment of these matters at this time, for it indicates that, in Japan's opinion at least, the time is propitious for settling them on a basis which will be advantageous to herself.

"Japan realizes that the United States is in the greatest crisis of her history. She knows that we are engaged in a war in which success is essential to our independent existence as a nation. She understands also more fully perhaps than do our own people that, should the Allies win this war and break down Prussian militarism, the United States will at once become the leading power of the world.

"It is doubtful if this would be more agreeable to Japan than to have Germany win the war, for the reason that Japan and America are facing one another across the Pacific and are destined always to be competitors for the trade of China and for the trade of the many hundreds of millions of people who dwell on the shores of the Pacific. It is Japan's purpose to dominate the trade of the Pacific basin. It is doubtful if she was pleased at the entry of the United States into this war, for the reason that she realizes that in the event the Allies win the United States, by reason of her increased shipping facilities, because of her more highly developed industrial facilities at home, of her enhanced prestige, and of the improved state of her military preparedness, will become a far more formidable rival than she has hitherto been in the contest for supremacy in this new and rapidly developing trade area.

"The proper handling by our diplomats of America's interests in this conference is rendered exceedingly delicate by reason of the fact that it involves a proper estimation of the strength of the Allies' position in this war. Japan's active co-operation on the side of the Allies is highly desirable and almost essential to success in this contest. Should our diplomats go too far in resisting the demands of Japan, they would incur the risk of eliminating Japan from the ranks of the Allies. This would be most hurtful to our cause. On the other hand, if they yield too readily to Japan's demand, they will run the risk of permanently weakening America's position in the Far East, which would result in hampering any future policies looking to American trade expansion in the Pacific basin.

"It is impossible to forecast with any degree of confidence the outcome of this war, for the reason that it is so vast and involves the use of so many new appliances in the field of warfare that our statesmen have no precedence for their guidance. There is no parallel to this war in the history of the world. The preponderance of material resources and man power is overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies, while, on the other hand, Germany has the advantage of her geographical location, which enables her to concentrate and use most effectively all of her resources. She has also the advantage of having had 100 years of training in the business and arts of war. For this reason it is impossible to forecast just what the outcome of the war will be.

"In dealing with Japan, it is essential to keep in mind the character of the Japanese people and the policies and practices in diplomacy of the group of statesmen who now control Japan's destiny. The Japanese are a warlike people. For 260 years they lived under a feudal system almost identical with the old feudal system of Europe. During this time there was constant internecine strife which developed the warlike propensities of the race.

"The main objective of Japan's foreign policy should also be kept in mind. Japan's openly avowed and well-known purpose is to unite all of the many hundreds of millions of people of the Orient under her own hegemony. Her intention is to suck the strength of China into her own veins and make herself the greatest military power of the world. For many years all of the energies of the empire have been bent to the accomplishment of this purpose.

"It should always be borne in mind that Japan is as completely a Prussianized State as is Germany. Japan's military system was modeled after the German system and has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century. Japan's Governmental system was patterned after that of Germany. Japan has a parliamentary government in form, but an autocracy in fact, for the Ministry is responsible to the Crown and not to Parliament, just as is the case in Germany. Japan is now, and has been since she entered upon her new career, in reality under the guidance of a group of so-called 'Elder Statesmen,' who control the destiny of the empire as completely as do the Kaiser and his associates control Germany's destiny. Japan is no less ambitious than Germany.

"It should also be borne in mind that Japan has developed rapidly in the arts of diplomacy. There are perhaps no more skillful diplomats in the world than the Japanese. They are thoroughly familiar with the foreign affairs of the world and have a full understanding of the meaning of international events from the standpoint of Japan's interests. It is but natural that this should be so. Foreign affairs constitute the pabulum of her existence. Her life and future position in the world depend upon a correct comprehension of these matters.

"Prior to our entering this war our people had little occasion to make a profound study of international problems. Henceforth our destiny as a nation and the security of our footing on this hemisphere demand that our people, and especially our leaders, acquire a complete mastery of these problems. It is also necessary that our people awake to a far greater comprehension of the importance of maintaining an adequate military system than they have had in the past. Japan long ago realized that diplomacy without guns behind it was valueless.

"It is true that our potentialities both in peace and in war are far greater than those of Japan, but it must be also remembered that Japan is in a far better state of military preparedness than we are, and that her form of Government, which is an autocracy, is better adapted to the business of war than a democratic form of Government like ours. She is favored by reason of her remoteness from the great western powers, and the fact that she is an island empire renders her almost immune from successful attack by foes from without. Hitherto we also have been favored by our geographical position, but we must now realize that we have been stripped of our two old allies—the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—by the inventive genius of our own sons.

"Another point to be remembered is this: That the power of Japan at the present time is supreme in the Orient. Nothing happens in that part of the world that she does not cause or permit. The present chaotic condition in China is a direct result of her interference. The rupture of the republican Government was brought about by the fact that Japan opposed China's entering the war against Germany under the lead of the United States. Her interference in this matter was only on a par with the resentment she showed when our Secretary of State sent an innocent and inoffensive note to China expressing the hope that the internal troubles of that country might be speedily adjusted so that her effectiveness as an ally in this war would not be dissipated.

"Of course it is not to Japan's interests to have China united and engaged in a foreign war when one of the probable results of the war would be to build up a powerful Chinese army. Japan insists that whatever China does in a military way must be done under her leadership. The present chaotic condition in China furnishes a most useful pretext for Japan's present diplomatic move in America.

"For the foregoing reasons it is clear that the outcome of the approaching diplomatic conference with the Japanese envoys is fraught with tremendous difficulties and with far-reaching consequences to the future destiny of our nation."

Accurate Prophecy of Russian Revolt Made Nine Years Ago

NINE years ago an American writer set out to write an imaginative novel depicting as realities all sorts of amazing things. He told of telephones with attachments allowing those speaking through them to see each other though separated by thousands of miles, projectiles for passenger service shot through the air at tremendous speed and landing travelers in Peking a few hours after leaving New York, and other similar marvels infinitely surpassing anything at the service of the human race of the twentieth century.

As a fitting prelude to his imaginary era of super-wonders the author casually tossed off a few sentences about Russia. He wrote them back in 1908. When he put the words on paper he doubtless did not believe that there was anything remarkable about them; he saw them, probably, as a mere flight of fancy, fitting well into his fanciful story.

But today he must look upon those words with awe and ask himself whether he is endowed with the gift of prophecy. For here is what the American novelist—Harry E. Rice of Xenia, Ohio—tossed off in his book, "Eve and the Evangelist," a full nine years ago while describing his imaginary world of the year 2108:

> Rule by royalty was at this time a thing of the past in all Europe. Russia was the first to declare for individual freedom, the declaration coming *twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war.* The aristocracy, which was synonymous with bureaucracy, had vainly tried by the old methods of iron rule to keep the people in subjection. Little by little the Grand Dukes and their army of sycophants were shorn of power.
>
> Final political emasculation came when Czar Nicholas made a third unsuccessful attempt to reassert his so-called "divine rights." Orders issued to the army and navy fell on deaf ears. The soldiery and sailors were honeycombed with sedition, fanned by great stacks of literature, circulated despite the activity of the Grand Dukes' agents, edicts issued from St. Petersburg, and loud claims made by blustering, bewhiskered martinets in the uniforms of Generals.
>
> The crisis came on that memorable night *in May, 1916—May 15, to be exact*—when the Grand Dukes issued orders through the weak Czar for the prohibition of revolutionary meetings, called for that night in every city of note in the empire. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, many from Cronstadt, was sent into the streets of St. Petersburg, with orders to prevent the meeting arranged for that city, no difference what the cost might be. The troops were ordered to charge the crowds and clear the thoroughfares. Not an order was obeyed. Even the long-relied-upon Cossacks were seized with the spirit of mutiny. Company after company of soldiers joined the revolutionists.
>
> Fearing their lives were in danger, the few officers that remained loyal to Nicholas hurried back to the palace to find Nicholas, long weak-minded, a mumbling paretic.

An interesting point about the above prophecy is that the prophet really came closer to the actual events of the Russian revolt than would appear from his words. He states (in the italicized part of the prophecy) that the revolution came "twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war," but then goes on to say that the actual date was May 16, 1916: Now, the Russo-Japanese war ended in 1905, so that twelve years later would be 1917 instead of 1916.

The Czar of Russia was actually deposed at midnight March 15-16, 1917. Therefore, the Ohio prophet, writing nine years ago, came within two months of hitting the exact date. Surely a prophet who comes as near as that to an event which, when he wrote, seemed absolutely beyond the bounds of probability, is entitled to pat himself on the back and feel singled out from his fellow-men.

He did not confine his prophecies to Russia. Having settled the fate of Czardom, he turned his attention to Germany, and made these remarkable prognostications:

> Germany was one of the last to fall in line, the conservatism of her worthy people being a bar to hasty, ill-advised or abortive action. Kaiser Wilhelm, being a ruler of keen perceptive faculties, gracefully abdicated. While, inwardly raging, he appeared so indifferent that it was somewhat paradoxical that the people chose him for their first President. He ruled justly and wisely in this capacity, making a record somewhat akin to that left by President Roosevelt of the United States. Thus was the question of lese-majesté, together with others of equal importance, peremptorily settled.

Foolish Nature

THOUGH I regret exceedingly
To say it, still it seems to me
That old Dame Nature, now and then,
Acts like a poor, old, silly hen.
She means all right, I have no doubt,
But does she know what she's about?
She needs some lectures eloquent
On scientific management.

She smiles and lures the buds to grow,
Then with a frost she lays them low;
She coaxes forth the tender wheat
And shrivels it with parching heat;
For days and days she sends us rains
Till raging floods submerge the plains,
And then for weeks the land is dry.
Why thus? I pause for a reply.

Through art of hers the roses bloom;
She fits them out with rich perfume;
And then she turns a careless back,
And bugs devour them, alack!
For every fruit there is a blight.
For all he gets man has to fight,
Whereas, if Nature had good sense,
She'd finish what she dares commence.

But no!—she shirks the final touch,
Or else she up and does too much.
Her many gifts are scattered wide,
But to each gift a string is tied.
Too lavish here, too stingy there,
Her methods lack both thought and care.
This earth with joy would fairly throb
If Nature only knew her job!

WALTER G. DOTY.

How Prussia Has Become Middle Europe's Ruler

Steady March to Power Under Hohenzollerns with Ruthless Militarism —Domination Over Many Races

THE six maps reproduced on this page show more graphically than words the amazing growth of Prussia, from her humble beginnings in the Mark of Brandenburg to the present day. They are taken from "Our Peril From Germany's Growth and Why She Wants Peace Now," a pamphlet prepared by William H. Gardiner, an engineer of this city, and presented by him to the National Security League for distribution. A book on this same subject, by Professor Douglas Johnson of Columbia, will be published next week by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Three centuries ago Prussia held sway over a few patches of territory in Northern Germany. Now she controls, either as actual Prussian territory, or by virtue of her tremendous mili-

I. Prussia Under the First Hohenzollerns. It Consisted of Brandenburg and Small Dependencies.

tary preponderance, all of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Luxemburg, practically all of Belgium and Serbia, more than half of Rumania, all of Russian Poland, and large portions of adjoining Russian territory, and considerable sections of Northern France.

Map I. shows Prussia before her era of expansion set in.

Frederick William, the "Great Elector," began the work of creating Greater Prussia. Under him (1640-88) Prussian overlordship was extended over parts of East Prussia, Pomerania, &c. Under him, and especially his successor, that gloomy Hohenzollern, Frederick William I., the Prussian Army rose to a high degree of efficiency.

This made it possible for the next ruler of Prussia, now known to world-wide fame as Frederick the Great, to win a series of victories against a powerful coalition of European rivals, and annex to his dominions Silesia, taken from Austria, more of East Prussia, and other territory. Later Frederick participated, with Russia and Austria, in the first partition of Poland, and, to the Polish territory thus acquired by Prussia other parts of that hapless kingdom were added by Frederick's successor, Frederick William II. The greater Prussia resulting from these wars and machinations is shown in Map II.

Map III. shows the further expansion of Prussia, following the war against Denmark in 1864, and that against Austria in 1866. As a result of these, she acquired Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, and Hesse, and wrested from Austria

II. Prussia After Frederick the Great's Conquests.

her position as the most influential member of the North German Confederation. Thus closed the first chapter in the history of Prussian expansion under Bismarck.

Then came the Franco-German war of 1870-71, (see Map IV.) From this war the German Empire sprang into being, under Prussian influence, and the French territory of Alsace-Lorraine was added to the German dominions under Prussian tutelage. By the formation of the German Empire Bismarck brought under Prussian hegemony all the South German

III. Prussia Before the Franco-Prussian War.

States, among which the most important is Bavaria.

Between 1870 and 1914 Prussian ambition reached out across the boundaries of the German Empire and brought the neighboring empire of Austria-Hungary within its shadow to such an extent that, when the world-war began, the Austro-Hungarian Government was practically at the beck and call of Berlin. Map V. shows to what proportions Prussian influence had grown on the eve of the fatal 1st of August, 1914.

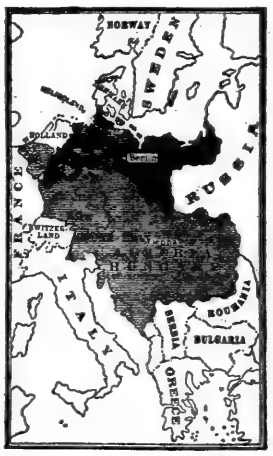
Map VI. covers the situation at the present moment. From a humble North German State, Prussia has developed into a powerful kingdom, with actual territory stretching far beyond her original frontiers, and a sphere of influence reaching from the North Sea to the Persian

IV. Prussianized German Empire After the Franco-Prussian War. Black Portion Is Actual Prussian Territory, Shaded Portion Territory Under Prussian Domination.

Gulf and constituting the mighty Prussianized chain of allied and conquered lands to which the name Mittel-Europa is nowadays constantly applied.

VI. Prussian Sphere of Influence at Present. Black Portion Shows Prussia; Shaded Portion Lands Now Under Prussian Control.

With only 40,000,000 inhabitants within her frontiers, Prussia now lords it over 136,000,000 inhabitants of other lands, in-



V. Prussianized Germany and Austria-Hungary in August, 1914, When South Germany, Other German States, and Austria-Hungary (Shaded Area) Had All Become Subservient to Prussia (Black).

cluding those in all the other portions of the German Empire, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgars, European and Asiatic Turks, Frenchmen, Belgians, Luxemburgers, Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, Italians, Armenians, Levantines, Ottoman Greeks, and Arabs.

Anarchists, in Russia and Elsewhere, Always Disorganized

WHEN the recent cables from Russia had so much to say about anarchists, their destructive doctrines and their lawless deeds, one often heard the questions: "How numerous are the world's anarchists, anyway? What effect, if any, have they had upon history? What is their origin, their creed, their reason for being?"

The history of anarchy in Europe, as well as in this country, shows that it takes but a few anarchists to make a lot of trouble. The Russian anarchists are not organized as are the Socialists, and their destructive propaganda is weakened by the fact that they no longer have as their targets for annihilation the royal rulers who were regarded as the authors of their misery and oppression.

Anarchy, as such, has been split up into so many different factions and its leaders have been so widely at variance as to the best means to accomplish social revolution that it never stood a chance of being effectively organized into a strong political party. History shows that the more violent deeds which have given prominence to the destructive doctrines of anarchy have been perpetrated by a few individuals, in some cases by only one, as in the case of the assassination of President McKinley by Czolgosz. They have seldom been the result of anything like a carefully worked out party program.

The late Professor Lombroso of Italy said that Czolgosz was one of those persons extremely susceptible to the influence of and recording the ideas of others. He confessed that he was incited to his crime by a speech of an anarchist at Cleveland, and he felt that he must do something for the cause. Emma Goldman, the speaker mentioned, whom Professor Lombroso called the true type of the American anarchist, was arrested as an accomplice to the crime, but no direct evidence of this was proved. While her speeches have been incendiary, she has not committed violent acts herself. Alexander Berkman is another typical American anarchist, but until his recent arrest he had been comparatively peaceful since his long incarceration in a Pennsylvania jail for his attack upon Henry C. Frick, whom he wished to kill for having been a capitalist opponent of labor unions in the great Pittsburgh steel riots.

The murder of King Humbert of Italy in 1900 was somewhat different. This deed was deliberately planned by a circle of anarchists in Paterson. As the story goes, the names of the conspirators were placed in a box, and the first one drawn was designated to do the deed. The man whose name came out first declined the task; when ordered as a compromise to kill his former employer, he preferred to commit suicide. Gaetano Bresci took his place, went to Italy and shot the King at Monza on July 29, 1900. Vizetelly, in his volume on anarchists says, in speaking of the crime that, so far as he could ascertain, it was "the only instance in which members of the anarchist sect appear to have assembled and deliberately plotted and organized the assassination of a royal personage."

Luigi Luccheni's assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in Geneva on Sept. 9, 1898, was an individual deed, although it was afterward shown that his intention to kill some one of royal blood was known to two or three others. The assassination of Czar Alexander II. in 1881, after three attempts had failed, was the result of more careful planning. The bomb that killed the Czar also killed the assassin. Several arrests of accomplices were made, and five persons were executed, among them Sophia Perovskaya.

Our Young Officers Trained in Newest Tactics

British Courses Often Are Confined to Trench Warfare, But American Camps Develop Also the Science of Open Fighting

FROM 1609 to 1814 Champlain Valley was the battleground of three nations — France, Great Britain, and the United States. No other territory in North America has seen so much fighting for so long a period. French and Indian, British and French, and American and British wars followed in quick succession. Now, after comparative quiet of more than a hundred years, there are soldiers again in the Champlain Valley, this time at Plattsburg, preparing to lead troops alongside of their allies, the French and the British.

The Plattsburg officers' training camp, one of forty in which leaders for American troops are being trained, has now passed beyond the initial stage of experimentation. System is established. Methods are standardized. The 5,000 men are wasting none of the ten hours daily spent in learning to be officers. Practically the only time they may call their own, aside from seven and a half hours' sleep, is an hour and a quarter in the afternoon between "recall" and "retreat."

Even in their little spare time the military students have few loafing moments. A shaven chin and a clean uniform with polished shoes are as much the qualifications of an officer who is to be a model to his men as proficiency in drill and intimate acquaintance with military textbooks. Therefore, between 4:30 and 5:45 in the afternoon, company streets are filled with lather-faced men wielding all known varieties of razors, while the barracks inside present a domestic scene with men plying needles and removing spots from clothes. Then buglers sound "first call," followed by "assembly." Companies line up under arms, stand at "parade rest" while "retreat" is sounded, and then present arms at the first notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The post flag is lowered slowly, and every one on the military reservation remains motionless. This ceremony over, buglers sound the mess call. Soon after, a mass of bobbing campaign hats fills the roads as the marching companies proceed to their mess shacks.

When it takes four years in peace time to make a Second Lieutenant, the difficulties of teaching men fresh from civil life the duties of Lieutenants, Captains, and Majors in three months in war time may be appreciated. The men now in the officers' training camps will not be soldiers, in the strictest sense of the word, when they complete their work this Summer. It is hoped, of course, that they will have absorbed enough from their army instructors to appreciate the necessity for discipline.

But the main object of these officers' training camps is not primarily to produce well-drilled companies, battalions, or regiments, but to create teachers. The sixteen camps throughout the country are nothing less than military normal schools. They aim to teach the teachers. But with this difference, and it is an appreciable one: Whereas, in a normal school the students begin with not only a rudimentary but a secondary education, at Plattsburg, at Madison Barracks, at Fort Myer, and elsewhere in the officers' training camps, the future military instructors of our National Army must be taught not only how to teach but the elements of what they are to teach. And both knowledge and teaching power must be imparted within three months! It is with this tabloid knowledge—for about the only intensive part of our officers' training camps is the length of the working day—that our officers must compete with the most highly trained army the world has seen, an army which prepared forty years before undertaking this war.

If the present war is to end in anything more favorable to the Allies than a draw, army officers say, the Germans must be beaten at their own game. They must be overcome by armies more versatile than their own. Now, the German Army has demonstrated itself to be the most adaptable in Europe. The same men who hold the trenches on the western front, with all the specialization which has resulted in the last three years of trench warfare, have shown themselves to be masters of open field fighting, as last exemplified in the lightning-like advance through Rumania in the Summer of 1916.

Should the expressed desire of the Allies to drive the Germans out of the trenches be accomplished, the routine of the trench will be superseded by the versatility of open-field fighting. While the French Army is capable of both open field and trench warfare, the new armies of the British Empire, hastily assembled, have seen nothing, have been taught little aside from the wrinkles necessary to hold trenches.

A trench raid, for instance, which is a contribution of the Canadians, is the result of careful rehearsing for days and days. Photographs of the trenches to be raided are secured from aerial reconnoissance. Using the photographs as a guide these trenches are duplicated back of the firing line to the smallest detail, and the raiding party familiarizes itself with every corner. Then time after time, day and night, the men practice their raid until they know every inch of the trench as well as the Germans holding it, and could find their way along it blindfolded. When all is ready, the raid takes place according to schedule. The raiding party makes its way along the German trench, captures prisoners, and returns before a counter-attack can be made. And the only object of this careful rehearsing is to gather a few shreds of information. From insignia on prisoners' uniforms the division facing the Allies' lines is learned, and it is probable that this division was last heard from on the eastern front, and questioning of the prisoners may yield more scraps of knowledge that may be valuable in the plans for a general offensive.

It is different in open field fighting. Practically every situation is a new one, and there is no time for rehearsals. Frequently British attacking parties have had open country in front of them, but they were trained in trench warfare and they did not know how to follow up their advantage. They retired or dug themselves in, and trench routine began again. It is known to American officers that the British realize their mistake in training troops solely for trench warfare and that they are giving attention to the principles of open field fighting.

The British mistake will not be repeated by the American General Staff. Emphasis is laid at the beginning on the elements of open field fighting, on deployment, on patrol work, on advance guards, and on outposts. Later will come the specialties of trench warfare, with veteran British and French officers to assist.

The quickest method of teaching, as recognized by colleges and secondary schools, is individual instruction. The pupil then advances according to his capabilities and is not held back by slower members of his class. It is the ambition of the army instructors to incorporate as far as possible such system of instruction in the training of officers. But there are only 7,000 regular army officers, and there are 40,000 students at the officers' training camps. Moreover, every regular officer is needed elsewhere, either with General Pershing or with new regiments being recruited in the regular army. Therefore, the Plattsburg men are fortunate if they have one regular army officer for every company of 170 men. "Individual instruction must be given collectively," is the way Major Merch B. Stewart, senior instructor of the New England Camp, puts it.

The general scheme of instruction for the officers' training camps is outlined in a War Department pamphlet, while the details are left to camp commanders and senior instructors. Lieutenant Colonel Paul A. Wolf, the youngest infantry officer of his rank in the army, is the camp commander at Plattsburg. He is the organizer of the system that is now running so smoothly at the training camp, and all matters of discipline are finally referred to him.

The two senior instructors, Major Edgar T. Collins of the New York Camp, and Major Merch B. Stewart of the New England Camp, were recently appointed to the General Staff. Both these officers are considered among the most capable in the army. Major Stewart, by the way, is the editor of The Infantry Journal, a service paper of high professional reputation, and in collaboration with Captain deWitt evolved the new army pack which is many pounds lighter than the packs of other armies. It is through the close co-operation of the two senior instructors that the men from New York and New England receive identically the same instruction, and recent advices from the Engineers and Coast Artillery training camps show that the Plattsburg men are making excellent records.

In laying out a course of instruction the two Majors first agree on a uniform plan. Next they hold a conference with the regular army officers detailed to Plattsburg as instructors, and even to the smallest detail go over the different evolutions or theories. The instructors try out the standardized system among themselves. As in the case of pistol practice, the instructors were first required to shoot on the range before taking up the matter with their students. Finally, the standardized instruction is imparted to the students who later will pass their knowledge on to their commands in the National Army.

As may be inferred, the regular army officers serving as instructors are learning as well as the military students. There will be many features in the training of reserve officers for service overseas that are new to the regular army officers. When it was decided to do away with the American bayonet manual, for instance, and substitute for it the British fighting principles, the only information on the subject at Plattsburg was an article in a recent number of The Infantry Journal. The officers had to learn the new principles before they could initiate their students in them.

Of course, these setbacks increase the difficulty of individual instruction, but while hampered by an insufficient number of instructors, the men are teaching themselves. Certain reserve officers who have shown ability have been designated assistant instructors, and other men have been detailed from time to time to take charge of companies. This develops initiative and capacity to rise to an emergency, which, after all, are the prime requisites of an officer. As described by one officer, the training at Plattsburg consists of "instilling the greatest possible common sense in the shortest possible time."

This definition is put into practice when companies of students are deployed in an open field, and a candidate is called without warning from the ranks to take charge of a company in the solution of some tactical problem. These terrain exercises, as they are called, involve not only the tactical handling of troops but the utilization of the conformation of the ground to the best advantage. And it can happen quite often that a student's field solution works out better than the one predetermined by the company instructor, for in these exercises it is initiative and ability to estimate a situation quickly and correctly that counts.

But however correct the estimate of a situation may be, it is without value unless accompanied by self-confidence. The work of Major Hermann J. Koehler—pronounced "Keeler," if you please—Master of the Sword at West Point, has put ginger into the future officers so that ultimately they will have acquired self-confidence enough to conduct themselves before their men with assurance. Although his two weeks' stay at Plattsburg has been devoted solely to physical training and bayonet practice, Major Koehler's results will affect other and possibly more important fields. Not only will his students become supple in muscle and adept with the bayonet, but their discipline will be improved, and they will have acquired some of the magnetism of their instructor.

Major Koehler is one of the West Point institutions. He has remained a fixture there when other instructors have come and gone, and the regard with which he is looked upon by all West Pointers is shown by the way the busy regular army officers at Plattsburg find time to stand behind Major Koehler and watch him at work. He manages to combine inflexibleness of discipline with sympathy and understanding, a trait which may be summed up in one word—magnetism. Furthermore, Major Koehler possesses the marvelous faculty of being able to impart some of this magnetism to his students. Now magnetism has never been explained satisfactorily, and neither can Major Koehler's gift. It is known, of course, that when a piece of steel comes in contact with a magnet it, too, becomes magnetized. Just that happens in Major Koehler's classes. Simply from taking part in his physical drills his students acquire the ability to give their commands in a manner that will receive implicit obedience.

Possibly to the civilian imparting the method of giving a command may seem a small thing in comparison with teaching the art of war. Not to an army officer. He knows by experience that this is one of the most important features of an officer's training. The whole theory of discipline rests on it. A man who is hesitating in his commands loses the confidence of his troops, and once this is lost, all is lost. The man who gives his commands authoritatively will be followed by his men anywhere.

This self-confidence and sympathy is essential for any one desirous of becoming a teacher. Without these qualities the new officers cannot teach their men, for, it must be remembered, it is not so much technical knowledge that will be required first of officers as teaching power. The new officers will face their recruits before they face the enemy. The training camps merely give officers three months' start of their men, and once a man receives his commission, it is not intended that he shall be free from further study. His study will have only begun. The future officer is now learning the duties of a soldier. It is while imparting this knowledge to his recruits that he must study further the duties of an officer.

These officers' training camps were experiments when they were established. Nothing like them had been attempted before in this country. With the work now at the halfway stage, with the routine of instruction now firmly fixed, misgivings have vanished, and the camps' success is proved by the fact that the War Department will establish a second series of camps after the general scheme of the first.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" as Nation's Anthem

Only Since the Present War Against Germany Began Has It Been Generally Recognized—The Real Story of Its Origin

THE present war has given "The Star-Spangled Banner" a vogue which it never possessed before. For the first time it is recognized throughout the country as the national anthem, although it is not such in legal fact, Congress having repeatedly rejected proposals—one as recently as three years ago—to make a declaration to that effect by resolution. Nearly a hundred years after Francis Scott Key wrote the song it was prescribed by formal orders to be played in the army and navy on occasions of ceremony, and that is the extent of its official recognition today.

Foreigners have long believed "The Star-Spangled Banner" to be the fully accepted national anthem of America, and in their armies and navies, and on all public occasions when it is desired to honor this country in music abroad, the familiar air is played. While many on this side of the water were inclined over a period of years to discredit the song and to advocate strenuously the claims of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and even "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the standing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" has not been disputed in other lands.

Even as late as the Spanish war the "Star-Spangled Banner" had only limited popular recognition. No theatre audiences stood while it was being played in 1898, and, in fact, the general disposition at that period, at least in the Northeastern part of the United States, was to elevate "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," to the place of honor. Marching troops in Cuba and Porto Rico, as all the world knows, were partial to "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." In the civil war, "John Brown's Body" and "Yankee Doodle," on one side, and "Dixie" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," on the other side, were the favorite inspirations of the stern men who clashed on a hundred bloody fields.

But since we have taken up arms against Germany debate and difference on the subject of whether we have a preeminently preferred national anthem and what that anthem is appear to have vanished.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Commission laid the groundwork for the change. It was organized in Baltimore for the purpose of preparing the centennial celebration of Key's song in September, 1914, and for many months before that it conducted an active and widespread propaganda. Committees were formed in every State, by appointment of the Governors, and local committees were appointed by Mayors to co-operate with the commission, both in diffusing interest in the celebration and in emphasizing the claims of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

These committees were composed, in large part, of influential men and women who took up the work in a spirit of pride and created a state of public opinion the fruits of which we now see. Patriotic organizations, such as the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the active organizations of "Daughters" and the Society of the War of 1812 co-operated with enthusiasm, and both through their general and local officers did a great deal to develop public opinion.

No other candidate for acceptance as the national anthem had this systematic and vigorous backing, and no other writer of an American patriotic song has had so many honors paid to him as Key, for whom Congress has erected an imposing sculptured memorial in Fort McHenry and whose lineaments are preserved in public statuary as far from the scene of his labors as San Francisco. The incidence of war so soon after the propaganda caused it to have a maximum effect.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was composed by one of the best of the American types. Key was a poet, scholar, lawyer, public official, and churchman, a member of a distinguished family on whom the researches of posterity have cast no blemish. He wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a burst of inspiration—"a conflagration of the senses," as James Ryder Randall described his own state of mind when he leaped from bed and composed "Maryland, My Maryland." It was written in a moment of acute national stress and expressed the characteristic feelings of the country—not desiring to provoke war, but rising with determination to take arms in defense of the national honor when a crisis required it. In literary form, it is far superior to most patriotic songs, and even without the music would find wide popularity on its merits as a poetical composition.

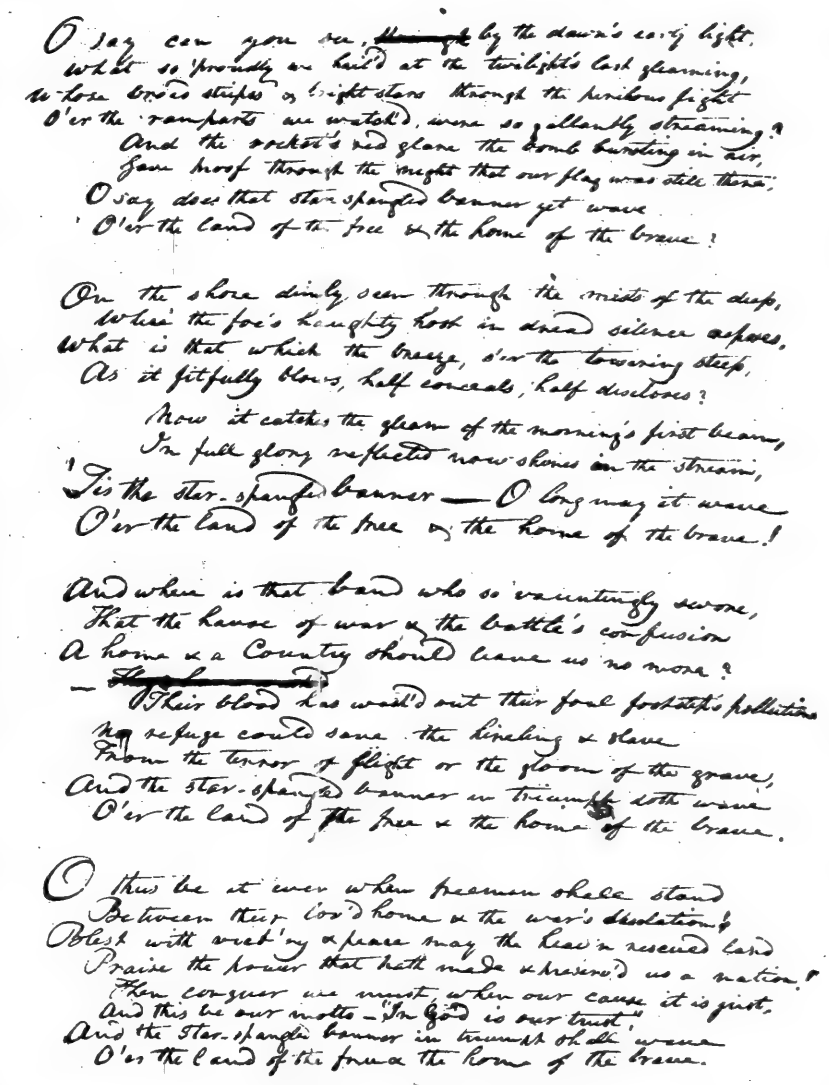
It struck the popular fancy at first, and has held it in large measure ever since. Key had the words printed in handbill form in the office of The Baltimore American, and distributed on the streets of the delivered city in September, 1814, before the fleet which had been beaten off from Fort McHenry had got out of the Chesapeake. It was sung on the stage of the famous Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore and taken up with intense eagerness by the people there and throughout the nation—being heard in distant New Orleans and Boston in a space of time incredibly short in the days before the railroad and the telegraph.

Unfortunately—though it does not affect the main point—few incidents in our national history have been beclouded by so much misconception of fact as the origin of "The Star-Spangled Banner." In view of the increased popular acceptance of the song and the accentuated interest in its history, this may be expected to vanish, though it has persisted so long.

The most common error, which has had an unfortunate habit of creeping into print, is that Key composed the words while he was a prisoner of war on the fleet which attacked Fort McHenry. Key was not a prisoner of war, but had gone to the fleet on the cartel ship Minden, used by the American Government in negotiating exchanges of prisoners, for the purpose of obtaining the release of a civilian, Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, who was being detained because he had caused the arrest of British marauders.

As Key reached the fleet, when the attack on Baltimore was about to begin, he was kept behind the British lines until it was over in order that he might not convey information of the impending movement. He was treated with the utmost consideration and was promptly released when the attack ended. When he was rowed ashore on the morning after the bombardment ceased, the Admiral did not know that, a few hours before, he had scribbled on the back of an old letter which he happened to have in his pocket the draft of the song which has become so famous since. The original manuscript is now in the possession of Henry Walters, owner of the Walters Art Gallery, and directing spirit of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, who treasures it as one of his most valued possessions.

The flag whose "broad stripes and bright stars" burst upon Key's enraptured vision on that September morning in 1814 has also been carefully preserved. It passed into the hands of heirs of the family of Colonel George Armistead, commander of the fort during the bombardment, and was finally placed in the National Museum at Washington.



O say can you see, ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes & bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare the bomb bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner — O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a Country should leave us no more?
— ~~Their blood~~ Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling & slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home & the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto — "In God is our trust"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

FACSIMILE (EXACT SIZE) OF KEY'S MANUSCRIPT.
Photographed from the Original, Which Is in the Possession of Henry Walters of Baltimore. Attached to the Verses, but Not Shown Here Because the Lines Are Too Faint to Reproduce, Is a Note from Key's Niece Attesting the Genuineness of the Manuscript.

The "Hope Heirlooms" in the Auction Room

Art at Home and Abroad

THE sale of Sir Francis Hope's collection of pictures and antiquities takes place at Christie's, in London, this week and next, and is one more evidence of the certain disintegration of important British and European collections under the stress of war taxes and patriotic dedication of private fortunes to the vast public need. The "Hope Heirlooms," as they are called, comprise, in addition to paintings of various schools, Greek and Roman sculpture, Greek vases, Old English and foreign silver, porcelain, faïence, Henri II. ware, English and French furniture and a fine art library. The majority of the objects were acquired between 1790 and 1810 by Thomas Hope, who was a banker and also an accomplished artist. The collection was removed from the town house of the family to Deepdene, once a seat of the Arundel family, situated in a wooded valley not far from Box Hill. Disraeli conceived "Coningsby" "amid the glades and galleries of Deepdene," and the great collection was closely secluded there, no admission to the public being granted.

The catalogues have arrived in America, and their testimony to the importance of the sale is interesting, although, of course subject to correction, since neither illustrations nor descriptions amount to much in comparison with the actual examination of the various objects, an experience now very difficult to achieve with the once easy path between America and Europe strewn with dangers to life and to the most precious possessions.

A large section of the heirlooms is devoted to Greek vases, and, while no masterpiece definitely attributed to Douris or Euphronios is there to excite the specialist in this kind, any considerable group of these wares, with their vivid records of Athenian life, is full of material for the student of ancient art and ancient society. The collection is based on excavations made in the eighteenth century by Sir William Hamilton when British Minister at Naples. Sir William sold his first collection to the British Museum in 1775 for £8,000. His second great collection was formed between 1772 and 1795, and was acquired by Thomas Hope in 1801 for 4,500 guineas.

The special feature of the collection of paintings is the group by Sir Thomas Lawrence, all family portraits. There is the portrait of the Honorable Mrs. Hope, daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, and married first to Thomas Hope and second to Viscount Beresford, in 1832. The face is purely English, with "the gentle and slightly melancholy expression" that proved so attractive to French amateurs of art. The costume, crimson satin cut low at the neck, and a white satin turban embroidered in gold, with chains and bands of jewels and pearl earrings, overpowers the delicately cut features. "An Oriental Fatima" it was called by a contemporary critic when it was shown at the Royal Academy. The other portraits by Lawrence in the catalogue are of Henry Philip Hope, brother of Thomas, a full-length in Greek dress, with a large red cloak and white turban, and of Master Charles Hope, a short-lived son of Thomas, painted on a circular panel, as Bacchus, with a panther skin over his shoulder and holding a bunch of grapes. There should have been a feeling of kinship in taste between Thomas Lawrence and Thomas Hope. Both were impassioned collectors, and Lawrence, no less than Hope, looked with appreciation upon antique sculpture. Armstrong quotes in full his competent opinions on the Elgin marbles when the question of their acquisition for the nation came up, and he belonged to the very small minority who were heart and soul in favor of grasping the unparalleled opportunity. One of his comments shows an acuteness of observation borne out by his best work. He finds in the marbles "that variety which is produced in the human form by the alternating action and repose of muscles that strikes one particularly," and he adds: "I have myself a very good collection of the best casts from the antique statues, and was struck by that difference in them in returning from the Elgin marbles to my own house."

The Hope collection is rich in family portraits by lesser hands. W. J. Laquy in 1773 painted the three children of John Hope, John, Thomas, and Adrian; Buchey painted Thomas Hope wearing a rich Turkish dress and a red cloak with a long pipe in his hand. He is standing in a landscape which shows in the background a temple with minarets. In 1763 C. Alexander painted John Hope and his wife, Adrian Hope, and Mrs. Thomas Hope.

At the time when Lawrence was painting the family portraits the collection of antique sculpture already had been acquired and must have provided the discriminating painter with much material for reflection and comparison. That it contains anything approaching in splendor the Elgin marbles is not apparent from the reproductions in the catalogue, and the more exigent of modern critics possibly will see in certain of the handsome objects the work of those Greek artists who made for their rich Roman patrons copies of original works or reproductions of recognized types created by such artists as Pheidias, Praxiteles, Lysippos, and others whose glory has come down to us through these less endowed followers.

There is, for example, the famous statue of Athene in Carrara marble over seven feet high, and generally known as the "Hope Athene." This was found in 1797 at Ostia, thirty feet below the surface, at the foot of its own niche among the ruins of a magnificent building. Flaxman attributed it boldly to Pheidias. Furtwängler more cautiously says that Pheidias "must be the author of the Hope type" and compares the Hope Athene favorably with the Farnese Athene, the latter seeming to him rough and even coarse beside the former, with a beauty that is "as the beauty of a head by Giulio Romano beside one by Raphael." André Joubin writes in 1896, "Powerful and grave, calm and cold, the aspect commanding and firm, the Hope Athene exactly represents the ideal of the Athenian people in the Fifth Century." The drapery falls in parallel folds, almost straight, and the helmet is surmounted by a sphinx.

The shield and helmet, the powerful form with its pose and expression of dignity and pride, follow more or less definitely the type of Athena Parthenos, the masterpiece of Pheidias in his later years which we know only from copies in marble. The statues of Athena are famous in history as the expression of a national life singularly pure in its patriotism and its ideal of liberty. The most closely identified with the original work of the great sculptor is the Athena Lemnia, which represents the milder and warmer side of Athenian character. The Lemnian Athena was a bronze statue dedicated by the colonists who left Athens for the country of the conquered Lemnians shortly after Pericles came into power. It is touched with the sadness of a people leaving a beloved country for a strange land. Professor Furtwängler discovered in the Berlin Museum a marble head which exactly fitted a headless figure of Athena preserved at Dresden. The two united, or re-united as the assumption is, represent Athena bareheaded and without armor except for the aegis on her breast. The sharp style of the head indicates a bronze original, and the quality of the workmanship and distinctively Attic character of the features justify in the eyes of authoritative critics its attribution to a Greek sculptor of the fourth, or, at the latest, the early third century, working from the bronze original of Pheidias. The English classical scholar, S. C. Kaines Smith, describes this statue with enthusiasm: "The gentle gravity of the expression," he says, "is that of a goddess and of one goddess only, Athena; she alone possessed also the calm, clear mind; the concentration of thought, the quick sympathy, the watchful care, the latent power of sudden and terrible sternness, which are depicted upon this wonderful face. And with it all, in the slender, almost girlish figure, the easy pose, in the soft and flowing tresses about the shapely head, one feels the touch of reverence for womanhood which only the Athenian ever expressed truly and with conviction among the Greeks, and that because his ideal was embodied in the brightest and purest figure in all Olympos. If Pheidias did not make the statue from which this conception of the goddess comes, then he had a rival whose name is buried in wholly undeserved oblivion."

The Athena Parthenos differed greatly from this gentle goddess of the homesick colonists. It was rather a hymn of victory than a prayer of love. The statue was forty feet high and made of gold and ivory, probably enriched with precious stones, a concession, we may imagine, to the public attitude toward the sumptuous spoil which the Greeks had won from the Persians and which they dedicated to their gods in a lavish devotion. The framework of the statue was of wood and the ivory and gold were built about it, the forty talents weight of gold cannily made detachable from the core that the sculptor might be able to refute any charges of peculation brought against him. Of this ornate and magnificent creation two marble copies on a small scale survive, the Varvokeion statuette, named from the place of its discovery in Athens, which Professor Smith calls "a vulgar shop copy of the worst type, slavishly accurate, no doubt, in its reproduction of general characteristics, but utterly devoid of artistic merit"; and the unfinished Lenormant statuette. The Pheidian inspiration, even removed by several generations of sculptors from its original source, stamps sculpture that follows the Pheidian type with a certain nobility of aspect. The love of the Athenians for their city, their spirit of liberty, their devotional attitude toward the goddess embodying their dearest aspirations and their deep satisfactions, made it possible for their most gifted sculptor to give free rein to his genius in his images of Athena, and the Hope Athena, even in the poor illustration of the catalogue, wears the dignity of a great conception.

The whole collection is interesting in its reflection of the classical revival in England in the late eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth. Not archaeologists alone, but artists and men of culture, reacted strongly to the intimations of rich Hellenic life disclosed to them. That many of the enthusiasts who welcomed the "antique" in whatever form or state it offered itself made mistakes both in praising inferior examples and rejecting masterpieces, is an inevitable incident of opening a new field of research. Lawrence saw the Elgin marbles rightly, but Payne Knight, who gave to the British Museum the notable "Athena with the Diamond Eyes," advised against the acceptance by the trustees of the pedimental figures of the Parthenon. Whatever fate awaits the Hope heirlooms in the auction room, the collection has the singular merit of expressing faithfully the enthusiasm of the period at which it was made for an art still yielding to its students glorious surprises and unending joy.

The American Federation of Arts.

According to the latest report of the Secretary of the American Federation of Arts, the Federation has sent out during the last season no less than thirty-one traveling exhibitions valued at and insured for over $300,000. These exhibitions were composed of oil paintings, water colors, illustrations, bronzes, medals, architectural drawings and designs, lithographs, etchings, mezzotints, wood engravings, woodblock prints, miniatures, and pottery. The cost to the places taking the exhibitions has ranged from $5 to $150. The collections contained from thirty to seventy-five works each. These circuit exhibitions, which were comparatively unknown eight years ago, have become, through the energetic efforts of the Federation, an institution of genuine importance to places so far removed from art centres as wholly to escape the stimulus of their periodical exhibitions. The Secretary quotes letters received from northern Arizona, South Dakota, and other remote places expressing appreciation of the opportunity afforded art lovers by the traveling collections, and other letters show that special as well as general needs are met. Another experiment along similar lines is the sending out by the Federation of circulating lectures, written by authoritative authors and illustrated with stereopticon slides. Twenty-one of these lectures during the last season have been given 122 times in different places in the United States. The Secretary closes the report with reference to a possible exhibition of industrial art and handicraft under the auspices of the Federation to be held in 1918. It should be similar in scope and character to the exhibition held by the Arts and Crafts Society of England this last year in the Royal Academy, London, an exhibition which would relate the arts and might be shown in the several large museums of the country.

At this year's convention of the American Federation of Arts much was said concerning industrial art and its place and function in the future of this country. H. Percy Macomber, who is Secretary of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, called attention to the rapid growth of interest in this field of art, reporting a membership for the Boston Society of over one hundred craftsmen in thirty different States, and a total of $106,000 in sales for last year, with the sales running even higher for the present year.

Works by Sargent and Homer.

The Association of Art Museum Directors, which is made up of the executive officials from the most important American art museums, decided at their last meeting to arrange several circuit exhibitions, placing each of these exhibitions in the hands of a museum executive, who would attend to all the details of routing, insurance, &c. Among the exhibitions suggested was that of the two great masters of American watercolor painting, John Singer Sargent and Winslow Homer. For this exhibition Robert B. Harshe, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fine Arts Department of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penn., has been chosen as organizer. It is suggested that the exhibition should include twenty representative works by each master, to be shown for one month at each of the following museums: The Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penn.; the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Toledo Museum of Art, the Detroit Museum of Art, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Milwaukee Art Institute, the City Art Museum of St. Louis, and the Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y. The works lent will be fully insured during the entire circuit, adequately catalogued, and all expenses of transportation, both ways, defrayed in full.

A Princess and a Miniature.

In the July Art World is an article by Alyn Williams on his experiences in painting miniatures of royalty. Regarding the pretty little daughter of King Albert of Belgium, he says:

"My latest royal sitter was the little Princess Marie José of Belgium, who was living in England with her governess—an English lady—during the Autumn of 1915 in an Ursuline convent that exists in a quiet little village. The Princess was a beautiful, sensitive girl of 9, quite tall for her age, but childlike, natural, and impulsive, caring more for books than for dolls. Like all children, she was anxious to see the results of my work and she rushed up from her chair to look over my shoulder. As I had only been painting about half an hour she could not detect much likeness on the ivory and she exclaimed in a tone of disappointment, 'Oh, ce n'est pas moi!'

"Pushing back again to her seat, she sat down on the tea tray which the servant had brought in and temporarily placed on the chair in which she had been sitting, whereupon the little Princess was quite distressed and embarrassed and had to be comforted by her governess. I painted two miniatures from these sittings, both of which were autographed by the Princess, who spent some painful moments in trying to make her handwriting small enough for the ivories. The original miniature I was fortunate enough to sell for the benefit of the crèche conducted by the Queen of the Belgians; the purchaser, a Philadelphia lady, thoughtfully presented the miniature to the Queen through the Belgian Minister."

Plea to Protect Debtors in Military Service

Legal Aspects of Creditors' Claims Against Men Absent from Home in the Army or Navy—Laws of the States Are Varied

By Charles Henry Huberich, D. C. L., LL. D., International Lawyer.

THE United States as a nation is fully prepared to meet the grave economic readjustments arising out of the transition of a state of peace to one of war, and is therefore not under the necessity of enacting general legislation regarding postponement of payments, stay of execution, and the like, such as was found imperatively necessary in all of the European countries at the beginning of the present war.

There is, however, one class of persons within the United States whose position is directly and deeply affected by the war and who are deserving of every claim to consideration at the hands of the Government. These are the persons who either volunteer for or under the selective draft become members of the military or naval forces of the United States. Shall a person engaged in the active military service of the country be subject to having judgment rendered against him, to having his property attached and sold on execution for nonfulfillment of obligations which perhaps but for his absence in the cause of his country he would have been fully able to perform? Should he be obliged to watch over the details of a lawsuit when, by reason of enforced absence, he is without the opportunity of consulting with his attorney and unable to make an adequate defense to the claims of the adverse party? Shall his creditors have the right to have him declared bankrupt? Shall his property be sold for nonpayment of taxes due to the State for the preservation of whose ideals or for whose very existence he is risking everything? These are among the questions requiring solution.

No doubt many creditors, animated by patriotic motives or deterred by the force of public opinion, will refrain from the full exercise of their rights against persons in military service. But this protection is not sufficient.

The American law, as at present in force, contains but few, and these inadequate, provisions for cases of this character. It is well settled that a party who is absent as a volunteer in the military service has no absolute right of continuance on that ground, unless such right is expressly conferred by statute.

During the civil war statutes were enacted in several of the States providing for a suspension of legal proceedings. So, for example, under the Illinois and Ohio statutes of 1861 a continuance was granted in favor of a defendant engaged in military service, if it appeared that his presence was in some degree necessary for a full and fair defense. But even under a liberal construction these measures were found to be insufficient, and the laws were subsequently amended so that a defendant in military service was absolutely entitled to continuance upon proof of this fact.

In most of the American States, including New York, no laws are at present in force providing for continuance of pending cases on the ground of the military service of any party thereto.

This is a matter demanding the immediate and earnest attention of the Legislatures after a careful investigation of the practical workings of the laws enacted in the United States during the civil war and in the European countries during the present war.

All of the principal European belligerents have made provision for the special protection of persons in military service. It must be borne in mind that this protection is in addition to the large measure of protection against claims of creditors and the enforcement of liabilities accorded to the community at large, which was rendered necessary by the general economic conditions created by the war.

In England it was provided by an act of Parliament of Aug. 31, 1914, that in respect to contracts entered into prior to Aug. 4, 1914, a creditor could not proceed to execution on, or to the enforcement of, any judgment or decree, except by leave of the court. The court in the exercise of its discretion may prohibit the levying of any distress, the taking, resuming or entering into possession of any property, or the exercising of any right of re-entry, foreclosure, or the realizing of any security, (except by way of sale, by a mortgagee in possession,) the forfeiting of any deposit or enforcing the lapse of any policy of insurance (limited to smaller life and endowment policies.) The act furthermore provides for a stay of proceedings in bankruptcy in the discretion of the court. The discretion of the court in all of the cases is to be exercised wherever the inability to perform the obligation was due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war.

This act is not limited in its operation to persons in military service. By an act of May 17, 1916, the law of 1914 was so modified that as to members of the military forces it applied also to contracts made after Aug. 4, 1914. It is further provided that the discretionary powers conferred by the principal act might be exercised by the court in favor of a person in military service, although the debtor's inability to pay is not due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the war. Very sweeping powers are conferred upon the courts to terminate leases entered into by persons who have become members of the military forces.

In France, by a law of Aug. 5, 1914, the institution of suits or the prosecution of pending suits against persons called to the colors is prohibited, except where special leave of the court is obtained. The decree of Aug. 21, 1915, provides that during the period of mobilization and until a date to be thereafter fixed, no proceedings in bankruptcy can be brought or prosecuted against such persons.

Germany, by a law of Aug. 4, 1914, practically re-enacted the law of June 21, 1870, adopted by the North German Confederation at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. The present German law provides for a suspension of legal proceedings against persons in the active military or naval service, or against persons absent in foreign countries on duty in connection with the military operations, or who are held as prisoners of war or as hostages by the enemy. The law furthermore prohibits a sale under execution for the satisfaction of pecuniary obligations incurred in favor of a private person or in favor of the State.

This prohibition is absolute as regards real property. Where the property levied upon is of a perishable nature or one subject to great depreciation, or where the keeping of the property would entail excessive costs, the court may order a sale and provide that the proceeds be deposited or be paid to the creditor. Finally, the law prohibits the filing of petitions in bankruptcy by the creditors of persons under the protection of this law, and provides that pending bankrupty proceedings may, upon petition of the debtor, be suspended. During the period in which proceedings of any nature are suspended the Statute of Limitations does not run.

Under the American governmental system legislation of the character above described must be enacted partly by the State Legislatures, partly by Congress. Grave difficulties also arise owing to the constitutional limitations imposed on American legislative bodies.

American Control of Dardanelles Advocated

By Lewis Worthington Smith,
Professor of English, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE question of the end of the war or of an enduring state of peace after the war cannot be debated long without a glance at the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

There are two proposals for the settlement of this difficulty. One of them appears in the following quotation from the articles by "Cosmos" which were published originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

> It is already assumed in Russia that both England and France will agree, at the conclusion of the war, to the annexation by Russia both of Constantinople and the adjoining straits. * * * Prince Troubetzkoi flatly says that the only solution which fairly meets the nation's interests is that Constantinople and the straits should become Russian.

The second of the proposals is that the passageway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean should be internationalized. To both of these solutions of the difficulties involved there are various objections. Internationalization of the strait has a pretty sound, but, in view of the instability of international relations in time of war, it seems not to go much beyond prettiness. It would count for nothing in the presence of a Germany able to take military possession of the waterways. A formal internationalization not supported by the military forces of a power or powers able to maintain it by arms will be futile.

Russian possession of the Dardanelles would be a continual menace to the peace of the world. There is not now anywhere, and it seems probable that there never has been, a more unstable group of political organizations than those whose industrial life is largely dependent upon the outlet to the sea that they may or may not secure through the Dardanelles. That they should secure it and use it freely together, not interfering with one another, is a thing that we may not hope for within any reasonable time. The Danube River flows into the Black Sea, passing through or skirting Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Russia. It is navigable for a large part of its course, and the traffic upon it has grown to a large volume. To all of these countries the right to use it freely is very important, but that right, however undisturbed it may be in itself, is practically valueless if the freightage that it carries may not pass out through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

As if these rival interests were not enough, Germany, too, looks upon this bit of European borderland as part of her pathway to the Orient. She has no really contiguous territory and her actual rights in the premises are not worth considering, but that does not lessen the possibilities of evil in her ambitions.

This does not exhaust the possibilities of European control of the outlet to the Mediterranean, it being assumed that the Turk will be driven over into Asia. England might be given suzerainty over the Sea of Marmora and its eastern and western passageways. Her experience in establishing peace and order among many peoples over the face of the globe has been sufficiently extensive and sufficiently successful to be a reasonable guarantee that justice, for the first time in human history, would hold her court in Constantinople.

England would have a very vital interest in maintaining an even hand there. More than any other European people, too, she has the administrative ability, the judicial temper, and the power. She would be weak mainly in the jealousies of others and particularly in the envious hostility of Germany. Everything that we know of the empire of the Kaiser points to the conclusion that it will be a long time before the rulers of Germany and even the German people themselves will be willing to resign themselves to the inevitable supremacy of Anglo-Saxon civilization and British preponderance in European affairs.

There is no other power in Europe strong enough to hold the straits, Germany's control of them being naturally unthinkable, and only one other great power remains to be considered. That is very obviously the United States of America. No doubt Germany would find the American Republic not at all to her liking as guardian of peace and preserver of rights on the road to Persia; but there are a number of unpleasant things that Germany will have to endure for some years to come.

In a degree, Germany will in all probability be jealous of the United States also, but we are not as close to her as England. She has not so keenly felt our overshadowing superiority, because she has not been so deeply conscious of us as aliens. We alone of the great powers would have no selfish interests to push forward beyond the Bosporus. We alone have practically no territorial ambitions. Our possessions are already big enough for us, while Britain's two little islands are not big enough for her. We have no long-established enmities in the world.

It must be remembered, of course, that the United States would have to pay the bill for her hold upon the destinies of nations. It might be a bigger bill than we have been paying in the Philippines, but also the returns might be much greater. Primarily they would be greater in the fact that, while taking care of the Philippines is an isolated and incidental matter, taking care of the meeting place of nations would be doing a great deal toward making the world secure.

In the large, a great part of the legitimate business of government is that of doing police duty. So far the United States has not done its share of the world's work in that kind. We have left to England the major portion in the task of bearing the white man's burden, but we are grown up now. We have a firm hand and a clear judgment. Only our mother England is as broadly capable in affairs of government as the United States.

Constantinople must not be in the hands of Turkey. It cannot be in the hands of Germany or any of her satellites, and it should not be in the hands of Russia or any of the Balkan States. Only England and the United States remain as possible mediators between the rival interests that clash there, and the United States, assuming the task in England's place, would be sure of her cordial support. She would then become powerfully instrumental in forwarding the world federation in which, with England and France, she must take the lead.

In the background there would be, of course, the question of the Monroe Doctrine. Would our entrance into the sphere of European politics compel us to surrender our position with regard to European interference here? At first glance the problem seems serious, but in fact we should only be carrying its spirit into wider practical application. The Monroe Doctrine is no more than an insistence upon the principle that the aggressive designs of ambitious Governments shall not be permitted to disturb our tranquillity. It appears now that we cannot accomplish this purpose by limiting the operation of the doctrine to our own shores. The appropriative tendencies of such powers as Germany must be dealt with at closer range. It is not enough that we have good laws at home, laws made of the people, for the people, and by the people. We must take our place in the larger arena and have good laws there. We must see that the Hohenzollern sword, and all other swords of its kind, are too much hedged about to venture again upon careers of robbery and conquest. We cannot make democracy safe more surely than by planting the American flag at the Dardanelles.

Desperate Financial Stress in Germany

Gold Export Admitted for First Time—Borrowing Money from Her Own People to Pay Interest Which She Owes Them

Count von Rodern, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, announced last week that the monthly expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks, the increase being due to expenditures on arms and munitions and for relief and the payment of interest. "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank," added the Secretary.

By E. A. Bradford.

THE Imperial Bank of Germany reported on June 23 a loss of 76,500,000 marks of gold, or something less than twenty million dollars. It is hardly worth considering in comparison with England's export of more than a billion dollars of gold during the war, more than the world's production for the period covered. The significance of the German export of gold lies not in the amount, but in the reversal of policy indicated by the first export of the metal to be admitted officially. British newspapers have asserted that Germany has lost gold, but the statements were not authenticated. So far as the record goes these are the facts regarding the gold and note stocks in Germany in marks, 000 being omitted in each case:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gold	2,456,883	2,465,180	2,384,580	1,371,000
Notes	8,219,742	6,634,140	5,224,920	1,804,500

The gain of the note issues over the gold cover is plain. Long ago the bank was compelled to eke out the legal metal cover for the notes with commercial paper. To check the note inflation the bank check tax was abolished, and a campaign of popular education in the use of bank accounts was started. Singular as it seems, the use of bank checks in Germany is only nine years old, and has made little progress. Only within a year has the Imperial Bank certified checks, but now they are legal tender, and it is expected that many household accounts will be settled as they are with us. The use of paper for currency in such unfamiliar ways emphasizes the sacrifice of gold to an amount trivial in itself, and yet more than the gain for the last three months. Recent additions have been painfully small when it is considered by what great efforts the metal was accumulated in surprising volumes in the early period of the war. The best account of this was given by Ambassador Gerard to the Chamber of Commerce:

> Signs were hung up in the street cars saying, "He who keeps back a gold piece injures the Fatherland." Soldiers were given a two days' leave of absence if they would produce a twenty-mark gold piece. For that they were given a twenty-mark note, just as good as the gold in Germany. School children, if they produced a ten-mark gold piece, were given ten marks in paper and a half holiday. In many of the theatres if a person paid for his ticket in gold he would receive a ticket good for another day. I know of one American woman who was visited by two detectives in her apartment in Berlin, who said, "We hear you have some gold, and if you do not give it to us now, we will search the apartment and break everything in it."

But now there is that little dribble through the dam which threatens to become a flood. Only stark necessity could compel Germany to spend gold. She would not hesitate to spend paper in any amount, even at upward of 40 per cent. discount, but the time has arrived when neighboring neutrals neither can nor will supply her with the necessities of life except for gold. That is the effect of our entry into the war, with our system of rationing neutrals, thus checking their supply of goods got here and sent to Germany for such German goods as Germany could spare.

That Germany is in distress, and that her distress must increase, is sure. The question is, How long can she endure the economic pressure fought off thus far by wonderfully skillful finance, which cannot keep the totals from rising to incredible sums. The first war credit was for $1,250,000,000. The eighth credit, in the budget for 1917, was for $3,750,000,000. The total is now a little short of $20,000,000,000 — 79,000,000,000 marks. The Reichstag is expected to vote a supplementary credit within a few days, bringing the total to 94,000,000,000 marks. That is within 6,000,000,000 marks of the total which the President of the Reichsbank, Mr. Haverstein, told O. K. Davis was the utmost that Germany could endure. When Germany's interest charge exceeds her annual increase of wealth, or about $2,000,000,000, her collapse is certain, for the strain would be unendurable.

Germany has issued six loans already, and the interest alone, $747,000,000, is now more than the total taxation for the year before the war, and two-thirds as much as her pre-war debt. She has been borrowing a part of her interest, the surest road to ruin known to finance. The budget deficit for this year is $891,500,000 on war account and $312,500,000 on the ordinary budget. The German calculation of collapse is brought appreciably nearer by the certainty that the annual increase of wealth is reduced by the war, and the belief that there are certainly several billions of floating debt.

We considered it no small accomplishment when we subscribed $2,000,000,000 the other day, say eight billion marks, although our wealth is untouched by war, is far more than twice Germany's, and our population is a half larger. We thought it a highly popular loan because subscribers numbered over four million. It was a record for a first war loan, and was made by a country where there were before only some 200,000 bond owners. Yet it was surpassed by Germany's later loans.

The first three loans were subscribed by 7,250,000 persons altogether. The fourth loan was subscribed by 5,279,000, five times as many as subscribed to the first loan. The subscribers to the fifth loan were 3,809,976. The tendency of the last two loans has been toward larger and fewer subscriptions, but the fact that the German loans are popular in high degree is established.

No injustice will be done if these war loan banks are described in the words of Professor Moritz Julius Bonn of the University of Munich:

> War loan banks are institutions organized by the Government with the object of loaning money on good collateral securities. Their organization in Germany is due to experience in former wars. It seemed desirable to protect the Imperial Bank and the other banks against the onrush of people who wanted to borrow on perfectly good securities which they could not sell, as the Stock Exchange was closed, and which in any case they could have sold only at a loss. These war loan banks issue certificates—darlehns kassenscheine—which are legal tender like the British currency notes; in fact, they are currency notes. The war loan banks' certificates are an obligation of the Government. They are secured by the special assets, against which they are issued, and by the personal liability of the borrowing owner of the pledged securities, whose liability is unlimited. Behind these doubly secured obligations stands the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

About 17 per cent. of the first loan was taken through the war loan banks. For later loans the proportion has fallen to about 6 per cent. The process seems to be about like this: Suppose the borrower to have $10,000 securities, or any other property eligible under the very liberal laws. He would borrow $7,500 and invest in the war bonds. He could pledge the war loan bonds for the next war loan, with a margin of 25 per cent. The second war bond could be pledged for the third, the third for the fourth, and so on until the margins exhausted the principal. The upshot of the whole would be that of the income of $500 on the original securities $102 would be sacrificed in the new interest obligations. It is not good finance, but that it is good patriotism was shown by similar action among ourselves. This is a friendly account of one of the mysteries of German finance. Ambassador Gerard was more caustic in his account. He said to the Chamber of Commerce:

> What they call a darlehen kassenschein the head of the Deutsche bank stated at a dinner in Bremen was absolutely nothing but a "greenback." Now you cannot tell exactly their financial condition so long as this darlehen kassenschein is in existence. For instance, it would be very easy for the Reichsbank which holds gold against these notes to arrange with the provincial bankers to take in their Reichsbank notes and give them in turn darlehen kassenschein notes, which would make it appear that the Reichsbank had a small amount of notes outstanding, and then afterward make a re-exchange. I believe at times in our financial history that has been known as window dressing.

Color is lent to this suggestion by the fact that when the sixth loan was floated last March the Reichsbank's statement showed the unprecedented increase of 4,338,000,000 marks in loans outstanding, followed the next week by a decrease of 3,655,000,000. The incident is not unique. Other national banks show like expansion on such occasions. But the German expansion is more than double the British expansion for example. The savings banks are credited on German authority with taking over four billion marks of the first three loans. It is hard to see how they managed it, unless they pyramided their loans as explained above. The commercial banks have been large lenders also, as in other countries, but with less freedom of initiative than elsewhere, it is believed.

Germany's economic endurance is equally as surprising as its financial cleverness, but less obscure. It is easily understood by all except those who have an idea that the waging of war is a matter of consumption of accumulated stocks of war material. That might be true of a war won in the first dash, as Germany intended. Its accumulated stocks of gold and war gear certainly did give it great impetus, and advantage over those who relied upon law and treaties for their protection, instead of the mailed fist.

But the war has thrown forts into the discard. The original shells and uniforms and any possible accumulation of food have long ago disappeared. It is a demonstration that the source of Germany's economic endurance is its capacity of domestic production. The difference of her position from England's is clear. If England were blockaded like Germany she long ago would have lost the war. Her commerce is necessary to her existence.

Not all nations could have accomplished what Germany has, even if endowed with German lack of scruples. Neither does the possession of moral scruples endow the weak with the virtues of the strong. It is not easy for the candid critic to withhold from the Germans the meed of admiration, under reserve, however, until the end of the Great Adventure is known. It would be a shock to the world's morality if it should be shown that the world is at the mercy of races bold and bad enough to conquer whatever is desired. The idea underlying the German piracy is that politics can control economics. She sought commercial profits with the aid of soldiers and diplomats.

She is destined to defeat because the world cannot afford to allow commerce to be had by conquest, for reasons of morals and economics alike. Whenever the end of the war shall arrive it is necessary that Germany's statesmen shall be taught what her historians know—that economics controls politics, having no mean supporter in ethics. Germany dreamed of organizing the world upon political and racial lines. That dream will end with Germany's defeat. Those assuming that happy result have a bright dream of their own—the organization of the world upon a basis of just economics.

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Mexican Teacher and Editor, Senor Felix F. Palavicini, Who Heads Movement Against Teuton Propagandists.

By Bernard Gallant.

FELIX F. PALAVICINI, editor, was the first leader of the new Mexican régime to realize the dangers which his country faced as a result of Teutonic intrigues. Long ago he perceived the justice of the Entente Allies' cause, and he constantly objected to the neutral attitude of Mexico, which was being infested by agents of the Kaiser and afforded shelter to many plotters. For the last two months he has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the German propagandists. He made an individual survey of all the political and intellectual leaders, forcing them to come out in the open with their opinions on the subject of Mexico's course in the world war. He brought to light actions of pro-German politicians who for individual reasons sided with the Teutons. And he unearthed the sources of the huge amount of gold poured into Mexico by the Germans and expended by them in advertising, in order that they might control the policies of certain newspapers and magazines.

It was Palavicini who disclosed the plot of the Teutonic agents to control the supply of printing paper and furnish paper only to dailies and magazines favorable to their cause. In his campaign against the Germans he has openly advocated Mexico's severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with them and active co-operation with the Allies. The medium for his work has been his newspaper, El Universal, the only daily in Mexico receiving Associated Press service. It is considered the most independent paper in the country, and of course its owner has made thousands of enemies.

During the sessions of the Mexican-American joint conference at Atlantic City, he published daily reports furnished by The Associated Press. More than once the dispatches were far from favorable to Mexico. The temper of his enemies at home did not improve upon scanning these reports. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Candido Aguilar, wrote him a note asking him that he submit for censorship all dispatches from The Associated Press concerning the conference. On the following afternoon, on the front page of El Universal, was printed the communication from Aguilar. Beneath it, in black type, was the following:

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Candido Aguilar: Any one who wishes to read the communications we receive from The Associated Press may do so by visiting our bulletin boards or by buying the paper itself, price 5 centavos, oro national.

On the editorial page was an attack upon censorship and the manifold dangers arising therefrom.

The editor's action was such an open violation of authority and disregard for the Carranza Cabinet that it appealed to the sense of humor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and nothing was done about it. Later there were other clashes with the authorities. More than once Palavicini has been in hot water, but so far his independent spirit has not been curbed.

In battling for the allied cause, Palavicini naturally was forced to cross swords with Señor Rafael Zubaran Capmany, one of the most influential leaders of Mexico. Señor Zubaran was the first confidential agent representing General Carranza's Constitutional Party at Washington. Later on he went on a diplomatic mission to Germany and Austria-Hungary, where he spent more than a year. When the Zimmermann note was disclosed, showing the attempted intrigue against the United States through an alliance of Mexico, Japan, and Germany, Zubaran's name was mentioned as having fore-knowledge of the plot. That he has been pro-German is an open secret. His activities in behalf of the Teutons were the cause of a commotion in the Mexican Senate, and Zubaran, who is a member of that body, was forcibly ejected.

That a certain amount of political scheming and personal rivalry is involved in the hostility between Zubaran and Palavicini is not to be doubted. Their enmity dates back to the first days of the Constitutional Party, when they were the most trusted advisers of General Carranza. The influence of Palavicini over Carranza became so great that Zubaran saw in him too dangerous a rival. Besides, Palavicini was constantly attacking Zubaran in the press. The result was that Zubaran and four other men closely associated with General Carranza resigned from the Cabinet. Palavicini, victorious for a time, took the place of all those men, and won still greater favor in the eyes of the First Chief.

In his campaign for the Allies Palavicini has been frank and earnest. In attacking the Teutonic agents and the Mexicans associated with them he gave all of them due credit for their former good deeds. He praised their work during the days of the revolution, while denouncing their present activities. If Mexico was to take her place among the great democratic nations of the world, he maintained, she should not tolerate murderers of innocent women and children. He argued that Mexico's commerce and industry were not safe from the machinations of the Teutonic plotters. He pointed to the Germans' acts of destruction in the various industries of the United States. He showed the Kaiser's men had been overactive in the oil districts of Mexico, thus trying to hamper the output of oil for the English Navy. At present, he declared, in the great period of Mexico's reconstruction and rehabilitation, the country could not afford to have any one interfere with its progress, and the oil fields yielded the greatest sources of the country's revenue.

That his arguments and his campaign have found an echo in the hearts of the Government leaders and the people is evidenced by the remarkable growth of pro-Ally sentiment in the last two months. There has been a marked decline in the propaganda by the Germans in Mexico. Palavicini's greatest achievement, however, has been awakening within the Mexican nation the feeling that it ought to follow the lead of the United States. There were in Mexico thousands who were pro-German, not because they did not sympathize with the equity of the Allies' principles, but because certain politicians advised them to use their pro-Teutonic leanings as a club over Uncle Sam. The owner of El Universal was the first Mexican to show up the folly of such reasoning.

Naturally his frankness and boldness have caused him to be imprisoned more than once. Only five months ago his paper was suppressed for a few days and he was kept in jail incommunicado. This was done because of his bitter attack upon the Generals and officers. His arrest was requested by no other person than General Alvaro Obregon, backed by General Hill, General Gonzales, and their staff officers. They declared to Carranza that the editor's attacks upon them were breaking down the morale of their subordinates, and they threatened to bolt if action were not taken. But the Government dared not keep him in jail for long.

The very men who caused his incarceration are applauding him for his recent campaign for humanity, as General Obregon has called it.

"Mexico is being used as a convenient tool by Germany; her plotters have made our future unsafe," declared one of the Generals the other day.

Indications are that in a short time the German agents will be compelled to look for another hunting ground. Mexican public opinion has been turned against them.

Palavicini is in his thirty-seventh year. He has written several educational books which have been translated into French and German. At first he held the portfolio of Minister of Education and Fine Arts in the Carranza Cabinet. He himself advised the abolishment of the office, advocating that each State conduct its educational problems individually. During the last Constituent Congress at Queretaro he took an important part in its organization and its conduct. He was the leader of the Conservative group, known as "Bloc Rojo." A serious attempt was made to discredit him, and prove that his election to the Congress was illegal. Attempts were made to eject him from the hall. In an address before the assembly lasting nearly twelve hours he proved his authority. The fight was carried to General Carranza by his opponents, but the Chief refused to take part, saying that he had no right to pass on the matter. Since then all of Palavicini's activities have been devoted to campaigning against the Germans and for the Entente Allies.

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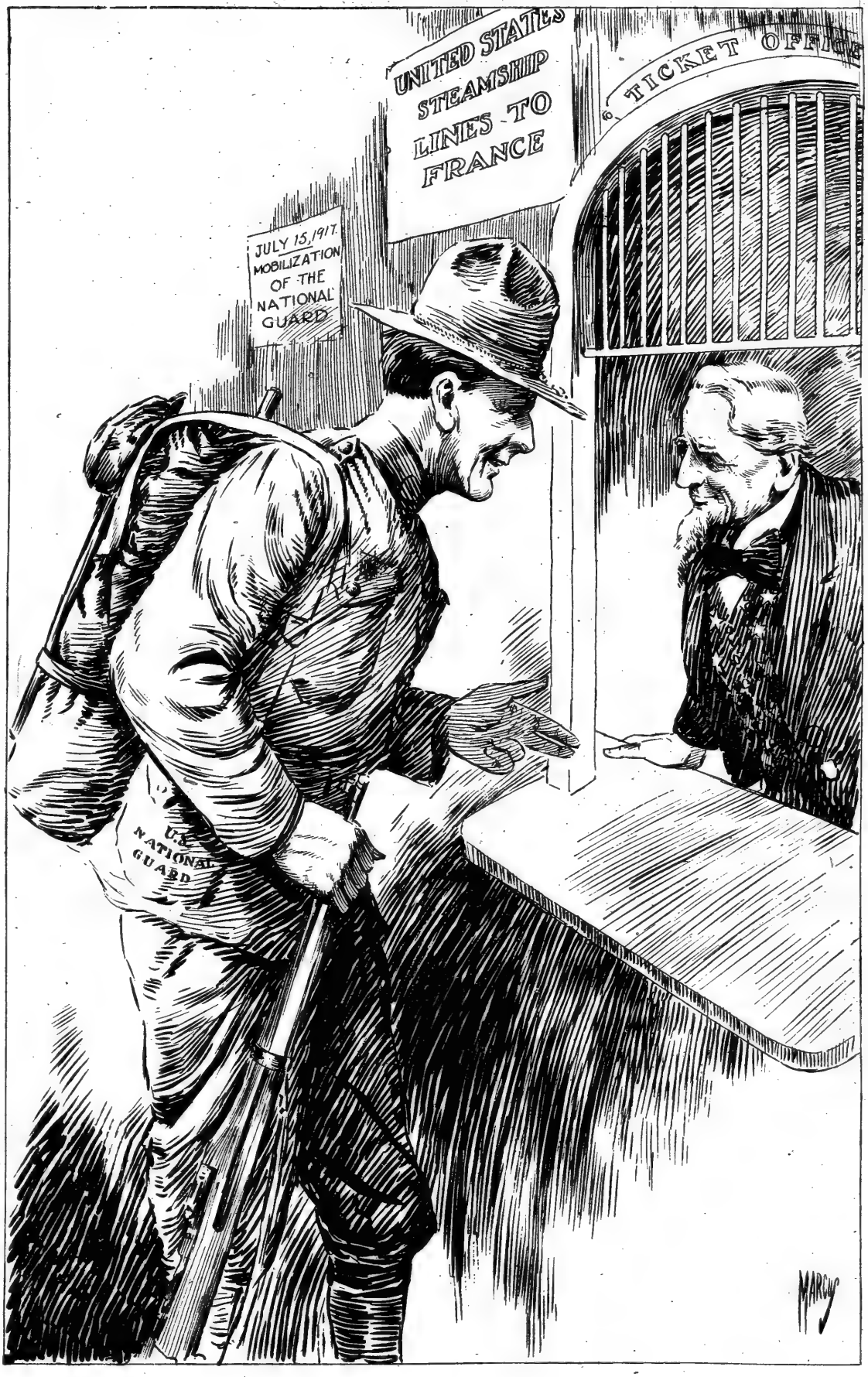

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Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND ENGLISH IN THE WAR

Similarities and Differences in National Character as Shown by Soldiers of the Allies at the Front

WILL IRWIN AND ARTHUR GLEASON FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT VERDUN

AUSTRALIANS ON THE WAY TO THE TRENCHES (FROM "ITALY AT WAR," BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.)

A SKI-COMPANY OF ALPINI (FROM ITALY AT WAR BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.)

A POILU (FROM MR. POILU BY HERBERT WARD. GEORGE H. DORAN CO.)

ENGLAND AND THE WAR: (1914-1915). By Andre Chevrillon. Preface by Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.00.

SOULS IN KHAKI. By Arthur E. Copping. Foreword by General Bramwell Booth. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

FOR FRANCE: Some English Impressions of the French Front. By Captain A. J. Dawson. Illustrations by Captain Bruce Bairnsfather. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

MR. POILU: Notes and Sketches with the Fighting French. By Herbert Ward. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

THE LATIN AT WAR. By Will Irwin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

ITALY AT WAR: And the Allies in the West. By E. Alexander Powell. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

GREATER ITALY. By William Kay Wallace. With Maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THESE seven books make a sort of comprehensive motion picture of the war on the western fronts, of our chief western allies at war, of their material labors and their spiritual inspirations and defenses. For the books do that which no picture could do, and are peculiarly interesting because they do it—set forth graphically and convincingly the spiritual state of the men at the front and of the nations behind them, the ideas, the aspirations, the faiths that uphold them and urge them on and make it possible for them to hold steadfast to their purposes through endless battles and labors, through universal loss and wounds and death and sorrow. To a certain extent they make clear, when taken all together, one supplementing another, something which to American readers has seemed inexplicable, to some even impossible—how the fighting men can pass through all the horrors of the battle zone, the trenches, the fields of death, the awful devastation, the killing, the maiming, the utter destruction of values of every sort, without suffering ghastly and irreparable loss to their souls; how even they gain, very often, in spiritual depth and quality. One gets, not infrequently, from these books a curious suggestion of the Crusades of the Middle Ages in the strength of the high and steadfast purpose which animates these fighting millions of men and also the other non-fighting millions who sustain them and fill their hands with weapons and their hearts with cheer and hope. In material form, of course, there is no likeness, for the Crusades were carried on largely by vast, motley mobs, while here science, knowledge, experience, contribute every day their last word to forward organization, co-operation, the utmost precision of effort. But these books show that the spirit of the Crusades has been born again, in this twentieth century, in the hearts of these fighting men and of the nations behind them.

The brotherhood and the mutual understanding of the western allies is made evident by the way in which, in several of these volumes, they interpret the national spirit of one another. M. Chevrillon's book, "England and the War," is a remarkably lucid and true interpretation of the spirit in which the British nation approached the war, held off, took its time for appreciation of the significance of events, slowly made up its mind, and then settled down to fight with an unrelaxing bulldog grip. It would be a noteworthy analysis and presentation of British psychology and methods in the face of the approaching spectre of war even if it had been written by a Briton, so luminous and so searching is it, so subtle its insight, and so clear and true its appreciation of motives, influences, impulses. But when one considers that it is written by a Frenchman, a man of a nation so strongly differentiated from the British in temperamental endowment, the book becomes almost uncanny in its understanding of the British mind and soul. Mr. Kipling in his preface very truly says that M. Chevrillon's analysis of the national mind "is nearer to the root of the matter than anything that has yet been written by any Englishman." However, he but repeats, with a difference, an equally remarkable feat of a member of his family of an elder generation, for he is a nephew of M. Taine, the subtility, acumen, and discriminating appreciation of whose critical history of English literature no Englishman has ever equaled. M. Chevrillon carries his study down only to the end of 1915, because what he is endeavoring to do is not to deal with England's material achievements, but to analyze and describe the forces which made those achievements possible. He marks and studies the growing changes in the modes of thought and life and the psychological facts out of which flowed these processes. He finds English action, the response of the people to the need which suddenly faced them and which they were slow to comprehend, and the efficiency which rapidly developed to be both based upon their moral and religious characteristics, upon uneasiness and the sense of duty and responsibility. There is so much in the book that is as applicable to American ideas and methods, to the psychological reaction of our own people to the fact of war, that it ought to be read by Americans as much for the light it throws on our own processes as for the sake of making us understand better our English cousins. Speaking, for instance, of the enormously increased powers of Government, many of them directly in opposition to established modes of thinking and doing, he says:

> And we wonder still more when we see by what methods—methods of liberty—such a change, directed against liberty, was achieved. It has come, that change, from the never ceasing action of private initiative, from the harmonious co-operation of myriads of people. * * * This is the instinctive and peculiar activity of the Englishman, who does not feel really alive unless he is developing in this fashion; this it is which has for so long made England the classic country of free association.

Mr. Copping's book, "Souls in Khaki," presents a series of pictures of his personal investigations into spiritual experiences and sources of heroism in the English Army. He visited the training camps in England, went to France, tarried in the hospitals, went through the trenches, was under fire, talked with numberless soldiers, whole and wounded, spent much time in the Salvation Army huts, and everywhere made it his chief purpose to find out what quality it is in the British soldier that enables him to face calmly and smilingly the horrors and the perils of battle. It is his conclusion that at the front "the spirit is supreme and the flesh subordinated," and he bears witness to what so many other observers have noted, the reality of religious faith among the soldiers. He speaks of finding, instead of the arrogance of militarism, which he had expected, "the tenderness of militarism," as militarism finds expression in the British Army. In fact, he confesses, with great cheerfulness, that his pages "will largely record the disintegrating influence of experience on preconceived ideas." The book is filled with anecdotes which illustrate the courage, the modesty, the religious faith, the self-abnegation, the fine spirit, the humor, and the good humor of the British troops. It is a chatty and very readable little book and shows in a graphic way how spirit can rise above material conditions and make them contribute to its own good, no matter how abhorrent they may be. And that is something that ought, just now, when our own men are soon to be in the trenches, to be a consoling message to Americans.

As M. Chevrillon interpreted England, so in "For France" do Captains Dawson and Bairnsfather interpret France. Captain Bairnsfather's sketches and cartoons from the front have been familiar to Americans for the last two years. He contributes to this volume a great number of page illustrations that picture the French soldier in all manner of situations, dealing with him often

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

A HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1916. By Warre B. Wells and N. Marlow. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

DOING MY BIT FOR IRELAND. By Margaret Skinnider. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $1.

IRELAND continues to be the most interesting country in the world. Years ago Mr. William Butler Yeats wrote: "Romantic Ireland's dead and gone; it's with O'Leary in the grave." The happenings of Easter Week, 1916, may have caused Mr. Yeats to consider the advisability of omitting this poem from forthcoming editions of his works, or, at any rate, of adding a note to it. For whatever attitude we may take toward the ethics or the politics of that brief and memorable insurrection, we cannot deny that it was romantic. An effort to regain for a small nation freedom seven hundred years lost inevitably is romantic. A brave battle against great odds is romantic. And a revolution with scholars and young poets for its counselors and commanders is the very essence of romance.

Most writers who have taken for their theme the Easter Week insurrection have treated it as a romantic event. It has been the theme of some noble poetry and of much poetic prose. A distinction of "A History of the Irish Rebellion of 1916," by Warre B. Wells and N. Marlow, is that it is a practical and prosaic book, the work of men who wrote rather because the historical task appealed to them than because they found in the insurrection an attractive theme. It is stated that their purpose has been, in addition to narrating the events of the rebellion and showing their connection with the European war, to portray without criticism the conflicting ideals in present-day Ireland. On the whole, it may be said that they have done a good piece of work. The events leading up to the rising, the formation of the various patriotic societies and volunteer armies, the three-cornered debates about home rule, the long and complicated negotiations with England, the early experiences of the leaders of the rebellion, these things are stated with clarity and with an evident intention of fairness. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the authors are not in sympathy with the ideals and methods of the Irish revolutionary leaders, and this fact causes them now and then to indulge in editorial comment of a somewhat cynical kind, out of harmony with the general nonpartisan historical attitude they assume. A valuable feature of the book is the appendix, containing the report of the Royal Commission on the Rebellion in Ireland, the military dispatches sent by Field Marshal French to the Secretary of State for War, and from General Maxwell to Field Marshal French and to the Secretary of State for War, and Roger Casement's speech from the dock, this last being a document of literary as well as historical value. Interesting facts brought out in the chapter entitled "Aftermath of Rebellion" are that among the three thousand people arrested in Ireland immediately after Easter Week were many who not only had no connection with the rebellion, but were opposed to it, including several Orangemen, and that the two men who, with Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, were shot at Portobello Barracks by Captain J. C. Bowen-Colthurst, were, like him, entirely free from any connection with the rebellion.

Margaret Skinnider's "Doing My Bit for Ireland" is not a history, but it is the sort of thing out of which history is made. It is the narrative, frankly partisan but unquestionably truthful, of a young woman born in Scotland of Irish parents, who was in Dublin during Easter Week and took an active and brave part in the rising. She did such genuine service to the revolutionists that had they prevailed she would have been awarded the Cross of the Irish Republic. As it is, she was awarded an Irish Cross by the Cumman-na-Ban and Irish Volunteers of Glasgow. Her story of those eventful days is spirited and convincing, and no one can read it without sharing some of its author's enthusiasm for that unceasing Irish passion for freedom of which the happenings of Easter Week, 1916, were a manifestation.

RUSSIA

RUSSIA OF YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW. By Baroness Soulny. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $2.

ONE does not have to read many pages of this book to appreciate the author's apparent intimate knowledge of Russia. The more one reads, the more evident does it become. But at the same time are born and in equal ratio increase the reader's doubts as to the trustworthiness of many of her interpretations of Russian life and character. Often they coincide with the interpretations of many other observers, both native and foreign, and again they seem as if they might have unconsciously become half-truths by the mere process of their passage through the lens of the author's mind. Baroness Soulny is by birth a Czech, a native of one of the Balkan States, and married a Russian baron and lived even since in Russia until she came to America, soon after the beginning of the war. Therefore she has had ample opportunity to observe Russian life in many of its phases, and her book shows that she has had an eye alert to see and a mind quick and keen and also appreciative to digest and correlate her observations.

Her accounts and descriptions are lively and entertaining when they are concerned with the life of the country, the peasants, the nobility, traveling, art, literature, music, and such general phases, and she tells many a story, apparently taken from her own knowledge, that illuminates Russian character while it enlivens her pages by its keen human interest. She has a sense of the dramatic, and a facility in endowing with personal interest what would otherwise be a psychological interpretation of race or class. All this makes her pages very readable, but the more one reads, the more does one wonder, or doubt, if she is justified always in her generalizations. And those doubts increase when one reaches the chapters in which she deals with recent events and discovers her point of view.

The Baroness's interpretation of much that has happened in Russia during the last three years is so different from any other interpretation that has thus far been made by a Russian that the reader cannot help feeling that her viewpoint has affected her judgment. In the first place she is apparently a pacifist of the extreme type and appears to think that Russia, the moment the revolution was established, should have made peace. "The supreme redeeming act of peace," she thinks, should have followed "the first intoxication of revolt." Her sympathies also are strongly pro-German. Nowhere in the book is there any admission of German intrigue in Russia. On the contrary she finds in Russian intrigue and corruption the explanation of much that lies plainly at the door of German influence. She has a chapter on that influence which represents the Germans in Russia as having been good citizens, working for the interests of Russia, who have innocently suffered much because of the war. As for those who in high position worked for the interests of Germany, they, she asserts, were merely the creatures of Russians more highly placed who were feathering their own nests. Her feeling is strong against the Grand Duke Nicholas, at whose feet she puts the cause of the war, because of the ambition which, she declares, he was nourishing to mount the throne himself. Quite plainly and circumstantially she puts the blame for the war upon the shoulders of what she calls "the military party" in Russia, of which the Grand Duke, she charges, was the heart and soul.

Her sympathies with the deposed Czar and Czarina are very warm and her defense of the monk Rasputin is eloquent. She seems to have had absolute faith in him. "Rasputin," she says, "aired the murky atmosphere of the imperial prison. He freed the souls of the jailed imperial couple; he gave them back their self-confidence. * * * His radiant eyes shone fearlessly through falsehood. * * * He destroyed the camarilla and chased the false priests from the court. * * * He died a martyr." To Rasputin she gives full credit for the abolition of vodka, and she charges Maria Feodorovna, the Czarina-mother, with having been responsible for his murder.

LITERATURE IN THE MAKING

LITERATURE IN THE MAKING. By Some of Its Makers. Presented by Joyce Kilmer. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

MR. KILMER says in his introduction that his book "is an effort to bridge the gulf between literary theory and literary practice." It does just that, but it is also a more genial, human, gratifying, and readable book than one would ever guess from seeing it thus classified as a piece of literary engineering. It comprises twenty-three articles, each one reporting an interview by Mr. Kilmer with some well-known American author, who thus set forth his or her ideas about the writing craft, its place in American life, the influence that beat upon it from that life and from world events. The interviews appeared originally in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE SECTION, and so interesting are they as a presentation of the ideas of so many leading American authors upon literature and life that Mr. Kilmer deserves the gratitude of the reading public for having thus preserved them in permanent form.

Most of those interviewed are best known as novelists, but poetry, the drama, and the essay are also represented. William Dean Howells opens this symposium of living American authors with an interesting talk upon a variety of subjects, including some reminiscences, but with the question of the effect of the war upon literature holding the centre of the discussion most of the time. Mr. Howells thinks that war stops literature, and that the militaristic spirit produces an atmosphere that is deadly for all the arts. Booth Tarkington talks about national prosperity and its effect upon art; Percy MacKaye unfolds his hope that the community masque will help to make poetry a living influence for democracy; Amy Lowell discourses upon the new spirit in poetry; John Burroughs tells why he does not think literature can be produced in a great modern city; Ellen Glasgow gives forceful expression to her conviction that what she calls "evasive idealism" is a blemish in American character that lowers the quality of American literature; James Lane Allen argues that the American short story has been deteriorating in quality during the last twenty years; Frank H. Spearman discussed what might happen if the rewards of artistic success were equal to those of business success; Rex Beach tells how "the movies" are benefiting literature, and Will N. Harben shows that their effect upon literature is deadly. But each of these authors, and of the others, also, leaves his central theme every now and then to say something interesting and worth while upon other subjects, or to travel a winding road through several or many of the ideas, facts, and phases of contemporary life and literature. And thus each article becomes a stimulating and suggestive discussion of matters of moment, as well as an illuminating presentation of the way in which each author sees the relation between his specialty in literature and its relation to contemporary life. A brief biographical paragraph in the table of contents after each author's name gives an outline of his life and work.

MOTHERHOOD

MOTHERHOOD AND THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SEXES. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

THE author of this book, who in private life is Mrs. Walter Gallichan, has been known for some years as a research student and writer of notable ability upon questions connected with the status of women in social development. Her previous books, "The Truth About Woman" and "The Age of Mother Power," have won recognition for her as one or those who seek to base argument and action in the present time upon the widest scientific investigation of those sociological and biological conditions through which not only humanity but all life has developed. In this new book on "Motherhood" she brings her very thorough equipment as a scholar and a thinker to bear upon the conditions which the world must face as the result of the effects of the great war upon the race. Her work, therefore, is very timely and, although it is written with reference only to the British Isles, almost all that she says is quite as applicable to the United States.

After two introductory chapters, one dealing with the position of women before the war and the other with that position as affected by the war, Mrs. Gallichan proceeds to her study of the instinct and function of motherhood as it has been evolved from the lower forms of life. One section deals with the maternal instinct in the making, and searches for its first faint manifestations among insects, reptiles, and fishes, and then goes on to the study of parenthood among the birds and the higher animals and the fixing of the parental instinct in the mother. Then comes a consideration of the status of the mother in the primitive family, followed by an inquiry into the importance of the family and the home in civilization, of marriage, and of the position of the unmarried mother and her child.

In the latter chapters of the book the conclusions to which the author has come are applied to present conditions and to the social and biological needs which the nations will face after the war. Mrs. Gallichan makes a fervent plea for women to recognise the importance of their work as mothers, actual or potential, for the education of girls for motherhood, for the appreciation by the State, by industry, and the general public of the immeasurable importance of conserving the strength and educating the understanding of girls and young women in the matter of their duties to the race. She says:

> Life must be reshaped, and the first step is the perception of an idea. We want belief, for life must have a structure—the scaffolding on which we may build. * * *
>
> The attitude of woman herself is the deep secret of this question; and by attitude I mean something more than the desire of the individual girl or woman. I mean the collective spirit in which life is approached. That is where we have been wanting. We, the mothers and teachers of the last generation of women, have failed to grasp life and all that it means. * * * Get this right—let our girls feel that their education because they are women is the most important work of the nation, more, not less, important than is the education of their brothers, and the rest will follow.

WAR BEFORE THE WAR

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL GRIP ON THE WORLD. By Henry Hauser. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THERE is much talk of an economic war after the war. It seems not to be generally appreciated that the war itself is a

(Continued on Page Following)

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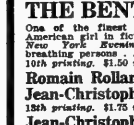

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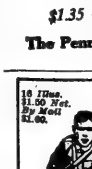

OVER THE TOP

By
ARTHUR GUY EMPEY
An American Soldier Who WENT

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New York **G. P. Putnam's Sons** London

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

sequel to the same sort of war before the cannon grew hot. It is characteristic of Germany that above other nations she conquers her commerce. There are those who think the war was neither racial nor dynastic in essentials, but commercial. The true cause of war, to those believing in the economic determination of history, was commercial practices by Germany as ruthless and faithless as that practiced by her Generals and diplomats. The motive of this book is the development of that theme. Only Germans can think that Germany before the war did not possess a place in the sun worthy of her. She was second only to England in foreign commerce, second only to the United States in the iron trade, and second only to both of them in merchant marine. No nation ever made such strides in prosperity as Germany in the last decade of the last century and the first decade of this century. In that twenty years Germany passed from an agricultural country to a manufacturing country. In another similar score of years Germany's conquest of world commerce would have been complete.

There must always be a leader, and as well Germany as another. But with one exception—the leadership must be earned and maintained by fair means. And Germany had prevailed by the same means as our merchants are seeking to have the Federal Trade Commission condemned as unfair. The world can never live in economic peace with the nation which makes a practice of systematic overproduction, and dumping of the surplus. Cutthroat competition was systematically practiced by the German trusts, cartels, with Government assistance and inspiration in some cases, and without restraint in any. Individualism and competition are Anglo-Saxon traits. The German temperament tends toward syndicalism, co-operation. That implies discipline, organization, subordination. There are merits in each. Each has its faults if practiced to excess. That is the indictment against Germany by a world taken by surprise. It is the world's fault. On the eve of the war a leading editor of England published a book on "Six Panics," ridiculing the idea of alarm regarding Germany's hostile intentions. France showed like neglect of the elaborate studies and warnings by French economists of Germany's economic war. They were as truthful and prophetic as the British panifists' predictions were false.

This book piles up the proof that the conquests of Germany were aided by sloth and indifference akin to treachery. The grievance is not that Germany's science and organization enable her to undersell others. The world needs that sort of cheapness and is entitled to it. Whatever the profits from economies of production, efficiency in salesmanship, and provision of credit, they are earned and ungrudged. Those unable to be rivals must be followers, with no mourners. But the world will not consent to be sacrificed on the cross of production for profit, rather than production for the satisfaction of human wants. There is a limit to production for consumption. When the product cannot be consumed such production stops. There is no limit to production for profit. Whatever the profits, more are wanted. Germany has fallen the victim to the perfection of its organization for profit. The expense of such organization is so great that the plant takes charge of production. Fixed charges must be earned. The alternative is bankruptcy. The production for profit must be sold even if there be no profit. Nations which are reluctant buyers must be made to buy. There is no way of slowing down, for interest runs twenty-four hours a day, for 365 days a year. When the home market is oversupplied the foreign markets must be exploited.

The German customs union dates only from 1888. Previously the nation was agricultural. Now agriculture sustains only 17,000,000 Germans, and industry sustains 50,000,000. Two-thirds of Germany's industrial production must be exported, at any price. In the middle of the nineteenth century Germany had 200 share companies, and invested capital of less than half a billion dollars. Before the war the industrial capital exceeded five billions. Dividends or ruin were the alternatives. Dividends were "earned"—it would better be said were obtained—by the ruin of others. Economically France and England were beaten. The United States was next on the list as truly in economics as in war. Two of seven Germans live on imported food which can be got only by exports of goods, and cannot be got thus if Germany is blockaded. We do not want German goods on German terms and have a decreasing surplus of the food which Germany wants to avert hunger in peace from her entire industrial population. It seems that Germany is beaten in a military sense. Can it be possible that Germany has conquered in an economic sense? That would be implied in a war after the war. The interpretation of that would be the defeat of individualism and competition by organization and the sort of competition which knows no friends nor restraint. The German dynasty might have been beaten, but the German idea would have prevailed in economics. Whoever dislikes that idea has every reason to study this book.

STATE SOCIALISM

STATE SOCIALISM, PRO AND CON. Edited by William English Walling and Harry W. Laidler. With a chapter on Municipal Socialism, by Evans Clark. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

THIS is a "source book," that is, a collection of official or authoritative data which are submitted to the reader for the formation of his opinion on the facts assembled. Despite the "pro and con" in the subtitle the editors disclaim any intention themselves to argue the subjects which they present. Their aim is rather to indicate the extent to which the record shows that in all countries "the State" is being silently transformed from a mere Government of men, in which the exercise of the police power is the most important function, into an administration of things, engaging in industry and administering extensive services for the benefit of citizens. It is not possible to epitomize such a book. By way of description, it may be said that sixty pages are given to the account of State activities in banking and insurance. Three times as much is given to account of collective action respecting natural resources, including land reclamation and irrigation, forestry, fisheries, waterpower development, and so on. Nearly a hundred pages is given to accounts of Government activities in connection with land and water transportation, railways, canals, shipping, telegraphs, and telephones. Another hundred pages is given to commerce, industry, and mining. Health and social insurance, housing, care of food, and similar topics are included in the last chapter. It is an imposing list. There are those who will think that the accomplishment of so much is an encouragement to proceed. Others will take it as a warning to turn back. Is it encouraging or alarming that 2,000,000 persons are directly dependent upon Governmental expenditures in the United States?

That is nearly 7 per cent. of all engaged in gainful occupations, and the proportion has almost doubled in a quarter century. In 1900 there was a great stir over the discovery that there were 300,000 Federal civil employes. In 1915 there were 476,000 in the Federal civil service, not to mention 200,000 soldiers and sailors. That indicates a growth of State activities more surprising than the fact that in Prussia State enterprises produced profits of 448,000,000 marks against taxes of 523,000,000. The Imperial Government and the several States realized from businesses conducted by them $282,749,224 in 1911, or 4 per cent. upon $7,000,000,000. One-quarter of Government expenses was paid from profits. In France returns from industrial activities are over $200,000,000 or a quarter of the budget. Japan realizes one-third of its revenue from monopolies, without including the railways. This is the record before the war. After the war there is expected a great impulse to "State socialism," for nowhere at any time under any form of government has there been greater intervention by Governments in private affairs for public benefit than during the world war. The book is a storehouse of material which in itself supplies the argument which the editors refrain from making. They are entitled to make their own selections, and it is no grievance that they are rather pro than con. Nevertheless, they have done their work so well that it would be reassuring to have the other side presented with equal efficiency.

THE AYESHA

THE AYESHA: Being the Adventures of the Leading Squad of the Emden. By Kapitanleutnant von Muecke. Translated by Helene S. White. Boston: Ritter & Co.

WHEN the Emden was caught and vanquished by the Australian vessel Sydney, it will be remembered that her landing squad—three officers, six petty officers, and forty men—was ashore, engaged in the capture and wreckage of the English telegraph station on Keeling Island. After that fight, as it will also be recalled, Captain von Mücke and his men must take what means they could to get back to "headquarters"—and that means offered itself in the shape of a ninety-seven ton schooner with a rotten hull; in that they set sail. In this book the Captain gives his own story of the squad's journey, which will be remembered by newspaper readers as one of the most thrilling of the war's adventures, from Keeling to Constantinople.

"The Ayesha" is an exceedingly interesting little book. It is interesting in the first place as a record of gallant and perilous adventure, in more ways than one a veritable wonder-voyage. And it is interesting as a personal narrative, for the gayety, humor, and briskness with which the story is told.

LAW AND THE WOMAN

THE LAW AND THE WOMAN. By Rose Falls Bres. New York: Published by the author. $2.

As the first attempt to present in a single volume the status of woman in the United States under the Federal and the State laws, Mrs. Bres's book has unique value and interest. An introductory chapter on "Woman's Legal Status" discusses briefly the general question of woman's position before the law in this country, sketches its development, and glances at the influence upon it of conflicting state laws. Then follows a digest of the legislation upon child labor and mothers' pensions. A dozen pages devoted to an outline of the history of the study of law by women makes a valuable summary of their efforts and achievements as lawyers in all parts of the world. Under the heading "Marriage and Divorce" Mrs. Bres states briefly and discusses in a readable way the view of the marriage contract that is taken by the law in different parts of the United States. In the remaining two-thirds of the book the author takes up each State, in alphabetical sequence, and summarizes the present state of its legislation, sometimes outlining the evolution of important legal developments upon all phases of woman's life and interests. The chronicle is up to date, mentioning events that took place during the first half of the present year.

Mrs. Bres has been admitted to the bar of three States—Louisiana, Kentucky, and New York—and has had varied experience in practice before both State and Federal courts. Her digest and discussion of the present legal status of women in this country is scholarly and readable and makes a worthwhile addition to feminist literature.

BRITAIN AT WAR

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT WAR. By Urwin H. Broughton, M. P. Published in London.

This fifty-page booklet sets forth in the simplest fashion, without an unnecessary word, what the British Empire was doing in the conduct of the war as late as last September. Mr. Broughton takes up the matter under the separate heads of The Army, The Navy, Air Services, Munitions, Attitude of the Country, Finance, Trade, Mercantile Marine, and Political, and in each section makes a rapid survey of its condition at the beginning of the war and of what it has since accomplished. Nowhere does he indulge in more than the bare statement of fact. When he speaks of the attitude of the people toward the war he mentions especially the change that has come over the country in countless ways, and says: "The people are not elated with victories nor downcast by defeats. They are simply a sobered nation, with the single object of carrying the business through to a successful issue."

In a foreword addressed to the people of the United States the author says that he "lived, worked, and was happy" in this country from 1887 to 1912, and that he has written this booklet especially to let them know the simple facts about what the British Empire is doing in the war.

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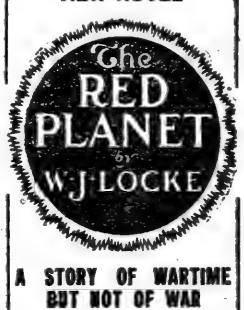

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By ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

An American Soldier Who WENT

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of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1917.

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SOLDIER SONGS

SOME five or six years ago there intruded into the world of books an odd collection of verse and prose bearing the title, "Gleanings from a Navvy's Scrapbook." The collection was published in pamphlet form, and its author, an Irish youth of 19 years, helped along its sale by hawking it up and down the railroad trains during such brief hours as he could spare from the manual labor out of which he managed to make his livelihood. By such means the sale of this little pamphlet reached 8,000 copies and over, a circulation that was not only of immediate pecuniary profit to the "navvy," but brought him as well the kind of recognition that placed him definitely in the literary career for which he had always cherished a secret longing. For it appears that the editor of The London Daily Express read the "Gleanings," was struck by their originality, looked up the author, and gave him work of an editorial character on his paper. With this start the transformed Irish navvy should have become almost at once a great and brilliant journalist—that is, if his career was to be cut out along the lines traditional in such matters. But, as a matter of fact, he disliked the routine of journalism exceedingly, and it was not long before he lapsed again into the delights of free lancing, not, however, without certain substantial technical advantages acquired by him during his brief apprenticeship in a newspaper office. Then followed two remarkable ventures in fiction, "Children of the Dead End," and "The Rat Pit," together with another collection of verse, "Songs of a Navvy." The two novels, realistic in the extreme, were found to be quite unlike anything else in English literature. They were largely autobiographical, describing the author's experiences since he had wandered forth, at the age of 9 years, from the peasant's hut where he was born, in Donegal, picking up a precarious living as a tramp, a farm hand, a laborer, a street sweeper, wherever chance led him, in fact, in his native Ireland or, further afield, in Scotland. Unlike other vivid pictures of the underworld, these novels had in them the lights as well as the shadows of life. Their gloom was relieved by a spirit that was anything but pessimistic—their author was quickly recognized by the critics as one who would go far in an art that he had mastered at so early an age and in spite of circumstances the most untoward, as a rule, for literary development. Then came the war. PATRICK MACGILL was among the first to enlist—and he has been on the fighting line ever since, with one brief interim due to a serious wound that he received and another gala period in celebration of his marriage to a young elocutionist who had been attracted to him by his poems.

AS might have been predicted, the war has proved a great stimulus to the art of PATRICK MACGILL. His two books, "The Red Horizon" and "The Great Push," describe the life of the trenches, the daily experiences, the hopes, the victories, and the tragedies of the soldier, with a vividness, a dramatic power scarcely equaled in the scores of really remarkable "war books," covering the same field, that have been published during the last two years. And now, harking back to his early talent for verse, we have a volume of MACGILL'S "Soldier Songs," published by the Duttons, in which is recognizable a music that, we dare believe, will preserve its melody, its strength, long after the war is over. It is said that a volume of KIPLING'S "Barrack-Room Ballads" first gave direction to MACGILL'S muse. Always there is danger in drawing too close a parallel between the work of one poet and that of another. In the case of MACGILL it is certainly misleading to say the least, since the critics have traced his literary kinship not only to KIPLING, but to such diverse, unequal authors as SWINBURNE, JACK LONDON, GEORGE BORROW, ROBERT SERVICE, and OWEN KILDARE as well! MACGILL'S verse is endowed, without question, with the true Kiplingesque virility—it is soldier verse through and through. Nevertheless, there is a sort of folklore quality about much of it, alternating with an uncompromising realism, that belongs purely to the author of "Children of the Dead End," the peasant-boy of Donegal. For instance, there is this little fancy:

> Before I joined the Army
> I lived in Donegal,
> Where every night the Fairies
> Would hold their carnival.
>
> But now I'm out in Flanders,
> Where men like wheat-ears fall,
> And it's Death and not the Fairies
> Who is holding carnival.

Or this picture of a night-patrol:

> I oft go out at night-time
> When all the sky's aflare
> And little lights of battle
> Are dancing in the air.
>
> I use my pick and shovel
> To dig a little hole,
> And there I sit till morning—
> A listening-patrol.
>
> A silly little sickle
> Of moon is hung above;
> Within a pond beside me
> The frogs are making love:
>
> I see the German saphead;
> A cow is lying there,
> Its belly like a barrel,
> Its legs are in the air.
>
> The big guns rip like thunder,
> The bullets whizz o'erhead,
> But o'er the sea in England
> Good people lie abed.
>
> And over there in England
> May every honest soul
> Sleep sound while we sit watching
> On listening-patrol.

The simplicity of this disarms criticism. It is the kind of thing that, one imagines, would be far more likely to spring from a soldier's dreams than the elaborate, "heroic" verse that is usually given us as the genuine offspring of the martial muse. There is little sentiment, much humor, a great deal of realism in these "Soldier Songs." Like everything of MACGILL'S, they are "different" from anything else. They are, besides, a genuine contribution to the few specimens of real poetry produced by the war.

IT is inevitable that in times like these the business of publishing should show various and unlooked-for fluctuations. In this country, however, there has been a surprisingly steady demand for books that would seem to contradict altogether the predictions of those who see in war a decrease of interest in literature. Something of the same experience has been noted in England, with some differences in detail, as is shown by the following statement from Mr. JOHN MURRAY, the English publisher:

> There can be no question that an enormous number of books are being bought in these times. Largely they are books of the cheaper sort. The limit of price for a considerable sale would be six shillings, but the books which sell most range from one shilling to half-a-crown. During the past six months, however, the difficulties in the way of book production have increased more than in all the previous period of the war. Today you need to sell double the number of copies of a shilling book in order to pay your out-of-pocket expenses.

Mr. MURRAY declares that these difficulties are furthered in the book business by the high cost of paper, which has risen in price over 200 per cent., and the almost nonprocurable supply of strawboard for bindings. Expressage is very high and delivery slow.

TRAINING SOLDIERS FOR TRENCH WARFARE

TRENCH WARFARE: A Manual for Officers and Men. By Lieutenant J. R. Smith. With diagrams. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

TRENCH WARFARE. By Major James A. Moss. Illustrated. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company. $1.25.

TRAINING FOR THE TRENCHES: A Practical Handbook. By Captain Leslie Vickers. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' HANDBOOK. By Captain S. J. Sutherland. With diagrams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

ARMY officers say that every war manual that was written previously to 1914 might now just as well be thrown into the junkheap, so completely have the developments of the last three years changed martial methods. The English and French armies have had to fashion themselves and their methods day by day according to the changing new needs of almost every battle. But the new system of trench warfare that had its birth when the German Army dug itself in after the battle of the Marne has become sufficiently stable to have evolved principles and rules, methods and tactics, and of these the men of the American armies can have full advantage. Here are four books presenting these developments, all of them of the greatest importance for the officers and men of our regular, volunteer, and National Guard forces. They are full of interest also for their friends and relatives left at home, and for all whose intelligence arouses their curiosity to know how modern battles are fought. Each one of these four books covers its own separate phase of fighting or of preparation, although each one overlaps more or less upon the others. All together they form a fairly complete body of instruction that will be of unestimable value in the training camps of both officers and men.

Lieutenant J. S. Smith, who writes the first volume listed above on "Trench Warfare," is an American who enlisted at the beginning of the war with a Canadian regiment. He has been at the front ever since, and so has seen and taken an active part in the entire development of the trench system. Two years ago he was given a commission in the British Army and is now fighting "somewhere in France" as an officer in a famous British regiment. He describes with full technical detail the principles, rules, and methods for the location and construction of the three complete lines or systems of trenches that are called for by the new plan of warfare, explains methods of drainage, and the making of obstacles and entanglements. There are sections also upon bombs and bombing which classify and describe all the kinds of bombs that are used at the front, upon gas warfare, sniping, care of rifles, duties of an officer, prevention of frostbite and trench feet, and other matters. Lieutenant Smith writes with soldierly directness and simplicity and condenses into his small volume an immense amount of important matter. Although it is intended to be a practical handbook the non-military person who wants to know more about such matters as dugouts and revetments and grenades and tear bombs than it is possible to learn from the newspapers will find the book easy and interesting to read.

Major Moss, author of the second book listed above on "Trench Warfare," is a member of the United States Army, and bases the handbook he has prepared on private and official British publications which set forth the best methods, as developed by experience, of training and instructing officers and men in trench warfare. The first chapter, on "Tactical Fortifications," deals with the work of making intrenchments and other field fortifications; the second taking up, under the heading, "The Service of the Trenches," such matters as routine of duty, billeting, sanitation, the different methods of offense and defense, and the responsibilities of the platoon commander. Other chapters deal with sniping, grenades and grenadiers, gas warfare, bayonet fighting, machine guns, and various features of the offensive. A complete set of questions for every chapter adds to the value of the book for purposes of instruction in training camps. It is very fully illustrated with reproductions of photographs taken at the front, which help to give what the author calls the "trench atmosphere," and with explanatory diagrams. Major Moss's book is both comprehensive and detailed, and its presentation of the methods of warfare that have been developed during the last three years is perhaps the most exhaustive that has been made.

Captain Vickers's "Training for the Trenches" is addressed more to the men of our prospective armies than to their officers, and the questions it considers and upon which it gives advice are personal and deal with the ways and means by which the soldier must keep himself fit, physically, mentally, and morally. The book ought to be read by every American soldier, present and prospective, who crosses the ocean to fight for liberty. No man in preparation for that duty could be given a more useful gift or one that, provided its advice be heeded, would be more likely to increase his value as an efficient soldier. Captain Vickers was formerly Lieutenant of the Seaforth Highlanders, and is now lecturer on trench warfare in Columbia University's department of military service. His book is the outcome of his own experience and observation at the front.

Captain S. J. Sutherland of the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., is particularly well fitted for the writing of a manual of instruction for reserve officers because of his work as company commander at Plattsburg, as a member of the examining board for reserve officers, and as lecturer to applicants for commissions. His volume is very comprehensive, treating all the subjects in which the members of the training camps for officers are instructed and giving each one thorough presentation. The 50,000 men who are already now training in those camps and the 50,000 others who will follow them in the second camps will find his handbook authoritative and of the greatest value.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History

THE ORIGINS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. By Archibald Cary Coolidge. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
Covers the chapter of European diplomacy in which Bismarck is the dominant figure.

Poetry and Drama

DREAMS OF HELLAS AND OTHER POEMS. By Annie Elizabeth Cheney. 12mo. New York: Lloyd Publishing Company. $1.50.
Collection of posthumous verse.

A BOOK OF VERSE. By Morris Gilbert. 12mo. Privately printed.
Much of the collection has appeared in Poetry; A Magazine of Verse, Smart Set, The Independent, &c.

War Books

A SOLDIER OF FRANCE TO HIS MOTHER. Translated by Theodore Stanton. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Letters from the trenches on the Western front.

ACROSS FRANCE IN WARTIME. By W. Fitzwater Wray. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (Wayfarer's Library.) 50 cents.
Part of the book appeared as periodical contributions to The Daily News during the war.

FIELD ENTRENCHMENTS. By an engineer officer of the British Imperial General Staff. 12mo. New York: George U. Harvey. $1.
An American edition, with an introduction by Major McArthur, U. S. A.

Fiction

THE SONGS OF PHRYNE. By Mitchell S. Buck. Philadelphia: Nicholas I. Brown. 50 cents.
A prose idyl of the life of Phryne.

HELEN OF FOUR GATES. By an ex-mill girl. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
A study of English life in a secluded corner of the countryside.

SURE CANE. By Edward Bellamy Partridge. 12mo. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $1.35.
The story of an American boy.

Philosophy and Religion

THE PROPHETS. By Andrew W. Blackwood. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25.
A study of the great Hebrew prophets from Elijah to Christ.

THE DEDICATED LIFE. By the Rev. Edward Lyttelton. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.
Three addresses to schoolboys and others.

DO WE NEED A NEW IDEA OF GOD. By Edmund H. Reeman. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Company. $1.
The author is a Unitarian minister, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Trenton, N. J.

Juvenile

THE MAGIC OF SCIENCE. By Frederick Collins. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.
Illustrates and explains for young people hundreds of experiments in light, heat, sound, magnetism, and electricity.

New Editions

THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST. By Montrose J. Moses. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.
A new and revised edition, with additional chapters on the progress of the motion picture and the American drama since 1910.

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF PRINTING, TO WHICH IS ADDED THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN COLORS. By R. A. Peddie. 12mo. London: Grafton & Co.
A revised and enlarged edition of lectures delivered before the Royal Society of Arts in 1914.

Miscellaneous

SHORTTYPING. By John Ira Brant. 12mo. New York: Blue Star Publishing Company.
A system of shorthand for the typewriter.

SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH. By Helene Cross. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.
Compiled from a course of spoken lessons as given to New Zealand's soldiers.

HINTS ON VEGETABLE GARDENING. By Mae Savell Croy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
A handbook of practical information.

FIRST SPANISH COURSE. By E. C. Hills and J. M. D. Ford. 12mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25.
Gives the essential facts of Spanish grammar with illustrative material for oral and written exercises.

PRODUCTIVE PLANT HUSBANDRY. By Kary C. Davis. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75.
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THE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Emily Katherine Ide. 12mo. Boston: Published by the author.
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BOLTON AS IT IS AND AS IT MIGHT BE. By Thomas H. Mawson. 8vo. Bolton, England: Tillotson & Son.
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ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Edwin L. Miller. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
Intended as an introduction and guide to the best English books.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

HELEN OF FOUR GATES. By an Ex-Mill-Girl. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THIS anonymous English story, written by a woman who is said to have passed nearly the whole of the twenty years since she was 11 in a cotton mill, has been winning high praise from critics in England, where it was published a month or two before its appearance here. Thomas Hardy is said to have welcomed its "promise of genius," and critics of high authority have borne witness to its sombre power and its weird imagination. The Brontë sisters and Edgar Allan Poe are the names to which they have sometimes gone for an indication of the novel's quality. And it must be admitted that as one turns the pages one thinks again and again of Emily Brontë and the eerie character and tense passions of "Wuthering Heights." So, also, does one think of the audacity with which Poe persistently wed the morbid and the elemental and out of the marriage brought forth life, clad with horrors and terrors perhaps, but still bearing the convincing face of life.

Something like what they did this "Ex-Mill-Girl" does in "Helen of Four Gates," but does it with a difference, in her own individual way, stamping it with the stamp of her own quality and power. The skeleton of the tale is simple enough, though it is pregnant with fearsome possibilities. But the story depends far more upon the way these are worked out than upon the machinery of the plot itself for its power to grip the imagination and hold the interest fascinated until the end. An old man, a well-to-do farmer, Abel Mason, has in his blood the taint of insanity. Years before a chum had told this to Mason's sweetheart, who had then cast him aside and married the chum. Mason, holding his anger and his desire for revenge in his heart, had bided his time, and when husband and wife died he had got possession of their little daughter, Helen, and passed her off as his own child, his purpose being to sate his longing for revenge upon her. But she had proved a being of pride and spirit, and until she had grown to young womanhood he had not been able to make her cringe before him. Then, when she and a lad working on the farm had fallen in love, he found the way to strike. He tells Martin of the taint of insanity, and the young man fears to marry Helen lest the curse be carried on to his own children. When the story opens this situation has lasted for several years, with Martin, "a village Hamlet," unable to leave because of the force with which he is held by their mutual love, but always trying to go and with dogged will refusing caress or hope; with Helen, defiant of the taint in her belief in the power of love, an elemental woman in her passion and a pantheistic poet in her closeness to nature; with the old man delighting his half-mad brain with the torture he daily inflicts upon them. If Helen, sorceress of love, is about to win the day and make Martin forget his fears, Mason sends him to the asylum, where he will see crazed Aunt Milly, and Helen's hopes again fall to the ground.

Then comes a tramp, a down-and-outer, whose ambition still lives and who has certain qualities of mind and person in which the old man sees the possibility of aid. He takes the tramp in and by schemes and cunning he drives Martin away and brings it about that Helen marries the tramp. With malevolent cruelty he turns the screws upon her daily torments and pleasures in his hot desire for revenge, while daily his madness grows upon him.

It is all written with an imagination that shrinks from no horror, but is always able with sombre power to depict whatever height or depth of passion or suffering the characters rise or sink to. And it is all threaded through with that passionate oneness with nature which belongs to those who have lived hand in hand with its beauty and indifference. Although there are exquisite bits of description throughout the book, they are not merely description. They are a vital part of the tale, they are one with the people in it, and they voice the same life.

But the tense passions and piling horrors of the book do not appall and depress as they would if the author had less of insight into the deepest springs of emotion. For Helen's dauntless spirit, her pride that will not be broken, command the reader's admiration and uphold his feeling. Perhaps the author in nothing gives finer proof of her power and skill than in the way in which, out of all these woes and sorrows, she at last pilots the tale to an ending full of happiness, and does it without leaving a sense of anti-climax and without banality. The reader does not resent the ending, even after he has been keyed up so long to tense emotion.

One closes the book with the conviction that "An Ex-Mill Girl" has brought a new note to current English fiction, a note that excels in sheer emotional power, in beauty of tone, in imagination, any voice that is now telling stories to the English-speaking peoples.

THE ROYAL OUTLAW

THE ROYAL OUTLAW. By Charles B. Hudson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60.

A UNIQUE idea in present-day fiction is to be found in Mr. Hudson's stirring tale, worked out with skill and vigor and imagination. The novelists of England and America range earth and sky and the deeps of the sea, the dim backwards and the vague futures of time for themes and incidents. Mr. Hudson has merely taken the Bible down from the shelf—the shelf where the present generation is prone to leave it untouched—and woven out of the tale of David, the great King of Israel, a story so breathless, so romantic, so full of all the elements that make for fascination in adventure that at once one wonders why no one ever thought of doing it before.

Mr. Hudson has taken for his tale only that brief time in David's life when he was an outlaw. It begins with his flight from the jealous rage of the mad King Saul and it ends with his coronation as King of Israel. But in the meantime he has lived a strenuous life, collecting followers, hiding in the mountains, barrying Philistia, saving his forfeit head and the lives of his adherents, doing frequent battle. Historically it is accurate in all of its main features, so accurate that the author every few pages quotes from the Biblical account, as if to prove the truth of his story. More than mere accuracy, his picture stays in its frame, is recognizable as belonging to its time and place. What the author has done is to fill out the Biblical outlines with incidents and characters and descriptions, his fertility of invention and vigorous imagination enabling him to round them out into a closely woven, well-proportioned plot.

The love affair of Athamar, the youthful armor bearer, with the daughter of a Tyrian merchant, furnishes as gallant and roseate a romance as any novel reader can wish for. As for adventures and perils and hairbreadth escapes and all manner of fighting, from individual, death-daring broils to armies embattled, it would be hard to find more of them in any single novel that has been written in many a day. From the time when David escapes by the skin of his teeth from the Hebrew capital, chums in the hills with a robber, and then sets forth to visit the King of Gath, on through his ill-fated sojourn in the palace of that ruler and the gathering of his followers at the cave of Adullam, until, having harried and warred, won battles and lost them, he at last reaches the climax of success and from outlaw becomes crowned King, there is never a day of his life nor a page of the book that falters in derring-do.

Nor is the story lacking in other qualities. It makes a remarkable portrayal, with very little recourse to the psychological method, of the complex and sometimes contradictory character of David. There are other character portrayals that are interesting and entertaining, especially that of the man-at-arms and whilom robber, Alian of the Wood. David's comradeship with his five stanch aids, of whom Alian is one, is also a fine feature. Humor enlivens the pages, a good deal of it furnished by the quips and quaint conceits of several of the characters.

It is a good story, well told, and those who like a tale of adventure will hardly find a better among recent novels. In addition, it has a peculiar interest because of its derivation. Perhaps it will serve to remind the readers of today how rich the Bible is in tales of romance and human interest.

THE EMPTY HOUSE

THE EMPTY HOUSE. Anonymous. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

TOLD in the first person by the woman whose life story it is, this anonymous novel is much more concerned with an idea than it is with the weaving of an interesting tale. But that idea is one that comes home to most human beings in one way or another and is of particularly deep and keen consequence to women. Therefore, the story interest, or lack of interest, is of less consequence than it would be did not the theme strike so close at the heart of all human life. The scene is in a small city "somewhere in the United States," and the woman who tells it is the daughter of a well-to-do family, brought up as such daughters usually are. In her early teens she is sufficiently influenced by overhearing the gossip of women intimate with her mother to determine that she herself will never bear children. So, after she is married she remains childless, and for a little while is quite happy, until her husband becomes more and more absorbed in business. There are some ups and downs, and then a mistaken move of the wife with her own money makes it necessary for the husband to work so feverishly to save her inheritance and his own business that he pays the penalty with his life. Then she goes home to "the empty house." But the core of the story, apparently the thing for which it was written, is a chapter containing a near-monologue by a German scientist—who is jugged in by the ears—in which he scoffs with a theory about the childless women of America. They are driving themselves to self-destruction, he says, and goes on:

> It is inevitable. Woman, not finding her end according to her nature, becomes self-destroyed. Not only she alone. With her she destroys the world around her. But first of all what is nearest—the thing she desires, loves, must have—the man. * * * Everywhere already the strain of life becomes too great with you Americans. You men in your better classes, and back of it is the idleness, the sex idleness, of the American woman, never resting, never satisfied. She is driven—so she drives. She is restless, extravagant, interfering. So she destroys your wealth, herself, her husband; so, often, will she kill the man of her husband. * * * She is devoted always to her husband, you would say. Naturally! The more she has not children, the more by nature she must have him. He is her necessity—her life. Why not—she must be so. She must love or die—it is her necessity. * * * A strange creature—self punished—self destroyed. Yes. She will destroy the world with love: herself she must destroy. But first, before herself, the thing she loves.

This chapter and the awkwardness with which it is dragged into the story force the conclusion that the anonymous author wanted to say the things that are put into the mouth of the German scientist and chose the story method of doing it. The ideas set forth in it do not, however, in the least change the course of events. They merely add, later on, to the gnawing of the worm in the heart of the woman who overhears them.

It is suggested by the publishers—after the manner of publishers who bring out anonymous novels—that the author is a novelist already well known. It may be. For it is written with a sort of come-and-go hysteria of words and sentences that suggests the endeavor of a trained writer trying to write as one to whom tea and bridge are a more normal occupation. Notwithstanding the irritating style and the wearying repetitions, the author contrives to put a good deal of emotional suspense and some dramatic situations into the story. But it really wasn't necessary, for the convincingness of the tale, to make the teller of it seem quite such an uncurbed fool.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

DOLLARS AND CENTS. By Albert Payson Terhune. Illustrated. Robert J. Shores. $1.35 net.

IN his new novel Mr. Terhune presents an interesting situation through the effect of certain events on the character of his heroine, Madge Hilyer. When the story opens, Madge and her husband are bitterly, desperately poor. It is only by extraordinary feats of economy that she is able to give him enough to eat, while she herself, though without his knowing it, often goes hungry. Then, all in a moment, their circumstances are changed from poverty to affluence. But economy has been ground and bitten into Madge; it is sheer agony to her to spend or to see her husband spend an unnecessary penny. Her one idea is to save to get along on the very smallest possible sum. Dan, her husband, is extravagant; he is more than willing to put aside a reasonable portion of his income, but he very naturally objects when she requires him "to live as a dock laborer would be ashamed to." Yet he realizes that it is the experiences through which he has dragged her that have thus warped her point of view. The situation is an interesting and a natural one; but unfortunately the author has seen fit to lay hold of it, and, instead of developing it in a reasonable way, pulls it down to the level of melodrama.

Madge herself is a somewhat overdrawn character; any woman of her intelligence would have had sense enough to realize that Arthur Crewe merely drew the entirely natural inference from her offer. Nevertheless, she is interesting, and the reader sympathizes with many of her struggles.

OLIVER HASTINGS

OLIVER HASTINGS, V. C. By Escott Lynn. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

IN this new book Mr. Lynn takes his two young heroes, Oliver Hastings and Vivian Drummond, through a fresh series of battles and adventures. When the story opens they are about to join their battalion, the Tenth Wessex Fusiliers, commanded by Oliver's father, Colonel Hastings. This is in July, 1915. After an exciting encounter with one of those numerous spies which England's extreme leniency with her German residents permitted to swarm all over the country, they are sent to Flanders, where they have another experience with the same spy, in company with others of his kind. They take part in the capture of Loos, are sent into Greece, and thence to Serbia, meet Lord Kitchener and Sir Douglas Haig, have a share in the retreat from Gallipoli, and then in the defense of Verdun. When the tale ends one of them has received the Victoria Cross, the other the Distinguished Service Order, from the hands of the King.

With them through all their various adventures goes Rock, a private soldier of the old days, and a very amusing person, ingenious and resourceful, possessed of a great respect for his old regiment, the "Fightin' Fifth," and an even greater detestation of horses. The book gives an interesting picture of the new army, and a fairly graphic account of some of the battles. Trench warfare, raiding parties, scouting and patrol duty, artillery duels, and encounters with bomb and bayonet all enter into the adventures of the two friends. Oliver and Vivian, while the tragedies and the heroisms often concealed behind a single laconic line in the official dispatches have their full due. The author's style is somewhat awkward and amateurish, especially when he tries to write dialogue, but the events with which the tale deals are of so exciting and so important a kind that it holds the reader's attention despite its defects.

DOMINIE DEAN

DOMINIE DEAN. By Ellis Parker Butler. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35 net.

THE country clergyman, valiantly striving to make ends meet and to present a respectable appearance on an income little if at all better than that of a day laborer, is a figure by no means unknown to fiction, and encountered with painful frequency in real life. Poverty, hard work, devoted service, and at the end to be dropped after the congregation "had worn him out and were through with him," this has been the history of many a man besides Mr. Butler's David Dean. The chronicle—it can scarcely be called a story—begins when David Dean is a young man just out of the theological seminary. He comes then to take charge of

(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

his first parish in the little Mississippi town of Riverbank, and there he remains all his life, though he has a "great opportunity" to leave. His relations with several women of his congregation, the girl he marries, the church squabbles, and one dramatic moment during the civil war, make up the larger part of a book which, it must be admitted, is not very interesting. For though Mr. Butler's people are by no means badly drawn, they are not sufficiently well drawn to carry a book of this type, a book which depends altogether upon characterization. Even David Dean himself, carefully as he has been studied, does not win as much as he should of the reader's affection and sympathy.

It seems probable that the book would hold one's attention better were it not quite so long, for it contains several cleverly sketched episodes. The incident of the black prunella gaiters which produced a quarrel that nearly disrupted the church is told with humor and a touch of pathos, and is altogether natural, while the purpose behind the writing is so admirable that one can only wish it were possible to give the book unqualified praise.

ANGELE

ANGELE. By Edmond Tarbé. Translated by H. W. Bartol. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

Of M. Edmond Tarbé's heroine it may truthfully be said that she never had so much as the ghost of a chance. The illegitimate daughter of a French demi-mondaine, her mother's death left her while still a little girl to the care of her aunt Celine. Her aunt lived with a good-natured, well-to-do flâneur called Lavaroc, who finally became almost as fond of Angele as if she had been his own child, and gave her all the luxuries. Her aunt, too, loved her and was as kind to her as she knew how to be. And these two people, both with the very best intentions of which their limitations made them capable, utterly destroyed any prospect Angele might ever have had of becoming a happy woman.

She is a rather pathetic figure, this Angele who so wanted to be a good and a respected woman, who tried so hard to do what seemed to her to be right. But her love for Jacques Lardery, the most important factor in her life, takes from her some of her pathos and of the reader's sympathy. Not because it is unnatural for a woman of her type to love a thoroughly worthless and contemptible cad like Jacques, but because Jacques himself never seems real. The author has made him so absolutely devoid of even the faintest sense of ordinary decency that his regeneration is entirely unbelievable. A man without even the shadow of a redeeming trait, a dozen Angeles would scarcely have sufficed to bring him up to the level of the average convict. Angele's Aunt Celine is cleverly drawn and the book has one or two fairly dramatic scenes.

THE BROWN STUDY

THE BROWN STUDY. By Grace S. Richmond. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

Donald Brown was a young, very attractive and able clergyman and had been the idol of the great city parish of St. Timothy's. But presently there came to him "the sure knowledge that soft living makes me soft." So he gave up his luxurious apartment, his adoring parish, and his numerous friends and went to live in a little old house in a part of the city where no one knew who he was or anything about him. There he soon got on intimate terms with his neighbors, with the good-hearted Irishwoman, mother of five, who lived next door to him; with the old watchmaker, the discouraged clerk, the mapy boys who swarmed about the place, and the violin-playing carpenter. But he did not always find it easy steadfastly to cling to the choice he had made, especially in the face of the pleadings and protests of his sister and his former friends.

The little story is told in rather a disjointed way, and lacks the charm and the suggestion of homelike, everyday life which made certain of Mrs. Richmond's books such pleasant reading. The whole thing seems forced, and its characters people of rose-colored, romantic fiction rather than of real life. However, it has some agreeable touches, the description of the Thanksgiving dinner is amusing, and Bim is a likable dog.

THE TRELOARS

THE TRELOARS. By Mary Fisher. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.35 net.

"The Treloars" belongs to a class of novels written not because the author has a story to tell, but because he has views to ventilate, theories to expound, a fund of information of which to disburden himself. Fiction which is the vehicle of ulterior purpose is prone to drive as heavily as Pharaoh's chariots. The story which has grown within the writer "like a plant," as George Eliot says hers did, is the story that appeals. Although well written, showing wide reading, and expressing forcible opinions upon nearly all the subjects now agitating the public mind, "The Treloars" does not take hold of the reader. The characters seem to have been created to hold long conversations upon every conceivable topic, and absolutely refuse to be real men and women, while certain of the situations are almost amusing in their improbability.

The scene is laid near Berkeley, Cal., and the great war is a factor in the final adjustment of the young people's love affairs. The author writes with sincerity and ethical purpose. She would, probably, find the essay her more congenial mode of expression; for the teller of tales, as truly as the poet, "is born, not made."

DANDELIONS

DANDELIONS. By Coulson T. Cade. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50 net.

"Dandelions" is a first novel, and one of some promise. A story of heredity, its thesis seems to be that education, no matter how excellent or how careful, is of little influence when opposed to the force of inherited qualities. The two principal characters in the book are a father and son; the father, Sir Harold Carne, makes idle love to the pretty daughter of the village innkeeper. Later he marries and has a legitimate son, whom we leave as, at about eighteen, he is taking his first step along the road trodden by his father.

The book is written and the plot handled in a light, rather nonchalant manner, which is not unagreeable, though after a time the length to which the tale is dragged out, its lack of variety and of light and shade, make it somewhat tiresome. Many of the descriptions of the English countryside, of the quaint old house with its simple, stately rooms where Sir Harold wooed the violet-eyed, yellow-haired girl who became his wife, of the place in Cornwall, all aglow with color, where they went on their honeymoon, and of the gardens at Carne Hall, are very daintily and gracefully written. These descriptions are very much the best part of the book—far better than the dialogue, which is often "bookish" rather than natural, or the story, which is not particularly interesting. Mr. Launcelot Mouit, the bachelor who was Sir Harold's best friend and later his son's guardian, is the best drawn of the characters, though we find it difficult to believe that he could ever have been quite so cruel as to inflict an unfortunate child with the name of "Cupid." This new writer is not without gifts, but he should learn to restrain his tendency to verbiage.

IRENE TO THE RESCUE

IRENE TO THE RESCUE. By May Baldwin. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

It is to be hoped that the young girls for whom this story is evidently intended will emulate its heroine's loyalty but carefully refrain from imitating her extremely bad manners. Rude and ill-bred heroines are encountered with some frequency, but seldom are they quite so rude or quite so inconsiderate of other people's feelings as is Miss Irene Mathers when we first meet her. She improves somewhat as the tale advances, and presently shows herself to be brave, loyal, and determined, but the dislike which her words and behavior during the early part of the narrative engender in the reader is not easily overcome, not even when she goes "To the Rescue" of Maurice de Carney and his elderly aunts.

The story has to do with some French people living in an old château near the border line. One of their family, dead some years before the story opens, had married a German woman, and when the war breaks out and the village and château fall into the hands of the enemy they are accused of being spies and flung into the prison at Boulogne. Then Irene Mathers, an English girl and her distant connection by marriage, the one person who thoroughly believes in their innocence, goes to Boulogne determined to save them. She has many trials and adventures, but her energy and perseverance finally win the day. The little story is not uninteresting, and Irene's nervous but plucky cousin, Miss Annie Mathers, is rather amusing.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND ENGLISH IN THE WAR

(Continued from Page 261)

with a slight touch of caricature and always with humor and tenderness. Captain Dawson writes, in a series of articles, of the French Army and the French nation, taking up specific places, phases of the war and typical instances, and bearing tribute to the heroism and the chivalry of civilians and soldiers, men, women, and children. "There is one thing," he says, "which not all the mechanism nor all the General Staff ingenuity of the Fatherland can produce—or, as I believe, in the long run withstand—and that is any equivalent in the individuals who compose their armies to the unconquerable, indestructible spirit of chivalry which enables every soldier of France today to resist even unto death, with a smile on his lips and with pride in his heart."

Herbert Ward is an English artist who had lived and worked long in France previous to the war. He has since given himself unreservedly to the cause of the Allies, and during the last year or two has become well known to Americans by his lectures in this country, from ocean to ocean, in aid of French soldiers and their families. His book is a series of sketches and notes about "Mr. Poilu," illustrated with nearly fifty full-page pictures, many of them in color, from his own drawings of the French soldier in a great variety of phases and surroundings. Although written with the greatest modesty and with a certain effect of casualness, the book presents a brilliant analysis of spiritual qualities, of temperament, of racial endowment. It is all the more interesting because of the genial, homely quality of the intimacy with "Mr. Poilu" with which he flavors his narrative and description. Of the French Army he says that "it reminds one of a family wherein the father ranks as the General, the elder brothers as officers, and the rest of the children are the soldiers." He speaks of the "distinctly religious quality" which characterizes the devotion of the French to their country, a quality, he says, "that underlies the sentiment of patriotism."

Mr. Irwin's book on "The Latin at War" makes a connecting link between the French and the Italian soldiers and nations. The first chapter, "The City of Unshed Tears," deals with Paris, then the next four take the reader to the Italian front on the Isonso and up among the fighting men in the high Italian Alps. Afterward he returns to France and carries the reader with him along the French front, where he describes the work of the American Ambulance Service; and tells of his observations and experiences in the war-swept zone. In the last chapter there is perhaps the most comprehensive and accurate account of the French Army, how it is formed, why it is democratic, what are its peculiar qualities, and whence they are derived that has been offered to American readers. The chapters dealing with the work of the Italian Army are graphic and full of human interest.

Mr. Powell's "Italy at War" also has half its chapters devoted to the battlelins in France and Flanders, one of them dealing with the Belgians and their army, one with the methods and the spirit of the British Army at the front, and another with the French Army, especially as it manifested its qualities at Verdun. In that portion of his book which deals with Italy, the chapter on "Why Italy Went to War" is of particular value. For that question is perhaps the one of the whole war concerning which Americans in general have felt most uncertain and about which they had the least information. Mr. Powell deals with it from the historical viewpoint first, and then comes down to the spirit of the people after the breaking out of the war, and tells of the indignation of the people over German machinations and insults to national honor and their resentment over the humiliating rôle Italy was forced to play. In the rousing of the people to the point where it became impossible for the Government to remain at peace if it wished to avoid revolution he gives some credit to d'Annunzio.

Mr. Wallace, however, in his "Greater Italy" seems to hold the poet's fiery speeches far more responsible for the flame that swept Italy during the Spring months of 1915 than does Mr. Powell. His vivid imagery and searching sincerity, says Mr. Wallace, "made the people visualize the passions, hopes, and desires that slumbered in their hearts." "To d'Annunzio," he concludes, "must be allotted a great share of the responsibility for Italy's declaration of war." Mr. Wallace's work is historical, using the word in its largest sense as inclusive of political, economic, and social forces. He pays especial attention to the part played by the people of Italy in the affairs of the world during the last three decades. Beginning with the achievement of unity among the Italian States, nearly half a century ago, he analyzes and describes the forces and events within and the influences from without that developed the nation and strengthened its unity, paying especial attention to its economic development, the situation with regard to the Vatican and the influence of Germany. One chapter deals with the problem of the Adriatic, Italy's need of its shores, and her relations with the Slavs across its waters. The final chapters make a detailed study of the time during which Italy remained neutral, the forces and conditions which led her to enter the war on the side of the Allies, and her operations down to a year ago. Whatever may be the result of the war the author thinks that Italy has already won a great victory. "For she is fighting," he says, "not solely for the aggrandizement of her territory nor the increase of her wealth; she is fighting for the greatness of her national soul. * * * As an upholder of the right of nationhood she is helping to bring once again peace, security, and liberty to Europe."

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ALICE FABRI.—Will you kindly let me know something of one John Buchan, who wrote a book called "Scholar-Gypsies"? The book comes from London and is dated 1896.

John Buchan, the author of "Scholar-Gypsies," is an English barrister, and also a member of the well-known publishing house of Thomas Nelson & Sons of London, Edinburgh, and this city. He is the eldest son of the Rev. John Buchan of Peebleshire, Scotland. He was born Aug. 26, 1875, and was educated at Glasgow University and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was graduated with high honors. He was admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1901, and for two years thereafter was private secretary to Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa. He has written a history of Brasenose College, a book on the "Taxation of Foreign Incomes," and a number of works of fiction. He lives in London.

Household Words

E. B.—I have come into possession of several numbers of Household Words, the journal conducted by Charles Dickens, published in New York by Miller & Curtis, 321 Broadway, in 1857. Have they any value?

Dickens started Household Words in London on March 30, 1849, and edited it until 1859. A set of the London edition for those years would be worth from $1 to $2 a volume. The New York edition is of nominal value only.

"Sigurd the Volsung"

GEORGE WALLIS.—Will you kindly tell if the following described books have any special value?

"Sigurd the Volsung," William Morris. Ellis & White, London. 1877.

"The Odyssey of Homer," William Morris Rubee & Turner, London, 1887.

"The Water of the Wondrous Isles," W. Morris. Longmans, Green & Co., London. 1897.

"The Vampyre," a tale by the Right Hon. Lord Byron. Paris: Galignani. 1819.

"Tennysoniana." Basil Montague Pickering. London. 1866.

"The Story of Sigurd the Volsung" has brought from $3 to $16 at auction; large paper copies have brought from $7.50 to $70. Homer's "Odyssey" has brought from $6 to $13; large paper copies from $7 to $26. "The Water of the Wondrous Isles" has brought from $4 to $62. The other books do not seem to be of special value.

"Introduction for Reading"

G. W. SULMAN.—Will you please let me know as to the value of the following books:

"Introduction for Reading All Sorts of Histories," by Mathias Prideaux. Fourth edition. Oxford. 1664.

"Comographie in Four Books, Containing the Chinographie and Historie of the Whole World," by Peter Heylyn. Second edition. London. 1657.

The fourth edition of the book by Mathias Prideaux is not of special value. This work was first published in 1648 after his death. He was the second son of John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, and was a Captain in the King's service, and died of smallpox in London about 1646. The Heylyn book is worth about $5.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM W. CLARKE.—In THE BOOK REVIEW recently "N. K. A." asked for the author and title of the poem in which the following lines occur:

In the devil's shop all things are sold;
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold,
For a cap and bells our lives we pay.

The quotation is from "The Vision of Sir Launfal," by James Russell Lowell, and it is in the prelude to the poem:

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in;
At the devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish Summer,
And June may be had by the poorest comer.

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Mabel F. Johnson, Torrington, Conn.; May Throckmorton, Red Bank, N. J.; Mabel C. Murray, New York; E. Adelaide Waite, New York; Milford, N. J.; Elsie Perrette, Plainfield, N. J.; Florence A. Mapes, New York; W. E. Godan, Patchogue, N. Y.; Ada T. Jones, Oxford, Mass.; L. J. Braunlich, New York; Leoni Neumann, New York; Ethel Eames Sanderson, Brooklyn; Isabelle Chapman, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; John J. Henderson, Philadelphia, Penn.; Beulah Strong, Worcester, Mass.; Helen Colman, Pawling, N. Y.; Mary E. Farrell, Hartford, Conn.; Sara H. Willis, Newark, N. J.; Emma J. Haney, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Halsey McGovern, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward Dickinson, Oberlin, Ohio; J. McMahon, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. N. Massee, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mary Davenport, Brooklyn; John Paul, Harrisonburg, Va.; Miss M. B. Lissner, N. Y.; M. H. Sayre, New York; F. P. Bartow, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; R. S. Chapin, New York; C. H. Haman, Baltimore, Md.; Irene R. Cooper, Newark, N. J.; F. B. Hunt, New York; Byron J. Beer, Williamstown, Mass., and Abbie W. Ledyard, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

God's Opportunity

ROBERT BARBOUR.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 14 D. S. Veltch asks the name of the author of "Man's Extremity Is God's Opportunity." In an old, undated clipping I find this statement signed by Viggo C. Eberlin, Librarian Century Club:

According to Murray's New English Dictionary, it is taken from "A Faithful and Succinct Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances," by John Flavel. See Flavel's works, edition of 1731, Vol. II., Page 606.

My Native Land

E. W. McGUIRE.—In answer to "C. M.'s" question in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 11, the poem from which he quotes is by George P. Morris and the title is "I'm With You Once Again." The correct quotation from the poem is:

My native land! I turn to you,
With blessings and with prayer,
Where man is brave and woman true
And life is mountain air.
Long may our flag in triumph wave
Against the world combined,
And friends a welcome—foes a grave
Within our border find.

"The Waiting"

J. E. U.—The lines,

For some shall grasp, and some resign;
Some drink life's rue, and some its wine;
And God shall make the balance good,

which were asked for in your issue of Nov. 12, are to be found in Whittier's poem, "The Waiting."

This appeal was also answered by K. M. Wilkinson, New York.

"Star of Bethlehem"

CHARLES C. McBRIDE.—The little poem "Star of Bethlehem," whose author "E. S." asks (quoting the third stanza instead of the first, in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 25, is a familiar hymn written by Henry Kirke White, (1785-1806.) It begins:

When, marshaled on the nightly plain,
The glittering host bestud the sky,
One star alone of all the train
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

It appears as Hymn 187 in the "Hymnal of the Protestant Episcopal Church," (1878,) where it is set to the tune of "Missionary Chant," by Heinrich Christopher Zeuner. Many aged church members, especially those from Scotland and the north of Ireland, sing the old hymn to the sweeter air of "Bonnie Doon."

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. Rebecca Cornell, Guildford, Conn.; Miss M. B. Nichols, Brooklyn; E. N. Root, Brooklyn; R. E. Gallin, Elizabeth, N. J.; James Shaud, Brooklyn; Frank Ludlam, New York; W. W. Sunderland, Danbury, Conn.; C. L. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; W. E. Partee, Charlotte, N. C.; Sylvester Pope, New York; Miss Margaret J. Laws, Washington, D. C.; Henry C. Adams, Greenfield, Mass.; L. L. Quinn, Troy, N. Y.; Alice H. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Althea V. Randolph Fedle, Jersey City, N. J.; M. L. Stone, New York; Thomas R. Withers, New York; Mary S. E. Welden, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Louise A. Chapman, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Emma C. Rolling, Holyoke, Mass.; Sarah B. Sanders, Auburn, N. Y., and K. A. Mathew, Siloam, Col.

A Sunset Fancy

FRANK P. MACE.—In reply to the appeal of "M. A. E.," wish to say that the poem inquired for is "A Sunset Fancy," by Eben E. Rexford. The complete poem follows:

Tonight as I sat at my window
While the west was all aglearn
With that strange and wonderful splendor
That is fleeting as a dream,
I thought that the hands of angels
Had drawn the gateways wide,
And caught some glimpse of the glory
From the hills on the other side.

Is it not a comforting fancy,
This sunset thought of mine,
That always the gates of Heaven
Swing open at day's decline—
That those whose work is all ended
From our earthly woes and ills
May pass to the peace and gladness
That crown the beautiful hills?

Perhaps while I sat there dreaming
Of the gateway in the west
Some weary ones went homeward
To long and endless rest,
Went through the sunset gateway
To the city paved with gold,
To dwell in the hills of Heaven,
And be no longer old!

"The Idle Journey"

SYDNEY K. ROSENFELD.—Replying to the appeal of "L. F." in THE BOOK REVIEW for Jan. 27 as to the authorship of the verses beginning:

Is life's most cruel when we hold it dearest?

would say that the lines quoted are from the poem "The Idle Journey." It was written by me and published in some magazine in the early eighties. It was also printed on a Christmas card which was published for private circulation.

"Out of Reach"

R. A. C.—The following is a copy of the poem inquired about by Ethelred Naylor MacQuoid in THE BOOK REVIEW of March 11. It is by James Whitcomb Riley and is published in the volume of his works entitled "Morning":

You think them out of reach, your dead?
Nay, by my own dead, I deny
Your "out of reach"—Be comforted;
'Tis not so far to die.

Oh! by their dear, remembered smiles
And outheld hands and welcoming speech
They wait for us, thousands of miles
This side of "out of reach."

This appeal was also answered by Helen Beattie Wiles, Brooklyn; Harriett M. Fox, New York, and Emma B. Foote, Scranton, Penn.

APPEALS TO READERS

J. W.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find the poem beginning as follows:

I mean to be a soldier,
With uniform quite new,
And I wish they'd let me have a drum,
And be a Captain, too.
I would go amidst the battle,
With the broadsword in mine hand,
And hear the cannon rattle,
And music all so grand.

Clement Falconer

W. K. C.—Can any of your readers tell me who wrote a book entitled "Clement Falconer"? It is attributed to John Pendleton Kennedy, and hence is probably an American publication.

"Time Flies"

H. B. ELLIOT.—Could some reader let me know where I could find the following lines:

Time flies—it is his never-ending task
To bring and bear away delusive hopes,
And reproduce the troubles he destroys.

Not in Solitude

W. J. MATHESON.—Will some reader please give me the name of the author of the following lines:

Not in solitude alone
May one commune with God,
Or only hear His voice
Where the winds whisper and the waves rejoice.

Lilies of France

E. W. HURST.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the author of the following incomplete quotation, and supply the missing line:

The lilies of France may droop and fade,
The rose from its stem may sever,
* * * * * * *
The stars they shall shine forever.

I believe the quotation was popular during the civil war.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

PLANS are being made for the publication of an encyclopedia upon a world basis that will be more comprehensive than any that has yet been made in any country. It will be an encyclopedic library, consisting of twenty-four special encyclopedias, each having six volumes and each devoted to a particular race or nation or region. Each one of these six-volume sections will contain a comprehensive and scholarly exposition of the racial, political, and social developments of the people with whom it deals. The enterprise is primarily due to the suggestion of Dr. Isidor Singer, who is internationally famous as an encyclopedist and is also the author, editor, or translator of many volumes. But the carrying out of the idea has been made possible by Adolph Lewisohn, who has agreed to furnish the necessary financial backing in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in America. Harper & Brothers will be the publishers. Dr. Singer will be editorial supervisor, and the work will be under the immediate direction of an editorial board which will be composed mainly of specialists and scholars drawn from the faculties of American universities. The initial set of the encyclopedia will deal with the Slavonic race, it being taken up first by way of celebration of the coming of the Russian mission to this country and of the Russian revolution. The set that will be devoted to the United States will, it is said, contain a more comprehensive and detailed account of the development of this country than has yet been published. It is the purpose of the sponsors and makers of this encyclopedia of the nations to produce a work that in comprehensive and profound scholarship will place our institutions of learning on a level with the most celebrated institutions of Europe. The plan has received the warmest approval of leading educators and scholars in this country and the work upon it has begun.

Those two enthusiastic explorers, William Hunter Workman and his wife, Fanny Bullock Workman, know for their daring expeditions in the Himalayan Mountains and the literary quality and adventure interest of their books, have written a new volume containing an account of "Two Summers in the Ice-Wilds of Eastern Karkoram," which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for early publication. Their explorations covered nineteen hundred square miles of mountain and glacier at altitudes of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet. The Summers of 1911 and 1912 were the two that were spent in these Himalayan ice wastes, but the war prevented earlier publication of their account of their experiences and work.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "Fables of Aesop, Selected, Told Anew and Their History Traced," by Joseph Jacobs, which has been out of print for several years.

Publication of "Rapid Fire English-French-German" has been postponed by the Harpers until July 29. It is compiled by a committee which has had practical work in teaching foreign languages to troops in training and is intended for the practical use of Americans who are preparing to go to France.

"The Menace of Peace," by George D. Herron, is announced for immediate publication by Mitchell Kennerley. Mr. Herron says that he hopes passionately for the triumph of the Allies, but thinks that a complete Prussian triumph would be preferable to a compromise peace, since Prussian domination would inevitably bring about revolt. The work has already been translated into French, Russian, and Dutch, and has been published in England, and also in Geneva, where the author now resides.

Zane Grey, who received last month from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of Master of Letters, has gone for a vacation trip through the Glacier National Park, Oregon, and California.

Isaac F. Marcosson's "The Rebirth of Russia," an account of the Russian revolution, will be ready for publication by the John Lane Company on July 27. Mr. Marcosson was in Petrograd during the revolution, when he met many of the men, Kerensky and others, who are now directing the destinies of Russia, and in his book he presents character studies of them.

A book of verse by Professor John Erskine of Columbia University will be published at once by the Lyric Publishing Co., Hartley Hall, Columbia University. It is called "The Shadowed Hour," and contains four poems, of which three have appeared in The Yale Review. The same company announces "First Offering," a collection of verse by Samuel Roth, for Sept. 15.

A varied experience of life lies behind the writing of "The Joyful Years," by Frank Twigell Wawn, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish within a week or two. Mr. Wawn spent some years as an assistant officer in the English Navy, then worked for six years as a clerk in the Bank of England. His health breaking down, he went to live in a village in Cornwall, where he has devoted himself to the writing of novels—"The Joyful Years" is his third—to art and to furthering the cause of athletics for women.

The Authors' League Fund, organized to extend financial assistance to needy authors, has started the Autograph Book Shop, a nominal organization to supply autographed copies of the works of members of the league to collectors for a small fee. It hopes that authors will turn over to it all requests for autographs.

Wilson Follett, well-known critic and writer upon literary topics, has won the prize of $100 offered by Doubleday, Page & Co. for the best essay on William McFee's "Casuals of the Sea." Hundreds of manuscripts were received from many parts of the world—one coming from the trenches in France—while many well-known writers and critics in the United States entered the competition. The judges were John S. Phillips, J. B. Kerfoot, and Francis Hackett, who agreed that the level of excellence of the manuscripts was unusually high.

"Peter Ibbetson," George Du Maurier's novel, the dramatized version of which has had highly successful stage production during the last season, is being brought out by the Harpers in "The Play Edition." It contains an introduction which tells "The Story of the Play," by Constance Collier, and in addition to the original illustrations by Du Maurier, numerous photographs of the American production of the play.

In the latter part of this month the Macmillan Company will publish a novel called "Christina," by Alice Cholmondeley, a new writer. It is about a young woman who goes to Berlin to study music just before the outbreak of the war and tells her experiences there, musical, sentimental, and other, as war threatened and then descended.

A large edition of Rudyard Kipling's recent book, "A Diversity of Creatures," comprising several thousand volumes, some of them de luxe, on its way to Bombay for the delectation of his admirers in India, was part of the cargo of a ship that was torpedoed and went to the bottom of the sea.

John G. Neihardt, author of "The Song of Hugh Glass" and "The Quest," the former an epic of the Northwest and the latter a collection of lyrics, was another author to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at the June commencement. It was conferred by the University of Nebraska in recognition of his work "as author, critic, poet."

Arthur Guy Empey, whose "Over the Top" is having warm praise for its realistic portrayal of conditions at the battle front, is a relative of R. H. Dana, whose "Two Years Before the Mast" is an American classic. Mr. Empey has traveled around the world as an able seaman, and has served also in the United States Army as Sergeant Major.

Frederick A. Stokes Company announce for August publication a new novel by Harold Bindloss, "Carmen's Messenger," which, while its main events take place in Canada, takes the reader also through experiences in England and California.

Eden Philpotts has entered the ranks of the poets, and a volume of verse by him, "Plain Songs," is ready for immediate issue by the Macmillan Company.

ART IN NEW YORK

A GUIDE TO THE WORKS OF ART IN NEW YORK CITY. Edited by Florence N. Levy. Illustrated. New York, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street: Florence N. Levy. 50 cents.

Those many visitors to New York City which the Summer always brings, as well as not a few of those many residents of the city who do not know much more about it than do the visitors, will find in Miss Levy's guidebook directions and aid for some interesting hours. Too few both of those who visit the city and of those who live in it have much knowledge of the priceless art treasures it contains. But this little volume will give them some acquaintance with its wealth of art works and ample directions for finding them. Miss Levy, who is a member of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum, has herself planned and written the "art pilgrimage" which offers a guide for three hours in the Metropolitan Museum. She conducts her client's steps through galleries and corridors, pointing out and giving information concerning the chief objects of interest. Helen Greenleaf does the same service for the Brooklyn Museum, and there are similar guiding articles to the group of societies and their buildings on West 156th Street and to the sculpture, buildings, and stained glass to be seen on a trip from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street. This last article is written by W. B. McCormick. One section lists the important buildings and the sculpture of historical and artistic interest, with condensed facts concerning each in all parts of the city, and another lists alphabetically with their locations the art museums, libraries, exhibitions, art societies, and clubs. The little book has maps and charts, and is copiously illustrated with pictures of art treasures.

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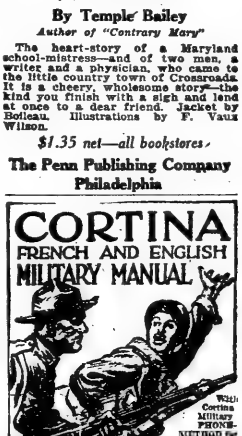

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.

NEW YORK'S DRAFT BOARD HAS ONLY LIMITED POWER

Chief Questions Concerning Exemption Must Be Sent to Higher Authority—Pamphlet Covering Every Possible Question Prepared for Conscripts.

THE 189 local Exemption Boards before which New York City's men of conscript age will be ordered to appear to have their eligibility for military service decided are organizing for the work in hand, and by the middle of the present week it is confidently expected that every board in the city will have completed the preliminary work which will precede the actual draft, and will be ready to begin the examinations of the conscripts as soon as the names drawn for the first army are received from Washington. The rules and regulations compiled by the War Department to guide the boards in their work have been issued, and there is not a question that can possibly arise the answer to which cannot be found somewhere in this 84-page book of rules and regulations.

In New York City the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, in association with Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, is busy day and night whipping the great city exemption organization into shape.

The first important step in carrying into effect the provisions of the selective draft law, which was the registration of the men of conscript age in the United States, has been completed, and the second and most important step is now about to be taken—the drafting of the first national army of 600,000, which is to go overseas to reinforce the regulars and guardsmen who will precede them to the battlefields of Europe.

The local and district exemption boards upon which will devolve the task of deciding the eligibility of the men of the overseas forces are now at work, and before the end of the present week it is confidently expected that the names of the men of America's first great citizen army will have been drawn in Washington. There has been named by the President one local board for each 30,000 of the American population, while many of the district boards—organized one or more for each Federal Judicial District—have also been named, these district boards to exercise the important functions of the first court of appeal.

At the present moment the eyes of America are focussed on the thousands of local exemption boards which have been organized in every nook and corner of the land. Each of these boards—there are 189 in the City of New York alone—has exclusive jurisdiction in its exemption area, and each member of a board must be a bona fide American citizen and a resident of the particular area in which he exercises jurisdiction.

The local boards consist of three or more members, in the discretion of the President of the United States, and each board has the power within its jurisdiction to hear and determine, subject to review by the district board and other superior authorities, all questions of exemption under the selective draft law and all questions of claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, with the exception of "any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons, or classes of persons, from the selective draft under the provisions of the selective draft law authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the draft persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Therefore, keeping in mind the fact that no claim of exemption on account of the industry in which the man subject to draft is engaged can be decided by a local board, the grounds for exemption or discharge which a local board may decide are the following:

1. That the person drafted is an officer, legislative, executive or judicial of the United States, a State, a Territory, or the District of Columbia.
2. That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.
3. That you were on May 18, 1917, the day the President signed the selective draft law, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.
4. That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.
5. That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.
6. That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

The above are the only claims for exemption which a local board may hear. In addition, however, to these claims for exemption under the heads enumerated, each local board is empowered to discharge from the provisions of the Selective Draft Law men included in any of the following classes:

1. That you are a county or municipal officer.
2. That you are a Custom House clerk.
3. That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mails.
4. That you are an artificer or workman employed in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States.
5. That you are employed in the service of the United States in a position where your services cannot be replaced "without substantial material loss in the adequate and effective operation of the department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch in the service of the United States." Any person to whom the above regulation refers must file within ten days after filing his claim for discharge "an affidavit signed by the official of the United States" having direct supervision or control over the department of the Government in which the man who seeks discharge is employed.
6. That you are a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.
7. That you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.
8. That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent upon you for support.
9. That you have a widowed mother dependent on your labor for support.
10. That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.
11. That you are the father of a motherless child under the age of sixteen (16) years, and that child is dependent on your labor for support.
12. That you are the brother of an orphan child, or children, under 16 years of age dependent on your labor for support.
13. That you are a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existent on May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

If the drafted person desires to make a claim for exemption from military service that person must appear within seven days after notice that he has been drafted is mailed to him and there apply for "Exemption Claim Form No. 110," which form must be filled out and filed with the board having jurisdiction in the exemption area in which the applicant makes his home. These forms will be supplied by the local exemption boards.

In the event the applicant for exemption or discharge is unable for good and sufficient reasons, duly approved, to personally file his claim the law provides that another person may file for him. Any local board is empowered to handle such situation and to provide the proper claim and affidavit forms to be used in such instances. Special affidavit forms are provided for each class of persons who by occupation or otherwise are entitled to exemption or discharge from the provisions of the military law. Special forms to be used in appeals from the decision of a local to a Federal District Board are also provided and will be available at the headquarters of all local boards. Those persons who make claims for exemption or discharge on industrial, including agricultural, grounds must file their papers with the district board. The district board for New York City is expected to be named this week, and as soon as organized its headquarters will be announced in the newspapers.

The procedure which will be followed by the various boards in carrying into effect the provisions of the Selective Draft law may be summarized as follows:

First, the Registration Boards, which supervised the registration of July 5, deliver the registration cards, properly sorted by exemption areas, to the local boards and, that duty performed, the Registration Boards automatically pass out of existence. The local Exemption Board, its cards received, proceeds to number its cards with red ink in a series running from one to the total number of cards in its particular jurisdiction. The cards are not numbered in alphabetical order. The cards when numbered will be listed and the list posted in the headquarters of the board, where it is open to the inspection of the public. Every man subject to the draft should, therefore, as soon as the newspapers announce that the lists have been posted, proceed to the headquarters of the board in the exemption area in which he lives and find out what his serial number is.

The "red ink numbers," not the registration numbers, are sent to Washington and there they are drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drafting is completed, lists showing the order in which the red ink numbers have been drawn will be given to the newspapers, and will be posted on bulletin boards in the headquarters of all local boards. As soon as the list is delivered to the local board, the board notifies those who have been drafted to present themselves for examination. A copy of the notification will also be posted in the headquarters, and a notice mailed to each man concerned, but "the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice" to each man who is drafted, to charge that man with the duty of presenting himself before the board.

"The law," the regulations state, "makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse. Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination."

The day on which each drafted man is to report for physical examination will be stated, and on that day the man must report. If the person drafted is found to be physically disqualified the board will give him a certificate to that effect. If found to be physically qualified for service, and a claim for exemption is made within seven days after the date of the call, the person seeking exemption will be given ten days to file his proof in support of that claim. On the other hand, if a man is qualified physically and files no claim for exemption or discharge, his name will be posted "as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged." All claims must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and unless all the affidavits required by the regulations are submitted, the board has no authority to exempt or discharge. No arguments, oral or otherwise, are permitted before the board unless the board "calls for other proof, which it will do only in a limited number of cases."

Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the board within three days after affidavits are filed, and if the claim is allowed a certificate to that effect will be issued. It should be remembered, however, that any certificate of exemption or discharge may be recalled at any time. If the conditions on which the certificate is granted are temporary or conditional, the certificate becomes of no effect when "the time or the condition named are fulfilled" and when "the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time."

"Remember," one of Gen. Crowder's official statements reads, "that your case may be appealed to the district board by the Government, and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

"If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board 'as one who has been called for military service and who has not been exempted or discharged.' Claims for appeal from the decision of the local board may be made within ten days after the notice that the claim has been disallowed, posted, and mailed to the district board. The forms to be used in all appeals to the district boards will be available at the offices of the local organizations.

The person who appeals to the district board also has five days, after his appeal is received by the district board, to file additional evidence in support of his claim, all of this additional evidence to be submitted in affidavit form. The decision of the district board must be made within five days of the closing of proof, and the appellant notified by mail of the board's action on the appeal.

As for discharge from the provisions of the Selective Draft on industrial grounds, all such claims must be made direct to the district boards. The form to be used in making a claim for discharge on "industrial grounds" will be supplied, on application, by the district boards.

The form, properly filled, must be filed with the district board within five days after the mailing and posting of the fact that the applicant's name has been certified from the local to the district board as qualified and eligible for the military service. The district board must make its decision within five days after the closing of proof, and if the decision favors the applicant a certificate of discharge will be issued. If the decision is adverse the board will also notify you.

"Remember," says General Crowder, "that you have been called for military service, and that the certificate of the district board is only conditional on your remaining in the kind of industrial service on account of which you were discharged. No such exemption shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists and your certificate or discharge may be withdrawn or modified by the district board at any time that the board shall determine that the circumstances require it."

The only appeal that can be made to the President is from the decision of a district board denying a claim for exemption or discharge on industrial grounds. This appeal must be filed with the district board within seven days after the mailing to the applicant of the decision of the district board in his case. Forms for this purpose will be supplied by the district boards.

The following are the penalties for violation of the provisions of the draft sections of the selective draft law.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI., act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

As soon as the case of a person who has been drafted is finally disposed of the Adjutant General of the State in which that person lives will notify him by mail of his selection for active service. The lists of all persons selected for the military service will be posted in the headquarters of the local boards. The notice to report for military service will come "when the Government is ready to receive you."

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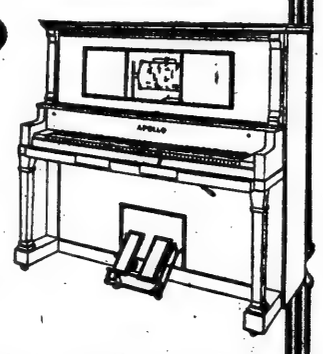

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WEATHER FORECAST: For Monday, Fair and Warmer.

An Opportunity for Foresighted People

The Great Mid-Summer Sale of Women's New Model Fur Coats

Offering Savings on Prices Which Must Inevitably Prevail This Coming Fall

Abraham and Straus Mid-Summer Fur Sales are memorable events to those who in years past have fortunately shared. This year it holds greater significance than ever.

For, notwithstanding a phenomenal climb in Fur prices, we have made such an extraordinary purchase of beautiful pelts as to be enabled to offer NOW to those with a foresighted perspective, Coats approximately 20% to 33⅓% less than the Winter prices, however moderately marked.

If we were to place our orders today for these Fur Coats for September and October selling we would have to charge from 20% to 33⅓% more for them.

THERE ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL 1917-1918 PARIS AND AMERICAN-DESIGNED COAT MODELS from which to make a selection. These are in sample sizes, and may be chosen outright or will be duplicated in sizes 34 to 42. The fashions include

Coats on Demi-Tonneau Lines
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Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats
At $95 $135 $150 $167.50 $189.50 $198.50 $225 $265 $450

Comprise models in 42, 45 and 48 inch lengths, loose and rippling, belted, or in demi-tonneau styles. Some all of Hudson Seal, some with large skunk collar and cuffs, others with collar, cuffs and double border of skunk. Again, one model has wide collar, cuffs and border of black lynx, and still another has collar, cuffs and border of moleskin.

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Loosely belted models; particularly adapted to motor wear.

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45 inches long; a loose model of fine dark skins.

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A handsome all-nutria loosely rippling model.

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45 inches long, of very beautiful, selected skins.

Natural Mink Coats, 40 inches long, mink tail trimmed. . . . . **At $495**

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Women's Cloth or Silk Coats at $8.95, $12.95 and $19.95

Representing Drastic Reductions from Their Former Late Prices.

They are ideal Coats for now as for early Fall, comprising many of the highest grade Coats in our stocks this season.

Materials include serges, gabardines, tricotines, gunniburls, chiffon taffetas, satins, silk poplins. Many are fully lined.

Colors are desirable for street and afternoon wear. All sizes in the collection.

Closing Out 48 Women's Cloth Coats at $3.95
Formerly Priced $7.95 *to* $11.95
Comprising serges, cheviots and checked velours, in well-made, favorite models.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Milan Sports Hats Specially Priced at $1.49 and $2.95

White Milan Hats are being counted among the first favorites among smartly-dressed women, for sports as well as tailored wear. And, as these women have undoubtedly found, they are scarce.

Good fortune brought this purchase and instead of putting the Hats in stock at their regular prices we are sharing the good fortune.

At $1.49 the Hats are of fine white pedal Milan, China Milan, white split straw and Milan Natural hemps. About twelve styles in short-brim sailor effects, mushroom fashion, double-cushioned or wide flanged; with crowns in various smart blockings.

All are Banded with White Grosgrain Ribbon, Smartly Bow-Finished.

At $2.95 the Hats are of white Italian Milan and natural color Milans, with double cushioned brims, droop prims, double flanges and others. All ribbon trimmed and finished with inner bands.

NOTE—Milliners Will Find the Prices Less Than Wholesale for these Qualities.

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An Unusual Sale of Towels Every One Made of Pure Linen

To our knowledge, this is the first sale announced in some time in which every Towel offered was made of pure linen. While unusual in this respect, it is remarkable in that

The Sale Prices Make These Towels Exceptional Values
for the very good reason that, at their regular prices, they were mighty good bargains.

All the Towels Listed Here Are Specially Priced

At 35c. each. Heavy all linen Scotch hemmed huckaback Towels, 17x34 inches.
At 40c. each. Heavy all linen Scotch hemmed huckaback Towels, 19x35 inches.
At 43c. each. Heavy all linen hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels, 18x34 inches.
At 49c. each. Heavy all linen Irish old bleach hemstitched huckaback Towels, 18x34 inches.
At 57c. each. Fine all linen bleached hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels, 18x36 inches.
At 77c. each. Fine all linen Irish old bleach hemstitched huckaback Towels, 22x38 inches.
At 88c. each. Extra fine Irish linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, 22x40 inches. With damask monogram space border. Made by John S. Brown & Sons.
At 96c. each. Extra fine pure linen hemstitched Irish old bleach huckaback Towels, 22x38 inches.
At 97c. each. Extra fine pure linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, with pretty embroidered monogram space.

Pure Linen Guest Towels

At 27c. each—All linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, 14x20 in., with monogram border.
At 34c. each—All linen hemstitched Irish huckaback Towels, 15x22 in., with monogram border.
At 43c. each—Fine all linen hemstitched huckaback Towels.
At 48c. each—Extra fine all linen hemstitched huckaback Towels, 16x24 in., with monogram border.
At $1.69—Madeira elaborately hand embroidered, scalloped, fine all linen huckaback Towels, several handsome designs.
Street floor, Livingston street, East Building.

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Royal Worcester Wilton	27x54 in.	6.50	4.75
Anglo-Indian Wilton	27x54 in.	7.25	5.50
Saxony	27x54 in.	8.00	5.75
Anglo-Persian Wilton	27x54 in.	8.50	6.50
Wool Wilton	36x36 in.	5.50	4.50
Saxony	36x36 in.	6.95	5.00
Teprac	36x63 in.	8.25	6.75
Saxony	36x63 in.	12.00	8.50
Anglo-Persian	36x63 in.	13.75	10.00

Wilton Hall Rugs

	Regularly	At
Teprac Wilton....27 in.x 9 ft.	$11.25	$9.25
Royal Worcester...27 in.x 9 ft.	12.75	10.25
Anglo-Persian ....27 in.x 9 ft.	17.00	13.50
Teprac .....27 in.x12 ft.	15.00	12.50
Royal Worcester..27 in.x12 ft.	17.00	13.50
Anglo-Persian ....27 in.x12 ft.	22.75	18.25

Room Sizes

	Regularly	At
Teprac .....27 in.x15 ft.	$17.50	$14.50
Royal Worcester...27 in.x15 ft.	21.25	16.75
Anglo-Persian ....27 in.x15 ft.	28.25	22.50
Wool Wilton.....6 x 9 ft.	$31.50	$25.00
Saxony .....6 x 9 ft.	47.00	35.00
Wool Wilton.....8¼x10½ ft.	46.75	35.00
Saxony .....8¼x10½ ft.	70.00	50.00
Bundar Wilton....9 x12 ft.	57.50	45.00
Royal Worcester..9 x12 ft.	61.75	49.50
Seamless Chenille..9 x12 ft.	77.00	62.50
Hartford Saxony..9 x12 ft.	75.00	59.50
Anglo-Persian ....9 x12 ft.	82.50	66.50

9x12 Whittall Cross-Joined Wilton Rugs
Remarkable value.

Teprac Wilton	$35.00
Royal Worcester	39.50
Anglo-Indian	47.50
Anglo-Persian	55.00

And 50 Extra Large Size Wilton Rugs, Unusually Good Values

	Regularly	At
Wool Wilton..... 9 x15 ft.	$68.50	$59.50
Royal Worcester... 9 x15 ft.	85.00	69.50
Hartford Saxony... 9 x15 ft.	98.00	75.00
Anglo-Persian .... 9 x15 ft.	113.00	89.50
Wool Wilton.....10½x12 ft.	68.50	55.00
Royal Worcester...10½x12 ft.	85.00	69.50
Wool Wilton.....10½x13½ ft.	77.50	65.00
Royal Worcester.10½x13½ ft.	$95.00	$79.50
Hartford Saxony..10½x13½ ft.	110.00	85.00
Wool Wilton.....11¼x15 ft.	85.00	75.00
Royal Worcester..11¼x15 ft.	106.00	89.50
Hartford Saxony..11¼x15 ft.	123.00	95.00
Anglo-Persian ...11¼x15 ft.	141.00	115.00

Third Floor, East Building.

$4.98 to $5.98 Blouses Monday at $3.98

Georgette crepes are trimmed in unusual and interesting ways with narrow bands of filet lace, with hand-embroideries that are charming against the sheer crepe. Some show multitudes of fine tuckings, with crochet buttons, and perhaps a little bow of black moire to set them off.

Lots of narrow frillings; daintiest Valenciennes are a feature of others.

There are a number of very fine tailored style silk Waists and extremely lovely net Blouses. Every size in the collection.

A New Purchase of Remarkable $2 Voile Blouses at $1.39

White and novelty voiles of truly surprising daintiness, very prettily trimmed with Venise and Valenciennes laces. Second floor, Central Building.

Boys' Knickers Special at 98c.

Tan khaki, gray crash or white duck. Will stand hard wear and frequent washings. All sizes 6 to 18 years.

Khaki Play Suits Only $2.95

Loose fitting blouse, with attached collar; full cut knickers. Sizes 8 to 15.
Second floor, Livingston St., East Building.

Clearance of Summer Furniture in Which Quality and Savings Stand Out Prominently

This a Clearance of a large part of our Summer Furniture at reductions of from 25 to 33⅓%, brought about primarily for the purpose of getting floor space for future events.

The pieces consist of Fibre, Reed, Rustic, Porch and Living Room Furniture, and a very few attractive Breakfast Room Suites. Also in this Clearance Group are the remainder of our sample line of Couch Hammocks which we are offering at 25 per cent. less than regular.

$176.50 Breakfast Room Suites 7 Pieces, $130.00
Finished in ivory enamel, decorated; consisting of Buffet, Hanging Mirror, Gateleg Table, four Chairs, which have rush seats.

$49.00 Reed Suite, 3 Pieces $36.70
Finished antique ivory, upholstered, loose cushion seats, in very attractive cretonnes.

$91.25 Fibre Suite, 3 Pieces, $60.80
Finished in antique ivory, upholstered spring seats and back, in very attractive cretonne; 6 ft. 6 in. Sofa, Armchair and Rocker.

$128.00 Reed Living Room Suites. $95.75
Four pieces; blue enamel, trimmed pink; loose cushion seats and backs; upholstered in effective cretonne; Sofa, Armchair, Rocker and Table.

$177.50 Breakfast Room Suites 7 Pieces, $130.00
Finished in yellow and green, decorated; bamboo effect; consisting of Buffet, Hanging Mirror, Gate-leg Table, four Chairs, which have rush seats.

$45.00 Breakfast Room Suite $33.75
Finished in yellow enamel, trimmed with black; five pieces—Gate-leg Table, four Chairs.

Fibre and Reed Furniture at ¼ to ⅓ Less Than Regular

Finished in antique ivory. Some have upholstered spring seats and backs in very attractive cretonnes. Many are one of a kind.

Armchairs At	Armchairs Reg.	Armchairs At	Armchairs Reg.	Tables At	Tables Reg.	Tables At	Tables Reg.	Rockers At	Rockers Reg.	Rockers At	Rockers Reg.	Settees At	Settees Reg.	Settees At	Settees Reg.
$4.50	$6.75	$8.50	$11.75	$5.00	$7.50	$8.50	$12.75	$5.25	$7.75	$9.00	$13.50	$11.25	$17.50	$22.25	$48.50
4.50	6.85	9.00	13.50	7.15	10.75	9.25	14.00	6.00	9.00	11.15	16.75	16.00	24.00	27.80	56.75
6.30	9.50	11.50	17.25					8.80	11.75	11.50	17.25	30.00	45.00		

Couch Hammocks, Were $6.95 to $36.00, Now $5.20 to $27.00

Some in plain khaki, others in fancy. Then there are still others, one of a kind, that belong to the miscellaneous class in blue and gray with braids, etc. Some are reclining models, others are in rustic style. Fourth floor, East and Central Buildings.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS URGE OUR BUYERS TO CROSS OCEAN

They Have Provided Thousands of Gowns for American Women and Are Afraid Merchants Will Not Send Representatives to See Them—Embroideries to be Made from Munition Scrap Heaps.

A CABLE has been sent to this country in the form of an invitation from dressmaking houses in Paris to the American buyers, asking them to make a special effort to go abroad for the semi-annual exhibitions of clothes scheduled to take place in Paris in August.

It is difficult to remember all the phases of friendly interchange between the great French designing houses and the multiplicity of American dressmaking houses, but it is highly probable that no such invitation has been extended to this country before. Even when Paris was at the high tide of her battles, she did not feel it necessary to cable her invitations to American buyers. She took it for granted that they would come, as they have been coming for the last half century.

But with America in the war, and with the growth of uncertainty concerning sea travel, the rumor spread on both sides of the water, among those in the trade of making clothes, that there would be no Paris "openings" this Summer.

Of course, there is danger from submarines. No one would be so foolhardy as to deny that fact of frightfulness. But all last Summer American buyers, relief workers and correspondents went shuttling to and fro over the ocean. Now, though, there is a more uncertain feeling among those in the American trade of clothes concerning the trip across the water.

France has felt this attitude in her sensitive way. There was a good deal of terror last April, naturally, when America's entry into the war caught the American buyers on the other side of the Atlantic. There was a scramble for berths on boats that went from Spain, and numbers of Americans tried to get on the big cattleship that brought Mr. Gerard over to Havana, but the French and English boats sailed as usual and made this country without incident or accident.

There were dozens of buyers in Paris in March who strongly declared to the French designers that never again would they be put in such a position, and that they would stay in their own country until the war ended. It was these statements, probably, that gave rise to the fear in Paris that no American buyer would come across the water this Summer to be present at the exploiting of clothes at the great houses, scheduled to take place on different dates, from the 5th of August to the 1st of September.

A Staggering Expense.

No one in the trade of clothes, and no one interested in the buying of new clothes, can fail to find an extraordinary interest in the cabled invitations of the French houses and the large number of letters, private cables, and urgent requests to come over which Paris has sent to this city in the last three weeks.

Yet there are thousands among the reading public who do not realize the importance of the semi-annual exhibition of clothes in Paris. On these gowns the fashions of the world for the next six months are founded. The American girl working behind a counter in Kalamazoo or on the Rio Grande is receiving the benefits of that costly exhibition in France, although she cannot tell you, nor does she care, from what source her clothes come.

These exhibitions are a staggering expense to Paris. Each house tries to show, on an average, 300 costumes. It is not possible to sum up the entire output of Paris in the three weeks during which the exhibitions are held, but 3,000 costumes is a fair average. To prepare these gowns thousands of brains, hands, machines, looms, weavers, embroiderers, metal makers, and artists must be employed. Remember that France must withdraw from the front the necessary men to do that work, giving them parole in Paris and putting them on their good behavior.

Thousands of francs must be spent to establish this exhibition, and France has not thousands of francs to throw away. The preparation of the gowns for the buyers of the world is one of the supreme industrial events of the French nation, and if the American buyers are not coming to Paris in August to see these gowns, then France must save her men and her money.

There is nothing trivial or frivolous about all this. Whenever you see a French gown or hear that models have arrived by a steamer, or that an American buyer has gone to Paris to get new clothes and inspiration, do not disregard it as a bit of unimportant news. Look deep into its significance. Cultivate your mind to know that the whole episode is filled with intrigue, jealousy, power, struggle for artistic expression, self-sacrifice, and moral and physical courage.

When the exhibition takes place in Paris this August anybody who would write up the inner side of it, filling the chapters with personal narrative and bits of life, would make a book more interesting than a best seller with a yellow binding and an alluring title.

Making Over Clothes.

There has been an extraordinary amount of interesting discussion among women concerning the chance for the day seamstress and the small dressmaker.

In connection with this, another interesting bit of news that comes over by mail from Paris is that the Government is trying to inaugurate a vast scheme of remaking clothes and shoes in order that the poor may be able to get the necessary clothing at a reasonable rate. In certain sections of Paris, where there are huge manufacturing concerns, an experiment will be made to turn out gowns, suits, coats, underclothing, and shoes from the cast-off clothing of thousands of Frenchwomen. It is possible that the Government will have these collected under its own supervision, and that it will receive a reasonable percentage of the amount collected in order to pay its expenses.

The leather and fabric thus accumulated by the Government will be made into as many shoes as can be produced by the great shoe factories. All the clothing will go into a melting pot, as it were, and will be recut and turned into garments of moderate fashion sold at small prices.

It is the vision of the French that encompasses such amazing industry and philanthropy combined. It is not necessary that America should take up such extremes in the procuring of clothes, at least not this year. But there is undoubtedly going to be a severe struggle between two classes of commerce in the making of clothes; the huge department shop and small retail shop that sells ready-to-wear clothing at a reasonable price, and the dressmakers and seamstresses who go out by the day or take the work home, to be paid according to the time involved.

Everywhere one goes there is this discussion about getting seamstresses by the day to make over clothes. Among the business men there is talk of the amazing amount of business which is prophesied for the shops that sell costumes ready to put on, which can be fitted for a small amount at the house where they are bought.

These two phases of a vital discussion have not left the high-priced dressmakers in an amiable or serene frame of mind. Yet, to the expert in affairs of this sort, there seems to be no genuine reason for depression among the high-class dressmakers. There will always be enough women to insist upon very good workmanship to support their industry. It is not possible for the seamstress by the day to get the exquisite cut that is achieved by a trained and finished cutter in a great house, and it is not possible for a gown which is sold at a reasonable price and which is a copy of a more distinguished gown, to include the fine materials and accessories used in the high-priced gown. So there you are. Each side will have a point in its favor.

But there is no doubt that that idol of the French, the little dressmaker, and that one time ally and friend of the American woman, the seamstress by the day, are going to have their innings in the commerce of clothes when October arrives.

There was an epoch in American social history when women of the smartest social position, as well as all their followers, had their gowns made at home. There are still women who dress exceedingly well, who go to the shops for inspiration and back to their own sewing rooms for achievement. These are going to multiply before the first frost comes. We have been an extravagant nation and we have accumulated a vast amount of unnecessary clothing. The American Government does not ask for it as the French Government is asking and our factories may never be organized in a vast process of making over clothes, but fine materials, rare laces, good chiffon and bits of hand embroidery in metal and silk will be combined under the skill of a good seamstress, and home-made gowns will again become the rule and the fashion.

Embroidery from Munitions.

Another thing that seems equally certain is that metallic embroidery will not only be as fashionable as ever, but that its output may be increased. The natural question that the woman asks who knows the conditions of France and even America today is how one can afford to use gold, silver, copper, and silk threads to cover the surfaces of gowns during this supreme epoch of munition making, when all the ore in the world is needed for the killing of men.

Do you know how the embroiderers get the metal threads to cover our gowns? They are allowed to go to the munition factories in France and from the great heaps of metal thrown out by the workers or the instruments for cutting and melting metal they select whatever they need for embroidery. One gets an instant vision, and an amusing one at that, of the clothing makers of France hanging about amid tangled strings and wires of metal, picking out here and there what they want, and going home with it tied up in bundles like children around sawmills and new buildings gathering up bits of wood to keep the body warm in a desolate home.

Incoming of Brocades.

This gossip on fashions has resolved itself into a kaleidoscopic accumulation of fragments of news that are floating in by cable and from the mouths of those who are experimenting with the new Autumn fashions. Here is another bit of interesting news that has to do with the materials we shall wear in the Fall:

Brocade will rise to a splendid height and will be considered the fabric of the hour for formal gowns. The mills at Lyons, which control the silk fashions of the world, have turned out miles of marvelous brocades. Rodier, the great master-designer of fabrics, has put his stamp on full moons, palm branches and odd flowers subdued in masses of color, and he calls the achievement silk.

One of the splendid brocades turned out at Lyons is called "Soleil de la Victoire"—and let us end the story there. What more could be said of France, its clothes, its inspirations, its ideals and its struggles, than is embodied in the wonderful new fabric which will be worn in the Autumn?

The Sun of Victory!

THE NEW COAT LAUNCHED IN PARIS.

The jacket is of black velvet, bound with a hem which holds it in at hip line. The reverses are of glazed satin, and the high collar is of fur. The skirt of black cloth is very narrow. Costume by Drecoll.

THE NEW WAISTCOAT BODICE.

It is of heavy black silk, with ribbon run through embroidered eyelets down the front. Sleeves and collar are of white organdie. Skirt is of black-and-white striped voile. The parasol is of white satin, with black velvet scallops applied.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS IN AMERICA INFERIOR TO THOSE OF EUROPE

WHAT is the matter with the marketing of food in this country?

The latest report of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, covering municipal markets, replies: "It cannot be said truthfully that any American city has yet developed an adequate municipal market system."

Why not?

"It has been the custom in America to let the markets run themselves. The general opinion of those who have studied the market question is that the great majority of failures have been due to mismanagement, poor location, inadequate accommodations, high rentals, subletting of booths, and combinations to maintain prices. Wise planning, expert management, and a definite constructive policy are essential to market success."

Yet in spite of bungling plans and conduct, forty-one American cities report that their municipal markets are successful. But no success attained thus far is comparable with the vast advance of service in Europe in the development of the railway, river, and seaboard terminal market.

Direct, adequate, and unblocked railway delivery is now regarded as a prime requisite for satisfactory marketing. The cramping of railway service determined the resolution of Berlin six years ago to remove its great Central Market on the River Spree, in the heart of the city, to the northeastern quarter, a location otherwise distinctly inferior, at a cost of over $6,000,000. By this removal, however, the city secured a railroad yard for its market permitting a full and mobile entry and dispatch of freight.

How a first-rate municipal market is constructed and run may be shown graphically in the typical exhibit of the Munich Market opened in February, 1912. Here the State and municipal authorities came to an agreement on the essential features of construction after full consideration of the requirements and advices submitted by the wholesale dealers. Then Munich acted. The city picked and bought a site lying closely south of the South Joint Railway Station. The selected ground covered 46,500 square meters, or 11½ acres roundly. This provision more than doubled the allotment of space for the old market, including the bordering streets.

At the north end of the market grounds a Custom House was erected for the receipt of foreign produce, chiefly from Austria-Hungary and Italy. Beyond this building the market stretches its line to the south, in a succession of four lofty market halls with covered connections, ending in a structure for administration offices and a retail market. Each of the four main halls receives a distinct division of produce for wholesale, and the basement below provides for the receipt of all shipments by rail and for cold storage. Each hall of uniform size is 318 feet in length, 56.7 feet in width, and 65.6 feet in height. The entire structure is of concrete and iron.

One prime concern was expedition and convenience in receipt, sale, and delivery. Four tracks run from the South Station to the Custom House grounds, two extending directly to the Custom House. A third track passes to the north of the Custom House Street, where there is room at need for the laying of another track. A short fourth track ends west of the Custom House. By these tracks ninety freight cars can be placed at once on the rails in the Custom House yard.

Two tracks extend from the railway station directly to the great Market Hall, running along its north side, with an intervening platform. Besides these tracks and sidings, a number of tracks in the open railway yards at the South Station are placed at the command of the market during the hours when traffic is most pressing. These will accommodate, roundly, a hundred cars for the Market Hall trade. Thus the combined track facilities for market supply may be reckoned as providing for 190 cars at a time, with available track space for thirty more. Special provision is made for fast freight cars and reshipment to other cities.

Platforms bordering the tracks are constructed on a level with the car floors to facilitate loading and unloading. The doors on the two sides of the Custom House are so distributed that for every car standing alongside there is a discharging door with double slides, protected by rubber bands against air draughts.

Three main roadways convey the produce from the track platform along the full length of the market, two skirting the east and west sides of the basement and one passing through the centre. The central roadway is constructed to rise with an easy gradient to the level of the market floor. Side street crossings traverse the market, devised with connections to enable market carts and trucks to pass readily throughout the market and basement, sharing the burden of transportation with the elevators and stairways. There are nine hydraulic elevators between the basement and market floors besides the hand elevator with which each one of the seventy-two wholesale stalls is equipped. It was the design to do away with needless friction, blockade, and lost motion.

The basement extending under the line of market halls is designed to give all possible accommodation to truck and market wagon passage and delivery. It is divided in the centre by the depressed street. The sections on both sides are subdivided in compartments corresponding to the stall allotments on the main market floor. Thus every stall has its private cellar or cold storage room. For the receipt of undistributed freight there is a cold storage department in the northern annex or freight hall, designedly built in excess of ordinary requirements. Artesian wells supply the water for the refrigerating plant. Nine hydraulic elevators carry produce to the main market floor, and every stall has an independent elevator from its own cellar compartment.

Lighting, regulation of temperature, cleansing, and all other sanitary requirements are expertly provided throughout the market. Window ranges on the east and south sides of the market halls admit sunlight profusely. Skylights were excluded by the heavy snowfalls in Winter. The windows are sandblown to block the direct sun rays, harmful to the produce exposed for sale. Fourteen arc lights replace the sunlight in each of the four market halls, and the passages are lighted with incandescent lamps. Every stall has a lamp attached to the ceiling and attachments for a table lamp and cooking stove.

By the heating and ventilating appliances temperature and moisture in the air throughout the market are well controlled. Water supply is chiefly provided by the municipal water works. There is running water in every stall and daily scrubbing is enforced. Offal and refuse of every description are taken by trucks to a collection place west of Hall 4, where they are dumped into carts, to be carried away through a passage constructed for this purpose.

In the design and operation of this market nothing feasible was left undone which could add to its economic efficiency and sanitary conduct in the judgment of its constructors. The market halls were placed in charge of commissioners. All receipts with or without advance notice are cared for. Daily sales by auction standardize wholesale purchases and prices. Sales in the terminal retail market in thirty-four stalls along the southern market hall side wall set up a gauge for retail sales throughout the city and supply the neighborhood. Receipts, prices, and supplies expected are reported and published daily. It is the constant aim to maintain needed fresh supplies and direct surplus shipments to other markets. Checks in the operation from conditions imposed by the war have served to bring out even more strongly the importance of this market service.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The practice of law is not a trade, but a ministry of justice, and it is unprofessional for an attorney to stir up litigation in which he has no interest except the possibility of fees; this rule being recognized by American Bar Association canon of ethics 28.—Ellis against Frawley, Wis., 161 N. W. 384.

An instruction that if jury believed that if defendant's locomotive had been equipped with electric headlight required by laws 1912, Page 153, plaintiff's cow would not have been struck and killed, plaintiff should recover reasonable market value of the cow, not to exceed amount claimed, was proper.—Yazoo & M. V. R. Co. against Fulgham, Miss., 74 So. 294.

In a novel Canadian decision recently reported from the New Brunswick courts, the Court upholds as valid a bequest in a will in which the testator directed his executor "to pay a certain person whom I have made known to him, and whose name I otherwise desire to be kept strictly secret, a certain sum of money as soon after my decease as can conveniently be done, the amount of which is to be kept secret, but which has been made known to him by me."

The Supreme Court of Arizona has held in Sturgeon against State that the constitutional prohibition against the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the State, under a penalty, cannot prevent its possession for personal use where its possession is not made unlawful under the Federal Webb-Kenyon act.

Conduct of passenger in leaving street car when conductor curses and threatens to shoot is not inexcusable; he not being required to weigh nicely chances between which he chooses.—Hendrix against United Rys. Co. of St. Louis, Mo., 193 S. W. 812.

Where railroad, finding intoxicated passenger on train holding ticket to point at which train was not scheduled to stop, instead of ejecting him as trespasser, undertook to transport him, it was under general duty to stop at his destination for time reasonably sufficient to enable him to alight at a safe place.—Fagan against Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., N. Y., 115 N. E. 704; 220 N. Y. 301.

Crockett against International Railway Company has an interesting holding. Plaintiff's deceased husband was injured on Nov. 17, 1914; on Nov. 23, 1914, he married plaintiff, and on Dec. 17 his injuries resulted in death. Plaintiff, as surviving wife, was awarded compensation by the State Industrial Commission. It was argued by defendant that Section 16 of the New York compensation law governed. The last sentence of that section reads: "All questions of dependency shall be determined as of the time of the accident." Judge Cochrane of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, in his opinion reported in 162 New York Supplement, 857, replies that under another clause of Section 16, the "surviving wife" is entitled to award, and that she is "surviving," although the marriage took place after the injury, just as a child would be a "dependent" although not born until after the injury to its parent; and that it was not the apparent intention of the Legislature, in enacting the compensation law, to restrict or narrow the right of a widow to recover for negligent injury to her spouse, which right existed before the passage of the act, irrespective of whether the marital relation obtained before or after the injury. The award was affirmed.

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Regularly $45 to $95, . at $18 and $35
Street and sports styles of serges, tricotines, linens, checks, etc.—a summing up of whatever remains from many lines of practical styles.

Dinner and Evening Gowns
Regularly $125 to $185, . at $65 and $95
Of soft supple satin, chiffon, tulle, taffeta, gros de Londres and brocades.

Silk Coats and Evening Wraps
Regularly $95 to $195, at $50, $65, $95
Of taffeta, satin and gros de Londres in black and colors; including embroidered, braided and brocaded styles.
(Silk Day Coats—Fifth Floor.) (Evening Wraps—Third Floor.)

Street and Afternoon Dresses
Regularly $55 to $125, . at $28, $48, $58
Of foulard, taffeta, satin, serge, Georgette crepe, jersey, etc.

Sheer Summer Frocks
Regularly $35 to $95, . at $25, $35, $45
Of handkerchief linen, batiste, voile, gingham, crepe, organdie, dimity, etc.

Street, Motor and Sports Coats
Regularly $35 to $65, . at $18 and $28
Desirable models in various sizes, styles and materials—mostly sports shades—a few of many kinds.
(Street and Sports Capes—also included—at $28)

$50 to $75 Shantung Motor Coats—at $35, $55

Handsome Cachmere Velour Coats—$75
Unusually desirable late models in beautiful shades.

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Fashionable Large Hats—$10, $15
Regularly to $30—For street, semi-dress, country and garden party wear.
Hats of milan, leghorn, French crepe, satin, hair and tulle; in unusually effective styles.

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Regularly $25 to $45—at $12.50 to $22.50
Of handkerchief linen, voile, batiste and organdie.

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"Coat" and "Slip-on" styles; plain and embroidered; with and without sleeves.

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SHIFTS OF LABOR CAUSED BY THE WAR

No Great Hardship Yet Noticeable on the Surface, but the Movement in Certain Industries Is Marked.

OWING to the conditions of war this country's labor forces are beginning to undergo various readjustments. It is impossible as yet to gauge the extent of the shifts or to predict just where they will end, but there is evident a movement of workmen from those trades which have little bearing on the outcome of the war to those which are directly concerned in providing for its successful culmination.

Among the industries employing male labor, the greatest falling off is perhaps in the building lines. This is due in a large measure to the dearth of materials, to lack of importation on the one hand and the continued use of available material for armament purposes on the other. As a result carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and ironworkers have found themselves temporarily out of employment. The situation is not acute, for there is a corresponding increased demand for workers in the war industries, chiefly in the munition plants, where the unemployed iron worker stands the chance of bettering his condition. The wages are higher and the hours better. The same is true of the unskilled worker—the street laborer, the road builder, and the digger of ditches. So great is the demand for shell and artillery that a man seeking employment is rarely turned away from the plants which make them.

Next in order of importance is the demand for labor in the ship-building industry. The increase here, of course, is due to the legislation at Washington providing for an American merchant marine. Government representatives and heads of ship building companies are canvassing the coast cities and States for experienced men. It is in ship-building that the unemployed carpenters and painters have an opportunity of finding themselves. The demand for riveters, caulkers, shipwrights, and ship carpenters is large enough to swallow all who can show any ability or have had experience of the right kind.

Closely related with these industries are the iron foundries and oil companies. Here, too, more orders are on hand than can efficiently be turned out. The shortage of men is due to the lack of immigration growing out of the war. Previously all the lower types of labor were filled by alien workers. The pay was lower than that given to native American labor, and, in many cases, the hours longer. Now, however, employers find that where before they have employed two alien men at low wages for a certain output of work they are forced to employ three Americans and also give an increase in wages. And even so, labor is scarce and factories crippled.

A new industry that has sprung up almost over night is canvas making. Demands for tents, leggings, khaki suits, and other things for the soldiers have flooded the market. There are comparatively few American workmen who can run a sewing machine. In order to supply the new demand the available garment workers have been recruited.

Without doubt the loudest call for labor has been from the American farmer. He has planted a greater acreage than in former years. Heretofore his supply of farmhands was scarce enough, but this year it has been appalling. The unskilled worker used to find that in comparison to the money paid by the war industries the wages of the farmhand was a mere pittance. The farmer has to pay far more than formerly or he is in danger of being left with an uncultivated, unharvested crop. Somewhat alleviating this condition are the scout organizations and cadet camps, consisting of boys recruited from the high schools. In the majority of cases these boys get $2 a day for labor, not including their board, which the camp supervisors provide. It is said that in most cases where women have taken to the fields the cry of the farmer is to have them enter the camp kitchens instead. Where a farmer has by dint of hard work and separation of a goodly bit of his store managed to hire a large number of men he has discovered that he cannot live up to the old-time agreement of feeding his help. He has no one to cook for them. Probably the country has never seen such a shortage of domestic help in the agricultural districts.

The shortage of women workers in domestic service has also been marked in the cities, though not to the same extent. Formerly, where there was a decrease of labor along specialized lines of work the girls were willing to hire out as waitresses or kitchen help. This year they find they can do equally well, or better, as workers on women's farms and in the munition factories, taking places previously filled by men. The industries most affected by the loss of women workers are those of clothing, millinery, dressmaking, and men's headgear. The cause in all cases is twofold. First, there has been retrenchment in buying among the people of the country, and, secondly, there has been a shortage of imported material. As an example of what the new conditions had done, it may be recalled that one large cotton lace plant, whose chief working product was twisted yarn, an English import, was closed recently.

Workers in the retail trades have been hard hit. Many factories making articles now considered non-essential have shut down, and an army of salesgirls found themselves out of employment. Many of them, of course, are getting places in new lines. One group in this city united in squads of ten and took to berry picking nearby.

It is curious to note that the music industries, which might well be classed as non-essential or even as luxuries, report no falling off in their output. They say they are not only holding their own, but in many cases they have increased their output of pianos and other instruments. The reason they give furnishes an interesting bit of human psychology. As a whole, the population of the country is rather well employed. Many men are drawing higher salaries than ever before. Where previously they could afford only the essentials of life, they now discover they have a surplus. The business of selling pianos on the dollar-down-and-dollar-a-week plan is improving.

WHY NOT TACOMA INSTEAD OF RAINIER?

By HENRY T. FINCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE grandest snow mountain in the United States is Mount Tacoma or Rainier. To the State of Washington it is what Fuji is to Japan, Mont Blanc to France, the Matterhorn to Switzerland. To see it millions of tourists will in coming decades cross the continent. To say that it has 32,500 acres of ice and snow, that it covers, with its foothills, three thousand square miles, or twice the area of the whole State of Rhode Island, and that it rears its head into the clouds three miles above sea level, is to give but a vague idea of its stupendous bulk and sublime grandeur. James Bryce, long President of the British Alpine Club, found nothing comparable to its combination of ice scenery with majestic forest in the Old World, unless it be in the Himalayas.

To have such a sublime peak named after one is an honor beyond compare—an honor which surely should not be bestowed on any one who is not great, famous, and thoroughly deserving of it. Peter Rainier, whose name Vancouver, in 1792, inflicted on this peak, was none of these things. He never even saw the mountain; he simply happened to be a friend of Vancouver, who wanted to please him—ignoring, after the lofty fashion of explorers, the names the Indians had bestowed on the peak. But what adds actual insult to injury and gives the whole thing a comic touch, is that this same Peter Rainier was an enemy of this country—a naval officer who battled so valiantly to prevent us from securing our independence that he was promoted!

Theodore Roosevelt has tersely summed up the matter in one sentence: "Why should we Americans abandon the splendid Indian name 'Tacoma' in order to call our noblest landmark after a foreigner whose only connection with our history is that he fought against us when we were an infant nation?"

So preposterous, so unspeakably ludicrous, is the situation that I have never yet met any user of the name Mount Rainier who, on having these facts explained to him, did not promptly drop it and thenceforth say Mount Tacoma. Even when these facts were not widely known there was a general inclination on the Pacific Coast to use the most euphonious of the Indian names given to this snow-and-glacier-covered peak. James Bryce recalls the time, thirty-five years ago, when it was "called by the more sonorous Indian name, Tacoma," and I myself remember that the railway folders had it on their maps as "Mount Tacoma." I detested the name Vancouver gave it long before I knew its history, and in this I was not different from other persons; for, as the Hon. Franklin K. Lane wrote two years ago, "the fact is, nobody likes the name Mount Rainier." When Taft was President he, too, "suggested that Tacoma was a far finer name than Rainier."

Unfortunately, President Harrison, in 1890, created the United States Board on Geographic Names, one of the first acts of which was officially to sanction the name "Mount Rainier." As a result it had to be used in all Government publications, and the railway folders dropped "Mount Tacoma." But the people and the newspapers did not drop it. More and more the absurdity of belittling our grandest peak by calling it after an obscure foreigner who fought George Washington has rasped the patriotic feeling of persons of taste and judgment. A striking proof of this was given five years ago, when a new edition of John H. Williams's splendid book on this peak ("The Mountain that Was God") appeared. I saw dozens of reviews of it, and nearly all of them were, like Mr. Williams himself, in favor of "Mount Tacoma."

The movement for restoring this aboriginal name culminated in a recent memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington petitioning the Geographic Board to reconsider its decision of 1890 and substitute some other name for "Rainier." Both the House and the Senate signed this appeal, one of the five reasons given therefor being that the use of the word "Mount Rainier" has subjected the citizens of this State to humiliation through reflection on their taste and patriotism.

This appeal was accompanied by a plea of the Northwest Federation of American Indians, ending with the words: "Resolved, That we recommend and urge that your honorable body restore to the mountain called 'Rainier' its original name, 'Tahoma,' or now Americanized 'Tacoma.'"

Furthermore, it is worth noting that among the newspapers urging the Washington Legislature to protest against the further use of "Mount Rainier" there were more from Seattle than from Tacoma, which shows that even in Seattle, which formerly opposed "Mount Tacoma" from a feeling of rivalry with the city of the same name, this feeling has given way to the demands of "honesty, euphony, simplicity, poetry, tradition, history, and patriotism," to use the language of the Hon. James Wickersham.

It seems almost incredible, but in face of this overwhelming demonstration against allowing Peter Rainier to further enjoy this stupendous honor he so little deserved, the Geographic Board, at a special meeting held last month, declined to reconsider its former action. In a circular dated May 29, explaining this astonishing decision, three reasons are given for this decision: (1) For a century the name "Mount Rainier" has been used in all sorts of books, in America and Europe, "and even Arabia"; (2) the mountain is within a park and forest, set aside by Congress and called Mount Rainier National Park and Rainier National Forest; (3) "so far as known no attempt has ever been made by any people in any part of the world to change a name so firmly established."

One rubs one's eyes in amazement on reading this last statement. Any bright schoolboy could have mentioned to the gentlemen of the Geographic Board a name older even than "Mount Rainier," discarded after a century's use in atlases, histories, encyclopaedias, in America, Europe, "and even Arabia." It was in 1778 that Captain James Cook discovered a group of islands which he named after his friend, the Earl of Sandwich. Until about two decades ago the name in universal use was Sandwich Islands. How completely this stupid appellation has been dropped is seen from the fact that in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica there are several pages about the Hawaiian Islands, but no separate entry under Sandwich Islands.

The fate of "Mount Rainier" is foreshadowed by that of the "Sandwich Islands." In the same monumental encyclopedia, indeed, there is already no separate entry under Mount Rainier, but under Tacoma this word is referred to as "the name of the peak, (14,526 feet,) also called Mount Rainier."

The action of the Geographic Board is the more reprehensible, because it is in direct opposition to two of its own published principles: "Euphonious and suitable names of Indian, Spanish or French origin should be retained," and (2) "Names of living persons should be applied very rarely, and only those of great eminence should be thus honored. No personal names should be attached, because of relationship, *friendship*, or *personal* interest, nor should names of *obscure* persons be given."

That the words here italicized "characterize Vancouver's action exactly" is pertinently suggested in "The Mountain," a splendid pamphlet of a hundred pages, on the claims of "Mount Tacoma," just issued in Tacoma for the "Justice to the Mountain Committee." An enlarged edition of this is to be issued after the Geographic Board's action, "whatever its decision." In other words, the fight for justice is to be kept up. All United States Government publications will, of course, have to use "Mount Rainier," but there is no reason why other publications, including railway folders, should not use "Mount Tacoma," the people's choice. Doubtless the Legislature of Washington State will take further action, defying the Geographic Board. And while perhaps impertinent it is surely pertinent to ask the question, Judging by the amount of intelligence, patriotism, consistency, and regard for public demand shown in the decision favoring "Mount Rainier," is it worth while to perpetuate the Geographic Board?

To Cornelius and Patrick Kelleher or Their Descendants:

Denis C. Kelleher, a lawyer and real estate dealer of Chicago, Illinois, died Nov. 15, 1916. In his will he states that his brothers Cornelius and Patrick have not been heard from for a long time. They or their descendants are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO, Executor, Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL MEN ARE ORGANIZING TO CO-OPERATE WITH HOOVER

Thomas D. Green, President of Association, Explains How His Associates Will "Discourage" Certain Foods and "Encourage" Substitutes.

WHAT the hotels of New York City did last week in presenting their plan of radical menu changes to Herbert C. Hoover will be suggested this week to every hotel proprietor in the United States.

"What is the use of a beefless day in this city, the serving of war bread, and politely asking our guests to eat less of certain things and more of others, if the plan is not working in other cities?" said Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association of New York City, yesterday. With John McE. Bowman he had headed the New York delegation to Washington to talk over the food situation with Mr. Hoover. "If the hotel men of the country are going to aid the Government in its effort for proper food conservation, there must not only be a definite, harmonious plan but the scope must be national."

The formation of a national hotel committee on food conservation was suggested and five names were proposed for its membership. The men chosen were John McE. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore Hotel, representing the New York and Middle East section; Frank Hall, proprietor of the Somerset Hotel of Boston and President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, representing New England; Colonel Charles Consolvo, proprietor of the Monticello Hotel of Norfolk, Va., representing the South; Willis Rice of Chicago, representing the Middle West, and James Woods, proprietor of the St. Francis Hotel of San Francisco, representing the Pacific Coast section.

The plan as presented to Mr. Hoover by the hotel men of New York will be used as a basis for the adoption of a national restaurant menu.

"Our original plan was only tentative," said Mr. Green, "and may be modified. As for a beefless day, I think it is a wise suggestion. It is immaterial what day is selected, but it will not be Friday. Beef is one of the essentials that this country must send to the allied nations abroad. Less wheat bread must be eaten, and we have suggested the use of at least 10 per cent. of rye, corn, rice, and so on, in wheat bread. There has been curiosity about our war bread. We simply mean that by saving stale bread and the trimmings from toast—the crust which is usually cut off—we can, by the use of salt, water, yeast and flour, make a palatable and wholesome bread. The serving of veal, lamb and suckling pigs and certain pork products is to be discouraged, and the eating of more fish and fruits will be encouraged, as well as the broiling, roasting, braising, and stewing of meats instead of frying, so as to conserve the fats, such as butter and lard. By discouraging, we mean the total elimination, as far as possible, of those foods from the regular menus.

"We have not suggested any extra charge for bread and butter served with meals, but we have suggested an individual service of uniform portions. There may be served smaller portions of some foods at less price. These would be designated as war portions. At the risk of being criticised I want to make clear that the question of food conservation must not be involved with theories or ideas of false economy. This sentiment of false economy in the use of food is very prevalent. Mr. Hoover has no such foolish idea that this wholesale economy in foodstuffs generally will solve the problem of proper conservation or bring about the condition toward which he is working. He has expressed himself otherwise. He told us that he did not care how much people consumed of the great majority of foodstuffs, such as vegetables, fruits, fish, lobsters, and so on.

"Our vegetable crop this year will be the greatest in the history of the country, and scarcely a variety in it, if conserved by a false idea of economy, will aid in winning the war. Our oysters, fish and fowls, for instance, cannot reach the trenches. Why, therefore, consign them to waste? These things can be used by us instead of other foods necessary for the welfare of the fighting men. It is surprising how few articles of food we are really able and called upon to supply. They can be summed up as wheat, fats, including pork products, and butter, beef, and sugar.

"I should like to say a word about the false idea that is so prevalent concerning waste in hotels. The impression that the modern hotel is operated upon a plan of superwastefulness seems to be very generally held. One reason for it, probably, is the large menu card. One not familiar with hotel management may conclude that a small menu means a limited amount of foodstuffs, while the large one indicates a proportionate supply. The size of the card reflects the fancy of the individual hotel proprietor, nothing more. It has nothing to do with waste.

"Two proprietors who are pre-eminent in the economical conduct of their New York hotels operate upon different lines in this respect, one having a limited menu, preferring to concentrate his customers' attention upon those dishes which he has prepared, while the other, with his large menu, believes in mentioning everything he has in the storeroom and ice box. Both are successful and neither would question the other's ability. The large menu does not imply that each article is perishable in a short time, and if not sold must be wasted. The large menu is due, to some extent, to the demand of the patrons. Probably, with the more general adoption of the 'Hoover' menus, the large menus of some hotel restaurants will be curtailed in variety, if not in size.

"There is no class in the United States more patriotic than the hotel men of America. There is no business which will voluntarily sacrifice more. But I protest against the false economy food idea, which can easily defeat the objects toward which we are all working because of the fear that hotel men may be called unpatriotic if they provide a large variety of those articles which can be ordered without endangering the supply of food to be sent to the fighting men in Europe."

BELGIAN PAPER DENOUNCED.

Rival Secret Sheet Gives Information and German Police Act.

A month or so ago the news sifted out of Belgium that the two principal clandestine sheets which had so long defied the German military authorities, the police, and even the great Captain von Prieger, the head of the Kaiser's Secret Service, were no longer pulling in unison.

These two papers, the Libre Belgique and the Vérité, whose editorial and business offices, and methods of circulation are as unknown to the invaders as they were in August, 1914, developed such a petty quarrel that their friends feared lest, in a moment of anger, one or the other might publish something it would be sorry for. Exposure had been threatened by each, and at last the exposure came. It was from the Libre Belgique. It was short, unblushing, and to the point. It read:

"Our contemporary, which is misnamed La Vérité, has so often threatened us with exposure that we could foresee the inevitable, and now forestall it. The German Governor General has offered 75,000 francs reward for any one who shall reveal our place of publication or give information which shall lead to the arrest of our editor.

"We are worth more than that, but knowing the financial condition of La Vérité, we dare not tempt fate longer. For what we are about to do we ask no reward, although also 75,000 francs has been offered to any one who will denounce La Vérité. We do it for nothing.

"La Vérité is published in Brussels, opposite No. 41 on the Place des Barricades, behind the statue with the broken railing and the name of the editor is André Vésale. Let Monsieur le Capitaine Prieger make haste lest the bird flies."

Captain Prieger made haste. He threw a cordon around the statue, but found nothing but a dry fountain opposite No. 41. Next he instituted inquiries. He asked persons in the crowd, which was collecting and made to pass on, if they knew André Vésale. He realized that such a procedure was useless, but he kept on and was at length rewarded.

"Ah!" he exclaimed to a frightened old man, "you know him, this André Vésale?"

"Yes, General, I know all about him—a great surgeon. He died, I think, in 1564. You are standing behind his statue."

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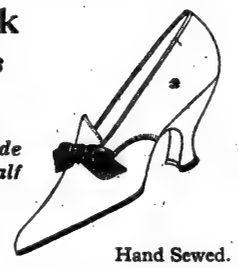

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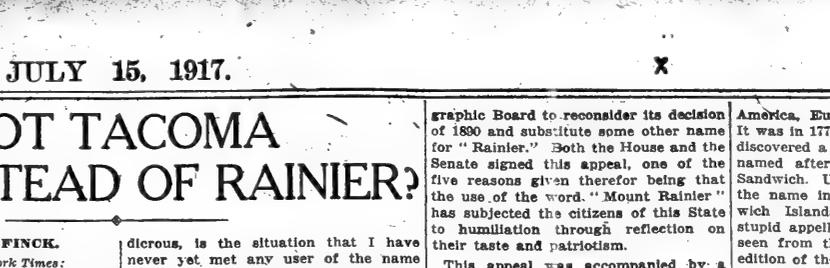

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4-Piece Mahogany Dining Room Suit

Reg. Price $136

98.58 Cash or Credit

Sold Separately if Desired.

China Closet, Reg. Price $40 ..... $29.47
Extension Table, Reg. Price $32.50 ..... 22.38
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An exceptionally handsome suit. One of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. The chairs have genuine Spanish leather seats. They can be purchased separately—$5.98 each for the side chairs and $9.98 for the arm chair.

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The bargains in this advertisement can give you but a faint idea of the hundreds of other wonderful bargains presented throughout our stores. Every department adds its quota of exceptional values, enabling you to buy your entire outfit at a great saving. Young married couples particularly should buy now. Whether you intend furnishing a single room or an entire house this is your opportunity to save money. We will make credit terms especially easy for you. Convince yourself by comparison that whether you buy for cash or credit

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest

Open An Account with our Complete 3-Room Outfit of High-Grade Period Furniture $250

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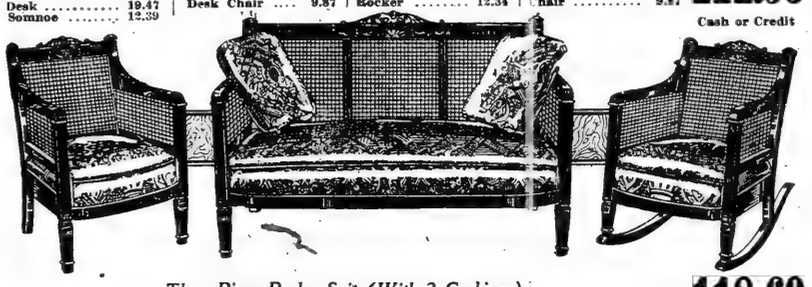

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We carry over 50 styles of Carriages and Go-Carts. All are included in this sale. You may open an account with your purchase and pay for it 50c a week.

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This $37.50 Columbia Grafonola Outfit

Consisting of
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(Your own selection.)
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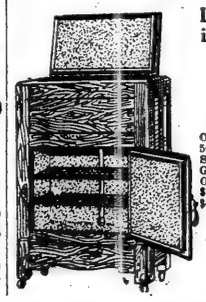

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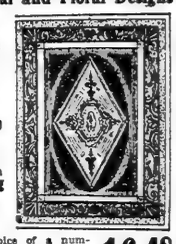

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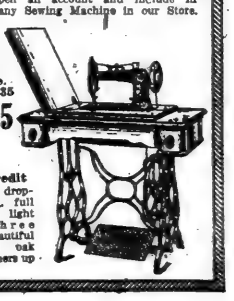

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MOBILIZING THE DRAMA FOR THE NEW SEASON

Between Seasons

SOMETHING, a good deal in fact, was printed in these columns recently about the renaissance of the repertory theatre idea. Another phase of the subject that was not discussed is the growth in favor of the stock company as a laboratory in which to experiment with new plays.

The use of the stock company in Rochester, Union Hill, San Francisco, or wherever it chances to be, for trial performances of unacted plays is a common occurrence now. The mutual advantages are obvious. The owner of the producing rights sees his play acted before a real audience without the trouble of organizing a special company and building or assembling the necessary scenery and properties in return for the payment of a nominal sum, while the stock company is guaranteed a week's profits in return for services whose equivalent it would have to bestow on some other play without any guarantee of profits.

Often during a season a producer who wishes to test the value of a play will have one of the stock organizations near New York produce it, but the business of trying new plays on the provincial dog through the medium of repertory companies was never so general as it is this Summer. Up in Toronto Edward H. Robins has a co-operative stock company which will act several plays for the first time for different managers. One of these is a melodrama by Charles Kenyon and Frank Dare, entitled "The Claim," which Mrs. Henry B. Harris contemplates presenting next season, and another is "Annabel Lee," a play by Earl Browne. The latter has already been produced with Edith Taliaferro in the title rôle.

George Foster Platt's experiment with a repertory company in Milwaukee is along different lines, for most of the plays he will stage are known quantities, though there are a number on the list that are new to American audiences. But California is a hotbed of companies trying out new plays designed for presentation here next season. Two actor-managers and one manager are using more than that number of playhouses as play laboratories. The actor-managers are Henry Miller and Richard Bennett; the manager, Oliver Morosco.

The reason California makes an excellent "dog" on which to try new plays is obvious to those who know the West. The native of California, and of the whole coast, for that matter, is so busy during the Winter looking after tourists that he has little time for the theatre. The Summer is his playtime, and he flocks to San Francisco and Los Angeles and goes to the theatre. In New York it is quite the other way, the natives fleeing in Summer and turning over the playhouses to the transients.

Years ago Mr. Miller took cognizance of this condition of affairs, and began making an annual pilgrimage to California. High-class productions were rare that far West then, and Californians showed their appreciation by patronizing his performances. The result was that other managers were attracted by the receipts and began booking the coast with their best attractions. California never forgot her debt of gratitude, and no matter whether the play is new or old, just so Mr. Miller is in it, they fill the theatre. The actor went regularly until a few years ago, when he discontinued his visits, but last year he began again.

Mr. Miller will have played ten weeks in California, most of the time in San Francisco, when he returns next month. Of the five plays he has presented three are new to this country. The old ones are Langdon Mitchell's "The New York Idea," and the Miller-Thomas comedy, "Come Out of the Kitchen;" the new, "The Better Understanding," by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton; "A Bit, o' Love," by John Galsworthy, and "Anthony in Wonderland."

The last named was presented last week, and in all probability will be Mr. Miller's first offering in his new theatre in West Forty-third Street. O. P. Heggie, who is a member of Mr. Miller's company, owns the American rights to the Galsworthy drama, and he contemplates presenting it here next Winter under Mr. Miller's management. Mr. Heggie was selected by the author to play the role of the English curate, who is the protagonist of the drama. The conflict is between the young curate and his Devonshire parishioners, who hoot and jeer him when he refuses to abandon his erring wife. The curate in his despair is driven to a contemplation of suicide, but is startled from this purpose by the cries of a child, and with a bereaved parishioner takes to the open road. It is described as a sombre drama, but effective and, of course, beautifully written.

Several new plays are on Mr. Bennett's list. One of these is Augustus Thomas's drama, "The Copperhead," and another, a play by A. E. Thomas, called "Thirty Days." Mr. Bennett will probably be seen here in "The Copperhead" in the Fall. He played Shelley Hull's original role in "The Cinderella Man," and San Francisco liked it so well that it was kept on for four weeks. Mr. Bennett made the impecunious poet an Irishman on the theory that no one but an Irishman would do the things he does in the play. Eva Le Gallienne acted the rôle created by Phoebe Foster.

Mr. Morosco's activities are more extensive than either of the others. He is no Summer visitor to California, but maintains stock companies there throughout the year. When he invaded the East some years ago he found that his Western theatres served admirably as workshops where plays could be got ready for Eastern consumption. The East gave him a market for his product, and became the link that completed the chain of a unique system. Mr. Morosco controls four theatres in Los Angeles and two in San Francisco. He produces a play in one of them, and it remains from one to sixteen weeks. If it is successful it is presented in other California cities, and then sent East, playing en route. By the time it is ready for its New York première it has a total of many weeks to its credit, and whatever its metropolitan fate it will probably close showing a profit. On the other hand, if a play proves disappointing, it is given up after the first few weeks with small or no loss.

Mr. Morosco's recent activities illustrate his method. One of his first productions was "The Tiger's Cub," a play which enjoyed a long run at the Garrick, London, where Madge Titheradge and Basil Gill acted the leading rôles. Apparently the trial performances in California didn't interest Mr. Morosco, for he relinquished the rights, and the play will be presented by the Toler Stock Company at the Jefferson Theatre, Portland, Me., shortly for the benefit of New York managers who may care to see it. Another Morosco production was a new comedy by Fanny and Frederic Hatton, entitled "Lombardi, Ltd." The manager considers this one of his best properties for the coming season, and after it has undergone the customary revision and has been equipped with the "typical Morosco cast" it will be offered to the Manhattan public.

Another Hatton play, entitled "The Walk-Offs," has been written for Emily Stevens, who will go to Los Angeles to begin rehearsals some time this month. Eleanor Painter is already there, and Norman Trevor has gone West to be her leading man in "The Pursuit of Pamela," a comedy by Chester Bailey Fernald, in which Gladys Cooper appeared in London. A musical play called "What Next?" by Mr. Morosco, Elmer Harris, and Harry Tierney, has already been produced, and another called "A Full Honeymoon," based on Avery Hopwood's "Sadie Love," is in preparation. Before the Summer is over Mr. Morosco will have tested the possibilities of "That Day," by Louis K. Anspacher; "Just a Suggestion," by Harold Selman; "The Skeleton," by Frederic Truesdale; "Slander," by Albert Browne; "Mary," by Ashton Stevens and Charles Michelson, and "The New Nippon," by Colgate Baker.

Eventually some enterprising manager or group of managers will establish a producing stock company in New York for the interpretation of promising manuscripts. The possibilities of such an organization are many and apparent.

THE NEW FRENCH TREATRE.

THE success of the first season of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier seems assured. Subscriptions for seats are being received in gratifying numbers, and the list of subscribers for the series of first performances reads like excerpts from the Social Register. The premières will be on Tuesday nights, when the Metropolitan Opera House is dark, which will give society a chance to attend.

A meeting of the Women's Council, consisting of Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, and Mrs. Philip Lydig, was held recently at the home of Mrs. Lydig to outline plans for the season. Representative committees for Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, which will be among the cities visited in the Spring, were agreed upon.

The work of remodeling the Garrick is under way. The interior has been ripped out and will be completely rebuilt after plans by Antoine Raymond. Jacques Copeau is in Paris assembling the company, dispersed when the war began, and getting the settings and properties together.

Rozsika and Yancsi Dolly Will Begin a Brief Vandeville Engagement Tomorrow at the Palace Before Appearing in a New Musical Comedy. Yancsi Is the Other Twin, the One with the Powder-Puff.

A Lens and a Pen Study of Frances White, a Pert and Pleasing Person Who Is One of the Principal Contributors to the Success of "Hitchy-Koo." Much of the Charm of Miss White's Baffling Personality Is That of a Naughty Child, Though She Also Suggests the Sophistication of a Debutante.

Eileen Huban Has Been Placed Under Contract for a Term of Years by A. H. Woods and Will Be Seen in a New Play Early Next Season. She First Attracted Attention by Her Clever Acting in "Grasshopper," and Was Later Seen in the Barrie Playlet, Subsequently Discarded, at the Empire.

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE LONDON STRAND

THE immortal operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan have been revived by the D'Oyly Carte Company for a limited engagement at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, which is far from the madding crowd of the Strand, where they were originally produced. The prices range from 6d. to 5s., or about half the West End tariff, and the performances have been greeted by enthusiastic audiences. The répertoire includes "The Mikado," "The Sorcerer," "Princess Ida," "Patience," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers." There is a probability that the operettas will be revived here next Spring, with De Wolf Hopper and others of the Gilbert and Sullivan crew on deck, and while the success of the London revivals does not insure a similar outcome here, it may well encourage the American promoters.

"Smile!" is the imperative title of Albert de Courville's latest revue at the Garrick. The only principal known to the American stage in the cast is Minerva Coverdale, who seems to have no thought of returning to New York. Alfred Butt's new Palace show is called "Airs and Graces," which fact, coupled with Arthur Hammerstein's announcements of a musical play for the Fall entitled "Furs and Frills," suggests that the linked title is going to be the fashion next season. In that event any producer who wishes to use "Prunes and Persimmons" or "Peaches and Cream" has this department's permission.

Brieux's "Damaged Goods" bids fair to duplicate its American record for popularity in England. It has passed its 100th performance at the St. Martin's, and while it is being presented to large audiences there another company is playing the drama in the provinces. In Liverpool one week last month the receipts were in excess of £2,000. Brieux's other play, "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont," is being presented synchronously at the Ambassadors' next door.

Henry Arthur Jones is about to break his year-long silence. He has written another play which Herbert Jay will produce in the early Fall. From the title, "The Pacifists," it may be inferred that Mr. Jones has uncorked his bottle of most satirical ink.

A mixed bill for Summer consumption has been introduced at the Royalty. It is in three parts, the first a pantomime play named "The Magic Pipe" with music by Dora Bright, who composed the settings of a number of Adeline Genee's ballets; a comedy in three scenes by John Galsworthy, entitled "The Foundations," and a one-act play by Cosmo Gordon-Lennox called "Box B." The action of the Galsworthy play passes "some years hence."

Robert Marshall's "His Excellency the Governor" has been revived at the New Theatre with Allan Aynesworth, Dion Boucicault, and Irene Vanbrugh in their original rôles of the Governor, his Secretary, and the traveling artiste.

Githa Sowerby, whose first play, "Rutherford & Son," was produced at the Little Theatre some years ago with Norman McKinnel in the rôle of the elder Rutherford, has had a new play called "Sheila" acted at the St. James's. It proved a much lighter, more fragile drama than the drab tragedy of the Rutherfords, being a play about conjugal misunderstandings with a dash of comedy in each act, an ingredient of which there was none in the young author's first play. C. Aubrey Smith, who is well known here, impersonated the husband, and Fay Compton, the pretty actress who appeared here several years ago in "Tonight's the Night," was the perverse little wife. The run of "Sheila" was short.

H. B. Irving produced H. A. Vachell's latest play, "Humpty Dumpty," at the Savoy, where he revived "The Bells" a few weeks ago, but its run was brief. Mr. Irving's rôle was that of Albert Mott, a barber of Swashcombe-on-Sea, who falls heir to the estate and title of Mottisfont and is transplanted to Mottisfont House. Here he struts in peer's robes and fits his butler with a wig by turns, while his adoring old mother suffers in her attempt to assume the manners of a lady. At length he realizes that his friends are taking advantage of him and he returns to his shop in Swashcombe, subsequently to find out that he was not the rightful earl after all.

SOME LATE SUMMER PREMIERES

EVERY indication points to the greatest activity in August the theatre in New York has ever seen. There are plenty of contingencies that may arise to change the managers' minds, but the intention of many of them in July is to beard the new season in its den while it is still a cub to see whether it holds prosperity or lean weeks for them. Some are undoubtedly confident that the prosperity of last season will be continued through the next, while others believe that since there is always the possibility the theatres will suffer more as we get deeper into the war it will be wise to make hay while the sun shines.

Certainly recent happenings are calculated to encourage the managers to reopen their playhouses as early as possible. The week just ended was probably the most lucrative for the theatres in any July. Seven theatres were open and seats for night performances in all of them were at a premium. There was only standing room to be had at the big musical shows, and Mr. Zeigfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam played to the biggest receipts in its eleven Summers in Manhattan. The cool, damp weather, which kept the visitors crowding the hotels and the stay-at-homes from flocking to the beaches and other neighboring resorts, was, of course, responsible. This week the conditions may be just the opposite, but good business so far this Summer has had its effect, and only blistering weather in August can bring about postponements in flocks.

There was a time only a few years removed when Labor Day was the accepted opening date of the new season. On this date John Drew invariably displayed the new Fall modes for men at the Empire and several other theatres reopened synchronously, the others following quietly until by mid-October all were active. Then the practice of August premières was introduced and became increasingly popular until now nearly half of the theatres resume activities then. The attractions and tentative opening dates of the new season are here recorded.

"Business Before Pleasure" is the third title chosen for Montague Glass's and Jules Eckert Goodman's latest Potash and Perlmutter comedy. The play, which relates the adventures of the two partners in the movies, with Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr in the rôles they originated, will be seen about Aug. 10 at the Eltinge.

"The Eyes of Youth," a comedy by Charles Huernon and Max Marcin, will be produced Aug. 15 at the Maxine Elliott. Marjorie Rambeau will be the featured player.

Another play which Mr. Marcin helped write is "Here Comes the Bride," his collaborator in this instance being Roy Atwell, the comedian. The farce, which has been lingering in the provinces for various test performances, will be one of the August offerings, probably at the Cohan. Otto Kruger, last seen here in "Captain Kidd, Jr.," will play one of the important rôles.

About the same date a farce by May Tully, called "Mary's Ankle," will be presented at the Booth. Earlier in the month Edward Peple's play of "Quaker Life" will be acted there.

Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin have collaborated in writing another play, entitled "Daybreak." It will come to the Harris Aug. 13 with Mary Boland in the principal part.

"The Wanderer" will resume its engagement at the Manhattan Opera House Aug. 16, and will be followed the next month by the American production of the Oriental fantasy, "Chu Chin Chow."

The same week "Leave It to Jane," the musical version of George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," prepared by Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse, and Jerome Kern, will be produced at the Longacre.

Wilton Lackaye, who has not acted here recently, will return in a new play by Abraham Schomer, entitled "The Inner Man," about the middle of the month. It will be presented at the Lyric.

David Belasco, who ordinarily waits until the Labor Day hegira has brought the vacationists back to the city before reopening his theatre, has announced his intention of adapting his plans to the new order of things. Accordingly, the Belasco will be reopened next month probably with "Polly with a Past," the comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton, in which Ina Claire will make her début as a dramatic star. Mr. Belasco is one of the lessees of the Lyceum, and another of his productions, "Tiger Rose," written by Willard Mack and himself, will be presented there. Lenore Ulrich will be the star.

Arthur Hopkins will make his first production about Aug. 22 at the Hudson, which he has acquired for a part of the season. This will be "The Deluge," adapted from the Scandinavian of Hennig Berger. If successful, it will be transferred in October to another theatre to make way for Billie Burke in Clare Kummer's new play, "The Guardian Angel."

"Peter Ibbetson," the dramatization of Du Maurier's novel, will resume its run at the Republic on Aug. 27. Lionel Barrymore, Constance Collier, John Barrymore, and most of the other principals of the original cast will be seen again.

The new Hippodrome show will probably be revealed about the same date. It is already in rehearsal.

"General Post," one of the reigning dramatic successes in London, will rescue the Globe from the clutches of the movies some time next month. It will be transplanted, if necessary, to another stage the following month to allow Fred Stone to come home to the Globe in his new show.

"Hitchy-Koo" will have to evacuate the Cohan & Harris toward the latter part of August so that "The Tailor Made Man," a farce that was presented with phenomenal success in Boston last Spring, may come there. Mr. Hitchcock's revue is doing such a big business that it will in all likelihood be transferred to another local theatre when it is dispossessed from the Cohan & Harris.

"'Twas Once in May," based on the German operetta, "Wie Einst im Mai," and Franz Lehar's operetta, "The Star Gazer," will probably reopen the Casino and Astor.

George Broadhurst's successful farce of twenty years ago, "What Happened to Jones," has been modernized by its author and will be the successor to "The Thirteenth Chair" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. When it has exhausted its popularity it will be followed by "Over the Phone," a novel play adapted by Mr. Broadhurst from the Hungarian, in which much of the dialogue takes place over the telephone.

Labor Day week a new comedy by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, entitled "The Country Cousin," will be acted in a Broadway theatre. When it was presented in Philadelphia last Spring with Alexandra Carlisle in the title rôle it gave every appearance of having the earmarks of success. While the character Miss Carlisle plays is American and she is English her speech was found to be so devoid of accent either British or American as to make her suited to the part. Her selection for the rôle was one of those queer pranks of chance that happen so frequently in the theatrical business. George C. Tyler was searching everywhere for the right actress when Miss Carlisle came into his office one day. Her engagement followed forthwith.

Some of the theatres will respect tradition and not reopen their doors until September. The first week in that month Sarah Bernhardt will begin a brief engagement at the Knickerbocker in scenes from the most popular plays of her répertoire. She will also present a new play by Henri Cain, dealing with the war. Mme. Bernhardt has not only recovered completely from the illness of last Spring that for a time it was feared would prove fatal, but William F. Connor, her manager, says she is in better health than in years. Her engagement at the Knickerbocker will be followed by a tour that will take her to the Pacific and will last until next June.

For the second time in its quarter of a century of existence the Empire will be invaded by musical comedy. "Rambler Rose," the new Smith-Jacobi piece in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred, will be presented there early in the month. Then, if it proves popular, it will be transferred in October, probably to the Knickerbocker, to allow Ethel Barrymore to occupy the Empire stage in her répertoire.

"The Pursuit of Pamela," with Eleanor Painter in the stellar rôle and Norman Trevor as her leading man, will probably be seen at the Cort early in September.

The second Dillingham-Ziegfeld revue at the Century will be produced about the middle of September.

Winthrop Ames may reopen his Little Theatre with William Hurlbut's comedy "Saturday to Monday," though whether this comedy will be reserved for that stage or will be produced earlier elsewhere has not been definitely decided. In it Ruth Maycliff will return to the local stage for the first time since her appearance in "Officer 666."

William Faversham will dedicate the new playhouse in course of construction just west of the Shubert in September with Dion Calthorp's comedy, "The Old Country." Mr. Faversham will play the rôle originated by Gerald Du Maurier in London last season. The actor-manager will extend his activities next season, and in addition to the play in which he will appear he will produce G. B. Shaw's "Mésalliance" for the first time in New York, and may revive "Man and Superman." He contemplates using the players seen at the Booth last Spring in "Getting Married" in this revival. This is the larger of two theatres being built en bloc back of the Shubert and the Booth, and, while it has not yet been announced, it is probable that Mr. Faversham will assume the directorship of it.

Grace George will begin her second répertoire season at the Playhouse late in September. Among the new plays she will offer will be a drama based on "The Cheat," a photoplay by Hector Turnbull; "Miss Prudence," a comedy by William Hurlbut, and a new play by Langdon Mitchell.

Richard Walton Tully's dramatization of "The Masquerader," with Guy Bates Post as the star, is tentatively booked for the Forty-fourth Street early in September.

The "Follies" will remain at the New Amsterdam until Sept. 15, and then will begin the annual circuit of the principal cities. The following attraction will probably be Emmerich Kahlman's operetta, "The Czardas Princess," adapted for the American stage by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse and renamed "The Riviera Girl."

The Liberty will be the scene of Laurette Taylor's second consecutive New York season. Some time in September she will revive her husband's comedy, "Out There," and will then go on with other plays from the Manners's répertoire.

Allen Doone, an Irish player who recently returned from a long sojourn in Australia, will be seen in a romantic Irish drama by Theodore Burt Sayre, entitled "Lucky O'Shea," at the Thirty-ninth Street Sept. 3.

"Lombardi, Ltd," Fanny and Frederick Hatton's latest comedy, will be the first offering of the new season at the Morosco. It was written for Leo Carillo, who created the principal rôle when the play was produced recently in California.

Henry Miller's new theatre will be ready for occupancy about Thanksgiving time. "Anthony in Wonderland" is the most likely candidate for the initial attraction.

When William Gillette interrupted his engagement in "A Successful Calamity" at the Booth last Spring to betake himself to his houseboat, the Aunt Polly, for the Summer months, the plan was to resume the run on the same stage in the Fall. Certain plans Arthur Hopkins now has under way may result in a transfer to another stage. In any event Clare Kummer's comedy will be seen here again in September before it takes to the road.

George Arliss's metropolitan engagement will begin late in September. The play in which he will be seen is in readiness, but its character is being kept a deep secret in order to forestall the imitative proclivity to which the managerial flesh is heir. However, it is violating no confidence to declare that the drama contains a rôle for Mr. Arliss that is said to be rich in possibilities for his individual talents.

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

THE practice of converting old plays into musical comedies is becoming increasingly popular, and a number of dramas that have done service in other years will appear the coming season with musical trimmings. James Montgomery's "The Aviator," originally produced about seven years ago, will be one of them. George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," has been revised by P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton to fit tunes composed by Jerome Kern, and will be one of next month's offerings under the title of "Leave It to Jane." "Kitty Darlin'" is David Belasco's melodrama of many years ago, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," set to Rudolf Friml's music by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Bolton. This indefatigable pair will also revamp Hennequin and Weber's French farce, "Madame and Her Godson," to fit a score by Ivan Caryll. Margaret Mayo's farce, "Baby Mine," is also slated for similar treatment, and Clare Kummer will write some tunes for her own comedy, "Good Gracious, Annabelle," which will appear in its new form around holiday time.

This is only one more indication of the tendency to establish another musical comedy norm. The old formula of alternating low comedy, music cues, and chorus entrances is so threadbare that even the producers themselves, usually the last to recognize the need of change, appreciate the fact. Almost any comedy or farce contains more humor of character and situation than the average hackneyed libretto, and so offers a foundation on which the clever librettist and composer can build an entertaining musical play. There are plenty of successful precedents in the recent past. The trio of musical comedies which Mr. Caryll and the late C. M. S. McLellan wrote—"The Pink Lady," "Oh! Oh! Delphine," and "The Little Café," all had French farces as their sources. "The Only Girl" was "Our Wives," set to music, and then there was that famous operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier," the inspiration for which Oscar Straus found in G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man."

Nellie and Sara Kouns will sing at the Palace again this week. Week before last these young sopranos made their New York début at this leading home of the varieties and created something of a furor with their singing. This was but natural, since they are wonderfully gifted, with voices that suggest the thrush-like quality of Melba's and that are likewise remarkable for a timbre that is identical in both, and also since real singers are rarely ever heard in vaudeville. Their reception at the Palace, where they realized the dream of every vaudevillian at almost every performance, of "holding up the show" for encores, proves that real art has a chance even in vaudeville. Their success is also a proof of the astuteness of Martin Beck, who controls the Orpheum Circuit of variety theatres in the West. Mr. Beck heard the Misses Kouns in concert in Chicago and immediately made them an offer in spite of warnings from his associates that they would never do for vaudeville. Their triumph on the Orpheum Circuit caused them to be brought East, which led to at least one offer for a New York engagement in operetta and a contract to sing for a voice reproducing company, not to mention indefinite vaudeville bookings.

The case of the Misses Kouns suggests that not only the theatrical entrepreneurs themselves, but the public, would profit if more of them were willing to take chances with new talent. The average manager, like Mr. Beck's associates, is from Missouri, and until an artist is established he is not interested. "What have you done?" is the first question asked the stage aspirant, and when the answer "No experience" comes the interview is automatically ended. The handicap of inexperience is soon overcome in the case of the talented artist, and while it lasts it is more than overbalanced by his or her natural endowment. There are, fortunately, a few unconventional managers who delight in seeking out new material, but for the most part the newcomer, no matter how richly gifted, gains a metropolitan hearing only through chance.

The biggest song hits are often the inspiration of necessity. A few days before the première of "Her Soldier Boy" last Winter a song was needed to plug a hole in the entertainment and Sigmund Romberg set about to compose a tune, and Rida Johnson Young to write the lyrics. The result of the collaboration was "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," to date the most popular marching song of the new American army officers in training at Plattsburg. Not only is the song in high favor here, but it has reached the other side and has been taken up by the British soldiers. Its music has a fine lilt and reflects the cheery spirit of the somewhat Pollyannish words.

The Kaisers would probably not be delighted to know that the composer of the song that will accompany American troops into battle was formerly the subject of one of them, but Mr. Romberg does not mind, because he has taken out his first citizenship papers here. He is a young Austrian who came to this country several years ago, and has since contributed to the scores of several musical pieces, among them some of the Winter Garden revues.

Fay Bainter, the attractive and gifted young actress from the training school of Western stock companies, who was seen here last season in "Arms and the Girl," and later as the princess in Benrimo's fantasy, "The Willow Tree," will make her next appearance here early in the new season in Bayard Veiller's latest play, "The Chatterbox."

Henri Bataille's drama, "Les Flambeaux," originally acted at the Theatre Port Saint Martin, Paris, in 1911, has been acquired by the Shuberts for production here. A private performance of the play was recently given in English by Lester Lonergan. Another French play scheduled for presentation here next Fall is Henri Bernstein's "Elevation," which Charles Frohman, Inc., will produce.

Harry Lauder's next farewell American tour will begin in New York Oct. 15 in one of the Shubert theatres, and will extend to the Pacific Coast and last four months. The Scotch comedian will bring a band of pipers with him to stimulate recruiting.

Three of the five plays Arthur Hammerstein plans to produce next season are by Edward Clark, whose farce, "Coat Tails," was seen here for a brief engagement last season. One is called "De Luxe Annie," and is described as "a psychological play of mystery;" another is entitled "Prostitution," and the third is a musical comedy, "Furs and Frills," with score by Silvio Hein. In addition to these Mr. Hammerstein, who began his career by producing one musical comedy a year, will present a new musical play by Otto Hauerbach and Hugo Felix at holiday time, and in the Spring will produce the "Hammerstein Annual Musical Comedy, Series of 1918." That's all the name there is, there isn't any more.

Ida Adams, who used to be one of the featured beauties in the "Follies," has one of the principal rôles in "Inside the Lines," at the Appolo, London. After her appearance in "The Winsome Widow" at the New York about five years ago Miss Adams quit the stage, and subsequently moved to London.

Gilbert Miller, son of Henry Miller, who went to London last year to produce American plays, has decided to remain there permanently. In the Fall he will produce a new comedy by Haddon Chambers in conjunction with Charles Hawtrey. Renée Kelly, who played Ruth Chatterton's rôle in the London production of "Daddy Long Legs," will have the principal part.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
The Passing Show of 1917	Winter Garden	April 26
Hitchy-Koo	Cohan & Harris	June 7
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12

FILM FLASHES

CRITERION.—Maciste in "The Warrior."

STRAND.—Sessue Hayakawa in "Forbidden Paths"; movies of U. S. troops in France.

RIALTO.—Bessie Love in "The Sawdust Ring."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—First half Louise Glaum in "A Strange Transgressor"; second half, Dorothy Dalton in "The Flame of the Yukon."

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL.—"Intolerance."

AMERICAN.—First half, Enid Bennett in "The Mother Instinct"; second half, Mary Pickford in "The Little American."

NEW YORK.—Monday, Jack Devereaux in "A Successful Failure," with daily change of feature.

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."

GLOBE.—Benjamin Chapin in the Lincoln Cycle.

THOSE who saw the photoplay "Cabiria" when it was exhibited here several years ago will recall the massive figure of Maciste, the giant slave who rescued Cabiria from the god Moloch. Maciste is the hero of another picture called "The Warrior," that will be shown here for the first time tomorrow night at the Criterion. It is related that when Italy entered the war Maciste and a company of Italian players were in Austria engaged in making scenes for a new spectacle. They were interned before they could return to Italy, but, through the ingenuity and daring of Maciste, finally succeeded in escaping and crossing the border. Maciste enlisted in the Alpines, one of the famous mountain regiments, and at last reports was still serving, unharmed. With the permission of the Italian Government, many of the scenes of "The Warrior" were taken in that most picturesque of all the fighting zones, the Italian-Austrian front.

Captain Ivan Davidowitch Dorot, a member of the Russian Commission, brought with him to this country 50,000 feet of motion picture film dealing with the Russian revolution. At the time of the revolution Morris Gest and Joseph Mandelkern cabled to Russia asking the Executive Committee of the Zemstvo Union to record the thrilling happenings in movies. Captain Doret, who was an authority on motion pictures before the war, was assigned to the task, and the films he brought to New York are the result. The pictures will be exhibited here for the benefit of Russian prisoners of war.

The processes followed in the manufacture of printing paper will be shown on the Strand screen this week. The film shows the felling of trees, the transporting of the logs down the streams to the mills, the barking and treatment of the logs preparatory to their insertion into the cutters and grinders, and the processes by which the wood is then converted into pulp and afterward into paper ready for the newspaper presses. There is a vast amount of romance in modern manufacturing, and that there is sometimes more material for an interesting picture in such industrial activities than in the feeble imaginative efforts of the scenario writers was demonstrated by a film shown at the Strand last Winter in which the manufacture of electric locomotives was followed in detail. Another film announced for the Strand this week that should be of timely interest shows our troops in training in France.

Mary Pickford has a scheme afoot by which a complete ambulance unit would be established and maintained by a group of the best known picture stars. Miss Pickford has already purchased her ambulance and hopes to interest enough of her co-workers to be able to send a complete unit to France.

SUMMER GRAND OPERA.

New York's first Summer season of grand opera opens next Tuesday night in the Gymnasium Building at Columbia University. Six thousand students, as well as the public at large, will have the unusual opportunity to hear "La Bohème" sung both on Tuesday and Thursday by a cast chiefly of Metropolitan artists, including Maggie Teyte, Mabel Riegelman, Luca Botta, Pompilio Malatesta, Paolo Ananian, Pietro Audisio, Philip Bennyan, Virgilio Lazzari, and others, under the leadership of Marcel Charlier. The assistant conductors are Willis Alling and Cesare Sturani, and the stage manager is Luigi Albertieri.

For the second opera, on Saturday, July 21, "Faust" has been chosen, and there will be eight performances in all, including two each of "Tosca," and of the double bill, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." Other singers secured by Edoardo Petri, the director, are Claudia Muzio, Luisa Villiani, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Mario Laurenti, Henriette Wakefield, Henry Weldon, Adalgisa Barbieri, Marie Winietzkaya, Kathryn Lynbrook, Auguste Bouilez, and Vera Curtis. The orchestra, chorus, and ballet of the Metropolitan Opera Company will take part in all of the performances.

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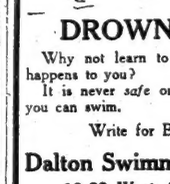
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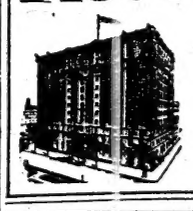
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CENTRAL FEDERAL AGENCY ADVOCATED FOR ALIENS

Would Be a Wonderful Medium for Developing Loyalty and Safeguarding Order Among Bewildered Foreigners, Says Miss Frances A. Kellor.

REGULATION of the multifarious problems arising from the presence in America in war times of millions of aliens, through the medium of a central Federal agency, is advocated by Miss Frances A. Kellor, assistant to the Chairman of the National Americanization Committee and formerly Chief of the Division of Aliens of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of the New York State Adjutant General's Office.

At present enemy aliens and neutral aliens are confronted with appeals for enlistment, with the necessity or desirability of shifting in industry, with spy and disloyalty investigations, and with a hundred other lines of contact with America in which the same man is alternately regarded as dangerous and valuable, hostile and loyal, important and negligible. In place of all this Miss Kellor would substitute a central (Federal) bureau of aliens, to operate in at least the ten industrial States where the foreign population is most congested, and perhaps in the entire country. This should operate under two divisions, she thinks, including practically every point at which the alien touches the life of America in war time. The investigating service branch should cover the destructive activities of aliens, such as spies, plots, violations of laws, censorship, and the carrying out of official orders. This is the repressive phase of the work.

The active service, she holds, should furnish information on all matters connected with the war to aliens who need it; conserve industry by directing the transfer of aliens from war zones, by exchanging men, by safeguarding important products from aliens in industrial plants; co-ordinate the many decentralized enlistment appeals and plans for aliens, assist in the necessary adjustments which bear so heavily on aliens as a result of the war; and direct the hundreds of Americanization movements now under way, all this could become, she thinks, a wonderful medium for developing loyalty and order. This is the constructive, preventive work.

Such a Federal bureau could operate through alien divisions of the Council of Defense of each State, and these through county committees, which in turn should operate through correspondents at industrial plants and other local agencies. This plan has to some extent been tried with success in this State.

A Periodical Problem.

"Periodically, spasmodically and sometimes hysterically," says Miss Kellor, "America discovers it has an alien problem—always when something happens. Sometimes it is spies, sometimes unemployment, sometimes strikes, sometimes riots—sometimes just hyphens! The explanation is that we have given too little attention to the whole problem of the alien in America. He has suddenly sprung from a local industrial cog into a vital national and international figure, important in enlistments, in production, in law and order. He stands as a menace or bulwark of American safety, order, and prosperity.

"We grasp frantically for the means to understand him, to control him, to direct him, to win his allegiance and co-operation. What few laws we have, what few regulations we are trying to enforce, consist altogether of 'don'ts.' There are many things we tell the alien he must not do; we overlook the slightest effort to guide his energies and his sympathies in new channels that would be helpful alike to him and to us. It would be unfair to charge the present Administration with all blame for this condition. We inherited it along with the small army doctrine and the tariff as an issue in Presidential elections. It is simply that the envelopment of the United States in the world war has brought us sharply face to face with an internal situation of vast danger.

"The alien problem is talked of as one of enemy aliens. It is more than this. It is twofold. It is first and primarily an intelligence matter for the detection of enemy aliens and the suppression of riots and disturbances and the prevention of disasters and the prohibition of the dissemination and publication of information which bring about these disasters. This is only half the task. It is also the protection and giving of assistance to aliens of enemy countries who are friendly to America. It means helping the non-enemy aliens who are peculiarly susceptible to foreign influences to do what America expects them to do. There are literally millions of men and women in this country speaking foreign languages who are ready to help America if they only knew what they could do, and where to find out. There are others working among them whose activities are pernicious and dangerous who should not be lost sight of for a moment.

"The utmost chaos reigns as the result of the President's War Proclamation. It is all right to say, 'Obey the law and keep your mouth shut,' but what is the law and what shall an alien say when spoken to or told to do certain things by as many different officers as there are laws? The alien is a simple living, active, vibrant human being. He wants to know about staying in a war zone, where to get a job if he can't stay there, who is friendly and who isn't, whether his property is safe, whether the selective draft applies to him, where he can volunteer, what claims his home Government has, how to become a citizen, and he wants to know them all together. He has not command of English, of time, of money, of leisure, or of transportation to go to the hundreds of separate places necessary to answer these questions.

"The Americans are playing a game called 'passing the buck' with the alien. There isn't a single official place in these whole United States where he can get authoritative answers on what we expect of him, how he can be of service, what his duties and obligations are specifically. There are not two places in the whole country where he can get identical answers to all of these questions. There isn't machinery or interest enough to exchange the enemy aliens from the war zones to non-strategic industries for non-enemy aliens and save our man power. Thousands of perfectly good Americanization meetings are being held in harmless places instead of following the trail of the Socialist and I. W. W. We lack direction, co-ordination, intelligence, vision, and about every known war essential in dealing with this question. We stand at attention and act upon complaints only, instead of preventing complaints and safeguarding what we know are vulnerable and weak spots open to disaster. Take a few illustrations:

Foreign-Language Press Not Watched.

"There is a foreign-language press—probably largely loyal—but no one knows. The papers are not carefully and systematically scanned for their statements and attitude toward America. Nobody cares what they print or makes any effort to see that they get the right stuff to print. They could be made great agencies for helping in this crisis if their services could be adequately directed.

"There are the enemy aliens in war zones. It is perfectly possible to transfer these men to industries where they can do no harm and bring men into these zones to do their work, with no loss in man power. The trade organizations will do their share if the Government co-operates. It is equally possible to transfer enemy aliens from banks and insurance companies to other concerns where they will not cause 'leaks.' But they must be transferred, not dismissed, because the idle man with a sense of injustice in his heart does damage sooner or later. There are enemy alien women—not included in the President's proclamation nor in war zone orders, but needing in many instances every whit as careful attention and care. Something intelligent and constructive and purposeful should be done with the alien in the United States now.

"Here we have millions of men and women, born in the lands at war with each other, nervous, apprehensive, dependent wholly upon the statements printed often in foreign languages for their information concerning their status, rights, and duties in war time. We have these same millions willing to be loyal to America, observe our laws, give us their help, work in our industries, if they only know what the American wants them to do.

"We have these same millions open to approaches and influences and suggestions from too ardent pacifist and Socialist and other busy anti-American agitators, working through a system with little or no consideration from friends of America. We have others disloyal—their hearts given to another country—whom we can never Americanize and whose influences and activities we must reduce to a minimum. We have the alien in America today threatened by his home country, registered by America, urged to declare his allegiance and join the National Guard, and told that his place is in the industries making war products. And last but not least he is invited into Home Defense Corps to look after the firesides when the boys go to the front.

"This is not all. The regular police, the Sheriffs, the special policemen, the home guard, the militiamen, the United States Marshals, the agents of the Department of Justice, the census enumerator, the State's Attorney General, have new and often extraordinary powers conferred upon them to arrest, enlighten, direct, or apprehend the alien. The President's proclamation says that only subjects of the German Empire are enemy aliens, but everywhere one hears that 'for practical purposes all Central Power aliens are regarded as enemy aliens.' Inevitably each of these officials has his own idea of answering the many questions propounded to him, and of the treatment he will accord these outsiders and the interpretation he puts on regulations and orders. A German denied a permit in a war zone in Manhattan may get one in Brooklyn or Buffalo, not because he is different, but because he is seen differently by different officials. It is a wonder and to the credit of all aliens that, under these conditions of suspicion, misunderstanding, ignorance, misdirection, and absence of standards, America has been so quiet at home. It is unreasonable to expect this condition to continue under the increasing stress of war.

"Let there come one great calamity that touches the hearts of Americans, whether on the high seas or in the trenches, that takes a boy out of every State or town, and 'alien bating' will run high and alien malice toward America will find vent. Is this the lull before the storm, and shall we stay asleep?

"We know that one reason for our comparative quiet is that the Federal Secret Service has been exceptionally efficient, as have also some local police officials. We know also that Germany has let it be known that she does not favor internal disturbances in America at this time, and we know that there has been little direct provocation. American ships have not been sunk, few lives have been lost, no American soldiers have been killed, and no Zeppelins or submarines have appeared on this side of the ocean. Let the conditions change and where are we? America has 33,000,000 of its people foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage. Of these, four-fifths are massed in the industrial States turning out our war supplies. It is impossible that, coming from every land as they do, all of these people should be for America first. It is inevitable that some will be reached by the enemies of America.

Wants an Alien Registration.

"America has no registration of its aliens; it has no way of knowing where they are, whither they go or whom they associate with. The efficiency and benefits of one good system and one good wide-awake officer in one locality are not extended to another. America has no method of informing these people what is expected of them or of the changes in these expectations from day to day. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of alien workmen are unemployed every day, hunting jobs, or exchanging jobs. The economic loss is serious enough—the discipline loss is even more serious—and the unity loss to America is tremendous. The man who doesn't stay long enough on a job or in a town to make friends, to get a neighborhod contact, to establish a home tie or to get the feel of an American town, is like a typhoid carrier—he may never come down with the disease of disloyalty and intrigue, but he infects whole groups of other men.

"Why is it that America is still in the stage of espionage and repression in regard to this matter? Why is it that some of the best men in America, like General Goethals and Mr. Hoover and Mr. Willard and Mr. Scott, are permitted to handle the material factors, while in the very heart of their achievement or non-achievement sits the alien?

"Can General Goethals build ships without the foreign-born workman? Can Mr. Willard run his trains and transport troops and supplies without them? Take a look at the shops and into the railway section houses and see who are doing the work. Can Mr. Hoover get meat from the packing houses, three-quarters of whose laborers are born abroad? Can Mr. Scott get munitions without considering them? Take a look at the mines and steel plants and foundries, and who are there tending furnaces and running machines? And when these men go to the front for their own flag or America's, it will not be the American-born women, but the foreign-born women and the sons of foreigners that take their places.

"There is only one way to deal with this matter—a central intelligence bureau for aliens. If this war continues we shall come to a central registry of aliens, using our Postmasters as local registration agents and prescribing rules and regulations for removals without notice, and means of identification. This is a preventive, not a regulative measure, and can be made the means of winning the confidence and support of aliens.

"The whole subject is now utterly decentralized, neglected, and disorganized. Take for example the industrial situation. America today expects business to furnish food, supplies, ammunition, and men for the Allies. It expects business to take care of the normal trade and the folks at home. It expects business to transport troops and supplies without a hitch. Men must do this work, and aliens must do a larger part of it. With its eyes on the selective draft, business is blind to what is happening about it. The selective draft is but one of eight big drives for men in America. Every one of these men leaves a job and a payroll to answer the call.

"The selective draft will take 600,000 of America's best men. If too many first-paper men are taken, the basic work will suffer; if too many Americans are taken, the morale and discipline of the plant will suffer. Who will determine this nice balance? While the employer is thinking about this, authority is given foreign Governments to recruit their own subjects, and they go busily to work after their own fashion. There is a call for volunteers to fill the army, the National Guard, the Naval Militia, and the Aviation Corps. Some one else is busy filling up the reserves and Engineers Corps.

"Although they do not actually assail the factory door in person, every one gets his man from some industrial centre. The employer carries the burden of adjustment—getting men, fitting new men for the job, hunting reserves and looking after the families of men who go to the front. He recalls, he devises means of increasing production, reducing labor turnover, getting out inventions—all in order that the first-line men may succeed in winning this war for democracy. No uniforms, no bands, no limelight for the man who fills the deserted ranks of industry; and no comfort, or food, or efficiency, or success for the man in the front ranks unless he does fill the industrial ranks successfully.

The Army's Drain From Labor.

"The employer is not left alone when the first-line ranks are filled. The auxiliary line takes men. The building of cantonments takes at least 100,000 men; the increase in police guards and other officials and in administrative governmental work takes hundreds of thousands more. The Home Defense Corps interrupts work and consumes productive time. The reserves are limited to fill these places. They are women, children, immigrants, and negroes. For each one of these, certain adjustments in living arrangements, care, and work must be made before they can be successfully used in many industries. This is not being generally done. Our reserves are for the most part neglected in a national way.

"The alternative is the compulsory drafting of the willfully unemployed, the reduction of labor turnover, improvement in machinery and inventions, and conservation through welfare work. There is no national plan or movement carrying these uniformly into effect and no clearing house for bringing the experience and help from one business men to another.

"Just as Government needs a central co-ordinated single policy for handling aliens, business needs a central co-ordinated system for handling war drafts and alien workmen. We are just beginning to realize that the alien is a fire risk, that the transfer in the shop of an enemy alien to a non-vital spot increases the safety of the product tenfold. The National Board of Fire Underwriters is working at the problem of the safety of production from an alien standpoint.

"There is a shipyard on the Atlantic coastline vital to the success of American shipping—old and well versed in the making of ships. A military official visited this plant recently. He found more than adequate safeguards against fire; troops were stationed at all entrances, private detectives were on duty inside. 'We're doing,' said the manager, 'everything we can think of to guard against explosives that would interrupt production.'

"The official said:

"'What are the most vulnerable spots in the plant?'

"'Power and pressure,' was the reply.

"'Have you a census of employes?'

"'Yes, somewhere around.'

"An examination showed 50 per cent. of the workmen at both points were enemy aliens who could have been transferred to yard work, thereby lessening both danger and temptation. This was done immediately. It is common to find the most important parts of plants liable to the most injury, in the hands of poorly paid, non-English-speaking aliens.

Where the Employer Needs Help.

"When men are taken to the front, what about supplying their places? We are talking about training. This war has shown us that the distances between skilled and unskilled labor are, after all, very short. The average industry will give them the necessary training when they go to work, and mushroom organizations for this purpose are a waste of time. What we should do about it is this—help the employer see that, when the hour of substitution comes, the proper arrangements in housing, care, surroundings, are made for women. This is especially necessary where the women do not speak English and are unfamiliar with American customs.

"In view of the fact that in America today there are three jobs for every two men, our methods are worse than wasteful. Thousands of the alien enemy are shut out of war zones and off waterfronts. Was any system devised for transferring or exchanging these men? For the first time city parks are filled with German bums—men thrown out of jobs—because no one was ready to transfer them immediately to new ones. Discouraged and with a don't-care air they find loafing the easiest way. The man inclined to be friendly to America treated in this way becomes fertile soil for the anarchist and plotter.

"I know there are hundreds of volunteer agencies ready to help. There is the trouble. The alien cannot be handled by volunteers—here today and gone tomorrow. He is essentially a problem for Government and business to be handled systematically, methodically, consecutively, consistently, and purposefully twenty-four hours in each and every day during the war.

"Every alien should be registered and have a card of identification setting forth essential facts as to nativity, length of time in the country, and references. Provision should be made for checking these cards as aliens move from point to point. Industrial inventories should be taken; showing the location of aliens by numbers, nationalities, &c., and the Government notified weekly of changes. Careful supervision should be maintained over employment agencies devoted exclusively to handling foreign-born men.

"The intelligent handling of the alien resources in any given industry should be the responsibility of one man. New York State has adopted a plan of plant correspondents. The industry appoints at the State's request a correspondent, one of its employes, having the handling of labor and in sympathy with the alien. The duties of this correspondent is to carry out any recommendations, plans, and suggestions made by the State, to inform it of any conditions, disorders, threatened strikes or disturbances requiring the State's assistance and co-operation. Although the organization is less than one month old, 2,000 men are now serving in as many different plants and have to date handled a fire clean-up campaign, a factory flag-raising, and have now gotten their aliens out for Fourth of July celebrations with Americans. These plant correspondents act on suggestions for shifting laborers within the plant, for the segregation of products, for the stabilizing of the labor supply, &c., and for the prevention of strikes.

Not less important is the rapid adjustment of grievances. Whatever of misunderstanding, sense of injustice, unfairness, discrimination, is gotten out of a man's system, improves his citizenship and his production. An alien haled to court by an overzealous American; a German thrown out of his boarding house because of his nationality and not for any other reason; persecutions of aliens, complaints of disrespect to the flag—such matters can be made the subject of immediate hearings, adjustments, and conciliations, and may prevent serious disturbances.

"Americanization—by which we mean assisting men to become citizens, to learn English and to mingle in the patriotic life of America is not less important. The success of the plant correspondents illustrates how willing and ready and able is the co-operation if there can be developed the necessary Government machinery to use it.

"No State can succeed in handling this problem alone. No Central Government can do without the State machinery. Washington needs a Board of Aliens similar to the Public Information Committee, the Shipping Board, the Food Control Council to handle the whole matter. The registration of aliens will inevitably follow. The spy danger can then be controlled throughout the country. Industry can then meet its problems effectively and the alien can find out what is expected of him and then be held responsible. Until then we face dangers unseen, unheard, with peril and disaster lurking at every turn, and though we go forward unafraid, we go unprepared and at needless risk."

"REDSKIN REMBRANDT" PAINTS WESTERN SCENES

Blackfoot Indian Achieves Striking Effects, Partly With His Thumb Instead of Brush.

THE red man now has a representative in art in the person of Lone Wolf, a Blackfoot Indian, whose painting of Western scenes has gained him fame in his own State of Arizona, despite the Western prejudice against the Indian, and who is being recognized as an artist of power even by conservative Eastern critics.

A "Redskin Rembrandt" he has been called. His work is remarkable for its strength and ruggedness. He paints cowboys, canyons, lonely plains, and gorgeous skies; he reproduces the places and figures that he knows as no white man ever can. He is original, and almost entirely self-taught—his technique has been built up practically through his own efforts, for the only outside guidance which he has received came from a short period of study in a Chicago art school. The paints he used in his early work were made from mixing the clays to be found near his Arizona home, it is said, and he still uses his thumb, in lieu of a brush, for obtaining his Western sky and cloud effects—effects remarkable for their barbaric beauty.

Lone Wolf is a Blackfoot Indian, about 35 years of age, according to tourists who have seen him at his home. How he came to start his career, what impulse led him to begin the study of art and pursue his lonely way to fame, is a mystery even to Arizonans who live near him and have known him for years. Possibly a chance glimpse of the work of some painter making studies of Western landscapes and people first led him to try painting the scenes and characters that surrounded him, with such crude instruments as he could devise.

His studio is near the Roosevelt Dam, in an old cement manufacturing building that was abandoned after the completion of the dam. He has commodious quarters, and works there steadily to fill a fast-increasing demand for his paintings.

Roland R. Conklin of New York is the first collector in the East to own any of Lone Wolf's work, so far as is known. Lone Wolf's work was brought to Mr. Conklin's attention while he was touring in Arizona, and he was so favorably impressed with it that he purchased two canvases. The first depicts a cowboy on horseback descending a steep bank in the dusk. The cowboy has let loose the reins to enable him to light a cigarette, and the pony is picking his way, unguided, while the lighted match illumines the bronzed face of the rider. The second picture is a study of color effects in the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Conklin says that Lone Wolf is an unusual man in appearance and conversation, as well as in his artistic abilities. He has the long, lithe, supple body of the Western Indian, graceful and easy of movement. The face is striking—much too refined to coincide with the ordinary conception of the features of the Indian, giving an impression of quiet confidence and restrained power that one remembers.

His hair is cut short, and, in dress, he affects the customary garb of a prosperous Westerner. There is nothing in his apparel to suggest the Indian. It is only in the height of his cheek bones, the blackness of his hair, and the deep bronze of his skin that his race shows. From the clean chiseling of his features there can be no question of the purity of his descent.

"He is so different from most of the Indians that one sees in the West today that he must be a throwback to the Indian of a thousand or so years ago," said Mr. Conklin. "The man impressed me greatly, not only through the quality of his work, but through his personality. Lone Wolf's conversation and appearance are those of a man of education and refinement. He is well informed, and can talk well on a range of subjects surprising in an Indian.

"He lives alone in his studio and has no associates among the Indians who inhabit the region near the Roosevelt Dam. He makes a living by painting and selling his pictures to tourists, and he seems to find no difficulty in disposing of his work."

Mr. Conklin denied the reports that Lone Wolf's painting was done by using his thumb entirely in place of a brush, but said that, although he used the thumb for working in some of his remarkable cloud effects, in most of his painting he used the conventional artist's instruments.

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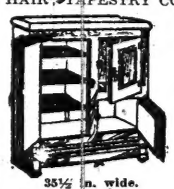

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The Refrigerators to the left are fitted with the Sanitary Glass Trap, an exclusive feature. The three models illustrated are filled with Mineral Wool and baked enamel lined. **Cold Storage Refrigerators** are odorless and sanitary, and the saving in ice obtained through their use will pay their cost in a short time.

24 in. wide. 15½ in. deep. 39½ in. high.
$12.75

PREFERRED

In six months of 1917 The New York Times printed 1,687,730 agate lines more advertising under the eighteen important classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

CLASSIFICATION.	TIMES Agate Lines.	World Agate Lines.	American Agate Lines.	Herald Agate Lines.	Tribune Agate Lines.	Sun Agate Lines.
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops	**1,530,331**	1,195,658	1,038,521	870,242	654,753	391,945
Financial	**690,948**	255,028	282,181	267,873	257,648	254,086
Automobiles	**537,383**	277,291	356,944	292,009	169,305	395,639
Real Estate and Bldg. Material	**554,887**	477,871	225,743	513,115	62,516	125,558
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	**249,418**	206,017	113,440	189,265	140,076	101,640
Books and Magazines	**279,954**	107,088	57,320	10,631	144,819	105,663
Men's Furnishings	**165,460**	118,931	88,470	26,283	126,403	30,946
Miscellaneous Display	**154,269**	129,021	89,927	71,675	85,812	98,785
Musical Instruments	**140,778**	95,650	109,837	10,996	73,282	48,630
Transportation	**119,922**	66,926	58,542	80,492	94,253	75,747
Office Appliances	**84,078**	8,595	3,094	915	13,062	2,015
Foodstuffs	**47,745**	33,307	36,350	12,008	20,569	7,625
Boots and Shoes	**46,222**	33,231	39,552	13,182	10,161	9,963
Public Service	**38,339**	23,930	27,208	24,216	26,798	22,625
Beverages	**40,597**	27,668	14,500	13,449	9,211	16,017
Newspapers	**37,386**	6,342	8,785	4,165	14,152	980
Charity and Religion	**37,726**	28,039	20,020	24,625	30,454	16,294
Candies and Gum	**24,830**	576	9,191	.....	16,911	5,034
Total Agate Lines	**4,780,273**	**3,091,169**	**2,58 ,625**	**2,425,150**	**1,950,185**	**1,709,185**
Other Classifications	**1,356,638**	3,773,492	2,02 ,644	1,467,390	569,201	486,536
Complete Total Agate Lines	**6,136,911**	**6,864,661**	**4,60 ,269**	**3,892,540**	**2,519,386**	**2,197,721**
Less Want Advertisements	**295,451**	2,363,502	58 ,015	774,436	25,767	7,532
Total Agate Lines Less Wants	**5,841,460**	**4,501,159**	**4,02 ,254**	**3,118,104**	**2,493,619**	**2,190,189**

The average daily and Sunday net paid sale of The New York Times exceeds 340,000 copies.

RED CROSS WAR NURSE MAKES APPEAL FOR SERBIA

Miss Emily Simmonds Tells of Devastation There—Armenian and Syrian Relief Received $309,000 from Donations in June

THE New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announces that it is making extensive preparations to provide hospital garments and surgical dressings for the American soldiers and sailors who are to fight with the United States Army and Navy in this war. Within the last five weeks the Department of Supplies, of which George McGrew, formerly purchasing agent of the Carnegie Steel Company, is Director, has purchased raw materials amounting to $34,534.53 in value. This raw material is made up into hospital garments, such as pajamas; leggings, bedshirts, towels, pillowcases, &c., and also into surgical dressings. The 137 auxiliaries of the local chapter make about fifteen cases of surgical dressings and hospital garments each week. The Work Shop at 411 Fifth Avenue last week prepared thirty cases of surgical dressings under the direction of Miss Hodgson, while the Work Shop at 2,121 Broadway, under the direction of Miss Wiltse, made last week twelve cases, six of which were hospital garments, and the other six consist of knitted goods and bandages.

Under the contributions received this week is one of $840.92 from Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President, and Captain Huston, representing 10 per cent. of the New York Club's share of the Washington-Yankee baseball series played at the opening of the Polo Grounds July 4 and 5.

As the work of the local chapter is rapidly broadening out, there is an urgent need for automobile service. All these automobiles have been contributed by philanthropically disposed owners for either one day or several days each week. More automobiles are needed than are at the present time available, so that the executive officials would be indebted to the owners of automobiles who could lend them to the Local Chapter for a short time each day or possibly for certain days during the week.

Much Aid from Germans.

Much assistance has been received by the New York Chapter from citizens of German birth and extraction. For instance, the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn has designated the last Sunday in this month as Red Cross Sunday, and the collections on that day will be sent to the Red Cross in Washington. It is stated that a great many offers, not only of financial assistance, but also to do volunteer work, have come from German citizens of New York City.

Miss Emily Simmonds of the Red Cross nursing service, who has been identified with the Red Cross work at Saloniki and in Serbia since the first months of the war, has returned to New York on a brief leave of absence. Miss Simmonds, who is soon to start on her return to Serbia, made the following statement regarding conditions in Serbia and the Red Cross needs of that country:

Serbia, on account of its geographical position is, in a very bad way, and if this new drive is successful it is hoped to open up as far as Skoplya. She is surrounded by peoples who, to say the least, are not overcivilized, and help must come from outside. Everything imaginable will be needed and we should help to meet those needs. The little portion of territory that has been regained has suffered terribly from depredations of the retreating armies. In fact, it presents exactly the picture of what would happen after an earthquake and a fire.

We should make Saloniki our base and have a number of workers, men and women with special knowledge of relief work, all directly working under one man, a representative American, preferably a business man, who speaks another language besides his own, and who is used to dealing tactfully with all sorts of peoples, and one who has the confidence of other relief societies at home. He should establish an office at Saloniki, where the receiving and distributing of supplies from America can be regulated, where all appeals for help can be received, and where all reports and inquiries can be made so that we can better assist the organizing and administration of relief work without overlapping, and by this means insure that American supplies do not lose their identity.

We need now women doctors for maternity work in the villages. The Serbians have only 116 doctors in the army, and none of these can be spared for civilian work. With a small Ford car one doctor and a nurse could cover several villages. This is a large field.

The things most needed in Serbia, Miss Simmonds pointed out, are food and clothing, especially boots, small automobile trucks, blankets, compressed fibres for bedding, cloth, cotton, agricultural tools, leather, medicines of all kinds, seed, beans, rice, flour, lard, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, milk, bacon, &c.

Last week's gifts to the Chapter totaled nearly $13,000, exclusive of the large donation of the New York American League Baseball Club. All contributions should be sent to the headquarters of the chapter at 380 Fifth Avenue. Gifts of $100 or more follow:

N. Y. C. Fruit and Prod. Tr.	$7,833
W. Whitman Co.	1,250
J. J. Riker	839
Architect'l League	620
A. Hamilton Inst.	500
Stationary Engin'rs Association	500
M. T. Mozart Soc.	250
E. L. Keyes	250
S. F. Coles	146
W. N. Cohen	125
I. Grinnell	100
C. B. Smith	100
C. E. Northrop	100
Chemung Canal Tr. Co.	100
Bank of U. S.	100

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these recent donations of $100 or more:

St. Anthony	$1,800
Miss C. Mc.	100
Burke	600
Nat. Spec. Aid Soc.	600
G. M. Garraty	600
Miss L. C. Wheeler	500
R. Willard School	600
W. F. Laing	$100
P. L. Stetson	100
Mrs. W. Reid	500
A. Winslow	100
R. Sprague bed	600
Sarah M. Pratt bed	600
Various	610

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, received during the month of June contributions amounting to $309,000.

The movement to relieve all those who are suffering in Syria, without regard to race or creed has lately received new impetus from Bishop MacInnes in Jerusalem, temporarily in Egypt, who describes conditions throughout the land as more than appalling.

Committees are being formed in England under the patronage of Princess Christian, all Bishops of the Anglican Church, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and prominent laymen like Lord Bryce. Sir Henry McMahon, who formerly represented the English Government in Egypt, is Chairman of the London committee, and at a meeting held in the Mansion House $250,000 was collected, to which another $80,000 was added later.

The committee formed in Egypt is under the direction of Bishop MacInnes, who has made good progress in the work of organization. The intention is to assist those suffering from lack of food, medicines and clothing, and distribution will be made by persons conversant with the country and its varying peoples, just as soon as the way is opened.

To the $309,000 collected in June must be added over $82,000 received in the first week in July. Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Armenian Nat. Union	$15,000
New Eng. Com.	10,000
Anonymous	15,000
E. S. and Mrs. S. Harkness	10,000
"An Armenian"	1,000
Los Angeles Com.	1,129
Chicago Com.	2,500
Phila. Com.	1,000
Anonymous	5,000
1st M. E. Ch., Nora Springs	100
Miss M. Blackmon	100
1st Pres. Ch., Fort Wayne	200
Allied Hosp. Com.	182
N. George	250
Int. Recon League	200
Baltimore Tr. Co.	200
Dunkirk Com.	560
F. W. Lyman	100
Woonsocket Com.	308
1st Pres. Ch., Burgettstown	153
Coll., Los Angeles	600
Rochester Sec. Tr. Co.	345
Miss Brown	500
Leeds Bap. Ch.	$100
Crescent Av. Pres. Church	163
Mrs. F. E. Hoskins	282
H. L. Pugh	100
A. F. Schauffler	250
U. P. Ch., Midway	158
Miss O. G. La Monte	100
Alice L. Boyce	200
W. W. Pharo	100
Pres. Ch., Catskill	131
Fall River Com.	332
Minneapolis Com.	760
S. S. Times	132
Cincinnati Com.	400
Anonymous	100
Mrs. H. W. Wilkinson	100
"A friend"	100
N. Bap. Ch. Miss. Society	109
Nat. Allied Com.	283
Metuchen Ch. Fed.	193
Livingston Nat. Bk.	205
Watertown, Conn., Cong. Church	210
Bethlehem Com.	300

For the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected to date more than $312,000. All subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Chairman, at the Hotel Biltmore.

War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of destitute French women whose husbands are fighting at the front, reports these new gifts of $100 or over:

M. L. Schiff	$100
F. G. B. Roache	100
W. A. Paine	$100
Various	141

Navy League Activities.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, in New York, the headquarters of which are at 500 Fifth Avenue, has shipped to the Navy Department more than 24,500 finished garments for the sailors and marines of the United States Navy. Recent donations to the New York Committee amounted to more than $13,000. Herbert L. Satterlee is the Chairman, Miss Caroline L. Morgan the Secretary, and Mrs. George A. Helme the Treasurer of the New York branch of the committee.

British American Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge is the acting President and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, has received these new donations of $100 or more:

J. P. Morgan	$150
Mrs. G. G. King	200
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	250
Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.	200
F. L. Stetson	$100
J. C. Milburn	100
Mrs. A. M. Coats	100
Various	197

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, 360 Madison Avenue, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer, has received the following donations of $100 or more recently:

Anonymous	$5,000
Mrs. R. E. Westcott	250
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	200
T. Fisher	100
J. H. Minds	100
Anonymous	100
Le R. Soper	100
M. H. Wilson	100
A. Laughlin	100
Mrs. H. Whittemore	$100
W. St. Storm	100
Mrs. W. C. Witherbee	200
H. C. Brooks	100
Miss G. Norton	100
Amelia H. Jones	100
F. Clark	500
Mrs. E. Graver	100

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles M. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date about $121,000. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue.

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers of Le Bien Etre du Blesse, have acknowledged new contributions to that fund, which total more than $1,050. All donations should be sent to the Treasurers at 960 Madison Avenue. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Senator Phelan	$500
Mrs. R. E. Westcott	250
M. H. Field and friends	$140
Mrs. H. Aiken	100

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany has received new subscriptions amounting to $316. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the treasurer of the committee.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the treasurer, has received these recent contributions of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$2,029
O. H. Eustis	500
Miss G. Norton	100
Mrs. H. Mitchell	100
A. Laughlin	100
Mrs. E. Graver	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thorp	200
Mrs. R. E. Westcott	$250
Mrs. S. Mauls	100
D. E. C. Streeter	200
Alice P. Chase	100
Miss E. de G. Cuyler	100

American Huguenot Committee.

The American Huguenot Committee, which provides relief for the Huguenot churches of France and Belgium, reports recent donations amounting to $310. This committee is organized under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East Twenty-second Street, is the general secretary. Among the new gifts was a check for $100 from Mrs. George A. Gove.

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more:

Designated Insts.	$2,402
Buffalo Com.	1,000
Paterson Com.	1,000
Paterson Emerg. Com.	2,250
Philadelp'a. Com.	7,000
Miscellaneous	2,353
Designated persons.	799
Jewish D. News	705
Day Pub. Co.	500
Iron River Com.	383
Easton Com.	100
Hurley Com.	140
Cong. E. C. Danville	160
L. Herman	100
Norwich Com.	143
Dayton, Com.	$550
Massena Com.	100
M. Gold	100
Worcester Com.	250
L. Kaufman	100
Allentown Com.	333
Cong. Orach, C. N. Y.	580
Rochester Com.	700
Jacksonville Com.	109
Windsor Com.	500
Cleveland Com.	115
Newp't News Com.	100
Mrs. L. Kamaiky	100
Knoxville Com.	234
Cong. A. A., Atlanta	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund, in the United States, which provides relief for the women and children of France, now totals in money collected more than $319,000. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$720
Mrs. R. E. Westcott	250
Miss L. C. Wheeler	100
H. H. Srambaugh	100

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, for the relief of the women, children and other noncombatant sufferers in Belgium, reports new contributions amounting to $871. The Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans is the head of this fund, which since its organization has collected more than $1,135,000 in this country. The office of the fund is 431 West Forty-seventh Street. Included in recent gifts was $200 from the Woonsocket Bureau de Secours Belge.

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces that the total cash donations received amount to $106,983, and that it has forwarded 5,455 cases of surgical supplies to the hospitals in France, England, Belgium, Italy, &c.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following new donations:

Mrs. W. M. Van Norden	$666
Mrs. I. L. Rice	500
Mrs. J. K. Robinson	200
A. de Bary	$100
S. R. Outerbridge	100
South Side R. C.	100
Various	596

Kitchener Memorial Fund.

The Kitchener Memorial Fund, of which William C. Demorest, 120 Broadway, is the Treasurer in America, and J. P. Morgan & Co., the depositary, has issued an appeal for an American participation in the memorial to the great English soldier. On the American Committee are among others General Leonard Wood, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Paul D. Cravath, Oscar S. Straus, Daniel Frohman, Alton B. Parker, and Charles H. Sabin.

A statement issued by the committee reads:

The object of the fund is to provide for permanently disabled officers and men of the army and navy. The Government pensions may be assumed to protect the recipients against actual want, but the instances of disablement contemplated by the fund show that much will have to be provided beyond mere sustenance if life is to be made tolerable.

Among the disabled officers in the armies raised by Lord Kitchener are men of slender means, while even those who may be regarded as fairly well off may need help in cases where expensive measures of treatment are involved.

The council of the fund realize that the proper place for the disabled officer or man is his own home. To get home is his first wish, and to help him in this direction will be a prominent object of the fund. In many cases of disablement, however, persistent medical or surgical treatment or special nursing is needed to relieve suffering, to prolong life, or to make life more endurable, and to confer some lasting benefit on the invalid.

This often involves a far greater outlay than the disabled man of limited means can afford. It will therefore be the first purpose of the fund to help officers and men alike, and to provide not only medical aid, but to supply apparatus, appliances, expensive nursing requisites, such as water beds, and to help generally in making the life of the disabled man as free from worry and discomfort as is possible.

There will be many cases which could not with advantage be treated in the homes of the patients, such as the case of a man totally paralysed, who cannot receive adequate care in any but a well-to-do home. He needs a special bedstead if he is to be removed daily into the fresh air, and he needs also costly appliances and a constant service of both male and female nurses. He needs electrical and other measures of treatment, massage, &c., which can only be adequately supplied in a home or institution which will form the basis of the fund's efforts.

To such a home will be attached an efficient residential and visiting staff. The disabled man will be assured of the best possible treatment that the country can provide, and if there is any hope of recovery the hope is more likely to be realized in such a special establishment as is contemplated.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $228,395. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year; the name and address of child is given subscribers on request. Recent donations of over $100 follow:

"Vive la France"	$315
Mrs. B. Compton	150
Evening World and Nicholas Smith	108
L. Chanavat	204
Mrs. S. F. Streit and Anonymous	136
Eleven friends	$401
W. Wadsworth	136
Kent Place School, Class 1917	146
J. L. Carner and others	109

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman, and Arthur Lehman, the Treasurer, reports the following additional contributions to the $10,000,000 fund this committee expects to raise in 1917.

J. Rosenwald	$25,000
Louisville Com.	10,000
Minn'polis Com.	10,000
Beth Emeth Cong., Albany	5,000
M. M. Travis	5,000
Baltimore Com.	3,000
Charleston Com.	2,000
S. Sachs	2,000
H. Sachs	1,250
Albany (Ga.) Com.	1,000
Portland (Ore.) Com.	1,000
Dallas Com.	1,000
Gary Com.	835
Titusville Com.	800
Galveston Com.	530
Pensacola Com.	$539
Muncie Com.	502
H. J. B.	500
Mrs. S. Sachs	500
Waco Com.	500
Terre Haute Com.	500
C. Sulzberger	375
Allentown Com.	333
Oil City Com.	328
Cape Charles Com.	304
Durham Com.	300
New Britain Com.	250
Kutner Goldstein Co.	250
I. Brandon	250
Cong. S. S., Madison	250
Stockton Com.	248

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, and Miss Robinson Smith the Treasurer, has collected to date about $461,000, of which amount nearly $4,000 has been recently given. In the last two weeks the committee has shipped more than 30 cases of relief supplies to France. Included in the shipment was a large consignment of food and clothing for French children.

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $810,000. Among recent gifts to the fund are donations of $100 each from Mrs. Henry Pearce, G. A. Soden and J. Sewall.

Blue Cross Fund.

The Blue Cross Fund, which provides relief for horses and dogs used by the armies of the Allies, of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is the head, and Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 55 East Ninety-third Street, the Secretary for New York, acknowledges these gifts of $100, or more, to that fund:

Hartford Red Cr.	$300
Miss H. Jackson	720
Mrs. E. Parker	323
J. P. Thorne	$100
Mr. Hemingway	100

French Heroes' Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is the President and James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, has received recent donations amounting to more than $325. Mrs. Chanler, who recently returned from France, said, a few days ago, that the orphan asylum of the French Heroes Fund at the Chateau Lafayette, has now between fifty and one hundred boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years who, with the co-operation of the French Government, are being taught the English language and are being prepared to come to America in their eighteenth year for three years of training in commercial and industrial and professional occupations. This movement, which has the indorsement of the French Government, Mrs. Chanler said, will do much to cement the friendship between the two republics.

It is the plan for the French orphans, arrangements to place a number of whom have already been made with leading industrial concerns, to spend three years in the United States, giving to America the youthful spirit of France and getting in return American business experience. They will return to France at their twenty-first year and will go into similar occupations there, thus giving to France the benefit of the experience of American methods they have gained in the United States. It is hoped, within a few years, to have several thousand of these young French orphans actively engaged in learning various occupations in America, each of whom, on his return to France, will be, in Mrs. Chanler's words, "an unofficial ambassador of good-will from France to America."

All subscriptions to the French Heroes Fund should be sent to Mr. Blair at 360 Madison Avenue.

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants' Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $500 toward which Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton and William H. Gove each gave $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service, which maintains hospital organizations with all the allied armies, and of which organization Miss Kathleen Burke is the representative in the United States and Canada, J. P. Morgan & Co., being the bankers of the fund, acknowledge new donations amounting to $17,488, all of the money having been contributed at a relief meeting held at the home of Mrs. Richard T. Crane, Jr., in Ipswich, Mass., last Sunday. The gifts of $100 or more follow:

R. T. Crane, Jr.	$5,000
Mrs. R. T. Crane, Jr.	5,000
Mrs. R. D. Evans.	4,000
C. Deering	250
A. Cochrane	125
Mr. and Mrs. G. Warren	100
Miss F. Crane	250
Mrs. J. C. Gray	125
Mrs. G. S. Mandell	125
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Spring	125
Mrs. J. R. Coolidge	$200
H. J. Coolidge	125
Mrs. F. S. Fish	125
Mrs. J. M. Studebaker	250
Miss A. W. Hunt	125
Miss H. Frick	125
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire	375
Mrs. W. L. Fitz	500
S. B. Hutchinson	250
Various	315

France-Serbian Hospital.

The Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America Fund, 25 West Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins is the Chairman, and Henry B. Britton the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Tag Day, Chicago	$1,155
Miss E. Zabriskie	$100
Various	954

Food for France Fund.

A new relief organization, to be known as the Food for France Fund, has been organized to aid in providing proper food for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of France. Already the fund has shipped $10,000 worth of condensed milk, sugar, coffee, dried beans, &c., to France. Miss Carita Spencer, 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, is the Chairman of the fund, Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, while among the committee members are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Franklin Q. Brown, Henry Clews, Frederic R. Coudert, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Frederick L. Eldridge, Algernon S. Frissell, Mrs. F. W. Garvin of Connecticut, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom of Philadelphia, Burcham Harding, Donald Harper, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. George W. Hill, Gail B. Johnson of California, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Alton B. Parker, George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, William Jay Schieffelin, Isaac N. Seligman, Edward W. Sheldon, Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Charles B. Squire, Mrs. Charles Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, and Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney of Paris.

The headquarters of the fund are at 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, where communications to Miss Spencer should be addressed. All checks should be made payable to "Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer."

WAR BABIES' CRADLE.

A Work to Aid the Mothers of France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall be most grateful to you if you will be kind enough to allow me space in your columns to bring to the notice of the public the unique work of the War Babies' Cradle. I am the President of the American Committee and Mrs. Jules Bache is the Treasurer. This war charity devotes itself to the aid and care of poor Frenchwomen in childbirth. They are mostly soldiers' wives, and many of them are in the desolated regions of Northern France and Belgium. Many of them are left destitute in their hour of agony and peril, and their little babies have died at birth by the score for want of care at delivery and want of warmth and clothing afterward, or even of starvation where the starving mother could not nurse them. Mme. de Hemptinne, a Belgian lady of high standing, took up this problem which no one else had undertaken. She wrote to us:

"Help me to provide beds and a covering for the expectant mother, and send money to provide food and clothing and to pay a woman ten days to nurse them during recovery. Thousands will have to bear the pains of childbirth on straw and be unaided there if help is not forthcoming."

We have responded to this cry as much as we could, and called in our friends to help us. Now we want women everywhere to know the work and help with little gifts. Mme. de Hemptinne devotes her life to this work, and has accomplished marvels with the money sent already. Many a French mother has been saved from death or invalidism, and many a fine little baby's life has been saved for France at the critical hour of childbirth in those far-off villages.

They say a nation begins in the cradle, but it begins before that; it begins in the childbirth hour, when skill and care and medical supplies can turn the scales for life or death.

We have countless charities for French soldiers and children, for the wounded and crippled of France, but who will help the expectant mothers of France? These mothers are founding the new race which shall raise up France again and fill in the ranks of the fallen. She fights her fight for France upon a battlefield as fraught with danger and suffering as that to which her husband goes. Mme. de Hemptinne is bearing to her the Red Cross of mercy to bless her maternity. Out of the fullness of my heart, as a mother, I plead with other American mothers to think of these French mothers and to help them to the uttermost of their ability, not only as an act of pity and mercy, but for the sake of the future of glorious France.

EVELYN BIGELOW CLARK,
(Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark,)
President War Babies' Cradle.
Newport, July 8, 1917.

SAFEGUARDING FACTORY WORKERS WHO REPLACE THOSE DRAFTED

National Safety Council to Meet in This City in September to Inculcate Safety First Principles Among Newcomers in the Factories

WHEN our enormous new army is drafted into the service during the next few months a large percentage will include trained factory workers, whose places necessarily must be refilled by many untrained men and women. It is a matter which affects vitally our entire plan of industrial preparedness, for it is upon the efficiency of our factories that the victory of the United States and her allies largely depends, and the humanitarian factor is not the only vital one to be considered. The men who leave their positions have had training not only in performing their particular line of work, but training also in scientific safeguarding of their own and their coworkers' lives. They have been schooled in this to the extent that in their movements they take safety precautions unconsciously. The newcomers will not only have to learn how to manufacture various products and parts, but also how to avoid accidents and disease while learning their new trades.

While this matter of training in safety may sound like a simple one it is anything but that, for the average untrained worker or person jumping from one sort of work to another of an entirely different sort is inherently careless. Rome was not built in a day, and it takes time to install principles of "safety first" into the novice's mind.

So seriously is this matter receiving the attention of the heads of all lines of American industry that an extraordinary congress has been called by the National Safety Council, which includes several thousand industrial concerns in its membership, to take place in Grand Central Palace, New York City, early next September, and at the same time the council, with the co-operation of the American Museum of Safety, will hold the largest exposition of safety and sanitation devices ever planned, including actual machinery and processes of operation. A feature will be the many new safety precautions necessary in the handling of materials and by-products in the manufacture of munitions, such as the various forms of gas masks, which are used in explosive factories as well as in the trenches.

This exposition will be open to the public for one week, when thousands of delegates from manufacturing concerns and industrial associations throughout the country will attend. Concerted action will be taken to extend the Council's safety propaganda and enlist at least a thousand new members who will conform to the standards urged.

"We are in this war to win, but the man behind the gun depends upon the man behind the machine," said W. H. Cameron, General Manager of the National Safety Council, whose headquarters are in Chicago. "Safeguarding lives and limbs of the industrial soldiers of the United States has passed from the accustomed plane of the humanitarian and the economic. It has become a sacred duty to ourselves, to our allies—to the freedom of the world itself.

"The keynote of the sessions at the congress will reflect its one object—so to educate employers of labor throughout the country that at their attitude toward the conservation of workmen may become thoroughly receptive, and that through concerted efforts the safety movement during the war will receive an impetus as never before. Men of national repute will put before the managers and superintendents of the various industries salient facts as to the vital importance of man-power conservation and incidence upon a speedy and successful termination of the war.

"A few minutes' serious reflection will bring out with startling vividness the period of enforced economy and augmented efficiency which lies ahead. The expected wheat crop of the United States of this year will be 650,000,000 bushels. The Argentine crop is a failure. That of Australia is 15,000,000 bushels short. Harvest conditions in Canada are very uncertain. This means that we shall be asked to cut down our normal consumption by 200,000,000 bushels. Waste must go by the board; needless extravagances be cut out; improved methods of production devised; and the utilization of by-products carried out to a far greater extent. The conservation period applies not only to animate but to nanimate things.

"To the war toll by land and sea there must not be added the shameful toll of needless accidents in the industries. Our country's efforts cannot be prejudiced by the indifference or negligence of employers to whom the doctrine of safety has made only a negative or a weak appeal. It is the duty of every employer to put his shop upon a safe and healthful basis and by precept and action continually to stimulate his employes to be mindful of their safety and that of their fellows.

"The man power of the nation will be more and more depleted as each contingent leaves this country for Europe. New burdens will be put upon the men at home—the 'green hand' must be broken in—and an industrial army of workmen will develop. All these things and many others are sympomatic of the safety revival which must come about.

"The sectional programs for the congress are rapidly being completed. Special sectional meetings are being arranged for the car-building and automobile industries, while for the first time in the council's history a marine and navigation session will be held. Through each of the general and sectional meetings there will run this spirit of 'preparedness.'

"Most of the space on the four huge floors of Grand Central Palace will be filled with devices pertaining to accident prevention, fire prevention, and sanitation, and exhibits of industrial concerns and railroads, which will display their latest improvements. An interesting series of exhibits will show how the lives of our soldiers and sailors are being guarded. Demonstrations of the weird-looking gas mask for contending against suffocating and lachrymose gases, the various types of camouflage, or methods of painting scenery and arranging foliage so as to hide batteries and transports to deceive the enemy, and modern sanitary methods at war hospitals will form an interesting department. Several dozen reels of film showing the operation of safety devices and the dangers of neglecting them will be shown daily. Admission will be free to all employers, factory workers, and others interested.

GERMANS ASSURING PUBLIC.

Experts Still Writing of Coming Victory Through U-Boats.

The German public was still being encouraged late in June by the naval "experts" writing in the leading newspapers, to put its faith in the inevitable, ultimate triumph of the unrestricted submarine warfare and the certainty of bringing Great Britain to terms through cutting off her food supplies, according to stories found in copies of German papers recently received in London.

Following the publication of the German Admiralty figures on the sinkings in May, which evidently showed a decided falling off from the tonnage sunk in the preceding month, Captain von Kühlwetter wrote in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger:

"The figures of our submarine booty say to us, in a manner that is unanswerable, that want is at the door of England, and still more at the door of her European allies. The consistency of our submarine successes guarantees us the final success, and the fact that the booty every month considerably exceeds the estimate upon which our whole calculation was based, gives us the security that at some definite date the account will have reached the point of highest strain.

To say when that will be would be idle prophecy; we must leave to England the question how long the English people will bleed in vain in the attacks on our iron wall in the West, with the purpose of smashing Germany, while at home want is knocking at the doors which our submarines pitilessly lock. It will be a difficult business to banish want when once it is on the march. When it is serious, all efforts are made to keep the evidence secret. Perhaps if England's inactive fleet some day risks a fight, that may be for us a sign that the old policy of war without risk is collapsing, and perhaps other resolutions born of fury will give us a guide to the increasing despair. We are prepared for everytaing."

The Captain asserted that the precise figures on the sinkings really did not matter very much, because if the German booty showed a falling off it was merely because there were fewer ships left to sink.

Under the heading "The English Workingmen and Our Submarine War" the Kölnische Zeitung said:

"In the English workmen's dissatisfaction with the food situation we have before us one of the serious indirect results of our submarine war, the importance of which for the future must not be underestimated."

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INFANTILE PARALYSIS NOT SPREAD BY FLIES

Dr. Noguchi, Famous Japanese Bacteriologist, Reports on Experiments Just Completed

DR. HIDEYO NOGUCHI and Dr. Rokusaburo Kudo of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, working in the laboratories of the institute undertook to find out whether or not mosquitoes and flies have anything to do with the spread of infantile paralysis. They have completed their experiments and reported their findings in the current issue of The Journal of Experimental Medicine under the caption "The Relation of Mosquitos and Flies to the Epidemiology of Acute Poliomyelitis."

The opening sentence of the report gives the key to their present conviction. It reads:

"Of several hypotheses concerning the mode of conveyance of poliomyelitis that of direct contact, supported by Flexner, appears to be the only one which stands on a substantial experimental basis."

In the summary of their report they say that "Culex pipiens (the ordinary brown household mosquito of the United States) raised from the larval stage in water experimentally contaminated with an abundance of poliomyelitic virus were found to be incapable of causing the infection when allowed in large numbers to bite normal Macacus monkeys.

"Culex pipiens which were fed on infected poliomyelitic monkeys during different stages of the disease were found to be incapable of transmitting the infection when allowed in large numbers to bite normal Macacus monkeys. A previous disturbance of the meninges (brain covering) by an injection of horse serum into the inthrathecal space did not alter the result, which was negative.

"The offspring of the mosquitos which were either reared in the infected tanks or fed on infected monkeys were found to be entirely harmless when allowed to feed in large numbers on a normal monkey. There was no hereditary transmission of the virus from one generation to another.

"No trace of the virus of poliomyelitis was demonstrable in the filtrate of an emulsion of adult flies and pupae of the common housefly and bluebottle fly which were reared in the laboratory on slices, emulsion or filtrate of monkey brain containing the poliomyelitic virus. The intracerebral injection of the filtrate produced no poliomyelitic infection in the normal monkey."

Certain puzzling features of epidemic infantile paralysis had led scientists to entertain the opinion that possibly, and even probably, mosquitos or flies, or both, were responsible for the transmission of the disease. The investigators mention these features in the following paragraphs:

"Although in all epidemics instances have been reported in which more than two members of a family were victims of the disease, as a rule only one out of several children in a family is attacked. This peculiar feature of the epidemiology of poliomyelitis seemed to support the theory that the disease may be inoculated by the bite of an infected insect rather than transmitted directly from one individual to another.

"Typical examples of insect transmission of disease are found in yellow fever, malaria, spirochetoses, trypanosomiases, and other tropical fevers. Rosenau and Brues in 1912 announced their success in transmitting poliomyelitis from an infected to a normal Macacus monkey by means of the bites of stable flies, (Stomoxys calcitrans.) Their experiment consisted in allowing many thousands of the flies to feed first on an infected monkey and immediately afterward on a normal monkey. The transmission was mechanical, but not in the sense of an intermediary host. Anderson and Frost confirmed Rosenau's finding in a limited number of instances, and then later failed to obtain further positive results. Howard and Clark were unable to transmit the infection from an infected to a normal monkey by the bites of Stomoxys calcitrans. The peculiarity of conveyance of the infection is far from being solved by the theory of transmission by these blood-sucking flies.

"The most plausible hypothesis so far advanced seems to be that offered by Amoss and Taylor, who, having experimentally demonstrated the existence of a protective principle in the secretion of the nasal mucous membranes of normal individuals, consider that the incidence of infection may to a considerable extent depend upon the condition of these mucous membranes—that is, as long as they remain intact the virus will be destroyed before it can become established in the individual. The disturbance of this natural protective mechanism exposes to infection, but not the presence or absence of the virus alone. They were able to show that the protective substance in question was more generally and abundantly present in adults than in young children.

"The sudden disappearance of poliomyelitic cases with the return of cold weather is often used as an argument in favor of insect transmission of the disease. Flies and mosquitos have constantly been under suspicion. While the elimination of these insects from our households is desirable as a matter of routine cleanliness, yet without a systematic experimental investigation they should not be accepted as a factor in the epidemiology of poliomyelitis. Indeed, it would be unwise if, through a misapprehension of the facts, the attention of health officers and laity alike were to be diverted from the real source of danger."

The investigators go on to tell of the mode and scope of their experiments:

"The question whether a given variety of insect plays a part in the spread of poliomyelitis is within reach of exact determination, since these insects are amenable to artificial propagation through many generations. During the last several months we have been able to collect and propagate in tanks in the laboratories a quantity of Culex pipiens from sewer waters near Jersey City and in Queens County, Long Island. It was our intention to study several well-known genera of mosquitos at the same time, but owing to the lateness of the season none of the Aedes or Anopheles species was available. The only variety which we were able to obtain was Culex pipiens. Experiments were also performed to determine whether the common house fly or the bluebottle fly is able to take up the poliomyelitic virus and make it increase within its body.

"There are at least two totally different ways of attacking the problem. The first method is to feed young growing larvae with the active poliomyelitic virus by putting it in the polluted water in which they are being grown. When the adult mosquitos have hatched out they may be allowed to feed on a normal Macacus monkey. The second procedure is that ordinarily practiced by investigators and consists in allowing the mosquitos to feed first on an infected animal and then, within a certain length of time, on a normal animal.

"The experiments with non-biting flies had to be carried out by still another method. They were allowed to feed on the nervous tissues containing an enormous amount of the poliomyelitic virus until they pupated. Part of the pupae were allowed to hatch. Both the pupae and the imagos were then crushed together and the emulsion was filtered through a Berkefeld filter. The clear filtrate was introduced intracerebrally and subsequent events were observed.

"To twelve jars, covered with a wire net cage and containing mosquito larvae of various ages in ordinary stagnant water, were added varying amounts of the brain or cord emulsions or their filtrates derived from two monkeys that died of experimental poliomyelitis. The virus was introduced every twenty-four hours for a period of ten days. The temperature of the laboratory was kept at about 70 degrees Fahrenheit and the relative humidity at about 40 per cent. Numbers of adult mosquitos, both male and female, hatched out from the jars every day. They were carefully collected and used for transmission experiments on normal monkeys.

"The first transmission experiment was performed with mosquitos on two young Macacus rhesus monkeys. As the mosquitos attack the monkeys only during the night, the experiment was begun at dusk and discontinued the next morning. The results were as follows: Of 150 females and 60 males put into the cage, 114 females were fully engorged with the blood, 23 females were apparently not engorged, and 52 males were still living. Some of the mosquitos had been killed by the monkeys.

"Close observation was maintained on the monkeys for twenty-one days, but no sign of poliomyelitis developed, nor has any been noticed up to the present time.

"Some of the engorged females sooner or later laid eggs and perished, while some died without oviposition. A number of female mosquitos hatched out of the egg boats and also from the virus-containing water were kept alive for about three weeks, and then allowed to bite two young Macacus monkeys. There were about forty well engorged specimens when examined the following morning. The monkeys showed no symptoms of poliomyelitis.

"These experiments demonstrate that the mosquitos raised in water containing the virus of poliomyelitis in large quantities cannot transmit the infection by their bites to normal Macacus monkeys. There is no indication that the virus enters and multiplies in the body of mosquitos, even if three weeks are allowed to elapse between the time of hatching and that of the biting experiment. The offspring of these females are not capable of transmitting the disease to the monkey.

"Experiments to determine whether the females well engorged with the blood of infected monkeys will ever be capable of transmitting the infection by their bites to normal Macacus monkeys:

"In order to decide this point, eight groups of mosquitos, some obtained from the vicinity of Jersey City, and some from Queens County, Long Island, were allowed to feed on several Macacus monkeys inoculated for this purpose. To insure ourselves of including different stages of the infection, feedings were made every twenty-four hours after the inoculation of the virus into the monkeys and were extended into the paralytic stage, which of course varied in different animals from six to nine days, according to the activity of the virus and the quantity injected. The protocols of these feeding experiments show the time which elapsed between the feedings and the transmission experiments. The term 'feeding mosquitos' is used merely to denote that these mosquitos have sucked blood from an infected monkey.

"Four out of the eight groups were tested on Nov. 20; that is, one to two weeks after the time of feeding. The remaining four groups were allowed to bite after having been kept from two to three weeks. It must be mentioned that the engorged females do not survive for any length of time after oviposition, and comparatively few specimens remained alive in the second series of groups.

"For the purpose of transmission two young Macacus monkeys were employed for each of the two experiments. We also inoculated two cubic centimeters of sterile normal horse serum into the intrathecal space in order to derange the protective mechanism which the meninges provide against the penetration of the virus into the central nervous system in experimental poliomyelitis in monkeys. It may be recalled that Flexner and Amoss demonstrated that a fraction of the virus intravenously introduced will readily localize in the central nervous system when the meninges are previously disturbed by the inoculation of various substances, although the monkey may bear a multiple of such doses with impunity if there has been no previous meningeal injury.

"The results of the experiments were negative, in spite of the fact that many females (about fifty) attacked the monkeys, and became fully engorged with the blood sucked from them.

"As in the earlier series of experiments, many of these engorged females oviposited, and gave rise to a new generation of larvae. It was easy to propagate them in the laboratory for an indefinite period. These offspring were in turn allowed to bite a normal monkey, but so far no positive transmission of the infection by their bites has resulted.

"Experiments with non-biting flies reared in the laboratory with an abundant quantity of poliomyelitic virus:

"Non-biting adult flies may mechanically carry the virus of poliomyelitis, just as they do various pathogenic micro-organisms. But no experimental evidence has been adduced to prove whether the virus can penetrate into the interior of the fly larvae when the latter are fed on the poliomyelitic, or, if it does, whether it is capable of multiplication within the body cavity of the larvae. The question here is not the same as that of blood-sucking flies or mosquitos, which may be the intermediary hosts as well as the direct transmitters of the virus by their bites. But in the case of non-biting flies, though the virus may multiply in their bodies, its distribution must depend upon their well-known habits of gathering about food or persons while they regurgitate, resuck, and excrete. In this way the question of the non-biting flies as intermediary hosts of the virus would be quite as important as that of the biting varieties.

"In the present experiment a number of young larvae of house flies (Musca domestica) and of bluebottle flies (Calliphora vomitoria) were fed with the brain tissue of a Macacus rhesus which had died of experimental poliomyelitis with typical symptoms and pathological findings. The activity of the material used was established in a subsequent experiment.

"For the purpose of obtaining adult flies from the infected pupae, a dozen specimens from each lot were put in a Petri dish and left at 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Imagos hatched within about twelve days. These and the pupae were used for the experiment described below.

"Preparation of filtrate of the infected pupae and imagos of the house fly and blue bottle fly:

"These were mixed and thoroughly ground up in a mortar, 22 cubic centimeters of 0.9 per cent. saline solution being added. The milky emulsion thus obtained was briefly centrifuged at a low speed to separate the coarse particles from the fluid. The latter was then passed through a sterile Berkefeld filter V, the result being a clear and sterile filtrate.

"Animal Inoculation—A Macacus rhesus was inoculated intracerebrally with 3 cubic centimeters of the above filtrate on Dec. 16, 1916. The result was negative, no symptoms suggestive of poliomyelitis having been observed.

"The foregoing experiment indicates it is improbable that the virus of poliomyelitis is taken up by fly larvae and multiplies therein. Not only does the virus fail to multiply, but probably it is rapidly destroyed within the body of the insects. The notion that these non-biting flies may act as intermediary hosts or a virus reservoir is not justified by the evidence brought out in the present study."

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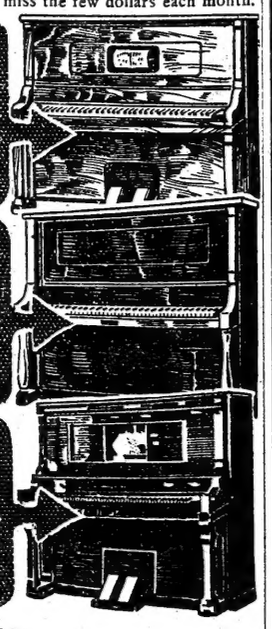

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(B) Plaited tunic Dress of figured voile, assorted colors, tunic bordered with plain colored organdie, collar and cuffs, chenille hemstitching and with plaited edge.

(C) Dress of Dundee linene, extra wide self belt, galalith buttons down front to hem; extra large pockets, wide sailor collar and cuffs of white pique. Lavender, Copenhagen and green.

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Second Floor.

Cretonne Scarfs,

Table Covers and Pillow Slips 19c. Each. Value 39c

A SUMMER CAPTURE of a fine lot of pretty Cretonne articles, all of which may be matched in sets.

There are several pretty patterns all with embroidered white scalloped edge.

Cretonne Laundry Bags, 50c

Large size Bags of extra quality cretonne in a variety of pretty patterns.

85c. Cretonne Knitting Bags, 50c

Popular hoop handle style, in an assortment of light and dark patterns.

Needlework Store, Second Floor.

Hand-Made White Canvas Pumps

With Brown Kidskin Heel Foxing

$3.65 Pair, Were $6

PUMPS OF DISTINCTIVE STYLE that will please women who desire something out of the ordinary. Up to the highest Loeser standards of quality and workmanship but at a record low price because it is stock adjusting time.

All hand-made, of white canvas with brown kidskin heel foxing with strap over instep. Louis heels.

Pumps that have been $6 a pair for $3.65.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Save $4.52 on a New Refrigerator

Because of Left-Handed Hardware

BECAUSE THE DOORS of these Refrigerators open to the left—a great convenience to some people, yet not the conventional way for doors to open—we are able to sell them at less.

$22.50 Alaska-Made Refrigerators at $17.98

They are in the popular apartment house size. They are 54 inches high and 25½ inches wide. The food chamber is lined with white enamel, which can easily be kept spotlessly clean. The shelves are of rustproof tinned wire; ice capacity is 95 pounds.

These Refrigerators are of the Alaska make; they are strongly built, durable, and will serve you hygienically and economically.

Basement.

1000 Pairs Summer Curtains

98c. for Values to $1.75
$1.75 for Values to $2.75

DOWN COME THE PRICES on this attractive lot of summer Curtains, because mid-July is a time for us to begin adjusting stocks. Fifty styles are included.

At 98c. Pair. Colored border Muslin, Filet Nottingham, Scrim and Marquisette Curtains.

At $1.75 Pair. Imported Madras Dutch Curtains, hand-drawn Scrim, lace edge or insertion Marquisette and Brussels and Filet Nottingham Curtains in a large range of patterns.

Scrim, Marquisette and Imported Madras Dutch Curtains at $1.39 Pair

White and ecru in handsome styles, all headed ready to put up.

Plain and Printed Curtain Scrims 5,000 Yards at 10c. Yard

Plain hemstitched, openwork and printed border Scrims.

Cretonnes, 16c Yard; Values to 25c

Less than today's wholesale price for such good Cretonnes. Forty pretty patterns.

Printed Crashes and Cretonnes 35c. Yard; Values to 85c

Immense assortment of designs and colorings.

Third Floor

Valenciennes Laces

10c. to 49c. a Piece : : Values 29c. to $2

IT IS NOT THE LITTLE PRICES but the desirability of these Valenciennes Laces that makes this sale important.

Mostly the fine French Valenciennes Laces, Edgings and Insertions from one-half to two inches wide, in some cases to match, but mostly odd widths.

Part are from our own stocks, others are manufacturers' clearances. Twelve yards to the piece.

Main Floor. None C. O. D.

Boys' Summer Blouses, 50c

75c. Values : : 1,500 Ready

THIS TIMELY SUMMER PURCHASE gives mothers the opportunity to secure several trim, serviceable Blouses for vacation wear at a very low price.

Negligee Blouses with soft collars attached; neckband Blouses with separate soft white madras and pique collars and also Sport Blouse models.

Materials are fine madrases and percales in a variety of patterns; also some solid colors.

All sizes from 7 to 15 years and regular 75c. values for 50c.

Boys' Washable Norfolk and Kool Kloth Norfolk Suits at $3.50, Values to $5

Broken lots in sizes 7 to 17 years.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Thousands of Yards of Sheer White Fabrics

29c. a Yard for Values Up to 59c

SUMMER'S MOST FASHIONABLE WEAVES of White are included in this special offering.

Part are clearances from our own stocks, the balance represent purchases from manufacturers at large concessions.

Sheer White Voiles in corded stripe, satin stripe, ribbon stripe, brocaded stripes, shadow stripes, shower stripes and novelty crossbar effects. Crepes in novelty effects. Batistes in dots, figures and stripes. Gabardine, Pique and novelty Skirtings, and many other weaves.

Fabrics for attractive summer blouses, dresses, skirts and suits and values up to 59c. a yard, for 29c.

Main Floor. None C. O. D.

Clearance Sale of $1 and $1.29 Blouses at 59c

ALL THE REMAINDERS of the two recent sales of Blouses at $1.29 and $1 are gathered for a quick disposal at 59c. It will be remembered that these sales represented values up to $2 and more.

None C. O. D., no mail or telephone orders filled.

Blouses, Very Special at $1

Voiles with color stripes, white lawns trimmed with lace, white voile trimmed with laces and embroideries, white repps, tailored styles. Some of the white voile models have new styles of jabots.

Clearances and special purchases, very special values.

Second Floor, Center.

Greater Price Reductions on

All Fancy Summer Suits

For Men and for Young Men

A NEW AND GREATER MARK-DOWN tomorrow on fancy Suits of summer and a few of spring weights.

Our whole stock is included in this event and in addition to the Suits out of our regular stocks there are some Suits specially purchased at favorable prices from the makers in whom we have confidence and who supply us regularly.

Certainly this is the time for every man to get himself a new Suit whether he is in actual need of it or not.

These are the reductions:

Suits, Regularly $35, at $27.50
Suits, Regularly $25 and $30, at $22.50
Suits, Regularly $22.50 and $25, at $20
Suits, Regularly $20 and $22.50, at $17.50
Suits, Regularly $17.50 and $20, at $15

A very excellent assortment at each price. Those that show the reductions on the price tags are from our own stocks and those that show no reductions on price tags are the Suits bought at special prices from our regular suppliers.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Dainty Summer Dress Cottons

An Array of Wonderful Values

THIS IS THE SEASON when manufacturers begin to "unload" and it is good fortune that it coincides with the time when women are busy at vacation sewing.

59c. Gaberdine Skirtings, 25c

Natural and white Gaberdine, printed in attractive patterns in subdued colors; all new designs; 36 inches wide.

35c. Striped Skirtings, 18c

Mercerized Poplins, printed in stripes of various colors; excellent for sport skirts; 36 inches wide.

30-Inch Printed Batiste, 12½c

Small rosebuds in blue, lavender and maize on white; also tinted grounds with small flowers printed in desirable colors. Hairline stripes and dots of white on navy and black grounds.

Printed Voiles at 29c., Values to 49c

Scores of beautiful designs and colorings, including greens, grays, amethyst, Copenhagen blue, tan, pink, ciel and lavender; also plenty of white with small designs in pink, blue, lavender and maize; 38 inches wide.

49c. to 59c. Woven Stripe Voiles, 25c

Novelty woven stripes of green, heliotrope, blue, maize and black on white; 36 inches wide.

35-Inch Half Silk Pongee at 59c

In ivory, natural and Shantung, the fashionable shades for summer sport dresses and skirts.

This particular Pongee has a very lustrous surface.

35-Inch Half Silk Shantung, 69c

A lustrous half silk Shantung in the dark natural and pongee shades. A favorite fabric for summer dresses and skirts.

Second Floor.